

PRESS RELEASE



**United States Senate
Committee on Armed Services**

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
August 6, 1999

SENATE AND HOUSE COMPLETE CONFERENCE ON NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2000

Senator John Warner (R-VA) the Chairman of the Armed Services Committee, announced today that the Senate and House conferees have reached agreement on the National Defense Authorization Bill for Fiscal Year 2000. The bill authorizes funding for the Department of Defense and the national security programs of the Department of Energy.

"This year, House and Senate conferees confronted especially difficult challenges affecting our nation's security," said Warner. "Our armed forces are faced with a measurable decline in readiness, troublesome recruitment and retention problems, aging equipment, and newly emerging threats on the horizon. Our forces, while performing with great distinction in the recent conflict in Kosovo and in numerous other deployments around the world, are simply overstretched. They are beginning to show the strains that come from overuse."

"Congress directly addressed these challenges in a bipartisan and responsible manner," Warner added. "The resources authorized in this bill will allow us to begin rebuilding and modernizing our military forces while improving the quality of life for our service men and women and their families."

The conference also reached agreement on legislation to reorganize the Department of Energy and improve the management and security of the nation's nuclear weapons complex. The legislation was based on the thorough review and examination of the security problems at the Department of Energy by four Senate

Committees, the investigation by the Cox Committee on U.S. technology transfers to China, and the detailed analysis of the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board.

"This is the most significant reorganization of the Department of Energy in over twenty years," said Warner. "This reorganization will provide a new foundation for our future security by providing greater focus on the proper management and oversight of some of our most critical secrets."

CONFERENCE REPORT HIGHLIGHTS

- ! Authorized a funding level for new budget authority of \$288.8 billion, which is \$8.3 billion above the President's budget request.
- ! Authorized \$56.0 billion in procurement, which is \$3.04 billion above the President's budget request, \$36.3 billion in research, development, test and evaluation or \$1.89 billion above the President's request, and \$104.5 billion in operations and maintenance funding, which exceeds the budget request by \$1.46 billion.
- ! Approved a 4.8 percent pay raise for military personnel, reform of the military pay tables and annual military pay raises one-half percent above the annual increases in the Employment Cost Index.
- ! Provided military members a choice in their retirement systems by allowing service members to choose to remain under the Redux retirement system and receive a \$30,000 bonus or elect to change to the previous retirement system.
- ! Allowed both active and reserve component military personnel to participate in the Thrift Savings Plan.
- ! Required the Department of Defense to provide funeral honor details with a minimum of two uniformed military personnel for honorably discharged veterans.
- ! Authorized a net increase of \$403.0 million for ballistic missile defense programs, \$169.5 million for military space programs and technologies, and \$201.6 million for strategic nuclear delivery vehicle modernization.
- ! Authorized an increase of \$212.0 million for the Patriot PAC-3 system, \$90.0 million for the Navy Upper Tier (Theater Wide) and \$92.0 million for the Space Based Infrared (High) program.
- ! Authorized \$12.1 billion for Atomic Energy Defense activities of the Department of Energy (DOE), an \$87.0 million increase over 1999 funding levels, to ensure

that America's nuclear weapons stockpile is both reliable and safe and that wastes generated as a result of the Department's weapons activities are managed in a responsible manner.

- ! Restructured DOE to consolidate all national security functions under a single, semi-autonomous agency within the Department of Energy, known as the National Nuclear Security Administration. The conferees took this action in response to recent allegations of lax security at DOE laboratories and represents the most significant reorganization of the Department of Energy in over 20 years.
- ! Authorized a \$1.0 billion increase to the procurement budget request of \$18.0 billion and a \$251.3 million increase to research, development, test, and evaluation budget request of \$3.9 billion for the Seapower Subcommittee's Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force programs.
- ! Extended by two years the multi-year procurement authority for DDG-51 procurement and authorized \$375 million in advance procurement and advance construction for LHD-8.
- ! Authorized construction of 3 DDG-51 *Arleigh Burke* class destroyers for \$2,681.7 million, 2 LPD-17 *San Antonio* class amphibious ships for \$1,508.3 million, and 1 ADC(X) for \$440 million, the first of a class of auxiliary refrigeration and ammunition supply ships.
- ! Authorized advance procurement of \$748.5 million for 2 SSN-774 *Virginia* class attack submarines, and \$751.5 million for CVN-77, the last *Nimitz* class aircraft carrier.
- ! Increased funding for military readiness by \$1.5 billion.
- ! Provided for the protection of the military's access to essential frequency spectrum.
- ! Further streamlined the defense acquisition process by removing additional barriers to purchasing commercial products.
- ! Renewed withdrawal of certain public lands under the Military Lands Withdrawal Act of 1986.
- ! Authorized \$8.49 billion for military construction and family housing, an increase of \$3.06 above the Administration's request. Included more than \$380.0 million for the construction of over 2100 family housing units, more than \$800 million for the construction of bachelor enlisted quarters, and more than \$650 million for

vital military construction projects for the reserve components

- ! Added \$1.5 billion for critical procurement requirements and an additional \$400 million for research and development activities above the President's request.
- ! Fully authorized the development and procurement budget request for the F-22 Raptor aircraft.
- ! Authorized and fully funded 17 new National Guard Rapid Assessment and Initial Detection (RAID) Teams to respond to terrorist attacks in the United States -- twelve more than the administration request.
- ! Required the Department to establish specific budget reporting procedures for its combating terrorism program.
- ! Authorized \$475.5 for the Cooperative Threat Reduction Program to accelerate the dismantlement of former Soviet strategic offensive arms that threaten the United States.
- ! Established an Information Assurance Initiative to strengthen DOD's information assurance program and provided for an additional \$150 million above the administration's request for information assurances programs, projects, and activities.
- ! Permanently required a Quadrennial Defense Review to determine the defense strategy and resources necessary to execute the National Security Strategy.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON PERSONNEL

The personnel subcommittee has broad and important legislative oversight responsibility over military and civilian personnel policies, health care, education, family housing, and compensation. This year's conference agreement focused on some of the most pressing DOD personnel issues including recruiting and retention, pay and compensation, reform of the military retirement system, and health care. Addressing these issues, the conferees:

- ! Approved a 4.8 percent pay raise for military personnel effective January 1, 2000, reform of the military pay tables effective July 1, 2000 and annual military pay raises one-half percent above the annual increases in the Employment Cost Index for fiscal years 2001 through 2006.
- ! Authorized an active duty military personnel end strength of 1,385,432; 10,346 below the fiscal year 1999 level.

- ! Authorized a selective reserve personnel end strength of 873,298; 12,024 below the fiscal year 1999 level.
- ! Approved a provision that would permit service members to choose to remain under the Redux retirement system and receive a \$30,000 bonus or elect to change to the previous high-three retirement system.
- ! Authorized both active and reserve component military personnel to participate in the Thrift Savings Plan.
- ! Approved a provision that would require the Department of Defense to provide funeral honor details, with a minimum of two uniformed military personnel, one of which must represent the service of the deceased veteran, for honorably discharged veterans.
- ! Approved a series of special pays and new and increased bonuses to assist the services in recruiting and retaining personnel.
- ! Authorized a five-year "College First" pilot program to encourage recruits to continue to pursue higher education, vocational or technical training before entering active duty.
- ! Approved a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to establish a three-year military-civilian task force on domestic violence to review existing reporting, training and guidance with regard to preventing domestic abuse and to make recommendations to the Secretary of Defense.
- ! Approved a provision that would improve the Troops-to-Teachers program and provide for transfer of this program to the Department of Education not later than October 1, 2000.
- ! Approved a provision that would permanently authorize and permit expansion of the STARBASE program.
- ! Approved a provision directing a redesign of the pharmacy benefit.
- ! Enhanced the TRICARE dental benefit for retirees and expanded the dental program for dependents and reservists.
- ! Approved a number of initiatives to improve effectiveness and efficiency of health care under TRICARE including improved access, improved claims processing, and improved third-party collections.
- ! Required a study comparing the TRICARE benefit with the Federal Employees

Health Benefit Program (FEHBP) to determine the similarities and differences of the two programs.

- ! Approved a provision that would require each TRICARE Lead Agent and each military treatment facility to establish a beneficiary counseling and assistance coordinator to assist TRICARE beneficiaries with questions and problems they encounter with TRICARE.
- ! Approved a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to ensure that health care contracts in excess of \$5 million provide the best value to the United States by requiring greater weight be given to technical and performance-related factors than cost and price-related factors.
- ! Amended the Uniform Code of Military Justice to allow special courts-martial which are authorized to adjudge a bad-conduct discharge to impose confinement of up to one year and forfeiture of two-thirds pay for up to one year.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON READINESS AND MANAGEMENT SUPPORT

The Readiness Subcommittee oversees military readiness issues including training and exercises, logistics, and industrial operations, depots and shipyards, military construction, environmental programs as well as policies and procedures related to the reform of management practices at DOD. To address the recent decline in readiness, ensure future preparedness and enhance the management of defense operations, the conferees:

- ! Increased funding for military readiness by \$1.46 billion.
- ! Provided additional funds to the following high priority readiness accounts:

Real Property Maintenance	\$788.4 million
Base Operations	\$380.6 million
Depot Maintenance	\$151.6 million
Training Center Support	\$112.1 million
Ammunition	\$172.9 million
- ! Increased readiness funds for the military services by the following amounts:

Army	\$341.0 million
Navy	\$407.8 million
Air Force	\$648.2 million
Marines	\$213.4 million
National Guard	\$279.0 million
- ! Authorized the sale of more than \$400.0 million worth of materials from the

National Defense Stockpile that are not required for national security.

- ! Included a provision to protect military access to essential frequency spectrum.
- ! Included legislation to provide relief on mandatory cost-sharing requirements for the Manufacturing Technology (MANTECH) program and increase the participation of the intended beneficiaries, namely, the systems commands, depots, air logistics centers and shipyards. The conference agreement also provided an increase of \$15.0 million for the Army MANTECH program and an increase of \$15.0 million for the Navy MANTECH program.
- ! Reauthorized the Armament Retooling and Manufacturing Support Initiative and added \$14.0 million to the budget request for this program.
- ! Furthered acquisition reform by removing additional barriers to the integration of commercial items into the government marketplace by:
 - ! Streamlining the applicability of federal cost accounting standards by raising thresholds and creating new waiver authority for purchases from commercial companies and other companies that would not otherwise do business with the Department; and
 - ! Treating new categories of commercial services as commercial items, and thereby exempting them from a wide-range of government-unique procurement requirements.
- ! Enhanced the ability of small, and small and disadvantaged businesses to compete successfully for Department of Defense contracts by:
 - ! Extending the contract goal for small and disadvantaged businesses, historically Black colleges and universities, HUBZone small business concerns, and minority institutions;
 - ! Extending DOD's mentor-protege program and the test program for small business subcontracting plans; and
 - ! Supporting the Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) rapid transition plan and establishing a program to increase innovative technology innovation from commercial private sector companies, including small businesses, for insertion into DOD acquisition programs.
- ! Renewed the withdrawal of certain public lands under the Military Lands Withdrawal Act of 1986 by providing for a 25-year duration of withdrawal for the Ft. Greely Maneuver Area and Air Drop Zone, Alaska; Ft. Wainwright Maneuver

Area, Alaska; the Barry Goldwater Air Force Range, Arizona; and McGregor Range, New Mexico. The duration of withdrawal for Naval Air Station Fallon Ranges and Nellis Air Force Base Range in Nevada would be for 20 years.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

The conference report reaffirmed the Committee's support for the modernization, renovation and improvement of aging defense facilities. In support of this goal, the conferees:

- ! Authorized appropriations of \$8.5 billion for military construction and family housing, an increase of \$3.06 billion above the Administration's request.
- ! Included a provision that urges the President to request sufficient funds in the budget to construct a complete and usable facility. This provision was adopted by the conferees in response to the Administration's request of incremental funding for nearly all military construction and family housing projects in the fiscal year 2000 budget -- a request contrary to well established budgetary practices and sound business practices.
- ! Adopted significant changes to the law on economic development conveyances of base closure property.
- ! Included more than \$380.0 million for the construction of more than 2100 family housing units and more than \$800.0 million for the construction of bachelor enlisted quarters. These projects will enhance the living standards of both the single and married military personnel.
- ! Included more than \$650.0 million for vital military construction projects for the reserve components.

STRATEGIC SUBCOMMITTEE

The Strategic Subcommittee oversees nuclear forces, space policy and programs, ballistic missile defense programs, strategic intelligence policy and programs, and Department of Energy nuclear and environmental programs. The conferees:

- ! Authorized an increase of \$212.0 million for the Patriot PAC-3 system to complete research and development and begin production following the next successful flight test.

- ! Authorized an increase of \$90.0 million for the Navy Upper Tier (Theater Wide) theater missile defense program, of which \$50.0 million is for continuation of advanced radar technology development and \$40.0 million is for program acceleration.
- ! Authorized an increase of \$30.0 million for the Atmospheric Interceptor Technology program.
- ! Authorized an increase of \$15.0 million for the Arrow Deployability Program.
- ! Authorized an increase of \$10.0 million for the Tactical High Energy Laser Program.
- ! Authorized an increase of \$10.0 million for the Space-Based Laser program.
- ! Authorized an increase of \$92.0 for the Space Based Infrared (High) program.
- ! Authorized an increase of \$10.0 million for the micro-satellite technology program.
- ! Authorized an increase of \$10.0 million for Army space control technology, including the Kinetic Energy Anti-Satellite technology program.
- ! Authorized an increase of \$5.0 for Air Force space control technology.
- ! Authorized an increase of \$25.0 million for Space Maneuver Vehicle.
- ! Authorized an increase of \$112.3 million for B-2 bomber upgrades.
- ! Authorized an increase of \$15.4 for B-52 radar upgrades.
- ! Authorized an increase of \$40.0 million for the Minuteman III Guidance Replacement Program.
- ! Authorized an increase of \$27.0 million for U-2 upgrades, including upgrades to the defensive system, the cockpit, and the SYERS sensor.
- ! Authorized the budget request of \$308.6 million for the Airborne Laser program.
- ! Included a legislative provision regarding DOD's theater missile defense upper tier strategy, which would require that the Navy Upper Tier and THAAD systems be managed and funded as separate programs.
- ! Included a provision allowing the THAAD system to enter the engineering and

manufacturing development (EMD) phase of development after a second successful interceptor flight test.

- ! Included a provision establishing a commission to assess U.S. national security space organization and management.
- ! Included a provision requiring the Secretary of Defense to establish a national security space technology guide.
- ! Included a provision limiting the retirement of strategic nuclear delivery systems, which extends a provision from fiscal year 1999, but which would allow the Navy to retire four Trident submarines.
- ! Included a provision regarding the Airborne Laser acquisition strategy, which requires specified tests and certifications before program milestones.
- ! Included a provision regarding the Space Based Laser program, which requires near-term focus on an integrated flight experiment.
- ! Included a provision regarding the Space Based Infrared Low (SBIRS Low) program, which would establish ballistic missile defense as its primary mission, and which would provide the Director of the Ballistic Missile Defense Organization with the authority to approve all system level technical requirements or any change to the SBIRS Low baseline budget or program.
- ! Authorized \$4.5 billion for DOE weapons activities, an increase of \$148.0 million over 1999 levels and \$5.7 billion for defense environmental restoration and waste management, an increase of \$83.0 million over 1999 levels. The conferees provided no defense funds for the Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program, which accounted for a reduction of \$150.0 million to the President's request.
- ! Recommended measures to retain critical nuclear weapons expertise within the Departments of Defense and Energy and their contractor workforces.
- ! Provided additional funds to enhance computer security programs at DOE facilities, including cyber security measures such as intrusion detection, early warning, reporting, and analysis capabilities. The conferees also provided additional funds to upgrade the security clearances of employees who work at DOE weapons laboratories.
- ! Provided an additional \$25.0 million to provide infrastructure upgrades at DOE nuclear weapons production plants and a reduction of \$25.0 million to the

Advanced Strategic Computing Initiative and Stockpile Computing Program.

- ! Provided an additional \$15.0 million to accelerate closure of the Rocky Flats site in Colorado.

DOE REORGANIZATION

In response to recent allegations regarding foreign espionage and lax security at DOE nuclear weapons laboratories, the conferees recommended a comprehensive set of provisions which would enact the first reorganization of the Department in over 20 years. The proposed reorganization addresses the principal recommendation made by President Clinton's own Presidential Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board (PFIAB), that "...real and lasting security and counterintelligence reform at the weapons labs is simply unworkable within DOE's current structure and culture. To achieve the kind of protection that these sensitive labs must have, they and their functions must have their own autonomous operational structure free of all the other obligations imposed by DOE management." The conference agreement:

- ! Established a semi-autonomous National Nuclear Security Administration (known as the "NNSA") within DOE under which all national security functions would be consolidated.
- ! Created a new Under Secretary of Energy to head the new Administration.
- ! Created a new Counterintelligence office reporting directly to the Secretary.
- ! Established clear lines of management authority for national security missions of the Department.
- ! Retained the authority of the Secretary to ensure full compliance with all applicable environmental laws.
- ! Established a permanent, external oversight commission to assess and make recommendations regarding DOE security and counterintelligence matters.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON SEAPOWER

The Seapower Subcommittee has jurisdiction over all Navy and Marine Corps programs, including aviation programs. To ensure the viability of tomorrow's sea forces and to meet the near term challenge of maintaining freedom of navigation on the sea lines of communications, the conferees:

- ! Extended through fiscal year 2003 the multi-year procurement authority for DDG-51 procurement.
- ! Granted authority to provide advance payments for installation of national defense features in commercial cargo ships.
- ! Authorized advance procurement and advance construction for LHD-8 and a new construction large medium speed roll-on/roll-off (LMSR) ship.
- ! Provided authority for the Secretary of the Navy to enter into leases for 20 years or more for Department of Defense auxiliary ships.
- ! Directed the Department of Defense to submit reports which will:
 - ! Detail the long-range shipbuilding plan required to carry out the National Security Strategy, including the funding required and risks associated with not building a sufficient number of the ships required.
 - ! Review the Mobility Requirements Study 05.
 - ! Review the attack submarine force structure requirements including the impact of possible conversion of 4 *Ohio* class nuclear powered fleet ballistic missile (SSBN) submarines to a nuclear powered guided missile configuration (SSGN).
- ! Approved the President's request for 6 new construction ships including \$2,681.7 million for 3 DDG-51 *Arleigh Burke* class destroyers, \$1,508.3 million for 2 LPD-17 *San Antonio* class amphibious ships, and \$440.0 million for 1 ADC(X), the first of a class of auxiliary refrigeration and ammunition supply ships.
- ! Approved the President's request for advance procurement of \$748.5 million for 2 SSN-774 *Virginia* class attack submarines, and \$751.5 million for CVN-77, the last *Nimitz* class aircraft carrier.
- ! Approved the President's request for future ship research, development, test, and evaluation of \$270.0 million for DD-21 the 21st century land attack destroyer, \$205.0 million for CVN(X) the 21st century aircraft carrier, \$116.0 million SSN-774 *Virginia* class attack submarines, and \$35.0 million for CVN-77.
- ! Approved the President's request to continue the multi-year procurement for the C-17 strategic airlift program, including \$3.1 billion for procurement of 15 aircraft and \$170.0 million for various C-17 research and development projects.

- ! Approved the President's request of \$539.0 million for air, surface and subsurface-launched seapower weapons, including \$50.9 million for the remanufacture of older versions of Tomahawk missiles to a newer, Block III version, with Global Positioning System guidance; \$198.9 for anti-aircraft and theater ballistic Standard missiles for surface ships; \$45.4 million for anti-aircraft rolling airframe missiles (RAM) for surface ships; and \$38.1 million for the aircraft launched standoff land attack missile-expanded response (SLAM-ER).

- ! Authorized an increase to the budget request of \$1.0 billion for Navy, Marine Corps and Air Force procurement including increases of:
 - ! \$375.0 million for LHD-8 advance procurement and advance construction of components for LHD-8 Amphibious Assault ship.
 - ! \$80.0 million to the National Defense Sealift Fund for advance procurement and advance construction of components for a new construction large medium speed roll-on/roll-off (LMSR) ship.
 - ! \$123.0 million for 2 additional MV-22 Marine Corps tilt-rotor aircraft.
 - ! \$67.0 million for 3 additional CH-60 Navy helicopters.
 - ! \$60.0 million for P-3 Anti-Surface Warfare Improvement Program Kits.
 - ! \$60.5 million for Marine Corps Improved Tank Recovery Vehicles
 - ! \$52.0 million to re-engine two Air Force KC-135 tanker aircraft
 - ! \$24.4 million for various equipment to protect sailors conducting maritime interdiction operations

- ! Authorized an increase of \$251.3 million to the budget request of \$3.9 billion for Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force research, development, test, and evaluation including increases of:
 - ! \$26.6 million to support schedule and fielding requirements for the program to upgrade Marine Corps Cobra and Huey helicopters.
 - ! \$26.4 million for accelerated Advanced Amphibious Assault Vehicle development.
 - ! \$22.0 million to accelerate the Advanced Deployable System capability by one year.
 - ! \$18.0 million for continued research for Integrated Combat Weapons

System for mine countermeasures ships.

- ! \$15.0 million to start research for a new volume search radar for surface ships.
- ! \$15.0 million for land attack technology including \$10.0 million for the extended-range guided munition (ERGM).
- ! \$13.0 million for exploring design concepts to keep open the option of converting older Trident ballistic missile submarines to carry cruise missiles.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON AIRLAND FORCES

The Airland Subcommittee has jurisdiction over the policies and programs for the Army and the Air Force. The conferees focused on addressing modernization shortfalls identified by the services and added \$1.5 billion for critical procurement requirements and an additional \$400.0 million for research and development activities. The conferees also agreed on critical legislative provisions necessary to address a wide range of modernization and acquisition related issues. The conferees:

- ! Addressed Army aviation shortfalls by adding \$90.0 million to procure 9 additional UH-60L Blackhawk helicopters; \$45.0 million to resolve Apache Longbow helicopter processor obsolescence issues; and \$56.1 million to procure new engines for aging CH-47 Chinook helicopters.
- ! Recognized outstanding armored vehicle shortfalls by adding \$72.0 million for additional Bradley Fighting Vehicle Operation Desert Storm variant upgrades.
- ! Addressed outstanding small arms requirements by adding \$27.8 million for the M240 machine gun; \$10.1 million for the squad automatic weapon system; and \$5.0 million for the MK-19 automatic grenade launcher.
- ! Added additional funds to meet critical communications requirements including \$20.0 million for additional SINCGARS radios, \$20.0 million for Enhanced Position Location Reporting System equipment, and \$40.9 million to accelerate Warfighter Information Network block II upgrades and fielding of high speed multiplexer upgrades for the Army National Guard.
- ! Agreed to add \$50.0 million for outstanding night vision equipment shortfalls in a continuing effort to support the ability of our forces to "fight and win at night."

- ! Authorized Army multi-year procurement authority for the Javelin missile system, M2A3 Bradley Fighting Vehicle, AH-64D Apache Longbow helicopter, and the M1A2 Abrams main battle tank.
- ! Fully authorized the budget request for the development and procurement of the F-22 Raptor aircraft, and approved the multi-year procurement of the F/A-18E/F Super Hornet contingent on successful completion of operational test and evaluation.
- ! For Marine Corps aviation, agreed to add \$123.0 million to procure 2 additional MV-22 Osprey aircraft, bringing the total to 12, and \$252.0 million to procure four KC-130J Hercules tanker aircraft.
- ! For naval aviation, agreed to add \$49.0 million for an additional C-40 transport plane, bringing the total to two, and \$25.0 million for additional jamming pods for the EA-6B tactical jamming aircraft.
- ! Authorized several increases for Air Force procurement, including \$54.0 million for an additional 12 joint primary air training system aircraft, \$46.0 million for long-lead funding for a 15th JSTARS aircraft, \$20.0 million for additional Predator unmanned aerial vehicles, multiple modifications for F-15 and F-16 tactical aircraft, \$60.0 million to re-engine two RC-135 Rivet Joint aircraft, and numerous additions for base support and communications equipment.
- ! Authorized several increases for Air Force research and development, including \$112.3 million for B-2 bomber upgrades, \$30.0 million for alternate engine development for the Joint Strike Fighter, \$13.7 million for the precision location and identification project, \$19.0 million for the Global Hawk endurance unmanned aerial vehicle program, and \$19.0 million for development of small air-launched munitions.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON EMERGING THREATS AND CAPABILITIES

The new Subcommittee on Emerging Threats and Capabilities oversees programs and policies for countering emerging national security threats. These threats include the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, terrorist attacks both at home and abroad, illegal drugs, and information warfare. The subcommittee also focuses on enhancing the defense technology base to provide for the development of the technology necessary for the U.S. military to meet the challenges of the 21st Century. To meet emerging threats and invest in new technology, the conferees:

- ! Authorized and fully funded 17 new National Guard Rapid Assessment and Initial Detection (RAID) Teams -- twelve more than the administration request.

- ! Required the Department to establish specific budget reporting procedures for its combating terrorism program. This will give the program the focus and visibility it deserves while providing Congress with the information it requires to conduct thorough oversight over the Department's efforts to combat the threat of terrorist attack both inside and outside the U.S.
- ! Developed a comprehensive legislative package to strengthen the defense Science and Technology Program. The legislation ensures the defense Science and Technology Program is threat-based and closely tied to the warfighter, promotes innovation in the laboratories, and takes steps to improve the efficiency of research, development, testing and evaluation (RDT&E) operations.
- ! Increased the defense Science and Technology Program by \$271 million over the administration request for fiscal year 2000.
- ! Fully authorized the request of \$475.5 for the Cooperative Threat Reduction Program to accelerate the dismantlement of former Soviet strategic offensive arms that threaten the United States including:
 - ! \$177.3 million (\$20 million more than the President's request) for strategic offensive arms elimination in Russia.
 - ! \$41.8 million (\$8.8 million more than the President's request) for strategic nuclear arms elimination in Ukraine.
 - ! \$20 million for security enhancements at chemical weapons storage sites in Russia.
 - ! \$64.5 million for planning, design, and construction of a storage facility for Russian fissile material.
 - ! \$99 million (\$59 million more than the President's request) for weapons storage security in Russia.
 - ! \$32.3 million (\$12.3 million more than the President's request) for development of a cooperative program with the Government of Russia to eliminate the production of weapons grade plutonium at Russian reactors.
 - ! \$12 million (\$10 million more than the President's request) for biological weapons proliferation prevention activities in Russia.
 - ! \$2.3 million (\$300,000 more than the President's request) for defense and military contacts.
- ! Prohibited any funding, after fiscal year 1999, for chemical weapons destruction facility activities in Russia. Redirected funds to address the serious proliferation risk of theft or diversion of chemical weapons by enhancing security at Russia's chemical weapons depots.
- ! Permanently prohibited the use of CTR funds for peacekeeping-related activities

in Russia, housing, environmental restoration, defense conversion, or job retraining.

- ! Reduced the administration's budget request for both the Initiative Proliferation Prevention (IPP) and Nuclear Cities Initiatives (NCI). The conferees expressed concern with the overall management of these programs and recommended several initiatives that would provide for greater accountability and oversight. The conferees agreed to:
 - ! Prohibit the use of fiscal year 2000 funds for the NCI until the administration secures an agreement with the Russians to close facilities engaged in work on weapons of mass destruction;
 - ! Increase the amount of money that Russian nuclear weapons scientists receive by setting a 35 percent limit on the appropriated IPP funds that can be spent at the DOE labs and by prohibiting the expenditure of IPP funds for Russian taxation; and
 - ! Prohibit IPP funds from being distributed to Russian scientists and institutes who have contacts with countries of proliferation concern.

- ! Established an Information Assurance Initiative to strengthen DOD's information assurance program. In addition, the conference agreement provided for an additional \$150.0 million above the administration's request for information assurances programs, projects, and activities.

- ! Provided an additional \$59.2 million for programs to counter drug trafficking as follows:

Caper Focus	\$6,000
Technologies Assessment	\$4,000
Southwest Border Fence	\$6,000
State Plans	\$20,000
JMIP	\$8,000
P-3 FLIRS	\$2,700
Observation Aircraft/Aerial Recon	\$8,000
Mothership Ops	\$3,500
Regional Counter-drug Training Academy	\$1,000

- ! Authorized \$42.8 million for development of forward operating locations in the source zone.

- ! Required an assessment of various radar technologies to determine which is most effective in supporting drug interdiction efforts.

- ! Added \$10.0 million for Joint Experimentation exercises and an additional

\$164.7 million to meet unfunded requirements of the Special Operations Forces.