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NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL
YEAR 2002

SEPTEMBER 4, 2001.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State
of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. STUMP, from the Committee on Armed Services,
submitted the following

REPORT

together with

ADDITIONAL AND DISSENTING VIEWS

[To accompany H.R. 2586]

[Including cost estimate of the Congressional Budget Office]

The Committee on Armed Services, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 2586) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2002 for military activities of the Department of Defense, to prescribe military personnel strengths for fiscal year 2002, and for other purposes, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with amendments and recommend that the bill as amended do pass.

The amendments are as follows:

The amendment strikes all after the enacting clause of the bill and inserts a new text which appears in *italic type* in the reported bill.

The title of the bill is amended to reflect the amendment to the text of the bill.

EXPLANATION OF THE COMMITTEE AMENDMENTS

The committee adopted an amendment in the nature of a substitute during the consideration of H.R. 2586. The title of the bill is amended to reflect the amendment to the text of the bill. The remainder of the report discusses the bill, as amended.

PURPOSE

The bill would—(1) Authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2002 for procurement and for research, development, test and evaluation (RDT&E); (2) Authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2002 for operation and maintenance (O&M) and for working capital funds; (3) Authorize for fiscal year 2002: (a) the personnel strength for each active duty component of the military departments; (b) the personnel strength for the Selected Reserve for each reserve component of the armed forces; (c) the military training student loads for each of the active and reserve components of the military departments; (4) Modify various elements of compensation for military personnel and impose certain requirements and limitations on personnel actions in the defense establishment; (5) Authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2002 for military construction and family housing; (6) Authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2002 for the Department of Energy national security programs; (7) Modify provisions related to the National Defense Stockpile; and (8) Authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2002 for the Maritime Administration.

RELATIONSHIP OF AUTHORIZATION TO APPROPRIATIONS

The bill does not generally provide budget authority. The bill authorizes appropriations. Subsequent appropriation acts provide budget authority. The bill addresses the following categories in the Department of Defense budget: procurement; research, development, test and evaluation; operation and maintenance; working capital funds, military personnel; and military construction and family housing. The bill also addresses Department of Energy National Security Programs and the Maritime Administration.

Active duty and reserve personnel strengths authorized in this bill and legislation affecting compensation for military personnel determine the remaining appropriation requirements of the Department of Defense. However, this bill does not provide authorization of specific dollar amounts for personnel.

SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZATION IN THE BILL

The President requested budget authority of \$343.3 billion for the national defense budget function for fiscal year 2002. Of this amount, the President requested \$328.0 billion for the Department of Defense (including \$10.0 billion for military construction and family housing) and \$13.8 billion for Department of Energy national security programs and the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board.

The committee recommends an overall level of \$343.2 billion in budget authority. This amount is consistent with the discretionary defense spending limitations imposed by the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 and it represents an increase of approximately \$33.3 billion from the amount authorized for appropriation by the Floyd D. Spence National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2001 (Public Law 106–398).

SUMMARY TABLE OF AUTHORIZATIONS

The following table provides a summary of the amounts requested and that would be authorized for appropriation in the bill (in the column labeled "Budget Authority Implication of Committee Recommendation") and the committee's estimate of how the committee's recommendations relate to the budget totals for the national defense function. For purposes of estimating the budget authority implications of committee action, the table reflects the numbers contained in the President's budget for proposals not in the committee's legislative jurisdiction.

SUMMARY OF NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATIONS FOR FY 2002
(Dollars in Thousands)

Account Title	FY 2002	FY 2002	Committee	FY 2002	Budget Authority	Budget Authority Implication of Committee Recommendation
	Authorization Request	Budget Authority Request	Change From Request	Committee Recommendation	Implication of Committee Recommendation	
PROCUREMENT						
Aircraft Procurement, Army	1,925,491	1,925,491	62,000	1,987,491	1,987,491	
Missile Procurement, Army	1,859,634	1,859,634	(762,348)	1,097,286	1,097,286	
Procurement of Weapons and Tracked Combat Vehicles, Army	2,276,746	2,276,746	90,300	2,367,046	2,367,046	
Procurement of Ammunition, Army	1,193,365	1,193,365	15,200	1,208,565	1,208,565	
Other Procurement, Army	3,961,737	3,961,737	182,249	4,143,986	4,143,986	
Chemical Agents and Munitions Destruction, Army						
Operation & Maintenance	789,020	789,020	(789,020)	-	-	
Procurement	164,158	164,158	(164,158)	-	-	
Research, Development, Test & Evaluation	200,379	200,379	(200,379)	-	-	
Aircraft Procurement, Navy	8,252,543	8,252,543	84,700	8,337,243	8,337,243	
Weapons Procurement, Navy	1,433,475	1,433,475	43,217	1,476,692	1,476,692	
Procurement of Ammunition, Navy and Marine Corps	457,099	457,099	6,408	463,507	463,507	
Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy	9,344,121	9,344,121	(23,000)	9,321,121	9,321,121	
Other Procurement, Navy	4,097,576	4,097,576	59,737	4,157,313	4,157,313	
Procurement, Marine Corps	981,724	981,724	43,900	1,025,624	1,025,624	
Aircraft Procurement, Air Force	10,744,458	10,744,458	(38,771)	10,705,687	10,705,687	
Missile Procurement, Air Force	3,233,536	3,233,536	(7,200)	3,226,336	3,226,336	
Procurement of Ammunition, Air Force	865,344	865,344	6,000	871,344	871,344	
Other Procurement, Air Force	8,159,521	8,159,521	91,300	8,250,821	8,250,821	
Procurement, Defense-wide	1,603,927	1,603,927	663,419	2,267,346	2,267,346	
Procurement, National Guard & Reserve Equipment						
Chemical Agents and Munitions Destruction, Defense						
Operation & Maintenance						
Procurement						
Research, Development, Test & Evaluation						
Procurement, Defense Health Program	267,915	267,915	157,158	425,073	425,073	
Procurement, Office of the Inspector General	1,800	1,800	192,879	294,679	294,679	
Defense Production Act Purchases	50,000	50,000	-	50,000	50,000	

SUMMARY OF NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATIONS FOR FY 2002
(Dollars in Thousands)

Account Title	FY 2002 Authorization Request	FY 2002 Budget Authority Request	Committee Change From Request	FY 2002 Committee Recommendation	Budget Authority Implication of Committee Recommendation
Total Procurement	61,863,569	61,593,854	442,111	62,305,680	62,035,965
RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVALUATION					
Research, Development, Test & Evaluation, Army	6,693,920	6,693,920	55,105	6,749,025	6,749,025
Research, Development, Test & Evaluation, Navy	11,123,389	11,123,389	(260,115)	10,863,274	10,863,274
Research, Development, Test & Evaluation, Air Force	14,343,982	14,343,982	111,671	14,455,653	14,455,653
Research, Development, Test & Evaluation, Defense-wide	15,050,787	15,050,787	323,836	15,374,623	15,374,623
Research, Development, Test & Evaluation, Defense Health Program	65,304	-	-	65,304	-
Operational Test & Evaluation, Defense	217,355	217,355	-	217,355	217,355
Total Research, Development, Test & Evaluation	47,494,737	47,429,433	230,497	47,725,234	47,659,930
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE & WORKING CAPITAL FUNDS					
Operation and Maintenance					
Operation and Maintenance, Army	21,191,680	21,191,680	(176,400)	21,015,280	21,015,280
Operation and Maintenance, Navy	26,961,382	26,961,382	(373,420)	26,587,962	26,587,962
Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps	2,892,314	2,892,314	5,800	2,898,114	2,898,114
Operation and Maintenance, Air Force	26,146,770	26,146,770	(335,308)	25,811,462	25,811,462
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-wide	12,518,631	12,518,631	(596,500)	11,922,131	11,922,131
Office of the Inspector General	152,021	152,021	-	152,021	152,021
Operation and Maintenance, Army Reserve	1,787,246	1,787,246	27,000	1,814,246	1,814,246
Operation and Maintenance, Navy Reserve	1,003,690	1,003,690	-	1,003,690	1,003,690
Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps Reserve	144,023	144,023	-	144,023	144,023
Operation and Maintenance, Air Force Reserve	2,029,866	2,029,866	(12,000)	2,017,866	2,017,866
Operation and Maintenance, Army National Guard	3,677,359	3,677,359	28,000	3,705,359	3,705,359
Operation and Maintenance, Air National Guard	3,867,361	3,867,361	100,000	3,967,361	3,967,361
United States Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces	9,096	9,096	-	9,096	9,096
Environmental Restoration, Army	389,800	389,800	-	389,800	389,800

SUMMARY OF NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATIONS FOR FY 2002
(Dollars in Thousands)

Account Title	FY 2002 Authorization Request	FY 2002 Budget Authority Request	Committee Change From Request	FY 2002 Committee Recommendation	Budget Authority Implication of Committee Recommendation
Environmental Restoration, Navy	257,517	257,517	-	257,517	257,517
Environmental Restoration, Air Force	385,437	385,437	-	385,437	385,437
Environmental Restoration, Defense-Wide	23,492	23,492	-	23,492	23,492
Environmental Restoration, Formerly Used Defense Sites	190,255	190,255	-	190,255	190,255
Drug Interdiction and Counter-drug Activities, Defense	820,381	820,381	-	820,381	820,381
Defense Health Program	17,898,969	17,898,969	5,000	17,570,750	17,903,969
Cooperative Threat Reduction	403,000	403,000	-	403,000	403,000
Support for International Sporting Competitions, Defense	15,800	15,800	-	15,800	15,800
Overseas Military Investment Recovery	3,000	3,000	-	3,000	3,000
Disposal of DoD Real Property	9,500	9,500	-	9,500	9,500
Lease of DoD Real Property	9,500	9,500	-	9,500	9,500
Payment to Kaho' Olawe Island Fund	25,000	25,000	-	25,000	25,000
Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster, & Civic Aid	49,700	49,700	-	49,700	49,700
National Science Center, Army	-	-	-	-	-
Burdensharing	411,000	411,000	-	411,000	411,000
Rocky Mountain Arsenal	6,000	6,000	-	6,000	6,000
Overseas Contingency Operations Transfer Fund	2,844,226	2,844,226	-	2,844,226	2,844,226
Subtotal Operation and Maintenance	125,351,797	126,124,016	(1,327,828)	124,023,969	124,796,188
Revolving and Management Funds					
Defense Working Capital Funds (DECA)	1,951,986	1,951,986	-	1,951,986	1,951,986
National Defense Sealift Fund	506,408	506,408	(98,700)	407,708	407,708
National Defense Stockpile Transaction Fund (Routine & Ongoing Sales)	(150,000)	(150,000)	-	-	(150,000)
National Defense Stockpile Transaction Fund (Excess Sales)	(250,000)	(250,000)	-	-	(250,000)
National Defense Stockpile Transaction Fund (Transfer to WCF Cash)	-	-	-	-	-
Armed Forces Retirement Home	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-

SUMMARY OF NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATIONS FOR FY 2002
(Dollars in Thousands)

Account Title	FY 2002 Authorization Request	FY 2002 Budget Authority Request	Committee Change From Request	FY 2002 Committee Recommendation	Budget Authority Implication of Committee Recommendation
Subtotal Revolving and Management Funds	2,458,394	2,058,394	(98,700)	2,359,694	1,959,694
Total Operation and Maintenance & Working Capital Funds	127,810,191	128,182,410	(1,426,528)	126,383,663	126,755,882
MILITARY PERSONNEL					
Military Personnel	82,307,281	82,307,281	(28,180)	82,279,101	82,279,101
Total Military Personnel	82,307,281	82,307,281	(28,180)	82,279,101	82,279,101
MILITARY CONSTRUCTION					
Military Construction, Army	1,760,541	1,760,541	(73,940)	1,686,601	1,686,601
Military Construction, Navy	1,071,408	1,071,408	88,246	1,159,654	1,159,654
Military Construction, Air Force	1,068,250	1,068,250	103,254	1,171,504	1,171,504
Military Construction, Defense-wide	694,558	694,558	144,399	838,957	838,957
Military Construction, Army National Guard	267,389	267,389	37,526	304,915	304,915
Military Construction, Air National Guard	149,072	149,072	48,400	197,472	197,472
Military Construction, Army Reserve	111,404	111,404	61,613	173,017	173,017
Military Construction, Naval Reserve	33,641	33,641	19,650	53,291	53,291
Military Construction, Air Force Reserve	53,732	53,732	25,400	79,132	79,132
Base Realignment and Closure IV	532,200	532,200	-	532,200	532,200
NATO Security Investment Program	162,600	162,600	-	162,600	162,600
Total Military Construction	5,904,795	5,904,795	454,548	6,359,343	6,359,343
FAMILY HOUSING					
Family Housing Construction, Army	291,542	291,542	(16,388)	275,154	275,154
Family Housing Support, Army	1,108,991	1,108,991	(62,788)	1,046,203	1,046,203
Family Housing Construction, Navy and Marine Corps	304,400	304,400	28,366	332,766	332,766
Family Housing Support, Navy and Marine Corps	918,095	918,095	(17,510)	900,585	900,585

SUMMARY OF NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATIONS FOR FY 2002
(Dollars in Thousands)

Account Title	FY 2002 Authorization Request	FY 2002 Budget Authority Request	Committee Change From Request	FY 2002 Committee Recommendation	Budget Authority Implication of Committee Recommendation
Family Housing Construction, Air Force	518,237	518,237	(6,725)	511,512	511,512
Family Housing Support, Air Force	869,121	869,121	(26,103)	843,018	843,018
Family Housing Construction, Defense-wide	250	44,012	-	250	44,012
Family Housing Support, Defense-wide	43,762	-	-	43,762	-
Homeowners Assistance Fund	10,119	10,119	-	10,119	10,119
DoD Family Housing Improvement Fund	2,000	2,000	-	2,000	2,000
Total Family Housing	4,056,517	4,066,517	(101,148)	3,965,369	3,965,369

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SUMMARY OF NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATIONS FOR FY 2002
(Dollars in Thousands)

Account Title	FY 2002	FY 2002	FY 2002	FY 2002	FY 2002	Budget Authority
	Authorization Request	Budget Authority Request	Committee Change From Request	Committee Recommendation	Committee Recommendation	Implication of Committee Recommendation
OTHER DoD MILITARY						
Other Legislation	(330,000)	(330,000)	330,000	-	-	-
Spending of Card Refunds		8,000	-	-	-	8,000
General Transfer Authority [non-additive]		[2,500,000]	[-500,000]	[2,000,000]		
National Security Education Trust Fund		7,000	-	-	-	7,000
Other Trust Funds		30,000	-	-	-	30,000
Interfund Transfers		-	-	-	-	-
Surcharge Collections		35,000	-	-	-	35,000
Foreign Employee Separation Pay		12,000	-	-	-	12,000
Voluntary Separation Incentive Trust Fund		159,000	-	-	-	159,000
Host Nation Support - Relocation		6,000	-	-	-	6,000
Offsetting Receipts and Other		(1,412,000)	-	-	-	(1,412,000)
Total Other DoD Military	(330,000)	(1,485,000)	330,000	-	(1,155,000)	(1,155,000)
Total Department of Defense Military (051)	329,117,090	327,999,290	(98,700)	329,018,390	327,900,590	327,900,590
ATOMIC ENERGY DEFENSE ACTIVITIES (053)						
Weapons Activities	5,300,025	5,300,025	69,463	5,369,488	5,369,488	5,369,488
Defense Environmental Restoration and Waste Management	4,548,708	4,548,708	97,719	4,646,427	4,646,427	4,646,427
Defense Environmental Management Privatization	141,537	141,537	(15,329)	126,208	126,208	126,208
Defense Nuclear Waste Disposal	310,000	310,000	-	310,000	310,000	310,000
Other Defense Activities	527,614	527,614	(25,515)	502,099	502,099	502,099
Defense Facilities Closure Projects	1,050,538	1,050,538	-	1,050,538	1,050,538	1,050,538
NNSA Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation	773,700	773,700	-	773,700	773,700	773,700
Naval Reactors	688,045	688,045	-	688,045	688,045	688,045
Energy Employees Compensation Initiative - Admin Expenses		63,000	-	-	-	63,000
Energy Employees Compensation Initiative		152,000	-	-	-	152,000
RECA Portion of Energy Workers Comp		102,000	-	-	-	102,000

SUMMARY OF NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATIONS FOR FY 2002
(Dollars in Thousands)

Account Title	FY 2002 Authorization Request	FY 2002 Budget Authority Request	FY 2002 Request	Committee Change From Request	FY 2002 Committee Recommendation	Budget Authority Implication of Committee Recommendation
Proposed Legislation	-	(26,000)	-	-	-	(26,000)
Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program	140,000	140,000	(140,000)	-	-	-
Office of the Administrator	15,000	15,000	-	-	15,000	15,000
Defense Nuclear Countermelligence	-	-	-	13,662	13,662	13,662
Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board	18,500	18,500	-	-	18,500	18,500
Total Atomic Energy Defense Activities (053)	13,513,667	13,804,667	-	-	13,513,667	13,804,667
DEFENSE RELATED ACTIVITIES (054)						
Department of Justice - Radiation Exposure Compensation Trust Fund	-	27,000	-	-	-	27,000
Payments to Individuals	-	2,000	-	-	-	2,000
Administrative Expenses	-	172,000	-	-	-	172,000
Department of Justice - Radiation Exposure Compensation Trust Fund	-	456,000	-	-	-	456,000
Department of Justice - Federal Bureau of Investigation Special Program	-	-	-	-	-	-
Department of Justice - National Drug Intelligence Center	-	-	-	-	-	-
Department of Transportation - Coast Guard Operations	-	340,000	-	-	-	340,000
Department of Transportation - MARAD Maritime Security Program	-	-	-	98,700	98,700	98,700
Department of Commerce - Export Administration	-	7,000	-	-	-	7,000
Federal Emergency Management Agency	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salaries and Expenses	30,000	30,000	(30,000)	-	-	-
Planning and Assistance	20,000	20,000	(20,000)	-	-	-
CIA Retirement and Disability System	-	212,000	-	-	-	212,000
National Science Foundation - Antarctic research activities	-	63,000	-	-	-	63,000
Selective Service System - Salaries and Expenses	-	25,000	-	-	-	25,000
Intelligence Community Management Account	-	126,000	-	-	-	126,000
Total Defense Related Activities (054)	50,000	1,480,000	48,700	-	98,700	1,528,700

SUMMARY OF NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATIONS FOR FY 2002
(Dollars in Thousands)

Account Title	FY 2002 Authorization Request	FY 2002 Budget Authority Request	Committee Change From Request	FY 2002 Committee Recommendation	Budget Authority Implication of Committee Recommendation
TOTAL NATIONAL DEFENSE FUNCTION (050)	342,680,757	343,283,957	(50,000)	342,630,757	343,233,957

RATIONALE FOR THE COMMITTEE BILL

To “provide for the common defense” is one of the most important responsibilities vested in the federal government. Article I, section 8, of the Constitution grants Congress the power “to raise and support armies” and “to provide and maintain a navy,” in order to provide for the common defense. It is a solemn responsibility Congress must exercise with diligence, wisdom, and foresight.

The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2002 continues the process of rebuilding America’s defenses and restoring the health of the military. The policies, programs, and priorities it supports are intended to ensure continued U.S. military pre-eminence for decades to come and to provide America’s men and women in uniform with the training and tools necessary to deal successfully with the security challenges of the future.

The committee bill would authorize \$343.3 billion for defense during fiscal year 2002—matching the President’s amended budget request and marking the most significant increase to the defense budget since fiscal year 1986. Restoring the health of America’s military will take years of work. Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld, in testimony before the committee on June 28, 2001, noted that a one year increase in spending “does not get us well. The underinvestment went on far too long, the gap is too great, and there is no way it can be fixed in a year or, in my view, even in six.”

In the committee’s view, significant increases in defense spending are long overdue. The committee is pleased with the new Administration’s recognition that defense spending in the post-Cold War era has fallen too far too fast and applauds the Administration’s commitment to reverse this trend. The U.S. military for too long has been living off the defense investments made in the 1980s. Military equipment is being utilized beyond its service life, weapons systems are becoming costlier to maintain, and military readiness has declined virtually across the board. The U.S. military has been called on to do more with less, deploying with increasing frequency around the globe. Morale and quality of life have suffered. This is the unfortunate legacy of years of underfunding.

This year, the challenge facing the Administration and Congress is to ensure that the most immediate modernization, readiness, and personnel needs are met, while preparing to transition the armed forces into a more capable force prepared to meet emerging threats.

The Strategic Defense Review and U.S. National Military Strategy

The committee supports the efforts of the Department of Defense (DOD) to assess defense requirements in light of the potential and emerging threats to U.S. interests expected to materialize over the next decade and beyond. For the past several months, the Department of Defense has been conducting an extensive and multifaceted review of U.S. national military strategy. Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld formed more than a dozen Task Forces to review the assumptions and strategic underpinnings of U.S. defense policy. Separate Task Forces were established on Strategy, Transformation, Acquisition Reform, Quality of Life, Nuclear Forces, Conventional Forces, Intelligence and Space, National Missile Defense, and a variety of other issues. The underlying premise of

these reviews was that resources and force levels should flow from strategy, not the other way around.

The results of the DOD strategy review will be incorporated into the next Quadrennial Defense Review (QDR), scheduled to be completed by September 30, 2001. The results of the QDR will, in turn, be factored into the Administration's defense budget request for fiscal year 2003. The committee expects that the 2001 QDR will be strategy-based and not budget-driven. In the meantime, U.S. military strategy continues to be guided by the tenets outlined in the 1997 QDR. The 1997 QDR, building upon its predecessor, the 1993 Bottom-Up Review, postulated that the sizing and composition of U.S. military forces should be based on the requirement to fight two nearly simultaneous major theater wars. This force-sizing construct has been called into question by the Administration.

The Administration has indicated that the two major theater war construct may need to be replaced with a different force sizing metric. Although Secretary Rumsfeld has cautioned that no final decision has been made, he has also noted that DOD is "looking carefully at an alternative." That alternative would be to replace the traditional "threat-based" military strategy with one that is "capability-based" and designed to deal with the kinds of asymmetric threats that might emerge in the future.

The committee believes that the two major theater war standard has served as a useful planning tool and is concerned that its abandonment could be viewed as an attempt to scale back U.S. military strategy to conform to budgetary realities. Such an approach would be ill-advised. Jettisoning the two major theater war construct without an effective alternative would lead to acceptance of a greater than prudent level of risk. Indeed, Secretary Rumsfeld has stated that "you don't tear down what is unless you have something better..." The committee expects to work closely with the Administration in the coming year to ensure that any changes to U.S. military strategy are based on sound strategic principles and do not result in increased risk to U.S. national security.

Although Department of Defense officials have emphasized the need for the U.S. armed forces to transform themselves into a more capable force able to successfully confront the more difficult challenges in the future, the Department's budget request for fiscal year 2002 is not a "transformation" budget. At minimum, it properly addresses many of the deficiencies that plague existing forces without laying the groundwork for significant structural changes. In his testimony before the committee on June 28, 2001, Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld stated that even a budget of nearly \$350 million "would just be holding where we are" and "would not make a significant contribution to transformation."

As the Department of Defense wrestles with options for transforming the U.S. military in the long-term, the committee's approach this year has been guided by an effort to develop a defense budget that is more responsive to the post-Cold War threats faced by the United States and commensurate with America's global responsibilities—and, in so doing, to ensure that U.S. forces can successfully execute their missions at the lowest possible level of risk.

The Administration's Defense Budget Request

The President's defense budget request for fiscal year 2002 reflects the most significant real increase in defense funding since the mid-1980s. Nevertheless, despite the increases proposed by the Administration this year, serious problems continue to exist in readiness, modernization, and quality of life. The previous Administration significantly underfunded the defense budget and over-committed U.S. military forces to a variety of peacekeeping and humanitarian missions. The result was a high operating tempo, degraded morale, aging equipment, reduced training, and decaying infrastructure. General Henry Shelton, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, testified before the committee on June 28, 2001, that since 1995 there has been "a 133 percent increase in the number of military personnel committed to joint operations. These are real-world events, not exercises, and we are doing it with nine percent fewer people."

Although the fiscal year 2002 defense budget request reflects nearly a \$33 billion increase over the fiscal year 2001 level, significant shortfalls remain unaddressed. In particular, the service chiefs have identified more than \$32 billion in critical unfunded requirements in fiscal year 2002, roughly twice the amount they identified last year. These shortfalls were not addressed in the fiscal year 2001 supplemental appropriations bill recently passed by the Congress and signed by the President. Moreover, the Army is the smallest it has been since 1950, the Navy has shrunk to 317 ships—more than 40 percent fewer than a decade ago and the smallest fleet since 1933, and the average age of the Air Force's aircraft is 22 years.

With this in mind, the committee has sought to address in this year's budget the most serious aspects of the shortfalls in readiness, modernization, and quality of life.

Restoring the Bond of Trust with Our Men and Women in Uniform

Ensuring a decent quality of life for military personnel and their families remains one of the most important national defense priorities. America's military is only as good as the people who serve in it. Recruiting and retaining top-notch personnel remains vital to ensuring that the U.S. armed forces are the best in the world.

With the efforts of Congress over the past six years, the quality of living for U.S. military personnel and their families has improved, and recruiting and retention trends have improved. Nevertheless, meeting the challenge of recruiting and retaining sufficient numbers of high quality personnel remains difficult, and the troublesome trend of the continued departure of many of the best and brightest mid-career enlisted and officer personnel continues.

Continuing its effort to improve quality of life and ensure adequate military pay and bonuses, the committee recommends the largest single-year increase in military personnel funding since 1985—a total increase of \$6.9 billion over the fiscal year 2001 level. The committee bill also would fund the largest military pay raise since 1982, thereby fully supporting the President's proposal to add \$1.0 billion to military pay. This pay raise provides five to six percent across-the-board pay raises for all military personnel, as well as targeted pay increases for mid-career service members that

range above 10 percent. In addition, the bill would boost military special pay and enhance incentives to join the Reserve Officers Training Corps (ROTC). Moreover, the committee bill would improve the recruiting and retention efforts of the services and would provide for enlistment and re-enlistment bonuses. The committee bill also contains the increases for military housing contained in the budget request. Further, the committee bill recommends an additional effort: innovative programs to reduce the significant out-of-pocket costs experienced by military personnel as a result of permanent change of station moves. Importantly, the committee bill satisfies \$95 million of the service chiefs' unfunded personnel requirements.

The committee bill also would increase funding for defense medical programs of over \$6 billion. With this authorization, the committee bill would provide the funding needed this coming fiscal year to implement fully the new TRICARE For Life program enacted last year.

These actions follow up on the efforts of Congress last year to reform the military health care system and compensation practices. The quality of life improvements contained in the committee bill this year represent the most significant step toward making a real improvement in military quality of life in nearly two decades. However, this is just one step forward, and real progress in this area will require additional actions over the next several years.

Enhancing Readiness

Restoring military readiness remains a key priority for the committee, as U.S. military readiness is essential to securing America's future as the world's sole superpower. Over the past six years, Congress has led the effort to identify and reverse the declining state of military readiness. Today, there is bipartisan agreement that U.S. military readiness has declined due to an increased pace of operations combined with inadequate funding and escalating maintenance costs of aging equipment. The committee bill would make real progress toward reversing this decline by providing significant increases to key operations, maintenance, and training accounts.

Despite the increases in the Administration's fiscal year 2002 defense budget request, readiness remains a serious concern. Existing readiness problems include a shortage of spare parts, aging equipment, decaying infrastructure, growing equipment and facilities' backlogs, insufficient training, and personnel shortages. In the past, essential modernization was deferred to provide for near-term readiness requirements. In addition, maintaining the readiness of "first-to-fight" forces has led to the diversion of resources from other operational support units, including strategic airlift, intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance, combat service support units, and training bases. As General Henry Shelton, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, testified before the committee on June 28, 2001, "The bottom line is, I do not believe that we will be able to sustain our long-term readiness under these conditions."

Secretary of the Army, Thomas White, testifying before the committee on July 18, 2001, stated, "After a decade of underfunding and overworking our force, we are clearly in a hole, and getting out will require a significant investment." Secretary of the Air Force James Roche and Air Force Chief of Staff General Michael Ryan,

testified before the committee on July 11, 2001, that “overall Air Force readiness is lower than any time since June 1987.” The Chief of Naval Operations, Admiral Vern Clark, testified on July 12, 2001, “The challenge of sustaining our current readiness while investing in key future capabilities remains a very difficult balancing act. . . . [T]his is an area where we do not meet the goals and the targets that we need in this budget.” Despite this challenge, Admiral Clark stated, “I believe this is the best readiness budget that we have seen in at least a decade.”

The committee bill seeks to improve both the near-term and long-term readiness of U.S. military forces by addressing critical readiness priorities. Specifically, the committee bill would increase key readiness accounts by \$7.5 billion above the fiscal year 2001 level. Unfortunately, the decision to halt combined arms naval training on the island of Vieques, Puerto Rico, beginning in 2003 will negatively impact the readiness of the armed forces. The committee bill would ensure that live-fire training could continue on the island until such time as an alternative site is found that would provide for at least an equivalent level of training.

Modernizing and Equipping the Force of the Future

Despite the end of the Cold War, the U.S. military has not fully adapted to meet the new challenges of the post-Cold War environment. For the United States to ensure that U.S. service members retain the technological edge on the battlefields of tomorrow—thereby saving lives and winning wars—the U.S. military must ensure that it has the weapons, equipment, and strategies to successfully meet future challenges.

While the exact path for transforming the military to meet these future challenges is not yet clear, modernizing the force with new technologies and advanced capabilities to fight and win future conflicts is vital. Until this path is clear, the transformation effort must take place on two fronts—maintaining the current force through a steady procurement program and developing revolutionary technologies through an aggressive research and development program.

The committee notes that today’s military is continuing to live off the investment in equipment made decades ago. In his testimony before the committee on June 28, 2001, Secretary Rumsfeld stated, “We have been living off the substantial investments of the 1970s and 1980s.”

Unfortunately, the Administration’s request for procurement programs was the weakest aspect in an otherwise strong defense budget. Secretary White, in testimony before the committee on July 18, 2001, stated that “there will continue to be shortfalls in a number of critical areas such as modernization and recapitalization of our current force.” Secretary of the Navy, Gordon England, testifying on July 12, 2001, stated, “What this increase does not do, however, is adequately address our infrastructure and procurement shortfalls.”

In effect, the fiscal year 2002 amended defense budget request for procurement would place modernization efforts on hold, pending completion of DOD’s strategic review. Instead, the committee bill would provide \$62 billion (\$442.1 million more than the President’s request) to procure weapons, ammunition, and equipment, while

careful reprioritization of the budget enabled the committee to meet \$253.4 million of the service chiefs' unfunded requirements. The resulting procurement budget will slow the erosion of the force while laying the foundation for transformation into the future military force.

By contrast, the Administration's research and development (R&D) budget represents the first significant increase in the past decade and the first time in six years that the requested amount for R&D was greater than the amount provided by Congress in the previous year. This significant level of support for R&D programs will likely ensure rapid progress in developing innovative technologies, deploying ballistic missile defenses, and testing and evaluating transformation programs. Therefore, the committee bill would provide \$47.7 billion (\$228.5 million more than the President's request and \$6.7 billion more than the fiscal year 2001 level) for research and development programs, including funds for ballistic missile defense programs.

Defending Americans From Ballistic Missile Threats

Today, Americans at home and abroad are within striking range of thousands of ballistic missile warheads. The risk of accidental or unauthorized launch of ballistic missiles remains real, and the proliferation of missile technology has allowed nations like North Korea to develop and test ballistic missiles capable of reaching U.S. soil.

Furthermore, American military forces and allies around the world have no effective defense against the ballistic missile threat. Over 100,000 U.S. troops in South Korea and Japan live under the threat of ballistic missile attack, as do American forward-based air and naval forces in Northeast Asia, the Mediterranean, and the Persian Gulf. Even vital U.S. allies including South Korea, Japan, and Taiwan face known ballistic missile threats and have no effective defense.

Unfortunately, ballistic missiles and weapons of mass destruction technology are proliferating faster than the U.S. ability to defend against them. Secretary Rumsfeld, in testimony before the committee on June 28, 2001, warned against underestimating the threat posed by ballistic missiles and the weapons they carry. "We would be making a terrible mistake to not be attentive to the spread of weapons of mass destruction and the ability to deliver them," he stated. Deputy Secretary of Defense Paul Wolfowitz, testifying before the committee on July 19, 2001, explained the reason other states seek ballistic missile capabilities: "To those who wonder why so many of the regimes hostile to the United States—many of them desperately poor—are investing such enormous sums of money to acquire ballistic missiles, I suggest this possible answer: They know we don't have any defenses."

Ten years after 28 U.S. service personnel lost their lives as a result of a single Iraqi Scud missile attack during the Persian Gulf War, Americans remain vulnerable to ballistic missile threats. For this reason, the committee supports efforts to accelerate research, development, and deployment of effective ballistic missile defenses.

The committee believes that America's total vulnerability to ballistic missiles must end. Unfortunately, missile defense programs have never received the level of support and funding necessary to

support such an important mission. As a result, the committee bill would support the Administration's request for a significant increase in funding for ballistic missile defense programs as the first step toward the day when all Americans are protected against ballistic missile attack. The committee endorses the President's approach to ballistic missile defense, and is encouraged that the proposed missile defense program includes plans for a layered defense system and realistic testing, and explores a full range of technologies. As such, the committee endorses the Administration's missile defense program, with modest adjustments, and recommends \$8.2 billion, \$2.9 billion more than the fiscal year 2001 level, for the continued development of ballistic missile defenses.

The Committee Bill: A Significant Step Forward on the Path
Toward Ensuring U.S. National Security

The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2002 represents a significant step forward in the committee's efforts to ensure that U.S. national security is protected and that the U.S. armed forces are second-to-none. It contains significant improvements in personnel, readiness, and modernization designed to keep America's military on the cutting edge of technology and able to defeat any potential military challenge. This bill accomplishes much, but much more remains to be done.

Modernizing and maintaining today's military forces—and transforming them to meet future challenges—will require a serious and sustained commitment of resources. The committee understands that in the current prolonged period of peace, additional investments in national defense are seen by some as unnecessary. However, the cost of keeping the peace is always less than the cost of failing to do so. Clearly, defense increases are not only affordable but also essential if the United States is to remain a superpower able to promote and protect its global interests.

HEARINGS

Committee consideration of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2002 results from hearings that began on March 22, 2001 and that were completed on July 18, 2001. The full committee conducted 7 sessions. In addition, a total of 20 sessions were conducted by five different subcommittees and two panels of the committee on various titles of the bill.

DIVISION A—DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION

TITLE I—PROCUREMENT

OVERVIEW

The committee did not receive the Administration's amendment to its February 2001 "Budget Blueprint" for the Department of Defense (DOD) until the end of June. During this period, Secretary Rumsfeld initiated over twenty separate review panels to examine various topics, ranging from overall defense strategy to the size and shape of conventional forces. The recommendations of these panels are still being studied and are expected to be considered during the ongoing Quadrennial Defense Review (QDR), which is to be submitted to Congress September 30th. Consequently, no decisions were made with regard to major weapons systems in the fiscal year 2002 amended budget. Although the Administration has spoken of the need to transform the military to deal with new challenges of the 21st century, the transformation process is expected to be a lengthy one that cannot be implemented with a single fiscal year's budget. The Secretary's description of the fiscal year 2002 procurement request concedes that there would be less real transformation-related change from fiscal year 2001 programs than previously thought, due to the overwhelming need to, as he put it, "repair potholes."

The fiscal year 2002 DOD procurement request of \$61.6 billion is notably the weakest link in an otherwise strong defense budget. Many analysts, as well as prior DOD senior officials, have argued that an additional \$20.0 to \$30.0 billion above this amount is necessary annually to ensure military capabilities are adequately modernized.

The committee recommends a net increase of \$442.1 million to the Department's procurement request, which includes an add of almost \$525.0 million. While this amount is modest by comparison to committee actions over the past several years, it, nevertheless, represents the seventh consecutive year that the committee has provided an increase to the procurement accounts.

TITLE I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY2002 AUTHORIZATION REQUEST	COMMITTEE CHANGE FROM REQUEST	FY 2002 COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION
AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, ARMY	1,925,491	62,000	1,987,491
MISSILE PROCUREMENT, ARMY	1,859,634	(762,348)	1,097,286
PROCUREMENT OF W&TCV, ARMY	2,276,746	90,300	2,367,046
PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, ARMY	1,193,365	15,200	1,208,565
OTHER PROCUREMENT, ARMY	3,961,737	182,249	4,143,986
CHEM AGENTS & MUNITIONS DESTRUCTION, ARMY	1,153,557	(1,153,557)	-
TOTAL ARMY	12,370,530	(1,566,156)	10,804,374
AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, NAVY	8,252,543	84,700	8,337,243
WEAPONS PROCUREMENT, NAVY	1,433,475	43,217	1,476,692
PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, NAVY & MARINE CORPS	457,007	6,500	463,507
SHIPBUILDING & CONVERSION, NAVY	9,344,121	(23,000)	9,321,121
OTHER PROCUREMENT, NAVY	4,097,613	59,700	4,157,313
PROCUREMENT, MARINE CORPS	981,724	43,900	1,025,624
TOTAL NAVY	24,566,483	215,017	24,781,500
AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE	10,744,478	(38,791)	10,705,687
PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, AIR FORCE	865,344	6,000	871,344
MISSILE PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE	3,233,536	(7,200)	3,226,336
OTHER PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE	8,159,521	91,300	8,250,821

TITLE I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY2002 AUTHORIZATION REQUEST	COMMITTEE CHANGE FROM REQUEST	FY 2002 COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION
TOTAL AIR FORCE	23,002,879	51,309	23,054,188
PROCUREMENT, DEFENSE-WIDE	1,603,991	663,355	2,267,346
DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT PURCHASES	50,000	-	50,000
CHEM AGENTS & MUNITIONS DESTRUCTION, DEF	-	1,078,557	1,078,557
TOTAL DEFENSE-WIDE	1,653,991	1,741,912	3,395,903
PROCUREMENT, DEFENSE HEALTH PROGRAM	267,915		267,915
PROCUREMENT, OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL	1,800		1,800
GRAND TOTAL DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE	61,863,598	442,082	62,305,680

AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, ARMY

Overview

The budget request contained \$1,925.5 million for Aircraft Procurement, Army in fiscal year 2002. The committee recommends authorization of \$1,987.5 million for fiscal year 2002.

The committee recommends approval of the request except for those programs adjusted in the following table. Unless otherwise specified, adjustments are without prejudice and based on affordability considerations.

TITLE I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2002 AUTHORIZATION REQUEST		COMMITTEE CHANGE FROM REQUEST		FY 2002 COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION	
	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST
AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, ARMY						
AIRCRAFT						
FIXED WING						
1 ARL (TIARA)	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 UTILITY F/W (MR) AIRCRAFT	-	-	-	-	-	-
ROTARY						
3 UH-60 BLACKHAWK (MYP)	12	196,439	-	-	12	196,439
3 UH-60 BLACKHAWK (MYP)	-	(21,924)	-	-	-	(21,924)
4 UH-60 BLACKHAWK (MYP)	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 UH-60 BLACKHAWK (MYP)	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 UH-60 BLACKHAWK (MYP)	-	21,926	-	-	-	21,926
4 UH-60 BLACKHAWK (MYP)	-	3,225	-	-	-	3,225
4 UH-60 BLACKHAWK (MYP)	-	1,755	-	-	-	1,755
5 HELICOPTER NEW TRAINING	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL AIRCRAFT		201,421		-		201,421
MODIFICATION OF AIRCRAFT						
6 GUARDRAIL MODS (TIARA)	-	8,827	-	8,827	-	8,827
7 ARL MODS (TIARA)	-	12,322	-	12,322	-	12,322
8 AH1F MODS	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 AH-64 MODS	-	38,473	-	12,000	-	50,473
Vibration Management Enhancement Program, ARNG				(+7,000)		(+7,000)
Oil Debris Detection System				(+5,000)		(+5,000)

TITLE I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2002 AUTHORIZATION REQUEST			COMMITTEE CHANGE FROM REQUEST			FY 2002 COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION		
	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	QUANTITY	COST	
10 CH-47 CARGO HELICOPTER MODS (MYP) Crashworthy Cockpit Seats	-	303,420	-	-	4,000	-	-	307,420	
10 CH-47 CARGO HELICOPTER MODS (MYP)	-	(25,960)	-	-	[+4,000]	-	-	[+4,000]	
11 CH-47 CARGO HELICOPTER MODS (MYP)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(25,960)	
11 CH-47 CARGO HELICOPTER MODS (MYP)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
12 CH-47 ICH	-	17,722	-	-	-	-	-	17,722	
13 UTILITY/CARGO AIRPLANE MODS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
14 OH-58 MODS	-	16,095	-	-	-	-	-	16,095	
15 AIRCRAFT LONG RANGE MODS	-	463	-	-	-	-	-	463	
16 LONGBOW	-	753	-	-	-	-	-	753	
16 LONGBOW	-	923,240	-	-	10,000	-	-	933,240	
Recapitalization	-	-	-	-	[+10,000]	-	-	[+10,000]	
16 LONGBOW	-	(34,679)	-	-	-	-	-	(34,679)	
17 LONGBOW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
17 LONGBOW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
17 LONGBOW	-	29,526	-	-	-	-	-	29,526	
18 UH-1 MODS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
19 UH-60 MODS	-	52,269	-	-	6,000	-	-	58,269	
Crashworthy External Fuel Systems, ARNG	-	-	-	-	[+6,000]	-	-	[+6,000]	
20 KIOWA WARRIOR	-	42,600	-	-	-	-	-	42,600	
21 PROPHET AIR (TIARA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
22 AIRBORNE AVIONICS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
23 ASE MODS (SIRFC)	-	78,421	-	-	-	-	-	78,421	
24 ASE MODS (ATRCM)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
25 GATM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
26 GATM ROLLUP	-	54,551	-	-	-	-	-	54,551	

TITLE I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2002 AUTHORIZATION REQUEST		COMMITTEE CHANGE FROM REQUEST		FY 2002 COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION	
	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST
27 MODIFICATIONS <\$5.0M	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL MODIFICATION OF AIRCRAFT		1,518,043		32,000		1,550,043
SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS						
28 SPARE PARTS (AIR)	-	5,331	-	-	-	5,331
TOTAL SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS		5,331		-		5,331
SUPPORT EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES						
GROUND SUPPORT AVIONICS						
29 AIRCRAFT SURVIVABILITY EQUIPMENT	-	32,780	-	20,000	-	52,780
AN/AVR-2A Laser Detecting Sets				[+20,000]		[+20,000]
30 ASE INFRARED CM	12	36,653			12	36,653
OTHER SUPPORT						
31 AVIONICS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	-	7,544	-	-	-	7,544
32 COMMON GROUND EQUIPMENT	-	19,113	-	-	-	19,113
33 AIRCREW INTEGRATED SYSTEMS	-	10,253	-	-	-	10,253
34 AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL	-	68,887	-	10,000	-	78,887
Cold Cathode Portable Landing Lights				[+10,000]		[+10,000]
35 INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES	-	707	-	-	-	707
36 LAUNCHER, 2.75 ROCKET	-	4,960	-	-	-	4,960
37 AIRBORNE COMMUNICATIONS	-	19,799	-	-	-	19,799
38 CLOSED ACCOUNT ADJUSTMENT	-	-	-	-	-	-

TITLE I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2002 AUTHORIZATION REQUEST		COMMITTEE CHANGE FROM REQUEST		FY 2002 COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION	
	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST
TOTAL SUPPORT EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES		200,696		30,000		230,696
TOTAL AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, ARMY		1,925,491		62,000		1,987,491

Items of Special Interest

AH-64 modifications

The budget request contained \$38.5 million for AH-64 modifications but included no funds to continue procurement of the oil debris detection system (ODDS) or the vibration management enhancement program (VMEP).

The ODDS is an on-board detection system that alerts aircrews to the presence of metal chips in engines and propeller gear boxes, which allows flights to be terminated prior to catastrophic failure of critical components. The system also permits the clearing of smaller particles that routinely accumulate in engine oil and cause false impending engine failure alarms resulting in unnecessary termination of aircraft missions and costly engine diagnostics.

The VMEP is an Army National Guard (ARNG) effort currently directed toward resolving vibration management problems on the ARNG's AH-64 Apache fleet.

Since the ODDS, which has been successfully integrated into other Department of Defense aircraft, both reduces aircraft maintenance costs and enhances aircrew safety, the committee recommends an increase of \$5.0 million to incorporate the ODDS on the AH-64 Apache. The committee also recommends an increase of \$7.0 million to continue procurement of VMEP systems for the ARNG Apache fleet and to transition this technology to the UH-60 Blackhawk and the CH-47 Chinook.

In total, the committee recommends \$50.5 million for AH-64 modifications, an increase of \$12.0 million.

Air traffic control

The budget request contained \$68.9 million to procure air traffic control systems but included no funds for the procurement of cold cathode portable landing lights.

Cold cathode portable landing lights are commercial-off-the-shelf items that provide airfield taxiway, runway, and heliport edge lighting for both permanent and temporary locations, thereby enhancing ground safety and flight operations. The committee understands that the Army has an unfunded requirement for 100 systems of this type of lighting and recommends \$78.9 million for air traffic control systems, an increase of \$10.0 million, for procurement of cold cathode portable landing lights.

Aircraft survivability equipment (ASE)

The budget request contained \$32.8 million for the procurement of ASE, but included no funds for AN/AVR-2A laser detecting sets (LDS). The LDS is the only device in the Army capable of providing warning to helicopter crews when they have been illuminated by a laser-targeted weapon. It detects, identifies, and characterizes threats 360-degrees-around and plus-or-minus 45 degrees above-and-below an aircraft.

The committee continues to be concerned with the growing laser threat to helicopter aircrews and notes the limited fielding of this system to force package one aircraft only. The committee also notes the Army Chief of Staff's \$28.3 million fiscal year 2002 unfunded requirement to continue LDS kit installation on AH-64A Apaches,

AH-64D Apache Longbows, MH-47D Chinook and MH-60L Blackhawk Special Operations Aircraft. Based on a growing laser threat to Army helicopters, its desire to continue fielding this system beyond force package one units, and the Chief's unfunded requirement, the committee recommends \$52.8 million for ASE, an increase of \$20.0 million, for procurement of AN/AVR-2A LDS kits.

CH-47 cargo helicopter modifications

The budget request contained \$277.5 million for CH-47 cargo helicopter modifications, but included no funds for crashworthy cockpit seats.

While existing pilot and co-pilot seats offer some protection in the event of a hard impact landing or a crash, crashworthy cockpit seats provide increased protection from the acceleration forces created by such a landing or crash, thereby avoiding serious injuries or, in extreme cases, fatalities to soldiers. Accordingly, the committee recommends \$281.5 million for CH-47 modifications, an increase of \$4.0 million, to procure crashworthy cockpit seats for CH-47 cargo helicopters.

Longbow

The budget request contained \$888.6 million to upgrade 60 AH-64A aircraft to the AH-64D Longbow variant, including \$70.2 million for Apache Longbow recapitalization.

The committee understands that the Army entered into a multiyear procurement contract in October 2000 for the remanufacture of 269 AH-64A analog variant aircraft to the digital Longbow variant. The committee notes that because of numerous problems over the last several years resulting in grounding of the Apache fleet, this contract was restructured to upgrade fewer aircraft and apply the resultant funds to meet recapitalization requirements. The committee also notes that the Army Chief of Staff identified a \$47.0 million fiscal year 2002 unfunded requirement for recapitalization of the Apache Longbow fleet.

Accordingly, the committee recommends \$898.6 million for Apache Longbow upgrades, an increase of \$10.0 million, for Apache Longbow recapitalization.

UH-60 modifications

The budget request contained \$52.3 million for UH-60 modifications, of which \$17.3 million was for crashworthy external fuel systems. However, the budget request included no funds for these systems for Army National Guard (ARNG) UH-60 combat search and rescue aircraft.

UH-60 crashworthy external fuel systems are self-sealing, ballistically-tolerant tanks that replace existing 230 gallon non-crashworthy external fuel tanks originally intended only for ferry flights. However, expanding Army aviation missions have increasingly required these non-crashworthy tanks to be used to extend UH-60 tactical mission ranges, creating safety risks to flight crews, passengers, and aircraft, which require individual mission waivers by individual commands. As a result of the safety risks imposed by these existing systems and expanding ARNG search and rescue mission requirements, the committee recommends \$58.3 million for

UH-60 modifications, an increase of \$6.0 million, for crashworthy external fuel systems for ARNG combat search and rescue aircraft.

MISSILE PROCUREMENT, ARMY

Overview

The budget request contained \$1,859.6 million for Missile Procurement, Army in fiscal year 2002. The committee recommends authorization of \$1,097.3 million for fiscal year 2002.

The committee recommends approval of the request except for those programs adjusted in the following table. Unless otherwise specified, adjustments are without prejudice and based on affordability considerations.

TITLE I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2002 AUTHORIZATION REQUEST		COMMITTEE CHANGE FROM REQUEST		FY 2002 COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION	
	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST
MISSILE PROCUREMENT, ARMY						
OTHER MISSILES						
SURFACE-TO-AIR MISSILE SYSTEM						
1 PATRIOT PAC-3	72	676,574	(72)	(676,574)	-	-
Transfer to BMDO, Defense-Wide			[-72]	[-676,574]	[-72]	[-676,574]
2 STINGER SYSTEM SUMMARY	497	45,890			497	23,390
3 AVENGER SYSTEM SUMMARY	-	11,624		(22,500)	-	11,624
AIR-TO-SURFACE MISSILE SYSTEM						
4 HELLFIRE SYS SUMMARY	2,200	253,410			2,200	253,410
4 HELLFIRE SYS SUMMARY	-	(11,599)			-	(11,599)
ANTI-TANK/ASSAULT MISSILE SYSTEM						
5 JAVELIN (AAWS-M) SYSTEM SUMMARY	4,139	431,803			4,139	431,803
5 JAVELIN (AAWS-M) SYSTEM SUMMARY	-	(17,171)			-	(17,171)
6 JAVELIN (AAWS-M) SYSTEM SUMMARY	-	-			-	-
6 JAVELIN (AAWS-M) SYSTEM SUMMARY	-	-			-	-
6 JAVELIN (AAWS-M) SYSTEM SUMMARY	-	-			-	-
7 LINE OF SIGHT ANTI-TANK (LOSAT) SYSTEM SUM	-	11,427		(2,000)	-	9,427
8 MLRS ROCKET	-	-			-	-
9 GUIDED MLRS ROCKET (GMLRS)	-	8,480			-	8,480
10 MLRS LAUNCHER SYSTEMS	35	148,294		(10,250)	35	138,044
11 ARMY TACTICAL MSL SYS (ATACMS) - SYS SUM	24	34,263		6,000	24	40,263
ATACMS Block IV				[+15,000]		[+15,000]
Transfer to R&D				[-9,000]		[-9,000]
12 ATACMS BLKII SYSTEM SUMMARY	6	61,000			6	61,000

TITLE I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2002 AUTHORIZATION REQUEST		COMMITTEE CHANGE FROM REQUEST		FY 2002 COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION	
	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST
TOTAL OTHER MISSILES		1,653,995		(705,324)		948,671
MODIFICATION OF MISSILES						
13 PATRIOT MODS	-	37,617		(12,510)	-	25,107
14 STINGER MODS	-	5,830			-	5,830
15 AVENGER MODS	-	17,991		(6,114)	-	11,877
16 ITAS/TOW MODS	-	96,204		(35,400)	-	60,804
17 MLRS MODS	-	23,599		(3,000)	-	20,599
TOTAL MODIFICATIONS OF MISSILES		181,241		(57,024)		124,217
SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS						
18 SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS	-	15,299			-	15,299
TOTAL SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS		15,299		-		15,299
SUPPORT EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES						
19 AIR DEFENSE TARGETS	-	3,325			-	3,325
20 ITEMS LESS THAN \$5.0M (MISSILES)	-	1,039			-	1,039
21 MISSILE DEMILITARIZATION	-	1,358			-	1,358
22 PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT	-	3,377			-	3,377

TITLE I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2002 AUTHORIZATION REQUEST		COMMITTEE CHANGE FROM REQUEST		FY 2002 COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION	
	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST
TOTAL SUPPORT EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES		9,099		-		9,099
TOTAL MISSILE PROCUREMENT, ARMY		1,859,634		(762,346)		1,097,286

Items of Special Interest

Missile procurement army (MPA) transfers

The budget request contained \$1,859.6 million for the procurement of Army missile systems.

The committee recommends the following transfers from MPA to the program elements listed, as requested by the Army.

[In millions of dollars]

Program	FY 2002 authorization request	Committee change from request	FY 2002 committee recommendation
Stinger System Summary	\$45,890	(\$22,500)	\$23,390
Line Of Sight Anti-Tank System	11,427	(2,000)	9,427
MLRS Launcher Systems	148,294	(10,250)	138,044
Army Tactical Missile System	34,263	(9,000)	25,263
Patriot Mods	37,617	(12,510)	25,107
Avenger Mods	17,991	(6,114)	11,877
ITAS/TOW Mods	96,204	(35,400)	60,804
MLRS Mods	23,599	(3,000)	20,599
Combat Vehicle Improvement Programs (PE 203735)	195,602	20,000	215,602
Tractor Card (PE 203808)	6,551	5,000	11,551
LOSAT (PE 603654)	57,384	13,072	70,456
Comanche (PE 604223)	732,890	28,500	761,390
Brilliant Anti-Armor Submunition (PE 604768)	123,899	9,000	132,899
Javelin (PE 604611)	492	5,202	5,694

WEAPONS AND TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES, ARMY

Overview

The budget request contained \$2,276.7 million for procurement of Weapons and Tracked Combat Vehicles, Army for fiscal year 2002. The committee recommends authorization of \$2,367.0 million for fiscal year 2002.

The committee recommends approval of the request except for those programs adjusted in the following table. Unless otherwise specified, adjustments are without prejudice and based on affordability considerations.

TITLE I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2002 AUTHORIZATION REQUEST		COMMITTEE CHANGE FROM REQUEST		FY 2002 COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION	
	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST
PROCUREMENT OF W&TCV, ARMY						
TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES						
1 ABRAMS TRNG DEV MOD	-	5,545	-	-	-	5,545
2 BRADLEY BASE SUSTAINMENT	-	413,099	-	60,000	-	473,099
A0 to A20DS, ARNG	-	(12,320)	-	[+60,000]	-	[-60,000]
2 BRADLEY BASE SUSTAINMENT	-	-	-	-	-	(12,320)
3 BRADLEY BASE SUSTAINMENT	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 BRADLEY BASE SUSTAINMENT	-	2,681	-	-	-	2,681
3 BRADLEY BASE SUSTAINMENT	-	2,609	-	-	-	2,609
4 BRADLEY FVS TRAINING DEVICES	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 HAB TRAINING DEVICES	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 BRADLEY FVS TRAINING DEVICES (MOD)	-	8,814	-	-	-	8,814
7 ABRAMS TANK TRAINING DEVICES	-	11,814	-	-	-	11,814
8 INTERIM ARMORED VEHICLE (IAV) FAMILY	326	662,595	-	-	326	662,595
9 COMMAND & CONTROL VEHICLE	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 COMMAND & CONTROL VEHICLE	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 COMMAND & CONTROL VEHICLE	-	-	-	-	-	-
MODIFICATION OF TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES						
11 CARRIER, MOD	-	48,567	-	15,300	-	63,867
12 FIST VEHICLE (MOD)	-	14,590	-	-	-	14,590
13 BFVS SERIES (MOD)	-	42,262	-	-	-	42,262
14 HOWITZER, MED SP FT 155MM M109A6 (MOD)	-	5,370	-	-	-	5,370
15 FAASY PIP TO FLEET	-	18,501	-	-	-	18,501
16 IMPROVED RECOVERY VEHICLE (M88 MOD)	-	58,114	-	-	-	58,114

TITLE I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2002 AUTHORIZATION REQUEST		COMMITTEE CHANGE FROM REQUEST		FY 2002 COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION	
	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST
17 BREACHER SYSTEM (MOD)	-	-	-	-	-	-
18 HEAVY ASSAULT BRIDGE (HAB) SYS (MOD)	-	48,592	-	-	-	48,592
19 ARMORED VEH LAUNCH BRIDGE (AVLB) (MOD)	-	4,025	-	-	-	4,025
20 M1 ABRAMS TANK (MOD)	-	113,485	-	-	-	113,485
21 M1A1D RETROFIT	-	11,647	-	-	-	11,647
22 SYSTEM ENHANCEMENT PGM: SEP M1A2	-	102,152	-	-	-	102,152
23 ABRAMS UPGRADE PROGRAM	-	619,064	-	(10,000)	-	609,064
24 ABRAMS UPGRADE PROGRAM	-	(223,262)	-	-	-	(223,262)
24 ABRAMS UPGRADE PROGRAM	-	-	-	-	-	-
24 ABRAMS UPGRADE PROGRAM	-	-	-	-	-	-
24 ABRAMS UPGRADE PROGRAM	-	-	-	-	-	-
24 ABRAMS UPGRADE PROGRAM	-	194,438	-	-	-	194,438
25 MODIFICATIONS LESS THAN \$5.0M (TCV-WTCV)	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUPPORT EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES						
26 ITEMS LESS THAN \$5.0M (TCV-WTCV)	-	146	-	-	-	146
27 PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT (TCV-WTCV)	-	9,979	-	-	-	9,979
TOTAL TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES		2,162,507		65,300		2,227,807
WEAPONS AND OTHER COMBAT VEHICLES						
WEAPONS AND OTHER COMBAT VEHICLES						
28 ARMOR MACHINE GUN, 7.62MM M240 SERIES	716	8,033	-	-	716	8,033
29 MACHINE GUN, 5.56MM (SAW)	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 GRENADE LAUNCHER, AUTO, 40MM, MK19-3	1,510	28,826	-	10,000	1,510	38,826

TITLE I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2002 AUTHORIZATION REQUEST		COMMITTEE CHANGE FROM REQUEST		FY 2002 COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION	
	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST
31 81MM MORTAR (ROLL)	-	3,321	-	-	-	3,321
32 M16 RIFLE	3,060	1,978	-	-	3,060	1,978
33 XM107, CAL. 50, SNIPER RIFLE	150	2,149	-	-	150	2,149
34 5.56 CARBINE M4	2,800	2,400	-	-	2,800	2,400
35 HOWITZER LT WT 155MM (T)	-	1,107	-	-	-	1,107
MOD OF WEAPONS AND OTHER COMBAT VEH						
36 MARK-19 MODIFICATIONS	-	745	-	-	-	745
37 M4 CARBINE MODS	-	-	-	-	-	-
38 SQUAD AUTOMATIC WEAPON (MOD)	-	4,450	-	-	-	4,450
39 MEDIUM MACHINE GUNS (MODS)	-	746	-	-	-	746
40 HOWITZER, TOWED, 155MM, M198 (MODS)	-	2,823	-	-	-	2,823
41 M119 MODIFICATIONS	-	4,887	-	-	-	4,887
42 M16 RIFLE MODS	-	2,100	-	-	-	2,100
43 MODIFICATIONS LESS THAN \$5.0M (WOCV-WTCV)	-	1,261	-	-	-	1,261
SUPPORT EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES						
44 ITEMS LESS THAN \$5.0M (WOCV-WTCV)	-	1,275	-	-	-	1,275
45 PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT (WOCV-WTCV)	-	6,430	-	-	-	6,430
46 INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS Arsenal Support Initiative	-	4,270	-	15,000	-	19,270
47 SMALL ARMS (SOLDIER ENH PROG)	-	303	-	[+15,000]	-	[+15,000]
TOTAL WEAPONS AND OTHER COMBAT VEHICLES		77,104		25,000		102,104
SPARE AND REPAIR PARTS						
SPARES						

TITLE I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2002 AUTHORIZATION REQUEST		COMMITTEE CHANGE FROM REQUEST		FY 2002 COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION	
	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST
48 SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS (WTCV)	-	37,135	-	-	-	37,135
TOTAL SPARE AND REPAIR PARTS		37,135		-		37,135
TOTAL PROCUREMENT OF W&TCV, ARMY		2,276,746		90,300		2,367,046

Items of Special Interest

Abrams upgrade program

The budget request contained \$395.8 million for the upgrade of 104 M1 Abrams tanks to the M1A2 system enhancement program (SEP) variant.

The committee notes that the Army's M1A2 SEP upgrades are currently obtained under a three-year multiyear procurement (MYP) contract at 104 SEP tank upgrades per year. Congress authorized a combined M1A2 SEP tank and Wolverine Heavy Assault Bridge (HAB) MYP contract in fiscal year 2000, a year earlier than the planned fiscal year 2001 contract award year, based upon the estimated \$118.0 million in savings that could be accrued from the 80 percent commonality of SEP and HAB chassis and component upgrades and its belief that both of the vehicles met the stable design criteria to enter into a MYP contract. The committee is concerned, however, by the 74 percent increase requested for systems technical support in fiscal year 2002 for 104 SEP upgrades, compared to the amount appropriated for fiscal year 2001 systems technical support for 100 SEP upgrades.

The committee believes that the cost growth in systems technical support is unjustified and, therefore, recommends \$385.8 million for the Abrams upgrade program, a decrease of \$10.0 million.

Bradley base sustainment

The budget request contained \$400.8 million for the procurement of Bradley A3 fighting vehicle upgrades, including \$1.7 million for fielding Army National Guard (ARNG) A2 Operation Desert Storm (ODS) variants.

The Bradley A2ODS is derived from upgrading the first-generation Bradley A0's lethality, survivability, and mobility, as well as the situational awareness of its crew. Modifications include installation of a laser range finder, Global Positioning System navigation capability, a combat identification system, a driver's thermal viewer and a missile countermeasure device.

When the Army completes all of its planned upgrades to the Bradley, the active fleet will include a mix of the most advanced A3 variant, along with A2 and A2ODS versions. The majority of the ARNG's Bradley fleet, on the other hand, will remain unmodified and be comprised mainly of first-generation A0 vehicles, which, because of major survivability deficiencies, were not mobilized during the Persian Gulf War. However, as part of the new ARNG enhanced brigades, the committee notes that some of these A0 vehicles will be required to deploy with active Army forces.

Because ARNG enhanced brigades will comprise an increasing percentage of the Army's warfighting capability as a result of active force reductions, the committee recommends \$460.8 million for Bradley base sustainment, an increase of \$60.0 million, to upgrade an additional 45 Bradley A0 vehicles to the A2ODS variant for the ARNG.

AMMUNITION PROCUREMENT, ARMY

Overview

The budget request contained \$1,193.4 million for Ammunition Procurement, Army in fiscal year 2002. The committee recommends authorization of \$1,208.6 million for fiscal year 2002.

The committee recommends approval of the request except for those programs adjusted in the following table. Unless otherwise specified, adjustments are without prejudice and based on affordability considerations.

TITLE I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2002 AUTHORIZATION REQUEST		COMMITTEE CHANGE FROM REQUEST		FY 2002 COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION	
	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST
PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, ARMY AMMUNITION						
SMALL/MEDIUM CAL AMMUNITION						
1 CTG. 5.56MM, ALL TYPES	-	67,241	-	-	-	67,241
2 CTG 5.56MM ARMOR PIERCING M995	2,605	3,551	2,605	-	2,605	3,551
3 CTG. 7.62MM, ALL TYPES	-	11,833	-	-	-	11,833
4 CTG 7.62MM ARMOR PIERCING XM993	1,168	2,412	1,168	-	1,168	2,412
5 CTG. 9MM, ALL TYPES	-	2,657	-	-	-	2,657
6 CTG. .50 CAL, ALL TYPES	-	26,823	-	-	-	26,823
7 CTG CAL .50 API MK211 MOD 0	404	3,211	404	-	404	3,211
8 CTG. 20MM, ALL TYPES	-	85	-	-	-	85
9 CTG. 25MM, ALL TYPES	-	46,231	-	-	-	46,231
10 CTG. 30MM, ALL TYPES	-	9,811	-	-	-	9,811
11 CTG. 40MM, ALL TYPES	-	49,395	-	-	-	49,395
12 NONLETHAL WEAPONS CAPABILITY SET	5	5,891	5	-	5	5,891
MORTAR AMMUNITION						
13 60MM MORTAR, ALL TYPES	-	45,389	-	-	-	45,389
14 81MM MORTAR, ALL TYPES	-	-	-	-	-	-
M816				8,000		8,000
15 CTG MORTAR 120MM HE M934 W/MO FUZE	-	-	-	[-8,000]	-	[-8,000]
16 CTG MORTAR 120MM ILLUM XM930 W/MTSQ FZ	50	39,536	50	-	50	39,536
Production Line Upgrade	2	3,521	2	2,800	2	6,321
17 CTG 120MM WP SMOKE M929A1	11	11,480	11	[-2,800]	11	[-2,800]
18 CTG 120MM IR ILLUM XM983	2	3,521	2	5,000	2	8,521

TITLE I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2002 AUTHORIZATION REQUEST		COMMITTEE CHANGE FROM REQUEST		FY 2002 COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION	
	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST
TANK AMMUNITION						
19 CTG. 105MM. HEP-T, W/FUZE F/TANK M393	1	6,036			1	6,036
20 CTG 120MM APFSDS-T M829A2/M829E3	5	35,596			5	35,596
21 CTG 120MM HEAT-MP-T M830A1	-	-			-	-
22 CTG TANK 120MM TP-T M831/M831A1	86	46,200			86	46,200
23 CTG TANK 120MM TPCSDS-T M865	198	97,487			198	97,487
ARTILLERY AMMUNITION						
24 CTG ARTY 75MM BLANK M337A1	38	1,824			38	1,824
25 CTG ARTY 105MM BLANK M395	-	-			-	-
26 CTG ARTY 105MM DPICM XM915	-	-			-	-
27 CTG ARTY 105MM M927	-	14			-	14
28 CTG ARTY 105MM ILLUM M314 SERIES	6	5,037			6	5,037
29 PROJ ARTY 155MM SMOKE WP M825	-	-			-	-
30 PROJ ARTY 155MM HE M795	-	-			-	-
31 PROJ ARTY 155MM SADARM M898	-	-			-	-
32 REMOTE AREA DENIAL ARTILLERY MUNITION (RADAM)	104	48,218		(27,400)	104	20,818
33 PROJ ARTY 155MM HE M107	224	41,400			224	41,400
34 MODULAR ARTILLERY CHARGE SYSTEM (MACS)	836	87,413			836	87,413
ARTILLERY FUZES						
35 ARTILLERY FUZES, ALL TYPES	-	56,443			-	56,443
MINES						
36 MINE, TRAINING, ALL TYPES	-	9,536			-	9,536
37 MINE AT M87 (VOLCANO)	-	-			-	-
38 WIDE AREA MUNITIONS	-	2,025			-	2,025
ROCKETS						

TITLE I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2002 AUTHORIZATION REQUEST		COMMITTEE CHANGE FROM REQUEST		FY 2002 COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION	
	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST
39 BUNKER DEFEATING MUNITION (BDM)	-	-	-	10,000	-	10,000
40 ROCKET, HYDRA 70, ALL TYPES	-	136,654	-	-	-	136,654
OTHER AMMUNITION						
41 DEMOLITION MUNITIONS, ALL TYPES	-	18,168	-	3,000	-	21,168
Modernization Demolition Initiators	-	-	-	[+3,000]	-	[+3,000]
42 GRENADES, ALL TYPES	-	25,710	-	-	-	25,710
43 SIGNALS, ALL TYPES	-	10,611	-	6,200	-	16,811
XM-211/XM-212 AIRCM	-	-	-	[+6,200]	-	[+6,200]
44 SIMULATORS, ALL TYPES	-	3,409	-	-	-	3,409
MISCELLANEOUS						
45 AMMO COMPONENTS, ALL TYPES	-	6,874	-	-	-	6,874
46 CAD/PAD ALL TYPES	-	5,037	-	-	-	5,037
47 ITEMS LESS THAN \$5 MILLION	-	11,018	-	-	-	11,018
48 AMMUNITION PECULIAR EQUIPMENT	-	8,816	-	-	-	8,816
49 FIRST DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION (AMMO)	-	5,218	-	-	-	5,218
50 CLOSEOUT LIABILITIES	-	32,213	-	-	-	32,213
TOTAL AMMUNITION		1,033,545		7,600		1,041,145
AMMUNITION PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT						
PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT						
51 PROVISION OF INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES	-	57,277	-	-	-	57,277
52 LAYAWAY OF INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES	-	13,815	-	-	-	13,815
53 MAINTENANCE OF INACTIVE FACILITIES	-	10,802	-	-	-	10,802
54 CONVENTIONAL AMMO DEMILITARIZATION	-	73,225	-	-	-	73,225

TITLE I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2002 AUTHORIZATION REQUEST		COMMITTEE CHANGE FROM REQUEST		FY 2002 COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION	
	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST
55 ARMS INITIATIVE	-	4,701	-	7,600	-	12,301
TOTAL AMMUNITION PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT		159,820		7,600		167,420
TOTAL PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, ARMY		1,193,365		15,200		1,208,565

Items of Special Interest

Army ammunition procurement

The budget request contained \$1,193.3 million for procurement of ammunition and production base support. The committee recommends \$1,208.6 million, an increase of \$15.2 million, for the following types of ammunition programs:

[Dollars in millions]

Mortar Ammunition:	
81mm M816	\$8.0
CTG 120mm Illum XM930 w/MTSQ Fuze (Production line upgrade)	2.8
CTG 120mm IR Illum XM983	5.0
Rockets: Bunker Defeating Munition	10.0
Demolition Munitions, All Types: Modernization Demolition Initiators	3.0
Signals, All Types: XM-211/XM-212 AIRCM	6.2
Production Base Support: ARMS Initiative	7.6

Remote area denial artillery munition (RADAM)

The budget request contained \$48.2 million for RADAM procurement. The committee understands that the Army does not plan to obligate \$27.4 million of fiscal year 2001 funds for RADAM prior to the beginning of fiscal year 2002. As a result, the committee believes that these funds can be used to meet fiscal year 2002 requirements. Accordingly, the committee recommends \$20.8 million for RADAM, a decrease of \$27.4 million.

White phosphorus production facility

The budget request contained no funds to upgrade the white phosphorous production facility at the Pine Bluff Arsenal.

The committee is aware of plans to upgrade the production line at the Pine Bluff Arsenal, the only production facility for white phosphorous ammunition in the western hemisphere. The committee views this as an important effort and recommends \$2.8 million for design work leading to replacement of the production line. The committee also directs the Secretary of the Army to examine and to refine further these plans in preparation for the submission of the fiscal year 2003 budget request.

OTHER PROCUREMENT, ARMY

Overview

The budget request contained \$3,961.7 million for Other Procurement, Army in fiscal year 2002. The committee recommends authorization of \$4,144.0 million for fiscal year 2002.

The committee recommends approval of the request except for those programs adjusted in the following table. Unless otherwise specified, adjustments are without prejudice and based on affordability considerations.

TITLE I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2002 AUTHORIZATION REQUEST		COMMITTEE CHANGE FROM REQUEST		FY 2002 COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION	
	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST
OTHER PROCUREMENT, ARMY						
TACTICAL AND SUPPORT VEHICLES						
TACTICAL VEHICLES						
1 TACTICAL TRAILERS/DOLLY SETS	-	3,723	-	-	-	3,723
2 SEMITRAILERS, FLATBED:	-	29,317	-	-	-	29,317
3 SEMITRAILERS, TANKERS	-	6,664	-	-	-	6,664
4 SEMITRAILER VAN CGO SUPPLY 12T 4WHL M129A2C	95	7,300	-	-	95	7,300
5 HI MOB MULTI-PURP WHLD VEH (HMMWV)	-	130,821	-	-	-	130,821
6 TRUCK, DUMP, 20T (CCE)	30	8,078	-	-	30	8,078
7 FAMILY OF MEDIUM TACTICAL VEH (FMTV)	-	467,386	-	-	-	467,386
8 FIRETRUCKS & ASSOCIATED FIREFIGHTING EQUIPMEN	-	5,024	-	-	-	5,024
9 FAMILY OF HEAVY TACTICAL VEHICLES (FHTV)	-	157,633	-	-	-	157,633
10 ARMORED SECURITY VEHICLES (ASV)	20	14,483	-	-	20	14,483
11 TRUCK, TRACTOR, LINE HAUL, M915/M916	-	47,507	-	-	-	47,507
12 TOWING DEVICE, 5TH WHEEL	34	2,013	-	-	34	2,013
13 TRUCK, TRACTOR, YARD TYPE, M878 (C/S)	35	4,003	-	-	35	4,003
14 HVY EXPANDED MOBILE TACTICAL TRUCK EXT SERV P	169	31,304	-	-	169	31,304
15 LINE HAUL ESP	240	18,515	-	-	240	18,515
16 MODIFICATION OF IN SVC EQUIP	-	49,184	-	-	-	49,184
17 Wheel-to-Track Conversion System	-	1,903	-	-	-	1,903
ITEMS LESS THAN \$5.0M (TAC VEH)	-	-	-	10,000	-	[+10,000]
NON-TACTICAL VEHICLES						
18 HEAVY ARMORED SEDAN	3	585	-	-	3	585
19 PASSENGER CARRYING VEHICLES	-	1,115	-	-	-	1,115

TITLE I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2002 AUTHORIZATION REQUEST		COMMITTEE CHANGE FROM REQUEST		FY 2002 COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION	
	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST
20 NONTACTICAL VEHICLES; OTHER	53	5,458			53	5,458
TOTAL TACTICAL AND SUPPORT VEHICLES		992,016		10,000		1,002,016
COMMUNICATIONS AND ELECTRONICS EQUIPMENT						
COMM - JOINT COMMUNICATIONS						
21 COMBAT IDENTIFICATION PROGRAM	-	13,147			-	13,147
22 JCSE EQUIPMENT (USREDCOM)	-	5,594			-	5,594
COMM - SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS						
23 DEFENSE SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM (SPAC)	-	99,420		(16,951)	-	99,420
24 SHF TERM	-	16,951			-	-
25 SAT TERM, EMUT (SPACE)	-	12,640			-	12,640
26 NAVSTAR GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM (SPACE)	7,120	20,806			7,120	20,806
27 SMART-T (SPACE)	-	21,704			-	21,704
28 SCAMP (SPACE)	-	3,562			-	3,562
29 GLOBAL BRDCST SVC - GBS	-	6,969			-	6,969
30 MOD OF IN-SVC EQUIP (TAC SAT)	-	2,492			-	2,492
COMM - C3 SYSTEM						
31 ARMY GLOBAL CMD & CONTROL SYS (AGCCS)	-	8,622			-	8,622
COMM - COMBAT COMMUNICATIONS						
32 ARMY DATA DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM (DATA RADIO)	-	46,332			-	46,332
33 SINGGARS FAMILY	-	20,687			-	20,687
34 TRACTOR CAGE	-	1,866			-	1,866
35 JOINT TACTICAL AREA COMMAND SYSTEMS	-	971			-	971
36 ACUS MOD PROGRAM	-	113,137			-	113,137

TITLE I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2002		COMMITTEE		FY 2002	
	AUTHORIZATION REQUEST		CHANGE FROM REQUEST		COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION	
	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST
37 COMMS-ELEC EQUIP FIELDING	-	3,412	-	-	-	3,412
37A IMPROVED HIGH FREQUENCY RADIO, USAR	-	-	-	10,000	-	10,000
38 SOLDIER ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM COMM/ELECTRONICS	-	5,136	-	-	-	5,136
39 PRODUCT IMPROVED COMBAT VEHICLE CREWMAN HEADS	-	-	-	9,000	-	9,000
40 COMBAT SURVIVOR EVADER LOCATOR (CSEL)	-	12,720	-	-	-	12,720
41 MEDICAL COMM FOR CBT CASUALTY CARE (MC4)	-	7,703	-	-	-	7,703
COMM - INTELLIGENCE COMM	-	-	-	-	-	-
CI AUTOMATION ARCHITECTURE	-	1,635	-	-	-	1,635
INFORMATION SECURITY	-	-	-	-	-	-
43 TSEC - ARMY KEY MGT SYS (AKMS)	-	12,203	-	-	-	12,203
44 INFORMATION SYSTEM SECURITY PROGRAM-ISSP	-	42,244	-	10,000	-	52,244
Additional Secure Terminal Equipment	-	-	-	[+10,000]	-	[+10,000]
COMM - LONG HAUL COMMUNICATIONS	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 TERRESTRIAL TRANSMISSION	-	2,038	-	-	-	2,038
46 BASE SUPPORT COMMUNICATIONS	-	11,739	-	-	-	11,739
47 ARMY DISN ROUTER	-	4,931	-	-	-	4,931
48 ELECTROMAG COMP PROG (EMCP)	-	462	-	-	-	462
49 WW TECH CON IMP PROG (WWTCIP)	-	2,998	-	-	-	2,998
COMM - BASE COMMUNICATIONS	-	-	-	-	-	-
50 INFORMATION SYSTEMS	-	166,679	-	-	-	166,679
51 DEFENSE MESSAGE SYSTEM (DMS)	-	18,463	-	-	-	18,463
52 LOCAL AREA NETWORK (LAN)	-	103,965	-	-	-	103,965
53 PENTAGON INFORMATION MGT AND TELECOM	-	33,605	-	-	-	33,605
ELECT EQUIP - NAT FOR INT PROG (INFIP)	-	-	-	-	-	-
54 FOREIGN COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROG (FCI)	-	877	-	-	-	877

TITLE I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2002 AUTHORIZATION REQUEST		COMMITTEE CHANGE FROM REQUEST		FY 2002 COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION	
	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST
55 GENERAL DEFENSE INTELL PROG (GDIP)	-	27,994	-	-	-	27,994
ELECT EQUIP - TACT INT REL ACT (TIARA)	-	-	-	-	-	-
56 ALL SOURCE ANALYSIS SYS (ASAS) (TIARA)	-	46,931	-	-	-	46,931
57 JTT/CIBS-M (TIARA)	59	10,345	-	-	59	10,345
58 PROPHET GROUND (TIARA)	28	15,734	-	-	28	15,734
59 TACTICAL UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLE (TUAV)	12	84,300	-	7,300	12	91,600
60 JOINT STARS (ARMY) (TIARA)	-	21,304	-	-	-	21,304
61 DIGITAL TOPOGRAPHIC SPT SYS (DTSS) (TIARA)	-	20,124	-	-	-	20,124
62 DRUG INTERDICTION PROGRAM (DIP) (TIARA)	-	-	-	-	-	-
63 TACTICAL EXPLOITATION OF NATIONAL CAPABILITY	-	-	-	-	-	-
64 TACTICAL EXPLOITATION SYSTEM/DCCGS-A (TIARA)	-	26,168	-	-	-	26,168
65 COMMON IMAGERY GROUND/SURFACE SYSTEM (CIGSS)	-	2,611	-	-	-	2,611
66 TROJAN (TIARA)	-	4,895	-	-	-	4,895
67 MOD OF IN-SVC EQUIP (INTEL SPT) (TIARA)	-	1,744	-	-	-	1,744
68 CI HUMINT AUTOMATED TOOL SET (CHATS) (TIARA)	-	1,492	-	-	-	1,492
69 ITEMS LESS THAN \$5.0M (TIARA)	-	2,091	-	-	-	2,091
ELECT EQUIP - ELECTRONIC WARFARE (EW)	-	-	-	-	-	-
70 SHORTSTOP	-	5	-	-	-	5
71 COUNTERINTELLIGENCE/SECURITY COUNTERMEASURES	-	2,306	-	-	-	2,306
ELECT EQUIP - TACTICAL SURV. (TAC SURV)	-	-	-	-	-	-
72 FAAD GBS	-	1,887	-	-	-	1,887
73 SENTINEL MODS	-	30,885	-	-	-	30,885
74 NIGHT VISION DEVICES	-	37,019	-	-	-	37,019
75 LONG RANGE ADVANCED SCOUT SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM	80	44,535	-	-	80	44,535
76 LTWT VIDEO RECON SYSTEM (LWVRS)	16	1,339	-	-	16	1,339

TITLE I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2002 AUTHORIZATION REQUEST		COMMITTEE CHANGE FROM REQUEST		FY 2002 COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION	
	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST
77 NIGHT VISION, THERMAL WPN SIGHT	1,643	35,134			1,643	35,134
78 COMBAT IDENTIFICATION / AIMING LIGHT	-	8,503			-	8,503
79 ARTILLERY ACCURACY EQUIP	-	10,413		4,500	-	14,913
AN/TMO-41 MMS, ARNG				[+4,500]		[+4,500]
80 MOD OF IN-SVC EQUIP (MMS)	-	935			-	935
81 MOD OF IN-SVC EQUIP (MVS)	-	251			-	251
82 PORTABLE INDUCTIVE ARTILLERY FUZE SETTER (PIA)	-	-			-	-
83 MOD OF IN-SVC EQUIP (TAC SURV)	-	21,478			-	21,478
84 FORCE XXI BATTLE CMD BRIGADE & BELOW (FBCB2)	1,655	74,663			1,655	74,663
85 LIGHTWEIGHT LASER DESIGNATOR/RANGEFINDER (LLD)	21	7,059			21	7,059
86 COMPUTER BALLISTICS: MORTAR M-30	-	-			-	-
87 MORTAR FIRE CONTROL SYSTEM	53	16,785			53	16,785
88 INTEGRATED MET SYS SENSORS (IMETS) - TIARA	-	2,521			-	2,521
ELECT EQUIP - TACTICAL C2 SYSTEMS						
89 TACTICAL OPERATIONS CENTERS	-	38,952			-	38,952
90 ADV FIELD ARTILLERY TACT DATA SYS (AFATDS)	-	49,476			-	49,476
91 LIGHT WEIGHT TECHICAL FIRE DIRECTION SYS (LWT)	-	1,677			-	1,677
92 CMBT SVC SUPT CONTROL SYS (CSSCS)	-	25,201			-	25,201
93 FAAD C2	-	8,900			-	8,900
94 FAADC21 MODIFICATIONS	-	-			-	-
95 AIR & MSL DEFENSE PLANNING & CONTROL SYS (AMD)	-	10,299			-	10,299
96 FORWARD ENTRY DEVICE (FED)	-	15,915			-	15,915
97 STRIKER-COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM	31	21,442			31	21,442
98 LIFE CYCLE SOFTWARE SUPPORT (LCSS)	-	936			-	936
99 LOGTECH	-	8,212			-	8,212

TITLE I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2002 AUTHORIZATION REQUEST		COMMITTEE CHANGE FROM REQUEST		FY 2002 COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION	
	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST
100 TC-AIMS II	-	25,512	-	-	-	25,512
101 GUN LAYING AND POS SYS (GLPS)	131	12,079	-	-	131	12,079
102 ISYSCON EQUIPMENT	-	32,448	-	-	-	32,448
103 MANEUVER CONTROL SYSTEM (MCS)	49	6,839	-	-	49	6,839
104 STAMIS TACTICAL COMPUTERS (STACOMP)	-	60,621	-	-	-	60,621
105 STANDARD INTEGRATED CMD POST SYSTEM Additional Modular Command Post System Tents	-	30,513	-	15,000 [-15,000]	-	45,513 [+15,000]
ELECT EQUIP - AUTOMATION						
106 ARMY TRAINING MODERNIZATION	-	26,312	-	-	-	26,312
107 AUTOMATED DATA PROCESSING EQUIP	-	146,885	-	-	-	146,885
108 RESERVE COMPONENT AUTOMATION SYS (RCAS)	-	89,319	-	-	-	89,319
ELECT EQUIP - AUDIO VISUAL SYS (AV)						
109 SPECIAL INFORMATION OPERATIONS (SIO) (TIARA)	-	206	-	-	-	206
110 AFRTS	-	2,481	-	-	-	2,481
111 ITEMS LESS THAN \$5.0M (A/V)	-	5,778	-	-	-	5,778
112 ITEMS LESS THAN \$5M (SURVEYING EQUIPMENT)	-	631	-	-	-	631
ELECT EQUIP - SUPPORT						
113 PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT (C-E)	-	419	-	-	-	419
TOTAL COMMUNICATIONS AND ELECTRONICS EQUIPMENT		2,008,214		38,849		2,047,063
OTHER SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
CHEMICAL DEFENSIVE EQUIPMENT						
114 SMOKE & OBSCURANT FAMILY: SOF (NON AAO ITEM) BRIDGING EQUIPMENT	-	23,547	-	-	-	23,547

TITLE I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2002 AUTHORIZATION REQUEST		COMMITTEE CHANGE FROM REQUEST		FY 2002 COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION	
	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST
115 TACTICAL BRIDGING, DRY SUPPORT	-	25,752	-	-	-	25,752
116 TACTICAL BRIDGE, FLOAT-RIBBON ARNG	-	48,181	-	11,200	-	59,381
				[+11,200]		[+11,200]
ENGINEER (NON-CONSTRUCTION) EQUIPMENT						
117 DISPENSER, MINE M139	-	2,400	-	-	-	2,400
118 KIT, STANDARD TELEOPERATING	-	-	-	-	-	-
119 GRND STANDOFF MINE DETECTION SYSTEM (GSTAMIDS)	-	13,272	-	-	-	13,272
120 WIDE AREA MUNITIONS (REMOTE CONTROL UNIT)	274	3,317	-	-	274	3,317
121 EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL EQPMT (EOD EQPMT)	11,207	4,058	-	-	11,207	4,058
122 < \$5M, COUNTERMINE EQUIPMENT	-	156	-	-	-	156
123 BN COUNTERMINE SIP	-	-	-	-	-	-
COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
124 HEATERS AND ECU'S	-	5,082	-	-	-	5,082
125 LAUNDRIES, SHOWERS AND LATRINES Additional Laundry Advanced Systems	-	23,232	-	5,000	-	28,232
				[+5,000]		[+5,000]
126 SOLDIER ENHANCEMENT	-	3,148	-	-	-	3,148
127 LIGHTWEIGHT MAINTENANCE ENCLOSURE (LME)	276	3,636	-	15,000	276	18,636
128 FORCE PROVIDER	-	-	-	-	-	-
129 FIELD FEEDING AND REFRIGERATION	-	7,043	-	-	-	7,043
130 AIR DROP PROGRAM	-	-	-	-	-	-
131 CAMOUFLAGE: ULCANS	-	-	-	10,000	-	10,000
132 ITEMS LESS THAN \$5.0M (CSS-EQ)	-	4,001	-	-	-	4,001
PETROLEUM EQUIPMENT						
133 FAMILY OF TANK ASSEMBLIES, FABRIC, COLLAPSIBL	-	-	-	-	-	-
134 QUALITY SURVEILLANCE EQUIPMENT	-	7,694	-	-	-	7,694

TITLE I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2002 AUTHORIZATION REQUEST		COMMITTEE CHANGE FROM REQUEST		FY 2002 COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION	
	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST
135 DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS, PETROLEUM & WATER	-	18,294	-	-	-	18,294
136 PUMPS, WATER AND FUEL	-	-	-	-	-	-
137 ASSAULT HOSELINE SYSTEM	35	5,361	-	-	35	5,361
138 INLAND PETROLEUM DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM	-	1,706	-	-	-	1,706
139 ITEMS LESS THAN \$5.0M (POL)	-	-	-	-	-	-
WATER EQUIPMENT						
140 WATER PURIFICATION SYSTEMS	-	39,289	-	-	-	39,289
141 ITEMS LESS THAN \$5.0M (WATER EQ)	-	-	-	-	-	-
MEDICAL EQUIPMENT						
142 COMBAT SUPPORT MEDICAL Rapid IV Pumps Temper Tents, USAR	-	16,731	-	7,000 [-6,000] [+1,000]	-	23,731 [+6,000] [+1,000]
MAINTENANCE EQUIPMENT						
143 SHOP EQ CONTACT MAINTENANCE TRK MTD (MYP)	160	9,979	-	-	160	9,979
144 WELDING SHOP, TRAILER MTD	144	6,053	-	-	144	6,053
145 ITEMS LESS THAN \$5.0M (MAINT EQ)	-	2,617	-	-	-	2,617
146 STEAM CLEANER, TRAILER MOUNTED	-	-	-	-	-	-
CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT						
147 SCRAPER, EARTHMOVING, 7 1/2 CU YD	-	7,230	-	6,000	-	13,230
148 DISTR, WATER, SP MIN 2500G SEC/NON-SEC	28	1,006	-	4,000	28	5,006
149 MISSION MODULES - ENGINEERING	-	6,121	-	-	-	6,121
150 COMPACTOR	50	4,589	-	-	50	4,589
151 LOADERS	-	12,669	-	-	-	12,669
152 HYDRAULIC EXCAVATOR	21	4,589	-	-	21	4,589
153 DEPLOYABLE UNIVERSAL COMBAT EARTH MOVERS	-	5,301	-	16,000	-	21,301

TITLE I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2002 AUTHORIZATION REQUEST		COMMITTEE CHANGE FROM REQUEST		FY 2002 COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION	
	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST
154 TRACTOR, FULL TRACKED	-	2,018	-	-	-	2,018
155 CRANES	-	22,029	-	-	-	22,029
156 CRUSHING/SCREENING PLANT, 150 TPH	2	4,474	-	-	2	4,474
157 PLANT, ASPHALT MIXING	1	2,013	-	-	1	2,013
158 ARMORED COMBAT EARTHMOVER, M9 ACE	1	1,107	-	-	1	1,107
159 TACTICAL RAPID EXCAVATION SYSTEM (TRES)	1	5,031	-	-	1	5,031
160 CONST EQUIP ESP	-	12,974	-	-	-	12,974
161 ITEMS LESS THAN \$5.0M (CONST EQUIP)	-	12,428	-	-	-	12,428
RAIL FLOAT CONTAINERIZATION EQUIPMENT						
162 SMALL TUG	-	-	-	-	-	-
163 FLOATING CRANE, 100-250 TON	-	-	-	-	-	-
164 LOGISTIC SUPPORT VESSEL (LSV)	1	25,437	-	-	1	25,437
165 LOGISTICS SUPPORT VESSEL (ESP)	-	-	-	-	-	-
166 CAUSEWAY SYSTEMS	-	-	-	-	-	-
167 RAILWAY CAR, FLAT, 89 FOOT	-	-	-	-	-	-
168 ITEMS LESS THAN \$5.0M (FLOAT/RAIL)	-	3,254	-	-	-	3,254
GENERATORS						
169 GENERATORS AND ASSOCIATED EQUIP	-	59,768	-	-	-	59,768
MATERIAL HANDLING EQUIPMENT						
170 ROUGH TERRAIN CONTAINER HANDLER (RTCH)	84	43,353	-	-	84	43,353
171 ALL TERRAIN LIFTING ARMY SYSTEM	145	21,062	-	-	145	21,062
172 MHE EXTENDED SERVICE PROGRAM (ESP)	5	1,007	-	-	5	1,007
173 ROUGH TERRAIN CONTAINER CRANE	-	-	-	-	-	-
174 ITEMS LESS THAN \$5.0M (MHE)	-	481	-	-	-	481
TRAINING EQUIPMENT						

TITLE I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2002 AUTHORIZATION REQUEST		COMMITTEE CHANGE FROM REQUEST		FY 2002 COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION	
	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST
175 CTC INSTRUMENTATION SUPPORT	-	10,307	-	6,000	-	16,307
Deployable Force-on-Force Instrumented Range System (DFIRST), ARNG				[+6,000]		[-6,000]
176 TRAINING DEVICES, NONSYSTEM	-	74,481	-	37,200	-	111,681
Army Aviation Institutional Training Simulator				[+20,000]		[+20,000]
BEAMHIT, USAR				[+14,200]		[+14,200]
Fire Fighter Training System				[+3,000]		[-3,000]
177 CLOSE COMBAT TACTICAL TRAINER	-	36,783	-	-	-	36,783
178 AVIATION COMBINED ARMS TACTICAL TRAINER (AVCA)	-	25,227	-	-	-	25,227
179 FIRE SUPPORT COMBINED ARMS TACTICAL TRAINER	-	-	-	-	-	-
TEST MEASURE AND DIG EQUIPMENT (TMD)						
180 CALIBRATION SETS EQUIPMENT	-	16,001	-	-	-	16,001
181 INTEGRATED FAMILY OF TEST EQUIPMENT (IFTE)	-	52,397	-	-	-	52,397
182 TEST EQUIPMENT MODERNIZATION (TEMOD)	-	15,655	-	-	-	15,655
183 ARMY DIAGNOSTICS IMPROVEMENT PGM (ADIP)	-	18,344	-	-	-	18,344
OTHER SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
184 RECONFIGURABLE SIMULATORS	-	365	-	-	-	365
185 PHYSICAL SECURITY SYSTEMS (OPA3)	-	69,227	-	-	-	69,227
186 BASE LEVEL COM'L EQUIPMENT	-	8,696	-	-	-	8,696
187 MODIFICATION OF IN-SVC EQUIPMENT (OPA-3)	-	32,468	-	-	-	32,468
188 PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT (OTH)	-	2,545	-	-	-	2,545
189 SPECIAL EQUIPMENT FOR USER TESTING	-	16,400	-	16,000	-	32,400
Additional XMTARAMB				[+12,000]		[+12,000]
Target Receiver Injection Module Threat Simulator				[-4,000]		[-4,000]
190 MA8975	-	6,057	-	-	-	6,057
191 CLOSED ACCOUNT ADJUSTMENTS	-	-	-	-	-	-

TITLE I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2002 AUTHORIZATION REQUEST		COMMITTEE CHANGE FROM REQUEST		FY 2002 COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION	
	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST
TOTAL OTHER SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		917,443		133,400		1,050,843
SPARE AND REPAIR PARTS						
OPA1						
192 INITIAL SPARES - TSV		-		-		-
OPA2						
193 INITIAL SPARES - C&E		43,093		-		43,093
OPA3						
194 INITIAL SPARES - OTHER SUPPORT EQUIP		-		971		971
TOTAL SPARE AND REPAIR PARTS		44,064		-		44,064
TOTAL OTHER PROCUREMENT, ARMY		3,961,737		182,249		4,143,986

Items of Special Interest

Artillery accuracy equipment

The budget request contained \$10.4 million to procure the artillery accuracy equipment, including \$6.8 million for the procurement of seven Meteorological Measuring System (MMS) units for the Army National Guard (ARNG). The MMS provides weather data to field artillery units that improves the firing accuracy of those units.

The committee is encouraged that the Army has budgeted for MMSs for the ARNG; however, it recognizes that accelerated fielding of MMS to the ARNG would benefit total Army mission requirements, since the ARNG provides nearly 70 percent of the total Army's artillery fire support. Therefore, the committee recommends \$14.9 million for artillery accuracy equipment, an increase of \$4.5 million, to accelerate procurement of the MMS for the ARNG.

Combat support medical

The budget request contained \$16.7 million to procure deployable medical systems and field medical equipment, of which \$641 thousand was for surgical temper tents. However, the budget request included no funds for rapid intravenous (IV) infusion pumps.

Surgical temper tents offer medical personnel and surgical teams shelter to provide medical and trauma care to soldiers in forward deployed sites. As a result of increased deployment of Army Reserve medical units, additional surgical temper tents are required to replace those that have been left behind in humanitarian missions.

The rapid IV infusion pump is a miniature, portable, lightweight pump specifically designed for life-saving intravenous fluid resuscitation by a medic in the field to restore blood pressure of victims with severe blood loss or dehydration. The committee notes that it is estimated that up to 15 percent of the soldiers that died in Vietnam who were not immediate battlefield casualties would have survived their wounds if rapid infusion of fluids had been a possibility during that conflict.

The committee understands the benefits of clean, sterile field medical treatment areas and, therefore, recommends an increase of \$1.0 million for replacement of surgical temper tents for the Army Reserve. Also, the committee is impressed with the potential life saving capability that rapid IV infusion pumps offer and recommends an increase of \$6.0 million to procure these pumps. In total, the committee recommends \$23.7 million for combat support medical equipment.

Combat training centers instrumentation support

The budget request contained \$10.3 million for combat training centers instrumentation support but included no funds for the Army National Guard (ARNG) deployable force-on-force instrumented range system (DFIRST).

Encouraged by the fact that the DFIRST system was chosen over all current force-on-force instrumentation systems by the All Service Combat Identification Evaluation Team (ASCIET) as the instrumentation system for the fiscal year 1999 Joint Exercise, in the

committee report on H.R. 1401 (H. Rept. 106-162), the committee recommended a pilot program at two ARNG training sites to explore the capabilities and benefits of DFIRST systems to increase the readiness of ARNG units through more effective training with greater safety and at a lower cost. To continue this force-on-force, simulation-based training at regional training centers, the committee recommends \$16.3 million for combat training centers instrumentation support, an increase of \$6.0 million, for additional DFIRSTs for the ARNG.

Deployable universal combat earthmovers (DEUCE)

The budget request contained \$5.3 million to procure 12 DEUCEs for the interim brigade combat teams. The DEUCE is a military-unique, high speed, earthmoving tractor capable of clearing, leveling, and excavating operations for light and airborne divisions.

Although, the committee understands that the DEUCE will be a critical piece of equipment for the Army's interim medium brigades, it notes that the Army Chief of Staff has identified a \$7.8 million unfunded requirement in fiscal year 2002 to procure 19 DEUCEs for Army war reserve requirements and to prevent a break in the production line.

Accordingly, the committee recommends \$21.3 million for DEUCE, an increase of \$16.0 million, for additional war reserve DEUCEs and to address industrial base concerns.

Earthmoving scrapers

The budget request contained \$7.2 million to procure 17 commercial, self-propelled elevating scrapers.

This commercial, self-propelled elevating scraper is sectionalized into two pieces for external sling load helicopter transport. It will be used by airborne and air assault combat engineers for road and airfield construction and maintenance to support early entry forces. This new start program supports the Army's legacy-to-objective transformation campaign plan, enabling forces to more rapidly deploy and be sustained by quickly constructed infrastructure.

Therefore, the committee recommends \$13.2 million for earthmoving scrapers, an increase of \$6.0 million, to accelerate the procurement of commercial, self-propelled elevating scrapers.

High mobility trailers

The budget request contained no funds for safety modifications for high mobility trailers.

The Army has procured 5,116 high mobility trailers since fiscal year 1994 is unable to field these trailers due to an inability to meet mobility and safety requirements. The committee understands that the Army has an ongoing program to correct these deficiencies that is scheduled to be completed in fiscal year 2002. The committee also understands that the Army plans to conduct a re-competition for these trailers in fiscal year 2003 and, in conducting its market survey for this competition, expects the Secretary of the Army to determine if there is a requirement for low cost, state-of-the-art, lightweight, detachable equipment storage and equipment

transport carriers for non-combat missions, logistics support, and fire fighting services.

Improved high frequency radio (IHFR)

The budget request contained no funds to procure IHFRs.

The IHFR is the primary means of communications for maneuver battalions, combat support and combat service support units, the latter of which are comprised primarily of Army Reserve forces. The IHFR provides a versatile capability for short- and long-range communications, particularly important for highly mobile and geographically dispersed units not supported by active component communications units. The IHFR is also the only tactical radio that possesses a long-range communications capability independent of terrestrial or satellite relays and exceeds the range of the line-of-sight Single Channel Ground and Airborne Radio System. To date, only 215 systems have been fielded to the Army Reserve due to budget constraints; consequently, the Army Reserve must continue to maintain a mixture of older and unsupportable HF communications radios. For this reason, the Chief of the Army Reserve has identified a \$38.5 million fiscal year 2002 unfunded requirement for 1,003 IHFRs.

Accordingly, the committee recommends an increase of \$10.0 million to procure IHFRs for the Army Reserve.

Modification of in service equipment

The budget request contained \$49.2 million for modifications of in service equipment, but included no funds for the procurement of a rubber wheel-to-track conversion system.

The committee understands that there is an existing rubber track system, capable of converting both commercial and military four-wheel drive vehicles weighing up to 1.5 tons, such as the high mobility multi-purpose wheeled vehicle (HMMWV), into true all-terrain vehicles in about 30 minutes. The committee believes this track system could enable HMMWVs to greatly expand their operational domain into all types of off-road conditions, such as soft sand, deep snow, and swampy areas.

Based on the potential to expand the HMMWV's off-road capability, the committee recommends \$59.2 million for modifications of in service equipment, an increase of \$10.0 million, to procure a wheel-to-track conversion system.

Nonsystem training devices

The budget request contained \$74.5 million to procure nonsystem training devices, but included no funds for Army Aviation Institutional Training Simulators (AAITS), BEAMHIT laser marksmanship training systems (LMTS) for the Army Reserve, or fire fighter training systems (FFTS).

The committee understands that the AAITS provide full-motion, reconfigurable cockpit simulation for AH-64 Apache, UH-60 Blackhawk, and OH-58D Kiowa Warrior helicopters and notes that a shortfall exists for the simulators at the Army Aviation Center. The committee notes that the Army Reserve lacks adequate BEAMHIT LMTS to maintain marksmanship training skills, required to fulfill increasingly greater contingency operations and

missions. Furthermore, the committee is aware that a shortfall of commercially-available, mobile FFTS remains, despite the increases for this system in prior fiscal years provided by the committee as well as the committee's prior recommendations that the Secretary of the Army adequately budget for this system.

In view of these concerns, the committee recommends \$111.7 million for nonsystems training devices, an increase of \$37.2 million, including \$20.0 million for AAITs, \$14.2 million for BEAMHIT LMTS for the Army Reserve, and \$3.0 million for FFTS.

Product improved combat vehicle crewman (PICVC) headset

The budget request contained no funds to procure PICVC headsets.

The committee is aware that loss of communications in CVC headsets was identified in late fiscal year 1998 during Force XXI Battle Command Brigade and Below (FBCB2) testing and evaluation in armored vehicles. This testing revealed that electromagnetic interference (EMI) generated by Single Channel Ground and Airborne Radio Systems installed in armored vehicles to transmit FBCB2 data created intermittent communication problems. The committee believes that intermittent communications caused by EMI could endanger crews as a result of not receiving complete command and control and targeting information in a high operational tempo or combat environment.

Since the PICVC headset eliminates EMI communication losses, the committee recommends an increase of \$9.0 million to procure PICVC headsets to address this safety issue.

Reserve component automation system (RCAS)

The budget request contained \$89.3 million for the procurement of RCAS components.

The committee expects the Army to continue to provide adequate funding for the on-going information technology support to the National Guard and the Army Reserve. Currently, the RCAS program provides integrated support for mobilization and day-to-day management in both the Army National Guard (ARNG) and Army Reserve. In setting future priorities, the committee believes that funds should be provided to ensure that the ARNG and Army Reserve can continue to equip and support their full IT needs, including their requirements to upgrade the equipment originally installed under RCAS. Consequently, the committee expects the Army to provide funds for these requirements so that the ARNG and Army Reserve can meet their national security, homeland security, civil support, and national missile defense missions.

Ribbon bridge

The budget request contained \$48.2 million for ribbon bridge equipment, but included no funds to procure this equipment for Army National Guard (ARNG) multi-role bridge companies (MRBC). Ribbon bridge equipment consists of 10-ton, 8-wheel drive M1977 Heavy Expanded Mobility Tactical Truck Common Bridge Transporters, M15 Bridge Adaptor Pallets, and M14 Improved Boat Cradles.

The committee understands that the ARNG will establish seven MRBCs in fiscal year 2001 and will equip them with existing engineer bridging equipment and older, lower-capacity, five-ton trucks. However, the committee also understands that without additional funds, these new MRBCs will not convert to the new equipment required for their mission until fiscal year 2004.

Therefore, the committee recommends \$59.4 million for ribbon bridging equipment, an increase of \$11.2 million, to accelerate the fielding of two ARNG MRBCs.

Special equipment for user testing

The budget request contained \$16.4 million for the procurement of special equipment for user testing, including \$10.1 million for 1 XM Target Acquisition Radar—Agile Multi-Beam (XMTARAMB) system, but included no funds for Target Receiver Injection Module (TRIM) threat simulators.

The XMTARAMB is an advanced air defense acquisition and targeting radar which incorporates advanced frequency hopping, agile, multi-beam, three-dimensional targeting technology with an associated command, control, and communication facility. This system is critical to the ability of the United States and its allies to counter threats with enhanced technologies, as well as to develop proper tactics, techniques and procedures to ensure maximum protection for personnel and their weapon systems. Consequently, the committee recommends an increase of \$12.0 million to procure an additional XMTARAMB system.

The committee is also aware of the benefits of TRIM, which, when inserted in antenna cables of Army information collection, transmission, or dissemination systems, stimulate the system with threat signals. This capability will replace current open-air radiations of radio frequency threats, which are becoming obsolete and prohibited by the Federal Communications Commission due to the growing number of threats now required to be simulated. Understanding the benefits derived from threat simulations, the committee recommends an increase of \$4.0 million for TRIM.

In total, the committee recommends \$32.4 million for special equipment for user testing, an overall increase of \$16.0 million.

Super high frequency (SHF) terminal

The budget request contained \$17.0 million for the procurement of 8 SHF Tri-Band Advanced Range Extension Terminals (STAR-T).

The committee is aware that this system has been plagued with cost overruns and technical and understands that, subsequent to the submission of the budget request to Congress, the Army terminated the program because of default by its contractor. The committee further understands that there are no program termination costs to the Army and that the service intends to recoup \$24.0 million of unliquidated progress payments from the contractor.

The committee outlined its concerns with STAR-T program delays in the committee report on H.R. 1401 (H. Rept. 106-162) and agrees with the Army's termination action. Because no contract termination fees are required, the committee recommends no funds for STAR-T, a decrease of \$17.0 million.

Tactical unmanned aerial vehicle (TUAV)

The budget request contained \$84.3 million to procure 9 TUAV systems and 5 attrition air vehicles.

The TUAV system will provide Army maneuver commanders with dedicated reconnaissance, surveillance, and target recognition and battle damage assessment from information collected through its electro-optical and infrared sensor payloads down-linked to ground control units. The committee notes that the Army Chief of Staff has identified a \$16.2 million fiscal year 2002 unfunded requirement to upgrade low rate initial production TUAVs with a synthetic aperture radar/moving target indicator (SAR/MTI) all weather sensor, a digital tactical control data link (TCDL), and an improved avionics suite. The committee supports these enhancements to the TUAV despite the program's recent delays as a result of several crashes during testing. The committee therefore recommends \$91.6 million for TUAV, an increase of \$7.3 million for SAR/MTI, TCDL, and improved avionics upgrades.

Water distributors

The budget request contained \$1.0 million to procure four 2,000-gallon capacity module water distributors for use by tactical fire fighting teams.

These new distributors will replace currently fielded 6,000-gallon water distributors, which suffer from poor mobility, safety issues when transported with partial loads, and maintenance problems. This new start program supports the Army's legacy-to-objective transformation campaign plan, enabling tactical fire fighting teams to rapidly deploy with enhanced cross country mobility.

Therefore, the committee recommends \$5.0 million for water distributors, an increase of \$4.0 million, to accelerate procurement of 2,000-gallon capacity module water distributors.

CHEMICAL AGENTS AND MUNITIONS DESTRUCTION, ARMY

Overview

The budget request contained \$1,153.6 million for Chemical agents and Munitions Destruction, Army, for fiscal year 2002. The committee recommends no funds for fiscal year 2002.

TITLE I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2002 AUTHORIZATION REQUEST		COMMITTEE CHANGE FROM REQUEST		FY 2002 COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION	
	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST
CHEM AGENTS & MUNITIONS DESTRUCTION, ARMY						
CHEM AGENTS & MUNITIONS DESTRUCT-RDT&E						
RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT						
1 CHEM DEMILITARIZATION - RDTE	-	200,379		(200,379)	-	-
PROCUREMENT						
2 CHEM DEMILITARIZATION - PROC	-	164,158		(164,158)	-	-
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE						
3 CHEM DEMILITARIZATION - O&M	-	789,020		(789,020)	-	-
TOTAL CHEM AGENTS & MUNITIONS DESTRUCTION, ARMY		1,153,557		(1,153,557)		-

Items of Special Interest

Chemical agents and munitions destruction

The budget request contained \$1,153.6 million for Chemical Agents and Munitions Destruction, Army.

The committee notes that section 1412 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1986 (Public Law 99-145), as amended, requires that funds for the destruction of the U.S. stockpile of lethal chemical agents and munitions, including funds for military construction projects necessary to carry out the demilitarization program, shall only be authorized and appropriated in the budget of the Department of Defense (DOD) as a separate program and shall not be included in the budget accounts for any military department. The committee notes that for the third year in a row, the Department's budget request contains authorization and appropriation of funds for the chemical demilitarization program in a budget account of the Department of the Army in contravention of direction provided by the law.

The committee believes that the original legislation, which mandated that funds for the chemical demilitarization program be authorized and appropriated in a defense-wide budget account in order to emphasize that destruction of the chemical weapons stockpile was a national issue affecting all of the Department and not just a single military service was valid in 1986, when the estimated cost of the chemical stockpile demilitarization program was approximately \$1.5 billion and is even more valid today, when the estimated cost of the program has grown more than ten-fold.

Accordingly, the committee recommends no funds for Chemical Agents and Munitions Destruction, Army, a decrease of \$1,153.6 million. The committee recommends an increase of \$1,078.6 million for Chemical Agents and Munitions Destruction, Defense, as described elsewhere in this report.

AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, NAVY

Overview

The budget request contained \$8,252.5 million for Aircraft Procurement, Navy in fiscal year 2002. The committee recommends authorization of \$8,337.2 million for fiscal year 2002.

The committee recommends approval of the request except for those programs adjusted in the following table. Unless otherwise specified, adjustments are without prejudice and based on affordability considerations.

TITLE I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2002 AUTHORIZATION REQUEST		COMMITTEE CHANGE FROM REQUEST		FY 2002 COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION	
	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST
AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, NAVY						
COMBAT AIRCRAFT						
1 AV-8B (V/STOL)HARRIER (MYP)	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 AV-8B (V/STOL)HARRIER (MYP)	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 AV-8B (V/STOL)HARRIER (MYP)	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 F/A-18E/F (FIGHTER) HORNET (MYP)	48	3,180,097	-	-	48	3,180,097
3 F/A-18E/F (FIGHTER) HORNET (MYP)	-	(112,575)	-	-	-	(112,575)
4 F/A-18E/F (FIGHTER) HORNET (MYP)	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 F/A-18E/F (FIGHTER) HORNET (MYP)	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 F/A-18E/F (FIGHTER) HORNET (MYP)	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 F/A-18E/F (FIGHTER) HORNET (MYP)	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 F/A-18E/F (FIGHTER) HORNET (MYP)	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 F/A-18E/F (FIGHTER) HORNET (MYP)	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 F/A-18E/F (FIGHTER) HORNET (MYP)	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 F/A-18E/F (FIGHTER) HORNET (MYP)	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 F/A-18E/F (FIGHTER) HORNET (MYP)	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 F/A-18E/F (FIGHTER) HORNET (MYP)	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 V-22 (MEDIUM LIFT)	-	88,876	-	-	-	88,876
5 V-22 (MEDIUM LIFT)	12	1,080,808	-	-	12	1,080,808
5 V-22 (MEDIUM LIFT)	-	(70,927)	-	-	-	(70,927)
6 V-22 (MEDIUM LIFT)	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 V-22 (MEDIUM LIFT)	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 V-22 (MEDIUM LIFT)	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 V-22 (MEDIUM LIFT)	-	48,428	-	-	-	48,428
7 AH-1W (HELICOPTER) SEA COBRA	-	1,383	-	-	-	1,383
8 SH-60R	-	25,064	-	-	-	25,064
9 E-2C (EARLY WARNING) HAWKEYE (MYP)	5	384,762	-	-	5	384,762

TITLE I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2002 AUTHORIZATION REQUEST		COMMITTEE CHANGE FROM REQUEST		FY 2002 COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION	
	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST
9 E-2C (EARLY WARNING) HAWKEYE (MYP)	-	(142,016)	-	-	-	(142,016)
10 E-2C (EARLY WARNING) HAWKEYE (MYP)	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 E-2C (EARLY WARNING) HAWKEYE (MYP)	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 E-2C (EARLY WARNING) HAWKEYE (MYP)	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 E-2C (EARLY WARNING) HAWKEYE (MYP)	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 E-2C (EARLY WARNING) HAWKEYE (MYP)	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 E-2C (EARLY WARNING) HAWKEYE (MYP)	-	36,191	-	-	-	36,191
TOTAL COMBAT AIRCRAFT		4,520,091		-		4,520,091
AIRLIFT AIRCRAFT						
AIRLIFT AIRCRAFT						
11 CH-60S (MYP)	13	253,251	-	-	13	253,251
11 CH-60S (MYP)	-	(71,294)	-	-	-	(71,294)
12 CH-60S (MYP)	-	-	-	-	-	-
12 CH-60S (MYP)	-	-	-	-	-	-
12 CH-60S (MYP)	-	64,212	-	-	-	64,212
13 UC-35	-	-	-	-	-	-
14 C-40A	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 C-37	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL AIRLIFT AIRCRAFT		246,169		-		246,169
TRAINER AIRCRAFT						
TRAINER AIRCRAFT						

TITLE I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2002 AUTHORIZATION REQUEST		COMMITTEE CHANGE FROM REQUEST		FY 2002 COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION	
	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST
16 T-45TS (TRAINER) GOSHAWK Operational Flight Trainers	6	184,426		13,000 [+13,000]	6	197,426 [+13,000]
16 T-45TS (TRAINER) GOSHAWK	-	(5,095)			-	(5,095)
17 T-45TS (TRAINER) GOSHAWK	-	-			-	-
17 T-45TS (TRAINER) GOSHAWK	-	-			-	-
18 JPATS	-	-			-	-
TOTAL TRAINER AIRCRAFT		179,331		13,000		192,331
OTHER AIRCRAFT						
19 KC-130J	4	299,047			4	299,047
TOTAL OTHER AIRCRAFT		299,047		-		299,047
MODIFICATION OF AIRCRAFT						
20 EA-6 SERIES	-	137,645			-	137,645
21 AV-8 SERIES Litening II Pods	-	49,541		30,000 [+30,000]	-	79,541 [+30,000]
22 F-14 SERIES	-	4,504			-	4,504
23 ADVERSARY	-	34,769			-	34,769
24 F-18 SERIES	-	193,206			-	193,206
25 H-46 SERIES	-	38,664			-	38,664
26 AH-1W SERIES	-	10,821			-	10,821

TITLE I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2002 AUTHORIZATION REQUEST		COMMITTEE CHANGE FROM REQUEST		FY 2002 COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION	
	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST
27 H-53 SERIES	-	16,541	-	-	-	16,541
28 SH-60 SERIES	-	1,735	-	14,200	-	15,935
AQS-13F Sonar				[+11,000]		[+11,000]
Advanced Helicopter Emergency Egress Lighting System				[+3,200]		[+3,200]
29 H-1 SERIES	-	1,149	-	-	-	1,149
30 H-3 SERIES	-	4,191	-	-	-	4,191
31 EP-3 SERIES	-	123,747	-	-	-	123,747
32 P-3 SERIES	-	113,191	-	-	-	113,191
33 S-3 SERIES	-	43,242	-	-	-	43,242
34 E-2 SERIES	-	14,636	-	25,000	-	39,636
Mission Computer Upgrade Aircraft Conversion to HE 2000 configuration				[+25,000]		[+25,000]
35 TRAINER A/C SERIES	-	5,155	-	-	-	5,155
36 C-2A	-	27,369	-	(3,000)	-	24,369
37 C-130 SERIES	-	5,407	-	-	-	5,407
38 FEWSG	-	643	-	-	-	643
39 CARGO/TRANSPORT A/C SERIES	-	4,224	-	-	-	4,224
40 E-6 SERIES	-	74,847	-	-	-	74,847
41 EXECUTIVE HELICOPTERS SERIES	-	16,183	-	-	-	16,183
42 SPECIAL PROJECT AIRCRAFT	-	3,088	-	-	-	3,088
43 T-45 SERIES	-	12,778	-	-	-	12,778
44 POWER PLANT CHANGES	-	13,083	-	-	-	13,083
45 COMMON ECM EQUIPMENT	-	33,315	-	(2,000)	-	31,315
46 COMMON AVIONICS CHANGES	-	65,147	-	-	-	65,147
47 V-22 (TILT/ROTOR ACFT) OSPREY	-	35,000	-	-	-	35,000

TITLE I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2002 AUTHORIZATION REQUEST		COMMITTEE CHANGE FROM REQUEST		FY 2002 COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION	
	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST
TOTAL MODIFICATION OF AIRCRAFT		1,083,821		64,200		1,148,021
AIRCRAFT SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS						
AIRCRAFT SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS	-	1,420,252			-	1,420,252
48 SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS						
TOTAL AIRCRAFT SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS		1,420,252		-		1,420,252
AIRCRAFT SUPPORT EQUIPMENT & FACILITIES						
AIRCRAFT SUPPORT EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES						
49 COMMON GROUND EQUIPMENT	-	332,926			-	332,926
50 AIRCRAFT INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES	-	18,219		4,500	-	22,719
Calibration Test Equipment				[+4,500]		[+4,500]
51 WAR CONSUMABLES	-	12,585			-	12,585
52 OTHER PRODUCTION CHARGES	-	27,637		3,000	-	30,637
TARPS-CD				[+3,000]		[+3,000]
53 SPECIAL SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	-	110,897			-	110,897
54 FIRST DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION	-	1,568			-	1,568
55 CANCELLED ACCOUNT ADJUSTMENTS (M)	-	-			-	-
TOTAL AIRCRAFT SUPPORT EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES		503,832		7,500		511,332
TOTAL AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, NAVY		8,252,543		84,700		8,337,243

Items of Special Interest

AV-8B modifications

The budget request contained \$49.5 million for various AV-8B modifications but included no funds for the Litening II, a precision targeting system that allows the AV-8B aircraft to autonomously detect and track targets and to deliver precision munitions.

The committee understands that the Marine Corps has a requirement for 98 Litening II targeting pod systems but has thus far only procured 56. The committee also notes that the Commandant of the Marine Corps included this system among his unfunded requirements for fiscal year 2002. Consequently, the committee recommends \$79.5 million for AV-8B modifications, an increase of \$30.0 million, to procure additional Litening II targeting pods.

Calibration test equipment

The budget request contained \$18.2 million for aircraft industrial facilities, of which \$8.8 million was included for calibration equipment.

Calibration equipment provides the Navy with products and services to maintain accurate test equipment used for maintenance of weapons, aircraft, ships, submarines, and Marine Corps ground systems. The committee notes that without calibration equipment, test equipment drifts to inaccurate performance levels which could induce errors in weapons systems or result in serviceable components being removed for unnecessary maintenance or unserviceable components remaining in a system. The committee also notes that during the past 10 years funding for the Navy's calibration test equipment has decreased by over 60 percent and that this situation has resulted in a corresponding decrease in the availability of calibrated equipment from 86 percent to 74 percent.

Since the committee understands that the budget request for calibration test equipment funds only 59 percent of the fiscal year 2002 requirement, the committee recommends \$22.7 million for aircraft industrial facilities, an increase of \$4.5 million, for additional calibration test equipment.

E-2 modifications

The budget request contained \$14.6 million for E-2 modifications but included no funds to upgrade an E-2 mission computer test aircraft to the Hawkeye 2000 configuration.

The Hawkeye 2000 configuration is an upgrade to older-model E-2 aircraft that integrates satellite communications, a commercial-off-the-shelf, high-capacity mission computer and associated workstations, and cooperative engagement capability equipment. The committee understands that the Navy's E-2 aircraft inventory includes a mission computer test aircraft that can be economically upgraded to the Hawkeye 2000 configuration and, therefore, recommends \$39.6 million for E-2 modifications, an increase of \$25.0 million, to upgrade the Navy's mission computer E-2 test aircraft to the Hawkeye 2000 configuration.

F/A-18E/F

The committee notes that the F/A-18E/F aircraft is currently procured under a multiyear contract, but notes further that the aircraft's F414 propulsion system is not procured under either this contract or a separate multiyear contract.

To promote further F/A-18E/F acquisition savings, the committee strongly urges that the Department of the Navy evaluate the benefits of a five-year multiyear procurement structure for the F414 propulsion system beginning in fiscal year 2002.

Joint primary air training system (JPATS)

The budget request contained no funds for the Navy JPATS.

The JPATS, consisting of both the T-6A aircraft and a ground-based training system, will be used by the Navy and Air Force for primary pilot training. The T-6A will replace both the Navy's T-34 and Air Force's T-37B fleets, providing safer, more economical and more effective training for future student pilots.

The committee notes that, although the Navy has already procured 12 T-6A aircraft in fiscal year 2000 and 24 T-6As in fiscal year 2001, it plans to discontinue JPATS acquisition between fiscal years 2002 and 2007. Expressing concern about this decision, the committee also notes that the report accompanying H.R. 2216 (H. Rept. 107-148) directed the Secretary of the Navy to provide a report to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees detailing the business case for the Navy's deferring JPATS acquisition. The committee believes that JPATS procurement for the Navy would not only reduce procurement costs for both the Navy and the Air Force but would reduce operations and maintenance costs as well. The committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to report to the committee within 90 days after enactment of this Act his plan to begin full implementation of the JPATS program beginning in fiscal year 2003.

SH-60 series modifications

The budget request contained \$1.7 million for SH-60 series modifications but included no funds for the SH-60F's AN/AQS-13F dipping sonar upgrade or for the advanced helicopter emergency egress lighting system (ADHEELS).

The SH-60F is the Navy's anti-submarine warfare helicopter based aboard aircraft carriers and uses the AN/AQS-13F as its principal dipping sonar to detect submarines near the aircraft carrier. The committee understands that a pre-planned product improvement program for the AN/AQS-13F could achieve improved shallow-water detection capability and provide increased system reliability. Accordingly, the committee recommends an increase of \$11.0 million to upgrade the SH-60F's AN/AQS-13 dipping sonar.

The ADHEELS provides crew escape lighting for H-60 series helicopters in the event of water impact. The committee understands that the Department of the Navy has selected ADHEELS as its future helicopter escape lighting system due to its superior performance, significantly increased operational reliability, and lower life-cycle costs. Consequently, the committee recommends an increase of \$3.2 million to accelerate the installation of ADHEELS in the Navy's H-60 helicopter fleet.

In total, the committee recommends \$15.9 million, an increase of \$14.2 million, for SH-60 series modifications.

T-45 training system (TS)

The budget request contained \$179.3 million to procure 6 T-45C aircraft and associated ground-based training equipment but included no funds for T-45C operational flight trainers. The T-45TS is an integrated training system that combines the T-45 aircraft, simulators, and computer-based training for the Navy's intermediate-level undergraduate pilot training.

The committee notes that the Navy is replacing older-model T-45As with new-production T-45Cs but understands that all bases planned for upgrade to the T-45C are not scheduled to receive T-45C operational flight trainers upon arrival of the new-production aircraft.

Since the T-45C operational flight trainer will provide improved replication of the T-45C cockpit configuration and performance characteristics, he recommends \$192.3 million, an increase of \$13.0 million, for two additional T-45C operational flight trainers.

Tactical air reconnaissance pod system (TARPS)-completely digital (CD)

The budget request contained \$27.6 million for other production charges but included no funds for the TARPS-CD system, an electro-optic sensor upgrade designed to validate digital imaging technologies and to mitigate development risks for the next-generation shared reconnaissance pod (SHARP) system.

Since the SHARP system remains in development, the committee understands that the Navy is upgrading several TARPS-CD cameras with an 18-lens configuration which improves the system's standoff and survivability capabilities.

To upgrade all remaining TARPS-CD systems to a common 18-lens configuration, the committee recommends \$30.6 million for other production charges, an increase of \$3.0 million, for the TARPS-CD 18-lens configuration and for spares and support costs.

WEAPONS PROCUREMENT, NAVY

Overview

The budget request contained \$1,433.5 million for Weapons Procurement, Navy in fiscal year 2002. The committee recommends authorization of \$1,476.7 million for fiscal year 2002.

The committee recommends approval of the request except for those programs adjusted in the following table. Unless otherwise specified, adjustments are without prejudice and based on affordability considerations.

TITLE I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2002 AUTHORIZATION REQUEST		COMMITTEE CHANGE FROM REQUEST		FY 2002 COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION	
	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST
WEAPONS PROCUREMENT, NAVY						
BALLISTIC MISSILES						
BALLISTIC MISSILES						
1 TRIDENT II	12	568,456			12	568,456
1 TRIDENT II	-	(9,414)			-	(9,414)
2 TRIDENT II	-	-			-	-
2 TRIDENT II	-	-			-	-
2 TRIDENT II	-	8,727			-	8,727
SUPPORT EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES						
3 MISSILE INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES	-	1,275			-	-
THEATER BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE						
4 NAVY AREA MISSILE DEFENSE	-	6,983		(6,983)	-	-
Transfer to BMDO, Defense-Wide				[-6,983]		[-6,983]
TOTAL BALLISTIC MISSILES		576,027		(6,983)		569,044
OTHER MISSILES						
STRATEGIC MISSILES						
5 TOMAHAWK	34	50,101		20,000	34	70,101
Tooling and Test Equipment				[-20,000]		[-20,000]
6 ESSM	38	45,017			38	45,017
TACTICAL MISSILES						
7 AMRAAM	57	40,028			57	40,028
8 SIDEWINDER	105	27,310			105	27,310

TITLE I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2002 AUTHORIZATION REQUEST		COMMITTEE CHANGE FROM REQUEST		FY 2002 COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION	
	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST
9 JSOW	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 SLAM-ER	30	26,174	-	-	30	26,174
11 STANDARD MISSILE	91	195,404	-	-	91	195,404
12 RAM	90	43,024	-	-	90	43,024
13 HELLFIRE	-	-	-	25,000	-	25,000
Hellfire II Missiles	-	-	-	[+25,000]	-	[+25,000]
14 PENGUIN	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 AERIAL TARGETS	-	66,349	-	-	-	66,349
16 DRONES AND DECOYS	-	-	-	-	-	-
17 OTHER MISSILE SUPPORT	-	15,840	-	-	-	15,840
MODIFICATION OF MISSILES						
18 SIDEWINDER MODS	-	802	-	-	-	802
19 HARM MODS	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 STANDARD MISSILES MODS	-	35,353	-	-	-	35,353
SUPPORT EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES						
21 WEAPONS INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES	-	17,247	-	-	-	17,247
22 FLEET SATELLITE COMM (MYP) (SPACE)	-	-	-	-	-	-
23 FLEET SATELLITE COMM FOLLOW-ON	-	77,840	-	-	-	77,840
ORDNANCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
24 ORDNANCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	-	4,210	-	-	-	4,210
TOTAL OTHER MISSILES		644,699		45,000		689,699
TORPEDOES AND RELATED EQUIPMENT						
TORPEDOES AND RELATED EQUIP.						

TITLE I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2002 AUTHORIZATION REQUEST		COMMITTEE CHANGE FROM REQUEST		FY 2002 COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION	
	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST
25 ASW TARGETS	-	15,335	-	-	-	15,335
MOD OF TORPEDOES AND RELATED EQUIP						
26 MK-46 TORPEDO MODS	-	7,444	-	-	-	7,444
27 MK-48 TORPEDO ADCAP MODS	-	42,386	-	-	-	42,386
28 QUICKSTRIKE MINE	-	3,899	-	-	-	3,899
SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
29 TORPEDO SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	-	30,025	-	-	-	30,025
30 ASW RANGE SUPPORT	-	14,861	-	-	-	14,861
DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION						
31 FIRST DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION	-	2,802	-	-	-	2,802
TOTAL TORPEDOES AND RELATED EQUIPMENT		116,752		-		116,752
OTHER WEAPONS						
GUNS AND GUN MOUNTS						
32 SMALL ARMS AND WEAPONS	-	910	-	5,200	-	6,110
MK 46 Mod 0 Machine Gun				[+5,200]		[+5,200]
MODIFICATION OF GUNS AND GUN MOUNTS						
33 CIWS MODS	-	40,503	-	-	-	40,503
34 5/54 GUN MOUNT MODS	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 MK-75 76MM GUN MOUNT MODS	-	-	-	-	-	-
36 GUN MOUNT MODS	-	5,748	-	-	-	5,748
37 MODS UNDER \$2 MILLION	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER						
38 PIONEER	-	-	-	-	-	-

TITLE I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2002 AUTHORIZATION REQUEST		COMMITTEE CHANGE FROM REQUEST		FY 2002 COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION	
	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST
39 CANCELLED ACCOUNT ADJUSTMENTS	-	-	-	-	-	-
40 CANCELLED ACCOUNT ADJUSTMENTS	-	-	-	-	-	-
41 PRIOR YEAR DEFICIENCIES	-	-	-	-	-	-
42 CANCELLED ACCOUNT ADJ (88)	-	-	-	-	-	-
43 CANCELLED ACCOUNT ADJ (89)	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL OTHER WEAPONS		47,161		5,200		52,361
SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS						
SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS	-	48,836	-	-	-	48,836
TOTAL SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS		48,836		-		48,836
TOTAL WEAPONS PROCUREMENT, NAVY		1,433,475		43,217		1,476,692

Items of Special Interest

MK 46 Mod 0 lightweight machine gun

The budget request contained \$910 thousand for small arms and weapons but included no funds for the MK 46 Mod 0 lightweight machine gun.

The MK 46 Mod 0 lightweight machine gun is a variant of the existing M249 squad automatic weapon designed to meet the unique lower-weight and reliability requirements for the Navy's sea-air-land (SEAL) teams and other special operations forces.

The committee understands that the Navy's SEAL teams and special operations forces require approximately 1875 MK 46 Mod 0 lightweight machine guns and, consequently, recommends \$6.1 million for small arms and weapons, an increase of \$5.2 million, to procure MK 46 Mod 0 lightweight machine guns.

Tomahawk missile

The budget request contained \$50.1 million for the first 34 block IV low-rate initial production tactical tomahawk (TACTOM) missiles but included no funds for special tooling and test equipment for rate production of the block IV TACTOM missile.

The Tomahawk missile is a long-range, precision strike cruise missile launched from surface ships or submarines, and the block IV TACTOM missile will provide improved performance at a lower unit cost than previous missile versions. The committee understands that subsequent to the block IV TACTOM contract award in 1998, the Navy has had to switch to a different engine manufacturer than originally planned and that this decision requires increased funding for special tooling and test equipment to accommodate rate production of the TACTOM missiles equipped with the newly-selected engine.

Accordingly, the committee recommends \$70.1 million for the tomahawk missile, an increase of \$20.0 million, to procure the special tooling and test equipment necessary for rate production of the block IV TACTOM.

Trident II missile

The budget request contained \$559.0 million for Trident II missiles, including \$143.7 million for D5 continuous production life extension.

The Trident II D5 missile is carried on the Ohio class fleet ballistic missile submarines to provide a highly survivable strategic ballistic missile deterrent. The Trident II D5 continuous production life extension (CPLE) program sustains the production of Trident II D5 missile motors and other critical components. The committee views the Trident II as critically important strategic deterrence and strongly supports the fiscal year 2002 budget request for 12 Trident D5 missiles and associated funding for the CPLE program.

While the Navy has not provided the committee with its Trident II D5 CPLE program budget projections beyond fiscal year 2002, it notes that the Navy has recently extended the hull life of its Ohio class fleet ballistic missile submarines from 30 to 44 years and is concerned that the CPLE program may not be fully funded in the future years defense program commensurate with the extended

submarine hull life. Therefore, the committee urges the Department to include funds for the CPLE program in its fiscal year 2003 budget and in the future years defense program to preclude both the loss of the critical missile motor production base and the possibility that expensive start-up costs may be incurred at a future date to regenerate Trident II missile production capability.

AMMUNITION PROCUREMENT, NAVY/MARINE CORPS

Overview

The budget request contained \$457.0 million for Ammunition Procurement, Navy/Marine Corps in fiscal year 2002. The committee recommends authorization of \$463.5 million for fiscal year 2002.

The committee recommends approval of the request except for those programs adjusted in the following table. Unless otherwise specified, adjustments are without prejudice and based on affordability considerations.

TITLE I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2002 AUTHORIZATION REQUEST		COMMITTEE CHANGE FROM REQUEST		FY 2002 COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION	
	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST
PROCUREMENT OF AMMO, NAVY & MARINE CORPS						
PROC AMMO, NAVY						
NAVY AMMUNITION						
1 GENERAL PURPOSE BOMBS	-	65,063	-	-	-	65,063
2 CANCELLED ACCOUNT ADJUSTMENTS	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 JDAM	1,417	41,133	-	-	1,417	41,133
4 2.75 INCH ROCKETS	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 AIRBORNE ROCKETS, ALL TYPES	-	21,138	-	-	-	21,138
6 MACHINE GUN AMMUNITION	-	16,423	-	-	-	16,423
7 PRACTICE BOMBS	-	35,019	-	-	-	35,019
8 CARTRIDGES & CART ACTUATED DEVICES	-	26,697	-	-	-	26,697
9 AIRCRAFT ESCAPE ROCKETS	-	10,784	-	-	-	10,784
10 AIR EXPENDABLE COUNTERMEASURES Additional MJU-52	-	36,403	-	6,500 [+6,500]	-	42,903
11 JATOS	-	4,771	-	-	-	4,771
12 5 INCH/54 GUN AMMUNITION	-	12,009	-	-	-	12,009
13 EXTENDED RANGE GUIDED MUNITIONS (ERGM)	-	5,151	-	-	-	5,151
14 76MM GUN AMMUNITION	-	990	-	-	-	990
15 OTHER SHIP GUN AMMUNITION	-	7,318	-	-	-	7,318
16 SMALL ARMS & LANDING PARTY AMMO	-	8,878	-	-	-	8,878
17 PYROTECHNIC AND DEMOLITION	-	8,439	-	-	-	8,439
18 MINE NEUTRALIZATION DEVICES	-	4,985	-	-	-	4,985
19 AMMUNITION LESS THAN \$5 MILLION	-	1,343	-	-	-	1,343
20 CAWCF CLOSURE COSTS	-	6,993	-	-	-	6,993

TITLE I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2002 AUTHORIZATION REQUEST		COMMITTEE CHANGE FROM REQUEST		FY 2002 COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION	
	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST
TOTAL PROC AMMO, NAVY		313,537		6,500		320,037
PROC AMMO, MC						
MARINE CORPS AMMUNITION						
21 5.56 MM, ALL TYPES	-	9,402	-	-	-	9,402
22 7.62 MM, ALL TYPES	-	7,395	-	-	-	7,395
23 LINEAR CHARGES, ALL TYPES	-	18,957	-	-	-	18,957
24 .50 CALIBER	-	6,225	-	-	-	6,225
25 40 MM, ALL TYPES	-	5,857	-	-	-	5,857
26 60MM, ALL TYPES	-	2,699	-	-	-	2,699
27 81MM, ALL TYPES	-	6,669	-	-	-	6,669
28 120MM, ALL TYPES	-	7,639	-	-	-	7,639
29 CTG 25MM, ALL TYPES	-	6,031	-	-	-	6,031
30 9 MM ALL TYPES	-	2,832	-	-	-	2,832
31 GRENADES, ALL TYPES	-	10,533	-	-	-	10,533
32 STINGER SLEP	-	7,330	-	-	-	7,330
33 ROCKETS, ALL TYPES	-	4,794	-	-	-	4,794
34 ARTILLERY, ALL TYPES	-	24,488	-	-	-	24,488
35 DEMOLITION MUNITIONS, ALL TYPES	-	2,925	-	-	-	2,925
36 FUZE, ALL TYPES	-	-	-	-	-	-
37 NON LETHALS	-	4,461	-	-	-	4,461
38 AMMO MODERNIZATION	-	7,019	-	-	-	7,019
39 ITEMS LESS THAN \$5 MILLION	-	1,014	-	-	-	1,014
40 CAWCF CLOSURE COSTS	-	7,200	-	-	-	7,200

TITLE I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2002 AUTHORIZATION REQUEST		COMMITTEE CHANGE FROM REQUEST		FY 2002 COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION	
	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST
TOTAL PROC. AMMO, MC		143,470		-		143,470
TOTAL PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, NAVY & MARINE CORPS		457,007		6,500		463,507

SHIPBUILDING AND CONVERSION, NAVY

Overview

The budget request contained \$9,344.1 million for Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy in fiscal year 2002. The committee recommends authorization of \$9,321.1 million for fiscal year 2002.

The committee recommends approval of the request except for those programs adjusted in the following table. Unless otherwise specified, adjustments are without prejudice and based on affordability considerations.

TITLE I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2002 AUTHORIZATION REQUEST		COMMITTEE CHANGE FROM REQUEST		FY 2002 COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION	
	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST
SHIPBUILDING & CONVERSION, NAVY						
OTHER WARSHIPS						
1 CARRIER REPLACEMENT PROGRAM	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 CARRIER REPLACEMENT PROGRAM	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 CARRIER REPLACEMENT PROGRAM	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 CARRIER REPLACEMENT PROGRAM	-	138,890	-	-	-	138,890
3 SSGN	-	86,440	-	51,000	-	137,440
4 VIRGINIA CLASS SUBMARINE	1	2,288,327	-	-	1	2,288,327
4 VIRGINIA CLASS SUBMARINE	-	(679,413)	-	-	-	(679,413)
5 VIRGINIA CLASS SUBMARINE	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 VIRGINIA CLASS SUBMARINE	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 VIRGINIA CLASS SUBMARINE	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 VIRGINIA CLASS SUBMARINE	-	249,862	-	-	-	249,862
5 VIRGINIA CLASS SUBMARINE	-	434,426	-	-	-	434,426
6 CVN REFUELING OVERHAULS	1	1,768,413	-	-	1	1,768,413
6 CVN REFUELING OVERHAULS	-	(650,289)	-	-	-	(650,289)
7 CVN REFUELING OVERHAULS	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 CVN REFUELING OVERHAULS	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 CVN REFUELING OVERHAULS	-	73,707	-	-	-	73,707
8 SUBMARINE REFUELING OVERHAULS	2	430,179	-	-	2	430,179
8 SUBMARINE REFUELING OVERHAULS	-	(47,914)	-	-	-	(47,914)

TITLE I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2002 AUTHORIZATION REQUEST		COMMITTEE CHANGE FROM REQUEST		FY 2002 COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION	
	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST
9 SUBMARINE REFUELING OVERHAULS	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 SUBMARINE REFUELING OVERHAULS	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 SUBMARINE REFUELING OVERHAULS	-	74,640	-	74,640	-	74,640
9 SUBMARINE REFUELING OVERHAULS	-	3,110	-	3,110	-	3,110
10 DDG-51	3	3,187,361	-	3,187,361	3	3,187,361
10 DDG-51	-	(221,325)	-	(221,325)	-	(221,325)
11 DDG-51	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 DDG-51	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 DDG-51	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL OTHER WARSHIPS		7,136,414		51,000		7,187,414
AMPHIBIOUS SHIPS						
AMPHIBIOUS SHIPS						
12 LHD-1 AMPHIBIOUS ASSAULT SHIP	1	267,238	-	267,238	1	267,238
13 LHD-1 AMPHIBIOUS ASSAULT SHIP	-	-	-	-	-	-
13 LHD-1 AMPHIBIOUS ASSAULT SHIP	-	-	-	-	-	-
14 LPD-17	-	537,321	-	537,321	-	537,321
15 LPD-17	-	(537,321)	-	(537,321)	-	(537,321)
15 LPD-17	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 LPD-17	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 LPD-17	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 LPD-17	-	272,330	-	272,330	-	272,330
15 LPD-17	-	149,000	-	149,000	-	149,000

TITLE I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2002 AUTHORIZATION REQUEST		COMMITTEE CHANGE FROM REQUEST		FY 2002 COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION	
	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST
TOTAL AMPHIBIOUS SHIPS		688,568		-		688,568
AUXILIARIES, CRAFT, AND PRIOR-YEAR PROGRAM						
AUXILIARIES, CRAFT AND PRIOR YR PROGRAM COS						
16 ADC(X)	1	370,818			1	370,818
17 LCAC LANDING CRAFT	-	-			-	-
17 LCAC LANDING CRAFT	-	-			-	-
18 OUTFITTING	-	307,230		(10,000)	-	297,230
19 LCAC SLEP	2	41,091			2	41,091
20 COMPLETION OF PY SHIPBUILDING PROGRAMS	-	800,000		(75,000)	-	725,000
21 MINE HUNTER SWATH	-	-		2,000	-	2,000
22 YARD OILERS	-	-		9,000	3	9,000
TOTAL AUXILIARIES, CRAFT, AND PRIOR-YEAR PROGRAMS		1,519,139		(74,000)		1,445,139
TOTAL SHIPBUILDING & CONVERSION		9,344,121		(23,000)		9,321,121

Items of Special Interest

Completion of prior year shipbuilding programs

The budget request contained \$800.0 million to cover increases in the costs to complete construction of certain ships for which Congress authorized and appropriated funds in prior fiscal years. Included in this amount was \$248.0 million for the first of the San Antonio-class amphibious transport dock ships, the LPD-17.

The committee notes that the Department of Defense requested a supplemental appropriation of \$65.0 million in fiscal year 2001, in addition to the \$248 million in the budget request, to cover the increased costs of the LPD-17. The committee also notes, Congress approved the \$65.0 million supplemental request, but understanding that the fiscal year 2002 budget request did not contain funds for construction of the fifth and sixth ships of the class, as had been anticipated, Congress rescinded \$75.0 million of advance procurement funds for these two ships appropriated in fiscal year 2001 and applied the funds to the LPD-17. The committee does not believe such action would have been taken if it were going to result in a requirement to payback those funds at a later date.

Since the LPD-17 received an additional \$75.0 million in the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2001 (Public Law 107-80), the committee concludes that \$75.0 million of the \$248.0 million in the budget request is not required. Consequently, the committee recommends \$725.0 million for prior year shipbuilding, a decrease of \$75.0 million.

Minehunter small waterplane area twin hull (SWATH)

The budget request contained no funds for the Minehunter SWATH.

The Navy's minehunting fleet includes one Minehunter SWATH boat, which is its only surface mine warfare vessel capable of operating in very shallow water or capable of transport by C-5 aircraft for operational deployment within 24 hours. The committee understands that, during the past two years, the Minehunter SWATH has completed highly successful testing in the Pacific theater and notes that senior naval officers support its immediate acquisition and deployment to meet shallow water minehunting requirements.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of \$2.0 million for the procurement of the Minehunter SWATH.

Outfitting

The budget request contained \$307.2 million for outfitting, of which \$208.6 million was for outfitting and \$96.0 million was for post delivery. Outfitting funds are used to acquire items necessary in the pre-commissioning activities of ship construction, and post delivery funds are used to fix items for which the government is responsible after ship delivery.

The committee believes that \$3.2 million of outfitting funds budgeted for ships which are scheduled to begin construction in fiscal year 2002 and \$6.8 million budgeted for ships which are planned for delivery in fiscal year 2003 are premature. Consequently, the committee recommends \$297.2 million for outfitting, a decrease of \$10.0 million.

SSGN conversion

The budget request contained \$86.4 million for the advance procurement of products and materials necessary to refuel and convert two fleet ballistic missile carrying submarines (SSBN) to a conventional cruise missile carrying submarine (SSGN) configuration but included no funds for the advance planning necessary to refuel two additional SSBNs.

Once refueled and converted, SSGNs will be capable of both delivering up to 154 Tomahawk cruise missiles and deploying special operations forces. Although four SSBNs are available for the SSGN refueling and conversion program, the Department of the Navy has only budgeted for the conversion of two. The committee strongly supports the SSGN conversion program and believes that all four SSBNs should be converted to the SSGN configuration.

Accordingly, the committee recommends \$137.4 million, an increase of \$51.0 million, for the advance planning necessary to refuel the remaining two SSBNs in preparation for their conversion to the SSGN configuration.

OTHER PROCUREMENT, NAVY

Overview

The budget request contained \$4,097.6 million for Other Procurement, Navy in fiscal year 2002. The committee recommends authorization of \$4,157.3 million for fiscal year 2002.

The committee recommends approval of the request except for those programs adjusted in the following table. Unless otherwise specified, adjustments are without prejudice and based on affordability considerations.

TITLE I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2002 AUTHORIZATION REQUEST		COMMITTEE CHANGE FROM REQUEST		FY 2002 COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION	
	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST
OTHER PROCUREMENT, NAVY						
SHIPS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
SHIP PROPULSION EQUIPMENT						
1 LM-2500 GAS TURBINE	-	7,083	-		-	7,083
2 ALLISON 501K GAS TURBINE	-	6,896	-		-	6,896
PROPELLERS						
3 SUBMARINE PROPELLERS	-	4,460	-		-	4,460
NAVIGATION EQUIPMENT						
4 OTHER NAVIGATION EQUIPMENT	-	45,946	-	10,000 [+10,000]	-	55,946 [+10,000]
Force Protection Thermal Imaging Systems						
UNDERWAY REPLENISHMENT EQUIPMENT						
5 UNDERWAY REPLENISHMENT EQUIPMENT	-	1,802	-		-	1,802
PERISCOPES						
6 SUB PERISCOPES & IMAGING EQUIP	-	29,240	-		-	29,240
OTHER SHIPBOARD EQUIPMENT						
7 FIREFIGHTING EQUIPMENT	-	17,539	-		-	17,539
8 COMMAND AND CONTROL SWITCHBOARD	-	9,139	-		-	9,139
9 POLLUTION CONTROL EQUIPMENT	-	66,958	-		-	66,958
10 SUBMARINE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	-	6,796	-		-	6,796
11 SUBMARINE BATTERIES	-	10,891	-		-	10,891
12 STRATEGIC PLATFORM SUPPORT EQUIP	-	11,276	-		-	11,276
13 DSPP EQUIPMENT	-	7,498	-		-	7,498
14 LCAC	-	-	-		-	-
15 MINESWEEPING EQUIPMENT	-	20,168	-		-	20,168

TITLE I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2002 AUTHORIZATION REQUEST		COMMITTEE CHANGE FROM REQUEST		FY 2002 COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION	
	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST
16 ITEMS LESS THAN \$5 MILLION	-	79,285	-	-	-	79,285
17 SURFACE IMA	-	-	-	-	-	-
18 SUBMARINE LIFE SUPPORT SYSTEM	-	4,940	-	-	-	4,940
REACTOR PLANT EQUIPMENT						
19 REACTOR COMPONENTS	-	208,849	-	-	-	208,849
OCEAN ENGINEERING						
20 DIVING AND SALVAGE EQUIPMENT	-	5,712	-	-	-	5,712
21 EOD UNDERWATER EQUIPMENT	-	-	-	-	-	-
SMALL BOATS						
22 STANDARD BOATS	-	32,151	-	-	-	32,151
Rigid/Inflatable EOD Boats	-	-	-	3,200	-	35,351
TRAINING EQUIPMENT						
23 OTHER SHIPS TRAINING EQUIPMENT	-	16,772	-	[+3,200]	-	[+3,200]
PRODUCTION FACILITIES EQUIPMENT						
24 OPERATING FORCES IPE	-	27,522	-	-	-	27,522
Expeditionary Maintenance Facilities	-	-	-	500	-	28,022
OTHER SHIP SUPPORT						
25 NUCLEAR ALTERATIONS	-	121,105	-	[+500]	-	[+500]
26 DRUG INTERDICTION SUPPORT	-	-	-	-	-	121,105
TOTAL SHIPS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		742,028		13,700		755,728

COMMUNICATIONS AND ELECTRONICS EQUIPMENT
SHIP RADARS

TITLE I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2002 AUTHORIZATION REQUEST		COMMITTEE CHANGE FROM REQUEST		FY 2002 COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION	
	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST
27 AN/SPS-49	-	-	-	-	-	-
28 RADAR SUPPORT MK-92 Upgrade	-	-	-	15,000	-	15,000
				[+15,000]		[+15,000]
29 TISS	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIP SONARS						
30 AN/SQQ-89 SURF ASW COMBAT SYSTEM	-	16,561	-	-	-	16,561
31 SSN ACOUSTICS	-	113,016	-	-	-	113,016
32 UNDERSEA WARFARE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	-	4,263	-	-	-	4,263
33 SURFACE SONAR WINDOWS AND DOME	-	-	-	-	-	-
34 SONAR SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 SONAR SWITCHES AND TRANSDUCERS	-	10,808	-	-	-	10,808
ASW ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT						
36 SUBMARINE ACOUSTIC WARFARE SYSTEM	-	12,624	-	-	-	12,624
37 FIXED SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM	-	33,692	-	-	-	33,692
38 SURTASS	-	17,650	-	-	-	17,650
39 ASW OPERATIONS CENTER	-	6,059	-	-	-	6,059
ELECTRONIC WARFARE EQUIPMENT						
40 AN/SLO-32	-	1,971	-	-	-	1,971
41 INFORMATION WARFARE SYSTEMS	-	2,908	-	-	-	2,908
RECONNAISSANCE EQUIPMENT						
42 SHIPBOARD IW EXPLOIT	-	57,535	-	-	-	57,535
43 COMMON HIGH BANDWIDTH DATA LINK	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUBMARINE SURVEILLANCE EQUIPMENT						
44 SUBMARINE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT PROG	-	22,928	-	-	-	22,928
OTHER SHIP ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT						

TITLE I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2002 AUTHORIZATION REQUEST		COMMITTEE CHANGE FROM REQUEST		FY 2002 COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION	
	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST
45 NAVY TACTICAL DATA SYSTEM	-	-	-	-	-	-
46 COOPERATIVE ENGAGEMENT CAPABILITY	-	77,133	-	-	-	77,133
47 GCCS-M EQUIPMENT	-	61,085	-	-	-	61,085
48 NAVAL TACTICAL COMMAND SUPPORT SYSTEM (NTCSS)	-	42,826	-	-	-	42,826
49 ATDLs	-	9,965	-	-	-	9,965
50 MINESWEEPING SYSTEM REPLACEMENT	-	8,903	-	-	-	8,903
51 SHALLOW WATER MCM	-	-	-	-	-	-
52 NAVSTAR GPS RECEIVERS (SPACE)	-	9,857	-	-	-	9,857
53 ARMED FORCES RADIO AND TV	-	14,609	-	-	-	14,609
54 STRATEGIC PLATFORM SUPPORT EQUIP	-	11,361	-	-	-	11,361
TRAINING EQUIPMENT						
55 OTHER SPAWAR TRAINING EQUIPMENT	-	1,793	-	-	-	1,793
56 OTHER TRAINING EQUIPMENT	-	37,225	-	4,000	-	41,225
Battle Force Tactical Training-Air Traffic Control				[+4,000]		[+4,000]
AVIATION ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT						
57 MATCALs	-	1,005	-	-	-	1,005
58 SHIPBOARD AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL	-	8,036	-	-	-	8,036
59 AUTOMATIC CARRIER LANDING SYSTEM	-	15,617	-	-	-	15,617
60 NATIONAL AIR SPACE SYSTEM	-	43,618	-	-	-	43,618
61 AIR STATION SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	-	7,421	-	-	-	7,421
62 MICROWAVE LANDING SYSTEM	-	5,409	-	-	-	5,409
63 FACSFAC	-	1,151	-	-	-	1,151
64 ID SYSTEMS	-	18,310	-	(1,000)	-	17,310
65 SURFACE IDENTIFICATION SYSTEMS	-	-	-	-	-	-
66 TAC A/C MISSION PLANNING SYS(TAMPS)	-	13,411	-	-	-	13,411

TITLE I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2002 AUTHORIZATION REQUEST		COMMITTEE CHANGE FROM REQUEST		FY 2002 COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION	
	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST
OTHER SHORE ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT						
67 GCCS-M EQUIPMENT ASHORE	-	-	-	-	-	-
68 TADIX-B	-	-	-	-	-	-
69 NAVAL SPACE SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM	-	4,898	-	4,898	-	4,898
70 GCCS-M EQUIPMENT TACTICAL/MOBILE	-	-	-	-	-	-
71 COMMON IMAGERY GROUND SURFACE SYSTEMS	-	58,446	-	58,446	-	58,446
72 RADIAC	-	7,876	-	7,876	-	7,876
73 GPETE	-	4,727	-	4,727	-	4,727
74 INTEG COMBAT SYSTEM TEST FACILITY	-	4,502	-	4,502	-	4,502
75 EMI CONTROL INSTRUMENTATION	-	5,162	-	5,162	-	5,162
76 ITEMS LESS THAN \$5 MILLION	-	6,332	-	6,332	-	6,332
SHIPBOARD COMMUNICATIONS						
77 SHIPBOARD TACTICAL COMMUNICATIONS	-	-	-	-	-	-
78 SHIP COMMUNICATIONS AUTOMATION	-	121,242	-	121,242	-	121,242
79 SHIP COMM ITEMS UNDER \$5 MILLION	-	-	-	-	-	-
80 COMMUNICATIONS ITEMS UNDER \$5M	-	24,278	-	24,278	-	24,278
SUBMARINE COMMUNICATIONS						
81 SHORE LFVLF COMMUNICATIONS	-	17,517	-	17,517	-	17,517
82 SUBMARINE COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT	-	89,309	-	89,309	-	89,309
SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS						
83 SATCOM SHIP TERMINALS (SPACE)	-	-	-	15,000	-	213,143
84 SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS Digital Modular Radio	-	198,143	-	[+15,000]	-	[+15,000]
85 SATCOM SHORE TERMINALS (SPACE)	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHORE COMMUNICATIONS						

TITLE I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2002 AUTHORIZATION REQUEST		COMMITTEE CHANGE FROM REQUEST		FY 2002 COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION	
	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST
86 JCS COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT	-	4,623	-	-	-	4,623
87 ELECTRICAL POWER SYSTEMS	-	1,301	-	-	-	1,301
88 NSIPS	-	14,232	-	-	-	14,232
89 JEDMICS	-	-	-	-	-	-
90 NAVAL SHORE COMMUNICATIONS	-	66,772	-	-	-	66,772
CRYPTOGRAPHIC EQUIPMENT						
91 INFO SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM (ISSP)	-	78,170	-	10,000	-	88,170
Additional Secure Terminal Equipment				[+10,000]		[-10,000]
CRYPTOLOGIC EQUIPMENT						
92 SPECIAL DCP	-	-	-	-	-	-
93 CRYPTOLOGIC COMMUNICATIONS EQUIP	-	15,595	-	-	-	15,595
DRUG INTERDICTION SUPPORT						
94 OTHER DRUG INTERDICTION SUPPORT	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL COMMUNICATIONS AND ELECTRONICS EQUIPMENT		1,411,875		43,000		1,454,875
AVIATION SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
SONOBUOYS						
95 PASSIVE SONOBUOYS (NON-BEAM FORMING)	-	-	-	-	-	-
96 AN/SSQ-62 (DICASS)	-	-	-	-	-	-
97 AN/SSQ-101 (ADAR)	-	-	-	-	-	-
98 SONOBUOYS - ALL TYPES	-	57,886	-	-	-	57,886
99 MISCELLANEOUS SONOBUOYS LESS THAN \$5 MILLION	-	-	-	-	-	-
AIRCRAFT SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
100 WEAPONS RANGE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	-	10,129	-	-	-	10,129

TITLE I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2002 AUTHORIZATION REQUEST		COMMITTEE CHANGE FROM REQUEST		FY 2002 COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION	
	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST
101 EXPEDITIONARY AIRFIELDS	-	7,551	-	-	-	7,551
102 AIRCRAFT REARMING EQUIPMENT	-	12,265	-	-	-	12,265
103 AIRCRAFT LAUNCH & RECOVERY EQUIPMENT	-	27,500	-	-	-	27,500
104 METEOROLOGICAL EQUIPMENT	-	29,833	-	-	-	29,833
105 OTHER PHOTOGRAPHIC EQUIPMENT	-	1,710	-	-	-	1,710
106 AVIATION LIFE SUPPORT	-	21,035	-	-	-	21,035
107 AIRBORNE MINE COUNTERMEASURES	-	46,860	-	-	-	46,860
108 OTHER AVIATION SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	-	13,645	-	-	-	13,645
TOTAL AVIATION SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		228,414		-		228,414
ORDNANCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
SHIP GUN SYSTEM EQUIPMENT						
109 GUN FIRE CONTROL EQUIPMENT	-	17,926	-	-	-	17,926
110 NAVAL FIRES CONTROL SYSTEM	-	600	-	-	-	600
SHIP MISSILE SYSTEMS EQUIPMENT						
111 NATO SEASPARROW	-	10,670	-	-	-	10,670
112 RAM GMLS	-	31,838	-	-	-	31,838
113 SHIP SELF DEFENSE SYSTEM	-	34,378	-	-	-	34,378
114 AEGIS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	-	155,113	-	-	-	155,113
115 SURFACE TOMAHAWK SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	-	61,241	-	-	-	61,241
116 SUBMARINE TOMAHAWK SUPPORT EQUIP	-	3,062	-	-	-	3,062
117 VERTICAL LAUNCH SYSTEMS	-	6,857	-	-	-	6,857
FBM SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
118 STRATEGIC PLATFORM SUPPORT EQUIP	-	9,823	-	-	-	9,823

TITLE I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2002 AUTHORIZATION REQUEST		COMMITTEE CHANGE FROM REQUEST		FY 2002 COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION	
	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST
119 STRATEGIC MISSILE SYSTEMS EQUIP	-	205,094	-	(2,000)	-	203,094
ASW SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
120 SSN COMBAT CONTROL SYSTEMS	-	40,716	-	-	-	40,716
121 SUBMARINE ASW SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	-	5,935	-	-	-	5,935
122 SURFACE ASW SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	-	3,213	-	-	-	3,213
123 ASW RANGE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	-	6,012	-	-	-	6,012
OTHER ORDNANCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
124 EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL EQUIP	-	9,353	-	-	-	9,353
125 ITEMS LESS THAN \$5 MILLION	-	5,795	-	-	-	5,795
OTHER EXPENDABLE ORDNANCE						
126 ANTI-SHIP MISSILE DECOY SYSTEM	-	27,513	-	-	-	27,513
127 SURFACE TRAINING DEVICE MODS	-	7,318	-	-	-	7,318
128 SUBMARINE TRAINING DEVICE MODS	-	20,753	-	-	-	20,753
TOTAL ORDNANCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		663,210		(2,000)		661,210
CIVIL ENGINEERING SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
129 ARMORED SEDANS	-	440	-	-	-	440
130 PASSENGER CARRYING VEHICLES	-	1,351	-	-	-	1,351
131 GENERAL PURPOSE TRUCKS	-	1,531	-	-	-	1,531
132 CONSTRUCTION & MAINTENANCE EQUIP	-	9,587	-	-	-	9,587
133 FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT	-	5,300	-	-	-	5,300
134 TACTICAL VEHICLES	-	20,154	-	-	-	20,154
135 AMPHIBIOUS EQUIPMENT	-	14,633	-	-	-	14,633

TITLE I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2002 AUTHORIZATION REQUEST		COMMITTEE CHANGE FROM REQUEST		FY 2002 COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION	
	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST
136 POLLUTION CONTROL EQUIPMENT	-	19,969	-	-	-	19,969
137 ITEMS UNDER \$5 MILLION	-	11,323	-	-	-	11,323
TOTAL CIVIL ENGINEERING SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		84,288		-		84,288
SUPPLY SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
SUPPLY SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
138 MATERIALS HANDLING EQUIPMENT	-	8,786	-	-	-	8,786
139 OTHER SUPPLY SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	-	7,534	-	6,000	-	13,534
Serial Number Tracking Systems	-	-	-	[+6,000]	-	[+6,000]
140 FIRST DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION	-	5,222	-	-	-	5,222
141 SPECIAL PURPOSE SUPPLY SYSTEMS	-	490,438	-	-	-	490,438
TOTAL SUPPLY SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		511,980		6,000		517,980
PERSONNEL AND COMMAND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
TRAINING DEVICES						
142 TRAINING SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	-	1,101	-	-	-	1,101
COMMAND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
143 TRAINING SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	-	-	-	-	-	-
144 OTHER TRAINING EQUIPMENT	-	-	-	-	-	-
145 COMMAND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	-	28,787	-	(1,000)	-	27,787
146 EDUCATION SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	-	6,646	-	-	-	6,646
147 MEDICAL SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	-	7,693	-	-	-	7,693
148 INTELLIGENCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	-	-	-	-	-	-

TITLE I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2002 AUTHORIZATION REQUEST		COMMITTEE CHANGE FROM REQUEST		FY 2002 COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION	
	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST
149 OPERATING FORCES SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	-	15,812	-	-	-	15,812
150 MOBILE SENSOR PLATFORM	-	4,006	-	-	-	4,006
151 ENVIRONMENTAL SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	-	25,205	-	-	-	25,205
152 PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT	-	116,932	-	-	-	116,932
PRODUCTIVITY PROGRAMS						
153 JUDGEMENT FUND REIMBURSEMENT	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER						
154 CANCELLED ACCOUNT ADJUSTMENTS	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL PERSONNEL AND COMMAND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		206,182		(1,000)		205,182
SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS						
SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS	-	234,136	-	-	-	234,136
TOTAL SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS		234,136		-		234,136
999 CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS		15,500		-		15,500
TOTAL OTHER PROCUREMENT, NAVY		4,097,613		59,700		4,157,313

Items of Special Interest

Operating forces industrial plant equipment

The budget request contained \$27.5 million for operating forces industrial plant equipment but included no funds for expeditionary maintenance facilities (EMF).

The committee is aware that the Navy is continuing to decommission its repair tenders, thereby limiting its ability to rapidly deploy a ship and equipment repair capability to support forward deployed forces. However, the committee is also aware that EMF, which are surface and air transportable, self-contained facilities, can be operational within 72 hours of deployment, and can meet the service's needs for a rapidly deployable repair and maintenance capability.

The committee fully supports the EMF concept and, accordingly, recommends \$28.0 million for operating forces industrial plant equipment, an increase of \$500 thousand, for procurement of EMF.

Other navigation equipment

The budget request contained \$45.9 million for the procurement of other navigation equipment but included no funds to procure force protection thermal imaging equipment for military sealift command ships.

As a result of the committee's investigation into the attack on the U.S.S. Cole, the committee is keenly aware of the lack of force protection equipment and sensors on board Naval warships and supply ships to identify and counter unconventional threats. The committee is also aware of, and supports, the Navy's rapid request for emergency funds to meet many of these requirements for its warships. However, military sealift command ships, which often steam independently and make port calls in remote and hostile areas separate from battle groups, lack adequate thermal imaging sensors to identify potential threats and hazards at ranges that would allow a timely response to avoid a collision or counter a terrorist attack.

Understanding new threats and vulnerabilities of U.S. ships while underway and at anchor, the committee recommends \$55.9 million for other navigation equipment, an increase of \$10.0 million, for the procurement of military sealift command force protection thermal imaging equipment.

Other supply support equipment

The budget request contained \$7.5 million for the procurement of other supply support equipment, of which \$741 thousand was for automatic identification technology (AIT) in support of the serial number tracking system (SNTS).

The SNTS will use commercial AIT to provide web-based, cradle-to-grave, total asset visibility of individual components throughout the supply, maintenance, and transportation transfer process within Naval and Marine Corps aviation depots and will enhance the maintenance, remanufacture, and rebuild process of Navy and Marine Corps aircraft. The committee believes that streamlined business processes, such as SNTS, can be readily achieved by implementing AIT and has recommended increases for this technology

for maintenance and ammunition tracking systems for other services in prior fiscal years.

Accordingly, the committee recommends \$13.5 million for other supply support equipment, an increase of \$6.0 million, for the SNTS.

Other training equipment

The budget request contained \$37.2 million for other training equipment, of which \$32.5 million was for the procurement to support the battle force tactical training (BFTT) program.

The BFTT system allows surface combatants and aircraft carriers to conduct realistic coordinated training scenarios using ownship equipment instead of shore-based training simulators. The committee notes that Congress provided funds in fiscal years 2000 and 2001 to upgrade the BFTT system in order to provide an air traffic control (ATC) training capability for aircraft carrier crews. However, the committee understands that additional BFTT ATC upgrades are required on both landing helicopter assault (LHA) and landing helicopter dock (LHD) amphibious ships for integrated battle group training. Because of the enhanced benefits to ships' crews from integrated battle group training, the committee recommends \$41.2 million for other training equipment, an increase of \$4.0 million, to procure BFTT ATC upgrades for 5 LHAs and 7 LHDs.

Radar support

The budget request contained no funds to procure radar support equipment.

The committee understands that an upgrade to the Mk92 Mod 1 system, which provides surveillance and gunfire control on medium-sized ships is required because the current system relies on obsolete components that are no longer manufactured, resulting in a spare parts inventory incapable of sustaining it beyond fiscal year 2002. The committee believes this situation should be avoided and, therefore, recommends an increase of \$15.0 million to upgrade Mk92 Mod 1 radars to the Mod 2 variant.

Satellite communications systems

The budget request contained \$198.1 million to procure satellite communication systems, of which \$9.6 million is for the procurement of digital modular radios (DMR).

The DMR is a software programmable radio which replaces AN/WCS-3 transceivers and TD-1271 multiplexer modems that are not compliant with Joint Chiefs of Staff directives. The DMR is backward compatible with existing radios and cryptographic devices, while being 90 percent compatible with the next-generation Joint Tactical Radio System (JTRS) common architecture. The committee understands that additional software development is required for DMRs to maintain compliance with JTRS software compliance architecture (SCA) and, therefore, recommends \$213.1 million for satellite communications systems, an increase of \$15.0 million, to migrate the DMR to the JTRS SCA version 2.0 software.

PROCUREMENT, MARINE CORPS

Overview

The budget request contained \$981.7 million for Procurement, Marine Corps in fiscal year 2002. The committee recommends authorization of \$1,025.6 million for fiscal year 2002.

The committee recommends approval of the request except for those programs adjusted in the following table. Unless otherwise specified, adjustments are without prejudice and based on affordability considerations.

TITLE I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2002 AUTHORIZATION REQUEST		COMMITTEE CHANGE FROM REQUEST		FY 2002 COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION	
	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST
PROCUREMENT, MARINE CORPS WEAPONS AND COMBAT VEHICLES						
TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES						
1 AAV7A1 PIP	170	77,087			170	77,087
2 AAV	-	1,512			-	1,512
3 LAV PIP	-	25,783			-	25,783
4 IMPROVED RECOVERY VEHICLE (IRV)	8	21,026			8	21,026
5 MODIFICATION KITS (TRKD VEH)	-	3,825			-	3,825
ARTILLERY AND OTHER WEAPONS						
6 155MM LIGHTWEIGHT TOWED HOWITZER	-	-			-	-
7 MOD KITS (ARTILLERY)	-	1,478			-	1,478
8 MARINE ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM	-	2,243			-	2,243
9 WEAPONS AND COMBAT VEHICLES UNDER \$5 MILLION	-	274			-	5,274
M249 Squad Automatic Weapon				5,000 [+5,000]		[+5,000]
WEAPONS						
10 MODULAR WEAPON SYSTEM	-	7,501			-	7,501
OTHER SUPPORT						
11 OPERATIONS OTHER THAN WAR	-	1,552			-	1,552
TOTAL WEAPONS AND COMBAT VEHICLES		142,281		5,000		147,281
GUIDED MISSILES AND EQUIPMENT						
GUIDED MISSILES						
12 JAVELIN	-	1,036			-	1,036

TITLE I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2002 AUTHORIZATION REQUEST		COMMITTEE CHANGE FROM REQUEST		FY 2002 COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION	
	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST
13 PEDESTAL MOUNTED STINGER (PMS) (MYP)	-	-	-	-	-	-
14 ITEMS UNDER \$5 MILLION	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 PREDATOR (SRAW)	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER SUPPORT	-	-	-	-	-	-
16 MODIFICATION KITS	-	6,612	-	-	-	6,612
TOTAL GUIDED MISSILES AND EQUIPMENT		7,648		-		7,648
COMMUNICATIONS AND ELECTRONICS EQUIPMENT						
REPAIR AND TEST EQUIPMENT						
17 AUTO TEST EQUIP SYS	-	616	-	-	-	616
18 GENERAL PURPOSE ELECTRONIC TEST EQUIP.	-	8,115	-	-	-	8,115
INTELL/COMM EQUIPMENT (NON-TEL)						
19 INTELLIGENCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	-	9,615	-	-	-	9,615
20 MOD KITS (INTEL)	-	7,217	-	-	-	7,217
21 ITEMS UNDER \$5 MILLION (INTELL)	-	1,654	-	-	-	1,654
REPAIR AND TEST EQUIPMENT (NON-TEL)						
22 GENERAL PRUPOSE MECHANICAL TMDE	-	4,578	-	-	-	4,578
OTHER COMM/ELEC EQUIPMENT (NON-TEL)						
23 NIGHT VISION EQUIPMENT	-	22,374	-	-	-	36,874
AN/PVS-17				14,500		[+14,500]
OTHER SUPPORT (NON-TEL)						
24 ITEMS UNDER \$5 MILLION (COMM & ELEC)	-	9,028	-	-	-	9,028
25 COMMON COMPUTER RESOURCES	-	21,302	-	-	-	21,302
26 COMMAND POST SYSTEMS	-	17,338	-	-	-	17,338

TITLE I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2002 AUTHORIZATION REQUEST		COMMITTEE CHANGE FROM REQUEST		FY 2002 COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION	
	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST
27 MANEUVER C2 SYSTEMS	-	-	-	-	-	-
28 RADIO SYSTEMS	-	50,911	-	-	-	50,911
29 COMM SWITCHING & CONTROL SYSTEMS	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 COMM & ELEC INFRASTRUCTURE SUPPORT	-	7,546	-	-	-	7,546
31 MOD KITS MAGTF C41	-	21,136	-	-	-	21,136
32 AIR OPERATIONS C2 SYSTEMS	-	5,210	-	-	-	5,210
33 INTELLIGENCE C2 SYSTEMS	-	11,825	-	-	-	11,825
34 FIRE SUPPORT SYSTEM	-	16,152	-	-	-	16,152
TOTAL COMMUNICATIONS AND ELECTRONICS EQUIPMENT		214,617		14,500		229,117
SUPPORT VEHICLES						
ADMINISTRATIVE VEHICLES						
35 COMMERCIAL PASSENGER VEHICLES	-	773	-	-	-	773
36 COMMERCIAL CARGO VEHICLES	-	6,487	-	-	-	6,487
TACTICAL VEHICLES						
37 5/4T TRUCK HMMWV (MYP)	1,466	109,201	-	-	1,466	109,201
38 MEDIUM TACTICAL VEHICLE REPLACEMENT	1,946	312,199	-	-	1,946	312,199
OTHER SUPPORT						
39 ITEMS LESS THAN \$5 MILLION	-	2,564	-	-	-	2,564
TOTAL SUPPORT VEHICLES		431,224		-		431,224
ENGINEER AND OTHER EQUIPMENT						
ENGINEER AND OTHER EQUIPMENT						

TITLE I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2002 AUTHORIZATION REQUEST		COMMITTEE CHANGE FROM REQUEST		FY 2002 COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION	
	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST
40 ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL EQUIP ASSORT	-	2,571	-	-	-	2,571
41 BULK LIQUID EQUIPMENT	-	8,130	-	-	-	8,130
42 TACTICAL FUEL SYSTEMS	-	2,721	-	-	-	2,721
43 DEMOLITION SUPPORT SYSTEMS	-	5,674	-	-	-	5,674
44 POWER EQUIPMENT ASSORTED	-	7,622	-	-	-	7,622
45 SHOP EQ CONTACT MAINTENANCE (SECM)	-	-	-	-	-	-
MATERIALS HANDLING EQUIPMENT						
46 COMMAND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	-	-	-	-	-	-
47 AMPHIBIOUS RAID EQUIPMENT	-	2,349	-	-	-	2,349
48 PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT	-	4,846	-	-	-	4,846
49 GARRISON MOBILE ENGR EQUIP	-	5,938	-	-	-	5,938
50 MATERIAL HANDLING EQUIP	-	27,453	-	-	-	27,453
51 FIRST DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION	-	9,340	-	-	-	9,340
GENERAL PROPERTY						
52 FIELD MEDICAL EQUIPMENT	-	7,530	-	-	-	7,530
53 TRAINING DEVICES	-	30,566	-	-	-	30,566
54 CONTAINER FAMILY	-	5,909	-	7,400	-	13,309
Tractor, Rubber Tired Articulated Steering, Multi-Purpose (TRAM) SLEP				[+7,400]		[+7,400]
55 FAMILY OF CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT	-	8,281	-	17,000	-	25,281
D-7G/Dozer/Scraper/Grader Remanufacture				[+17,000]		[+17,000]
56 FAMILY OF INTERNALLY TRANSPORTABLE VEH (ITV)	-	4,852	-	-	-	4,852
57 RAPID DEPLOYABLE KITCHEN	-	5,947	-	-	-	5,947
OTHER SUPPORT						
58 MODIFICATION KITS	-	11,892	-	-	-	11,892
59 ITEMS LESS THAN \$5 MILLION	-	7,684	-	-	-	7,684

TITLE I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2002 AUTHORIZATION REQUEST		COMMITTEE CHANGE FROM REQUEST		FY 2002 COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION	
	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST
60 CANCELLED ACCOUNT ADJUSTMENT (M)	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ENGINEER AND OTHER EQUIPMENT		159,305		24,400		183,705
SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS						
61 SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS	-	26,649	-	-	-	26,649
TOTAL SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS		26,649		-		26,649
TOTAL PROCUREMENT, MARINE CORPS		981,724		43,900		1,025,624

Items of Special Interest

Container family

The budget request contained \$5.9 million to procure container handling equipment but included no funds to conduct a service life extension program (SLEP) for the tractor, rubber tired, articulated steering, multi-purpose (TRAM).

The TRAM, a multi-purpose material handling and earthmoving machine capable of lifting up to 10,000 pounds, provides the primary heavy lift and earth moving capability for the Marine Corps. Since this system has been heavily relied upon to facilitate expeditionary operations, it requires a SLEP to extend its service life for an additional 10 years. The committee notes that the Commandant of the Marine Corps has identified a \$7.4 million fiscal year 2002 unfunded requirement to conduct a SLEP for 521 of the 617 TRAMs on hand. Because the committee understands the vital mobility requirements that this system fulfills, the committee recommends \$13.3 million for container family equipment, an increase of \$7.4 million, for TRAM SLEP.

Expeditionary warfare

The committee supports the Department of the Navy's efforts in developing expeditionary warfare capabilities to address threats of the 21st century. The committee believes that an expeditionary force capable of rapid, sustained employment that possesses the ability to conduct forcible entry is a necessary military asset. However, the committee is concerned that programmed funding is inadequate to execute the full spectrum of expeditionary warfare operations. This disparity was highlighted in a recent General Accounting Office report, which concluded that it will be another 10 to 20 years before the Navy and the Marine Corps have the capabilities needed to successfully execute littoral warfare operations against competent enemy forces. The committee also notes that testimony provided by Navy and Marine Corps officials acknowledged that the nation's sea service lacks a number of key warfighting capabilities and that these deficiencies place at risk expeditionary warfare operations.

Consequently, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a report to the congressional defense committees by March 1, 2002, that examines the relationship between expeditionary warfare funding and mission requirements. At a minimum, the report shall contain the following information:

- (1) Identification of those missions which are assigned to and can best be carried out by expeditionary warfare forces;
- (2) Identification of major programs that directly support execution of expeditionary warfare and a comparison between required and actual funding for these programs over the past three fiscal years as well as a comparison between required and planned funding for them as identified in the future years defense program; and
- (3) An explanation of the risks of underfunding these programs, including any impact on personnel morale, retention and effectiveness.

Family of construction equipment

The budget request contained \$8.3 million for the remanufacture or product improvement of D-7G dozers, 621B scrapers, and 130G graders. The dozer/scrapper/grader fleet is used throughout Marine Corps combat engineer and support units for airfield construction, as well as for combat clearing and debris excavation.

The committee notes that the service's rapidly deteriorating dozer, scraper and grader fleet is over 15 years old and that the Commandant of the Marine Corps has identified a fiscal year 2002 unfunded requirement to accelerate remanufacture of this equipment. The committee also notes that the remanufacturing/product improvement program will extend the life of this equipment for an additional 10 years.

Consistent with its actions in prior years, the committee recommends \$25.3 million for the family of construction equipment, an increase of \$17.0 million, to remanufacture/product improve D-7G dozers, scrapers, and graders.

Night vision equipment

The budget request contained \$22.4 million to procure night vision equipment but included no funds to procure AN/PVS-17 night vision sights.

The AN/PVS-17 is a lightweight, rifle-mounted, generation III image intensification night vision sight that replaces obsolete, post-Vietnam era AN/PVS-4 sights. The committee notes that the Commandant of the Marine Corps has identified a \$16.5 million fiscal year 2002 unfunded requirement to procure 3,682 AN/PVS-17 night vision sights, which would complete this system's acquisition objective. The committee recognizes the increased benefits of generation III technology, and, therefore, recommends \$36.9 million for night vision equipment, an increase of \$14.5 million, for AN/PVS-17 night vision sights.

AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE

Overview

The budget request contained \$10,744.5 million for Aircraft Procurement, Air Force in fiscal year 2002. The committee recommends authorization of \$10,705.7 million for fiscal year 2002.

The committee recommends approval of the request except for those programs adjusted in the following table. Unless otherwise specified, adjustments are without prejudice and based on affordability considerations.

TITLE I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2002 AUTHORIZATION REQUEST		COMMITTEE CHANGE FROM REQUEST		FY 2002 COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION	
	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST
AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE						
COMBAT AIRCRAFT						
TACTICAL FORCES						
1 F-22 RAPTOR	13	3,053,409			13	3,053,409
1 F-22 RAPTOR	-	(395,256)			-	(395,256)
2 F-22 RAPTOR	-	-			-	-
2 F-22 RAPTOR	-	-			-	-
2 F-22 RAPTOR	-	379,159			-	379,159
3 F-15A	-	-			-	-
3 F-15A	-	-			-	-
4 F-15A	-	-			-	-
5 F-16A (MYP)	-	-			-	-
5 F-16A (MYP)	-	-			-	-
6 F-16A (MYP)	-	-			-	-
TOTAL COMBAT AIRCRAFT		3,037,312		-		3,037,312
AIRLIFT AIRCRAFT						
TACTICAL AIRLIFT						
7 C-17A (MYP)	15	3,133,008		(36,000)	15	3,097,008
7 C-17A (MYP)	-	(257,233)			-	(257,233)
8 C-17A (MYP)	-	-			-	-
8 C-17A (MYP)	-	-			-	-
8 C-17A (MYP)	-	228,100		36,000	-	264,100

TITLE I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2002 AUTHORIZATION REQUEST		COMMITTEE CHANGE FROM REQUEST		FY 2002 COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION	
	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST
9 C-17 ICS	-	441,163	-	-	-	441,163
OTHER AIRLIFT						
10 EC-130J	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 C-130J	2	221,809			2	221,809
TOTAL AIRLIFT AIRCRAFT		3,766,847		-		3,766,847
TRAINER AIRCRAFT						
OPERATIONAL TRAINERS						
12 JPATS	48	228,409			48	228,409
TOTAL TRAINER AIRCRAFT		228,409		-		228,409
OTHER AIRCRAFT						
HELICOPTERS						
13 V-22 OSPREY	-	117,822		(117,822)	-	-
13 V-22 OSPREY	-	(22,712)		22,712	-	-
14 V-22 OSPREY	-	-		-	-	-
14 V-22 OSPREY	-	-		-	-	-
14 V-22 OSPREY	-	14,991		(14,991)	-	-
MISSION SUPPORT AIRCRAFT						
15 C-32B FST/DEST AIRCRAFT	1	72,451			1	72,451
16 CIVIL AIR PATROL A/C	27	2,629			27	2,629
17 OPERATIONAL SUPPORT AIRCRAFT	-	-			-	-
OTHER AIRCRAFT						

TITLE I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2002 AUTHORIZATION REQUEST		COMMITTEE CHANGE FROM REQUEST		FY 2002 COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION	
	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST
18 TARGET DRONES	-	35,484	-	-	-	35,484
19 C-40 ANG	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 EC-130H	-	19,000	-	-	-	19,000
21 E-8C	1	328,782	-	-	1	328,782
21 E-8C	-	(45,580)	-	-	-	(45,580)
22 E-8C	-	-	-	-	-	-
22 E-8C	-	-	-	-	-	-
22 E-8C	-	49,000	-	-	-	49,000
23 E-8C ICS	-	-	-	-	-	-
24 HAEUAV	2	107,610	-	-	2	107,610
24 HAEUAV	-	(22,183)	-	-	-	(22,183)
25 HAEUAV	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 HAEUAV	-	33,500	-	-	-	33,500
26 PREDATOR UAV Predator B	6	19,632	-	20,000 [+20,000]	6	39,632 [+20,000]
TOTAL OTHER AIRCRAFT		710,426		(90,101)		620,325
MODIFICATION OF INSERVICE AIRCRAFT						
STRATEGIC AIRCRAFT						
27 B-2A	-	11,858	-	33,000 [+33,000]	-	44,858 [+33,000]
SATCOM Upgrades	-	-	-	(58,000)	-	37,493
28 B-1B	-	95,493	-	-	-	-
Transfer to O&M, ANG	-	-	-	-	-	-
29 B-52	-	3,548	-	-	-	3,548

TITLE I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2002 AUTHORIZATION REQUEST		COMMITTEE CHANGE FROM REQUEST		FY 2002 COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION	
	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST
30 F-117						
TACTICAL AIRCRAFT						
31 A-10	-	18,547			-	18,547
32 F-15	-	212,160			-	264,660
F-15E Link 16				52,500		[+19,500]
Additional -220Engine Kits				[+25,000]		[+25,000]
Additional ALQ-135 Band 1.5 Internal Countermeasures Systems				[+8,000]		[+8,000]
33 F-16	-	231,962		2,000	-	233,962
ACES II Upgrade				[+2,000]		[+2,000]
34 T/AT-37	-	84			-	84
AIRLIFT AIRCRAFT						
35 C-5	-	103,214			-	103,214
36 C-9	-	647			-	647
37 C-17A	-	139,278			-	139,278
38 C-21	-	2,675			-	2,675
39 C-22	-	-			-	-
40 C-32A	-	40,393			-	40,393
41 C-37A	-	379			-	379
42 C-141	-	825			-	825
TRAINER AIRCRAFT						
43 T-1	-	-			-	-
44 T-3 (EFS) AIRCRAFT	-	-			-	-
45 T-38	-	144,726			-	144,726
46 T-41 AIRCRAFT	-	90			-	90
47 T-43	-	3,750			-	3,750

TITLE I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2002 AUTHORIZATION REQUEST		COMMITTEE CHANGE FROM REQUEST		FY 2002 COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION	
	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST
OTHER AIRCRAFT						
48 KC-10A (ATCA)	-	31,249	-	-	-	31,249
49 C-12	-	412	-	-	-	412
50 C-18	-	830	-	-	-	830
51 C-20 MODS	-	635	-	-	-	635
52 VC-25A MOD	-	14,165	-	-	-	14,165
53 C-130	-	57,936	-	-	-	57,936
54 C-135	-	231,066	-	25,500	-	256,566
KC-135E Re-engining	-	-	-	[+25,500]	-	[+25,500]
55 DARP	-	195,045	-	11,000	-	206,045
Cobra Ball 3-Channel Tracker	-	-	-	[+11,000]	-	[+11,000]
56 E-3	-	92,520	-	-	-	92,520
57 E-4	-	45,539	-	-	-	45,539
58 E-8	-	82,996	-	-	-	82,996
59 H-1	-	288	-	-	-	288
60 H-60	-	26,519	-	4,500	-	31,019
HH-60G FLIR	-	-	-	[+4,500]	-	[+4,500]
61 OTHER AIRCRAFT	-	50,954	-	4,800	-	55,754
Fixed Aircrew Standardized Seat	-	-	-	[+4,800]	-	[+4,800]
62 PREDATOR MODS	-	10,384	-	6,000	-	16,384
Structured R&M Program	-	-	-	[+6,000]	-	[+6,000]
OTHER MODIFICATIONS						
63 CLASSIFIED PROJECTS	-	23,227	-	-	-	23,227
64 SPECIAL PROJECTS	-	-	-	-	-	-

TITLE I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2002 AUTHORIZATION REQUEST		COMMITTEE CHANGE FROM REQUEST		FY 2002 COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION	
	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST
TOTAL MODIFICATION OF INSERVICE AIRCRAFT		1,873,394		81,300		1,954,694
AIRCRAFT SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS						
AIRCRAFT SPARES + REPAIR PARTS	-	321,539		(26,390)	-	295,149
65 SPARES/REPAIR PARTS CV-22 Spares				[-26,390]		[-26,390]
TOTAL AIRCRAFT SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS		321,539		(26,390)		295,149
AIRCRAFT SUPPORT EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES						
COMMON SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
66 AIRCRAFT SUPPORT EQ. & FACILITIES	-	211,334		(5,400)	-	205,934
POST PRODUCTION SUPPORT						
67 A-10	-	-		-	-	-
68 B-2A	-	12,647		-	-	12,647
69 B-2A	-	38,612		-	-	38,612
70 B-1B	-	6,400		-	-	6,400
71 C-130	-	1,372		-	-	4,172
MC-130P/H Simulator Upgrades				2,800		4,172
72 E-4	-	-		[-2,800]	-	[-2,800]
73 F-15 POST PRODUCTION SUPPORT	-	7,409		-	-	7,409
74 F-16 POST PRODUCTION SUPPORT	-	14,542		-	-	14,542
INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS						
75 INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS	-	25,711		(1,000)	-	24,711
WAR CONSUMABLES						

TITLE I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2002 AUTHORIZATION REQUEST		COMMITTEE CHANGE FROM REQUEST		FY 2002 COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION	
	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST
76 WAR CONSUMABLES	-	44,369	-	-	-	44,369
OTHER PRODUCTION CHARGES						
77 MISC PRODUCTION CHARGES	-	324,986	-	-	-	324,986
COMMON ECM EQUIPMENT						
78 COMMON ECM EQUIPMENT	-	1,200	-	-	-	1,200
DARP						
79 DARP	-	90,329	-	-	-	90,329
TOTAL AIRCRAFT SUPPORT EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES		778,911		(3,600)		775,311
999 CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS		27,640		-		27,640
TOTAL AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE		10,744,478		(38,791)		10,705,687

Items of Special Interest

B-2

The budget request contained \$11.9 million for B-2 modifications, of which \$11.3 million was included to upgrade one B-2 aircraft with satellite communications (SATCOM). The budget request also contained \$155.0 million in PE 64240F but included no funds for the link 16, center instrument display and in-flight replanner (Link16/CID/IFR) upgrade, or for integration of the enhanced guided bomb unit (EGBU)-28 weapon. The B-2 is the Department of Defense's most advanced long-range strike aircraft, capable of global force projection in a highly defended target environment.

The B-2 SATCOM upgrade provides beyond-line-of-sight secure voice and data communications that will ensure global command and control of this aircraft, and the committee believes that the entire fleet of 21 B-2 aircraft should be upgraded with SATCOM. Accordingly, the committee recommends \$44.9 million for B-2 modifications, an increase of \$33.0 million, to upgrade all 21 B-2s with SATCOM.

The B-2 link 16 provides networked battlefield situational awareness for improved survivability and flexible targeting, while the center instrument display and in-flight replanner portions of this upgrade provide an improved tactical situation picture and a capability to adjust mission planning while enroute. The EGBU-28 weapon will replace the aging, B-2 unique GBU-37B with a common weapon to continue the B-2's capability to attack hard and deeply buried targets. The committee views the Link16/CID/IFR and EGBU-28 upgrades as critical to future B-2 effectiveness. Consequently, the committee recommends \$245.0 million in PE 64240F, an increase of \$90.0 million—\$63.0 million to accelerate the Link 16/CID/IFR upgrade and \$27.0 million to complete engineering and manufacturing development activities for the EGBU-28 upgrade.

Additionally, the committee notes that the Air Force's concept of a global strike task force includes F-22 and B-2 aircraft and believes that its implementation may require procurement of additional B-2s. Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a report to the congressional defense committees with the submission of the fiscal year 2003 budget request that describes the number and type of aircraft required to implement this concept and the acquisition strategy to procure these aircraft.

C-130

The committee notes that the Air Force has developed a long-range plan called the "C-130 Roadmap," to assist in the planning, budgeting and beddown of the newest aircraft in the C-130 fleet. The C-130 aircraft has been the workhorse of the military's tactical airlift fleet supporting operations around the globe for over four decades. The committee strongly supports the beddown of C-130Js as depicted in the "C-130 Roadmap." The committee expects the Air Force to continue to work closely with Congress on its beddown plan for the C-130J fleet and on the proposed C-130J-30 multiyear procurement. The committee encourages the Air Force to

use similar roadmaps as the baseline to plan, budget, and beddown other aircraft in order to modernize and replace aging systems.

C-17

The budget request contained \$2,875.8 million to procure 15 C-17 aircraft and \$228.1 million for advance procurement of 12 aircraft in fiscal year 2003. The C-17 aircraft is currently procured under a seven-year multiyear procurement contract that ends in fiscal year 2003.

The committee notes that the recent Mobility Requirements Study-2005 concluded that the currently programmed airlift fleet is not adequate to meet requirements for the existing national military strategy. While the Department of Defense's on-going strategic review and upcoming Quadrennial Defense Review may change strategy or requirements for combat force structure, the committee believes that fiscal year 2003 procurement of C-17s will need to be maintained at current levels to replace the aging C-141 aircraft fleet scheduled for retirement. Accordingly, the committee recommends a transfer of \$36.0 million from C-17 procurement to C-17 advance procurement in order to provide for the more efficient production rate of 15 C-17s in fiscal year 2003, rather than the 12 now planned.

Therefore, the committee recommends \$2,839.8 million for the procurement of 15 C-17s, a decrease of \$36.0 million, and \$264.1 million, an increase of \$36.0 million for the advance procurement for 15 C-17s in fiscal year 2003.

The committee has included a provision that would authorize the Secretary of Defense to proceed with a follow-on C-17 multiyear procurement contract if the Secretary certifies the necessity to do so prior to enactment of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2002.

CV-22

The budget request contained \$95.1 million for CV-22 engineering and support costs, \$15.0 million for the advance procurement for three CV-22 tiltrotor aircraft in fiscal year 2003, and \$26.4 million for CV-22 spares. The budget request also contained \$28.2 million, In Procurement, Defense-Wide, to procure Special Operations Forces (SOF)-unique CV-22 long-lead items, peculiar training equipment, publications, and technical data. Additionally, the budget request contained \$546.7 million in PE 64262N, of which \$100.0 million was included to continue the development of two CV-22 aircraft for initial operational test and evaluation (IOT&E) activities.

The V-22 is a tilt-rotor vertical takeoff and landing aircraft that is being developed first for the Marine Corps as an MV-22 variant, followed by a CV-22 variant for the Air Force's SOF, and an HV-22 variant for the Navy. The committee notes that following two mishaps involving the MV-22 last year, the Marine Corps grounded its fleet pending a review of the program by a panel appointed by the Secretary of Defense. In April 2001, the panel recommended a near-term decrease in V-22 production along with increased design and re-engineering efforts to improve the aircraft's safety and reliability. These actions have delayed both the full-rate MV-22

production decision and the development activities of the CV-22 variant. The committee further notes that the report accompanying H.R. 2216 (H. Rept. 107-148) included the rescission of a portion of the fiscal year 2001 funds for MV-22 and CV-22 production and for CV-22 test articles pending the correction of the MV-22 deficiencies.

Consequently, the committee believes that CV-22 procurement funds and CV-22 test article development funds are not required in fiscal year 2002 and recommends the following amounts: no funds for CV-22 procurement, a decrease of \$95.1 million; no funds for CV-22 advance procurement, a decrease of \$15.0 million; no funds for CV-22 spare parts, a decrease of \$26.4 million; no funds in Procurement, Defense-Wide to procure SOF-unique CV-22 long-lead items, a decrease of \$28.2 million; and \$446.7 million for PE 64262N, a decrease of \$100.0 million for development of two CV-22 aircraft for IOT&E activities.

Defense airborne reconnaissance program (DARP), line 55

The budget request contained \$195.0 million for various RC-135, U-2 and C-130 aircraft modifications but included no funds to modify the RC-135S Cobra Ball to a dual-sided, three-channel optics and signal collection configuration.

The RC-135S Cobra Ball fleet consists of three aircraft configured for airborne measurement and signature intelligence (MASINT) and signals intelligence (SIGINT) collection missions to monitor and verify treaty agreements and to provide ballistic missile defense information to theater commanders. The committee notes that, of the RC-135S three-aircraft fleet, only one is configured with the dual-sided, three-channel optics and signal collection modification that allows it to collect MASINT and SIGINT on both sides of the aircraft with improved accuracy. The committee believes that one additional RC-135S Cobra Ball aircraft should be upgraded with this capability.

Consequently, the committee recommends \$206.0 million for DARP, line 55, an increase of \$11.0 million, to modify one RC-135S Cobra Ball aircraft to the dual-sided three-channel optics and signal collection configuration.

F-15 modifications

The budget request contained \$212.2 million for F-15 modifications, of which \$24.4 million was included to convert the F100 engine to the F100-220E configuration and \$39.9 million was included for the ALQ-135 Band 1.5 countermeasures system modification. However, the budget request included no funds for F-15E fighter data link (FDL)-16 modification.

Conversion kits for the F-15's F100 engine, also known as "E-kits," provide increased thrust, greater reliability, better fuel efficiency, and reduced operations and maintenance costs. For fiscal year 2001, the committee recommended a \$70.0 million increase to accelerate this modification and notes that \$36.0 million was appropriated for this purpose.

The committee continues to support this upgrade and, therefore, recommends an increase of \$25.0 million to accelerate the conversion of the F-15 fleet's engines to the F100-220E configuration.

The ALQ-135 Band 1.5 countermeasures system modification provides a self-protection jamming capability against modern surface-to-air enemy missiles and is integrated with the F-15's existing internal countermeasure set and its ALR-56C radar warning receiver to provide full threat coverage. The committee believes that improved self-protection capability such as the ALQ-135 Band 1.5 countermeasures system modification addresses deficiencies identified subsequent to Operation Allied Force in 1999, as well as those in current combat operations.

Accordingly, the committee recommends an increase of \$8.0 million for the ALQ-135 Band 1.5 countermeasures system modification. While the committee notes that the budget estimates for fiscal years 2003 to 2007 do not reflect the Department's strategic review results, the committee strongly urges the Air Force to establish a consistent funding approach for the ALQ-135 Band 1.5 countermeasures system that will complete production and installation of this modification on all F-15E aircraft by fiscal year 2005.

The F-15E FDL-16 modification provides the F-15E with a tactical data link radio which significantly improves operational effectiveness by providing real-time, jam-resistant digital data and voice transfer capability. The committee understands that this continuous automated exchange of data between aircraft provides our pilots with a significant increase in situational awareness and improves survivability by four times. The committee notes that the final increment of F-15E FDL-16 funding is currently planned for fiscal year 2004 but believes that such timing will result in an F-15E FDL-16 production break with a concomitant increase in costs to restart production and higher unit costs at the later date.

Consequently, the committee recommends an increase of \$19.5 million to accelerate the final increment of F-15E FDL-16 procurement. In total, the committee recommends \$264.7 million for F-15 modifications, an increase of \$52.5 million.

F-16 modifications

The budget request contained \$232.0 million for various F-16 modifications but included no funds for advanced concept ejection seat (ACES) co-operative improvement program (CIP).

The committee understands that, as a result of pilot demographic changes, 17 percent of the pilot population is outside the weight threshold for existing ejection seats, and that the ACES CIP will address this safety concern by improving seat stability and limb restraint to accommodate a wider range of pilot sizes.

Consequently, the committee recommends \$234.0 million for F-16 modifications, an increase of \$2.0 million, to begin the incorporation of ACES CIP safety improvements and expects the Department of the Air Force to budget for this upgrade in its future years defense program.

Fixed aircrew standardized seats

The budget request contained \$51.0 million for other modifications but included no funds for fixed aircrew standardized seats (FASS).

FASS would provide crewmembers and passengers on C-130, C-135, C-141, C-5, E-3, KC-10, C-17, and E-8 aircraft protection

against aircraft crash loads up to 16 times the force of gravity. In prior years, the committee has supported the development of the FASS and continues to believe that its implementation will not only increase safety, but also reduce supply and maintenance costs through the commonality and interchangeability of its parts.

Accordingly, the committee recommends \$55.8 million for other modifications, an increase of \$4.8 million, to begin procurement of FASS.

MC-130 simulation training upgrades

The budget request contained \$1.4 million for C-130 post-production support but included no funds for an MC-130P weapon system trainer (WST) software upgrade or for an MC-130H simulator visual scene and sensor display.

The committee notes that the MC-130P simulator software is three versions behind the software installed on MC-130P aircraft and fails to properly interface with critical navigation and defensive avionics systems. The committee understands that this training limitation results in the development of poor MC-130P student aircrew habits that negatively affect mission accomplishment. Consequently, the committee recommends an increase of \$1.5 million for an MC-130P WST software upgrade to correct this deficiency.

The committee also understands that the current MC-130H simulator uses a visual display system that limits the aircrew's cockpit field of view, resulting in poor night vision training. Accordingly, the committee recommends an increase of \$1.3 million to upgrade the MC-130H simulator's visual scene and sensor display to improve aircrew night vision training. In total, the committee recommends \$4.2 million for C-130 post-production support, an increase of \$2.8 million.

Predator unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV)

The budget request contained \$19.6 million for procurement of six Predator UAV systems but included no funds for the Predator B, a larger, faster variant with increased payload capacity. Each Predator UAV system consists of four air vehicles, one ground control station, a communications suite, and associated ground support equipment. The budget request also contained \$10.4 million for Predator modifications but included no funds for a structured reliability and maintainability program.

The Predator UAV system provides long-dwell, real-time intelligence information to Joint Task Force Commanders. The committee notes that following the accomplishments of the Predator UAV system in its reconnaissance role, the system has also successfully demonstrated its capability to be weaponized to deliver Hellfire missiles. As missions for the Predator UAV system expand, the committee believes that improved speed and payload capacity are necessary.

Accordingly, the committee recommends \$39.6 million for Predator procurement, an increase of \$20.0 million, for the acquisition of the follow-on Predator B variant.

However, the committee notes that the Predator UAV system is accumulating significant flying hours and believes that the long-term sustainment of current reliability and maintainability levels

is imperative. Consequently, the committee recommends \$16.4 million for Predator modifications, an increase of \$6.0 million, to facilitate the implementation of a structured reliability and maintainability program.

AMMUNITION PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE

Overview

The budget request contained \$865.3 million for Ammunition Procurement, Air Force in fiscal year 2002. The committee recommends authorization of \$871.3 million for fiscal year 2002.

The committee recommends approval of the request except for those programs adjusted in the following table. Unless otherwise specified, adjustments are without prejudice and based on affordability considerations.

TITLE I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2002 AUTHORIZATION REQUEST		COMMITTEE CHANGE FROM REQUEST		FY 2002 COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION	
	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST
PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, AIR FORCE						
ROCKETS						
1 ROCKETS	-	29,580			-	29,580
CARTRIDGES						
2 CARTRIDGES	-	122,907			-	122,907
BOMBS						
3 PRACTICE BOMBS	-	50,230		3,000	-	53,230
BDU-56 Cast Ductile Iron				[-3,000]		[-3,000]
4 GENERAL PURPOSE BOMBS	-	110,522		3,000	-	113,522
MK-84 Cast Ductile Iron				[-3,000]		[-3,000]
5 CAWCF CLOSURE COSTS	-	7,946			-	7,946
6 SENSOR FUZED WEAPON	300	109,521			300	109,521
7 JOINT DIRECT ATTACK MUNITION	8,383	187,257			8,383	187,257
8 WIND CORRECTED MUNITIONS DISP	6,838	111,853			6,838	111,853
FLARE, IR MJU-7B						
9 CAD/PAD	-	18,170			-	18,170
10 EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL	-	1,421			-	1,421
11 INITIAL SPARES	-	2,727			-	2,727
12 MODIFICATIONS <5M	-	211			-	211
13 ITEMS LESS THAN \$5,000,000	-	1,633			-	1,633
FUZES						
14 FLARES	-	108,965			-	108,965
15 JOINT PROGRAMMABLE FUSE(JPF)	-	-			-	-

TITLE I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2002 AUTHORIZATION REQUEST		COMMITTEE CHANGE FROM REQUEST		FY 2002 COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION	
	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST
TOTAL PROCUREMENT OF AMMO, AIR FORCE		862,943		6,000		868,943
WEAPONS						
SMALL ARMS						
16 SMALL ARMS	-	2,401			-	2,401
TOTAL WEAPONS		2,401		-		2,401
TOTAL PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, AIR FORCE		865,344		6,000		871,344

MISSILE PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE

Overview

The budget request contained \$3,233.5 million for Missile Procurement, Air Force in fiscal year 2002. The committee recommends authorization of \$3,226.3 million for fiscal year 2002.

The committee recommends approval of the request except for those programs adjusted in the following table. Unless otherwise specified, adjustments are without prejudice and based on affordability considerations.

TITLE I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2002 AUTHORIZATION REQUEST		COMMITTEE CHANGE FROM REQUEST		FY 2002 COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION	
	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST
MISSILE PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE						
BALLISTIC MISSILES						
MISSILE REPLACEMENT EQUIPMENT - BALLISTIC						
1 MISSILE REPLACEMENT EQ-BALLIS	-	25,124	-	-	-	25,124
TOTAL BALLISTIC MISSILES		25,124		-		25,124
OTHER MISSILES						
STRATEGIC						
ADVANCED CRUISE MISSILE						
TACTICAL						
3 JASSM	76	45,010	-	-	76	43,710
4 JOINT STANDOFF WEAPON	104	54,641	-	(1,300)	104	54,641
5 SIDEWINDER (AIM-9X)	138	38,923	-	-	138	38,923
6 AGM-130 POWERED GBU-15	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 AMRAAM	190	104,701	-	-	190	104,701
INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES						
INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES						
8 MISSILE REPLACEMENT EQUIPMENT - OTHER	-	3,040	-	(1,000)	-	2,040
9 MISSILE REPLACEMENT EQ-OTHER	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL OTHER MISSILES		246,315		(2,300)		244,015
MODIFICATION OF INSERVICE MISSILES						

TITLE I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2002 AUTHORIZATION REQUEST		COMMITTEE CHANGE FROM REQUEST		FY 2002 COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION	
	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST
CLASS IV						
10 ADVANCED CRUISE MISSILE	-	784	-	-	-	784
11 SIDEWINDER (AIM-9X)	-	-	-	-	-	-
12 MM III MODIFICATIONS	-	552,678	-	-	-	552,678
13 AGM-65D MAVERICK	-	966	-	-	-	966
14 AIR LAUNCH CRUISE MISSILE	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 PEACEKEEPER (M-X)	-	5,146	-	-	-	5,146
16 MODIFICATIONS UNDER \$5.0M	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL MODIFICATION OF INSERVICE MISSILES		559,574		-		559,574
SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS						
MISSILE SPARES + REPAIR PARTS						
17 SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS	-	61,844	-	(4,900)	-	56,944
TOTAL SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS		61,844		(4,900)		56,944
OTHER SUPPORT						
SPACE PROGRAMS						
18 WIDEBAND GAPPFILLER SATELLITES	2	399,209	-	-	2	399,209
18 WIDEBAND GAPPFILLER SATELLITES	-	(21,700)	-	-	-	(21,700)
19 WIDEBAND GAPPFILLER SATELLITES	-	-	-	-	-	-
19 WIDEBAND GAPPFILLER SATELLITES	-	-	-	-	-	-
19 WIDEBAND GAPPFILLER SATELLITES	-	13,447	-	-	-	13,447

TITLE I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2002 AUTHORIZATION REQUEST		COMMITTEE CHANGE FROM REQUEST		FY 2002 COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION	
	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST
20 SPACEBORNE EQUIP (COMSEC)	-	9,332	-	-	-	9,332
21 GLOBAL POSITIONING (SPACE)	-	195,459	-	-	-	195,459
21 GLOBAL POSITIONING (SPACE)	-	(17,740)	-	-	-	(17,740)
22 GLOBAL POSITIONING (SPACE)	-	-	-	-	-	-
22 GLOBAL POSITIONING (SPACE)	-	23,760	-	-	-	23,760
23 NUDET DETECTION SYSTEM	-	-	-	-	-	-
24 DEF METEOROLOGICAL SAT PROG(S)	-	47,580	-	-	-	47,580
25 DEFENSE SUPPORT PROGRAM(SPACE)	-	112,456	-	-	-	112,456
26 DEFENSE SATELLITE COMM SYSTEM	-	27,004	-	-	-	27,004
27 TITAN SPACE BOOSTERS(SPACE)	-	385,298	-	-	-	385,298
28 EVOLVED EXPENDABLE LAUNCH VEH	1	98,007	-	-	1	98,007
29 MEDIUM LAUNCH VEHICLE(SPACE)	-	42,355	-	-	-	42,355
30 SBIR HIGH (SPACE)	-	93,752	-	-	-	93,752
SPECIAL PROGRAMS						
31 CANCELLED ACCOUNT	-	-	-	-	-	-
32 SPECIAL PROGRAMS	-	803,946	-	-	-	803,946
33 SPECIAL UPDATE PROGRAMS	-	128,514	-	-	-	128,514
TOTAL OTHER SUPPORT		2,340,679		-		2,340,679
TOTAL MISSILE PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE		3,233,536		(7,200)		3,226,336

OTHER PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE

Overview

The budget request contained \$8,159.5 million for Other Procurement, Air Force in fiscal year 2002. The committee recommends authorization of \$8,250.8 million for fiscal year 2002.

The committee recommends approval of the request except for those programs adjusted in the following table. Unless otherwise specified, adjustments are without prejudice and based on affordability considerations.

TITLE I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2002 AUTHORIZATION REQUEST		COMMITTEE CHANGE FROM REQUEST		FY 2002 COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION	
	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST
OTHER PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE						
VEHICULAR EQUIPMENT						
PASSENGER CARRYING VEHICLES						
1 SEDAN, 4 DR 4X2	54	686			54	686
2 STATION WAGON, 4X2	8	124			8	124
3 BUSES	72	4,307			72	4,307
4 AMBULANCES	3	252			3	252
5 LAW ENFORCEMENT VEHICLE	79	1,531			79	1,531
6 ARMORED VEHICLE	3	684			3	684
CARGO + UTILITY VEHICLES						
7 TRUCK, CARGO-UTILITY, 3/4T, 4	-	5,733			-	5,733
8 TRUCK MULTI-STOP 1 TON 4X2	-	10,367			-	10,367
9 FAMILY MEDIUM TACTICAL VEHICL	-	-			-	-
10 HIGH MOBILITY VEHICLE (MYP)	-	6,390			-	6,390
11 CAP VEHICLES	-	785			-	785
12 ITEMS LESS THAN \$5,000,000	-	34,320			-	34,320
SPECIAL PURPOSE VEHICLES						
13 HMMWV, ARMORED	-	1,000			-	1,000
14 TRACTOR, TOW, FLIGHTLINE	-	6,035			-	6,035
15 TRUCK HYDRANT FUEL	-	5,895			-	5,895
16 ITEMS LESS THAN \$5,000,000	-	19,818			-	19,818
FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT						
17 TRUCK CRASH P-19	-	-			-	-
18 ITEMS LESS THAN \$5,000,000	-	5,029			-	5,029

TITLE I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2002 AUTHORIZATION REQUEST		COMMITTEE CHANGE FROM REQUEST		FY 2002 COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION	
	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST
MATERIALS HANDLING EQUIPMENT						
19 TRUCK, F/L 10,000 LB	-	6,914	-	-	-	6,914
20 60K A/C LOADER	44	90,763	-	-	44	90,763
21 NEXT GENERATION SMALL LOADER(101	53,461	-	-	101	53,461
22 ITEMS LESS THAN \$5,000,000	-	4,106	-	-	-	4,106
BASE MAINTENANCE SUPPORT						
23 TRUCK, DUMP	-	2,839	-	-	-	2,839
24 RUNWAY SNOW REMOV AND CLEANIN	-	12,484	-	-	-	12,484
25 MODIFICATIONS	-	3,360	-	-	-	3,360
26 ITEMS LESS THAN \$5,000,000	-	11,943	-	-	-	11,943
27 CANCELLED ACCOUNT ADJUSTM	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL VEHICULAR EQUIPMENT		288,826		-		288,826
ELECTRONICS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS EQUIP						
COMM SECURITY EQUIPMENT(COMSEC)						
28 COMSEC EQUIPMENT	-	35,188	-	-	-	35,188
29 MODIFICATIONS (COMSEC)	-	468	-	-	-	468
INTELLIGENCE PROGRAMS						
30 INTELLIGENCE DATA HANDLING SY	-	-	-	-	-	-
31 INTELLIGENCE TRAINING EQUIPME	-	1,237	-	-	-	1,237
32 INTELLIGENCE COMM EQUIP	-	1,955	-	-	-	10,755
Senior Scout, ANG				8,800		[+8,800]
ELECTRONICS PROGRAMS						

TITLE I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2002 AUTHORIZATION REQUEST		COMMITTEE CHANGE FROM REQUEST		FY 2002 COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION	
	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST
33 AIR TRAFFIC CTRL/LAND SYS (AT Tower Comm Upgrades, ANG	-	4,698	-	500 [+500]	-	5,198 [+500]
34 NATIONAL AIRSPACE SYSTEM	-	71,930	-	15,000	-	71,930
35 THEATER AIR CONTROL SYS IMPRO	-	15,057	-	15,000	-	30,057
36 WEATHER OBSERV/FORCAST	-	33,766	-	-	-	33,766
37 STRATEGIC COMMAND AND CONTROL	-	21,066	-	-	-	21,066
38 CHEYENNE MOUNTAIN COMPLEX	-	30,642	-	-	-	30,642
39 TAC SIGINT SUPPORT	-	976	-	-	-	976
40 DRUG INTERDICTION PROGRAM	-	-	-	-	-	-
SPECIAL COMM-ELECTRONICS PROJECTS						
41 GENERAL INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY Spare Parts Production and Reprourement System (SPARES)	-	56,817	-	10,000 [+10,000]	-	66,817 [+10,000]
42 AF GLOBAL COMMAND & CONTROL S	-	15,151	-	-	-	15,151
43 MOBILITY COMMAND AND CONTROL	-	8,879	-	-	-	8,879
44 AIR FORCE PHYSICAL SECURITY S	-	62,313	-	-	-	62,313
45 COMBAT TRAINING RANGES Unmanned Threat Emitter Modernization	-	67,585	-	30,000 [+30,000]	-	97,585 [+30,000]
46 MINIMUM ESSENTIAL EMERGENCY C	-	2,078	-	-	-	2,078
47 C3 COUNTERMEASURES Secure Terminal Equipment	-	9,623	-	10,000 [+10,000]	-	19,623 [+10,000]
48 JOINT SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM	-	-	-	-	-	-
49 BASE LEVEL DATA AUTO PROGRAM	-	12,895	-	-	-	12,895
50 THEATER BATTLE MGT C2 SYS	-	47,291	-	-	-	47,291
AIR FORCE COMMUNICATIONS						
51 INFORMATION TRANSMISSION SYST	-	-	-	-	-	-

TITLE I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2002 AUTHORIZATION REQUEST		COMMITTEE CHANGE FROM REQUEST		FY 2002 COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION	
	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST
52 BASE INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTU	-	154,097	-	-	-	154,097
53 USCNTCOM	-	10,867	-	-	-	10,867
54 DEFENSE MESSAGE SYSTEM (DMS)	-	13,336	-	-	-	13,336
DISA PROGRAMS						
55 SPACE BASED IR SENSOR PROG SP	-	54,347	-	-	-	54,347
56 NAVSTAR GPS SPACE	-	4,003	-	-	-	4,003
57 DEFENSE METEOROLOGICAL SAT PR	-	-	-	-	-	-
58 NUDET DETECTION SYS (NDS) SPA	-	8,470	-	-	-	8,470
59 AF SATELLITE CONTROL NETWORK	-	29,678	-	-	-	29,678
60 SPACELIFT RANGE SYSTEM SPACE	-	132,764	-	-	-	132,764
61 MILSATCOM SPACE	-	21,367	-	-	-	21,367
62 SPACE MODS SPACE	-	31,915	-	-	-	31,915
ORGANIZATION AND BASE						
63 TACTICAL C-E EQUIPMENT	-	95,096	-	-	-	95,096
64 COMBAT SURVIVOR EVADER LOCATE	-	2,222	-	-	-	2,222
65 RADIO EQUIPMENT	-	13,926	-	-	-	13,926
66 TV EQUIPMENT (AFRTV)	-	2,640	-	-	-	2,640
67 CCTV/AUDIOVISUAL EQUIPMENT	-	3,275	-	-	-	3,275
68 BASE COMM INFRASTRUCTURE	-	76,903	-	-	-	76,903
69 SPARES AND REP PARTS	-	16	-	-	-	16
70 CAP COM & ELECT	-	-	-	-	-	-
71 ITEMS LESS THAN \$5,000,000	-	6,094	-	-	-	6,094
MODIFICATIONS						
72 COMM ELECT MODS	-	66,386	-	-	-	66,386

TITLE I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2002 AUTHORIZATION REQUEST		COMMITTEE CHANGE FROM REQUEST		FY 2002 COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION	
	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST
TOTAL ELECTRONICS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT		1,227,017		74,300		1,301,317
OTHER BASE MAINTENANCE AND SUPPORT EQUIP						
TEST EQUIPMENT						
73 BASE/ALC CALIBRATION PACKAGE	-	11,974			-	11,974
74 PRIMARY STANDARDS LABORATORY	-	1,073			-	1,073
75 ITEMS LESS THAN \$5,000,000	-	17,493			-	17,493
PERSONAL SAFETY AND RESCUE EQUIP						
76 NIGHT VISION GOGGLES	-	3,330			-	3,330
77 ITEMS LESS THAN \$5,000,000	-	7,680		4,000	-	11,680
Clear Laser Eye Protection for Infra-Red (CLEPIR)				[+4,000]		[+4,000]
DEPOT PLANT + MATERIALS HANDLING EQ						
78 MECHANIZED MATERIAL HANDLING	-	14,361		8,000	-	22,361
Supply Asset Tracking System				[+8,000]		[+8,000]
79 ITEMS LESS THAN \$5,000,000	-	9,437			-	9,437
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT						
80 FLOODLIGHTS	-	6,946			-	6,946
81 ITEMS LESS THAN \$5,000,000	-	6,061			-	6,061
BASE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
82 BASE PROCURED EQUIPMENT	-	11,957		5,000	-	16,957
Combined Arms Training System, ANG				[+5,000]		[+5,000]
83 MEDICAL/DENTAL EQUIPMENT	-	15,525			-	15,525
84 ENVIRONMENTAL PROJECTS	-	938			-	938
85 AIR BASE OPERABILITY	-	6,000			-	6,000
86 PHOTOGRAPHIC EQUIPMENT	-	5,805			-	5,805

TITLE I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2002 AUTHORIZATION REQUEST		COMMITTEE CHANGE FROM REQUEST		FY 2002 COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION	
	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST
87 PRODUCTIVITY ENHANCING CAPITA	-	7,981	-	-	-	7,981
88 MOBILITY EQUIPMENT	-	27,581	-	-	-	27,581
89 AIR CONDITIONERS	-	7,058	-	-	-	7,058
90 ITEMS LESS THAN \$5,000,000	-	25,876	-	-	-	25,876
SPECIAL SUPPORT PROJECTS						
91 INTELLIGENCE PRODUCTION ACTIV	-	64,110	-	-	-	64,110
92 TECH SURV COUNTERMEASURES EQ	-	4,236	-	-	-	4,236
93 DARP RC135	-	14,247	-	-	-	14,247
94 DARP, MRIGS	-	89,478	-	-	-	89,478
95 SELECTED ACTIVITIES	-	6,070,259	-	-	-	6,070,259
96 SPECIAL UPDATE PROGRAM	-	161,157	-	-	-	161,157
97 DEFENSE SPACE RECONNAISSANCE	-	6,829	-	-	-	6,829
98 INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS	-	1,134	-	-	-	1,134
99 MODIFICATIONS	-	209	-	-	-	209
100 FIRST DESTINATION TRANSPORTAT	-	11,822	-	-	-	11,822
TOTAL OTHER BASE MAINTENANCE AND SUPPORT EQUIP		6,610,557		17,000		6,627,557
SPARE AND REPAIR PARTS						
101 SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS	-	33,121	-	-	-	33,121
TOTAL SPARE AND REPAIR PARTS		33,121		-		33,121
TOTAL OTHER PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE		8,159,521		91,300		8,250,821

Items of Special Interest

Air national guard air traffic control tower radio upgrade

The budget request contained \$4.7 million for air traffic control and landing systems but included no funds to upgrade the air traffic control tower radio systems at McEntire Air National Guard Base (ANGB).

The committee notes that current plans for this new air traffic control tower anticipate the continued use of outdated radio systems and believes that flight safety will be significantly enhanced with the installation of modern digital radios.

Consequently, the committee recommends \$5.2 million for air traffic control and landing systems, an increase of \$500 thousand, to upgrade the air traffic control tower radio system at McEntire ANGB.

Combat arms training system (CATS)

The budget request contained \$12.0 million for base procured equipment but included no funds for CATS. CATS is a computer-based simulation system that provides marksmanship training for security force personnel as well as training to deal with less-than-lethal judgmental scenarios.

The committee notes that the Air Force has also recognized the value of CATS and has authorized Air Force reserve component category "C" personnel to qualify on this trainer instead of conducting live-fire training, which saves substantial live training ammunition costs. The committee also notes the need for additional CATS for Air National Guard (ANG) security force units to meet the demanding training requirement for both their wartime and peacetime missions. These units must be capable of performing both combat and police missions, which requires that they be fully trained to respond to situations of varying levels of threat, including anti-terrorism training, to protect the 72 ANG sites located throughout the United States. Since the Air Force increasingly relies on ANG security forces for overseas deployments and for anti-terrorism missions, the committee views the training proficiency provided by CATS to be imperative.

Therefore, the committee recommends \$17.0 million for base procured equipment, an increase of \$5.0 million, for the CATS.

Laser eye protection

The budget request contained \$7.7 million for items less than \$5.0 million, of which \$2.8 million was included for clear laser eye protection for infrared (CLEPIR) spectacles.

CLEPIR spectacles reflect infrared laser energy wavelengths away from the eye while allowing the transmission of other light wavelengths such that CLEPIR spectacles can be used day or night and in conjunction with night vision goggles. The committee understands that the Air Force requires additional CLEPIR spectacles for use in Europe and Southwest Asia and notes that increased CLEPIR spectacle production in fiscal year 2002 would provide for a more economic production rate.

Accordingly, the committee recommends \$11.7 million for items less than \$5.0 million, an increase of \$4.0 million, for CLEPIR spectacles.

Senior scout

The budget request contained \$2.0 million for intelligence communications equipment but included no funds to upgrade Senior Scout equipment. Senior Scout is an intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance suite of equipment, configured in a shelter capable of installation on C-130E or C-130H aircraft, that provides communications and electronic signals intelligence collection.

The committee notes that Senior Scout mission data management processors currently use 16-year old technology and are not compatible with modern data storage or retrieval systems. Consequently, the committee recommends an increase of \$820 thousand to update the Senior Scout data management processor.

The committee also notes that joint tactical information dissemination system (JTIDS) capability is not fully implemented in the Senior Scout suite and recommends an increase of \$3.6 million to procure and install JTIDS connectivity equipment.

The committee understands that of the three existing Senior Scout shelters, one is an older configuration and requires updating to avoid the future operating costs of maintaining two different configurations. Accordingly, the committee recommends an increase of \$2.8 million to modernize the third Senior Scout shelter.

Finally, the committee has learned that the Senior Scout ground data reduction (GDR) system, used to refine emitter location data, contains legacy computer equipment that is no longer commercially supportable. Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of \$1.6 million to modernize the GDR system.

In total, the committee recommends \$10.8 million for intelligence communications equipment, an increase of \$8.8 million, to upgrade Senior Scout equipment.

Supply asset tracking system (SATS)

The budget request contained \$14.4 million for mechanized material handling equipment but included no funds for SATS.

SATS provides total asset visibility and reduces documentation at the base level by incorporating radio frequency terminals and smart cards that electronically confirm each transaction and eliminate documentation in the delivery process.

The committee notes that Congress has provided additional funds for SATS installation over the past two years and, consistent with these actions, recommends \$22.4 million for mechanized material handling equipment, an increase of \$8.0 million, to continue the installation of this system at Air Force bases worldwide.

Theater air control system improvement (TACSI)

The budget request contained \$15.1 million for TACSI, but included no funds to initiate a technology insertion and sustainment program for the Air National Guard's (ANG) AN/TYQ-23 modular control equipment (MCE) operations modules.

The AN/TYQ-23 MCE operations module is used to manage air operations in a deployed location. The committee notes that the

Marine Corps also uses the AN/TYQ-23 MCE and has embarked on a technology insertion program to replace their operations modules with new software and hardware that improves performance and is more sustainable. The committee understands that this technology insertion and sustainment upgrade program will ensure that the AN/TYQ-23 MCE operations modules are viable to perform contingency operational deployment missions for at least 10 additional years.

Consequently, the committee recommends \$30.1 million for TACSI, an increase of \$15.0 million, to initiate a technology insertion and sustainment program for the ANG's AN/TYQ-23 MCE operations modules.

PROCUREMENT, DEFENSE-WIDE

Overview

The budget request contained \$1,604.0 million for Procurement, Defense-Wide in fiscal year 2002. The committee recommends authorization of \$2,267.3 million for fiscal year 2002.

The committee recommends approval of the request except for those programs adjusted in the following table. Unless otherwise specified, adjustments are without prejudice and based on affordability considerations.

TITLE I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2002 AUTHORIZATION REQUEST		COMMITTEE CHANGE FROM REQUEST		FY 2002 COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION	
	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST
PROCUREMENT, DEFENSE-WIDE						
MAJOR EQUIPMENT						
MAJOR EQUIPMENT, OSD/WHS						
1 MOTOR VEHICLES, WHS	-	87,189	-	(10,000)	-	77,189
2 MAJOR EQUIPMENT, OSD Mentor-Protégé	-	18,836	-	[-10,000]	-	[-10,000]
3 MAJOR EQUIPMENT, WHS	-	-	-	-	-	18,836
MAJOR EQUIPMENT, NSA						
4 DEFENSE CRYPTOLOGIC PROGRAM	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 CONSOLIDATED CRYPTOLOGIC PROGRAM	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 DEFENSE AIRBORNE RECONNAISSANCE PRGM	-	-	-	-	-	-
8 DEFENSE COUNTERDRUG INTELLIGENCE PROGRAM	-	-	-	-	-	-
MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DISA						
9 MOBILE SATELLITE SYSTEM TECH	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY	-	43,211	-	-	-	43,211
11 CONTINUITY OF OPERATIONS	-	3,288	-	-	-	3,288
12 DEFENSE MESSAGE SYSTEM	-	19,062	-	-	-	19,062
13 GLOBAL COMMAND AND CONTROL SYS	-	3,550	-	-	-	3,550
14 GLOBAL COMBAT SUPPORT SYSTEM	-	1,843	-	-	-	1,843
15 STANDARD TACTICAL ENTRY POINT	-	-	-	-	-	-
16 TELEPORTS	-	97,351	-	-	-	97,351
17 ITEMS LESS THAN \$5M	-	29,580	-	-	-	29,580
18 DRUG INTERDICTION SUPPORT	-	-	-	-	-	-

TITLE I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2002 AUTHORIZATION REQUEST		COMMITTEE CHANGE FROM REQUEST		FY 2002 COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION	
	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST
MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DIA						
19 INTELLIGENCE AND COMMUNICATIONS	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 UNDISTRIBUTED NFIP ADJUSTMENTS	-	-	-	-	-	-
21 HEADQUARTERS MANAGEMENT DIA	-	-	-	-	-	-
MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DLA						
22 MAJOR EQUIPMENT	-	12,805	-	-	-	12,805
MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DCAA						
23 MAJOR EQUIPMENT ITEMS LESS THAN \$5.0M	-	1,500	-	-	-	1,500
MAJOR EQUIPMENT, TJS						
24 MAJOR EQUIPMENT, TJS	-	35,380	-	-	-	35,380
BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE ORGANIZATION						
25 PATRIOT PAC-3	-	-	72	676,574	72	676,574
Transfer from MPA	-	-	[+72]	[+676,574]	[-72]	[-676,574]
26 NATIONAL MISSILE DEFENSE	-	-	-	-	-	-
27 C4I	-	-	-	-	-	-
28 NAVY AREA TBDM PROGRAM	-	-	-	6,983	-	6,983
Transfer from WPN	-	-	-	[-6,983]	-	[-6,983]
MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DHRA						
29 PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION	-	7,352	-	-	-	7,352
NATIONAL IMAGERY AND MAPPING AGENCY						
30 MAJOR EQUIPMENT, NIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-
DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY						
31 VEHICLES	-	145	-	-	-	145
32 OTHER MAJOR EQUIPMENT	-	24,480	-	-	-	24,480
DEFENSE SECURITY COOPERATION AGENCY						

TITLE I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2002 AUTHORIZATION REQUEST		COMMITTEE CHANGE FROM REQUEST		FY 2002 COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION	
	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST
33 OTHER MAJOR EQUIPMENT	-	200	-	-	-	200
34 MAJOR EQUIPMENT, AFIS	-	5,369	-	-	-	5,369
35 MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DODDE	-	1,576	-	-	-	1,576
36 MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DCMA	-	31,413	-	-	-	31,413
TOTAL MAJOR EQUIPMENT		424,130		673,557		1,097,687
SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND						
AVIATION PROGRAMS						
37 SOF ROTARY WING UPGRADES	-	79,084	-	-	-	79,084
38 SOF TRAINING SYSTEMS	-	-	-	-	-	-
39 MC-130H COMBAT TALON II	-	10,427	-	-	-	10,427
40 CV-22 SOF MODIFICATION	-	28,202	-	(28,202)	-	-
41 AC-130U GUNSHIP ACQUISITION	-	8,705	-	-	-	8,705
42 C-130 MODIFICATIONS	-	8,176	-	-	-	8,176
43 AIRCRAFT SUPPORT	-	1,763	-	-	-	1,763
SHIPBUILDING						
44 ADVANCED SEAL DELIVERY SYS	-	52,411	-	-	-	52,411
44 ADVANCED SEAL DELIVERY SYS	-	(18,972)	-	-	-	(18,972)
45 ADVANCED SEAL DELIVERY SYS	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 ADVANCED SEAL DELIVERY SYS	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 ADVANCED SEAL DELIVERY SYS	-	13,697	-	-	-	13,697

TITLE I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2002 AUTHORIZATION REQUEST		COMMITTEE CHANGE FROM REQUEST		FY 2002 COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION	
	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST
46 MK VIII MOD 1 - SEAL DELIVERY VEH	-	504	-	-	-	504
47 SUBMARINE CONVERSION	-	-	-	-	-	-
AMMUNITION PROGRAMS						
48 SOF ORDNANCE REPLENISHMENT	-	31,415	-	-	-	31,415
49 CONVENTIONAL AMMO WORKING CAPITAL FUND	-	1,509	-	-	-	1,509
50 SOF ORDNANCE ACQUISITION	-	5,635	-	-	-	5,635
OTHER PROCUREMENT PROGRAMS						
51 COMM EQUIPMENT & ELECTRONICS	-	41,404	-	-	-	41,404
52 SOF INTELLIGENCE SYSTEMS	-	8,133	-	5,000	-	13,133
Portable Intelligence Collection and Relay Capability				[+5,000]		[+5,000]
53 SOF SMALL ARMS & WEAPONS	-	6,936	-	-	-	6,936
54 MARITIME EQUIPMENT MODS	-	1,660	-	-	-	1,660
55 SOF COMBATANT CRAFT SYSTEMS	-	6,042	-	-	-	6,042
56 SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS	-	5,036	-	-	-	5,036
57 SOF MARITIME EQUIPMENT	-	2,975	-	-	-	2,975
58 DRUG INTERDICTION	-	-	-	-	-	-
59 MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT	-	8,111	-	-	-	8,111
60 SOF PLANNING AND REHEARSAL SYSTEM	-	1,448	-	-	-	1,448
61 SOF OPERATIONAL ENHANCEMENTS	-	102,571	-	-	-	102,571
62 PSYOP EQUIPMENT	-	2,780	-	-	-	2,780
TOTAL SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND		409,652		(23,202)		386,450
CHEMICAL/BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE						
CBDP						

TITLE I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2002 AUTHORIZATION REQUEST		COMMITTEE CHANGE FROM REQUEST		FY 2002 COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION	
	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST
63 INDIVIDUAL PROTECTION	-	114,327	-	-	-	114,327
64 DECONTAMINATION	-	15,196	-	-	-	15,196
65 JOINT BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM	-	155,916	-	-	-	155,916
66 COLLECTIVE PROTECTION	-	38,940	-	13,000	-	51,940
67 CONTAMINATION AVOIDANCE	-	24,330	-	-	-	24,330
TOTAL CHEMICAL/BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE		348,709		13,000		361,709
999 CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS		421,500		-		421,500
TOTAL PROCUREMENT, DEFENSE-WIDE		1,603,991		663,355		2,267,346

Items of Special Interest

Chemical/biological defense procurement program

The budget request also contained a total of \$348.7 million for chemical/biological defense (CBD) procurement, including \$114.3 million for procurement of individual protection equipment, \$15.2 million for decontamination, \$155.9 million for the joint biological defense program, \$38.9 million for collective protection, and \$24.3 million for contamination avoidance.

Anthrax vaccination immunization program

The committee is concerned with the lack of progress in the completion of the contractor submitting a Biologic License Application Supplement for production of Anthrax Vaccine Adsorbed (AVA). Accordingly, if by February 1, 2002, the Secretary of Defense determines that the contractor has failed to submit to the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) a completed Biologic License Application Supplement for production of AVA, then the committee directs that the Secretary review all contracts for the production, fill and packaging of the AVA and report to the congressional defense committees the results of this review no later than April 1, 2002. If based on that review, or at the conclusion of FDA's review of the Biologic License Application Supplement, discrepancies are found that cannot be resolved in a fiscally prudent manner then the Secretary should not request funds to continue the current production contract in future budget submissions, but should take action to procure a suitable vaccine from an alternative source.

Chemical/biological defense collective protection shelters

The committee recommends \$51.9 million for procurement of collective protection equipment, an increase of \$13.0 million, for procurement of CBD collective protection shelters.

Portable intelligence collection and relay capability (PICRC)

The budget request contained \$8.1 million for special operations forces (SOF) intelligence systems but included no funds for the PICRC.

The PICRC integrates commercial-off-the-shelf, full-dimensional mapping and display software; desktop computers; hand-held computing devices; and wireless communications to provide SOF operators with high-resolution imagery for precision navigation, annotation of real-time visual observations, and relaying information to command elements.

The committee understands that this system would significantly enhance SOF capabilities to accurately collect, quickly report, and promptly act upon real-time intelligence data. Therefore, the committee recommends \$13.1 million for SOF intelligence systems, an increase of \$5.0 million, for procurement of PICRC systems.

CHEMICAL AGENTS AND MUNITIONS DESTRUCTION, DEFENSE

Overview

As described elsewhere in this report, the committee recommends transferring the budget request of \$1,153.6 million for Chemical

Agents and Munitions Destruction, Army (CAMD, A) to Chemical Agents and Munitions Destruction, Defense (CAMD, D), and recommends a total of \$1,078.6 million for Chemical Agents and Munitions Destruction, Defense, including \$192.9 million for research, development, test, and evaluation, \$157.2 million for procurement, and \$728.5 for operations and maintenance. Unless otherwise specified, adjustments are without prejudice and based on affordability consideration.

TITLE I - PROCUREMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

PROGRAM TITLE	FY 2002 AUTHORIZATION REQUEST		COMMITTEE CHANGE FROM REQUEST		FY 2002 COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION	
	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST	QUANTITY	COST
CHEM AGENTS & MUNITIONS DESTRUCTION, DEFENSE						
CHEM AGENTS & MUNITIONS DESTRUCT-RDT&E						
RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT						
1 CHEM DEMILITARIZATION - RDTE	-	-	192,879	192,879	-	192,879
PROCUREMENT						
2 CHEM DEMILITARIZATION - PROC	-	-	157,158	157,158	-	157,158
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE						
3 CHEM DEMILITARIZATION - O&M	-	-	728,520	728,520	-	728,520
TOTAL CHEM AGENTS & MUNITIONS DESTRUCTION, DEFENSE			1,078,557	1,078,557		1,078,557
MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT						
1 MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 DOMESTIC RADIATION HARDENED ELECTRONICS	-	50,000	-	-	-	50,000

Items of Special Interest

Chemical agents and munitions destruction

The committee notes that chemical demilitarization facilities for 95 percent of the stockpile at eight stockpile storage sites in the continental United States are either in operation, under construction, or have had permits granted. To date, 22 percent of the total U.S. stockpile has been destroyed in operational demilitarization facilities at Johnston Atoll and Tooele, Utah. Stockpile demilitarization operations at the former facility have been completed and shutdown of that facility begun. Construction of the Anniston, Alabama, facility was completed in June 2001 and systematization operations have begun at that location, while construction of the Umatilla, Oregon, facility is 98 percent complete and the Pine Bluff, Arkansas, facility is 53 percent complete. Only facilities at the Pueblo Chemical Depot, Colorado, and Lexington-Blue Grass Army Depot, Kentucky, which are being addressed by the Assembled Chemical Weapons Assessment (ACWA), are not yet covered. Current law requires the Secretary of Defense to provide recommendations on alternative disposal technologies for these two facilities by the end of the calendar year. The ACWA program evaluation of potential alternative technologies for assembled weapons has been completed and a Defense Acquisition Board review of the program is underway that is expected to provide the basis for Secretary of Defense decision in December 2001, and report to Congress on the demilitarization technologies that will be used at Pueblo and Blue Grass. The review will also assess the overall management and funding of the program and the ability of the program to complete destruction of the stockpile by April 29, 2007, as required by the Chemical Weapons Convention.

Review of program for destruction of lethal chemical agents and munitions

Section 141(a) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2000 (Public Law 106-65) required the Secretary of Defense to conduct an assessment of the current program for destruction of the United States stockpile of chemical agents and munitions, including the Assembled Chemical Weapons Assessment, for the purposes of significantly reducing the cost of the program and ensuring its completion in accordance with the obligations of the United States under the Chemical Weapons Convention while maintaining maximum protection of the general public, the personnel involved in the program, and the environment. The provision required the Secretary of Defense to report the results of the assessment to Congress by March 1, 2000, including those actions taken, or planned to be taken by the Secretary and any recommendations for additional legislation required to achieve the purposes of the assessment and of the chemical agents and munitions destruction program.

The committee notes that the Secretary of Defense has initiated a Defense Acquisition Board review of the chemical agents and munitions destruction program to assess the results of the Assembled Chemical Weapons Assessment, to make recommendations for the possible use of alternative technologies for destruction of the stock-

pile, and to review the overall management and conduct of the program. As a part of this review, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to update the assessment required by Public Law 106–65 and to report the results of that updated assessment to the congressional defense committees by March 1, 2002.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

SUBTITLE A—AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

Sections 101–107—Authorization of Appropriations

These sections would authorize the recommended fiscal year 2002 funding levels for all procurement accounts.

SUBTITLE B—ARMY PROGRAMS

Section 111—Extension of Multiyear Contract for Family of Medium Tactical Vehicles

This section would amend Section 112 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1998 (Public Law 105–85) to authorize the Secretary of the Army to extend the existing multiyear procurement contract for one year to continue procuring “A1” variants of the Family of Medium Tactical Vehicles if the Secretary determines that it is necessary to do so in order to prevent a break in production.

Section 112—Repeal of Limitation on Number of Bunker Defeat Munitions that May Be Acquired

This section would repeal Section 116 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1995 (Public Law 103–337).

SUBTITLE C—AIR FORCE PROGRAMS

Section 121—Responsibility of Air Force for Contracts for All Defense Space Launches

This section would require the Secretary of the Air Force to prepare, negotiate, execute, and manage all Department of Defense contracts for space launch vehicles and space launch services and to report to the congressional defense and intelligence committees on the implementation of this requirement.

Section 122—Multiyear Procurement of C–17 Aircraft

This section would, beginning in fiscal year 2002, authorize the Secretary of Defense to enter into a follow-on multi-year contract or extend the current multi-year contract in order to procure up to 60 additional C–17 aircraft if the Secretary certifies to the congressional defense committees prior to the enactment of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2002 that it is in the interest of the Department of Defense to proceed with either of these two options.

SUBTITLE D—CHEMICAL MUNITIONS DESTRUCTION

Section 141—Destruction of Existing Stockpile of Lethal Chemical Agents and Munitions

This section would amend section 152 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1996 (Public Law 104–106; 50 U.S.C. note) to add to the requirements that must be satisfied before the Secretary of Defense may initiate destruction of the chemical munitions stockpile stored at a chemical stockpile destruction site the requirement that emergency preparedness and response capabilities have been established at the site and in the surrounding communities. The section would require the Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics) to convene an independent oversight board to make a recommendation to the Under Secretary, no later than six months after the board is convened, whether the destruction of the chemical munitions stockpile should be initiated at a particular chemical stockpile destruction site. Finally, the section would require that the Under Secretary, after considering a negative recommendation of the board, may not recommend beginning destruction of the chemical munitions stockpile at a site until 90 days after the Under Secretary notifies the Congress of his intent to recommend initiation of live agents and munitions destruction operations.

The committee notes that the live chemical agents and munitions destruction operations are scheduled to begin at Anniston Chemical Activity, Alabama, in the third quarter of fiscal year 2002 and encourages the Under Secretary to convene the oversight board for the Anniston site immediately upon enactment of this act. For the other sites for which live agent and munitions destruction operations are scheduled to begin upon completion of construction and systematization operations at the site, the committee recommends that the Under Secretary convene the oversight board no later than nine months prior to the date scheduled for beginning live agents and munitions destruction operations. The committee also recommends the Under Secretary to establish as a goal for the panel appointed for each site the completion of the panel's review of the readiness to begin live agents and munitions destruction operations at the site no later than 120 days prior to the scheduled initiation of such operations.