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107TH CONGRESS
1st Session

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

REPORT
107–298

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2002 AND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 2002

R E P O R T

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

[TO ACCOMPANY H.R. 3338]

together with

ADDITIONAL VIEWS

NOVEMBER 19, 2001.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

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NOVEMBER 19, 2001.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. LEWIS of California, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

together with

ADDITIONAL VIEWS

[To accompany H.R. 3338]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for the Department of Defense, and for other purposes, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002.

DIVISION A—DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2002

BILL TOTALS

Appropriations for most military functions of the Department of Defense are provided for in the accompanying bill for the fiscal year 2002. This bill does not provide appropriations for military construction, military family housing, civil defense, or nuclear warheads, for which requirements are considered in connection with other appropriations bills.

The President's fiscal year 2002 budget request for activities funded in the Department of Defense Appropriations Bill totals $319,397,116,000 in new budget (obligational) authority. The amounts recommended by the Committee in the accompanying bill total $317,474,089,000 in new budget authority. This is $1,923,027,000 below the budget estimate and $18,958,935,000

above the sums made available for the Department of Defense for fiscal year 2001.[1]

[1] Fiscal year 2001 funding includes funding provided in several supplemental appropriations Acts, including P.L. 106–544, P.L. 107–20, and amounts made available, as of October 22, 2001, from P.L. 107–38.

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2001 Enacted	FY 2002 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
RECAPITULATION					
Title I - Military Personnel	75,847,740	82,307,281	81,617,291	+5,769,551	-689,990
Title II - Operation and Maintenance	96,889,774	106,788,645	105,282,379	+8,392,605	-1,506,266
(By transfer)	(150,000)	.....	.....	(-150,000)	.....
Title III - Procurement	59,232,846	60,440,297	60,190,124	+957,278	-250,173
Title IV - Research, Development, Test and Evaluation	41,359,605	47,429,433	40,090,256	-1,269,349	-7,339,177
Title V - Revolving and Management Funds	4,157,857	2,458,394	1,937,694	-2,220,163	-520,700
Title VI - Other Department of Defense Programs	14,114,424	20,024,928	20,349,862	+6,235,438	+324,934
Title VII - Related agencies	431,581	397,776	389,929	-41,652	-7,847
Title VIII - General provisions (net)	-4,227,773	-299,638	-3,953,335	+274,438	-3,653,697
Title IX - Counter-terrorism & Defense against Weapons of Mass Destruction (net)	.....	.....	11,719,889	+11,719,889	+11,719,889
Total, Department of Defense (in this bill)	287,806,054	319,547,116	317,624,089	+29,818,035	-1,923,027
Other appropriations	10,709,100	.....	.....	-10,709,100	.....
Total DoD funding available (net)	298,515,154	319,547,116	317,624,089	+19,108,935	-1,923,027
Other scorekeeping adjustments	.....	-150,000	-150,000	-150,000	.....
Total mandatory and discretionary	298,515,154	319,397,116	317,474,089	+18,958,935	-1,923,027

COMMITTEE BUDGET REVIEW PROCESS

During its review of the fiscal year 2002 budget, the Subcommittee on Defense held a total of 16 hearings during the period of March 2001 to July 2001. Testimony received by the Subcommittee totaled 1,434 pages of transcript. Approximately a third of the hearings were held in open session. Executive (closed) sessions were held only when the security classification of the material to be discussed presented no alternative.

RATIONALE FOR COMMITTEE BILL

The Committee's action on the fiscal year 2002 Defense Appropriations bill comes at a critical time in the Nation's history.

The United States has been subjected to a vicious, unprovoked assault, without comparison in the collective memory of Americans and the world.

The U.S. military is now engaged in combat operations overseas, while carrying out missions at home that were unthinkable just months ago.

All arms of the Federal government are engaged in protecting the American people, at home and abroad.

And as the Nation mourns, and struggles to defend freedom across the world, it also turns to the task of rebuilding.

The Committee cannot adequately express the deep sense of sorrow and the enduring commitment to humanity, to freedom, and to justice which have been evidenced across the United States since the morning of September 11th, 2001. But, through the decisions rendered on this legislation—which provides the vast majority of the appropriations for the Department of Defense and the Intelligence Community—the Committee can provide those who protect and defend America with the tools needed to successfully prosecute the war on terrorism as well as defend America's interests at home and around the world. It is with this motivating principle that the Committee has worked its will on this legislation.

Long-Standing Committee Concerns and Priorities

The attacks of September 11 and subsequent events have focused the Nation's attention on the capabilities of our defense and intelligence agencies. The Committee has long expressed its concern over the state of the Nation's defenses as the national security community has wrestled with many difficult security challenges, such as the end of the Cold War, the need to meet long-extant commitments overseas, and the emergence of new threats and missions.

Since the fall of the Berlin Wall, the complex challenges confronting the three Administrations which have held office—and the seven Congresses which have convened over that period—are well-known. The most prominent include managing the post-Cold War military build-down; a dramatically different and increasingly challenging threat environment; budgetary constraints; and, finally, the need to reshape America's defenses to meet global demands with a vastly downsized force. These issues, along with many others, have animated the defense debate for over a decade.

The Committee has not shirked from joining that debate. In doing so, it has consistently advocated certain core principles:

—Providing for the welfare of our soldiers, sailors, airmen, Marines, and those Federal employees involved in our defense and intelligence effort;

—Likewise, strong support for the other "enablers" of an effective military, such as robust training, the provision of basic combat equipment, and the central role of intelligence, strategic mobility, and the leveraging of U.S. technology in areas such as surveillance, global reach, precision strike, and the effective networking of sensors and weapons;

—An insistence on strong program management and budgetary controls;

—And finally, the belief that the Constitutional role of the Congress, in particular "the power of the purse", makes it an equal partner with the Executive Branch in shaping the Nation's future security posture.

The Committee believes that broad Congressional support for these priorities—and the need to provide the funding needed to support them—have contributed in no small measure to what has been a turnabout from the mid-1990's consensus regarding defense. Along with support and leadership from within the Executive Branch, the Committee believes there has been much progress made in recent years by both the Intelligence Community and the Department of Defense in attempting to redefine their priorities to cope with new threats.

The Fiscal Year 2002 Defense Budget Request

Against this backdrop the Committee commends the new Administration, which since assuming office has attempted to build on this momentum. It did so first by elevating the level of debate about these fundamental national security and defense issues. The new senior leadership of the DoD conducted its early, extensive, and admittedly controversial "strategic reviews"; they raised these issues in budget and policy presentations before the Congress; and most recently, the DoD issued its Quadrennial Defense Review just three weeks ago.

In his foreword to the Quadrennial Defense Review, the Secretary of Defense described this as "a crucial time of transition to a new era." Even before the events of September 11th, the outlines of that "new era" were clear. The future security environment would be marked by the existence of lingering, largely conventional military threats—such as in the Persian Gulf region, and Northeast Asia—and the growing threat posed by other regional powers such as China. And the future security environment would be increasingly marked by the reality of new threats such as terrorism; weapons of mass destruction (nuclear, radiological, chemical, and biological weapons); ballistic missiles; information operations (computer network exploitation and attack); and other unconventional, "asymmetric" threats to the United States.

The Committee concurs with this assessment, and acknowledges the role of the senior leadership of the Department of Defense for bringing these issues to the fore upon assuming office earlier this year.

The President's amended DoD budget, submitted to Congress in late June, comprises the Administration's initial effort to tangibly address these problems. The Committee finds itself in broad agree-

ment with the following priorities, as laid out by the Secretary of Defense and proposed in the amended budget submission.

Those priorities begin with sustaining the force. The budget proposed the largest increase in military pay in 15 years, other increases in benefits, and more than a 50 percent increase in funding for the defense health care system.

The budget also proposed significant increases for those accounts directly supporting readiness—training, spare parts funding, depot maintenance, facilities maintenance and base operations.

The budget contained a significant increase in funding for intelligence and intelligence-related activities, including the accelerated development and fielding of unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) and so-called "ISR" assets (intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance). It also proposed sizable increases in support of certain key mission areas and new technologies—such as Ballistic Missile Defense. The budget also called for increases over current levels of over half-a-billion dollars apiece in the essential areas of force protection and information assurance/operations.

The Committee also notes several initiatives by the Department, announced following the submission of the amended budget, in which it also finds merit. Chief among them are efforts to streamline and rationalize Departmental operations, most importantly a concerted effort to reduce bureaucracy—especially at the headquarters level. The Committee has long called for "more tooth, and less tail", and believes steps in this regard are long overdue.

Nonetheless, the budget submission still falls short in many areas, notably by failing to address the persistent shortfall in weapons procurement funding. The fiscal year 2002 budget also lacked the outyear details of a long-term, coherent investment strategy for the Department. The Committee has maintained for some time such a strategy is badly needed, and long overdue. This is more important now than ever, given the onset of new priorities—including those advocated by the Administration in its budget, and those brought on with the initiation of Operations NOBLE EAGLE and ENDURING FREEDOM—and the need to address other lingering questions, such as the correct course for weapons modernization and other investment needs.

Other Issues Impacting Committee Consideration

As indicated above, the Committee has found much to support in the President's budget proposal. However, the recommendations brought forward by the Committee are of necessity shaped by both the amount of funds available at this point, as well as the need for additional resources targeted at terrorism and other threats in the wake of the September attacks.

The funding in this proposed Defese Appropriations bill, over $317 billion, is a sizable increase over fiscal year 2001 levels. However, in the course of allocating funds among Appropriations subcommittees (pursuant to the agreement recently reached between the President and the joint leadership of the Congress regarding the overall level of discretionary appropriations for fiscal year 2002), the need to meet national defense requirements in other appropriations bills has resulted in the Defense Subcommittee being allocated some $1.9 billion less in funding than proposed by the

President in his amended budget for the Defense Appropriations bill.

More importantly, the Committee has re-assessed the DoD and intelligence community requirements following the September 11th attacks. The Committee recognizes that the vast majority of unanticipated costs from the war on terrorism over the next year will have to be dealt with through supplemental appropriations. Nonetheless, the Committee believes it is imperative that, within the existing allocation for the Defense Appropriations bill, it also provide funding well in excess of the President's budget in certain areas—especially those with immediate and longer-term applicability to counter-terrorism and other unconventional threats.

Major Recommendations in the Committee Bill

Accordingly, the Committee bill makes the following major recommendations.

New Appropriations Title.—The Committee bill establishes a new appropriations title—Title IX, Counter-Terrorism and Defense Against Weapons of Mass Destruction—and provides appropriations of $11,719,889,000 therein. The Committee takes this action in order to consolidate funding for those programs devoted to the protection of the United States homeland, deployed American military forces, overseas U.S. interests, and our allies from so-called non-traditional threats. This new title, comprised of six appropriations accounts, includes all funding in the bill for the Ballistic Missile Defense Organization; the Cooperative Threat Reduction Program (Former Soviet Union Threat Reduction); all Defense-Wide procurement and research funding for defense against chemical and biological weapons; and all funding for the Defense Threat Reduction Agency. The Committee believes this will bring a greater focus to the Department's efforts to deal with these threats while empowering the senior leadership of the Department of Defense and the Congress to more closely scrutinize these important programs.

In addition, Title IX includes $1.67 billion, added over the budget request, in a new appropriations account dedicated to counter-terrorism activities and other unconventional threats. By so doing, the Committee has created a rapid response capability for the Secretary of Defense and the Director of Central Intelligence to accelerate and augment efforts against terrorism, weapons of mass destruction, the chemical and biological threat, and so-called "cyberwar" capabilities (information operations and critical infrastructure attacks).

Ballistic Missile Defense.—The Committee bill provides $7.85 billion for those programs managed by the Ballistic Missile Defense Organization, an increase of $2.7 billion over fiscal year 2001 levels and $50 million less than approved by the House during consideration of H.R. 2586, the National Defense Authorization bill for fiscal year 2002. The Committee approves the requested amounts for the Ground-Based Midcourse Segment (formerly known as the National Missile Defense program), as well as the proposed Pacific Test Bed. The Committee also recommends additions over the budget of $155 million to enable the immediate and rapid fielding of the PAC–3 theater missile defense system. In most instances where the Committee reduced funding below that requested in the

budget, it was done consistent with the provisions of the House-passed Defense Authorization bill. However, the Committee does recommend reducing funds and restructuring the development program for the Space Based Infrared System-Low (SBIRS Low) program, due to significant concerns over technical maturity, system performance, and cost growth.

Intelligence and Intelligence-Related Activities.—The Committee bill includes sizable increases over the budgeted amounts in support of the classified programs within the National Foreign Intelligence Program. The Committee also provides funding to accelerate and enhance U.S. military intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) capabilities, to include:

(a) Net increases over the budget for Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (such as the Predator UAV), and increases in UAV funding by nearly $200 million over fiscal year 2001 levels;

(b) For other "low-density, high-demand" ISR assets, the Committee provides full funding for the 16th Joint STARS surveillance aircraft; funds two EP–3 Naval reconnaissance aircraft; and provides for the re-engining and upgrade of four RIVET JOINT aircraft;

(c) The Committee's recommendation for networking of ISR assets exceeds the Administration's request by nearly $50 million, or an approximate 60 percent increase, increasing funding for ISR networking by $127 million over the fiscal year 2001 level; and

(d) The Committee provides $354 million over the budget request for the acquisition of two new testbed aircraft and development of advanced radar technology, in order to accelerate the development of a potential JSTARS replacement platform as well as a new airborne command and control aircraft.

Military Personnel and Defense Health Program.—The Committee bill fully funds the proposed pay raise of 4.6 percent and targeted pay raises of at least 5 percent for every service member. In addition, it fully funds the proposed increases for Basic Housing Allowances in order to continue to reduce service members out of pocket housing expenses from 15 percent to 11.3 percent. The Committee bill fully funds the requested 50 percent increase for the Defense Health Program, and also has increased military-related medical research and other initiatives by nearly $700 million. The Committee also has added $85 million over the request for procurement of a new C–40 aeromedical evacuation aircraft.

Readiness Accounts.—In Title II of the Committee bill (Operation and Maintenance), the Committee fully funds the requested increases in spare parts and depot repair, base operations and other readiness-related activities. The bill also fully funds the budgeted increase of $537 million for force protection measures aimed at protecting U.S. forces, assets and facilities.

Strategic Mobility.—The Committee bill approves over $2.8 billion for the procurement of 15 C–17 airlifters, and provides $180 million over the budget to support a heretofore unbudgeted follow-on multiyear procurement of C–17's. The bill also provides $150 million over the budget to procure a testbed aircraft and begin development of a new aerial refueling tanker aircraft, to accelerate replacement of the aging and increasingly-limited KC–135.

Shipbuilding.—The Committee bill provides net additions to the Navy shipbuilding account of over $790 million, including procurement of an additional DDG–51 destroyer over the budgeted level (the bill provides for four DDG–51's), and additions over the budget of $463 million to begin conversion of four TRIDENT ballistic missile submarines into the "Tactical TRIDENT" cruise missile platform. The bill also reduces proposed funding for the next-generation DD–21 destroyer by $493 million, reflecting a pending program restructure and deferral of full scale engineering development.

Army Transformation and Acquisition Process Reform.—The Committee bill fully funds the Army's proposed equipment requirements for the Interim Brigade Combat Teams, establishes a new "venture capital fund" to leverage Army investment in cutting-edge technologies, and proposes targeted funding reductions and restrictions in order to streamline Army acquisition organization and procedures.

Defense Streamlining and Cost-Control Initiatives.—Consistent with past Committee practice, and the DoD's renewed effort to reduce unneeded bureaucracy, the Committee bill includes a variety of actions to reduce spending for administrative and overhead costs. The funds made available can be shifted to accounts that more directly benefit the war fighters. These cost-cutting measures include:

(a) Reductions of $242 million to headquarters staff, as a first increment of the Secretary of Defense's "Battle Against Bureaucracy" to reduce these costs 15 percent below fiscal year 1999 levels;

(b) Similarly, the Committee bill recommends a 1.25 percent reduction in contracted workyears, including contractor advisory and assistance services, rendering $955 million in savings; and

(c) To institute proper controls and ensure fiscal discipline, the Committee bill imposes a reduction of $330 million against purchases made with the Government Purchase Card, in order to correct past abuses as found by the GAO.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS BY MAJOR CATEGORY

ACTIVE MILITARY PERSONNEL

The Committee recommends a total of $70,039,322,000 for active military personnel, a decrease of $710,900,000 below the budget request. The Committee supports the budget request which proposed a 4.6 percent pay raise for military personnel effective January 1, 2002, and a targeted pay raise of at least 5 percent for every service member. The Committee also agrees with the authorized end strength as requested in the President's budget.

GUARD AND RESERVE PERSONNEL

The Committee recommends a total of $11,577,969,000, an increase of $20,910,000 above the budget request for Guard and Reserve personnel. The Committee has also included funds for the proposed 4.6 percent pay raise and targeted pay increases for enlisted and mid-grade officers. The Committee agrees with the au-

thorized end strength as requested in the President's budget for the Selected Reserve.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

The Operation and Maintenance appropriation provides for the readiness of U.S. forces as well as the maintenance of facilities and equipment, the infrastructure that supports combat forces, and the quality of life of service members and their families.

The Committee recommends $105,282,379,000, a net increase of $8,392,605,000 above the fiscal year 2001 appropriated amount. The Committee has supported improvements in funding for flying hour programs, maintenance of real property, equipment depot maintenance and base operations. The Committee has added to the budget request a number of items critical to the welfare and training readiness of service members and also items contributing to the management efficiency of the services. Finally, the Committee recommends reductions from the budget request as a result of fact of life changes and management actions the Department of Defense should undertake to streamline its operations.

PROCUREMENT

The Committee recommends $60,190,124 for programs funded in title III of the Committee bill, Procurement, a net decrease of $250,173,000 below the fiscal year 2002 budget request. Included in these totals is $501,485,000 for procurement of National Guard and Reserve equipment, for which the administration did not request funding.

Major programs funded in the bill include:

$305,691,000 for 20 UH–60 Blackhawk helicopters.

$281,460,000 for CH–47 Chinook modifications.

$898,561,000 for AH–64 Apache Longbow recapitalization.

$241,811,000 for 2,200 Hellfire missiles.

$389,755,000 for 3,890 Javelin missiles.

$138,044,000 for 35 MLRS launcher systems.

$460,779,000 for Bradley Fighting Vehicle industrial base sustainment.

$100,000,000 for M1 Abrams modifications.

$102,152,000 for M1 Abrams System Enhancement Program (SEP).

$395,802,000 for M1 Abrams upgrades.

$3,067,552,000 for 48 F/A–18E/F fighter aircraft.

$790,881,000 for 9 Marine Corps V–22 aircraft.

$208,202,000 for 2 Special Operations CV–22 aircraft.

$299,047,000 for 4 KC–130J aircraft.

$534,042,000 for 12 Trident II ballistic missiles.

$1,578,914,000 for 1 New Attack Submarine.

$3,786,036,000 for 4 DDG–51 Destroyers.

$370,818,000 for 1 ADC(X) ship.

$2,655,553,000 for 13 F–22 fighter aircraft.

$2,808,425,000 for 15 C–17 airlift aircraft.

$2,571,058,000 for ammunition for all services.

$794,557,000 for Ballistic Missile Defense Organization programs (funded in Title IX).

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION

The Committee recommends $40,090,256,000 for programs funded in Title IV of the Committee bill, Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, a decrease of $7,339,177,000 from the fiscal year 2002 budget request. Major programs funded in the bill include:

$111,560,000 for the Future Combat System (FCS).
$447,949,000 for the Crusader artillery program.
$816,366,000 for the Comanche helicopter.
$446,735,000 for V–22 Develoment
$1,436,770,000 for the Joint Strike Fighter program.
$881,556,000 for F–22 development.
$222,004,000 for B–2 development
$7,053,721,000 for Ballistic Missile Defense programs (funded in Title IX).

FORCES TO BE SUPPORTED

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

The fiscal year 2002 budget is designed to support active Army forces of 10 divisions, 3 armored cavalry regiments, and reserve forces of 8 divisions, 3 separate brigades, and 15 enhanced National Guard brigades (6 enhanced brigades will be aligned under 2 AC/ARNG integrated division headquarters). These forces provide the minimum force necessary to meet enduring defense needs and execute the National Military Strategy.

A summary of the major forces follows:

	Fiscal year—		
	2000	2001	2002
Divisions: [1]			
Airborne	1	1	1
Air Assault	1	1	1
Light	[1] 2	2	[1] 2
Infantry	0	0	0
Mechanized	4	4	4
Armored	2	2	2
Total	10	10	10
Non-division Combat units:			
Armored Cavalry Regiments	3	3	3
Separate Brigades	[2] 1	1	[3] 1
Total	3	3	3
Active duty military personnel, end strength (Thousands)	480	480	480

[1] Separate brigade is aligned to one of the light divisions.
[2] Selected Divisions will have the Interim Brigade Combat Teams (2 brigades undergoing transformation at Ft. Lewis, WA) within them.
[3] Selected Divisions will have the Interim Brigade Combat Teams (2 brigades undergoing transformation at a location TBD) within them.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

The fiscal year 2002 budget supports battle forces totaling 314 ships at the end of fiscal year 2002, two less than at the end of fiscal year 2001. Forces in fiscal year 2002 include 18 strategic submarines, 12 aircraft carriers, 244 other battle force ships, 1,563 Navy/Marine Corps tactical/ASW aircraft, 692 Undergraduate Training aircraft, 475 Fleet Air Training aircraft, 328 Fleet Air Support aircraft, 405 Reserve aircraft, and 518 in the pipeline.

A summary of the major forces follows:

	Fiscal year—		
	2000	2001	2002
Strategic Forces	18	18	18
Submarines	18	18	18
Other	0	0	0
SLBM Launchers	432	432	432
General Purpose	259	258	256
Aircraft Carriers	12	12	12
Surface Combatants	116	116	116
Submarines (Attack)	56	55	54
Amphibious Warfare Ships	39	39	39
Combat Logistics Ships	34	34	33
Other	11	11	11
Support Forces	25	25	25
Mobile Logistics Ships	2	2	2
Support Ships	23	23	23
Mobilization Category A	16	15	15
Aircraft Carriers	1	0	0
Surface Combatants	8	8	8
Amphibious Warfare Ships	2	1	1
Mine Warfare	5	6	6
Total Ships, Battle Force	318	316	314
Total Local Defense/Misc Force	177	166	165
Auxiliaries/Sea Lift Forces	143	132	131
Coastal Defense	14	14	14
Mobilization Category B	10	10	10
Surface Combatants	0	0	0
Mine Warfare Ships	10	10	10
Support Ships	0	0	0
Naval Aircraft:			
Primary Authorized (Plus Pipe)	4,100	4,115	4,101
Authorized Pipeline	477	362	518
Tactical/ASW Aircraft	1,685	1,699	1,563
Fleet Air Training	468	480	475
Fleet Air Support	328	331	328
Training (Undergraduate)	689	701	692
Reserve	418	407	405
Naval Personnel:			
Active:			
Navy	373,193	375,917	376,000
Marine Corps	173,321	172,600	172,600
Reserve:			
Navy	86,535	86,592	87,000
SELRES	71,546	71,943	72,189
TARS	14,989	14,649	14,811

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

The fiscal year 2002 Air Force budget is designed to support a total active inventory force structure of 78 fighter and attack squadrons and 45 in the guard and reserve, 4 guard air defense interceptor squadrons and 11 bomber squadrons including B–2s, B–52s, and B–1s. This year a new line has been added to reflect the addition of 6 flight test units. The Minuteman, Peacekeeper and ICBM forces remain constant at 605 active launchers and 550 missile boosters.

A summary of the major forces follows:

	Fiscal year—		
	2000	2001	2002
USAF Fighter and Attack (Active) Squadrons	81	78	68

	Fiscal year—		
	2000	2001	2002
USAF Fighter and Attack (ANG and AFRC)	45	45	47
Air Defense Interceptor	6	4	4
Strategic Bomber (Active)	11	12	11
Strategic Bomber (ANG and AFRC)	3	3	1
Flight Test Units (NEW LINE)	.....	.....	6
ICBM Operational Launch Facilities/Control Centers	605	605	605
ICBM Operational Missile Boosters	550	550	550
USAF Airlift Squadrons (Active):			
Strategic Airlift	15	12	13
Tactical Airlift	11	11	11
Total Airlift	26	23	24
Total Active Inventory	6,143	6,114	5,910

End Strength	FY 2000 Col/FY 2001 PB	FY 2001 PB	FY 2002 PB
Active Duty	357,900	357,000	358,800
Reserve Component	180,386	182,300	183,100
Air National Guard	106,678	108,000	108,400
Air Force Reserve	73,708	74,300	74,700

TITLE I

MILITARY PERSONNEL

PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES FUNDED BY MILITARY PERSONNEL APPROPRIATIONS

The President's fiscal year 2002 budget request continues to make military personnel its first priority through increased funding for military pay, housing allowances and overall quality of life programs. The budget request proposed a 4.6 percent pay raise, effective January 1, 2002 for all military personnel. The budget also proposed a targeted pay raise of at least five percent for every service member and up to 10 percent for enlisted grades E–4 to E–9 and for mid-grade officers. Fiscal year 2002 will be the third year the pay structure for military personnel is being fundamentally changed. In addition, the budget request increases the Basic Allowance for Housing (BAH) in order to continue to reduce the service members' out-of-pocket housing expenses from 15 percent to 11.3 percent in fiscal year 2002.

The Committee supports the enhancements to military pay and increased housing benefits for fiscal year 2002.

SUMMARY OF MILITARY PERSONNEL RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2002

Fiscal year 2001	$75,847,740,000
Fiscal year 2002 budget request	82,307,281,000
Fiscal year 2002 recommendation	81,617,291,000
Change from budget request	−689,990,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $81,617,291,000 for the Military Personnel accounts. The recommendation is an increase of $5,769,551,000 above the $75,847,740,000 appropriated in fiscal year 2001. These military personnel budget total comparisons include appropriations for the active, reserve, and National Guard accounts. The following tables include a summary of the recommendations by appropriation account. Explanations of changes from the budget request appear later in this section.

[In thousands of dollars]

Account	Budget	Recommendation	Change from request
Military Personnel:			
Army	$23,626,684	$23,336,884	−289,800
Navy	19,606,984	19,574,184	−32,800
Marine Corps	7,365,040	7,343,640	−21,400
Air Force	20,151,514	19,784,614	−366,900
Subtotal, Active	70,750,222	70,039,322	−710,900

[In thousands of dollars]

Account	Budget	Recommendation	Change from request
Reserve Personnel:			
Army	2,604,197	2,629,197	+25,000
Navy	1,643,523	1,644,823	+1,300
Marine Corps	463,300	466,800	+3,500
Air Force	1,055,160	1,055,160	
National Guard Personnel:			
Army	4,014,135	4,004,335	−9,800
Air Force	1,776,744	1,777,654	+910
Subtotal, Guard and Reserve	11,557,059	11,577,969	+20,910
Total, Title I	82,307,281	81,617,291	−689,990

The fiscal year 2002 budget request includes an increase of approximately 5,000 end strength for the active forces and a slight increase of 300 end strength for the selected reserve over fiscal year 2001 authorized levels.

The Committee recommends the following levels highlighted in the tables below.

OVERALL ACTIVE END STRENGTH

Fiscal year 2001 estimate	1,382,417
Fiscal year 2002 budget request	1,387,400
Fiscal year 2002 recommendation	1,387,400
Compared with Fiscal year 2001	+4,983
Compared with Fiscal year 2002 budget request	0

OVERALL SELECTED RESERVE END STRENGTH

Fiscal year 2001 estimate	864,356
Fiscal year 2002 budget request	864,658
Fiscal year 2002 recommendation	864,658
Compared with Fiscal year 2001	+302
Compared with Fiscal year 2002 budget request	0

	FY 2001 estimate	Fiscal year 2002—		
		Budget request	Recommendation	Change from request
Active Forces (end strength):				
Army	481,000	480,000	480,000	
Navy	375,917	376,000	376,000	
Marine Corps	172,600	172,600	172,600	
Air Force	352,900	358,800	358,800	
Total, Active Force	1,382,417	1,387,400	1,387,400	
Guard and Reserve (end strength):				
Army Reserve	205,300	205,000	205,000	
Navy Reserve	86,592	87,000	87,000	
Marine Corps Reserve	39,558	39,558	39,558	
Air Force Reserve	74,358	74,700	74,700	
Army National Guard	350,526	350,000	350,000	
Air National Guard.	108,022	108,400	108,400	
Total, Guard and Reserve	864,356	864,658	864,658	

ADJUSTMENTS TO MILITARY PERSONNEL ACCOUNT

OVERVIEW

END STRENGTH ADJUSTMENTS

The Committee recommends a personnel understrength reduction of $324,200,000 to the budget request, as a result of a General Accounting Office review of the fiscal year 2001 military personnel end strength levels. The General Accounting Office has been examining the costs for military pay and allowances to determine if the fiscal year 2002 requirements are correct. It has concluded, based on current end strength projections, that the active and Reserve components will begin fiscal year 2002 with fewer military personnel on-board than budgeted. In addition, actual data shows active military personnel on-board, by grade mix, is different than what was requested in last year's budget request. This means the fiscal year 2002 pay and allowances requirements for personnel are incorrect and the budgets are overstated. The Committee will continue to monitor the Services' end strength levels as more current data becomes available.

PROGRAM GROWTH

The Committee recommends a decrease of $160,100,000 to the budget request for the following programs due to excessive program growth. These reductions would maintain these programs at last year's level of funding.

[Dollars in thousands]

Unemployment Compensation	−$8,400
Selective Reenlistment Bonus	−51,100
$30,000 Lump Sum Bonus	−62,500
Critical Skills Accession Bonus	−13,100
Critical Skills Retention Bonus	−19,000
Loan Repayment Program	−6,000
Total	−160,100

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE REDUCTIONS

The Committee recommends a reduction of $240,500,000 to the budget request as a result of a General Accounting Office review of the military personnel appropriations, as follows:

Variation between reported end strength and military personnel paid. The Committee recommends a reduction of $195,500,000 to the budget request due to an average monthly variance between the number of personnel being reported on end strength and the number of personnel actually being paid for the active Army and Air Force. GAO's analysis has raised concerns about the accuracy of the end strengths reported for budgeting purposes. The end strengths are significantly inflated, resulting in the Services' requesting more appropriations funding than they actually need.

Individuals in Appellate Review. The Committee recommends a reduction of $28,000,000 to the budget request due to individuals who are on appellate leave review. These individuals are not being paid and are unlikely to return to duty, but are being counted in the services' end strength figures used to base their budget requests.

Personnel who retire on September 30. The Committee recommends a reduction of $17,000,000 to the budget request for personnel who will retire on September 30, 2001, but will be included in the fiscal year 2002 beginning personnel strength. GAO also found that one–half a month's salary is also included for these individuals in the fiscal year 2002 personnel appropriations.

GUARD AND RESERVE FORCES

The Committee recognizes that Guard and Reserve forces are an essential part of the total force and contribute significantly to a variety of active missions. The Committee's recommendation for fiscal year 2002 continues its support of the Guard and Reserve and recommends an increase of $187,310,000 over the budget request for the personnel and operation and maintenance accounts as shown below.

[Dollars in thousands]

Military Personnel	+$34,810
Operation and Maintenance	+152,500
Total	+187,310

FULL-TIME SUPPORT STRENGTHS

There are four categories of full-time support in the Guard and Reserve components: civilian technicians, active Guard and Reserve (AGR), non-technician civilians, and active component personnel.

Full-time support personnel organize, recruit, train, maintain and administer the Reserve components. Civilian (Military) technicians directly support units, and are very important to help units maintain readiness and meet the wartime mission of the Army and Air Force.

Full-time support end strength in all categories totaled 150,313 in fiscal year 2001. The fiscal year 2002 budget request is 147,237 end strength. The following table summarizes Guard and Reserve full-time support end strengths:

	FY 2001 estimate	Budget request	Recommendation	Change from request
Army Reserve:				
AGR	13,106	13,108	13,108	
Technicians	7,094	7,094	7,094	
Navy Reserve: TAR	14,649	14,811	14,811	
Marine Corps Reserve: AR	2,261	2,261	2,261	
Air Force Reserve:				
AGR	1,336	1,437	1,437	
Technicians	9,730	9,818	9,818	
Army National Guard:				
AGR	22,974	22,974	22,974	
Technicians	24,728	23,957	23,957	
Air National Guard:				
AGR	11,170	11,591	11,591	
Technicians	22,547	22,772	22,772	
Total:				
AGR/TAR	65,496	66,182	66,182	
Technicians	64,099	63,641	63,641	

MILITARY PERSONNEL, ARMY

Fiscal year 2001 appropriation	$22,175,357,000
Fiscal year 2002 budget request	23,626,684,000
Committee recommendation	23,336,884,000
Change from budget request	−289,800,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $23,336,884,000 for Military Personnel, Army. The recommendation is an increase of $1,161,527,000 above the $22,175,357,000 appropriated for fiscal year 2001.

PROGRAM RECOMMENDED

The total amount recommended in the bill will provide the following program in fiscal year 2002:

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED	CHANGE FROM REQUEST
50 MILITARY PERSONNEL, ARMY			
100 ACTIVITY 1: PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF OFFICER			
150 BASIC PAY	3,865,263	3,865,263	---
200 RETIRED PAY ACCRUAL	1,171,175	1,171,175	---
350 BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR HOUSING	676,228	676,228	---
400 BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR SUBSISTENCE	147,368	147,368	---
450 INCENTIVE PAYS	79,159	79,159	---
500 SPECIAL PAYS	205,842	205,842	---
550 ALLOWANCES	51,775	51,775	---
600 SEPARATION PAY	117,589	117,589	---
650 SOCIAL SECURITY TAX	293,508	293,508	---
700 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1	6,607,907	6,607,907	---
750 ACTIVITY 2: PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF ENLISTED PERSONNEL			
800 BASIC PAY	8,638,466	8,638,466	---
850 RETIRED PAY ACCRUAL	2,617,455	2,617,455	---
1000 BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR HOUSING	1,465,398	1,465,398	---
1050 INCENTIVE PAYS	68,302	68,302	---
1100 SPECIAL PAYS	425,723	419,723	-6,000
1150 ALLOWANCES	376,594	376,594	---
1200 SEPARATION PAY	353,912	353,912	---
1250 SOCIAL SECURITY TAX	653,092	653,092	---
1300 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 2	14,598,942	14,592,942	-6,000
1350 ACTIVITY 3: PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF CADETS			
1400 ACADEMY CADETS	46,889	46,889	---
1500 ACTIVITY 4: SUBSISTENCE OF ENLISTED PERSONNEL			
1550 BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR SUBSISTENCE	824,176	824,176	---
1600 SUBSISTENCE-IN-KIND	491,998	491,998	---
1650 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 4	1,316,174	1,316,174	---
1700 ACTIVITY 5: PERMANENT CHANGE OF STATION TRAVEL			
1750 ACCESSION TRAVEL	166,279	166,279	---
1800 TRAINING TRAVEL	43,478	43,478	---
1850 OPERATIONAL TRAVEL	136,517	136,517	---
1900 ROTATIONAL TRAVEL	552,859	552,859	---
1950 SEPARATION TRAVEL	138,145	138,145	---
2000 TRAVEL OF ORGANIZED UNITS	1,706	1,706	---
2050 NON-TEMPORARY STORAGE	28,365	28,365	---
2100 TEMPORARY LODGING EXPENSE	20,573	20,573	---
2200 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 5	1,087,922	1,087,922	---
2250 ACTIVITY 6: OTHER MILITARY PERSONNEL COSTS			
2300 APPREHENSION OF MILITARY DESERTERS	608	608	---
2350 INTEREST ON UNIFORMED SERVICES SAVINGS	202	202	---
2400 DEATH GRATUITIES	7,632	7,632	---
2450 UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS	81,940	81,940	---
2500 SURVIVOR BENEFITS	6,560	6,560	---
2550 EDUCATION BENEFITS	23,917	23,917	---
2600 ADOPTION EXPENSES	250	250	---
2610 SPECIAL COMPENSATION FOR SEVERELY DISABLED RETIREES	4,800	4,800	---
2620 TRANSPORTATION SUBSIDY	2,040	2,040	---
2700 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 6	127,949	127,949	---
2710 LESS REIMBURSABLES	-159,099	-159,099	---
2720 PERSONNEL UNDEREXECUTION	---	-104,300	-104,300
2800 VARIANCES IN PERSONNEL STRENGTH TOTALS	---	-145,600	-145,600
2805 INDIVIDUALS IN APPELLATE REVIEW	---	-8,000	-8,000
2810 END OF YEAR RETIREMENTS	---	-5,000	-5,000
2815 $30,000 LUMP SUM BONUS	---	-20,900	-20,900
2845 TOTAL, MILITARY PERSONNEL, ARMY	23,626,684	23,336,884	-289,800

The adjustments to the budget activities for Military Personnel, Army are shown below:

[In thousands of dollars]

Budget Activity 2: Pay and Allowances of Enlisted Personnel:		
1100	Special Pays/Loan Repayment Program	−6,000
Other Adjustments:		
2720	Personnel Underexecution	−104,300
2800	Variances in Personnel Strength Totals	−145,600
2805	Individuals in Appellate Review	−8,000
2810	End of Year Retirements	−5,000
2815	$30,000 Lump Sum Bonus	−20,900

MILITARY PERSONNEL, NAVY

Fiscal year 2001 appropriation	$17,772,297,000
Fiscal year 2002 budget request	19,606,984,000
Committee recommendation	19,574,184,000
Change from budget request	−32,800,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $19,574,184,000 for Military Personnel, Navy. The recommendation is an increase of $1,801,887,000 above the $17,772,297,000 appropriated for fiscal year 2001.

PROGRAM RECOMMENDED

The total amount recommended in the bill will provide the following program in fiscal year 2002:

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED	CHANGE FROM REQUEST
2850 MILITARY PERSONNEL, NAVY			
2900 ACTIVITY 1: PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF OFFICER			
2950 BASIC PAY	2,775,735	2,775,735	---
3000 RETIRED PAY ACCRUAL	841,048	841,048	---
3150 BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR HOUSING	666,155	666,155	---
3200 BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR SUBSISTENCE	105,829	105,829	---
3250 INCENTIVE PAYS	177,748	177,748	---
3300 SPECIAL PAYS	233,049	233,049	---
3350 ALLOWANCES	57,085	57,085	---
3400 SEPARATION PAY	67,735	67,735	---
3450 SOCIAL SECURITY TAX	211,110	211,110	---
3500 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1	5,135,494	5,135,494	---
3550 ACTIVITY 2: PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF ENLISTED PERSONNEL			
3600 BASIC PAY	7,054,710	7,054,710	---
3650 RETIRED PAY ACCRUAL	2,135,153	2,135,153	---
3800 BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR HOUSING	1,841,733	1,841,733	---
3850 INCENTIVE PAYS	89,291	89,291	---
3900 SPECIAL PAYS	737,527	737,527	---
3950 ALLOWANCES	385,571	385,571	---
4000 SEPARATION PAY	229,464	229,464	---
4050 SOCIAL SECURITY TAX	534,691	534,691	---
4100 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 2	13,008,140	13,008,140	---
4150 ACTIVITY 3: PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF MIDSHIPMEN			
4200 MIDSHIPMEN	44,156	44,156	---
4300 ACTIVITY 4: SUBSISTENCE OF ENLISTED PERSONNEL			
4350 BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR SUBSISTENCE	560,071	560,071	---
4400 SUBSISTENCE-IN-KIND	334,900	334,900	---
4450 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 4	894,971	894,971	---
4500 ACTIVITY 5: PERMANENT CHANGE OF STATION TRAVEL			
4550 ACCESSION TRAVEL	57,995	57,995	---
4600 TRAINING TRAVEL	54,827	54,827	---
4650 OPERATIONAL TRAVEL	168,177	168,177	---
4700 ROTATIONAL TRAVEL	258,533	258,533	---
4750 SEPARATION TRAVEL	106,049	106,049	---
4800 TRAVEL OF ORGANIZED UNITS	18,720	18,720	---
4850 NON-TEMPORARY STORAGE	11,402	11,402	---
4900 TEMPORARY LODGING EXPENSE	6,964	6,964	---
4950 OTHER	7,140	7,140	---
5000 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 5	689,807	689,807	---
5050 ACTIVITY 6: OTHER MILITARY PERSONNEL COSTS			
5100 APPREHENSION OF MILITARY DESERTERS	812	812	---
5150 INTEREST ON UNIFORMED SERVICES SAVINGS	206	206	---
5200 DEATH GRATUITIES	1,314	1,314	---
5250 UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS	44,085	42,885	-1,200
5300 SURVIVOR BENEFITS	2,366	2,366	---
5350 EDUCATION BENEFITS	7,866	7,866	---
5400 ADOPTION EXPENSES	232	232	---
5410 SPECIAL COMPENSATION FOR SEVERELY DISABLED RETIREES	5,946	5,946	---
5420 TRANSPORTATION SUBSIDY	9,573	9,573	---
5500 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 6	72,400	71,200	-1,200
5510 LESS REIMBURSABLES	-237,984	-237,984	---
5615 INDIVIDUALS IN APPELLATE REVIEW	---	-8,000	-8,000
5620 END OF YEAR RETIREMENTS	---	-5,000	-5,000
5625 $30,000 LUMP SUM BONUS	---	-18,600	-18,600
5645 TOTAL, MILITARY PERSONNEL, NAVY	19,606,984	19,574,184	-32,800

The adjustments to the budget activities for Military Personnel, Navy are shown below:

[In thousands of dollars]

Budget Activity 6: Other Military Personnel Costs:	
5250 Unemployment Benefits	−1,200
Other Adjustments:	
5615 Individuals in Appellate Review	−8,000
5620 End of Year Retirements	−5,000
5625 $30,000 Lump Sum Bonus	−18,600

MILITARY PERSONNEL, MARINE CORPS

Fiscal year 2001 appropriation	$6,833,100,000
Fiscal year 2002 budget request	7,365,040,000
Committee recommendation	7,343,640,000
Change from budget request	−21,400,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $7,343,640,000 for Military Personnel, Marine Corps. The recommendation is an increase of $510,540,000 above the $6,833,100,000 appropriated for fiscal year 2001.

PROGRAM RECOMMENDED

The total amount recommended in the bill will provide the following program in fiscal year 2002:

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED	CHANGE FROM REQUEST
5650 MILITARY PERSONNEL, MARINE CORPS			
5700 ACTIVITY 1: PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF OFFICER			
5750 BASIC PAY	903,682	903,682	---
5800 RETIRED PAY ACCRUAL	273,877	273,877	---
5950 BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR HOUSING	176,837	176,837	---
6000 BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR SUBSISTENCE	35,550	35,550	---
6050 INCENTIVE PAYS	45,350	45,350	---
6100 SPECIAL PAYS	1,709	1,709	---
6150 ALLOWANCES	22,542	22,542	---
6200 SEPARATION PAY	18,606	18,606	---
6250 SOCIAL SECURITY TAX	68,428	68,428	---
6300 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1	1,546,581	1,546,581	---
6350 ACTIVITY 2: PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF ENLISTED PERSONNEL			
6400 BASIC PAY	3,055,191	3,055,191	---
6450 RETIRED PAY ACCRUAL	923,625	923,625	---
6600 BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR HOUSING	529,819	529,819	---
6650 INCENTIVE PAYS	8,356	8,356	---
6700 SPECIAL PAYS	113,910	105,310	-8,600
6750 ALLOWANCES	172,907	172,907	---
6800 SEPARATION PAY	84,134	84,134	---
6850 SOCIAL SECURITY TAX	233,186	233,186	---
6900 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 2	5,121,128	5,112,528	-8,600
6950 ACTIVITY 4: SUBSISTENCE OF ENLISTED PERSONNEL			
7000 BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR SUBSISTENCE	251,101	251,101	---
7050 SUBSISTENCE-IN-KIND	184,872	184,872	---
7100 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 4	435,973	435,973	---
7150 ACTIVITY 5: PERMANENT CHANGE OF STATION TRAVEL			
7200 ACCESSION TRAVEL	32,434	32,434	---
7250 TRAINING TRAVEL	7,777	7,777	---
7300 OPERATIONAL TRAVEL	63,286	63,286	---
7350 ROTATIONAL TRAVEL	97,884	97,884	---
7400 SEPARATION TRAVEL	45,310	45,310	---
7450 TRAVEL OF ORGANIZED UNITS	599	599	---
7500 NON-TEMPORARY STORAGE	3,029	3,029	---
7550 TEMPORARY LODGING EXPENSE	6,056	6,056	---
7600 OTHER	1,181	1,181	---
7650 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 5	257,556	257,556	---
7700 ACTIVITY 6: OTHER MILITARY PERSONNEL COSTS			
7750 APPREHENSION OF MILITARY DESERTERS	920	920	---
7800 INTEREST ON UNIFORMED SERVICES SAVINGS	15	15	---
7850 DEATH GRATUITIES	984	984	---
7900 UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS	24,738	22,238	-2,500
7950 SURVIVOR BENEFITS	1,287	1,287	---
8000 EDUCATION BENEFITS	3,046	3,046	---
8050 ADOPTION EXPENSES	48	48	---
8060 SPECIAL COMPENSATION FOR SEVERELY DISABLED RETIREES	1,870	1,870	---
8070 TRANSPORTATION SUBSIDY	2,611	2,611	---
8150 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 6	35,519	33,019	-2,500
8160 LESS REIMBURSABLES	-31,717	-31,717	---
8245 INDIVIDUALS IN APPELLATE REVIEW	---	-4,000	-4,000
8250 END OF YEAR RETIREMENTS	---	-2,000	-2,000
8255 $30,000 LUMP SUM BONUS	---	-4,300	-4,300
8295 TOTAL, MILITARY PERSONNEL, MARINE CORPS	7,365,040	7,343,640	-21,400

The adjustments to the budget activities for Military Personnel, Marine Corps are shown below:

[In thousands of dollars]

Budget Activity 2: Pay and Allowances of Enlisted Personnel:	
6700 Special Pays/Selective Reenlistment Bonuses	−8,600
Budget Activity 6: Other Military Personnel Costs:	
7900 Unemployment Benefits	−2,500
Other Adjustments:	
8245 Individuals in Appellate Review	−4,000
8250 End of Year Retirements	−2,000
8255 $30,000 Lump Sum Bonus	−4,300

MILITARY PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE

Fiscal year 2001 appropriation	$18,174,284,000
Fiscal year 2002 budget request	20,151,514,000
Committee recommendation	19,784,614,000
Change from budget request	−366,900,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $19,784,614,000 for Military Personnel, Air Force. The recommendation is an increase of $1,610,330,000 above the $18,174,284,000 appropriated for fiscal year 2001.

PROGRAM RECOMMENDED

The total amount recommended in the bill will provide the following program in fiscal year 2002:

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED	CHANGE FROM REQUEST
8300 MILITARY PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE			
8350 ACTIVITY 1: PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF OFFICER			
8400 BASIC PAY	3,746,846	3,746,846	---
8450 RETIRED PAY ACCRUAL	1,135,294	1,135,294	---
8600 BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR HOUSING	710,354	710,354	---
8650 BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR SUBSISTENCE	138,009	138,009	---
8700 INCENTIVE PAYS	295,823	295,823	---
8750 SPECIAL PAYS	233,941	201,841	-32,100
8800 ALLOWANCES	52,559	52,559	---
8850 SEPARATION PAY	106,401	106,401	---
8900 SOCIAL SECURITY TAX	284,345	284,345	---
8950 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1	6,703,572	6,671,472	-32,100
9000 ACTIVITY 2: PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF ENLISTED PERSONNEL			
9050 BASIC PAY	6,753,308	6,753,308	---
9100 RETIRED PAY ACCRUAL	2,046,252	2,046,252	---
9250 BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR HOUSING	1,405,298	1,405,298	---
9300 INCENTIVE PAYS	33,817	33,817	---
9350 SPECIAL PAYS	460,273	417,773	-42,500
9400 ALLOWANCES	373,266	373,266	---
9450 SEPARATION PAY	189,867	189,867	---
9500 SOCIAL SECURITY TAX	516,628	516,628	---
9550 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 2	11,778,709	11,736,209	-42,500
9600 ACTIVITY 3: PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF CADETS			
9650 ACADEMY CADETS	48,773	48,773	---
9750 ACTIVITY 4: SUBSISTENCE OF ENLISTED PERSONNEL			
9800 BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR SUBSISTENCE	695,708	695,708	---
9850 SUBSISTENCE-IN-KIND	115,082	115,082	---
9900 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 4	810,790	810,790	---
9950 ACTIVITY 5: PERMANENT CHANGE OF STATION TRAVEL			
10000 ACCESSION TRAVEL	65,630	65,630	---
10050 TRAINING TRAVEL	62,786	62,786	---
10100 OPERATIONAL TRAVEL	160,876	160,876	---
10150 ROTATIONAL TRAVEL	475,714	475,714	---
10200 SEPARATION TRAVEL	98,628	98,628	---
10250 TRAVEL OF ORGANIZED UNITS	6,370	6,370	---
10300 NON-TEMPORARY STORAGE	21,575	21,575	---
10350 TEMPORARY LODGING EXPENSE	37,831	37,831	---
10450 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 5	929,410	929,410	---
10500 ACTIVITY 6: OTHER MILITARY PERSONNEL COSTS			
10550 APPREHENSION OF MILITARY DESERTERS	100	100	---
10600 INTEREST ON UNIFORMED SERVICES SAVINGS	595	595	---
10650 DEATH GRATUITIES	1,506	1,506	---
10700 UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS	33,272	28,572	-4,700
10750 SURVIVOR BENEFITS	2,908	2,908	---
10800 EDUCATION BENEFITS	3,415	3,415	---
10850 ADOPTION EXPENSES	800	800	---
10860 SPECIAL COMPENSATION FOR SEVERELY DISABLED RETIREES	15,000	15,000	---
10870 TRANSPORTATION SUBSIDY	13,100	13,100	---
10950 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 6	70,696	65,996	-4,700
10960 LESS REIMBURSABLES	-190,436	-190,436	---
10965 PERSONNEL UNDEREXECUTION	---	-206,000	-206,000
11020 VARIANCES IN PERSONNEL STRENGTH TOTALS	---	-49,900	-49,900
11030 INDIVIDUALS IN APPELLATE REVIEW	---	-8,000	-8,000
11040 END OF YEAR RETIREMENTS	---	-5,000	-5,000
11045 $30,000 LUMP SUM BONUS	---	-18,700	-18,700
11140 TOTAL, MILITARY PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE	20,151,514	19,784,614	-366,900

The adjustments to the budget activities for Military Personnel, Air Force are shown below:

[In thousands of dollars]

Budget Activity 1: Pay and Allowances of Officers:	
8750 Special Pays/Critical Skills Accession Bonus	−13,100
8750 Special Pays/Critical Skills Retention Bonus	−19,000
Budget Activity 2: Pay and Allowances of Enlisted Personnel:	
9350 Special Pays/Selective Reenlistment Bonuses	−42,500
Budget Activity 6: Other Military Personnel Costs:	
10700 Unemployment Benefits	−4,700
Other Adjustments:	
10965 Personnel Underexecution	−206,000
11020 Variances in Personnel Strength Totals	−49,900
11030 Individuals in Appellate Review	−8,000
11040 End of Year Retirements	−5,000
11045 $30,000 Lump Sum Bonus	−18,700

RESERVE PERSONNEL, ARMY

Fiscal year 2001 appropriation	$2,473,001,000
Fiscal year 2002 budget request	2,604,197,000
Committee recommendation	2,629,197,000
Change from budget request	+25,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $2,629,197,000 for Reserve Personnel, Army. The recommendation is an increase of $156,196,000 above the $2,473,001,000 appropriated for fiscal year 2001.

PROGRAM RECOMMENDED

The total amount recommended in the bill will provide the following program in fiscal year 2002:

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED	CHANGE FROM REQUEST
11150 RESERVE PERSONNEL, ARMY			
11200 ACTIVITY 1: UNIT AND INDIVIDUAL TRAINING			
11250 PAY GROUP A TRAINING (15 DAYS & DRILLS 24/48).....	1,030,438	1,030,438	---
11300 PAY GROUP B TRAINING (BACKFILL FOR ACTIVE DUTY).....	33,055	33,055	---
11350 PAY GROUP F TRAINING (RECRUITS).....	148,589	148,589	---
11400 PAY GROUP P TRAINING (PIPELINE RECRUITS).....	12,113	12,113	---
11500 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1.....	1,224,195	1,224,195	---
11550 ACTIVITY 2: OTHER TRAINING AND SUPPORT			
11600 MOBILIZATION TRAINING.....	17,360	17,360	---
11650 SCHOOL TRAINING.....	97,336	97,336	---
11700 SPECIAL TRAINING.....	92,849	92,849	---
11750 ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT.....	1,012,695	1,012,695	---
11800 EDUCATION BENEFITS.....	35,596	35,596	---
11850 ROTC - SENIOR, JUNIOR.....	79,199	79,199	---
11900 HEALTH PROFESSION SCHOLARSHIP.....	28,902	28,902	---
11950 OTHER PROGRAMS.....	16,065	16,065	---
11960 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 2.....	1,380,002	1,380,002	---
12020 INACTIVE DUTY TRAINING SHORTFALL.....	---	25,000	+25,000
12090 TOTAL RESERVE PERSONNEL, ARMY.....	2,604,197	2,629,197	+25,000

The adjustment to the budget activities for Reserve Personnel, Army is shown below:

[In thousands of dollars]

Other Adjustments:	
12020 Inactive Duty Training Shortfall	25,000

RESERVE PERSONNEL, NAVY

Fiscal year 2001 appropriation	$1,576,174,000
Fiscal year 2002 budget request	1,643,523,000
Committee recommendation	1,644,823,000
Change from budget request	+1,300,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,644,823,000 for Reserve Personnel, Navy. The recommendation is an increase of $68,649,000 above the $1,576,174,000 appropriated for fiscal year 2001.

PROGRAM RECOMMENDED

The total amount recommended in the bill will provide the following program in fiscal year 2002:

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED	CHANGE FROM REQUEST
12100 RESERVE PERSONNEL, NAVY			
12150 ACTIVITY 1: UNIT AND INDIVIDUAL TRAINING			
12200 PAY GROUP A TRAINING (15 DAYS & DRILLS 24/48).....	671,659	671,659	---
12225 PAY GROUP B TRAINING (BACKFILL FOR ACT DUTY).....	3,687	3,687	---
12250 PAY GROUP F TRAINING (RECRUITS).....	2,329	2,329	---
12350 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1.....	677,675	677,675	---
12400 ACTIVITY 2: OTHER TRAINING AND SUPPORT			
12450 MOBILIZATION TRAINING.....	3,747	3,747	---
12500 SCHOOL TRAINING.....	9,872	9,872	---
12550 SPECIAL TRAINING.....	44,035	44,035	---
12600 ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT.....	846,211	846,211	---
12650 EDUCATION BENEFITS.....	1,793	1,793	---
12700 ROTC - SENIOR, JUNIOR.....	33,722	33,722	---
12750 HEALTH PROFESSION SCHOLARSHIP.....	26,468	26,468	---
12820 TOTAL BUDGET ACTIVITY 2.....	965,848	965,848	---
12860 PERSONNEL UNDEREXECUTION.....	---	-2,700	-2,700
12870 ADT FLEET SUPPORT.....	---	4,000	+4,000
12940 TOTAL, RESERVE PERSONNEL, NAVY.....	1,643,523	1,644,823	+1,300

The adjustments to the budget activities for Reserve Personnel, Navy are shown below:

[In thousands of dollars]

Other Adjustments:		
12860	Personnel Underexecution	−2,700
12870	ADT Fleet Support	4,000

RESERVE PERSONNEL, MARINE CORPS

Fiscal year 2001 appropriation	$448,886,000
Fiscal year 2002 budget request	463,300,000
Committee recommendation	466,800,000
Change from budget request	+3,500,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $466,800,000 for Reserve Personnel, Marine Corps. The recommendation is an increase of $17,914,000 above the $448,886,000 appropriated for fiscal year 2001.

PROGRAM RECOMMENDED

The total amount recommended in the bill will provide the following program in fiscal year 2002:

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED	CHANGE FROM REQUEST
12950 RESERVE PERSONNEL, MARINE CORPS			
13000 ACTIVITY 1: UNIT AND INDIVIDUAL TRAINING			
13050 PAY GROUP A TRAINING (15 DAYS & DRILLS 24/48).....	169,464	169,464	---
13100 PAY GROUP B TRAINING (BACKFILL FOR ACTIVE DUTY).....	15,336	15,336	---
13150 PAY GROUP F TRAINING (RECRUITS).....	68,584	68,584	---
13200 PAY GROUP P TRAINING (PIPELINE RECRUITS).....	146	146	---
13300 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1.....	253,530	253,530	---
13350 ACTIVITY 2: OTHER TRAINING AND SUPPORT			
13400 MOBILIZATION TRAINING.....	2,220	2,220	---
13450 SCHOOL TRAINING.....	10,322	10,322	---
13500 SPECIAL TRAINING.....	29,821	29,821	---
13550 ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT.....	134,136	134,136	---
13600 EDUCATION BENEFITS.....	14,793	14,793	---
13650 ROTC - SENIOR, JUNIOR.....	18,478	18,478	---
13710 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 2.....	209,770	209,770	---
13740 PERSONNEL UNDEREXECUTION.....	---	-1,400	-1,400
13750 ACTIVE DUTY FOR SPECIAL WORK.....	---	4,900	+4,900
13840 TOTAL, RESERVE PERSONNEL, MARINE CORPS.....	463,300	466,800	+3,500

The adjustments to the budget activities for Reserve Personnel, Marine Corps are shown below:

[In thousands of dollars]

Other Adjustments:	
13740 Personnel Underexecution	−1,400
13750 Active Duty for Special Work	4,900

RESERVE PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE

Fiscal year 2001 appropriation	$971,024,000
Fiscal year 2002 budget request	1,055,160,000
Committee recommendation	1,055,160,000
Change from budget request	.....

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,055,160,000 for Reserve Personnel, Air Force. The recommendation is an increase of $84,136,000 above the $971,024,000 appropriated for fiscal year 2001.

PROGRAM RECOMMENDED

The total amount recommended in the bill will provide the following program in fiscal year 2002:

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED	CHANGE FROM REQUEST
13850 RESERVE PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE			
13900 ACTIVITY 1: UNIT AND INDIVIDUAL TRAINING			
13950 PAY GROUP A TRAINING (15 DAYS & DRILLS 24/48).....	503,409	515,909	+12,500
14000 PAY GROUP B TRAINING (BACKFILL FOR ACTIVE DUTY).....	94,910	94,910	---
14050 PAY GROUP F TRAINING (RECRUITS).....	14,405	14,405	---
14100 OTHER.....	80	80	---
14150 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1.....	612,804	625,304	+12,500
14200 ACTIVITY 2: OTHER TRAINING AND SUPPORT			
14250 MOBILIZATION TRAINING.....	1,800	1,800	---
14300 SCHOOL TRAINING.....	68,893	68,893	---
14350 SPECIAL TRAINING.....	159,365	159,365	---
14400 ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT.....	128,884	120,384	-8,500
14450 EDUCATION BENEFITS.....	5,706	5,706	---
14500 ROTC - SENIOR, JUNIOR.....	52,299	52,299	---
14550 HEALTH PROFESSION SCHOLARSHIP.....	25,409	21,409	-4,000
14600 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 2.....	442,356	429,856	-12,500
14690 TOTAL, RESERVE PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE.....	1,055,160	1,055,160	---

The adjustments to the budget activities for Reserve Personnel, Air Force are shown below:

[In thousands of dollars]

Budget Activity 1: Unit and Individual Training:	
13950 Pay Group A Training/Realignment of Funds	12,500
Budget Activity 2: Other Training and Support:	
14400 Administration and Support/Realignment of Funds	−8,500
14550 Health Profession Scholarship/Realignment of Funds	−4,000

REALIGNMENT OF FUNDS

The Committee recommends that $12,500,000 of Budget Activity two funds for "Reserve Personnel, Air Force" be realigned to Budget Activity one programs based on a General Accounting Office review of previous years unexpended fund balances and transfers between these budget activities.

NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL, ARMY

Fiscal year 2001 appropriation	$3,782,536,000
Fiscal year 2002 budget request	4,014,135,000
Committee recommendation	4,004,335,000
Change from budget request	−9,800,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $4,004,335,000 for National Guard Personnel, Army. The recommendation is an increase of $221,799,000 above the $3,782,536,000 appropriated for fiscal year 2001.

PROGRAM RECOMMENDED

The total amount recommended in the bill will provide the following program in fiscal year 2002:

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED	CHANGE FROM REQUEST
14700 NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL, ARMY			
14750 ACTIVITY 1: UNIT AND INDIVIDUAL TRAINING			
14800 PAY GROUP A TRAINING (15 DAYS & DRILLS 24/48).....	1,736,084	1,736,084	---
14850 PAY GROUP F TRAINING (RECRUITS).....	231,028	231,028	---
14900 PAY GROUP P TRAINING (PIPELINE RECRUITS).....	22,493	22,493	---
15000 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1.....	1,989,605	1,989,605	---
15050 ACTIVITY 2: OTHER TRAINING AND SUPPORT			
15100 SCHOOL TRAINING.....	189,410	189,410	---
15150 SPECIAL TRAINING.....	67,352	67,352	---
15200 ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT.....	1,709,542	1,709,542	---
15250 EDUCATION BENEFITS.....	58,226	58,226	---
15350 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 2.....	2,024,530	2,024,530	---
15355 PERSONNEL UNDEREXECUTION.....	---	-9,800	-9,800
15445 TOTAL, NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL, ARMY.....	4,014,135	4,004,335	-9,800

The adjustment to the budget activities for National Guard Personnel, Army is shown below:

[In thousands of dollars]

Other Adjustments:	
15355 Personnel Underexecution	−9,800

NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE

Fiscal year 2001 appropriation	$1,641,081,000
Fiscal year 2002 budget request	1,776,744,000
Committee recommendation	1,777,654,000
Change from budget request	+910,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,777,654,000 for National Guard Personnel, Air Force. The recommendation is an increase of $136,573,000 above the $1,641,081,000 appropriated for fiscal year 2001.

PROGRAM RECOMMENDED

The total amount recommended in the bill will provide the following program in fiscal year 2002:

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED	CHANGE FROM REQUEST
15450 NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE			
15500 ACTIVITY 1: UNIT AND INDIVIDUAL TRAINING			
15550 PAY GROUP A TRAINING (15 DAYS & DRILLS 24/48).....	723,053	723,053	---
15600 PAY GROUP F TRAINING (RECRUITS).....	39,284	39,284	---
15650 PAY GROUP P TRAINING (PIPELINE RECRUITS).....	1,070	1,070	---
15750 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1.....	763,407	763,407	---
15800 ACTIVITY 2: OTHER TRAINING AND SUPPORT			
15850 SCHOOL TRAINING.....	122,069	122,069	---
15900 SPECIAL TRAINING.....	86,171	86,171	---
15950 ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT.....	790,097	790,097	---
16000 EDUCATION BENEFITS.....	15,000	15,000	---
16100 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 2.....	1,013,337	1,013,337	---
16175 AGR'S FOR BMRST PROGRAM.....	---	910	+910
16200 TOTAL, NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE.....	1,776,744	1,777,654	+910

The adjustment to the budget activities for National Guard Personnel, Air Force is shown below:

[In thousands of dollars]

Other Adjustments:	
16175 Ballistic Missile Range Safety Technology Project	910

BALLISTIC MISSILE RANGE SAFETY TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM

The Committee recommends an increase of $910,000 to the budget request for the Ballistic Missile Range Safety Technology (BMRST) program. The funds provided are for Active Guard and Reserve (AGR) personnel assigned to the Air National Guard Space Launch Execution Flight at the Eastern Test Range, who support launch operations for continued range safety certification.

TITLE II

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

The fiscal year 2002 budget request for programs funded in Title II of the Committee bill, Operation and Maintenance, is $106,788,645,000 in new budget authority, which is an increase of $9,898,871,000 above the amount appropriated for fiscal year 2001.

The accompanying bill recommends $105,282,379,000 for fiscal year 2002, which is an increase of $8,392,605,000 above the amount appropriated for fiscal year 2001. As described elsewhere in this report, these amounts reflect the amounts provided in Title II of the Committee bill, after the movement of $708,393,000 of funds budgeted in this Title to a new appropriations title, Title IX.

These appropriations finance the costs of operating and maintaining the Armed Forces, including the reserve components and related support activities of the Department of Defense (DoD), except military personnel costs. Included are pay for civilians, services for maintenance of equipment and facilities, fuel, supplies, and spare parts for weapons and equipment. Financial requirements are influenced by many factors, including force levels such as the number of aircraft squadrons, Army and Marine Corps divisions, installations, military personnel strength and deployments, rates of operational activity, and the quantity and complexity of equipment such as aircraft, ships, missiles and tanks in operation.

The table below summarizes the Committee's recommendations.

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

		BUDGET REQUEST	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED	CHANGE FROM REQUEST
50000	RECAPITULATION			
50050	O & M, ARMY	21,191,680	21,021,944	-169,736
50150	O & M, NAVY	26,961,382	26,628,075	-333,307
50250	O & M, MARINE CORPS	2,892,314	2,939,434	+47,120
50300	O & M, AIR FORCE	26,146,770	25,842,968	-303,802
50400	O & M, DEFENSEWIDE	12,518,631	12,122,590	-396,041
50500	O & M, ARMY RESERVE	1,787,246	1,788,546	+1,300
50550	O & M, NAVY RESERVE	1,003,690	1,003,690	---
50600	O & M, MARINE CORPS RESERVE	144,023	144,023	---
50650	O & M, AIR FORCE RESERVE	2,029,866	2,029,866	---
50700	O & M, ARMY NATIONAL GUARD	3,677,359	3,723,759	+46,400
50750	O & M, AIR NATIONAL GUARD	3,867,361	3,972,161	+104,800
50790	OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS TRANSFER FUND	2,844,226	2,744,226	-100,000
50800	UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE ARMED FORCES	9,096	9,096	---
50850	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, ARMY	389,800	389,800	---
50900	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, NAVY	257,517	257,517	---
50950	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, AIR FORCE	385,437	385,437	---
51000	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, DEFENSE-WIDE	23,492	23,492	---
51050	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, FORMERLY USED DEFENSE SITES	190,255	190,255	---
51200	OVERSEAS HUMANITARIAN, DISASTER, AND CIVIC AID	49,700	49,700	---
51300	FORMER SOVIET UNION THREAT REDUCTION	403,000	---	-403,000
51350	PENTAGON RENOVATION TRANSFER FUND	---	---	---
51450	QUALITY OF LIFE ENHANCEMENTS, DEFENSE	---	---	---
51460	SUPPORT FOR INTERNATIONAL SPORTING COMPETITIONS	15,800	15,800	---
51600	GRAND TOTAL, O & M	106,788,645	105,282,379	-1,506,266

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OVERVIEW

The Committee is heartened by the increased operation and maintenance funding requested by the administration in the fiscal year 2002 budget request. Substantial increases have been requested for flying hours, depot maintenance, repair and maintenance of real property, and base operations. The Committee recommends an overall increase of $8,392,605,000 above the amount appropriated for fiscal year 2001. The services' flying hour requirements to meet readiness training goals are fully funded. Land forces readiness training funding increased only slightly in the Army, and in fact the Army has taken a calculated risk by decreasing operating tempo for home station M1 Abrams Tank training from 800 to 730 miles. Marine Corps funding requested for land forces reflects a slight decrease as the Marine Corps chose not to sustain a fiscal year 2001 congressional increase.

The budget request supports a much improved funding situation for the real property maintenance accounts. The Committee fully supports the Department's request, providing an increase of more than $700,000,000 above the fiscal year 2001 appropriated level, largely arresting the decline in facilities readiness. Additionally, the Committee is concerned with the lack of an overall Department of Defense standard in this area. Many of the functions of the Department present serious challenges to the application of standard commercial practices or benchmarks. Facilities maintenance, however, should be an area where the promulgation of a single standard is a reasonable goal, and it is a goal that the Committee believes should be pursued vigorously. The Committee understands that the Department of Defense has implemented the Facilities Sustainment Model (FSM), and that FSM data will support the fiscal year 2003 budget request, providing the needed common benchmark for assessing facilities maintenance across the Department.

In Title II of the bill, the Committee has fully supported the Department of Defense's requested increases in the flying hour program, ship and aircraft depot maintenance, real property maintenance, and base operations. These key accounts have increased a total of nearly $6.8 billion above the fiscal year 2001 appropriated level. The Committee supports the requested increases, and has provided approximately $50,000,000 above the Department's request in depot maintenance and base operations. The OPTEMPO training request for Army units is fully supported. The Committee has provided each of the services increased funding to support a number of critical items that are key to training, operational readiness, operational efficiency, and troop welfare. And the Committee has recommended reductions from the budget request to reflect fact of life changes, to curb growth in administrative areas, to encourage streamlining, and to support the management actions the Department of Defense should take to improve its overall efficiency.

CIVILIAN PAY

The Committee has fully funded the budget request for a 3.6 percent pay increase for civilian employees of the Department of Defense. The Committee understands that the Department of Defense may implement an increase in pay that is greater than 3.6 percent,

and directs that any increase above 3.6 percent will be paid from within funds available to the DoD.

JUNIOR ROTC

The Committee recommends an increase of $5,000,000 above the budget request for the Junior ROTC program, to be provided in the Operation and Maintenance accounts. The services are slowly increasing the number of Junior ROTC units. In order to accelerate the growth in Junior ROTC units, the Committee recommends additional funding over the budget request to be distributed as follows.

Army	$2,500,000
Navy	930,000
Marine Corps	370,000
Air Force	1,200,000

GOVERNMENT PURCHASE CARD

The Committee understands that the Department of Defense purchase card program was designed to reduce the bureaucratic processes and paperwork involved with making small purchases. Cardholders can be authorized single-transaction limits of $2,500, $25,000, or $100,000. In fiscal year 2000, the services and defense agencies spent just over $5.5 billion using purchase cards. Fiscal year 2001 data indicate that the rate of spending using purchase cards is on the rise. However, the simplified and streamlined procedures of the purchase card program require close supervision and review by supervisors to ensure that funds are expended for proper purposes.

In July of 2001, the General Accounting Office testified before Congress on its review of the Government Purchase Card Program. The GAO reviewed purchase card use in two Navy organizations in San Diego, California. The GAO found weak internal controls, including: (1) policies governing the issuance of purchase cards were ineffective, leading to proliferation of card holders; (2) employees were not sufficiently trained on the use of the purchase card, and employees did not follow established procedures; (3) approximately 2,600 account numbers were compromised, a partial list was found at a college library, and at least 30 accounts received fraudulent charges; (4) internal reviews and audits were ineffective; (5) efforts to maximize rebates were ineffective; (6) easily pilferable items that were acquired using purchase cards were often missing from organizational property records; and (7) many items were purchased for personal use, including laptop computers, clothing, an air conditioner and jewelry.

The Committee is most concerned that supervisors who were responsible to review and certify that purchases made with the card were for proper purposes in many cases failed to fulfill their responsibilities, thus allowing unnecessary and fraudulent purchases to continue.

The accompanying bill includes a general provision that reduces the total amount available in Operation and Maintenance by $330,000,000 to reflect savings due to improved scrutiny and supervision in determining appropriate purchases.

HEADQUARTERS STAFF

The Committee commends the Secretary of Defense for his announced intentions to significantly reduce all headquarters staff by 15 percent below fiscal year 1999 levels. The Secretary's "Battle Against Bureaucracy" will further the Committee's longstanding and continuing efforts to shift Department of Defense resources from the bureaucracy to the battlefield. As the Department of Defense undertakes an assault against terrorism and initiates other activities to protect our homeland, this restructuring will ensure that manpower and resources are available for the task at hand. In support of the Secretary's efforts to complete this reduction by 2003, the Committee has reduced funding for management headquarters civilian personnel as follows.

Army	$82,200,000
Navy	51,100,000
Marine Corps	4,000,000
Air Force	50,400,000
Defense Wide	54,300,000

ADVISORY AND ASSISTANCE SERVICES AND CONTRACT WORKFORCE

The fiscal year 2002 Department of Defense budget request would provide an increase of approximately $17,000,000 in advisory and assistance (consultant) services. The Committee is concerned by any action in the Department that devotes more funding to administrative functions at the expense of critical combat and combat support activities. In addition, the Department of Defense Commercial Activities Report of August 2001 estimates that the fiscal year 2000 commercial and industrial workforce totaled 1,203,000 civilian manpower authorizations and contractor work-year equivalents. This workforce was estimated to be 39 percent in-house Defense Department civilians, and 61 percent contracted workforce. The contractor workforce is expected to remain constant for fiscal year 2001, at 732,000 work-year equivalents, whereas the DoD civilian workforce is expected to decline by two percent. This would seem to indicate a situation where the DoD is not streamlining its administrative practices or eliminating unnecessary and outdated functions, but merely transferring the same functions from federal workers to contractors who arguably have less loyalty and accountability to the organization, and whose use can cause more disruption due to personnel turnover than the federal workers they replaced.

The Committee believes that inadequate scrutiny is given to requests for contract workyears, and that significant savings can be achieved by making a thorough review of services provided and the number of work years devoted to such services. The Committee recognizes that contracting for certain functions has worked well for the Department of Defense, enabling the Department to obtain key services, such as equipment technical support, engineering and automation services, and certain unique capabilities. Many contractor services have proven to be responsive when needed, and the contractor workforce is more easily sized than the federal workforce. However, contractor work-years, once established, tend to grow over time with inadequate discipline in challenging requested sup-

port. The Committee concludes that sufficient advisory and assistance support is provided by sustaining the fiscal year 2001 level, and that a 1.25 percent reduction in contractor work-years is achievable without diminishing essential commercial and industrial capabilities.

The accompanying bill includes a general provision that reduces the total amount appropriated for contracted workyears, including advisory and assistance services, by $955,000,000 of which $898,000,000 is to be derived from Operation and Maintenance. The Committee directs that none of the reduction in contractor support shall be applied to activities that directly support anti-terrorism, force protection, consequence management or other similar counter terrorism efforts in response to the attack of September 11, 2001.

The Committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the congressional defense committees not later than June 30, 2002, which details by service and defense agency, and further divided by service and agency major suborganization, Federal Service Code Group, and appropriation account through which contracted, the reductions in contractor workyear equivalents made in order to achieve the efficiencies specified in the general provision.

HEADQUARTERS AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

The Committee recommends reductions of $54,000,000 below the budget request for headquarters and administrative activities as shown below. The Committee supports the effort of the House Armed Services Committee to reduce administrative expenses in favor of supporting war-fighting-unit training and operations.

Army	$10,000,000
Navy	30,000,000
Air Force	14,000,000

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY HEADQUARTERS AND SUPPORT OF OTHER NATIONS

The Committee recommends reductions of $44,000,000 below the budget request as shown below, sustaining only slight growth in this activity. The Committee supports the House Armed Services Committee's actions in this regard. The amount of growth included in the budget request seems unwarranted considering remaining readiness and modernization shortfalls.

Army	$39,000,000
Air Force	5,000,000

A–76 STUDIES

The Committee recommends reductions of $76,500,000 in funding requested for A–76 studies as shown below. The Committee shares the concerns of the House Armed Services Committee regarding the cost of the studies, and the number of studies planned to be accomplished. Additionally, the Committee cautions against overly optimistic savings assumptions considering the time required to accomplish the studies and the frequently lengthy appeals process.

Army	$8,360,000
Navy	53,560,000
Marine Corps	1,000,000
Air Force	8,320,000
Defense-Wide	5,260,000

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE BUDGET EXECUTION DATA

The Committee directs the Department of Defense to continue to provide the congressional defense committees with quarterly budget execution data. Such data should be provided not later than forty-five days past the close of each quarter for the fiscal year, and should be provided for each O–1 budget activity, activity group, and subactivity group for each of the active, defense-wide, reserve and National Guard components. For each O–1 budget activity, activity group, and subactivity group, these reports should include the budget request and actual obligations; the DoD distribution of unallocated congressional adjustments to the budget request; all adjustments made by DoD during the process of rebaselining the O&M accounts; all adjustments resulting from below threshold reprogrammings; and all adjustments resulting from prior approval reprogramming requests.

In addition, the Committee requires that the Department of Defense provide semiannual written notifications to the congressional defense committees which summarize Operation and Maintenance budget execution to include the effect of rebaselining procedures, other below threshold reprogrammings, and prior approval reprogrammings. The Committee further directs that the Department of Defense provide the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations written notification 30 days prior to executing procedures to rebaseline Operation and Maintenance accounts.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE REPROGRAMMINGS

The Committee directs that proposed transfers of funds between O–1 budget activities in excess of $15,000,000 be subject to normal prior approval reprogramming procedures. Items for which funds have been specifically provided in any appropriation in the report using phrases "only for" and "only to" are Congressional interest items for the purpose of the Base for Reprogramming (DD form 1414). Each of these items must be carried on the DD1414 at the stated amount, or revised amount if changed during conference or if otherwise specifically addressed in the conference report. In addition, due to continuing concerns about force readiness and the diversion of Operation and Maintenance funds, the Committee directs the Department of Defense to provide written notification to the congressional defense committees for the cumulative value of any and all transfers in excess of $15,000,000 from the following budget activities and subactivity group categories:

Operation and maintenance, Army

Land Forces: Divisions, Corps combat forces, Corps support forces, Echelon above Corps forces, Land forces operation support; Land Forces Readiness: Land forces depot maintenance.

Operation and maintenance, Navy

Air Operations: Mission and other flight operations, Fleet air training, Aircraft depot maintenance; Ship Operations: Mission and other ship operations, Ship operational support and training, Intermediate maintenance, Ship depot maintenance.

Operation and maintenance, Marine Corps

Expeditionary Forces: Operational forces, Depot maintenance.

Operation and maintenance, Air Force

Air Operations: Primary combat forces, Primary combat weapons, Air operations training, Depot maintenance; Mobility Operations: Airlift operations, Depot maintenance, Payments to the transportation business area; Basic Skill and Advance Training: Depot maintenance; Logistics Operations: Depot maintenance.

Further, the Department should follow prior approval reprogramming procedures for transfers in excess of $15,000,000 out of the following budget subactivities.

Operation and maintenance, Army

Depot maintenance.

Operation and maintenance, Navy

Aircraft depot maintenance,
Ship depot maintenance.

Operation and maintenance, Marine Corps

Depot maintenance.

Operation and maintenance, Air Force

Air Operations, Depot maintenance,
Mobility Operations, Depot maintenance,
Basic Skills and Advanced Training, Depot maintenance, and Logistics Operations, Depot maintenance.

0–1 REPROGRAMMING APPROVAL REQUIREMENT

The Committee is concerned about the Department's efforts to undermine Congressional intent with regard to specific program reductions taken in the Committee's report. While the Committee does not object to the Department's common practice of below threshold reprogramming to address pricing increases (such as fuel, inflation, foreign currency, etc.) and emerging requirements, the Committee does object when the Department restores funding to programs that have been specifically reduced by Congress as shown in annual Committee reports. The Committee directs that all funding reductions to programs and activities in Operation and Maintenance appropriations, other than those related to pricing, are made with prejudice and shall be so shown on DD Form 1414 for fiscal year 2002 and subsequent fiscal years for Operation and Maintenance appropriations. Increases to such programs and activities may be requested from the congressional defense committees subject to normal prior approval reprogramming procedures.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY

Fiscal year 2001 appropriation	$19,144,431,000
Fiscal year 2002 budget request	21,191,680,000
Committee recommendation	21,021,944,000
Change from budget request	−169,736,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $21,021,944,000 for Operation and Maintenance, Army. The recommendation is an increase of $1,877,513,000 above the amount appropriated for fiscal year 2001.

PROGRAM RECOMMENDED

The total amount recommended in the bill will provide the following program in fiscal year 2002:

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED	CHANGE FROM REQUEST
100 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY			
150 BUDGET ACTIVITY 1: OPERATING FORCES			
200 LAND FORCES			
250 DIVISIONS	1,171,981	1,188,981	+17,000
300 CORPS COMBAT FORCES	341,802	341,802	---
350 CORPS SUPPORT FORCES	315,109	315,109	---
400 ECHELON ABOVE CORPS SUPPORT FORCES	476,280	476,280	---
450 LAND FORCES OPERATIONS SUPPORT	997,837	997,837	---
500 LAND FORCES READINESS			
550 FORCE READINESS OPERATIONS SUPPORT	1,132,933	1,132,933	---
600 LAND FORCES SYSTEMS READINESS	467,197	467,197	---
650 LAND FORCES DEPOT MAINTENANCE	810,561	828,561	+18,000
700 LAND FORCES READINESS SUPPORT			
750 BASE OPERATIONS SUPPORT	2,799,321	2,813,021	+13,700
800 FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION (O	1,178,502	1,178,502	---
850 MANAGEMENT & OPERATIONAL HEADQUARTERS	234,907	234,907	---
900 UNIFIED COMMANDS	77,907	77,907	---
950 MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES	264,215	264,215	---
1045 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1	10,268,552	10,317,252	+48,700
1050 BUDGET ACTIVITY 2: MOBILIZATION			
1100 MOBILITY OPERATIONS			
1200 STRATEGIC MOBILIZATION	385,289	385,289	---
1250 ARMY PREPOSITIONED STOCKS	133,675	133,675	---
1300 INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS	46,442	46,442	---
1325 FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION (M	16,478	16,478	---
1350 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 2	581,884	581,884	---
1400 BUDGET ACTIVITY 3: TRAINING AND RECRUITING			
1450 ACCESSION TRAINING			
1500 OFFICER ACQUISITION	79,842	79,842	---
1550 RECRUIT TRAINING	17,265	17,265	---
1600 ONE STATION UNIT TRAINING	20,485	20,485	---
1650 SENIOR RESERVE OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS	183,376	183,376	---
1700 BASE OPERATIONS SUPPORT (ACCESSION TRAINING)	80,840	80,840	---
1750 FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION (A	57,432	57,432	---
1800 BASIC SKILL/ ADVANCE TRAINING			
1850 SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING	261,446	263,726	+2,280
1900 FLIGHT TRAINING	403,105	403,105	---
1950 PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION	114,373	114,373	---
2000 TRAINING SUPPORT	485,815	485,815	---
2050 BASE OPERATIONS SUPPORT (BASIC SKILL/ADVANCED TRAINING	898,129	899,729	+1,600
2100 FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION (B	401,885	401,885	---
2150 RECRUITING/OTHER TRAINING			
2200 RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	442,612	442,612	---
2250 EXAMINING	78,260	78,260	---
2300 OFF-DUTY AND VOLUNTARY EDUCATION	142,515	142,515	---
2350 CIVILIAN EDUCATION AND TRAINING	82,563	82,563	---
2400 JUNIOR RESERVE OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS	88,873	91,373	+2,500
2450 BASE OPERATIONS SUPPORT (RECRUIT/OTHER TRAINING)	259,491	259,491	---
2500 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 3	4,098,307	4,104,687	+6,380
2550 BUDGET ACTIVITY 4: ADMIN & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES			
2600 SECURITY PROGRAMS			
2650 SECURITY PROGRAMS	479,506	479,506	---
2700 LOGISTICS OPERATIONS			
2750 SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	517,218	511,218	-6,000
2800 CENTRAL SUPPLY ACTIVITIES	454,682	462,682	+8,000
2850 LOGISTICS SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	570,911	575,911	+5,000
2900 AMMUNITION MANAGEMENT	357,033	357,033	---

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

		BUDGET REQUEST	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED	CHANGE FROM REQUEST
2950	SERVICEWIDE SUPPORT			
3000	ADMINISTRATION	536,030	526,030	-10,000
3050	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	532,013	520,013	-12,000
3100	MANPOWER MANAGEMENT	160,159	153,759	-6,400
3150	OTHER PERSONNEL SUPPORT	175,429	175,429	---
3200	OTHER SERVICE SUPPORT	615,653	606,653	-9,000
3250	ARMY CLAIMS	112,947	112,947	---
3300	REAL ESTATE MANAGEMENT	51,431	51,431	---
3350	BASE OPERATIONS SUPPORT (SERVICEWIDE SUPPORT)	1,167,160	1,165,160	-2,000
3400	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION (S	277,609	277,609	---
3550	SUPPORT OF OTHER NATIONS			
3600	INTERNATIONAL MILITARY HEADQUARTERS	180,812	141,812	-39,000
3650	MISC. SUPPORT OF OTHER NATIONS	54,344	54,344	---
3700	TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 4	6,242,937	6,171,537	-71,400
3710	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS UNDISTRIBUTED	---	10,794	+10,794
3740	MEMORIAL EVENTS	---	350	+350
3835	REPAIRS AT FT. BAKER	---	1,000	+1,000
3845	DEFENSE JOINT ACCOUNTING SYSTEM	---	-12,500	-12,500
3950	REDUCTION IN STRATEGIC SOURCING (A-76 STUDIES)	---	-8,360	-8,360
3970	INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SYSTEM, ARMY	---	-20,000	-20,000
3990	HEADQUARTERS STAFF REDUCTION	---	-82,200	-82,200
4000	TRAVEL OF PERSONS	---	-19,000	-19,000
4010	CIVILIAN PERSONNEL UNDEREXECUTION	---	-16,000	-16,000
4020	MOBILITY ENHANCEMENT STUDY	---	500	+500
4040	WMD RESPONSE ELEMENT TRAINING	---	2,000	+2,000
4060	CAMOUFLAGE NETS	---	-10,000	-10,000
4100	TOTAL, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY	21,191,680	21,021,944	-169,736
4150	TRANSFER	---	---	---
4200	TOTAL FUNDING AVAILABLE	(21,191,680)	(21,021,944)	(-169,736)

The adjustments to the budget activities for Operation and Maintenance, Army are shown below:

[In thousands of dollars]

Budget Activity 1: Operating Forces:		
250	M-Gator	3,500
250	CAMS	10,000
250	Blister Guard Socks	1,000
250	10th Mountain Division ASL Containers	1,000
250	Hydration on the Move (Camelbak)	1,500
650	Mobile Kitchen Trailers	5,000
650	Communications and Electronics	10,000
650	Anniston Army Depot Apprenticeship Program	3,000
750	NTC Airhead	1,500
750	Training Facilities Support	9,200
750	Salute Our Services Pilot Program	3,000
Budget Activity 3: Training and Recruiting:		
1850	DLI Dormitory Furnishings and Equipment	1,280
1850	Military Police MCTFT Joint Training	1,000
2050	Fort Bliss Desalination Plant Study	1,600
2400	Junior ROTC	2,500
Budget Activity 4: Administration and Servicewide Activities:		
2750	Servicewide Transportation	−10,000
2750	MTMC DRMEC Demo Project including RAPID	4,000
2800	Pulse Technology—Battery Management	5,000
2800	Pulse Technology—BATTCAVE	3,000
2850	Electronic Maintenance System Interactive Electronic Maintenance Manual	4,000
2850	LOGTECH Center of Excellence in Logistics	1,000
3000	Administration	−10,000
3050	Servicewide Communication (JCALS)	−12,000
3100	Manpower Management (DCPS)	−6,400
3200	Other Servicewide Support	−9,000
3350	A–76 Process Aberdeen Proving Ground	−2,000
3600	International Military Headquarters	−39,000
Undistributed:		
3710	Classified Programs	10,794
3740	Memorial Events	350
3835	Repairs at Fort Baker	1,000
3845	Defense Joint Accounting System	−12,500
3950	A–76 Studies	−8,360
3970	Information Technology System, Army	−20,000
3990	Headquarters Staff Reduction	−82,200
4000	Travel of Persons	−19,000
4010	Civilian Personnel Underexecution	−16,000
4020	Mobility Enhancement Study	500
4040	WMD—Response Element Adv Lab Training	2,000
4060	Camouflage Nets (for inefficient buying practices)	−10,000

ELECTRONIC MAINTENANCE SYSTEM

Electronic Maintenance System (EMS) Interactive Electronic Technical Manuals (IETM), and associated vehicle computer displays with Point-to-Point Wiring & Signal Tracing significantly improves operational readiness and reduces the total cost of ownership of U.S. Army tactical and combat war fighting vehicles. In an effort to exploit the capabilities of these systems the Committee recommends an increase of $4,000,000 in Operation and Maintenance, Army.

CAMERA ASSISTED MONITORING SYSTEM—CAMS

The Committee recommends an additional $10,000,000 for Operation and Maintenance, Army, only for a demonstration of the capability and effectiveness of the Camera Assisted Monitoring Sys-

tem (CAMS) baseline system. The Committee believes that the application of CAMS technology will enhance the capabilities of peacekeeping forces to conduct observation missions.

MOBILE KITCHEN TRAILERS DEPOT MAINTENANCE

The Committee recommends an additional $5,000,000 in Operation and Maintenance, Army, only for a rebuild program which includes upgrade to the MKT–I configuration.

COMMUNICATIONS ELECTRONICS

The Committee recommends an additional $10,000,000 only for depot maintenance of critical communications and electronics systems that were not funded in the budget request, or communications and electronics systems in the Army's recapitalization program that were not funded in the budget request. These communications and electronics systems include: AN/TPQ–36/37 Firefinder Radar; AN/ASM–146/147 Electronic Maintenance Shelters/Vans; AN/TSC–85/93 Tactical Satellite Terminals; AN/PRC–126 Radio Sets; AN/TRC–170 Microwave Terminals; AN/TLQ–17 Trafficjam systems; and AN/PPX–3 Interrogator Sets.

SALUTE OUR SERVICES PILOT PROGRAM

The Committee recommends an additional $3,000,000 in Operation and Maintenance, Army only for a privately run United States Army pilot program to improve family support services for deployed personnel. This program should include an interactive web based management system for deployed service members and their loved ones, a mentoring program enlisting the aid of spouses who have experienced a deployment, outreach efforts to engage the business and corporate community in partnerships with the military, and a mechanism for the various service branches to share information regarding existing, successful quality of life programs for possible implementation.

MOBILITY ENHANCEMENT STUDY

The Committee recommends an additional $500,000 in Operation and Maintenance, Army only for the conduct of a study of potential improvements to railroad transportation support for the National Training Center.

OPTEMPO TRAINING RESOURCE METRICS

The Committee is troubled by the Army's fiscal year 2002 budget proposal to reduce the OPTEMPO training budget by $300,000,000 compared to the established funding requirement. This comes despite an overall increase of $2,047,249,000 in the Army Operation and Maintenance budget request. For fiscal year 2002, the Army budgeted for 730 home-station tank training miles (versus the established standard of 800 miles), and 14.0 helicopter flying hours per-crew-per-month (versus the established standard of 14.5 hours), plus additional tank miles for training at the National Training Center. The explanation provided by the Army is that it has elected to "assume risk" in training and apply the resources to infrastructure shortfalls that were incurred during the 1990s. The Army

leadership testified it plans to reevaluate the status of training at mid-year and, if required, internally shift Army funds from other O&M accounts to address any critical shortfall.

The Committee views this proposal as another indication of what now appears to be a dysfunctional OPTEMPO training resource management process that no longer can be relied upon to accurately justify budgetary requirements to Congress. There has been a continuing disparity between the training resources the Army claims it needs according to its "tank mile" and "helicopter flying hour" standards, and the training resources it actually expends. In many years, the Army has under-executed its 800-mile tank mile standard by more than 20 percent, while still reporting no great diminution in C–1 and C–2 unit readiness status. Over the last several years, the Army has spent literally billions of appropriated dollars for non-OPTEMPO Operation and Maintenance activities that had been originally justified to Congress (and appropriated) for OPTEMPO training.

The Committee views the Army OPTEMPO training budget as a top priority and is unwilling to tolerate this situation in future years. At this point, the Committee is simply not confident that it is being furnished with valid measures against which to judge the adequacy of the Army OPTEMPO budget. For fiscal year 2002, the Committee sees that it has little choice but to rely upon the promise of the Army leadership to make an ad hoc, subjective review of this situation halfway through the fiscal year. The Secretary of the Army is directed to provide a written report to the congressional defense committees on the results of this review and the actions taken by the Army to address any perceived shortfalls.

For the future, the Committee puts the Army on notice that it will be expected to completely overhaul its OPTEMPO training budget metrics to construct more precise and accurate indicators of what a given level of budgetary investment will achieve. Better OPTEMPO variables and standards must be developed based on 21st Century training practices to accurately estimate and project the cost of Army training (both direct and indirect) to achieve a desired level of readiness. Such revised standards should be workable, quantifiable, and understandable. The Committee therefore directs the Army to undertake a thorough review of the current training resource metrics and directs the Secretary of the Army to submit a report to the congressional defense committees by no later than July 31, 2002 explaining how the Army plans to reform this process. The Committee expects the Army to include in this report a rebasing of its fiscal year 2003 OPTEMPO budget request against its new OPTEMPO metrics, and to base all future budget submissions on these new metrics.

ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND A–76 COMPETITION

The Committee recommends a reduction of $2,000,000 from the amount requested for Operation and Maintenance, Army in the Base Operations Support Account. In February 2000 the Comptroller General upheld an appeal to an Army A–76 competition decision. The Army has failed to fully and promptly implement the recommendations of the Comptroller General.

TRAINING FACILITIES

The Committee has provided $9,200,000 in Operation and Maintenance, Army only for repair of the Fort Irwin—Goldstone Road, installation of "Deep Strike" fiber optic cable to China Lake and range/targetry upgrades to improve training at the National Training Center.

TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE ANALYSIS CENTER

The Committee is aware of the challenges posed by the various threats to the critical domestic transportation infrastructure and the potential impact to the national warfighting capability. The Army is directed to study the possible establishment of a Transportation Infrastructure Analysis Center (TIAC) at Letterkenny Army Depot in Pennsylvania. The TIAC would be dual missioned, to analyze the United States critical transportation infrastructure, and to prepare National Guardsmen for their warfighting mission of identifying critical infrastructures for either protection or interdiction.

CAMOUFLAGE NETS

The Committee recommends a reduction of $10,000,000 from the amount requested for Operation and Maintenance, Army to recapture the savings the Army has failed to realize over several years due to illogical purchasing procedures for lightweight camouflage nets. The Committee understands that due to defective buying procedures, the Army believes it must continue to purchase replacement nets designed in the 1970's that are technically inferior to multi-spectral threat sensors, less durable, weigh twice as much, and cost nearly twice as much as other nets that are available to the Army. The Committee is puzzled why the Army cannot rectify this situation that not only wastes money, but also raises concerns about force protection. The Committee expects the Army to take prompt action to establish the preferred, more effective camouflage nets on the appropriate supply schedules so that units can purchase the new nets (to complete unit sets or as replacement items for nets that become unserviceable), using unit operation and maintenance funds. The accompanying bill includes a general provision (Sec. 8141) to clarify any legal ambiguity for the Army on this matter.

ARMY CORROSION PREVENTION AND CONTROL PROGRAM

The Committee is aware of new technologies in the prevention of corrosion which can significantly reduce corrosion costs and improve readiness. Of the funds made available in Operation and Maintenance, Army the Committee directs that $2,000,000 be made available only for the Army Corrosion Prevention and Control Program.

CONTROLLED HUMIDITY PRESERVATION PROGRAM

The Committee understands that the Controlled Humidity Preservation (CHP) Program enhances the long-term condition of forward based equipment by protecting it from moisture induced corrosion and electronic system degradation. New portable CHP storage facilities offer greater flexibility through the redeployment of

the soft storage tunnel systems as experienced by the US Army Materiel Command in Qatar and Italy, increased operational efficiencies, and enhanced relocation possibilities for CHP storage shelters as required to support the rapidly changing needs of operational and regional commanders. The Committee directs that of the funds available for Operation and Maintenance, Army, $1,000,000 shall be available only for the Controlled Humidity Preservation Program for the implementation of portable CHP tunnel systems for forward based equipment, vehicles, spare parts and weapons systems.

MILITARY POLICE SCHOOL/MCTFT JOINT TRAINING

The Committee recommends an additional $1,000,000 above the budget request for use by the Military Police School to provide for training by the Multijurisdictional Counterdrug Task Force Training in support of Multijurisdictional Task Force activities. The Committee commends the Army Military Police School for the valuable training it provides to law enforcement personnel in support of the counter-drug effort. However, the Committee is aware that the capacity for training by the Military Police School at Fort Leonard Wood is limited and unable to meet the total demands of law enforcement. The Multijurisdictional Counterdrug Task Force Training is ideally suited to expand the course offerings provide by the Military Police School.

RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING

The Committee continues to support the Army's recruiting and advertising campaign to ensure the Army achieves its recruiting goals. The Committee directs that no less than $6,600,000 of funds provided for Operation and Maintenance, Army be used to maintain existing production efforts directed toward certain audiences, including Hispanic recruits.

MILITARY ENTRANCE PROCESSING STATION (MEPS)

The Committee directs that of the funds provided for Examining in Operation and Maintenance, Army that $20,000 be used only for replacement of computers and computer upgrades at the MEPS facility in Kansas City, Missouri.

BIOCONTAINMENT RESEARCH FACILITY

The Committee is aware of the need of the United States Department of Agriculture to establish a new high security biocontainment laboratory on the East Coast to aid in its vital clinical research to combat new biological threats such as the West Nile virus that are spread by invasive species. The Committee directs the Army Surgeon General to conduct a coordinated review with the USDA and other Army commands that have responsibility for biological warfare defense to determine the benefits and research opportunities of establishing a shared USDA-Army state-of-the-art, security level 3 (BL–3) biocontainment facility. This review shall: (1) assess the need to upgrade the biological research laboratory facilities for both the USDA and the Army and how a BL–3 facility could benefit the missions of both organizations; (2) assess the op-

portunities and benefits of expanding the scientific research relationships between the Army, the USDA, and the academic community in the area of combating biological threats to the United States populace and its food supply; and (3) define the need, cost, critical design features, and possible construction timetable to establish a new high security biocontainment research facility at an academic institution. The Surgeon General shall submit a report to the congressional defense committees by no later than 180 days after enactment of this Act on the results of this review.

CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS

The Committee recommends $2,000,000 for the Expert Radar Signature Solutions (ERADS) project.

The Committee recommends an additional $5,000,000 for the Defense Language Program. The Committee directs these funds be used to meet critical advanced language training requirements for the Department of Defense and the Intelligence Community.

Further discussion of the Committee's recommendations is contained in the Classified Annex.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY

Fiscal year 2001 appropriation	$23,419,360,000
Fiscal year 2002 budget request	26,961,382,000
Committee recommendation	26,628,075,000
Change from budget request	−333,307,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $26,628,075,000 for Operation and Maintenance, Navy. The recommendation is an increase of $3,208,715,000 above the amount appropriated for fiscal year 2001.

PROGRAM RECOMMENDED

The total amount recommended in the bill will provide the following program in fiscal year 2002:

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED	CHANGE FROM REQUEST
4250 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY			
4300 BUDGET ACTIVITY 1: OPERATING FORCES			
4350 AIR OPERATIONS			
4400 MISSION AND OTHER FLIGHT OPERATIONS	3,206,849	3,206,849	---
4450 FLEET AIR TRAINING	950,969	950,969	---
4500 INTERMEDIATE MAINTENANCE	62,487	64,487	+2,000
4550 AIR OPERATIONS AND SAFETY SUPPORT	103,355	103,355	---
4600 AIRCRAFT DEPOT MAINTENANCE	854,298	864,298	+10,000
4650 AIRCRAFT DEPOT OPERATIONS SUPPORT	54,194	54,194	---
4800 SHIP OPERATIONS			
4850 MISSION AND OTHER SHIP OPERATIONS	2,315,172	2,315,172	---
4900 SHIP OPERATIONAL SUPPORT AND TRAINING	545,279	545,279	---
4950 INTERMEDIATE MAINTENANCE	387,282	387,282	---
5000 SHIP DEPOT MAINTENANCE	2,917,829	2,917,829	---
5050 SHIP DEPOT OPERATIONS SUPPORT	1,330,524	1,338,524	+8,000
5200 COMBAT OPERATIONS/SUPPORT			
5250 COMBAT COMMUNICATIONS	384,534	384,534	---
5300 ELECTRONIC WARFARE	15,466	15,466	---
5350 SPACE SYSTEMS & SURVEILLANCE	182,165	182,165	---
5400 WARFARE TACTICS	163,864	163,864	---
5450 OPERATIONAL METEOROLOGY & OCEANOGRAPHY	258,051	258,051	---
5500 COMBAT SUPPORT FORCES	618,874	618,874	---
5550 EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE	173,381	179,881	+6,500
5600 DEPOT OPERATIONS SUPPORT	1,737	1,737	---
5750 WEAPONS SUPPORT			
5800 CRUISE MISSILE	124,342	124,342	---
5850 FLEET BALLISTIC MISSILE	812,743	812,743	---
5900 IN-SERVICE WEAPONS SYSTEMS SUPPORT	47,762	47,762	---
5950 WEAPONS MAINTENANCE	396,836	401,836	+5,000
6100 WORKING CAPITAL FUND SUPPORT			
6150 NWCF SUPPORT	1,421	1,421	---
6200 BASE SUPPORT			
6210 FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	1,019,891	1,019,891	---
6220 BASE SUPPORT	2,572,092	2,584,092	+12,000
6230 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1	19,501,397	19,544,897	+43,500
6250 BUDGET ACTIVITY 2: MOBILIZATION			
6300 READY RESERVE AND PREPOSITIONING FORCES			
6350 SHIP PREPOSITIONING AND SURGE	506,394	506,394	---
6400 ACTIVATIONS/INACTIVATIONS			
6450 AIRCRAFT ACTIVATIONS/INACTIVATIONS	5,506	5,506	---
6500 SHIP ACTIVATIONS/INACTIVATIONS	261,649	261,649	---
6550 MOBILIZATION PREPAREDNESS			
6600 FLEET HOSPITAL PROGRAM	23,803	23,803	---
6650 INDUSTRIAL READINESS	1,177	1,177	---
6700 COAST GUARD SUPPORT	17,490	17,490	---
6750 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 2	816,019	816,019	---
6800 BUDGET ACTIVITY 3: TRAINING AND RECRUITING			
6850 ACCESSION TRAINING			
6900 OFFICER ACQUISITION	96,581	96,581	---
6950 RECRUIT TRAINING	6,724	6,724	---
7000 RESERVE OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS (ROTC)	79,526	81,726	+2,200
7150 BASIC SKILLS AND ADVANCED TRAINING			
7200 SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING	306,012	308,012	+2,000

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED	CHANGE FROM REQUEST
7250 FLIGHT TRAINING	367,343	367,343	---
7300 PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION	111,404	115,404	+4,000
7350 TRAINING SUPPORT	192,931	203,931	+11,000
7500 RECRUITING, AND OTHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION			
7550 RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	238,727	238,727	---
7600 OFF-DUTY AND VOLUNTARY EDUCATION	97,957	97,957	---
7650 CIVILIAN EDUCATION AND TRAINING	59,745	59,745	---
7700 JUNIOR ROTC	32,519	34,449	+1,930
7820 FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	195,939	195,939	---
7830 BASE SUPPORT	365,425	365,425	---
7850 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 3	2,150,833	2,171,963	+21,130
7900 BUDGET ACTIVITY 4: ADMIN & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES			
7950 SERVICEWIDE SUPPORT			
8000 ADMINISTRATION	692,748	664,748	-28,000
8050 EXTERNAL RELATIONS	4,131	4,131	---
8100 CIVILIAN MANPOWER & PERSONNEL MGT	111,789	111,789	---
8150 MILITARY MANPOWER & PERSONNEL MGT	94,896	94,896	---
8200 OTHER PERSONNEL SUPPORT	195,729	195,729	---
8250 SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	603,354	603,354	---
8450 LOGISTICS OPERATIONS AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT			
8500 SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	185,483	185,483	---
8550 PLANNING, ENGINEERING & DESIGN	343,754	308,254	-35,500
8600 ACQUISITION AND PROGRAM MANAGEMENT	723,156	679,156	-44,000
8650 AIR SYSTEMS SUPPORT	400,955	403,955	+3,000
8700 HULL, MECHANICAL & ELECTRICAL SUPPORT	52,908	52,908	---
8750 COMBAT/WEAPONS SYSTEMS	40,850	40,850	---
8800 SPACE & ELECTRONIC WARFARE SYSTEMS	54,639	54,639	---
8950 SECURITY PROGRAMS			
9000 SECURITY PROGRAMS	673,912	673,912	---
9150 SUPPORT OF OTHER NATIONS			
9200 INTERNATIONAL HDQTRS & AGENCIES	9,994	9,994	---
9220 FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	102,588	102,588	---
9230 BASE SUPPORT	202,247	202,247	---
9250 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 4	4,493,133	4,388,633	-104,500
9280 CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS UNDISTRIBUTED	---	3,223	+3,223
9415 DEFENSE JOINT ACCOUNTING SYSTEM	---	-7,000	-7,000
9490 REDUCTION IN STRATEGIC SOURCING (A-76 STUDIES)	---	-53,560	-53,560
9520 ENTERPRISE RESOURCE PLANNING	---	-33,000	-33,000
9540 INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SYSTEM, NAVY	---	-20,000	-20,000
9570 NAVY MARINE CORPS INTRANET	---	-120,000	-120,000
9580 HEADQUARTERS STAFF REDUCTION	---	-51,100	-51,100
9590 TRAVEL OF PERSONS	---	-12,000	-12,000
9750 TOTAL, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY	26,961,382	26,628,075	-333,307
9800 TRANSFER	---	---	---
9850 TOTAL FUNDING AVAILABLE	(26,961,382)	(26,628,075)	(-333,307)

The adjustments to the budget activities for Operation and Maintenance, Navy are shown below:

[In thousands of dollars]

Budget Activity 1: Operating Forces:		
4500	DSM–156 Missile Test Set Upgrade	2,000
4600	NAVAIR CAT and RADCOM test system	10,000
5050	NUWC Torpedo Depot Apprentice	2,000
5050	Improved Engineering Design Process	6,000
5550	Manual Reverse Osmosis Desalinators	1,500
5550	Naval Coastal Warfare Training Improvements	5,000
5950	Mark 45 Gun System Overhaul	2,000
5950	Phalanx CIWS Units Overhaul	3,000
6220	Innovative Safety Management	5,000
6220	Northwest Environmental Resource Center	7,000
6220	NWS Seal Beach Detachment, Concord, Joint Use Feasibility Analysis	1,500
6620	Excess Administrative Overhead	−1,500
Budget Activity 3: Training and Recruiting:		
7000	ROTC Programs	2,200
7200	Naval Aviation Apprenticeship Program	2,000
7300	NPS CDTEMS	4,000
7350	Distance Learning CNET	4,000
7350	Navy Learning Network Program CNET	4,000
7350	Maintenance and Training Process CNET	3,000
7700	Junior ROTC	930
7700	Naval Sea Cadet Corps	1,000
Budget Activity 4: Administration and Servicewide Activities:		
8000	Administration	−30,000
8000	Advanced Technology Information Support	2,000
8550	Naval Facilities Engineering Command	−35,000
8550	Planning, Engineering and Design	−6,000
8550	NSW Carderock All Weather Cargo Transfer System	500
8550	Stainless Steel Sanitary Space System	5,000
8600	Acquisition and Program Management	−53,000
8600	SPAWAR ITC Operations	9,000
8650	Configuration Management Information System	3,000
Undistributed:		
9280	Classified Programs	3,223
9415	Defense Joint Accounting System	−7,000
9490	A–76 Studies	−53,560
9520	Enterprise Resource Planning	−33,000
9540	Information Technology System, Navy	−20,000
9570	Navy Marine Corps Intranet	−120,000
9580	Headquarters Staff Reduction	−51,100
9590	Travel of Persons	−12,000

NUWC TORPEDO DEPOT APPRENTICE PROGRAM

The Committee recommends $2,000,000 only to establish a Torpedo Depot Maintenance Apprentice Program at the Naval Undersea Warfare Center (NUWC).

NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL—CDTEMS

The Committee recommends $4,000,000 only for the Office of Naval Research to provide to the Naval Postgraduate School Center for Defense Technology and Education for the Military Services.

NAVY LEARNING NETWORK PROGRAM CNET

The Committee recommends $4,000,000 only for the Center for Navy Education and Training for the continuation of the Navy Learning Network Program.

MANUAL REVERSE OSMOSIS DESALINATORS

The Committee has provided an additional $1,500,000 for the refurbishment of Manual Reverse Osmosis Desalinators (MROD). Of the additional funds provided, $1,000,000 is to be used for Navy surface fleet MROD refurbishment, and $500,000 is to be used for Navy Aviation MROD refurbishment.

INNOVATIVE SAFETY MANAGEMENT PILOT

The Committee recognizes that there are initiatives underway in the private sector that dramatically reduce the incidence of workplace injuries and their related costs. The Committee also recognizes that the Department of the Navy has experienced high costs in the area of civilian workplace injuries. The Committee therefore directs the Secretary of the Navy to adopt for use in the workplace of civilian employees of the Department of the Navy such work safety models used by employers in the private sector that the Secretary considers as being representative of the best work safety practices in use by private sector employers. The Committee recommends an additional $5,000,000 in Operation and Maintenance, Navy to begin this initiative in fiscal year 2002.

NAVAL FACILITIES ENGINEERING COMMAND

The Committee is concerned that the budget justification for the Naval Facilities Engineering Command has assumed funding in its fiscal year 2001 adjusted baseline and its fiscal year 2002 budget request that under traditional budget justifications would not be included. The Committee has reduced funding for the Naval Facilities Engineering Command accordingly.

SHIP DEPOT MAINTENANCE

The Committee is aware that the ship depot maintenance account has been underfunded in recent years. This underfunding was caused by several factors, including a deficient calculation that understated the requirement, underfunding of the requirement that was identified, and the added costs associated with high deployment levels. The Committee applauds the Navy's recent effort to revise the maintenance calculation to more adequately reflect the real requirement, and to fully fund maintenance in the future. The Committee recognizes, however, that the fiscal year 2002 budget may again lack the necessary funds to fully implement them. The Committee expects that the fiscal year 2003 budget and future year budgets will include the funding necessary to support 100 percent of the ship maintenance requirement. The Committee also directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide with the fiscal year 2003 budget submission a plan to eliminate the maintenance backlog that has accumulated as a result of previous underfunding, and to incorporate necessary funds in future budgets to execute that plan.

COMPUTER PROGRAM TRAINING

The Committee directs that of the funds provided for recruiting and advertising in Operation and Maintenance, Navy that $15,000 be used only for a training plan to enhance computer literacy and management skills for civilian employees and naval recruiters at

the Naval Recruiting District Headquarters in Kansas City, Missouri.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS

Fiscal year 2001 appropriation	$2,778,758,000
Fiscal year 2002 budget request	2,892,314,000
Committee recommendation	2,939,434,000
Change from budget request	+47,120,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $2,939,434,000 for Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps. The recommendation is an increase of $160,676,000 above the amount appropriated for fiscal year 2001.

PROGRAM RECOMMENDED

The total amount recommended in the bill will provide the following program in fiscal year 2002:

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

		BUDGET REQUEST	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED	CHANGE FROM REQUEST
9900	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS			
9950	BUDGET ACTIVITY 1: OPERATING FORCES			
10000	EXPEDITIONARY FORCES			
10050	OPERATIONAL FORCES	459,739	476,239	+16,500
10100	FIELD LOGISTICS	257,952	262,952	+5,000
10150	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	107,849	112,849	+5,000
10200	BASE SUPPORT	842,631	865,281	+22,650
10250	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	363,528	366,128	+2,600
10300	USMC PREPOSITIONING			
10350	MARITIME PREPOSITIONING	83,506	83,506	---
10400	NORWAY PREPOSITIONING	5,169	5,169	---
10450	TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1	2,120,374	2,172,124	+51,750
10500	BUDGET ACTIVITY 3: TRAINING AND RECRUITING			
10550	ACCESSION TRAINING			
10600	RECRUIT TRAINING	11,053	11,053	---
10650	OFFICER ACQUISITION	317	317	---
10700	BASE SUPPORT	62,055	62,055	---
10750	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	22,285	22,285	---
10800	BASIC SKILLS AND ADVANCED TRAINING			
10850	SPECIALIZED SKILLS TRAINING	32,280	32,280	---
10900	FLIGHT TRAINING	170	170	---
10950	PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION	8,553	8,553	---
11000	TRAINING SUPPORT	95,066	95,066	---
11050	BASE SUPPORT	65,140	65,140	---
11100	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	28,078	28,078	---
11150	RECRUITING AND OTHER TRAINING EDUCATION			
11200	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	109,012	109,012	---
11250	OFF-DUTY AND VOLUNTARY EDUCATION	21,994	21,994	---
11300	JUNIOR ROTC	12,808	13,178	+370
11350	BASE SUPPORT	12,209	12,209	---
11400	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	2,644	2,644	---
11450	TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 3	483,664	484,034	+370
11500	BUDGET ACTIVITY 4: ADMIN & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES			
11550	SERVICEWIDE SUPPORT			
11650	SPECIAL SUPPORT	209,125	209,125	---
11700	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	31,118	31,118	---
11750	ADMINISTRATION	29,895	29,895	---
11800	BASE SUPPORT	16,335	16,335	---
11850	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	1,803	1,803	---
11900	TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 4	288,276	288,276	---
12060	HEADQUARTERS STAFF REDUCTION	---	-4,000	-4,000
12070	REDUCTION IN STRATEGIC SOURCING (A-76 STUDIES)	---	-1,000	-1,000
12300	TOTAL, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS	2,892,314	2,939,434	+47,120

The adjustments to the budget activities for Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps are shown below:

[In thousands of dollars]

Budget Activity 1: Operating Forces:		
10050	Extreme Cold Weather Clothing System	1,500
10050	Modular General Purpose Tent System	5,000
10050	Blister Guard Socks	1,000
10050	Hydration on the Move (Camelbak)	1,500
10050	MOLLE	7,500
10100	Log Improvement Initiative (Ground Supply Chain Management)	3,000
10100	Syst Integration Environment Spt for VII MEF	2,000
10150	Depot Maintenance—Radar Systems	5,000
10200	Waste Water Treatment Study	250
10200	Joint Service NBC Eqpt Assessment/Consolidation	4,000
10200	Twentynine Palms MAGTF MOUT Facility Planning and Design	1,500
10200	Training and Support Facilities	16,900
10250	MAGTFTC Twentynine Palms	2,600
Budget Activity 3: Training and Recruiting:		
11300	Junior ROTC	370
Undistributed:		
12060	Headquarters staff reduction	−4,000
12070	A–76 Studies	−1,000

MARINE CORPS AIR-GROUND COMBAT CENTER TWENTYNINE PALMS

The Committee has provided an additional $2,600,000 in Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps only for the repair of facilities that were damaged by severe wind, rain, and flooding.

WASTE WATER TREATMENT STUDY

The Committee recommends an additional $250,000 in Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps only for a study of waste-water collection and treatment, including the option of a joint system to serve both Marine Corps Base Twentynine Palms, and the City of Twentynine Palms.

JOINT SERVICE NBC DEFENSE EQUIPMENT ASSESSMENT AND CONSOLIDATION PROGRAM

The Committee recommends an additional $4,000,000 in Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps for the Joint Service NBC Defense Equipment Assessment and Consolidation Program, including expansion of the Consolidated Storage and Issue Facility program.

DEPOT MAINTENANCE—RADARS

The Committee is aware that the Marine Corps has a backlog of executable but unfunded depot maintenance requirements for critical radar systems. The Committee recommends an additional $5,000,000 in Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps only for depot level maintenance of radar systems.

TWENTYNINE PALMS MAGTF MOUT TRAINING FACILITY

The Committee recommends an additional $1,500,000 in Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps only for the planning and design for construction of a Military Operations on Urban Terrain

(MOUT) training facility at the MAGTF Training Center at Twentynine Palms, California.

TRAINING AND SUPPORT FACILITIES

The Committee recommends $7,400,000 in Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps for electrical distribution system improvements at Marine Corps Logistics Base, Barstow, California and $9,500,000 in Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps for electrical system, communications infrastructure and other mission critical improvements at the MAGTF Training Center, Twentynine Palms, California.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE

Fiscal year 2001 appropriation	$22,383,521,000
Fiscal year 2002 budget request	26,146,770,000
Committee recommendation	25,842,968,000
Change from budget request	−303,802,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $25,842,968,000 for Operation and Maintenance, Air Force. The recommendation is an increase of $3,459,447,000 above the amount appropriated for fiscal year 2001.

PROGRAM RECOMMENDED

The total amount recommended in the bill will provide the following program in fiscal year 2002:

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED	CHANGE FROM REQUEST
12450 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE			
12500 BUDGET ACTIVITY 1: OPERATING FORCES			
12550 AIR OPERATIONS			
12600 PRIMARY COMBAT FORCES	3,247,230	3,247,230	---
12650 PRIMARY COMBAT WEAPONS	325,948	325,948	---
12700 COMBAT ENHANCEMENT FORCES	234,838	234,838	---
12750 AIR OPERATIONS TRAINING	1,227,042	1,227,042	---
12775 DEPOT MAINTENANCE	1,361,089	1,361,089	---
12800 COMBAT COMMUNICATIONS	1,356,865	1,356,865	---
12850 BASE SUPPORT	2,212,409	2,222,909	+10,500
12900 FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	835,329	835,329	---
12950 COMBAT RELATED OPERATIONS			
13000 GLOBAL C3I AND EARLY WARNING	843,775	843,775	---
13050 NAVIGATION/WEATHER SUPPORT	170,965	170,965	---
13100 OTHER COMBAT OPS SUPPORT PROGRAMS	404,665	404,665	---
13150 JCS EXERCISES	37,839	37,839	---
13200 MANAGEMENT/OPERATIONAL HEADQUARTERS	174,580	164,580	-10,000
13250 TACTICAL INTEL AND OTHER SPECIAL ACTIVITIES	228,775	228,775	---
13300 SPACE OPERATIONS			
13350 LAUNCH FACILITIES	258,792	258,792	---
13400 LAUNCH VEHICLES	147,510	147,510	---
13450 SPACE CONTROL SYSTEMS	251,738	251,738	---
13500 SATELLITE SYSTEMS	53,780	53,780	---
13550 OTHER SPACE OPERATIONS	146,175	146,175	---
13600 BASE SUPPORT	425,643	425,643	---
13650 FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	131,643	131,643	---
13700 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1	14,076,630	14,077,130	+500
13750 BUDGET ACTIVITY 2: MOBILIZATION			
13800 MOBILITY OPERATIONS			
13850 AIRLIFT OPERATIONS	2,056,383	2,056,383	---
13900 AIRLIFT OPERATIONS C3I	37,706	37,706	---
13950 MOBILIZATION PREPAREDNESS	169,421	169,421	---
13975 DEPOT MAINTENANCE	296,014	296,014	---
14000 PAYMENTS TO TRANSPORTATION BUSINESS AREA	473,243	473,243	---
14050 BASE SUPPORT	487,654	487,654	---
14100 FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	97,627	97,627	---
14150 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 2	3,618,048	3,618,048	---
14200 BUDGET ACTIVITY 3: TRAINING AND RECRUITING			
14250 ACCESSION TRAINING			
14300 OFFICER ACQUISITION	66,566	66,566	---
14350 RECRUIT TRAINING	5,943	5,943	---
14400 RESERVE OFFICER TRAINING CORPS (ROTC)	64,289	64,289	---
14450 BASE SUPPORT (ACADEMIES ONLY)	70,412	70,412	---
14500 FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION (A	60,434	60,434	---
14550 BASIC SKILLS AND ADVANCED TRAINING			
14600 SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING	310,216	311,216	+1,000
14650 FLIGHT TRAINING	657,993	657,993	---
14700 PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION	115,049	115,049	---
14750 TRAINING SUPPORT	83,778	83,778	---
14775 DEPOT MAINTENANCE	14,748	14,748	---
14800 BASE SUPPORT (OTHER TRAINING)	543,005	543,005	---
14850 FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION (O	148,663	148,663	---
14900 RECRUITING, AND OTHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION			
14950 RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	139,189	139,189	---
15000 EXAMINING	3,640	3,640	---
15050 OFF DUTY AND VOLUNTARY EDUCATION	91,757	91,757	---
15100 CIVILIAN EDUCATION AND TRAINING	82,238	82,238	---
15150 JUNIOR ROTC	41,829	43,029	+1,200
15200 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 3	2,499,749	2,501,949	+2,200

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

		BUDGET REQUEST	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED	CHANGE FROM REQUEST
15250	BUDGET ACTIVITY 4: ADMIN & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES			
15300	LOGISTICS OPERATIONS			
15350	LOGISTICS OPERATIONS	1,052,171	1,037,171	-15,000
15400	TECHNICAL SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	404,678	404,678	---
15450	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	249,055	229,055	-20,000
15475	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	305,525	305,525	---
15500	BASE SUPPORT	1,115,273	1,115,273	---
15550	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	239,442	239,442	---
15600	SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES			
15650	ADMINISTRATION	213,767	199,767	-14,000
15700	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	342,864	334,864	-8,000
15750	PERSONNEL PROGRAMS	164,480	164,480	---
15800	RESCUE AND RECOVERY SERVICES	72,375	72,375	---
15900	ARMS CONTROL	34,742	34,742	---
15950	OTHER SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES	602,561	585,561	-17,000
16000	OTHER PERSONNEL SUPPORT	36,984	36,984	---
16050	CIVIL AIR PATROL CORPORATION	18,303	18,303	---
16100	BASE SUPPORT	233,256	234,006	+750
16150	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	21,792	21,792	---
16200	SECURITY PROGRAMS			
16250	SECURITY PROGRAMS	824,906	824,906	---
16300	SUPPORT TO OTHER NATIONS			
16350	INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT	20,169	15,169	-5,000
16400	TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 4	5,952,343	5,874,093	-78,250
16450	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS UNDISTRIBUTED	---	-24,532	-24,532
16660	DEFENSE JOINT ACCOUNTING SYSTEM	---	-7,000	-7,000
16720	TRAVEL OF PERSONS	---	-43,000	-43,000
16750	ACTIVE DUTY MILITARY PERSONNEL UNDEREXECUTION SUPPORT	---	-75,000	-75,000
16760	REDUCTION IN STRATEGIC SOURCING (A-76 STUDIES)	---	-8,320	-8,320
16810	INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SYSTEM, AIR FORCE	---	-20,000	-20,000
16830	HEADQUARTERS STAFF REDUCTION	---	-50,400	-50,400
16910	TOTAL, O&M, AIR FORCE	26,146,770	25,842,968	-303,802
16920	TRANSFER	---	---	---
16940	TOTAL FUNDING AVAILABLE	(26,146,770)	(25,842,968)	(-303,802)

The adjustments to the budget activities for Operation and Maintenance, Air Force are shown below:

[In thousands of dollars]

Budget Activity 1: Operating Forces:		
12850	Battle Lab Engineering and Tech Support	5,500
12850	Air Force Server Consolidation	5,000
13200	Excessive management overhead	−10,000
Budget Activity 3: Training and Recruiting:		
14600	IT Workforce Re-Skilling	1,000
15150	Junior ROTC	1,200
Budget Activity 4: Administration and Servicewide Activities:		
15350	CKU–5 Rocket Catapult PPI	2,000
15350	Aging Propulsion System Life Extension	3,000
15350	L–SMART Information System Logistics Opns.	5,000
15350	Acquisition Efficiencies	−25,000
15450	Servicewide Transportation	−20,000
15650	Administration	−14,000
15700	Servicewide Communications	−8,000
15950	Other Servicewide Activities	−19,000
15950	Manufacturing Technology Assistance Pilot	2,000
16100	William Lehman Aviation Center	750
16350	International Support	−5,000
Undistributed:		
16450	Classified Programs	−24,532
16660	Defense Joint Accounting System	−7,000
16720	Travel of Persons	−43,000
16750	Active Duty Military Personnel Underexecution Support	−75,000
16760	A–76 Studies	−8,320
16810	Information Technology System, Air Force	−20,000
16830	Headquarters Staff Reduction	−50,400

ACTIVE DUTY MILITARY PERSONNEL UNDEREXECUTION

The Committee recommends a reduction of $75,000,000 below the amount requested in Operation and Maintenance, Air Force for operation and maintenance support to military personnel based on continued military personnel underexecution.

CKU–5 ROCKET CATAPULT PPI

The Committee is concerned about the safety of pilots flying with CKU–5 equipped ejection seats. In addition to funds provided elsewhere the Committee recommends $2,000,000 in Operation and Maintenance, Air Force only for subsystem and system testing on the CKU–5 and ACES II ejection seat.

CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS

The Committee recommends a reduction of $3,000,000 in U–2 operations due to the availability of fiscal year 2001 Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Air Force funds which should be transferred to Operation and Maintenance, Air Force to offset this recommended reduction.

The Committee recommends an increase of $1,000,000 for the Threat Representation and Validation project.

The Committee recommends an increase of $5,000,000 for the continued support of the Eagle Vision systems for the Air National Guard.

Further discussion of the Committee's recommendations is contained in the Classified Annex.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE-WIDE

Fiscal year 2001 appropriation	$11,844,480,000
Fiscal year 2002 budget request	12,518,631,000
Committee recommendation	12,122,590,000
Change from budget request	−396,041,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $12,122,590,000 for Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide. The recommendation is an increase of $278,110,000 from the amount appropriated in fiscal year 2001.

PROGRAM RECOMMENDED

The total amount recommended in the bill will provide the following program in fiscal year 2002:

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED	CHANGE FROM REQUEST
16950 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE-WIDE			
17000 BUDGET ACTIVITY 1: OPERATING FORCES			
17050 JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF	373,832	373,832	---
17100 SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND	1,404,797	1,404,797	---
17150 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1	1,778,629	1,778,629	---
17200 BUDGET ACTIVITY 2: MOBILIZATION			
17250 DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY	44,691	44,691	---
17350 BUDGET ACTIVITY 3: TRAINING AND RECRUITING			
17450 AMERICAN FORCES INFORMATION SERVICE	11,135	11,135	---
17460 DEFENSE ACQUISITION UNIVERSITY	101,196	105,696	+4,500
17465 DEFENSE CONTRACT AUDIT AGENCY	3,833	3,833	---
17470 DEFENSE FINANCE AND ACCOUNTING SERVICE	8,900	8,900	---
17480 DEFENSE HUMAN RESOURCES ACTIVITY	86,190	56,190	-30,000
17490 DEFENSE SECURITY SERVICE	7,590	7,590	---
17510 DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY	1,246	---	-1,246
17600 SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND	53,573	53,573	---
17650 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 3	273,663	246,917	-26,746
17700 BUDGET ACTIVITY 4: ADMIN & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES			
17750 AMERICAN FORCES INFORMATION SERVICE	96,637	96,337	-300
17775 CIVIL MILITARY PROGRAMS	94,596	95,346	+750
17800 CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	4,718,802	4,717,814	-988
17900 DEFENSE CONTRACT AUDIT AGENCY	354,348	341,948	-12,400
17910 DEFENSE CONTRACT MANAGEMENT AGENCY	948,932	936,532	-12,400
17950 DEFENSE FINANCE AND ACCOUNTING SERVICE	1,492	1,492	---
18000 DEFENSE HUMAN RESOURCES ACTIVITY	198,157	198,157	---
18050 DEFENSE INFORMATION SYSTEMS AGENCY	803,122	793,122	-10,000
18150 DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY	191,990	193,090	+1,100
18200 DEFENSE LEGAL SERVICES AGENCY	12,075	12,075	---
18300 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE DEPENDENTS EDUCATION	1,465,814	1,462,214	-3,600
18310 DEFENSE POW /MISSING PERSONS OFFICE	15,211	16,711	+1,500
18320 DEFENSE SECURITY COOPERATION AGENCY	65,211	60,311	-4,900
18475 DEFENSE SECURITY SERVICE	87,118	85,618	-1,500
18500 DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY	258,597	---	-258,597
18600 OFFICE OF ECONOMIC ADJUSTMENT	16,972	30,972	+14,000
18650 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE	437,141	439,741	+2,600
18700 SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND	46,891	46,891	---
18800 SPECIAL ACTIVITIES	115,000	115,000	---
18820 JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF	169,340	157,340	-12,000
18860 WASHINGTON HEADQUARTERS SERVICES	324,202	308,702	-15,500
18950 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 4	10,421,648	10,109,413	-312,235
19000 LEGACY	---	1,900	+1,900
19020 IMPACT AID	---	30,000	+30,000
19070 MANAGEMENT HEADQUARTERS REDUCTION	---	-54,300	-54,300
19160 DEFENSE JOINT ACCOUNTING SYSTEM	---	-13,000	-13,000
19240 REDUCTION IN STRATEGIC SOURCING (A-76 STUDIES)	---	-5,260	-5,260
19260 INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SYSTEM, DEFENSE-WIDE	---	-20,000	-20,000
19300 RESERVE COMPONENT JT PROFESSIONAL MIL EDUCATION	---	3,600	+3,600
19350 TOTAL, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE-WIDE	12,518,631	12,122,590	-396,041

The adjustments to the budget activities for Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide are shown below:

[In thousands of dollars]

Budget Activity 3: Training and Recruiting:		
17460	DAU—Distance Learning Travel Savings	−4,000
17460	DAU—Electronic Education for the Reserve Component in both Classroom and Distributed Environments	2,000
17460	DAU—National Defense University XXI	2,000
17460	DAU—Distance Learning	3,000
17460	DAU—IT Organizational Composition Research	1,500
17480	DHRA—DLAMP	−30,000
17510	DTRA—Transfer to Title IX	−1,246
Budget Activity 4: Administration and Servicewide Activities:		
17750	AFIS—Pay Calculation and Utilities	−300
17775	Civil Military Programs—Youth Development and Leadership Program	750
17800	Classified Programs	−988
17900	DCAA—Program Growth	−7,400
17900	DCAA—Execution	−5,000
17910	DCMA—Pay Calculation, Program Growth	−11,400
17910	DCMA—SPS Office Efficiencies	−1,000
18050	DISA	−10,000
18150	DLA—Unemployment Compensation	−1,900
18150	DLA—Security Locks	10,000
18150	DLA—Obsolete NSNs	−7,000
18300	DODEA—Utilities	−3,600
18310	Defense POW/Missing Persons Office—Personnel Recovery Needs Assessment	1,500
18320	DSCA—Budget Justifications	−4,900
18475	DSS—Improper Budget Adjustments	−1,500
18500	DTRA—Transfer to Title IX	−258,597
18600	OEA—Philadelphia Naval Business Center (Improvements)	5,000
18600	OEA—City of St. Louis SLAAP/ATCOM Redevelopment	2,000
18600	OEA—Norton AFB	3,000
18600	OEA—Cecil Field	4,000
18650	OSD—Program Growth	−19,400
18650	OSD—CTMA	12,000
18650	OSD—ADUSD (MPP&R) Wearable Computers	2,000
18650	OSD—CISA	5,000
18650	OSD—Energy Sustainability Audits	3,000
18820	JCS—Program Growth	−12,000
18860	WHS—Program Growth	−15,500
Undistributed:		
19000	Legacy—CSS Alabama	1,000
19000	Legacy—CSS Hunley	900
19020	Impact Aid	30,000
19070	Headquarters Staff Reduction	−54,300
19160	Defense Joint Accounting System	−13,000
19240	A–76 Studies	−5,260
19260	Information Technology System, Defense-Wide	−20,000
19300	Reserve Component Joint Professional Military Education	3,600

DEFENSE-WIDE ENERGY SUSTAINABILITY AUDITS

The Committee recommends $3,000,000 for the Secretary of Defense to implement an aggressive energy conservation program that performs energy and sustainability audits of facilities throughout the services. The Committee provided funding in the fiscal year 2001 supplemental appropriations act (Public Law 107–20) to perform these activities in areas of the Western power grid and recommends funding in this legislation to expand this designated effort to installations nation-wide.

DLAMP

The Committee is concerned about the significant growth and costs of the Defense Leadership and Management Program (DLAMP). The fiscal year 2002 budget of $60,600,000 is $15,200,000, or 33 percent higher than the fiscal year 2001 funding level, and $39,100,000, or 200 percent, higher than the fiscal year 1999 funding level. Costs per student for participation in this program are significantly higher than corresponding graduate level courses offered in both public and private academia. In addition, costs per participant for the rotational assignments and the professional military education pillars of the program have become prohibitive. The Committee notes that DLAMP has not been audited by oversight groups, including DHRA's Chancellor for Education and Professional Development, and a review is needed of the program's mandatory provisions, structure, curriculum, and delivery systems including the leasing of facilities. Until the new administration seeks alternatives for a more cost-effective program, the Committee has eliminated funding for the rotational assignments and professional military education pillars. In addition, the Committee directs that the Department conduct a review to address these concerns and report back to the congressional defense committees prior to March 31, 2002.

DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY

The Committee directs the Defense Logistics Agency to suspend any shipments of mercury to the Defense National Stockpile Center Somerville Depot, until the completion of the ongoing environmental impact study.

LEGACY

The Committee encourages the Department to consider the University of California's Western Center Museum at Diamond Valley Lake, California, for funding under the Legacy program.

PERSONNEL RECOVERY STUDY

The Committee recommends an increase of $1,500,000 to the budget request for the Defense POW/Missing Persons Office to conduct a government wide interagency needs assessment in order to define the components of a fully integrated national personnel recovery architecture. The assessment should include a consideration of service personnel, civilians and contract personnel, and examine the possible consolidation of training programs. The study should recommend a coordinated national goal for personnel recovery, roles and responsibilities of each department, agency or office, and present a detailed timeline and cost analysis for reaching that goal. The Committee expects the Defense POW/Missing Persons Office (DPMO) be the lead for the assessment and to initiate the study using the Defense personnel recovery program as the baseline, and directs that a report be submitted by December 1, 2002.

PERSONNEL AND FAMILY SUPPORT PROGRAMS

The Committee supports the wide variety of personnel and family support programs funded in this bill, but is concerned that in-

sufficient attention by the Department and services to the family need assessment process may be diminishing the effectiveness of the programs. Family need assessments are regularly used in resource allocation decisions by private sector organizations and allow limited funds to be most efficiently distributed to areas with the greatest need. Current Department regulations and service practices are inconsistent in the application of this valuable tool which could enhance the delivery of needed programs to service members and their families. The Committee concurs with a recent GAO report on this issue and directs the Secretary of Defense to include the following requirements in Departmental regulations and guidance pertaining to the services' family need assessments: (1) the use of benchmarks to define when needs have increased or decreased; (2) the use of a plan to determine how need assessment results will be prioritized; (3) the use and integration of information on the type and capacity of off base family support services; and (4) a consistent and defined role for the results of family need assessment process in supporting family programs' budget development and resource allocation. The Committee further directs the Secretary to report to the Committee on Appropriations by March 1, 2002, on the adoption of appropriate regulations and the use of family need assessments in formulating the fiscal year 2003 budget.

DEFENSE ACQUISITION UNIVERSITY DISTANCE LEARNING

The Committee has included $3,000,000 for education and expert consulting support to the Department of Defense acquisition community on a continuous basis based on the model Acquisition Center of Excellence established by the National Reconnaissance Office. It should include elements of computer based training, consulting support, and acquisition best practices, and the use of Internet technology to provide these services to the widest possible audience.

DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY

Funding for the Operation and Maintenance activities of the Defense Threat Reduction Agency have been transferred to Title IX of the bill.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY RESERVE

Fiscal year 2001 appropriation	$1,562,118,000
Fiscal year 2002 budget request	1,787,246,000
Committee recommendation	1,788,546,000
Change from budget request	+1,300,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,788,546,000 for Operation and maintenance, Army Reserve. The recommendation is an increase of $226,428,000 above the $1,562,118,000 appropriated for fiscal year 2001.

PROGRAM RECOMMENDED

The total amount recommended in the bill will provide the following program in fiscal year 2002:

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED	CHANGE FROM REQUEST
19500 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY RESERVE			
19510 BUDGET ACTIVITY 1: OPERATING FORCES			
19520 LAND FORCES			
19530 DIVISION FORCES	14,382	14,382	---
19540 CORPS COMBAT FORCES	24,571	24,571	---
19550 CORPS SUPPORT FORCES	232,891	232,891	---
19560 ECHELON ABOVE CORPS FORCES	115,183	115,183	---
19600 MISSION OPERATIONS			
19610 LAND FORCES OPERATIONS SUPPORT	364,700	364,700	---
19630 LAND FORCES READINESS			
19640 FORCES READINESS OPERATIONS SUPPORT	139,280	139,280	---
19650 LAND FORCES SYSTEM READINESS	60,481	60,481	---
19660 DEPOT MAINTENANCE	60,719	60,719	---
19670 LAND FORCES READINESS SUPPORT			
19680 BASE SUPPORT	406,137	406,137	---
19690 FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	161,321	161,321	---
19720 ADDITIONAL ACTIVITIES	2,536	2,536	---
19900 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1	1,582,201	1,582,201	---
19950 BUDGET ACTIVITY 4: ADMIN & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES			
19960 ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES			
19980 ADMINISTRATION	39,256	39,256	---
19990 SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	30,865	30,865	---
20000 PERSONNEL/FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION (MANPOWER MANAGEMEN	44,201	44,201	---
20010 RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	90,723	90,723	---
20075 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 4	205,045	205,045	---
20160 FOOD SANITATION CENTERS	---	1,300	+1,300
20700 TOTAL, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY RESERVE	1,787,246	1,788,546	+1,300

The adjustment to the budget activities for Operation and maintenance, Army Reserve is shown below:

[In thousands of dollars]

Other Adjustments:	
20160 Food Sanitation Centers	1,300

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY RESERVE

Fiscal year 2001 appropriation	$978,946,000
Fiscal year 2002 budget request	1,003,690,000
Committee recommendation	1,003,690,000
Change from budget request	

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,003,690,000 for Operation and maintenance, Navy Reserve. The recommendation is an increase of $24,744,000 above the $978,946,000 appropriated for fiscal year 2001.

PROGRAM RECOMMENDED

The total amount recommended in the bill will provide the following program in fiscal year 2002:

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED	CHANGE FROM REQUEST
20850 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY RESERVE			
20900 BUDGET ACTIVITY 1: OPERATING FORCES			
20950 RESERVE AIR OPERATIONS			
21000 MISSION AND OTHER FLIGHT OPERATIONS	405,515	405,515	---
21100 INTERMEDIATE MAINTENANCE	17,223	17,223	---
21150 AIR OPERATION AND SAFETY SUPPORT	1,961	1,961	---
21200 AIRCRAFT DEPOT MAINTENANCE	116,328	116,328	---
21250 AIRCRAFT DEPOT OPS SUPPORT	324	324	---
21400 RESERVE SHIP OPERATIONS			
21450 MISSION AND OTHER SHIP OPERATIONS	46,572	46,572	---
21500 SHIP OPERATIONAL SUPPORT AND TRAINING	623	623	---
21550 INTERMEDIATE MAINTENANCE	7,053	7,053	---
21600 SHIP DEPOT MAINTENANCE	71,858	71,858	---
21650 SHIP DEPOT OPERATIONS SUPPORT	2,652	2,652	---
21700 RESERVE COMBAT OPERATIONS SUPPORT			
21800 COMBAT SUPPORT FORCES	37,579	37,579	---
21950 RESERVE WEAPONS SUPPORT			
22000 WEAPONS MAINTENANCE	5,531	5,531	---
22030 FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	51,102	51,102	---
22040 BASE SUPPORT	148,046	148,046	---
22090 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1	912,367	912,367	---
22100 BUDGET ACTIVITY 4: ADMIN & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES			
22150 ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES			
22200 ADMINISTRATION	11,131	11,131	---
22250 CIVILIAN MANPOWER & PERSONNEL	1,934	1,934	---
22300 MILITARY MANPOWER & PERSONNEL	34,625	34,625	---
22350 SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	37,355	37,355	---
22400 COMBAT/WEAPONS SYSTEM	5,606	5,606	---
22450 OTHER SERVICEWIDE SUPPORT	672	672	---
22600 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 4	91,323	91,323	---
23150 TOTAL, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY RESERVE	1,003,690	1,003,690	---

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS RESERVE

Fiscal year 2001 appropriation	$145,959,000
Fiscal year 2002 budget request	144,023,000
Committee recommendation	144,023,000
Change from budget request	.....

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $144,023,000 for Operation and maintenance, Marine Corps Reserve. The recommendation is a decrease of $1,936,000 below the $145,959,000 appropriated for fiscal year 2001.

PROGRAM RECOMMENDED

The total amount recommended in the bill will provide the following program in fiscal year 2002:

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED	CHANGE FROM REQUEST
23300 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS RESERVE			
23350 BUDGET ACTIVITY 1: OPERATING FORCES			
23400 MISSION FORCES			
23450 OPERATING FORCES	50,898	50,898	---
23500 DEPOT MAINTENANCE	7,784	7,784	---
23550 BASE SUPPORT	25,610	25,610	---
23600 TRAINING SUPPORT	18,144	18,144	---
23650 FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	10,027	10,027	---
23700 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1	112,463	112,463	---
23750 BUDGET ACTIVITY 4: ADMIN & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES			
23800 ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES			
23850 SPECIAL SUPPORT	8,596	8,596	---
23900 SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	491	491	---
23950 ADMINISTRATION	8,632	8,632	---
24000 BASE SUPPORT	5,719	5,719	---
24050 RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	8,122	8,122	---
24100 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 4	31,560	31,560	---
24600 TOTAL, O&M, MARINE CORPS RESERVE	144,023	144,023	---

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE RESERVE

Fiscal year 2001 appropriation	$1,903,659,000
Fiscal year 2002 budget request	2,029,866,000
Committee recommendation	2,029,866,000
Change from budget request	.....

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $2,029,866,000 for Operation and maintenance, Air Force Reserve. The recommendation is an increase of $126,207,000 above the $1,903,659,000 appropriated for fiscal year 2001.

PROGRAM RECOMMENDED

The total amount recommended in the bill will provide the following program in fiscal year 2002:

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED	CHANGE FROM REQUEST
24750 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE RESERVE			
24800 BUDGET ACTIVITY 1: OPERATING FORCES			
24850 AIR OPERATIONS			
24900 PRIMARY COMBAT FORCES	1,266,511	1,266,511	---
24950 MISSION SUPPORT OPERATIONS	61,637	61,637	---
24970 DEPOT MAINTENANCE	322,507	322,507	---
25000 BASE SUPPORT	245,126	245,126	---
25050 FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	38,521	38,521	---
25150 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1	1,934,302	1,934,302	---
25200 BUDGET ACTIVITY 4: ADMIN & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES			
25250 ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES			
25300 ADMINISTRATION	52,083	52,083	---
25350 MILITARY MANPOWER AND PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT	11,848	11,848	---
25400 RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	24,466	24,466	---
25450 OTHER PERSONNEL SUPPORT	6,547	6,547	---
25500 AUDIOVISUAL	620	620	---
25520 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 4	95,564	95,564	---
25950 TOTAL, O&M, AIR FORCE RESERVE	2,029,866	2,029,866	---

AIR FORCE RESERVE AIRLIFT FORCE MANAGEMENT

The Committee recognizes the reliance the Air Force is placing on reserve units, and joint reserve-active duty units, for accomplishing many important airlift missions. As many reserve units are scheduled to begin retiring C–141 aircraft in fiscal year 2003, with no follow-on mission yet designated, the Committee is concerned the Secretary of the Air Force has yet to decide upon a follow-on mission for C–141 reserve units. The Secretary is strongly urged to immediately designate a mission for all Air Force Reserve units affected by the retirement of the C–141, especially those units with a joint-service mission requirement. The Committee further believes the Secretary should consider the designation of active-associate (also known as a reserve-associate) C–17 units, similar to the successful MC–130E active-associate unit at Duke Field, Florida.

The Committee is further concerned that the Secretary has yet to designate an Air Reserve Station or Stations for C–17s. The C–17 is the most reliable, effective and efficient airlift aircraft in the Air Force's fleet, and the Committee strongly supports the acquisition of additional C–17s to fulfill current and projected Air Force airlift mobility requirements. Elsewhere in this report the Committee recommends substantial funding for continued C–17 production, as well as initial funding for a sizable follow-on purchase of C–17s beyond those programmed.

The Committee believes March Air Reserve Base and Wright-Patterson Air Force Base each clearly merit consideration for the C–17 mission. In the House-passed fiscal year 2002 Military Construction Appropriations bill, the Committee provided funding for planning and site assessment of these two facilities to provide the necessary preparation to support C–17 operations within the Air Force Reserve Command. The Committee restates its support for transitioning these units to the C–17, and strongly encourages the Air Force to designate these installations for the C–17 follow-on mission.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

Fiscal year 2001 appropriation	$3,333,835,000
Fiscal year 2002 budget request	3,677,359,000
Committee recommendation	3,723,759,000
Change from budget request	+46,400,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $3,723,759,000 for Operation and maintenance, Army National Guard. The recommendation is an increase of $389,924,000 above the $3,333,835,000 appropriated for fiscal year 2001.

PROGRAM RECOMMENDED

The total amount recommended in the bill will provide the following program in fiscal year 2002:

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED	CHANGE FROM REQUEST
26100 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY NATIONAL GUARD			
26120 BUDGET ACTIVITY 1: OPERATING FORCES			
26140 LAND FORCES			
26180 DIVISIONS	472,117	472,117	---
26200 CORPS COMBAT FORCES	565,861	565,861	---
26220 CORPS SUPPORT FORCES	280,054	280,054	---
26240 ECHELON ABOVE CORPS FORCES	476,828	476,828	---
26260 LAND FORCES OPERATIONS SUPPORT	22,333	22,333	---
26280 LAND FORCES READINESS			
26320 FORCE READINESS OPERATIONS SUPPORT	19,354	19,354	---
26340 LAND FORCES SYSTEMS READINESS	95,719	95,719	---
26350 LAND FORCES DEPOT MAINTENANCE	193,414	193,414	---
26360 LAND FORCES READINESS SUPPORT			
26420 BASE OPERATIONS SUPPORT	538,487	538,487	---
26440 FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	351,768	351,768	---
26460 MANAGEMENT & OPERATIONAL HEADQUARTERS	399,117	399,117	---
26480 MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES	38,415	38,415	---
26580 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1	3,453,467	3,453,467	---
26600 BUDGET ACTIVITY 4: ADMIN & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES			
26620 ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES			
26660 STAFF MANAGEMENT	84,106	84,106	---
26680 INFORMATION MANAGEMENT	21,070	21,070	---
26720 PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION	35,902	35,902	---
26740 RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	82,814	82,814	---
26760 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 4	223,892	223,892	---
26810 MILITARY TECHNICIANS COSTING MODEL	---	6,300	+6,300
26900 ANGEL GATE ACADEMY	---	3,000	+3,000
26945 NATIONAL EMERGENCY AND DISASTER INFORMATION CENTER	---	2,000	+2,000
26990 GSA LEASED VEHICLE PROGRAM	---	2,500	+2,500
27000 MODULAR GENERAL PURPOSE TENTS	---	5,000	+5,000
27010 JOINT TRAINING AND EXPERIMENTATION PROGRAM	---	4,100	+4,100
27020 CAMP GRUBER REGIONAL TRAINING CENTER	---	3,500	+3,500
27030 DOMESTIC EMERGENCY AND TERRORIST RESPONSE CENTER	---	3,000	+3,000
27040 INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY MANAGEMENT TRAINING	---	1,000	+1,000
27060 EARLY RESPONDERS DISTANCE LEARNING TRAINING CENTER	---	4,000	+4,000
27070 RURAL ACCESS TO BROADBAND TECHNOLOGY	---	4,000	+4,000
27080 WMD/COUNTER-DRUG DEMONSTRATION	---	8,000	+8,000
27350 TOTAL, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY NAT. GUARD	3,677,359	3,723,759	+46,400

The adjustments to the budget activities for Operation and maintenance, Army National Guard are shown below:

[In thousands of dollars]

Other Adjustments:	
26810 Military Technicians Costing Model	6,300
26900 Angel Gate Academy	3,000
26945 National Emergency and Disaster Information Center	2,000
26990 GAS Leased Vehicle Program	2,500
27000 Modular General Purpose Tents	5,000
27010 Joint Training and Experimentation Program	4,100
27020 Camp Gruber Regional Training Center	3,500
27030 Domestic Emergency and Terrorist Response Info Center	3,000
27040 Information Technology Management Training	1,000
27060 Early Responders Distance Learning Training Center	4,000
27070 Rural Access to Broadband Technology	4,000
27080 WMD/Counter-Drug Demonstration	8,000

RURAL ACCESS TO BROADBAND TECHNOLOGY

The Committee recommends an increase of $4,000,000 to the budget request only for the National Guard to demonstrate one or more methods whereby a cooperative effort may accelerate the deployment of broadband telecommunications in rural areas and simultaneously reduce the costs of providing such telecommunications to National Guard armories in the affected region.

WMD/COUNTER-DRUG DEMONSTRATION

The Committee recommends an increase of $8,000,000 to the budget request only for the National Guard Bureau. These funds are only for an in-service evaluation by the Northeast Counter Drug Training Center of the CL–415 aircraft, an amphibious, fixed-wing, multi-mission aircraft for emergency response missions, counter-drug activities, search and rescue, utility transport of equipment and personnel, large scale urban and rural firefighting, and response to acts of domestic terrorism.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY MANAGEMENT TRAINING

The Committee recommends an increase of $1,000,000 only for development and delivery of courses of instruction in both theory and application to educate defense technology managers in collaborative work groups using an advanced technology distance learning system with high-end computer workstations at a rural education institution linked to supercomputing capability.

JOINT TRAINING AND EXPERIMENTATION PROJECT

The Committee recommends an increase of $4,100,000 above the budget request only for the Joint Training and Experimentation Project between the National Guard Bureau and the California National Guard.

EARLY RESPONDERS DISTANCE LEARNING CENTER

The Committee recommends an increase of $4,000,000 over the budget request to Operation and Maintenance, Army National Guard for the Early Responders Distance Learning Center in Philadelphia at Saint Joseph's University for the ongoing program in order to identify appropriate medical and community response

strategies to a chemical or biological event, and to engage in the training of emergency medical, public and hospital personnel for such an event.

CONSEQUENCE MANAGEMENT TRAINING

The Committee recommends an increase of $3,500,000 over the budget request to Operation and Maintenance, Army National Guard to develop plans for implementing Consequence Management sustainment training at Camp Gruber, Oklahoma. The National Guard has existing training centers with infrastructure that can be converted to joint collective training of Weapons of Mass Destruction consequence management forces. The Committee believes that research and evaluation is needed to determine the curriculum, facility requirements, and customer base for these National Guard training sites.

FORT BILLY F. ROBERTS, ALABAMA

The Committee directs that of the funds provided for Operation and Maintenance, Army National Guard for facilities sustainment, restoration and modernization (SRM), $100,000 be used only for roof repairs at the Fort Billy F. Roberts armory in Haleyville, Alabama.

MISSOURI NATIONAL GUARD

The Committee directs that of the funds provided for Operation and Maintenance, Army National Guard $400,000 be used only to replace or upgrade computers, and for technology enhancements to improve voice, data and video capabilities at National Guard facilities located in Northwest Missouri.

CAMP MCCAIN, MISSISSIPPI

The Committee directs that of the funds provided for Operation and Maintenance, Army National Guard for facilities sustainment, restoration and modernization (SRM), $3,800,000 be used only for improvements of Camp McCain Road and Greensboro Road located inside and adjacent to the training site boundaries, and $2,200,000 of the funds provided are for unspecified minor construction projects at Camp McCain.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR NATIONAL GUARD

Fiscal year 2001 appropriation	$3,474,375,000
Fiscal year 2002 budget request	3,867,361,000
Committee recommendation	3,972,161,000
Change from budget request	+104,800,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $3,972,161,000 for Operation and maintenance, Air National Guard. The recommendation is an increase of $497,786,000 above the $3,474,375,000 appropriated for fiscal year 2001.

PROGRAM RECOMMENDED

The total amount recommended in the bill will provide the following program in fiscal year 2002:

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED	CHANGE FROM REQUEST
27500 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR NATIONAL GUARD			
27550 BUDGET ACTIVITY 1: OPERATING FORCES			
27600 AIR OPERATIONS			
27650 AIRCRAFT OPERATIONS	2,545,143	2,645,143	+100,000
27700 MISSION SUPPORT OPERATIONS	348,442	348,442	---
27750 BASE SUPPORT	377,859	377,859	---
27800 FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	92,092	92,092	---
27850 DEPOT MAINTENANCE	490,912	490,912	---
27900 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1	3,854,448	3,954,448	+100,000
27950 BUDGET ACTIVITY 4: ADMIN & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES			
28000 SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES			
28050 ADMINISTRATION	2,935	2,935	---
28100 RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	9,978	9,978	---
28110 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 4	12,913	12,913	---
28240 NATIONAL GUARD STATE PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM	---	1,000	+1,000
28250 PROJECT ALERT	---	3,800	+3,800
28550 TOTAL, O&M, AIR NATIONAL GUARD	3,867,361	3,972,161	+104,800

The adjustments to the budget activities for Operation and maintenance, Air National Guard are shown below:

[In thousands of dollars]

Budget Activity 1: Operating Forces:	
27650 Aircraft Operations/B–1B Operations	100,000
Other Adjustments:	
28240 National Guard State Partnership Program	1,000
28250 Project Alert	3,800

ROSECRANS MEMORIAL AIRPORT

The Committee directs that of the funds provided for Operation and Maintenance, Air National Guard for facilities sustainment, restoration and modernization (SRM), $435,000 be used only for replacement of existing gas lines, mains, valves and fittings which are deteriorating throughout the facility, and for roof repairs of the Aerial Port Facility located at Rosecrans Memorial Airport in St. Joseph, Missouri.

OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS TRANSFER FUND

Fiscal year 2001 appropriation	$3,938,777,000
Fiscal year 2002 budget request	2,844,226,000
Committee recommendation	2,744,226,000
Change from budget request	– 100,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $2,744,226,000 for the Overseas Contingency Operations Transfer Fund. The recommendation is a decrease of $1,194,551,000 from the amount appropriated for fiscal year 2001, reflecting primarily the transfer of funds for the ongoing DoD operations in Southwest Asia to the Services' accounts. The operations in Southwest Asia are no longer considered to be contingency activities. The funding in this paragraph provides for ongoing DoD operations in Bosnia and Kosovo.

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE ARMED FORCES

Fiscal year 2001 appropriation	$8,574,000
Fiscal year 2002 budget request	9,096,000
Committee recommendation	9,096,000
Change from budget request	.....

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $9,096,000 for the United States Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces. The recommendation is an increase of $522,000 from the amount appropriated in fiscal year 2001.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, ARMY

Fiscal year 2001 appropriation	$389,932,000
Fiscal year 2002 budget request	389,800,000
Committee recommendation	389,800,000
Change from budget request	.....

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $389,800,000 for Environmental Restoration, Army. The recommendation is a decrease of $132,000 from the amount appropriated in fiscal year 2001.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, NAVY

Fiscal year 2001 appropriation	$294,038,000
Fiscal year 2002 budget request	257,517,000
Committee recommendation	257,517,000
Change from budget request	.....

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $257,517,000 for Environmental Restoration, Navy. The recommendation is a decrease of $36,521,000 from the amount appropriated in fiscal year 2001.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, AIR FORCE

Fiscal year 2001 appropriation	$376,300,000
Fiscal year 2002 budget request	385,437,000
Committee recommendation	385,437,000
Change from budget request	.....

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $385,437,000 for Environmental Restoration, Air Force. The recommendation is an increase of $9,137,000 from the amount appropriated in fiscal year 2001.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, DEFENSE-WIDE

Fiscal year 2001 appropriation	$21,412,000
Fiscal year 2002 budget request	23,492,000
Committee recommendation	23,492,000
Change from budget request	.....

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $23,492,000 for Environmental Restoration, Defense-Wide. The recommendation is an increase of $2,080,000 from the amount appropriated in fiscal year 2001.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, FORMERLY USED DEFENSE SITES

Fiscal year 2001 appropriation	$231,499,000
Fiscal year 2002 budget request	190,255,000
Committee recommendation	190,255,000
Change from budget request	.....

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $190,255,000 for Environmental Restoration, Formerly Used Defense Sites. The recommendation is a decrease of $41,244,000 from the amount appropriated in fiscal year 2001.

ROUND POND MARSH

The Committee is concerned about environmental contamination around the area of Round Pond marsh adjacent to Air Force Plant 51 in Rochester, New York. The Committee directs that the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers take appropriate action to ensure that there is no human health threat in the pond.

OVERSEAS HUMANITARIAN, DISASTER, AND CIVIC AID

Fiscal year 2001 appropriation	$55,900,000
Fiscal year 2002 budget request	49,700,000
Committee recommendation	49,700,000
Change from budget request	.....

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $49,700,000 for Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster, and Civic Aid. The recommendation is a decrease of $6,200,000 from the amount appropriated in fiscal year 2001.

FORMER SOVIET UNION THREAT REDUCTION

Fiscal year 2001 appropriation	$443,400,000
Fiscal year 2002 budget request	403,000,000
Committee recommendation	.....
Change from budget request	−403,000,000

Funding for the Former Soviet Union Threat Reduction activities of the Department of Defense has been moved to title IX.

QUALITY OF LIFE ENHANCEMENTS, DEFENSE

Fiscal year 2001 appropriations	$160,500,000
Fiscal year 2002 budget request	.....
Committee recommendation	.....
Change from budget request	.....

The Department of Defense has requested substantial increases in accounts supporting the sustainment, renovation and modernization of real property assets. The Committee applauds this long overdue attention to the maintenance of real property, which contributes directly to the mission readiness of military bases and the quality of life of service members. Given the funding requested by the DoD and supported by the Committee for real property maintenance, the Quality of Life Enhancements, Defense Account is not required.

SUPPORT FOR INTERNATIONAL SPORTING COMPETITIONS, DEFENSE

Fiscal year 2001 appropriation	.....
Fiscal year 2002 budget request	$15,800,000
Committee recommendation	15,800,000
Change from budget request	.....

This appropriation funds the Support for International Sporting Competitions, Defense for logistical and security support for international sporting competitions (including pay and non-travel related allowances only for members of the Reserve Components of the Armed Forces called or ordered to active duty in connection with providing such support). These funds, to remain available until expended, are provided in support of the 2002 Winter Olympic Games and Paralympics.

TITLE III

PROCUREMENT

ESTIMATES AND APPROPRIATIONS SUMMARY

The fiscal year 2002 budget request for programs funded in Title III of the Committee bill, Procurement, totals $60,440,297,000. The accompanying bill recommends $60,190,124,000. The total amount recommended is a decrease of $250,173,000 below the fiscal year 2002 budget estimate and is $957,278,000 above the total provided in fiscal year 2001. The table below summarizes the budget estimates and the Committee's recommendations.

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST QTY	BUDGET REQUEST AMOUNT	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED QTY	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED AMOUNT	CHANGE FROM REQUEST QTY	CHANGE FROM REQUEST AMOUNT
SUMMARY						
ARMY:						
AIRCRAFT		1,925,491		1,974,241		+48,750
MISSILES		1,859,634		1,057,409		-802,225
WEAPONS, TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES		2,276,746		2,252,669		-24,077
AMMUNITION		1,193,365		1,211,615		+18,250
OTHER		3,961,737		4,103,036		+141,299
TOTAL, ARMY		11,216,973		10,598,970		-618,003
NAVY:						
AIRCRAFT		8,252,543		8,084,543		-168,000
WEAPONS		1,433,475		1,429,492		-3,983
AMMUNITION		457,099		492,599		+35,500
SHIPS		9,344,121		10,134,883		+790,762
OTHER		4,097,576		4,290,776		+193,200
MARINE CORPS		981,724		1,028,662		+46,938
TOTAL, NAVY		24,566,538		25,460,955		+894,417
AIR FORCE:						
AIRCRAFT		10,744,458		10,549,798		-194,660
AMMUNITION		865,344		866,844		+1,500
MISSILES		3,233,536		2,918,118		-315,418
OTHER		8,159,521		7,856,671		-302,850
TOTAL, AIR FORCE		23,002,859		22,191,431		-811,428
DEFENSE-WIDE		1,603,927		1,387,283		-216,644
NATIONAL GUARD AND RESERVE EQUIPMENT		---		501,485		+501,485
DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT PURCHASES		50,000		50,000		---
TOTAL PROCUREMENT		60,440,297		60,190,124		-250,173

SPECIAL INTEREST ITEMS

Items for which additional funds have been provided as shown in the project level tables or in paragraphs using the phrase "only for" or "only to" in this report are congressional interest items for the purpose of the Base for Reprogramming (DD 1414). Each of these items must be carried on the DD Form 1414 at the stated amount, or a revised amount if changed during conference or if otherwise specifically addressed in the conference report. These items remain special interest items whether or not they are repeated in a subsequent conference report.

CLASSIFIED ANNEX

Adjustments to classified programs are addressed in a classified annex accompanying this report.

ARMY TRANSFORMATION

In its deliberations on the fiscal year 2001 Department of Defense Appropriations bill, the Committee strongly supported the vision outlined by the Army leadership to transform the capabilities of the Army. Last year, the Congress appropriated $1,800,000,000 above the budget request in order to jump start Army transformation divided between Army procurement and Army research and development programs. For example, $637,007,000 was added above the budget request for the Interim Armored Vehicle (IAV) to provide the IBCTs with immediately required capabilities, $200,000,000 was added above the budget request to provide support equipment needed to field a second IBCT, $614,041,000 was provided to continue development of the Comanche Helicopter, and $105,000,000 was provided for the Future Combat System.

This year, the Committee received testimony from the Army leadership which reinforces the importance of continuing the initiative begun last year. According to the Army leadership, fielding the interim force fills the strategic gap between Army heavy and light forces thereby ensuring that the Army is responsive to the entire spectrum of operations. Similarly, in the September 2001 Quadrennial Defense Review (QDR), the Secretary of Defense commits the Department to a course of transformation involving three main parts: exploiting research and development to ensure that U.S. forces maintain a decisive lead in technologies critical to transformation; advancing key transformation initiatives that will enable the U.S. to both deter conflict and conduct military operations; and recapitalizing legacy forces to meet near-term challenges and provide near-term readiness.

The Committee supports the vision expressed both by the Army and the Secretary of Defense in the QDR. Accordingly, the Committee fully supports those programs that the Army has identified as critical to continuing transformation. For example, the Committee has fully funded the Future Combat System (FCS), which the Army has identified as its top science and technology initiative, at $111,560,000. The Committee recommends fully funding the Crusader program at $447,949,000, and also provides $163,141,000 for the Abrams-Crusader Common Engine (ACCE) program. The Committee continues to support the Comanche program providing

$816,366,000 for this purpose. The Committee continues to support fielding of the Interim Armored Vehicle (IAV) and has funded this program at the requested amount of $662,600,000. The Committee also recommends increased funding for the AH–64 Apache Longbow recapitalization program providing $898,561,000 for this purpose, and has provided an additional $131,176,000 above the budget to increase the fiscal year 2002 acquisition of Blackhawk helicopters from 12 to 20.

In the Committee's view, the primary risks for this initiative stem from the aggressive timetable that the Army has set for itself. In this regard, the Committee is particularly concerned that the Army's science and technology community may not be able to identify, develop, and field new technologies as rapidly as needed to support transformation. To address this concern, the Committee has added a general provision, discussed elsewhere in this report, which provides $50,000,000 to establish a venture capital fund which will allow the Army to leverage science and technology advances found the private sector. In addition, the Committee has recommended measures to streamline acquisition and program management based on the review conducted by the Center for Naval Analyses.

ARMY ACQUISITION PROGRAM REFORMS

The system used by the Army to select, develop and procure major weapons systems is not capable of delivering the new systems required for Army transformation on the established timetable. It is widely recognized that the Army must significantly reform and streamline its requirements generation, acquisition management, and resource allocation processes to improve Army flexibility to fast-changing circumstances. Acting on this long recognized need, the Committee, in its report accompanying the fiscal year 2001 DoD appropriations bill, required a thorough review of Army acquisition practices to be conducted by the Center for Naval Analyses. That report highlights numerous concerns, and made thoughtful and far-reaching recommendations for improvements. The issues raised can be grouped into three broad categories.

First, the report cites an unrealistic requirements determination process to which there are too many contributors and which does not facilitate the orderly prioritization of requirements. As a result, too many requirements are approved without adequate consideration of resource availability or technical feasibility. The report concludes, "As long as the requirement stays on the books, there is a chance someone will resource it, with or without the leadership's knowledge. This is apparently the reason [the Army is unable] to actually 'kill' a program." The report is particularly critical of the Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC) System Managers (TSMs) associated with the 16 branch schools in this regard.

The report is also highly critical of the number of personnel that the Army assigns to this task. On this point, the report states: "Despite significant personnel reductions over the past 10 years, the Army still requires nearly 2,200 people to do a job that the Department of the Navy does with about 550, and the Air Force does with about 1,600. The disparity does not appear to be related to the number of systems each Department manages."

Second, the report underscores difficulties faced by the Army in its program budgeting practices. The report indicates that the main characteristic of Army financial management—instability—is brought about in large measure because of the Army's inability to say "no" in the face of competing demands. Consequently, the Army struggles to find and maintain sufficient funding for those programs that are critical to the Army's future. In addition to citing the Army's lack of analytical resources for proper financial/budget analysis, the CNA report finds that "the Army and the Army staff are currently fractionalized along branch lines with each branch fighting to ensure that its program (or programs) is included in the funding." The report concludes that "If acquisition programs, such as the Interim Armored Vehicle and the Future Combat System, are deemed to be priority interests of the Department of the Army, sustained stable funding, perhaps to the detriment of other lower priority expenditures, will be required for success."

Third, the Army acquisition structure is essentially composed of two competing organizations, the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Acquisition Logistics and Technology) (ASA(ALT)) and the Army Materiel Command (AMC), each with their own separate chains of command. The CNA report indicates that AMC "is seen as having a negative impact on acquisition efficiency because its four-star commanding general is in direct competition with the four-star civilian equivalent * * * for resources and influence. As one Army official stated, 'resources and acquisition are on both the AMC and PEO side—we spend too much time arguing over turf.'" In response, the CNA report recommends substantially reducing, if not eliminating altogether, the role of AMC in major systems acquisition.

The Committee recognizes that the Army is in the midst of a serious effort to improve its requirements determination, acquisition management, and resource allocation processes. The Committee is particularly encouraged by the Army's internal efforts to take the first step, which is to better integrate responsibilities of the Army Secretariat and Army staff. However, it appears that this effort may not pay sufficient attention to the deeper issues pertaining to organization and management within the major commands. Accordingly, the Commission includes a new general provision, discussed elsewhere in this report, which reduces funding for the Army acquisition organizations by $37,200,000, prohibits TRADOC from performing system management activities, and prohibits AMC from performing acquisition program management functions.

DOD INVESTMENTS IN AIR SUPERIORITY

Countering the air-to-air threat is an important element of the air superiority problem. In addition, the US must be able to effectively counter the surface-to-air missile (SAM) threat. Increasingly, potential adversaries are turning to SAM systems to counter US air dominance. SAM systems appeal to foreign militaries not only based on their effectiveness, but also based on their cost relative to standing up and maintaining a modern air force. A modern air force requires heavy investment in aircraft, weapons, and spare parts. In addition, an air force requires highly trained pilots, sustained aircraft maintenance, and ample fuel. The infrastructure to

support aircraft, in terms of air bases, depot facilities, and fuel storage are costly to construct and operate and present ready fixed targets to US bombers and cruise missiles. Modern SAM systems avoid many of these issues.

The Committee also notes that SAM systems have proven extremely difficult for the US to destroy as demonstrated by our experience in Kosovo. In every conflict since Viet Nam, US aircraft have sustained more losses from the ground than the air. It is no wonder that ground based air defenses have become the "poor man's air force" now and will likely remain that way for the foreseeable future. Yet, there does not seem to be a coordinated programmatic response to this threat, let alone the kind of multi-billion dollar investment currently in place to counter the threat from enemy aircraft. Given this investment imbalance, the Committee directs the Secretary of Defense to initiate a comprehensive study of the threat to US aircraft and the programmatic response to counter this threat. The Committee further directs that the Secretary of Defense report the results of this study, including a specific comparison of the programmatic investments (including funding in then year dollars) to counter the air and the SAM threat. The Committee directs that this report be provided to the congressional defense committees no later than April 15, 2002.

AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, ARMY

Fiscal year 2001 appropriation	$1,571,812,000
Fiscal year 2002 budget request	1,925,491,000
Committee recommendation	1,974,241,000
Change from budget request	+48,750,000

This appropriation finances acquisition of tactical and utility airplanes and helicopters, including associated electronics, electric warfare of in-service aircraft, ground support equipment, components and parts such as spare engines, transmission gear boxes, and sensor equipment. It also funds related training devices such as combat flight simulators and production base support.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL CHANGES

[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget request	Committee recommended	Change from request
HELICOPTER NEW TRAINING	0	25,000	25,000
TH–67 Creek Training Helicopter			25,000
GUARDRAIL MODS (TIARA)	8,827	13,827	5,000
Guardrail-Transfer from Distributed Common Ground System			5,000
CH–47 CARGO HELICOPTER MODS (MYP)	277,460	281,460	4,000
CH–47 Chinook Crashworthy Crew Chief Seats			4,000
LONGBOW	888,561	898,561	10,000
Apache Recapitalization			10,000
UH–60 MODS	52,269	58,269	6,000
UH–60 Crashworthy External Fuel System			6,000
SPARE PARTS (AIR)	5,331	9,331	4,000
Aircraft Survivability Equipment Trainer (ASET IV)			4,000
AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL	68,887	63,637	−5,250
Cold Cathode Portable Landing Lights			3,000
National Airspace System			−8,250

PROGRAM RECOMMENDED

The total program recommended in the bill will provide the following in fiscal year 2002:

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST QTY	BUDGET REQUEST AMOUNT	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED QTY	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED AMOUNT	CHANGE FROM REQUEST QTY	CHANGE FROM REQUEST AMOUNT
AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, ARMY						
AIRCRAFT						
FIXED WING						
ROTARY						
UH-60 BLACKHAWK (MYP)	12	174,515	12	174,515	--	---
UH-60 BLACKHAWK (MYP) (AP-CY)	--	26,906	--	26,906	--	---
HELICOPTER NEW TRAINING	--	---	24	25,000	+24	+25,000
TOTAL, AIRCRAFT		201,421		226,421		+25,000
MODIFICATION OF AIRCRAFT						
GUARDRAIL MODS (TIARA)	--	8,827	--	13,827	--	+5,000
ARL MODS (TIARA)	--	12,322	--	12,322	--	---
AH-64 MODS	--	38,473	--	38,473	--	---
CH-47 CARGO HELICOPTER MODS (MYP)	--	277,460	--	281,460	--	+4,000
CH-47 CARGO HELICOPTER MODS (MYP) (AP-CY)	--	17,722	--	17,722	--	---
UTILITY/CARGO AIRPLANE MODS	--	16,095	--	16,095	--	---
OH-58 MODS	--	463	--	463	--	---
AIRCRAFT LONG RANGE MODS	--	753	--	753	--	---
LONGBOW	--	888,561	--	898,561	--	+10,000
LONGBOW (AP-CY)	--	29,526	--	29,526	--	---
UH-60 MODS	--	52,269	--	58,269	--	+6,000
KIOWA WARRIOR	--	42,600	--	42,600	--	---
AIRBORNE AVIONICS	--	78,421	--	78,421	--	---
GATM ROLLUP	--	54,551	--	54,551	--	---
SPARE PARTS (AIR)	--	5,331	--	9,331	--	+4,000
TOTAL, MODIFICATION OF AIRCRAFT		1,523,374		1,552,374		+29,000
SUPPORT EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES						
GROUND SUPPORT AVIONICS						
AIRCRAFT SURVIVABILITY EQUIPMENT	--	32,780	--	32,780	--	---
ASE INFRARED CM	12	36,653	12	36,653	--	---
OTHER SUPPORT						
AVIONICS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	--	7,544	--	7,544	--	---
COMMON GROUND EQUIPMENT	--	19,113	--	19,113	--	---
AIRCREW INTEGRATED SYSTEMS	--	10,253	--	10,253	--	---
AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL	--	68,887	--	63,637	--	-5,250
INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES	--	707	--	707	--	---
LAUNCHER, 2.75 ROCKET	--	4,960	--	4,960	--	---
AIRBORNE COMMUNICATIONS	--	19,799	--	19,799	--	---
TOTAL, SUPPORT EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES		200,696		195,446		-5,250
TOTAL, AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, ARMY		1,925,491		1,974,241		+48,750

MISSILE PROCUREMENT, ARMY

Fiscal year 2001 appropriation	$1,320,681,000
Fiscal year 2002 budget request	1,859,634,000
Committee recommendation	1,057,409,000
Change from budget request	−802,225,000

This appropriation finances the acquisition of surface-to-air, surface-to-surface, and anti-tank/assault missile systems. Also included are major components, modifications, targets, test equipment and production base support.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL CHANGES

[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget request	Committee recommended	Change from request
PATRIOT PAC–3	676,574	0	−676,574
Transfer to Title IX Procurement, BMDO			−676,574
STINGER SYSTEM SUMMARY	45,890	23,390	−22,500
Program Reduction			−22,500
JAVELIN (AAWS-M) SYSTEM SUMMARY	414,632	389,755	−24,877
Quantity Reduction			−24,877
LINE OF SIGHT ANTI-TANK (LOSAT) (AP-CY)	11,427	9,427	−2,000
Program Reduction			−2,000
MLRS LAUNCHER SYSTEMS	148,294	138,044	−10,250
Program Reduction			−10,250
ARMY TACTICAL MSL SYS (ATACMS)—SYS SUM	34,263	25,263	−9,000
Program Reduction			−9,000
PATRIOT MODS	37,617	25,107	−12,510
Program Reduction			−12,510
AVENGER MODS	17,991	11,877	−6,114
Program Reduction			−6,114
ITAS/TOW MODS	96,204	60,804	−35,400
Program Reduction			−35,400
MLRS MODS	23,599	20,599	−3,000
Program Reduction			−3,000

PATRIOT ADVANCED CAPABILITY—3 (PAC—3)

Procurement funding for the PAC–3 program has been moved to "Procurement, Ballistic Missile Defense Organization" in title IX.

PROGRAM RECOMMENDED

The total program recommended in the bill will provide the following in fiscal year 2002:

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST QTY	BUDGET REQUEST AMOUNT	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED QTY	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED AMOUNT	CHANGE FROM REQUEST QTY	CHANGE FROM REQUEST AMOUNT
MISSILE PROCUREMENT, ARMY						
OTHER MISSILES						
SURFACE-TO-AIR MISSILE SYSTEM						
PATRIOT PAC-3	72	676,574	--	---	-72	-676,574
STINGER SYSTEM SUMMARY	497	45,890	497	23,390	--	-22,500
AVENGER SYSTEM SUMMARY	--	11,624	--	11,624	--	---
AIR-TO-SURFACE MISSILE SYSTEM						
HELLFIRE SYS SUMMARY	2,200	241,811	2,200	241,811	--	---
ANTI-TANK/ASSAULT MISSILE SYSTEM						
JAVELIN (AAWS-M) SYSTEM SUMMARY	4,139	414,632	3,890	389,755	-249	-24,877
LINE OF SIGHT ANTI-TANK (LOSAT) (AP-CY)	--	11,427	--	9,427	--	-2,000
GUIDED MLRS ROCKET (GMLRS)	--	8,480	--	8,480	--	---
MLRS LAUNCHER SYSTEMS	35	148,294	35	138,044	--	-10,250
ARMY TACTICAL MSL SYS (ATACMS) - SYS SUM	24	34,263	24	25,263	--	-9,000
ATACMS BLKII SYSTEM SUMMARY	6	61,000	6	61,000	--	---
TOTAL, OTHER MISSILES		1,653,995		908,794		-745,201
MODIFICATION OF MISSILES						
MODIFICATIONS						
PATRIOT MODS	--	37,617	--	25,107	--	-12,510
STINGER MODS	--	5,830	--	5,830	--	---
AVENGER MODS	--	17,991	--	11,877	--	-6,114
ITAS/TOW MODS	--	96,204	--	60,804	--	-35,400
MLRS MODS	--	23,599	--	20,599	--	-3,000
TOTAL, MODIFICATION OF MISSILES		181,241		124,217		-57,024
SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS	--	15,299	--	15,299	--	---
SUPPORT EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES						
AIR DEFENSE TARGETS	--	3,325	--	3,325	--	---
ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION (MISSILES)	--	1,039	--	1,039	--	---
MISSILE DEMILITARIZATION	--	1,358	--	1,358	--	---
PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT	--	3,377	--	3,377	--	---
TOTAL, SUPPORT EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES		9,099		9,099		---
TOTAL, MISSILE PROCUREMENT, ARMY		1,859,634		1,057,409		-802,225

PROCUREMENT OF WEAPONS AND TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES, ARMY

Fiscal year 2001 appropriation	$2,472,524,000
Fiscal year 2002 budget request	2,276,746,000
Committee recommendation	2,252,669,000
Change from budget request	−24,077,000

This appropriation finances the acquisition of tanks; personnel and cargo carriers; fighting vehicles; tracked recovery vehicles; self-propelled and towed howitzers; machine guns; mortars; modification of in-service equipment, initial spares; and production base support.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL CHANGES

[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget request	Committee recommended	Change from request
HEAVY ASSAULT BRIDGE (HAB) SYS (MOD)	45,592	17,000	−31,592
ACAT III Reclassification			−7,000
Quantity Reduction (Wolverine)			−24,592
M1 ABRAMS TANK (MOD)	113,485	100,000	−13,485
Quantity Reduction			−13,485
GRENADE LAUNCHER, AUTO, 40MM, MK19–3	28,826	34,826	6,000
MK–19 Grenade Launcher Machine Gun			6,000
INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS	4,270	19,270	15,000
Arsenal Support Initiative			15,000

PROGRAM RECOMMENDED

The total program recommended in the bill will provide the following in fiscal year 2002:

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST QTY	BUDGET REQUEST AMOUNT	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED QTY	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED AMOUNT	CHANGE FROM REQUEST QTY	CHANGE FROM REQUEST AMOUNT
PROCUREMENT OF W&TCV, ARMY						
TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES						
ABRAMS TRNG DEV MOD	--	5,545	--	5,545	--	---
BRADLEY BASE SUSTAINMENT	--	400,779	--	400,779	--	---
BRADLEY BASE SUSTAINMENT (AP-CY)	--	2,681	--	2,681	--	---
BRADLEY FVS TRAINING DEVICES	--	2,609	--	2,609	--	---
BRADLEY FVS TRAINING DEVICES (MOD)	--	8,814	--	8,814	--	---
ABRAMS TANK TRAINING DEVICES	--	11,814	--	11,814	--	---
INTERIM ARMORED VEHICLE (IAV) FAMILY	326	662,595	326	662,595	--	---
MODIFICATION OF TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES						
CARRIER, MOD	--	48,567	--	48,567	--	---
FIST VEHICLE (MOD)	--	14,590	--	14,590	--	---
BFVS SERIES (MOD)	--	42,262	--	42,262	--	---
HOWITZER, MED SP FT 155MM M109A6 (MOD)	--	5,370	--	5,370	--	---
FAASV PIP TO FLEET	--	18,501	--	18,501	--	---
IMPROVED RECOVERY VEHICLE (M88 MOD)	--	58,114	--	58,114	--	---
HEAVY ASSAULT BRIDGE (HAB) SYS (MOD)	--	48,592	--	17,000	--	-31,592
ARMORED VEH LAUNCH BRIDGE (AVLB) (MOD)	--	4,025	--	4,025	--	---
M1 ABRAMS TANK (MOD)	--	113,485	--	100,000	--	-13,485
M1A1D RETROFIT	--	11,647	--	11,647	--	---
SYSTEM ENHANCEMENT PGM: SEP M1A2	--	102,152	--	102,152	--	---
ABRAMS UPGRADE PROGRAM	--	395,802	--	395,802	--	---
ABRAMS UPGRADE PROGRAM (AP-CY)	--	194,438	--	194,438	--	---
SUPPORT EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES						
ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION (TCV-WTCV)	--	146	--	146	--	---
PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT (TCV-WTCV)	--	9,979	--	9,979	--	---
TOTAL, TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES		2,162,507		2,117,430		-45,077
WEAPONS AND OTHER COMBAT VEHICLES						
ARMOR MACHINE GUN, 7.62MM M240 SERIES	716	8,033	716	8,033	--	---
GRENADE LAUNCHER, AUTO, 40MM, MK19-3	1,510	28,826	1,510	34,826	--	+6,000
81MM MORTAR (ROLL)	--	3,321	--	3,321	--	---
M16 RIFLE	3,060	1,978	3,060	1,978	--	---
XM107, CAL. 50, SNIPER RIFLE	150	2,149	150	2,149	--	---
5.56 CARBINE M4	2,800	2,400	2,800	2,400	--	---
HOWITZER LT WT 155MM (T)	--	1,107	--	1,107	--	---
MOD OF WEAPONS AND OTHER COMBAT VEH						
MARK-19 MODIFICATIONS	--	745	--	745	--	---
SQUAD AUTOMATIC WEAPON (MOD)	--	4,450	--	4,450	--	---
MEDIUM MACHINE GUNS (MODS)	--	746	--	746	--	---
HOWITZER, TOWED, 155MM, M198 (MODS)	--	2,823	--	2,823	--	---
M119 MODIFICATIONS	--	4,887	--	4,887	--	---
M16 RIFLE MODS	--	2,100	--	2,100	--	---
MODIFICATIONS LESS THAN $5 MILLION (WOCV-WTCV)	--	1,261	--	1,261	--	---
SUPPORT EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES						
ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION (WOCV-WTCV)	--	1,275	--	1,275	--	---
PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT (WOCV-WTCV)	--	6,430	--	6,430	--	---
INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS	--	4,270	--	19,270	--	+15,000
SMALL ARMS (SOLDIER ENH PROG)	--	303	--	303	--	---
TOTAL, WEAPONS AND OTHER COMBAT VEHICLES		77,104		98,104		+21,000
SPARE AND REPAIR PARTS						
SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS (WTCV)	--	37,135	--	37,135	--	---
TOTAL, PROCUREMENT OF W&TCV, ARMY		2,276,746		2,252,669		-24,077

WOLVERINE PROGRAM MANAGEMENT

The Army requested $48,592,000 to procure five additional Wolverine Heavy Assault Bridge (HAB) systems. The Committee recommends $17,000,000, a net reduction of $31,592,000 to reflect both a reduction of $24,592,000 for the quantity of systems purchased and $7,000,000 to reflect a change to the management of the acquisition of this system as discussed below.

The Army presently categorizes the Wolverine (HAB) program as an ACAT II major acquisition program under the provisions of DoD Regulation 5000.2. The Committee is concerned that this ACAT II categorization is resulting in substantially inflated costs due to the significant additional administrative overhead charges that the Army requires for ACAT II programs versus ACAT III programs (program management staff, STS charges, and more extensive/costly system testing requirements). These added administrative costs make the program less cost competitive compared to the unit costs of other acquisition programs, and may turn out to be the deciding factor as to whether this program is supported by the Committee in the future. The Committee believes this classification may be a case where the momentum of a bureaucratic decision made in the past under different circumstances has been allowed to stand even though this program has been substantially changed. For instance, while the Army indicates that the ACAT II regulation dictates that extensive and costly testing be performed, the Committee notes that over $326,000,000 has already been appropriated for 46 of these systems, that the milestone for the first unit equipped was passed in February of 2001, that an additional $48,600,000 is included in the fiscal year 2002 budget for five more of these systems, and that the system has 80 percent commonality with the Abrams SEP tank which has successfully completed an exhaustive test regimen. The number of Wolverine HAB systems to be acquired has also been reduced substantially. It would appear that the requirements for additional ACAT II-level testing for the HAB are incongruous with the fact that the Army has proceeded well past the point of deciding whether or not to acquire this system. Accordingly, the Committee directs that the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of the Army review the need to continue administering this program at the ACAT II level under the provisions of DoD Regulation 5000.2. The Committee recommends reducing the funding available for this system by $7,000,000 to account for reclassifying this system.

MEDICAL EVACUATION CAPABILITY FOR HEAVY FORCES

The Committee is concerned that, as the Army's remaining heavy combat units are upgraded with Abrams SEP tanks and Bradley A–3 fighting vehicles, the medical evacuation and en route treatment capability remains inadequate. The current ground evacuation platform appears incapable of keeping up with this modernized force and lacks the protection necessary to evacuate casualties from the close combat fight. The current platform also lacks the capability of providing essential en route medical treatment. The Committee directs the Army to provide a report to the congressional defense committees by no later than March 31, 2002 out-

lining how it plans to provide survivable medical evacuation and improved medical treatment capability to the soldiers of heavy combat units.

PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, ARMY

Fiscal year 2001 appropriation	$1,220,516,000
Fiscal year 2002 budget request	1,193,365,000
Committee recommendation	1,211,615,000
Change from budget request	+18,250,000

This appropriation finances the acquisition of ammunition, modification of in-service stock, and related production base support including the maintenance, expansion, and modernization of industrial facilities and equipment.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL CHANGES

[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget request	Committee recommended	Change from request
CTG. 25MM, ALL TYPES	46,231	70,231	24,000
M919			24,000
81MM MORTAR, ALL TYPES	0	4,000	4,000
M816 81mm Infared Illumination Cartridge			4,000
REMOTE AREA DENIAL ARTILLERY MUNITION (RADAM)	48,218	27,218	−21,000
Quantity reduction			−21,000
PROJ ARTY 155MM HE M107	41,400	46,400	5,000
M795 155mm HE, HF			5,000
BUNKER DEFEATING MUNITION (BDM)	0	5,000	5,000
Shoulder-Launched Multipurpose Assault Weapon-Disposable (SMAW–D) Bunker Defeat Munition			5,000
DEMOLITION MUNITIONS, ALL TYPES	18,168	20,168	2,000
Modernization Demolition Initiators (MDI)			2,000
MAINTENANCE OF INACTIVE FACILITIES	10,802	13,552	2,750
Production Base Support at Pine Bluff Arsenal			2,750
ARMS INITIATIVE	4,701	9,701	5,000
ARMS Initiative			5,000
UNDISTRIBUTED:			
MLRS/DPICM		−8,500	−8,500

PROGRAM RECOMMENDED

The total program recommended in the bill will provide the following in fiscal year 2002:

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST QTY	BUDGET REQUEST AMOUNT	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED QTY	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED AMOUNT	CHANGE FROM REQUEST QTY	CHANGE FROM REQUEST AMOUNT
PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, ARMY						
AMMUNITION						
SMALL/MEDIUM CAL AMMUNITION						
CTG, 5.56MM, ALL TYPES	--	67,241	--	67,241	--	---
CTG, 5.56MM ARMOR PIERCING M995	2,605	3,551	2,605	3,551	--	---
CTG, 7.62MM, ALL TYPES	--	11,833	--	11,833	--	---
CTG, 7.62MM ARMOR PIERCING XM993	1,168	2,412	1,168	2,412	--	---
CTG, 9MM, ALL TYPES	--	2,657	--	2,657	--	---
CTG, .50 CAL, ALL TYPES	--	26,823	--	26,823	--	---
CTG, CAL .50 API MK211 MOD 0	404	3,211	404	3,211	--	---
CTG, 20MM, ALL TYPES	--	85	--	85	--	---
CTG, 25MM, ALL TYPES	--	46,231	--	70,231	--	+24,000
CTG, 30MM, ALL TYPES	--	9,811	--	9,811	--	---
CTG, 40MM, ALL TYPES	--	49,395	--	49,395	--	---
NONLETHAL WEAPONS CAPABILITY SET	5	5,891	5	5,891	--	---
MORTAR AMMUNITION						
60MM MORTAR, ALL TYPES	--	45,389	--	45,389	--	---
81MM MORTAR, ALL TYPES	--	---	--	4,000	--	+4,000
CTG, MORTAR 120MM HE M934 W/MO FUZE	50	39,536	50	39,536	--	---
CTG, MORTAR 120MM ILLUM XM930 W/MTSQ FZ	2	3,521	2	3,521	--	---
CTG, 120MM WP SMOKE M929A1	11	11,480	11	11,480	--	---
CTG, 120MM IR ILLUM XM983	2	3,521	2	3,521	--	---
TANK AMMUNITION						
CTG, 105MM, HEP-T, W/FUZE F/TANK M393	1	6,036	1	6,036	--	---
CTG, 120MM APFSDS-T M829A2/M829E3	5	35,596	5	35,596	--	---
CTG, TANK 120MM TP-T M831/M831A1	86	46,200	86	46,200	--	---
CTG, TANK 120MM TPCSDS-T M865	198	97,487	198	97,487	--	---
ARTILLERY AMMUNITION						
CTG, ARTY 75MM BLANK M337A1	38	1,824	38	1,824	--	---
CTG, ARTY 105MM M927	--	14	--	14	--	---
CTG, ARTY 105MM ILLUM M314 SERIES	6	5,037	6	5,037	--	---
REMOTE AREA DENIAL ARTILLERY MUNITION (RADAM)	104	48,218	104	27,218	--	-21,000
PROJ ARTY 155MM HE M107	224	41,400	224	46,400	--	+5,000
MODULAR ARTILLERY CHARGE SYSTEM (MACS)	836	87,413	836	87,413	--	---
ARTILLERY FUZES						
ARTILLERY FUZES, ALL TYPES	--	56,443	--	56,443	--	---
MINES						
MINE, TRAINING, ALL TYPES	--	9,536	--	9,536	--	---
WIDE AREA MUNITIONS	--	2,025	--	2,025	--	---
ROCKETS						
BUNKER DEFEATING MUNITION (BDM)	--	---	--	5,000	--	+5,000
ROCKET, HYDRA 70, ALL TYPES	--	136,654	--	136,654	--	---
OTHER AMMUNITION						
DEMOLITION MUNITIONS, ALL TYPES	--	18,168	--	20,168	--	+2,000
GRENADES, ALL TYPES	--	25,710	--	25,710	--	---
SIGNALS, ALL TYPES	--	10,611	--	10,611	--	---
SIMULATORS, ALL TYPES	--	3,409	--	3,409	--	---
MISCELLANEOUS						
AMMO COMPONENTS, ALL TYPES	--	6,874	--	6,874	--	---
CAD/PAD ALL TYPES	--	5,037	--	5,037	--	---
ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION	--	11,018	--	11,018	--	---
AMMUNITION PECULIAR EQUIPMENT	--	8,816	--	8,816	--	---
FIRST DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION (AMMO)	--	5,218	--	5,218	--	---
CLOSEOUT LIABILITIES	--	32,213	--	32,213	--	---
TOTAL, AMMUNITION		1,033,545		1,052,545		+19,000
AMMUNITION PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT						
PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT						
PROVISION OF INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES	--	57,277	--	57,277	--	---
LAYAWAY OF INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES	--	13,815	--	13,815	--	---
MAINTENANCE OF INACTIVE FACILITIES	--	10,802	--	13,552	--	+2,750
CONVENTIONAL AMMO DEMILITARIZATION	--	73,225	--	73,225	--	---
ARMS INITIATIVE	--	4,701	--	9,701	--	+5,000
TOTAL, AMMUNITION PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT		159,820		167,570		+7,750
MLRS/DPICM	--	---	--	-8,500	--	-8,500
TOTAL, PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, ARMY		1,193,365		1,211,615		+18,250

RIVERBANK ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT

In the conference report accompanying the Department of Defense Appropriations Act for fiscal year 2001, the conferees included $3,000,000 only for the Riverbank Army Ammunition Plant (AAP). The Committee is aware that the Army has not acted to carry out the intent of this language. Recognizing both the importance of this facility as well as emerging Army requirements, the Committee directs that the Army allocate the fiscal year 2001 funding of $3,000,000 only to prove-out the deep-drawn cartridge case production line at Riverbank AAP.

OTHER PROCUREMENT, ARMY

Fiscal year 2001 appropriation	$4,497,009,000
Fiscal year 2002 budget request	3,961,737,000
Committee recommendation	4,103,036,000
Change from budget request	+141,299,000

This appropriation finances the acquisition of: (a) tactical and commercial vehicles, including trucks, semi-trailers, and trailers of all types to provide mobility and utility support to field forces and the worldwide logistical systems; (b) communications and electronics equipment of all types to provide fixed, semi-fixed, and mobile strategic and tactical communication equipment; (c) other support equipment, generators and power units, material handling equipment, medical support equipment, special equipment for user testing, and non-system training devices. In each of these activities, funds are also included for the modification of in-service equipment, investment spares and repair parts, and production base support.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL CHANGES

[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget request	Committee recommended	Change from request
TACTICAL TRAILERS/DOLLY SETS	3,723	4,723	1,000
Self Load/Offload Trailer (SLOT)			1,000
FAMILY OF HEAVY TACTICAL VEHICLES (FHTV)	157,633	165,633	8,000
Movement Tracking System (MTS) for Family of Heavy Tactical Vehicles			8,000
SHF TERM	16,951	0	−16,951
STAR–T Program Termination			−16,951
ARMY GLOBAL CMD & CONTROL SYS (AGCCS)	8,622	13,622	5,000
AN/PSC–5 Spitfire, Radio P3I			5,000
ACUS MOD PROGRAM	113,137	123,137	10,000
AN/UXC–10 TS–21 Blackjack Digital Facsimile			10,000
COMMS-ELEC EQUIP FIELDING	3,412	8,412	5,000
Improved High Frequency Radio (Army Reserve)			5,000
INFORMATION SYSTEM SECURITY PROGRAM–ISSP	42,244	45,244	3,000
Secure Terminal Equipment			3,000
ALL SOURCE ANALYSIS SYS (ASAS) (TIARA)	46,931	48,931	2,000
All Source Analysis System (ASAS) (Note: only for procurement of the Intelligence Analysis Advanced Tool Sets (IAATS) Communications Control Sets for ASAS.)			2,000
JTT/CIBS–M (TIARA)	10,345	20,345	10,000
Joint Tactical Terminals (Note: only for procurement of Joint Tactical Terminals.)			10,000
TACTICAL UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLE (TUAV)	84,300	63,300	−21,000

[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget request	Committee recommended	Change from request
Advanced procurement of TUAV			−21,000
TACTICAL EXPLOITATION SYSTEM/DCGS–A (TIARA)	26,168	33,668	7,500
Tactical Surveillance Systems (Transfer from Distributed Common Ground System.)			7,500
CI HUMINT AUTOMATED TOOL SET (CHATS) (TIARA)	1,492	2,492	1,000
CI HUMINT Automated Tool Set (CHATS) additional CHATS units			1,000
SHORTSTOP	5	2,005	2,000
Shortstop Integrated Logistics Support			2,000
NIGHT VISION, THERMAL WPN SIGHT	35,134	38,134	3,000
AN/PVS–6 (MELIOS)			3,000
MORTAR FIRE CONTROL SYSTEM	16,785	20,785	4,000
Lightweight Laser Designation Rangefinder			4,000
MANEUVER CONTROL SYSTEM (MCS)	6,839	5,439	−1,400
MCS Schedule Delay			−1,400
AUTOMATED DATA PROCESSING EQUIP	146,885	156,335	9,450
Ammunition Automatic Identification Technology			4,000
NG Distance Learning Courseware			3,000
Automated Manifest System			1,000
LAN Installation for Gauntlet FTX Site and Skidgell Hall (Ft. Knox)			450
Regional Medical Distributive Learning Center			1,000
LAUNDRIES, SHOWERS AND LATRINES	23,232	28,232	5,000
Laundry Advanced System (LADS)			5,000
LIGHTWEIGHT MAINTENANCE ENCLOSURE (LME)	3,636	6,636	3,000
Lightweight Maintenance Enclosures			3,000
COMBAT SUPPORT MEDICAL	16,731	21,731	5,000
Life Support for Trauma and Transport (LSTAT)			3,500
Portable Low-Power Blood Cooling and Storage Device			1,500
SCRAPER, EARTHMOVING, 7 1/2 CU YD	7,230	17,230	10,000
Scraper			10,000
DEPLOYABLE UNIVERSAL COMBAT EARTH MOVERS	5,301	21,301	16,000
DEUCE			16,000
FLOATING CRANE, 100–250 TON	0	15,000	15,000
Floating Crane 100–250 ton capacity			15,000
GENERATORS AND ASSOCIATED EQUIP	59,768	63,268	3,500
2kW Military Tactical Generator			3,500
CTC INSTRUMENTATION SUPPORT	10,307	16,307	6,000
Deployable Force-on-Force Instrumented Range System			6,000
TRAINING DEVICES, NONSYSTEM	74,481	92,681	18,200
Advanced Aviation Institutional Training Simulator (AAITS)			5,000
COTS Mobile/Reconfigurable Target System			1,000
Deployable Range Training and Safety System (DTRSS) at Ft. Bliss (ARNG)			2,700
Deployable Range Training and Safety System (DTRSS) at Ft. Hood (ARNG)			2,000
Fire Fighting Training System			2,500
Military Operations in Urban Terrain (MOUT) Instrumentation-Ft. Wainwright			5,000
INTEGRATED FAMILY OF TEST EQUIPMENT (IFTE)	52,397	65,397	13,000
Integrated Family of Test Equipment			13,000
SPECIAL EQUIPMENT FOR USER TESTING	16,400	31,400	15,000
Additional Target Acquisition Radar—Agile Multi Beam (TARAMB) (Note: only to procure one additional TARAMB air defense training system with required spares.)			12,000
Special Equipment for User Testing (Note: only for testing of high fidelity EW and SIGINT battlefield assets during training exercises)			3,000

Program Recommended

The total program recommended in the bill will provide the following in fiscal year 2002:

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST QTY	BUDGET REQUEST AMOUNT	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED QTY	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED AMOUNT	CHANGE FROM REQUEST QTY	CHANGE FROM REQUEST AMOUNT
OTHER PROCUREMENT, ARMY						
TACTICAL AND SUPPORT VEHICLES						
TACTICAL VEHICLES						
TACTICAL TRAILERS/DOLLY SETS	--	3,723	--	4,723	--	+1,000
SEMITRAILERS, FLATBED:	--	29,317	--	29,317	--	---
SEMITRAILERS, TANKERS	--	6,664	--	6,664	--	---
SEMITRAILER VAN CGO SUPPLY 12T 4WHL M129A2C	95	7,300	95	7,300	--	---
HI MOB MULTI-PURP WHLD VEH (HMMWV)	--	130,821	--	130,821	--	---
TRUCK, DUMP, 20T (CCE)	30	8,078	30	8,078	--	---
FAMILY OF MEDIUM TACTICAL VEH (FMTV)	--	467,386	--	467,386	--	---
FIRETRUCKS & ASSOCIATED FIREFIGHTING EQUIPMEN	--	5,024	--	5,024	--	---
FAMILY OF HEAVY TACTICAL VEHICLES (FHTV)	--	157,633	--	165,633	--	+8,000
ARMORED SECURITY VEHICLES (ASV)	20	14,483	20	14,483	--	---
TRUCK, TRACTOR, LINE HAUL, M915/M916	--	47,507	--	47,507	--	---
TOWING DEVICE, 5TH WHEEL	34	2,013	34	2,013	--	---
TRUCK, TRACTOR, YARD TYPE, M878 (C/S)	35	4,003	35	4,003	--	---
HVY EXPANDED MOBILE TACTICAL TRUCK EXT SERV P	169	31,304	169	31,304	--	---
LINE HAUL ESP	240	18,515	240	18,515	--	---
MODIFICATION OF IN SVC EQUIP	--	49,184	--	49,184	--	---
ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION (TAC VEH)	--	1,903	--	1,903	--	---
NON-TACTICAL VEHICLES						
HEAVY ARMORED SEDAN	3	585	3	585	--	---
PASSENGER CARRYING VEHICLES	--	1,115	--	1,115	--	---
NONTACTICAL VEHICLES, OTHER	53	5,458	53	5,458	--	---
TOTAL, TACTICAL AND SUPPORT VEHICLES		992,016		1,001,016		+9,000
COMMUNICATIONS AND ELECTRONICS EQUIPMENT						
COMM - JOINT COMMUNICATIONS						
COMBAT IDENTIFICATION PROGRAM	--	13,147	--	13,147	--	---
JCSE EQUIPMENT (USREDCOM)	--	5,594	--	5,594	--	---
COMM - SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS						
DEFENSE SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM (SPAC	--	99,420	--	99,420	--	---
SHF TERM	--	16,951	--	---	--	-16,951
SAT TERM, EMUT (SPACE)	--	12,640	--	12,640	--	---
NAVSTAR GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM (SPACE)	7,120	20,806	7,120	20,806	--	---
SMART-T (SPACE)	--	21,704	--	21,704	--	---
SCAMP (SPACE)	--	3,562	--	3,562	--	---
GLOBAL BRDCST SVC - GBS	--	6,969	--	6,969	--	---
MOD OF IN-SVC EQUIP (TAC SAT)	--	2,492	--	2,492	--	---
COMM - C3 SYSTEM						
ARMY GLOBAL CMD & CONTROL SYS (AGCCS)	--	8,622	--	13,622	--	+5,000
COMM - COMBAT COMMUNICATIONS						
ARMY DATA DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM (DATA RADIO)	--	46,332	--	46,332	--	---
SINCGARS FAMILY	--	20,687	--	20,687	--	---
TRACTOR CAGE	--	1,866	--	1,866	--	---
JOINT TACTICAL AREA COMMAND SYSTEMS	--	971	--	971	--	---
ACUS MOD PROGRAM	--	113,137	--	123,137	--	+10,000
COMMS-ELEC EQUIP FIELDING	--	3,412	--	8,412	--	+5,000
SOLDIER ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM COMM/ELECTRONICS	--	5,136	--	5,136	--	---
COMBAT SURVIVOR EVADER LOCATOR (CSEL)	--	12,720	--	12,720	--	---
MEDICAL COMM FOR CBT CASUALTY CARE (MC4)	--	7,703	--	7,703	--	---
COMM - INTELLIGENCE COMM						
CI AUTOMATION ARCHITECTURE	--	1,635	--	1,635	--	---
INFORMATION SECURITY						
TSEC - ARMY KEY MGT SYS (AKMS)	--	12,203	--	12,203	--	---
INFORMATION SYSTEM SECURITY PROGRAM-ISSP	--	42,244	--	45,244	--	+3,000
COMM - LONG HAUL COMMUNICATIONS						
TERRESTRIAL TRANSMISSION	--	2,038	--	2,038	--	---
BASE SUPPORT COMMUNICATIONS	--	11,739	--	11,739	--	---
ARMY DISN ROUTER	--	4,931	--	4,931	--	---
ELECTROMAG COMP PROG (EMCP)	--	462	--	462	--	---
WW TECH CON IMP PROG (WWTCIP)	--	2,998	--	2,998	--	---
COMM - BASE COMMUNICATIONS						
INFORMATION SYSTEMS	--	166,679	--	166,679	--	---
DEFENSE MESSAGE SYSTEM (DMS)	--	18,463	--	18,463	--	---
LOCAL AREA NETWORK (LAN)	--	103,965	--	103,965	--	---
PENTAGON INFORMATION MGT AND TELECOM	--	33,605	--	33,605	--	---
ELECT EQUIP - NAT FOR INT PROG (NFIP)						
FOREIGN COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROG (FCI)	--	877	--	877	--	---
GENERAL DEFENSE INTELL PROG (GDIP)	--	27,994	--	27,994	--	---

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST QTY	BUDGET REQUEST AMOUNT	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED QTY	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED AMOUNT	CHANGE FROM REQUEST QTY	CHANGE FROM REQUEST AMOUNT
ELECT EQUIP - TACT INT REL ACT (TIARA)						
ALL SOURCE ANALYSIS SYS (ASAS) (TIARA)	--	46,931	--	48,931	--	+2,000
JTT/CIBS-M (TIARA)	59	10,345	59	20,345	--	+10,000
PROPHET GROUND (TIARA)	28	15,734	28	15,734	--	---
TACTICAL UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLE (TUAV)	12	84,300	9	63,300	-3	-21,000
JOINT STARS (ARMY) (TIARA)	--	21,304	--	21,304	--	---
DIGITAL TOPOGRAPHIC SPT SYS (DTSS) (TIARA)	--	20,124	--	20,124	--	---
TACTICAL EXPLOITATION SYSTEM/DCGS-A (TIARA)	--	26,168	--	33,668	--	+7,500
COMMON IMAGERY GROUND/SURFACE SYSTEM (CIGSS)	--	2,611	--	2,611	--	---
TROJAN (TIARA)	--	4,895	--	4,895	--	---
MOD OF IN-SVC EQUIP (INTEL SPT) (TIARA)	--	1,744	--	1,744	--	---
CI HUMINT AUTOMATED TOOL SET (CHATS) (TIARA)	--	1,492	--	2,492	--	+1,000
ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION (TIARA)	--	2,091	--	2,091	--	---
ELECT EQUIP - ELECTRONIC WARFARE (EW)						
SHORTSTOP	--	5	--	2,005	--	+2,000
COUNTERINTELLIGENCE/SECURITY COUNTERMEASURES	--	2,306	--	2,306	--	---
ELECT EQUIP - TACTICAL SURV. (TAC SURV)						
FAAD GBS	--	1,887	--	1,887	--	---
SENTINEL MODS	--	30,885	--	30,885	--	---
NIGHT VISION DEVICES	--	37,019	--	37,019	--	---
LONG RANGE ADVANCED SCOUT SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM	80	44,535	80	44,535	--	---
LTWT VIDEO RECON SYSTEM (LWVRS)	16	1,339	16	1,339	--	---
NIGHT VISION, THERMAL WPN SIGHT	1,643	35,134	1,643	38,134	--	+3,000
COMBAT IDENTIFICATION / AIMING LIGHT	--	8,503	--	8,503	--	---
ARTILLERY ACCURACY EQUIP	--	10,413	--	10,413	--	---
MOD OF IN-SVC EQUIP (MMS)	--	935	--	935	--	---
MOD OF IN-SVC EQUIP (MVS)	--	251	--	251	--	---
MOD OF IN-SVC EQUIP (TAC SURV)	--	21,478	--	21,478	--	---
FORCE XXI BATTLE CMD BRIGADE & BELOW (FBCB2)	1,655	74,663	1,655	74,663	--	---
LIGHTWEIGHT LASER DESIGNATOR/RANGEFINDER (LLD	21	7,059	21	7,059	--	---
MORTAR FIRE CONTROL SYSTEM	53	16,785	53	20,785	--	+4,000
INTEGRATED MET SYS SENSORS (IMETS) - TIARA	--	2,521	--	2,521	--	---
ELECT EQUIP - TACTICAL C2 SYSTEMS						
TACTICAL OPERATIONS CENTERS	--	38,952	--	38,952	--	---
ADV FIELD ARTILLERY TACT DATA SYS (AFATDS)	--	49,476	--	49,476	--	---
LIGHT WEIGHT TECHICAL FIRE DIRECTION SYS (LWT	--	1,677	--	1,677	--	---
CMBT SVC SUPT CONTROL SYS (CSSCS)	--	25,201	--	25,201	--	---
FAAD C2	--	8,900	--	8,900	--	---
AIR & MSL DEFENSE PLANNING & CONTROL SYS (AMD	--	10,299	--	10,299	--	---
FORWARD ENTRY DEVICE (FED)	--	15,915	--	15,915	--	---
STRIKER-COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM	31	21,442	31	21,442	--	---
LIFE CYCLE SOFTWARE SUPPORT (LCSS)	--	936	--	936	--	---
LOGTECH	--	8,212	--	8,212	--	---
TC AINS II	--	25,512	--	25,512	--	---
GUN LAYING AND POS SYS (GLPS)	131	12,079	131	12,079	--	---
ISYSCON EQUIPMENT	--	32,448	--	32,448	--	---
MANEUVER CONTROL SYSTEM (MCS)	49	6,839	49	5,439	--	-1,400
STAMIS TACTICAL COMPUTERS (STACOMP)	--	60,621	--	60,621	--	---
STANDARD INTEGRATED CMD POST SYSTEM	--	30,513	--	30,513	--	---
ELECT EQUIP - AUTOMATION						
ARMY TRAINING MODERNIZATION	--	26,312	--	26,312	--	---
AUTOMATED DATA PROCESSING EQUIP	--	146,885	--	156,335	--	+9,450
RESERVE COMPONENT AUTOMATION SYS (RCAS)	--	89,319	--	89,319	--	---
ELECT EQUIP - AUDIO VISUAL SYS (A/V)						
SPECIAL INFORMATION OPERATIONS (SIO) (TIARA)	--	206	--	206	--	---
AFRTS	--	2,481	--	2,481	--	---
ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION (A/V)	--	5,778	--	5,778	--	---
ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION (SURVEYING EQUIPMENT)	--	631	--	631	--	---
ELECT EQUIP - SUPPORT						
PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT (C-E)	--	419	--	419	--	---
TOTAL, COMMUNICATIONS AND ELECTRONICS EQUIPMENT		2,008,214		2,030,813		+22,599
OTHER SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
CHEMICAL DEFENSIVE EQUIPMENT						
SMOKE & OBSCURANT FAMILY: SOF (NON AAO ITEM)	--	23,547	--	23,547	--	---
BRIDGING EQUIPMENT						
TACTICAL BRIDGING, DRY SUPPORT	--	25,752	--	25,752	--	---
TACTICAL BRIDGE, FLOAT-RIBBON	--	48,181	--	48,181	--	---
ENGINEER (NON-CONSTRUCTION) EQUIPMENT						
DISPENSER, MINE M139	--	2,400	--	2,400	--	---
GRND STANDOFF MINE DETECTION SYSTEM (GSTAMIDS	--	13,272	--	13,272	--	---
WIDE AREA MUNITIONS (REMOTE CONTROL UNIT)	274	3,317	274	3,317	--	---
EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL EQPMT (EOD EQPMT)	11,207	4,058	11,207	4,058	--	---
LESS THAN $5 MILLION (COUNTERMINE EQUIPMENT)	--	156	--	156	--	---

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST QTY	BUDGET REQUEST AMOUNT	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED QTY	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED AMOUNT	CHANGE FROM REQUEST QTY	CHANGE FROM REQUEST AMOUNT
COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
HEATERS AND ECU'S	--	5,082	--	5,082	--	---
LAUNDRIES, SHOWERS AND LATRINES	--	23,232	--	28,232	--	+5,000
SOLDIER ENHANCEMENT	--	3,148	--	3,148	--	---
LIGHTWEIGHT MAINTENANCE ENCLOSURE (LME)	276	3,636	276	6,636	--	+3,000
FIELD FEEDING AND REFRIGERATION	--	7,043	--	7,043	--	---
ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION (CSS-EQ)	--	4,001	--	4,001	--	---
PETROLEUM EQUIPMENT						
QUALITY SURVEILLANCE EQUIPMENT	--	7,694	--	7,694	--	---
DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS, PETROLEUM & WATER	--	18,294	--	18,294	--	---
ASSAULT HOSELINE SYSTEM	35	5,361	35	5,361	--	---
INLAND PETROLEUM DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM	--	1,706	--	1,706	--	---
WATER EQUIPMENT						
WATER PURIFICATION SYSTEMS	--	39,289	--	39,289	--	---
MEDICAL EQUIPMENT						
COMBAT SUPPORT MEDICAL	--	16,731	--	21,731	--	+5,000
MAINTENANCE EQUIPMENT						
SHOP EQ CONTACT MAINTENANCE TRK MTD (MYP)	160	9,979	160	9,979	--	---
WELDING SHOP, TRAILER MTD	144	6,053	144	6,053	--	---
ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION (MAINT EQ)	--	2,617	--	2,617	--	---
CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT						
SCRAPER, EARTHMOVING, 7 1/2 CU YD	--	7,230	--	17,230	--	+10,000
DISTR, WATER, SP MIN 2500G SEC/NON-SEC	28	1,006	28	1,006	--	---
MISSION MODULES - ENGINEERING	--	6,121	--	6,121	--	---
COMPACTOR	50	4,589	50	4,589	--	---
LOADERS	--	12,669	--	12,669	--	---
HYDRAULIC EXCAVATOR	21	4,589	21	4,589	--	---
DEPLOYABLE UNIVERSAL COMBAT EARTH MOVERS	--	5,301	--	21,301	--	+16,000
TRACTOR, FULL TRACKED	--	2,018	--	2,018	--	---
CRANES	--	22,029	--	22,029	--	---
CRUSHING/SCREENING PLANT, 150 TPH	2	4,474	2	4,474	--	---
PLANT, ASPHALT MIXING	1	2,013	1	2,013	--	---
ARMORED COMBAT EARTHMOVER, M9 ACE	1	1,107	1	1,107	--	---
TACTICAL RAPID EXCAVATION SYSTEM (TRES)	1	5,031	1	5,031	--	---
CONST EQUIP ESP	--	12,974	--	12,974	--	---
ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION (CONST EQUIP)	--	12,428	--	12,428	--	---
RAIL FLOAT CONTAINERIZATION EQUIPMENT						
FLOATING CRANE, 100-250 TON	--	---	--	15,000	--	+15,000
LOGISTIC SUPPORT VESSEL (LSV)	1	25,437	1	25,437	--	---
ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION (FLOAT/RAIL)	--	3,254	--	3,254	--	---
GENERATORS						
GENERATORS AND ASSOCIATED EQUIP	--	59,768	--	63,268	--	+3,500
MATERIAL HANDLING EQUIPMENT						
ROUGH TERRAIN CONTAINER HANDLER (RTCH)	84	43,353	84	43,353	--	---
ALL TERRAIN LIFTING ARMY SYSTEM	145	21,062	145	21,062	--	---
MHE EXTENDED SERVICE PROGRAM (ESP)	5	1,007	5	1,007	--	---
ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION (MHE)	--	481	--	481	--	---
TRAINING EQUIPMENT						
CTC INSTRUMENTATION SUPPORT	--	10,307	--	16,307	--	+6,000
TRAINING DEVICES, NONSYSTEM	--	74,481	--	92,681	--	+18,200
CLOSE COMBAT TACTICAL TRAINER	--	36,783	--	36,783	--	---
AVIATION COMBINED ARMS TACTICAL TRAINER (AVCA	--	25,227	--	25,227	--	---
TEST MEASURE AND DIG EQUIPMENT (TMD)						
CALIBRATION SETS EQUIPMENT	--	16,001	--	16,001	--	---
INTEGRATED FAMILY OF TEST EQUIPMENT (IFTE)	--	52,397	--	65,397	--	+13,000
TEST EQUIPMENT MODERNIZATION (TEMOD)	--	15,655	--	15,655	--	---
ARMY DIAGNOSTICS IMPROVEMENT PGM (ADIP)	--	18,344	--	18,344	--	---
RECONFIGURABLE SIMULATORS	--	365	--	365	--	---
PHYSICAL SECURITY SYSTEMS (OPA3)	--	69,227	--	69,227	--	---
BASE LEVEL COM'L EQUIPMENT	--	8,696	--	8,696	--	---
MODIFICATION OF IN-SVC EQUIPMENT (OPA-3)	--	32,468	--	32,468	--	---
PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT (OTH)	--	2,545	--	2,545	--	---
SPECIAL EQUIPMENT FOR USER TESTING	--	16,400	--	31,400	--	+15,000
MA8975	--	6,057	--	6,057	--	---
TOTAL, OTHER SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		917,443		1,027,143		+109,700
SPARE AND REPAIR PARTS						
INITIAL SPARES - C&E	--	43,093	--	43,093	--	---
INITIAL SPARES - OTHER SUPPORT EQUIP	--	971	--	971	--	---
TOTAL, SPARE AND REPAIR PARTS		44,064		44,064		---
TOTAL, OTHER PROCUREMENT, ARMY		3,961,737		4,103,036		+141,299

FAMILY OF MEDIUM TACTICAL VEHICLES

The Committee fully supports the FMTV–A1 Competitive Rebuy (CR) program which should produce a truck that is more capable and less costly compared to the truck currently in production and will also be in compliance with new EPA standards for truck engines. The Committee understands that production of the FMTV–A1 (CR) truck variant is scheduled to commence in March 2004, a full seven months before the end of the production schedule for the current A–1 variant. Given the substantial benefits to the Army and the taxpayer presented under this program, the Committee does not provide the required legislative authority to extend the current multi-year contract authority for the A–1 truck variant.

TACTICAL UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLE

The Army requested $84,300,000 for procurement of the Tactical Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (TUAV). The Committee has provided $63,300,000, a reduction of $21,000,000 associated with procurement of three air vehicles.

Subsequent to the budget submission, the Army revised its plans with respect to the timeframes for significant decisions associated with testing and procurement of the TUAV. The Army's revised plan is to continue user testing in the Fall of 2001 and conduct initial operational test and evaluation (IOT&E) in the Spring of 2002. The Milestone III procurement decision has been moved to August of 2002. Prior to the Milestone III decision, the Army plans to request authority for a low-rate initial production (LRIP) III for six vehicles and a Production I decision for three air vehicles is planned for the end of the fiscal year.

The Committee has eliminated funding for the procurement of the three air vehicles currently planned for the end of fiscal year 2002. The Committee believes funds for procurement should be requested after a Milestone III decision.

The Committee is supportive of the TUAV but believes the Army's revised plan reflects an overly aggressive fielding schedule based on a desire to get the TUAV in to the hands of the warfighter. While the Committee does not oppose the Army's approach, following such an aggressive schedule that includes fielding multiple systems prior to completion of IOTE may lead to increased costs due to potential re-design based on a post-IOT&E review. Therefore, the Committee directs that funds provided for the LRIP III of the TUAV may not be obligated or expended until the TUAV successfully completes the planned AEC assessment scheduled for 2001. Furthermore, the funds provided for LRIP III of the TUAV may not be obligated or expended until the Secretary of the Army certifies that the TUAV has been adequately tested and justifies the initiation of the LRIP III prior to completion of the IOT&E.

AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, NAVY

Fiscal year 2001 appropriation	$8,477,138,000
Fiscal year 2002 budget request	8,252,543,000
Committee recommendation	8,084,543,000
Change from budget request	−168,000,000

This appropriation provides funds for the procurement of aircraft and related support equipment and programs; flight simulators; equipment to modify in-service aircraft to extend their service life, eliminate safety hazards, and improve their operational effectiveness; and spare parts and ground support equipment for all end items procured by this appropriation.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL CHANGES

[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget Request	Committee Recommended	Change from request
V–22 (MEDIUM LIFT)	1,009,881	790,881	−219,000
Reduce 3 aircraft			−219,000
SH–60R	25,064	10,064	−15,000
Non Recurring—Schedule Slip			−15,000
E–2C (EARLY WARNING) HAWKEYE (MYP)	242,746	239,746	−3,000
Production Support Cost Growth			−3,000
UC–35	0	7,500	+7,500
Additional Aircraft			+7,500
EA–6 SERIES	137,645	145,645	+8,000
Additional Band 9/10 Transmitters			+8,000
VA–8 SERIES	49,541	64,541	+15,000
Additional Litening II Pods			+15,000
F–18 SERIES	193,206	185,206	−8,000
Delayed prior year obligations			−10,000
PRISM (Note: only for procurement, integration and test of photo reconnaissance strike module for F/A–18C/D and F/A–18E/F			+2,000
AH–1W SERIES	10,821	17,821	+7,000
Night Targeting System (NTS)			+7,000
H–53 SERIES	16,541	21,541	+5,000
AN/APR–39A RWR and "A" installation kits			+5,000
SH–60 SERIES	1,735	4,735	+3,000
AQS–13F Airborne Dipping sonar			+3,000
H–1 SERIES	1,149	4,149	+3,000
AN/AQQ–22 NTIS Upgrade			+3,000
EP–3 SERIES	123,747	133,747	+10,000
Hyper Wide/Delta Wing SIGINT equipment (Note: only for NRE, procurement, integration, installation, and testing of Hyper Wide/Delta Wing SIGINT equipment)			+10,000
P–3 SERIES	113,191	160,191	+47,000
Multi-mode receivers (MMRs)			+5,000
SLAM–ER/Harpoon II Intergration			+5,000
CNS/ATM			+5,000
BMUP SEI Upgrade			+10,000
COTS Aircraft Health Monitoring System			+2,000
Digital Autopilot Upgrade			+4,000
ALR–95 ESM System Upgrade			+7,000
Digital Instantaneous Frequency Measurement DIFM Upgrade			+9,000
E–2 SERIES	14,636	46,636	+32,000
Hawkeye 2000/CEC Upgrades			+25,000
AN/USC–42 Mini–DAMA UHF SATCOM Terminals			+7,000
C–2A	27,369	25,369	−2,000
Authorization Reduction			−2,000
COMMON ECM EQUIPMENT	33,315	34,315	+1,000
Authorization Reduction			−2,000
AN/ARR–47 Optical Sensor Program			+3,000
SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS	1,420,252	1,353,252	−67,000
Program Growth Reduction			−67,000
AIRCRAFT INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES	18,219	22,719	+4,500
Navy Calibration Standards Support			+4,500
OTHER PRODUCTION CHARGES	27,637	30,637	+3,000

[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget Request	Committee Recommended	Change from request
TARPS–CD (Note: Only for maintenance, spare parts, training and other TARPS–CD costs associated with additional battle group deployments)			+3,000

V–22

The Navy requested $1,009,881,000 for the procurement of 12 V–22 aircraft. The Committee recommends $790,881,000 for 9 aircraft, a reduction of $219,000,000 and 3 aircraft. Earlier this year the Marine Corps was provided with an additional two MV–22 aircraft in the Fiscal Year 2001 Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act (Public Law 107–20).

In all, for fiscal year 2002 the Defense Department requested a total of $2,100,918,000 in all appropriations accounts for twelve MV–22 aircraft. The Committee recommends $1,815,418,000 for eleven aircraft, a reduction of $285,500,000. Of the amount recommended by the Committee, $790,881,000 is for the procurement of nine MV–22 aircraft for the Marine Corps, and $208,202,000 is for procurement and modifications for two CV–22 aircraft for the U.S. Special Operations Forces. This transfer of budgetary resources to the CV–22 program will enable the Department to commence initial operational testing on an accelerated basis as recommended jointly by the Marine Corps and the Special Operations Command. It is also the Committee's recommendation that until such a time that the V–22 program has completed its program restructure, and returned to flight status, the overall production rate should be held to no more than 11 aircraft per year.

MH–60R HELICOPTER

The Committee is concerned about the future direction of the MH–60R multi-mission helicopter given recent schedule delays and a significant program restructure. As the cornerstone of the Navy's Helicopter masterplan to replace aging SH–60B and SH–60F helicopters it is vital that the MH–60R begin production as soon as practicable. It is the Committee's sense that all opportunities should be taken to incorporate COTS technology into the MH–60R program whenever possible for all mission functions.

The Committee also directs the Department of the Navy to submit a report to the House Appropriations Committee no later than March 15, 2002, detailing the acquisition strategy for the MH–60R's Advanced Low Frequency (ALFS) dipping sonar to include: (1) a life cycle field support plan, (2) a pre-planned product improvement plan, and (3) technology development plans for a follow-on to the ALFS system.

PROGRAM RECOMMENDED

The total recommended in the bill will provide the following program in fiscal year 2002.

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST QTY	BUDGET REQUEST AMOUNT	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED QTY	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED AMOUNT	CHANGE FROM REQUEST QTY	CHANGE FROM REQUEST AMOUNT
AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, NAVY						
COMBAT AIRCRAFT						
F/A-18E/F (FIGHTER) HORNET (MYP)	48	3,067,522	48	3,067,522	--	---
F/A-18E/F (FIGHTER) HORNET (MYP) (AP-CY)	--	88,876	--	88,876	--	---
V-22 (MEDIUM LIFT)	12	1,009,881	9	790,881	-3	-219,000
V-22 (MEDIUM LIFT) (AP-CY)	--	48,428	--	48,428	--	---
AH-1W (HELICOPTER) SEA COBRA	--	1,383	--	1,383	--	---
SH-60R	--	25,064	--	10,064	--	-15,000
E-2C (EARLY WARNING) HAWKEYE (MYP)	5	242,746	5	239,746	--	-3,000
E-2C (EARLY WARNING) HAWKEYE (MYP) (AP-CY)	--	36,191	--	36,191	--	---
TOTAL, COMBAT AIRCRAFT		4,520,091		4,283,091		-237,000
AIRLIFT AIRCRAFT						
CH-60S (MYP)	13	181,957	13	181,957	--	---
CH-60S (MYP) (AP-CY)	--	64,212	--	64,212	--	---
UC-35	--	---	1	7,500	+1	+7,500
TOTAL, AIRLIFT AIRCRAFT		246,169		253,669		+7,500
TRAINER AIRCRAFT						
T-45TS (TRAINER) GOSHAWK	6	179,331	6	179,331	--	---
TOTAL, TRAINER AIRCRAFT		179,331		179,331		---
OTHER AIRCRAFT						
KC-130J	4	299,047	4	299,047	--	---
MODIFICATION OF AIRCRAFT						
EA-6 SERIES	--	137,645	--	145,645	--	+8,000
AV-8 SERIES	--	49,541	--	64,541	--	+15,000
F-14 SERIES	--	4,504	--	4,504	--	---
ADVERSARY	--	34,769	--	34,769	--	---
F-18 SERIES	--	193,206	--	185,206	--	-8,000
H-46 SERIES	--	38,664	--	38,664	--	---
AH-1W SERIES	--	10,821	--	17,821	--	+7,000
H-53 SERIES	--	16,541	--	21,541	--	+5,000
SH-60 SERIES	--	1,735	--	4,735	--	+3,000
H-1 SERIES	--	1,149	--	4,149	--	+3,000
H-3 SERIES	--	4,191	--	4,191	--	---
EP-3 SERIES	--	123,747	--	133,747	--	+10,000
P-3 SERIES	--	113,191	--	160,191	--	+47,000
S-3 SERIES	--	43,242	--	43,242	--	---
E-2 SERIES	--	14,636	--	46,636	--	+32,000
TRAINER A/C SERIES	--	5,155	--	5,155	--	---
C-2A	--	27,369	--	25,369	--	-2,000
C-130 SERIES	--	5,407	--	5,407	--	---
FEWSG	--	643	--	643	--	---
CARGO/TRANSPORT A/C SERIES	--	4,224	--	4,224	--	---
E-6 SERIES	--	74,847	--	74,847	--	---
EXECUTIVE HELICOPTERS SERIES	--	16,183	--	16,183	--	---
SPECIAL PROJECT AIRCRAFT	--	3,088	--	3,088	--	---
T-45 SERIES	--	12,778	--	12,778	--	---
POWER PLANT CHANGES	--	13,083	--	13,083	--	---
COMMON ECM EQUIPMENT	--	33,315	--	34,315	--	+1,000
COMMON AVIONICS CHANGES	--	65,147	--	65,147	--	---
V-22 (TILT/ROTOR ACFT) OSPREY	--	35,000	--	35,000	--	---
TOTAL, MODIFICATION OF AIRCRAFT		1,083,821		1,204,821		+121,000
AIRCRAFT SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS						
SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS	--	1,420,252	--	1,353,252	--	-67,000
AIRCRAFT SUPPORT EQUIPMENT & FACILITIES						
COMMON GROUND EQUIPMENT	--	332,926	--	332,926	--	---
AIRCRAFT INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES	--	18,219	--	22,719	--	+4,500
WAR CONSUMABLES	--	12,585	--	12,585	--	---
OTHER PRODUCTION CHARGES	--	27,637	--	30,637	--	+3,000
SPECIAL SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	--	110,897	--	110,897	--	---
FIRST DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION	--	1,568	--	1,568	--	---
TOTAL, AIRCRAFT SUPPORT EQUIPMENT & FACILITIES		503,832		511,332		+7,500
TOTAL, AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, NAVY		8,252,543		8,084,543		-168,000

WEAPONS PROCUREMENT, NAVY

Fiscal year 2001 appropriation	$1,461,600,000
Fiscal year 2002 budget request	1,433,475,000
Committee recommendation	1,429,492,000
Change from budget request	−3,983,000

This appropriation provides funds for the procurement of strategic and tactical missiles, target drones, torpedoes, guns, associated support equipment, and modification on in-service missiles, torpedoes, and guns.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL CHANGES

[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget request	Committee recommended	Change from request
TRIDENT II	559,042	534,042	−25,000
D–5 Service Life Extension Program			−25,000
NAVY AREA MISSILE DEFENSE	6,983	0	−6,983
Transfer to Title IX—Procurement, BMDO			−6,983
TOMAHAWK	50,101	65,101	+15,000
Additional Tooling and Test equipment			+15,000
ESSM	45,017	42,017	−3,000
Support Cost Growth Reduction			−3,000
AMRAAM	40,028	37,028	−3,000
Support Cost Growth Reduction			−3,000
ORDINANCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	4,210	9,210	+5,000
Increased Mk-54 torpedo procurement			+5,000
ASW RANGE SUPPORT	14,861	20,861	+6,000
Northwest Undersea Test Range Upgrades			+5,000
Next Generation RIDC			+1,000
CIWS MODS	40,503	48,503	+8,000
CIWS Block 1B Upgrade kits and spares			+8,000

TRIDENT II D–5 MISSILE

The Navy requested $559,042,000 for the procurement of 12 Trident II D–5 missiles. The Committee recommends $534,042,000, a reduction of $25,000,000. The Committee is concerned that the request for funds for the D–5 life extension program has been made without the benefit of a rigorous requirement review or systems engineering analysis to ensure that the proper components are being acquired to extend the life of the D–5 missile inventory. The Committee therefore directs the Department of the Navy to undertake these efforts using all available design tools to efficiently structure a life extension program to include the Naval Supply System Command's Rapid Retargeting Technology program.

TORPEDO INDUSTRIAL BASE

The Committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a report to Congress by January 15, 2002 on the Navy's plan for maintaining and improving the nation's torpedo development and production industrial base for both heavyweight and lightweight weapons. The report shall discuss both the public and private sector components of the torpedo industrial base including infrastructure capacity, cumulative investment and planned workload with specific budget and/or technical recommendations for consideration.

The report shall also discuss options for increasing the production of lightweight torpedoes used by its surface and air Anti-Submarine Warfare (ASW) capable forces to economic production levels. This aspect of the report should identify the required inventory levels of a capable ASW weapon to provide the Navy (surface and air assets) with an ASW combat capability against small diesel submarines in littoral waters. In addition, the report should discuss the potential for international sales of the MK 54.

NAVY AREA BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE PROGRAM

Procurement funding for the Navy Area ballistic missile defense program has been moved to "Procurement, Ballistic Missile Defense Organization" in title IX.

PROGRAM RECOMMENDED

The total recommended in the bill will provide the following program in fiscal year 2002.

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST QTY	BUDGET REQUEST AMOUNT	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED QTY	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED AMOUNT	CHANGE FROM REQUEST QTY	CHANGE FROM REQUEST AMOUNT
WEAPONS PROCUREMENT, NAVY						
BALLISTIC MISSILES						
TRIDENT II	12	559,042	12	534,042	--	-25,000
TRIDENT II (AP-CY)	--	8,727	--	8,727	--	---
SUPPORT EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES						
MISSILE INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES	--	1,275	--	1,275	--	---
THEATER BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE						
NAVY AREA MISSILE DEFENSE	--	6,983	--	---	--	-6,983
TOTAL, BALLISTIC MISSILES		576,027		544,044		-31,983
OTHER MISSILES						
STRATEGIC MISSILES						
TOMAHAWK	34	50,101	34	65,101	--	+15,000
ESSM	38	45,017	38	42,017	--	-3,000
TACTICAL MISSILES						
AMRAAM	57	40,028	57	37,028	--	-3,000
SIDEWINDER	105	27,310	105	27,310	--	---
SLAM-ER	30	26,174	30	26,174	--	---
STANDARD MISSILE	91	195,404	91	195,404	--	---
RAM	90	43,024	90	43,024	--	---
AERIAL TARGETS	--	66,349	--	66,349	--	---
OTHER MISSILE SUPPORT	--	15,840	--	15,840	--	---
MODIFICATION OF MISSILES						
SIDEWINDER MODS	--	802	--	802	--	---
STANDARD MISSILES MODS	--	35,353	--	35,353	--	---
SUPPORT EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES						
WEAPONS INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES	--	17,247	--	17,247	--	---
FLEET SATELLITE COMM FOLLOW-ON	--	77,840	--	77,840	--	---
ORDNANCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
ORDNANCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	--	4,210	--	9,210	--	+5,000
TOTAL, OTHER MISSILES		644,699		658,699		+14,000
TORPEDOES AND RELATED EQUIPMENT						
TORPEDOES AND RELATED EQUIP.						
ASW TARGETS	--	15,335	--	15,335	--	---
MOD OF TORPEDOES AND RELATED EQUIP						
MK-46 TORPEDO MODS	--	7,444	--	7,444	--	---
MK-48 TORPEDO ADCAP MODS	--	42,386	--	42,386	--	---
QUICKSTRIKE MINE	--	3,899	--	3,899	--	---
SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
TORPEDO SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	--	30,025	--	30,025	--	---
ASW RANGE SUPPORT	--	14,861	--	20,861	--	+6,000
DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION						
FIRST DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION	--	2,802	--	2,802	--	---
TOTAL, TORPEDOES AND RELATED EQUIPMENT		116,752		122,752		+6,000
OTHER WEAPONS						
GUNS AND GUN MOUNTS						
SMALL ARMS AND WEAPONS	--	910	--	910	--	---
MODIFICATION OF GUNS AND GUN MOUNTS						
CIWS MODS	--	40,503	--	48,503	--	+8,000
GUN MOUNT MODS	--	5,748	--	5,748	--	---
TOTAL, OTHER WEAPONS		47,161		55,161		+8,000
SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS	--	48,836	--	48,836	--	---
TOTAL, WEAPONS PROCUREMENT, NAVY		1,433,475		1,429,492		-3,983

PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, NAVY AND MARINE CORPS

Fiscal year 2001 appropriation	$498,349,000
Fiscal year 2002 budget request	457,099,000
Committee recommendation	492,599,000
Change from budget request	+35,500,000

This appropriation finances the acquisition of ammunition, ammunition modernization, and ammunition related material for the Navy and Marine Corps.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL CHANGES

[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget request	Committee recommendation	Change from request
PRACTICE BOMBS	35,019	40,019	+5,000
Laser Guided Training Rounds			+5,000
AIR EXPENDABLE COUNTERMEASURES	36,403	42,403	+5,000
MJU-52/B IR Expendable Countermeasures			+5,000
5 INCH/54 GUN AMMUNITION	12,009	16,009	+4,000
Continuous Processing Scale-Up Facility Outfitting			+4,000
120MM, ALL TYPES	7,639	17,639	+10,000
M830A1 Ammunition			+10,000
GRENADES, ALL TYPES	10,533	12,533	+2,000
M67A1 Fragmentation Hand Grenade Electro/Mechnical Fuze			+2,000
DEMOLITION MUNITIONS, ALL TYPES	2,925	10,925	+8,000
SMAW, High Explosive Dual Purpose Ammunition			+8,000

PROGRAM RECOMMENDED

The total recommended in the bill will provide the following program in fiscal year 2002.

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST QTY	BUDGET REQUEST AMOUNT	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED QTY	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED AMOUNT	CHANGE FROM REQUEST QTY	CHANGE FROM REQUEST AMOUNT
PROCUREMENT OF AMMO, NAVY & MARINE CORPS						
PROC AMMO, NAVY						
NAVY AMMUNITION						
GENERAL PURPOSE BOMBS	--	65,155	--	65,155	--	---
JDAM	1,417	41,133	1,417	41,133	--	---
AIRBORNE ROCKETS, ALL TYPES	--	21,138	--	21,138	--	---
MACHINE GUN AMMUNITION	--	16,423	--	16,423	--	---
PRACTICE BOMBS	--	35,019	--	40,019	--	+5,000
CARTRIDGES & CART ACTUATED DEVICES	--	26,697	--	26,697	--	---
AIRCRAFT ESCAPE ROCKETS	--	10,784	--	10,784	--	---
AIR EXPENDABLE COUNTERMEASURES	--	36,403	--	42,903	--	+6,500
JATOS	--	4,771	--	4,771	--	---
5 INCH/54 GUN AMMUNITION	--	12,009	--	16,009	--	+4,000
EXTENDED RANGE GUIDED MUNITIONS (ERGM)	--	5,151	--	5,151	--	---
76MM GUN AMMUNITION	--	990	--	990	--	---
OTHER SHIP GUN AMMUNITION	--	7,318	--	7,318	--	---
SMALL ARMS & LANDING PARTY AMMO	--	8,878	--	8,878	--	---
PYROTECHNIC AND DEMOLITION	--	8,439	--	8,439	--	---
MINE NEUTRALIZATION DEVICES	--	4,985	--	4,985	--	---
AMMUNITION LESS THAN $5 MILLION	--	1,343	--	1,343	--	---
CAWCF CLOSURE COSTS	--	6,993	--	6,993	--	---
TOTAL, PROC AMMO, NAVY		313,629		329,129		+15,500
PROC AMMO, MC						
MARINE CORPS AMMUNITION						
5.56 MM, ALL TYPES	--	9,402	--	9,402	--	---
7.62 MM, ALL TYPES	--	7,395	--	7,395	--	---
LINEAR CHARGES, ALL TYPES	--	18,957	--	18,957	--	---
.50 CALIBER	--	6,225	--	6,225	--	---
40 MM, ALL TYPES	--	5,857	--	5,857	--	---
60MM, ALL TYPES	--	2,699	--	2,699	--	---
81MM, ALL TYPES	--	6,669	--	6,669	--	---
120MM, ALL TYPES	--	7,639	--	17,639	--	+10,000
CTG, 25MM, ALL TYPES	--	6,031	--	6,031	--	---
9 MM ALL TYPES	--	2,832	--	2,832	--	---
GRENADES, ALL TYPES	--	10,533	--	12,533	--	+2,000
STINGER SLEP	--	7,330	--	7,330	--	---
ROCKETS, ALL TYPES	--	4,794	--	4,794	--	---
ARTILLERY, ALL TYPES	--	24,488	--	24,488	--	---
DEMOLITION MUNITIONS, ALL TYPES	--	2,925	--	10,925	--	+8,000
NON LETHALS	--	4,461	--	4,461	--	---
AMMO MODERNIZATION	--	7,019	--	7,019	--	---
ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION	--	1,014	--	1,014	--	---
CAWCF CLOSURE COSTS	--	7,200	--	7,200	--	---
TOTAL, PROC AMMO, MC		143,470		163,470		+20,000
TOTAL, PROCUREMENT OF AMMO, NAVY & MARINE CORPS		457,099		492,599		+35,500

SHIPBUILDING AND CONVERSION, NAVY

Fiscal year 2001 appropriation	$11,614,633,000
Fiscal year 2002 budget request	9,344,121,000
Committee recommendation	10,134,883,000
Change from budget request	+790,762,000

This appropriation provides funds for the construction of new ships and the purchase and conversion of existing ships, including hull, mechanical, and electrical equipment, electronics, guns, torpedo and missile launching systems, and communication systems.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL CHANGES

[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget request	Committee recommended	Change from request
SSGN (AP–CY)	86,440	549,440	+463,000
(Note: of the additional funds made available, $112,000,000 is only for the procurement of an additional reactor core to support a four boat SSGN program.)			+463,000
VIRGINIA CLASS SUBMARINE	1,608,914	1,578,914	−30,000
Cost Growth Reduction			−30,000
CVN REFUELING OVERHAULS	1,118,124	1,175,124	+57,000
CVN–69 RCOH	0		+57,000
DDG–51	2,966,036	3,786,036	+820,000
1 Additional Destroyer			+820,000
LHD–1 AMPHIBIOUS ASSAULT SHIP	267,238	0	−267,238
Slow prior year obligation			−267,238
LPD–17 (AP–CY)	421,330	286,330	−135,000
Premature long-lead for LPDs 23/24			−135,000
OUTFITTING	307,230	297,230	−10,000
Authorization Reduction			−10,000
LCAC SLEP	41,091	46,091	5,000
COMPLETION OF PY SHIPBUILDING PROGRAMS	800,000	680,000	−120,000
(Note: LPD–17, −$75,000,000; SSN–774, −$25,000,000; CVN–76, −$20,000,000)			
MINE HUNTER SWATH	0	2,000	+2,000
YARD OILERS	0	6,000	+6,000

SHIPBUILDING PROGRAM MANAGEMENT

The Committee is increasingly concerned about what it views as a serious lack of programmatic and fiscal discipline with respect to Naval shipbuilding programs. Specifically, it appears that significant cost increases and schedule delays have virtually become standard and accepted business practices with regard to almost every shipbuilding program under the Navy's management. Morever, recent poor cost and schedule performance, as typified by the LPD–17 and New Attack Submarine programs, seem to be tolerated by senior Navy leadership as a norm. The Committee believes that the Navy has actually compounded this problem by the establishment of the "Prior Year Shipbuilding Cost Account" which requests new appropriations to fund cost increases on previously appropriated ships. While acknowledging the need to meet valid cost growth demands, the Committee is concerned that this could encourage a more aggressive claims posture on the part of shipbuilders, while reducing the incentive for Navy program managers to complete their programs within budgeted amounts.

The Committee is also dismayed that the Navy continues to advocate the use of alternative financing mechanisms to artificially increase shipbuilding rates, such as advanced appropriations, or incremental funding of ships, which only serve to decrease cost visibility and accountability on these important programs. In attempting to establish advanced appropriations as a legitimate budgeting technique, those Navy advocates of such practices would actually decrease the flexibility of future Administrations and Congresses to make rational capital budgeting decisions with regard to shipbuilding programs. Accordingly, the Committee bill includes a new general provision (section 8150) which prohibits the Defense Department from budgeting for shipbuilding programs on the basis of advanced appropriations.

It is argued by some, including many in the Navy and the shipbuilding industry, that the best way to improve the cost performance of shipbuilding programs is simply to increase the number of ships being built in any given year in order to enjoy the benefits of economies of scale. However, the Committee believes this is only part of the equation. Investment is also needed in better cost estimating techniques, innovative design and manufacturing technologies and competitive sub-vendor strategies in a low rate production environment, all areas that have not traditionally received strong attention or support from the Navy. It should be noted that these lessons were learned years ago by the aerospace industry, which remains highly competitive internationally despite producing at vastly reduced rates for the Defense Department.

The Committee will continue to work in partnership with the Navy and the shipbuilding industry to provide adequate resources to maintain the size of the fleet and keep the industrial base economically sound. Towards that end, the Committee has provided an additional $790,792,000 above the fiscal year 2002 budget request for shipbuilding programs. These funds will enable the Navy to exceed those production rates requested in its fiscal year 2002 budget by procuring an additional DDG–51 destroyer, accelerating the conversion and overhaul of the CVN–69, and initiating a four submarine Tactical Trident program instead of two as proposed by the Navy. The Committee will also exercise its oversight responsibilities to ensure that the continued recapitalization of the fleet is accomplished in an efficient and cost-effective manner.

SSGN TACTICAL TRIDENT

The Navy requested $86,440,000 for the SSGN Tactical Trident Program. The Committee recommends $549,440,000, an increase of $463,000,000. The additional funds provided by the Committee are for all the necessary expenses to initiate a four submarine SSGN program to include an additional reactor core, design, conversion planning, and long lead materials.

The Committee strongly endorses this effort to convert and equip otherwise retiring Trident submarines as cruise missile carriers. The Committee also believes that there exists a substantial business and operational case for converting four submarines to the SSGN configuration, instead of two as proposed by the Navy. A two submarine SSGN program yields deployment patterns that provide forward presence in only one theater worldwide, and calls into

question the cost-effectiveness of the investment required which would provide half the capability of a four submarine program for two-thirds of the cost due to one time non-recurring design and fixed costs. On the other hand, a four submarine SSGN program would provide continuous presence in two theaters worldwide while freeing up Navy assets for other missions such as theater ballistic missile defense, intelligence and surveillance, and homeland defense. It would also provide more opportunities for experimentation and demonstration of alternative payloads. The Committee therefore urges the Navy to complete the proper program planning and budgeting to ensure that a four submarine SSGN program is supported in the fiscal year 2003 budget request.

DDG—51 DESTROYER

The Navy requested $2,966,036,000 for three DDG–51 destroyers. The Committee recommends $3,786,036,000 for four destroyers, an increase of $820,000,000 and one destroyer. Recognizing the necessity of maintaining the size of the surface combatant fleet in light of the pending DD–21 program restructure and delay, the Committee recommends the continued acquisition of DDG–51 destroyers.

LPD—17 ACQUISITION STRATEGY

The LPD–17 amphibious ship acquisition strategy needs to aggressively incorporate life-cycle cost reduction as a major program objective. In general, the use of composite materials can be a major contributor to achieving this goal. Specifically, composite fairwater components offer a much lower life-cycle cost compared to metallic fairwaters, including the ability to inspect shaft bearings and change out fairwaters without dry-docking the ship. In order to ensure that this cost reduction can be achieved in a timely manner the Committee directs that the Department of the Navy use up to $5,000,000 of fiscal year 2002 funds requested for Ship Outfitting in the "Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy" appropriation account for the design tooling and procurement of main propulsion shaft rotating and non-rotating composite fairwaters for the LPD–17 lead ship.

PROGRAM RECOMMENDED

The total recommended in the bill will provide the following program in fiscal year 2002.

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST QTY	BUDGET REQUEST AMOUNT	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED QTY	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED AMOUNT	CHANGE FROM REQUEST QTY	CHANGE FROM REQUEST AMOUNT
SHIPBUILDING & CONVERSION, NAVY						
OTHER WARSHIPS						
CARRIER REPLACEMENT PROGRAM (AP-CY)	--	138,890	--	138,890	--	---
SSGN (AP-CY)	--	86,440	--	549,440	--	+463,000
VIRGINIA CLASS SUBMARINE	1	1,608,914	1	1,578,914	--	-30,000
VIRGINIA CLASS SUBMARINE (AP-CY)	--	684,288	--	684,288	--	---
CVN REFUELING OVERHAULS	1	1,118,124	1	1,175,124	--	+57,000
CVN REFUELING OVERHAULS (AP-CY)	--	73,707	--	73,707	--	---
SUBMARINE REFUELING OVERHAULS	2	382,265	2	382,265	--	---
SUBMARINE REFUELING OVERHAULS (AP-CY)	--	77,750	--	77,750	--	---
DDG-51	3	2,966,036	4	3,786,036	+1	+820,000
TOTAL, OTHER WARSHIPS		7,136,414		8,446,414		+1,310,000
AMPHIBIOUS SHIPS						
LHD-1 AMPHIBIOUS ASSAULT SHIP	1	267,238	1	---	--	-267,238
LPD-17 (AP-CY)	--	421,330	--	286,330	--	-135,000
TOTAL, AMPHIBIOUS SHIPS		688,568		286,330		-402,238
AUXILIARIES, CRAFT, AND PRIOR-YEAR PROGRAM						
ADC(X)	1	370,818	1	370,818	--	---
OUTFITTING	--	307,230	--	297,230	--	-10,000
LCAC SLEP	2	41,091	2	46,091	--	+5,000
COMPLETION OF PY SHIPBUILDING PROGRAMS	--	800,000	--	680,000	--	-120,000
MINE HUNTER SWATH	--	---	--	2,000	--	+2,000
YARD OILERS	--	---	2	6,000	+2	+6,000
TOTAL, AUXILIARIES, CRAFT, AND PRIOR-YEAR PROGRAM		1,519,139		1,402,139		-117,000
TOTAL, SHIPBUILDING & CONVERSION, NAVY		9,344,121		10,134,883		+790,762

OTHER PROCUREMENT, NAVY

Fiscal year 2001 appropriation	$3,557,380,000
Fiscal year 2002 budget request	4,097,576,000
Committee recommendation	4,290,776,000
Change from budget request	+193,200,000

This appropriation provides funds for the procurement of major equipment and weapons other than ships, aircraft, missiles, and torpedoes. Such equipment ranges from the latest electronic sensors for updating naval forces to trucks, training equipment, and spare parts.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL CHANGES

[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget request	Committee recommended	Change from request
OTHER NAVIGATION EQUIPMENT	45,946	60,446	+14,500
MSC Force Protection Thermal Imaging Systems			+7,500
Computer Aided Dead Reckoning Tracer (Note: funds are only to procure and install AN/UYQ–70 computer aided dead reckoning tracers on surface combatants.)			+7,000
STRATEGIC PLATFORM SUPPORT EQUIP	11,276	24,276	+13,000
Submarine Common Electronics Equipment Replacement (Note: Funds are only for the procurement of AN/UYQ–70 family equipment to modernize submarine combat systems.)			+13,000
ITEMS LESS THAN $5 million	79,285	74,285	−5,000
CVN Smartship—Unjustified program growth			−5,000
STANDARD BOATS	32,151	36,151	+4,000
25 Person Life Rafts			+4,000
OPERATING FORCES IPE	27,522	24,822	−2,700
N88 Other Equipment			−2,700
NUCLEAR ALTERATIONS	121,105	121,105	0
RADAR SUPPORT	0	29,000	+29,000
MK–92 Radar Fire Control Upgrade			+5,000
SPS–73 Surface Search Radar			+14,000
AN/SYS–2 Track Management System for FFG–7s			+10,000
SSN ACOUSTICS	113,016	122,016	+9,000
Non-propulsion Electronic system Modernization			+9,000
UNDERSEA WARFARE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	4,263	9,263	+5,000
Carrier Tactical Surveillance Center (CV–TSC)			+1,000
Surface Ship Torpedo Defense (Note: Funds include $2,000,000 only for procurement of improved littoral winch and tow cable capability.)			+4,000
NAVY TACTICAL DATA SYSTEM	0	10,000	+10,000
Shore based AN/UYQ–70 display modernization			+10,000
COOPERATIVE ENGAGEMENT CAPABILITY	77,133	87,133	+10,000
Low Cost Planar Array Antenna Production Transition			+10,000
MINESWEEPING SYSTEM REPLACEMENT	8,903	11,903	+3,000
MCM Sea Bottom Mapping and Change Detection			+3,000
ID SYSTEMS	18,310	17,310	−1,000
Authorization Reduction			−1,000
SURFACE IDENTIFICATION SYSTEMS		2,000	+2,000
Shipboard Advanced Radar Target ID (SARTIS)			+2,000
TADIX–B	0	14,300	+14,300
(Note: Only for procurement of additional JTTs)			+14,300
NAVAL SPACE SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM	4,898	3,498	−1,400
Excessive Program Growth			−1,400
ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION	6,332	9,332	+3,000

[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget request	Committee recommended	Change from request
Integrated Condition Assessment system Wireless Sensors (ICAS) (Note: Only to procure the network capable application processors demonstrated during the total ship monitoring project to integrate with and enhance the capabilities of current and future (ICAS installations.)			+3,000
SHIP COMMUNICATIONS AUTOMATION	121,242	127,242	+6,000
NAWCAD MSTIC Equipment Upgrades			+2,000
Programmable Integrated Computer Terminal (Note: funds are only for engineering modifications for expansion of Programmable Integrated Communications Terminals integration using SPAWAR initiatives and procurement of terminals for the integrated Voice network Communication project.)			+4,000
COMMUNICATIONS ITEMS LESS THAN $5 million	24,278	47,278	+23,000
Enhanced COTS ON–201 Secure Voice System Technology (Note: only for procurement and installation of enhanced COTS secure voice system technology production systems in lead ships in the CG modernization program.)			+4,000
IT–21 Block 1 Upgrade C41SR Computing Equipment Procurement (Note: Only for procurement of AN/UYQ–70 advanced tactical servers to support the IT–21 block 1 upgrade program.)			+9,000
Network-Based Shipboard Interior Secure Voice Communications (Note: Only for AN/UYQ–70 secure voice technology equipment for land based evaluation, ILS, training, maintenance development and integration.)			+10,00
SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS	198,143	210,143	+12,000
Digital Modular Radio			+12,000
JEDMICS	0	8,000	+8,000
JEDMICS Security Infrastructure (Note: Only for the continued procurement and integration of the same security solution implemented in 2000 and 2001, and its extension into other logistics processes.)			+8,000
NAVAL SHORE COMMUNICATIONS	66,772	83,772	+17,000
Mini-DAMA Teminals (Submarines/Ships)			+10,000
Definity G3 Network Upgrade (Note: Only to complete the telecommunications switch upgrades at the San Diego Naval Complex and the Bremerton, WA Naval Hospital.)			+7,000
INFO SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM (ISSP)	78,170	84,170	+6,000
Intelligent Agent Security Module (Note: Only for SBIR Phase III.)			+3,000
Secure Terminal Equipment			+3,000
AEGIS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	155,113	158,113	+3,000
COTS Emulators for NSWC Laboratories			+3,000
STRATEGIC MISSILE SYSTEMS EQUIP	205,094	205,094	0
Authorization Reduction			−2,000
Smartship Upgrades			+2,000
OTHER SUPPLY SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	7,534	9,534	+2,000
Serial Number Tracking System (Note: Only to begin integrating this technology into Navy supply and maintenance applications.)			+2,000
TRAINING SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	1,101	6,101	+5,000
Trident sonar Manuals-Data Management and Conversion			+5,000
COMMAND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	28,787	41,787	+13,000
Authorization Reduction			−1,000
Advanced Technical Information System (ATIS)			+1,500
SPAWAR Information Technology Center			+2,000
Man Over Board Indicator (MOBI)			+10,500
ENVIRONMENTAL SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	25,205	25,205	+32,705
(Note: Only for the planned collaborative Naval Observatory/University Doppler Spectrometry Telescope Program.)			7,500

PROGRAM RECOMMENDED

The total recommended in the bill will provide the following program in fiscal year 2002.

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST QTY	BUDGET REQUEST AMOUNT	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED QTY	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED AMOUNT	CHANGE FROM REQUEST QTY	CHANGE FROM REQUEST AMOUNT
OTHER PROCUREMENT, NAVY						
SHIPS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
SHIP PROPULSION EQUIPMENT						
LM-2500 GAS TURBINE	--	7,083	--	7,083	--	---
ALLISON 501K GAS TURBINE	--	6,896	--	6,896	--	---
PROPELLERS						
SUBMARINE PROPELLERS	--	4,460	--	4,460	--	---
NAVIGATION EQUIPMENT						
OTHER NAVIGATION EQUIPMENT	--	45,946	--	60,446	--	+14,500
UNDERWAY REPLENISHMENT EQUIPMENT						
UNDERWAY REPLENISHMENT EQUIPMENT	--	1,802	--	1,802	--	---
PERISCOPES						
SUB PERISCOPES & IMAGING EQUIP	--	29,240	--	29,240	--	---
OTHER SHIPBOARD EQUIPMENT						
FIREFIGHTING EQUIPMENT	--	17,539	--	17,539	--	---
COMMAND AND CONTROL SWITCHBOARD	--	9,139	--	9,139	--	---
POLLUTION CONTROL EQUIPMENT	--	66,958	--	66,958	--	---
SUBMARINE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	--	6,796	--	6,796	--	---
SUBMARINE BATTERIES	--	10,891	--	10,891	--	---
STRATEGIC PLATFORM SUPPORT EQUIP	--	11,276	--	24,276	--	+13,000
DSSP EQUIPMENT	--	7,498	--	7,498	--	---
MINESWEEPING EQUIPMENT	--	20,168	--	20,168	--	---
ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION	--	79,285	--	74,285	--	-5,000
SUBMARINE LIFE SUPPORT SYSTEM	--	4,940	--	4,940	--	---
REACTOR PLANT EQUIPMENT						
REACTOR COMPONENTS	--	208,849	--	208,849	--	---
OCEAN ENGINEERING						
DIVING AND SALVAGE EQUIPMENT	--	5,712	--	5,712	--	---
SMALL BOATS						
STANDARD BOATS	--	32,151	--	36,151	--	+4,000
TRAINING EQUIPMENT						
OTHER SHIPS TRAINING EQUIPMENT	--	16,772	--	16,772	--	---
PRODUCTION FACILITIES EQUIPMENT						
OPERATING FORCES IPE	--	27,522	--	24,822	--	-2,700
OTHER SHIP SUPPORT						
NUCLEAR ALTERATIONS	--	121,105	--	121,105	--	---
TOTAL, SHIPS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		742,028		765,828		+23,800
COMMUNICATIONS AND ELECTRONICS EQUIPMENT						
SHIP RADARS						
RADAR SUPPORT	--	---	--	29,000	--	+29,000
SHIP SONARS						
AN/SQQ-89 SURF ASW COMBAT SYSTEM	--	16,561	--	16,561	--	---
SSN ACOUSTICS	--	113,016	--	122,016	--	+9,000
UNDERSEA WARFARE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	--	4,263	--	9,263	--	+5,000
SONAR SWITCHES AND TRANSDUCERS	--	10,808	--	10,808	--	---
ASW ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT						
SUBMARINE ACOUSTIC WARFARE SYSTEM	--	12,624	--	12,624	--	---
FIXED SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM	--	33,692	--	33,692	--	---
SURTASS	--	17,650	--	17,650	--	---
ASW OPERATIONS CENTER	--	6,059	--	6,059	--	---
ELECTRONIC WARFARE EQUIPMENT						
AN/SLQ-32	--	1,971	--	1,971	--	---
INFORMATION WARFARE SYSTEMS	--	2,908	--	2,908	--	---
RECONNAISSANCE EQUIPMENT						
SHIPBOARD IW EXPLOIT	--	57,535	--	57,535	--	---
SUBMARINE SURVEILLANCE EQUIPMENT						
SUBMARINE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT PROG	--	22,928	--	22,928	--	---
OTHER SHIP ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT						
NAVY TACTICAL DATA SYSTEM	--	---	--	10,000	--	+10,000
COOPERATIVE ENGAGEMENT CAPABILITY	--	77,133	--	87,133	--	+10,000
GCCS-M EQUIPMENT	--	61,085	--	61,085	--	---
NAVAL TACTICAL COMMAND SUPPORT SYSTEM (NTCSS)	--	42,826	--	42,826	--	---
ATDLS	--	9,965	--	9,965	--	---
MINESWEEPING SYSTEM REPLACEMENT	--	8,903	--	11,903	--	+3,000
NAVSTAR GPS RECEIVERS (SPACE)	--	9,857	--	9,857	--	---
ARMED FORCES RADIO AND TV	--	14,609	--	14,609	--	---
STRATEGIC PLATFORM SUPPORT EQUIP	--	11,361	--	11,361	--	---
TRAINING EQUIPMENT						
OTHER SPAWAR TRAINING EQUIPMENT	--	1,793	--	1,793	--	---
OTHER TRAINING EQUIPMENT	--	37,225	--	37,225	--	---
AVIATION ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT						
MATCALS	--	1,005	--	1,005	--	---
SHIPBOARD AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL	--	8,036	--	8,036	--	---
AUTOMATIC CARRIER LANDING SYSTEM	--	15,617	--	15,617	--	---
NATIONAL AIR SPACE SYSTEM	--	43,618	--	27,618	--	-16,000
AIR STATION SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	--	7,421	--	7,421	--	---

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST QTY	BUDGET REQUEST AMOUNT	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED QTY	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED AMOUNT	CHANGE FROM REQUEST QTY	CHANGE FROM REQUEST AMOUNT
MICROWAVE LANDING SYSTEM	--	5,409	--	5,409	--	---
FACSFAC	--	1,151	--	1,151	--	---
ID SYSTEMS	--	18,310	--	17,310	--	-1,000
SURFACE IDENTIFICATION SYSTEMS	--	---	--	2,000	--	+2,000
TAC A/C MISSION PLANNING SYS(TAMPS)	--	13,411	--	13,411	--	---
OTHER SHORE ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT						
TADIX-B	--	---	--	14,300	--	+14,300
NAVAL SPACE SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM	--	4,898	--	3,498	--	-1,400
COMMON IMAGERY GROUND SURFACE SYSTEMS	--	58,446	--	58,446	--	---
RADIAC	--	7,876	--	7,876	--	---
GPETE	--	4,727	--	4,727	--	---
INTEG COMBAT SYSTEM TEST FACILITY	--	4,502	--	4,502	--	---
EMI CONTROL INSTRUMENTATION	--	5,162	--	5,162	--	---
ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION	--	6,332	--	9,332	--	+3,000
SHIPBOARD COMMUNICATIONS						
SHIP COMMUNICATIONS AUTOMATION	--	121,242	--	127,242	--	+6,000
COMMUNICATIONS ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION	--	24,278	--	47,278	--	+23,000
SUBMARINE COMMUNICATIONS						
SHORE LF/VLF COMMUNICATIONS	--	17,517	--	17,517	--	---
SUBMARINE COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT	--	89,309	--	89,309	--	---
SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS						
SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS	--	198,143	--	210,143	--	+12,000
SHORE COMMUNICATIONS						
JCS COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT	--	4,623	--	4,623	--	---
ELECTRICAL POWER SYSTEMS	--	1,301	--	1,301	--	---
NSIPS	--	14,232	--	14,232	--	---
JEDMICS	--	---	--	8,000	--	+8,000
NAVAL SHORE COMMUNICATIONS	--	66,772	--	83,772	--	+17,000
CRYPTOGRAPHIC EQUIPMENT						
INFO SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM (ISSP)	--	78,170	--	84,170	--	+6,000
CRYPTOLOGIC EQUIPMENT						
CRYPTOLOGIC COMMUNICATIONS EQUIP	--	15,595	--	15,595	--	---
TOTAL, COMMUNICATIONS AND ELECTRONICS EQUIPMENT		1,411,875		1,550,775		+138,900
AVIATION SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
SONOBUOYS						
SONOBUOYS - ALL TYPES	--	57,886	--	57,886	--	---
AIRCRAFT SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
WEAPONS RANGE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	--	10,129	--	10,129	--	---
EXPEDITIONARY AIRFIELDS	--	7,551	--	7,551	--	---
AIRCRAFT REARMING EQUIPMENT	--	12,265	--	12,265	--	---
AIRCRAFT LAUNCH & RECOVERY EQUIPMENT	--	27,500	--	27,500	--	---
METEOROLOGICAL EQUIPMENT	--	29,833	--	29,833	--	---
OTHER PHOTOGRAPHIC EQUIPMENT	--	1,710	--	1,710	--	---
AVIATION LIFE SUPPORT	--	21,035	--	21,035	--	---
AIRBORNE MINE COUNTERMEASURES	--	46,860	--	46,860	--	---
OTHER AVIATION SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	--	13,645	--	13,645	--	---
TOTAL, AVIATION SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		228,414		228,414		---
ORDNANCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
SHIP GUN SYSTEM EQUIPMENT						
GUN FIRE CONTROL EQUIPMENT	--	17,926	--	17,926	--	---
NAVAL FIRES CONTROL SYSTEM	--	600	--	600	--	---
SHIP MISSILE SYSTEMS EQUIPMENT						
NATO SEASPARROW	--	10,670	--	10,670	--	---
RAM GMLS	--	31,838	--	31,838	--	---
SHIP SELF DEFENSE SYSTEM	--	34,378	--	34,378	--	---
AEGIS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	--	155,113	--	158,113	--	+3,000
SURFACE TOMAHAWK SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	--	61,241	--	61,241	--	---
SUBMARINE TOMAHAWK SUPPORT EQUIP	--	3,062	--	3,062	--	---
VERTICAL LAUNCH SYSTEMS	--	6,857	--	6,857	--	---
FBM SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
STRATEGIC PLATFORM SUPPORT EQUIP	--	9,823	--	9,823	--	---
STRATEGIC MISSILE SYSTEMS EQUIP	--	205,094	--	205,094	--	---
ASW SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
SSN COMBAT CONTROL SYSTEMS	--	40,716	--	40,716	--	---
SUBMARINE ASW SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	--	5,935	--	5,935	--	---
SURFACE ASW SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	--	3,213	--	3,213	--	---
ASW RANGE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	--	6,012	--	6,012	--	---
OTHER ORDNANCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL EQUIP	--	9,353	--	9,353	--	---
ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION	--	5,795	--	5,795	--	---
OTHER EXPENDABLE ORDNANCE						
ANTI-SHIP MISSILE DECOY SYSTEM	--	27,513	--	27,513	--	---
SURFACE TRAINING DEVICE MODS	--	7,318	--	7,318	--	---
SUBMARINE TRAINING DEVICE MODS	--	20,753	--	20,753	--	---
TOTAL, ORDNANCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		663,210		666,210		+3,000
CIVIL ENGINEERING SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
ARMORED SEDANS	--	440	--	440	--	---
PASSENGER CARRYING VEHICLES	--	1,351	--	1,351	--	---
GENERAL PURPOSE TRUCKS	--	1,531	--	1,531	--	---

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST QTY	BUDGET REQUEST AMOUNT	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED QTY	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED AMOUNT	CHANGE FROM REQUEST QTY	CHANGE FROM REQUEST AMOUNT
CONSTRUCTION & MAINTENANCE EQUIP	--	9,587	--	9,587	--	---
FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT	--	5,300	--	5,300	--	---
TACTICAL VEHICLES	--	20,154	--	20,154	--	---
AMPHIBIOUS EQUIPMENT	--	14,633	--	14,633	--	---
POLLUTION CONTROL EQUIPMENT	--	19,969	--	19,969	--	---
ITEMS UNDER $5 MILLION	--	11,323	--	11,323	--	---
TOTAL, CIVIL ENGINEERING SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		84,288		84,288		---
SUPPLY SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
MATERIALS HANDLING EQUIPMENT	--	8,786	--	8,786	--	---
OTHER SUPPLY SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	--	7,534	--	9,534	--	+2,000
FIRST DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION	--	5,222	--	5,222	--	---
SPECIAL PURPOSE SUPPLY SYSTEMS	--	490,438	--	490,438	--	---
TOTAL, SUPPLY SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		511,980		513,980		+2,000
PERSONNEL AND COMMAND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
TRAINING DEVICES						
TRAINING SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	--	1,101	--	6,101	--	+5,000
COMMAND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
COMMAND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	--	28,787	--	41,787	--	+13,000
EDUCATION SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	--	6,646	--	6,646	--	---
MEDICAL SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	--	7,693	--	7,693	--	---
OPERATING FORCES SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	--	15,812	--	15,812	--	---
MOBILE SENSOR PLATFORM	--	4,006	--	4,006	--	---
ENVIRONMENTAL SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	--	25,205	--	32,705	--	+7,500
PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT	--	116,932	--	116,932	--	---
TOTAL, PERSONNEL AND COMMAND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		206,182		231,682		+25,500
SPARE AND REPAIR PARTS						
SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS	--	234,136	--	234,136	--	---
CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	--	15,463	--	15,463	--	---
TOTAL, OTHER PROCUREMENT, NAVY		4,097,576		4,290,776		+193,200

PROCUREMENT, MARINE CORPS

Fiscal year 2001 appropriation	$1,233,268,000
Fiscal year 2002 budget request	981,724,000
Committee recommendation	1,028,662,000
Change from budget request	+46,938,000

This appropriation funds the procurement, delivery, and modification of missiles, armaments, communication equipment, tracked and wheeled vehicles, and various support equipment.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL CHANGES

[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget request	Committee recommended	Change from request
AAAV	1,512	0	−1,512
AAAV			−1,512
MARINE ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM	2,243	6,493	4,250
Bayonnet 2000			4,250
MODULAR WEAPON SYSTEM	7,501	4,401	−3,100
Modular Weapon System			−3,100
MODIFICATION KITS	6,612	3,612	−3,000
Modification Kits			−3,000
NIGHT VISION EQUIPMENT	22,374	32,374	10,000
AN/PVS–17 Night Vision Sight			10,000
RADIO SYSTEMS	50,911	49,411	−1,500
STAR–T Contract Termination			−1,500
COMMS SWITCHING & CONTROL SYSTEMS	0	1,000	1,000
AN/UXC–10 TS–21 Blackjack Digital Facsimile			1,000
COMM & ELEC INFRASTRUCTURE SUPPORT	7,546	11,548	4,000
DPRIS Database (Note: Only for procurement of a second USMC DPRIS Database)			4,000
AIR OPERATIONS C2 SYSTEMS	5,210	3,110	−2,100
Legacy Agencies			−2,100
5/4T TRUCK HMMWV (MYP)	109,201	119,201	10,000
HMMWV (Note: Only for the procurement of Up-Armored HMMWV variants)			10,000
MEDIUM TACTICAL VEHICLE REPLACEMENT	312,199	309,699	−2,500
Truck Training Simulators			−2,500
POWER EQUIPMENT ASSORTED	7,622	7,622	0
Laser Leveling			1,000
Portable Floodlights and Generators			−1,000
COMMAND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	0	2,000	2,000
MIC–240 Ultimate Building Machines for Marine Corps engineering units			2,000
MATERIAL HANDLING EQUIP	27,453	38,353	10,900
Extendable Boom Forklift			3,500
TRAM			7,400
FAMILY OF CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT	8,281	25,281	17,000
D–7 Bulldozers			17,000
ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION	7,684	9,184	1,500
Aluminum Mesh Liners/Propane Tanks			1,500

INNOVATIVE STAND-OFF DOOR BREACHING MUNITIONS

Last year, Congress provided funds to the Marine Corps for the Innovative Stand-Off Door Breaching Munition (ISOD). The Committee recognizes that the Marine Corps will require non-explosive fire from enclosure capability in order to operate effectively in Military Operations on Urbanized Terrain (MOUT) engagements. ISOD technology will enable forces engaged in the urban battleground to

breach doors and other similar structures from a stand-off distance of up to 100 meters without exposing Marines to direct hostile fire. The Committee is encouraged by the Marine Corps' pursuit of this technology and supports the Marine Corps' efforts to examine the broad application of ISOD to both regular and special operations forces. The Committee requests that the Marine Corps keep the Committee informed of the progress of this initiative.

PROGRAM RECOMMENDED

The total program recommended in the bill will provide the following in fiscal year 2002:

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST QTY	BUDGET REQUEST AMOUNT	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED QTY	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED AMOUNT	CHANGE FROM REQUEST QTY	CHANGE FROM REQUEST AMOUNT
PROCUREMENT, MARINE CORPS						
WEAPONS AND COMBAT VEHICLES						
TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES						
AAV7A1 PIP	170	77,087	170	77,087	--	---
AAAV	--	1,512	--	---	--	-1,512
LAV PIP	--	25,783	--	25,783	--	---
IMPROVED RECOVERY VEHICLE (IRV)	8	21,026	8	21,026	--	---
MODIFICATION KITS (TRKD VEH)	--	3,825	--	3,825	--	---
ARTILLERY AND OTHER WEAPONS						
MOD KITS (ARTILLERY)	--	1,478	--	1,478	--	---
MARINE ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM	--	2,243	--	6,493	--	+4,250
WEAPONS AND COMBAT VEHICLES LESS THAN $5 MILLION	--	274	--	274	--	---
WEAPONS						
MODULAR WEAPON SYSTEM	--	7,501	--	4,401	--	-3,100
OTHER SUPPORT						
OPERATIONS OTHER THAN WAR	--	1,552	--	1,552	--	---
TOTAL, WEAPONS AND COMBAT VEHICLES		142,281		141,919		-362
GUIDED MISSILES AND EQUIPMENT						
GUIDED MISSILES						
JAVELIN	--	1,036	--	1,036	--	---
OTHER SUPPORT						
MODIFICATION KITS	--	6,612	--	3,612	--	-3,000
TOTAL, GUIDED MISSILES AND EQUIPMENT		7,648		4,648		-3,000
COMMUNICATIONS AND ELECTRONICS EQUIPMENT						
REPAIR AND TEST EQUIPMENT						
AUTO TEST EQUIP SYS	--	616	--	616	--	---
GENERAL PURPOSE ELECTRONIC TEST EQUIP	--	8,115	--	8,115	--	---
INTELL/COMM EQUIPMENT (NON-TEL)						
INTELLIGENCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	--	9,615	--	9,615	--	---
MOD KITS (INTEL)	--	7,217	--	7,217	--	---
ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION (INTELL)	--	1,654	--	1,654	--	---
REPAIR AND TEST EQUIPMENT (NON-TEL)						
GENERAL PRUPOSE MECHANICAL TMDE	--	4,578	--	4,578	--	---
OTHER COMM/ELEC EQUIPMENT (NON-TEL)						
NIGHT VISION EQUIPMENT	--	22,374	--	32,374	--	+10,000
OTHER SUPPORT (NON-TEL)						
ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION (COMM & ELEC)	--	9,028	--	9,028	--	---
COMMON COMPUTER RESOURCES	--	21,302	--	21,302	--	---
COMMAND POST SYSTEMS	--	17,338	--	17,338	--	---
RADIO SYSTEMS	--	50,911	--	49,411	--	-1,500
COMM SWITCHING & CONTROL SYSTEMS	--	---	--	1,000	--	+1,000
COMM & ELEC INFRASTRUCTURE SUPPORT	--	7,546	--	11,546	--	+4,000
MOD KITS MAGTF C41	--	21,136	--	21,136	--	---
AIR OPERATIONS C2 SYSTEMS	--	5,210	--	3,110	--	-2,100
INTELLIGENCE C2 SYSTEMS	--	11,825	--	11,825	--	---
FIRE SUPPORT SYSTEM	--	16,152	--	16,152	--	---
TOTAL, COMMUNICATIONS AND ELECTRONICS EQUIPMENT		214,617		226,017		+11,400
SUPPORT VEHICLES						
ADMINISTRATIVE VEHICLES						
COMMERCIAL PASSENGER VEHICLES	--	773	--	773	--	---
COMMERCIAL CARGO VEHICLES	--	6,487	--	6,487	--	---
TACTICAL VEHICLES						
5/4T TRUCK HMMWV (MYP)	1,466	109,201	1,466	119,201	--	+10,000
MEDIUM TACTICAL VEHICLE REPLACEMENT	1,946	312,199	1,946	309,699	--	-2,500
OTHER SUPPORT						
ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION	--	2,564	--	2,564	--	---
TOTAL, SUPPORT VEHICLES		431,224		438,724		+7,500
ENGINEER AND OTHER EQUIPMENT						
ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL EQUIP ASSORT	--	2,571	--	2,571	--	---
BULK LIQUID EQUIPMENT	--	8,130	--	8,130	--	---
TACTICAL FUEL SYSTEMS	--	2,721	--	2,721	--	---
DEMOLITION SUPPORT SYSTEMS	--	5,674	--	5,674	--	---
POWER EQUIPMENT ASSORTED	--	7,622	--	7,622	--	---

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST QTY	BUDGET REQUEST AMOUNT	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED QTY	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED AMOUNT	CHANGE FROM REQUEST QTY	CHANGE FROM REQUEST AMOUNT
MATERIALS HANDLING EQUIPMENT						
COMMAND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	--	---	--	2,000	--	+2,000
AMPHIBIOUS RAID EQUIPMENT	--	2,349	--	2,349	--	---
PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT	--	4,846	--	4,846	--	---
GARRISON MOBILE ENGR EQUIP	--	5,938	--	5,938	--	---
MATERIAL HANDLING EQUIP	--	27,453	--	38,353	--	+10,900
FIRST DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION	--	9,340	--	9,340	--	---
GENERAL PROPERTY						
FIELD MEDICAL EQUIPMENT	--	7,530	--	7,530	--	---
TRAINING DEVICES	--	30,566	--	30,566	--	---
CONTAINER FAMILY	--	5,909	--	5,909	--	---
FAMILY OF CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT	--	8,281	--	25,281	--	+17,000
FAMILY OF INTERNALLY TRANSPORTABLE VEH (ITV)	--	4,852	--	4,852	--	---
RAPID DEPLOYABLE KITCHEN	--	5,947	--	5,947	--	---
OTHER SUPPORT						
MODIFICATION KITS	--	11,892	--	11,892	--	---
ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION	--	7,684	--	9,184	--	+1,500
TOTAL, ENGINEER AND OTHER EQUIPMENT		159,305		190,705		+31,400
SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS	--	26,649	--	26,649	--	---
TOTAL, PROCUREMENT, MARINE CORPS		981,724		1,028,662		+46,938

AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE

Fiscal year 2001 appropriations	7,583,345,000
Fiscal year 2002 budget request	10,744,458,000
Committee recommendation	10,549,798,000
Change from budget request	−194,660,000

This appropriation provides for the procurement of aircraft, and for modification of in-service aircraft to improve safety and enhance operational effectiveness. It also provides for initial spares and other support equipment to include aerospace ground equipment and industrial facilities. In addition, funds are provided for the procurement of flight training simulators to increase combat readiness and to provide for more economical training.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL CHANGES

[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget request	Committee recommendation	Change from request
F–22 RAPTOR (AP–CY)	379,159	234,759	−144,400
Transfer funding for DMS			−111,400
Reduced requirement for AP based on DAB reduction of 3 aircraft in FY 2003			−33,000
C–17A (MYP)	2,875,775	2,808,425	−67,350
Transfer whole engine spares to C–17 ICS			−18,600
TEPATS simulator			+9,750
Transfer funds to AP for rate impact			−36,000
AF requested realignment from C–17 ICS			−22,500
C–17A (MYP) (AP–CY)	228,100	431,000	+202,900
Rate impact funds			+36,000
AF identified reduction in AP requirements			−14,000
EOQ for second C–17 MYP			+180,900
C–17 ICS	441,163	482,263	+41,100
Transfer whole engine spares to ICS			+18,600
AF requested realignment to C–17 MYP line-item			+22,500
C–130J	221,809	0	−221,809
Transfer to Procurement, NGRE account			−221,809
JPATS	228,409	270,409	+42,000
Additional aircraft			+42,000
CIVIL AIR PATROL A/C	2,629	9,629	+7,000
Additional aircraft			+7,000
C–40 Aeromedical Evacuation Aircraft		85,000	+85,000
EC–130H	19,000	0	−19,000
Transfer Project Suter			−19,000
E–8C	283,202	273,202	−10,000
Prior year pricing			−10,000
HAEUAV (AP–CY)	33,500	0	−33,500
Advance procurement of Global Hawk HAE UAV			−33,500
PREDATOR UAV	19,632	39,632	+20,000
Predator B—only for acquisition of two Predator B turboprop and one Predabor B jet aircraft with spare parts, to conduct of an evaluation of vehicle operation in conjuncton with current Predator systems			+20,000
B–2A	11,858	25,358	+13,500
SATCOM			+13,500
B–1B	95,493	37,693	−57,800
Transfer to ANG O&M			−57,800
F–117		27,620	+27,620
AF requested realignment of funds from classified line			+27,620
F–15	212,160	237,160	+25,,000
F–15 engine E-kits			+6,000
BOL IR			+5,000

[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget request	Committee recommendation	Change from request
ALQ-135 Band 1.5			+10,000
F–15 IFF for ANG NORAD alert mission aircraft			+4,000
F–16	231,962	236,962	+5,000
OBOGS			+3,000
ACES II upgrade			+2,000
T–38	144,726	159,726	+15,000
Ejection seats			+15,000
C–130	57,936	59,936	+2,000
Modular Airborne Firefighting System for ANG			+2,000
C–135	231,066	175,066	−56,000
KC–135 reengine			−56,000
DARP	195,045	199,045	+4,000
Procurement and installation of Theater Airborne Warning System aircraft modification kits			+4,000
E–8	82,996	64,296	−18,700
Disapprove Spiral Development Modification based on unclear program content			−7,200
Reduce funding for Vanguard mod based on lack of justification			−5,000
SATCOM transfer to R&D			−5,700
RVSM transfer to R&D			−5,800
Joint Services Workstation (JSWS) and initial support for Air Operations Center			+5,000
PREDATOR MODS	10,384	16,384	+6,000
Structured reliability and maintainability program and to complete the conversion of Predator GCS to PC-based architecture			+6,000
CLASSIFIED PROJECTS	23,227	42,227	+19,000
Transfer Project Suter			+19,000
WAR CONSUMABLES	44,369	49,369	+5,000
MALD			+5,000
Note: Committee designates MALD program as special interest, including funds requested in budget.			
MISC PRODUCTION CHARGES	324,986	329,986	+5,000
Air Combat Training Range Security			+5,000
CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	27,620	0	−27,620
AF requested realignment of funds			−27,620

F—22

The Air Force requested $2,658,153,000 to procure 13 F–22 aircraft. The Committee recommends $2,655,553,000, a net reduction of $2,600,000. This adjustment includes a decrease of $100,000,000 for tooling, a decrease of $14,000,000 for ancillary equipment, and an increase of $111,400,000 for redesign of obsolete parts.

The F–22 has recently received approval from the Office of the Secretary of Defense to enter into low rate initial production. However, based on continued growth in cost estimates for the aircraft as well as continued delays in testing, the Defense Acquisition Board (DAB) agreed to slow down the planned production ramp. The fiscal year 2002 budget, prepared before the DAB decision, includes a request for $135,500,000 for tooling. The Air Force concedes that the new production plan results in a reduced requirement for tooling, though to date the Air Force does not have a revised tooling estimate. Given the change in the production ramp, and the availability of nearly $160,000,000 provided last year for tooling, the Committee recommends a reduction of $100,000,000.

The Committee further recommends a reduction of $14,000,000 out of $61,900,000 requested for ancillary equipment. Ancillary

equipment includes items such as bomb racks, drop tanks, and missile rails. These items are not necessarily procured on a one for one basis with each aircraft, and they typically have shorter lead times than a full-up F–22 aircraft. Ancillary equipment should be budgeted lead time from need and the committee accordingly recommends a reduction of $14,000,000.

The Committee is also concerned with a number of peculiar budgeting practices in the F–22 program. For example, the Air Force has budgeted cost reduction initiatives for future aircraft as part of the cost of current year aircraft and engines. Last year, this practice allowed cost reduction initiatives to be "traded away" to pay for airframe cost increases without budget displays showing the full change in unit cost. Other issues involve ancillary equipment budgeted in multiple line-items and DMS redesign efforts budgeted in advanced procurement. The Committee has moved the DMS funding from advanced procurement to the regular F–22 funding line. The Committee directs the Air Force to carefully review the F–22 and other aircraft budget displays to resolve these and similar issues in future submissions. The Committee encourages the OSD and Air Force Comptroller organizations to more aggressively review the details behind these budget displays to ensure they conform with normal budgeting practices.

C–17 MULTIYEAR PROCUREMENT CONTRACT

The Committee has provided an additional $180,900,000 for procurement of economic order quantity (EOQ) parts associated with initiation of a second C–17 multiyear contract (or extension of the current contract). Recent mobility requirements analyses have consistently established the need for additional strategic airlift. The current C–17 multiyear contract ends in fiscal year 2003, and the EOQ to initiate a second contract would otherwise be required in fiscal year 2002. The Committee is disappointed that the Air Force did not include these EOQ funds in its fiscal year 2002 request. The Air Force has indicated that delaying a decision on a second multiyear contract could add as much as $1,000,000,000 to the cost of the program. The Committee strongly supports the need for additional C–17 aircraft and has provided the requisite EOQ funding. However, the Committee still insists that DoD provide the customary multiyear budget documentation prior to contract award. Accordingly, the Committee has included a new general provision (Sec. 8151), which requires the submission of this budget documentation at least 30 days prior to award of a C–17 contract. The provision also requires the Secretary of Defense to certify that all other Title 10 requirements with regard to a proposed multiyear procurement have been satisfied. The Committee expects that a savings of up to 15 percent relative to annual contracts will be achieved through the use of multiyear contracting on this important program.

C–40 AEROMEDIVAC AIRCRAFT

In light of the recent terrorist attacks, the Committee believes it is imperative to ensure the military has a modern medical response capability. The Committee recommendation includes an additional $85,000,000, over the amounts in the budget request, only for a

737–700 aircraft to initiate replacement of the aging fleet of C–9 AEROMEDIVAC aircraft.

GLOBAL HAWK HIGH ALTITUDE ENDURANCE (HAE) UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLE (UAV)

The fiscal year 2002 budget included a total request of $309,367,000 for the Global Hawk HAE UAV, an increase of $142,616,000 over the fiscal year 2001 appropriation, not including a supplemental appropriation. The Committee recommends a total of $259,367,000 for the Global Hawk HAE UAV, a reduction of $50,000,000 from the budget request and $92,616,000 over the fiscal year 2001 appropriated level.

In addition, the Committee has provided a total increase of $40,000,000 over the President's budget request for projects in support of the current and future Global Hawk mission. The Committee recommends a $10,000,000 increase for the Navy to pursue the Broad Area Maritime Surveillance (BAMS) concept in support of the Maritime Patrol and Reconnaissance (MPR) mission and a $30,000,000 increase for the Air Force to pursue a modern ELINT system, including the High Band Sub System (HBSS) alternative from the terminated Joint SIGINT Avionics Family (JSAF) program.

The Air Force requested $33,500,000 for advanced procurement of the Global Hawk HAE UAV. The Committee recommends no funding, a reduction of $33,500,000.

The $33,500,000 request was based on the Air Force plan to purchase long lead items for two air vehicles scheduled for delivery in fiscal year 2004. Prior to the 2004 delivery, significant decisions must be made in 2002 and 2003. It is unclear to the Committee if the planned advances in the program will be sufficient to request or approve these decisions and therefore the long lead request in fiscal year 2002 appears premature.

The Committee supports Air Force plans to accelerate production of the Block 10 variant Global Hawk aircraft. The planned enhanced engine performance and sensor enhancements in that aircraft offer significant increases in reconnaissance capability. The Committee remains concerned, however, about the lack of detailed information on the accelerated production plan, and withholds its commitment to full scale production of Block 10 aircraft prior to completion of initial operational test and evaluation. The Committee directs the Air Force to provide for the Committee a detailed plan for Block 10 production by December 1, 2001. Should the Air Force determine that it is in the best interest of the government to order long lead items prior to the completion of the initial operational test and evaluation, the Committee would consider a reprogramming request.

C–17 MODIFICATIONS

The Air Force requested $139,278,000 for C–17 Modifications. The Committee recommends $98,878,000, a reduction of $40,400,000. This amount includes a reduction of $33,400,000 for Large Aircraft Infrared Countermeasures (LAIRCM) and $7,000,000 for cost savings in GATM modifications. With regard to LAIRCM, the Committee notes that initiation of the development

program has been delayed until fiscal year 2002. Though the Committee supports the LAIRCM program, the Committee has deferred production in recognition of the delays in the development program.

C–5 MODIFICATIONS

The Air Force requested $103,214,000 for C–5 modifications. The Committee recommends $12,714,000, a reduction of $90,500,000. As conceived last year, the C–5 Avionics Modernization Program (AMP) was based on a "fly-before-buy" acquisition strategy. Delays in the development program have deferred the projected completion of flight testing until the third quarter of fiscal year 2003. In keeping with the original acquisition strategy, the Committee recommendation defers initial production of the C–5 AMP modification by one year. The Committee supports the need for C–5 avionics modernization. However, it has been the Committee's experience that the complexity of this type of modification has been consistently underestimated by the government and contractors in the past (the Air Force experience with the T–38 is a recent example). Accordingly, the Committee believes that the Air Force's original "fly-before-buy" acquisition strategy is prudent and should be preserved.

ALL TERRAIN LOADER

The Committee directs the Air Force, in full consultation with the Army, to review the capability of current material handling equipment to meet mission requirements for C–130 deployability, high volume, unimproved surface mobility, austere airfield operations, and off-road transport. As the Army moves toward a transformation force, it is critical that sufficient material handling equipment be available to support operations at austere airfields. The review should identify any requirement gaps, anticipated equipment shortfalls, or other limitations of current material handling equipment, and be submitted to the Committee on Appropriations by March 31, 2002.

COMBAT SEARCH AND RESCUE

The Committee is aware of the increased expense and decreased operational readiness associated with maintaining our aging helicopter fleet. Last year the conferees noted Air Force intentions to replace aging Combat Search and Rescue (CSAR) helicopters with a new medium-lift aircraft with greater range and speed. The Committee believes that the operational fielding of replacement CSAR helicopters should be accelerated and recommends the Air Force consider available "fly-before-buy" alternatives.

PROGRAM RECOMMENDED

The total program recommended in the bill will provide the following in fiscal year 2002:

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST QTY	BUDGET REQUEST AMOUNT	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED QTY	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED AMOUNT	CHANGE FROM REQUEST QTY	CHANGE FROM REQUEST AMOUNT
AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE						
COMBAT AIRCRAFT						
TACTICAL FORCES						
F-22 RAPTOR	13	2,658,153	13	2,655,553	--	-2,600
F-22 RAPTOR (AP-CY)	--	379,159	--	234,759	--	-144,400
TOTAL, COMBAT AIRCRAFT		3,037,312		2,890,312		-147,000
AIRLIFT AIRCRAFT						
TACTICAL AIRLIFT						
C-17A (MYP)	15	2,875,775	15	2,808,425	--	-67,350
C-17A (MYP) (AP-CY)	--	228,100	--	431,000	--	+202,900
C-17 ICS	--	441,163	--	482,263	--	+41,100
OTHER AIRLIFT						
C-130J	2	221,809	--	---	-2	-221,809
TOTAL, AIRLIFT AIRCRAFT		3,766,847		3,721,688		-45,159
TRAINER AIRCRAFT						
OPERATIONAL TRAINERS						
JPATS	48	228,409	48	270,409	--	+42,000
OTHER AIRCRAFT						
HELICOPTERS						
V-22 OSPREY	--	95,110	2	180,000	+2	+84,890
V-22 OSPREY (AP-CY)	--	14,991	--	---	--	-14,991
MISSION SUPPORT AIRCRAFT						
C-32B FEST/DEST AIRCRAFT	1	72,451	1	72,451	--	---
CIVIL AIR PATROL A/C	27	2,629	27	9,629	--	+7,000
TARGET DRONES	--	35,484	--	35,484	--	---
C-40 MEDEVAC	--	---	1	85,000	+1	+85,000
EC-130H	--	19,000	--	---	--	-19,000
E-8C	1	283,202	1	273,202	--	-10,000
E-8C (AP-CY)	--	49,000	--	49,000	--	---
HAEUAV	2	85,427	2	85,427	--	---
HAEUAV (AP-CY)	--	33,500	--	---	--	-33,500
PREDATOR UAV	6	19,632	6	39,632	--	+20,000
TOTAL, OTHER AIRCRAFT		710,426		829,825		+119,399
MODIFICATION OF INSERVICE AIRCRAFT						
STRATEGIC AIRCRAFT						
B-2A	--	11,858	--	25,358	--	+13,500
B-1B	--	95,493	--	37,693	--	-57,800
B-52	--	3,548	--	3,548	--	---
F-117	--	---	--	27,620	--	+27,620
TACTICAL AIRCRAFT						
A-10	--	18,547	--	18,547	--	---
F-15	--	212,160	--	237,160	--	+25,000
F-16	--	231,962	--	236,962	--	+5,000
T/AT-37	--	84	--	84	--	---
AIRLIFT AIRCRAFT						
C-5	--	103,214	--	12,714	--	-90,500
C-9	--	647	--	647	--	---
C-17A	--	139,278	--	98,878	--	-40,400
C-21	--	2,675	--	2,675	--	---
C-32A	--	40,393	--	40,393	--	---
C-37A	--	379	--	379	--	---
C-141	--	825	--	825	--	---
TRAINER AIRCRAFT						
T-38	--	144,726	--	159,726	--	+15,000
T-41 AIRCRAFT	--	90	--	90	--	---
T-43	--	3,750	--	3,750	--	---

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST QTY	BUDGET REQUEST AMOUNT	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED QTY	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED AMOUNT	CHANGE FROM REQUEST QTY	CHANGE FROM REQUEST AMOUNT
OTHER AIRCRAFT						
KC-10A (ATCA)	--	31,249	--	31,249	--	---
C-12	--	412	--	412	--	---
C-18	--	830	--	830	--	---
C-20 MODS	--	635	--	635	--	---
VC-25A MOD	--	14,165	--	14,165	--	---
C-130	--	57,936	--	59,936	--	+2,000
C-135	--	231,066	--	175,066	--	-56,000
DARP	--	195,045	--	199,045	--	+4,000
E-3	--	92,520	--	92,520	--	---
E-4	--	45,539	--	45,539	--	---
E-8	--	82,996	--	64,296	--	-18,700
H-1	--	288	--	288	--	---
H-60	--	26,519	--	26,519	--	---
OTHER AIRCRAFT	--	50,954	--	50,954	--	---
PREDATOR MODS	--	10,384	--	16,384	--	+6,000
OTHER MODIFICATIONS						
CLASSIFIED PROJECTS	--	23,227	--	42,227	--	+19,000
TOTAL, MODIFICATION OF INSERVICE AIRCRAFT		1,873,394		1,727,114		-146,280
AIRCRAFT SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS						
SPARES/REPAIR PARTS	--	321,539	--	321,539	--	---
AIRCRAFT SUPPORT EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES						
COMMON SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
AIRCRAFT SUPPORT EQ & FACILITIES	--	211,334	--	211,334	--	---
POST PRODUCTION SUPPORT						
B-2A	--	12,647	--	12,647	--	---
B-2A	--	38,612	--	38,612	--	---
B-1B	--	6,400	--	6,400	--	---
C-130	--	1,372	--	1,372	--	---
F-15 POST PRODUCTION SUPPORT	--	7,409	--	7,409	--	---
F-16 POST PRODUCTION SUPPORT	--	14,542	--	14,542	--	---
INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS	--	25,711	--	25,711	--	---
WAR CONSUMABLES	--	44,369	--	49,369	--	+5,000
MISC PRODUCTION CHARGES	--	324,986	--	329,986	--	+5,000
COMMON ECM EQUIPMENT	--	1,200	--	1,200	--	---
DARP	--	90,329	--	90,329	--	---
CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	--	27,620	--	---	--	-27,620
TOTAL, AIRCRAFT SUPPORT EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES		806,531		788,911		-17,620
TOTAL, AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE		10,744,458		10,549,798		-194,660

MISSILE PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE

Fiscal year 2001 appropriations	$2,863,778,000
Fiscal year 2002 budget request	3,233,536,000
Committee recommendation	2,918,118,000
Change from budget request	−315,418,000

This appropriation provides for procurement, installation, and checkout of strategic ballistic and other missiles, modification of in-service missiles, and initial spares for missile systems. It also provides for operational space systems, boosters, payloads, drones, associated ground equipment, non-recurring maintenance of industrial facilities, machine tool modernization, and special program support.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL CHANGES

[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget request	Committee recommendation	Change from request
JOINT STANDOFF WEAPON	54,641	20,101	−34,540
GAO recommended reduction			−34,540
MM III MODIFICATIONS	552,678	542,678	−10,000
Pricing for GRP			−10,000
PEACEKEEPER (M–X)	5,146	10,046	+4,900
Peacekeeper support equipment			+4,900
SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS	61,844	56,944	−4,900
Peacekeeper support equipment			−4,900
WIDEBAND GAPFILLER SATELLITES	377,509	348,509	−29,000
Program reduction			−29,000
GLOBAL POSITIONING (SPACE)	177,719	152,719	−25,000
Reduce funding for GPS IIF launch and on-orbit support. GPS IIF will not be launched in FY 2002			−15,000
Reduce excessive program office support			−10,000
NUDET DETECTION SYSTEM	0	22,700	+22,700
Transfer from NRO			+22,700
DEF METEOROLOGICAL SAT PROG	47,580	44,580	−3,000
Launch delays			−3,000
DEFENSE SUPPORT PROGRAM (SPACE)	112,456	107,456	−5,000
Launch delays			−5,000
TITAN SPACE BOOSTERS (SPACE)	385,298	365,298	−20,000
Chronic underexecution			−20,000
EVOLVED EXPENDABLE LAUNCH VEHICLE	98,007	88,007	−10,000
Pricing			−10,000
MEDIUM LAUNCH VEHICLE (SPACE)	42,355	37,355	−5,000
Unjustified growth in Delta launch services			−5,000

GPS ADVANCE PROCUREMENT

The Air Force requested $23,760,000 for advance procurement for modifications to GPS satellites. The Committee denies the request. The use of advance procurement authority is a special exception to the full funding policy reserved almost exclusively for procurement of new production items. Such authority is typically not extended to modifications. The Committee is further dismayed with this particular request in that many of the parts appear to be budgeted ahead of need. Most of the requested parts have extremely short lead times (6 months) and would deliver well within fiscal year 2002. These parts would ostensibly sit on the shelf until needed by a modification that is not funded until fiscal year 2003. Accord-

ingly, the Committee recommends deferring purchase of these parts until fiscal year 2003, in keeping with normal full funding budgeting practices.

SBIRS HIGH

The Air Force requested $93,752,000 for advance procurement for the entire production run of the Space Based Infrared System (SBIRS) High satellite program. The Committee denies the request. The Committee notes that the SBIRS High development program is currently facing serious hardware and software design problems. These problems are driving significant program shortfalls in all years, reportedly totaling more than $500 million. A recent GAO report notes that sensor jitter and inadequate infrared sensitivity as well as an issue of stray sunlight have plagued the program and are driving cost increases and schedule delays. Program officials have indicated that there are currently unbudgeted payload redesign activities and that schedule variances experienced to date portend serious schedule impacts ahead. The program office also reports "inconceivable software code growth" with an "overwhelming" number of discrepancy reports in ground mission software. The program is achieving "at best ½ of the estimated software development productivity" required to meet its schedule. Given these issues, the Committee believes it is prudent to defer satellite hardware procurement to provide additional time for development. The Committee notes that this action in itself will have no impact on projected launch dates given that these satellites were being procured ahead of need under the existing acquisition strategy. Likely slips in the development program will also provide additional margin for the production program. To address fiscal year 2002 development shortfalls, the Committee has added $30,000,000 in the Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Air Force appropriations account for SBIRS High.

PROGRAM RECOMMENDED

The total program recommended in the bill will provide the following in fiscal year 2002:

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST QTY	BUDGET REQUEST AMOUNT	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED QTY	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED AMOUNT	CHANGE FROM REQUEST QTY	CHANGE FROM REQUEST AMOUNT
MISSILE PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE						
BALLISTIC MISSILES						
MISSILE REPLACEMENT EQ-BALLIS	--	25,124	--	25,124	--	---
OTHER MISSILES						
STRATEGIC						
TACTICAL						
JASSM	76	45,010	76	45,010	--	---
JOINT STANDOFF WEAPON	104	54,641	104	20,101	--	-34,540
SIDEWINDER (AIM-9X)	138	38,923	138	38,923	--	---
AMRAAM	190	104,701	190	104,701	--	---
INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES						
INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES	--	3,040	--	3,040	--	---
MISSILE REPLACEMENT EQUIPMENT - OTHER						
TOTAL, OTHER MISSILES		246,315		211,775		-34,540
MODIFICATION OF INSERVICE MISSILES						
CLASS IV						
ADVANCED CRUISE MISSILE	--	784	--	784	--	---
MM III MODIFICATIONS	--	552,678	--	542,678	--	-10,000
AGM-65D MAVERICK	--	966	--	966	--	---
PEACEKEEPER (M-X)	--	5,146	--	10,046	--	+4,900
MISSILE SPARES + REPAIR PARTS						
SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS	--	61,844	--	56,944	--	-4,900
TOTAL, MODIFICATION OF INSERVICE MISSILES		621,418		611,418		-10,000
OTHER SUPPORT						
SPACE PROGRAMS						
WIDEBAND GAPFILLER SATELLITES	2	377,509	2	348,509	--	-29,000
WIDEBAND GAPFILLER SATELLITES (AP-CY)	--	13,447	--	13,447	--	---
SPACEBORNE EQUIP (COMSEC)	--	9,332	--	9,332	--	---
GLOBAL POSITIONING (SPACE)	--	177,719	--	152,719	--	-25,000
GLOBAL POSITIONING (SPACE) (AP-CY)	--	23,760	--	---	--	-23,760
NUDET DETECTION SYSTEM	--	---	--	22,700	--	+22,700
DEF METEOROLOGICAL SAT PROG	--	47,580	--	44,580	--	-3,000
DEFENSE SUPPORT PROGRAM(SPACE)	--	112,456	--	107,456	--	-5,000
DEFENSE SATELLITE COMM SYSTEM	--	27,004	--	27,004	--	---
TITAN SPACE BOOSTERS(SPACE)	--	385,298	--	365,298	--	-20,000
EVOLVED EXPENDABLE LAUNCH VEHICLE	1	98,007	1	88,007	--	-10,000
MEDIUM LAUNCH VEHICLE (SPACE)	--	42,355	--	37,355	--	-5,000
SBIR HIGH (SPACE) (AP-CY)	--	93,752	--	---	--	-93,752
SPECIAL PROGRAMS						
SPECIAL PROGRAMS	--	803,946	--	724,880	--	-79,066
SPECIAL UPDATE PROGRAMS	--	128,514	--	128,514	--	---
TOTAL, OTHER SUPPORT		2,340,679		2,069,801		-270,878
TOTAL, MISSILE PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE		3,233,536		2,918,118		-315,418

PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, AIR FORCE

Fiscal year 2001 appropriations	$647,808,000
Fiscal year 2002 budget request	865,344,000
Committee recommendation	866,844,000
Change from budget request	+1,500,000

This appropriation finances the acquisition of ammunition, modifications, spares, weapons, and other ammunition-related items for the Air Force.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL CHANGES

[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget request	Committee recommendation	Change from request
GENERAL PURPOSE BOMBS	110,522	112,022	+1,500
Cast Ductile Iron bombs (BDU–56)			+1,500

PROGRAM RECOMMENDED

The total program recommended in the bill will provide the following in fiscal year 2002:

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST QTY	BUDGET REQUEST AMOUNT	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED QTY	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED AMOUNT	CHANGE FROM REQUEST QTY	CHANGE FROM REQUEST AMOUNT
PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, AIR FORCE						
PROCUREMENT OF AMMO, AIR FORCE						
ROCKETS	--	29,580	--	29,580	--	---
CARTRIDGES	--	122,907	--	122,907	--	---
BOMBS						
PRACTICE BOMBS	--	50,230	--	50,230	--	---
GENERAL PURPOSE BOMBS	--	110,522	--	112,022	--	+1,500
CAWCF CLOSURE COSTS	--	7,946	--	7,946	--	---
SENSOR FUZED WEAPON	300	109,521	300	109,521	--	---
JOINT DIRECT ATTACK MUNITION	8,383	187,257	8,383	187,257	--	---
WIND CORRECTED MUNITIONS DISP	6,838	111,853	6,838	111,853	--	---
FLARE, IR MJU-7B						
CAD/PAD	--	18,170	--	18,170	--	---
EXPLOSVE ORDINANCE DISPOSAL	--	1,421	--	1,421	--	---
INITIAL SPARES	--	2,727	--	2,727	--	---
MODIFICATIONS LESS THAN $5 MILLION	--	211	--	211	--	---
ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION	--	1,633	--	1,633	--	---
FUZES						
FLARES	--	108,965	--	108,965	--	---
TOTAL, PROCUREMENT OF AMMO, AIR FORCE		862,943		864,443		+1,500
WEAPONS						
SMALL ARMS	--	2,401	--	2,401	--	---
TOTAL, PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, AIR FORCE		865,344		866,844		+1,500

OTHER PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE

Fiscal year 2001 appropriations	$7,763,747,000
Fiscal year 2002 budget request	8,159,521,000
Committee recommendation	7,856,671,000
Change from budget request	−302,850,000

This appropriation provides for the procurement of weapon systems and equipment other than aircraft and missiles. Included are vehicles, electronic and telecommunications systems for command and control of operational forces, and ground support equipment for weapon systems and supporting structure.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL CHANGES

[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget request	Committee recommendation	Change from request
INTELLIGENCE COMM EQUIP	1,955	13,775	+11,820
Secure Terminal Equipment			+3,000
RC–135 Senior Scout ANG: Update mission management processor			+820
RC–135 Senior Scout ANG: Procurement, installation, and delivery of JTIDS capability			+3,600
RC–135 Senior Scout ANG: Procurement of third shelter configuration			+2,800
RC–135 Senior ANG: Ground station modernization			+1,600
NATIONAL AIRSPACE SYSTEM	71,930	51,930	−20,000
DASR test failures			−20,000
THEATER AIR CONTROL SYS IMPRO	15,057	22,376	+7,319
Delay of Joint Mission Planning System			−7,681
AN/TYQ–23 modular control equipment (MCE) operations modules for ANG			+15,000
GENERAL INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	56,817	60,817	+4,000
REMIS			+4,000
COMBAT TRAINING RANGES	67,585	74,085	+6,500
AN/MSQ–T–43 Modular Threat Emitter			+1,500
Mini-MUTES			+5,000
MILSTATCOM SPACE	21,367	15,967	−5,400
Transfer CCS–C ''Development Lab'' Equipment to R&D			−5,400
COMBAT SURVIVOR EVADER LOCATE	2,222	0	−2,222
Availability of prior year funds pending resolution of problems			−2,222
COMM ELECT MODS	66,386	53,386	−13,000
Unjustified level of procurement of NCMC–TW/AA hardware			−13,000
ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION	7,680	14,980	+7,300
SCOT Life Support and Communications Tester			+6,000
LESPA			+1,300
MECHANIZED MATERIAL HANDLING	14,361	19,361	+5,000
Supply Asset Tracking System (Note: Only to continue installation at Air Force Reserve and Air National Guard Facilities.)			+5,000
FIRST DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION	11,822	9,322	−2,500
History of underexecution			−2,500

SPACE BASED IR SENSOR PROGRAM

The Air Force requested $54,347,000 for hardware for a backup SBIRS mission control system. The Committee denies the request. Software development for the SBIRS system has suffered significant delays resulting in a 2 year slip in the initial implementation (Increment 1). As noted in the SBIRS High satellite discussion elsewhere in this report, according to the GAO, the program continues to experience "inconceivable software code growth" with an "over-

whelming" number of discrepancy reports in ground mission software. The program is achieving "at best ½ of the estimated software development productivity" required to meet its schedule. Given these software delays and the availability of an existing interim backup ground station, the Committee recommendation defers hardware procurement for the permanent backup ground system.

PROGRAM RECOMMENDED

The total program recommended in the bill will provide the following in fiscal year 2002:

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST QTY	BUDGET REQUEST AMOUNT	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED QTY	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED AMOUNT	CHANGE FROM REQUEST QTY	CHANGE FROM REQUEST AMOUNT
OTHER PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE						
VEHICULAR EQUIPMENT						
PASSENGER CARRYING VEHICLES						
SEDAN, 4 DR 4X2	54	686	54	686	--	---
STATION WAGON, 4X2	8	124	8	124	--	---
BUSES	72	4,307	72	4,307	--	---
AMBULANCES	3	252	3	252	--	---
LAW ENFORCEMENT VEHICLE	79	1,531	79	1,531	--	---
ARMORED VEHICLE	3	684	3	684	--	---
CARGO + UTILITY VEHICLES						
TRUCK, CARGO-UTILITY, 3/4T, 4	--	5,733	--	5,733	--	---
TRUCK MULTI-STOP 1 TON 4X2	--	10,367	--	10,367	--	---
HIGH MOBILITY VEHICLE (MYP)	--	6,390	--	6,390	--	---
CAP VEHICLES	--	785	--	785	--	---
ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION	--	34,320	--	34,320	--	---
SPECIAL PURPOSE VEHICLES						
HMMWV, ARMORED	--	1,000	--	1,000	--	---
TRACTOR, TOW, FLIGHTLINE	--	6,035	--	6,035	--	---
TRUCK HYDRANT FUEL	--	5,895	--	5,895	--	---
ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION	--	19,818	--	19,818	--	---
FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT						
ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION	--	5,029	--	5,029	--	---
MATERIALS HANDLING EQUIPMENT						
TRUCK, F/L 10,000 LB	--	6,914	--	6,914	--	---
60K A/C LOADER	44	90,763	44	90,763	--	---
NEXT GENERATION SMALL LOADER	101	53,461	101	53,461	--	---
ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION	--	4,106	--	4,106	--	---
BASE MAINTENANCE SUPPORT						
TRUCK, DUMP	--	2,839	--	2,839	--	---
RUNWAY SNOW REMOV AND CLEANING	--	12,484	--	12,484	--	---
MODIFICATIONS	--	3,360	--	3,360	--	---
ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION	--	11,943	--	11,943	--	---
TOTAL, VEHICULAR EQUIPMENT		288,826		288,826		---
ELECTRONICS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS EQUIP						
COMM SECURITY EQUIPMENT(COMSEC)						
COMSEC EQUIPMENT	--	35,188	--	35,188	--	---
MODIFICATIONS (COMSEC)	--	468	--	468	--	---
INTELLIGENCE PROGRAMS						
INTELLIGENCE TRAINING EQUIPMENT	--	1,237	--	1,237	--	---
INTELLIGENCE COMM EQUIP	--	1,955	--	13,755	--	+11,800
ELECTRONICS PROGRAMS						
AIR TRAFFIC CTRL/LAND SYS	--	4,698	--	4,698	--	---
NATIONAL AIRSPACE SYSTEM	--	71,930	--	51,930	--	-20,000
THEATER AIR CONTROL SYS IMPRO	--	15,057	--	22,376	--	+7,319
WEATHER OBSERV/FORCAST	--	33,766	--	33,766	--	---
STRATEGIC COMMAND AND CONTROL	--	21,066	--	21,066	--	---
CHEYENNE MOUNTAIN COMPLEX	--	30,642	--	30,642	--	---
TAC SIGINT SUPPORT	--	976	--	976	--	---
SPECIAL COMM-ELECTRONICS PROJECTS						
GENERAL INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	--	56,817	--	60,817	--	+4,000
AF GLOBAL COMMAND & CONTROL	--	15,151	--	15,151	--	---
MOBILITY COMMAND AND CONTROL	--	8,879	--	8,879	--	---
AIR FORCE PHYSICAL SECURITY	--	62,313	--	62,313	--	---
COMBAT TRAINING RANGES	--	67,585	--	74,085	--	+6,500
MINIMUM ESSENTIAL EMERGENCY	--	2,078	--	2,078	--	---
C3 COUNTERMEASURES	--	9,623	--	9,623	--	---
BASE LEVEL DATA AUTO PROGRAM	--	12,895	--	12,895	--	---
THEATER BATTLE MGT C2 SYS	--	47,291	--	47,291	--	---
AIR FORCE COMMUNICATIONS						
BASE INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE	--	154,097	--	154,097	--	---
USCENTCOM	--	10,867	--	10,867	--	---
DEFENSE MESSAGE SYSTEM (DMS)	--	13,336	--	13,336	--	---
DISA PROGRAMS						
SPACE BASED IR SENSOR PROG	--	54,347	--	---	--	-54,347
NAVSTAR GPS SPACE	--	4,003	--	4,003	--	---
NUDET DETECTION SYS (NDS)	--	8,470	--	8,470	--	---

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST QTY	BUDGET REQUEST AMOUNT	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED QTY	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED AMOUNT	CHANGE FROM REQUEST QTY	CHANGE FROM REQUEST AMOUNT
AF SATELLITE CONTROL NETWORK	--	29,678	--	29,678	--	---
SPACELIFT RANGE SYSTEM SPACE	--	132,764	--	132,764	--	---
MILSATCOM SPACE	--	21,367	--	15,967	--	-5,400
SPACE MODS SPACE	--	31,915	--	31,915	--	---
ORGANIZATION AND BASE						
TACTICAL C-E EQUIPMENT	--	95,096	--	95,096	--	---
COMBAT SURVIVOR EVADER LOCATE	--	2,222	--	---	--	-2,222
RADIO EQUIPMENT	--	13,926	--	13,926	--	---
TV EQUIPMENT (AFRTV)	--	2,640	--	2,640	--	---
CCTV/AUDIOVISUAL EQUIPMENT	--	3,275	--	3,275	--	---
BASE COMM INFRASTRUCTURE	--	76,903	--	76,903	--	---
SPARES AND REP PARTS	--	16	--	16	--	---
ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION	--	6,094	--	6,094	--	---
MODIFICATIONS						
COMM ELECT MODS	--	66,386	--	53,386	--	-13,000
TOTAL, ELECTRONICS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS EQUIP		1,227,017		1,161,667		-65,350
OTHER BASE MAINTENANCE AND SUPPORT EQUIP						
TEST EQUIPMENT						
BASE/ALC CALIBRATION PACKAGE	--	11,974	--	11,974	--	---
PRIMARY STANDARDS LABORATORY	--	1,073	--	1,073	--	---
ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION	--	17,493	--	17,493	--	---
PERSONAL SAFETY AND RESCUE EQUIP						
NIGHT VISION GOGGLES	--	3,330	--	3,330	--	---
ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION	--	7,680	--	14,980	--	+7,300
DEPOT PLANT + MATERIALS HANDLING EQ						
MECHANIZED MATERIAL HANDLING	--	14,361	--	19,361	--	+5,000
ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION	--	9,437	--	9,437	--	---
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT						
FLOODLIGHTS	--	6,946	--	6,946	--	---
ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION	--	6,061	--	6,061	--	---
BASE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
BASE PROCURED EQUIPMENT	--	11,957	--	11,957	--	---
MEDICAL/DENTAL EQUIPMENT	--	15,525	--	15,525	--	---
ENVIRONMENTAL PROJECTS	--	938	--	938	--	---
AIR BASE OPERABILITY	--	6,000	--	6,000	--	---
PHOTOGRAPHIC EQUIPMENT	--	5,805	--	5,805	--	---
PRODUCTIVITY ENHANCING CAPITA	--	7,981	--	7,981	--	---
MOBILITY EQUIPMENT	--	27,581	--	27,581	--	---
AIR CONDITIONERS	--	7,058	--	7,058	--	---
ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION	--	25,876	--	25,876	--	---
SPECIAL SUPPORT PROJECTS						
INTELLIGENCE PRODUCTION ACTIV	--	64,110	--	64,110	--	---
TECH SURV COUNTERMEASURES EQ	--	4,236	--	4,236	--	---
DARP RC135	--	14,247	--	14,247	--	---
DARP, MRIGS	--	89,478	--	89,478	--	---
SELECTED ACTIVITIES	--	6,070,259	--	5,832,959	--	-237,300
SPECIAL UPDATE PROGRAM	--	161,157	--	151,157	--	-10,000
DEFENSE SPACE RECONNAISSANCE	--	6,829	--	6,829	--	---
INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS	--	1,134	--	1,134	--	---
MODIFICATIONS	--	209	--	209	--	---
FIRST DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION	--	11,822	--	9,322	--	-2,500
TOTAL, OTHER BASE MAINTENANCE AND SUPPORT EQUIP		6,610,557		6,373,057		-237,500
SPARE AND REPAIR PARTS						
SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS	--	33,121	--	33,121	--	---
TOTAL, OTHER PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE		8,159,521		7,856,671		-302,850

PROCUREMENT, DEFENSE-WIDE

Fiscal year 2001 appropriation	$2,346,258,000
Fiscal year 2002 budget request	1,603,927,000
Committee recommendation	1,387,283,000
Change from budget request	−216,644,000

This appropriation funds the Procurement, Defense-Wide activities of the Department of Defense.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL CHANGES

[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget request	Recommended	Change from request
MAJOR EQUIPMENT, OSD	87,189	112,189	25,000
High Performance Computing Modernization Program (Note: Only for the AHPCRC, for the priority procurement of HPC systems with low CPU-memory latency and high bandwidth.)			25,000
MAJOR EQUIPMENT, WHS	18,836	14,836	−4,000
Information Technology Underexecution			−4,000
DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY.			
VEHICLES	145	0	−145
Transfer to Title IX			−145
OTHER MAJOR EQUIPMENT	24,480	0	−24,480
Transfer to Title IX			−24,480
MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DCMA.			
MAJOR EQUIPMENT	31,413	27,013	−4,400
SPS Schedule Slip			−4,400
SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND.			
SOF ROTARY WING UPGRADES	79,084	84,084	5,000
160th SOAR Aircraft Modifications			5,000
ADVANCED SEAL DELIVERY SYS	33,439	14,238	−19,201
Advanced Seal Delivery System			−19,201
ADVANCED SEAL DELIVERY SYS (AP–CY)	13,697	0	−13,697
Advanced Seal Delivery System			−13,697
SOF ORDNANCE ACQUISITION	5,635	9,635	4,000
Gunshot/Sniper Detection System			4,000
COMM EQUIPMENT & ELECTRONICS	41,404	47,404	6,000
AN/PRC-148 Multi-band Intra/Inter Team Radio			6,000
SOF INTELLIGENCE SYSTEMS	8,133	10,633	2,500
Portable Intelligence Collection and Relay Capability			2,500
SOF SMALL ARMS & WEAPONS	6,936	12,936	6,000
Advanced Lightweight Grenade Launcher (Striker)			6,000
CHEMICAL/BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE.			
INDIVIDUAL PROTECTION	114,327	0	−114,327
Transfer to Title IX			−114,327
DECONTAMINATION	15,196	0	−15,196
Transfer to Title IX			−15,196
JOINT BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM	155,916	0	−155,916
Transfer to Title IX			−155,916
COLLECTIVE PROTECTION	38,940	0	−38,940
Transfer to Title IX			−38,940
CONTAMINATION AVOIDANCE	24,330	0	−24,330
Transfer to Title IX			−24,330

TRANSFERS TO TITLE IX

Procurement funding for the Ballistic Missile Defense Organization, the Defense Threat Reduction Agency, and for the Defense-Wide chemical and biological defense programs has been moved to title IX.

ADVANCED SEAL DELIVERY SYSTEM

The Special Operations Command requested $33,439,000 for procurement of Advanced Sea, Air, Land (SEAL) Delivery Systems (ASDS) and $13,697,000 for Advanced Procurement for ASDS. The Committee recommends $14,238,000 for procurement and no funds for advance procurement.

The ASDS is a manned combatant mini-submarine used for the clandestine delivery of Special Operations Forces personnel and weapons. Once the ASDS is available it will provide a significant improvement to the current capabilities of the SEAL force but the first system has been plagued by excessive cost overruns and schedule delays. Congress has needed to approve reprogrammings to cover the increasing development cost in each of the last four years and faces the same predicament in fiscal year 2002. The first system has been delivered, but it still does not meet noise requirements and its battery has not met the endurance requirements for all missions. The Committee supports the ASDS program, but believes it is premature to procure additional ASDS systems prior to resolving the outstanding issues and has deferred funding for the second system. The Committee has also added $5,000,000 to the fiscal year 2002 Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense-Wide budget to enable the Special Operations Command to resolve the battery and noise issues.

PROGRAM RECOMMENDED

The total recommended in the bill will provide the following program in fiscal year 2002.

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST QTY	BUDGET REQUEST AMOUNT	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED QTY	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED AMOUNT	CHANGE FROM REQUEST QTY	CHANGE FROM REQUEST AMOUNT
PROCUREMENT, DEFENSE-WIDE						
MAJOR EQUIPMENT						
MAJOR EQUIPMENT, OSD/WHS						
MAJOR EQUIPMENT, OSD	--	87,189	--	112,189	--	+25,000
MAJOR EQUIPMENT, WHS	--	18,836	--	14,836	--	-4,000
MAJOR EQUIPMENT, NSA						
MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DISA						
INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY	--	43,211	--	43,211	--	---
CONTINUITY OF OPERATIONS	--	3,288	--	3,288	--	---
DEFENSE MESSAGE SYSTEM	--	19,062	--	19,062	--	---
GLOBAL COMMAND AND CONTROL SYS	--	3,550	--	3,550	--	---
GLOBAL COMBAT SUPPORT SYSTEM	--	1,843	--	1,843	--	---
TELEPORTS	--	97,351	--	97,351	--	---
ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION	--	29,580	--	29,580	--	---
MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DLA						
MAJOR EQUIPMENT	--	12,805	--	12,805	--	---
MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DCAA						
MAJOR EQUIPMENT ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION	--	1,500	--	1,500	--	---
MAJOR EQUIPMENT, TJS						
MAJOR EQUIPMENT, TJS	--	35,380	--	35,380	--	---
BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE ORGANIZATION						
MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DHRA						
PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION	--	7,352	--	7,352	--	---
DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY						
VEHICLES	--	145	--	---	--	-145
OTHER MAJOR EQUIPMENT	--	24,480	--	---	--	-24,480
DEFENSE SECURITY COOPERATION AGENCY						
OTHER MAJOR EQUIPMENT	--	200	--	200	--	---
MAJOR EQUIPMENT, AFIS						
MAJOR EQUIPMENT, AFIS	--	5,369	--	5,369	--	---
MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DODDE						
AUTOMATION/EDUCATIONAL SUPPORT AND LOGISTICS	--	1,576	--	1,576	--	---
MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DCMA						
MAJOR EQUIPMENT	--	31,413	--	27,013	--	-4,400
TOTAL, MAJOR EQUIPMENT		424,130		416,105		-8,025
SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND						
AVIATION PROGRAMS						
SOF ROTARY WING UPGRADES	--	79,084	--	84,084	--	+5,000
MC-130H COMBAT TALON II	--	10,427	--	10,427	--	---
CV-22 SOF MODIFICATION	--	28,202	--	28,202	--	---
AC-130U GUNSHIP ACQUISITION	--	8,705	--	8,705	--	---
C-130 MODIFICATIONS	--	8,176	--	8,176	--	---
AIRCRAFT SUPPORT	--	1,763	--	1,763	--	---

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST QTY	BUDGET REQUEST AMOUNT	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED QTY	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED AMOUNT	CHANGE FROM REQUEST QTY	CHANGE FROM REQUEST AMOUNT
SHIPBUILDING						
ADVANCED SEAL DELIVERY SYS	--	33,439	--	14,238	--	-19,201
ADVANCED SEAL DELIVERY SYS (AP-CY)	--	13,697	--	---	--	-13,697
MK VIII MOD 1 - SEAL DELIVERY VEH	--	504	--	504	--	---
AMMUNITION PROGRAMS						
SOF ORDNANCE REPLENISHMENT	--	31,415	--	31,415	--	---
CONVENTIONAL AMMO WORKING CAPITAL FUND	--	1,509	--	1,509	--	---
SOF ORDNANCE ACQUISITION	--	5,635	--	9,635	--	+4,000
OTHER PROCUREMENT PROGRAMS						
COMM EQUIPMENT & ELECTRONICS	--	41,404	--	47,404	--	+6,000
SOF INTELLIGENCE SYSTEMS	--	8,133	--	10,633	--	+2,500
SOF SMALL ARMS & WEAPONS	--	6,936	--	12,936	--	+6,000
MARITIME EQUIPMENT MODS	--	1,660	--	1,660	--	---
SOF COMBATANT CRAFT SYSTEMS	--	6,042	--	6,042	--	---
SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS	--	5,036	--	5,036	--	---
SOF MARITIME EQUIPMENT	--	2,975	--	2,975	--	---
MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT	--	8,111	--	8,111	--	---
SOF PLANNING AND REHEARSAL SYSTEM	--	1,448	--	1,448	--	---
SOF OPERATIONAL ENHANCEMENTS	--	102,571	--	102,571	--	---
PSYOP EQUIPMENT	--	2,780	--	2,780	--	---
TOTAL, SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND		409,652		400,254		-9,398
CHEMICAL/BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE						
CBDP						
INDIVIDUAL PROTECTION	--	114,327	--	---	--	-114,327
DECONTAMINATION	--	15,196	--	---	--	-15,196
JOINT BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM	--	155,916	--	---	--	-155,916
COLLECTIVE PROTECTION	--	38,940	--	---	--	-38,940
CONTAMINATION AVOIDANCE	--	24,330	--	---	--	-24,330
TOTAL, CHEMICAL/BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE		348,709		---		-348,709
CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	--	421,436	--	570,924	--	+149,488
TOTAL, PROCUREMENT, DEFENSE-WIDE		1,603,927		1,387,283		-216,644

NATIONAL GUARD AND RESERVE EQUIPMENT

Fiscal year 2001 appropriation	$100,000,000
Fiscal year 2002 budget request	.....
Committee recommendation	501,485,000
Change from budget request	501,485,000

This appropriation provides funds for the procurement of tactical aircraft and other equipment for the National Guard and Reserve.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The President requested $1,897,100,000 for National Guard and Reserve Equipment throughout the Services' procurement appropriations, for programs that the Committee has addressed elsewhere in this report. In this appropriation, the Committee recommends an increase of $501,485,000 for the procurement of crucial aircraft, ground transportation, communications, and training systems for the National Guard and Reserve. The Committee is aware of the valuable contributions which are made by National Guard and Reserve forces to the defense of our Nation and realizes they are indispensable in the day-to-day conduct of military operations both within the United States and in every theater where U.S. troops are deployed. The Committee is particularly proud and grateful to the thousands of National Guardsmen and Reservists who have been activated to participate in operations NOBLE EAGLE and ENDURING FREEDOM, our nation's reponse to the tragic attack against our country which occurred on September 11, 2001.

UH-60 BLACKHAWK HELICOPTERS

The Army requested $174,515,000 for UH-60 Blackhawk Helicopters for the Army National Guard in the Aircraft Procurement, Army account. The Committee recommends the requested amount elsewhere in this report, and further recommends an additional $131,176,000 for the procurement of eight UH-60L Blackhawk helicopters only for the A and D Companies of the 158th Aviation Battalion, Army Reserve. The Committee provided funding in fiscal year 2001 to establish two Army Reserve Blackhawk Companies and is aware that eight additional helicopters would fill out the required aircraft for those units.

BRADLEY FIGHTING VEHICLE ODS

The Committee recommends $60,000,000 only for Bradley Fighting Vehicle Base Sustainment to upgrade National Guard Bradley fighting vehicles to the ODS (Operation Desert Storm) configuration. This effort to improve survivability and remedy operational deficiencies will significantly improve the combat effectiveness of National Guard units.

RESERVE COMPONENT AUTOMATION SYSTEM

The Committee recommends $18,000,000 for the Reserve Component Automation System, only to extend and improve information technology infrastructure by upgrading to current technologies and leveraging these improvements to support traditional and emerging missions of the Reserve Components.

C–130J

The Committee recommends $226,909,000 for two C–130J aircraft and associated support only for the Air National Guard to be used solely for western states firefighting. The Committee continues to be concerned about the numerous forest fires, which have ravaged the western United States, and is aware that National Guard units have played a key role in fighting those fires.

PROGRAM RECOMMENDED

The total amount recommended in the bill will provide the following in the fiscal year 2002:

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST QTY	BUDGET REQUEST AMOUNT	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED QTY	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED AMOUNT	CHANGE FROM REQUEST QTY	CHANGE FROM REQUEST AMOUNT
NATIONAL GUARD & RESERVE EQUIPMENT						
RESERVE EQUIPMENT						
ARMY RESERVE						
UH-60 BLACKHAWK	--	---	8	131,176	+8	+131,176
LASER MARKSMANSHIP TRAINING SYSTEM (BEAMHIT)	--	---	--	7,000	--	+7,000
TOTAL, RESERVE EQUIPMENT		---		138,176		+138,176
NATIONAL GUARD EQUIPMENT						
ARMY NATIONAL GUARD						
BRADLEY ODS	--	---	--	60,000	--	+60,000
HEAVY EQUIPMENT TRANSPORT SYSTEM (HETS)	--	---	--	5,000	--	+5,000
RESERVE COMPONENT AUTOMATION SYSTEM	--	---	--	18,000	--	+18,000
LASER MARKSMANSHIP TRAINING SYSTEM (BEAMHIT)	--	---	--	10,000	--	+10,000
SINCGARS	--	---	--	15,000	--	+15,000
ENGAGEMENT SKILLS TRAINER	--	---	--	6,000	--	+6,000
MULTI-ROLE BRIDGING COMPANIES	--	---	--	22,400	--	+22,400
AIR NATIONAL GUARD						
C-130J	--	---	2	226,909	+2	+226,909
TOTAL, NATIONAL GUARD EQUIPMENT		---		363,309		+363,309
TOTAL, NATIONAL GUARD & RESERVE EQUIPMENT		---		501,485		+501,485

DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT PURCHASES

Fiscal year 2001 appropriation	$3,000,000
Fiscal year 2002 budget request	50,000,000
Committee recommendation	50,000,000
Change from request	0

The Defense Production Act (50 U.S.C. App. 2061 et seq.) authorizes the use of federal funds to correct industrial resource shortfalls and promote critical technology items which are essential to the national defense. The Department requested $50,000,000 for Defense Production Act purchases in fiscal year 2002. The Committee recommends $50,000,000, the amount of the budget request.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

The Department requested $15,723,424,000 for Information Technology. The Committee recommends $15,890,024,000, an increase of $166,600,000 as explained below:

[In thousands of dollars]

Operation and Maintenance, Army:	
JCALS	−12,000
Defense Joint Accounting System	−12,500
Information Technology Systems, Army	−20,000
Operation and Maintenance, Navy:	
SPAWAR ITC Operations	9,000
Configuration Management Information System	3,000
Defense Joint Accounting System	−7,000
Enterprise Resource Planning	−33,000
Information Technology Systems, Navy	−20,000
Navy Marine Corps Intranet	−120,000
Operation and Maintenance, Air Force:	
Air Force Server Consolidation	5,000
L-SMART Information System Logistics Operation	5,000
Defense Joint Accounting System	−7,000
Information Technology Systems, Air Force	−20,000
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide:	
Defense Joint Accounting System	−13,000
Information Technology Systems, Defense-Wide	−20,000
ADUSD(MPP&R)—Wearable Computers	2,000
DISA	−10,000
Operation and Maintenance, Army National Guard:	
Information Technology Management Training	1,000
Early Responders Distance Learning Training Center	4,000
Rural Access to Broadband Technology	4,000
Operation and Maintenance, Air National Guard:	
Project Alert	3,800
Other Procurement, Army:	
Secure Terminal Equipment	3,000
Automated Manifest System	1,000
LAN Installation for Gauntlet FTX Site and Skidgell Hall (Fort Knox)	450
Ammunition Automated Identification Technology	4,000
NG Distance Learning Courseware	3,000
Regional Medical Distributive Learning Center	1,000
Other Procurement, Navy:	
JEDMICS Security Infrastructure	8,000
DEFINITY G3 Network Upgrade	7,000
Intelligent Agent Security Module	3,000
Secure Terminal Equipment	3,000
Serial Number Tracking System	2,000
SPAWAR Information Technology Center	2,000
Procurement, Marine Corps:	
DPRIS Database	4,000

Other Procurement, Air Force:	
Secure Terminal Equipment	3,000
REMIS	4,000
Supply Asset Tracking System	5,000
Procurement, Defense-Wide:	
High Performance Computing Modernization Program	25,000
Information Technology Underexecution	−4,000
SPS Schedule Slip	−4,400
National Guard and Reserve Equipment:	
Reserve Component Automation System	18,000
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Army:	
PASIS: Perpetually Assailable and Secure Information Systems, Research, Training and Education	7,500
On—Line Contract Document Management	1,000
Applied Communications and Information Networking	10,000
Army High Performance Computing Research Center	15,000
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Navy:	
Distance Learning IT Center	15,000
Document Automation of ICAS maintenance and other Navy procedures in an XML format	3,000
JEDMICS Enhancements	7,000
JEDMICS Security	2,000
SPAWAR ITC Enterprise Management	6,000
Intelligent Agent Security Module	5,000
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Air Force:	
Information Assurance for Enabling Technologies	1,500
Worldwide Information Security Environment (WISE)	13,000
GCSS (Enterprise Data Warehouse)	6,000
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense-Wide:	
Waterside/Landside Force Protection Planner	2,000
Advanced Distributed Learning Initiative	10,000
Financial Management Modernization Program—Transfer to DWCF	−60,000
Information Technology Superiority Study	1,000
Global Infrastructure Data Capture	7,000
Protection of Vital Data	7,000
Computer Science and Internet Degree Program	750
Integrated Command and Control System (IC2S)	1,500
Counter-Terrorism and Operation Response Transfer Fund:	
Information Assurance, Critical Infrastructure Protection and Information Operations	275,000
Total	166,600

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT MODERNIZATION PROGRAM

The Committee supports the Department's effort to modernize its financial management system. A key part of that process is ensuring that the Department has adequate oversight of all its Financial Management Information Technology Systems. The Committee has included a general provision to reinforce that oversight.

The President's budget requested $100,000,000 in Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense-Wide to support the Financial Management Modernization Program. Although the majority of this work would be done in the Defense Working Capital Fund, the Department decided to request all the funding in this account. The Committee appreciates the intent, but recommends funding $40,000,000 in Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense-Wide, and the balance in the Defense Working Capital Fund to reflect the way the program will be executed. Given the enormity of the task the Committee would support expenses within the Working Capital Fund in excess of the $60,000,000.

CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION

The failure of software that controls our critical infrastructure (power, transportation, financial etc.) would produce a crippling blow to our nation's security. The Committee encourages the President to establish a Critical Infrastructure Protection Program that addresses this threat.

DEFENSE JOINT ACCOUNTING SYSTEM

The President's Budget requested $39,500,000 in the Defense Working Capital Fund for the Defense Joint Accounting System (DJAS). The Committee remains concerned that this may not be the most effective solution for the Department's financial management requirements. Section 391 of the Floyd D. Spence National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2001 required the Department to analyze the alternatives and to report back to Congress on whether DJAS merits deployment. This has not been done. The Committee therefore recommends terminating the program, unless the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller) determines that DJAS is an essential part of the Department's Financial Management Modernization Strategy.

SPAWAR INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY CENTER

The Committee directs the Department of the Navy to implement all DIMHRS development and integration efforts using the enterprise concept of operations at the SPAWAR Information Technology Center (SITC), and to continue enterprise level reengineering and web-enabling of legacy systems, and portal integration efforts, at the SITC.

DEFENSE TRAVEL SERVICE

The Defense Travel Service program has an unfortunate track record of requesting more funding than it can execute. The Committee has therefore reduced the budget request in Research, Development, Test and Evaluation by $20,000,000. Should this year be different and the Department be able to fully execute this program, the Committee expects the Department to submit a reprogramming request subject to normal, prior approval reprogramming procedures.

NAVY MARINE CORPS INTRANET

The Navy Marine Corps Intranet is a promising idea. However, to date the program's management and implementation have proceeded in a manner that does not inspire confidence. It remains to be seen whether the Department of the Navy can overcome the program's inauspicious start and implement a solution it can rely upon.

When the Navy decided to pursue the idea of outsourcing the entire Navy information technology network, it did so without conducting an analysis of the alternatives. In fact, in response to congressional inquiries about the basis for the decision, the Navy maintained that prior to the decision to proceed with this initiative, no study was done and no briefing paper prepared that recommended this option.

To avoid any delay or outside oversight, no business case analysis was to be prepared, no new start notification was to be provided to Congress and as new concerns were raised, the Navy would argue that they did not apply in this case. This approach reached its conclusion in the summer of 2000, when Navy lawyers were forced to argue that the NMCI contract was both a 'new start' and 'not a new start' depending on which requirement the Department was trying to avoid. It was at this point that the combined objections of Congress, OSD and OMB led to a moderation of the Navy's position and a belated effort by the Navy to comply with the Clinger-Cohen Act. An agreement was reached between the Navy and OSD, and made law in the fiscal year 2001 National Defense Authorization Act, to allow for an initial fielding of 15 percent of the "seats" required followed by a strategic pause. The Department was to conduct a revised business case analysis, perform operational testing and evaluation, comply with the Department's information assurance architecture and gather user satisfaction data to determine if the program should continue.

Despite the Memorandum of Agreement with OSD and the legal requirements of the Authorization Act, the Navy then signed a contract that did not incorporate these requirements. According to the Navy, the contract was designed to implement NMCI as quickly as possible and assumed no disruption in schedule. Over the last year, however, the program has had several delays unrelated to the oversight requirements. As a result, in one year, NMCI has had a six month slip in its schedule for fielding and testing the system.

The Committee observes new OSD and Navy leadership thus find themselves in a situation where they cannot comply with both the law and the contract as written. In addition, it is still not clear that the NMCI proposal can obtain the information assurance certification it would need to be fully implemented. Under the Department's most recent proposal under consideration, the key decision to proceed would occur in January 2003 without the benefit of a completed business case, without user satisfaction data, with contractor testing in lieu of operational testing and with a much smaller test population than originally expected. Although this may be the best solution the Navy and OSD can design under these circumstances, it is clearly not the best way to be making multibillion dollar contract decisions. The Committee expects that the House and Senate Armed Services Committees, as the authors of the original law specifying the criteria for NMCI acquisition, will re-examine the rules for continuing this program as part of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2002. At this point in time, consistent with the actions of the House Armed Services Committee, this Committee recommends a reduction of $120,000,000 to the NMCI program.

The Committee believes that regardless of the outcome of the review process, there is much to be learned by this experience, and from the hard work of numerous individuals involved in the day-to-day oversight, management and implementation of the NMCI program. Nor should the difficulty with implementing this particular program discourage others from considering innovative options for managing information technology networks.

Therefore, the Committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to conduct a study comparing different solutions to managing an information technology network and to provide recommendations on how a service or agency might implement those solutions, including any lessons to be learned from the NMCI effort.

TITLE IV

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION

ESTIMATES AND APPROPRIATION SUMMARY

The fiscal year 2002 budget request for programs funded in Title IV of the Committee bill, Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, totals $47,429,433,000. The accompanying bill recommends $40,090,256,000. The total amount recommended is a decrease of $7,339,177,000 below the fiscal year 2002 budget estimate and is $1,269,349,000 below the total provided in fiscal year 2001. (As described elsewhere in this report, these amounts reflect the amounts provided in Title IV of the Committee bill, after the movement of $8,236,705,000 of funds previously appropriated in this Title to a new appropriations title, Title IX.) The table below summarizes the budget estimate and the Committee's recommendations.

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED	CHANGE FROM REQUEST
RECAPITULATION			
RDTE, ARMY	6,693,920	7,115,438	+421,518
RDTE, NAVY	11,123,389	10,896,307	-227,082
RDTE, AIR FORCE	14,343,982	14,884,058	+540,076
RDTE, DEFENSE-WIDE	15,050,787	6,949,098	-8,101,689
OPERATIONAL TEST AND EVALUATION	217,355	245,355	+28,000

SPECIAL INTEREST ITEMS

Items for which additional funds have been provided as shown in the project level tables or in paragraphs using the phrase "only for" or "only to" in this report are congressional interest items for the purpose of the Base for Reprogramming (DD 1414). Each of these items must be carried on the DD Form 1414 at the stated amount, or a revised amount if changed during conference or if otherwise specifically addressed in the conference report. These items remain special interest items whether or not they are repeated in a subsequent conference report.

INFORMATION ASSURANCE TESTING

The Committee continues to be concerned about the security of military systems with regard to information attack and exploitation. The Committee has directed, in prior years, that information assurance testing be included in the operational tests of all newly acquired DoD systems. The Committee notes that the changing tide of technology means that a system that passes all tests today could be vulnerable to the newly developed attacks of tomorrow. Therefore, it is vitally important to conduct periodic testing of all DoD systems, both old and new, to help ensure these systems are adequately protected. Accordingly, the Committee directs that all DoD systems receive periodic information assurance testing. The Committee directs that the Director of Operational Test & Evaluation develop a policy to implement the Committee's direction and report on this policy and its implementation to the congressional defense committees no later than February 1, 2002.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY RESEARCH

The Committee is concerned with the practices of the Department of Energy when it does work for the Department of Defense. The DoE, in entering into agreements with the DoD, adds a surcharge above its normal overhead costs in order to fund laboratory directed research and development that is unrelated to the specific purpose for which funds were appropriated in this Act. The House-passed Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2002 specifically prohibits DOE from applying this surcharge against DoD funds. Consistent with this prohibition, the Committee recommends reducing the research and development funds provided to the Department of Energy through DoD contracts by $20,000,000, divided among the Services and Defense-Wide accounts. The Committee expects individuals in DoD who issue contracts to ensure that the funds they send to other agencies are used only for the purpose for which they were appropriated.

CLASSIFIED ANNEX

Adjustments of the classified programs are addressed in a classified annex accompanying this report.

AVIATION REQUIREMENT FOR JOINT TACTICAL TERMINAL (JTT)

The Committee understands that the Navy and the Air Force have a requirement for an aviation-based radio that is Integrated Broadcast Service (IBS) compliant. The Committee directs the

Navy and the Air Force to work together and by June 1, 2002, submit to the Committee a joint requirement and a development and procurement strategy to meet the requirement.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, ARMY

Fiscal year 2001 appropriation	$6,342,552,000
Fiscal year 2002 budget request	6,693,920,000
Committee recommendation	7,115,438,000
Change from budget request	421,518,000

This appropriation finances the research, development, test and evaluation activities of the Department of the Army.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL CHANGES

[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget request	Committee recommended	Change from request
DEFENSE RESEARCH SCIENCES	138,281	146,150	+7,869
Advanced Target Recognition using Nanotechnologies			2,000
PASIS: Perpetually Assailable and Secure Information Systems, Research, Training and Education			7,500
Scientific Problems with Military Applications			−1,631
UNIVERSITY AND INDUSTRY RESEARCH CENTERS	69,147	77,347	+8,200
Center for Optics Manufacturing-Advanced Optics Program			3,000
Global Information Portal			1,200
Thermal Fluid Design Tool			2,000
Virtual Parts Engineering Research Center (Note: only for expansion of Design Immersion System Environment)			2,000
SENSORS AND ELECTRONIC SURVIVABILITY	25,797	28,797	+3,000
Passive Millimeter Wave Camera (Note: only for the purpose of providing additional flight worthy PMMW imagers to conduct flight tests in adverse weather, nap-of-the-earth navigation scenarios, including flight demonstrations of covert personnel location under the DoD's Personnel Recovery/Extraction Aided by Smart Sensor (PRESS) ACTD program)			3,000
AVIATION TECHNOLOGY	49,265	40,029	−9,236
National Rotocraft Tech Center			−9,236
MISSILE TECHNOLOGY	40,112	57,612	+17,500
Acceleration of Development and Testing for tactical missile components			3,500
MEMS/GPS/IMU Integration (Note: only to accelerate and focus efforts to significantly lower the cost and improve the performance of guidance sets for precision/guided munitions. Activities should focus on accelerated development of high-g one-degree per hour IMU's, and hardware/software development of ''ultra-deep GPS/INS coupling'' to improve anti-jam performance at low cost.)			10,000
Loitering Attack Munition for Aviation (LAM–A)			4,000
ADVANCED WEAPONS TECHNOLOGY	19,043	27,982	+8,939
Cooperative Micro-Satellite Experiment (CMSE)			8,000
Microelectro Mechanical Systems			9,500
Miniature Detection Devices and Analysis Methods			1,850
Rapid Target Acquisition & Tracking System (RTATS)			2,000
Reduce programmed growth			−12,411
MODELING AND SIMULATION TECHNOLOGY	20,579	28,579	+8,000
On-Line Contract Document Management			1,000
Modeling, Simulation and Training Infrastructure & Community Development			7,000
COMBAT VEHICLE AND AUTOMOTIVE TECHNOLOGY	82,441	86,441	+4,000
Combat Vehicle Transportation Technologies Program: Calstart/WestStart Electric Hybrid Technology			2,000

[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget request	Committee recommended	Change from request
Integration of Army Voice Interactive Device with an onboard central processing unit (Note: only to continue integration of AVID into the Smart Truck's voice activated central processing computer.)			2,000
CHEMICAL, SMOKE AND EQUIPMENT DEFEATING TECHNOLOGY	3,561	11,561	+8,000
Thermobaric Warhead Development			2,000
U.S. Army Center of Excellence in Biotechnology			6,000
WEAPONS AND MUNITIONS TECHNOLOGY	35,549	65,549	+30,000
Cooperative Energetics Initiative			2,000
Corrosion Measurement and Control			5,000
Future Combat System Propellant and Survivability			4,000
Green Armaments Technology (GAT)			7,500
Liquidmetal Alloy-Tungsten (LA–T) Armor Piercing Ammunition			4,000
Multiple Explosively-Formed Penetrators			2,000
Single Crystal Tungsten Alloy Penetrator			4,000
Smart Coatings			1,500
ELECTRONICS AND ELECTRONIC DEVICES	27,819	47,319	+19,500
Cylindrical Zinc Air Battery for Land Warrior System			1,500
Electronic Display Research			5,000
Fuel Cell Power Systems			5,000
Improved High Rate Alkaline Cell			1,000
Logistics Fuel Reformer			2,500
Low Cost Reusable Alkaline Manganese-Zinc			500
Polymer Extrusion/Multilaminate (Battery research)			3,000
Rechargeable Cylindrical Cell System			1,000
NIGHT VISION TECHNOLOGY	20,598	23,598	+3,000
Dual band detector imaging technology			3,000
COUNTERMINE SYSTEMS	16,689	22,689	+6,000
Acoustic Mine Detection			4,000
Integrated Countermine Testbed and Training Project			2,000
HUMAN FACTORS ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY	16,466	21,966	+5,500
MedTeams (Medical Error Reduction Research)			3,500
Soldier Centered Design Tools for the Army			2,000
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY TECHNOLOGY	16,150	21,150	+5,000
Transportable Detonation Chamber Validation			5,000
Rangesafe Demonstration Program			5,000
Duplicative Technology Research			−5,000
MILITARY ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY	42,850	60,850	+18,000
Climate Change Fuel Cell Program (Buydown)			7,000
DoD Fuel Cell Test and Evaluation Center			6,000
Ft. George G. Meade Fuel Cell Demonstration			5,000
WARFIGHTER TECHNOLOGY	27,061	34,561	+7,500
Airbeam Manufacturing Process (lightweight transportable military shelter technology)			1,000
Center for Reliable Wireless Communications Technology for Digital Battlefield (NDU)			1,000
Combat Feeding (Note: Only to continue research on food and fielding technologies to improve food quality to the warfighter.)			2,500
Standoff Precision Aerial Delivery System (S/PADS)			3,000
MEDICAL TECHNOLOGY	82,494	104,994	+22,500
Diabetes Project (Pittsburgh)			6,000
Emergency Hypothermia for Advanced Combat Casualty and delayed resuscitation			3,000
Medical Area Network for Virtual Technologies			8,000
Osteoporosis Research			4,000
Speech Capable Personal Digital Assistant			1,500
DUAL USE SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	10,045	15,045	+5,000
Manufacturing RDE Center for Nanotechnologies			5,000
WARFIGHTER ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	60,332	58,017	−2,315
Advanced Personal Navigation Technology MEMS INS/GPS precision location information			4,000
Metrology			1,500
Pneumatic Muscle Soft Landing Technology			1,000
Force Projection Logistics			−2,500

[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget request	Committee recommended	Change from request
Portable Cooling System Development (Note: only for heat actuated cooling for FCS apparel)			1,000
Warfighter Advanced Technology			−7,315
MEDICAL ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	17,541	212,541	+195,000
Advanced Diagnostics and Therapeutic Digital Technologies			+2,500
Artificial Hip (Volumetrically Controlled Manufacturing)			5,000
Biology, Education, Screening, Chemoprevention and Treatment (BESCT) Lung Cancer Research Program			6,000
Biosensor Research			3,500
Blood Safety (Note: only for the continuation of the current program to provide improved blood products and safety systems compatible with military field use.)			8,000
Brain Biology and Machine			4,000
Cancer Center of Excellence (Notre Dame)			3,000
Center for Integration of Medicine and Innovative Technology—Computer-assisted minimally invasive surgery			10,000
Center for Untethered Healthcare at Worcester Polytechnic Institute			2,000
Comprehensive Neuroscience Center (Note: only for a public/private comprehensive program in neurosciences for DoD medical beneficiaries in the areas of brain injury, headache, seizures/epilepsy, and other degenerative disorders. It shall be a coordinated effort among Walter Reed Army Medical Center, the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences, an appropriate non-profit medical Foundation, and a primary health care center, with funding management accomplished by the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences.)			8,000
Continous Expert Care Network Telemedicine Program			3,000
Controlling Mosquito and Tick Transmitted Disease			3,500
Disaster Relief and Emergency Medical Services (DREAMS)			8,000
Fragile X (Note: only to support an intervention study aimed at finding effective methods of treatment—both pharmacological and nonpharmacological—for the symptoms and behavioral problems associated with Fragile X Syndrome.)			1,000
Hemoglobin Based Oxygen Carrier			2,000
Hepatitis C			4,000
Joint U.S.-Norwegian Telemedicine			2,000
Joslin Diabetes Research—eye care			6,000
Life Support for Trauma and Transport (LSTAT)			3,500
Secure Telemedicine Technology Program (Note: only for C Suite of secure, Scalable, customizable and internet-based telemedicine solutions able to be used with a variety of operating platforms)			4,000
Memorial Hermann Telemedicine Network			1,000
Molecular Genetics and Musculoskeletal Research Program (Note: only to continue the current Army program.)			9,000
Monoclonal Antibodies, Massachusetts Biological Lab			2,000
Emergency Telemedicine Response and Advanced Technology Program			3,000
National Medical Testbed (Note: the Committee provides $4,000,000 only for for on-going programs, and $5,000,000 only for recipient Emergency/Trauma Care advanced technology programs			9,000
Neurofibromatosis Research Program (NF)			25,000
Neurology Gallo Center-alcoholism research			8,000
Neurotoxin Exposure Treatment Research Program (NETRP) Parkinsons & neurological disorders			20,000
Polynitroxylated Hemoglobin			1,000
Retinal Scanning Display Technology			3,000
Saccadic Fatigue Measurement			1,000
SEAtreat cervical cancer visualization and treatment			3,500
Smart Aortic Arch Catheter			1,000
Synchrotron Based Scanning Research (Note: only to continue the current Army Synchrotron-based scanning program, to begin protocol testing for delivery to patients and to expand this service into the arena of proton telemedicine.)			10,000

[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget request	Committee recommended	Change from request
U.S. Army Center of Excellence in Biotechnology			7,500
Veterans Collaborative Care Model Program			2,000
AVIATION ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	44,843	36,545	−8,298
Aviation Advanced Technology (Note: only for Airborne Manned/Unmanned System Technology (AMUST) Wideband RF Network)			3,000
Aviation Advanced Technology (Note: only for design, development, test and demonstration of a turbo shaft engine for use in UAVs)			5,000
Aviation Advanced Technology-Reduce programmed growth			−16,298
WEAPONS AND MUNITIONS ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	29,684	39,684	+10,000
Low Cost Course Correction Technology			5,000
SMAW–D Shoulder-Launched Multipurpose Assault Weapon & Munitions Engineering Development			5,000
COMBAT VEHICLE AND AUTOMOTIVE ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	193,858	222,358	+28,500
Aluminum Reinforced Metal Matrix Composites for Track Shoes			5,000
Combat Vehicle Research-Weight Reduction			7,000
Electrochromatic Glass for Combat Vehicles (Note: only to the National Automotive Center for research and development of inorganic electrochromatic materials and processing for combat vehicle smart, switchable windows.)			2,000
Fuel Catalyst Research Evaluation			500
Mobile Parts Hospital			7,000
Movement Tracking System (MTS) for Family of Heavy Tactical Vehicles			2,000
NAC Standardized Exchange of Product Data (N–STEP) Combat Vehicle Automotive Advanced Technology			5,000
COMMAND, CONTROL, COMMUNICATIONS ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	31,865	35,865	+4,000
Battlefield Ordnance Awareness			4,000
EW TECHNOLOGY	13,868	24,368	+10,500
Multi-functional Intelligence and Remote Sensor System			5,500
Shortstop (SEPS)			5,000
MISSILE AND ROCKET ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	59,518	77,018	+17,500
Missile Recycling Program (Note: Only to transition the AMCOM-developed Missile Recycling Capabilities (MRC) technologies to the Anniston Munitions Center to establish an organic MRC.)			5,000
Standoff NATO International Precision Enhanced Rocket (SNIPER) Laser Guidance for 2.75 in. Rocket			3,000
Volumetrically Controlled Manufacturing (VCM) Composites Technology			3,500
Wide Bandwith Technology			6,000
LINE-OF-SIGHT TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATION	57,384	70,456	+13,072
Transfer from Missile Procurement, Army			13,072
NIGHT VISION ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	37,081	56,581	+19,500
BUSTER Backpack UAV (Note: only for continued development of the backpack unmanned autonomous sensor for surveillance and target acquisition to enhance reconnaissance (BUSTER) UAV)			7,000
Helmut Mounted Infa-Red Sensor System			2,500
Night Vision Advanced Technology-Digital Fusion			7,000
Soldier Vision 2000 (through wall surveillance radar)			3,000
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATIONS	4,826	9,826	+5,000
Proton Exchange Membrane (PEM) fuel cell demonstration (Note: only for the demonstration of domestically produced PEM fuel cells on military facilities)			5,000
ARMY MISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEMS INTEGRATION (DEM/VAL)	19,491	37,491	+18,000
Advanced Warfare Environment (AWarE) (Note: only for acquisition of commercial technology solutions for the Advanced Warfare Environment (AWarE) Deployed Access to imagery archives)			1,000
Micropower Devices for Missile Defense Applications			1,000
Reduce programmed growth			-1,000
Super Cluster Distributed Memory Technology			4,000
THEL			10,000
Thermionic Technology			3,000
TANK AND MEDIUM CALIBER AMMUNITION	32,986	51,000	+18,014

[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget request	Committee recommended	Change from request
Conventional tank ammunition			-2,986
Global Positioning System Interference Suppression (GPS ISU)			1,000
TERM TM3			5,000
XM 1007 Tank Extended Range Munition (TERM)			15,000
SOLDIER SUPPORT AND SURVIVABILITY	17,482	14,000	-3,482
Reduce programmed growth			-3,482
NIGHT VISION SYSTEMS ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT	12,756	10,000	-2,756
Reduce programmed growth			−2,756
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY TECHNOLOGY DEM/VAL	7,536	37,036	+29,500
Plasma Energy Pyrolysis (Note: only for the installation and demonstration of an on-site operational Plasma Energy Pyrolysis System at Anniston Army Depot at Anniston, Alabama, for the demonstrated destruction of toxic and hazardous waste streams generated on-site.)			6,000
Commercializing Dual Use Technologies			8,000
Environmental Cleanup Demonstration (Note: only to demonstrate and validate new environmental cleanup technology at Porta Bella)			5,000
Fort Ord Cleanup Demonstration Project			4,000
Technology Development for unexploded ordnance in support of military readiness (Note: only for the National Center for Environmental Excellence to demonstrate and validate technology to efficiently identify, characterize, and neutralize unexploded ordnance to support military readiness, promote humanitarian assistance activities, and advance peacekeeping combat missions.)			4,000
Vanadium Technology Program			2,500
AVIATION—ADV DEV	9,105	13,105	+4,000
Virtual Cockpit Optimization			4,000
WEAPONS AND MUNITIONS—ADV DEV	31,670	35,670	+4,000
Precision Guided Mortor Munition			4,000
LOGISTICS AND ENGINEER EQUIPMENT-ADV DEV	7,456	8,456	+1,000
Man Tech-Cylindrical Zinc Batteries for Land Warrior System			1,000
MEDICAL SYSTEMS—ADV DEV	15,506	16,506	+1,000
IMED Tools Rural Mobile Communications Platform			1,000
MEADS CONCEPTS–DEM/VAL	73,645	0	−73,645
Transfer to Title IX—RDTE, BMDO			−73,645
AIRCRAFT AVIONICS	57,474	58,974	+1,500
Airborne Separation Video System (ASVS)			1,500
COMANCHE	787,866	816,366	+28,500
Transfer from Missile Procurement, Army			28,500
EW DEVELOPMENT	57,010	61,010	+4,000
ATIRCM/CMWS-Installed Systems Test Facility at CECOM			4,000
ALL SOURCE ANALYSIS SYSTEM	42,166	45,666	+3,500
All Source Analysis System (Note: only for the development of the Intelligence Analysis Advanced Tool Sets (IAATS) Communications Control Sets for ASAS)			2,000
ASAS Light			1,500
COMMON MISSILE	16,731	10,927	−5,804
Reduce programmed growth			−5,804
JAVELIN	492	5,492	+5,000
Javelin Pre-Planned Product Improvements			5,000
TACTICAL UNMANNED GROUND VEHICLE (TUGV)	0	3,000	+3,000
Viking Mine Clearing System			3,000
NIGHT VISION SYSTEMS–ENG DEV	24,201	28,201	+4,000
Avenger Upgrade of First Generation FLIR (Only for the Navy Center of Excellence in ElectroOptics Manufacturing to finalize technology transfer and fabricate a pilot quantity to validate manufacturing technology.)			4,000
AIR DEFENSE COMMAND, CONTROL AND INTELLIGENCE–ENG DEV	18,233	21,233	+3,000
Air Defense Alerting Device (ADAD) for Avenger			3,000
AUTOMATIC TEST EQUIPMENT DEVELOPMENT	11,582	13,582	+2,000
Integrated Family of Test Equipment			2,000
AVIATION—ENG DEV	2,263	4,763	+2,500

[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget request	Committee recommended	Change from request
CH–47 Cockpit Airbag System			2,500
WEAPONS AND MUNITIONS—ENG DEV	7,046	21,046	+14,000
Common Remotely Operated Weapon Station (CROWS)			4,000
M795E1 155mm Extended Range, High Explosive Base Burner Projectile			3,000
Shoulder-Launched Multipurpose Assault Weapon-Disposable Confined Space			5,000
Small Arms Fire Control System II (MK–19 Grenade Launcher, M–2, .50 Cal., .50 Cal. Sniper Rifle)			2,000
LOGISTICS AND ENGINEER EQUIPMENT—ENG DEV	30,673	35,973	+5,300
Intelligent Power Management for Shelters and Vehicles			5,300
COMMAND, CONTROL, COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS—ENG DEV	122,644	132,644	+10,000
Applied Communications and Information Networking (Note: The Committee commends CECOM for their aggressive implementation of ACIN and recommends the Army work with the ASD(C31) to ensure the applicability of the ACIN to the overall DoD communications architecture.)			10,000
MEDICAL MATERIEL/MEDICAL BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE EQUIPMENT	8,228	10,228	+2,000
Cartledge Infuser			2,000
LANDMINE WARFARE/BARRIER—ENG DEV	89,153	69,153	−20,000
Reduce programmed growth			−20,000
ARTILLERY MUNITIONS—EMD	67,258	63,322	−3,936
Trajectory Correctable Munitions (TCM) Sense and Destroy Armament Missile Engineering Development			5,000
Reduce programmed growth			−8,936
ARMY TACTICAL COMMAND & CONTROL HARDWARE & SOFTWARE	50,887	58,887	+8,000
Next Generation Command and Control System (Note: only for Advanced Warfare Environment 3-dimension display technology to support Army's C2 modernization.)			8,000
PATRIOT PAC–3 THEATER MISSILE DEFENSE ACQUISITION	107,100	0	−107,100
Transfer to Title IX—RDTE, BMDO			−107,100
THREAT SIMULATOR DEVELOPMENT	16,011	18,011	+2,000
Threat Simulator Development-Anti Tank Guided Missile Program			2,000
RAND ARROYO CENTER	19,972	17,972	−2,000
Reduce FFRDC/CAAS			−2,000
CONCEPTS EXPERIMENTATION PROGRAM	33,067	35,067	+2,000
Battlelab Cooperative and Collaborative Research			4,000
Concepts Experimentation Program (Note: only for acquisition of commercial licenses and integration support for commercial geo-spatial distributed data visualization and management network at Ft. Huachuca Army Battle Lab.)			6,000
MANPRINT Analysis			2,000
Reduce programmed growth			−10,000
ARMY TECHNICAL TEST INSTRUMENTATION AND TARGETS	34,259	35,009	+750
ACES			750
SURVIVABILITY/LETHALITY ANALYSIS	27,794	37,794	+10,000
Information Operations/Vulnerability and Survivability Analysis (IOVSA)			10,000
DOD HIGH ENERGY LASER TEST FACILITY	14,570	19,570	+5,000
Manufacturing of solid state laser diode arrays for the Solid State Heat Capacity Laser			5,000
SUPPORT OF OPERATIONAL TESTING	89,047	94,047	+5,000
MATTRACKS			5,000
PROGRAMWIDE ACTIVITIES	69,096	60,096	−9,000
Reduce programmed growth			−9,000
TECHNICAL INFORMATION ACTIVITIES	33,749	43,749	+10,000
Army High Performance Computing Research Center			15,000
Reduce programmed growth			−5,000
MUNITIONS STANDARDIZATION, EFFECTIVENESS AND SAFETY	16,072	34,072	+18,000
Public Private Partnering Initiative			15,000
Cryofracture Anti-personnel Mine Disposal System (Note: only to continue current anti-personnel mine disposal program.)			3,000
DOMESTIC PREPAREDNESS AGAINST WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCT	0	3,000	+3,000

[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget request	Committee recommended	Change from request
WMD First Responder Training at the National Terrorism Preparedness Institute			3,000
COMBAT VEHICLE IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS	195,602	168,141	−27,461
Combat Vehicle Improvement Programs			5,000
Reduce programmed growth			−32,461
AIRCRAFT MODIFICATIONS/PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS	143,631	132,431	−11,200
Guardrail/Aerial Common Sensor termination of JSAF/LBSS			−11,200
AIRCRAFT ENGINE COMPONENT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM	13,017	17,017	+4,000
Universal Full Authority Digital Engine Control (FADEC)			2,000
VDVP and LOLA Equipped Fuel Delivery Unit			2,000
DIGITIZATION	29,302	36,302	+7,000
Digitization (Note: only to conduct battalion level testing of the digital intelligence situation mapboard.)			2,000
University XXI Effort—Digitization at Ft. Hood			5,000
RAPID ACQ PROGRAM FOR TRANSFORMATION	23,593	0	−23,593
Reduction			−23,593
OTHER MISSILE PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS	84,935	78,935	−6,000
Reduce programmed growth			−6,000
TRACTOR CARD	6,551	11,551	+5,000
Transfer from Missile Procurement, Army (IBCT Studies)			5,000
SECURITY AND INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES	452	2,452	+2,000
Security & Intelligence Activities (Note: only for continued development of information technology support at INSOCM's Information Dominance Center.)			2,000
SATCOM GROUND ENVIRONMENT (SPACE)	47,647	39,347	−8,300
STAR-T termination			−8,300
AIRBORNE RECONNAISSANCE SYSTEMS	6,862	12,862	−6,000
Hyperspectral long-wave imager			6,000
DISTRIBUTED COMMON GROUND SYSTEMS (JMIP)	85,242	72,742	−12,500
Transfer to Tactical Surveillance System and Guardrail Modifications			−12,500
END ITEM INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS ACTIVITIES	45,697	66,697	+21,000
MANTECH for Munitions			16,000
Totally Integrated Munitions Enterprise (TIME)			6,000
Laser Peening Technology for Aircraft and Ground Equipment			2,000
Rechargeable Bipolar Wafer Cell NiMH Battery for SINCGARS			1,000
Femtosecond Laser			6,000
Reduced program growth			−10,000

ARMY VENTURE CAPITAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATION

The Committee believes the Army must do much more to improve its ability to exploit advanced technology in a timely and efficient manner if it is to meet the ambitious timelines it has established for transformation. The Army's transformation plan is dependent on significant technological advances in weapons, armor, communications and propulsion systems, many of which will originate in the commercial technology development sector. Private companies have outspent the federal government in applied research for several years now and are spending a large and growing share of the country's basic research dollars. Unfortunately, while the Army leadership has recognized the growing need to tap the commercial technology sector, the Army R&D community appears to be experiencing continuing difficulty in developing better collaborative ties with the young, small, growth-oriented companies that take risks and push innovation. This appears to be due in part to the rigidity of traditional contracting mechanisms as well as an acquisition culture that has little concern for the business needs and methods of the commercial world. The Committee sees little hope

for the Army to deliver the technological advances it promises without a major change in the way it exploits commercial technology to use the vitality, speed, and intellectual power of the U.S. commercial sector to its maximum advantage.

The Committee believes that the recent experience of the CIA, which has similar technological challenges, can be instructive to the Army. The CIA established the not-for-profit In-Q-Tel Corporation venture capital fund managed by personnel experienced in venture capital, business and government who identify and invest in early-stage companies that have a concept, a plausible market, and a business plan to develop key technologies important to the agency. This concept has yielded some very promising results for the CIA and the Committee believes the Army could benefit similarly from a well-structured venture capital effort. The Committee, therefore, has included a new general provision, Section 8145. which provides $50,000,000 for the formation of a not-for-profit corporation to oversee an Army venture capital fund established under authority of 10 U.S.C. 2371. The purpose of this corporation shall be to make equity investments in early-stage companies developing technologies that are important to the Army but also have potential to find commercial markets in the longer term. The Committee will expect the Army to program sufficient resources to continue this corporation at existing or greater funding levels for the next six fiscal years. It is the intention of the Committee that the Army model its venture capital fund corporation on the Central Intelligence Agency's In-Q-Tel Corporation. Further, it is the intention of the Committee that this corporation report directly to the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Acquisition Logistics and Technology) on its operations.

To provide information necessary for oversight of this fund, the Committee directs the Secretary of the Army to submit the following reports to the congressional defense committees. Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Army shall submit a report on the implementation of this initiative. In addition to a list of actions the Army will take to initiate the corporation, this report shall also list those technical problems that can best be solved by quick identification of commercial-sector technologies and the rapid transition of these technologies to Army applications. Upon the formation of the corporation, the Secretary of the Army shall submit a report on the formation of the corporation, including a detailed description of the corporation's members of the board, operating procedures, and investment strategies. This report shall also describe measures that the Army will take to develop and implement streamlined acquisition procedures enabling the Army to develop and field technologies identified by the venture capital fund corporation. Not later than March 31 of each year, the Secretary of the Army shall submit a report on the operations of the corporation during the preceding fiscal year, including a detailed description of the corporation's investments and financial performance during such fiscal year.

NEXT GENERATION GPS/INS NAVIGATION FOR MUNITIONS

The Army requested $40,112,000 for missile technology programs including continuation of the effort to develop cheaper precision

guidance systems using micro electro-mechanical system (MEMS) technology. The Committee recommends $57,612,000, for this program, a net increase of $17,500,000 of which $10,000,000 is to accelerate the MEMS program as discussed below.

The Committee is concerned that the Army has paid insufficient attention to the projected cost of its precision guided indirect fire munitions. The Committee cannot justify artillery rounds costing $25,000 to $35,000 per round given the number of rounds the Army needs for training and for the war fight. At these costs, the Army will never be able to integrate precision guided munitions into its warfighting doctrine and tactics for anything more than "silver bullet" extraordinary requirements. The Committee notes that the Army has undertaken a promising "MEMS IMU" program aimed at gretly reducing the cost of the high-g precision weapon guidance sets, which are the biggest cost drivers for these weapons. The goal of this program is to develop in the near term very inexpensive, tactical-grade, high-g rugged, inertial measurement units using micro electro-mechanical systems (MEMS) technology. In addition, a companion effort to develop ultra-deep coupling between GPS–IMU hardware and software holds great promise for improving anti-jam capability.

The MEMS IMU program has the potential to bring precision indirect fire munitions into a cost range that is affordable, and can be readily transferred to the guidance sets of many other precision weapons for all services as well. The Committee has provided an additional $10,000,000 to accelerate and expand this effort for FY 2002. This program should be given high priority by the Army. The Committee will be disinclined to appropriate large amounts for Army precision guided munitions until this effort has concluded. The Committee also directs that this program be fully coordinated with similar, but smaller programs of the other services. The Committee expects the Army to take the lead to develop a fully coordinated MEMS–IMU/GPS development and manufacturing effort with the other services in order to achieve the common goal of producing low cost guidance sets for the full range of precision weapons as soon as feasible.

DISTRIBUTED COMMON GROUND SYSTEM (DCGS)

The Army requested $85,242,000 for the Distributed Common Ground System (DCGS). The Committee recommends $72,742,000, a reduction of $12,500,000. The Committee has transferred this $12,500,000 to other related Army DCGS-related programs as follows: Tactical Surveillance System, $7,500,000 and Guardrail modifications, $5,000,000.

The Committee is very pleased with the Army's commitment to the DCGS program and is encouraged by the fiscal year 2002 request which is a $77,421,000 increase over the fiscal year 2001 appropriated level.

HEPATITIS C PROJECT

The Committee has provided $4,000,000 to initiate an effort at Walter Reed Medical Center and the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences to better understand the mechanisms behind high treatment failure rates for Hepatitis C viral infections.

This project should be conducted in coordination with an appropriate non-profit medical foundation, and should be focused on enhancing the health care of DoD medical beneficiaries. It is anticipated that the program will be a coordinated effort among all DoD medical treatment facilities in the National Capital Region, with funding management accomplished by the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences.

PROGRAM RECOMMENDED

The total program recommended in the bill will provide the following in fiscal year 2002:

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED	CHANGE FROM REQUEST
RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, ARMY			
BASIC RESEARCH			
IN-HOUSE LABORATORY INDEPENDENT RESEARCH	14,815	14,815	---
DEFENSE RESEARCH SCIENCES	138,281	146,150	+7,869
UNIVERSITY AND INDUSTRY RESEARCH CENTERS	69,147	77,347	+8,200
TOTAL, BASIC RESEARCH	222,243	238,312	+16,069
APPLIED RESEARCH			
MATERIALS TECHNOLOGY	13,794	13,794	---
SENSORS AND ELECTRONIC SURVIVABILITY	25,797	28,797	+3,000
TRACTOR HIP	7,741	7,741	---
AVIATION TECHNOLOGY	49,265	40,029	-9,236
EW TECHNOLOGY	17,449	17,449	---
MISSILE TECHNOLOGY	40,112	57,612	+17,500
ADVANCED WEAPONS TECHNOLOGY	19,043	27,982	+8,939
MODELING AND SIMULATION TECHNOLOGY	20,579	28,579	+8,000
COMBAT VEHICLE AND AUTOMOTIVE TECHNOLOGY	82,441	86,441	+4,000
BALLISTICS TECHNOLOGY	61,502	61,502	---
CHEMICAL, SMOKE AND EQUIPMENT DEFEATING TECHNOLOGY	3,561	11,561	+8,000
JOINT SERVICE SMALL ARMS PROGRAM	5,611	5,611	---
WEAPONS AND MUNITIONS TECHNOLOGY	35,549	65,549	+30,000
ELECTRONICS AND ELECTRONIC DEVICES	27,819	47,319	+19,500
NIGHT VISION TECHNOLOGY	20,598	23,598	+3,000
COUNTERMINE SYSTEMS	16,689	22,689	+6,000
HUMAN FACTORS ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY	16,466	21,966	+5,500
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY TECHNOLOGY	16,150	21,150	+5,000
COMMAND, CONTROL, COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY	24,342	24,342	---
COMPUTER AND SOFTWARE TECHNOLOGY	6,154	6,154	---
MILITARY ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY	42,850	60,850	+18,000
MANPOWER/PERSONNEL/TRAINING TECHNOLOGY	16,315	16,315	---
WARFIGHTER TECHNOLOGY	27,061	34,561	+7,500
MEDICAL TECHNOLOGY	82,494	104,994	+22,500
DUAL USE SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	10,045	15,045	+5,000
TOTAL, APPLIED RESEARCH	689,427	851,630	+162,203
ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT			
WARFIGHTER ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	60,332	58,017	-2,315
MEDICAL ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	17,541	212,541	+195,000
AVIATION ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	44,843	36,545	-8,298
WEAPONS AND MUNITIONS ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	29,684	39,684	+10,000
COMBAT VEHICLE AND AUTOMOTIVE ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	193,858	222,358	+28,500
COMMAND, CONTROL, COMMUNICATIONS ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	31,865	35,865	+4,000
MANPOWER, PERSONNEL AND TRAINING ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	3,120	3,120	---
TRACTOR HIKE	10,415	10,415	---
TRACTOR ROSE	9,293	9,293	---
MILITARY HIV RESEARCH	5,937	5,937	---
GLOBAL SURVEILLANCE/AIR DEFENSE/PRECISION STRIKE TECH.	32,267	32,267	---
EW TECHNOLOGY	13,868	24,368	+10,500
MISSILE AND ROCKET ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	59,518	77,018	+17,500
TRACTOR CAGE	3,312	3,312	---
LANDMINE WARFARE AND BARRIER ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	23,062	23,062	---
JOINT SERVICE SMALL ARMS PROGRAM	5,828	5,828	---
LINE-OF-SIGHT TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATION	57,384	70,456	+13,072
NIGHT VISION ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	37,081	56,581	+19,500
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATIONS	4,826	9,826	+5,000
MILITARY ENGINEERING ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	4,747	4,747	---
ADVANCED TACTICAL COMPUTER SCIENCE AND SENSOR TECHN.	18,513	18,513	---
TOTAL, ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	667,294	959,753	+292,459
DEMONSTRATION & VALIDATION			
ARMY MISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEMS INTEGRATION (DEM/VAL)	19,491	37,491	+18,000
LANDMINE WARFARE AND BARRIER - ADV DEV	21,651	21,651	---
TANK AND MEDIUM CALIBER AMMUNITION	32,986	51,000	+18,014
ADVANCED TANK ARMAMENT SYSTEM (ATAS)	101,461	101,461	---
SOLDIER SUPPORT AND SURVIVABILITY	17,482	14,000	-3,482
TACTICAL ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM - ADV DEV	16,749	16,749	---
NIGHT VISION SYSTEMS ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT	12,756	10,000	-2,756
ENVRONMENTAL QUALITY TECHNOLOGY DEM/VAL	7,536	37,036	+29,500

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED	CHANGE FROM REQUEST
WARFIGHTER INFORMATION NETWORK-TACTICAL - DEM/VAL	15,075	15,075	---
NATO RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	8,633	8,633	---
AVIATION - ADV DEV	9,105	13,105	+4,000
WEAPONS AND MUNITIONS - ADV DEV	31,670	35,670	+4,000
LOGISTICS AND ENGINEER EQUIPMENT - ADV DEV	7,456	8,456	+1,000
COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT CONTROL SYS EVAL AND ANALYSIS	8,696	8,696	---
MEDICAL SYSTEMS - ADV DEV	15,506	16,506	+1,000
INTEGRATED BROADCAST SERVICE (JMIP/DISTP)	1,985	1,985	---
TRACTOR CAGE (DEM/VAL)	3,718	3,718	---
ARTILLERY SYSTEMS - DEM/VAL	447,949	447,949	---
SCAMP BLOCK II DEM/VAL	9,895	9,895	---
MEADS CONCEPTS - DEM/VAL	73,645	---	-73,645
TOTAL, DEMONSTRATION & VALIDATION	863,445	859,076	-4,369
ENGINEERING & MANUFACTURING DEVEL			
AIRCRAFT AVIONICS	57,474	58,974	+1,500
ARMED, DEPLOYABLE OH-58D	2,345	2,345	---
COMANCHE	787,866	816,366	+28,500
EW DEVELOPMENT	57,010	61,010	+4,000
JOINT TACTICAL RADIO	80,449	80,449	---
ALL SOURCE ANALYSIS SYSTEM	42,166	45,666	+3,500
TRACTOR CAGE	3,888	3,888	---
COMMON MISSILE	16,731	10,927	-5,804
MEDIUM TACTICAL VEHICLES	1,962	1,962	---
SMOKE, OBSCURANT AND TARGET DEFEATING SYS-ENG DEV	7,920	7,920	---
JAVELIN	492	5,492	+5,000
LANDMINE WARFARE	18,938	18,938	---
AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL	2,197	2,197	---
TACTICAL UNMANNED GROUND VEHICLE (TUGV)	---	3,000	+3,000
LIGHT TACTICAL WHEELED VEHICLES	2,523	2,523	---
ENGINEER MOBILITY EQUIPMENT DEVELOPMENT	9,279	9,279	---
NIGHT VISION SYSTEMS - ENG DEV	24,201	28,201	+4,000
COMBAT FEEDING, CLOTHING, AND EQUIPMENT	91,002	91,002	---
NON-SYSTEM TRAINING DEVICES - ENG DEV	26,319	26,319	---
TERRAIN INFORMATION - ENG DEV	8,840	8,840	---
INTEGRATED METEOROLOGICAL SUPPORT SYSTEM	1,911	1,911	---
JSIMS CORE PROGRAM	30,985	30,985	---
AIR DEFENSE COMMAND, CONTROL AND INTELLIGENCE-ENG DEV	18,233	21,233	+3,000
CONSTRUCTIVE SIMULATION SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	66,164	66,164	---
AUTOMATIC TEST EQUIPMENT DEVELOPMENT	11,582	13,582	+2,000
DISTRIBUTIVE INTERACTIVE SIMULATIONS (DIS) - ENG DEV	26,058	26,058	---
TACTICAL SURVEILLANCE SYSTEMS - ENG DEV	68,205	68,205	---
BRILLIANT ANTI-ARMOR SUBMUNITION (BAT)	123,899	123,899	---
JOINT SURVEILLANCE/TARGET ATTACK RADAR SYSTEM	8,093	8,093	---
COMBINED ARMS TACTICAL TRAINER (CATT) CORE	13,645	13,645	---
JOINT NETWORK MANAGEMENT SYSTEM	26,130	26,130	---
AVIATION - ENG DEV	2,263	4,763	+2,500
WEAPONS AND MUNITIONS - ENG DEV	7,046	21,046	+14,000
LOGISTICS AND ENGINEER EQUIPMENT - ENG DEV	30,673	35,973	+5,300
COMMAND, CONTROL, COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS - ENG DEV	122,644	132,644	+10,000
MEDICAL MATERIEL/MEDICAL BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE EQUIPMENT	8,228	10,228	+2,000
LANDMINE WARFARE/BARRIER - ENG DEV	89,153	69,153	-20,000
ARTILLERY MUNITIONS - EMD	67,258	63,322	-3,936
COMBAT IDENTIFICATION	3,014	3,014	---
ARMY TACTICAL COMMAND & CONTROL HARDWARE & SOFTWARE	50,887	58,887	+8,000
LOSAT	21,596	21,596	---
RADAR DEVELOPMENT	5,162	5,162	---
FIREFINDER	26,956	26,956	---
ARTILLERY SYSTEMS - EMD	62,481	62,481	---
PATRIOT PAC-3 THEATER MISSILE DEFENSE ACQUISITION	107,100	---	-107,100
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	98,178	98,178	---
TOTAL, ENGINEERING & MANUFACTURING DEVEL	2,339,146	2,298,606	-40,540
RDT&E MANAGEMENT SUPPORT			
THREAT SIMULATOR DEVELOPMENT	16,011	18,011	+2,000
TARGET SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	25,212	25,212	---
MAJOR T&E INVESTMENT	49,897	49,897	---
RAND ARROYO CENTER	19,972	17,972	-2,000
ARMY KWAJALEIN ATOLL	150,071	150,071	---
CONCEPTS EXPERIMENTATION PROGRAM	33,067	35,067	+2,000

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED	CHANGE FROM REQUEST
ARMY TEST RANGES AND FACILITIES	114,411	114,411	---
ARMY TECHNICAL TEST INSTRUMENTATION AND TARGETS	34,259	35,009	+750
SURVIVABILITY/LETHALITY ANALYSIS	27,794	37,794	+10,000
DOD HIGH ENERGY LASER TEST FACILITY	14,570	19,570	+5,000
AIRCRAFT CERTIFICATION	3,582	3,582	---
METEOROLOGICAL SUPPORT TO RDT&E ACTIVITIES	6,890	6,890	---
MATERIEL SYSTEMS ANALYSIS	8,884	8,884	---
EXPLOITATION OF FOREIGN ITEMS	3,525	3,525	---
SUPPORT OF OPERATIONAL TESTING	89,047	94,047	+5,000
ARMY EVALUATION CENTER	31,365	31,365	---
PROGRAMWIDE ACTIVITIES	69,096	60,096	-9,000
TECHNICAL INFORMATION ACTIVITIES	33,749	43,749	+10,000
MUNITIONS STANDARDIZATION, EFFECTIVENESS AND SAFETY	16,072	34,072	+18,000
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY TECHNOLOGY MGMT SUPPORT	1,733	1,733	---
MANAGEMENT HEADQUARTERS (RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT)	7,268	7,268	---
TOTAL, RDT&E MANAGEMENT SUPPORT	756,475	798,225	+41,750
OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPEMENT			
MLRS PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM	111,389	111,389	---
AEROSTAT JOINT PROJECT OFFICE	30,408	30,408	---
DOMESTIC PREPAREDNESS AGAINST WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCT	---	3,000	+3,000
ADV FIELD ARTILLERY TACTICAL DATA SYSTEM	36,969	36,969	---
COMBAT VEHICLE IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS	195,602	168,141	-27,461
MANEUVER CONTROL SYSTEM	40,231	40,231	---
AIRCRAFT MODIFICATIONS/PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS	143,631	132,431	-11,200
AIRCRAFT ENGINE COMPONENT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM	13,017	17,017	+4,000
DIGITIZATION	29,302	36,302	+7,000
FORCE XXI BATTLE COMMAND, BRIGADE AND BELOW (FBCB2)	56,872	56,872	---
RAPID ACQ PROGRAM FOR TRANSFORMATION	23,593	---	-23,593
MISSILE/AIR DEFENSE PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM	8,539	8,539	---
OTHER MISSILE PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS	84,935	78,935	-6,000
TRACTOR CARD	6,551	11,551	+5,000
JOINT TACTICAL COMMUNICATIONS PROGRAM (TRI-TAC)	21,615	21,615	---
JOINT TACTICAL GROUND SYSTEM	5,221	5,221	---
SPECIAL ARMY PROGRAM	5,072	5,072	---
SECURITY AND INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES	452	2,452	+2,000
INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM	8,261	8,261	---
GLOBAL COMBAT SUPPORT SYSTEM	94,177	94,177	---
SATCOM GROUND ENVIRONMENT (SPACE)	47,647	39,347	-8,300
WWMCCS/GLOBAL COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM	13,501	13,501	---
TRAFFIC CONTROL, APPROACH AND LANDING SYSTEM	785	785	---
TACTICAL UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLES	38,210	38,210	---
AIRBORNE RECONNAISSANCE SYSTEMS	6,862	12,862	+6,000
DISTRIBUTED COMMON GROUND SYSTEMS (JMIP)	85,242	72,742	-12,500
END ITEM INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS ACTIVITIES	45,697	66,697	+21,000
NATO JOINT STARS	2,109	2,109	---
TOTAL, OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPEMENT	1,155,890	1,114,836	-41,054
DOE JOINT RESEARCH ADJUSTMENT	---	-5,000	-5,000
TOTAL, RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, ARMY	6,693,920	7,115,438	+421,518

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, NAVY

Fiscal year 2001 appropriation	$9,494,374,000
Fiscal year 2002 budget request	11,123,389,000
Committee recommendation	10,896,307,000
Change from budget request	−227,082,000

This appropriation provides funds for the research, development, test and evaluation activities of the Department of the Navy and Marine Corps.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL CHANGES

[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget request	Committee recommended	Change from request
DEFENSE RESEARCH SCIENCES	389,829	382,829	−7,000
Program Growth Reduction			−7,000
(Note: Of the funds made available, $250,000 only to study the feasibility of employing decommissioned USN nuclear submarines to furnish electric power to military installations.)			(250)
POWER PROJECTION APPLIED RESEARCH	66,322	80,322	+14,000
Real World Based Immersive Imaging			+2,500
Hybrid Fiber Optic/Wireless System for Secure Communications			2,000
Hyperspectral SAR (Note: Only for hyperspectral SARs retro-reflectometers for alternative UAV communications that includes an interrogator system with special tracking optics and algorithms.)			+1,500
SAR for All Weather Targeting (Note: only for SAR all weather precision targeting system to develop and demonstrate UAV mounted high resolution SAR for all-weather precision targeting.)			+3,000
Integrated Biological Warfare Technology Platform			+5,000
FORCE PROTECTION APPLIED RESEARCH	117,072	125,937	+8,865
Modular Advanced Hull Form			+3,000
Center for Advanced Transportation Technology			+2,000
3-Dimensional Printing Metal Working Technology			+3,000
Battery Charging Technology			+865
COMMON PICTURE APPLIED RESEARCH	83,557	88,645	+5,088
Authorization Reduction			−1,912
Battlespace Information Display Technology (Note: Only for optical scanning displays for man wearable portable wireless tactical systems.)			+3,000
Common Sensor Module (Note: Only for Common Sensor Module using multiple modalities and sensor fusion to track vehicles for identification and force protection.)			+4,000
WARFIGHTER SUSTAINMENT APPLIED RESEARCH	71,294	96,894	+25,600
Formable Aligned Carbon Thermosets (FACTS)			+2,000
Virtual Company Distributed Manufacturing			+1,500
Combinatorial Materials Synthesis			+3,000
Wood Composite Technology			+3,000
Rhode Island Disaster Initiative			+3,000
Marine Mammal Research			+2,100
Advanced Fuel Additive Pilot (Note: only a pilot demonstration blending bio-derived alcohols and diesel fuel.)			+2,000
Automated Diode Array Manufacturing (Note: only to develop an automated capability to test large area diode arrays.)			+3,000
Dominant Batatlespace Command Initiative			+4,000
Printed Wiring Boards			+2,000
OCEAN WARFIGHTING ENVIRONMENT APPLIED RESEARCH	50,738	66,288	+15,550
Bioluminescence Truth Data Measurement and Signature Detection			+1,800
South Florida Ocean Measurement Center			+1,750

[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget request	Committee recommended	Change from request
Multiple Intelligent Distributed Underwater Vehicle and Sensing Technology			+4,000
Littoral Acoustic Demonstration Center			+2,000
Oceanographic Sensors for Mine Countermeasures			+6,000
POWER PROJECTION ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	76,410	133,510	+57,100
Aircraft Lightening Protection Applique System			+3,000
Affordable Weapon Program			+10,000
Variable Delivery Pump/Variable Engine Nozzle			+3,000
DP–2 Thrust Vectoring System			+8,000
HEL—Low Aspect Target Tracking System			+12,000
Thermobaric Warhead Development			+3,000
Magdalena Ridge Observatory			+12,000
Integrated Hypersonic Aeromechanics Tool (IHAT)			+3,100
Vectored Thrust Ducted Propellor			+3,000
FORCE PROTECTION ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	85,297	140,297	+55,000
Littoral Support Craft			+19,000
Curved Plate Technology			+5,000
Advanced Waterjet—21			+3,000
Superconducting DC Homopolar Motor			+4,000
Project M (Note Of which not less than $2,000,000 shall be for impact mitigation for MK V patrol craft)			+4,000
Smartlink System			+3,000
Real Time Fire and Smoke Prediction Tool			+2,000
Wireless Sensors for Total Ship Monitoring			+4,000
Knowledge Projection for Fleet Maintenance			+3,000
Direct Ship Service Fuel Cell			+3,000
AC Synchronous Propulsion Motor			+5,000
COMMON PICTURE ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	48,583	50,583	+2,000
National Cargo Tracking Program (Note: Funds are to be managed by a non-profit corporation.)			+2,000
WARFIGHTER SUSTAINMENT ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	57,685	75,185	+17,500
Authorization Reduction			−5,000
Low Volume Production Program			+3,500
National Center for Remanufacturing and Resource Recovery			+2,000
COTS Carbon Fiber Qualification Program			+2,000
Distance Learning IT Center (Note: Only to continue and expand the existing program)			+15,000
MARINE CORPS ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATION (ATD)	51,310	61,810	+10,500
Mobile Counter-fire System			+5,000
C3RP (Note: Only to continue the existing program.)			+1,500
Marine Corps Future Logistics (Note: Only for expansion of the Future Naval Capability Expenditionary Logistics program)			+2,000
Fast Refueling System (Note: Only for operational test and evaluation, modifications, and procurement of the fast refueling system. The Committee directs that the Marine Corps shall make this system available to other services desiring to evaluate its potential.)			+2,000
MEDICAL DEVELOPMENT	0	71,500	+71,500
Vectored Vaccine Research			+2,000
Medical Readiness Telemedicine Initiative Follow-on (Note: Only for continued development of integrated medical data transfer systems for operations in a joint environment.)			+9,000
Optical Sensing System: Robot Eyes for the Advancement of Military Medicine			+3,000
Rural Health			+8,000
Nursing Telehealth Applications			+3,000
National Bone Marrow Program			+34,000
Teleradiology Program (Note: The Committee encourages the Department to fund the Teleradiology program in its fiscal year 2003 and subsequent budget requests.)			+1,500
Mobile Integrated Diagnostic and Data Analysis System (MIDDAS) (Note: only to complete MIDDAS transition to a fully integrated and functional field prototype for testing.)			+2,000
Minimally Invasive Surgical Technology Institute			+2,000

[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget request	Committee recommended	Change from request
Biomedical Research Imaging Core -CoH National Medical Center (Note: Only for the Biomedical Research Imaging Core related to bone marrow transplantation, breast, and prostate cancer.)			+5,000
Portable Production of Sterile Water for Intravenous Solutions (Note: Only to conduct research and continued development of a light-weight, hand-held, portable, disposable and rugged device for production of IV solutions.)			+2,000
JOINT EXPERIMENTATION	118,802	30,802	−88,000
Program Growth Reduction			−88,000
WARFIGHTER PROTECTION ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	17,678	28,178	+10,500
Damage Control Operational Concepts-Distributed Damage Control Performance Evaluation			+2,000
Distributed Siimulation, Warfighting concepts to future Weapon System Design (WARCON)			+6,000
Disaster Management and Humanitarian Assistance Research (Note: Only for research, training, education, and communication projects impacting emergency response and preparedness in Latin America and the Caribbean.)			+2,500
UNDERSEA WARFARE ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	56,303	58,803	+2,500
Multipulse Airgun System			+2,500
MINE AND EXPEDITIONARY WARFARE ADVANCED TECHNOLGOY	48,279	51,279	+3,000
Ocean Modeling Research for Mine and Submarine Warfare			+3,000
AVIATION SURVIVABILITY	25,572	37,572	+12,000
Modular Helmet and Display Development			+4,000
JPALS			+3,000
Two color Focal Plane Array for Tactical Aircraft missile Warning (Note: Only for advanced development through the Navy Center of Excellence in Electro-Optics Manufacturing of 2-color focal plane arrays.)			+5,000
STALL/SPIN INHIBITORS (h)	50,000	0	−50,000
Authorization Reduction			−50,000
ASW SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	12,922	16,922	+4,000
BEARTRAP			+4,000
SURFACE AND SHALLOW WATER MINE COUNTERMEASURES	135,284	142,484	+7,200
Remote Mine Hunting System—Program Management Support Cost Growth			−1,500
UUV Center of Excellence at NUWC			+8,700
SURFACE SHIP TORPEDO DEFENSE	4,818	19,318	+14,500
Tripwire Torpedo Defense (Note: $9,000,000 is only to complete development begun under SBIR N97–090 for onboard sensors and signal processing; $500,000 is only for the Distributed Engineering Center, $3,000,000 is only for the anti-torpedo torpedo; and $2,000,000 is only for associated components.)			
SHIPBOARD SYSTEM COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT	288,382	104,000	−184,382
DD–21 Program Restructure			−188,382
Automated Maintenance Environment			+4,000
ADVANCED SUBMARINE SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT	110,766	131,766	+21,000
Conformal Acoustic Velocity Sonar (CAVES)			+3,000
Advanced Composite Sail Phase II			+8,000
MK 48 ADCAP Torpedo Improvements (Note: $10,000,000 is only for MPP/ARCI SBIR phase 3 follow-on to develop a torpedo APB).			+10,000
SHIP CONCEPT ADVANCED DESIGN	1,949	22,949	+21,000
Small Combatant Craft (Note: Only for acquisition, test and evaluation of a high speed variable freeboard planing craft, and related special warfare high speed support craft and equipment.)			+12,000
Sealion Technology Demonstration—Situation Awareness Module			+2,000
Metallic Materials Advanced Development and Certification Program			+4,000

[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget request	Committee recommended	Change from request
Document Automation of ICAS maintenance and other Navy procedures in XML format			+3,000
SHIP PRELIMINARY DESIGN & FEASIBILITY STUDIES	14,922	9,922	−5,000
Authorization Reduction			−5,000
ADVANCED NUCLEAR POWER SYSTEMS	175,176	173,076	−2,100
Authorization Reduction			−2,100
COMBAT SYSTEM INTEGRATION	42,915	66,915	+24,000
Wideband Optically Multiplexed Beamforming Architecture (WOMBAT)			+4,000
Navy Common Command and Decision System (Note: Only for SBIR Phase III follow-on efforts to develop common command and decision functions for theater air and missile defense.)			+20,000
CONVENTIONAL MUNITIONS	22,299	24,299	+2,000
Insensitive Munitions/Green Energetics			+2,000
MARINE CORPS GROUND COMBAT/SUPPORT SYSTEM	25,957	36,957	+11,000
Non-lethal and Urban Operations Weaponization Technology			+1,000
Nanotechnology-based response to chemical/biological threats			+3,000
Imaging System Upgrade Development (Note: Only for the AN/TAS–4 night sight upgrade program through the Navy Center of Excellence in Electro-Optics Manufacturing to finalize technology transfer and fabricate a pilot quantity to validate manufacturing technology.)			+7,000
COOPERATIVE ENGAGEMENT	74,231	112,331	+38,100
(Note; $15,000,000 is only for Enhanced Communications and Network Capacity Expansion; $14,000,000 is only for Next Generation/Reduced Size CEC equipment; $7,000,000 is only for Baseline 2.1B Support; and $2,100,000 is only for Multi-level security for CEC.)			
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION	46,117	50,117	+4,000
Naval Environmental Compliance Operations Monitoring			+4,000
NAVY ENERGY PROGRAM	5,025	8,025	+3,000
Stationary PEM Fuel Cells			+3,000
NAVY LOGISTIC PRODUCTIVITY	11,735	38,735	+27,000
Compatible Processor Upgrade (CPUP)			+5,000
JEDMICS Enhancements			+7,000
JEDMICS Security (Note: Only for the continued procurement and integration of the same security solution implemented in 2000 and 2001, and its extension into other logistics processes.)			+2,000
Collaborative Logistics Productivity Virtual Systems Implementation Program			+8,000
Rapid Retargeting			+5,000
SHIP SELF DEFENSE—DEM/VAL	8,353	10,353	+2,000
Transportable Anti-intrusion Pontoon Barrier System			+2,000
LAND ATTACK TECHNOLOGY	130,993	173,193	+42,200
Naval Fires Network (Note: $25,200,000 is only for rapid and evolutionary approaches to networking sensors by transitioning the Naval Fires Network from an experimental system to an afloat prototype; $10,000,000 is only for development and fielding of tactical dissemination module (TDM) prototypes and integration of these prototypes with the Naval Fires Network; and $4,000,000 is only for development of shipboard training software applications.)			+39,200
Advanced Medium Caliber Gun Demonstrator (Note: Only to demonstrate an advanced gun design encompassing modularity, scalability, compactness, and long-range.)			+3,000
SPACE AND ELECTRONIC WARFARE (SEW) ARCHITECTURE/ENGINE	32,259	39,259	+7,000
IT–21 Block 1 C41SR Computing Equipment Upgrade (Note: Only to develop a common AN/UYQ—70 based solution for the IT–21 block upgrade.)			+7,000
OTHER HELO DEVELOPMENT	64,392	79,892	+15,500
SH–60 Laser Aim Scoring System (LASS)			+2,000
High Tech Training in Support of DOD Legacy Parts Solutions			+1,500

[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget request	Committee recommended	Change from request
H–60 FLIR Mount (Note: Only for third party design of the FLIR mount.)			+3,000
H–60 Helicopter Dynamic Component Life Cycle Engineering Evaluation (Note: Only for an independent third party engineering analysis to assess dynamic component life cycle criteria and development of component upgrades for life extension.)			+3,000
MH–60S Airborne Mine Countermeasure Carriage, Stream, Tow, Recovery System (CSTARS)			+6,000
STANDARDS DEVELOPMENT	120,552	127,052	+6,500
Joint Service Metrology			+6,500
NAVY AREA MISSILE DEFENSE	388,496	0	−388,496
Transfer to Title IX—RDTE, BMDO			−388,496
V–22A	546,735	446,735	−100,000
Program Restructure			−100,000
AIR CREW SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	7,717	19,217	+11,500
Joint Helmet Mounted Cueing System (JHMCS)			+5,000
SIIS Ejection System			+1,500
Intensifier Tube Advanced Development			+5,000
EW DEVELOPMENT	112,473	121,473	+9,000
LOCO-GPSI			+4,000
IDECM			+5,000
SC–21 TOTAL SHIP SYSTEM ENGINEERING	355,093	56,500	−298,593
DD–21 Program Restructure			−305,093
Power Node Control Program			+2,500
Regional Electric Power Technology, Integration and Leveraging Enterprises (REPTILE)			+4,000
SURFACE COMBATANT COMBAT SYSTEM ENGINEERING	262,037	286,937	+24,900
Operational Readiness Testing System Network			+6,000
Aegis Peripheral Consolidation			+8,900
Aegis Tactical Display Upgrade			+10,000
AIRBORNE MCM	52,041	61,041	+9,000
Remote Technical Assistance Program (RTASS)			+4,000
CH–60S Untethered Airborne Mine Neutralization System			+5,000
SSN–688 AND TRIDENT MODERNIZATION	43,706	68,706	+25,000
MPP/SPB/A-RCI Model for Tactical Control Information Management and Net-centric Warfare (SSN–688 and Trident Modernization) (Note: Only to continue SBIR Phase III follow-on efforts to extend APB/MPP technology insertion to enable submarines to achieve Navy network-centric warfare objectives and to accelerate development and extension of common processing capabilities.)			+25,000
SHIPBOARD AVIATION SYSTEMS	16,375	19,875	+3,500
Aviation Shipboard Technology Initiative			+3,500
NEW DESIGN SSN	201,596	208,596	+7,000
Virgina Class SSN Combat System Technology Insertion/Refresh SBIR Phase III			+7,000
SHIP CONTRACT DESIGN/LIVE FIRE T&E	130,388	131,388	+1,000
Titanium Watertight Door and Hatch Cover			+1,000
NAVY TACTICAL COMPUTER RESOURCES	3,836	52,836	+49,000
AN/UYQ—70 submarine common electronic equipment replacement			+8,000
AN/UYQ—70 tactical computer resources (Note: Only to maintain, develop and implement technology refresh capabilities to incorporate into the future AN/UYQ—70 workstation/server production across surface, submarine, and air platforms.)			+30,000
Multi-level Security for Network-centric AN/UYQ–70 (Note: Only to productize and integrate the COTS network security product that has previously received the NSA's B2 rating into the ultra thin client architecture onboard the USS Coronado.)			+4,000
Complementary high energy laser/missile for ship self-defense			+7,000
SHIP SELF DEFENSE—EMD	52,163	57,163	+5,000

[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget request	Committee recommended	Change from request
AIEWS SBIR Phase III follow-on			+3,000
SEA RAM System Ordalt Upgrade			+2,000
MEDICAL DEVELOPMENT	5,455	7,455	+2,000
Navy Voice Interactive Device follow-on			+2,000
DISTRIBUTED SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM	34,711	42,711	+8,000
(Note: Only for acceleration of cable burial capability, larger diameter cable, and surface ship deployment.)			+8,000
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	49,333	63,533	+14,200
SPAWAR ITC Enterprise Management			+6,000
Defense Software Productivity Initiative			+3,200
Secure Interactive Distributed Learing (SIDL)			+2,000
Total Fleet Support System (Note: Only to reduce fleet support costs by consolidating integrated call centers in the Distance Support Anchordesk and Web Portal.)			+3,000
MAJOR T&E INVESTMENT	41,804	43,804	+2,000
Navy Test and Evaluation Range and Airborne Telemetry System Moderization—Sub Column Array and Receiver Upgrade			+2,000
STUDIES AND ANALYSIS SUPPORT—Navy	6,679	4,679	−2,000
Authorization Reduction			−2,000
TECHNICAL INFORMATION SERVICES	951	11,951	+11,000
Supply Chain Practices			+2,500
Commercialization of Advanced Technology (CAT) (Note: Only to continue and expand the existing program.)			+6,000
Lean Pathways Project Expansion and Distance Learning (Note: Funds are for a distance learning component.)			+2,500
MANAGEMENT, TECHNICAL & INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT	21,628	18,628	−3,000
Program Growth Reduction			−3,000
TEST AND EVALUATION SUPPORT	277,414	274,500	−2,914
Authorization Reduction			−7,414
Safety and Survivability Study of Protective Pumice Technology (Note: Only for Pumice Protective Technology testing and development.)			+2,500
Collaborative Virtual Interactive Design Environment			+2,000
SEW SURVEILLANCE/RECONNAISSANCE SUPPORT	12,693	17,893	+5,200
(Note: Only for projects in support of Time Critical Strike.)			+1,200
(Note: Only for a limited demonstration of Radiant Argon on F/A–18.)			+4,000
MARINE CORPS PROGRAM WIDE SUPPORT	9,614	24,614	+15,000
CBIRF			+6,000
Chemical-Biological Multi-Sensor Analyzer/Detector			+2,000
Consequence Management Interoperability Services			+7,000
TACTICAL CRYPTOLOGIC ACTIVITIES	85,000	0	−85,000
Defense Cryptological Program Transfer			−85,000
STRATEGIC SUB & WEAPONS SYSTEM SUPPORT	43,322	46,822	+3,500
Radiation Hardened Electronics Application Program (RHEAP)			+3,500
F/A–18 SQUADRONS	253,257	233,257	−20,000
Authorization Reduction			−20,000
FLEET TELECOMMUNICATIONS (TACTICAL)	21,136	25,136	+4,000
Programmable Integrated Computer Terminal (Note: Funds are only to combine the Integrated Voice Network and the Programmable Integrated Communications Terminal with the Digital Modular Radio.)			+4,000
INTEGRATED SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM	20,041	36,041	+16,000
Web centric ASW Net (WeCan) (Note: Only for continued development of Web centric ASW (WeCan) for collaborating planning, execution and follow-on analysis for the common undersea picture, integration of additional tactical decision aids, and expansion to multi-warfare areas and domains.)			+8,000
IUSS (Note: Only for the IUSS Mission Planning System.)			+8,000
AMPHIBIOUS TACTICAL SUPPORT UNITS	24,387	29,387	+5,000
Supporting Arms Technology Insertion			+5,000
CONSOLIDATED TRAINING SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	22,407	25,607	+3,200
SEAT—Battle Force Tactical Training			+2,000

[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget request	Committee recommended	Change from request
Tactical Communications On-Board Trainer for Battle Force Tactical Training			+1,200
ELECTRONIC WARFARE (EW) READINESS SUPPORT	7,659	12,659	+5,000
Common High Bandwidth Datalink—CHBDL			+5,000
HARM IMPROVEMENT	13,630	33,630	+21,000
AARGM			+21,000
SURFACE ASW COMBAT SYSTEM INTEGRATION	28,119	24,219	−3,900
Authorization Reduction			−3,900
AVIATION IMPROVEMENTS	41,430	46,430	+5,000
Aircraft AGE Exploration Model Development			+5,000
MARINE CORPS COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS	104,835	126,835	+22,000
Surface Warfare Center—Ballon Upgrade for Sonobouys			+1,500
AN/TPS-59(v)3 SLEP Slotted Waveguide Antenna			+10,000
Combined Arms Command and Control Training Upgrade System (CACTUS)			+6,000
Mobile Electronic Warfare Support System (MEWSS) specific emitter identification upgrade			+4,500
INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM	20,942	25,942	+5,000
Intelligent Agent Security Module (Note: Only for SBIR Phase III.)			+5,000
NAVY METEOROLOGICAL AND OCEAN SENSORS-SPACE (METOC)	23,492	21,592	−1,900
Authorization Reduction			−1,900
TACTICAL UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLES	66,349	76,349	+10,000
(Note: Only for a prototype Maritime Patrol and Reconnaissance (MPR) mission with advanced surveillance sensor equipment on a Global Hawk HAE UAV, to conduct experimentation, and examine concept of operations for use in conjunction with other MPR assets.)			+10,000
AIRBORNE RECONNAISSANCE SYSTEMS	5,736	22,236	+16,500
EO Framing (Note: $3,000,000 only for precision strike; $4,000,000 only for an integrated electronic shutter, $2,500,000 only for zoom lens, $2,000,000 only for NRL core R&D on sensors to restore EO/IR sensor research efforts to fiscal year 2001 levels as originally requested by NRL. Secretary of the Navy is directed to continue to fully support NRL core research funding requirements.)			+11,500
EP–3 (Note: $5,000,000 only for an EP–3 mission system weight reduction initiative.)			+5,000
MANNED RECONNAISSANCE SYSTEMS	29,232	43,232	+14,000
(Note: $7,000,000 is only for Shared Reconnaissance Pod (SHARP) test, deployment systems.)			+7,000
(Note: $7,000,000 only to accelerate the introduction of the Advanced Multiband Optical Surveillance System (AMOSS) on special project aircraft.)			+7,000
DISTRIBUTED COMMON GROUND SYSTEMS	4,467	9,467	+5,000
(Note: $4,000,000 only for acceleration of the PC Digital Imagery Workstation Suite (DIWS) initial operating capability.)			+4,000
(Note: $1,000,000 only for precision targeting)			+1,000
NAVAL SPACE SURVEILLANCE SPACE ACTIVITIES	4,237	4,237	0
Excessive Program Growth	0	0	−2,500
SPAWAR Covert Communication and Information Transfer (CCIT)			+2,500
MODELING AND SIMULATION SUPPORT	7,828	9,828	+2,000
Enhanced Modeling and Simulation Initiatives			+2,000
MARITIME TECHNOLOGY (MARITECH)	20,065	34,065	+14,000
High Speed Cargo Craft			+4,000
Maritime Technology, Ship Design and Systems Development Initiative			+10,000

DD–21 LAND ATTACK DESTROYER

The Navy requested $643,475,000 for continued development of the DD–21 next generation destroyer. The Committee recommends

$150,000,000, a decrease of $493,474,000. The Committee further recommends rescinding $40,000,000 of previously appropriated fiscal year 2001 funds for the DD–21 program.

The DD–21 program was to be the Navy's attempt to develop and field a multi-mission, land attack capable, next generation destroyer with a substantially reduced crew size and life cycle cost. It was originally scheduled to begin engineering and manufacturing development with one design team in May of 2001. The down-select to one team has been suspended indefinitely pending a Defense Department program review, and what the Committee understands will be a substantial program restructure. Given the many uncertainties facing the program, the Committee has recommended deferring the request to initiate full-scale development of the DD–21. The $150,000,000 provided for the program in fiscal year 2002 will enable the Navy to continue risk reduction efforts and pursue some of the more promising technologies being developed for the program such as advanced hull forms, the multi-function radar, and the advanced gun system.

In the report that accompanied the fiscal year 2001 Department of Defense Appropriations bill, the Committee outlined its concerns regarding the DD–21 program. They included: (1) the limited role of the Navy's science and technology community and ship designers in program development; (2) an acquisition strategy that hampered inclusion of small and innovative defense companies in the program and; (3) a logistics support plan that had profound implications for the Navy's shore-based ship integrated logistics support infrastructure.

These concerns remain, yet even more fundamental questions regarding the program have emerged such as: (1) Is the Navy's goal of a crew size no greater than 95 attainable or even desirable? (2) Are procurement unit cost estimates realistic? And most importantly, (3) Does the DD–21 truly qualify as a "leap ahead" system and to what degree does it contribute to the transformation of U.S. naval forces in the twenty-first century? The Committee believes that until such a time that these questions have been fully answered by the Navy and the Department of Defense, and a comprehensive program restructure has been presented to Congress, it is prudent to defer the next phase of the DD–21 program. Recognizing that this action will ultimately delay construction of the DD–21 or its successor, and the importance of maintaining the size of the surface combatant fleet, the Committee has also recommended an increase of $820,000,000 to the Navy's budget request for an additional DDG–51 destroyer, for a total of four in fiscal year 2002.

RAPID RETARGETING

The Committee is impressed with the Department of the Navy's Rapid Retargeting program (RRT), a process that addresses the obsolete designs of electronic systems. RRT has provided the technology to eliminate obsolete components in Navy systems and reduce multiple electronic modules into single programmable designs. This process is also being employed to replace many standard electronic modules with programmable COTS components which reduces the requirement for shipboard sparing requirements. The

Committee believes that accelerated and expanded use of RRT for all programs that are considering service life extension programs could result in significant cost savings for the Navy. The Committee therefore directs the Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Research, Development, and Acquisition to establish a process by which all Naval acquisition programs that propose to make use of service life extension programs or "life of type" component buys for electronic systems and components make use of the Naval Supply System Command's RRT design tool to structure their acquisition and program planning. The Assistant Secretary of the Navy should report to the Committee no later than February 15, 2002 on efforts to implement the RRT process.

COMBAT CONTROL SYSTEM MK2

The Committee is concerned that the development of the CCS MK2 combat control system for nuclear and attack submarines is taking place in an uncompetitive and closed environment that endangers the optimal and rapid evolution of combat control capabilities for the nation's submarine forces. The Committee therefore directs that none of the funds made available for the CCS–MK2 program in fiscal year 2002 be obligated until the Department of the Navy submits a program acquisition plan to Congress which details: (1) the complete use of fully open system architectures in the future development of CCS–MK2, and (2) a full and open competitive acquisition strategy for subsequent versions of CCS–MK2. The Committee also directs that the Navy form an independent program architecture review group to perform a CCS–MK2 middleware migration study to determine the best methods for modernizing and taking advantage of commercial technologies for submarine combat control systems.

LAND ATTACK TECHNOLOGY

The Navy requested $130,993,000 for Land Attack Technology. The Committee recommends $173,193,000, an increase of $42,200,000 over the budget request.

Naval Fires Network (NFN).—The Committee recommends a total of $39,200,000 for Naval Fires Network (NFN). The Committee directs that $25,200,000 is only for the rapid and evolutionary approach to networking of ISR and other assets by transitioning NFN from an experimental system to an afloat prototype. This includes the installation of a prototype that is similar to/same as NFN onboard the USS *Lincoln* and/or USS *Stennis*. This funding will support the initiation of the rapid development, installation and deployment of the prototype. The Committee directs that $10,000,000 is only for the development and fielding of the tactical dissemination module (TDM) and the integration of TDM with the NFN prototype effort. The Committee further directs that $4,000,000 is only for a deployable end-to-end training system for NFN. In addition, the Committee believes that the Navy must work with the Air Force with respect to ongoing modeling and exercise support activities that will assist the Air Force and Navy in modifying reconnaissance ground stations and targeting processes to engage time critical targets.

TACTICAL UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLE

The Navy requested $66,349,000 for the Tactical Unmanned Aerial Vehicle. The Committee recommends $76,349,000, an increase of $10,000,000 above the budget request.

Broad-Area Maritime Surveillance (BAMS).—The Committee recommends $10,000,000 only for the development of a prototype Maritime Patrol and Reconnaissance (MPR) mission with advanced surveillance sensor equipment on a Global Hawk High Altitude Endurance (HAE) Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) for experimentation and for examining concepts of operation for use in conjunction with other MPR assets. The Committee directs the Navy to review and analyze results of previous maritime surveillance experiments with the Global Hawk HAE UAV prior to initiating BAMS. The Navy shall also submit a report no later than June 30, 2002 that includes its evaluation of the previous maritime surveillance experiments, the validity of the BAMS approach for MPR, an initial concept of operations for use of an HAE UAV as an adjunct to current MPR assets, and future year plans, including budget requirements, for continued development of the UAV approach to MPR.

Navy Unmanned Aerial Vehicle program.—The Committee understands that the Navy has recently implemented a major restructuring of the management structure for its UAV program. The Committee is pleased that through this change, the Navy has embraced the unique value of UAVs for intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance missions. It is clear that this restructuring may lead to further refinements of the U.S. Naval Unmanned Aerial Vehicle Roadmap and execution of the fiscal year 2001 and 2002 budgets. The Committee is supportive of the Navy's efforts and is willing to consider changes as necessary to implement a well-balanced UAV strategy. The budget as requested and appropriated in this bill reflects the program of record. Should the Navy desire to alter the program of record it must seek prior approval from Congress.

SURVEILLANCE AND RECONNAISSANCE SUPPORT

The Navy requested $12,693,000 for SEW Surveillance and Reconnaissance Support. The Committee recommends $17,893,000, an increase of $5,200,000 above the budget request.

Tactical Exploitation of National Assets Program (TENCAP).—The Committee recommends $4,000,000 for a limited demonstration of RADIANT ARGON on an F/A–18. In addition, the Committee recommends $1,200,000 for current and new projects in support of Time Critical Strike (TCS).

DISTRIBUTED COMMON GROUND SYSTEM

JOINT SERVICE IMAGERY PROCESSING SYSTEM—NAVY (JSIPS–N)

The Navy requested $4,467,000 for the Distributed Common Ground System. The Committee recommends $9,467,000, an increase of $5,000,000 above the budget request.

The Navy has had under development two different systems for the processing of imagery data from reconnaissance aircraft: the

Tactical Input Segment (TIS) and the Navy Input Station (NAVIS) systems. Each of these systems uses a different method of data decompression for imagery and each system meets a set of requirements established by the Navy. However, each system cannot, at this time, process data from both the SHARP and "legacy" reconnaissance systems which means both of these processing systems are required to take full advantage of the Navy's tactical reconnaissance investment. Unfortunately, the Navy does not have sufficient information on which of these systems would provide the optimum level of imagery processing for the F/A–18 SHARP and other "legacy" tactical reconnaissance systems and has insufficient time to initiate a new development program to merge these capabilities prior to the first deployment of SHARP.

The Committee believes that at this time the best option is for the Navy to continue development of both the TIS and NAVIS systems for the processing of imagery from legacy tactical reconnaissance systems as well as deployed F/A–18 SHARP and directs the Navy to continue the development of these systems. The Navy is directed to report to the Committee by December 1, 2001, on its plans to implement the Committee's direction.

It is apparent that in the future, maintaining two separate systems to process imagery data is inefficient and expensive. The Committee believes the Navy should initiate an effort to either merge these two systems or cancel one of the development programs in order to deploy a single imagery processing system.

Precision Targeting.—The Committee recommends $1,000,000 to address any requirements for processing commercial imagery to support Time Critical Strike.

NURSING TELEHEALTH APPLICATIONS

The Committee recommends $3,000,000 only to initiate an international effort by a consortium of military medical technicians, educators, researchers, and domestic rural healthcare providers to design and deliver a nurse training curriculum to remote international locations with special emphasis on emergency medical training and humanitarian relief. This effort shall use modern information technology including the Partnership for Peace Information Management System and be led by a non-profit educational organization with demonstrated expertise in delivering medical care to remote and under-served areas.

BONE MARROW REGISTRY

The Committee provides $34,000,000 to be administered by the C. W. Bill Young Marrow Donor Recruitment and Research Program, also known, and referred to, within the Naval Medical Research Center, as the Bone Marrow Registry. This DoD donor center has recruited 278,000 DoD volunteers, and provides more marrow donors per week than any other donor center in the Nation. Later this year, the 1,000th service member will donate marrow through this donor center to save a life. The Committee is aware of the continuing success of this national and international life saving program for military contingencies and civilian patients, which now includes 4,500,000 potential volunteer donors, and encourages agencies involved in contingency planning to include the C. W. Bill

Young Marrow Donor Recruitment and Research Program in the development and testing of their contingency plans. DD Form 1414 shall show this as a special congressional interest item, and the Committee directs that all of the funds appropriated for this purpose be released to the C. W. Bill Young Marrow Donor Recruitment and Research Program within 60 days of enactment of the fiscal year 2002 Defense Appropriations Act.

TELEMEDICINE

The Committee strongly endorses the Navy's model program in conjunction with the University of California at San Diego, for the telemedicine treatment of burn victims.

JOINT DIRECTED ATTACK MUNITION

The Navy requested $56,285,000 for development efforts related to the Joint Direct Attack Munition (JDAM). The Committee approves this amount including $12,200,000 requested by the Navy for the JDAM Product Improvement Program (PIP). The Committee designates this $12,200,000 for JDAM PIP as an item of special congressional interest. Further, the Committee directs that $4,800,000 of the JDAM PIP funds may only be used for DAMASK.

LOWER COST PRECISION WEAPON GUIDANCE SYSTEMS

Thr Committee believes that all military services must put priority on research activities aimed at developing miniature electromechanical systems (MEMS) for use in precision weapon guidance systems. This research holds much promise for significantly reducing the unit cost of precision-guided weapons through development of low cost inertial measurement units. Given the substantial benefits to all military services, the Committee views it as crucial that the services coordinate their efforts to develop MEMS technology and related anti-jam software upgrades to accelerate systems development and to eliminate duplication of effort. The Committee believes the Army MEMS–IMU/GPS program is the most mature and robust of the various programs, and directs the Navy to ensure that its MEMS guidance system development efforts are fully coordinated with and complement the Army program.

PROGRAM RECOMMENDED

The total recommended in the bill will provide the following program in fiscal year 2002.

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED	CHANGE FROM REQUEST
RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, NAVY			
BASIC RESEARCH			
IN-HOUSE LABORATORY INDEPENDENT RESEARCH	16,291	16,291	---
DEFENSE RESEARCH SCIENCES	389,829	382,829	-7,000
TOTAL, BASIC RESEARCH	406,120	399,120	-7,000
APPLIED RESEARCH			
POWER PROJECTION APPLIED RESEARCH	66,322	80,322	+14,000
FORCE PROTECTION APPLIED RESEARCH	117,072	125,937	+8,865
MARINE CORPS LANDING FORCE TECHNOLOGY	31,248	31,248	---
COMMON PICTURE APPLIED RESEARCH	83,557	88,645	+5,088
WARFIGHTER SUSTAINMENT APPLIED RESEARCH	71,294	96,894	+25,600
RF SYSTEMS APPLIED RESEARCH	62,141	62,141	---
OCEAN WARFIGHTING ENVIRONMENT APPLIED RESEARCH	50,738	66,288	+15,550
UNDERSEA WARFARE APPLIED RESEARCH	76,510	76,510	---
MINE AND EXPEDITIONARY WARFARE APPLIED RESEARCH	57,668	57,668	---
DUAL USE SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM	10,000	10,000	---
TOTAL, APPLIED RESEARCH	626,550	695,653	+69,103
ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT			
POWER PROJECTION ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	76,410	133,510	+57,100
FORCE PROTECTION ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	85,297	140,297	+55,000
COMMON PICTURE ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	48,583	50,583	+2,000
WARFIGHTER SUSTAINMENT ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	57,685	75,185	+17,500
RF SYSTEMS ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	76,876	76,876	---
MARINE CORPS ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATION (ATD)	51,310	61,810	+10,500
MEDICAL DEVELOPMENT	---	71,500	+71,500
JOINT EXPERIMENTATION	118,802	30,802	-88,000
WARFIGHTER PROTECTION ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	17,678	28,178	+10,500
UNDERSEA WARFARE ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	56,303	58,803	+2,500
NAVY WARFIGHTING EXPERIMENTS AND DEMONSTRATIONS	43,277	43,277	---
MINE AND EXPEDITIONARY WARFARE ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	48,279	51,279	+3,000
TOTAL, ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	680,500	822,100	+141,600
DEMONSTRATION & VALIDATION			
AIR/OCEAN TACTICAL APPLICATIONS	32,332	32,332	---
AVIATION SURVIVABILITY	25,572	37,572	+12,000
STALL/SPIN INHIBITORS (H)	50,000	---	-50,000
ASW SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	12,922	16,922	+4,000
TACTICAL AIRBORNE RECONNAISSANCE	1,934	1,934	---
ADVANCED COMBAT SYSTEMS TECHNOLOGY	3,458	3,458	---
SURFACE AND SHALLOW WATER MINE COUNTERMEASURES	135,284	142,484	+7,200
SURFACE SHIP TORPEDO DEFENSE	4,818	19,318	+14,500
CARRIER SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	165,150	165,150	---
SHIPBOARD SYSTEM COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT	288,382	104,000	-184,382
PILOT FISH	99,600	99,600	---
RETRACT LARCH	50,441	50,441	---
RADIOLOGICAL CONTROL	1,056	1,056	---
SURFACE ASW	3,724	3,724	---
SSGN COVERSION	30,000	30,000	---
ADVANCED SUBMARINE SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT	110,766	131,766	+21,000
SUBMARINE TACTICAL WARFARE SYSTEMS	5,405	5,405	---
SHIP CONCEPT ADVANCED DESIGN	1,949	22,949	+21,000
SHIP PRELIMINARY DESIGN & FEASIBILITY STUDIES	14,922	9,922	-5,000
ADVANCED NUCLEAR POWER SYSTEMS	175,176	173,076	-2,100
ADVANCED SURFACE MACHINERY SYSTEMS	3,921	3,921	---

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED	CHANGE FROM REQUEST
CHALK EAGLE	35,313	35,313	---
COMBAT SYSTEM INTEGRATION	42,915	66,915	+24,000
CONVENTIONAL MUNITIONS	22,299	24,299	+2,000
MARINE CORPS ASSAULT VEHICLES	263,066	263,066	---
MARINE CORPS GROUND COMBAT/SUPPORT SYSTEM	25,957	36,957	+11,000
JOINT SERVICE EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DEVELOPMENT	12,918	12,918	---
COOPERATIVE ENGAGEMENT	74,231	112,331	+38,100
OCEAN ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	16,077	16,077	---
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION	46,117	50,117	+4,000
NAVY ENERGY PROGRAM	5,025	8,025	+3,000
FACILITIES INPROVEMENT	1,728	1,728	---
CHALK CORAL	48,187	48,187	---
NAVY LOGISTIC PRODUCTIVITY	11,735	38,735	+27,000
RETRACT MAPLE	148,856	156,856	+8,000
LINK PLUMERIA	62,601	62,601	---
RETRACT ELM	22,200	22,200	---
SHIP SELF DEFENSE - DEM/VAL	8,353	10,353	+2,000
LINK EVERGREEN	26,151	26,151	---
SPECIAL PROCESSES	58,858	66,858	+8,000
NATO RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	11,551	11,551	---
LAND ATTACK TECHNOLOGY	130,993	173,193	+42,200
NONLETHAL WEAPONS - DEM/VAL	34,008	34,008	---
ALL SERVICE COMBAT IDENTIFICATION EVALUATION TEAM	13,530	13,530	---
SINGLE INTEGRATED AIR PICTURE (SIAP) SYSTEM ENGINEER	43,140	43,140	---
SPACE AND ELECTRONIC WARFARE (SEW) ARCHITECTURE/ENGINE	32,259	39,259	+7,000
TOTAL, DEMONSTRATION & VALIDATION	2,414,880	2,429,398	+14,518
ENGINEERING & MANUFACTURING DEVEL			
OTHER HELO DEVELOPMENT	64,392	79,892	+15,500
AV-8B AIRCRAFT - ENG DEV	32,897	32,897	---
STANDARDS DEVELOPMENT	120,552	127,052	+6,500
MULTI-MISSION HELICOPTER UPGRADE DEVELOPMENT	149,418	149,418	---
S-3 WEAPON SYSTEM IMPROVEMENT	428	428	---
AIR/OCEAN EQUIPMENT ENGINEERING	6,346	6,346	---
P-3 MODERNIZATION PROGRAM	3,220	3,220	---
TACTICAL COMMAND SYSTEM	64,832	64,832	---
COMMON STRATEGIC ROTARY LAUNCHER (H)	96,000	96,000	---
NAVY AREA MISSILE DEFENSE	388,496	---	-388,496
H-1 UPGRADES	170,068	170,068	---
ACOUSTIC SEARCH SENSORS	16,825	16,825	---
V-22A	546,735	446,735	-100,000
AIR CREW SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	7,717	19,217	+11,500
EW DEVELOPMENT	112,473	121,473	+9,000
SC-21 TOTAL SHIP SYSTEM ENGINEERING	355,093	56,500	-298,593
SURFACE COMBATANT COMBAT SYSTEM ENGINEERING	262,037	286,937	+24,900
LPD-17 CLASS SYSTEMS INTEGRATION	1,001	1,001	---
TRI-SERVICE STANDOFF ATTACK MISSILE	1,946	1,946	---
STANDARD MISSILE IMPROVEMENTS	1,309	1,309	---
AIRBORNE MCM	52,041	61,041	+9,000
SSN-688 AND TRIDENT MODERNIZATION	43,706	68,706	+25,000
AIR CONTROL	12,821	12,821	---
ENHANCED MODULAR SIGNAL PROCESSOR	1,013	1,013	---
SHIPBOARD AVIATION SYSTEMS	16,375	19,875	+3,500
COMBAT INFORMATION CENTER CONVERSION	5,392	5,392	---
NEW DESIGN SSN	201,596	208,596	+7,000
SSN-21 DEVELOPMENTS	5,770	5,770	---
SUBMARINE TACTICAL WARFARE SYSTEM	29,246	29,246	---
SHIP CONTRACT DESIGN/ LIVE FIRE T&E	130,388	131,388	+1,000
NAVY TACTICAL COMPUTER RESOURCES	3,836	52,836	+49,000
UNGUIDED CONVENTIONAL AIR-LAUNCHED WEAPONS	12,890	12,890	---
LIGHTWEIGHT TORPEDO DEVELOPMENT	10,310	10,310	---
JOINT DIRECT ATTACK MUNITION	56,285	56,285	---

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED	CHANGE FROM REQUEST
JOINT SERVICE EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DEVELOPMENT	8,123	8,123	---
PERSONNEL, TRAINING, SIMULATION, AND HUMAN FACTORS	1,300	1,300	---
NAVY ENERGY PROGRAM	3,157	3,157	---
BATTLE GROUP PASSIVE HORIZON EXTENSION SYSTEM	8,130	8,130	---
JOINT STANDOFF WEAPON SYSTEMS	26,852	26,852	---
SHIP SELF DEFENSE - EMD	52,163	57,163	+5,000
ADVANCED DISTRIBUTED LEARNING	33,530	33,530	---
MEDICAL CHEMICAL DEFENSE LIFE MATERIAL (H)	41,670	41,670	---
MEDICAL DEVELOPMENT	5,455	7,455	+2,000
NAVIGATION/ID SYSTEM	23,884	23,884	---
DISTRIBUTED SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM	34,711	42,711	+8,000
JOINT STRIKE FIGHTER (JSF) - EMD	767,259	767,259	---
SMART CARD	896	896	---
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	11,031	11,031	---
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	49,333	63,533	+14,200
DEFENSE INTEGRATED MILITARY HUMAN RESOURCES SYSTEM	47,184	47,184	---
JOINT COUNTER-INTELLIGENCE ASSESSMENT GROUP (JCAG)	6,000	6,000	---
NAVY STANDARD INTEGRATED PERSONNEL SYSTEM (NSIPS)	13,082	13,082	---
TOTAL, ENGINEERING & MANUFACTURING DEVEL	4,117,214	3,521,225	-595,989
RDT&E MANAGEMENT SUPPORT			
THREAT SIMULATOR DEVELOPMENT	30,110	30,110	---
TARGET SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	49,511	49,511	---
MAJOR T&E INVESTMENT	41,804	43,804	+2,000
STUDIES AND ANALYSIS SUPPORT - NAVY	6,679	4,679	-2,000
CENTER FOR NAVAL ANALYSES	44,891	44,891	---
FLEET TACTICAL DEVELOPMENT	2,912	2,912	---
TECHNICAL INFORMATION SERVICES	951	11,951	+11,000
MANAGEMENT, TECHNICAL & INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT	21,628	18,628	-3,000
STRATEGIC TECHNICAL SUPPORT	2,391	2,391	---
RDT&E SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY MANAGEMENT	54,825	54,825	---
RDT&E INSTRUMENTATION MODERNIZATION	11,601	11,601	---
RDT&E SHIP AND AIRCRAFT SUPPORT	71,735	71,735	---
TEST AND EVALUATION SUPPORT	277,414	274,500	-2,914
OPERATIONAL TEST AND EVALUATION CAPABILITY	11,649	11,649	---
NAVY SPACE AND ELECTRONIC WARFARE (SEW) SUPPORT	3,433	3,433	---
SEW SURVEILLANCE/RECONAISSANCE SUPPORT	12,693	17,893	+5,200
MARINE CORPS PROGRAM WIDE SUPPORT	9,614	24,614	+15,000
TACTICAL CRYPTOLOGIC ACTIVITIES	85,000	---	-85,000
TOTAL, RDT&E MANAGEMENT SUPPORT	738,841	679,127	-59,714
OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPEMENT			
STRATEGIC SUB & WEAPONS SYSTEM SUPPORT	43,322	46,822	+3,500
SSBN SECURITY TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM	34,091	34,091	---
SUBMARINE ACOUSTIC WARFARE DEVELOPMENT	996	996	---
NAVY STRATEGIC COMMUNICATIONS	4,205	4,205	---
F/A-18 SQUADRONS	253,257	233,257	-20,000
E-2 SQUADRONS	20,583	20,583	---
FLEET TELECOMMUNICATIONS (TACTICAL)	21,136	25,136	+4,000
TOMAHAWK AND TOMAHAWK MISSION PLANNING CENTER (TMPC)	76,036	76,036	---
INTEGRATED SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM	20,041	36,041	+16,000
AMPHIBIOUS TACTICAL SUPPORT UNITS	24,387	29,387	+5,000
CONSOLIDATED TRAINING SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	22,407	25,607	+3,200
ELECTRONIC WARFARE (EW) READINESS SUPPORT	7,659	12,659	+5,000
HARM IMPROVEMENT	13,630	34,630	+21,000
TACTICAL DATA LINKS	39,362	39,362	---
SURFACE ASW COMBAT SYSTEM INTEGRATION	28,119	24,219	-3,900
MK-48 ADCAP	17,130	17,130	---
AVIATION IMPROVEMENTS	41,430	46,430	+5,000
NAVY SCIENCE ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	4,945	4,945	---
OPERATIONAL NUCLEAR POWER SYSTEMS	55,202	55,202	---

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED	CHANGE FROM REQUEST
MARINE CORPS COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS	104,835	126,835	+22,000
MARINE CORPS GROUND COMBAT/SUPPORTING ARMS SYSTEMS	43,935	43,935	---
MARINE CORPS COMBAT SERVICES SUPPORT	8,483	8,483	---
TACTICAL AIM MISSILES	16,402	16,402	---
ADVANCED MEDIUM RANGE AIR-TO-AIR MISSILE (AMRAAM)	10,795	10,795	---
SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS (SPACE)	54,230	54,230	---
INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM	20,942	25,942	+5,000
NAVY METEOROLOGICAL AND OCEAN SENSORS-SPACE (METOC)	23,492	21,592	-1,900
JOINT C4ISR BATTLE CENTER (JBC)	13,618	13,618	---
JOINT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE PROGRAMS	7,179	7,179	---
TACTICAL UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLES	66,349	76,349	+10,000
AIRBORNE RECONNAISSANCE SYSTEMS	5,736	22,236	+16,500
MANNED RECONNAISSANCE SYSTEMS	29,232	43,232	+14,000
DISTRIBUTED COMMON GROUND SYSTEMS	4,467	9,467	+5,000
NAVAL SPACE SURVEILLANCE	4,237	4,237	---
MODELING AND SIMULATION SUPPORT	7,828	9,828	+2,000
DEPOT MAINTENANCE (NON-IF)	13,569	13,569	---
INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS	70,605	75,605	+5,000
MARITIME TECHNOLOGY (MARITECH)	20,065	34,065	+14,000
CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	885,347	970,347	+85,000
TOTAL, OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPEMENT	2,139,284	2,354,684	+215,400
DOE JOINT RESEARCH ADJUSTMENT	---	-5,000	-5,000
TOTAL, RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, NAVY	11,123,389	10,896,307	-227,082

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, AIR FORCE

Fiscal year 2001 appropriations	$14,138,244,000
Fiscal year 2002 budget request	14,343,982,000
Committee recommendation	14,884,058,000
Change from budget request	+540,076,000

This appropriation funds the Research, Development, Test and Evaluation activities of the Department of the Air Force.

USING "CODE NAMES" FOR UNCLASSIFIED ACTIVITIES

The Committee believes that, in its budget presentations to the Congress, the Air Force should avoid using nondescriptive code names for unclassified programs. The Committee finds that program names like Pacer Crag (avionics upgrade for KC–135 aircraft), Seek Eagle (munitions separation testing), Chicken Little (weapons effects testing), and Vanguard (Joint Surveillance Targeting and Reconnaissance aircraft upgrades) unnecessarily complicate Congressional review and oversight. A similar practice involves the Air Force's use of numeric codes when referring to Air Force appropriations in Congressional hearings, briefings, questions for the record, as well as meetings with Members of Congress. For example, Air Force representatives refer to the Aircraft Procurement, Air Force appropriation as "3100 funding," a meaningless term to most Members of Congress. Unfortunately, as long as these terms are used extensively in internal Air Force deliberations, they will likely continue to creep into Air Force communications with Congress. The Committee encourages the Air Force to take reasonable steps to reduce such sources of confusion.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL CHANGES

[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget request	Committe recommendation	Change from request
DEFENSE RESEARCH SCIENCES	220,869	227,119	+6,250
Center for Astronomical Adaptive Optics			+4,000
Environmentally Sound Aircraft Coatings			+1,000
Center for Solar Geophysical Interactions at Mt. Wilson Observatory			+750
Coal based jet fuels			+3,000
Focused Ion Beam System			+1,500
Reduce mathematical and computer sciences to prior year levels			−3,000
Reduce electronics to prior year levels			−2,000
California Science Center			+1,000
MATERIALS	77,164	88,664	+11,500
Metal Affordability Initiative			+4,500
Advanced silicon carbide crystal device technology			+7,000
AEROSPACE VEHICLE TECHNOLOGIES	97,465	100,715	+3,250
AFRL Tyndall			+2,500
Advanced Comprehensive Engineering Simulator (ACES)			+750
HUMAN EFFECTIVENESS APPLIED RESEARCH	69,080	70,930	+1,850
UCAV funding consolidation			−1,400
Fatigue Countermeasure Research (Note: Only to conduct laboratory studies at Brooks AFB to complete research on the efficacy and safety of fatigue countermeasure medications during military operations;			+1,250

[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget request	Committe recommendation	Change from request
Rapid Detection of Biological Weapons of Mass Destruction (Note: Only to design and develop probe kits to identify Biological Weapons of Mass Destruction.)			+2,000
AEROSPACE PROPULSION	149,211	189,111	+39,900
Magnetic Bearing Cooling Turbine Technology (MBCT)			+1,500
Pulse Detonation Engine			+6,000
Engineering Tool Improvement Program			+2,600
PBO Membrane Fuel Cell			+2,000
Lithium ion battery aircraft, spacecraft, and handheld applications			+2,000
Lithium ion battery technology for solid state lasers			+1,000
IHPRPT			+9,500
Jet Engine Test Cell Upgrade			+2,700
AFRL test stands (1D and 2A modernization at Edwards AFB)			+12,600
Note: Only to retrofit and upgrade existing space and aircraft engine test facilities to support reusable launch vehicle and new propellant development programs.			
AEROSPACE SENSORS	84,149	79,049	−5,100
HASC reduction			−14,100
Adverse Weather Ballistic Imaging			+4,000
Advanced FT–IR Gas Analysis			+2,000
Integration of Flexible Substances			+3,000
SPACE TECHNOLOGY	61,086	69,586	+8,500
Mixed Signal VLSI for Space Vehicle Comm Subsystems			+2,500
Composite Cryogenic Fuel Tank			+4,000
Terabit			+2,000
DIRECTED ENERGY TECHNOLOGY	36,678	31,978	−4,700
HASC reduction			−5,700
Tactical/Operations Systems Simulator			+1,000
COMMAND CONTROL AND COMMUNICATIONS	61,659	70,959	+9,300
HASC reduction			−5,200
Simulation Based Acquisition Initiative			+6,500
Information Hiding, Steganography & Digital Watermarking for Information Protection and Authentications Systems			+3,000
Assured Communications			+5,000
ADVANCED MATERIALS FOR WEAPON SYSTEMS	32,748	45,248	+12,500
Technology Development Investment for Aging Aircraft			+3,000
Handheld Holographic Radar Gun			+1,500
Vapor Growth Carbon Fiber (VGCF)			+1,000
Ceramic Matrix Composite for Engines			+2,000
Metal Affordability Initiative			+2,500
Plasma Enhanced Chemical Deposition Techniques			+2,500
ADVANCED AEROSPACE SENSORS	55,809	65,109	+9,300
UCAV funding consolidation			−2,700
Advanced Physical Vapor Transport			+1,500
Radar Target Modeling Thrust			+10,500
FLIGHT VEHICLE TECHNOLOGY	0	4,000	+4,000
AFRL Tyndall			+4,000
AEROSPACE TECHNOLOGY DEV/DEMO	26,269	27,869	+1,600
UCAV funding consolidation			−11,900
Access to space systems project			+2,000
Aeronautical Systems Center			+7,000
Affordable Combat Avionics Initiative			+2,500
3D Bias Woven Preforms			+2,000
AEROSPACE PROPULSION AND POWER TECHNOLOGY	114,335	124,335	+10,000
Joint Expendable Turbine Engine (JETEC)			+4,000
IHPRPT			+6,000
CREW SYSTEMS AND PERSONNEL PROTECTION TECHNOLOGY	32,356	36,856	+4,500
Combat Automation Requirements Testbed			+1,500
Head Mounted Technology			+3,000
ELECTRONIC COMBAT TECHNOLOGY	28,221	37,221	+9,000
IDAL C3NI			+1,000
CLIRCM			+8,000
BALLISTIC MISSILE TECHNOLOGY	0	2,500	+2,500

[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget request	Committe recommendation	Change from request
GPS RANGE SAFETY			+2,500
ADVANCED SPACECRAFT TECHNOLOGY	52,528	59,528	+5,000
Scorpius			+3,000
Next Generation Hybrid Orbital Manuever Vehicle			+2,000
CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS TECHNOLOGY	37,617	44,317	+6,700
UCAV funding consideration			−1,300
LOCAAS			+8,000
ADVANCED WEAPONS TECHNOLOGY	43,758	52,738	+9,000
HASC reduction			−5,000
GLINT			+10,000
Sodium wavelength laser			+2,000
Manufacturing Analysis for the Advanced Tactical Laser			+2,000
C3I ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT	32,644	35,844	+3,200
Adaptive Information Protection Technologies			+2,000
Note: For system protection philosophies through the exploration of the application of adaptive technology using and modifying commercial off-the-shelf technology.			
UCAV funding consolidation			−3,800
Information Hiding, Steganography & Digital Watermaking for Information Protection and Authentications Systems			+5,000
UCAV		21,100	+21,000
UCAV funding consolidation			+21,000
NAVSTAR GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM III	78,358	66,358	−12,000
Poor execution. Large unobligated prior year balances carried into current fiscal year.			−12,000
ADVANCED EHF MILSATCOM (SPACE)	549,659	459,659	−90,000
Delay in start of EMD			−90,000
POLAR MILSATCOM (SPACE)	18,724	13,724	−5,000
HASC reduction			−5,000
NATIONAL POLAR-ORBITING OPERATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL	157,394	103,394	−54,000
Slip of EMD contract award to end of fiscal year 2002			−54,000
INTEGRATED BROADCAST SERVICE (DEM/VAL)	20,529	17,529	−3,000
HASC Reduction			−3,000
INTERCONTINENTAL BALLISTIC MISSILE-DEM/VAL	44,484	51,484	+7,000
Northern Edge			+7,000
WIDEBAND GAPFILLER SYSTEM (SPACE)	96,670	99,370	+2,700
Transfer from OPAF for ''Development Lab'' Equipment. Reduction for incremental funding and lack of budget justification for 8 strings.			+2,700
AIR FORCE/NATIONAL PROGRAM COOPERATION (AFNPC)	4,433	0	−4,433
HASC reduction			−4,433
POLLUTION PREVENTION (DEM/VAL)	2,688	0	−2,688
HASC reduction			−2,688
B–1B	194,507	152,307	−42,200
Transfer to ANG O&M			−42,200
F–22 EMD	865,464	881,556	+16,092
Transfer from F–22 squadrons			+16,092
NEXT GENERATION TANKER		150,000	+150,000
767 Tanker Testbed Aircraft			+120,000
Tanker mod development			+30,000
B–2 ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY BOMBER	155,004	222,004	+67,000
Link 16/Center Display/Inflight Replanner			+47,000
EGBU–28			+20,000
MULTI-MISSION C2 AIRCRAFT		25,000	+25,000
Concept development			+25,000
EW DEVELOPMENT	41,267	44,567	+3,300
Poor execution			−10,000
PLAID			+13,300
EXTENDED RANGE CRUISE MISSILE (ERCM)	40,235	0	−40,235
Air force delays in defining program			−40,235
SPACE BASED INFRARED SYSTEM (SBIRS) HIGH EMD	405,229	435,229	+30,000
Cost overruns			+30,000
MILSTAR LDR/MDR SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS (SPACE)	232,084	229,584	−2,500
Unjustified growth in satellite engineering			−9,000

[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget request	Committe recommendation	Change from request
Automated Comms Management System Satellite Planning			+6,500
UAV RADAR SYSTEM TESTBED (C–37A)		50,000	+50,000
LIFE SUPPORT SYSTEMS	4,586	11,286	+6,700
ACES II P3I			+3,000
Crash Resistant Wall Style Troop Seat			+3,000
LESPA			+700
INTEGRATED COMMAND &; CONTROL APPLICATIONS (IC2A)	224	8,224	+8,000
NPLACE			+4,000
AF Center for Acquisition Reengineering and Enabling Technology			+2,000
AF Production Line Engineering Activity			+2,000
NEXT GENERATION JSTARS TESTED		190,000	+190,000
767 Testbed Aircraft			+190,000
EVOLVED EXPENDABLE LAUNCH VEHICLE PROGRAM (SPACE)	320,321	310,321	−10,000
Excessive SPO and FFRDC growth			−10,000
RDT&E FOR AGING AIRCRAFT	20,115	48,115	+28,000
Aging Wiring and Corrosion Treatment for Aging Aircraft			+10,000
Aging Landing Gear Life Extension			+15,000
Aging Propulsion Systems Life Extension			+3,000
MAJOR T&E INVESTMENT	49,857	64,857	+15,000
Holloman High Speed Test Track Upgrade			+4,000
Airborne Separation Video System (ASVS)			+1,500
Laser Induced Surface Improvement (LISI)			+2,000
Mariah II Hypersonic			+7,500
INITIAL OPERATIONAL TEST & EVALUATION	28,998	35,998	+7,000
AFOTECH			+7,000
TEST AND EVALUATION SUPPORT	396,583	393,283	−3,300
Large unobligated carryforward into current fiscal year			−7,000
Generic Radar Target Generator (GRTG)			+1,700
Enhanced Flight Termination System			+2,000
ROCKET SYSTEMS LAUNCH PROGRAM (SPACE)	8,538	32,538	+24,000
Missile Technology Demonstration (MTD)-3B			+6,000
Ballistic Missile Range Safety Technology Program			+18,000
GENERAL SKILL TRAINING	309	0	−309
Program reduction			−309
WARFIGHTER RAPID ACQUISITION PROCESS (WRAP) RAPID TRAN	30,247	30,247	
Note: Tech-SAT 21 shall be a candidate for WRAP.			
JOINT EXPEDITIONARY FORCE EXPERIMENT	64,005	22,605	−41,400
Reduced scope to accommodate planning and operational needs of Enduring Freedom and Noble Eagle			−41,000
A–10 SQUADRONS	3,049	8,049	+5,000
A–10 Precision Engagement			+5,000
F–16 SQUADRONS	110,797	115,797	+5,000
Distributed Training Centers			+5,000
F–22 SQUADRONS	16,092	0	−16,092
Transfer to F–22 EMD			−16,092
AF TENCAP	10,811	10,811	
GPS jammer detection and location system for transition to an operational capability under Phase III effort			+3,000
JOINT SURVEILLANCE AND TARGET ATTACK RADAR SYSTEM	147,859	243,359	+95,500
Poor prior year execution			−5,000
SATCOM transfer from APAF			+5,700
RVSM transfer from APAF			+5,800
Accelerate MP–RTIP			+89,000
USAF MODELING AND SIMULATION	25,345	31,345	+6,000
STORM			+1,000
Intelligent Flight Control System Simulation Research (including acquisition of advanced flight control research equipment and related laboratory/support equipment).			+5,000
WARGAMING AND SIMULATION CENTERS	5,033	9,033	+4,000
TACCSF			+4,000
MISSION PLANNING SYSTEMS	16,904	19,904	+3,000
Powerscene			+3,000
INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM	7,936	22,436	+14,500

[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget request	Committe recommendation	Change from request
Information Assurance for Enabling Technologies			+1,500
Worldwide Information Security Environment (WISE) (Note: Only to continue ongoing information assurance efforts using intelligent sensors/JAVA intelligent agents.)			+13,000
GLOBAL COMBAT SUPPORT SYSTEM	48,911	54,911	+6,000
GCSS (Enterprise Data Warehouse) (Note: Only for GCSS–AF to continue development of the EDW in support of the AF maintenance data collection program.)			+6,000
SPACELIFT RANGE SYSTEM (SPACE)	65,097	75,197	+10,100
Space Integration Master Planning			+2,100
Note: Only to analyze future space requirements in support of homeland defense			
RSA Core Crew			+8,000
DRAGON U–2 (JMIP)	32,804	25,804	−7,000
Dual data link new start			−7,000
ENDURANCE UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLES	190,237	172,737	−17,500
Demonstration at Berlin Air Show			−5,000
Program office growth			−12,500
AIRBORNE RECONNAISSANCE SYSTEMS	77,766	81,785	+4,019
Termination of JSAF			−36,381
JSAF Program Office			−4,600
Modern ELINT system (HBSS) for Global Hawk HAE UAV			+30,000
Theater Airborne Reconnaissance System (TARS)			+15,000
MANNED RECONNAISSANCE SYSTEMS	0	4,500	+4,500
Combat Sent Passive Airborne Ranging			+4,500
DISTRIBUTED COMMON GROUND SYSTEMS	11,429	21,429	+10,000
NCCT			+10,000
SPACETRACK (SPACE)	32,591	23,691	−8,900
Space Based Surveilliance Concept Technology Development: await results of AOA before development			−2,900
Space Situational Awareness: excessive office standup			−6,000
C–130 AIRLIFT SQUADRON	80,533	60,533	−20,000
Late EMD contract award		−20,000	−20,000
C–5	166,508	152,508	−14,000
1 year delay in RERP EMD, availability of prior year funds			−14,000
DEPOT MAINTENANCE (NON–IF)	1,542	4,042	+2,500
Metrology			+2,500
INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS	53,782	61,782	+8,000
Advanced Low Observable Coatings			+6,000
Laser peening for F–16 engine			+2,000
PRODUCTIVITY, RELIABILITY, AVAILABILITY, MAINTAIN PRO	20,689	32,189	+11,500
Automated Nondestructive Inspection for Turbine Engine Sustainment			+6,500
Inspection Technology for Turbine Engines			+5,000
JOINT LOGISTICS PROGRAM—AMMUNITION STANDARD SYSTEM	106	0	−106
Program reduction			−106
SUPPORT SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	24,221	30,221	+6,000
Center for aircraft and systems support			+6,000

UNMANNED COMBAT AIR VEHICLE

The Air Force budget request for the Unmanned Combat Air Vehicle (UCAV) is currently distributed across a number of Air Force science and technology line-items. The Committee believes that UCAV technology represents an important new technology thrust. To elevate the visibility of the Air Force UCAV program activities, schedule, and budget, the Committee has consolidated all UCAV funding into a new line-item. The Committee directs that future Air Force budgets be submitted using this new line-item.

WARFIGHTER RAPID ACQUISITION PROCESS

The Committee commends the Air Force on its well-conceived process for ensuring Congressional notification prior to initiation of new start WRAP initiatives.

SPACE BASED RADAR EMD

The Air Force requested $50,000,000 for the Space Based Radar (SBR) Engineering and Manufacturing Development (EMD) program. The Committee recommends the full amount. Budget justification for SBR clearly indicates that the requested funds are not for EMD, but rather requirements development, risk reduction, and concept definition. The Committee does not approve the SBR program for EMD, and the Committee's funding recommendation should not be interpreted as such.

NEXT GENERATION TANKER

The Committee is growing increasingly concerned about the viability of the USAF tanker aircraft force. Tanker aircraft are extremely critical force multipliers for the spectrum of military operations. Currently, the tanker force structure includes 136 KC–135E model aircraft with an average age of 43 years. The Committee finds it alarming that the KC–135E aircraft spend an average of 428 days once admitted to depots for programmed maintenance. Manufacturers are discontinuing production of parts leading to a severely diminished supply of spare and replacement parts. Further, the KC–135E does not meet modern noise and navigation standards constraining their use in optimum global airspace and air bases.

Addressing this problem, the Committee recommendation includes an additional $30,000,000 to develop the necessary modifications to convert a commercial 767 aircraft to a new military tanker aircraft. The Committee has provided an additional $120,000,000 to procure a 767 aircraft to serve as a testbed for these efforts. The Air Force has indicated that a 767 tanker aircraft would offer increased offload capability (the amount of fuel that can be provided to other airborne aircraft), increased availability, increased reliability, and lower support costs. The aircraft could also provide personnel and cargo lift and serve as a potential host to sensors and data links. To help finance this initiative, the Committee has reduced $56,000,000 budgeted for two KC–135E reengine modifications.

NEXT GENERATION ISR RADAR SENSOR DEVELOPMENT

The Committee recommendation includes a number of initiatives to accelerate and enhance US military intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) capabilities. In particular, the Committee sees great promise in the Multi-Platform Radar Technology Improvement Program (MP–RTIP), which is developing a new radar to support future incarnations of JSTARS and Global Hawk as well as a potential NATO ground surveillance aircraft. In addition, the Committee is supportive of the Multi-Mission Command and Control Aircraft (MC2A) concept advocated by the Chief of Staff of the Air Force. Such an aircraft would combine the missions of multiple

aircraft such as JSTARS and AWACS, and serve as an airborne network "server" for a large variety of battlefield information systems, initiatives fully consistent with US transformation to network centric warfare.

To facilitate these efforts, the Committee has provided an additional $89,000,000 to accelerate development of MP–RTIP. The Committee has also provided an additional $190,000,000 to procure a 767 testbed aircraft (with associated spares and support equipment) for the MP–RTIP JSTARS configuration and $50,000,000 to procure a C–37A testbed aircraft (with associated spares and support equipment) to support a smaller UAV configuration. Finally, the Committee has provided $25,000,000 for the MC2A program to jumpstart concept development for a future multi-mission aircraft. Given the potential complexity of such a multi-mission aircraft, the Committee believes that a spiral development approach is appropriate. The Committee views the 767 MP–RTIP JSTARS as the first "spiral" of the MC2A concept.

DISTRIBUTED COMMON GROUND SYSTEM (DCGS)

The Air Force requested $11,429,000 for the Distributed Common Ground System (DCGS). The Committee recommends $21,429,000, an increase of $10,000,000 over the request.

The Committee recommends $10,000,000 only for rapid development and deployment of ISR Battle Management and Network Centric Collaborative Targeting (NCCT). Within this amount, up to $4,000,000 is for ongoing modeling and exercise support activities that will assist the Air Force and Navy in modifying reconnaissance ground stations and targeting processes to engage time critical targets.

INFORMATION HIDING, STEGANOGRAPHY AND DIGITAL WATERMARKING

The Committee has provided a total of $8,000,000 for Information Hiding, Steganography and Digital Watermarking technologies to protect specialized encryption. The Committee directs the Air Force to work with the National Security Agency as it pursues this technology to ensure the most effective application to the twin dilemmas of protecting information and countering encryption.

LOWER COST PRECISION WEAPON GUIDANCE SYSTEMS

The Committee believes that all military services must put priority on research activities aimed at developing miniature electromechanical systems (MEMS) for use in precision weapon guidance systems. This research holds much promise for significantly reducing the unit cost of precision-guided weapons through development of low cost inertial measurement units. Given the substantial benefits to all military services, the Committee views it as crucial that the services coordinate their efforts to develop MEMS technology and related anti-jam software upgrades to accelerate systems development and to eliminate duplication of effort. The Committee believes the Army MEMS–IMU/GPS program is the most mature and robust of the various programs, and directs the Air Force to ensure that its MEMS guidance system development efforts are fully coordinated with and complement the Army program.

PROGRAM RECOMMENDED

The total program recommended in the bill will provide the following in fiscal year 2002:

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED	CHANGE FROM REQUEST
RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, AF			
BASIC RESEARCH			
DEFENSE RESEARCH SCIENCES	220,869	227,119	+6,250
TOTAL, BASIC RESEARCH	220,869	227,119	+6,250
APPLIED RESEARCH			
MATERIALS	77,164	88,664	+11,500
AEROSPACE VEHICLE TECHNOLOGIES	97,465	100,715	+3,250
HUMAN EFFECTIVENESS APPLIED RESEARCH	69,080	70,930	+1,850
AEROSPACE PROPULSION	149,211	189,111	+39,900
AEROSPACE SENSORS	84,149	79,049	-5,100
SPACE TECHNOLOGY	61,086	69,586	+8,500
CONVENTIONAL MUNITIONS	49,270	49,270	---
DIRECTED ENERGY TECHNOLOGY	36,678	31,978	-4,700
COMMAND CONTROL AND COMMUNICATIONS	61,659	70,959	+9,300
DUAL USE SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM	10,417	10,417	---
TOTAL, APPLIED RESEARCH	696,179	760,679	+64,500
ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT			
ADVANCED MATERIALS FOR WEAPON SYSTEMS	32,748	45,248	+12,500
ADVANCED AEROSPACE SENSORS	55,809	65,109	+9,300
FLIGHT VEHICLE TECHNOLOGY	---	4,000	+4,000
AEROSPACE TECHNOLOGY DEV/DEMO	26,269	27,869	+1,600
AEROSPACE PROPULSION AND POWER TECHNOLOGY	114,335	124,335	+10,000
CREW SYSTEMS AND PERSONNEL PROTECTION TECHNOLOGY	32,356	36,856	+4,500
ELECTRONIC COMBAT TECHNOLOGY	28,221	37,221	+9,000
BALLISTIC MISSILE TECHNOLOGY	---	2,500	+2,500
ADVANCED SPACECRAFT TECHNOLOGY	54,528	59,528	+5,000
MAUI SPACE SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM (MSSS)	6,484	6,484	---
CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS TECHNOLOGY	37,617	44,317	+6,700
ADVANCED WEAPONS TECHNOLOGY	43,758	52,758	+9,000
C3I ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT	32,644	35,844	+3,200
UCAV	---	21,100	+21,100
TOTAL, ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	464,769	563,169	+98,400
DEMONSTRATION & VALIDATION			
INTELLIGENCE ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT	4,482	4,482	---
NAVSTAR GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM III	78,358	66,358	-12,000
ADVANCED EHF MILSATCOM (SPACE)	549,659	459,659	-90,000
POLAR MILSATCOM (SPACE)	18,724	13,724	-5,000
NATIONAL POLAR-ORBITING OPERATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL	157,394	103,394	-54,000
SPACE CONTROL TECHNOLOGY	33,022	33,022	---
COMBAT IDENTIFICATION TECHNOLOGY	11,523	11,523	---
NATO RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	5,616	5,616	---
INTEGRATED BROADCAST SERVICE (DEM/VAL)	20,529	17,529	-3,000
INTERCONTINENTAL BALLISTIC MISSILE - DEM/VAL	44,484	51,484	+7,000
WIDEBAND GAPFILLER SYSTEM RDT&E (SPACE)	96,670	99,370	+2,700
AIR FORCE/NATIONAL PROGRAM COOPERATION (AFNPC)	4,433	---	-4,433
POLLUTION PREVENTION (DEM/VAL)	2,688	---	-2,688
JOINT PRECISION APPROACH AND LANDING SYSTEMS - DEM/VAL	9,554	9,554	---
TOTAL, DEMONSTRATION & VALIDATION	1,037,136	875,715	-161,421

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED	CHANGE FROM REQUEST
ENGINEERING & MANUFACTURING DEVEL			
GLOBAL BROADCAST SERVICE (GBS)	34,544	34,544	---
JOINT HELMET MOUNTED CUEING SYSTEM (JHMCS)	5,960	5,960	---
NUCLEAR WEAPONS SUPPORT	13,120	13,120	---
B-1B	194,507	152,307	-42,200
SPECIALIZED UNDERGRADUATE PILOT TRAINING	4,885	4,885	---
F-22 EMD	865,464	881,556	+16,092
NEXT GENERATION TANKER	---	150,000	+150,000
B-2 ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY BOMBER	155,004	222,004	+67,000
SPACE-BASED RADAR EMD	50,000	50,000	---
MULTI-MISSION C-2 AIRCRAFT	---	25,000	+25,000
EW DEVELOPMENT	41,267	44,567	+3,300
EXTENDED RANGE CRUISE MISSILE (ERCM)	40,235	---	-40,235
SMALL DIAMETER BOMB (SDB) (DEM/VAL)	40,000	40,000	---
SPACE BASED INFRARED SYSTEM (SBIRS) HIGH EMD	405,229	435,229	+30,000
MILSTAR LDR/MDR SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS (SPACE)	232,084	229,584	-2,500
ARMAMENT/ORDNANCE DEVELOPMENT	3,838	3,838	---
SUBMUNITIONS	4,809	4,809	---
AGILE COMBAT SUPPORT	6,674	6,674	---
JOINT DIRECT ATTACK MUNITION	27,956	27,956	---
UAV RADAR SENSOR TESTBED (C-37A)	---	50,000	+50,000
LIFE SUPPORT SYSTEMS	4,586	11,286	+6,700
COMBAT TRAINING RANGES	25,943	25,943	---
INTEGRATED COMMAND &; CONTROL APPLICATIONS (IC2A)	224	8,224	+8,000
INTELLIGENCE EQUIPMENT	1,323	1,323	---
TACTICAL DATA LINK INFRASTRUCTURE	17,648	17,648	---
COMMON LOW OBSERVABLES VERIFICATION SYSTEM (CLOVERS)	6,713	6,713	---
TACTICAL DATA LINK INTEROPERABILITY	5,677	5,677	---
JOINT STRIKE FIGHTER EMD	769,511	769,511	---
NEXT GENERATION JSTARS TESTBED	---	190,000	+190,000
INTERCONTINENTAL BALLISTIC MISSILE - EMD	81,086	81,086	---
EVOLVED EXPENDABLE LAUNCH VEHICLE PROGRAM (SPACE)	320,321	310,321	-10,000
RDT&E FOR AGING AIRCRAFT	20,115	48,115	+28,000
PRECISION ATTACK SYSTEMS PROCUREMENT	5,984	5,984	---
COMBAT SURVIVOR EVADER LOCATOR	11,486	11,486	---
CV-22	10,008	10,008	---
TOTAL, ENGINEERING & MANUFACTURING DEVEL	3,406,201	3,885,358	+479,157
RDT&E MANAGEMENT SUPPORT			
THREAT SIMULATOR DEVELOPMENT	38,153	38,153	---
MAJOR T&E INVESTMENT	49,857	64,857	+15,000
RAND PROJECT AIR FORCE	25,098	25,098	---
RANCH HAND II EPIDEMIOLOGY STUDY	10,950	10,950	---
INITIAL OPERATIONAL TEST & EVALUATION	28,998	35,998	+7,000
TEST AND EVALUATION SUPPORT	396,583	393,283	-3,300
ROCKET SYSTEMS LAUNCH PROGRAM (SPACE)	8,538	32,538	+24,000
SPACE TEST PROGRAM (STP)	50,523	50,523	---
GENERAL SKILL TRAINING	309	---	-309
JUDGMENT FUND REIMBURSEMENT	10,000	10,000	---
INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES	3,846	3,846	---
TOTAL, RDT&E MANAGEMENT SUPPORT	622,855	665,246	+42,391
OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPEMENT			
B-52 SQUADRONS	66,874	66,874	---
ADVANCED CRUISE MISSILE	2,487	2,487	---
AIR-LAUNCHED CRUISE MISSILE (ALCM)	6,841	6,841	---
WARFIGHTER RAPID ACQUISITION PROCESS (WRAP) RAPID TRAN	30,247	30,247	---

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED	CHANGE FROM REQUEST
JOINT EXPEDITIONARY FORCE EXPERIMENT	64,005	22,605	-41,400
A-10 SQUADRONS	3,049	8,049	+5,000
F-16 SQUADRONS	110,797	115,797	+5,000
F-15E SQUADRONS	101,439	101,439	---
MANNED DESTRUCTIVE SUPPRESSION	22,239	22,239	---
F-22 SQUADRONS	16,092	---	-16,092
F-117A SQUADRONS	2,305	2,305	---
TACTICAL AIM MISSILES	5,771	5,771	---
ADVANCED MEDIUM RANGE AIR-TO-AIR MISSILE (AMRAAM)	57,702	57,702	---
AF TENCAP	10,811	13,811	+3,000
SPECIAL EVALUATION PROGRAM	100,027	100,027	---
COMPASS CALL	3,908	3,908	---
AIRCRAFT ENGINE COMPONENT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM	175,101	175,101	---
CSAF INNOVATION PROGRAM	1,961	1,961	---
JOINT AIR-TO-SURFACE STANDOFF MISSILE (JASSM)	79,197	79,197	---
AEROSPACE OPERATIONS CENTER (AOC)	19,514	19,514	---
CONTROL AND REPORTING CENTER (CRC)	7,047	7,047	---
AIRBORNE WARNING AND CONTROL SYSTEM (AWACS)	39,787	39,787	---
ADVANCED COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS	9,324	9,324	---
EVALUATION AND ANALYSIS PROGRAM	204,467	183,467	-21,000
ADVANCED PROGRAM TECHNOLOGY	107,716	100,716	-7,000
THEATER BATTLE MANAGEMENT (TBM) C4I	37,331	37,331	---
JOINT SURVEILLANCE AND TARGET ATTACK RADAR SYSTEM	147,859	243,359	+95,500
SEEK EAGLE	17,833	17,833	---
ADVANCED PROGRAM EVALUATION	82,397	82,397	---
USAF MODELING AND SIMULATION	25,345	31,345	+6,000
WARGAMING AND SIMULATION CENTERS	5,033	9,033	+4,000
FULL COMBAT MISSION TRAINING	3,763	3,763	---
MISSION PLANNING SYSTEMS	16,904	19,904	+3,000
INFORMATION WARFARE SUPPORT	1,803	1,803	---
TECHNICAL EVALUATION SYSTEM	154,621	154,621	---
SPECIAL EVALUATION SYSTEM	42,334	42,334	---
E-4B NATIONAL AIRBORNE OPERATIONS CENTER (NAOC)	23,359	23,359	---
DEFENSE SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM (SPACE)	3,895	3,895	---
AIR FORCE COMMUNICATIONS (AIRCOM)	31,828	31,828	---
MINIMUM ESSENTIAL EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK (ME	5,982	5,982	---
INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM	7,936	22,436	+14,500
GLOBAL COMBAT SUPPORT SYSTEM	48,911	54,911	+6,000
GLOBAL COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM	3,521	3,521	---
COMMUNICATIONS SECURITY (COMSEC)	4,131	4,131	---
MILSATCOM TERMINALS	41,763	41,763	---
SELECTED ACTIVITIES	79,208	58,208	-21,000
GLOBAL AIR TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT (GATM)	9,331	9,331	---
SATELLITE CONTROL NETWORK (SPACE)	56,349	56,349	---
WEATHER SERVICE	11,452	11,452	---
AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL, APPROACH, AND LANDING SYSTEM	26,982	26,982	---
SECURITY AND INVESTIGATIVE ACTIVITIES	472	472	---
TITAN SPACE LAUNCH VEHICLES (SPACE)	21,293	21,293	---
DEFENSE RECONNAISSANCE SUPPORT ACTIVITIES (SPACE)	46,578	46,578	---
DEFENSE METEOROLOGICAL SATELLITE PROGRAM (SPACE)	12,259	12,259	---
NAVSTAR GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM (USER EQUIPMENT)	53,093	53,093	---
NAVSTAR GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM (SPACE AND CONTROL	186,459	186,459	---
SPACELIFT RANGE SYSTEM (SPACE)	65,097	75,197	+10,100
DRAGON U-2 (JMIP)	32,804	25,804	-7,000
ENDURANCE UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLES	190,237	172,737	-17,500
AIRBORNE RECONNAISSANCE SYSTEMS	77,766	81,785	+4,019
MANNED RECONNAISSANCE SYSTEMS	---	4,500	+4,500
DISTRIBUTED COMMON GROUND SYSTEMS	11,429	21,429	+10,000
NCMC - TW/AA SYSTEM	15,797	15,797	---
SPACETRACK (SPACE)	32,591	23,691	-8,900
DEFENSE SUPPORT PROGRAM (SPACE)	6,363	6,363	---
NUDET DETECTION SYSTEM (SPACE)	18,823	18,823	---
SHARED EARLY WARNING (SEW)	3,697	3,697	---
C-130 AIRLIFT SQUADRON	80,533	60,533	-20,000

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED	CHANGE FROM REQUEST
C-5 AIRLIFT SQUADRONS	166,508	152,508	-14,000
C-17 AIRCRAFT	110,619	110,619	---
LARGE AIRCRAFT IR COUNTERMEASURES (LAIRCM)	62,530	62,530	---
KC-135S	5,416	5,416	---
KC-10S	22,774	22,774	---
SPECIAL OPERATIONS FORCES	---	3,000	+3,000
DEPOT MAINTENANCE (NON-IF)	1,542	4,042	+2,500
INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS	53,782	61,782	+8,000
PRODUCTIVITY, RELIABILITY, AVAILABILITY, MAINTAIN PRO.	20,689	32,189	+11,500
JOINT LOGISTICS PROGRAM - AMMUNITION STANDARD SYSTEM	106	---	-106
SUPPORT SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	24,221	30,221	+6,000
COMPUTER RESOURCES SUPPORT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM (CRSIP)	2,376	2,376	---
CIVILIAN COMPENSATION PROGRAM	7,019	7,019	---
CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	4,424,521	4,412,699	-11,822
TOTAL, OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPEMENT	7,895,973	7,911,772	+15,799
DOE JOINT RESEARCH ADJUSTMENT	---	-5,000	-5,000
TOTAL, RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, AF	14,343,982	14,884,058	+540,076

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, DEFENSE-WIDE

Fiscal year 2001 appropriation	$11,157,375,000
Fiscal year 2002 budget request	15,050,787,000
Committee recommendation	6,949,098,000
Change from budget request	−8,101,689,000

This appropriation funds the Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense-Wide activities of the Department of Defense.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL CHANGES

[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget request	Recommended	Change from request
BASIC RESEARCH			
DEFENSE RESEARCH SCIENCES	121,003	139,003	18,000
Ultra-Performance Nanotechnology Center			3,000
Spin Electronics (Note: Transfer from University Research Initiatives)			15,000
UNIVERSITY RESEARCH INITIATIVES	240,374	248,374	8,000
Spin Electronics (Note: Transfer to Defense Research Sciences)			−15,000
National Security Training for non-traditional and minority students (Note: Only to continue the program funded in 2001.)			1,500
Tropical Remote Sensing Applications and Resources			3,000
Center of Excellence in Bioinformatics			3,000
Advanced Power and Energy Program			2,000
Desert Environmental Research (Only to continue the existing University based GIS program to use sensor technology, line distance sampling and spatial analysis techniques to monitor the desert tortoise population in support of expansion of the Fort Irwin National Training Center.)			3,000
Defense Commercialization Research Initiative			4,000
Focused Manufacturing Technologies (Note: Only for advanced research to develop distributed precision manufacturing technology.)			2,000
Advanced Films and Coatings			1,500
MEMS Sensors for Rolling Element Bearings (Note: Only for the development of a one chip solution for the determination of temperature, vibration, strain and angular rotation in a rolling element bearing.)			3,000
GOVERNMENT/INDUSTRY COSPONSORSHIP OF UNIV RESEARCH	3,421	11,421	8,000
Semi-Conductor Research (Focus Center Research Program)			8,000
CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM	39,066	0	−39,066
Transfer to Title IX			−39,066
APPLIED RESEARCH			
MEDICAL FREE ELECTRON LASER	14,660	24,660	10,000
Medical Free Electron Laser			10,000
HISPANIC SERVING INSTITUTIONS	0	5,000	5,000
Hispanic Serving Institutions—RDT&E Project Grants			5,000
COMPUTING SYSTEMS AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY	382,294	329,294	−53,000
Reuse Technology Adoption Program (Note: To include the application of dynamic system testing and for modeling systems architectures.)			4,000
Systems Engineering for Miniature Devices			3,000
DARPA Reduction			−60,000
EMBEDDED SOFTWARE AND PERVASIVE COMPUTING	75,561	65,561	−10,000
DARPA Reduction			−10,000
BIOLOGICAL WARFARE DEFENSE	140,080	0	−140,080
Transfer to Title IX			−140,080
CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM	125,481	0	−125,481
Transfer to Title IX			−125,481
TACTICAL TECHNOLOGY	173,885	164,885	−9,000

[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget request	Recommended	Change from request
DARPA Reduction			−9,000
MATERIALS AND ELECTRONICS TECHNOLOGY	358,254	342,754	−15,500
DARPA Reduction			−24,000
Center for Integrated Technologies			5,000
Center for Optoelectronics and Optical Communications			3,500
NUCLEAR SUSTAINMENT & COUNTERPROLIFERATION TECHNOLOGY	295,132	0	−295,132
Transfer to Title IX			−295,132
ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT			
EXPLOSIVES DEMILITARIZATION TECHNOLOGY	8,815	11,815	3,000
Demilitarization and Destruction of Conventional Ammunition and Chemical Warfare Agents (Note: Only to investigate the use of photocatalysis to assist in the destruction of explosives.)			3,000
SOL/LIC ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT	8,799	10,799	2,000
Special Reconnaissance Capabilities			2,000
COMBATING TERRORISM TECHNOLOGY SUPPORT	42,243	60,243	18,000
Chemical/Biological Electrostatic Decontamination System (Note: Only to complete prototype testing and evaluation through the TSWG.)			7,000
Historical Underground Exploitation (HUGE) (Note: Funds are to be managed by a non-profit corporation.)			2,000
Facial Recognition Access Control and Surveillance (Note: Only for the development of a surveillance prototype, utilizing facial recognition.)			2,000
Blast Mitigation Testing			3,000
Aerogel and Fiber Optic-Based Chem/Bio Detectors (Note: Only to accelerate development of this technology)			4,000
COUNTERPROLIFERATION ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT TECHNOLOGIES	89,772	0	−89,772
Transfer to Title IX			−89,772
BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY	132,890	0	−132,890
Transfer to Title IX, RDTE, BMDO			−132,890
ADVANCED AEROSPACE SYSTEMS	153,700	128,700	−25,000
DARPA Reduction			−25,000
CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM—ADV DEV	69,249	0	−69,249
Transfer to Title IX			−69,249
SPECIAL TECHNICAL SUPPORT	11,019	13,019	2,000
Complex Systems Design			2,000
ARMS CONTROL TECHNOLOGY	52,474	0	−52,474
Transfer to Title IX			−52,474
GENERIC LOGISTICS R&D TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATIONS	30,373	78,473	48,100
Silicon—28 Program			3,000
Computer Assisted Technology Transfer (CATT)			4,000
Sub-Micron CMOS and CMOS/SOS Lithography (Note: Only for the Defense Microelectronics Activity.)			4,850
Strategic Radiation Hardened Microelectronics (Note: Only for the Defense Microelectronics Activity.)			4,750
Center for Nanosciences Innovation			10,000
Digital Electronic Warfare (Note: Only to maintain the Product Improvement Program.)			5,000
Diminishing Manufacturing Source Data Warehouse Solution (Note: Only for the development and population of a centralized DMS and obsolete parts data warehousing system.)			1,500
Optimizing Electronics for Advanced Controlled Environment Systems (Note: Only to support resolving thermal issues concerning electronics densification and advanced electronics packaging.)			6,000
Spray Cooling Migration Program			9,000
STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH PROGRAM	69,376	73,376	4,000
Toxic Chemical Clean-up Criteria			1,000
National Environmental Education and Training Center			3,000
ADVANCED ELECTRONICS TECHNOLOGIES	177,264	194,264	17,000
DARPA Reduction			−8,000
Advanced Lithography Demonstration			5,000
Laser Plasma Point Source X-Ray Lithography			5,000

[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget request	Recommended	Change from request
Novel crystal components for imaging and communications			7,000
MEMS at the Army Research Laboratory, Zahl Physical Sciences Laboratory			8,000
ADVANCED CONCEPT TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATIONS	148,917	124,917	−24,000
ACTD—Reduction in Growth			−24,000
SENSOR AND GUIDANCE TECHNOLOGY	203,095	202,095	−1,000
DARPA Reduction			−4,000
Large Millimeter Wavelength Telescope			3,000
MARINE TECHNOLOGY	41,497	36,497	−5,000
DARPA Reduction			−5,000
CLASSIFIED DARPA PROGRAMS	142,395	137,395	−5,000
DARPA Reduction			−5,000
SOFTWARE ENGINEERING INSTITUTE	21,091	23,091	2,000
Technical Insertion Demonstration and Evaluation Program (TIDE) (Note: Only to be managed by the Defense Research and Engineering Office of Science and Technology.)			2,000
QUICK REACTION PROJECTS	25,000	35,000	10,000
Quick Reaction Projects			−15,000
Challenge Program			25,000
JOINT WARGAMING SIMULATION MANAGEMENT OFFICE	45,065	48,065	3,000
WMD Attack-Effects-Response Assessment Capability at JFCOM			3,000
DEMONSTRATION & VALIDATION			
PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT	33,543	46,543	13,000
Waterside/Landside Force Protection Planner (Note: Only to develop a software package to provide a quantitative assessment of risk.)			2,000
Backscatter Mobile Truck System (Note: Only to test and evaluate existing COTS systems capable of using both backscatter and standard transmission X-ray technology.)			11,000
JOINT ROBOTICS PROGRAM	11,302	14,302	3,000
Tactical Unmanned Ground Vehicle Part I			3,000
ADVANCED SENSOR APPLICATIONS PROGRAM	15,780	26,780	11,000
Ocean Remote Sensing Program (Note: Only to complete the Ocean Remote Sensing Program experiments to include radar, lidar, passive optical imaging, and space-based technologies to characterize and measure the ocean environmental conditions in Mamala Bay.)			4,000
Innovative Solid State Laser Technology Development (Note: Only to continue the research initiative conducted by OSD(C3I) to advance the use of continuously pumped solid state lasers which operate in the mid-infrared region.)			5,000
Component Development for Active Sensors (Note: Only to continue development of diode pumped laser materials technology.)			2,000
BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEM SEGMENT	779,584	0	−779,584
Transfer to Title IX—RDTE, BMDO			−779,584
BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE TERMINAL DEFENSE SEGMENT	968,180	0	−968,180
Transfer to Title IX—RDTE, BMDO			−968,180
BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE MIDCOURSE DEFENSE SEGMENT	3,940,534	0	−3,940,534
Transfer to Title IX—RDTE, BMDO			−3,940,534
BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE BOOST DEFENSE SEGMENT	685,363	0	−685,363
Transfer to Title IX—RDTE, BMDO			−685,363
CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM—DEM/VAL	82,636	0	−82,636
Transfer to Title IX			−82,636
BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE SENSORS	495,600	0	−495,600
Transfer to Title IX—RDTE, BMDO			−495,600
COALITION WARFARE	12,943	6,943	−6,000
Reduction			−6,000
JOINT SERVICE EDUCATION AND TRAINING SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	0	13,000	13,000
Advanced Distributed Learning Initiative			10,000
ADL PROTOTYPE AT OSD Joint ADL Co-Laboratory			3,000
ENGINEERING & MANUFACTURING DEVELOPMENT			
CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM—EMD	159,943	0	−159,943
Transfer to Title IX			−159,943

[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget request	Recommended	Change from request
JOINT ROBOTICS PROGRAM—EMD	13,197	17,197	4,000
Tactical Unmanned Ground Vehicle Part II			4,000
FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT MODERNIZATION PROGRAM	100,000	40,000	−60,000
Transfer to DWCF			−60,000
RDT&E MANAGEMENT SUPPORT			
TECHNICAL STUDIES, SUPPORT AND ANALYSIS	33,805	20,805	−13,000
Information Technology Superiority Study (Note: Only to facilitate a joint industry-military dialog to be conducted under the auspices of the National Defense University and to develop pilot programs for effective industry military interaction.)			1,000
Reduction			−14,000
GENERAL SUPPORT TO C3I	21,061	22,561	1,500
UAV Integration into Civil Air-Space (Note: Only to continue and accelerate the existing OSD program.)			1,500
DEFENSE TRAVEL SYSTEM	29,955	9,955	−20,000
Reduction			−20,000
CLASSIFIED PROGRAM USD(P)	0	20,000	20,000
Classified			20,000
CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM	31,276	0	−31,276
Transfer to Title IX			−31,276
CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS—C3I	56,653	28,653	−28,000
Intelligence Management			−35,000
Global Infrastructure Data Capture			7,000
PENTAGON RESERVATION	6,571	0	−6,571
Transfer to Title IX—RDTE, BMDO			−6,571
MANAGEMENT HEADQUARTERS—BMDO	27,758	0	−27,758
Transfer to Title IX—RDTE, BMDO			−27,758
OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT			
COMMERCIAL OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT SAVINGS INITIATIVE	10,805	27,805	17,000
Aircraft Affordability Initiative			17,000
INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM	414,844	422,594	7,750
Protection of Vital Data			7,000
Computer Science and Internet Security Degree Program			750
DEFENSE IMAGERY AND MAPPING PROGRAM	115,209	144,409	29,200
To meet imagery library requirements for NAVOCEANO (SURF EAGLE)			5,000
Commercial Joint Mapping Toolkit			15,000
Geographic SAR Airborne Mapping System (GEOSAR)—(Note: Only to complete GEOSAR program, to conduct demonstration tests of the GEOSAR airborne mapping system and to validate its products for priority military use and civilian applications.)			9,200
TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	40,000	0	−40,000
JET			−5,000
Special Access Program			−35,000
MANNED RECONNAISSANCE SYSTEMS	4,556	13,056	8,500
Combat Sent (Note: Only for Ultra Wideband Collector)			4,000
Distributed Common Ground System only for Octagon 10			500
Combat Sent (Note: Only for Automated COMINT Search and Collection.)			4,000
INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS	17,544	37,044	19,500
DLA Competitive Sustainment Initiative			4,500
Defense Supply Chain Management Program			15,000
SPECIAL OPERATIONS INTELLIGENCE SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	0	6,000	6,000
Solid state synthetic aperture radar			6,000
SOF OPERATIONAL ENHANCEMENTS	85,109	86,609	1,500
Integrated Command and Control System (IC2S)			1,500
SOF ACQUISITION	252,334	299,684	47,350
Advanced Seal Delivery System			5,000
Wireless Video Links for SOMROV			3,200

[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget request	Recommended	Change from request
Surface Planning Wet Submersible (SPWS) (Note: For the completion of the FY 01 initiated demonstration of the SPWS and to procure additional SPWS for Special Operations Forces and other military users in the Department of Defense.)			5,250
Electronic Digital Compass System			2,000
Spike Urban Warfare System			8,000
Lightweight Counter Mortar Radar Program			3,000
Counterproliferation Analysis and Planning System			6,000
Mark V Computer Upgrade			1,000
SOCOM Rotary Wing UAV (Note: Only for Maverick and Hummingbird systems, ground stations and spares to SOCOM for testing and evaluation of rotary UAV system.)			7,900
Dual Band Detector Imaging Technology			5,000
Rebreather (Note: To develop state of the art military closed-circuit rebreather applications.)			1,000

TRANSFERS TO TITLE IX

Research, development, test and evaluation funding for the Ballistic Missile Defense Organization, the Defense Threat Reduction Agency, and all funding for the chemical and biological defense programs requested under "Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense-Wide" has been moved to title IX.

ADVANCED CONCEPT TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATIONS

The bill repeats language included in the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2001 which prohibits the Department from beginning any advanced concepts technology demonstrations until 30 days after it has described those projects in a report to the congressional defense committees. In order to avoid delaying important projects, however, the Department may submit its list of technology demonstrations prior to the beginning of the new fiscal year.

ADVANCED LITHOGRAPHY DEMONSTRATION

The Committee recommends $5,000,000 only to use laser plasma point-source x-ray lithography to build high performance compound semiconductor processors and components for on-going technology demonstrations in advanced military radar, communications, and electronic warfare systems.

COMMERCIAL JOINT MAPPING TOOLKIT

The Administration requested $115,200,000 for the Defense Imagery and Mapping Program (DIMAP), the Committee recommends $144,409,000, an increase of $29,200,000 above the request.

Included in the $29,200,000 increase provided by the Committee is $15,000,000 for the development of a common, commercial technology-based joint mapping toolkit interface to enhance and customize intelligence, navigation, and mission planning functions. The Committee encourages NIMA to acquire the Commercial Joint Mapping Toolkit based upon fair and open competition and best value to the government.

CENTER FOR THE COMMERCIAL DEPLOYMENT OF TRANSPORTATION TECHNOLOGIES

Of the funds provided for Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense-Wide, $7,500,000 is available only for the Center for the Commercial Deployment of Transportation Technologies.

LASER PLASMA POINT SOURCE X-RAY LITHOGRAPHY

The Committee recommends $5,000,000 only to continue the development of laser plasma point source x-ray lithography technology for economic production of advanced missile seekers, digital battlefield systems, electronic warfare arrays and radar modules.

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING CENTER

The Committee recommends $3,000,000 only to continue the research, development and demonstration program devoted to health and safety issues as they relate to the development and introduction of environmental remediation technologies and to the scrapping of obsolete U.S. Naval vessels in a manner properly protective of environmental cleanup and shipyard workers. The program shall continue to develop and evaluate protection and safety methods and techniques necessary for the safe conduct of ship scraping and the use and application of environmental remediation technology and to transfer them to field use.

ULTRA LIGHT WEIGHT PORTABLE POWER SOURCE

The Committee is aware of the development of an ultra light weight portable power source. These small prototype power devices weigh less than 100 grams per square meter and their flexible nature allows soldiers to carry them in rolled or folded shapes. Rapid deployment of the power source can be achieved by simply unfolding, unrolling or inflating the power material. By using an adhesive backing these power devices can be integrated into a soldier's apparel and could provide a portable power supply for night vision systems, satellite communications, and other soldier functions that require power. Accordingly, the Committee directs the Department to consider the desirability, utility, and cost-effectiveness of funding further research into these light weight portable power devices.

CENTER FOR NANOSCIENCES INNOVATION

The Committee recognizes that to realize the full potential of nanoscience and technology, major and fundamental scientific advances need to be made to isolate, detect, communicate and manipulate individual atoms and molecules. Such advances will lead to the ultimate level of performance in electronic, chemical, biological and material systems. Accordingly, the Committee has provided $10,000,000 to be executed by the Defense Microelectronics Agency for the establishment of a Center for Nanosciences Innovation to pursue defense applications.

SPIN ELECTRONICS PROGRAM

The Committee is aware that DARPA's spin electronics program has the potential to produce a whole new generation of electronic

devices with performance far greater than what is achievable with conventional electronics today. The Committee is also aware that because spin electronics design and manufacturing are compatible with existing semiconductor infrastructures, it promises to reach maturation well ahead of other known nanoelectronics technology approaches. Accordingly, the Committee has transferred $15,000,000 from University Research Initiatives to Defense Research Sciences to augment existing planned spin electronics programs and to accelerate development of this important new generation of electronics technology.

NEXT GENERATION SUPERCOMPUTER CAPABILITY

The Committee is concerned that several critical national security technologies suffer from inadequate Department of Defense (DoD) high-end supercomputing resources. These technologies include cryptanalysis, operational weather forecasting, dispersion of airborne contaminants, armor design, design of large aircraft or ship structures, and studies of weapons effects.

Over the last decade, declining markets, inequitable trade practices, and limited DoD support, have severely weakened the United States industrial base for high-end supercomputing. Several reports conducted at the request of the DoD, have clearly identified a number of issues that counsel immediate attention and action to avoid an unacceptable prospect: offshore reliance for critical supercomputing capability vital to our national security.

The Committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit by July 1, 2002, a development and acquisition plan, including budgetary requirements, for a comprehensive, long-range, integrated high-end supercomputing program. The Secretary shall direct the National Security Agency (NSA) to take the lead in developing this plan in cooperation with DARPA, DoD's HPC Modernization Program, NIMA, NRO, NNSA/ASCI, and NASA.

STRATEGY FOR ACQUISITION OF COMMERCIAL IMAGERY

The Committee requests that the Director of the National Imagery and Mapping Agency (NIMA) submit, by March 1, 2002, a plan describing how NIMA intends to use commercial imagery to meet validated non-high resolution imagery requests that have been generated by the Services, Commanders-in-Chief of the Unified and Specified Commands, and other DoD agencies.

UNEXPLODED ORDNANCE DETECTION AND CLEANUP

The Committee continues to be greatly concerned about the research effort into technologies which can better detect and remove unexploded ordnance. Recent reports by the General Accounting Office have estimated that cleanup costs of closed, transferred, and transferring training ranges and other formerly used defense sites could exceed $100 billion. In addition to the significant financial obligation this poses to the Department of Defense, unexploded ordnance on formerly used defense sites poses an even greater danger to the public at large. The budget request included $17,300,000 for Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense-Wide sup-

porting unexploded ordnance detection and cleanup. The Committee has fully funded this request.

PROGRAM RECOMMENDED

The total recommended in the bill will provide the following program in fiscal year 2002.

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED	CHANGE FROM REQUEST
RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, DEFWIDE			
BASIC RESEARCH			
IN-HOUSE LABORATORY INDEPENDENT RESEARCH	2,097	2,097	---
DEFENSE RESEARCH SCIENCES	121,003	139,003	+18,000
UNIVERSITY RESEARCH INITIATIVES	240,374	248,374	+8,000
FORCE HEALTH PROTECTION	26,952	26,952	---
HIGH ENERGY LASER RESEARCH INITIATIVES	11,877	11,877	---
GOVERNMENT/INDUSTRY COSPONSORSHIP OF UNIV RESEARCH	3,421	11,421	+8,000
DEFENSE EXPERIMENTAL PROGRAM TO STIMULATE COMPETITIVE	9,901	9,901	---
CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM	39,066	---	-39,066
TOTAL, BASIC RESEARCH	454,691	449,625	-5,066
APPLIED RESEARCH			
MEDICAL FREE ELECTRON LASER	14,660	24,660	+10,000
HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES (HBCU)	14,484	14,484	---
HISPANIC SERVING INSTITUTIONS	---	5,000	+5,000
LINCOLN LABORATORY RESEARCH PROGRAM	21,969	21,969	---
COMPUTING SYSTEMS AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY	382,294	329,294	-53,000
EMBEDDED SOFTWARE AND PERVASIVE COMPUTING	75,561	65,561	-10,000
BIOLOGICAL WARFARE DEFENSE	140,080	---	-140,080
CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM	125,481	---	-125,481
TACTICAL TECHNOLOGY	173,885	164,885	-9,000
MATERIALS AND ELECTRONICS TECHNOLOGY	358,254	342,754	-15,500
NUCLEAR SUSTAINMENT &; COUNTERPROLIFERATION TECHNOLOGI	295,132	---	-295,132
MEDICAL TECHNOLOGY	8,971	8,971	---
HIGH ENERGY LASER RESEARCH	36,005	36,005	---
TOTAL, APPLIED RESEARCH	1,646,776	1,013,583	-633,193
ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT			
MEDICAL ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	2,086	2,086	---
EXPLOSIVES DEMILITARIZATION TECHNOLOGY	8,815	11,815	+3,000
SO/LIC ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT	8,799	10,799	+2,000
COMBATING TERRORISM TECHNOLOGY SUPPORT	42,243	60,243	+18,000
COUNTERPROLIFERATION ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT TECHNOLOGIES	89,772	---	-89,772
BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY	132,890	---	-132,890
JOINT DOD-DOE MUNITIONS TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	19,178	19,178	---
AUTOMATIC TARGET RECOGNITION	7,716	7,716	---
ADVANCED AEROSPACE SYSTEMS	153,700	128,700	-25,000
CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM - ADV DEV	69,249	---	-69,249
SPECIAL TECHNICAL SUPPORT	11,019	13,019	+2,000
ARMS CONTROL TECHNOLOGY	52,474	---	-52,474
GENERIC LOGISTICS R&D TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATIONS	30,373	78,473	+48,100
STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH PROGRAM	69,376	73,376	+4,000
JOINT WARFIGHTING PROGRAM	7,613	7,613	---
ADVANCED ELECTRONICS TECHNOLOGIES	177,264	194,264	+17,000
ADVANCED CONCEPT TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATIONS	148,917	124,917	-24,000
HIGH PERFORMANCE COMPUTING MODERNIZATION PROGRAM	188,376	188,376	---
COMMAND, CONTROL AND COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS	117,451	117,451	---
SENSOR AND GUIDANCE TECHNOLOGY	203,095	202,095	-1,000
MARINE TECHNOLOGY	41,497	36,497	-5,000
LAND WARFARE TECHNOLOGY	153,067	153,067	---
CLASSIFIED DARPA PROGRAMS	142,395	137,395	-5,000
SOFTWARE ENGINEERING INSTITUTE	21,091	23,091	+2,000
QUICK REACTION PROJECTS	25,000	35,000	+10,000
JOINT WARGAMING SIMULATION MANAGEMENT OFFICE	45,065	48,065	+3,000
HIGH ENERGY LASER ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM	16,005	16,005	---
COUNTERPROLIFERATION SUPPORT	1,781	1,781	---
TOTAL, ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	1,986,307	1,691,022	-295,285
DEMONSTRATION & VALIDATION			
PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT	33,543	46,543	+13,000
JOINT ROBOTICS PROGRAM	11,302	14,302	+3,000
ADVANCED SENSOR APPLICATIONS PROGRAM	15,780	26,780	+11,000
CALS INITIATIVE	1,614	1,614	---
ENVIRONMENTAL SECURITY TECHNICAL CERTIFICATION PROGRAM	25,314	25,314	---
BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEM SEGMENT	779,584	---	-779,584
BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE TERMINAL DEFENSE SEGMENT	968,180	---	-968,180
BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE MIDCOURSE DEFENSE SEGMENT	3,940,534	---	-3,940,534

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED	CHANGE FROM REQUEST
BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE BOOST DEFENSE SEGMENT.....	685,363	---	-685,363
CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM - DEM/VAL.....	82,636	---	-82,636
BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE SENSORS.....	495,600	---	-495,600
HUMANITARIAN DEMINING.....	13,512	13,512	---
COALITION WARFARE.....	12,943	6,943	-6,000
JOINT SERVICE EDUCATION AND TRAINING SYSTEMS DEVELOPME	---	13,000	+13,000
TOTAL, DEMONSTRATION & VALIDATION.....	7,065,905	148,008	-6,917,897
ENGINEERING & MANUFACTURING DEVEL			
CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM - EMD.....	159,943	---	-159,943
JOINT ROBOTICS PROGRAM - EMD.....	13,197	17,197	+4,000
ADVANCED IT SERVICES JOINT PROGRAM OFFICE (AITS-JPO)..	14,254	14,254	---
JOINT TACTICAL INFORMATION DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM (JTIDS)	16,572	16,572	---
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT.....	2,469	2,469	---
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT-STANDARD PROCUREMEN	9,747	9,747	---
FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT MODERNIZATION PROGRAM.....	100,000	40,000	-60,000
DEFENSE MESSAGE SYSTEM.....	11,423	11,423	---
INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM.....	11,767	11,767	---
GLOBAL COMBAT SUPPORT SYSTEM.....	16,483	16,483	---
ELECTRONIC COMMERCE.....	25,519	25,519	---
TOTAL, ENGINEERING & MANUFACTURING DEVEL.....	381,374	165,431	-215,943
RDT&E MANAGEMENT SUPPORT			
UNEXPLODED ORDNANCE DETECTION AND CLEARANCE.....	1,165	1,165	---
THERMAL VICAR.....	5,952	5,952	---
TECHNICAL STUDIES, SUPPORT AND ANALYSIS.....	33,805	20,805	-13,000
CRITICAL TECHNOLOGY SUPPORT.....	3,313	3,313	---
BLACK LIGHT.....	5,000	5,000	---
GENERAL SUPPORT TO C3I.....	21,061	22,561	+1,500
FOREIGN MATERIAL ACQUISITION AND EXPLOITATION.....	31,951	31,951	---
INTERAGENCY EXPORT LICENSE AUTOMATION.....	10,559	10,559	---
DEFENSE TRAVEL SYSTEM.....	29,955	9,955	-20,000
JOINT THEATER AIR AND MISSILE DEFENSE ORGANIZATION....	26,865	26,865	---
CLASSIFIED PROGRAM USD(P).....	---	20,000	+20,000
FOREIGN COMPARATIVE TESTING.....	30,907	30,907	---
CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM.....	31,276	---	-31,276
CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS - C3I.....	56,653	28,653	-28,000
SMALL BUSINESS INNOVATION RESEARCH/CHALLENGE ADMIN....	2,068	2,068	---
DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY ANALYSIS.....	5,109	5,109	---
DEFENSE TECHNICAL INFORMATION SERVICES (DTIC).....	44,228	44,228	---
R&D IN SUPPORT OF DOD ENLISTMENT, TESTING AND EVAL....	8,834	8,834	---
DEVELOPMENT TEST AND EVALUATION.....	46,382	46,382	---
MANAGEMENT HEADQUARTERS (RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT)....	36,937	36,937	---
PENTAGON RESERVATION.....	6,571	---	-6,571
MANAGEMENT HEADQUARTERS-BMDO.....	27,758	---	-27,758
TOTAL, RDT&E MANAGEMENT SUPPORT.....	466,349	361,244	-105,105
OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPEMENT			
COMMERCIAL OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT SAVINGS INITIATIVE..	10,805	27,805	+17,000
PARTNERSHIP FOR PEACE (PFP) INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYS	1,922	1,922	---
C4I INTEROPERABILITY.....	41,389	41,389	---
JOINT ANALYTICAL MODEL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM.....	12,163	12,163	---
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SYSTEMS.....	550	550	---
NATIONAL MILITARY COMMAND SYSTEM-WIDE SUPPORT.....	1,014	1,014	---
DEFENSE INFO INFRASTRUCTURE ENGINEERING AND INTEGRATIO	6,544	6,544	---
LONG HAUL COMMUNICATIONS (DCS).....	10,744	10,744	---
SUPPORT OF THE NATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM.....	4,968	4,968	---
MINIMUM ESSENTIAL EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK....	6,988	6,988	---
INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM.....	414,844	422,594	+7,750
C4I FOR THE WARRIOR.....	9,622	9,622	---
JOINT SPECTRUM CENTER.....	8,849	8,849	---
TELEPORT PROGRAM.....	14,371	14,371	---
SPECIAL RECONNAISSANCE CAPABILITIES (SRC) PROGRAM.....	4,422	4,422	---
DEFENSE IMAGERY AND MAPPING PROGRAM.....	115,209	144,409	+29,200
FOREIGN COUNTERINTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.....	664	664	---
DEFENSE JOINT COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM (JMIP).....	5,977	5,977	---
C3I INTELLIGENCE PROGRAMS.....	10,552	10,552	---
TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT.....	40,000	---	-40,000

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED	CHANGE FROM REQUEST
DRAGON U-2 (JMIP)	4,019	4,019	---
AIRBORNE RECONNAISSANCE SYSTEMS	16,515	16,515	---
MANNED RECONNAISSANCE SYSTEMS	4,556	13,056	+8,500
DISTRIBUTED COMMON GROUND SYSTEMS	1,006	1,006	---
TACTICAL CRYPTOLOGIC ACTIVITIES	105,455	105,455	---
INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS	17,544	37,044	+19,500
MANAGEMENT HEADQUARTERS (OJCS)	11,312	11,312	---
SPECIAL OPERATIONS INTELLIGENCE SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	---	6,000	+6,000
SOF OPERATIONAL ENHANCEMENTS	85,109	86,609	+1,500
SOF ACQUISITION	252,334	299,684	+47,350
CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	1,829,938	1,808,938	-21,000
TOTAL, OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPEMENT	3,049,385	3,125,185	+75,800
DOE JOINT RESEARCH ADJUSTMENT	---	-5,000	-5,000
TOTAL, RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, DEFWIDE	15,050,787	6,949,098	-8,101,689

OPERATIONAL TEST AND EVALUATION, DEFENSE

Fiscal year 2001 appropriation	$227,060,000
Fiscal year 2002 budget request	217,355,000
Committee recommendation	245,355,000
Change from budget request	+28,000,000

This appropriation funds the Operational Test and Evaluation activities of the Department of Defense.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

EXPLANTION OF PROJECT LEVEL CHANGES

[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget request	Recommended	Change from request
CENTRAL TEST AND EVALUATION INVESTMENT DEVELOPMENT	113,642	132,642	19,000
Digital Video System Development			6,000
Roadway Simulator			10,000
Digital Video Laboratory			3,000
LIVE FIRE TESTING	9,887	15,887	6,000
Live Fire Testing and Training Initiative			6,000
DEVELOPMENT TEST AND EVALUATION	59,447	62,447	3,000
Target and Threat Systems Interoperability Testing			3,000

RADIO FREQUENCY VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS

Of the funds provided for Operational Test and Evaluation activities, the Committee directs that $4,000,000 be provided to the office of Live Fire Test and Evaluation to fund the continuation of a demonstration of technical devices constituting a radio-frequency (RF) weapon that could be built using commercial-off-the-shelf technology. Such a weapon would be representative of an unconventional threat to civilian electronic infrastructure, and shall be tested against a set of infrastructure targets to determine vulnerabilities of such targets to radio-frequency damage.

PROGRAM RECOMMENDED

The total recommended in the bill will provide the following program in fiscal year 2002.

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED	CHANGE FROM REQUEST
OPERATIONAL TEST & EVAL, DEFENSE			
ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT			
TEST, EVALUATION SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY.....	16,000	16,000	---
TOTAL, ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT.....	16,000	16,000	---
RDT&E MANAGEMENT SUPPORT			
CENTRAL TEST AND EVALUATION INVESTMENT DEVELOPMENT (CT	113,642	132,642	+19,000
OPERATIONAL TEST AND EVALUATION.....	17,379	17,379	---
LIVE FIRE TESTING.....	9,887	15,887	+6,000
DEVELOPMENT TEST AND EVALUATION.....	59,447	62,447	+3,000
IMPLEMENTING DSB RECOMMENDATIONS.....	1,000	1,000	---
TOTAL, RDT&E MANAGEMENT SUPPORT.....	201,355	229,355	+28,000
TOTAL, OPERATIONAL TEST & EVAL, DEFENSE.....	217,355	245,355	+28,000

TITLE V

REVOLVING AND MANAGEMENT FUNDS

DEFENSE WORKING CAPITAL FUNDS

Fiscal year 2001 appropriation	$916,276,000
Fiscal year 2002 budget request	1,951,986,000
Committee recommendation	1,524,986,000
Change from budget request	−427,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,524,986,000 for the Defense Working Capital Funds. The recommendation is an increase of $608,710,000 above the amount appropriated for fiscal year 2001.

NATIONAL DEFENSE SEALIFT FUND

Fiscal year 2001 appropriation	$400,658,000
Fiscal year 2002 budget request	506,408,000
Committee recommendation	412,708,000
Change from budget request	−93,700,000

This appropriation provides funds for the lease, operation, and supply of prepositioning ships; operation of the Ready Reserve Force; and acquisition of ships for the Military Sealift Command, the Ready Reserve Force, and the Marine Corps.

READY RESERVE FORCE

The Defense Department requested $506,408,000 for the Ready Reserve Force. The Committee recommends $412,708,000, a decrease of $93,700,000. A reduction of $98,700,000 is recommended due to the funding of MARAD program management in the Committee's fiscal year 2002 Commerce, Justice, State and Judiciary appropriations bill. The Committee also recommends $5,000,000 only for the FASTSHIP initiative.

TITLE VI

OTHER DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE PROGRAMS

DEFENSE HEALTH PROGRAM

Fiscal year 2001 appropriation	$12,117,779,000
Fiscal year 2002 budget request	17,898,969,000
Committee recommendation	18,277,403,000
Change from budget request	+378,434,000

This appropriation funds the Defense Health Program of the Department of Defense.

SPECIAL INTEREST ITEMS AND REPROGRAMMING

The Committee notes that the operation and maintenance portion of the Defense Health Program budget request is built around seven budget activities including: in-house care, private sector care, consolidated health support, information management, management activities, education and training, and base operations/communications. The Committee also notes with concern that the typical pattern of budget execution for the Defense Health Program has been to divert funding from the DoD military medical treatment facilities (MTFs) to pay for the increasing costs of contractor provided medical care. The impact of this financial migration has seriously degraded the ability of the DoD MTFs, which have inherent cost advantages, to care for military personnel and their dependents. The Committee also notes that the main reason for this migration, unrealistic budget assumptions, has been addressed in the fiscal year 2002 budget request which allows for realistic cost growth for contractor provided care and pharmaceuticals.

To improve oversight of this account, the Committee directs that the cumulative value of proposed transfers of funds in excess of $15,000,000 between the activity groups noted above be subject to normal, prior approval reprogramming procedures. In addition, items for which funds have been specifically provided using phrases "only for" and "only to" are Congressional interest items for the purpose of the base for Reprogramming (DD Form 1414). Each of these items must be carried on the DD 1414 at the stated amount.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL CHANGES

[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget Request	Recommended	Change from request
Operation and Maintenance	17,565,750	17,574,750	9,000
In-House Care	4,502,140	4,592,140	90,000
Optimization (transfer in)		90,000	

[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget Request	Recommended	Change from request
Private Sector Care	10,130,687	10,040,687	−90,000
Optimization (transfer out)		−90,000	
Consolidated Health Support	766,516	768,516	2,000
Examining Activities Centralized Credentials Quality Assurance		2,000	
Information Management	602,824	602,824	
Management Activiites	232,965	239,965	7,000
DoD–VA Health Care Consolidation Study		5,000	
Health Care Centers of Excellence		2,000	
Education and Training	309,193	309,193	
Base Operations/Communications/Environmental	1,023,425	1,023,425	
Procurement	267,915	267,915	0
Research and Development	65,304	434,738	369,434
ACP–215, Blood Cell Washer		4,000	4,000
Advanced Cancer Detection—National Functional Genomics Project (Note: only to determine the genetic changes that cause cancer and to perfect the means of rapidly moving these discoveries into the active duty military personnel, dependents and veterans populations.)		5,000	5,000
Breast Cancer Research Program (BCRP) (Note: Of this amount, $5,000,000 shall be available only for the procurement and installation of additional breast care research equipment for the Comprehensive Breast Care Center at Walter Reed Army Medical Center.)		175,000	175,000
Comprehensive Breast Care Center		14,000	14,000
Chronic Myelogenous Leukemia Research		5,000	5,000
Computer Based Patient Records		3,000	3,000
Coronary and Prostate Disease Reversal (Note: only to continue an on-going effort among Walter Reed Army Medical Center, and appropriate non-profit medical foundation, and a rural primary health care center, with funding management accomplished by the Uniformed Services University of the Health Services.)		7,000	7,000
Defense and Veterans Head Injury Program (DVHIP)		4,000	4,000
HIV/AIDS Prevention Program		20,000	20,000
Hyperbaric Oxygen Therapy for Cerebral Palsy at WPAFB Hospital		1,500	1,500
International Medical Program Global Satellite System (IMPGSS)		4,000	4,000
National Center for Collaboration in Medical Modeling and Simulation (Note: Only to establish a National Center for Collaboration in Medical Modeling and Simulation in collaboration with the Virginia Modeling, Analysis and Simulation Center.)		200	200
National Naval Medical Center Hematology Lab mods		1,734	1,734
Ovarian Cancer Research	12,000		
Periscopic Surgery for the Spine (Note: only to continue research into the development of minimally invasive surgical procedures for the brain, spinal cord, and spine under cooperative agreement 17–99–1–9022)		3,000	3,000
Prostate Cancer research program at Walter Reed		100,000	100,000
Post-Polio Syndrome		3,000	3,000
TRIES–AFIERA Environmental/border Health Demonstration project PE DHP 87724F		3,000	3,000
Tuberous Sclerosis Complex (TSC) Research (Note: only for Tuberous Sclerosis Complex research to better understand the role and function of proteins produced by the TSC1 and TSC2 tumor suppressor genes.)		1,000	1,000
U.S. Military Cancer Institute at USUHS		3,000	3,000

[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget Request	Recommended	Change from request
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE	17,565,750	17,574,750	9,000
PROCUREMENT	267,915	267,915	
RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	65,304	434,738	369,434
Total	17,898,969	18,277,403	378,434

MILITARY MEDICAL TREATMENT FACILITY OPTIMIZATION

"The Committee bill provides $90,000,000 above the budget request only to continue the initiative begun by the Committee in the Fiscal Year 2001 Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act (Public Law 107–20) to finance service and facility upgrades at military medical treatment facilities that can be shown to both save money and improve medical care. Of these funds, $30,000,000 shall be available to each military Surgeon General for this purpose. The Committee expects the Surgeons General of each service to select and administer these optimization projects according to the standards and guidelines specified in the House report accompanying the Fiscal Year 2001 Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act.

ASSESSMENT OF DOD AND VA HEALTH CARE SYSTEMS

Section 8140 of the Committee bill appropriates $5,000,000 to support a joint assessment by the Secretaries of Defense and Veterans Affairs that identifies and evaluates changes to Department of Defense and Department of Veterans Affairs health care delivery policies, methods, practices and procedures in order to provide improved health care services at lower costs to the taxpayers. This assessment shall include a detailed independent review of options to collocate or share facilities and care providers in areas where duplication and excess capacity may exist, optimize economies of scale through joint procurement of supplies and services, and partially or fully integrate DoD and VA systems providing telehealth services, computerized patient records, provider credentialing, surgical quality assessment, rehabilitation services, administrative services, and centers of excellence for specialized health care services. The general provision requires that the statement of work for this effort be authored jointly by each secretary and that a comprehensive report to Congress be made on the conclusions and recommendations of this effort no later than March 1, 2002.

NURSING PAY AUTHORITY

The Committee recognizes that the Department of Defense faces both a serious shortage of civilian registered nurses as well as a high rate of turnover among these critical personnel. Further, the Committee is aware that DoD often defaults into a costly solution to this problem by hiring contractor nurses. The lack of an adequate nursing staff reduces both the responsiveness and effectiveness of the DoD military medical treatment facilities. To address these problems, the Committee directs the Secretary of Defense to delegate title 38 U.S.C. pay and promotion authorities to the Surgeons General of the Army, Navy and Air Force to enable the mili-

tary departments to fill nursing vacancies and retain required strength. In addition, the Committee recommends a new general provision (Sec. 8148) which extends title 38 U.S.C. authorities to the hiring of personnel credentialed in certain medical or medical related skills, but who do not otherwise have tenure in competitive civil service.

PRE-DISCHARGE ONE EXAM INITIATIVE

The Committee is aware of software that allows one examining physician to generate required service member discharge forms to meet both Department of Defense and Department of Veterans Affairs' requirements. The Committee encourages the Department to examine such innovative ways to reduce the requirement for departing service members to take two separate discharge medical physicals.

MACDILL AIR FORCE BASE TRANSITION

The Committee is aware of the outstanding success of MacDill 65, a demonstration program to deliver medical care to military retirees age 65 and older. The Committee directs the Department of Defense to ensure the smooth transition of the participants from the MacDill 65 program into TRICARE for Life. This transition should ensure no loss of coverage during this transition period. Furthermore, the Committee expects the Department of Defense to communicate fully with program participants so that they understand how to register, and the new benefits available to them under the TRICARE for Life program.

CREDENTIALING

As a result of questions raised in recent press accounts about the quality of military healthcare, together with the findings in the subsequent report of the DoD Healthcare Quality Initiatives Review Panel, the Committee believes that action must be taken to improve oversight of the military healthcare system. Therefore, the Committee directs that $2,000,000 of the funds available under this heading be available only for a pilot study to evaluate the merits of integrating the Department of Defense Centralized Credentials Quality Assurance System (CCQAS) with the Veterans Administration Professional Review Program (VETPRO) credentials system.

HEALTH CARE CENTERS OF EXCELLENCE

The Report of the DoD Healthcare Quality Initiatives Review Panel concludes that the Department of Defense should aggressively pursue a program to designate Centers of Excellence in order to improve the quality of medical care for individuals requiring specialized, complex treatments. The Committee directs that $2,000,000 of the funds available under this heading be used only to design, test and evaluate models for expanding health care Centers of Excellence.

NORTH CHICAGO VETERANS ADMINISTRATION MEDICAL CENTER AND NAVAL HOSPITAL

The Committee applauds the current resource sharing agreement between the North Chicago VA Medical Center (NCVAMC) and the Naval Hospital, Great Lakes, Illinois (NHGL). These two institutions are within one mile of each other and offer significant opportunities to share additional services and facilities. The Navy is engaged in conducting an economic analysis of the requirement for a modern facility to replace the aging NHGL. The Veterans Administration has an underused inpatient facility at the NCVAMC. The Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of the Veterans Administration are directed to develop a plan to make the maximum use of the NCVAMC during the interim period until the Navy constructs a facility to replace the NHGL. The Secretary of the Navy shall consult with the Secretary of Veterans Affairs when designing the replacement facility. The Committee expects the replacement facility to be designed and operated as a joint facility serving the health care needs of the Navy and Veterans Affairs populations in the North Chicago area.

CERVICAL CANCER RESEARCH PROGRAM

The Committee notes that the report accompanying the House version of the fiscal year 1995 Department of Defense Appropriations bill (House Report 103–562) and the report accompanying the House version of the fiscal year 2001 Department of Defense Appropriations bill (House Report 106–644) both provided clear direction to the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Health Affairs) to established a systematic program, in coordination with the National Cancer Institute, to foster the early detection and prevention of cervical cancer including research into a vaccine for the Human Papillomavirus (HPV) found in 50 percent of cervical cancers. Given the accomplishments of the Department of Defense in its medical research and development efforts, the Committee strongly urges DoD to move forward in fiscal year 2002 with its efforts to implement past congressional directives. The Assistant Secretary of Defense (Health Affairs) shall report to the House Committee on Appropriations not later than March 31, 2002 detailing the progress made in establishing this research program.

OVARIAN CANCER

The Committee believes that increased emphasis on ovarian cancer research is urgently needed as 13,900 women die from this disease annually. The disease is curable if detected early, unfortunately little is known about the disease and only 25 percent of cases are diagnosed in the early stages. Recognizing the superior nature of the grants that have been funded by the Defense Health Program, the Committee strongly urges DoD to use the additional $12,000,000 provided for this program to continue the DoD Ovarian Cancer Research Program under the auspices of the Peer Reviewed Medical Research Program. The Committee believes that this program should operate in coordination with the National Cancer Institute's Specialized Programs of Research Excellence in ovarian cancer.

INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL PROGRAM GLOBAL SATELLITE SYSTEM

The committee recommends $4,000,000 in the Defense Security Cooperation Agency to prove the International Medical Program Global Satellite System (IMPGSS) integrated development and delivery concept in at least two countries. The Committee further recommends that the Telemedicine and Advanced Technology Research Center at Fort Detrick, Maryland manage the program.

DOD MENTAL HEALTH PROGRAMS

The Committee strongly encourages the Department of Defense to consult with the National Institute of Mental Health and the Department of Veterans Affairs to take concrete steps to strengthen its mental health programs. Such efforts should include a program that would collect epidemiological data on new onset psychosis in the military, including the creation of a system to link DoD and VA data. This effort should also seek to determine predictors of vulnerability to psychosis given the stress of basic training. This effort should seek to create a linkage (termed critical intervention) that would prevent patients from "falling between the cracks" in between discharge from DoD and entry into the VA. To accomplish this objective, DoD should adopt case management psychology-education oriented intervention to ensure continuity of treatment, reduce duration of untreated psychosis, and reduce the proportion of these people who have a second episode. This effort should also determine the possibility of assessing the impact of the intervention and reduction in duration of untreated psychosis on the medium to long-term illness outcome.

GOVERNMENT COMPUTER BASED PATIENT RECORDS

The Committee is disappointed in the inability of the Department of Defense to work with the Department of Veterans Affairs in developing information technology that would be used to transfer and share medical records of military health beneficiaries, as detailed in a recent, critical report by the General Accounting Office. The Committee has increased funding for the Government Computer-based Patient Record program for the last two years because it believes the sharing of medical data between DoD and VA will improve patient care and reduce administrative expense. Unfortunately, the Department of Defense has consistently failed to follow congressional directives and to adequately support this promising new technology. The Committee has once again added funds to the budget for GCPR, and expects the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs to actively manage the program. The Committee expects the additional funds to be utilized by the Department of Defense in a manner that carries out stated congressional intent, and not diverted into efforts tangential to the primary goal of the GCPR program of sharing medical data among DoD, VA, and their respective commercial contractors.

SINGLE NATIONAL PHARMACY MANAGER

The Committee is aware that the Department of Defense is in the preliminary stages of seeking a single national contractor for pharmacy benefits to provide retail and mail order pharmacy serv-

ices for the 8.5 million beneficiaries enrolled in the DoD health care programs. While the Committee strongly supports and encourages the Department of Defense to improve the efficiency of services for its beneficiaries, the Committee is also concerned that this measure could have a negative impact on the overall level of competition in the pharmacy industry. Accordingly, the Committee directs that the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Health Affairs) provide a report to the House Committee on Appropriations 60 days prior to a solicitation of bids for a single national pharmacy benefits manager which presents the business case for this approach, the estimated effect that this program will have on the competitive environment in the pharmacy industry, and the effect that this proposal will have on mid- and small-sized pharmacies.

CHEMICAL AGENTS AND MUNITIONS DESTRUCTION, ARMY

Fiscal year 2001 appropriation	$980,100,000
Fiscal year 2002 budget request	$1,153,557,000
Committee recommendation	$1,093,057,000
Change from budget request	−60,500,000

This appropriation funds the Chemical Agents and Munitions Destruction activities of the Department of the Army.

PROGRAM RECOMMENDED

The total amount recommended in the bill will provide the following in the fiscal year 2002:

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST QTY	BUDGET REQUEST AMOUNT	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED QTY	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED AMOUNT	CHANGE FROM REQUEST QTY	CHANGE FROM REQUEST AMOUNT
CHEM AGENTS & MUNITIONS DESTRUCTION, ARMY						
CHEM DEMILITARIZATION - O&M	--	789,020	--	728,520	--	-60,500
CHEM DEMILITARIZATION - PROC	--	164,158	--	164,158	--	---
CHEM DEMILITARIZATION - RDTE	--	200,379	--	200,379	--	---
TOTAL, CHEM AGENTS & MUNITIONS DESTRUCTION, ARMY		1,153,557		1,093,057		-60,500

DRUG INTERDICTION AND COUNTER-DRUG ACTIVITIES, DEFENSE

Fiscal year 2001	$869,000,000
Fiscal year 2002 request	820,381,000
Committee recommendation	827,381,000
Change from the budget request	+7,000,000

This appropriation provides funds for Military Personnel; Operation and Maintenance; Procurement; and Research, Development, Test and Evaluation for drug interdiction and counter-drug activities of the Department of Defense.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Department of Defense requested $820,381,000 for Drug Interdiction and Counter-Drug Activities. The Committee recommends $827,381,000, an increase of $7,000,000.

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL CHANGES

[In thousands of dollars]

Young Marines	+2,000
National Counter-narcotics Training Center Hammer	+2,000
Caper Focus	+5,000
Southwest Anti-Drug Border States Initiative	+5,000
National Interagency Civil-Military Institute	+4,000
Multi-jurisdictional Counter-drug Task Force Training	+4,000
Southwest Border Fence	+6,700
Indiana National Guard Counter-drug Activities	+2,000
Kentucky National Guard Counter-drug Activities	+3,400
Tennessee National Guard Counter-drug Activities	+1,000
Nevada National Guard Counter-drug Activities	+2,000
New York National Guard Counter-drug Port Initiative	+1,000
Peru Support	−7,200
Counter-drug Tanker Operations	−1,000
Colombia Airborne Surveillance	−3,500
Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation	−4,000
LEA OCONUS Support	−3,000
Tethered Aerostat Radar Program	−12,400

DOD NON-TRADITIONAL ACTIVITIES ASSESSMENT

The Committee is aware that the Department of Defense is considering a significant change in its approach to Drug Interdiction and Counter-drug missions in conjunction with its assessment of "non-traditional" activities. The Committee has been strongly supportive of the contributions the Department has made to the national and international effort to curtail the production, transportation, and use of illegal drugs and is aware that many of the Department's missions could not be conducted by any other Agency. The Committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the congressional defense committees advising them of any plans to alter its current counter-drug and drug interdiction programs 30 days in advance of any reorganization initiative in the area proposed to be implemented during the fiscal year 2002.

TETHERED AEROSTAT RADAR SYSTEMS

The budget request included $42,941,000 for Tethered Aerostat Radar Systems. The Committee recommends $33,641,000, a reduction of $12,400,000 in this account and an addition of $3,000,000

provided to the Air Force in Section 8136 of the General Provisions. The Committee is concerned that the reporting requirement and the obligation restrictions in House Report 106–644 have not been followed and that the Administration has yet to determine the management responsibility and corresponding funding allocations for these important systems. The Committee has deferred fiscal year 2002 procurement funding for the Aerostat modernization program except for the purchase of replacement Aerostats until such a determination has been made. The Committee directs that the Secretary of the Air Force reestablish the Morgan City, Louisiana Aerostat site using the funding provided in Section 8136.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

Fiscal year 2001 appropriation	$147,545,000
Fiscal year 2002 budget request	152,021,000
Committee recommendation	152,021,000
Change from budget request	.....

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $152,021,000 for the Office of the Inspector General, the amount proposed in the budget. The recommendation is an increase of $4,476,000 above the amount appropriated for fiscal year 2001.

TITLE VII

RELATED AGENCIES

NATIONAL FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE PROGRAM

INTRODUCTION

The National Foreign Intelligence Program consists of those intelligence activities of the government, which provide the President, other officers of the Executive Branch, and the Congress with national foreign intelligence on broad strategic concerns bearing on U.S. national security. These concerns are stated by the National Security Council in the form of long-range and short-range requirements for the principal users of intelligence.

The National Foreign Intelligence Program budget funded in the Department of Defense Appropriations Act consists primarily of resources for the Central Intelligence Agency, Defense Intelligence Agency, National Reconnaissance Office, National Security Agency, National Imagery and Mapping Agency, intelligence services of the Departments of the Army, Navy and Air Force, Intelligence Community Management Staff, and the CIA Retirement and Disability System Fund.

CLASSIFIED ANNEX

Because of the highly sensitive nature of intelligence programs, the results of the Committee's budget review are published in a separate, detailed and comprehensive classified annex. The intelligence community, Department of Defense and other organizations are expected to fully comply with the recommendations and directions in the classified annex accompanying the fiscal year 2002 Defense Appropriations bill.

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY SYSTEM FUND

Fiscal year 2001 appropriation	$216,000,000
Fiscal year 2002 budget request	212,000,000
Committee recommendation	212,000,000
Change from budget request	.....

This appropriation provides payments of benefits to qualified beneficiaries in accordance with the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement Act of 1965 for Certain Employees (P.L. 88–643). This statute authorized the establishment of a CIA Retirement and Disability System (CIARDS) for a limited number of CIA employees and authorized the establishment and maintenance of a fund from which benefits would be paid to those beneficiaries.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends $212,000,000 for the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability Systems Fund (CIARDS). The recommendation is the same as the budget request and is $4,000,000 below the amount appropriated in fiscal year 2001.

INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY MANAGEMENT ACCOUNT

Fiscal year 2001 appropriation	$148,631,000
Fiscal year 2002 budget request	152,776,000
Committee recommendation	144,929,000
Change from budget request	−7,847,000

This appropriation provides funds for the activities that support the Director of Central Intelligence (DCI) and the Intelligence Community.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Administration requested $152,776,000 for the Intelligence Community Management Account. The Committee recommends $144,929,000, a decrease of $7,847,000 from the amount requested and $3,702,000 below the amount appropriated under this heading in fiscal year 2001. Of the amount appropriated under this heading, $34,100,000 is for transfer to the Department of Justice for operations at the National Drug Intelligence Center (NDIC). Details of adjustments to this account are included in the classified annex accompanying this report.

PAYMENT TO KAHO'OLAWE ISLAND CONVEYANCE, REMEDIATION, AND ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION FUND

Fiscal year 2001 appropriation	$60,000,000
Fiscal year 2002 budget request	25,000,000
Committee recommendation	25,000,000
Change from budget request	.....

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $25,000,000 for the Payment to Kaho'olawe Island Conveyance, Remediation, and Environmental Restoration Fund, the amount proposed in the budget. The recommendation is $35,000,000 below the amount appropriated for fiscal year 2001.

NATIONAL SECURITY EDUCATION TRUST FUND

Fiscal year 2001 appropriation	$6,950,000
Fiscal year 2002 budget request	8,000,000
Committee recommendation	8,000,000
Change from budget request	.....

The National Security Education Trust Fund was established to provide scholarships and fellowships to U.S. students to pursue higher education studies abroad and grants to U.S. institutions for programs of study in foreign areas and languages.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends $8,000,000 for the National Security Education Trust Fund. The recommendation is the same as the re-

quest and $1,050,000 more than the amount appropriated in fiscal year 2001.

TITLE VIII

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Title VIII of the accompanying bill includes 155 general provisions. Most of these provisions were included in the Department of Defense Appropriations Act for fiscal year 2001 and many have been included in the Defense Appropriations Act for a number of years.

Actions taken by the Committee to amend last year's provisions or new provisions recommended by the Committee are discussed below or in the applicable section of the report.

DEFINITION OF PROGRAM, PROJECT AND ACTIVITY

For purposes of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (Public Law 99–177) as amended by the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Reaffirmation Act of 1987 (Public Law 100–119) and by the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990 (Public Law 101–508, the following information provides the definitions of the term "program, project, and activity" for appropriations contained in the Department of Defense Appropriations Act. The term "program, project, and activity" shall include the most specific level of budget items, identified in the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2002, the accompanying House and Senate Committee reports, the conference report and the accompanying joint explanatory statement of the managers of the Committee in Conference, the related classified reports, and the P–1 and R–1 budget justification documents as subsequently modified by Congressional action.

In carrying out any Presidential sequestration, the Department of Defense and agencies shall conform to the definition for "program, project, and activity" set forth above with the following exceptions:

For Military Personnel and Operation and Maintenance accounts the term "program, project, and activity" is defined as the appropriations accounts contained in the Department of Defense Appropriations Act.

The Department and agencies should carry forth the Presidential sequestration order in a manner that would not adversely affect or alter Congressional policies and priorities established for the Department of Defense and the related agencies and no program, project, and activity should be eliminated or be reduced to a level of funding which would adversely affect the Department's ability to effectively continue any program, project and activity.

PENTAGON RESERVATION EMERGENCY RESPONSE ENHANCEMENTS

A new General Provision (Sec. 8147) has been included which provides $10,000,000 to support facility improvements and equipment purchases to augment the capabilities of local government emergency response units responsible for the protection of the Pentagon Reservation and surrounding military and federal facilities. The Committee wishes to commend the tireless and skillful efforts exhibited by all federal, state and local personnel who responded to the unprecedented attack on the Pentagon on September 11, 2001. This incident highlighted certain areas identified by emergency responders where capabilities should be upgraded to further strengthen their ability to respond to any future attack or disaster. The Committee expects these funds to support equipment purchases for bomb disposal and chemical containment, personal chem/bio protection, emergency communications, emergency power systems, medical equipment, and high priority security systems. These funds are also available to provide the federal share for facility improvements as determined by the Secretary of Defense.

WAGE CREDITS

The budget submission proposed amending language carried in the Military Personnel appropriations paragraphs, as well as a new general provision (section 8125 of the Committee bill), in order to end payments of Social Security wage credits by the Department of Defense. The past two Administrations have maintained that actuarial data regarding military retirees make it feasible to end DoD's payment of these service wage credits.

The Committee notes that legislation similar to that proposed in the budget was taken up and approved by the Committee on Ways and Means last year (H.R. 4857). The Committee also notes, and restates, the direction of the Committee on Ways and Means regarding reconciliation of any amounts due the Social Security and Hospital Insurance trust funds by the Department of Defense. The Secretary of Defense is directed to report to the Congress on this issue not later than 90 days following enactment of the fiscal year 2002 Defense Appropriations Act. The report shall include the Administration's position on the issue of reconciling payments, if needed; and its intention to comply with this direction, to include proposing an amended budget submission, request for supplemental appropriations, or funding as needed in the fiscal year 2003 Defense Appropriations budget submission.

TITLE IX

COUNTER-TERRORISM AND DEFENSE AGAINST WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION

The Committee bill establishes a new appropriations title—Title IX, Counter-Terrorism and Defense Against Weapons of Mass Destruction. In this title the Committee recommends appropriations of $11,719,889.000, an increase of $1,309,325,000 over the budget request for similar programs, and consolidates these funds into six new appropriations accounts, as described below.

In his foreword to the recently released Quadrennial Defense Review, the Secretary of Defense described this as "a crucial time of transition to a new era." A new era—marked by the reality of new threats such as terrorism; weapons of mass destruction (nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons) and ballistic missiles; information operations (computer network exploitation and attack); and other unconventional and so-called "asymmetric" threats to the United States.

The Committee has expressed similar concerns over the last several years and is gratified that the Department now appears prepared to make a sustained and major commitment to address these new threats. The test will come over the next several years to see if the Department will actually shift the required resources to counter these threats in a way that does not shortchange other necessary conventional capabilities that will still be required in the 21st Century.

The Committee has therefore consolidated the funding of the major Defense-wide programs specifically designed to meet these new threats into a new Title IX to give them the visibility and attention they require, and to aid in the future tracking of resources for these activities. Programs and activities included in this title are those which are centrally managed under the Office of the Secretary of Defense or other Defense-Wide activities. This includes all funding for the Ballistic Missile Defense Organization; the Cooperative Threat Reduction Program (Former Soviet Union Threat Reduction); all Defense-Wide procurement and research funding for defense against chemical and biological weapons; and all funding for the Defense Threat Reduction Agency.

In addition, the Committee also proposes adding $1,670,000,000 over the budget request for a new appropriations account—the Counter-Terrorism and Operational Response Transfer Fund. Through this initiative, the Committee has created a rapid response capability for the Secretary of Defense and the Director of Central Intelligence to accelerate and augment efforts against terrorism, weapons of mass destruction, the chemical and biological threat, and so-called "cyber-war" capabilities (information operations and critical infrastructure attacks).

In keeping with the Administration's stated emphasis on countering these 21st century threats, the Committee believes that its proposal to consolidate funding to meet these challenges in Title IX can only buttress the growing need for, and importance of, these programs in U.S. defense planning, policy, and budgeting. The Committee also expects this to bring a greater focus to the Department's efforts to deal with these threats; simplify program management and budgeting; and empower the senior leadership of the Department of Defense and the Congress to more closely scrutinize these important programs. The Committee directs that all future budget proposals and supporting exhibits be submitted to Congress in this new format.

PROGRAM RECOMMENDED

The total amount recommended in the bill will provide the following in the fiscal year 2002:

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED	CHANGE FROM REQUEST
TITLE IX - COUNTER-TERRORISM & DEFENSE AGAINST WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION			
COUNTER-TERRORISM & OPERATIONAL RESPONSE TRANSFER FUND			
COUNTER-TERRORISM & OPERATIONAL RESPONSE TRANSFER FUND	---	1,670,000	+1,670,000
TRANSFER TO DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.....	---	(10,000)	(+10,000)
FORMER SOVIET UNION THREAT REDUCTION			
FORMER SOVIET UNION THREAT REDUCTION.....	---	403,000	+403,000
PROCUREMENT, BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE ORGANIZATION			
PATRIOT PAC-3.....	---	787,574	+787,574
NAVY AREA TBMD PROGRAM.....	---	6,983	+6,983
SUBTOTAL, PROCUREMENT BMDO.....	---	794,557	+794,557
RDT&E, BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE ORGANIZATION			
BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY.....	---	119,890	+119,890
BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEM SEGMENT.....	---	765,584	+765,584
BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE TERMINAL DEFENSE SEGMENT....	---	118,344	+118,344
BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE MIDCOURSE DEFENSE SEGMENT...	---	3,844,534	+3,844,534
BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE BOOST DEFENSE SEGMENT.....	---	530,363	+530,363
BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE SENSORS.....	---	395,600	+395,600
THEATER HIGH ALTITUDE AREA DEFENSE.....	---	744,481	+744,481
PATRIOT PAC-3.....	---	151,100	+151,100
NAVY AREA MISSILE DEFENSE.....	---	388,496	+388,496
PENTAGON RESERVATION.....	---	6,571	+6,571
MANAGEMENT HEADQUARTERS-BMDO.....	---	27,758	+27,758
PL WAIVER.....	---	-39,000	-39,000
SUBTOTAL, RDT&E, BMDO.....	---	7,053,721	+7,053,721
FY 2001 RESCISSION.....	---	-73,800	-73,800
TOTAL, BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE ORGANIZATION.....	---	7,774,478	+7,774,478
DEFENSE AGAINST CHEMICAL & BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS, DEFENSE-WIDE			
PROCUREMENT - CHEMICAL/BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE			
INDIVIDUAL PROTECTION.....	---	116,327	+116,327
DECONTAMINATION.....	---	15,196	+15,196
JOINT BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM.....	---	155,916	+155,916
COLLECTIVE PROTECTION.....	---	51,940	+51,940
CONTAMINATION AVOIDANCE.....	---	24,330	+24,330
SUBTOTAL, PROC CHEMICAL/BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE.....	---	363,709	+363,709
RDTE			
CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM.....	---	44,066	+44,066
BIOLOGICAL WARFARE DEFENSE.....	---	153,080	+153,080
CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM.....	---	143,981	+143,981
CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM -ADV DEV.....	---	76,249	+76,249
CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM - DEM/VAL.....	---	93,636	+93,636
CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM - EMD.....	---	159,943	+159,943
CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM.....	---	31,276	+31,276
SUBTOTAL, RDT&E, CHEMICAL & BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGR	---	702,231	+702,231
TOTAL, DEFENSE AGAINST CHEMICAL & BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS	---	1,065,940	+1,065,940

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED	CHANGE FROM REQUEST
DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY			
O&M			
DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY	---	1,246	+1,246
DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY	---	304,147	+304,147
SUBTOTAL, O&M, DTRA	---	305,393	+305,393
PROC - DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY			
VEHICLES	---	145	+145
OTHER MAJOR EQUIPMENT	---	20,180	+20,180
SUBTOTAL, PROC, DTRA	---	20,325	+20,325
RDTE			
NUCLEAR SUSTAINMENT & COUNTERPROLIFERATION TECHNOLOGY	---	329,632	+329,632
COUNTERPROLIFERATION ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT TECHNOLOGIES	---	89,772	+89,772
ARMS CONTROL TECHNOLOGY	---	61,349	+61,349
SUBTOTAL, RDTE, DTRA	---	480,753	+480,753
TOTAL, DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY	---	806,471	+806,471
TOTAL, TITLE IX, COUNTER-TERRORISM & DEF AGAINST WMD	---	11,719,889	+11,719,889

CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAMS

The President's budget requested $996,440,000 for chemical and biological defense programs in Procurement, Defense-Wide and Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense-Wide. The Committee recommends $1,539,940,000, in two accounts in title IX (Counter-Terrorism and Operational Response Transfer Fund and Defense against Chemical and Biological Weapons, Defense-Wide.) This is an increase of $543,500,000 over the budget request.

Although the Department of Defense's Chemical and Biological Defense Program is focused primarily on defending US troops in a theater conflict, recent events have made abundantly clear that the difference between 'national' and 'theater' defense is as irrelevant in chemical and biolgical warfare as it is in missile defense. The Committee therefore recommends a series of increases over the budget request, in recognition of the fact that the research, equipment and training conducted by DoD is as important to the protection of American citizens as it is for the protection of our troops and our worldwide interests.

The Committee notes that proposed funding will directly address the threat posed by the use of anthrax against civilian targets. In addition, the Committee recognizes this is just one of the many threats we may face over the next few years and thus has funded programs that are intended to address the broad spectrum of chemical and biological threats that an adversary may choose to use in the future (such as smallpox, sarin, plague, or ebola).

Of the additional funds provided over the budget request, $213,500,000 is for additional research to find vaccines, antidotes and antibiotics to treat a broad spectrum of threats, as well as funding for the next generation of detectors and protective equipment. The largest increase is to accelerate promising research into finding post-exposure treatment for diseases for which there is currently no known cure. Another $85,000,000 over the budget request is provided to immediately increase the Department's stockpile of vaccines, antidotes and antibiotics required to respond to a chemical or biological attack.

The Committee also includes $145,000,000 over the budget request for additional chemical and biological training for our troops, for domestic response exercises involving both military and civilian authorities, and to provide additional training to DoD medical personnel to assist them in the rapid diagnosis and treatment of the full range of potential biological and chemical threats. Additionally, the Committee provides increases over the budget request totaling $100,000,000 for chemical and biological defense equipment, such as masks, protective shelters, detectors and decontamination equipment to ensure that our military is adequately equipped to meet the growing challenge. With any biological attack the key to saving lives is discovering the event as quickly as possible. With this distinction in mind, the Committee has provided increased funding for biological pathogen detectors, both fixed and mobile, to provide the early warning that is critical to effective mitigation and treatment.

SPECIAL INTEREST ITEMS

Items for which additional funds have been provided as shown in the project level tables or in paragraphs using the phrases "only for" or "only to" in this report are congressional interest items for the purpose of the Base for Reprogramming (DD Form 1414). Each of these items must be carried on the DD Form 1414 at the stated amount, or a revised amount if changed during conference or if otherwise specifically addressed in the conference report. These items remain special interest items whether or not they are repeated in a subsequent conference report.

COUNTER-TERRORISM AND OPERATIONAL RESPONSE TRANSFER FUND

Fiscal year 2001 appropriation	.....
Fiscal year 2002 budget request	.....
Committee recommendation	$1,670,000,000
Change from budget request	+1,670,000,000

This appropriation funds additional counter-terrorism and operational response activities of the Department of Defense.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee proposes additions to the budget request totaling $1,670,000,000 for a new appropriations account—the Counter-Terrorism and Operational Response Transfer Fund.

With the onset of Operations NOBLE EAGLE and ENDURING FREEDOM—and the persistence of real and credible threats to Americans and our national interests, both at home and abroad—the Committee believes it is imperative to rapidly accelerate efforts on the part of the Intelligence Community and the Department of Defense in the war against terrorism and other 21st century threats. Accordingly, the Committee proposes $1,670,000,000 over the amounts requested in the budget, in this new appropriations account.

Citing the bill language proposed by the Committee, these funds are provided:

"For urgent enhancements to intelligence and military capabilities in order to prosecute Operation ENDURING FREEDOM; to discover, infiltrate, and deter terrorist groups; to protect against terrorist attacks that might employ either conventional means or weapons of mass destruction, and to prepare against the consequences of such attacks; to deny unauthorized users the opportunity to modify, steal, inappropriately disclose, or destroy sensitive military intelligence data or networks, and to accelerate improvements in information networks and operations."

The Committee bill expressly provides that of the amounts provided in this new appropriation, $451,000,000 is made available to the Director of Central Intelligence for classified programs funded under the National Foreign Intelligence Program. The Committee bill also provides for the transfer of $10,000,000 to the Department of Justice, only for enhanced terrorism-related financial and money laundering investigative operations to be carried out by the National Drug Intelligence Center. The Committee notes that, in providing this additional funding for the National Foreign Intelligence

Program, it is providing the resources needed to implement many of the new recommendations approved in the House-passed Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2002 (H.R. 2883).

Similarly, $1,219,000,000 is made available to the Secretary of Defense for a variety of high priority initiatives, including classified programs. From within this amount, $474,000,000 is for the acceleration of critically needed response, training, procurement, and research programs for defense against chemical and biological agents. Another $275,000,000 of DoD funds are designated specifically for so-called "cyber-war" enhancements—to strengthen Defense and intelligence community efforts in the areas of computer system and information network operations, by funding for information assurance, information operations, and critical infrastructure protection programs. (Details regarding these programs are cited later in this section.)

Details regarding other programs funded under this appropriation are addressed in the classified annex to this report.

The bill language proposed by the Committee will enable the Director of Central Intelligence and the Secretary of Defense to flexibly manage these funds from a central transfer account, similar to the Overseas Contingency Operations Transfer Fund. The Committee also directs that within 90 days of enactment, the Secretary of Defense and the Director of Central Intelligence shall each provide to the Congress a classified report specifying the projects and accounts to which funds provided in this Act are to be transferred.

The table below shows details regarding the additional $474,000,000 provided for Department of Defense chemical and biological response, training, procurement and research programs.

CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAMS

	Recommended ($ thousands)
Military Nuclear, Biological, Chemical (NBC) Training and Equipment	$156,000
(Operation and Maintenance, Army	25,000)
(Operation and Maintenance, Navy	25,000)
(Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps	10,000)
(Operation and Maintenance, Air Force	25,000)
(Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide	20,000)
(Procurement, Defense-Wide	51,000)
Biological Warfare Pathogen Detection (fixed and mobile)	34,000
(Procurement, Defense-Wide	34,000)
Chemical-Biological Defense Equipment R&D	10,000
(Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense-Wide	10,000)
Antibiotics (Stockpile/Research, Development, Test and Evaluation)	75,000
(Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense-Wide	40,000)
(Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide	35,000)
Vaccines (Stockpile/Research, Development, Test and Evaluation)	100,000
(Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense-Wide	50,000)
(Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide	50,000)
Domestic Response Exercises	30,000
(Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide	30,000)
DARPA—Biological Post-Exposure Treatment	59,000
(Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense-Wide	59,000)
Chemical-Biological Medical Training	10,000
(Defense Health Program	10,000)
TOTAL	474,000

The table below shows details regarding the additional $275,000,000 provided for Department of Defense information as-

surance, information operations and critical infrastructure protection programs.

INFORMATION ASSURANCE PROGRAMS

	($ thousands)
Attack Sensing, Warning and Response—DoD Network Protection	$70,000
(Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide	5,000)
(Procurement, Defense-Wide	26,000)
(Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense-Wide	39,000)
Information Assurance/Computer Network Defense	37,500
(Other Procurement, Army	10,000)
(Other Procurement, Navy	10,000)
(Procurement, Marine Corps	3,500)
(Other Procurement, Air Force	10,000)
(Procurement, Defense-Wide	4,000)
Cyber Warning Information Network	11,300
(Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide	9,800)
(Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense-Wide	1,500)
Global Information Grid Enterprise Sensor Grid	12,800
(Procurement, Defense-Wide	9,000)
(Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense-Wide	3,800)
Theater C4I Coordination Centers	16,400
(Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide	16,400)
IAVA Vulnerability Management	16,000
(Procurement, Defense-Wide	16,000)
Secure Wired and Wireless	19,600
(Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense-Wide	19,600)
Joint Reserve Virtual Information Operations	5,700
(Operation and Maintenance, Army	1,400)
(Operation and Maintenance, Navy	1,000)
(Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps	400)
(Operation and Maintenance, Air Force	1,400)
(Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide	1,500)
Coalition Interoperability and Operations	26,000
(Procurement, Defense-Wide	20,000)
(Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense-Wide	6,000)
Information Assurance/Information Technology Training	8,900
(Operation and Maintenance, Army	2,000)
(Operation and Maintenance, Navy	1,700)
(Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps	600)
(Operation and Maintenance, Air Force	1,400)
(Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide	3,200)
Public Key Infrastructure	30,800
(Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Army	7,500)
(Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Navy	7,500)
(Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Air Force	7,500)
(Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense-Wide	8,300)
Armament Systems Networks—Information Assurance Center	4,000
(Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Army	4,000)
Networking Monitoring for Insider Threat	16,000
(Procurement, Defense-Wide	16,000)
TOTAL	275,000

FORMER SOVIET UNION THREAT REDUCTION

Fiscal year 2001 appropriation	—
Fiscal year 2002 budget request	—
Committee recommendation	$403,000,000
Change from budget request	+403,000,000

This appropriation funds the Former Soviet Union Threat Reduction activities of the Department of Defense.

The President's budget requested $403,000,000 for this activity in title II, Operation and Maintenance, a decrease of $40,400,000

from last year. The Committee has moved this program to title IX and recommends fully funding the President's request.

BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE

The President's budget requested $8,289,278,000 for programs managed by the Ballistic Missile Defense Organization in fiscal year 2002, an increase of $3,102,122,000 over the amount provided in fiscal year 2001. This request was divided among several accounts including Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense-Wide; Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Army; Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Navy; Missile Procurement, Army and Weapons Procurement, Navy.

To reflect the importance of the ballistic missile defense programs, the Committee has consolidated the request into two new appropriation accounts: Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Ballistic Missile Defense Organization and Procurement, Ballistic Missile Defense Organization.

For all Ballistic Missile Defense Organization activities, funded in these two new accounts, the Committee recommends $7,848,278,000, an increase of $2,661,122,000 over the fiscal year 2001 level, and a net decrease of $441,000,000 from the budget request.

The Committee also recommends rescinding from funds appropriated in fiscal year 2001 $73,800,000 for long lead items for a ground-based radar, which are no longer required under the Administration's proposal.

PROCUREMENT, BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE ORGANIZATION

Fiscal year 2001 appropriation	—
Fiscal year 2002 budget request	—
Committee recommendation	$794,557,000
Change from budget request	+794,557,000

This appropriation funds the procurement activities of the Department of Defense Ballistic Missile Defense Organization.

The President's budget requested $676,574,000 for this activity in Missile Procurement, Army and $6,983,000 in Missile Procurement, Navy, an overall increase of $321,456,000 over last year. The Committee has transferred these programs to title IX and recommends $794,557,000, an increase of $111,000,000 over the President's request.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL CHANGES

[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget request	Recommended	Change from request
PATRIOT PAC–3	0	787,574	787,574
Transfer from MP, A			676,574
PAC–3 Acceleration			111,000
NAVY AREA TBMD PROGRAM	0	6,983	6,983
Transfer from WP, N			6,983

PROPOSED TRANSFER OF NAVY AREA, MEADS AND PAC–3

The President's budget proposed transferring the Navy Area, Medium Extended Air Defense System (MEADS) and PATRIOT (PAC–3) ballistic missile defense programs to the Navy and Army respectively. The Committee is concerned that these programs would be transferred to their respective Services with significant near-term funding shortfalls that the Services would have to somehow address. In addition, neither MEADS nor Navy Area is a mature program. MEADS has just begun its risk reduction effort and the Navy area program is experiencing significant schedule delays and cost overrun problems. While the Committee supports the Department's objective of eventually migrating mature programs from the Ballistic Missile Defense Organization to the Services for programming and budgeting, it does not support transferring these programs this year. The Committee agrees with the House Armed Services Committee direction that the Department should develop a set of criteria to use to determine when a program is ready to transfer to the Services.

PATRIOT ADVANCED CAPABILITY—3 (PAC–3)

The President's budget proposed $676,574,000 in Missile Procurement, Army for 72 PAC–3 missiles. The PAC–3 is designed to defeat short and medium range ballistic missiles, the type of missiles that potential adversaries have already deployed in large numbers. The PAC–3's hit to kill technology makes it particularly suitable for destroying missiles carrying weapons of mass destruction, which will be vital to protecting the ports and airfields essential to the Nation's force projection strategy. It is also effective against cruise missiles, fixed wing aircraft and helicopters. During developmental testing the PAC–3 proved very effective, destroying its target nine times in ten attempts. It is also the only "next-generation" ballistic missile defense program ready for production and, equally important, it may be the only system ready for production for several years.

Therefore, the Committee recommends $787,574,000 in Procurement, Ballistic Missile Defense Organization, an increase of $110,000,000. Of this amount $95,000,000 is only to purchase additional missiles in fiscal year 2002 and to increase the production capability to 30 missiles per month. In addition, $15,000,000 is to purchase critical components for future PAC–3 missiles where the long-term availability of that component is in doubt. Complementing this acceleration in PAC–3 procurement, the Committee has also recommended an increase of $44,000,000 in PAC–3 research and development funding, discussed elsewhere in this report.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE ORGANIZATION

Fiscal year 2001 appropriation	—
Fiscal year 2002 budget request	—
Committee recommendation	$7,053,721,000
Change from budget request	+7,053,721,000

This appropriation funds the research, development, test and evaluation activities of the Department of Defense Ballistic Missile Defense Organization.

The President's budget requested $7,605,721,000 for this activity in Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Army; Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Navy and Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense-Wide, an increase of $2,780,666,000 over last year. The Committee has moved these programs to title IX and recommends $7,053,721,000, a decrease of $552,000,000 from the President's request.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL CHANGES

[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget request	Recommended	Change from request
BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY	0	119,890	119,890
Transfer from RDTE, DW			132,890
Transfer to ARROW (Error in budget submission)			−20,000
Wafer-Scale Planarization Technology			3,000
Silicon Brain Architecture			2,500
Wide Bandgap Semiconductor Research			1,500
BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEM SEGMENT	0	765,584	765,584
Transfer from RDTE, DW			779,584
Center for Missile Defense, Optical Data/Sensor Fusion (Note: Only for university research on missile detection and defense using imaging processing capabilities and optical discrimination algorithms and architectures.)			1,000
BMDO Systems Integration			−15,000
BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE TERMINAL DEFENSE SEGMENT	0	118,344	118,344
Transfer from RDTE, DW			968,180
Transfer of MEADS from Army			73,645
MEADS Reduction			−21,000
Transfer to ARROW (Error in budget submission)			20,000
Transfer of THAAD			−922,481
BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE MIDCOURSE DEFENSE SEGMENT	0	3,844,534	3,844,534
Transfer from RDTE, DW			3,940,534
NTW—Sea Based Mid-course Study			−30,000
NTW—Additional Test Missiles			−66,000
BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE BOOST DEFENSE SEGMENT	0	530,363	530,363
Transfer from RDTE, DW			685,363
Space Based Kinetic Energy Study			−10,000
Sea Based Boost Study			−25,000
Space Based Laser			−120,000
BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE SENSORS	0	395,600	395,600
Transfer from RDTE, DW			495,600
RAMOS			−40,000
SBIRS–Low			−385,000
Satellite Sensors Technology Program			250,000
Ground Based Sensors			75,000
THEATER HIGH ALTITUDE AREA DEFENSE	0	744,481	744,481
Transfer from Ballistic Missile Defense Terminal Defense Segment			922,481
THAAD—Acceleration			−210,000
THAAD—Four additional test missiles			32,000
PATRIOT PAC–3	0	151,100	151,000
Transfer from RDTE, Army			107,100
Additional research to stay ahead of evolving threats			44,000
NAVY AREA MISSILE DEFENSE	0	388,496	388,496
Transfer from RDTE, Navy			388,496
PENTAGON RESERVATION	0	6,571	6,571
Transfer from RDTE, DW			6,571

[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget request	Recommended	Change from request
MANAGEMENT HEADQUARTERS–BMDO	0	27,758	27,758
Transfer from RDTE, DW			27,758
OTHER BMDO			
Shemya Ground-Based Radar—Long Lead Items FY01 Rescission		−73,800	−73,800
Waiver of PL 102–564		−39,000	−39,000

GROUND BASED MIDCOURSE DEFENSE SEGMENT

The most significant shift in the President's budget has been in the Ground Based Midcourse Defense Segment (formerly known as National Missile Defense). The plan under the previous administration was to begin construction this year of a radar in Shemya, Alaska and silos to hold 20 interceptors (to be expanded later to 100 silos) as soon as the program had two successful intercepts. This was a high-risk endeavor because it depended on fielding a missile that was only in its earliest stage of testing. In addition, the realism of the testing program was questioned in both the Coyle and Welch Panel studies. The proposal in this year's budget properly shifts the focus from fielding to testing and the proposed funding increases directly address the problems identified in those reports.

The President's budget requested $3,230,725,000 for the Ground Based Midcourse Defense Segment (an increase of $1,377,198,000 over last year's funding level), of which $786,485,000 is for the construction of a Pacific Test Bed. While current tests only include launching from Vandenberg AFB and intercepting from Kwajalein, the new test bed would provide multiple launch and intercept sites and would permit multiple simultaneous engagements, longer range intercepts and more realistic engagement geometries. The Committee fully supports the President's budget request for this program and provides $3,230,725,000 for the Ground Based Midcourse Defense Segment, fully funding the system and test bed.

THEATER HIGH ALTITUDE AREA DEFENSE

The President's budget proposed $922,481,000 for the Theater High Altitude Area Defense (THAAD) program. The Committee recommends $744,481,000, which is a decrease of $178,000,000 from the President's request and an increase of $203,483,000 from fiscal year 2001. This program has only recently reestablished itself after a series of delays and test failures caused primarily by poor quality control and a rush to accelerate the program. The Committee believes that the original schedule the Department built in response to those lessons was a prudent approach for this program. Undue acceleration of this program runs the risk of returning to what the previous Secretary of Defense referred to as a "rush to failure". The budget also proposes buying 10 missiles, whose design has not been tested, to be available for additional testing or as a contingency capability. While the Committee supports robust testing, the Committee believes that a commitment this year to a THAAD "contingency capability" is premature. Meanwhile, the same amount of money would acquire many more proven PAC–3 missiles. The Committee therefore defers providing the

$210,000,000 for a THAAD contingency capability, but provides $32,000,000 over the budgeted amounts for four additional THAAD missiles to be available to support additional testing. As discussed earlier in this report, the Committee has provided an increase of $155,000,000 to accelerate fielding of the more mature PAC–3 theater defense system.

NAVY THEATER WIDE

The President's budget proposed $596,000,000 for the Navy Theater Wide program. The Committee recommends $500,000,000, which is a decrease of $96,000,000 from the President's request and an increase of $43,628,000 from fiscal year 2001. The Navy Theater Wide program is scheduled to begin intercept testing in 2002. The Department has not decided whether to continue this program beyond testing or to pursue one of several alternative missile designs instead. Therefore, the Committee believes it is inappropriate to buy five contingency missiles before the missile has been tested and before the Department has committed to this solution.

ARROW

The President's budget originally proposed $45,699,000 for the ARROW program but revised its recommendation to $65,699,000 after the budget was submitted. The Committee recommends $65,699,000, and increase of $20,000,000 over the budget submission, to accommodate the revised request.

NAVY AREA

The President's budget proposed $388,496,000 for the Navy Area program. The Committee supports the President's request which is an increase of $118,944,000 over fiscal year 2001.

SPACE BASED LASER

The President's budget requested $170,000,000 for the Space Based Laser. The Committee recommends $50,000,000, a reduction of $120,000,000 similar to reductions in the House passed National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2002.

SBIRS LOW

The Ballistic Missile Defense Organization requested $385,000,000 for the Space Based Infrared System (SBIRS) Low satellite program. The Committee denies this request.

SBIRS Low, as currently envisioned, will consist of approximately 30 satellites cross-linked and cross-cued to provide fuzed sensor support for ballistic missile defense. The program represents an enormous technical challenge and is, according to one DoD official, the highest risk satellite program in DoD. This risk is compounded by a desire to field the full constellation as soon as possible to support ambitious missile defense fielding goals.

The Committee is concerned by markedly negative trends in cost, schedule, and performance estimates for the final SBIRS Low configuration. For example, in just this past year, the government estimate for the amount of software needed to support the program has grown from 900 thousand lines of code to over 3 million. In ad-

dition, projections of spacecraft weight have gone "through the roof" (actual numbers are contract sensitive). Finally, in just one year, the total program life cycle cost estimate has grown from $10 billion (estimated last year) to over $23 billion (current estimate). The Committee is concerned that given the immaturity of the SBIRS Low concept, this most recent cost estimate does not capture the full breadth of risks to be faced by the program. The true program cost could be significantly higher.

Last year, officials within DoD recognized the potential problems in the program and directed the Ballistic Missile Defense Organization to conduct a study on the cost effectiveness of SBIRS Low compared to a series of ground and sea based alternatives. Though the study was due last March and preliminary findings were briefed throughout DoD this summer, the study has not yet been officially released. The Committee understands that the study indicates that ground based radars not only provide a viable alternative to a space based system, but also provide this capability at significantly lower cost and risk. In addition, the prospect of building more ground based radars provide a graceful expansion of capability, if needed, based on changes in the threat or an evolving US strategy. Reliance on SBIRS Low, on the other hand, requires deployment of the full 30 satellite constellation, with all the risks and upfront investment this entails, regardless of threat or strategy. Finally, the Committee is concerned with the effectiveness of SBIRS Low with respect to target discrimination, a key sensor requrement for missile defense.

The Committee believes that current plans for SBIRS Low represent a potential "rush to failure" which could take the country down a path of maximum cost and risk with marginal payoff relative to ground based alternatives. A premature reliance on such a high risk approach puts our missile defense plans at risk. The Committee believes a more prudent missile defense sensor strategy is to place near- and mid-term emphasis on ground based radars. Because of high cost and low technical maturity, a space based system appears to be more appropriate as a far-term option.

Consequently, the Committee recommends taking SBIRS Low off an acquisition track, and returning these efforts to a sustained and deliberate technology development track. The Committee denies funding for SBIRS Low, and instead provides $250,000,000 in a new line item entitled "Satellite Sensor Technology", only to reduce risk and mature technologies for future space sensor applications for missile defense. In addition, the Committee recommendation provides $75,000,000 in a new line-item entitled, "Ground Sensor Technology", only for algorithm development and radar risk reduction. Given the limited resources available for large space constellations, the Committee further recommends that the Department consider making a long term choice between a space based infrared system and a space based radar. Both represent enormous national investments, and it is highly questionable whether DoD can afford both systems.

PROGRAM STRUCTURE AND SYSTEM ACQUISITION

The President's budget proposes moving all ballistic missile defense programs into Research, Development, Test and Evaluation

Defense-Wide, grouping them primarily into 5 large program elements and eventually buying and fielding these systems using RDT&E appropriations. The Department's intent is to be able to explore new technologies without an official requirements document and without committing to buy a specific number of systems, as would be required with a major defense acquisition program. This approach is currently used by the Department for technology demonstrations where prototypes are developed in limited quantity as a proof of concept. However, to acquire entire systems under RDT&E would violate fiscal policy, undermine basic program management principles and ignore the distinction between appropriations. Therefore, the Committee retains the Department's proposed structure for those technologies that have not yet demonstrated a suitable prototype. However, the Committee directs that funding for a program's EMD activities, and beyond, be budgeted in a separate program element; the program be designated a major defense acquisition program and be subject to the requirements of Milestone II and III or their equivalents. As the law requires, the actual acquisition of the hardware would be done with procurement funding. Consistent with this guidance the Committee has moved the Theater High Altitude Area Defense program into its own program element.

SPECIAL INTEREST PROJECTS

Within each program element, the Committee has identified several special interest projects for purposes of reprogrammings and budget justification material. They are as follows:

Terminal Defense Segment: MEADS and ARROW;

Midcourse Defense Segment: Ground-based Midcourse, Pacific Test Bed and Navy Theater Wide;

Boost Defense Segment: Sea-based Boost, Airborne Laser, Space Based Laser and Space Based Interceptor;

Sensors Segment: Satellite Sensor Technology, Ground based Sensors and RAMOS.

The Committee directs that funding for each of these special interest projects be identified separately and used as the basis for any reprogramming and in the presentation of the budget justification books.

The Committee directs the Cost Analysis Improvement Group and the Director, Operational Test and Evaluation to continue to report on these programs.

REPROGRAMMINGS

The President's budget proposes grouping the major missile defense systems into five large program elements, in part to provide more flexibility in the movement of funding between programs. This structure has the awkward effect of permitting an unlimited movement of funds between programs, but only in very limited circumstances and combinations. For example, under the President's budget proposal a cost overrun in the Theater High Altitude Area Defense program could be covered quickly, without notifying Congress or requesting a reprogramming, but only if the funding was taken from the ARROW program. Instead of this approach, the Committee recommend a distinct set of reprogramming guidelines

for "Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Ballistic Missile Defense Organization" that provides a greater level of flexibility than for other RDT&E accounts, but without the artificial constraints imbedded in the budget proposal. The Committee directs that the Director, Ballistic Missile Defense Organization may, during the course of fiscal year 2002, transfer up to $10,000,000 between any program elements or special interest projects. Any realignment of funds beyond that level requires a prior approval reprogramming. All other financial management rules, such as those regarding new starts and congressional interest items still apply. The Committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller) to amend the Financial Management Regulations accordingly and to report back to the Committee when this has been done.

BMDO BUDGET JUSTIFICATION MATERIAL

The Committee is concerned about the level of information provided in this year's budget justification material. In addition to the material currently provided, the Committee directs the Department to submit the following information as part of its future budget requests.

For each program element and project: the funding appropriated in the previous year and the expected requirement for the next six years, by year.

For special interest projects and new starts: a detailed schedule (including contract awards, decision points, test events and hardware/software deliveries) at least through the stage of testing the prototype whose performance will form the basis for deciding whether or not to begin developing the system as a major defense acquisition program.

For those programs that are already major defense acquisition programs: a detailed schedule (including contract awards, decision points, test events and hardware/software deliveries), the number of systems to be acquired, the expected performance, the unit cost, and the cost to completion for the program.

In addition, the Department should present an overall timeline for its future architecture highlighting when each system in that architecture will go into production as well as a comparable threat timeline indicating which threat systems are expected to be deployed and in what quantities.

DEFENSE AGAINST CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS, DEFENSE-WIDE

Fiscal year 2001 appropriation	.....
Fiscal year 2002 budget request	.....
Committee recommendation	$1,065,940,000
Change from budget request	+1,065,940,000

This appropriation funds the Defense Against Chemical and Biological Weapons activities of the Department of Defense.

The President's budget requested $647,731,000 for this activity in Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense-Wide, and $348,709,000 in Procurement, Defense-Wide. The Committee has moved these programs to title IX and recommends $1,065,940,000, an increase of $69,500,000 over the President's overall request.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL CHANGES

[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget request	Recommended	Change from request
RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION.			
CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM	0	44,066	44,066
Transfer from RDTE, DW			39,066
900 MHz Magnetic Resonance Spectrometer (Note: Only for the NY Structural Biology Center)			5,000
BIOLOGICAL WARFARE DEFENSE	0	153,080	153,080
Transfer from RDTE, DW			140,080
Hydrate Fractionation Desalination Technology			3,000
Center for Water Security			2,000
Asymmetrical Protocols for Biological Defense			8,000
CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM	0	143,981	143,981
Transfer from RDTE, DW			125,481
Integrated Detection of Energetic and Hazardous Materials			2,000
Continuation of Joint Biological and Chemical Terrorism Response Project			9,000
National Center for Countermeasures to Chemical and Biological Threats			5,000
Common Asset for Biological Security			2,500
CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM-ADV DEV	0	76,249	76,249
Transfer from RDTE, DW			69,249
Advanced Development for Chem/Bio Prepardness at the University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey			5,000
Miniaturized Chemical/Biological Detectors (Note: Only for an industry based product application program for fieldable sensors using MEMS technology.)			2,000
CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM-DEM/VAL	0	93,636	93,636
Transfer from RDTE, DW			82,636
M93A1 FOX Simulation Training Suites			2,000
Mobile Chemical Agent Detector			9,000
CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM-EMD	0	159,943	159,943
Transfer from RDTE, DW			159,943
CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM	0	31,276	31,276
Transfer from RDTE, DW			31,276
PROCUREMENT.			
INDIVIDUAL PROTECTION	0	116,327	116,327
Transfer from P, DW			114,327
Domestic Production of C2A1 Canisters			2,000
DECONTAMINATION	0	15,196	15,196
Transfer from P, DW			15,196
JOINT BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM	0	155,916	155,916
Transfer from P, DW			155,916
COLLECTIVE PROTECTION	0	51,940	51,940
Transfer from P, DW			38,940
28 Chemical Biological Protective Shelters (CBPS)			13,000
CONTAMINATION AVOIDANCE	0	24,330	24,330
Transfer from P, DW			24,330

ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM

The Committee believes the current management structure of the Department of Defense Chemical and Biological Defense Program is deeply flawed. The multitude of bureaucratic layers and ad hoc organizations that were created for this program have led to bureaucratic infighting among the Services and chronic inaction on important questions pertaining to requirements generation, funding allocations, program execution, and funds management. Given

the growing importance of this activity, the Committee believes the Department must make it a priority to redesign and streamline the organizations managing Chemical and Biological Defense in line with proven and established DoD management processes. The Committee strongly recommends at a minimum the following steps for the CB Defense Program:

Materiel Management.—Establish a Joint Program Executive Office (JPEO) under Army executive agency reporting to the Army Acqusition Executive and the Defense Acquisition Executive for materiel management and acquisition.

Direct the services to provide acquisition qualified officers and government civilians to manage programs within the JPEO, including reserve component officers.

Designate the Army as the executive agent for funds management.

Requirements Generation.—Direct use of the Joint Requirements Oversight Council (JROC) and JROC process for establishing, validating and prioritizing joint CB Defense Program requirements.

The Secretary of Defense shall report to the congressional defense committee no later than 60 days after enactment on its plan to reorganize, streamline, and elevate the priority of the Chemical and Biological Defense Program.

CHEMICAL/BIOLOGICAL WARFARE DEFENSE STUDY

The Committee recommends $1,000,000 over the budget request for the purpose of conducting a study of the chemical and biological warfare defense programs. The Committee directs that in its evaluation of these programs, the Department use an existing tool to assess the relative merit of competing chemical/biological warfare defense programs and submit a report on the results of this study to the congressional defense committees no later than July 30, 2002.

DARPA BIOLOGICAL WARFARE DEFENSE PROGRAM

The Committee directs that the DARPA biological warfare defense program shall not be included in the program guidance and program evaluation directives of the preceding two paragraphs.

DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY

Fiscal year 2001 appropriation	.....
Fiscal year 2002 budget request	.....
Committee recommendation	$806,471,000
Change from budget request	+806,471,000

This appropriation funds the activities of the Defense Threat Reduction Agency.

The President's budget requested $437,378,000 for this activity in Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense-wide, $24,625,000 in Procurement, Defense-Wide and $259,843,000 in Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide. The Committee has moved these programs to title IX and recommends $806,471,000, an increase of $84,625,000 over the President's request.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL CHANGES

[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget request	Recommended	Change from request
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE			
DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY	0	1,246	1,246
Transfer from O&M, DW Budget Activity 3			1,246
DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY	0	304,147	304,147
Transfer from O&M DW Budget Activity 4			258,597
Headquarters Program Growth			−5,450
Unconventional Nuclear Detection			50,000
Chem-Bio Warfare Defense Study			1,000
PROCUREMENT			
VEHICLES	0	145	145
Transfer from P, DW			145
OTHER MAJOR EQUIPMENT	0	20,180	20,180
Transfer from P, DW			24,480
BLU–116B Schedule Slip			−3,000
Hard Target Smart Fuze Schedule Slip			−1,300
RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION			
NUCLEAR SUSTAINMENT & COUNTERPROLIFERATION TECHNOLOGY	0	329,632	329,632
Transfer from RDTE, DW			295,132
Discrete Particle Method			2,500
Thermobaric Warhead Development			4,000
Radiation Hardened Microelectronics			3,000
Unconventional Nuclear Detection			25,000
COUNTERPROLIFERATION ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT TECHNOLOGIES	0	89,772	89,772
Transfer from RDTE, DW			89,772
ARMS CONTROL TECHNOLOGY	0	61,349	61,349
Transfer from RDTE, DW			52,474
Arms Control Technology			4,875
Center for Monitoring Research			4,000

UNCONVENTIONAL NUCLEAR WARFARE DEFENSE

The recent attacks on September 11, 2001 vividly demonstrate the need to greatly expand governmental efforts to develop and field systems that can defend against threats posed by weapons of mass destruction. One of the most unsettling and dangerous threats to the homeland is the possibility of nuclear terrorism using unconventional delivery methods, e.g., delivery other than by missile or military aircraft. The Committee believes that a substantial base of capabilities exists within the Department of Defense and the Department of Energy for dealing with the unconventional nuclear threat (UNT), but these resources are not effectively organized and optimized.

The Committee commends the recent work of the Defense Science Board Task Force on Unconventional Nuclear Warfare Defense that analyzed these capabilities and devised a strategy to materially improve the DoD's ability to detect, identify, respond, and prevent unconventional nuclear attacks by national, sub-national, or terrorist entities. To implement this initiative, the DSB Task Force recommended that the Defense Threat Reduction Agency and the National Nuclear Security Administration jointly pool their technology and resources to develop a program to deploy, test, and

demonstrate nuclear protection systems at four different U.S. military installations around the world.

The Committee concurs with this recommendation, and has provided $50,000,000 to implement such an initiative at one installation operated by each military service. The Committee expects these installations to be varied in nature and geography (e.g. a port, an airbase, an installation with high security assets and high ground traffic) to develop and demonstrate applications and techniques to meet a wide variety of circumstances. The Committee would expect that these installations turn into permanent technology integration test-beds with the goal that vetted technology would be deployed to critical military and civilian installations. These projects shall be managed similar to the Department's advanced concept technology demonstration (ACTD) procedure to (1) provide an integrated sensor text-bed network for base/force protection; (2) leverage law enforcement, DoD force protection, and DOE technology; and (3) integrate if/where possible, other types of chemical/biological/explosives sensors into the network. Emphasis shall be on demonstrating existing technology that can be deployed quickly.

In addition, the Committee has provided $25,000,000 to the Defense Threat Reduction Agency only to develop and execute a nuclear threat R&D response program. Funds shall be used to improve such items as:

—Active neutron and gamma interrogation systems;
—Gamma imaging;
—Unattended remote monitoring systems;
—Better and more affordable radiation detectors;
—Portable forensics;
—Perimeter networks of sensors with remote processing capability
—Render safe R&D.

The Committee believes that this new initiative can only be successful if all relevant agencies actively and vigorously participate. The Committee expects the Secretary of Defense to immediately initiate high-level efforts to oversee the execution of Memoranda of Understanding between DTRA, NNSA, and other agencies such as FBI, DoJ, and CIA where appropriate. The Committee expects that this program will be programmed and adequately financed in the FY 2003–2008 POM process.

The Committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a classified report to the congressional defense committees within 180 days of enactment of this Act, explaining the sites selected, the roles and missions of the different non-DoD agencies, the technology test-bed deployment schedules, the plan for deploying vetted technology, the RDT&E project plan, and future fiscal year funding requirements.

RADIATION HARDENED ELECTRONICS

The Committee strongly supports the Department of Defense's initiatives to advance strategic radiation hardened digital CMOS microelectronics technology and production capability at the two remaining domestic suppliers of upper radiation hardened microelectronics. Of the funds provided, the Committee directs that not less

than $17,000,000 in program element 602715BR and $50,000,000 requested for "Domestic Radiation Hardened Electronics" in the Defense Production Act be used to advance technology and fabrication capability only for established suppliers currently manufacturing upper radiation hardened microelectronic components in their own domestic fabrication facilities who have a demonstrated history and capability of supplying these components to the Department of Defense in support of strategic programs. The Committee also supports the USD(A&T) strategy and funding requirements, stated July 18, 2001, to preserve this competitive supplier base and directs the military services and defense agencies to align their investment strategies to support this critical strategic capability.

ARMS CONTROL TECHNOLOGY

The Committee recommends an increase of $4,875,000 in Arms Control Technology only for innovative technologies and equipment, as part of the effort to ensure compliance with arms control, which is to be used only for the continuation of an industry-based research program for developing systems using advances in solid state nuclear detectors, processing electronics, analysis software, chemical detection and identification technology, and combination nuclear/chemical/biological technology.

NUCLEAR TEST MONITORING

The Committee understands that the Defense Threat Reduction Agency intends to spend $6,500,000 in PE0603711BR for basic seismic research and applied seismic research to address only Air Force operational nuclear test monitoring requirements; and in addition $9,800,000 in operation and maintenance for nuclear test monitoring operation and maintenance. The Committee supports this action and directs that within this total $2,500,000 shall be available only for peer reviewed applied seismic research and $4,000,000 shall be available only for peer reviewed basic seismic research.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

The following items are included in accordance with various requirements of the Rules of the House of Representatives:

CHANGES IN THE APPLICATION OF EXISTING LAW

Pursuant to clause 3(f)(1) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted describing the effect of provisions in the accompanying bill which directly or indirectly change the application of existing law.

Language is included in various parts of the bill to continue ongoing activities which require annual authorization or additional legislation, which to date has not been enacted.

The bill includes a number of provisions which place limitations on the use of funds in the bill or change existing limitations and which might, under some circumstances, be construed as changing the application of existing law.

The bill includes a number of provisions, which have been virtually unchanged for many years, that are technically considered legislation.

The bill provides that appropriations shall remain available for more than one year for some programs for which the basic authorizing legislation does not presently authorize each extended availability.

In various places in the bill, the Committee has earmarked funds within appropriation accounts in order to fund specific programs and has adjusted some existing earmarking.

Those additional changes in the fiscal year 2002 bill, which might be interpreted as changing existing law, are as follows:

APPROPRIATIONS LANGUAGE

Language has been deleted in "Military Personnel, Army", "Military Personnel, Navy", "Military Personnel, Marine Corps", and "Military Personnel, Air Force" which would eliminate the payment of the Social Security Military Wage Credit for service members.

Language has been amended in "Operation and Maintenance, Army" which changes the amount provided for emergency and extraordinary expenses, and the amount for transfer to the National Park Service for infrastructure repair and improvements at Fort Baker. Language has been deleted which provided funds by transfer from the National Defense Stockpile Transaction Fund.

Language has been amended in "Operation and Maintenance, Navy" which changes the amount provided for emergency and extraordinary expenses; and deletes language which provided funds by transfer from the National Defense Stockpile Transaction Fund.

Language has been amended in"Operation and Maintenance, Air Force" which changes the amount provided for emergency and extraordinary expenses and the amount of the grant to Florida Memorial College for minority aviation training. Language has been deleted which provided funds by transfer from the National Defense Stockpile Transaction Fund.

Language has been amended in "Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide" which provides $750,000 for a grant for the Youth Development and Leadership program and the STARBASE program; earmarks $1,500,000 only for continuation of the Middle East Regional Security Issues program; changes the amount provided for emergency and extraordinary expenses; deletes the amount provided for expenses relating to certain classified activities; and prohibits the consolidation of appropriations liaison offices with OSD and services' legislative liaison offices.

The appropriations paragraph "Former Soviet Union Threat Reduction" was moved to title IX of this bill, and the proviso on disposal of nuclear submarines has been deleted.

The appropriations account "Quality of Life Enhancements, Defense" has been deleted.

A new appropriations paragraph has been included, "Support for International Sporting Competitions, Defense" which provides $15,800,000 in support of the 2002 Winter Olympics.

Language has been amended in "Other Procurement, Army" which changes the number of passenger motor vehicles required for physical security of personnel and the number of vehicles for replacement only.

Language has been deleted in "Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy", concerning incremental funding authority for the LHD–1 Amphibious Assault Ship, and language concerning the LPD–17 program.

Language has been amended in "Other Procurement, Navy" which changes the number of passenger motor vehicles required for physical security of personnel, the number of vehicles for replacement only, and changes the price limitation applicable to passenger vehicles.

Language has been amended in "Procurement, Marine Corps" which changes the number of passenger motor vehicles for replacement.

Language has been deleted in "Aircraft Procurement, Air Force" which provided the authority to lease aircraft and equipment.

Language has been amended in "Other Procurement, Air Force" which changes the number of passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, the number of vehicles purchased for physical security of personnel, and changes the price limitation applicable to passenger vehicles.

Language has been amended in "Procurement, Defense-Wide" which changes the number of passenger motor vehicles required for replacement only, the number of vehicles required for physical security of personnel and changes the price limitation applicable to passenger vehicles.

Language has been amended in "National Guard and Reserve Equipment" that provides funds only for the procurement of eight UH–60 helicopters for the Army Reserve, and provides funds for

the procurement of C–130J aircraft to be used solely for western states firefighting.

Language has been deleted in "Defense Production Act Purchases" which specified that the funds provided were only for microwave power tubes and the wireless vibration sensor supplier initiative.

Language has been deleted in "Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Navy" concerning Special Operation Forces requirements for the V–22 aircraft.

Language has been included in "National Defense Sealift Fund" which provides funds for necessary expenses to maintain and preserve a U.S.-flag merchant fleet.

The appropriations paragraph for "National Defense Airlift Fund" has been deleted which provided funds for transfer to the C–17 program.

Language has been amended in "Defense Health Program", earmarking $20,000,000 only for HIV/AIDS prevention programs.

Language has been deleted in "Chemical Agents and Munitions Destruction, Army" concerning the conveyance of a Cyclone II Custom Pumper truck to the Umatilla Indian Tribe.

Language has been amended in "Intelligence Community Management Account" which earmarks $28,003,000 for the Advanced Research and Development Committee.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 8005 has been amended which increases the level of general transfer authority for the Department of Defense.

Section 8008 has been amended to delete language providing multiyear procurement authority for Javelin missile; Bradley Fighting Vehicle; DDG–51 Destroyer; and UH–60 aircraft; and adds multiyear authority for C–17 aircraft.

Section 8009 has been amended with regard to reporting requirements for Humanitarian and Civic Assistance costs.

Section 8013 has been amended to delete language which prohibited the use of appropriated funds for supplemental education assistance for Army enlistments of less than three years, except for combat arms.

Section 8032 has been amended to change the number of staff years that may be funded for defense studies and analysis by Federally Funded Research and Development Centers.

Section 8043 has been amended to include language that waives the $100,000 limitation on investment item unit costs for expenses related to certain classified activities.

Section 8045 has been amended to include language which extends the availability of funds available for covert actions and agent operations until September 30, 2003.

Section 8055 has been amended to include language which rescinds $441,578,000 from the following programs:

	(Rescissions)
2000 Appropriations:	
Former Soviet Union Threat Reduction: Fossil Fuel Energy Plants	$32,000,000
Other Procurement, Navy:	
Joint Tactical Terminals	14,300,000
Submarine Support Equipment	2,000,000

	(Rescissions)
Aircraft Procurement, Air Force: JTCTS	8,500,000
Other Procurement, Air Force: Joint Tactical Terminals	20,000,000
2001 Appropriations:	
Former Soviet Union Threat Reduction: Fossil Fuel Energy Plants	32,000,000
Aircraft Procurement, Army:	
CH–47 Mods	16,000,000
Guardrail	6,000,000
Procurement of Ammunition, Army: RADAM	27,400,000
Other Procurement, Army:	
STAR–T Termination	9,900,000
Teleoperating Kits	5,945,000
Joint Tactical Terminals	10,000,000
PEPS	2,900,000
Aircraft Procurement, Navy: JTCTS	8,600,000
Weapons Procurement, Navy: JSOW	35,000,000
Other Procurement, Navy:	
Joint Tactical Terminals	6,000,000
Shipboard IW Exploit	3,000,000
Naval Space Surveillance	1,000,000
Submarine Support Equipment	3,000,000
JTCTS	1,600,000
Procurement, Marine Corps: STAR–T Termination	1,000,000
Aircraft Procurement, Air Force:	
JTCTS	1,300,000
F–15	18,000,000
Procurement of Ammunition, Air Force: JDAM	5,800,000
Other Procurement, Air Force:	
MILSATCOM (GBS TIP)	13,100,000
JTCTS	3,700,000
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Army:	
STAR–T Termination	3,300,000
MPIM	3,000,000
STARSTREAK	10,000,000
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Navy:	
Naval Space Surveillance	1,000,000
Fixed Surveillance System	4,000,000
SURTASS	5,000,000
JTCTS	8,800,000
DD–21	40,000,000
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Air Force:	
JSAF Termination	18,100,000
Integrated Broadcast Service	3,000,000
ERCM	39,633,000
Joint Ejection Seat	7,500,000
JTCTS	6,200,000
Defense Health Program: Integrated Cancer Research Program	4,000,000

Note: Section 1306 of the House-passed National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2002 prohibits the Department from spending any funds appropriated in any year for the refurbishment of fossil fuel energy plants in the Former Soviet Union. According to the Department there is $32,000,000 in both fiscal year 2000 and fiscal year 2001 that is solely for this purpose and would be available for rescission should this language stand in conference. Consistent with the actions of the House, the Committee recommends rescinding these funds.

Section 8061 has been amended to include language which permits the Secretary of Defense to adjust the Pentagon Reservation Maintenance Revolving Fund limitation due to changes in economic assumptions.

Section 8064 has been amended to restrict domestic source requirements to only ball and roller bearings.

Section 8069 has been included prohibiting the transfer of programs from the Department of Defense without Congressional authorization.

Section 8070 has been amended to include an exemption from prior notification requirements, and a requirement for quarterly re-

porting, for any covered activities, operation or operations initiated as a result of the national emergency proclaimed by the President as a result of the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001.

Section 8071 has been amended to include language concerning exposure fees with respect to loan guarantees.

Section 8074 has been amended concerning the "Former Soviet Union Threat Reduction" which has been moved to title IX of this bill.

Section 8084 has been amended which reduces funds available in "Operation and Maintenance, Navy" by $245,000,000 to reflect a Navy Working Capital Fund cash balance and rate stabilization adjustment.

Section 8085 has been amended which reduces funds available in several operation and maintenance accounts by a total of $527,000,000, to reflect fuel pricing re-estimates and rate stabilization adjustments.

Section 8093 has been amended which reduces funds available for military personnel and operation and maintenance accounts by a total of $200,000,000 due to favorable foreign currency fluctuations.

Section 8094 has been amended which prohibits funds for the Department of the Navy to be used to develop, lease or procure the T–AKE class of ships unless the main propulsion diesel engine and propulsors are manufactured in the United States.

Section 8099 has been amended to include language concerning refunds from the use of the Government travel card and the Government Purchase Card.

Section 8100 has been amended to improve oversight of financial management information technology systems.

Section 8107 has been amended which provides $10,000,000 for "Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide" only for a grant to the United Service Organizations Incorporated.

Section 8108 has been amended to change the amount available for adjusting the cost-sharing agreement between the Department of Defense and the Israeli Department of Defence.

Section 8111 has been amended to reflect the name change of the Ground Based Midcourse Defense Segment (formerly National Missile Defense).

Section 8113 has been amended to provide authority for the Department of Defense to participate in the opening celebration of the Pacific Wing of the National D-Day Museum.

Section 8116 has been amended which requires the transfer of funds to the Department of Energy for Fossil Energy Research and Development within 30 days after enactment of this Act.

Section 8117 has been amended which reduces funds available in operation and maintenance accounts by $955,000,000 for efficiencies in the contractor work force.

Section 8118 has been included which allows funds appropriated in operation and maintenance for depot maintenance and repair available to complete projects begun with funds appropriated in prior year Defense Acts.

Section 8119 has been included to provide for a negotiated settlement for a request for equitable adjustment for the C–17 program.

Section 8120 has been included to allow modifications for correct operation of satellites procured in fiscal year 1997 and 1998.

Section 8121 has been included which allows for the transfer of $680,000,000 to fund increases in the cost of prior year shipbuilding programs.

Section 8122 has been included which provides the Secretary of Defense with authority to transfer appropriated funds within the "Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy" appropriations account.

Section 8123 has been included which earmarks $56,000,000 of "Operation and Maintenance, Navy" funds for costs associated with the refitting, necessary force protection upgrades, and repair of the U.S.S. *Cole.*

Section 8124 has been included which allows the Secretary of the Navy to pay any and all claims arising out of the collision involving the U.S.S. *Greeneville* and the *Ehime Maru* from funds available in "Operation and Maintenance, Navy".

Section 8125 has been included which allows that the additional Social Security wage credit for uniformed service members shall not be granted after fiscal year 2001.

Section 8126 has been included which reduces funds available in operation and maintenance accounts by $230,000,000 to reflect face-of-life changes in utilities costs.

Section 8127 has been included which reduces funds available to several Operation and Maintenance accounts by $797,919,000 in order to reduce excess funded carryover.

Section 8128 has been included which earmarks $2,500,000 from "Operation and Maintenance, Air Force" only for a grant for the repair, restoration, and preservation of the Lafayette Escadrille Memorial.

Section 8129 has been included which prohibits funds provided in this or any other Act be used by the Secretary of the Interior to remove a World War I memorial from the Mojave National Preserve.

Section 8130 has been included which provides $6,000,000 for "Operation and Maintenance, Navy" only for a grant for the preservation of the U.S.S. *Alabama* as a museum and memorial.

Section 8131 has been included which provides $5,000,000 for "Operation and Maintenance, Navy" only for a grant for the preservation of the U.S.S. *Intrepid* as a museum and memorial.

Section 8132 has been included which provides $6,000,000 for "Operation and Maintenance, Air Force" only for a grant for the relocation of the Fairchild Air Force Base Elementary School within the boundary of Fairchild Air Force Base.

Section 8133 has been included which provides $5,000,000 for "Operation and Maintenance, Navy" only for a grant to the Central Kitsap School District in Washington State for a special needs learning center.

Section 8134 has been included which provides $10,000,000 for "Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide" only for a grant to the City of San Bernardino, California.

Section 8135 has been included which provides authority under the Formerly Utilized Sites Remediation Action Program for the cleanup of radioactive contamination and waste at the Shpack

Landfill site located in Massachusetts, and the Shallow Land Disposal Area located in Pennsylvania.

Section 8136 has been included which provides $3,000,000 to reestablish the Tethered Aerostat Radar System at Morgan City, Louisiana.

Section 8137 has been included which prohibits the establishment of an independent operation test bed system and/or the transfer of certain UAV's from the Navy to the Joint Forces Command.

Section 8138 has been included which waives the O&M investment limitation for certain classified activities funded in fiscal year 2001.

Section 8139 has been included which reduces $330,000,000 of funds available for Operation and Maintenance accounts to reflect a savings attributable to improved scrutiny and supervision in determining purchases to be made using Government purchase cards.

Section 8140 has been included which earmarks $5,000,000 for a joint Department of Defense and Veterans Affairs study to assess possibilities for reduced duplication of effort, and increased joint use of facilities and equipment.

Section 8141 has been included which clarifies the use of funds provided in Operation and Maintenance accounts for the purchase of ultralightweight camouflage net systems.

Section 8142 has been included which enacts into law provisions of title XXIX of H.R. 2586, the Fort Irwin Military Land Withdrawal Act of 2001.

Section 8143 has been included which reduces by $333,000,000 Operation and Maintenance, and Research, Development, Test and Evaluation accounts for service obligations to the Pentagon Reservation Maintenance Revolving Fund.

Section 8144 has been included which reduces funds available in "Operation and Maintenance, Army" by $37,200,000 to reflect efficiencies in Army acquisition management practices.

Section 8145 has been included which earmarks $50,000,000 of "Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Army" funds only for the purpose of establishing a venture capital fund for Army Science and Technology projects.

Section 8146 has been included which provides $10,000,000 to "Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide" only for facility improvements at the 910th Airlift Wing at the Youngstown-Warren Regional Airport.

Section 8147 has been included which provides $10,000,000 to support facility improvements and equipment purchases to augment the capabilities of local government emergency response units responsible for the protection of the Pentagon Reservation and surrounding military and federal facilities.

Section 8148 has been included which extends title 38 U.S.C. pay and promotion authority for new hire civil service nursing personnel.

Section 8149 has been included which waives certain fiscal year 2001 financial reporting requirements for the Departments of the Army and Navy.

Section 8150 has been included which prohibits the Department to acquire ships for the Navy through the use of incremental funding amounts or advanced appropriations.

Sec. 8151 has been included which provides $20,000,000 to "Aircraft Procurement, Air Force" only for the C–5 avionics modernization program.

Sec. 8152 has been included which provides $10,000,000 to "Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Air Force" only to develop an Integrated Medical Information Technology System Initiative. Recent reports of the National Academy of Sciences and the President's Information Technology Advisor Committee highlight the importance of Information Technology to the transformation of health care. The Committee is pleased that the Air Force Medical Service (AFMS) has recognized the need to adapt recent developments in Information Technology to its system and directs that the AFMS, in partnership with the University of Pittsburgh Medical Center, develop an Integrated Medical Information Technology System Initiative. The Committee recommends $10,000,000 for this initiative to demonstrate the application of advanced health information technology through the National Medical Teleconsultation Project (NMTP) and the Enterprise Health Information Management Project (EHIMP)—two distinct medical integration challenges identified by the AFMS. The NMTP will validate the system's ability to handle transmissions of detailed individual patient data and the EHIMP will validate its ability to standardize and integrate disparate data. These projects will serve as 'models' for subsequent deployment throughout broader DoD helath care delivery networks.

Sec. 8153 has been included which provides $6,000,000 to "Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Army" only for laser vision correction devices for the Walter Reed Army Medical Center.

Section 8154 has been included which allows the Secretary of the Air Force to enter into a multiyear procurement contract for C–17 aircraft.

Sec. 8155 has been included which provides that any reference in a provision of titles I through IX to "this Act", shall be treated as referring only to the provision of this division.

A new title IX "Counter-Terrorism and Defense Against Weapons of Mass Destruction" has been added which includes several new appropriations accounts.

Language has been added to create a new appropriations transfer account titled "Counter-Terrorism and Operational Response Transfer Fund".

Language has been added to create a new appropriations account titled "Procurement, Ballistic Missile Defense Organization". A proviso has been included which waives the "Bona Fide Need" rule for components of the PAC–3 missile.

Language has been added to create a new appropriations account titled "Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Ballistic Missile Defense Organization". A proviso has been included which waives provisions of 15 USC 638(f)(1)(C). A second proviso has been included which rescinds $73,800,000 from fiscal year 2001 procurement funds.

Language has been added to create a new appropriations account titled "Defense Against Chemical and Biological Weapons, Defense-Wide".

Language has been added to create a new appropriations account titled "Defense Threat Reduction Agency". A proviso has been in-

cluded which earmarks funds to field and demonstrate counter-weapons of mass destruction technology at US military facilities.

APPROPRIATIONS NOT AUTHORIZED BY LAW

Pursuant to clause 3(f)(1) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following table lists the appropriations in the accompanying bill which are not authorized by law:

[In thousands of dollars]

Agency/program	Last year of authorization	Authorization level	Appropriations in last year of authorization	Appropriations in this bill
Military Personnel, Army	2001	(1)	22,175,357	23,336,884
Military Personnel, Navy	2001	(1)	17,772,297	19,574,184
Military Personnel, Marine Corps	2001	(1)	6,833,100	7,343,640
Military Personnel, Air Force	2001	(1)	18,174,284	19,784,614
Reserve Personnel, Army	2001	(1)	2,473,001	2,629,197
Reserve Personnel, Navy	2001	(1)	1,576,174	1,644,823
Reserve Personnel, Marine Corps	2001	(1)	448,886	466,800
Reserve Personnel, Air Force	2001	(1)	971,024	1,055,160
National Guard Personnel, Army	2001	(1)	3,782,536	4,004,335
National Guard Personnel, Air Force	2001	(1)	1,641,081	1,777,654
Operation and Maintenance, Army	2001	19,280,381	19,144,431	21,021,944
(By transfer—National Defense Stockpile)	2001	(50,000)	(50,000)	0
Operation and Maintenance, Navy	2001	23,766,610	23,419,360	26,628,075
(By transfer—National Defense Stockpile)	2001	(50,000)	(50,000)	0
Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps	2001	2,826,291	2,778,758	2,939,434
Operation and Maintenance, Air Force	2001	22,395,221	22,383,521	25,842,968
(By transfer—National Defense Stockpile)	2001	(50,000)	(50,000)	0
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide	2001	11,740,569	11,844,480	12,122,590
Operation and Maintenance, Army Reserve	2001	1,561,418	1,562,118	1,788,546
Operation and Maintenance, Navy Reserve	2001	978,946	978,946	1,003,690
Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps Reserve	2001	144,159	145,959	144,023
Operation and Maintenance, Air Force Reserve	2001	1,903,859	1,903,659	2,029,866
Operation and Maintenance, Army National Guard	2001	3,182,335	3,333,835	3,723,759
Operation and Maintenance, Air National Guard	2001	3,468,375	3,474,375	3,972,161
Overseas Contingency Operations Transfer Fund	2001	4,100,577	3,938,777	2,744,226
United States Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces	2001	8,574	8,574	9,096
Environmental Restoration, Army	2001	389,932	389,932	389,800
Environmental Restoration, Navy	2001	294,038	294,038	257,517
Environmental Restoration, Air Force	2001	376,300	376,300	385,437
Environmental Restoration, Defense-Wide	2001	21,412	21,412	23,492
Environmental Restoration, Formerly Used Defense Sites	2001	231,499	231,499	190,255
Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster, and Civic Aid	2001	55,900	55,900	49,700
Quality of Life Enhancements, Defense	2001	10,500	160,500	0
Support for International Sporting Competition, Defense	2001	0	0	15,800
Aircraft Procurement, Army	2001	1,550,012	1,571,812	1,974,241
Missile Procurement, Army	2001	1,320,681	1,320,681	1,057,409
Procurement of Weapons & Tracked Combat Vehicles, Army	2001	2,436,324	2,472,524	2,252,669
Procurement of Ammunition, Army	2001	1,179,916	1,220,516	1,211,615
Other Procurement, Army	2001	4,235,719	4,497,009	4,103,036
Aircraft Procurement, Navy	2001	8,394,338	8,477,138	8,084,543
Weapons Procurement, Navy	2001	1,443,600	1,461,600	1,429,492
Procurement of Ammunition, Navy and Marine Corps	2001	487,749	498,349	492,599
Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy	2001	12,826,919	11,614,633	10,134,883
Other Procurement, Navy	2001	3,380,680	3,557,380	4,290,776
Procurement, Marine Corps	2001	1,212,768	1,233,268	1,028,662
Aircraft Procurement, Air Force	2001	9,923,868	7,583,345	10,549,798
Procurement of Ammunition, Air Force	2001	646,808	647,808	866,844
Missile Procurement, Air Force	2001	2,863,778	2,863,778	2,918,118
Other Procurement, Air Force	2001	7,711,647	7,763,747	7,856,671
Procurement, Defense-Wide	2001	2,278,408	2,346,258	1,387,283
National Guard and Reserve Equipment	2001	0	100,000	501,485
Defense Production Act Purchases	2001	0	3,000	50,000

[In thousands of dollars]

Agency/program	Last year of authorization	Authorization level	Appropriations in last year of authorization	Appropriations in this bill
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Army	2001	5,568,482	6,342,552	7,115,438
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Navy	2001	8,715,335	9,494,374	10,896,307
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Air Force	2001	13,779,144	14,138,244	14,884,058
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense-Wide	2001	10,681,652	11,157,375	6,949,098
Operational Test and Evaluation, Defense	2001	192,060	227,060	245,355
Defense Working Capital Funds	2001	916,276	916,276	1,524,986
National Defense Sealift Fund	2001	388,158	400,658	412,708
Defense Health Program	2001	11,480,123	12,117,779	18,277,403
Chemical Agents & Munitions Destruction, Army:				
Operation and maintenance	2001	600,000	600,000	728,520
Procurement	2001	105,700	105,700	164,158
Research, development, test, and evaluation	2001	274,400	274,400	200,379
Drug Interdiction and Counter-Drug Activities, Defense	2001	869,000	869,000	827,381
Office of the Inspector General	2001	147,545	147,545	152,021
CIA Retirement & Disability System Fund	2001	216,000	216,000	212,000
Intelligence Community Management Account	2001	137,631	148,631	144,929
Transfer to Dept of Justice	2001	(27,000)	(34,100)	(34,100)
Payment to Kaho'olawe Island Conveyance, Remediation, and Environmental Restoration Fund	2001	25,000	60,000	25,000
National Security Education Trust Fund	2001	6,950	6,950	8,000
Sec. 8005	2001	(2,000,000)	(2,000,000)	(2,500,000)
Sec. 8022	2001	0	8,000	8,000
Sec. 8038	2001	24,000	24,000	19,000
Sec. 8041	2001	3,000	3,000	3,362
Sec. 8055	2001	0	−546,980	−441,578
Sec. 8084	2001	0	−800,000	−245,000
Sec. 8085	2001	0	−705,000	−527,000
Sec. 8093	2001	0	−856,900	−200,000
Sec. 8099	2001	0	5,000	8,000
Sec. 8107	2001	0	7,500	10,000
Sec. 8139	2001	0	0	−330,000
Sec. 8134	2001	0	10,000	10,000
Sec. 8115	2001	0	2,000	2,000
Sec. 8116	2001	0	2,000	2,000
Sec. 8117	2001	0	−71,367	−955,000
Sec. 8127	2001	0	−92,700	−797,919
Sec. 8126	2001	0	0	−230,000
Sec. 8136	2001	0	0	3,000
Sec. 8132	2001	0	0	6,000
Sec. 8144	2001	0	0	−37,200
Sec. 8130	2001	0	0	6,000
Sec. 8131	2001	0	0	5,000
Sec. 8133	2001	0	0	5,000
Sec. 8143	2001	0	0	−333,000
Sec. 8146	2001	0	0	10,000
Sec. 8147	2001	0	0	10,000
Sec. 8151	2001	0	0	20,000
Sec. 8152	2001	0	0	10,000
Sec. 8153	2001	0	0	6,000
Counter-Terrorism and Operational Response Transfer Fund	2001	(2)	(2)	1,670,000
Former Soviet Union Threat Reduction	2001	(2)	(2)	403,000
Ballistic Missile Defense Organization—Procurement	2001	(2)	(2)	794,557
Ballistic Missile Defense Organization—RDT&E	2001	(2)	(2)	7,053,721
Ballistic Missile Defense Organization—FY2001 Rescission	2001	(2)	(2)	−73,800
Defense Against Chemical & Biological Weapons, Def-Wide	2001	(2)	(2)	1,065,940
Defense Threat Reduction Agency	2001	(2)	(2)	806,471

[1] The FY2001 National Defense Authorization Act (P.L. 106–398) authorizes $75,801,666,000 for military personnel.
[2] Funds for these programs were authorized in other accounts.

TRANSFER OF FUNDS

Pursuant to clause 3(f)(2) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following is submitted describing the transfer of funds provided in the accompanying bill.

TRANSFERS

Language has been included in "Operation and Maintenance, Army" which provides for the transfer of $1,000,000 to the "National Park Service" for improvements at Fort Baker.

Language has been included in "Overseas Contingency Operations Transfer Fund", which provides for the transfer of funds out of this account to other appropriation accounts.

Language has been included in "Environmental Restoration, Army" which provides for the transfer of funds out of and into this account.

Language has been included in "Environmental Restoration, Navy" which provides for the transfer of funds out of and into this account.

Language has been included in "Environmental Restoration, Air Force" which provides for the transfer of funds out of and into this account.

Language has been included in "Environmental Restoration, Defense-Wide" which provides for the transfer of funds out of and into this account.

Language has been included in "Environmental Restoration, Formerly Used Defense Sites" which provides for the transfer of funds out of and into this account.

Language has been included in "Drug Interdiction and Counter-Drug Activities, Defense" which transfers funds to other appropriations accounts of the Department of Defense.

Language has been included in "Intelligence Community Management Account" which provides for the transfer of funds to the Department of Justice for the National Drug Intelligence Center.

Twelve provisions (Sections 8005, 8006, 8015, 8038, 8041, 8063, 8075, 8110, 8116, 8121, 8122, 8123) and title IX contain language which allows transfers of funds between accounts.

RESCISSIONS

Pursuant to clause 3(f)(2) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following table is submitted describing the rescissions recommended in the accompanying bill:

Former Soviet Union Threat Reduction 2000/2002	$32,000,000
Other Procurement, Navy 2000/2002	16,300,000
Aircraft Procurement, Air Force 2000/2002	8,500,000
Other Procurement, Air Force 2000/2002	20,000,000
Former Soviet Union Threat Reduction 2001/2003	32,000,000
Aircraft Procurement, Army 2001/2003	22,000,000
Procurement of Ammunition, Army 2001/2003	27,400,000
Other Procurement, Army 2001/2003	28,745,000
Aircraft Procurement, Navy 2001/2003	8,600,000
Weapons Procurement, Navy 2001/2003	35,000,000
Other Procurement, Navy 2001/2003	14,600,000
Procurement, Marine Corps 2001/2003	1,000,000
Aircraft Procurement, Air Force 2001/2003	19,300,000
Procurement of Ammunition, Air Force 2001/2003	5,800,000

Other Procurement, Air Force 2001/2003	16,800,000
Procurement, Defense-Wide 2001/2003	73,800,000
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Army 2001/2002	16,300,000
Research Development, Test and Evaluation, Navy 2001/2002	58,800,000
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Air Force 2001/2002	74,433,000
Defense Health Program 2001/2002	4,000,000

STATEMENT OF GENERAL PERFORMANCE GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Pursuant to clause 3(c)(4) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following is a statement of general performance goals and objectives for which this measure authorizes funding:

The Committee on Appropriations considers program performance, including a program's success in developing and attaining outcome-related goals and objectives, in developing funding recommendations.

COMPLIANCE WITH CLAUSE 3 OF RULE XIII (RAMSEYER RULE)

In compliance with clause 3(e) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italic, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

SECTION 8156 OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2001

SEC. 8156. In addition to the amounts provided elsewhere in this Act, the amount of $10,000,000 is hereby appropriated for "Operation and Maintenance, Army" and shall be available to the Secretary of the Army, notwithstanding any other provision of law, only to be provided as a grant to the City of San Bernardino, California**[**, contingent on the resolution of the case "City of San Bernardino v. United States", pending as of July 1, 2000, in the United States District Court for the Central District of California (C.D. Cal. Case No. CV 96–8867)**]**.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY

Clause 3(d)(1) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives states that:

> Each report of a committee on a bill or joint resolution of a public character, shall include a statement citing the specific powers granted to the Congress in the Constitution to enact the law proposed by the bill or joint resolution.

The Committee on Appropriations bases its authority to report this legislation from Clause 7 of Section 9 of Article I of the Constitution of the United States of America which states:

> No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of Appropriations made by law * * *

Appropriations contained in this Act are made pursuant to this specific power granted by the Constitution.

COMPARISON WITH THE BUDGET RESOLUTION

Clause 3(c)(2) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives requires an explanation of compliance with section 308(a)(1)(A) of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 (Public Law 93–344), as amended, which requires that the report accompanying a bill providing new budget authority contain a statement detailing how that authority compares with the reports submitted under section 302 of the Act for the most recently agreed to concurrent resolution on the budget for the fiscal year from the Committee's section 302(a) allocation. This information for Division A of the accompanying bill follows:

[In millions of dollars]

	302(b) allocation—		This bill—	
	Budget authority	Outlays	Budget authority	Outlays
Discretionary	$299,860	$293,941	$317,207	$308,873
Mandatory	282	282	282	282

Note.—The table above shows the bill being technically in excess of its current 302(b) suballocation. The excess occurs because the Committee has not been allocated an additional 302(a) allocation, as described in section 218 of H. Con. Res. 83 (the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2002), to accommodate the President's $18.5 billion Defense budget amendment. This bill is within planning suballocations that have been developed to implement the overall discretionary spending levels of the bipartisan budget agreement for fiscal year 2002.

In compliance with section 308(a)(1)(B) of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 (Public Law 93–344), as amended, the following table contains five-year projects associated with the budget authority provided in Division A of the accompanying bill.

	(Millions)
Budget Authority	317,489
Outlays:	
2002	212,791
2003	65,984
2004	20,286
2005	7,550
2006 and beyond	6,083

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

In accordance with section 308(a)(1)(C) of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 (Public Law 93–344), as amended, no new budget or outlays are provided by Division A of the accompanying bill for financial assistance to State and local governments.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2001 AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2002

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2001 Enacted	FY 2002 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
TITLE I					
MILITARY PERSONNEL					
Military Personnel, Army	22,175,357	23,626,684	23,336,884	+1,161,527	-289,800
Military Personnel, Navy	17,772,297	19,606,984	19,574,184	+1,801,887	-32,800
Military Personnel, Marine Corps	6,833,100	7,365,040	7,343,640	+510,540	-21,400
Military Personnel, Air Force	18,174,284	20,151,514	19,784,614	+1,610,330	-366,900
Reserve Personnel, Army	2,473,001	2,604,197	2,629,197	+156,196	+25,000
Reserve Personnel, Navy	1,576,174	1,643,523	1,644,823	+68,649	+1,300
Reserve Personnel, Marine Corps	448,886	463,300	466,800	+17,914	+3,500
Reserve Personnel, Air Force	971,024	1,055,160	1,055,160	+84,136	.....
National Guard Personnel, Army	3,782,536	4,014,135	4,004,335	+221,799	-9,800
National Guard Personnel, Air Force	1,641,081	1,776,744	1,777,654	+136,573	+910
Total, title I, Military Personnel	75,847,740	82,307,281	81,617,291	+5,769,551	-689,990
TITLE II					
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE					
Operation and Maintenance, Army	19,144,431	21,191,680	21,021,944	+1,877,513	-169,736
(By transfer - National Defense Stockpile)	(50,000)	.....	.....	(-50,000)	.....

Operation and Maintenance, Navy	23,419,360	26,961,382	26,628,075	+3,208,715	-333,307
(By transfer - National Defense Stockpile)	(50,000)	.....	.....	(-50,000)	.....
Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps	2,778,758	2,892,314	2,939,434	+160,676	+47,120
Operation and Maintenance, Air Force	22,383,521	26,146,770	25,842,968	+3,459,447	-303,802
(By transfer - National Defense Stockpile)	(50,000)	.....	.....	(-50,000)	.....
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide	11,844,480	12,518,631	12,122,590	+278,110	-396,041
Operation and Maintenance, Army Reserve	1,562,118	1,787,246	1,788,546	+226,428	+1,300
Operation and Maintenance, Navy Reserve	978,946	1,003,690	1,003,690	+24,744	.....
Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps Reserve	145,959	144,023	144,023	-1,936	.....
Operation and Maintenance, Air Force Reserve	1,903,659	2,029,866	2,029,866	+126,207	.....
Operation and Maintenance, Army National Guard	3,333,835	3,677,359	3,723,759	+389,924	+46,400
Operation and Maintenance, Air National Guard	3,474,375	3,867,361	3,972,161	+497,786	+104,800
Overseas Contingency Operations Transfer Fund	3,938,777	2,844,226	2,744,226	-1,194,551	-100,000
United States Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces	8,574	9,096	9,096	+522	.....
Environmental Restoration, Army	389,932	389,800	389,800	-132	.....
Environmental Restoration, Navy	294,038	257,517	257,517	-36,521	.....
Environmental Restoration, Air Force	376,300	385,437	385,437	+9,137	.....
Environmental Restoration, Defense-Wide	21,412	23,492	23,492	+2,080	.....
Environmental Restoration, Formerly Used Defense Sites	231,499	190,255	190,255	-41,244	.....
Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster, and Civic Aid	55,900	49,700	49,700	-6,200	.....
Former Soviet Union Threat Reduction	443,400	403,000	.....	-443,400	-403,000
Quality of Life Enhancements, Defense	160,500	.....	.....	-160,500	.....
Support for International Sporting Competition, Defense	.....	15,800	15,800	+15,800	.....
Total, title II, Operation and maintenance	96,889,774	106,788,645	105,282,379	+8,392,605	-1,506,266
(By transfer)	(150,000)	.....	.....	(-150,000)	.....

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2001 AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2002—Continued

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2001 Enacted	FY 2002 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
TITLE III					
PROCUREMENT					
Aircraft Procurement, Army	1,571,812	1,925,491	1,974,241	+402,429	+48,750
Missile Procurement, Army	1,320,681	1,859,634	1,057,409	-263,272	-802,225
Procurement of Weapons and Tracked Combat Vehicles, Army	2,472,524	2,276,746	2,252,669	-219,855	-24,077
Procurement of Ammunition, Army	1,220,516	1,193,365	1,211,615	-8,901	+18,250
Other Procurement, Army	4,497,009	3,961,737	4,103,036	-393,973	+141,299
Aircraft Procurement, Navy	8,477,138	8,252,543	8,084,543	-392,595	-168,000
Weapons Procurement, Navy	1,461,600	1,433,475	1,429,492	-32,108	-3,983
Procurement of Ammunition, Navy and Marine Corps	498,349	457,099	492,599	-5,750	+35,500
Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy	11,614,633	9,344,121	10,134,883	-1,479,750	+790,762
Other Procurement, Navy	3,557,380	4,097,576	4,290,776	+733,396	+193,200
Procurement, Marine Corps	1,233,268	981,724	1,028,662	-204,606	+46,938
Aircraft Procurement, Air Force	7,583,345	10,744,458	10,549,798	+2,966,453	-194,660
Missile Procurement, Air Force	2,863,778	3,233,536	2,918,118	+54,340	-315,418
Procurement of Ammunition, Air Force	647,808	865,344	866,844	+219,036	+1,500
Other Procurement, Air Force	7,763,747	8,159,521	7,856,671	+92,924	-302,850
Procurement, Defense-Wide	2,346,258	1,603,927	1,387,283	-958,975	-216,644
National Guard and Reserve Equipment	100,000	.....	501,485	+401,485	+501,485
Defense Production Act Purchases	3,000	50,000	50,000	+47,000	.....
Total, title III, Procurement	59,232,846	60,440,297	60,190,124	+957,278	-250,173

TITLE IV					
RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION					
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Army	6,342,552	6,693,920	7,115,438	+772,886	+421,518
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Navy	9,494,374	11,123,389	10,896,307	+1,401,933	-227,082
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Air Force	14,138,244	14,343,982	14,884,058	+745,814	+540,076
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense-Wide	11,157,375	15,050,787	6,949,098	-4,208,277	-8,101,689
Operational Test and Evaluation, Defense	227,060	217,355	245,355	+18,295	+28,000
Total, title IV, Research, Development, Test and Evaluation	41,359,605	47,429,433	40,090,256	-1,269,349	-7,339,177
TITLE V					
REVOLVING AND MANAGEMENT FUNDS					
Defense Working Capital Funds	916,276	1,951,986	1,524,986	+608,710	-427,000
National Defense Sealift Fund:					
Ready Reserve Force	270,500	506,408	412,708	+142,208	-93,700
Acquisition	130,158	.....	.....	-130,158	.....
Subtotal	400,658	506,408	412,708	+12,050	-93,700
National Defense Airlift Fund:					
C-17	2,170,923	.....	.....	-2,170,923	.....
C-17 advance procurement	257,800	.....	.....	-257,800	.....
C-17 ICS	412,200	.....	.....	-412,200	.....
Subtotal	2,840,923	.....	.....	-2,840,923	.....
Total, title V, Revolving and Management Funds	4,157,857	2,458,394	1,937,694	-2,220,163	-520,700

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2001 AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2002—Continued

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2001 Enacted	FY 2002 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
TITLE VI					
OTHER DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE PROGRAMS					
Defense Health Program:					
Operation and maintenance	11,414,393	17,565,750	17,574,750	+6,160,357	+9,000
Procurement	290,006	267,915	267,915	-22,091	.....
Research and development	413,380	65,304	434,738	+21,358	+369,434
Total, Defense Health Program	12,117,779	17,898,969	18,277,403	+6,159,624	+378,434
Chemical Agents & Munitions Destruction, Army: 1/					
Operation and maintenance	600,000	789,020	728,520	+128,520	-60,500
Procurement	105,700	164,158	164,158	+58,458	.....
Research, development, test and evaluation	274,400	200,379	200,379	-74,021	.....
Total, Chemical Agents	980,100	1,153,557	1,093,057	+112,957	-60,500
Drug Interdiction and Counter-Drug Activities, Defense	869,000	820,381	827,381	-41,619	+7,000
Office of the Inspector General	147,545	152,021	152,021	+4,476	.....
Total, title VI, Other Department of Defense Programs	14,114,424	20,024,928	20,349,862	+6,235,438	+324,934

TITLE VII					
RELATED AGENCIES					
Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System Fund	216,000	212,000	212,000	-4,000	.....
Intelligence Community Management Account	148,631	152,776	144,929	-3,702	-7,847
Transfer to Department of Justice	(34,100)	(27,000)	(34,100)	.....	(+7,100)
Payment to Kaho'olawe Island Conveyance, Remediation, and Environmental Restoration Fund	60,000	25,000	25,000	-35,000	.....
National Security Education Trust Fund	6,950	8,000	8,000	+1,050	.....
Total, title VII, Related agencies	431,581	397,776	389,929	-41,652	-7,847
TITLE VIII					
GENERAL PROVISIONS					
Additional transfer authority (Sec. 8005)	(2,000,000)	(2,500,000)	(2,500,000)	(+500,000)	.....
Indian Financing Act incentives (Sec. 8022)	8,000	.....	8,000	.....	+8,000
Disposal & lease of DOD real property (Sec. 8038)	24,000	19,000	19,000	-5,000	.....
Overseas Mil Fac Invest Recovery (Sec. 8041)	3,000	3,362	3,362	+362	.....
Rescissions (Sec. 8055)	-546,980	.....	-441,578	+105,402	-441,578
Navy Working Capital Fund Cash Balances (Sec. 8084)	-800,000	.....	-245,000	+555,000	-245,000
Fuel Pricing/Rate Stabilization Adj (Sec. 8085)	-705,000	.....	-527,000	+178,000	-527,000
Excess Foreign Currency Cash Balance (Sec. 8093)	-856,900	.....	-200,000	+656,900	-200,000
Travel Cards (Sec. 8099)	5,000	8,000	8,000	+3,000	.....
Transfer to Department of Transportation	(10,000)	.....	.....	(-10,000)	.....
United Service Organizations (Sec. 8107)	7,500	.....	10,000	+2,500	+10,000
Davis Bacon Act Threshold Increase	.....	-190,000	.....	.....	+190,000
Depot Maintenance Utilization Waiver	.....	-140,000	.....	.....	+140,000
Government Purchase Card (Sec. 8139)	.....	.....	-330,000	-330,000	-330,000
Performance Based Academic Model	5,000	.....	.....	-5,000	.....

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2001 AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2002—Continued

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2001 Enacted	FY 2002 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
BMDO Support reduction	-14,000	.....	.....	+14,000	.....
Preservation of Democracy	20,000	.....	.....	-20,000	.....
Quarantine benefits	1,000	.....	.....	-1,000	.....
National D-Day Museum	2,100	.....	.....	-2,100	.....
Chicago Military Academy	5,000	.....	.....	-5,000	.....
Ship scrapping initiative	10,000	.....	.....	-10,000	.....
American Red Cross	5,000	.....	.....	-5,000	.....
U.S./China Security Review Commission	3,000	.....	.....	-3,000	.....
Gulf War Illness	1,650	.....	.....	-1,650	.....
Oakland military academy	2,000	.....	.....	-2,000	.....
Newmark (Sec. 8134)	10,000	.....	10,000	.....	+10,000
Brownfield site	2,000	.....	.....	-2,000	.....
Fisher House (Sec. 8115)	2,000	.....	2,000	.....	+2,000
Zero emission steam technology demo (Sec. 8116)	2,000	.....	2,000	.....	+2,000
CAAS/Contract Growth (Sec. 8117)	-71,367	.....	-955,000	-883,633	-955,000
Excess Funded Carryover (Sec. 8127)	-92,700	.....	-797,919	-705,219	-797,919
Headquarters and Administration	-159,076	.....	.....	+159,076	.....
Overseas Contingency Operation Transfer Fund	-1,100,000	.....	.....	+1,100,000	.....
Utilities (Sec. 8126)	.....	.....	-230,000	-230,000	-230,000
Tethered Aerostat Radar System (Sec. 8136)	.....	.....	3,000	+3,000	+3,000
Fairchild Air Force Base (Sec. 8132)	.....	.....	6,000	+6,000	+6,000
Army Acquisition Restructuring (Sec. 8144)	.....	.....	-37,200	-37,200	-37,200
USS Alabama Museum Memorial (Sec. 8130)	.....	.....	6,000	+6,000	+6,000
Special Needs Learning Center (Sec. 8133)	.....	.....	5,000	+5,000	+5,000

USS Intrepid Museum Memorial (Sec. 8131)	.....	.....	5,000	+5,000	+5,000
Pentagon Renovation Cost Adjustment (Sec. 8143)	.....	.....	-333,000	-333,000	-333,000
910th Airlift Wing, Youngstown-Warren (Sec. 8146)	.....	.....	10,000	+10,000	+10,000
Pentagon Reservation Emergency Response (Sec. 8147)	.....	.....	10,000	+10,000	+10,000
C-5 avionics modernization (Sec. 8151)	.....	.....	20,000	+20,000	+20,000
Agile combat support (Sec. 8152)	.....	.....	10,000	+10,000	+10,000
WRAMC equipment (Sec. 8153)	.....	.....	6,000	+6,000	+6,000
Total, title VIII (net)	-4,227,773	-299,638	-3,953,335	+274,438	-3,653,697
TITLE IX					
COUNTER-TERRORISM & DEFENSE AGAINST WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION					
Counter-Terrorism & Operational Response Transfer Fund	.....	.....	1,670,000	+1,670,000	+1,670,000
Transfer to Department of Justice	.....	.....	(10,000)	(+10,000)	(+10,000)
Former Soviet Union Threat Reduction	.....	.....	403,000	+403,000	+403,000
Ballistic Missile Defense Organization - Procurement	.....	.....	794,557	+794,557	+794,557
Ballistic Missile Defense Organization - RDT&E	.....	.....	7,053,721	+7,053,721	+7,053,721
Ballistic Missile Defense Organization - FY 2001 Rescission	.....	.....	-73,800	-73,800	-73,800
Defense Against Chemical & Biological Weapons, Defense-Wide	.....	.....	1,065,940	+1,065,940	+1,065,940
Defense Threat Reduction Agency	.....	.....	806,471	+806,471	+806,471
Total, title IX, Counter-terrorism and Defense against Weapons of Mass Destruction (net)	.....	.....	11,719,889	+11,719,889	+11,719,889
Total for the bill (net)	287,806,054	319,547,116	317,624,089	+29,818,035	-1,923,027

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2001 AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2002—Continued
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2001 Enacted	FY 2002 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
OTHER APPROPRIATIONS					
Miscellaneous Appropriations (P.L. 106-554):					
Repair of U.S.S. COLE (emergency funding)	150,000	.....	.....	-150,000	.....
Marine Corps Ground Task Force Training Command	2,000	.....	.....	-2,000	.....
Overseas Contingency Operations Transfer Fund (emergency funding)	100,000	.....	.....	-100,000	.....
Defense Imagery and Mapping Agency	2,000	.....	.....	-2,000	.....
Rapid diagnostic and fingerprinting techniques	1,000	.....	.....	-1,000	.....
Fort Irwin National Training Center expansion:					
O & M, Army	2,500	.....	.....	-2,500	.....
BLM, Management of Lands & Resources	2,500	.....	.....	-2,500	.....
Supplemental (P.L. 107-20) (net)	5,457,700	.....	.....	-5,457,700	.....
Emergency Response Fund (P.L. 107-38)	5,460,400	.....	.....	-5,460,400	.....
Across the board cut (0.22%)	-469,000	.....	.....	+469,000	.....
Total, other appropriations	10,709,100	.....	.....	-10,709,100	.....
Net grand total (including other appropriations)	298,515,154	319,547,116	317,624,089	+19,108,935	-1,923,027

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET RECAP					
Scorekeeping adjustments:					
Adjustment for unapprop'd balance transfer (Stockpile)	150,000	.....	.....	-150,000	.....
Stockpile collections (unappropriated)	-150,000	-150,000	-150,000	.....	.....
O&M, Army transfer to National Park Service:					
Defense function	-5,000	.....	-1,000	+4,000	-1,000
Nondefense function	5,000	.....	1,000	-4,000	+1,000
O&M, AF transfer to Dept of Transportation:					
Defense function	-10,000	.....	.....	+10,000	.....
Nondefense function	10,000	.....	.....	-10,000	.....
Disabled military retiree payments (mandatory)	.....	55,000	55,000	+55,000	.....
Military personnel accounts (discretionary)	.....	-55,000	-55,000	-55,000	.....
Total adjustments	.....	-150,000	-150,000	-150,000	.....

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2001 AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2002—Continued

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2001 Enacted	FY 2002 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
RECAPITULATION					
Title I - Military Personnel	75,847,740	82,307,281	81,617,291	+5,769,551	-689,990
Title II - Operation and Maintenance	96,889,774	106,788,645	105,282,379	+8,392,605	-1,506,266
(By transfer)	(150,000)	.....	.....	(-150,000)	.....
Title III - Procurement	59,232,846	60,440,297	60,190,124	+957,278	-250,173
Title IV - Research, Development, Test and Evaluation	41,359,605	47,429,433	40,090,256	-1,269,349	-7,339,177
Title V - Revolving and Management Funds	4,157,857	2,458,394	1,937,694	-2,220,163	-520,700
Title VI - Other Department of Defense Programs	14,114,424	20,024,928	20,349,862	+6,235,438	+324,934
Title VII - Related agencies	431,581	397,776	389,929	-41,652	-7,847
Title VIII - General provisions (net)	-4,227,773	-299,638	-3,953,335	+274,438	-3,653,697
Title IX - Counter-terrorism & Defense against Weapons of Mass Destruction (net)	.....	.....	11,719,889	+11,719,889	+11,719,889
Total, Department of Defense (in this bill)	287,806,054	319,547,116	317,624,089	+29,818,035	-1,923,027
Other appropriations	10,709,100	.....	.....	-10,709,100	.....
Total DoD funding available (net)	298,515,154	319,547,116	317,624,089	+19,108,935	-1,923,027
Other scorekeeping adjustments	.....	-150,000	-150,000	-150,000	.....
Total mandatory and discretionary	298,515,154	319,397,116	317,474,089	+18,958,935	-1,923,027

RECAP BY FUNCTION					
Mandatory	216,000	267,000	267,000	+51,000	.....
General purpose discretionary:					
Defense discretionary	298,282,154	319,130,116	317,204,089	+18,921,935	-1,926,027
Nondefense discretionary	17,000	.....	3,000	-14,000	+3,000
Total discretionary	298,299,154	319,130,116	317,207,089	+18,907,935	-1,923,027
Grand total, mandatory and discretionary	298,515,154	319,397,116	317,474,089	+18,958,935	-1,923,027

1/ Included in Budget under Procurement title.

DIVISION B—FISCAL YEAR 2002 SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

DIVISION HIGHLIGHTS

This Division includes a total of $20 billion in supplemental appropriations, to be allocated from amounts made available in Public Law 107–38, the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Recovery from and Response to Terrorist Attacks on the United States, FY 2001. This Act provided a total of $40 billion in response to the tragic events of September 11, 2001. Of the $40 billion, $10 billion was available for obligation immediately, another $10 billion was available for obligation 15 days after the Director of the Office of Management and Budget submitted to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations a proposed allocation and plan for the use of the funds, and $20 billion was available only after a subsequent appropriations Act allocated those funds in law. This Division allocates this final $20 billion of emergency funding.

Included in this Division is $7.3 billion for Department of Defense programs for national security operations. The remaining funds address high priority needs relating to recovery efforts, homeland security, and public health. The Department of Justice is appropriated $1.5 billion, including $538.5 million for the Federal Bureau of Investigation for its investigation into the attacks and $409.6 million for the Immigration and Naturalization Service for border security. The Department of Health and Human Services is appropriated nearly $2 billion for public health activities.

The Committee also recommends that the Department of Labor receive $1.5 billion to assist workers who were dislocated by the attacks. A total of $1.5 billion is recommended for airline security, including $1 billion, financed by user fees, for the screening of passengers and property on passenger aircraft. The Federal Emergency Management Agency is provided $4.9 billion to help victims of the attacks, remove debris from the World Trade Center site, and assist with rebuilding critical infrastructure.

The remaining funds provide for additional security at Federal facilities, increased transportation security, improved protections against bioterrorism, and other activities directly related to the attacks of September 11th and their aftermath.

CHAPTER 1

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

The Committee recommends $4,582,000 for the Office of the Secretary for the following purposes:

- $3,425,000 for increased costs for security guards and for other one-time security requirements at the following locations:
  - $30,000 for the George Washington Carver Center, Beltsville, MD.
  - $1,143,750 for the National Information Technical Center, Kansas City, MO.
  - $957,500 for the National Finance Center, Information Technology Building, New Orleans, LA.
  - $846,250 for the National Finance Center, TANO Building, New Orleans, LA.
  - $447,500 for the Office of the Chief Information Officer, Natural Resources Research Center, Ft. Collins, CO.
- $461,000 for the Office of Procurement and Property Management to perform security assessments for the Department, and for on-site security oversight and support during the Olympic ceremonies.
- $115,000 for security requirements of the Kansas City Management Office of the Farm Service Agency.
- $581,000 for security requirements of the rural development offices in St. Louis, MO.

AGRICULTURE BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES AND RENTAL PAYMENTS

The Committee recommends $2,875,000 for security measures at headquarters facilities in the Washington, D.C. area, including increased guard services, design and first phase of installation of public address system, and design and first phase of installation of window blast protection covering.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends $5,635,000 for security measures at the following locations: $98,000 for Newark, DE; $3,227,000 for Plum Island, NY; $1,650,000 for Ames, IA; $100,000 for East Lansing, MI; $150,000 for Ft. Detrick, MD; $260,000 for Laramie, WY; and $150,000 for security assessments at foreign locations.

ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends a total of $8,175,000. For security measures, the Committee recommends $3,175,000 in the specified amounts for the following locations: $315,000 for Riverdale, MD; $1,788,000 for Mission, TX; $461,000 for Phoenix, AZ; and $611,000 for Otis, MA. The Committee also recommends $5,000,000 to establish an APHIS biosecurity staff.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

The Committee recommends $14,081,000 for the National Veterinary Services Laboratories (NVSL) in Ames, IA. NVSL is the main diagnostic laboratory for national animal disease control and eradication programs. Facilities currently occupied by NVSL are grossly inadequate. Currently, diagnostic testing for animal diseases such

as bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE), anthrax, e. coli, and salmonella are conducted in a location that creates a potential public health risk should security procedures fail.

The Committee's recommendation would finance the relocation of laboratories to the main NVSL campus where a higher level of safety and security can be provided. In addition, the recommended funding would complete the physical security countermeasure installation, and would enhance security guard service.

FOOD SAFETY AND INSPECTION SERVICE

The Committee recommends a total of $9,800,000 as follows: $900,000 for security measures at St. Louis, MO and Alameda, CA; and $8,900,000 to finance a bioterrorism initiative in order to expand the agency's capability to detect and respond to bacterial and chemical agents contaminating the food supply.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends $104,350,000 for activities of the Food and Drug Administration.

The Committee recognizes the important role that FDA plays in protecting the public health by ensuring the availability of safe and effective drugs, vaccines, blood products, medical devices, and animal health products, and by ensuring a safe food supply. The Committee believes that a combination of public health and law enforcement responsibilities requires agency involvement in a number of aspects of the preparedness for and response to a terrorist act and that both civilian and military sectors of the population are served by FDA's mandate, thus broadening further the scope of its antiterrorism activities.

The Committee recognizes FDA's need for special assistance in order to hire quickly a large number of personnel and expects the Office of Personnel Management to be fully supportive of this effort. Also, the Committee directs the FDA to use delegated hiring authority, quick hire, and any contracting services available to bring people on board quickly and with the proper security clearance.

The Committee believes these funds will enable FDA to greatly accelerate its efforts to deal with any potential bioterrorism incident and expects these funds will be used for three major efforts. First, $34,600,000 to speed the development of new bioterrorism tools by accelerating the availability of medical products (drugs, vaccines, and devices) necessary to public health preparedness for the intentional use of biological, chemical, or nuclear agents. This amount provides for 152 new hires for this effort. Second, $61,000,000 to increase safety of our imported foods by providing for increased inspections of imported food products. The additional resources will allow the FDA to hire 410 more inspectors, lab specialists and other compliance experts, in addition to allowing the FDA to invest in new technology and scientific equipment to detect select agents. Third, $8,750,000 and 3 FTE, to increase physical se-

curity and provide for increased guard services, improved security systems, and physical barriers at the entrances to buildings and parking lots.

Recommendations by activity: The Committee recommends that of the total amount provided for new bioterrorism tools: (1) $11,100,000 and 25 FTE shall be for the Center for Drug, Evaluation and Research and related field activities in the Office of Regulatory Affairs; (2) $16,800,000 and 102 FTE shall be for the Center for Biologics, Evaluation and Research and related field activities in the Office of Regulatory Affairs; (3) $1,500,000 and 13 FTE shall be for the Center for Devices and Radiological Health and related field activities in the Office of Regulatory Affairs; (4) $4,800,000 and 8 FTE shall be for the National Center for Toxicological Research; and, $400,000 and 8 FTE shall be for the Office of Chief Counsel within the Office of the Commissioner. Of the total amounts provided for the safety of imported foods: (1) $44,500,000 and 395 FTE shall be for the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition and related field activities in the Office of Regulatory Affairs; and, (2) $1,500,000 and 15 FTE shall be for the Center for Animal Drugs and Feeds and related field activities in the Office of Regulatory Affairs. The amount for physical security totals $8,750,000 and 3 FTE: $300,000 and 3 FTE shall be for the Office of Facilities within the Office of Management and Systems and $8,450,000 shall be for the Other Rent and Rent-Related Activities.

Further, the Committee recognizes the importance of acting quickly in cases of emergency. Up to $3,000,000 may be reallocated to respond to a public health emergency, with after the fact notification of the Committee.

INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION

The Committee recommends $6,495,000 for the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC). These resources are required to ensure that CFTC has adequate resources on-hand to address basic disaster recovery needs for the Commission's New York regional office, which was formerly located in the World Trade Center. Efforts will focus on requirements for re-establishing a working office, including space, information technology, equipment, and additional staff reassigned from the District of Columbia to New York to ensure continued market oversight.

CHAPTER 2

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW AND APPEALS

The Committee recommendation includes $3,500,000 to cover additional adjudication expenses of the Executive Office for Immigration Review resulting from the enforcement of immigration laws in response to the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001.

LEGAL ACTIVITIES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES

The Committee recommendation includes $12,500,000 for General Legal Activities for the coordination of international legal activities, the provision of expert legal advice on issues related to terrorism prosecution, and for the Office of the Special Master to administer compensation to the victims of the September 11, 2001 attacks.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS

The Committee recommendation includes a total of $68,450,000 for the United States Attorneys to establish anti-terrorism task forces, investigate and prosecute those involved in the recent terrorist attacks, and renovate offices and equipment damaged in the southern district of New York.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES MARSHALS SERVICE

The Committee recommendation includes $11,100,000 for the United States Marshals Service for expansion of the witness protection safe sites to accommodate the influx of witnesses associated with the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks; for emergency equipment, travel, vehicles, and overtime to produce, protect and secure witnesses; and for protective details for members of the Federal judiciary.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommendation includes $538,500,000 to cover the extraordinary expenses incurred by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the investigation of the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks, and in the detection, prevention and investigation of future terrorist incidents. The Committee recommendation includes $105,000,000 for continued implementation of Trilogy; $63,966,000 for information assurance needs; $7,404,000 to hire additional language translators; $35,289,000 for the National Infrastructure Protection Center; $74,543,000 for surveillance and counterterrorism needs and wireless intercepts; $13,372,000 for computer analysis response teams; and $11,278,000 for DNA analysis and systems. The FBI is also encouraged to review the Legal Attache program and establish additional Legal Attache offices as necessary.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommendation includes a total of $409,600,000, including $165,857,000 to increase the number of inspectors and Border Patrol agents across the United States northern border; $23,454,000 to enhance intelligence capabilities and upgrade information technology capabilities, including the student visa tracking system; $17,069,000 for investigations and detention and removal

needs; and $10,200,000 to fund joint terrorism task forces above the request.

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

JUSTICE ASSISTANCE

The Committee recommendation includes a total of $400,000,000 for counterterrorism assistance to State and local governments. This includes $45,000,000 for emergency response communications technologies and equipment for Northern Virginia; $20,000,000 for the Capitol Wireless Integrated Network in the Washington Metropolitan Area; $15,000,000 for a chemical sensor program within the Washington, D.C. subway system; and $9,800,000 for an aircraft for counterterrorism and other required activities for the City of New York. The amounts provided for counterterrorism general equipment grants shall be made available only in accordance with an appropriate State plan.

STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE

The Committee recommendation includes $17,100,000 for a grant to the Utah Olympic Public Safety Command for security equipment, infrastructure, personnel, and other related costs for the 2002 Winter Olympics, including the Paralympics and related events. Funding would be provided under the Department of Justice's Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Program.

CRIME VICTIMS FUND

The Committee recommendation includes $68,100,000 for the Crime Victims Fund to provide grants for counseling and other programs for the victims of the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks, as well as their families and crisis responders. Grants will go to government and private organizations providing services to victims residing in New York, New Jersey, Virginia, Massachusetts, and other States as needed.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

INTERNATIONAL TRADE ADMINISTRATION

OPERATIONS AND ADMINISTRATION

The Committee recommendation includes $750,000 for necessary security upgrades of the United States Foreign Commercial Service overseas offices.

EXPORT ADMINISTRATION

OPERATIONS AND ADMINISTRATION

The Committee recommendation includes $1,756,000 for the Critical Infrastructure Assurance office project matrix, and for additional resources to monitor dual use efforts.

NATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION

PUBLIC TELECOMMUNICATIONS FACILITIES, PLANNING AND CONSTRUCTION

The Committee recommendation includes $8,250,000 to restore public broadcast facilities destroyed with the World Trade Center. In addition, language is included providing a waiver for matching requirements.

NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES

The Committee recommendation includes $750,000 for licensing and enforcement of commercial satellite remote sensing.

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommendation includes $8,636,000 for the Department of Commerce's domestic security upgrades. The Committee recommendation consolidates funding for specific Commerce bureaus under this account.

THE JUDICIARY

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

CARE OF THE BUILDING AND GROUNDS

The Committee recommendation includes a total of $10,000,000 to enhance security at the Supreme Court building.

COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES

COURT SECURITY

The Committee recommendation includes a total of $21,500,000 to enhance security at federal court facilities. The recommendation provides $4,000,000 to reimburse the United States Marshals Service for 106 supervisory deputy marshals responsible for coordinating security in each of the 94 judicial districts and the 12 judicial circuits. A full-time supervisor for court security is needed at the local level to coordinate protection of judges both on- and off-site, oversee the courthouse security program, and ensure that emergency response procedures for chemical/biological, terrorist or other attacks are in place. The recommendation also provides $17,500,000 million for increased Court Security Officer hours required to maintain the current level of security at federal court facilities for the remainder of the fiscal year.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND RELATED AGENCY

RELATED AGENCY

BROADCASTING BOARD OF GOVERNORS

INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING OPERATIONS

The Committee recommendation includes $9,200,000 for operational costs of surrogate radio broadcasting by Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty to the people of Afghanistan in languages spoken in Afghanistan, including transmission costs.

BROADCASTING CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

The Committee recommendation includes $10,000,000 for capital requirements associated with the establishment of surrogate broadcasting by Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty to the people of Afghanistan in languages spoken in Afghanistan.

RELATED AGENCIES

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommendation includes $1,301,000 for response and recovery activities to reconstruct the office and files that were destroyed as a result of the attack and to provide technology and telecommunications in both the temporary and permanent locations.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommendation includes $20,705,000 for disaster recovery needs for the Commission's New York regional office. This amount will support the acquisition of new office space, equipment and information technology; the detailing of additional staff to New York to monitor securities markets; implementation of security upgrades; and other recovery needs.

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

DISASTER LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

The Committee recommendation includes $140,000,000 for additional disaster loans in response to the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks. These funds will support an estimated additional $600,000,000 in low interest loans for affected entities.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS CHAPTER

The Committee recommendation includes section 201, allowing non-profit organizations and non-depository financial institutions to receive economic injury loans from the Small Business Administration (SBA), and to enable the SBA to adjust the definition of a small business to reflect business profiles in affected areas.

The Committee recommendation includes section 202, enabling the SBA to raise the aggregate cap on loans to a single borrower for businesses directly impacted by the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks.

The Committee recommendation includes section 203, waiving provisions of existing legislation that require authorizations to be in place for the State Department and the Broadcasting Board of Governors prior to the expenditure of any appropriated funds.

CHAPTER 3

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

DEFENSE EMERGENCY RESPONSE FUND

The fiscal year 2001 Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Recovery from and Response to Terrorist Attacks on the United States (Public Law 107–38) provided $40,000,000,000 in emergency appropriations. Pursuant to the provisions of that Act, the President has proposed, in formal messages to the Congress received as of November 9, 2001, that activities of the Department of Defense (and related intelligence activities) be allocated a total of $20,516,000,000. Documents provided to the Committee by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) indicate that the President intends to allocate another $345,000,000 of funds not yet formally designated, yet still available from Public Law 107–38, to defense and intelligence activities. Therefore, in all, the Administration has indicated its intent to allocate $20,861,000,000 in emergency appropriations to defense and intelligence activities from funds made available in Public Law 107–38.

Pursuant to the terms of Public Law 107–38, the President has proposed the Congress formally approve in a supplemental appropriations act the allocation of $20,000,000,000 from Public Law 107–38. For programs funded in this chapter, the President's supplemental request included a total of $7,323,969,000 to support the Department of Defense's crisis and recovery operations and national security responsibilities. This amount is to support activities as follows: $1,735,000,000 for increased situational awareness; $855,969,000 for enhanced force protection; $219,000,000 for improved command and control; $2,938,000,000 for increased worldwide posture; $545,000,000 for offensive counter-terrorism; $106,000,000 for initial crisis response; and $925,000,000 for repair and upgrade of the Pentagon.

The Committee recommends $7,242,911,000, a net decrease of $81,058,000 from the request. The Committee notes this largely reflects a reallocation of funds from Defense Department programs funded in this chapter to other Department of Defense activities (emergency military construction projects) funded in Chapter 9 of the Committee supplemental appropriations bill.

Many of the proposed adjustments in this chapter to the supplemental request reflect the fact that, in its version of the fiscal year 2002 Defense Appropriations Act, the Committee has already provided funding for many of the initiatives requested by the Presi-

dent in the supplemental. In addition, the Committee recommends other adjustments in light of the pressing need to accelerate a number of counter-terrorism programs not contained in the request, or in order to augment funding already allocated by the President in a variety of areas.

A summary of the Committee's recommendations, versus the supplemental request, is shown in the table below.

SUMMARY

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget request	Committee recommended	Change from request
Increased Situational Awareness	1,735	1,735	0
Enhanced Force Protection	856	743	−113
Improved Command & Control	219	162	−57
Increased Worldwide Posture	2,938	2,801	−137
Offensive Counter Terrorism	545	769	224
Initial Crisis Response	106	108	2
Pentagon Repairs/Upgrade	925	925	0
Grand Total, Chapter 3	7,324	7,243	−81

CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS

Recommended adjustments to classified programs are addressed in a classified annex accompanying this report.

DEFENSE AND INTELLIGENCE FUNDING FROM PUBLIC LAW 107–38

The Committee observes that in this supplemental request—as well as in the transfer of already available funds contained in Public Law 107–38—the Administration has chosen to request funds for defense and intelligence activities in a manner that departs from all previous norms. In nearly all communications to the Congress regarding the emergency funding needed for defense and intelligence activities in response to the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, it has submitted both its formal requests and supporting data—which normally would include the appropriations accounts ultimately required for obligation and fiscal management of funds, as well as program and budget documentation—in a format radically different than that traditionally used in budget requests. For example, the Administration has requested that all Department of Defense funds be appropriated to the "Defense Emergency Response Fund"—an account created by Congress in response to natural disasters in 1989, and which has not been included in any budget request by any subsequent Administration—for obligation, as opposed to the appropriations accounts typically used in defense appropriations acts. Compounding these difficulties, the Committee believes the Administration's communication with the Committee and Congress regarding planned allocation and obligation of funds has been, at best, intermittent and scattershot (a notable exception being in the area of intelligence and DoD classified activities).

The Committee is well aware of the difficulty, less than two months following the attacks on our Nation, of preparing any budget to respond to the myriad of requirements confronting the U.S. military and intelligence community. And it understands full well

the need at this time to provide funds to the executive branch, and ultimately to the "user in the field", in a manner that combines timeliness with flexibility; as well as the difficulties associated with generating precise budget estimates in the midst of so much activity.

Accordingly, the Committee has recommended appropriating funds for the Department of Defense and the intelligence community in this supplemental measure in a manner basically consistent with the Administration's approach, and specific appropriations language requests. However, the Committee does not believe this should be viewed as setting a new precedent. Rather, it believes—and directs—that all subsequent supplemental appropriations requests for defense and intelligence activities in response to the attacks of September 11, 2001 be, to the extent possible, submitted using the traditional appropriations account format and with similarly configured, detailed supporting materials. This must be done in order to reinstate a more "regular order" approach—to ensure proper program review, fiscal discipline and controls, and oversight by both the executive and legislative branches.

REPORTING, REPROGRAMMING, AND NEW START REQUIREMENTS

In keeping with the concerns expressed above, and in order to maintain the needed level of program funding fidelity and budget discipline, the Committee expects that funds provided in this chapter be used only for the activities identified in the tables and paragraphs contained in this report (and, as necessary, as amended in conference with the Senate), subject to the traditional reprogramming procedures including notification of new starts. This direction also applies to the allocation of all other funds from Public Law 107–38 that have, or will be, provided to the Department of Defense and those activities of the National Foreign Intelligence Program (NFIP) funded in defense appropriations acts. (The other funds referred to include the Administration's announced allocation of $13.5 billion in funds for defense and intelligence activities from Public Law 107–38 which were not requested in the President's supplemental request.) The Committee directs the Department, in consultation with OMB, within 30 days of enactment of this supplemental measure, to provide an allocation plan for these first two increments of funding (referred to by OMB as "cash" and "15-day release" funds, in internal working documents), consistent with the guidance in this report. Additional discussion regarding the so-called "15-day release" funds is found later in this report.

The Committee directs that, within 30 days of enactment of this supplemental measure, the Undersecretary of Defense (Comptroller) submit a Base for Reprogramming (DD 1414) for all funds provided in the supplemental, as well as using the project level of detail provided in the Committee report. The Committee directs that, thereafter, a report be submitted on a quarterly basis starting January 1, 2002 to the congressional defense committees detailing: the funds available; the funds transferred; the appropriations account to which transferred; the amount obligated; and the amount expended. This report shall generally be at the level of detail identified in the Base for Reprogramming. For military personnel and operation and maintenance accounts, the level of detail shall be

similar to the monthly reports provided to the Appropriations Committees for ongoing operations in Bosnia and Kosovo. Each report shall, for military personnel and operation and maintenance accounts, identify savings due to cancellation or downsizing of normal peacetime education, training, professional development, or other activities due to individual and unit activations or deployments in the war on terrorism.

The Committee directs that the threshold for below threshold reprogrammings for defense appropriations activities funded through appropriations provided in Public Law 107–38 be set at $10,000,000. All reprogrammings among projects in the Base for Reprogrammings at or above $10,000,000 are subject to prior approval by the congressional defense committees per the traditional reprogramming process. The Committee also directs that new start notification procedures apply to the funds provided in the supplemental. Notification of new starts, regardless of dollar value, may be made by letter to the congressional defense committees. The Committee encourages, after submission of new start notification letters, immediate follow-up with the congressional defense committees to ensure expedited consideration and approval, as appropriate.

OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS TRANSFER FUND

Included within operation and maintenance appropriations provided in title II of the Committee's version of the fiscal year 2002 Defense Appropriations bill is funding for ongoing DoD operations in Bosnia and Kosovo. These funds are provided in the Overseas Contingency Operations Transfer Fund (OCOTF). As a central transfer appropriations account, funds appropriated to the OCOTF are provided to the Secretary of Defense in a manner which provides considerable flexibility in the allocation of funds provided therein. The Committee notes that the basis for its actions in the fiscal year 2002 Defense Appropriations bill were intended to fund U.S. military activities in the Balkans, and not to provide a source of funds for activities resulting as a consequence of the September 11, 2001 attacks. In keeping with the rationale behind the OCOTF, the Committee therefore directs that funds provided in the OCOTF may be used for other deployment and operational activities than those specifically identified in the fiscal year 2002 budget submission, but only 30 days after prior written notification by the Secretary of Defense to the congressional defense committees as to the specific purposes for which the funds will be used.

INCREASED SITUATIONAL AWARENESS

The President requested $1,735,000,000 for Increased Situational Awareness. These funds will support on going military operations and enhance U.S. intelligence, reconnaissance, surveillance, and targeting capabilities against terrorist organizations.

The Committee recommends $1,735,000,000, as detailed in the following table:

INCREASED SITUATIONAL AWARENESS

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget request	Committee recommended	Change
CLASSIFIED	1,735	1,735	0
Total: Increased Situational Awareness	1,735	1,735	0

Recommended adjustments to the programs in the supplemental request are addressed in a classified annex accompanying this report.

ENHANCED FORCE PROTECTION

The President requested $855,969,000 for Enhanced Force Protection. These resources are to fund actions taken to better protect military personnel and facilities against terrorist attacks based on vulnerability assessments. These force protection activities include improved security, access control, training, chemical-biological detection and consequence management, and antiterrorism countermeasures.

The Committee recommends $742,911,000, as detailed in the following table:

ENHANCED FORCE PROTECTION

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget request	Committee recommended	Change
ANTI-TERRORISM/FORCE PROTECTION	324	200	−124
SSBN SECURITY (14 SHIPS) PORT SECURITY IMPROVEMENTS	27	27	0
MEDICAL REQUIREMENTS (VACCINES, ANTIBIOTICS)	56	0	−56
(Requirement funded in fiscal year 2002 Defense Appropriations bill			−56)
CHEMICAL BIOLOGICAL CONSEQUENCE MANAGEMENT	55	33	−22
(Requirement funded in fiscal year 2002 Defense Appropriations bill			−22)
ARMY CHEMICAL STOCKPILE PREPAREDNESS PROGRAM	0	40	40
SECURITY CLEARANCES	25	25	0
TRAINING, TRAINING EQUIPMENT, AND RANGES	19	19	0
INDIVIDUAL PROTECTIVE SYSTEMS	111	85	−26
(Requirement funded in fiscal year 2002 Defense Appropriations bill			−26)
FIGHTER/BOMBER/AFSOC/MAF SELF PROTECTION	139	139	0
ANTI-ACCESS IMPROVEMENTS	100	70	−30
OTHER PROPOSED ADJUSTMENTS:	0	105	105
(FSUTR Biological Weapons Proliferation Prevention			40)
(COTS—Visualization and Blast Modeling			5)
(DTRA—Terrorist Device Defeat			15)
(Physical Security—Force Protection/Anti-terrorism RDT&E			20)
(DARPA Asymmetric Threat			25)
Total: Enhanced Force Protection	856	743	−113

BASE OPERATIONS FOR ANTI-TERRORISM/FORCE PROTECTION/FORCE PROTECTION MODERNIZATION

The Committee recommends supplemental appropriations of $200,000,000 to fund "Base Operations for Anti-Terrorism/Force Protection/Force Protection Modernization". The Committee notes that the DoD has already been allocated $582,000,000 of funds from Public Law 107–38 for these programs, and that the Adminis-

tration has provided notification of an additional $234,000,000 from funds from Public Law 107–38 which are to be devoted to this effort. Combined with the recommended funding in this bill, supplemental appropriations have increased funding for "Base Operations Anti-Terrorism/Force Protection/Force Protection Modernization" by a total of $1,016,000,000.

CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL WARFARE DEFENSE

The President requested $222,000,000 for programs related to chemical and biological warfare defense, including $56,000,000 for medical requirements, $55,000,000 for chemical and biological consequence management, and $111,000,000 for individual protective systems. This is in addition to $69,000,000 that the Department of Defense has allocated from previously appropriated supplemental funding to acquire biological warfare detection equipment.

In title IX of the Committee's proposed fiscal year 2002 Department of Defense Appropriations bill, the Committee has recommended $474,000,000 in additional funding for chemical and biological warfare defense, including $175,000,000 for medical requirements (vaccines and antibiotics). The Committee therefore recommends reducing the supplemental request by a total of $104,000,000, as outlined in the table, to eliminate duplication and to address other critical counter-terrorism shortfalls. For example, in this chapter the Committee recommends an increase over the supplemental request of $40,000,000 for the Army's Chemical Stockpile Preparedness Program, to ensure that the existing U.S. stockpile of chemical agents is safely protected until it is destroyed. Another $40,000,000, over the supplemental request, is provided for the Former Soviet Union Threat Reduction Program to reduce the threat of biological weapons proliferation. These funds, combined with $28,000,000 which the Administration has notified the Committee it intends to allocate to purchasing additional detectors, brings the total increase for Chemical and Biological Warfare Defense recommended by the Committee (in this bill, and the fiscal year 2002 Defense Appropriations bill) to $769,000,000.

FORMER SOVIET UNION THREAT REDUCTION

The Committee recommends an increase of $40,000,000 over the supplemental request, only for the Former Soviet Union Threat Reduction program. Of this amount, the bill requires that $30,000,000 be transferred to the Department of State in support of the Biological Weapons Redirect and Science and Technology Centers programs. These programs have been reasonably effective in promoting the reconfiguration of former Soviet biological weapons production facilities for peaceful uses and preventing former Soviet biological weapons experts from emigrating to proliferant states. The Committee expects these funds to be used to redirect to veterinary vaccine production the Russian biological production facilities in Pokrov and Berdsk that are now capable of producing large quantities of anthrax and smallpox biological agents. Funds should also be used to engage former Soviet biological weapons scientists in collaborative research with U.S. corporations to develop new vaccine and drug therapies for highly infectious diseases.

ANTI-ACCESS IMPROVEMENTS

The Committee recommends a total of $70,000,000 for DoD requirements to improve anti-access barriers and equipment across the services and defense agencies, a reduction of $30,000,000 to the request done without prejudice. The Committee makes this reduction only in order to meet other, similarly pressing requirements, and in its belief that the funds provided for this purpose, combined with Base Operations Anti-Terrorism/ Force Protection supplemental funding, will support accomplishment of most critical requirements.

COTS VISUALIZATION AND BLAST MODELING

The Committee recommends an increase of $5,000,000 over the supplemental request, only for the conversion of current CIA/OTI technology for use by the USAF Force Protection Battlelab. This is done in order to accelerate efforts to quickly produce accurate blast models for specific or unique structures to assist in choosing specific deployment and billeting locations.

TERRORIST DEVICE DEFEAT

The Committee recommends an increase of $15,000,000 over the supplemental request, only for the Defense Threat Reduction Agency's Terrorist Device Defeat Program. These funds are to be used to develop a nuclear forensics database, and to conduct applied research and development with operational and technical support, in order to enhance the capability of DoD to detect, diagnose and defeat improvised nuclear devices and radiological dispersal devices.

PHYSICAL SECURITY—FORCE PROTECTION/ANTI-TERRORISM RESEARCH

The Committee recommends an increase of $20,000,000 over the supplemental request, only for the Department's Force Protection/ Anti-Terrorism research, development, test and evaluation program, funded through the Office of the Secretary of Defense (through the "Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense-Wide" appropriation). This program evaluates and tests commercial-off-the-shelf products to identify those that will meet critical Department of Defense physical security requirements.

DARPA ASYMMETRIC THREAT

The Committee recommends an increase of $25,000,000 over the supplemental request, only for DARPA's Asymmetric Threat Program. The new challenges of terrorism and biological warfare require new technologies and techniques to counter them. The projects in this program have the potential to make significant contributions to this effort.

IMPROVED COMMAND AND CONTROL

The President requested $219,000,000 for Improved Command and Control. These funds would support, upgrade, and enhance U.S. communications capabilities to provide for more robust com-

mand and control. Such efforts include replacing communications equipment lost in the attacks, increasing network security, procuring additional communications gear, and enhancing overall network reliability and connectivity.

The Committee recommends $162,000,000, as detailed in the following table:

IMPROVED COMMAND AND CONTROL

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget request	Committee recommended	Change
SITE R/WASHINGTON ALTERNATE OPERATIONS COMMAND CENTER	72	72	0
PENTAGON IT BACKBONE	31	31	0
INFORMATION ASSURANCE (IA)/CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION (CIP)	57	0	−57
(Requirement funded in fiscal year 2002 Defense Appropriations bill			−57)
RADIOS/PORTABLE COMMUNICATIONS	59	59	0
Total: Improved Command & Control	219	162	−57

Information Assurance/Critical Infrastructure Protection

The President requested $57,000,000 for information assurance and critical infrastructure protection. This is in addition to the $168,000,000 which the Department has already allocated from previously appropriated supplemental funding. The Committee, however, has already included an increase of $275,000,000 in title IX of the proposed fiscal year 2002 Department of Defense Appropriations bill for the same purposes, and thus recommends no additional funds in this supplemental measure. Given the Committee's recommendation in the Defense Appropriations bill, and the additional $184,000,000 which the Administration has notified the Committee it intends to allocate to this purpose, the total proposed increases for information assurance and critical infrastructure protection will be $627,000,000.

INCREASED WORLDWIDE POSTURE

The President requested $2,938,000,000 for Increased Worldwide Posture. These resources would fund necessary preparations for, and conduct of, the military response to the September 11, 2001 attacks and the heightened threat environment. Costs include mobilization of reserve forces, movement of pre-positioned stocks, purchase of high-priority spare parts and medical stocks that are in short supply, rebuild of major combat systems to fill current Active and Reserve unit shortages, and purchase of critical ammunition to bring stocks to required levels. Costs identified cover initial, limited contingency and humanitarian operations.

The Committee recommends $2,801,000,000, as detailed in the following table:

INCREASED WORLDWIDE POSTURE

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget request	Committee recommended	Change
CONTINGENCY RESPONSE FUND—DEPLOYMENTS	1,495	1,195	−300

INCREASED WORLDWIDE POSTURE—Continued

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget request	Committee recommended	Change
(Incremental OPTEMPO			−300)
HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE	5	5	0
ADDITIONAL SPARES	0	75	75
(Add funds for increased readiness spares			75)
DEPOT MAINTENANCE	0	75	75
(Add funds for unfunded, executable backlog			75)
MOBILIZE GUARD AND RESERVES	1,036	1,036	0
INCREASED ACTIVE MILPERS COSTS/SPECIAL PAYS AND ALLOWANCES	352	352	0
LOGISTICS SUPPORT (SECOND DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION & PREPOSITIONED STOCKS REPOSITIONING & BARE BASE)	50	50	0
MEDICAL STOCKS AND AMMUNITION	0	13	13
(Medical Stocks: procure consumable medical supplies and NBC defense stocks			13)
Total: Increased Worldwide Posture	2,938	2,801	−137

INCREMENTAL OPTEMPO REQUIREMENTS

The Committee recognizes the difficulty (especially considering the ongoing shaping of force packages and changing operational requirements) in making funding estimates to support increased operations, including deployments in support of Operation ENDURING FREEDOM, combat operations in the region in and around Afghanistan, and Operation NOBLE EAGLE. The Committee notes that the Administration, on November 9, 2001, formally proposed an allocation of funds from Public Law 107–38 to devote resources to fund an additional three months of such operating requirements, above the three months of funding support contained in the supplemental request. Furthermore, the Committee notes that, in addition to these funds, the Administration allocated $100,000,000 of previously appropriated supplemental funding to this requirement. In this bill, the Committee recommends additional appropriations of $1,195,000,000. These funds, combined with $1,269,000,000 which the DoD has notified the Committee it intends to allocate to incremental OPTEMPO requirements, brings the total for increased OPTEMPO resulting from the September 11, 2001 attacks to $2,464,000,000.

READINESS SPARES

The Administration has already allocated $320,000,000 of supplemental funds from Public Law 107–38 to provide increased readiness spares, in support of deployments and combat operations. While actual expenditure data is only beginning to be reported, the Committee notes that the DoD estimates that significant shortfalls remain in this area. Accordingly, the Committee has added an additional $75,000,000 over the supplemental request, for readiness spares to improve the overall readiness posture of the Services.

DEPOT MAINTENANCE

The increased operating tempo of United States forces in Operations ENDURING FREEDOM and NOBLE EAGLE has resulted in a related increase in depot maintenance. The Administration al-

located $31,000,000 of its initial release of supplemental funding to depot maintenance in anticipation of increasing executable work. In order to support and enhance equipment readiness, the Committee recommends an additional $75,000,000 over the supplemental request, to be allocated to executable depot maintenance requirements.

MEDICAL STOCKS AND NUCLEAR, BIOLOGICAL, AND CHEMICAL DEFENSE SUPPLIES

The Committee recommends an increase of $13,000,000 over the supplemental request, only for consumable medical stocks and pharmaceuticals related to nuclear, biological and chemical (NBC) defense. The Committee is aware that the Army has requirements for additional consumable medical supplies to support early deploying medical units, and to provide for pre-treatment and treatment of soldiers who may be injured due to NBC attacks.

OFFENSIVE COUNTER TERRORISM

The President requested $545,000,000 for Offensive Counter Terrorism. These funds would be used primarily to procure munitions in order to increase production rates. Funds in this category will position U.S. military forces to sustain counter terrorism efforts into the future.

The Committee recommends $769,000,000, as detailed in the following table:

OFFENSIVE COUNTER TERRORISM

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget request	Committee recommended	Change
TACTICAL TOMAHAWK	50	50	0
TOMAHAWK BLOCK 3 CONVERSIONS	150	150	0
JOINT DIRECT ATTACK MUNITION (JDAM)	133	133	0
JOINT AIR-TO-SURFACE STANDOFF MISSILE (JASSM)	0	9	9
(Adds funds to procure 19 additional weapons	0		9)
STANDOFF LAND-ATTACK MISSILE EXPANDED RESPONSE (SLAM ER)	25	25	0
LASER GUIDED BOMB (LGB) KITS	60	100	40
(Add funds to meet existing Navy requirement			40)
HELLFIRE	35	35	0
OTHER MUNITIONS	0	30	30
(Army small arms and artillery ammunition and transportation	0		20)
(USMC night vision devices, munitions and support equipment	0		10)
SOCOM COUNTER TERRORISM REQUIREMENTS	92	237	145
(Additional identified Counter Terrorism requirements			145)
Total: Offensive Counter Terrorism	545	769	224

PRECISION-GUIDED MUNITIONS

The Administration has notified the Committee of its intent to allocate $929,000,000 from funds previously made available for obligation from Public Law 107–38 for a variety of precision-guided munitions, such as JDAM ($57,000,000), Tomahawk sea-launched cruise missiles ($400,000,000), Conventional Air-Launched Cruise Missile conversions ($138,000,000), and Laser-Guided Bomb Kits ($256,000,000), among others. In addition, the President requested

$453,000,000 in the supplemental request for similar items. The Committee bill fully funds this request.

In addition, the Committee recommends an increase of $49,000,000 over the supplemental request, of which $9,000,000 is only for additional JASSM weapons, and $40,000,000 only for additional laser guided bomb kits for the Navy. The funds for the stealthy JASSM cruise missile allow procurement of 19 additional weapons, using extremely favorable pricing under an existing contract option. The funds for Navy Laser Guided Bombs (LGBs) allow the Navy to replenish large expenditures to date as well as provide an inventory for future expenditures.

AMMUNITION, SUPPORT EQUIPMENT, AND LOGISTICAL SUPPORT

The Committee recommends an increase of $30,000,000 over the supplemental request, only for other munitions and related logistical support. Of this amount, $20,000,000 is for Army requirements for small arms ammunition, mortar rounds, artillery rounds, other munitions, fuzes, and associated logistical and transportation costs. The remaining $10,000,000 is to address Marine Corps requirements for munitions, night vision equipment, sights and related support equipment.

SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND COUNTER-TERRORISM REQUIREMENTS

The Committee provides a total of $237,000,000—the $92,000,000 requested in the supplemental request, and an additional increase over the request of $145,000,000—for the United States Special Operations Command (USSOCOM), to meet requirements resulting from Operations NOBLE EAGLE and ENDURING FREEDOM. Special Operations forces possess skills uniquely suited for the counter-terrorism mission. Though these forces are superbly trained and equipped, transforming those capabilities into a sustained effort to combat world wide terrorism requires additional training, equipment and other readiness enhancements beyond that which has been made available to date. The Committee directs the Commander in Chief, USSOCOM, to provide to the congressional defense committees not later than 30 days after enactment of this supplemental measure, a report (in both classified and unclassified forms) on the proposed uses of all funds provided USSOCOM under this chapter, as well as other funding made available from Public Law 107–38.

INITIAL CRISIS RESPONSE

The President requested $106,000,000 for Initial Crisis Response. These funds are required to respond to the initial crises in New York, Virginia, and Pennsylvania and to manage the immediate consequences of these events. This includes the cost of flying air patrols and deploying aircraft carriers to protect New York City and Washington, D.C. In addition, this response funds military support for disaster relief, including increasing security at the Pentagon, mortuary services, and support to the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

The Committee recommends $108,000,000, as detailed in the following table:

INITIAL CRISIS RESPONSE

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget request	Committee recommended	Change
MOBILE INSHORE BOAT SECURITY	0	10	10
SELF CONTAINED BREATHING APPARATUS	0	5	5
USS COMFORT/MERCY MODERNIZATION	0	10	10
MEDICAL MOBILIZATION PLAN (Includes TRICARE Contracts Adjustment)	34	34	0
CONSEQUENCE MANAGEMENT (INCLUDES JOINT TASK FORCE—CIVIL SUPPORT (JTF–CS) FOR JFCOM)	43	20	−23
(Requirement funded in fiscal year 2002 Defense Appropriations bill			−23)
UH60 FUEL TANKS	29	29	0
Total: Initial Crisis Response	106	108	2

PENTAGON REPAIR/UPGRADE

The President requested $925,000,000 for Pentagon Repair and Upgrades. These resources would be used to repair the damage that resulted from the September 11th attack on the Pentagon. This includes structural repairs required to make the building safe, exterior repairs, and repairs to interior fire and water damage. Also funded are the costs of replacing equipment damaged in the attack, relocation and lease costs for displaced employees, and additional antiterrorism enhancements to the Pentagon.

The Committee recommends $925,000,000, as detailed in the following table:

PENTAGON REPAIRS/UPGRADES

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget request	Committee recommended	Change
RECOVERY/CONSTRUCTION	794	794	0
OFFICE EQUIPMENT	131	131	0
Total: Pentagon Repairs/Upgrade	925	925	0

ADDITIONAL FUNDING ALLOCATED FROM PUBLIC LAW 107–38

The Committee notes that pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 107–38 the President has submitted proposed allocations of funds which are not available for release until 15 days after notification to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations. Two such proposed allocations containing funds for the Department of Defense have been formally transmitted by the President to the Congress (one on October 22, 2001, the other on November 9, 2001).

Those proposed allocations involving funding and programs involving the Department of Defense are shown in the tables below.

PROPOSED 15 DAY RELEASES—DoD

[In millions of dollars]

	15 day release proposed (Oct 22)	15 day release proposed (Nov 9)	Total
SUMMARY TABLE			
Increased Situational Awareness	438	1,909	2,347
Enhanced Force Protection	20	714	734
Improved Command & Control	210	527	737
Increased Worldwide Posture	70	2,643	2,713
Offensive Counter Terrorism	140	1,067	1,207
Initial Crisis Response	4	52	56
Pentagon Repair/Upgrade	41	50	91
Subtotal, Defense	923	6,962	7,885
Subtotal, Military Construction	0	20	20
Grand Total	923	6,982	7,905
ACTIVITIES FUNDED WITHIN CATEGORIES			
Increased Situational Awareness	438	1,909	2,347
Enhanced Force Protection:			
Complete Anti-terrorism (AT)/Force Protection (FP) Task Force Findings	0	339	339
Fund Base Operations to C1 for AT/FP.			
Force Protection Modernization	0	234	234
Biological Warfare Detection Systems	0	28	28
Security Clearances	0	10	10
MSC Ships Protection	0	93	93
Winter Olympics	20	10	30
Subtotal: Enhanced Force Protection	20	714	734
Improved Command & Control:			
White House Communications—upgrades to Air Force One, other executive aircraft, and Ground communication systems that support the President	191	0	191
NCS Cellular Priority Service	0	57	57
National Airborne Command Post improvements	0	20	20
Global Command and Control System (GCCS)—accelerate acquisition	0	14	14
Deployable Command Post (for CENTCOM)—accelerate acquisition [also includes intelligence capabilities for other CINCs]	19	0	19
Collaborative Planning Tool for Command and Control—simultaneous planning tool for both forward deployed and rear units	0	16	16
Link 16 (Pass target information between platforms)—allows for better communication between different units	0	214	214
Information Operations (IO)/Information Assurance (IA) and Critical Infrastructure Program	0	184	184
JTF Battlespace Connectivity	0	22	22
Subtotal: Improved Command & Control	210	527	737
Increased Worldwide Posture:			
Contingency Response fund—15% Incremental Increase in OPTEMPO	0	1,169	1,169
Humanitarian assistance	0	75	75
Mobilize Guard and Reserves	70	923	993
Special Pays	0	352	352
Second destination transportation	0	74	74
Family support	0	50	50
Subtotal: Increased Worldwide Posture	70	2,643	2,713
Offensive Counter Terrorism:			
Tomahawk Upgrades	0	400	400
Laser Guided Bomb (LGB) Kits	0	246	246

PROPOSED 15 DAY RELEASES—DoD—Continued

[In millions of dollars]

	15 day release proposed (Oct 22)	15 day release proposed (Nov 9)	Total
ATACMS—A surface-to-surface guided missile capable of targeting other missile sites, defense systems, logistics and command, control, and communications complexes.	0	78	78
Other Munitions	0	16	16
Munitions Swap Out/Cargo Movement	0	127	127
F–15C JHMCS/APG 83 (Va) modify remaining 20 aircraft	0	42	42
SOCOM Counter Terrorism	140	158	298
Subtotal: Offensive Counter Terrorism	140	1,067	1,207
Initial Crisis Response:			
Pentagon Building Security	4	0	4
Mortuary (Mil Con), transportation (20 million is Mil Con)	0	20	20
Active Duty: Adjustments to TRICARE Contracts	0	32	32
Subtotal: Initial Crisis Response	4	52	56
Pentagon Repair/Upgrade: Other Recovery Efforts	41	50	91
Subtotal: Pentagon Repair/Upgrade	41	50	91
Subtotal, Defense Appropriations	923	6,962	7,885
Subtotal, Military Construction	0	20	20
Total DoD	923	6,982	7,905

The Committee has reviewed these proposed allocations, and interposes no objections. Additional comments regarding a number of classified activities, to include program guidance, may be found in the classified annex accompanying this report. As addressed earlier in this report, the Committee directs that all "15-day release" funds delineated in the table above be subjected to the same reporting and other requirements described earlier in this report.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS CHAPTER

Section 301 of the Committee bill amends a general provision requested in the supplemental request, which establishes the terms and conditions under which funds appropriated under the heading "Defense Emergency Response Fund" may be used, provides transfer authority for these funds, and includes a number of reporting requirements.

Section 302 of the Committee bill amends a general provision requested in the supplemental request, which provides authority for current and future funds in the "Defense Cooperation Account" to be transferred, following prior notification to the congressional defense committees, to other appropriations accounts.

Section 303 of the Committee bill amends a general provision requested in the supplemental request, which allows funds in the appropriations account "Support for International Sporting Competitions, Defense" to be used to reimburse members of the National Guard while performing State active duty or full-time National Guard duty, and temporarily waives the requirement to obtain certification from the Attorney General for the Department's assist-

ance to the 2002 Winter Olympic Games in order to meet safety and security needs.

Section 304 of the Committee bill includes a general provision requested in the supplemental request, which provides that funds appropriated by this Act, or made available by the transfer of funds in this Act, for intelligence activities are deemed to be specifically authorized by the Congress for purposes of section 504 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 414).

Section 305 of the Committee bill includes a new general provision, which defines for purposes of this act the term "congressional defense committees".

CHAPTER 4

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The Committee recommends $25,630,966 for Emergency Preparedness in the District of Columbia. These funds are made available from the 2001 Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Recovery from and Response to Terrorist Attacks on the United States (Public Law 107–38, approved September 18, 2001). The Committee recognizes the responsibility of the District government in supporting the Nation's Capital and has provided funding for increased preparedness for chemical and biological events.

CHAPTER 5

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

CORPS OF ENGINEERS—CIVIL

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, GENERAL

The Committee has recommended $139,000,000, the same as the amount requested by the Administration, to support increased security at over 300 critical Army Corps of Engineers owned and operated infrastructure facilities, including enhanced physical security, and facility vulnerability assessments to determine additional facility security needs. The funds would also support increased personnel and overtime compensation to maintain additional guards at these facilities, including Corps district offices, engineering centers, and laboratories.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

WATER AND RELATED RESOURCES

The Committee has recommended $30,259,000, the same as the amount requested by the Administration, for the Bureau of Reclamation to enhance security at its dams, power plants, and other critical facilities. Funds will be used for increased surveillance, and for equipment and other immediate improvements.

The funds provided will also be used for vulnerability assessments to determine future security needs.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

NATIONAL NUCLEAR SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

WEAPONS ACTIVITIES

The Committee recommendation for Weapons Activities is $88,000,000, a reduction of $18,000,000 from the Administration's request. Of these funds, $66,000,000 is to address safeguards and security configuration vulnerabilities throughout the nuclear weapons complex; $7,000,000 is to accelerate deployment of near-term cyber security measures at all nuclear weapons complex sites; and $15,000,000 is to provide additional resources for transportation safeguards system operations.

DEFENSE NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION

The Committee recommendation for Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation is $18,000,000. These funds will be used to increase the effectiveness of the prototype Biological Aerosol Sentry and Information System (BASIS), a demonstration of a prototype biological detection system to provide civilian public health systems with early warning of airborne biological agents. This funding is needed for the next round of development to automate more of the processes and increase the number of agents that can be detected. The Administration's request included no additional funds for this activity.

ENVIRONMENTAL AND OTHER DEFENSE ACTIVITIES

DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION AND WASTE MANAGEMENT

The Committee recommendation for Defense Environmental Restoration and Waste Management is $8,200,000, the same as the Administration's request. These funds will be used to increase the protective forces at the Hanford site in Washington and the Savannah River Site in South Carolina where nuclear materials are stored.

OTHER DEFENSE ACTIVITIES

The Committee recommendation for Other Defense Activities is $3,500,000, the same as the Administration's request. Of these funds, $2,500,000 is to expand protective forces, replace outdated alarm and radio systems, and install public address systems at the Department of Energy's Washington, DC, facilities. Funding of $1,000,000 will be used to purchase and accelerate deployment of distributed air sampling units for the detection of biological agents using the prototype Biological Aerosol Sentry and Information System.

CHAPTER 6

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

The Committee recommends $10,098,000 for Operation of the National Park System to respond to the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks on the United States. Of this amount, $6,098,000, as requested, is for increased security patrols and communications requirements at high profile locations and $4,000,000 is to reimburse the National Park Service for relocation of employees to accommodate National security requirements. These latter funds were requested by the Administration as part of the General Services Administration account. The Committee has recommended a direct appropriation to the National Park Service in lieu of channeling the funds through GSA.

UNITED STATES PARK POLICE

The Committee recommends $25,295,000 for the United States Park Police, as requested, to respond to the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks on the United States. These funds are for increased security patrols in Washington, DC and New York and for equipment upgrades.

CONSTRUCTION

The Committee recommends $21,624,000 for Construction to respond to the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks on the United States. This amount is for repairs at Federal Hall on Wall Street in New York City and for increased security, including security equipment and expanding the security perimeter around the Statue of Liberty.

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends $2,205,000 for Salaries and Expenses, as requested, to respond to the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks on the United States. These funds are provided for the working capital fund of the Department of the Interior to increase guard services and upgrade security equipment at the Department of the Interior buildings near the White House.

OTHER RELATED AGENCIES

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends $21,707,000 for Salaries and Expenses, as requested, to respond to the terrorist attacks on the

United States. These funds are for clean up at the Heye Center in New York City and for increased security at Smithsonian facilities.

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends $2,148,000 for Salaries and Expenses, as requested, to respond to the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks on the United States. These funds are for increased security at the National Gallery of Art buildings in Washington, DC.

JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS

OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE

The Committee recommends $4,310,000 for Operations and Maintenance, as requested, to respond to the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks on the United States. These funds are for increased security at the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts in Washington, DC.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends $758,000 for Salaries and Expenses, as requested, to respond to the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks on the United States. These funds are for the preparation of an Urban Design and Security Plan, which provides a comprehensive framework for architectural, landscape, and streetscape elements to address security needs in Washington, DC.

CHAPTER 7

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION

TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

The Committee provides $1,500,000,000 for National Emergency Grants, authorized under section 173 of the Workforce Investment Act, to States to assist workers who were dislocated by the attacks of September 11, 2001. This is $500,000,000 less than the request. The Administration has stated that an additional $1,000,000,000 would be requested for the National Emergency Grants with the fiscal year 2003 budget submission. The Committee notes that the Economic Stimulus and Recovery Act, H.R. 3090, which was approved by the House of Representatives on October 24, 2001, provides an additional $12,200,000,000 to assist unemployed individuals with their health benefit costs and States with costs related to unemployment benefits.

Under the National Emergency Grants States may provide a variety of employment and training assistance and support services, including temporary health care coverage of premium costs, to dislocated workers if the Governor certifies in the grant application to

the Secretary of Labor that the attacks of September 11th contributed importantly to closures or layoffs. These funds are available for obligation for the period beginning on the date of enactment of the appropriation and ending 18 months after such date. The Committee has included language that authorizes States to assist participants and their dependents in retaining health coverage that had been provided as a result of the participant's previous employment by paying up to 75 percent of the full amount of the premium. Such payments could be made for a period up to 10 months.

STATE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OPERATIONS

The Committee provides $4,100,000 for State Unemployment Insurance and Employment Service Operations to help New York recover from damages incurred as a result of the attacks of September 11, 2001. This is the same as the request. A major component of New York's telephone claims capability for processing unemployment insurance claims was lost, resulting in the need to deploy staff to take claims in person. In addition, New York suffered a total loss of an Unemployment Insurance field office for tax and quality assurance, requiring replacement of space, equipment, and furniture.

PENSION AND WELFARE BENEFITS ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee provides $1,600,000 for the Pension and Welfare Benefits Administration (PWBA), to relocate employees and re-establish an office. This is the same as the request. The PWBA New York regional office was located at 6 World Trade Center; that building is now uninhabitable.

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee provides $1,000,000 for the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA). This is the same as the request. This includes funding for reconstitution of OSHA's Manhattan office, which was completely destroyed in the attacks of September 11, 2001, and continued on-site monitoring to ensure the safety and health of recovery workers.

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee provides $5,880,000 for the Department of Labor, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Administration and Management to address immediate security needs and recover offices that were destroyed in the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks. This is the same as the request.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

PUBLIC HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES EMERGENCY FUND

The Committee provides $1,990,600,000 for emergency expenses to respond to the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks on the United States, and for other expenses necessary to support activities related to countering potential biological, disease, and chemical threats to civilian populations. This is $500,000,000 above the request.

The additional $1,990,600,000 provided by the Committee for bioterrorism preparedness and response, combined with the $393,319,000 provided in H.R. 3061 for these activities, brings the total to $2,383,919,000 for fiscal year 2002. This is $2,151,400,000 above last year's level and $550,000,000 above the request.

Within the total provided, $1,131,600,000 is for activities of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), which is $308,000,000 above the request and $950,681,000 above last year's level. Of this amount, the Committee provides $593,600,000 for the National Pharmaceutical Stockpile. This is $50,000,000 less than the request due to the savings negotiated over the purchase of antibiotics to treat persons exposed to anthrax and other bacterial infections.

The Committee provides $423,000,000 for upgrading State and local capacity, which is $358,000,000 above the request. Included in this amount is $90,000,000 for early detection surveillance, including a secured web-based disease notification and surveillance system and the Health Alert Network; and $100,000,000 for State and local preparedness planning. The remaining $233,000,000 is for ongoing State and local capacity building, including augmenting laboratory capacity, and activities authorized in sections 319B, 319C, and 319F of the Public Health Service Act, as amended. The Committee believes that a portion of this funding should be available immediately to meet the needs of State and local health departments as a result of the September 11, 2001 attacks and other subsequent events related to bioterrorism. The Committee also believes that a portion of this funding should be granted under the authority of the Public Health Threats and Emergencies Act, which calls for assessments of public health needs, provides grants to State and local public health agencies to address core public health capacity needs, and provides assistance to State and local health agencies to enable them to respond effectively to bioterrorist attacks. The Secretary is requested to provide the Committee with a plan to distribute this funding within 15 days of enactment of this Act.

The Committee provides $50,000,000 for upgrading capacity at CDC, which is the same as the request. Included in this amount is $20,000,000 for internal laboratory capacity to update and enhance existing laboratory protocols for use by State and local health laboratories and to increase CDC's capacity to handle additional lab samples from States; $20,000,000 for epidemic intelligence service/disaster response teams; and $10,000,000 for rapid toxic screening.

The Committee provides $30,000,000 to enhance security at CDC laboratory facilities, and $15,000,000 for environmental hazard con-

trol activities identified in the request. The Committee also provides $20,000,000 to replenish public health grants that were heavily impacted by the attacks of September 11, 2001 and other subsequent events related to bioterrorism.

Within the total provided, $537,000,000 is for the Office of the Secretary and other Departmental agencies. This is the same as the request. Of this amount, $509,000,000 is to purchase 300 million doses of smallpox vaccine and $28,000,000 is for other activities identified in the request.

Within the total provided, $50,000,000 is for next-generation vaccine research at the National Institutes of Health. The request did not include funding for NIH. The Committee believes, however, that part of the Nation's preparedness must include an expansion of biomedical research in bioterrorism prevention and treatment.

Within the total provided, $82,000,000 is for the Office of Emergency Preparedness, which is $12,000,000 above the request. Of this amount, $50,000,000 is to increase the number of large cities that are able to fully develop Metropolitan Medical Response Systems and $32,000,000 is for disaster medical assistance teams, national disaster medical system readiness, and special events.

Within the total provided, $170,000,000 is for the Health Resources and Services Administration to assist hospitals and emergency departments in preparing for, and responding to, incidents requiring mass immunization and treatment. This is $120,000,000 above the request. This funding would allow State and regional planning with local hospitals, including community health centers. It would also allow some communities to move beyond the planning phase and begin implementation of its plan. The Committee urges the Secretary to ensure that plans and activities supported with these funds are integrated and coordinated with State and local plans.

Within the total provided, $10,000,000 is for the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration for grants pursuant to section 582 of the Public Health Service Act to develop programs focusing on the behavioral and biological aspects of psychological trauma response and for developing knowledge with regard to evidence-based practices for treating psychiatric disorders of children and youth resulting from witnessing or experiencing a traumatic event. The request did not include funding for this activity.

Within the total provided, $10,000,000 is for the Administration for Children and Families and the Administration on Aging for expanded social services to New York and New Jersey. This is the same as the request.

The Committee recognizes that additional funds may be necessary to ensure that Federal, State, and local personnel are trained, equipped, and prepared to respond to all chemical, biological, disease, and nuclear incidents. The Committee encourages the Department to continue to develop the Nation's ability to respond to the public health and medical consequences of a bioterrorist attack and the funding provided includes a substantial new investment to achieve improvements across the country. It is clear, however, that the task is greater than was envisioned and much more needs to be done. The Committee directs the Secretary to provide

a report on the state of the Nation's public health and medical preparedness for bioterrorism no later than February 15, 2002. The report should delineate how the investments made to our public health and medical systems have improved our State and local capacity and our readiness for potential acts of terrorism. It also should make recommendations on possible further actions that could be taken to strengthen key components of these systems. These recommendations should also address additional resources needed and focus on needs at the Federal, State, and local levels with specific strategies for meeting those needs. The report should provide specific objectives for preparedness, response, hospital readiness, and applied biomedical research along with time-lines and benchmarks for achieving those objectives. In addition, the report should provide a detail fiscal analysis, including plans for obligating and expending these funds by the Federal government and the States and localities.

The Committee intends to work closely with the Secretary to ensure that the funds provided are appropriately allocated, are expended on a timely basis, and are not used for duplicative or unnecessary activities. The Committee notes that the Secretary has both reprogramming and transfer authority that could be used to supplement available funds. These are important fiscal management tools in a time of national emergency and should be exercised if necessary to respond to increased need or changes in the allocation of funds among activities. In either case, the Committee expects the Department to comply with the established guidelines governing the reprogramming or transfer of funds.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS

The Committee provides $10,000,000 to enable the Department of Education to provide crisis recovery services in New York and other jurisdictions for students, educators, and their families under the Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities National Programs Project SERV (School Emergency Response to Violence). This is the same as the request. The $10,000,000 will support activities such as counseling and mental health assessments, referrals, and other activities that are essential to restore the teaching and learning environment in schools.

RELATED AGENCIES

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee provides $180,000 for the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) for one-time security infrastructure costs to upgrade the ten NLRB offices located in facilities not controlled by the General Services Administration. This is the same as the request.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES

The Committee provides $7,500,000 for the Social Security Administration (SSA) to cover additional costs incurred as a result of the attacks of September 11, 2001. This is the same as the request. The attacks on New York City resulted in some temporary SSA office closings as well as a longer-term impact on disability claims processing. The New York regional office, a local field office and a hearings and appeals office were closed temporarily until the Federal Building in lower Manhattan reopened. Of the funds provided, $2,500,000 is included for increased security at SSA facilities required by government security procedures. Additional funds will be used to pay for infrastructure costs, including space, furniture, and supplies for employees relocated from damaged offices.

CHAPTER 8

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE FUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The Legislative Branch is provided $256,081,000 to ensure the continuance of government, and to enhance the safety and security of legislative branch offices, systems, and employees. Of this amount, $34,500,000 is transferred to the Senate, $40,712,000 to the House, $1,000,000 to the United States Capitol Historical Society, and the remaining $179,869,000 is transferred to the Capitol Police Board for transfer to other affected entities of the Legislative Branch. These amounts are intended to cover additional expenses resulting from terrorists attacks on the United States, such as the costs of increased security measures, and the development and execution of contingency plans to relocate members and congressional staff and other employees of the legislative branch in response to imminent threats.

The Committee anticipates that the remaining balance of $179,869,000 be allocated as follows: Capitol Police Board $59,396,000, Architect of the Capitol, $105,700,000, and the Library of Congress $14,773,000. The Committee recognizes that unanticipated future events may require adjustments to these estimates.

In addition, funds provided the Legislative Branch, except for funds provided to the House and Senate, from the first $20 billion provided by P. L. 107–38, that are not yet obligated are transferred to the Capitol Police Board. The Board is directed to transfer such funds consistent with the objectives of P. L. 107–38 and the needs of the Legislative Branch.

In response to the biological incident, occurring in October 2001, on the Capitol Complex and the emergency response required to protect life and property in the congressional community, the United States Capitol Police, the United States Senate, the House of Representatives, the Library of Congress, the Architect of the Capitol, and the General Accounting Office have incurred certain costs to protect life and property and provide for continuity of operations of the Congress of the United States. As of November 9,

2001, a total cost of $36,346,000 has been incurred, for which funds are provided. The Committee notes these costs are continually being assembled and will ensure adequate funding is provided to properly respond to this unfortunate incident. In addition, $12,000,000 is provided for the Chief Administrative Officer of the House of Representatives to implement additional mail handling protocols, and $21,712,000 to secure off site computer storage. It is recognized that the United States Senate has similar needs and due to comity between the two bodies, the Committee anticipates these matters will be addressed by the Senate.

CAPITOL POLICE BOARD

CAPITOL POLICE

SALARIES AND GENERAL EXPENSES

As a result of the incidents occurring on September 11, 2001, and the subsequent biological incident, it has become apparent the United States Capitol Police is evolving into a police force which will be very different than the past. The Committee is committed to providing all resources necessary to enable the United States Capitol Police to be the best force in this country. The Committee recognizes the officers have been working twelve-hour shifts, six days a week since September 11th and notes $32,000,000 is provided within the total $40 billion emergency supplemental to cover overtime costs. Funding is included in this bill to reimburse the National Guard for providing assistance to the Capitol Police to relieve officers from the tedious hours they have been working and to allow them to receive proper training. In addition, funding for a new USCP Command Center and headquarters facility is provided to the Architect of the Capitol.

The Chief of Police is directed to establish an Office of Emergency Planning, Preparedness, and Operations, and to report to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations by December 15, 2001 on the plans for the establishment of said office. The office shall be responsible for mitigation and preparedness operations, crisis management and response, resource services, and recovery operations.

The recent incidents of biological exposure and contamination in the United States Capitol facilities have illustrated the need for an enhanced response capability dedicated to the specific requirements of chemical and biological attacks. Response time could be reduced and the degree of exposure to people and places reduced by increasing the internal capability available in Congressional agencies. The Chief of Police is directed to initiate a study on the best organizational structure and mission to provide this enhanced capability. The United States Capitol Police is authorized an increase of up to 72 FTE's to provide this capability, based upon the results of this study.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—THIS CHAPTER

Several administrative provisions are included. One provision extends the policing jurisdiction of the United States Capitol Police to include the property and facilities of the United States Botanic

Garden. There are two provisions which authorize the Chief Administrative Officer of the House of Representatives to acquire buildings and facilities by lease, purchase, or such other arrangement in order to respond to an emergency situation and to enter into memoranda of understanding between the House and executive branch agencies to provide facilities, equipment, supplies, personnel, and other support services as required. There is a provision which establishes an office within the House of Representatives. The Committee has included a provision which authorizes salary adjustments for the Chief and Assistant Chief of the Capitol Police. There is a provision that authorizes assistance for the Capitol Police from executive departments and agencies. There is a provision that authorizes the United States Capitol Preservation Commission to transfer funds to the Architect of the Capitol for planning, engineering, design or construction of the Capitol Visitors Center. The Committee has included a provision which sets maximum salary limits for project directors for the Architect of the Capitol. There is a provision which amends the authority of the Architect of the Capitol to acquire property or space. Another provision authorizes the Capitol Police to accept contributions of recreational, comfort, and other incidental items and services while on duty in response to emergencies. A provision has been included to remove a limitation in the fiscal year 2002 Capitol Visitor Center appropriation regarding the scope of the use for the funds provided. The funds may be used for any authorized component of the project. There is a provision that adds a short title to the enacted Legislative Branch Appropriations Act for 2002.

CHAPTER 9

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARMY

The Committee recommends $55,700,000 for Military Construction, Army. The President requested $4,600,000 for a classified overseas project. In addition to the request, the Committee has appropriated $51,100,000 for three other homeland security projects, including $35,000,000 to secure four sites where stockpiles of weapons of mass destruction are located, $7,000,000 for a classified project at Dugway Proving Ground in Utah, and $9,100,000 for three anti-terrorism/force protection projects at Fort Detrick, Maryland. The Committee urges the Army to begin these projects as soon as possible.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, NAVY

The Committee recommends $2,000,000 for Military Construction, Navy, for a perimeter road at Thurmont Naval Support Facility (NSF) in Maryland. The President did not include funds for this project.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, AIR FORCE

The Committee recommends $47,700,000 for Military Construction, Air Force. The President requested $21,000,000 for planning and design of a classified project. The additional $26,700,000 is for construction of two classified overseas projects. The Committee urges the Air Force to execute these projects, which support Operation Enduring Freedom, as quickly as possible.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS CHAPTER

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Section 901 authorizes the Secretary of Defense to transfer funds from current and prior Military Construction Appropriations Acts only if insufficient funds are available in the Defense Emergency Response Fund. The appropriate congressional defense committees must be notified at least 10 days prior to the transfer, must receive a form 1391, and must be apprised of the source of funds from which the transfer is derived.

Section 902 provides the Secretary of Defense with authority to carry out unauthorized military construction projects only if the projects are needed to respond to acts or threatened acts of terrorism. At least 10 days before this authority can be exercised, the Secretary must provide notice and a form 1391 to the appropriate congressional defense committees.

DOVER MORTUARY

Pursuant to the 15-day notification procedures established in the Emergency Supplemental, $19,800,000 is included the Administration's release dated November 9, 2001 to construct a mortuary facility at Dover Air Force Base in Delaware. The Committee expects construction of this facility to begin as soon as possible.

CHAPTER 10

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends $458,000 for the Office of the Secretary, for intelligence equipment, communications and training ($158,000) and for consulting support and analysis ($300,000).

TRANSPORTATION SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Subject to authorization, the Committee recommends $15,000,000 for start-up costs for the Transportation Security Administration, a new multi-modal DOT agency included in H.R. 3150, as passed the House on November 1, 2001. Although this bill authorizes new user fees for passenger and baggage screening activities, the fees are not eligible to pay the costs of this new agency. This appropriation allows the Administration to begin immediate planning and implementation for this new, and critically important, mission of the department. With these funds, the new agency

can begin the hiring for critical staff immediately, allowing the agency to hit the ground running once its legislative authorization is enacted. Much like the Office of Homeland Security provides for government-wide synthesis and coordination of security activities, this DOT agency will provide a focal point for security policy and enhancement in all modes of transportation, coordinating and overseeing the activities of private industry, state and local governments, and the Federal Government in a systematic manner.

AIRCRAFT PASSENGER AND BAGGAGE SCREENING ACTIVITIES

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,000,000,000 for the Secretary of Transportation to conduct passenger and baggage screening activities at our nation's commercial service airports. H.R. 3150 authorizes the establishment of a Transportation Security Administration, headed by a new Undersecretary for Transportation Security. Among other things, the Undersecretary is given the responsibility for the screening of passengers and property on aircraft in commercial air service. To offset these new federal costs, the bill authorizes collection of user fees from passengers and airlines, to be used only for security purposes specified in the bill. This bill establishes that such fees may not be collected until an appropriation is made for screening activities. The Senate-passed version of this bill also contemplates additional federal screening responsibilities, and likewise authorizes new user fees. The bill assumes quick enactment of legislation authorizing these activities and fees, and provides the appropriation necessary to finance a greatly enhanced screening program across the country. The Committee understands that this appropriation, based on current travel projections, will not fund an entire year of screening operations. However, this appropriation provides the up-front costs needed to get the new program underway as soon as possible. The bill makes such funding contingent on enactment of authorizing legislation for the conduct of such activities as well as collection of the offsetting fees, and specifies that the appropriation shall be reduced, as fees are collected, to result in an anticipated final general fund appropriation of zero. According to the Federal Aviation Administration, anticipated fee receipts from H.R. 3150 would be sufficient to fully offset the appropriation in this bill.

COAST GUARD

OPERATING EXPENSES

The Committee recommends $144,913,000 for "Operating expenses", to be distributed as shown below:

Activity	Amount
Reserve activation	$110,000,000
Increased homeland security capability	31,293,000
Chemical, biological, and radiological strike teams	3,620,000
Total	144,913,000

The Committee does not include the $60,235,000 requested to increase the pace of operations to provide homeland security activi-

ties. Discussions with the Coast Guard indicate that the majority of these funds are to restore funds which the Coast Guard deleted from its fiscal year 2002 budget request. In this bill, the Committee has placed a priority on those activities directly responding to the terrorist attacks of September 11th.

FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION

OPERATIONS

(AIRPORT AND AIRWAY TRUST FUND)

The Committee recommends $291,500,000 for various improvements in aviation and airport security. These funds shall be distributed as shown below:

Activity	Amount
Security demonstration projects and activities	$28,500,000
Sky marshals	233,000,000
Security experts	30,000,000
Total	291,500,000

Security demonstration projects and activities.—The bill includes $28,500,000 for the conduct of short-duration pilot projects and demonstrations involving potential new security technologies and concepts. The Committee is aware of several new technologies that could significantly improve aviation security. However, given the unproven nature of these systems and the need to integrate their use into government, airline and airport operations, the prudent course is to establish limited, short-duration operational demonstrations in select airports and involving select air carriers. Of the amount provided, $2,000,000 is only for demonstration of 100 percent positive passenger bag match technology at Reagan Washington National Airport in Virginia.

Sky marshals.—The Committee believes the sky marshals program should be greatly expanded, beyond the level assumed in the Administration request. Although significantly expanded, the number of sky marshals is still inadequate to fully address the threat. DOT officials indicate that the main choke point in hiring additional marshals is not a lack of qualified and willing candidates, but a lack of training facilities. For this reason, the Committee recommends a total of $258,000,000 for the sky marshal program, including $233,000,000 for the hiring of additional marshals under "Operating expenses" and $25,000,000 for additional aviation security training facilities and associated programs under "Facilities and equipment".

Security experts.—The Committee believes the Department of Transportation should investigate the hiring of a cadre of federal officers to serve as security "experts" at commercial airports. Many high-threat airports in Europe and around the world employ such experts, which are used to carefully check the documentation of travelers, conduct identity checks, and query a variety of government databases including criminal and immigration "watch lists" which are not often provided to private industry. The Committee bill provides $30,000,000 for establishment of such expert teams at

a select group of "category X" airports around the country, to prove the feasibility of this concept.

FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT

(AIRPORT AND AIRWAY TRUST FUND)

The Committee recommends $175,000,000 for "Facilities and equipment", to be distributed as shown below:

Activity	Amount
Explosive detection systems	$100,000,000
Cockpit door and transponder modifications	50,000,000
Aviation security training facilities and programs	25,000,000
Total	175,000,000

Cockpit door and transponder modifications.—Although the Committee is very supportive of hardening cockpit doors, the Committee's understanding is that most of the administration's requested funding for this effort would not be obligated until permanent door designs have been developed, which is currently estimated to take eighteen months. Interim fixes, including deadbolts, locks, and door strengthening, have been largely accomplished already by the air carriers, and require little additional funding by the Federal Government. For this reason, the Committee believes much of the proposed funding would be put to better use in the sky marshal program and for other security activities which can have a near-term impact. The Committee will consider additional appropriations for door replacements when the design effort has matured.

FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION

FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAYS

EMERGENCY RELIEF PROGRAM

(HIGHWAY TRUST FUND)

The Committee recommends $75,000,000 for the Federal Highway Administration's Emergency Relief program, to fund repairs and reconstruction of Federal-aid highways which were damaged or destroyed by the collapse of the World Trade Center buildings. This is consistent with the Administration's request.

FEDERAL RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION

SAFETY AND OPERATIONS

The Committee recommends $6,000,000 for the Federal Railroad Administration's safety and operations program, to fund additional expenses related to overtime and hiring of police and security officers related to the security and inspection of rail infrastructure; additional security personnel; costs associated with increased safety inspector travel; and other security measures. This is consistent with the Administration's request.

FEDERAL TRANSIT ADMINISTRATION

FORMULA GRANTS

The Committee recommends $23,500,000 for the replacement of buses and transit kiosks destroyed by the collapse of the World Trade Center ($4,800,000); technical assistance for transit agencies to refine and develop security and emergency response plans ($5,200,000); acceleration and expansion of the PROTECT program aimed at detecting chemical and biological agents in transit stations ($4,000,000); emergency response drills with transit agencies and local first response agencies ($4,500,000); and security training for transit operators ($5,000,000).

Dulles corridor transit project.—To facilitate the extension of rail service to Washington Dulles International Airport, the Administrator of the Federal Transit Administration shall work with the Commonwealth of Virginia, Northern Virginia municipalities, the Metropolitan Washington Airports Authority, and the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority to develop and implement a financing plan for the Dulles Corridor rapid transit project.

Oversight activities.—The Committee requests that the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) task the Federal Transit Administration (FTA) to provide, on a reimbursable basis, oversight activities as required under FEMA's Public Assistance Program related to the rebuilding or enhancement of transit facilities damaged by the September 11 terrorist attacks.

FTA may perform these services directly or procure them under contract or other arrangement.

RESEARCH AND SPECIAL PROGRAMS ADMINISTRATION

RESEARCH AND SPECIAL PROGRAMS

The Committee recommends $2,500,000 for the crisis management center and related emergency facilities run by the Research and Special Programs Administration. Funds are provided to finance improvements directly related to communication equipment and software problems incurred during the September 11th attacks. This funding level will include upgrades including the secure video conferencing system, dedicated communication lines, and equipment and software that provide secure handling for classified information. This will enable effective, continuous communication with each modal administration during emergencies.

RELATED AGENCY

NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION SAFETY BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends $465,000 for additional expenses of the National Transportation Safety Board arising from the September 11, 2001 attacks. The Board responded to each of the September 11th attack sites, and funds have been provided to cover the costs of such response.

CHAPTER 11

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee does not provide $9,400,000 for the administrative expenses related to the Air Transportation Stabilization Board. The Committee understands that the Department of the Treasury has been given responsibilities for administering the recently enacted guaranteed loan program for the airline industry and believes other sources of funds should be sought for this purpose.

TREASURY INSPECTOR GENERAL FOR TAX ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee provides $2,032,000, as requested by the Administration, to replace equipment and offices in New York.

FINANCIAL CRIMES ENFORCEMENT NETWORK

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee provides $1,700,000, as requested by the Administration, to support critical investigative efforts.

FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING CENTER

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee provides $13,846,000, as requested by the Administration, and an additional $9,385,000 for training costs associated with new hiring by law enforcement agencies.

ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION, IMPROVEMENTS AND RELATED EXPENSES

The Committee provides $8,500,000 for critical facility improvements at the bureau's training facility in Cheltenham, Maryland. Because of the urgency associated with this project, and to expedite the acquisition of architectural and engineering services, the Committee includes language authorizing the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center to expedite normal procurement procedures, waiving certain statutory provisions relating to competition, notice, and fee limitations.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Due to budgetary constraints the Committee has not included $600,000 as requested by the Administration for the Financial Management Service.

BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO AND FIREARMS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee provides $31,431,000, as requested by the Administration. The Committee also includes bill language permitting acquisition and other activities associated with expanding the bureau's canine training facility in Front Royal, Virginia.

UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee provides $301,759,000 for Customs Salaries and Expenses. Of this, $160,146,000 is provided as a direct appropriation for critical border and port security staffing and technology, including $80,073,000 for critical personnel, primarily inspectors, agents, and canine enforcement officers at ports of entry, particularly for the northern border and $80,073,000 for similar increases for the 20 most vulnerable seaports. The Committee is supportive of additional resources for the Customs Service to meet new requirements and workload demands on the northern border and critical seaports including technology.

The Committee has also provided $141,613,000 to include: $107,500,000 as proposed by the Administration for response and recovery efforts; $21,303,000 to support enhanced overseas anti-money-laundering investigations; and $12,810,000 for a commercial backup facility for the Newington Data Center, which houses essential law enforcement, trade and other critical information and communication resources. The total funding for this stand-alone backup facility in fiscal year 2002 is $19,810,000, including $7,000,000 that is funded in the Department-Wide Systems and Capital Investments Programs account.

OPERATION, MAINTENANCE AND PROCUREMENT, AIR AND MARINE INTERDICTION PROGRAMS

The Committee provides $6,700,000, as requested by the Administration, to support the bureau's enhanced air security mission.

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

PROCESSING, ASSISTANCE, AND MANAGEMENT

Due to budgetary constraints, the Committee has not included $16,658,000 requested by the Administration, for Processing, Assistance and Management.

TAX LAW ENFORCEMENT

The Committee provides $4,544,000, as requested by the Administration, to replace equipment and offices in New York and to increase the bureau's participation in investigative activities to combat terrorism.

INFORMATION SYSTEMS

Due to budgetary constraints, the Committee has not included $15,991,000 as requested by the Administration for Information Systems.

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee provides $104,769,000, as requested by the Administration, for response, recovery and critical law enforcement efforts related to the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Due to budgetary constraints, the Committee has not included $50,400,000 requested by the Administration for the Executive Office of the President.

INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

REAL PROPERTY ACTIVITIES

FEDERAL BUILDINGS FUND

The Committee provides $87,360,000 for security, response and recovery, and replacement space costs in New York.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION

OPERATING EXPENSES

Due to budgetary constraints, the Committee has not included $4,818,000 requested by the Administration for National Archives Operating Expenses.

REPAIRS AND RESTORATION

Due to budgetary constraints, the Committee has not included $2,180,000 requested by the Administration for National Archives Repairs and Restoration.

CHAPTER 12

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION

GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES

The Committee recommends $2,000,000 in General operating expenses for a comprehensive evaluation of all Veterans Affairs' processes and facilities to determine what improvements should be made to secure employees, veterans and continuity of services. The

evaluation recommendations should include and consider other security actions and recommendations implemented by other Federal, State and local government agencies.

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

The Committee recommends $1,000,000 in the Office of Inspector General to replace office and investigative equipment, telephones, furniture, computers, vehicles and supplies damaged in the World Trade Center office due to the September 11, 2001 attacks.

INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

The Committee recommends $10,000,000 in Science and technology to assess and improve building security at EPA laboratory sites.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMS AND MANAGEMENT

The Committee recommends $140,360,000 in Environmental programs and management of which $30,000,000 is to assess and improve building security at EPA sites, $700,000 is to fund temporary relocation costs of the Region 2 New York office and replacement of computer and telecommunications equipment damaged due to the September 11, 2001 attacks, and $109,660,000 is for drinking water vulnerability assessments.

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE SUPERFUND

The Committee recommends $5,800,000 in Hazardous substance superfund of which $5,500,000 is to establish a West Coast immediate response team to provide Federal, State, and local preparedness for attack mitigation and response, and $300,000 to fund temporary relocation costs of the Region 2 New York office and replacement of computer and telecommunications equipment damaged due to the September 11, 2001 attacks.

STATE AND TRIBAL ASSSISTANCE GRANTS

The Committee recommends $5,000,000 in State and tribal assistance grants to provide grants to State counter-terrorism coordinators to work with EPA and drinking water utilities in assessing drinking water safety.

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

DISASTER RELIEF

The Committee recommends $4,900,000,000 in Disaster relief to fund additional disaster relief efforts in New Jersey, New York and Virginia in response to the September 11, 2001 attacks. Funds are to help individual victims, remove debris from the World Trade

Center site, and assist with rebuilding critical infrastructure. The amount provided includes funding for expenses related to traffic control and detours in New York City and for the repair and reconstruction of non-Federal-aid-eligible highways destroyed or damaged by the collapse of the World Trade Center buildings.

The Committee recognizes that many ambulance service providers, at the request of local, state and Federal officials, responded to the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001. Many ambulance providers traveled long distances to respond. Due to the sudden, horrific and enormous nature of the events of September 11, 2001 many of these providers did not have contracts or other formal arrangements in place for services, but responded based on the direct verbal requests of local, state or Federal government officials. These ambulance providers incurred many costs, including personnel and overtime costs, fuel and travel expenses, and damaged and destroyed emergency vehicles and life saving equipment. Ambulance providers are critical local health and safety community resources. These additional costs and the potential loss of revenue diminish the providers' ability to serve their communities, hospitals and other health care facilities and patients. The Committee urges FEMA and state and local governments receiving Federal emergency assistance to reimburse fully and expeditiously these ambulance service providers.

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLANNING AND ASSISTANCE

The Committee recommends $35,000,000 for Emergency management planning and assistance, of which not less than $10,000,000 is to be used for enhancement of FEMA's ability to support the 2002 Winter Olympics. The Committee has not included the budget request of $550,000,000 for a grant program for first responder training and equipment within FEMA. The Committee notes that a grant program for first responders already exists within the Department of Justice and does not feel it is appropriate to duplicate that effort with a new FEMA program.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends $30,000,000 for Salaries and expenses, of which not less than $10,000,000 is to be used to enhance the capabilities of the National Security Division. The Committee remains concerned that neither FEMA nor the Office of Management and Budget has been able or willing to provide information regarding FEMA's role in Homeland Security or the status of the Office of National Preparedness and how this office will work with the established National Domestic Preparedness Office. Until the Committee is fully informed, it will continue to deny funding requests for the Office of National Preparedness.

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

HUMAN SPACE FLIGHT

The Committee recommends $81,000,000 in Human space flight, including $16,000,000 for information security, $60,000,000 for security and counterintelligence, and $5,000,000 for communications capabilities. The funds will provide resources for the costs being in-

curred for: additional security personnel and overtime compensation; modifications to security perimeters; construction of additional checkpoints; additional security monitoring and communications equipment; relocation of critical functions and personnel; and increased air and sea patrols at the Kennedy Space Center in Florida.

SCIENCE, AERONAUTICS AND TECHNOLOGY

The Committee recommends $36,500,000 in Science, aeronautics and technology, including $16,000,000 for information security, $15,000,000 for security and counterintelligence, and $5,500,000 for communications capabilities. These funds will provide resources for the costs being incurred for: additional security personnel and overtime compensation; modifications to security perimeters; construction of additional checkpoints; additional security monitoring and communications equipment; relocation of critical functions and personnel.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

The Committee recommends $3,000,000 for the Office of Inspector General, for security and counterintelligence. These funds will provide additional personnel, criminal investigations, related training, travel, and security/intelligence equipment.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

RESEARCH AND RELATED ACTIVITIES

The Committee recommends $300,000 in Research and related activities for additional security measures at NSF research and development facilities.

CHAPTER 13

GENERAL PROVISION—THIS DIVISION

Sec. 1301. The provision provides that no part of any appropriation contained in this Division shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year unless expressly so provided.

CHANGES IN THE APPLICATION OF EXISTING LAW

Pursuant to clause 3(f)(1), of rule XIII of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted describing the effect of provisions in Division B of the accompanying bill which directly or indirectly change the application of existing law.

The bill includes language providing that appropriations shall remain available for more than one year for programs for which the basic authorizing legislation does not presently authorize such extended availability.

Language is included for Department of Commerce, National Telecommunications and Information Administration, Public Telecommunications Facilities, Planning and Construction waiving matching requirements for funds in this Act.

Language is included allowing certain organizations and financial institutions to receive Small Business Administration economic injury disaster loans.

Language is included allowing the Small Business Administration to raise the aggregate cap on disaster loans to a single borrower in certain circumstances.

Language is included waiving prior authorization requirements for the expenditure of funds by the Department of State or the Broadcasting Board of Governors.

Language is included for Department of Defense—Military for several appropriations that are not currently authorized by law, and as such may be construed as legislative in nature.

Language is included for Department of Defense—Military in Operation and Maintenance for "Defense Emergency Response Fund" which provides funds for costs of the mobilization of Guard and Reserve forces, Increased Situational Awareness, Enhanced Force Protection, Pentagon Repair and Upgrade, Offensive Counter Terrorism, and other activities.

Language is included for Department of Defense—Military which clarifies and establishes the terms and conditions for obligation and transfer of funds from "Defense Emergency Response Fund" may be transferred to other appropriations accounts, and establishes several reporting requirements.

Language is included for Department of Defense—Military concerning the availability of and transfer of funds in the "Defense Cooperation Account".

Language is included that makes an emergency appropriation designation, which may be construed to be legislative in nature.

Language is included for Department of Defense—Military concerning the "Support for International Sporting Competitions, Defense" appropriations account.

Language is included for Department of Defense—Military concerning funds for intelligence related programs.

Language is included for Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, Training and Employment Services allowing the use of funds for temporary health care coverage assistance.

Language is included for Department of Education, Higher Education allowing international education funds to be used to support visits and study in foreign countries by individuals who are participating in advanced foreign language training and international studies in areas vital to U.S. national security and who plan to apply their language skills and knowledge of these countries in the fields of government, the professions, or international development.

Language is included that allows up to one percent of international education funds provided in this Act to be used for program education, national outreach, and information dissemination activities.

Language is included that provides for the policing of the United States Botanic Garden.

Language is included that authorizes the House of Representatives' Chief Administrative Officer, during emergency situations, to acquire buildings and facilities and to enter into agreements with legislative or executive branch agencies.

Language is included which establishes an office in the House of Representatives.

Language is included to adjust the salaries of the Chief and Assistant Chief of the Capitol Police, subject to approval. Also, language is included that authorizes the Capitol Police to accept contributions when responding to emergencies.

Language is included that authorizes the transfer of funds to the Architect of the Capitol from the United States Capitol Preservation Commission.

Language is included that authorizes the Architect of the Capitol to set maximum salary limits for project directors.

Language is included that authorizes the Architect of the Capitol to acquire property.

Language is included for the "Defense Emergency Response Fund" that provides authority to the Secretary to transfer amounts for the DERF into Military Construction Appropriations Acts under specific circumstances.

Language is included for Department of Defense—Military Construction providing authority under specific circumstances to the Secretary of Defense to carry out military construction projects not currently authorized by law.

Language is included for Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, Acquisition, Construction, Improvements and Related Expenses to facilitate and expedite critical facility improvements at the bureau's training facility in Cheltenham, Maryland. The language authorizes the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center to expedite normal procurement procedures for architectural and engineering services, waiving certain statutory provisions relating to competition, notice, and fee limitations.

Language is included for Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, Salaries and Expenses permitting acquisition and other activities associated with expanding the bureau's canine training facility in Front Royal, Virginia.

APPROPRIATIONS NOT AUTHORIZED BY LAW

Pursuant to clause 3(f)(1) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following table lists the appropriations in Division B of the accompanying bill which are not authorized by law:

[Dollars in millions]

Agency/program	Last year of authorization	Authorization level	Appropriation in last year of authorization	Appropriation in this bill
Department of Justice:				
Office of Justice Programs: Byrne Grants	1995	100.0	500.0	17.1
Department of Commerce:				
International Trade Administration	1996	Such sums	248.7	0.8
Bureau of Export Administration	2001	Such sums	64.7	1.8
National Telecommunications and Information Administration.	1993	59.9	71.8	8.3
Broadcasting Board of Governors	2001	467.2	467.2	19.2
Securities and Exchange Commission	1999	351.3	324.0	20.7
Department of Defense—Military: Defense emergency response fund.	1990	100.0	100.0	7.242.9

[Dollars in millions]

Agency/program	Last year of authorization	Authorization level	Appropriation in last year of authorization	Appropriation in this bill
District of Columbia—Federal Funds				
Federal payment for Protective Clothing and Breathing Apparatus.	NA	NA	NA	12.1
Federal payment for Specialized Hazardous Materials Equipment.	NA	NA	NA	1.0
Federal payment for Chemical and Biological Weapons Preparedness.	NA	NA	NA	10.4
Federal payment for Pharmaceuticals for Responders.	NA	NA	NA	2.1
Department of Energy:				
Weapons Activities:				
Safeguards and Security	2001	377.6 (1)	377.6	73.0
Transportation Safeguards	2001	115.7	115.7	15.0
Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation: Nonproliferation R&D.	2001	245.9	235.9	18.0
Defense Environmental Restoration and Waste Management: Safeguards and security.	2001	203.7 (1)	203.7	8.2
Other Defense Activities.				
Nuclear safeguards and security	2001	124.4	116.4	3.5
Department of Labor:				
Employment and Training Administration, Training and Employment Services: Health benefits.	NA	NA	NA	1,500.0
Legislative Branch: Capitol Historic Society	NA	NA	NA	1.0
Department of Transportation:				
Office of the Secretary				
Transportation Security Administration	NA	NA	NA	15.0
Aircraft passenger and baggage screening activities (user fees).	NA	NA	NA	1,000.0
Coast Guard: Operating expenses	1999	3,006.2	3,013.5	144.9
Federal Railroad Administration: Safety and operations (3).	1998	90.7	77.3	6
Department of the Treasury:	.			
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, Salaries and Expenses and Acquisition, Construction, Improvements and Related Expenses.	NA (4)	NA	NA	$31.7
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, except those activities related to the enforcement of tobacco smuggling and regulation of explosives.	NA (5)	NA	NA	$31.4
U.S. Customs Service, Salaries and Expenses and Operation, Maintenance and Procurement, Air and Marine Interdiction Programs.	1992	Such sums	$1,484.1	6 $308.5
Environmental Protection Agency:				
Science and Technology				10.0
Clean Air Act	1997	Such sums	177.2.	
Clean Water Act	1990	153.5	27.0.	
Environmental programs and management				190.7
Clean Air Act	1997	Such sums	177.2.	
Clean Water Act	1990	153.5	27.0.	
State and tribal assistance grants				5.0
Clean Air Act	1997	Such sums	177.2.	
Clean Water Act	1990	153.5	27.0.	
Hazardous substance superfund	1994	5,100.0	1,480.9	11.8

(1) Authorization for safeguards and security was spread throughout several program accounts.
(2) Authorization for this program was contained within the authorization provided for Arms Control activities.
(3) Past appropriations provided as two separate accounts, Office of the administrator and railroad safety. Authorized level is for railroad safety. Office of the administrator had general authority under 49 USC, section 103, with no specific authorized amount.
(4) Established pursuant to Treasury Order 140–01.
(5) Established pursuant to Treasury Orders 120–1, 120–2, and 120–3.
(6) $80,073,000 proposed for northern border staffing is authorized as ''such sums'' in P.L. 107–56.

TRANSFER OF FUNDS

Pursuant to clause 3(f)(2) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following is submitted describing the transfer of funds provided in Division B of the accompanying bill.

Language has been included in Department of Defense—Military, Operation and Maintenance for "Defense Emergency Response Fund" which provides for the transfer of funds out of and into this account.

Language has been included in Department of Defense—Military, Sections 301 and 302, which allows for the transfer of funds to other appropriations accounts of the Department of Defense.

Section 901 authorizes the Secretary of Defense, under certain circumstances, to transfer to the Defense Emergency Response Fund (DERF) unobligated balances from previous Military Construction Appropriations Acts if the DERF is in sufficient to carry out needed military construction projects.

Account to	Amount	Account from	Amount
Senate—Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate.	$34,500,000	Legislative Branch Emergency Response Fund.	$34,500,000
House of Representatives—Salaries and Expenses.	40,712,000	Legislative Branch Emergency Response Fund.	40,712,000
Capitol Police Board	179,869,000	Legislative Branch Emergency Response Fund.	179,869,000
United States Capitol Historical Society	1,000,000	Legislative Branch Emergency Response Fund.	1,000,000

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY

Clause 3(d)(1) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives states that:

> Each report of a committee on a bill or joint resolution of a public character, shall include a statement citing the specific powers granted to the Congress in the Constitution to enact the law proposed by the bill or joint resolution.

The Committee on Appropriations bases its authority to report this legislation from Clause 7 of Section 9 of Article I of the Constitution of the United States of America which states:

> No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of Appropriations made by law * * *

Appropriations contained in this Act are made pursuant to this specific power granted by the Constitution.

STATEMENT OF GENERAL PERFORMANCE GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Pursuant to clause 3(c)(4) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following is a statement of general performance goals and objectives for which this measure authorizes funding:

The Committee on Appropriations considers program performance, including a program's success in developing and attaining outcome-related goals and objectives, in developing funding recommendations.

COMPLIANCE WITH CLAUSE 3 OF RULE XIII (RAMSEYER RULE)

In compliance with clause 3(e) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by Division B of the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italic, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

SECTION 9 OF THE ACT OF JULY 31, 1946

AN ACT To define the area of the United States Capitol Grounds to regulate the use thereof, and for other purposes.

* * * * * * *

SEC. 9. [The Capitol Police] *(a) The Capitol Police* shall police the United States Capitol Buildings and Grounds under the direction of the Capitol Police Board, consisting of the Sergeant at Arms of the United States Senate, the Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives, and the Architect of the Capitol, and shall have the power to enforce the provisions of this Act and regulations promulgated under section 14 thereof, and to make arrests within the United States Capitol Buildings and Grounds for any violations of any law of the United States, of the District of Columbia, or of any State, or any regulation promulgated pursuant thereto: *Provided,* That for the fiscal year for which appropriations are made by this Act the Capitol Police shall have the additional authority to make arrests within the District of Columbia for crimes of violence, as defined in section 16 of title 18, United States Code, committed within the Capitol Buildings and Grounds and shall have the additional authority to make arrests, without a warrant, for crimes of violence, as defined in section 16 of title 18, United States Code, committed in the presence of any member of the Capitol Police performing official duties: *Provided further*, That the Metropolitan Police force of the District of Columbia are authorized to make arrests within the United States Capitol Buildings and Grounds for any violation of any such laws or regulations, but such authority shall not be construed as authorizing the Metropolitan Police force, except with the consent or upon the request of the Capitol Police Board, to enter such buildings to make arrests in response to complaints or to serve warrants or to patrol the United States Capitol Buildings and Grounds. For the purpose of this section, the word "grounds" shall include the House Office Buildings parking areas and that part or parts of property which have been or hereafter are acquired in the District of Columbia by the Architect of the Capitol, or by an officer of the Senate or the House, by lease, purchase, intergovernment transfer, or otherwise, for the use of the Senate, the House, or the Architect of the Capitol.

(b) For purposes of this section, "the United States Capitol Buildings and Grounds" shall include any building or facility acquired by the Chief Administrative Officer of the House of Representatives for the use of the House of Representatives for which the Chief Administrative Officer has entered into an agreement with the

United States Capitol Police for the policing of the building or facility.

(c)(1) For purposes of this section, "the United States Capitol Buildings and Grounds" shall include all buildings and grounds of the United States Botanic Garden, including the National Garden and Bartholdi Park.

(2) For purposes of this section, the Joint Committee on the Library may suspend the application of section 4 of this Act to the buildings and grounds described in paragraph (1) in order to promote the interests of the United States Botanic Garden.

* * * * * * *

SECTION 1 OF THE ACT OF DECEMBER 13, 1973

(Public Law 93–180)

AN ACT Authorizing the securing of storage space for the United States Senate, the United States House of Representatives, and the Office of the Architect of the Capitol.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Architect of the Capitol, with the approval of the House Office Building Commission and Senate Committee on Rules and Administration, is authorized to [secure, through rental, lease, or other appropriate agreement, storage space] *acquire, through purchase, lease, or other appropriate arrangement, property or space* in areas within the District of Columbia and its environs beyond the boundaries of the United States Capitol Grounds for use of the United States Senate, the United States House of Representatives, *the United States Capitol Police,* and the Office of the Architect of the Capitol, under such terms and conditions [as such Commission and committee may authorize] *as the Architect deems reasonable and appropriate*, and to incur any necessary incidental expenses in connection therewith.

* * * * * * *

SECTION 1 OF THE ACT OF DECEMBER 20, 1979

(Public Law 96–152)

AN ACT To establish by law the position of Chief of the Capitol Police, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, (a) * * *

* * * * * * *

(c) The Chief of the Capitol Police shall receive compensation at a rate determined by the Capitol Police Board, [but not to exceed the rate of basic pay payable for level ES–4 of the Senior Executive Service, as established under subchapter VIII of chapter 53 of title 5, United States Code (taking into account any com-

parability payments made under section 5304(h) of such title).] *but not to exceed $2,500 less than the lesser of the annual salary for the Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives or the annual salary for the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate.*

* * * * * * *

SECTION 108 OF THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1991

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

SEC. 108. (a) The Architect of the Capitol may fix the rate of basic pay for not more than 12 positions at a rate not to exceed the highest total rate of pay for the Senior Executive Service under subchapter VIII of chapter 53 of title 5, United States Code, for the locality involved.

(b) Effective beginning with any pay period beginning on or after the date of enactment of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 1992, the rate of basic pay for up to 8 positions under the jurisdiction of the Architect of the Capitol may be fixed at such rate as the Architect considers appropriate for each, not to exceed 135 percent of the minimum rate payable for grade GS–15 of the General Schedule.

(c) The Architect of the Capitol may fix the rate of basic pay for not more than 4 positions for Executive Project Directors whose salary is payable from project funds, at a rate not to exceed 95 percent of the highest total rate of pay for the Senior Executive Service under subchapter VIII of chapter 53 of title 5, United States Code, for the locality involved.

PUBLIC LAW 107–68

AN ACT Making appropriations for the Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes.

* * * * * * *

TITLE II—OTHER AGENCIES

* * * * * * *

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

CAPITOL VISITOR CENTER

For an additional amount for the [unassigned space in the] Capitol Visitor Center project, $70,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That section 3709 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (41 U.S.C. 5) shall not apply to the funds made available under this heading: *Provided further*, That the Architect of the Capitol may not obligate any of the funds which are made available for the Capitol Visitor Center under this Act or any other Act without an obligation plan approved by the chair and

ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives [for House space] and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate [for Senate space].

* * * * * * *

TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

* * * * * * *

SEC. 312. No funds appropriated or otherwise made available under this Act shall be available to any person or entity that has been convicted of violating any provision of the Buy American Act (41 U.S.C. 10a–10c).

This Act may be cited as the "Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2002.".

COMPARISON WITH THE BUDGET RESOLUTION

Clause 3(c)(2) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives requires an explanation of compliance with section 308(a)(1)(A) of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 (Public Law 93–344), as amended, which requires that the report accompanying a bill providing new budget authority contain a statement detailing how that authority compares with the reports submitted under section 302 of the Act for the most recently agreed to concurrent resolution on the budget for the fiscal year from the Committee's section 302(a) allocation. This information for Division B of the accompanying bill follows:

[In millions of dollars]

	302(b) allocation—		This bill—	
	Budget authority	Outlays	Budget authority	Outlays
Discretionary	NA	NA	20,001	9,347
Mandatory	NA	NA	.....	.....

FIVE-YEAR OUTLAY PROJECTIONS

In compliance with section 308(a)(1)(B) of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 (Public Law 93–344), as amended, the following table contains five-year projections associated with the budget authority provided in Division B of the accompanying bill:

	(Millions)
Budget Authority	20,001
Outlays:	
2002	9,347
2003	5,862
2004	2,506
2005	1,457
2006 and beyond	829

ASSISTANCE TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

In accordance with section 308(a)(1)(C) of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 (Public Law 93–344), as amended, the financial assistance to State and local gov-

ernments provided in Division B of the accompanying bill is as follows:

	(Millions)
Budget Authority	5,789
Fiscal Year 2002 outlays resulting therefrom	577

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 3(b) of rule XIII of the House of Representatives, the results of each roll call vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

ROLL CALL NUMBER: 1

DATE: November 14, 2001

MEASURE: Department of Defense Appropriations and Supplemental Appropriations Bill, FY 2002

MOTION BY: Mr. Obey

DESCRIPTION OF MOTION: To hold a portion of the Committee mark up in executive session because the classification of the material to be discussed would endanger national security.

Results: Adopted 62 Yeas 0 Nays

Members Voting Yea		Members Voting Nay
Mr. Aderholt	Mrs. Lowey	
Mr. Bonilla	Mrs. Meek	
Mr. Boyd	Mr. Miller	
Mr. Callahan	Mr. Mollohan	
Mr. Cramer	Mr. Moran	
Mr. Cunningham	Mr. Murtha	
Ms. DeLauro	Mr. Nethercutt	
Mr. DeLay	Mr. Obey	
Mr. Dicks	Mr. Olver	
Mr. Doolittle	Mr. Pastor	
Mr. Edwards	Mr. Peterson	
Mrs. Emerson	Mr. Price	
Mr. Farr	Mr. Regula	
Mr. Fattah	Mr. Rogers	
Mr. Frelinghuysen	Mr. Rothman	
Mr. Goode	Ms. Roybal-Allard	
Ms. Granger	Mr. Sabo	
Mr. Hinchey	Mr. Serrano	
Mr. Hobson	Mr. Sherwood	
Mr. Hoyer	Mr. Skeen	
Mr. Istook	Mr. Sununu	
Mr. Jackson	Mr. Sweeney	
Ms. Kaptur	Mr. Taylor	
Mr. Kennedy	Mr. Tiahrt	
Ms. Kilpatrick	Mr. Visclosky	
Mr. Kingston	Mr. Vitter	
Mr. Knollenberg	Mr. Walsh	
Mr. Kolbe	Mr. Wamp	
Mr. LaHood	Mr. Wicker	
Mr. Latham	Mr. Wolf	
Mr. Lewis	Mr. Young	

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 3(b) of rule XIII of the House of Representatives, the results of each roll call vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

ROLL CALL NUMBER: 2

DATE: November 14, 2001

MEASURE: Department of Defense Appropriations and Supplemental Appropriations Bill, FY 2002

MOTION BY: Mr. Obey

DESCRIPTION OF MOTION: To add $7.0 billion to various domestic security activities across government, and to designate the funding in the bill as an emergency requirement.

Results: Rejected 31 Yeas 34 Nays

Members Voting Yea	Members Voting Nay
Mr. Boyd	Mr. Aderholt
Mr. Clyburn	Mr. Bonilla
Mr. Cramer	Mr. Callahan
Ms. DeLauro	Mr. Cunningham
Mr. Dicks	Mr. DeLay
Mr. Edwards	Mr. Doolittle
Mr. Farr	Mrs. Emerson
Mr. Fattah	Mr. Frelinghuysen
Mr. Hinchey	Mr. Goode
Mr. Hoyer	Ms. Granger
Mr. Jackson	Mr. Hobson
Ms. Kaptur	Mr. Istook
Mr. Kennedy	Mr. Kingston
Ms. Kilpatrick	Mr. Knollenberg
Mrs. Lowey	Mr. Kolbe
Mrs. Meek	Mr. LaHood
Mr. Mollohan	Mr. Latham
Mr. Moran	Mr. Lewis
Mr. Murtha	Mr. Miller
Mr. Obey	Mr. Nethercutt
Mr. Olver	Mrs. Northup
Mr. Pastor	Mr. Peterson
Ms. Pelosi	Mr. Regula
Mr. Price	Mr. Rogers
Mr. Rothman	Mr. Sherwood
Ms. Roybal-Allard	Mr. Skeen
Mr. Sabo	Mr. Sununu
Mr. Serrano	Mr. Taylor
Mr. Sweeney	Mr. Tiahrt
Mr. Visclosky	Mr. Vitter
Mr. Walsh	Mr. Wamp
	Mr. Wicker
	Mr. Wolf
	Mr. Young

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 3(b) of rule XIII of the House of Representatives, the results of each roll call vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

ROLL CALL NUMBER: 3

DATE: November 14, 2001

MEASURE: Department of Defense Appropriations and Supplemental Appropriations Bill, FY 2002

MOTION BY: Mr. Walsh

DESCRIPTION OF MOTION: To add $10.3 billion for recovery activities related to the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks, and to designate such funding as an emergency requirement.

Results: Rejected 31 Yeas 33 Nays

Members Voting Yea	Members Voting Nay
Mr. Boyd	Mr. Aderholt
Mr. Clyburn	Mr. Bonilla
Mr. Cramer	Mr. Cunningham
Ms. DeLauro	Mr. DeLay
Mr. Dicks	Mr. Doolittle
Mr. Edwards	Mrs. Emerson
Mr. Farr	Mr. Frelinghuysen
Mr. Fattah	Mr. Goode
Mr. Hinchey	Ms. Granger
Mr. Hoyer	Mr. Hobson
Mr. Jackson	Mr. Istook
Ms. Kaptur	Mr. Kingston
Mr. Kennedy	Mr. Knollenberg
Ms. Kilpatrick	Mr. Kolbe
Mrs. Lowey	Mr. LaHood
Mrs. Meek	Mr. Latham
Mr. Mollohan	Mr. Lewis
Mr. Moran	Mr. Miller
Mr. Murtha	Mr. Nethercutt
Mr. Obey	Mrs. Northup
Mr. Olver	Mr. Peterson
Mr. Pastor	Mr. Regula
Ms. Pelosi	Mr. Rogers
Mr. Price	Mr. Sherwood
Mr. Rothman	Mr. Skeen
Ms. Roybal-Allard	Mr. Sununu
Mr. Sabo	Mr. Taylor
Mr. Serrano	Mr. Tiahrt
Mr. Sweeney	Mr. Vitter
Mr. Visclosky	Mr. Wamp
Mr. Walsh	Mr. Wicker
	Mr. Wolf
	Mr. Young

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET AUTHORITY REQUEST AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
(Amounts in thousands)

	Budget request	Recommend in the bill	Bill compared with request
DIVISION B - FISCAL YEAR 2002 SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS			
CHAPTER 1			
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE			
Office of the Secretary (emergency)	45,188	4,582	-40,606
Agriculture buildings and facilities and rental payments (emergency)	.....	2,875	+2,875
Agricultural Research Service: Salaries and expenses (emergency)	.....	5,635	+5,635
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service:			
Salaries and expenses (emergency)	.....	8,175	+8,175
Buildings and facilities (emergency)	.....	14,081	+14,081
Food and Safety Inspection Service (emergency)	.....	9,800	+9,800
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES			
Food and Drug Administration: Salaries & expenses (emergency) 1/	.....	104,350	+104,350
INDEPENDENT AGENCIES			
Commodity Futures Trading Commission (emergency)	6,495	6,495	.....
Total, chapter 1	51,683	155,993	+104,310
CHAPTER 2			
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE			
General Administration			
Administrative review and appeals (emergency)	3,500	3,500	.....
Legal Activities			
Salaries and expenses:			
General legal activities (emergency)	12,500	12,500	.....
United States Attorneys (emergency)	74,600	68,450	-6,150
United States Marshals Service (emergency)	11,100	11,100	.....
Federal Bureau of Investigation			
Salaries and expenses (emergency)	538,500	538,500	.....
Immigration and Naturalization Service			
Salaries and expenses, Enforcement and Border Affairs (emergency)	399,400	409,600	+10,200
Office of Justice Programs			
Justice assistance (emergency) 2/	.....	400,000	+400,000
State & local law enforcement assistance (emergency)	4,400	17,100	+12,700
Crime victims fund (emergency)	68,100	68,100	.....
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE			
Economic Development Administration			
Salaries and expenses (emergency)	335	.....	-335
International Trade Administration			
Operations and administration (emergency)	1,500	750	-750
Export Administration			
Operations and administration (emergency)	1,756	1,756	.....
National Telecommunications and Information Administration			
Public telecommunications facilities, planning and construction (emergency)	8,250	8,250	.....
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration			
Operations, research, and facilities (emergency)	2,750	750	-2,000
United States Patent and Trademark Office			
Salaries and expenses (emergency)	3,360	.....	-3,360
National Institute of Standards and Technology			
Scientific & technical research & services (emergency)	400	.....	-400
Construction of research facilities (emergency)	1,225	.....	-1,225

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET AUTHORITY REQUEST AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
(Amounts in thousands)

	Budget request	Recommend in the bill	Bill compared with request
Departmental Management			
Salaries and expenses (emergency)	7,276	8,636	+1,360
THE JUDICIARY			
Supreme Court of the United States			
Care of Buildings and Grounds (emergency)	10,000	10,000	.....
Court of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services			
Court security (emergency)	21,500	21,500	.....
DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND RELATED AGENCY			
RELATED AGENCY			
Broadcasting Board of Governors			
International broadcasting operations (emergency)	.....	9,200	+9,200
Broadcasting capital improvements (emergency)	.....	10,000	+10,000
RELATED AGENCIES			
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission			
Salaries and expenses (emergency)	1,301	1,301	.....
Securities and Exchange Commission			
Salaries and expenses (emergency)	20,705	20,705	.....
Small Business Administration			
Disaster loan program account (emergency)	150,000	140,000	-10,000
Total, chapter 2	1,342,458	1,761,698	+419,240
CHAPTER 3			
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE - MILITARY			
Operation and Maintenance			
Defense Emergency Response Fund (emergency)	7,020,969	7,242,911	+221,942
Transfer to Department of State, Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs	.....	(30,000)	(+30,000)
Procurement			
Other Procurement, Air Force (emergency)	303,000	.....	-303,000
Total, chapter 3	7,323,969	7,242,911	-81,058
CHAPTER 4			
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			
Federal Funds			
Federal Payment to the District of Columbia for Emergency Response and Planning (emergency)	25,000	25,631	+631
CHAPTER 5			
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE - CIVIL			
Department of the Army			
Corps of Engineers - Civil			
Operation and Maintenance, General (emergency)	139,000	139,000	.....
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR			
Bureau of Reclamation			
Water and related resources (emergency)	30,259	30,259	.....
DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY			
National Nuclear Security Administration			
Weapons activities (emergency)	106,000	88,000	-18,000
Defense nuclear nonproliferation (emergency)	.....	18,000	+18,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET AUTHORITY REQUEST AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
(Amounts in thousands)

	Budget request	Recommend in the bill	Bill compared with request
Environmental and Other Defense Activities			
Defense environmental restoration and waste management (emergency)	8,200	8,200	.....
Other defense activities (emergency)	3,500	3,500	.....
Total, chapter 5	286,959	286,959	.....
FOREIGN ASSISTANCE			
Agency for International Development			
Operating expenses (transfer) (emergency)	(50,000)	.....	(-50,000)
CHAPTER 6			
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR			
National Park Service			
Operation of the National Park System (emergency) 3/	6,098	10,098	+4,000
United States Park Police (emergency)	25,295	25,295	.....
Construction (emergency)	21,624	21,624	.....
Departmental Offices			
Departmental Management: Salaries and expenses (emergency)	2,205	2,205	.....
OTHER RELATED AGENCIES			
Smithsonian Institution			
Salaries and expenses (emergency)	21,707	21,707	.....
National Gallery of Art			
Salaries and expenses (emergency)	2,148	2,148	.....
John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts			
Operations and Maintenance (emergency)	4,310	4,310	.....
National Capital Planning Commission			
Salaries and expenses (emergency)	758	758	.....
Total, chapter 6	84,145	88,145	+4,000
CHAPTER 7			
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR			
Employment and Training Administration			
Training and employment services (emergency)	2,000,000	1,500,000	-500,000
State unemployment insurance and employment service operations (emergency)	4,100	4,100	.....
Pension and Welfare Benefits Administration			
Salaries and expenses (emergency)	1,600	1,600	.....
Occupational Safety and Health Administration			
Salaries and expenses (emergency)	1,000	1,000	.....
Departmental Management			
Salaries and expenses (emergency)	5,880	5,880	.....
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES			
Public Health and Social Services Emergency Fund (emergency) 1/	1,595,000	1,990,600	+395,600
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION			
School Improvement Programs			
Project SERV (emergency)	10,000	10,000	.....
RELATED AGENCIES			
National Labor Relations Board			
Salaries and expenses (emergency)	180	180	.....

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET AUTHORITY REQUEST AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
(Amounts in thousands)

	Budget request	Recommend in the bill	Bill compared with request
Social Security Administration			
Limitation on administration expenses (emergency)	7,500	7,500	.....
Total, chapter 7	3,625,260	3,520,860	-104,400
CHAPTER 8			
LEGISLATIVE BRANCH			
Joint Items			
Legislative Branch Emergency Response Fund (emergency)	256,081	.....	-256,081
Senate			
Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate (emergency)	.....	34,500	+34,500
House of Representatives			
Salaries and expenses (emergency)	.....	40,712	+40,712
United States Capitol Historical Society			
Grant (emergency)	.....	1,000	+1,000
Capitol Police Board			
Expenses (emergency)	.....	179,869	+179,869
Total, chapter 8	256,081	256,081	.....
CHAPTER 9			
MILITARY CONSTRUCTION			
Defense Emergency Response Fund (emergency)	25,000	.....	-25,000
Military Construction, Army (emergency)	.....	55,700	+55,700
Military Construction, Navy (emergency)	.....	2,000	+2,000
Military Construction, Air Force (emergency)	.....	47,700	+47,700
Total, chapter 9	25,000	105,400	+80,400
CHAPTER 10			
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION			
Office of the Secretary			
Salaries and expenses (emergency)	1,500	458	-1,042
Transportation security administration (emergency)	.....	15,000	+15,000
Aircraft passenger and baggage screening activities (emergency)	.....	1,000,000	+1,000,000
Offsetting collections (emergency)	.....	-1,000,000	-1,000,000
Coast Guard			
Operating Expenses (emergency)	203,000	144,913	-58,087
Federal Aviation Administration			
Operations (Airport and Airway Trust Fund) (emergency)	300,000	291,500	-8,500
Facilities & equipment (Airport and Airway Trust Fund) (emergency)	108,500	175,000	+66,500
Federal Highway Administration			
Miscellaneous appropriations (emergency)	10,000	.....	-10,000
Federal-aid highways (Highway Trust Fund): Emergency relief program (emergency)	75,000	75,000	.....
Federal Railroad Administration			
Safety and operations (emergency)	6,000	6,000	.....
Federal Transit Administration			
Formula grants (emergency)	23,500	23,500	.....
Research and Special Programs Administration			
Research and special programs (emergency)	6,000	2,500	-3,500

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET AUTHORITY REQUEST AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
(Amounts in thousands)

	Budget request	Recommend in the bill	Bill compared with request
RELATED AGENCY			
National Transportation Safety Board			
Salaries and expenses (emergency)	836	465	-371
Total appropriations	734,336	1,734,336	+1,000,000
Offsetting collections	.....	-1,000,000	-1,000,000
Total, chapter 10	734,336	734,336	.....
CHAPTER 11			
DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY			
Departmental Offices			
Salaries and expenses (emergency)	9,400	.....	-9,400
Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration (emergency)	2,032	2,032	.....
Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (emergency)	1,700	1,700	.....
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center			
Salaries and expenses (emergency)	13,846	23,231	+9,385
Acquisition, construction, improvement and related expenses (emergency)	.....	8,500	+8,500
Financial Management Service			
Salaries and expenses (emergency)	600	.....	-600
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms			
Salaries and expenses (emergency)	31,431	31,431	.....
United States Customs Service			
Salaries and expenses (emergency)	107,500	301,759	+194,259
Operation, Maintenance and Procurement, Air and Marine Interdiction Programs (emergency)	6,700	6,700	.....
Internal Revenue Service			
Processing, Assistance, and Management (emergency)	16,658	.....	-16,658
Tax Law Enforcement (emergency)	4,544	4,544	.....
Information Systems (emergency)	15,991	.....	-15,991
United States Secret Service			
Salaries and expenses (emergency)	104,769	104,769	.....
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT			
Office of Administration (emergency)	50,040	.....	-50,040
INDEPENDENT AGENCIES			
General Services Administration			
Real Property Activities			
Federal Buildings Fund (emergency) 3/	200,500	87,360	-113,140
National Archives and Records Administration			
Operating Expenses (emergency)	4,818	.....	-4,818
Repairs and Restoration (emergency)	2,180	.....	-2,180
Total, chapter 11	572,709	572,026	-683
CHAPTER 12			
DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT			
Management and Administration			
Office of Inspector General (emergency)	1,000	1,000	.....
DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS			
Veterans Health Administration			
Construction, Major Projects (emergency)	2,000	.....	-2,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET AUTHORITY REQUEST AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
(Amounts in thousands)

	Budget request	Recommend in the bill	Bill compared with request
Departmental Administration			
General operating expenses (emergency)	.....	2,000	+2,000
INDEPENDENT AGENCIES			
Environmental Protection Agency			
Science and Technology (emergency)	40,040	10,000	-30,040
Environmental Programs and Management (emergency)	25,170	140,360	+115,190
State and Tribal Assistance Grants (emergency)	5,000	5,000	.....
Hazardous Substance Superfund (emergency)	5,790	5,800	+10
Federal Emergency Management Agency			
Disaster relief (emergency)	4,900,000	4,900,000	.....
Emergency Management Planning and Assistance (emergency) 2/	580,000	35,000	-545,000
Salaries and expenses (emergency)	20,000	30,000	+10,000
National Aeronautics and Space Administration			
Human space flight (emergency)	64,500	81,000	+16,500
Science, Aeronautics and Technology (emergency)	28,600	36,500	+7,900
Office of Inspector General (emergency)	.....	3,000	+3,000
National Science Foundation			
Research and Related Activities (emergency)	300	300	.....
Total, chapter 12	5,672,400	5,249,960	-422,440
Grand total	20,000,000	20,000,000	.....

1/ FDA appropriation of $104.35 million was originally requested by the President as part of the HHS Public health and social services emergency fund account.

2/ Amounts for counterterrorism assistance to State and local governments were requested by the President as part of FEMA.

3/ National Park Service relocation costs were originally requested by the President as part of the GSA Federal buildings fund account.

ADDITIONAL VIEWS OF DAVID R. OBEY

In less than 300 years, the United States has grown from a tiny society in a remote corner of the world to the dominant power in global affairs. There are many reasons for that ascendancy but it is in no small measure tied to the fact that we have had two great oceans to protect us during times of trouble in Europe, Asia and Africa.

The security that those oceans gave the early settlers permitted greater degree of social order and the evolution of a society in which decisions were made by law rather than by force. The security provided a fertile ground for the growth of democratic institutions. It gave the American people the opportunity to pour their energies into generating wealth and building better lives for themselves and their families. It provided investors with a stable environment in which commercial activities would not be disrupted by foreign armies. The absence of foreign threat created conditions that allowed the potential for profit or loss to be gauged with greater accuracy and that contributed to the evolution of our complex financial system. The absence of foreign threats allowed us as a society to invest more in education, research and physical infrastructure.

But on September 11, the barriers that the oceans have provided against foreign troubles seemed to all but disappear. We entered a new era with not only an enormous loss of life and property but with a profound loss of the feeling of security that we now realize was one of our most unique and treasured national possessions.

The good news is that we have the wealth and technology to recover much of that lost security if we use it wisely. The first step down that road is the investment in enhanced domestic security made in this bill. Unfortunately, it does not go nearly as far as it should.

The President's budget staff has reported that federal agencies have submitted proposals for responding to the attacks of September 11th that total more than $127 billion. That staff argues that we should reject more than two thirds of those proposals. In a great many instances, their recommendation is correct. Some proposals represent little more than an attempt by certain agencies to use the present situation to repackage spending requests that have been repeatedly rejected in the past and which have little true relevance to enhancing security. There are other proposals that could significantly boost security but cannot be initiated in the near term even if funds are provided. Deferring action on those proposals will give both branches of government more time to evaluate our security needs and seek the most effective possible solutions. There are still other proposals that solve particular security problems—but they are problems that can be dealt with for at least a short period

of time in effective but less expensive ways, again providing more time to evaluate and prioritize needs.

But there are other proposals that the White House budget staff argues should be rejected where that conclusion seems not only wrong but also foolish and in some instances even mindless. These include such things as:

- Steps to insure the continuity of operations at intelligence and law enforcement agencies in the event of an attack against those organizations,
- Strengthening the capability of federal, state and local public health agencies to detect and defend against an attack using biological weapons.
- Reducing the vulnerability to attack of military installations where nuclear, biological and chemical weapons are stored,
- Increasing the number of Customs Inspectors on the Canadian border and at ports of entry,
- Providing the FBI with the funds necessary to allow it to convert to a badly needed new computer system this coming spring rather than waiting until 2004.
- Helping Russia provide a greater degree of control and security over its nuclear and chemical weapons and its technology to build such weapons,
- Increasing FDA inspections of imported food so that 10% of such imports are inspected rather than less than 1% as is currently the case,
- Purchasing equipment that will protect our mail from dangerous biological agents.

I offered an amendment in the full Appropriations committee, which would have added $6.5 billion to begin to fix these and other security problems with resources that would be available immediately if the President chose to use them. (See table at end of these views for details) That amendment posed the question: "Should we act now on a specific number of time sensitive security enhancements or should we wait until next spring?" It is a question in which the American people have an enormous stake and should therefore be a matter of rigorous discussion.

The President's budget staff and the House Republican Leadership have remained solidly on the side of waiting. Despite the fact that my amendment was defeated by the committee by a vote of 34 to 31, it was clear, based on the public comments of a number of members who voted in the negative, that the amendment would have passed had it not been for instructions issued by House Republican leaders. Now it is up to the Full House to determine whether this proposal should be debated and voted on by all members of the body.

Unfortunately for the purposes of public discussion, some of the unmet needs are highly classified. Others while not formally classified could provide our adversaries with more information about our vulnerabilities than I feel comfortable discussing in print or in public. Nonetheless, the American people deserve to know as much as possible about how effectively the government is mobilizing available resources to protect them from further attacks and I hope the

following discussion is useful in framing some of the problems and the need for addressing those problems sooner rather than later.

PROTECTING AGAINST BIOTERRORISM

Upgrading State and Local Health Departments and Hospitals

The amendment adds $277 million to the amount in the bill for assistance to state and local health departments, bringing the total to $700 million.

These agencies are the first line of defense against bioterrorism. They have the lead role in detecting suspicious disease outbreaks that may indicate a bioterrorist attack, in investigating outbreaks to determine the cause and source, in doing the lab analysis needed to identify pathogens and chemical poisons and to determine whether suspicious substances are actually harmful, in organizing distribution of preventive antibiotics and vaccines, and in communicating with health care providers and the public. Yet, many state and local health departments report serious gaps in their preparedness and capacity to respond to terrorism and to major naturally occurring disease outbreaks.

Several leading public health organizations are calling for at least $835 million in increased federal funding for state and local public health preparedness. The National Governors Association says $2 billion is needed for these purposes. The latest annual report from the advisory panel on domestic preparedness for terrorism involving weapons of mass destruction, which is chaired by Governor Gilmore of Virginia, recommends appropriation of sufficient resources to fully fund the CDC's Strategic Plan for Preparedness and Response to Biological and Chemical Terrorism.

The Committee's bill takes a good first step, by adding $358 million to the President's proposal of just $65 million. But considerably more needs to be done.

Some of the additional funds in the Democratic amendment would be used to upgrade the capacity of state and local public health labs. This would include, for example bio-safety upgrades, so that the labs can more safely handle dangerous pathogens like anthrax; equipment and training to perform rapid molecular analysis to accurately identify the major potential bioterrorism agents far more quickly than the 1–3 days often required for older techniques (well under half the labs in the bioterrorism response network have any capacity in this area, and many of those need enhancements); and equipment and training to perform "rapid toxic screens" for possible chemical terrorism agents in human samples (only five state health labs have this capacity now).

The funds added by the Democratic amendment would also be used for a number of other important purposes, including better epidemiological surveillance (so that more areas can undertake active programs to watch for unusual disease events, rather than just collecting reports from doctors and hospitals after diagnoses have been made); more capacity to investigate disease outbreaks; and more training for public health and laboratory personnel.

The amendment also provides $15 million for public health and laboratory training programs, to help upgrade skills and alleviate shortages of trained personnel.

Expanded CDC Support of State and Local Health Departments

Although CDC is a major producer of "distance learning" and other training materials for health professionals nationwide and worldwide, CDC's production facilities date to the 1950s, much of its broadcast equipment is outmoded and in need of frequent repair, and studio space is cramped and inflexible. The amendment therefore provides $85 million to start construction of CDC's proposed new Scientific Communications Center (no such funds are included in the Committee bill). The new center would greatly improve CDC's ability to provide distance learning and other public health training, as well as to communicate with state and local health departments, health care providers, and the public during health emergencies. Some of the additional funds could also be used to accelerate completion of infectious disease and environmental toxicology labs.

The amendment also adds $40 million to the $50 million in the Committee bill for other CDC needs, such as laboratory upgrades and development and dissemination of new rapid testing methods to detect biological and chemical terrorism agents.

Accelerating Research on Biohazards, Detection, and Treatment

Currently, no vaccines are available against some of the diseases thought to pose significant bioterrorism risks (plague and most viral hemorrhagic fevers, for example), and concerns about side effects limit the usefulness of other vaccines such as those against smallpox and anthrax. There are also no known drug therapies for some of the major bioterrorism threats, including smallpox. Clearly, more research is needed in these areas.

The Democratic amendment would provide $115 million to NIH to pursue an accelerated biomedical research agenda related to preventing and treating potential bioterrorism-related diseases. In contrast, the Committee bill provides just $50 million and the President proposes no additional funding at all. Research areas that would be funded by the amendment include new ways of treating adverse reactions to smallpox vaccine, development of the next generation of smallpox vaccine, development of a new and safer anthrax vaccine as well as improved means of treating anthrax, use of antiviral drugs to treat diseases like smallpox and Ebola, and development of vaccines for other diseases of concern, such as Ebola, plague and Q-fever.

Bio-Safety Laboratories at NIH and Fort Detrick

Work with dangerous disease organisms like smallpox and its relatives and Ebola fever requires very specialized facilities to protect the health of researchers and prevent organisms from escaping. Currently, there are only three labs in the country with the highest-level bio-safety features ("Level 4") needed to work with the most dangerous pathogens. Researchers at NIH tell us that this is an insufficient number, and that long waiting times for lab access are hampering work needed to help us better understand these diseases and develop better vaccines and drugs to fight them. Therefore, the amendment provides $85 million for constructing and equipping two new high-biosafety-level labs at NIH, including a Level 4 lab.

Further, the Level 4 lab at the Army medical research institute at Fort Detrick has been playing a major role in testing specimens during the recent anthrax incidents, and its capacity has been greatly strained as a result. Over the last six weeks it has tested almost ten times the number of samples it usually handles in a year. If we had another similar incident, the system could fail. The amendment therefore includes $482 million for a large new Level 4 lab at Fort Detrick.

SECURING THE MAIL

The Postal Service is a critical component of $900 billion mailing industry that employs nine million people and is responsible for eight percent of the gross domestic product. It is also a daily presence in the lives of Americans in every community across the Nation. The Postal Service is now on the front lines fighting against recent bioterrorist attacks. Tragically, this war has resulted in four deaths, two of them Postal employees. Americans are afraid of the mail now. Initial estimates of mail volumes for September 5 through October 8 declined by 6.6 percent compared to the same period a year earlier. First-Class Mail volume declined 2 percent; Priority Mail declined 15 percent; and Standard Mail fell 11 percent from their levels a year ago.

The Postal Service is working with private contractors and experts from across the Federal government to identify technology to restore faith in the mail system, protect Postal employees, and ensure the safety of the American people in the aftermath of this unprecedented threat. The Postal Service has already initiated contracts to use electronic beam and x-ray technology to sterilize limited amounts of mail. It is continuing to assess the use of these technologies, and others, to determine the best type of equipment for mail sanitation. The initial results are expected in a matter of weeks. The Postal Service is also exploring the use of detection technology and improved cleaning and filtration systems to ensure that the sanitization process works and that the employees and Postal customers are safe.

This bill does not do anything to protect our mail system. The Obey amendment would have provided $500 million for immediate Postal equipment needs. We know this will not cover the total need. The Postal Service has indicated they may need as much as $3 billion. The Obey amendment would make a down payment on mail security though, and it would be done in a fiscally responsible way by requiring a plan before the Postal Service could spend any of these funds.

AIRPORT AND AIRLINE SAFETY

Since September 11th there have been two main priorities to ensure the security of our nation's airplanes. One is to detect dangerous substances and people by enhancing the screening of bags and passengers and increasing law enforcement at airports. The second is to stop any terrorist who enters a plane by increasing the number of federal air marshals and by securing cockpit doors. The Obey amendment includes the additional funding for air marshals included in the Committee bill *and* the full funding requested by the President for cockpit doors. The President's proposal includes

the cockpit door funding, but not the funding for additional air marshals. The Committee bill includes the air marshal funding, but only one-sixth of what the President requested for cockpit doors.

September 11th happened because terrorists were able to enter the cockpits of three airplanes. The Obey amendment provides an additional $250 million to prevent this from ever happening again and would fully fund the President's request of $300 million. Today, the airlines have made some improvements so that cockpit doors cannot be as easily broken into, such as the strengthening of bolts.

The President proposed $300 million so that modifications can be made to secure the cockpit door in such a way as to permanently prevent an intruder from entering the cockpit door. The funding requested by the President and included in the amendment would be provided to airlines to ensure that all aircraft cockpit doors are modified as quickly as possible. Shortly after September 11th, the President said that he intended to provide $500 million in cockpit door funding.

Since September 11th the Federal Aviation Administration has imposed additional security requirements on our nation's airports, and rightly so. Increased patrols of ticket counters, baggage claim and make-up areas, and screening checkpoints have been mandated, as has increased inspections of controlled access points and the areas outside the airport. Airports have also been required to re-issue all airport identification and verify such identification at all access gates.

To meet these additional requirements, the airports have incurred additional costs, primarily for additional law enforcement officers and overtime. The American Association of Airport Executives estimates the cost of these additional requirements to be about $500 million this year. These increased costs come at a time when airports are losing money due to decreased air travel and fewer people able to visit airport shops and eateries; the airports estimate the total revenue decrease to be $2 billion in 2002, or 20% of estimated revenue. The Obey amendment includes $200 million to assist airports in meeting the costs of the increased security requirements mandated by the FAA.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

Since September 11, Federal and State law enforcement agents have been overwhelmed. Most of our agents and officers were trained to combat traditional threats, such as robbery and drug trafficking; now they are being asked to address the most complex and dangerous threat our Nation has faced in recent memory. Our law enforcement agencies are dedicated to bringing the perpetrators of this attack to justice. However, they are overworked and armed with outdated tools and equipment. To help address critical investigative and infrastructure needs, the FBI requested $1.5 billion. The Administration only requested, and this bill only contains, $539 million. They Obey amendment includes a total of $1.1 billion for this critical agency to combat this new threat with 21st Century tools.

The FBI has been the lead Federal agency for investigating terrorist activity. All 56 FBI field offices are involved in the investigation. Agents are following up on hundreds of thousands of leads and tips. They need modern tools to address this staggering workload. Problems with document control and data processing encountered during the McVeigh investigation underscore these needs. According to the FBI, more than 13,000 of their desktop computers are four to eight years old and unable to run today's basic software. Many smaller offices are connected to our internal network at speeds less than most individual Internet users have at their homes. Agents are unable to electronically store much investigative information—such as photographs or graphics—into investigative databases data.

The Obey amendment includes $409 million, $304 million above the Administration's request, to improve the FBI's computer systems. These funds will provide upgraded desktop equipment for FBI field offices, enabling the FBI to access to information more quickly, allowing them to finish this spring instead of in 2004. This funding will also allow the FBI to begin converting paper files to electronic so that it can continue operating if paper files in any of the field offices are destroyed, maintain better control over criminal records, and perform more efficient investigations. Without these computer tools, it will be virtually impossible for the FBI to efficiently manage a terrorist investigation of the size and scope that we are facing now. The Obey amendment also provides additional funds to hire more high-tech "cyber cops" and hazardous materials personnel; improve DNA analysis and surveillance programs; and make infrastructure and personnel improvements.

KEEPING WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION AWAY FROM TERRORISTS

One of the most fundamental steps in protecting U.S. citizens from terrorist attacks is keeping dangerous weapons out of the hands of those who would use them against us. This requires greater efforts for securing of federal, non-federal and even foreign sources of materials for these weapons than is permitted within the amounts requested by OMB.

Securing Biological Agents

The bill as reported by the Committee contains $156,700,000 as requested by the Administration for improved security at the Center for Disease Control, National Institute of Health, Food and Drug Administration, and the U.S. Departments of Agriculture and Energy. The Democratic amendment would provide an additional $1,008,000,000 to meet the needs of these and other agencies that have been identified after the September 11 terrorist attack on our nation.

Nuclear Non-Proliferation

Russian President Vladimir Putin said that nuclear proliferation "is one of the foremost threats of contemporary times." President George Bush stated "Our highest priority is to keep terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction." But the Administration's budget request and the bill reported by the Committee contain no funds for nuclear non-proliferation activities in Russia, which is

perhaps the major deficiency of this bill, which provides only $18,000,000 for non-proliferation technology activities. The Minority amendment instead provides $316,000,000 more to the Department of Energy for non-proliferation and intelligence activities:

• $131,000,000 for protection against the use of spent nuclear fuel as "dirty bombs" by terrorists, consolidation of nuclear materials and weapons within Russia, accelerated physical security over Russian Navy nuclear weapons, and increased nuclear monitoring equipment at the Russian border to detect smuggling.

• $60,000,000 to assist Russia to improve physical security of Soviet-designed nuclear power plants and to assist the United Nations in detecting and inspecting undeclared nuclear activities in countries that support terrorism.

• $77,000,000 for non-proliferation technology development. Some of these funds are for global surveillance and monitoring of illicit movement of nuclear materials overseas by terrorist. The rest of the funds are to develop tools for law enforcement and military applications; chemical-agent systems for use in subways and at sporting or other highly populated events; helicopter-based biological agent detection systems; and an advanced airport baggage inspector for trace quantities of illicit chemicals or explosive residues.

• $30,000,000 for Russian nuclear and biological scientists, who are susceptible to recruitment by terrorists. These funds are to convert Russian biological weapons facilities to civilian vaccine production, and to provide seed funds to Russian scientists to develop and market new technologies.

• $18,000,000 for improved intelligence concerning illicit nuclear materials.

Assured Security of U.S. Nuclear Weapons

The bill as reported by the Committee contains $99,700,000, which is $18,000,000 less than requested by the Administration, for the Department of Energy to improve the security of U.S. nuclear weapons and materials. The Minority amendment provides an additional $503,000,000 to the Department of Energy to provide better protection against terrorist incidents at U.S. federal nuclear facilities:

• $84,000,000 for hardening of U.S. nuclear material and weapons storage to include construction projects, additional force protection, replacement of aging protective systems, and replacement of alarm, detection, and assessment systems.

• $57,000,000 for increased security at Department of Energy environmental cleanup sites that contain radioactive and other toxic materials.

• $35,000,000 for secure transportation of nuclear weapons, to include enhancement of operations centers, transportation infrastructure upgrades, and improvements to special response force vehicles.

• $327,000,000 million for cybersecurity, bioterrorism, and classified activities at Pantex, Texas.

Chemicals and Chemical Weapons

The bill as reported by the Committee contains no funds to address security risks associated with chemicals and chemical weapons. The Minority amendment provides an additional $85,000,000:

• $50,000,000 for assessing vulnerability to and reducing risks associated with the storage of dangerous chemicals within the United States. Treatment plants store large quantities of chemicals, primarily chlorine, as a disinfectant for wastewater. About 60 percent of wastewater is treated by fewer than 300 facilities—which, by their nature, are near population centers. This poses a large risk to those population centers. In addition, there is concern that the nation's wastewater infrastructure could serve as a conduit for hazardous substances or other threats. Wastewater collection systems form an extensive network that runs near or beneath key buildings and roads, and is contiguous to many communication and transportation networks.

• $350,000,000 for improved security at four Department of Defense sites that store tons of chemical weapons.

Oversight of Labs Handling Dangerous Bacteria and Viruses

Numerous laboratories throughout the country handle and store dangerous pathogens that are considered major bioterrorism risks. While there are benefits to research work with these organisms, they must be handled, stored, transferred and disposed of safely in order to prevent them from falling into the wrong hands (or being released accidentally into the environment).

CDC is required by law to regulate labs that transfer or receive certain dangerous organisms (known as "select agents"), to make sure that proper procedures and safeguards are in place. However, only 9 staff are currently assigned to this function. Of the roughly 250 labs registered under the program, CDC has been able to inspect only about 60. There is also a backlog in simply processing applications for registration (which involve detailed documentation regarding handling and safety procedures).

The Democratic amendment would provide $10,000,000 to CDC for oversight and regulation of labs handling dangerous organisms. Neither the President's proposal nor the Committee bill expressly provide any additional funds for this purpose.

It also provides $9,000,000 for improved security at Ft. Detrick MD, which is one of the most important defenses against bioterrorism, and well as home for important classified activities. This will fund some of the basics for force protection: fencing, gates, barricades and a remote inspection facility.

Other Federal Security Requirements

The bill as reported by the Committee contains $58,000,000 for a number of federal agencies to secure dangerous materials. The Minority amendment provides an additional $64,000,000 for improved security at the National Institutes of Health, the Food and Drug Administration, and the Department of Agriculture.

IMMIGRATION AND BORDER SECURITY

Well before September 11, it became clear that we needed to harden security along the Northern Border. There are 128 Northern Border ports and stations. There are 64 ports and stations along the Northern Border that historically have not been open 24 hours per day. Some of these locations were secured by placing traffic cones in the road and using signs to detour travelers to another processing center. The Congress recognized these deficiencies when it passed the USA PATRIOT Act, which authorized tripling the number of border personnel at the ports of entry along the Northern Border. The public needs to understand, however, that not one additional dime was provided to any federal agency to deal with the problems with the passage of this act. That legislation provides lawmakers who wish to do so with the opportunity to tell their constituents that they voted for the authority to provide such services without discussing whether or not they voted for the funds required to implement that authority. That can only be provided in actual appropriations and this is the only appropriation bill left in this session that could contain such funding.

Despite the porous security on the Northern Border and the lessons learned from the Millennium bombing conspiracy, the Administration did not request any additional funds to expand the Customs Service Northern Border hiring initiative. This bill cut funds needed to secure federal buildings and protect federal workers in order to increase spending for Northern Border Customs agents by $80 million over the request. That is still not enough. The Obey amendment would have provided $145 million in line with the Service's request, to complete the hiring of 790 additional Customs agents and the purchase of new inspection technology.

The bill provides a total of $409.6 million for critical personnel, equipment and technology needs of the Immigration and Naturalization Service. The Obey amendment would have provided an additional $128 million above the amount for the most critical construction and facility needs of the INS. While staffing levels for INS inspectors and Border Patrol agents have increased dramatically over the past six years, including an additional 300 land point of entry inspectors funded in this supplemental package, facility expansions have not kept pace. For the Border Patrol alone, facility shortfalls exceed 60 percent of requirements. Use of trailers and temporary facilities are common, and in many cases agents have no adequate space in which to detain arrestees. The Obey amendment addresses the highest priority construction needs for the INS, and represents a down payment toward meeting INS's detention and other facility requirements.

PORT SECURITY

The Obey amendment includes a total of $915 million to improve security at our nation's ports. There are 361 public ports in the United States and they conduct over 95 percent of United States overseas trade.

The Interagency Commission on Crime and Security in U.S. Seaports reported in Fall 2000 that the state of security in U.S. seaports generally ranges from poor to fair and that control of access

to the seaport or sensitive areas within the seaports is often lacking. The Commission found that criminal organizations are exploiting weak security in ports to commit a wide range of cargo and that the volunerability of American ports to potential terrorist attack is high. The Commission recommended minimum security guidelines for U.S. seaports and the implementation of a five-year crime and security technology deployment plan.

The Obey amendment includes $200 million for grants to U.S. seaports for security assessment and enhancements. The 14 deepwater seaports in Florida alone estimate that $80 million is needed to fully implement critical security measures that have been identified. Many ports have not even begun the process of identifying needed security measures. The funds provided in the amendment can be used for such assessments and for implementation of such measures once assessments are performed.

The Customs Service only inspects 2 percent of the 600,000 cargo containers entering our seaports every day. The Administration requested no new funding for additional Customs agents at the Nation's seaports. The Committee bill only contains approximately $80 million. The Obey amendment includes $147 million for 841 new Customs inspectors and to continue the purchase of new inspection equipment at our 20 most vulnerable seaports.

The Obey amendment also includes $368 million for the Coast Guard, $223 million more than the Committee bill. The Coast Guard has substantially increased operation since September 11th and devoted the majority of its operations to ensuring that our nation's ports are secure. Prior to September 11, Coast Guard operations were spread evenly to drug interdiction, search and rescue, fisheries enforcement, port security and navigation aids. Today, almost 60% of Coast Guard operations are devoted to port security. The amendment fully funds the President's request of $203 million for increased Coast Guard operations for six months of FY 2002. The Committee bill funds only $145 million of the President's request. The amendment also includes $165 million for increased Coast Guard operations for the remainder of FY 2002. While it may be necessary in the future to provide even additional Coast Guard port security funding, at a minimum it is necessary to ensure that Coast Guard active duty personnel do not decrease after March 31, 2001.

TRAIN AND BUS SECURITY

September 11th demonstrated how critical both rail and intercity buses are to our transportation system. When our nation's aviation system was shut down, many people used intercity buses, Amtrak and other passenger rail systems to reach their destinations.

Since September 11th, all of our transportation systems have reviewed their security posture. Our motor coach and passenger rail systems have very limited security today. Buses and rail systems are terrorist targets in other countries and the amendment includes $200 million to fund some limited security improvements. Amtrak has identified over $500 million of security needs, including fencing, increased guards, and alarm systems. Motor coach companies have identified some limited steps that they can take to increase security, by establishing communications systems linked

to police, screening passengers and installing cameras and estimate the costs of such improvements to be about $100 million.

FOOD AND WATER SAFETY

The issue of ensuring the safety of imported food was important before September 11th, and it is even more important afterwards.

Most Americans would probably be astounded to know that *the FDA is only able to inspect seven-tenths of one percent of the imports under its jurisdiction.*

FDA itself told the subcommittee this year, "FDA wants to assure the safety of the imported food supply, however, our resources have not kept pace with the increase in trade."

The FY 2002 Agriculture Appropriations bill does provide full funding of this year's pay raise for FDA personnel, which will help ease constraints on the agency's budget.

But the events of September 11th require us to do more.

In its November 5th issue, Newsweek included the following item:

> "Am I satisfied with the inspections we're doing? No," said [Health and Human Services Secretary Tommy] Thompson. "*I am more fearful about this than anything else.*" [Emphasis added.]

The FDA told the Agriculture Subcommittee this year that getting to a level of 10% inspection on imports would cost about $300 million.

This bill (like the Administration's request) will add $46 million for import inspection. The amendment offered by Rep. Obey would have included all the funds in this bill for the FDA, but would have provided an additional $239 million, for a total of $300 million, to meet the full cost identified above to reach 10% inspection. In addition, it would have provided $20 million for investigative and emergency operations activities at FDA.

Water supply systems are vulnerable to many kinds of terrorist attacks: physical attack, chemical and biological attack. Sabotaging our drinking water system, through biological or chemical terrorism is, for good reason, a large concern to the general public. Unfortunately, poisoning our drinking water is not difficult feat—a fire hydrant could be used as the conduit for contaminating our drinking water. Contaminating water supplies is rooted in history and while the stories are difficult to document, we know that they have occurred. There have been a few attempts to position a water supply in the United States. One occurred in New York City in the mid-1980s when low levels of plutonium were found in the drinking water. In another instance, a cult contaminant a city water supply tank with salmonella in Dalles, Oregon which resulted in more than 750 cases of salmonellos is in a county that typically has fewer than five cases a year. Given the lack of security of our water supply system facilities, contamination of our drinking water supply is highly possible.

The physical security of our water supply system is also of great concern. Our water systems are highly vulnerable to explosion or disruptions in the pumping and electrical systems. Often, the water plants are older facilities with pumps 60–80 years old and many

of these pumps have no spare parts meaning that they must be sent out for repair. Some of the smaller water supply plants have no one manning the water facility at all.

Finally, community water supplies are generally designed to deliver water through the use of pressure and usually supply most of the water for fire-fighting purposes. Sabotaging pumps that maintain flow and pressure or disabling electric power sources could cause long term disruption. Long term loss of the water supply or water pressure could adversely affect our ability to fight a fire or cause numerous other problems.

This amendment would provide an additional $80 million to secure our drinking water systems—for vulnerability assessments, remedial work, emergency operating plants and research for 750 large and medium-sized water systems as well as 600 small systems. These funds will help to secure our drinking water supplies and to protect the American public.

SECURITY OF GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

There are over 2.7 million U.S. Federal employees around the world. In the aftermath of the September 11th, there is a renewed sensitivity to the threat that is posed to Federal employees. To many around the world, Federal employees are a symbol of America. Unfortunately, not all Federal employees enjoy the protection that we have here in the Capitol. Federal employees are targets. We learned that tragic lessons the hard way in Oklahoma. We were reminded of this lesson on September 11. The President requested $201 million through the General Service Administration to enhance security at Federal facilities and begin finding replacement space for dislocated Federal employees in New York. This bill only provides $88 million to address these issues. The Obey amendment would fully fund the President's request.

The amendment offered by the Minority includes $29,300,000 to design and construct perimeter security and a visitor screening facility to protect the Washington Monument. The Washington Monument because of its symbolic value and its panoramic view of the Washington Mall, the Pentagon and the Northern Virginia area is classified as the number one potential terrorist target by the U.S. Park Police. It has been the target of three significant attacks since 1979 including hostage, sniper and truck bomb threats. New security systems for the Monument were in development prior to the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001 and provisions of funding in the Emergency Supplemental will allow construction of these upgrades to begin immediately, An additional $5,346,000 is proposed by the minority for perimeter security upgrades at the Jefferson Memorial and $7,078,000 for similar upgrades at the Lincoln Memorial.

The Obey amendment also provides a total of $186,500,000, an increase of $155,000,000 over the base bill, for the security needs of the Federal Judiciary. While the President's request for the supplemental fully funded the security needs of the White House and the Legislative Branch, only 7 percent of the Judiciary's identified immediate security needs were included in the request. The Obey amendment would only provide only about one-third of the identified need, but would provide for: enhanced security systems and

equipment at courthouses nationwide; an emergency communications system to ensure that judges and court administrators can maintain contact with the Administrative Office of the U.S.Courts; specific security needs at the Thurgood Marshall Federal Judiciary Building, which is adjacent to the Capitol Complex; increased security requirements to address the biological/chemical threat posed in the screening of mail to the Judiciary; and the installation of protective window film at certain court facilities nationwide.

NASA

NASA's Kennedy Space Center is a symbol of American achievement and international cooperation. This Center and other NASA facilities are potentially high-profile terrorist targets. In order to prepare for and ensure a robust capability to mitigate terrorist attacks we must provide the necessary funds. This amendment, similar to the Majority's proposal, includes additional funds for securing NASA facilities.

National Water Infrastructure

The bill as reported by the Committee contains $139,000,000 for the Army Corps of Engineers and $30,259,000 for the Department of the Interior Bureau of Reclamation as requested by the Administration to partially meet the security requirements identified by these agencies after the September 11 terrorist attack on our nation. Together, these agencies operate hydroelectric power facilities, dams, locks, and commercial waterways in all 50 states. The Committee bill funds only 52 percent of what the Army Corps of Engineers and only 38 percent of that the Bureau of Reclamation identified as their counter-terrorism security requirements in fiscal year 2002.

The amendment which the Majority offered unsuccessfully in Committee and hopes to offer in the House would provide an additional $168 million over the Committee bill to fully fund that the Army Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation have identified to provide adequate physical security to their most critical facilities in fiscal year 2002. The additional funds are necessary to minimize the risk of terrorist disruption to shipment of commercial goods over the nation's waterways, and to reduce the risk of a terrorist attack on a federal dam, which could result in tremendous loss of life, economic disruption, and severe environmental damage.

After the terrorist attacks, the Army Corps of Engineers designated 372 facilities as "critical" that needed immediate increased surveillance and protection against terrorist attack. These needs include increased personnel and overtime compensation to maintain additional guards; restricting/controlling vehicular traffic over dams; deploying barriers, barricades, bollards, and gates; increasing electronic surveillance of locks, dams, and powerhouses; and conducting detailed vulnerability assessments.

The Bureau of Reclamation operates 362 "high-hazard" and "significant-hazard" dams and hydroelectric facilities in 17 western states. Hazard ratings are based on the potential for loss of life and property damage downstream. Three of the Bureau's dams are listed as National Critical Infrastructure. The Administration's budget

request and this bill provides only 78 percent of the guards, 24 percent of the equipment, and none of the funds for cyber-security that the Bureau requested from the Office of Management and Budget for counter-terrorism security.

Security Upgrades for U.S. Military Facilities

The Office of Management and Budget estimates that we have over $2.4 billion in unmet security needs for our military installations, but none was requested by the Administration for this supplemental. Recognizing that the security of our bases, weapons, as well as the men and women who serve us, the Committee included $80,000,000, certainly needed by not even adequate to meet the highest priority needs.

The Obey amendment included $355,000,000 to address this problem. In the United States, many of our bases have been open to the public, or traversed by major highways and other public roads. In an open society, we want to keep these facilities as open as possible, but at the same time we must increase their security. The funds in the amendment are not for glamorous solutions, but the basics: fencing and perimeter roads to provide a first line of defense, barriers, gates and guardhouses for traffic control, and remote facilities so that trucks and shipments could be inspected without endangering nearby facilities.

SECURITY FOR SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

The Obey Amendment adds $100,000,000 to the Committee bill to help schools, colleges and universities across the country to conduct essential emergency preparedness activities and to implement security improvements. Because academics come first, schools and institutions of higher education have not had adequate funds to prepare for unanticipated, crisis events caused by bio-terrorism, suspicious packages, bomb threats, and school shootings.

Many schools and colleges lack the emergency communications equipment needed to get real-time information from emergency responders during a crisis. Schools report a need for funds to train school security personnel, students and staff in evacuation and emergency procedures. Moreover, they report a need to upgrade security equipment and technology, particularly electronic access control and intrusion detection systems, video surveillance equipment, and emergency management systems and communications equipment.

For example, a New Jersey school district with over 4,000 students reports:

> We have many parents who work in Manhattan. When a disaster such as the WTC tragedy occurs, when a train is "bombed" as it was several years ago, or when there is a weather-related disaster, we improvise our own emergency relief plan with our staff, parents, and local law enforcement officers until parent returns home. This is particularly difficult as two of our eight schools are in "dead areas" that will not allow for wireless communication. Funding to improve communications is needed * * *. Our funds are dedicated to provide as strong as possible edu-

> cational programs focused on each and every child becoming a life-long learner. Therefore, it should be no surprise to any of our legislators that we've not budgeted for new locks, extra security guards, new doors, state of the art communications systems, remodeling of office space. All of our efforts have been spent on instruction and learning.

The Obey Amendment includes the $10,000,000 requested by the President for emergency assistance to school districts for mental health and other services that are needed *after* a traumatic event occurs.

However, we have an obligation to help safeguard our children, teachers, faculty and education staff by helping schools, colleges, and universities to be proactive in assessing their emergency response capabilities and security needs before another tragedy.

OTHER SECURITY

Foreign Language Training

The Obey Amendment adds $20,000,000 to the Committee bill for a National Security Foreign Language Initiative to increase the number of international experts, including those entering government service, with in-depth expertise and language proficiency in the targeted world areas of Central and South Asia, the Middle East, Russia, and the Independent states of the former Soviet Union.

Our national security, stability and economic vitality depend, in part, on American experts who have sophisticated language skills and cultural knowledge about the various areas of the world. An urgent need exists, in particular, to enhance the fluency of U.S. citizens in languages relevant to understanding societies where Islamic and/or Muslim culture, politics, religion, and economy are a significant factor. There was no better illustration of this critical need than the FBI Director's call on September 17th for U.S. citizens who are fluent in Arabic, Persian, or Pashto to enlist as contract linguists to help with the nation's probe into the September 11th attacks.

The Obey Amendment will help correct our deficit in foreign language and international expertise. No American university, for example, currently offers foreign language training in Pashto, the main language of the Taliban. Fewer than 1% of American college students are studying in languages deemed by Department of Defense to be critical to national security. The additional $20 million will provide financial assistance to colleges and universities to double our current level of effort to train experts in targeted languages, including Arabic, Azeri, Armenian, Dari, Hindi, Kazakh, Persian, Pashto, Tajik, Turkish, Turkmen, Uzbek, and Urdu. The funds also would be used to enhance the capacity of U.S. higher education institutions to sustain these programs over time.

Domestic Preparedness Assistance Program for First Responders

The amendment offered at Full Committee would also have provided an increase of $150,000,000 over the $400,000,000 in the Majority's package for Department of Justice state and local domestic preparedness assistance for first responders, in accordance with

plans for this program developed by each State and approved by the Department of Justice, rather than a duplicative program under the Federal Emergency Management Agency as proposed by the Administration. Funds provided would have been available for additional domestic preparedness equipment grants, training exercises, technical assistance, and related research and development.

Grants for Firefighters

This amendment provides an additional $150 million for grants to firefighters. Often, firefighters are our first responders to an emergency and they certainly played a large role in the response to the terrorist attack on the World Trade Center on September 11. The Urban and Search and Rescue teams that are used in terrorist incidents such as this are primarily made up of firefighters and in fact, eight tasks forces were deployed to New York City to support the New York Fire Department at Ground Zero. Additional monies for these grants could be used to train firefighter personnel, purchase vehicles and equipment, and protective equipment—all items needed to support our firefighters.

CONCLUSION

This proposal was put together in a condensed time frame and by a staff with limited resources to explore the needs and responsibilities of all of the agencies and activities of the federal government. Informed and thoughtful people may well differ with specific recommendations contained in this package. In doing so they may well improve its content. Such is the normal nature of the legislative process. What is not normal and should not be acceptable, particularly under the current circumstances, is to push such proposals aside without proper debate and based only on the argument that nothing more can be done to protect the American people until next spring because they do not fit within an arbitrary spending ceiling that was neither debated nor agreed to by the Congress.

We have already suffered a remarkable level of damage at the hands of terrorists. Few would have predicted that a single act by a single terrorist organization could have resulted in a loss of life or loss of property and loss of economic growth of the magnitude that we have experienced. Every day that our ports and borders are inadequately guarded is another day of opportunity for those who wish us ill. Every day that nuclear and chemical stockpiles in the former Soviet Union are kept in facilities without adequate security is also an opportunity for such individuals. Once they have achieved control over these materials or succeeded in slipping them across U.S. borders our only hope will be a larger and more effective law enforcement effort. Every day we delay in providing that effort is another day that they have a better chance in making another successful attack.

If the House of Representatives is to decide that we should not spend the amounts needed to further tighten domestic security, it should not be on the basis of a vote in a single committee in which a majority of those present and voting would have reversed the outcome, given the dictates of their own conscience and judgments.

MINORITY PROPOSED ADDITIONS TO THE COMMITTEE BILL FOR DOMESTIC SECURITY [1]

[In millions of dollars]

	Committee Bill	Minority Proposal	Minority vs. Committee
Protecting Against Bioterrorism:			
Upgrading State & Local Health Departments & Hospitals	593	915	+322
Expanding CDC Support of State and Local Health Departments	50	175	+125
Accelerating Research on Biohazards, Detection and Treatment	100	165	+65
Bio Safety Laboratories at NIH and Fort Detrick, MD	0	567	+567
Vaccine and Drug stockpiles	1103	1153	+50
Other Bioterrorism Requirements	110	110	+0
Total	1956	3085	+1129
Securing the Mail:			
Procurement of Sanitation Equipment for Postal Service	0	500	+500
Airport and Airline Safety:			
Federal Assistance for Mandated Security Upgrades at Airports	0	200	+200
Increased Sky Marshals and Sky Marshal Training	288	288	+0
Cockpit Door Security & Explosive Detection Equipment	159	409	+250
Innovations in Airport Security	90	90	+0
Total	537	987	+450
Law Enforcement:			
FBI Case Management Computer System (Trilogy)	105	212	+107
FBI Data Backup and Warehousing	0	197	+197
FBI Cybersecurity, Transportation and Other	434	798	+364
Other Justice Department Law Enforcement	106	112	+6
Law Enforcement Assistance (Olympics)	17	17	+0
Law Enforcement Assistance (National Capital Area)	25	244	+219
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	14	32	+18
Secret Service, IRS ect.	236	236	+0
Total	937	1848	+911
Keeping Weapons of Mass Destruction Away from Terrorists:			
Improved Security at 4 DoD Sites Storing Tons of Chemical Weapons	35	35	+0
Improved Security for Nuclear Weapons Activities	88	534	+446
Nuclear Non Proliferation Assistance for Russia	0	191	+191
Security of Russian Nuclear and Biological Scientists	0	30	+30
Nuclear, Chemical and Biological Detection	18	95	+77
Improved Security at Nuclear Cleanup Sites	8	65	+57
Energy Intelligence	4	22	+18
CDC Oversight and Training for Labs Handling Dangerous Pathogens	0	10	+10
Increased Security of Dangerous Chemical Storage Sites	0	50	+50
Improved Security at Fort Detrick, MD	9	9	+0
Improved Security at CDC, NIH, FDA and USDA Research Facilities	58	122	+64
Total	220	1163	+943
Immigration and Border Security:			
790 Additional Customs Agents for Canadian Border	80	145	+65
Machine Readable Visa Machines at All U.S. Consulates	0	30	+30
Immigration Inspectors, Border Patrol & Related Equipment	410	410	+0
Adequate INS Detention & Admin. Facilities at U.S. Border Crossings	0	128	+128
Total	490	713	+223
Port Security:			
Full Annual Cost of Expanding Coast Guard by 640 positions	145	369	+224
Federal Grants for Port Security Assessments and Enhancements	0	200	+200
800 Additional Customs Service Agents for Cargo Inspection	80	147	+67

MINORITY PROPOSED ADDITIONS TO THE COMMITTEE BILL FOR DOMESTIC SECURITY [1]—Continued

[In millions of dollars]

	Committee Bill	Minority Proposal	Minority vs. Committee
Total	225	716	+491
Train and Bus Security:			
Federal Grants for Enhancing Security of Rail and Bus Travel	0	200	+200
Food and Water Safety:			
Expand FDA Inspections to Cover 10% of All Food Imports	61	300	+239
Increase in FDA Emergency Operations and Investigations Staff	0	20	+20
Assessment and Enhancement of Security for Drinking Water	115	195	+80
Total	176	515	+339
Security of Government Buildings and Facilities:			
Security Upgrades for Supreme Court and Other Federal Courthouses	32	187	+155
Security Upgrades for Federal Buildings	182	374	+192
Increased Security for Federal Museums, Parks and Monuments	81	113	+32
Security Upgrades for National Water Infrastructure	169	337	+168
Security Measures for White House and Congress	306	306	+0
Security for U.S. Overseas Facilities	0	158	+158
Security Upgrades for U.S. Military Facilities	80	355	+275
Total	850	1830	+980
Security for Schools and Colleges:			
Grants for Assessment and Emergency Response Planning	0	100	+100
Other Security:			
Counterterrorism Assistance for State and Local First Responders	400	550	+150
Grants for Firefighters	0	150	+150
Foreign Language Training in Arabic, Farsi, Pashto, etc.	0	20	+20
Miscellaneous Security Items	10	40	+30
Total	10	210	+200
Total Package	5401	11867	+6466

[1] On October 17th, the president requested $20 billion in discretionary appropriations in conformance with PL 107–38. Based on the analysis of the Minority Staff of the Appropriations Committee, $4.7 billion of that $20 billion request related to items involving ''domestic security.'' The remainder of the items involved oversees defense operations and recovery from the attack of September 11th in New York, Virginia and Pennsylvania. The package being proposed by the Minority involves only the items dealing with ''domestic security.''

ADDITIONAL VIEWS OF HON. JAMES T. WALSH, HON. NITA LOWEY, HON. MAURICE D. HINCHEY, AND HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

The bipartisan New York Congressional Appropriations delegation strongly opposes the Committee's failure to include additional contingent emergency spending for the critical recovery efforts in New York City. The Committee's actions directly contradict the language of the 2001 Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Recovery from and Response to Terrorist Attacks on the United States (P.L. 107–38). P.L. 107–38 explicitly states:

> That not less than one-half of the $40,000,000,000 shall be for disaster recovery activities and assistance related to the terrorist acts in New York, Virginia and Pennsylvania on September 11, 2001

We expect that the Congress and the Bush Administration will keep its commitment to provide $20 billion for these activities out of the funding available in P.L. 107–38. We understand the pressing needs for national security and homeland defense created by the September 11 attacks, which is why we drafted our amendment as a contingent emergency to give the President money in the bank to spend when needed. We believe this is the best way to deal with the extraordinary expenses—detailed below—arising from the attack on New York. We appreciate the President's willingness to ask for more funding when he believes it is necessary. With Congress heading into a long recess, we believe it would be better to have this authority in hand immediately.

Nearly 5,000 people are dead or still missing as a result of the terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center. New York City, New York State, and the entire metropolitan region have lost billions in property and economic damages. In the days following September 11, Governor George Pataki and Mayor Rudolph Giuliani, with input from business, industry, and labor, developed a comprehensive list of the most immediate needs and highest priorities for the promised $20 billion in relief. This list was developed in full consultation with all interested parties and was endorsed by the entire 31-member New York Congressional delegation.

In the first days following the attack, 25,000 New York residents were displaced from their homes; today, more than two months after the attack, 5,000 people are still unable to go home. The attack completely destroyed more than 16 million square feet of hotel and office space, while doing damage to millions more, resulting in the dislocation of 838 major companies. In addition, 15,000 small businesses were destroyed, disabled, or significantly disrupted. As a direct result of the attacks, New York lost more than 108,500 jobs. This figure does not include the thousands more than have been lost in the City, State, and metropolitan region during the last two months as the effects of the attacks rippled through the economy. The New York City Partnership and Chamber of Commerce estimate that New York will lose $83 billion in economic activity this year.

The City and State both sustained huge losses, not only through the destruction of critical infrastructure, but also through the estimated loss of $12 billion in revenue over the next 18 months. In addition, the City lost $1.4 billion in destroyed or damaged police, fire, and sanitation equipment. The World Trade Center sat on top of a major transit hub, and subway and commuter rail stations were destroyed when the towers collapsed. As a result, the subway system in lower Manhattan has lost 42 percent of its capacity. It will cost at least $3 billion to remediate and repair these facilities. The West Side Highway and other roads surrounding the World Trade Center were severely damaged, and the estimated cost of repairs is at least $250 million.

The Borough of Manhattan Community College, part of the City University of New York, sustained nearly $300 million in damages to buildings and equipment at its campus when Seven World Trade Center collapsed. New York City public school students lost thousands of hours of classroom time that will need to be made up be-

fore the end of the year, costing the Board of Education at least $100 million.

Public utilities in and around Ground Zero also suffered major losses. Electrical power to lower Manhattan was disrupted by the complete destruction of two electricity substations located in the World Trade Center complex. In addition, five transmission feeders and associated equipment supplying the substations were severely damaged. The 24-inch steam distribution main (approximately 1,500 feet of steam piping) that ran beneath the WTC complex and approximately 500 feet of steam main adjacent to the WTC is presumed destroyed pending access and excavation of the site. Finally, 11,000 feet of natural gas distribution lines in and around the WTC complex were damaged or destroyed.

Telecommunications systems were also severely damaged when numerous switches that route telephone calls were damaged or destroyed. Several hundred cables transporting telephone service from those switches to customers in the surrounding neighborhoods were crushed and/or water damaged. Two million circuits were severely damaged at the New York Stock Exchange. By working 24 hours a day for almost a week, Verizon reconstructed the telephone lines in order to get the New York Stock Exchange up and running by September 17.

The most popular public radio station in New York, WNYC–FM, and the nation's largest public television station, Thirteen/WNET–TV, sustained at least $15 million in damages. WNYC's FM transmitter and antenna, as well as its backup FM transmitter were destroyed in the collapse of the North Tower. Thirteen/WNET–TV was knocked off the air for five days and lost an engineer, who was working at the transmitters site atop Tower One. With the collapse of the World Trade Center buildings, Thirteen lost both its analog transmitters, a new digital transmitter, switching equipment and other hardware.

New York metropolitan area hospitals responded generously to the attacks, sending medicine, supplies, equipment, and staff down to the site. Some of this equipment was lost when the Towers collapsed. Combined with tremendous overtime costs, the hospitals sustained at least $140 million in direct operating losses.

These losses are real, and only scratch the surface of what is likely to be needed in the coming months and years. We appreciate the funding provided in division B of the bill, but strongly disagree with the Committee's reasons for voting down our amendment for an additional $9.7 billion to support the recovery efforts in New York.

JAMES T. WALSH.
MAURICE D. HINCHEY.
JOSÉ E. SERRANO.
NITA LOWEY.

ADDITIONAL VIEWS OF HON. CHET EDWARDS

While I voted for the Committee's mark of the FY02 Department of Defense Appropriations Act, I was very disappointed that the Committee did not include an increase in funding for nonproliferation programs within the $20 billion supplemental appropriation that was attached.

I find it irresponsible and dangerous that even in light of the September 11th terrorist attacks, this House has said, in effect by our votes, that it is less important to fund programs that protect Americans from the threat of nuclear terrorists than it was a year ago. Earlier this year, the Department of Energy Appropriations bill included a smaller budget than last year's for nuclear nonproliferation programs with Russia. These programs provide for increases in security for loosely guarded Russian nuclear materials that could fall into the wrong hands. At the time, I was assured that the supplemental appropriations bill would be the appropriate place to increase this budget, as it would include programs funded to respond to the attacks of September 11th. Unfortunately, this bill did not include those funds, and the only amendment offered during Committee consideration of the bill that would have increased our efforts in this area was struck down 34–31.

The President has made it clear that he believes this is a threat. On November 13, he stated: "Our highest priority is to keep terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction * * * We agreed that it is urgent that we improve the physical protection and accounting of nuclear materials and prevent illicit nuclear trafficking." Earlier this year, a review led by former Senator Howard Baker and former White House Counsel Lloyd Cutler declared: "The national security benefits to U.S. citizens from securing and/or neutralizing * * * nuclear weapons and potential nuclear weapons could constitute the highest return on investment in any current U.S. national security and defense program."

Let me review five facts that are not in dispute:

1. If the September 11th terrorists had used a nuclear bomb, with a soda can sized lump of plutonium, and placed it in lower Manhattan, millions of people would have died.

2. There are over 600 metric tons, enough for 41,000 nuclear devices, of weapons-usable material in Russia today that is in urgent need of additional security improvements, according to the U.S. Department of Energy.

3. We know of 14 separate seizures of highly enriched uranium that had been stolen from Russian nuclear sites since 1992. In eight of those cases, the uranium was seized outside of Russia, in Germany, the Czech Republic, and Bulgaria.

4. We know that since 1993 Osama bin Laden's Al Qaeda organization has made attempts to obtain nuclear material from Russia. In fact, when Northern Alliance forces drove Taliban forces out of

Kabul, they found schematics and other background materials describing how to build a crude nuclear bomb.

5. Because of an agreement signed in September between the United States and Russia, we have a window of opportunity to put in place anti-terrorist safeguards at numerous Russian nuclear sites. No one knows when that window of opportunity will close.

Based on those known facts and the devastating potential of nuclear terrorist attacks, Congress should act immediately to work with Russia in providing adequate safeguards at their numerous nuclear sites.

I know that every Member of this House would do almost anything to prevent a nuclear terrorist attack on the United States. Sadly, though, our spending decisions are not consistent with that commitment.

I will vote for this bill because of the good that it does, and because I know that the Chairman will continue to look for an opportunity to fund these critical programs. I believe we have a moral obligation to the American people to do everything possible to prevent terrorists from using nuclear weapons against American families.

CHET EDWARDS.

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