

COMMITTEE LANGUAGE FOR FISCAL YEAR 2000

**SH-60 SERIES
ACCOUNT: APN**

PRESBUD	HASC	SASC	CASC	HAC	SAC	CAC
56,824	56,824	56,824	56,824	60,324	60,324	57,824

**SH-60R
ACCOUNT: APN**

PRESBUD	HASC	SASC	CASC	HAC	SAC	CAC
(7)216,692	(7)216,692	(7)216,692	(7)216,692	(7)216,692	(7)216,692	(7)216,692

**CH-60S
ACCOUNT: APN**

PRESBUD	HASC	SASC	CASC	HAC	SAC	CAC
(13)208,493	(15)246,493	(16)275,493	(16)275,493	(17)284,493	(17)284,493	(17)284,493

**CH-60S (ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY))
ACCOUNT: APN**

PRESBUD	HASC	SASC	CASC	HAC	SAC	CAC
73,792	73,792	73,792	73,792	73,792	73,792	73,792

HASC LANGUAGE (Rpt. 106-162)

Page 64, Aircraft Procurement, Navy

009	UH-1Y/AH-1Z	-	-	-	-	-	-
010	SH-60R	7	216,692	7	216,692	7	216,692
011	F-2C (EARLY WARNING) HAWKEYE	2	248,100	2	248,100	2	248,100
013	CH-60S	13	234,577	2	38,000	15	272,577
013	LESS: ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (PY)	-	(26,084)	-	-	-	(26,084)
014	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	-	73,792	-	-	-	73,792

Page 66, Aircraft Procurement, Navy

031	SH-60 SERIES	-	56,824	-	56,824	-	56,824
032	H-1 SERIES	-	6,339	-	6,339	-	6,339

**DIVISION A—DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
AUTHORIZATION
TITLE I—PROCUREMENT
OVERVIEW**

The President’s \$53.0 billion procurement budget request for fiscal year 2000 represents a decrease of \$1.1 billion below the amount forecast in fiscal year 1999, \$9.3 billion below the amount first forecast in fiscal year 1996, and continues the Department of Defense’s delay in achieving the Joint Chiefs of Staff goal of a \$60.0 billion procurement budget by three years (from fiscal year 1998 to fiscal year 2001). Even before the initiation of Operation Allied Force the service chiefs of staff were lamenting a budget that leaves them far short of attaining their modernization requirements, despite Congress’ having added over \$15.0 billion to the procurement accounts in the past four years. The ongoing campaign in the Balkans has only exacerbated this situation. For example, the Army Chief of Staff testified to the committee that “modernization is still underfunded. What I don’t think will be fixed out of this [referring to the funding he expects to receive in fiscal year 2000] will be the modernization. We’ll have to defer that . . . further.” Commenting on his inability to recapitalize the fleets of naval ships and aircraft, the Chief of Naval Operations noted, “We continue to compensate [for readiness and personnel needs] by shifting resources from modernization and recapitalization accounts to operations and support accounts.” Even more critical of the current predicament, he was the Commandant of the Marine Corps, who testified that, “As I’ve said for years [our problem] is long term procurement. I have got very great concerns about the cancer of modernization that I must address.” And the Air Force Chief of Staff declared that “if we don’t modernize by replacing aircraft that are beyond their useful life and revitalize those with life left in them, we can expect significant additional maintenance requirements, reduced reliability, and increased costs as these aircraft deteriorate.” In order to bring the modernization problem into focus, the committee held a hearing on the Department’s fleet of aging equipment. The Department clearly acknowledged that reduced modernization budgets, combined with increased deployments, have taken their toll. Its inventory of weapons is not only aging chronologically but also technologically, as older and overworked weapons systems continue to drain resources because of more frequent and more expensive maintenance. Equipment expected to leave the inventory years ago is still operational and, in some cases, approaching nearly double expected service lives. Yet, despite this situation, the procurement budget continues to receive low priority. Although much has been touted by the Department concerning a major increase in its budget in the next six fiscal years, the procurement accounts are not the beneficiaries of any largesse. As noted above, the fiscal year 2000 procurement request actually declines from the amount forecast only one year ago. The cumulative addition to these accounts over the next four years is projected to be only \$4.1 billion hardly a significant part of a proposed six year \$84.0 billion overall increase. Unfortunately, unless a sustained increase in procurement funding is forthcoming, the aging equipment situation will only get worse, as the impact of Operation Allied Force is felt. With the United States shouldering the largest share of the burden in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization’s air campaign against Yugoslavia, inventories of key precision weapons are being depleted at much faster rates than ever anticipated; units deployed for combat are stripping vital supplies from U.S. based units, contributing to a dramatic drop in their readiness ratings; and cannibalization rates are climbing rapidly within deployed units because of spare parts shortages. Even with the substantial amount of additional funding provided by the Congress in fiscal year 1999 supplemental appropriations, the process of “getting well” from this ongoing operation will be slow and likely require substantial additional funding in the future. Against this backdrop, the committee successfully argued for an increase to the funds allocated for national defense in the fiscal year 2000 budget resolution and has applied much of this additional money to procurement. This marks the fifth consecutive year the committee has added funds to modernize the Department’s weaponry, including:

[In millions of dollars]

Army:	
UH-60L helicopters	27.0
CH-47F upgrades	56.0
AH-64D upgrades	45.0
MLRS rocket launchers	56.0
Bradley fighting vehicles upgrades	72.0
M113A3 carrier mods	25.0
Small arms	48.0
Ammunition	55.0
Night vision devices	33.0
Shortstop	40.0
Communications equipment	92.0
Combat support equipment	63.0
Construction equipment	33.0
Navy/Marine Corps:	
KC-130J	252.0
MV-22	60.0
CH-60S	38.0
UC-35	18.0
E/A-6B upgrades	45.0
F/A-18 series modifications	63.0
P-3 series modifications	75.0
Tomahawk missiles	300.0
Joint stand-off weapon	75.0
Hellfire missiles	52.0
Joint direct attack munition	48.0
Maritime prepositioning ship-advance procurement	80.0

Vectored thrust ducted propeller compound helicopter demonstration

The budget request contained \$75.6 million in PE 63792N, including \$5.0 million to begin an advanced technology demonstration of the Vectored Thrust Ducted Propeller (VTDP) Compound Helicopter, and \$48.8 million in PE 64212N, including \$34.9 million for development and evaluation of the CH-60S Fleet Combat Support helicopter. The committee notes that the request for CH-60S helicopter development includes completion of a three-phase demonstration of its suitability for airborne mine countermeasures (MCM) towing missions. The Navy has placed a high priority on the development of an organic airborne mine countermeasures capability and the demonstration of a variant of the CH-60 helicopter for the towed airborne MCM mission that will begin in fiscal year 1999. As a back-up technology, the Navy plans an advanced technology demonstration of the VTDP helicopter to demonstrate and assess the helicopter's towed airborne MCM capability, other multi-mission capabilities, and life cycle cost effectiveness. The committee also notes that the Navy plans to address the requirements, content, schedule, and cost of the plan for the VTDP advanced technology demonstration. The committee recommends the budget requests for PE 63792N and PE 64212N and further recommends that the Navy complete the assessment of requirements, schedule, and cost of

conducting an ATD for VDTP and provide the assessment and recommendations to the Congressional defense committees in conjunction with submission of the budget request for fiscal year 2001.

SASC LANGUAGE (Rpt. 106-50)

Pages 61 and 62, Aircraft Procurement, Navy

10	SH-60R	7	216,692	-	-	7	216,692
11	E-2C (EARLY WARNING) HAWKEYE	3	248,199	-	-	3	248,199
	LESS: ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (PY)		(37,737)	-	-	-	(37,737)
12	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	-	172,554	-	-	-	172,554
	AIRLIFT AIRCRAFT						
	AIRLIFT AIRCRAFT						
13	CH-60S	13	234,577	3	67,000	16	301,577
14	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	-	73,792	-	-	-	73,792

31	SH-60 SERIES	-	56,824	-	-	-	56,824
32	H-1 SERIES	-	6,339	-	15,000	-	21,339

CH-60 helicopters

The budget request included \$234.5 million for procurement and \$73.8 million for advance procurement of CH-60 helicopters. CH-60 helicopters maintain forward deployed fleet sustainability through vertical replenishment of ships and support operations through search and rescue. The committee recommends an increase of \$67.0 million for procurement of three additional CH-60 helicopters.

Advanced technology transition program

Low observable multi-function stack (LMS) advanced technology demonstration project addresses surface ship radar and infrared signature technology issues. The vectored thrust ducted propellor (VTDP) has been selected by the Navy as an organic countermeasure alternative to the CH-60. Funding shortfalls in the Advanced Technology Transition program have limited the scope of these two programs. The committee recommends an increase of \$5.0 million for LMS and an increase of \$4.0 million for VTDP in PE 63792N to complete these two programs.

Parametric airborne dipping sonar

The budget request included no funds for the Parametric Air-borne Dipping Sonar (PADS). The PADS program is the continuation of a small business innovative research project that is designed to develop, demonstrate, and evaluate the three dimensional, stabilized steerable acoustic beams for mine avoidance and submarine detection in shallow water. It is the only system that has the potential to provide airborne active dipping sonar anti-submarine and anti-mine capabilities for shallow water littoral operations. The committee is encouraged with test results which demonstrated anti-mine detection capability superior to present and other planned systems. In addition, Navy analysis and present plans include the possibility of PADS being a shallow water adjunct to the Airborne Low Frequency Sonar (ALFS) system deployed on H-60 helicopters. Demonstrations of its capability with the H-60 aircraft have thus far been successful. The dual mine and submarine warfare potential of PADS makes it a flexible and cost effective war fighting enhancement for two deficient missions: mine location and diesel submarine detection. The Navy is encouraged to continue the present testing and development of PADS with a goal of providing three initial units which could be flown quickly to an area of operations. The committee recommends an increase of \$15.0 million in PE 64212N for the continued development of PADS.

CASC LANGUAGE (Rpt. 106-301)

Page 523, Aircraft Procurement, Navy

10	SII-60R	7	216,692	7	216,692	7	216,692	-	-	7	216,692
11	E-2C (EARLY WARNING) HAWKEYE	3	248,199	3	248,199	3	248,199	-	-	3	248,199
	LESS: ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (PY)		(37,737)		(37,737)		(37,737)	-	-		(37,737)
12	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	-	172,554	-	172,554	-	172,554	-	-	-	172,554
	AIRLIFT AIRCRAFT										
	AIRLIFT AIRCRAFT										
13	CH-60S	13	234,577	15	272,577	16	301,577	3	67,000	16	301,577
	LESS: ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (PY)		(26,084)		(26,084)		(26,084)	-	-		(26,084)
14	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	-	73,792	-	73,792	-	73,792	-	-	-	73,792
15	RESERVE	-	-	3	19,000	0	19,000	3	19,000	3	19,000

Page 524, Aircraft Procurement, Navy

31	SH-60 SERIES	-	56,824	-	56,824	-	56,824	-	-	-	56,824
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Page 526, Aircraft Procurement, Navy

CH-60 helicopters

The budget request included \$234.5 million for procurement and \$73.8 million for advance procurement of CH-60 helicopters.

The Senate bill would authorize an increase of \$67.0 million for procurement of three additional CH-60 helicopters.

The House amendment would authorize an increase of \$38.0 million for two

CH-60s helicopters for the Naval Reserve.

The conferees agree to authorize an increase of \$67.0 million for procurement of three additional CH-60 helicopters.

HAC LANGUAGE (Rpt. 106-244)

Page 142, Aircraft Procurement, Navy

	Budget request	Committee recommended	Change from request
CH-60S	208,493	284,493	+76,000
Additional aircraft			+76,000
night targeting system			70,000
SH-60 Series	56,824	60,324	+3,500
AQF-13F dipping sonar			+3,500
H-1 Series	6,000	10,000	+4,000

Page 28, Procurement

PROCUREMENT

The Committee recommends \$53,031,397,000 in obligational authority for programs funded in Title III of the bill, Procurement, a net increase of \$1,179,859,000 over the fiscal year 2000 budget request. Major programs funded in the bill include the following:

\$207,140,000 for 19 UH-60 Blackhawk helicopters.

\$774,536,000 for Apache Longbow modifications.

\$296,472,000 for 2200 Hellfire missiles.

\$307,677,000 for 2682 Javelin anti-tank missiles.

\$138,134,000 for 47 MLRS launcher systems.

\$392,762,000 for Bradley fighting vehicle industrial base sustainment.

\$422,996,000 for the Abrams Tank upgrade program.

\$260,444,000 for 12 AV-8B strike aircraft.

\$2,691,989,000 for 36 F/A-18E/F fighter aircraft.

\$856,392,000 for 11 V-22 aircraft.

\$284,493,000 for 17 CH-60S helicopters.

\$325,476,000 for 15 T-45 Trainer aircraft.

Page 191, National Guard and Reserve Equipment

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

In all accounts throughout the bill, the Committee recommends a total of \$2,485,300,000 for procurement of National Guard and Reserve equipment, a net increase of \$796,400,000 above the budget request.

The Committee believes that the Chiefs of the Reserve and National Guard components should exercise control of modernization funds provided in Procurement, National Guard and Reserve

Equipment account, and directs that they provide a separate sub-mission of a detailed assessment of their modernization requirements and priorities to the congressional defense committees. The Committee expects the component commanders to give priority consideration for funding in this appropriation of the following items:

CH-47 helicopters, AN/PEQ-2A TPIALs and AN/PAQ-4C infrared aiming lights, master crane aircraft component hoisting systems, aluminum mesh gas tank liners for C-130 aircraft and Army ground vehicles, A/B FIST 21 training systems, CH-60S combat search and rescue kits, super scooper aircraft, modular airborne fire fighting systems, F-16 ALR-56M radar warning receivers, deployable rapid assembly shelters, C-40A aircraft, C-22 replacement aircraft, secure communications and data systems, CH-60 helicopters, M270A1 long-range surveillance launchers, M106A Paladin self-propelled howitzer/M1992A2 FAASV ammunition carrier, AN/AVR-2A(V) laser detecting sets, ALQ-184(V)9 electronic countermeasure pods, extended cold weather clothing systems, HEMTT trucks, multi-role bridge companies, medium tactical wreckers, rough terrain container cranes, CH-47 cargo compartment expanded range fuel systems, C-38A aircraft, C-17 communications suite upgrades, mobile radar approach control, internal crash-worthy fuel cells, DFIRST, F/A-18 series mods, UH-60 Q kits, MLRS launchers, meteorological measuring systems, improved target simulators, and C-17 maintenance training systems.

Other Helo Development	48,776	80,776	+32,000
SH-60 third test asset			+19,000
Development, construction, and system integration of a CH-60			

SAC LANGUAGE (Rpt. 106-53)

Page 61, Aircraft Procurement, Navy

SH-60R	7	216,692	7	216,692		
E-2C (EARLY WARNING) HAWKEYE	3	210,462	3	210,462		
E-2C (EARLY WARNING) HAWKEYE (AP-CY)		172,554		172,554		
TOTAL, COMBAT AIRCRAFT		4,614,610		4,741,610		+127,000
IFT AIRCRAFT:						
CH-60S	13	208,493	17	284,493	+4	+76,000
CH-60S (AP-CY)		73,792		73,792		
C-40A	1	49,029	2	98,058	+1	+49,029
TOTAL, AIRLIFT AIRCRAFT		331,314		456,343		+125,029

Page 62, Aircraft Procurement, Navy

CH-60S	208,493	284,493	+76,000
Four (4) Additional Aircraft		76,000	+76,000
C-40A	49,029	98,058	+49,029

Page 63, Aircraft Procurement, Navy

SH-60 SERIES	56,824	60,324	+3,500
Integrated Mechanical Diagnostic System Program			
Delays		-4,000	-4,000
AQS-13F		7,500	+7,500

Page 77, Aircraft Procurement, Air Force

H-60	15,565	15,565	
OTHER AIRCRAFT	20,204	20,204	

AIRBORNE MCM	50,642	52,642	+ 2,000
CH-60 Upgrades		2,000	+ 2,000
AIR CONTROL	8,696	15,696	+ 7,000

Page 91 and 92, Title III, Procurement - Other items of interest

The Committee agrees that the National Guard and Reserve equipment program shall be executed by the heads of the Guard and Reserve components with priority consideration for miscellaneous equipment appropriations given to the following items: A-2 ODS, ALR-56 radar warning receiver, multiple launch rocket system [MLRS], field artillery ammunition support vehicles [FAASVS], KC-135 re-engining, night vision devices and goggles, Paladin, onboard oxygen generating system field evaluation for the Air National Guard, LITENING II targeting pod system, Bradley A20D, F-16 midlife upgrade, KC-135 re-engining, SINCGARS radios, Paladin, UH-1 modernization, P-3 modernization, F/A-18 Avionics upgrade, UH-60 upgrades, C-130E, Modular Airborne Firefighting Systems (MAFFS), C-130H2/H3 ATS-Eng changes, C-130 Carryon SADL, Night Vision devices, Night Vision Goggles, F-16 Color display, F-16 SADL "D", B-1 Weapons Modules, Aircraft Lighting System, Logistics Service Support, JANUS, M915A4 Upgrade Kit, Rough Terrain Container Handler, F/A-18A Engineering Mods, E-2C SATCOM, ALR-67 Radar Warning Receiver, KC-130T Avionics Modernization, P-3C Update III BMUP Kits, Bradley Fighting Vehicles upgrades, F-15 modernization, C-130J support, MT ANG-RACTS Pods Rangeless Training System, F/A-18 modernization, HMMWV Striker Vehicles, tactical construction equipment, Eagle Vision antennas, Advanced Surgical Suite For Trauma Casualties (ASSTC), Deployable Rapid Assembly Shelters, Mobile Radar Approach Control (RAPCON), CH-60 upgrades, Modern burning unit, AN/TMQ41 Meteorological measuring system, Vehicle Intercom System (VIS), C-22 replacement, Air defense brigade automated command and control equipment, Avenger Table Top Trainers (ATTT), ground bases sensors for Avenger battalions, support equipment for Patriot missile air defense battalions and Sandbagger.

CAC LANGUAGE (Rpt. 106-371)

Page 177, Aircraft Procurement, Navy

SH-60 SERIES	56,824	60,324	60,324	--	57,824
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Page 178, Aircraft Procurement, Navy

SH-60 SERIES	56,824	60,324	60,324	57,824
AQF-13F dipping sonar		3,500	7,500	5,000
Integrated mechanical diagnostic system delay		0	-4,000	-4,000

Page 221, RDT&E, Navy

ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY TRANSITION	75,635	96,535	109,635	110,535
Littoral warfare fast patrol craft .....	.....	5,000	0	5,000
Low observable stack .....	.....	0	10,000	8,000
Vectored thrust ducted propeller .....	.....	5,900	6,000	5,900

Note: Funds are only to collect flight test data including speed, range, and reduced vibrations and fatigue loads of an H-60 modified with VTDP, lifting wing, and supplementary power system for multimission effectiveness and life cycle cost analyses of conceptual operational designs of VTDP compound variants of the CH-60S and SH-60R.

OTHER HELICOPTER DEVELOPMENT	48,776	80,776	64,776	75,776
Parametric airborne dipping sonar		0	15,000	15,000
Sentient sensors		0	1,000	1,000
SH-60 third test asset		19,000	0	0
Development, construction, and system integration of a CH-60 AMCM engineering development model		10,000	0	10,000
Ship-air mission system integration		3,000	0	1,000

TPIALS, AN/PAQ-4C Infrared aiming lights, Master crane aircraft component hoisting systems, Aluminum mesh gas tank liners for C-130 aircraft and Army ground vehicles, A/B FIST 21 training systems, CH-60S combat search and rescue kits, Super 40A aircraft, C-22 replacement aircraft, Secure communications and data systems, CH-60 helicopters, M270A1 long-range surveillance)9 electronic countermeasure pods, Extended cold weather clothing systems, HEMTT trucks, Multi-role bridge companies, Medium tactical wreckers, Rough terrain container cranes, CH-47 cargo compartment expanded range fuel systems, C-38A aircraft, C-17 communication suite upgrades, Internal crashworthy fuel cells, DFIRST, UH-60Q kits, MLRS launchers, Meteorological measuring systems, Improved target simulators, C-17 Maintenance training systems, Multiple launch rocket systems, Onboard oxygen generating systems field evaluation, LITENING II targeting pod systems, F-16 mid-life upgrade, SINCGARS radios, UH-1 modernization, UH-60 upgrades, C-130E, C-130 H2/H3 ATS-Eng. changes, C-130 Carry-on SADL, F-16 color display, F-16 SADL "D", B-1 weapons modules, Aircraft lighting systems, Logistics service support, JANUS, M915A4 Upgrade kits, Rough terrain container handlers, E-2C SATCOM, ALR-67 radar warning receivers, KC-130T avionics modernization, Bradley fighting vehicle up-grades, F-15 modernization, C-130J support, MT ANG-RACTS pods rangeless training systems, HMMWV striker vehicles, Tactical construction equipment, Eagle vision antennas, Advanced surgical suite for trauma casualties, Modern burning units, AN/TMQ41 meteorological measuring systems, Vehicle intercom systems, Air defense brigade automated command and control equipment, Avenger table top trainers (ATTT), Ground bases sensors for Avenger battalions, Support equipment for Patriot missile air defense battalions and Sandbagger.