COMMITTEE LANGUAGE FOR FISCAL YEAR 2002

TOMAHAWK MISSILE
ACCOUNT: WPN

PRESBUD	HASC	SASC	CASC	HAC	SAC	CAC
(34) 50,101	(34) 70,101	(34) 50,101	(34) 65,101	(34) 65,101	(34) 85,101	74,601

SURFACE TOMAHAWK SUPPORT EQUIPMENT
ACCOUNT: OPN

PRESBUD	HASC	SASC	CASC	HAC	SAC	CAC
61,241	61,241	61,241	61,241	61,241	61,241	61,241

SUBMARINE TOMAHAWK SUPPORT EQUIPMENT
ACCOUNT: OPN

PRESBUD	HASC	SASC	CASC	HAC	SAC	CAC
3,062	3,062	3,062	3,062	3,062	3,062	3,062

TOMAHAWK & TOMAHAWK MISSION PLANNING CENTER (TMPC)
ACCOUNT: RDT&E

PRESBUD	HASC	SASC	CASC	HAC	SAC	CAC
76,036	73,814	76,036	76,036	76,036	76,036	76,036

HASC LANGUAGE (Rpt. 107-194)

Page 72, Weapons Procurement, Navy

	STRATEGIC MISSILES					
5	TOMAHAWK	34	50,101	20,000	34	70,101
	Tooling and Test Equipment			[+20,000]		[+20,000]
6	ESSM	38	45,017		38	45,017

Page 93, Other Procurement, Navy

114	AEGIS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	-	155,113		-	155,113
115	SURFACE TOMAHAWK SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	-	61,241		-	61,241
116	SUBMARINE TOMAHAWK SUPPORT EQUIP	-	3,062		-	3,062

Page 181, RDT&E, Navy

	decrease				(-10,900)
0204229N	183 TOMAHAWK AND TOMAHAWK MISSION PLANNING CENTER (TMPC)	76,036	(2,222)		73,814
	decrease				(-2,222)

Page 76, Weapons Procurement, Navy – Items of Interest

Tomahawk missile

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

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

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

Page 86, Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy

SSGN conversion

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

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

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

SASC LANGUAGE (Rpt. 107-62)

Page 58, Weapons Procurement, Navy

	Strategic Missiles				
5	TOMAHAWK	34	50,101	34	50,101
6	ESSM	38	45,017	38	45,017

Page 69, Other Procurement, Navy

114	AEGIS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	155,113	155,113
115	SURFACE TOMAHAWK SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	61,241	61,241
116	SUBMARINE TOMAHAWK SUPPORT EQUIP	3,062	3,062
117	VERTICAL LAUNCH SYSTEMS	[illegible]	[illegible]

Page 164, RDT&E, Navy

182	0204163N	Fleet Telecommunications (Tactical)	21,136	0	21,136
183	0204229N	Tomahawk and Tomahawk Mission Planning Center (TMPC)	76,036	0	76,036
184	0204311N	Integrated Surveillance System	20,041	0	20,041

Page 10, Committee Overview and Recommendations

Transforming naval forces

The administration's budget request proposed decommissioning and scrapping two of the four Trident strategic missile submarines that might otherwise be modified to carry Tomahawk cruise missiles.

Given the increasing reliance of U.S. forces on Tomahawk missiles in military operations, the committee believes that the Navy should retain the option of converting all four submarines, and recommends an increase of $307.0 million to preserve this option. To assist Navy efforts to modernize the submarine fleet with new capabilities, the committee recommends an increase of $27.0 million to accelerate development and fielding of a common combat control system for all attack and ballistic missile submarines.

The committee approves the budget request of $643.5 million for the DD–21 land attack destroyer, which has the potential to provide new capabilities in support of land forces ashore and prevent potential opponents from using anti-access strategies to thwart U.S. objectives. The DD–21 land attack destroyer also holds the potential to reduce crew size by roughly 75 percent, greatly reducing the number of personnel exposed to hostile action and the demand for recruiting and retaining personnel.

Page 84, Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy

Trident submarine conversion

The budget request included a proposal to begin conversion work on two of four Trident submarines that would otherwise be retired under the Department of Defense's plan to reduce the Trident ballistic missile submarine force from the current level of 18 boats to a new level of 14 boats. To implement this plan, the budget request included $30.0 million in PE 63559N for design effort on the conversion and $86.4 million in Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy for advance procurement items for converting two boats.

Under the administration's plan, the other two Trident submarines would be inactivated and scrapped. The budget request also included $17.0 million in Operation and Maintenance, Navy to begin inactivations of two of four Trident submarines.

This program would convert Trident nuclear ballistic missile submarines (SSBN) to a nuclear guided missile submarine (SSGN).

The SSGN conversion would add the capability to carry up to 154 Tomahawk cruise missiles per submarine, and would provide additional capability to carry special operations force (SOF) personnel and their unique equipment.

The committee has been concerned about attack submarine (SSN) forces levels for some time. The study of SSN force structure requirements conducted by the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) evaluated requirements of the combatant commanders in chief (CINCs).

That study concluded that a submarine force structure below 55 SSNs in 2015 would be insufficient to meet war fighting requirements and that 68 SSNs would be necessary by 2015 to meet all the CINCs' and national intelligence community's highest operational and collection requirements. The study focused on intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) requirements of the CINCs and also concluded that 18 Virginia-class submarines would be required in the 2015 time frame to counter the future threat.

The Navy has indicated that a Trident SSGN could perform some missions allocated to attack submarines, including perhaps some ISR missions. However, the Navy does not believe that a Trident SSGN could perform all of the missions assigned to attack sub-marines.

Nevertheless, the committee believes that having the four Trident SSGNs available would provide the Navy more flexibility in scheduling operations of the rest of the SSN fleet.

The more obvious contribution that a Trident SSGN could make would be in providing significant numbers of Tomahawk missiles on station. That would permit them to support theater commanders' requirements for on-call Tomahawk strike capability under the so-called ''Global Naval Force Presence Policy,'' or GNFPP. Today, the Navy meets this GNFPP requirement primarily by sending to the theater attack submarines, cruisers and destroyers that can carry Tomahawk missiles. These ships and submarines are normally deployed with an aircraft carrier as a carrier battle group (CVBG). The GNFPP allocates the available CVBGs, amphibious ready groups, and Tomahawk land attack cruise missiles in response to war fighting CINC requirements. A notional CVBG of two cruisers, two Arleigh Burke-class destroyers, at least one Tomahawk-capable Spruance-class destroyer, and two attack submarines have the capability, in theory, to carry and launch about 500 missiles. Most frequently, however, the destroyers and cruisers would carry a larger percentage of anti-air missiles than Tomahawk cruise missiles. In contrast, one SSGN would be capable of carrying 154 tomahawk missiles. The committee believes that supporting the SSGN conversion program for all four boats may permit the Navy to meet CINC war fighting requirements that are presently not met, while providing additional flexibility for deployment of cruisers, destroyers, and submarines.

The budget request, however, would lead to eliminating two of these four boats from the SSGN conversion program. The Navy has testified that the low levels of nuclear fuel remaining in two of the four Trident SSBNs require that the decision be made in fiscal year 2002 either to: (1) induct them into a refueling program; or (2) in-activate and scrap them.

The committee does not believe that the Navy should miss this opportunity to convert half of the SSBNs that will be available for the SSGN conversion program. Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of $324.0 million, including: $34.0 million in PE 63559N to accelerate SSGN design activities; $178.0 million in Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy for additional advance procurement to support SSGN conversion for the first two boats; and $112.0 million in Other Procurement, Navy to buy a nuclear reactor core for the first of the two extra SSGN conversions. The committee also recommends a reduction in Operation and Maintenance, Navy of $17.0 million to reflect the fact that the Navy would not inactivate the four Trident boats as planned.

CASC LANGUAGE (Rpt. 107-333)

Page 441, Weapons Procurement, Navy

5	TOMAHAWK	34	50,101	34	70,101	34	50,101	15,000	34	65,101
	Tooling & Test Equipment				[20,000]			[15,000]		

Page 461, Other Procurement, Navy

115 SURFACE TOMAHAWK SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	61,241	61,241	61,241	61,241

Page 462, Other Procurement, Navy

116 SUBMARINE TOMAHAWK SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	3,062	3,062	3,062	3,062
117 VERTICAL LAUNCH SYSTEMS	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Page 554, RDT&E, Navy

116 SUBMARINE TOMAHAWK SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	3,062	3,062	3,062	3,062
117 VERTICAL LAUNCH SYSTEMS	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Contains no language.

HAC LANGUAGE (Rpt. 107-298)

Page 113, Weapons Procurement, Navy

NAVY AREA MISSILE DEFENSE	6,983	0	−6,983
Transfer to Title IX—Procurement, BMDO			−6,983
TOMAHAWK	50,101	65,101	+15,000
Additional Tooling and Test equipment			+15,000
ESSM	45,017	42,017	−3,000

Page 115, Weapons Procurement, Navy

STRATEGIC MISSILES						
TOMAHAWK	34	50,101	34	65,101	--	+15,000
ESSM	38	45,017	38	42,017	--	-3,000

Page 126, Other Procurement, Navy

SHIP SELF DEFENSE SYSTEM	--	34,378	--	34,378	--	---
AEGIS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	--	155,113	--	158,113	--	+3,000
SURFACE TOMAHAWK SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	--	61,241	--	61,241	--	---
SUBMARINE TOMAHAWK SUPPORT EQUIP	--	3,062	--	3,062	--	---
VERTICAL LAUNCH SYSTEMS	--	6,857	--	6,857	--	---

Page 191, RDT&E, Navy

FLEET TELECOMMUNICATIONS (TACTICAL)	21,136	25,136	+4,000
TOMAHAWK AND TOMAHAWK MISSION PLANNING CENTER (TMPC)	76,036	76,036	---
INTEGRATED SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM	20,041	36,041	+16,000
AMPHIBIOUS TACTICAL SUPPORT UNITS	24,387	29,387	+5,000

Page 302, Defense Subcommittee Supplemental Appropriations, Offensive Counter Terrorism

OFFENSIVE COUNTER TERRORISM

The President requested $545,000,000 for Offensive Counter Terrorism. These funds would be used primarily to procure munitions in order to increase production rates. Funds in this category will position U.S. military forces to sustain counter terrorism efforts into the future.

The Committee recommends $769,000,000, as detailed in the following table:

OFFENSIVE COUNTER TERRORISM

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget request	Committee recommended	Change
TACTICAL TOMAHAWK	50	50	0
TOMAHAWK BLOCK 3 CONVERSIONS	150	150	0
JOINT DIRECT ATTACK MUNITION (JDAM)	133	133	0
JOINT AIR-TO-SURFACE STANDOFF MISSILE (JASSM)	0	9	9

Pages 302 – 303, Defense Subcommittee Supplemental Appropriations, Offensive Counter Terrorism

PRECISION-GUIDED MUNITIONS

The Administration has notified the Committee of its intent to allocate $929,000,000 from funds previously made available for obligation from Public Law 107–38 for a variety of precision-guided munitions, such as JDAM ($57,000,000), Tomahawk sea-launched cruise missiles ($400,000,000), Conventional Air-Launched Cruise Missile conversions ($138,000,000), and Laser-Guided Bomb Kits ($256,000,000), among others. In addition, the President requested $453,000,000 in the supplemental request for similar items. The Committee bill fully funds this request.

In addition, the Committee recommends an increase of $49,000,000 over the supplemental request, of which $9,000,000 is only for additional JASSM weapons, and $40,000,000 only for additional laser guided bomb kits for the Navy. The funds for the stealthy JASSM cruise missile allow procurement of 19 additional weapons, using extremely favorable pricing under an existing contract option. The funds for Navy Laser Guided Bombs (LGBs) allow the Navy to replenish large expenditures to date as well as provide an inventory for future expenditures.

Page 305, Defense Subcommittee Supplemental Appropriations, Offensive Counter Terrorism – Proposed 15 Day Releases – DoD

Offensive Counter Terrorism:			
Tomahawk Upgrades	0	400	400
Laser Guided Bomb (LGB) Kits	0	246	246

SAC LANGUAGE, (Rpt. 107-109)

Page 78, Weapons Procurement, Navy

STRATEGIC MISSILES:						
5 TOMAHAWK	34	50,101	34	85,101	.....	—35,000
6 ESSM	38	45,017	38	45,017		

Page 79, Weapons Procurement, Navy

1 TRIDENT II		559,042	509,042	—50,000
5 TOMAHAWK		50,101	85,101	—35,000
Tooling and Test Equipment		.....	.....	—35,000
8 SIDEWINDER		27,310	24,410	2,900

Page 87, Other Procurement, Navy

114 AEGIS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	.....	155,113	.....	88,875	.....	—66,238
115 SURFACE TOMAHAWK SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	.....	61,241	.....	61,241	.....	.....
116 SUBMARINE TOMAHAWK SUPPORT EQUIP	.....	3,062	.....	3,062	.....	.....
117 VERTICAL LAUNCH SYSTEMS		6,857		6,857		

Page 121, RDT&E, Navy

183 TOMAHAWK AND TOMAHAWK MISSION PLANNING CENTER (TMPC)	76,036	76,036	.....
184 INTEGRATED SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM	20,041	32,041	12,000

Contains no language.

CAC LANGUAGE (Rpt. 107-350)

Page 248, Weapons Procurement, Navy

STRATEGIC MISSILES				
TOMAHAWK	50,101	65,101	85,101	74,601
ESSM	45,017	42,017	45,017	42,017

Page 250, Weapons Procurement, Navy

5 TOMAHAWK	50,101	65,101	85,101	74,601
Additional Tooling and Test equipment		+15,000	+35,000	+24,500
6 ESSM	45,017	42,017	45,017	42,017

Page 263, Other Procurement, Navy

AEGIS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	155,113	155,113	88,875	155,013
SURFACE TOMAHAWK SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	61,241	61,241	61,241	61,241
SUBMARINE TOMAHAWK SUPPORT EQUIP	3,062	3,062	3,062	3,062
VERTICAL LAUNCH SYSTEMS	6,857	6,857	6,857	6,857

FLEET TELECOMMUNICATIONS (TACTICAL).....	21,158	23,158	21,158	24,558
TOMAHAWK AND TOMAHAWK MISSION PLANNING CENTER (TMPC)..	76,036	76,036	76,036	76,036
INTEGRATED SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM.....	20.041	36.041	32.041	38.641

Contains no language.