

COMMITTEE LANGUAGE FOR FISCAL YEAR 2001

**F/A-18E/F (FIGHTER) HORNET (MYP)
ACCOUNT: APN**

PRESBUD	HASC	SASC	CASC	HAC	SAC	CAC
(42)2,923,960	(39)2,718,160	(42)2,923,960	(42)2,910,960	(42)2,923,960	(42)2,775,953	(42)2,775,953

**F/A-18E/F (FIGHTER) HORNET ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)
ACCOUNT: APN**

PRESBUD	HASC	SASC	CASC	HAC	SAC	CAC
101,068	101,068	101,068	101,068	101,068	101,068	101,068

**F-18 SERIES
ACCOUNT: APN**

PRESBUD	HASC	SASC	CASC	HAC	SAC	CAC
212,614	316,314	299,514	264,214	200,214	249,814	264,214

**F/A-18 SQUADRONS
ACCOUNT: RDT&E**

PRESBUD	HASC	SASC	CASC	HAC	SAC	CAC
248,093	274,093	248,093	243,093	248,093	243,093	243,093

HASC LANGUAGE (Rpt. 106-616)

Page 67, Aircraft Procurement, Navy

002	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	-	-	-	-	-	
003	F/A-18E/F (FIGHTER) HORNET (MYP)	42	2,923,960	(3)	(205,800)	39	2,718,160
003	LESS: ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (PY)	-	(105,407)	-	-	-	(105,407)
004	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	-	101,068	-	-	-	101,068
005	V-22 (MEDIUM LIFT)	16	1,199,181	-	-	16	1,199,181
005	LESS: ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (PY)	-	(70,589)	-	-	-	(70,589)

Page 68, Aircraft Procurement, Navy

023	ADVERSARY	-	6,947	-	-	-	6,947
024	F-18 SERIES	-	212,614	-	-	-	212,614
	ECP-563	-	-	103,700	[+86,900]	-	310,314
	ECP-560	-	-	[+31,000]	[+31,000]	-	[+89,900]
	AT FLIR	-	-	[+9,000]	[+9,000]	-	[+31,000]
	ATARS	-	-	[+9,000]	[+9,000]	-	[+9,000]
025	H-46 SERIES	-	-	[-23,800]	[-23,800]	-	[-23,800]

Page 190, RDT&E, Navy

0101228N	150	SUBMARINE ACOUSTIC WARFARE DEVELOPMENT		879			879
0204136N	160	F/A-18 SQUADRONS		248,093	26,000		274,093
		Joint Helmet Mounted Cueing System					[+8,000]
		SHARP					[+16,000]
0204152N	161	E-2 SQUADRONS		18,898	2,000		20,898

was included for two advanced targeting forward-looking infrared (ATFLIR) pods for both Navy and Marine Corps F/A-18C/D aircraft, and \$23.8 million was included for the advanced tactical airborne reconnaissance system (ATARS).

The ECP-583 modification kit upgrades the radar, avionics and weapons delivery capability of the Marine Corps' F/A-18A model aircraft to the same capability as later-model F/A-18Cs. Without this capability, the F/A-18A cannot autonomously deliver precision-guided munitions (PGMs) or employ the Air Intercept Missile (AIM)-120 Advanced Medium Range Air-to-Air Missile (AMRAAM).

The committee notes that the Navy's long-range attack aircraft plans include the employment of the F/A-18A until at least 2015. Despite the fact that the Marine Corps has a requirement to up-grade 76 of its F/A-18As with this modification, the Department of the Navy has thus far only planned to upgrade 34 aircraft. However, the committee notes that both the Chief of Naval Operations (CNO) and the Commandant of the Marine Corps (CMC) have identified ECP-583 among their top unfunded aviation requirements in fiscal year 2001 and recommends an increase of \$86.9 million to procure twenty additional ECP-583 upgrade kits for the Marine Corps' F/A-18A aircraft fleet—10 for the active component and 10 for the Marine Corps Reserve.

The ECP-560 modification kit upgrades only the avionics and weapons delivery capability of the Naval F/A-18A capability and its commonality with the Navy's F/A-18C aircraft fleet. The committee notes that only 13 of the Naval Reserve's 52 F/A-18As have undergone ECP-560 modification upgrades, but understands that the Navy plans to retain its Naval Reserve F/A-18As in the inventory until at least 2012. The committee further notes that the CNO has identified the ECP-560 among his unfunded requirements for the Naval Reserve in fiscal year 2001 and recommends an increase of \$31.0 million for this purpose.

The ATFLIR pod detects, classifies and tracks ground targets for engagement with precision-guided munitions. The ATFLIR pod replaces the existing tactical forward-looking infrared pod that, the committee understands, has inadequate resolution, loses target track during high-G maneuvering, and does not maintain automatic track at required ranges. The committee notes that both the CNO and CMC have also included the ATFLIR among their unfunded requirements for fiscal year 2001 and recommends an increase of \$9.6 million for an additional three ATFLIR pods for the Marine Corps Reserve F/A-18 aircraft.

The ATARS is an image acquisition, data storage, and data link sensor suite planned for use on the Marine Corps' F/A-18D aircraft. The committee notes that the recently completed ATARS operational evaluation concluded that the system was not operationally suitable due to reliability and availability problems with its ground station component. As a result, the committee believes that the Department of the Navy's \$23.8 million ATARS procurement request exceeds requirements and, consequently, recommends a decrease of that amount.

In total, the committee recommends \$316.3 million, an increase of \$103.7 million, for F-18 series modifications.

Page 74 and 75, Aircraft Procurement, Navy

F/A-18C/D tactical aircraft moving map capability (TAMMAC). The budget request contained \$71.6 million for common avionics changes but included no funds for procurement of TAMMAC units for F/A-18C/D aircraft. The TAMMAC, which replaces obsolete data storage and digital video units, is a modular hardware and software system with significant memory, information processing, and video output capabilities. It provides aircrews with a graphic presentation of the aircraft's present position as well as relative positions of targets,

threats, terrain features, no-fly zones, and safe bases. The committee understands that the TAMMAC also includes a ground proximity warning system to improve flight safety and will be less expensive to operate and support than the existing units.

The committee notes that the Chief of Naval Operations has included procurement of the TAMMAC for the F/A-18C/D aircraft among his unfunded requirements in fiscal year 2001. Accordingly, the committee recommends \$80.9 million, an increase of \$9.3 million to procure 80 TAMMAC units for F/A-18C/D aircraft.

Page 75 Aircraft Procurement, Navy

F/A-18E/F

The budget request contained \$2,818.6 million for 42 F/A-18E/F aircraft, and \$101.1 million for advance procurement of 45 aircraft in fiscal year 2002. In its report on H.R. 1401 (H. Rept. 106-162), the committee supported the Navy's requirement to replace its aging fighter/attack aircraft fleet by authorizing a multiyear procurement of 222 aircraft. However, the committee notes that the Department of the Navy now plans to procure three less aircraft in fiscal year 2002 than projected in fiscal year 2000, which results in 219 F/A-18E/F aircraft planned for the multiyear procurement period between fiscal years 2000 through 2004.

Consistent with the planned program of the Department of the Navy for fiscal year 2002, the committee recommends \$2,612.8 million, a decrease of \$205.8 million and three aircraft. The committee understands that this reduction will maintain the F/A-18E/F fiscal year 2001 procurement quantity within a range that will not affect the multiyear procurement contract.

Page 196, Items of Interest

Aviation modernization plan

The committee notes recent reports that the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations is considering a major revision of naval aviation plans which would remove aircraft from inventory, cancel future aircraft systems concepts, and reconfigure the carrier air wing in order to develop an affordable modernization plan for naval aviation. The reports indicate that the recommendations contained in the "Common Vision for Naval Aviation" would be implemented beginning with the Navy's budget request for fiscal year 2002. The committee understands that the following alternatives are being considered:

- (1) Replacement of the EA-6B Prowler electronic warfare aircraft by 2010 with an electronic warfare aircraft follow-on;
- (2) Retirement of the F-14 Tomcat strike-fighter aircraft by 2008;
- (3) Service life extension of the C-2 Grayhound Tracker carrier onboard delivery aircraft;
- (4) Retirement of the S-3B Viking antisubmarine warfare aircraft by 2008 and its mission replacement by a combination of P-3C Orion maritime patrol aircraft and SH-60R Seahawk multi-mission helicopter;
- (5) Replacement of the S-3B Viking in its tanker role by F/A-18E/F fighter aircraft with a aircraft refueling capability;
- (6) Service life extension of the P-3C Orion maritime patrol aircraft;
- (7) Service life extension of the EP-3E Aries electronic surveillance aircraft;
- (8) Cancellation of the concept of a common support aircraft that would combine the mission of the E-2C Hawkeye airborne early warning aircraft with the missions of the S-3 Viking and C-2 Greyhound aircraft;
- (9) Delay introduction of a multi-mission maritime aircraft to replace the P-3C Orion and EP-3E Aries to no later than 2015; and
- (10) Reduction of the number of strike aircraft in a carrier air wing from 56 to 50.

The committee commends the Navy for its initiative in developing a long-term plan for naval aviation that attempts to meet the challenges of affordability and effectiveness in a budget constrained environment. The committee recognizes the issues of current and future operational requirements, current force capabilities, personnel, training, research and development, procurement, logistics, and estimated funding available that must be

considered in developing such a plan. The committee notes that the Navy's plan is not complete and was not available during the committee's review of the budget request.

The committee urges the Secretary of the Navy to provide information on the Navy's revised aviation modernization plan to the congressional defense committees at the earliest opportunity to ensure adequate opportunity for oversight review of this important initiative prior to receipt of the budget request for fiscal year 2002.

Page 203 and 204, RDT&E, Navy

F-18

The budget request contained \$248.1 million in PE 24136N for continued development of capabilities for the F/A-18 aircraft. The committee has supported the Shared Airborne Reconnaissance Pod (SHARP) efforts to provide the F/A-18 aircraft with an enhanced tactical reconnaissance capability that will also be applicable to other combat aircraft. The committee notes the recent successful demonstration of the SHARP risk-mitigation project for the F-14 Tactical Airborne Reconnaissance Podded System that was employed by the battle group U.S.S. John F. Kennedy. This demonstration clearly indicated the force multiplying capability vided by a real-time imagery system supports continuation of this effort.

The committee is concerned, however, that the funding requested for SHARP is insufficient to support completion of sensors for an initial operational capability (IOC) in fiscal year 2003. The committee notes that this shortfall in funding results in an increase in cost of tactical reconnaissance support by extending use of the less capable F-14 Tactical Air Reconnaissance Pod (TARPS). The committee is also aware that emerging technology is being developed to replace existing mechanical focal plane shutters with a solid-state shutter to further increase SHARP camera performance and reliability. However, the committee is concerned that the current program is insufficiently funded to ensure a fiscal year 2003 SHARP fleet deployment. Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of \$18.0 million in PE 24136N for the development of the SHARP F-18 tactical reconnaissance capability to maintain the SHARP IOC.

Page 208 and 209, Items of Special Interest

Intermediate modulus carbon fiber and ultra-high thermal conductivity graphite fibers The budget request contained \$68.1 million in PE 62234N for applied research in materials and radio frequency/electro-optics/infrared electronics technology and \$72.8 million in PE 62102F for materials applied research, including \$44.1 million for materials for structures, propulsion, and subsystems. The committee notes that the joint strike fighter (JSF), the F/A-18E/F strike fighter, the V-22 tilt-rotor aircraft, the joint air-to-surface standoff missile, and many other advanced aviation and weapons systems use composite structures which have carbon fiber as a major component. The committee is aware of proposals for the use of intermediate modulus carbon fiber materials as an alternative to the carbon fiber that could result in as much as a 50 percent reduction in the cost of raw materials used in these weapons systems.

The committee also notes initial progress in the evaluation and qualification of ultra-high thermal conductivity graphite fiber materials for critical spacecraft requirements related to counter-measures and spacecraft protection, high energy/thermal loading, very large antennas, high-efficiency solar collectors, and other applications. The committee believes that the Department of Defense should place priority on the development of procedures for qualifying new materials for potential use in military systems that could result in lower costs while maintaining system performance requirements.

The committee supports continued validation of design methods, material performance in various service environments, and the capability of the materials to manage thermal loads generated by electronics.

The committee recommends an increase of \$2.0 million in PE 62234N for evaluation of new, lower cost, commercially available carbon fibers for JSF and other Navy aircraft and missile applications and \$2.0 million in PE 62102F to continue the program for evaluation and qualification of ultra-high thermal conductivity graphite materials for critical spacecraft requirements.

Joint helmet mounted cueing system

The budget request contained \$248.1 million in PE 24136N for operational systems development for F/A18 naval strike fighter aircraft, including \$3.3 million to continue development of the joint helmet mounted cueing system, digital communications systems, and positive identification system. The committee notes that the joint helmet mounted cueing system, when combined with state of the art missile systems currently in development, provides a significant improvement in air to air combat survivability. The committee is also aware that this improved capability is essential to the success of the Navy's F/A-18 E/F strike fighter aircraft currently being deployed. The committee recommends an increase of \$8.0 million in PE 24136N for continued development of the joint helmet mounted cueing system for the F/A-18C/D fighter.

SASC LANGUAGE (Rpt. 106-292)

Page 59, Aircraft Procurement, Navy

3 F/A-18E/F (FIGHTER) HORNET (MYP)	42	2,923,960	-	-	42	2,923,960
3 LESS: ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (PY)	-	(105,407)	-	-	-	(105,407)
4 ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	-	101,068	-	-	-	101,068

Page 60, Aircraft Procurement, Navy

24 F-18 SERIES	-	212,614	-	86,900	-	299,514
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Page 168, RDT&E, Navy

0204136N 160 F/A-18 SQUADRONS	017	-	017	-	017	-
	248,093	-	248,093	-	248,093	-

Pages 9, 10, and 11, Committee Overview and Recommendations – Airland

Airland

The Airland Subcommittee focused on the impact of inadequate modernization accounts, testing and evaluation activities associated with developmental efforts, the Army transformation initiative and the status of tactical aviation programs.

The committee has conducted an in-depth analysis of the Army transformation initiative that was announced last fall. The committee advocates transformation and recognizes that heavy forces within the Army are difficult to deploy in support of the National Military Strategy. The Army Chief of Staff has challenged the status quo within the Army and initiated a process to transform the Army into a more lethal, lightweight, strategically relevant and deployable force that will be better suited to meet future defense challenges. While the committee has expressed support for the transformation initiative, the committee is concerned about the Army's ability to develop the objective force and field an interim force capability. The committee has particular concerns about the operational capabilities of the interim force and the Army's acquisition strategy.

Given no significant change in projected Army modernization re-sources from the DOD, the committee is concerned that the Army will not have adequate resources to recapitalize the existing legacy force to maintain operational readiness, field an interim force capability, and conduct a robust research and development effort designed to lead to the objective force in fiscal year 2012. The committee believes the Army vision should more heavily focus on efforts for the objective force. Near-term interim forces can provide an operational capability available to respond to contingency operations while at the same time provide insights into future force requirements.

The committee believes that least cost alternatives, including light, armored vehicles currently available within the Army, should be primarily considered in efforts to fill an interim force.

In response to last year's congressional direction, the Army issued revised aviation and armor system modernization plans in which significant steps have been taken to address long standing deficiencies in service modernization programs. While the committee remains concerned about the ability of future budgets to support these revised plans, the Army is commended for ensuring that these plans more adequately reflect the broad range of requirements that exist across the force.

The committee also focused on a range of tactical aviation issues.

The budget request included almost \$8.0 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). The committee remains concerned about the overall affordability of these systems against the backdrop of increasing average aircraft age, required modifications of legacy aircraft, and precision guided weapon inventory shortages. Particular tactical aviation issues examined by the committee included: F/A-18E/F upgrade funding; F-22 flight test hours and the adequacy of test content; and, JSF validation, program cost growth, and technical challenges.

The lessons learned from the Kosovo conflict presented additional concerns that the committee addressed. In Kosovo after-action re-views, the committee repeatedly heard concerns expressed about low-density, high-demand weapon systems and platforms. Commanders reported having to conserve certain precision weapon systems to prevent depletion. Tactical electronic attack assets were seriously overtasked, as were intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance (ISR) assets. The committee added over \$700.0 million for programs supporting aircraft precision strike capability, aircraft survivability, and ISR assets.

The committee continues to be concerned about the impact that inadequate modernization funding will have on our ability to modernize our forces. Significant levels of unfunded requirements, as identified by the service chiefs, suggest that significant modernization shortfalls are likely to continue.

Page 88, Aircraft Procurement, Navy

F-18 modifications

The budget request included \$212.6 million for modifications to the F-18 aircraft, including \$22.7 million for engineering change proposal 583 (ECP-583), which upgrades Marine Corps F/A-18A aircraft to a configuration with capabilities comparable to Lot 17 F/A-18C aircraft. This upgrade allows these F/A-18A aircraft to remain viable for use on the modern battlefield. Acceleration of this upgrade over what is currently included in the Future Years Defense Program is included in the Navy unfunded requirements list.

The committee recommends an increase of \$86.9 million to upgrade 20 F/A-18A aircraft with ECP-583, a total authorization of \$299.5 million.

Page 89, Aircraft Procurement, Navy

Tactical aircraft moving map capability

The budget request included \$71.6 million for common avionics changes, but included no funding for installation of the tactical aircraft moving map capability (TAMMAC) in the F/A-18C/D aircraft.

TAMMAC is a modular hardware and software base system that helps the aircrew maintain situational awareness by providing a graphical presentation of the aircraft position and relative positions of targets, threats, terrain features, planned mission flight path, no fly zones, safe bases, and other objects. Funding for TAMMAC is included for the F/A-18C/D in the Future Years Defense Program, and it is included on the Navy unfunded requirements list. The committee recommends an increase of \$9.3 million to procure 80 TAMMAC units, the maximum annual rate for F/A-18C/D installations, a total authorization of \$80.9 million for common avionics changes.

CASC LANGUAGE (Rpt. 106-945)

Page 578, Aircraft Procurement, Navy

3 F/A-18E/F (FIGHTER) HORNET (MYP)	42	2,923,960	39	2,718,160	42	2,923,960	-	(13,000)	42	2,910,960
3 LESS: ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (PY)	-	(105,407)	-	(105,407)	-	(105,407)	-	-	-	(105,407)
4 ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	-	101,068	-	101,068	-	101,068	-	-	-	101,068
6 U-33A BUREAU ITEMS	16	1,199,181	16	1,199,181	16	1,199,181	-	-	16	1,199,181

Page 579, Aircraft Procurement, Navy

23 ADVERSARY	-	6,947	-	6,947	-	6,947	-	-	-	6,947
24 F-18 SERIES	-	212,614	-	316,314	-	258,614	-	51,600	-	264,214
25 H-46 SERIES	-	16,556	-	21,556	-	16,556	-	3,000	-	19,556

Page 671, RDT&E, Navy

0204136N	160	F/A-18 SQUADRONS		248,093	274,093	248,093	-	-	243,093
		Joint Helmet Mounted Cueing System (Authorized in PE 0604264N)			[+8,000]				
		SHARP (Authorized in PE 0305207N)			[+18,000]				
		ATFLIR Reserve						(4,000)	
		JHMCS Contract Savings						(1,000)	
0204152N	161	E-2 SQUADRONS		18,698	20,698	18,698	-	-	24,698

Page 233 and 234, Subtitle D – Studies and Reports

SEC. 831. STUDY ON IMPACT OF FOREIGN SOURCING OF SYSTEMS ON LONG-TERM MILITARY READINESS AND RELATED INDUSTRIAL INFRASTRUCTURE.

(a) *STUDY REQUIRED.*—The Secretary of Defense shall conduct a study analyzing in detail—

- (1) the amount and sources of parts, components, and materials of the systems described in subsection (b) that are obtained from foreign sources;
- (2) the impact of obtaining such parts, components, and materials from foreign sources on the long-term readiness of the Armed Forces and on the economic viability of the national technology and industrial base;
- (3) the impact on military readiness that would result from the loss of the ability to obtain parts, components, and materials identified pursuant to paragraph (1) from foreign sources; and
- (4) the availability of domestic sources for parts, components, and materials identified as being obtained from foreign sources pursuant to paragraph (1).

(b) *SYSTEMS.*—The systems referred to in subsection (a) are the following:

- (1) AH-64D Apache helicopter.
- (2) F/A-18 E/F aircraft.
- (3) M1A2 Abrams tank.
- (4) AIM-120 AMRAAM missile.
- (5) Patriot missile ground station.
- (6) Hellfire missile.

(c) *SOURCE OF INFORMATION.*—The Secretary shall collect information to be analyzed under the study from prime contractors and first and second tier subcontractors.

(d) *REPORT REQUIRED.*—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report describing the results of the study required by this section.

(e) *DEFINITIONS.*—In this section:

- (1) The term “domestic source” means a person or organization that falls within the term “national technology and industrial base”, as defined in section 2500(1) of title 10, United States Code.
- (2) The term “foreign source” means a person or organization that does not fall within the meaning of the term “national technology and industrial base”, as defined in such section.
- (3) The term “national technology and industrial base” has the meaning given that term in such section.

F/A-18E/F aircraft

The budget request included \$2.819 billion for the procurement of 42 F/A18E/F aircraft on a multiyear contract. The House bill would authorize a decrease of \$205.8 million, a total authorization of \$2.613 billion for the procurement of 39 F/A18E/F aircraft.

The Senate amendment would authorize the budget request.

The conferees agree to authorize a decrease of \$13.0 million due to production engineering support cost growth, a total authorization of \$2.806 billion for the procurement of 42 F/A18E/F aircraft.

F-18 series modifications

The budget request included \$212.6 million for F48 modifications.

The House bill would authorize an increase of \$103.7 million for F48 modifications, as follows:

- (1) an increase of \$86.9 million to procure additional ECP-583 upgrade kits for Marine Corps F/A48A active and reserve component aircraft;
- (2) an increase of \$31.0 million to procure ECP560 upgrade kits for Naval Reserve F/A48A aircraft;
- (3) an increase of \$9.6 million to procure advanced targeting forward-looking infrared (ATFLIR) pods for the Marine Corps Reserve F/A48 aircraft; and
- (4) a decrease of \$23.8 million due to test results of the advanced tactical airborne reconnaissance system (ATARS).

The Senate amendment would authorize an increase of \$46.0 million to upgrade F/A48A aircraft with ECP583.

The conferees agree to authorize an increase of \$51.6 million for F48 modifications, as follows:

- (1) \$46.0 million for ECP583 for the Marine Corps active and reserve components;
- (2) \$7.0 million for ATFLIR for the Marine Corps Reserve;
- (3) \$3.0 million for tactical aircraft moving map capability (TAMMAC); and
- (4) a decrease of \$4.4 million for premature ATFLIR modifications and installation equipment.

HAC LANGUAGE (Rpt. 106-644)

Additional aircraft					+76,300
F-18 SERIES	212,614	200,214			- 12,400
Tactical Aircraft Moving Map Capability (TAMMAC)					+5,000
ATFLIR					+9,600
ATARS Procurement (OPEVAL results)					- 27,000
H-16 SERIES	16,556	21,556			+5,000

AV-8B (V/STOL)HARRIER (MYP).....	10	226,646	10	226,646	--	---
F/A-18E/F (FIGHTER) HORNET (MYP).....	42	2,818,553	42	2,818,553	--	---
F/A-18E/F (FIGHTER) HORNET (MYP) (AP-CY).....	--	101,068	--	101,068	--	---
V-22 (MEDIUM LIFT).....	16	1,128,592	16	1,128,592	--	---
V-22 (MEDIUM LIFT) (AP-CY).....	--	79,858	--	79,858	--	---

ADVERSARY.....	--	6,947	--	6,947	--	---
F-18 SERIES.....	--	212,614	--	200,214	--	-12,400
H-46 SERIES.....	--	16,556	--	21,556	--	+5,000
AH-1W SERIES.....	--	9,758	--	13,758	--	+4,000

Page 171, RDT&E, Navy

SUBMARINE ACOUSTIC WARFARE DEVELOPMENT.....		879		879		---
F/A-18 SQUADRONS.....		248,093		248,093		---
E-2 SQUADRONS.....		18,698		37,698		+19,000
FIFTH TELECOMMUNICATIONS (TACTICAL).....		13,013		13,013		---

Page 206, General Provisions

Section 8008 has been amended to delete language providing multi-year procurement authority for Longbow Apache, the Javelin missile, F/A-18 E/F, C-17 and F-16; and adds multi-year authority for Bradley fighting vehicles, DDG-51 destroyers, UH-60 and

Page 206 and 207, General Provisions

Section 8054 has been amended to include language which re-scinds funds from the following programs:

Army: Command and Control vehicle (Termination)	60,000,000
Other Procurement, Army: SMART-T (Schedule slip)	29,000,000
Aircraft Procurement, Navy: F/A-18 E/F cost savings	6,500,000
Missile Procurement, Air Force: AMRAAM (Budget error)	6,192,000

Pages 224 and 225, Additional Views

UNREASONABLE FUNDING LEVELS

The President's budget proposed a hefty increase of \$15.8 billion, or 5.9 percent, over the fiscal year 2000 appropriated level for the Department of Defense. This was done to pay for the President's military pay raise and to meet his commitment of achieving a \$60 billion annual procurement level. But his budget balanced this hefty increase with increases for education, national parks, law enforcement, health and safety, environmental protection and other important non-Defense programs. The Congressional leadership abandoned that balance in its Budget Resolution by increasing the President's 5.9 percent increase for defense programs funded in this bill by another \$4 billion, by giving away \$175 billion over five years in tax cuts, and by making it all appear to add up by cutting non-defense discretionary programs by \$125 million below inflation over the next five years. The folly of this approach becomes more clear with the passage of each domestic appropriations bill that conforms to the budget resolution. That is demonstrated vividly in the Legislative Appropriations bill which proposes to dramatically reduce the number of Capitol police—an inappropriate response to the well-documented need or increased security to the public and for protection of the Capitol police force highlighted by the tragic and senseless murder of two American heroes last year. It is also demonstrated by the fact that Presidential initiatives to strengthen education, health care, worker training, and science are being eviscerated. Adding \$4 billion in the defense bill, beyond the hefty \$15.8 billion increase proposed by the President, appears very much to be a case of political one-upmanship.

The President's budget fully funded the President's military pay raise and met his commitment to an annual procurement level of \$60 billion. It proposes significant growth in the number of F/A-18E/F, F-22, V-22, E-2, and KC-130J aircraft, fully funds the New Attack Submarine and an aircraft carrier, and increases many other smaller procurement and research programs. While Committee increases in other programs will have positive effects within the Department of Defense, many of them will not result in a near-term improvement in combat readiness or enhance the near-term performance of any troops during combat. In the context of the Re-publican leadership's budget resolution, the Committee needs to take a more disciplined approach.

TACTICAL AVIATION PROGRAMS

For too long, the Pentagon has resisted calls to restructure its hyper-expensive tactical aircraft procurement plan to buy three separate types of tactical aircraft costing in excess of \$300 billion, even though the traditional Cold War threats for which they were designed have dissipated and new non-conventional threats are emerging. Last year, the Committee made this issue a priority in its deliberations and recommendations. A key point the Committee raised is whether or not the threat will emerge which justifies this level of investment and in particular whether it warrants production of the F-22 aircraft. This bill largely returns to business-as-usual by essentially “rubber-stamping” the Pentagon’s tactical aircraft program, and by so-doing it ignores the key strategic policy question concerning the future of defense tactical aircraft. The Committee’s bill provides growth in the Navy’s F-18 program, allows the F-22 to enter production even though it is not ready, and allows the Joint Strike Fighter to enter a more advanced phase of development whose cost is estimated to be about \$20 billion despite warnings from the General Accounting Office that this is premature. The combination of these actions results in a contractual quagmire from which the Pentagon and Congress will not be able to extricate themselves. No new information has been found which suggests that the threat to American tactical aviation is more formidable or credible than a year ago.

SAC LANGUAGE (Rpt. 106-298)

Page 60, Aircraft Procurement, Navy

AV-8B (V/STOL)HARRIER (MYP) (AP-CY) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
F/A-18E/F (FIGHTER) HORNET (MYP)	42	2,818,553	42	2,775,953	.....	- 42,600
F/A-18E/F (FIGHTER) HORNET (MYP) (AP-CY) .....	.....	101,068	.....	101,068	.....	.....
V-22 (MEDIUM LIFT)	16	1,128,592	16	1,128,592	.....	.....

Page 61, Aircraft Procurement, Navy

ADVERSARY .....	.....	6,947	.....	6,947	.....	.....
F-18 SERIES .....	.....	212,614	.....	249,814	.....	+ 37,200
H-18 SERIES .....	.....	16,556	.....	16,556	.....	.....

Page 62, Aircraft Procurement, Navy

Production Engineering Support Cost Growth .....	.....	.....	.....	- 4,439	.....	- 4,439
F/A-18E/F (FIGHTER) HORNET (MYP) .....	.....	2,818,553	.....	2,775,953	.....	- 42,600
Production Engineering Support Cost Growth .....	.....	.....	.....	- 13,000	.....	- 13,000
Premature IDECM RFCM Production Quantities .....	.....	.....	.....	- 29,600	.....	- 29,600
CHG END .....	.....	162,327	.....	240,027	.....	+ 86,700

Page 62, Aircraft Procurement, Navy

F-18 SERIES	212,614	249,814	+ 37,200
ECP-583 Avionics Upgrade for Marine Corps		46,000	+ 46,000
Premature ATFLIR Modifications and Installation Equipment		- 8,800	- 8,800

Page 111, RDT&E, Navy

Marine Corps University		1,000	+ 1,000
F/A 18 Squadrons	248,093	243,093	- 5,000
AFLIR Reserve		- 4,000	- 4,000
JHMCS Contract Savings		- 1,000	- 1,000
CONSOLIDATED TRAINING SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	27,059	32,059	+ 5,000

Page 114, RDT&E, Navy

109 SUBMARINE ACOUSTIC WARFARE DEVELOPMENT	079	079	
160 F/A-18 SQUADRONS	248,093	243,093	- 5,000
161 F/A SQUADRONS	10,000	10,000	

Contains no language.

CAC LANGUAGE (Rpt. 106-754)

Page 166, Aircraft Procurement, Navy

F/A-18E/F (FIGHTER) HORNET (MYP)	2,818,553	2,818,553	2,775,953	2,775,953
F/A-18E/F (FIGHTER) HORNET (MYP) (AP-CY)	101,068	101,068	101,068	101,068

Page 167, Aircraft Procurement, Navy

F-18 SERIES	212,614	200,214	249,814	264,214
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Page 168, Aircraft Procurement, Navy

Production Engineering Support Cost Growth			-4,439	-4,439
F/A-18E/F (FIGHTER) HORNET (MYP)	2,818,553	2,818,553	2,775,953	2,775,953
Production Engineering Support Cost Growth			-13,000	-13,000
Premature IDECM RFCM Production Quantities			-29,600	-29,600
SH-60R	162,327	152,327	249,027	211,357

Page 168, Aircraft Procurement, Navy

RWR Antenna Replacement and System Enhancement			1,000	1,000
F-18 SERIES	212,614	200,214	249,814	264,214
Tactical Aircraft Moving Map Capability (TAMMAC)		5,000		3,000
ATFLIR		9,600		7,000
ATARS Procurement (OPEVAL results)		-27,000		0
ECP-583 Avionics Upgrade for Marine Corps			46,000	46,000
Premature ATFLIR Modifications and Installation Equipment			-8,600	-4,400
H-46 SERIES	16,558	21,558	16,558	19,556

Page 241, RDT&E, Navy

SUBMARINE ACOUSTIC WARFARE DEVELOPMENT.....	879	879	879	879
F/A-18 SQUADRONS.....	248,093	248,093	243,093	243,093
.....

Page 249, RDT&E, Navy

Reentry Systems Application Program			2,000	2,000
F/A-18 SQUADRONS	248,093	248,093	243,093	243,093
ATFLIR Reserve			-4,000	-4,000
JHMCS Contract Savings			-1,000	-1,000
E-2 SQUADRONS	18,698	37,698	18,698	50,598

Page 292, Program Specific Reductions

Fiscal Year 2000

Procurement of Weapons and Tracked Combat Vehicles, Army:	
Command and Control Vehicle	4,000,000
Breacher System	19,000,000
Other Procurement, Army: SMART-T (Schedule Slip)	29,300,000
Aircraft Procurement, Navy: F/A-18 E/F cost savings	6,500,000
Aircraft Procurement, Air Force: F-16 Advanced Procurement	24,000,000

Contains no language.