

PRESS RELEASE



**United States Senate
Committee on Armed Services**

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SENATE ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE COMPLETES MARKUP OF NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2001

Senator John Warner (R-VA), Chairman of the Armed Services Committee, and Senator Carl Levin (D-MI), Ranking Member, announced today that the committee has completed its markup of the National Defense Authorization Bill for Fiscal Year 2001. The bill authorizes funding for the Department of Defense and the national security programs of the Department of Energy.

"This bill provides for necessary increases in defense spending that are vital to meet the national security challenges the United States faces in the new century," said Senator Warner.

The Armed Services Committee, for the second year in a row, has succeeded in reporting out a bill that contains a real increase in defense spending -- continuing to reverse the 14 year decline in defense expenditures. Warner added, "The real winners are our service men and women who will not only have better tools and equipment to do their jobs, but enhanced quality of life for themselves and their families."

"Our armed forces remain the best-trained, best-equipped and most capable fighting force in the world," Senator Levin said. "This bill continues the bipartisan partnership between the Congress and the Administration to improve the quality of life for the men and women of our armed forces and their families, and to transform our military forces to ensure that they are capable of meeting all of the threats to America's

security in the 21st Century.”

As a result of a decade and a half of constrained funding and an unprecedented number of overseas deployments, the U.S. armed forces face recruiting and retention difficulties, declining readiness ratings, and aging equipment. The authorized funding increases and military health care reform provisions in this bill are essential steps to address these short term deficiencies, as well as long-term modernization requirements.

"We cannot ignore the future as we focus on current shortfalls," said Warner. "We need to apply the many lessons learned from the air campaign in Kosovo and harness ongoing technological advances in ways that will maintain our military superiority." The Committee addressed these issues through its unmanned vehicle initiative, increased expenditures for leading edge technology, and initiatives to counter future threats from terrorists, chemical or biological weapons attack, cyber-warfare and missile proliferation.

"I urge my colleagues to support rapid passage of this bill in the Senate," added Warner. "We need to send a strong signal of support to our armed forces in the field -- - from the Balkans to Southwest Asia --- and to those who have gone before them in the line of duty. These outstanding men, women, and their families have made tremendous personal sacrifices so that we can all enjoy our freedom."

FUNDING LEVELS

Last year, the Congress reversed the downward trend in defense spending by approving a defense authorization bill which, for the first time in 14 years, included a real increase in the authorized level of defense spending.

This year, the committee continued this trend by recommending a funding level of \$309.8 billion in budget authority, which is \$4.5 billion above the President's fiscal year 2001 request, and consistent with this year's Concurrent Budget Resolution. This recommended level of funding allows for a 4.4 percent increase in real growth for defense from last years' appropriated level of funding.

The committee authorized \$63.28 billion in procurement funding, a \$3.0 billion increase over the President's budget. Operations and maintenance was funded at \$109.2 billion with \$1.5 billion added to the primary readiness accounts. Research, development, test and evaluation was budgeted at \$39.31 billion, a \$1.45 billion increase over the President's budget.

The committee's support for additional funding for defense is based on an in-

depth analysis of the threats facing U.S. interests, and testimony from senior military leaders on the number of shortfalls in the defense budget.

MARKUP HIGHLIGHTS

The committee addressed several essential defense priorities in this year's bill. Specifically, the Committee:

- ! Approved a 3.7 percent pay raise for military personnel effective January 1, 2001.
- ! Authorized extensive improvements in military health care that ensure our active duty personnel and their families and military retirees and their families receive quality care, including:
 - ! Authorizing a comprehensive retail and national mail order pharmacy benefit for all eligible beneficiaries, including Medicare-eligible beneficiaries, with no enrollment fee or deductible.
 - ! Extending TRICARE Prime to families of service members assigned to remote locations and eliminating co-payments for services received under TRICARE Prime.
- ! Directed implementation of the Thrift Savings Plan for military personnel not later than 180 days after enactment of the act.
- ! Added \$3.8 billion to pay for items on the Joint Chiefs of Staff unfunded requirements list that were not included in the President's budget for fiscal year 2001.
- ! Added over \$700.0 million for programs supporting aircraft precision strike capability, aircraft survivability, and intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance assets based on lessons learned from the Kosovo conflict.
- ! Strengthened the Joint Strike Fighter program by significantly increasing funding for the demonstration and validation phase while removing funding for the engineering, manufacturing and development phase in fiscal year 2001. The Committee took this action after conferring with the Secretary of Defense and the Commandant of the Marine Corps.
- ! Increased the shipbuilding budget by \$603.2 million to \$12 billion. This would enable a potential savings of \$1.1 billion in new ship construction and would continue the necessary investment to maintain, at a minimum, a 300 ship Navy.

- ! Authorized a net increase of \$418.6 million for ballistic missile defense programs, \$98.2 million for military space programs and technologies, \$22.0 million for strategic nuclear delivery vehicle modernization, and \$190.0 million for national and military intelligence programs.
- ! Directed the Department of Defense to aggressively develop and field unmanned combat systems in the air and on the ground toward goals that within 10 years, one-third of our operational deep strike aircraft would be unmanned, and within 15 years, one-third of our ground combat vehicles would be unmanned. To further this initiative, the committee added \$246.3 million to accelerate technologies leading to the development and fielding of remotely controlled air combat vehicles and remotely controlled ground combat vehicles.
- ! Supported the Army transformation initiative and added additional resources that support research and development efforts designed to lead to the future objective force.
- ! Added \$76.8 million for initiatives to address the threat of cyber-attack, including the establishment of an Information Security Scholarship Program to encourage the recruitment and retention of Department of Defense personnel with computer and network security skills, and the creation of an Institute for Defense Computer Security and Information Protection to conduct research and critical technology development and to facilitate the exchange of information between the government and the private sector.
- ! Included provisions supporting, under certain conditions, the agreement reached between the Department of Defense and the Government of Puerto Rico that is intended to restore relations between the people of Vieques and the Navy and provide for the continuation of live fire training on the island.
- ! Increased funding for military construction and family housing programs by \$430 million to \$8.46 billion.
- ! Authorized \$1.27 billion for the Environmental Restoration Accounts to enhance environmental clean up of military facilities.
- ! Authorized the establishment of a National Defense Panel of defense experts to advise and assist the Congress and the Secretary of Defense during the Fiscal Year 2001 Quadrennial Defense Review.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON PERSONNEL

The Personnel Subcommittee under the leadership of the Chairman, Senator Tim Hutchinson (R-AR) and Ranking Member, Senator Max Cleland (D-GA) focused on some of the most pressing DOD personnel issues, including recruiting and retention, pay and compensation and health care. Improving TRICARE and providing the first entitlement to health care to Medicare-eligible beneficiaries were high priorities of the Subcommittee this year.

In the personnel area the committee:

- ! Approved a 3.7 percent pay raise for military personnel effective January 1, 2001.
- ! Authorized an active duty military personnel end strength of 1,381,600; 3,832 below the fiscal year 2000 level.
- ! Authorized a reserve component end strength of 874,368; 668 above the budget request and 1,430 above the fiscal year 2000 level.
- ! Authorized extensive improvements in military health care, including:
 - ! Authorizing a comprehensive retail and national mail order pharmacy benefit for all eligible beneficiaries, including Medicare-eligible beneficiaries, with no enrollment fee or deductible;
 - ! Extending TRICARE Prime to families of service members assigned to remote locations; and
 - ! Eliminating co-payments for services received under TRICARE Prime.
- ! Directed implementation of the Thrift Savings Plan for military personnel not later than 180 days after enactment of the act.
- ! Increased funding for Junior Reserve Officer Training Corps by \$12 million to accelerate expansion of the program to additional schools.
- ! Approved a series of special pays and new and increased bonuses to assist the services in recruiting and retaining personnel.
- ! Authorized a five-year pilot program to permit the Army to use several innovative approaches to recruiting, including using motor sports as an attraction, recruiting in conjunction with vocational and community colleges, and using contract personnel to assist military recruiters.
- ! Authorized the President to award the Medal of Honor to Andrew J. Smith of

Massachusetts for valor during the Civil War; James Okubo of Michigan for valor during World War II; and Mr. Ed Freeman of Idaho for valor during the Vietnam War.

- ! Authorized lifetime health care provided by the Department of Defense to recipients of the Medal of Honor and their families.
- ! Authorized a chiropractic benefit for those beneficiaries enrolled in TRICARE Prime.
- ! Directed the Secretary of Defense to implement a number of programs related to patient safety and error reduction.
- ! Directed the Secretary of Defense to implement a transit pass benefit program for those who use means other than a single-occupancy vehicle to commute to or from work.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON READINESS AND MANAGEMENT SUPPORT

Subcommittee Chairman, Senator James M. Inhofe (R-OK) and Ranking Member, Senator Charles S. Robb (D-VA) focused the subcommittee's efforts on the readiness of the armed forces to meet the challenges of today while preparing for tomorrow. Navy and Marine Corps training at the Atlantic Fleet Weapons Training Facility at Vieques, declining readiness ratings, depreciating military buildings and family housing, and needed management reforms dominated this year's subcommittee agenda.

Although U.S. military forces remain fundamentally sound and capable, aging equipment, spare parts shortfalls, manning, and experience gaps continue to manifest themselves in terms of declining mission capable rates and decreasing readiness ratings in some units. According to the *Department of Defense Quarterly Readiness Report to the Congress*, October through December 1999, "the pace of contingency operations continues to stress the readiness of certain segments of the force." Most troubling are indications that problems are emerging in the readiness of forward deployed and first-to-fight units.

To address these concerns, the committee added over \$1.5 billion for key readiness programs including ammunition, spare parts, equipment maintenance, base operations, training funds, and real property maintenance including:

- ! \$145 million for base operations

- ! \$347 million for spare parts
- ! \$192 million for war reserves and training munitions including:
 - ! \$20 million for the Armament Retooling and Manufacturing Support program;
 - ! \$37 million for 2.75 inch rockets;
 - ! \$16 million for Wide Area Munitions; and
 - ! \$20 million for the Modular Artillery Charge System.
- ! \$75 million for training range upgrades
- ! \$320 million for real property maintenance
- ! \$307 million for equipment maintenance
- ! \$50 million for mobility infrastructure enhancements
- ! \$43.1 million for personnel support gear

To enhance defense management and operations, the committee adopted provisions to:

- ! Authorize women-owned small businesses to receive training and assistance through the DOD mentor-protege program.
- ! Increase the flexibility of military commanders to more efficiently utilize our military industrial facilities including ammunition plants, arsenals, and maintenance depots.
- ! Implement the agreement between the Secretary of the Air Force and the leadership of the Civil Air Patrol regarding future oversight of the CAP.
- ! Ensure the timely payment of service contractors by the Department of Defense.
- ! Address DOD Inspector General's recent revelation of widespread procurement problems with the \$52 billion DOD spends on services contracting by establishing a preference for performance-based contracts and providing enhanced training in services contracting for the acquisition workforce.

- ! Provide for enhanced planning and tracking of the acquisition of information technology to improve program management and obtain a better return on investment of the over \$20 billion DOD spends on information technology.
- ! Establish a three-year moratorium on further reductions in the acquisition workforce to address DOD Inspector General reports revealing problems resulting from past reductions.
- ! Extend and clarify authority for the use of innovative "other transactions" to acquire research and development from companies that do not traditionally do business with DOD.
- ! Require the acquisition of the \$10 billion Navy-Marine Corps Intranet system to be made in compliance with acquisition regulations and management requirements.

Atlantic Fleet Weapons Training Facility

Maintaining a ready force is difficult if military personnel are not provided with sufficient opportunities to receive the training necessary to perform their dangerous missions. The prohibition of live-fire training by Atlantic fleet units at Vieques, Puerto Rico, is resulting in significant degradation of unit readiness. Ensuring that our armed forces receive the necessary training to make certain they have safe and successful deployments continues to be one of the committee's highest priorities.

The committee included a number of provisions that would support, under certain conditions, the agreement reached between the Department of Defense and the Government of Puerto Rico intended to restore relations between the people of Vieques and the Navy and provide for the continuation of live fire training on the island. Specifically, the bill would:

- ! Authorize the expenditure of \$40.0 million for infrastructure and other economic projects on the island of Vieques; and
- ! Require the President to conduct a referendum on Vieques to determine whether the people of Vieques approve or disapprove of the continuation of Naval training on the island.

If the people of Vieques approve the continuation of live fire training, the bill would:

- ! Authorize an additional \$50.0 million for infrastructure and other economic projects on the island of Vieques; and

If the people of Vieques do not approve the continuation of live fire training, the bill would:

- ! Require the Navy and Marine Corps to cease all training operations on the island of Vieques by May 1, 2003;
- ! Terminate any operations at Roosevelt Roads that are related to the use of training ranges on Vieques;
- ! Transfer Navy property on the eastern side of the island of Vieques to the Secretary of the Interior until Congress takes further action.

Military Construction

As in previous years, the committee reaffirmed its strong support for improving the living and working conditions of our men and women in uniform and their families. These are important retention issues that require a significant level of funding. Unfortunately, the Administration has not devoted sufficient resources to these military construction programs, despite a budget request that is more than \$11 billion higher than last year's. This is the second year in a row in which requested funding by the Administration for this critical area has been inadequate. Continued underfunding of military construction and family housing programs will only exacerbate the backlog and have a negative impact on readiness and retention in the military services.

The Administration's request for military construction and family housing program was \$8.03 billion, a \$500.0 million reduction from last year's authorized level. The committee increased the request by \$430 million, to \$8.46 billion and focused the increase on unfunded requirements and quality-of-life programs. The additional funding provides \$320 million in projects identified by the service chiefs as high priority unfunded requirements and \$209 million for dormitories, family housing and other quality of life programs.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON EMERGING THREATS AND CAPABILITIES

The Subcommittee on Emerging Threats and Capabilities, under the leadership of the Chairman, Senator Pat Roberts (R-KS), and Ranking Member, Senator Jeff Bingaman (D-NM), continued to provide an effective forum for highlighting such issues as the threat posed by the proliferation of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons, the ever-increasing danger of terrorist attacks both in the United States and overseas, the impact of narco-trafficking on U.S. national security and regional stability, and the growing threat of cyber-attacks on the military's critical information infrastructure. The challenges that the United States will face in the new millennium are diverse - new

threats, new battlefields, and new weapons. Our armed forces must remain vigilant, forward thinking and prepared to address these challenges. This year, the committee continued its review and assessment of the Department's ability to respond to emerging threats and provided additional resources and legislative authority to address the complex current and future challenges and threats to the nation's security. Specifically, the committee:

- ! Added \$76.8 million for programs and initiatives to address the threat of cyber attack.
- ! Added \$25 million for five additional Weapons of Mass Destruction Civil Support Teams (WMD-CST) which will result in a total of 32 WMD-CSTs by the end of fiscal year 2001. WMD-CSTs, formerly known as Rapid Assessment and Initial Detection (RAID) Teams, are comprised of 22 full-time National Guard personnel who are specially trained and equipped to deploy and assess suspected nuclear, biological, chemical, or radiological events in support of local first responders
- ! Included a provision to designate the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Special Operations and Low-Intensity Conflict (ASD-SOLIC) as the principal civilian adviser to the Secretary of Defense for Department of Defense activities for combating terrorism.
- ! Added \$74.4 million for programs to provide protection against chemical and biological agents.
- ! Required FDA approval of the existing anthrax vaccine production facility prior to the obligation of fiscal year 2001 funds for anthrax vaccine procurement.
- ! Added funds for the research and development of a second generation, single-shot Anthrax vaccine.
- ! Authorized over \$1.0 billion for the nonproliferation and threat reduction programs of the Departments of Defense and Energy to assist the former Soviet Union in securing its weapons of mass destruction and scientific expertise. This represents an increase of \$363.0 million over fiscal year 2000 funding. To ensure that these threat reduction programs achieve their intended goals, the committee has included several initiatives to obtain greater commitment and necessary access from Russia.
- ! Required the Secretary of Energy to prepare an annual report for the Material Protection, Control, and Accounting Program to track progress in securing weapons-usable nuclear materials in Russia.
- ! Limited the expansion of the Nuclear Cities Initiative Program until after the

Secretary of Energy obtains a signed agreement with Russia stating that Russia will close some of its facilities engaged in nuclear weapons assembly and disassembly work.

- ! Prohibited the use of 50 percent of the fiscal year 2001 funds for the Nuclear Cities Initiative until the Secretary of Energy establishes and implements project review procedures to ensure that these projects will not enhance Russian military capabilities, are commercially viable and have a commercial, industrial, or nonprofit partner.
- ! Limited the use of fiscal year 2001 funds for the Cooperative Threat Reduction's Program on the Elimination of Weapons Grade Plutonium until the Secretary of Defense obtains an agreement with Russia on the option and date for the shut-down of Russia's three remaining plutonium producing reactors.
- ! Prohibited the use of funds for the construction of a chemical weapons destruction facility at Shchuch'ye, Russia until after the Secretary of Defense certifies that (1) Russia provide each year no less than \$25 million dollars to support the facility; (2) this facility will be used to destroy all the nerve agent stockpiles in Russia; (3) the United States has obtained multiyear commitments from the international community for assistance to the facility; and (4) Russia has agreed to eliminate its chemical weapons production facilities at Volgograd and Novocheboksark.
- ! Authorized \$1.1 billion for fiscal year 2001 drug interdiction and counter-drug activities of the Department of Defense.
- ! Added \$25 million for the counter-drug activities of the National Guard.
- ! Added \$30 million for Special Operations Forces programs to enhance the effectiveness of operations and survivability of personnel.
- ! Added \$6 million to accelerate planning for the first major Joint Field Experiment, which will now occur in fiscal year 2002.
- ! Added \$446.3 million for the defense Science and Technology (S&T) program – a 9% increase over the President's budget request for S&T – and focused this increase on revolutionary technologies to meet emerging threats.

STRATEGIC SUBCOMMITTEE

The Strategic Subcommittee under the direction of the Chairman, Senator Wayne Allard (R-CO) and Ranking Member, Senator Mary L. Landrieu (D-LA)

continued to review the adequacy of ballistic and cruise missile defense programs, national security space programs, nuclear forces, strategic intelligence, and Department of Energy (DOE) nuclear and environmental programs.

A key finding of the Kosovo after-action reviews was that intelligence processing and dissemination does not always meet the requirements of warfighting forces. The committee initiated efforts to provide funding and other assistance to ensure that relevant intelligence products are provided to military forces in a timely manner. In particular, the committee recommended funding increases for the National Imagery and Mapping Agency (NIMA) to improve the imagery tasking, processing, exploitation and dissemination process.

The committee also recommended substantial increases in funding for ballistic missile defense programs and technologies. Specifically, the committee:

- ! Authorized an increase of \$129.0 million for National Missile Defense risk reduction.
- ! Authorized an increase of \$92.4 million for the Air Force's Airborne Laser program to keep the program on schedule for a fiscal year 2003 demonstration and a fiscal year 2007 deployment.
- ! Authorized an increase of \$60.0 million for the Navy Theater Wide theater missile defense program.
- ! Authorized an increase of \$15.0 million for the Atmospheric Interceptor Technology program.
- ! Authorized an increase of \$8.0 million for the Arrow System Improvement Program.
- ! Authorized an increase of \$15.0 million for the Tactical High Energy Laser Program.
- ! Authorized an increase of \$30.0 million for the Space-Based Laser program.

The committee also identified key areas of space technology development that require additional support and:

- ! Authorized an increase of \$12.0 million for the micro-satellite technology program.
- ! Authorized an increase of \$25.0 million for Army space control technology, including the Kinetic Energy Anti-Satellite technology program.

- ! Authorized an increase of \$15.0 million for the Space Maneuver Vehicle.
- In support of other strategic and intelligence missions, the committee also:
- ! Authorized an increase of \$8.0 million for B-2 bomber satellite communications connectivity.
- ! Authorized an increase of \$12.0 million for B-52 self-protection upgrades.
- ! Authorized an increase of \$17.0 million for U-2 sensor upgrades.
- ! Included a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of Energy, to develop a long-range plan for the sustainment and modernization of United States strategic nuclear forces.
- ! Included a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of Energy, to conduct a comprehensive review of the nuclear posture of the United States for the next 5 to 10 years.
- ! Included a provision authorizing 25 additional positions in the Defense Intelligence Senior Executive Service to be used to address acquisition deficiencies at the National Imagery and Mapping Agency and the National Security Agency.
- ! Included a provision requiring the Secretary of Defense to demonstrate the capability of the Global Hawk high altitude endurance unmanned aerial vehicle to operate in an airborne surveillance mode.

Department of Energy (DOE) National Security Programs

The committee has responsibility for oversight and authorization of over two-thirds of the Department of Energy's budget, including the National Nuclear Security Administration, defense environmental management, other defense activities, and defense nuclear waste disposal. The committee also authorizes funds for the Defense Nuclear Facility Safety Board, an independent agency responsible for external oversight of safety at DOE defense nuclear facilities. With regard to DOE programs, the committee:

- ! Authorized \$12.8 billion for Atomic Energy Defense activities of the Department of Energy (DOE), a \$697.0 million increase over fiscal year 2000 funding levels, to ensure that America's nuclear weapons stockpile is both reliable and safe and that wastes generated as a result of the Department's weapons activities are managed in a responsible manner. The authorized amount reflects a net reduction of \$323.6 million to the President's request. Reductions were taken

principally from the Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program and defense environmental management privatization.

- ! Authorized \$6.2 billion for activities of the National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA), in the following programs:
 - ! \$4.7 billion for weapons activities, which is a \$78.8 million increase over the budget request, and an increase of \$332.1 million over fiscal year 2000 levels;
 - ! \$847.0 million for defense nuclear nonproliferation activities, which is \$59.0 million below the budget request, and a decrease of \$2.3 million below fiscal year 2000 levels; and
 - ! \$695.0 million for naval reactors activities, which is a \$17.4 million increase over the budget request, and an increase of \$19.9 million over fiscal year 2000 levels.
 - ! Authorized \$6.3 billion for defense environmental restoration and waste management (including defense facilities closure projects and defense environmental management privatization), which is \$132.0 million below the budget request, and an increase of \$356.4 million over fiscal year 2000 levels.
 - ! Authorized \$466.3 million for other defense activities, which is \$88.8 million below the budget request, and equal to fiscal year 2000 funding levels.
- ! Provided an additional \$34.0 million to continue progress on restoring tritium production;
- ! Added \$15.0 million to provide infrastructure upgrades at DOE weapons production plants;
- ! Added \$10.0 million to begin conceptual design on a new pit production capability;
- ! Added \$17.4 million for naval reactors facility decommissioning activities;
- ! Reduced by \$40.0 million the Defense Computing and Simulation program.
- ! Added \$30.0 million to enhance counterintelligence at NNSA nuclear weapons laboratories.
- ! Added \$50.0 million to the environmental management technology development

program.

- ! Authorized \$450.0 million for the Tank Waste Remediation System privatization project.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON SEAPOWER

Subcommittee Chairwoman, Senator Olympia Snowe (R-ME), Ranking Member, Senator Edward M. Kennedy (D-MA), and members of the subcommittee focused on topics affecting the nation's abilities to maintain freedom of navigation on the sea lines of communication vital to economic prosperity, conduct maritime military operations affecting the vital interests of the United States, and provide strategic airlift and sealift in support of regional Commanders in Chief (CINCs).

Operational commanders presented compelling testimony to the subcommittee that indicated that their commands do not have enough ships and aircraft to shape the international environment and respond to crises within the required time frame. Operational commanders also pointed out that aging equipment translates into both operational and fiscal costs. Maintenance personnel routinely work long hours on shifts and into the weekends to keep aging equipment operational.

In response, the committee took action to improve the ability of the Navy, Marine Corps and Air Force to meet near and long-term challenges. Specifically, the committee:

- ! Approved the President's request for 8 new ships including \$4,053.7 million for 1 *Nimitz* class nuclear aircraft carrier, \$2,713.6 million for 3 DDG-51 *Arleigh Burke* class destroyers, \$1,203.0 million for 1 SSN-774 *Virginia* class attack submarine, \$1,489.3 million for 2 LPD-17 *San Antonio* class amphibious ships, and \$338.9 million for 1 ADC(X) auxiliary dry cargo carrier.
- ! Approved the President's request for advance procurement of \$356.8 million for 7 DDG-51 *Arleigh Burke* class destroyers, \$508.2 million for SSN-774 *Virginia* class attack submarines, and \$21.9 million for CVN(X)1 nuclear aircraft carrier. In addition the committee added \$143.2 million for DDG-51 advance procurement to achieve maximum economic savings for this program.
- ! Approved the President's request for \$1.2 billion for 16 MV-22 Osprey Marine Corps tilt-rotor aircraft.
- ! Approved the President's request for \$2.5 billion for procurement of 12 C-17 strategic airlift aircraft and \$176.4 million for C-17 research, development, test, and evaluation.

- ! Approved the President's request for future ship research, development, test, and evaluation of \$549.7 million for DD-21, the 21st century land attack destroyer; \$236.1 million for CVN(X), the 21st century aircraft carrier; \$207.1 million for SSN-774 Virginia class attack submarines; and \$38.3 million for CVN-77.
- ! Authorized a total increase of \$958.9 million to the \$21.6 billion Seapower Subcommittee procurement budget request for Navy, Marine Corps and Air Force including:
 - ! An increase of \$603.2 million in new ship construction. This increase is directed toward achieving potential savings of over \$1.1 billion for ships the Navy intends to procure and includes:
 - ! \$143.2 million for advance procurement of DDG-51 Arleigh Burke class destroyers; and
 - ! \$460.0 million for advance procurement of LHD-8 Amphibious Assault ship.
 - ! A \$90.0 million increase for 3 additional remanufactured SH-60s and a \$63.0 million increase for 3 CH-60 Navy helicopters.
 - ! A \$44.1 million increase for 3 additional P-3 Anti-Surface Warfare Improvement Program Kits and an increase of \$43.1 million for the conversion of 5 P-3 aircraft with block modification upgrades.
 - ! A \$31.5 million increase for Marine Corps H-1 and AH-1 helicopter modifications and night operations upgrades.
 - ! A \$26.4 million increase for a C-17 strategic airlift simulator and a C-17 strategic airlift maintenance trainer.
- ! Authorized the extension of the DDG-51 *Arleigh Burke* class destroyer multi-year procurement authorization to include the FY 2004 and FY 2005 ships; and
- ! Authorized the Secretary of the Navy to enter into a block buy for economic order quantities associated with SSN-774 *Virginia* class attack submarines while maintaining the submarine builders' teaming arrangement.
- ! Authorized an increase of \$195.9 million to the \$4.5 billion research, development, test, and evaluation Seapower Subcommittee budget request for Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force including:

- ! A \$20.0 million increase to evaluate technological opportunities to increase the use of shipboard training simulators for embarked Marines.
- ! A \$27.5 million increase for an additional Advanced Amphibious Assault Vehicle prototype required for engineering and developmental testing.
- ! A \$15.0 million increase for multi-purpose processor acoustic rapid commercial-off-the shelf insertion for anti-submarine warfare.
- ! A \$10.0 million increase for development of common command and decision function software for ships.
- ! \$9.0 million increase to continue design concepts which will keep SSBN to SSGN conversion options open.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON AIRLAND FORCES

The Subcommittee on Airland Forces under its Chairman, Senator Rick Santorum (R-PA) and Ranking Member, Senator Joseph Lieberman (D-CT) emphasized Army transformation, program development and evaluation requirements, tactical aviation programs and lessons learned from Operation Allied Force in Kosovo. In these areas, the committee:

- ! Supported the Army transformation initiative to ensure that the Army is better prepared to meet future challenges to our national security including the \$537 million requested for the first interim brigade combat team. The committee supported Army requests for additional resources that focus the Army transformation on measures designed to lead to the future objective force while requiring the Army to explore the use of existing equipment alternatives prior to long-term acquisition commitments for the interim brigade combat teams.
- ! Authorized over \$7.69 billion for continued development and procurement of the three new tactical fighter aircraft: the F/A-18E/F Super Hornet, the F-22 Raptor, and the Joint Strike Fighter (JSF).
- ! Strengthened the Joint Strike Fighter program by significantly increasing funding for the demonstration and validation phase while removing funding for the engineering, manufacturing and development phase in fiscal year 2001. The Committee took this action, after conferring with the Secretary of Defense and the Commandant of the Marine Corps.
- ! Added over \$700.0 million for programs supporting aircraft precision strike

capability, aircraft survivability, and intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance (ISR) assets based on lessons learned from the Kosovo conflict. In Kosovo, demand for these assets exceeded supply. Commanders reported having to conserve certain precision weapon systems to prevent depletion. Tactical electronic attack assets were seriously over tasked, as were ISR assets.

The committee also focused on modernization shortfalls that were identified in either Service budget documents or those identified on published unfunded requirements lists. With the limited resources available, the committee supported critical modernization requirements necessary to ensure both near- and long-term readiness. To achieve these goals, the committee:

- ! Added \$196.3 million for an additional 20 UH-60L Blackhawks. These aircraft are critical to support a recently revised Army aviation modernization plan.
- ! Added \$158.0 million to support upgrades to the Apache Longbow helicopter. The Apache helicopter is the most lethal attack helicopter in the world but has suffered from a range of component technical issues over the last year. Funding will support ongoing efforts to ensure these aircraft are prepared to meet the requirements of the national military strategy.
- ! Added \$108.0 million to restore the Army's Grizzly engineer vehicle program.
- ! Added \$77.0 million to restore the Army's Wolverine heavy assault bridge program.
- ! Added \$77.4 million to buy out the acquisition objective of the Army Tactical Missile System (ATACMS) block one missile.
- ! Added \$48.0 million for critical Army night vision equipment requirements.
- ! Added \$113.4 million for precision targeting pods for the Marine Corps and the Air Force.
- ! Added \$85.5 million for F-16 modifications and F-15 research and development for the Air Force.
- ! Added \$82.5 million for F-15 modifications for the Air Force.
- ! Added \$86.9 million to upgrade Marine Corps F/A-18s to precision strike capability.
- ! Added \$46.0 million for advanced procurement of one Air Force JSTARS aircraft or, if DOD chooses not to purchase another aircraft, the funds would be used to

shutdown the JSTARS production line.

- ! Added \$75.1 million for Joint Primary Aircrew Training System (JPATS) and T-45 training aircraft for the Navy and Air Force.
- ! Added \$164.6 million for one additional KC-130J for the Marine Corps and one EC-130J aircraft for the Air Force.
- ! Added \$190.1 million for medium and long range UC-35 and C-40 utility lift aircraft for the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps.

ACTIVE DUTY END STRENGTHS

	FY2000	FY2001	FY2001
<u>Recommendation</u>	<u>Authorization</u>	<u>Request</u>	
Army	480,000	480,000	480,000
Navy	372,037	372,000	372,000
Marine Corps	172,518	172,600	172,600
Air Force	<u>360,877</u>	<u>357,000</u>	<u>357,000</u>
Totals	1,385,432	1,381,600	1,381,600

SELECTED RESERVE END STRENGTHS

	FY2000	FY2001	FY2001
<u>Recommendation</u>	<u>Authorization</u>	<u>Request</u>	
Army National Guard	350,000	350,000	350,088
Army Reserve	205,000	205,000	205,000
Naval Reserve	90,288	88,900	88,900
Marine Corps Reserve	39,264	39,500	39,558
Air National Guard	106,678	108,000	108,022
Air Force Reserve	73,708	74,300	74,300
Coast Guard Reserve	<u>8,000</u>	<u>8,000</u>	<u>8,500</u>
TOTALS	872,938	873,700	874,368