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REPORT
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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1991

OCTOBER 00 (legislative day, OCTOBER 00), 1990.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. INOUYE, from the Committee on Appropriations,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 0000]

The Committee on Appropriations reports the bill (S. 0000) for appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1991, and for other purposes, and the following explanation of its recommendations. Information is presented relative to changes made:

As reported to Senate: New obligations authority.....	\$268,240,850,000
1991 budget estimate.....	287,282,674,000
As reported to the Senate:	
1990 enacted appropriations for fiscal year 1991 budget estimate.....	19,041,824,000
1990 enacted appropriations for fiscal year 1990.....	16,188,126,000

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delivered from previous orders, and selling materiel to the operating forces. The materiel ordered is generally delivered in the subsequent fiscal year due to the manufacturing leadtimes. Funds to pay for the materiel are generated by the sales in that fiscal year.

During fiscal year 1990, the Defense Department took action to curtail one of these activities—ordering new materiel. Specifically, the Department constrained obligations to 70 percent of sales. This action was taken in consideration of the expected reduction in force size, making smaller inventories possible.

The Committee strongly supports the Secretary in this management effort. In order to ensure continuation of this effort, the Committee directs that the Secretary of Defense limit defense stock fund obligations in fiscal year 1991 to not more than 80 percent of gross sales from such stock funds during that fiscal year, including issues of Army and Air Force repairables. This limitation excludes fuel, commissary, and subsistence items. The Secretary of Defense may waive these limitations if a determination is made that additional purchases are required to support operational requirements in the interest of national security. The Secretary of Defense must notify the Senate and House of Representatives, Committees on Appropriation and Armed Services within 15 days after such a determination is made.

Reduction in inventories will result in an increase of \$1,157,300 in stock fund cash, which will be available to transfer for other requirements. The Committee recommends using this excess cash to recapitalize the "Foreign currency, defense" account.

INVENTORY MANAGEMENT

The Committee is greatly concerned about the major problems identified by the General Accounting Office in the management of spares. Innumerable GAO reports over the past year have detailed problems with management of these stocks, including excess procurements, lack of knowledge about what parts are available in the system, procurement of parts for systems which are being phased out, and flawed data bases. Identification of these problems has resulted in enhanced management attention in all levels of the Department. It is expected that this will result in reduced funding requirements in fiscal year 1991 and future years as those problems are corrected. The Committee accordingly recommends reducing funding for procurement of spare parts by 7.5 percent, a total reduction of \$560,000,000.

PROPERTY DISPOSAL

The Senate-passed authorization bill includes a change in accrediting receipts from sale of excess stock fund secondary items. Currently the Department receives no direct credit for proceeds from sale of these items; any receipts must be deposited with the Treasury. The direction to return receipts to the defense stock fund which declared the equipment to be excess will provide incentive to increase sales, making additional cash available for transfer to other requirements. The Committee estimates that \$250,000,000 will be collected during fiscal year 1991 as a result of the new di-

rection. The Committee recommends using this excess cash to recapitalize the "Foreign currency fluctuation, defense" account.

COMMAND, CONTROL, AND COMMUNICATIONS

The Committee recommends reducing the level of growth for Defense communications efforts in accordance with the Senate-passed authorization. In addition, recommendation denies excess growth in Air Force programs such as: the National Emergency Airborne Command post sustaining engineering, engineering and installation, worldwide military command and control system ADP and information system, national military command center, and AFOC headquarters operations. The total recommended reduction is \$145,532,000.

CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS

The Committee recommends a reduction of \$76,502,000 from the budget for classified programs. These programmatic adjustments are explained in a classified annex to this report.

STOCK FUND OPERATIONS COST ADJUSTMENT

In order to show the true costs of spare parts consumed by the operating commands, the Department included civilian personnel costs in stock fund prices starting in fiscal year 1991. Directly related military personnel costs, however, were omitted. The Department also incorrectly included costs which were not directly related to stock fund operations, while excluding other applicable costs. The Committee recommends reducing service operation and maintenance appropriations by total of \$46,900,000 to reflect the correct cost allocation. Offsetting adjustments have been made to service military personnel and stock fund accounts.

OVERSEAS WORKLOAD PROGRAM

The Committee recommends bill language making funds for the Overseas Workload Program [OWP] available to firms of any member nation of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization [NATO], or of any major non-NATO ally, eligible to bid on any contract for the maintenance, repair, or overhaul of equipment of the Department of Defense. Such contracts are to be awarded under competitive procedures. For purposes of this section, Israel is to be considered in the European theater; its firms shall be entitled to bid competitively, and without discrimination, on the full range of contracts available to other states qualifying under the Overseas Workload Program.

The Committee also directs that contracts awarded under the OWP may be performed in the theater in which the equipment is normally located or in the country in which the firm is located. The Committee includes bill language directing the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to Congress, no later than March 31, 1991, on the nature of the maintenance, repair, and overhaul work of the Department of Defense performed under the Overseas Workload Program.

According to the Air Force, the OWP has grown from \$5,000,000 in fiscal year 1981 to \$193,000,000 in fiscal year 1988. The Committee agrees with the judgment of the Air Force Logistics Command (AFLC) and the operating commands that the Overseas Workload Program has improved readiness and sustainability. The Committee encourages the Department of Defense generally, and the Air Force specifically, to expand the OWP to identify and develop new specialized capabilities in depot maintenance and repair in Israel.

The Committee expects the Department of Defense to consider the special depot maintenance capabilities found in Israel, with its highly educated labor force and unique experience with United States combat systems. The repair and maintenance of F-15's and the conversion of 400 United States F-4 aircraft to drones are two areas where the Committee believes Israel may have a technical edge. The Secretary of Defense shall report to the Committee, no later than March 31, 1991, on its findings and timetable for implementation of the fiscal year 1991 overseas workload program.

SEARCH AND RESCUE SYSTEMS

The National Guard created the 210th Air Search and Rescue Squadron of the Air National Guard in July 1990 to support DOD and civilian aviation and maritime rescue requirements in Alaska. The unique environmental conditions along the Cook Inlet, AK complicate the shared disaster response and rescue operations of the Air National Guard, the U.S. Coast Guard, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, State, and local authorities.

To respond to these unique requirements, the Committee directs the Air National Guard, the U.S. Coast Guard, and FEMA to consult with State and local authorities, and report to the House of Representatives and Senate Committees on Appropriations on how to respond to the characteristics of the Cook Inlet. Specifically, the Committee expects this report to evaluate the utility of hovercraft to respond to both aviation and maritime accidents, and consider the use of hovercraft by Government and private organizations in such missions. This report should be provided not later than March 14, 1991.

FUNDED ENVIRONMENTAL AND MORALE LEAVE PROGRAM

The Funded Environmental and Morale Leave [FEML] Program provides an opportunity for military personnel and their dependents at remote and isolated or hazardous duty locations to return on leave during their overseas assignment. Currently, personnel assigned to over 60 locations worldwide qualify for FEML.

The extraordinary security measures imposed on U.S. military personnel and their families stationed in the Philippines represent a genuine hardship. These measures are appropriate, and the Committee endorses the actions taken by the commanding officers in the Philippines to ensure the safety of U.S. personnel.

Recognizing the uncertainty over condition in the Philippines, the Committee directs that the Secretary of Defense add the Republic of the Philippines to the FEML Program. Personnel stationed in the Philippines shall remain eligible for the FEML Program until 30 days after the Secretary of Defense has certified to

the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations that security conditions in the Philippines have improved sufficiently that existing restrictions on U.S. personnel and their dependents are canceled.

CURRENCY FLUCTUATION

The Department of Defense incurs significant costs overseas which are affected by changes in currency exchange rates. The defense budget is developed based on expected values of the dollar relative to currencies in countries where the Department undertakes major efforts, such as Germany and Japan. Since submission of the fiscal year 1991 budget, the dollar has experienced a reduction in value relative to the Japanese yen and German mark, causing a shortfall in the budget for activities planned in these countries. The Committee recommends an increase of \$248,300,000 to accommodate these increased costs.

CORPORATE INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

The corporate information management [CIM] initiative is a constructive effort undertaken by the Department of Defense to ensure the standardization, quality, and consistency of data from DOD's multiple administrative management information systems. The initiative has three objectives: to identify and implement management efficiencies in support of business areas throughout the information system life cycle; to eliminate duplication of efforts in the development of multiple information systems designed to meet a single functional requirement; and to ensure information systems support policy directions.

The Office of the Secretary of Defense [OSD] requested \$100,000,000 in fiscal year 1991 funding to operate, modernize, and procure standard information systems under this initiative. Working groups have been convened to determine functional requirements for medical, civilian payroll, Government-furnished equipment, financial operations, civilian personnel, materiel management, and contract payment functions. At the same time, however, the services' and defense agencies' fiscal year 1991 budget requests also contain \$2,100,000,000 to develop new systems or modernize current systems. The Committee believes that continued investment by the services and defense agencies in developing new systems or expanding existing systems must be carefully monitored as the Department transitions to standardized information systems.

The Committee strongly supports the concept of the CIM initiative, and recognizes the value of standardized automated information systems. However, the Committee is frustrated with the limited progress of the working groups, and their failure to identify interim standard systems for the working group areas.

The Committee is particularly concerned by the fiscal year 1991 requests for automated logistics support systems. During its review of the budget submission, the Committee identified funding requests for 37 different automated logistics support systems among the services. The Army requested \$166,269,000 for 15 systems; the Navy requested \$180,552,000 for 13 systems, and the Air Force requested \$126,983,000 for 9 systems. In addition, the Defense Logis-

tics Agency requested \$164,467,000 for development and modernization of its automated logistics support systems. While the Committee realizes that not all of these systems fall under the CIM initiative, it is concerned that the Department has not canceled or stopped development of any system that is being considered as a CIM candidate.

In addition, the Committee does not believe the Department has adequately addressed all aspects of the CIM initiative. The Department has identified \$3,202,700,000 in savings it expects to realize through standardization and consolidation for the fiscal year 1991-95 period. However, the Department has not identified the anticipated investment costs associated with the development of interim standard systems, or the integration of existing systems to the interim standard architecture.

The Committee is aware that the Department is considering consolidation of ADP functions as part of the continuing defense management review effort. The Committee strongly supports this concept and would consider CIM an appropriate effort for central management under this organizational structure. The Committee directs the Department of Defense to study other organizational alternatives for the CIM program office, (that is, services as executive agents) and present a list of alternative arrangements with the fiscal year 1992 budget submission.

The Committee also directs the services to submit future budget requests for CIM-related systems or new start programs through the CIM coordinator, with the exception of those associated with computer-aided acquisition and logistics support [CAALS], which is addressed further below.

In the text which follows, the Committee provides descriptions of specific programmatic recommendations.

DOD-WIDE REDUCTIONS

To assist OSD in its efforts to develop standardized automated information systems, section 8078 of this report appropriates \$1,000,000,000 to the Secretary of Defense for the modernization and expansion of automated data processing systems. This recommendation ~~reduces~~ the \$1,374,961,000 fiscal year 1991 ~~operation and maintenance funding~~ requested by the services and defense agencies ~~by \$374,961,000.~~

REDUCTIONS IN PROCUREMENT

The table below summarizes recommended reductions to service and defense agency procurement funds requested for expanding or modernizing automated data processing systems which are related to the CIM initiative.

Further reductions to automated data processing programs, unrelated to the CIM initiative, are discussed in the other procurement sections of the services and defense agencies.

Item	Thousands
Army (P-1 line 110):	
Army standard information system.....	-\$1,886
Financial management automation.....	-9,104

Item	
AMC information processing equipment.....	8,278
Subtotal.....	-19,268
Navy:	
(P-1 line 295):	
Regional data automation centers.....	-4,500
MIS for air engineering centers.....	-6,409
Military Sealift Command ADP.....	-1,033
Engineering data management information and control system.....	-16,459
Subtotal.....	-28,395
(P-1 line 296):	
Stock point ADP replacement.....	-11,623
Inventory control point resolicitation.....	-14,549
Navy standard technical information system.....	-2,734
NALCOMIS.....	-20,262
Central processing and distribution.....	-1,112
Navy occupational health information management system.....	-1,443
Triervice micropharmacy and food service systems.....	-505
Subtotal.....	-52,228
Air Force:	
Requirements data bank (P-1 line 136).....	-2,946
Clinical and diagnostic systems.....	-1,084
DMMIS (P-1 line 189).....	-37,000
Subtotal.....	-41,030
Defense agencies:	
Standard automated materiel management system immediate improvement initiative.....	-14,000
Cataloging tool on-line.....	-6,500
Engineering data management information and control system.....	-13,275
Subtotal.....	-33,775

ARMY REDUCTIONS

Army standard information system.—The Committee recommends a reduction of \$1,886,000, the level of funding requested for fiscal year 1991. Continued hardware upgrades for a system which will be recomputed in fiscal year 1992 is not an appropriate use of ADP funds. However, the Committee commends the Army's strategy for its follow-on sustaining base information system which emphasizes an open systems architecture.

Financial management automation.—The Committee recommends a reduction of \$9,104,000, the amount requested to replace the mainframe computer system which supports the Army level accounting system at the Army Finance and Accounting Center. The CIM financial management working group is in the process of developing DOD-wide financial management standards for ADP support. Complete replacement of this system without reference to the ongoing CIM effort defeats the purpose of the standardization efforts.

AMC information processing equipment.—The Committee recommends a reduction of \$8,278,000, the amount requested for AMC information processing equipment and the integrated procurement system. The Committee believes that centralized management is the most effective method of achieving the standardization of DOD-

wide logistics management systems. Therefore, the Committee has transferred \$2,810,000 requested for the digital storage and retrieval engineering data system to the OSD computer-aided acquisition and logistics support (CALs) program; the balance of the funding is denied. The Committee directs the Army to request future funding for this program through the CALs coordinator. The Committee does not support continued service-unique development of CALs-related systems.

NAVY REDUCTIONS

Data automation centers.—The Committee does not support the Navy's request for \$4,500,000 to continue consolidation of computer environments among the Navy's regional data automation centers. Continuation of service-unique hardware and software upgrades conflicts with the CIM objective to eliminate multiple information systems designed to meet a single functional need and implement DOD-wide management efficiencies throughout the information system life cycle.

Management information systems for air engineering centers and Military Sealift Command automated data processing equipment.—The Committee does not support software development programs which duplicate the corporate information management initiative to standardize DOD's automated data processing systems. Therefore, the Committee reduces the appropriation for air engineering centers by \$6,409,000, and the appropriation for Military Sealift Command ADP equipment by \$1,033,000.

Engineering data management information and control system [EDMICS].—The Committee recommends the deletion of \$16,453,000, requested for EDMICS because the General Accounting Office reported that these funds will not be put on contract until fiscal year 1992. At the present time, EDMICS has not received deployment approval, and the Committee will not support service attempts to circumvent the life cycle management principles of the Department of Defense. The Committee directs the Navy to submit future funding requests for EDMICS through the OSD CALs program coordinator.

Stock point automated data processing replacement.—The stock point ADP replacement [SPAR] project is designed to replace the computer systems at Navy stock points and modernize software. However, as a result of the defense management review, more than one-half of the system's requirements have been deleted. The Committee believes the Navy should reexamine its requirements and rejustify the need for this program before attempting any further modernization efforts. Therefore, the Committee recommends the deletion of \$11,623,000, the fiscal year 1991 funding level. The Committee directs the Navy to submit future funding requests for materiel management systems through the CIM program director for coordination and review.

Inventory control point [ICP] resolicitation.—The ICP project was a two-stage project to: (1) replace obsolete computers at the aviation supply office and the ships parts control center; and (2) modernize the replacement computers to support redesigned and extended applications of software. However, one of the defense man-

agement report decisions has called for the consolidation of inventory control points, making the need for continued modernization unclear. Therefore, the Committee recommends the reduction of \$14,549,000, and directs the Navy to revalidate requirements for consolidated ICP's before attempting further modernization efforts. The Committee directs the Navy to submit future funding requests for materiel management systems through the CIM program director for coordination and review.

Navy standard technical information system.—The Navy standard technical information system is designed to bring state-of-the-art document storage and retrieval systems to the Navy's engineering data repositories and technical libraries. The first phase of this project, called the engineering data management information and control system, is a component of the computer-aided acquisition logistics support system. The Committee's recommendation transfers the \$2,734,000 requested for this system to the CALs program in "Procurement, defense agencies."

Naval aviation logistics command information system [NALCOMIS].—NALCOMIS is designed to improve management of aircraft maintenance and supply support operations, automating the recordkeeping and management reporting associated with those operations. Although this system has been in development since 1977, the General Accounting Office reported that NALCOMIS is not ready for deployment due to limited testing. The Committee will not support a deployment decision which violates DOD life-cycle management principles for major automated information systems and section 8026 of this report. As discussed elsewhere in this section, the Committee does not support continued investment in service-unique systems which are candidates for standardization or consolidation under the CIM initiative. Therefore, the Committee recommends the deletion of \$20,262,000, requested for NALCOMIS in fiscal year 1991.

Central processing and distribution [CPD] system.—The CPD system automates medical end use stockrooms, exchanges, and surgical carts. CPD manages stockroom items, cart/customer supply area items, and financial accounting for installations of the Naval Medical Command. The Committee recommends the transfer of the \$1,112,000 requested for CPD from the Naval Medical Command to the defense medical support activity [DMSA] in "Procurement, defense agencies." The DMSA is the OSD program office for the CIM medical systems working group. The Navy is directed to coordinate all future funding requests for medical support systems through the CIM executive for medical programs.

Naval occupational health information management system.—This system provides information related to exposure to occupational hazards, evidence of compliance with Naval occupational safety and health standards, and the measurement of program effectiveness and accomplished workloads. The Committee recommends the transfer of \$1,443,000 from the Naval Medical Command to the defense medical support activity [DMSA] in "Procurement, defense agencies." DMSA is the OSD program office for the CIM medical systems working group. The Navy is directed to coordinate all future funding requests for health information systems through the CIM executive for medical programs.

Triservice micropharmacy and triservice food service systems.—The Committee recommends the transfer of \$505,000 from the Navy Medical Command to the DMSA program office in "Procurement, defense agencies." For over 10 years, DOD has been developing composite health care system [CHCS] as a state-of-the-art ADP system to support inpatient and outpatient services. Section 8026 of this report discusses further deployment of the CHCS system. The Navy is directed to submit all future funding requests for CHCS component systems through the CIM executive for medical programs.

AIR FORCE REDUCTIONS

Requirements data bank.—The Committee does not support the enhancement and expansion of a system which is being considered for consolidation under the CIM initiative. The CIM materiel management working group is developing DOD-wide logistics standards. Therefore, the Committee recommends the deletion of \$2,946,000 requested for fiscal year 1991. The Air Force is directed to request future logistics system funding through the OSD CIM program.

Clinical and diagnostic systems.—The Committee has transferred the \$1,084,000 requested for this program to the defense medical support activity in "Procurement, defense agencies." The Air Force is directed to submit future funding requests for medical ADP system upgrades, expansions, or new starts to the CIM executive responsible for medical programs.

Depot maintenance management information system [DMMIS].—The Committee does not support the deployment of automated information systems which violate section 8026 of this report. According to the General Accounting Office, DMMIS has encountered major development problems and significant cost and schedule growth. In addition, the Major Automated Information System Review Committee has not reviewed DMMIS for engineering development or deployment, or accepted the Air Force's risk management plan. As discussed elsewhere in this section, the Committee strongly supports the CIM initiative, and the development of standard information systems designed to meet a single functional requirement. Accordingly, the Committee recommends no funds be appropriated for this system in fiscal year 1991, and directs the Air Force to submit future funding requests for materiel management systems to the CIM coordinator.

DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY REDUCTIONS

Standard automated materiel management system immediate improvement initiative [SAMMS P].—The SAMMS I³ program is designed to replace the current data base computer platform used by DLA supply centers. The Committee does not support funding for the enhancement of an integrated materiel management system which is a candidate for consolidation under the CIM initiative. Therefore, the Committee recommends the deletion of the \$14,000,000 requested for this program in fiscal year 1991. DLA is directed to submit future funding requests for materiel management automated systems through the OSD CIM program for coordination and review.

Cataloging tool on-line [CTOL].—CTOL acquisition is designed to replace the present manual cataloging system in use at all of the DLA supply centers. The goal of CTOL is to improve SAMMS efficiency with the purchase of state-of-the-art equipment. As discussed above, the Committee does not support the enhancement of an integrated materiel management system which is a candidate for consolidation under the CIM program. Therefore, the Committee recommends the deletion of the \$6,500,000 requested for this program in fiscal year 1991. DLA is directed to submit future funding requests for materiel management automated systems to the OSD CIM program for coordination and review.

Engineering data management information and control system.—Fiscal year 1991 funds, \$13,275,000, for the DLA portion of this Navy-led project are transferred to the computer-aided acquisition and logistics support program, discussed below.

COMPUTER-AIDED ACQUISITION AND LOGISTICS SUPPORT

DOD established the computer-aided acquisition and logistics support [CALs] program in 1985 as a DOD and industry strategy to transition from paper-intensive weapon system design, manufacture, and support processes to a highly automated and integrated mode of operation. CALs is an attempt to establish automation standards for the technical data used to acquire and support weapons systems.

The Committee is concerned that the Department is not approaching CALs as it is CIM—through the development of DOD-wide technical data standards. Each of the services is pursuing different efforts, at various stages of development or deployment. Because this effort to standardize technical data automation standards shows great promise for managing complex weapons systems through their life cycles, the Committee believes this development effort should be continued with an emphasis on development of standard CALs systems.

The Committee fully supports the CALs initiative and encourages the Department to proceed with its efforts to standardize technical data. As discussed in the CIM section, the Committee believes that centralized management is the most effective method of achieving the standardization of DOD-wide technical data systems. Accordingly, the Committee recommends that CALs program responsibility and oversight be moved from the services to the OASD (production and logistics) CALs program office.

The Office of the Secretary of Defense requested \$95,000,000 in fiscal year 1991 to accelerate Navy initiatives to improve the development, maintenance, and dissemination of logistics, engineering, and design data.

The justification provided by OSD for these funds does not adequately support the request to accelerate these projects. Therefore, before obligating any appropriated funds for CALs projects or systems, OSD is directed to review Army, Navy, Air Force, and defense agency CALs programs to determine which projects and systems will be selected as CALs standards. The Committee also directs OSD to notify the Committees on Appropriations and Armed Services of the results of the review, and provide the Committees

with a revised acquisition plan for CALS, and a plan for the termination of duplicative CALS programs.

In addition, the Committee directs the services to submit future budget requests for CALS-related systems or new start CALS programs through the OSD/CALS coordinator.

To assist the Department in the CALS effort, the Committee has taken the following actions:

- Appropriated \$1,000,000,000 to the Secretary of Defense for the modernization and expansion of automated data processing systems. This recommendation is a reduction of \$374,961,000 from the budget request of the services and defense agencies for fiscal year 1991.
- Transferred from the services and defense agencies to the OSD/CIM program in procurement, defense agencies the funds requested for CALS-related systems as follows:

Procurement, defense agencies

<i>Item</i>	<i>Thousands</i>
Army: Digital storage and retrieval engineering data system.....	+\$2,810
Navy: Navy standard technical information system.....	+2,734
Defense Logistics Agency: Engineering data management information and control system.....	+13,275
Total.....	+18,819

PUBLIC/PRIVATE COMPETITION

The Committee continues to strongly support the Navy initiative to compete workload between public facilities and the private sector. Competition will continue to provide the most effective means of ensuring the lowest cost for goods and services. The Committee encourages the Department to consider a wider application of this initiative in the continuing defense management review. To that end, the Committee has continued the authority provided to the Secretary to compete alteration, overhaul, and repair of Navy ships between public and private shipyards. In addition, the Committee has expanded the authority of the Secretary by allowing the Department to compete acquisition of production, modification, depot maintenance and repair of aircraft, vehicles, vessels, components and other defense-related articles between defense depot maintenance activities and private firms.

The Committee recognizes the ongoing need to maintain critical skills at these important industrial activities. Expanding competition can result in reduced training costs, enhanced critical skill levels, and maximized cost-effective utilization of these facilities.

COAST GUARD TRANSFER

The Committee has included language in the bill providing for transfer of \$300,000,000 in funding and in-kind support to the Coast Guard for support of the national defense responsibilities assigned to that agency. This authority is especially relevant to the drug interdiction efforts. Testimony to this Committee in support of the fiscal year 1991 budget request for drug interdiction and counterdrug activities identified the Coast Guard as the fifth military service in this effort. As the Department of Defense continues to in-

crease counterdrug efforts, the Coast Guard role will become further enhanced.

HANDLING OF POTENTIALLY RECYCLABLE WASTES/MATERIALS BY DRMO

The Defense Reutilization and Materials Organization (DRMO) disposes of most hazardous wastes and surplus hazardous materials generated by military installations. Base commanders have the option of using either DRMO or their own contracting resources to dispose of hazardous wastes. However, if waste has recycled value and is saleable, commanders have no option other than to transfer them to DRMO.

The DRMO's reutilization, transfer, donation, and sale system (RTD&S) is sometimes administratively and sometimes geographically too far removed from site specific conditions to allow optimum management of recyclable hazardous waste and material. The Committee believes that too much recyclable hazardous waste/material may be summarily disposed of as hazardous waste and too many DRMO handled sales and donations may result in illegal storage and disposal incidents that tangle the generating command, DRMO, and the regulatory community in complicated clean-up and removal actions.

The Committee directs the Department of Defense to fund a study of hazardous waste minimization efforts to define the true costs associated with the current method of disposal through DRMO. Such costs must include those associated with improper handling of hazardous wastes from the RTD&S cycle. The Department should also undertake a trial program in fiscal year 1991 in which select commands manage hazardous waste/excess hazardous material recycling programs. A report should be provided to the Committee no later than April 15, 1991, on its findings.

ENERGY CONSERVATION

The Committee provides a new general provision directing the Department of Defense to develop new energy conservation guidelines. The Committee believes that the conservation and wise use of energy resources is critical to U.S. national security. Over the past decade, however, the investment by the Department of Defense in energy conservation has declined from over \$225,000,000 in 1981 to less than \$2,000,000 this fiscal year according to testimony of the Department to Congress this July. The guidelines developed by the Secretary should include such items as the routine replacement of conventional light bulbs with high efficiency bulbs as a part of routine operation and maintenance activities. Furthermore, these guidelines should require that a justification be prepared when an energy conservation measure is not selected as part of operations and maintenance activities. The Department of Defense is the largest consumer of energy of any branch of the Federal Government. The total value of energy purchased by the Federal Government last year totaled \$8,500,000,000, 80 percent of which was used by DOD. These costs will increase substantially in the coming year if current price trends continue.

to Department of Defense employees in positions involving health care responsibilities the provisions of chapter 73 of title 38, United States Code, concerning employees in the Department of Veterans Affairs. This authority is vitally needed to overcome persistent problems experienced by the military services in filling civilian positions for difficult-to-hire health care occupations in many locales. The proposed legislation would enhance DOD initiatives to recapture CHAMPUS workload into the less expensive direct care system. Recapture of CHAMPUS workload requires improved access to the direct care system, and adequate staffing of civilian medical and medical support personnel is essential to accessibility of care in military medical treatment facilities. In addition, numerous studies have shown that the longstanding lack of adequate medical support personnel is a primary reason for dissatisfaction and declining retention of military health care providers.

INCREASED AUTHORITY TO COLLECT FROM PRIVATE INSURANCE

Section 8068, a new general provision, would allow the Department of Defense to collect from Medicare supplemental insurance policy carriers and from automobile liability and no-fault insurance carriers for treatment of eligible patients in military hospitals. As an incentive for the military hospitals to make these collections, net proceeds would remain at the collecting medical facility.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY

Appropriations, 1990.....	\$22,787,559,000
Budget estimate, 1991.....	23,562,900,000
Committee recommendation.....	21,664,190,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$21,664,190,000. This is \$1,898,710,000 below the budget estimate.

SUMMARY OF COMMITTEE ADJUSTMENTS

Committee adjustments to the budget estimate are summarized in the following table:

(In thousands of dollars)

Program	Committee adjustments
Fiscal year 1991 budget request.....	23,562,900
General purpose forces:	
Office automation.....	-12,000
Maintenance and logistic support.....	-68,196
JCS exercises.....	-28,000
Miscellaneous corrections.....	-6,180
Intelligence and communications:	
European telephone enhancement.....	-23,561
Command, control, and communications.....	-40,000
Central supply and maintenance: Second destination transportation.....	-20,000
Training, medical, and other general personnel activities:	
Training and education.....	-100,000
Recruiting, advertising, and examining.....	-40,000
Administration and associated activities:	
Claims.....	-10,000
Reproduction and printing.....	-35,000
Banking.....	-15,000
Arroyo center.....	-23,400

Program	Committee adjustments
Civilian personnel freeze.....	-325,800
Foreign national civilians.....	-125,100
O&M general support to military personnel.....	-93,300
Retire older systems.....	15,000
Real property maintenance.....	-350,000
Base operations.....	-105,000
Inventory management.....	-146,100
Stock fund operations costs adjustment.....	134,500
Corporate information management.....	-542,070
Currency fluctuation.....	101,700
Classified programs.....	-11,200
Total.....	21,664,190

COMMITTEE ADJUSTMENTS

Office automation.—The Committee recommends \$12,000,000 requested for replacement of office automation workstations at European work centers be denied. The requested improvements should be deferred until the impact of force structure realignments and base closures in Europe has been determined.

European telephone system.—The budget includes \$23,564,000 to improve the German telephone system by upgrading switches and cables. The Committee believes that these improvements should be deferred until the impact of force structure realignments and base closures in Europe has been determined. Accordingly, the Committee recommends that no funds be appropriated for this effort in fiscal year 1991.

Maintenance and logistical support.—The budget includes a 25-percent increase for maintenance and support of general purpose forces. This increase includes an additional \$36,319,000 for unit level maintenance; that is, that performed in the field rather than at Army depots. The budget also includes an increase of \$31,877,000 for storage of war reserves in Europe. The Committee recommends denying funding increases for these efforts in light of recent changes in Eastern Europe. Reduced force levels and the withdrawal of troops from Europe should lead to reduced funding for these efforts in fiscal year 1991.

JCS exercises.—The Committee supports the Department's recent decisions to reduce the number of training exercises being undertaken on European soil, and supports the requested 40-percent increase in funding for the combat maneuver training center at Hoenfels, Germany. It is concerned, however, with the increase in funding requested for Army participation in the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) exercise program. Recent experience has shown that JCS exercises such as Reforger (return of forces to Germany) have been reduced since fiscal year 1989. The Committee recommends a reduction of \$28,000,000 from the request of \$105,496,000, continuing funding for Army participation in JCS exercises at the level experienced in fiscal year 1989.

Claims.—The budget includes a significant increase from fiscal year 1989 actual payments for damage claims resulting from participation in JCS exercises. The Army has noted that claims usually are paid 2 years after the exercise occurs. The Committee recommends a reduction of \$10,000,000 from the \$42,000,000 requested. This provides funding at 90 percent of the level actually realized in

at Fort Drum, either during the winter months or year-round. In cooperation with airport officials, the Secretary should report on the costs and benefits of this proposal, including compensation to the airport for basing military transport aircraft at the Watertown facility. The Secretary shall report back to the Committee within 9 months of passage of this act.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY

Appropriations, 1990.....	\$23,863,121,000
Budget estimate, 1991.....	24,531,600,000
Committee recommendation.....	23,230,691,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$23,230,691,000. This is \$1,300,909,000 below the budget estimate.

SUMMARY OF COMMITTEE ADJUSTMENTS

Committee adjustments to the budget estimate are summarized in the following table:

Program	(In thousands of dollars)	Committee adjustments
Fiscal year 1991 budget request.....		24,531,600
General purpose forces:		
Excess voyage repairs.....		- 32,300
Hydrofoil patrol boats (PHM).....		- 18,000
Intelligence and communications:		
Leased communications.....		- 19,836
Command, control, and communications.....		- 30,000
Central supply and maintenance:		
Air-launched weapons maintenance backlog.....		- 15,384
Other aviation systems maintenance.....		- 36,100
Transportation.....		- 25,000
Training, medical, and other general personnel activities:		
Training and education.....		- 100,000
Recruiting, advertising, and examining.....		- 11,500
Administration and associated activities: Banking.....		- 7,000
Civilian personnel freeze.....		- 285,600
Foreign national civilians.....		- 45,900
O&M general support to military personnel.....		- 65,200
Retire older systems.....		- 40,000
Increased use of Reserves.....		- 49,000
Real property maintenance.....		- 100,000
Base operations.....		- 22,400
Inventory management.....		- 202,000
Stock fund operations costs adjustment.....		22,300
Corporate information management.....		- 283,373
Currency fluctuation.....		75,300
Classified programs.....		- 5,916
Total.....		23,230,691

COMMITTEE ADJUSTMENTS

Excess voyage repairs.—The Committee recommends that \$32,300,000 requested for voyage repair funding that is excess to requirements be denied. The Navy requests funding to repair voyage damage based on the number of operating months projected for the fiscal year. The Navy has overstated the number of months used to determine the amount of funding requested in the fiscal year 1991 budget for this effort. Based on a reduced estimate of ship operating months derived from the projected number of operating years

available from the ship inventory for fiscal year 1991, there will be 10 percent fewer repairs required. The Committee recommendation adjusts the budget to reflect this lower number.

Air-launched weapons maintenance backlog.—The budget includes a 30-percent increase in funding for rework of air launched weapons. In a time of greater fiscal constraints, reduction of the maintenance backlog must receive a lower priority. The Committee recommends a reduction of \$15,384,000 which allows the rework to continue at the same level as that planned for fiscal year 1990.

Other aviation systems maintenance.—The Navy has requested an increase of \$50,600,000 (almost 25 percent) in fiscal year 1991 for maintenance of minor aviation systems. A major part of this increase provides for additional calibrations of test equipment (\$10,400,000), software support (\$10,200,000), and support equipment reworks (\$15,500,000). No justification for these increases is provided. This increase in funding is inappropriate in a fiscally constrained environment. The Committee recommends a reduction of \$36,100,000 which provides sufficient funds to continue this effort at the same level planned for fiscal year 1990.

Hydrofoil patrol boats (PHM).—The Navy budget includes \$18,000,000 for operating PHM in the Caribbean area in support of drug interdiction efforts. The Committee recommends realigning support for PHM to the drug interdiction and counterdrug activities appropriation, reflecting the revised role of these vessels.

Leased communications.—The Navy requested an increase of \$19,836,000 for nonsecure direct dialing services. These services are provided through the Defense Communications Agency (DCA) which bills the services for costs incurred. For fiscal year 1991 DCA revised the billing method to make costs user sensitive, intending that this would reduce the bill for these services. The Committee recommends continuing funding at the fiscal year 1990 level on the basis that this new billing system will in fact reduce costs as intended.

Transportation.—Beginning in fiscal year 1991, costs for initial transportation of goods from the manufacturer to the first destination are being paid from the procurement appropriations. Previously these costs were charged to the "Operations and maintenance" account. The Navy's operations and maintenance budget, however, does not reflect a reduction in transportation costs in the fiscal year 1991 budget submitted to Congress. The Committee recommends a reduction of \$25,000,000 for transportation to reflect the reduced costs to this appropriation resulting from the revised budget policy.

MHC homeporting.—The Committee continues to support the Navy's decision to homeport coastal minehunters in Astoria, OR. The Committee is concerned, however, that the Navy has not yet selected a site in Astoria for homeporting these vessels. The Navy should work closely with State and local governments to resolve any outstanding issues in site selection so that the site will be ready by the time a homeport for these ships is required. The Committee is aware of the State's plans to develop South Tongue Point as a marine industrial site, possibly in conjunction with the Navy. The Navy is encouraged to seriously consider working with the State to implement a long-term lease for facilities at South Tongue

Program	Committee adjustments
Morale, welfare, and recreation [MWR].....	- 15,000
Dormitory furnishings.....	- 18,736
Chemical/Biological Defense Program.....	3,422
Intelligence and communications:	
Command, control, and communications.....	- 65,532
Milstar.....	- 3,822
Airlift:	
Dormitory furnishings.....	- 3,317
Purchased communications.....	- 2,336
Central supply and maintenance:	
Aircraft service extension program.....	- 100,000
Automated data processing [ADP], maintenance, service, equip- ment.....	- 3,400
Exchangeable component repair.....	- 21,615
Deferred requirements.....	- 3,721
C-17A interim contractor support [ICS].....	- 19,500
Printing and reproduction.....	- 15,000
Audiovisual.....	- 1,492
Military airlift command [MAC] channel airlift.....	- 18,501
Commissary operations.....	- 14,799
Supplies and equipment.....	- 11,853
Training, medical, and other general personnel activities:	
Training and education.....	- 90,000
Recruiting, advertising, and examination.....	- 17,000
Administration and associated activities:	
Contractor support.....	- 5,335
Departmental supplies and equipment.....	- 1,800
Service-wide data processing services, supplies, other.....	- 4,980
Banking.....	- 8,000
Fiscal year 1990 civilian personnel freeze.....	- 362,800
O&M general support to military personnel.....	- 80,000
Foreign national civilians.....	- 33,300
Retire older systems.....	- 45,000
Increased use reserves.....	- 67,000
Real property maintenance.....	- 150,000
Base operations.....	- 125,000
Inventory management.....	- 148,700
Stock fund operations cost.....	- 103,400
Corporate information management.....	- 427,182
Currency fluctuation.....	71,300
Classified programs.....	- 18,386
Total.....	20,064,092

COMMITTEE ADJUSTMENTS

Telecommunications command and control programs.—The Committee recommends a reduction of \$11,900,000 in funding for the operation and maintenance of the EC-135 Looking Glass aircraft. This recommendation is consistent with the decision of the Strategic Air Command to scale back the flights of Looking Glass aircraft in response to reduced tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Minuteman II.—The Committee recommends a reduction of \$17,000,000 in the administration's request for Minuteman II operation and maintenance. A General Accounting Office [GAO] report [NSIAD-90-196BR] anticipates the Air Force could achieve these savings through the elimination of unnecessary depot repairs and modifications. Secretary Cheney has indicated that the Minuteman II force could be retired as a result of the START negotiations. As a result, the Committee believes that the continued upgrading of the Minuteman II is inappropriate at this time.

Defense Department counter narcotics program funding for CINC initiatives.—The Committee directs that the \$16,092,000 budgeted to the Air Force for drug interdiction under the "CINC initiatives" account be transferred to the "Drug interdiction and counterdrug activities, Defense" account.

USAF Operational Test and Evaluation Center [AFOTEC].—The Committee recommends that the proposed \$1,109,000 increase in contractor support for AFOTEC be denied. The request represents a 30-percent increase above inflation over fiscal year 1990 and can not be justified.

Chemical/Biological Defense Program.—The Committee recommends that full funding be restored for the Air Force Chemical and Biological Defense Program. The proposed reduction of \$3,422,000 represents an 11-percent decrease below the fiscal year 1990 level which cannot be justified at this time.

Flying hour costs.—The Committee recommends that a reduction of \$6,922,000 be made in the request for additional flying hours. The administration's request represents a 20-percent increase over the fiscal year 1990 level. The request is unnecessary in light of force structure reductions, increased command and control operations already funded under "Drug interdiction and counterdrug activities, Defense" account and additional flying hours in the Persian Gulf budgeted elsewhere.

Morale, welfare and recreation [MWR].—The Committee recommends a reduction of \$15,000,000 from the fiscal year 1991 MWR requested level as a result of significant down-sizing in force structure and mismanagement. The Air Force is directed to specifically exempt \$6,200,000 for child-care activities from this general reduction.

The Committee is especially concerned about recent General Accounting Office [GAO] allegations of widespread mismanagement of MWR funds and programs. Several investigations now are underway.

Recent Air Force audits have uncovered the following examples of mismanagement: \$599,877 for 22 golf course projects at Myrtle Beach Air Force Base; \$221,000 for an Italian restaurant at Yokota Air Base in Japan even though studies showed it would not be profitable.

The Committee believes that if Air Force MWR programs were better managed they would be able to provide even greater subsidies to those activities which are not profitmaking. The Air Force is directed to report to the Committee, no later than April 15, 1991, on the reforms it intends to take to correct existing problems in the administration and budgeting of MWR programs.

Deferred requirements.—The Committee recommends that the full request of \$3,721,000 to cover the purchase of dining hall equipment, parts and supplies for vehicle maintenance be denied. At a time of base closures, reduced force structure, and a diminished requirement for supplies, the Committee believes these items should be drawn from available stock.

Dormitory furnishings.—The Committee recommends that an increase of \$22,053,000 for dormitory furnishings be denied. At a time of base closures, reduced force structure, and a diminished requirement for living accommodations, the Committee believes cur-

rent requirements for furnishings should be drawn from available stock.

Milstar.—The Committee recommends that the full request of \$3,822,000 for Milstar operations and maintenance be denied, consistent with the Senate decision to terminate Milstar. The Milstar program is explained elsewhere in these notes.

Purchased communications.—The Committee recommends that the proposed increase of \$2,336,000 for purchased communications be denied. A portion of this request covers the acquisition of a new information processing system at 14 Air Force locations. This denial is consistent with the Committee's recommendation, contained elsewhere in this report, that spending for automated data processing [ADP] procurement and services be reduced, particularly where there is no demonstration of essential need or where the service has explored alternatives to a new and costly product.

Aircraft service period adjustments [ASPA].—The Committee recommends a reduction of \$100,000,000 in Air Force depot maintenance funding, based upon their adoption of maintenance methodology used by the Navy and Army in determining workload. The reduction represents the estimated savings of instituting a reliability-centered maintenance program in the Air Force. Under such a program, a physical inspection would be made of all aircraft prior to induction at a depot. Currently, the Air Force returns all aircraft for depot maintenance without regard to the actual need for repairs, while the Navy assesses the condition of each aircraft prior to initiating maintenance.

The Committee observes that the Navy adopted the ASPA program in fiscal year 1985. The Army, which repairs Air Force helicopters, also employs this method to determine depot maintenance workload. The Navy estimates it is saving approximately \$200,000,000 per year based on ASPA and attributes ASPA to improved readiness rates from 59 percent to 72 percent. The Committee believes that similar savings could be realized from an ASPA program being started in the Air Force. The Committee understands that the Air Force is reviewing this proposal and is actively considering it for fiscal year 1991. The Committee directs that the Air Force implement a reliability-centered maintenance program by April 15, 1991.

Automated data processing [ADP] maintenance, service, equipment.—The Committee recommends that the proposed increase of \$3,400,000 for ADP maintenance, service, and equipment be denied. The request represents more than a 50-percent increase over the fiscal year 1990 base and can not be justified as an essential requirement.

Exchangeable component repair.—The Committee recommends a reduction of \$21,615,000 for exchangeable component repair in fiscal year 1991. The request covers the transition of the B-1B from contractor support to organic depot maintenance and the acquisition of technical data, spares, and tools for the move. The Committee notes that the justification document does not show any corresponding reduction in contractor support funding for the B-1B—funding, that if provided, clearly would represent a windfall to the Air Force. In addition, the Committee denies the requested increase of \$1,100,000 to cover spare parts, associated with F-16

flyng hours. The Committee believes that this increase is unwarranted in light of overall reductions in flying hours.

C-17A interim contractor support [ICS].—The Committee recommends a reduction of \$19,500,000 from the amount requested for interim contractor support based upon continuing delays in the C-17A program and a transfer of special operations funding to the Special Operations Command. The Committee seriously questions the need for any operation and maintenance funds for the C-17A when the first research and development airplane is not even assembled. In addition, the Committee directs that all funding for the support of improvements in the SOF fleet of C-130's and H-53's be immediately transferred from the Air Force to the Special Operations Command.

Printing and reproduction.—The Committee recommends a reduction of \$15,000,000 be made to the fiscal year 1991 request for printing and reproduction. The request represents an increase of approximately 20 percent over the fiscal year 1990 level to cover backlogs in printing. The Air Force currently operates 25 printing plants, 2 of which are overseas. The Committee directs that the Air Force consolidate its printing operations by closing three installations by September 30, 1991. Further, the Air Force is to report to the Committee, no later than April 15, 1991, on why it requires any in-house printing, does not contract out for all of its nonclassified printing, and why it needs any printing operation in Germany. Further, the Air Force shall report to the Committee no later than April 15, 1991, with a plan for the consolidation of its worldwide printing and reproduction operations, including the possibility of consolidating operations with the other U.S. military services.

Audiovisual.—The Committee recommends that the proposed increase of \$1,492,000 be denied. The request is an increase of approximately 25 percent to enhance graphics capabilities for contracted audiovisual information support as well as logistics data systems. The Committee believes that major reductions in flying hours, maintenance requirements, and overall force structure in fiscal year 1991 will not require a program increase in the audiovisual support provided to AFLC to maintain a photographic history of aircraft maintenance.

Military Airlift Command [MAC] channel airlift.—The Committee recommends that the \$18,501,000 increase proposed for MAC channel airlift be denied. This account covers the shipment of items back to the United States, or within theater. The Committee believes that an increase in transportation funding of approximately 10 percent is unwarranted during this time of force structure drawdown. The Committee believes that shipments by sea rather than air would be less expensive, obviating the need for this MAC increase.

Supplies and equipment.—The Committee recommends that the \$11,853,000 increase proposed for the acquisition of previously deferred one-time supplies and equipment is denied. The Committee believes that with force structure being reduced, the purchase of additional items such as typewriters, adding machines, and furniture is unnecessary at this time.

Contractor support.—The Committee recommends that the \$5,335,000 increase proposed for departmental data processing and

contractual services be denied. The request represents a program increase of approximately 25 percent for contract studies and analyses. This denial is consistent with efforts by the Committee this year to cut back on the surge in spending for automated data processing [ADP] procurement and services.

Departmental supplies, equipment, and other.—The Committee recommends that the \$1,800,000 increase for items such as deferred copy and printing equipment replacement, rentals, transportation, and travel for officials of the Office of the Secretary of the Air Force be denied. The request represents a funding increase of approximately 20 percent, unnecessary at a time of declining force structure and current limits on DOD hiring. The Committee believes that senior Air Force personnel must take the lead in reducing DOD costs, if we are to demand similar, and greater sacrifices, of our enlisted personnel.

Service-wide support data processing services, supplies, other.—The Committee recommends that the requested increase of \$4,980,000 for Air Force District of Washington and the Air Force Accounting and Finance Center data processing service, automation requirements, and equipment maintenance contracts should be denied. The request represents an increase of nearly 25 percent over fiscal year 1990. The Committee believes that such increases are unwarranted in light of planned consolidation and anticipated reductions in overall force structure.

Commissary operations.—The Committee recommends that the requested increase of \$14,700,000 for commissary operations, including shelf stocking and warehousing operations be denied. The Committee is opposed to the proposal that the Air Force extend commissary operating hours from 6 to 7 days at 39 stores. This plan is inconsistent with the economizing measures being taken by other service commissaries. The Army has only 30 stores worldwide operating on a 7-day-week basis and the Navy/Marine Corps only 3. Additional hours should be funded from commissary surcharges, not appropriations, if the Air Force insists on increasing hours of operation.

The Inter-American Air Forces Academy.—The Committee recommends that the Air Force be permitted to operate and maintain the Inter-American Air Forces Academy [IAAFA] out of funds made available to the Air Force for operation and maintenance. Only military personnel, nationals of Central, South American, and Caribbean countries, are eligible to receive education and training at IAAFA. Further, the Committee directs that the fixed costs of operating and maintaining IAAFA may be paid from funds available for the operation and maintenance of the Air Force without reimbursement.

Furthermore, no individual may be admitted to the Inter-American Air Forces Academy who has been convicted of a human rights violation, or is known to U.S. authorities to have committed, been an accessory to, or in an official capacity had knowledge of but failed to take remedial action concerning a human rights violation. The Committee directs the Air Force provide instruction in democratic government and human rights protections to each attendee of IAAFA. The Air Force will provide the Committee, no later than March 1, 1991, with a report on the operation of IAAFA, its cur-

riculum and course enrollment, as well as a statistical and biographical profile of its students.

Hamilton Air Force Base.—The Committee recommends continuation of the intent of section 9066 of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 1990, concerning the sale and cleanup of hazardous waste of the sale parcel at Hamilton AFB, CA. The Committee understands that the Department of Defense, the General Services Administration, and the purchaser to have entered into an agreement concerning this property.

In section 8093 of the general provisions, the Committee directs the Air Force to use up to \$17,000,000 to execute cleanup of the hazardous waste. It also specifically states that expenditures in excess of \$15,000,000 shall be reimbursed to the Air Force upon the closing of the sale of the sale parcel.

Since an agreement has been reached by the Department of Defense, the General Services Administration, and the purchaser, the Committee expects the Department of Defense to request sufficient funds in future Defense budgets to effect this cleanup.

Civil Air Patrol activities.—The Committee believes the Civil Air Patrol [CAP] is a vital part of our national security posture. As such, the Committee recommends a general provision that not less than \$5,100,000 be provided to the Civil Air Patrol in fiscal year 1991, of which \$1,900,000 shall be made available from funds provided for Air Force operation and maintenance. The Committee also recommends that not less than \$1,000,000 be earmarked for Civil Air Patrol drug interdiction and surveillance activities from funds provided to the Department of Defense under its "Drug interdiction, Defense" account.

The Committee directs that the maintenance and rehabilitation of CAP aircraft, cadet uniforms, and the FBI fingerprint screening of members are to be considered among the activities eligible for operation and maintenance funding.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE AGENCIES

Appropriation, 1990	\$7,738,156,000
Budget estimate, 1991	8,663,100,000
Committee recommendation	8,148,163,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$8,148,163,000. This is \$514,937,000 below the budget estimate.

SUMMARY OF COMMITTEE ADJUSTMENTS

Committee adjustments to the budget estimate are summarized in the following table:

(In thousands of dollars)

Program	Committee adjustments
Fiscal year 1991 budget request	8,663,100
Defense Logistics Agency:	
Finance center	- 17,000
National defense stockpile management	- 33,153
Defense Mapping Agency: Other geophysical activities	- 25,000
The joint staff: JCS exercises	- 18,325
Washington headquarters services:	
Pentagon renovation	- 12,503
Pediatric EMS	300

Program	Committee adjustments
Clinical psychology	280
Office of economic adjustment: Economic adjustment	3,400
Special operations forces: Operation and maintenance	-19,500
Legacy Resource Management Program	10,000
Command, control, and communication	-10,000
Training and education	-6,500
Recruiting, advertising, and examining	-9,000
Civilian personnel freeze	-114,100
Foreign national civilian	-2,800
Inventory management	-1,400
Stock fund operations costs adjustment	-100,300
Corporate information management	-118,388
Classified programs	-41,000
Total	8,148,163

COMMITTEE ADJUSTMENTS

DLA Finance Center.—Defense Logistics Agency [DLA] established a finance center in fiscal year 1989 to consolidate its accounting and finance activities with the objective of streamlining operations in a cost-effective manner. The fiscal year 1991 DLA budget includes an increase of \$31,500,000 for the finance center, constituting more than a 100-percent increase from the amount provided in fiscal year 1990. Of this increase, \$17,000,000 is requested for higher civilian personnel costs. No offsetting savings are identified in the budget. The Committee recommends that \$17,000,000 for the additional civilian personnel be deleted on the basis that this consolidation was intended to be cost-effective, making additional personnel funding unnecessary.

National defense stockpile management.—The Committee recommends that \$33,153,000 requested by the Department for management of the national defense stockpile be deleted from the budget. With the change in law included in the Senate-passed authorization bill, these costs can now be appropriately charged to the national defense stockpile, removing the requirement for direct funding.

Other geophysical activities.—The budget includes an increase of \$67,332,000 for production of mapping, charting, and geodesy products. The need to revise European defense strategies to reflect new geopolitical realities will delay the need for a significant portion of the 5,459 new maps planned to be produced for the U.S. European Command and the U.S. Atlantic Command. The Committee recommends that \$25,000,000, that portion of increased funding related to these new maps, be deleted from the budget.

The Defense Mapping Agency [DMA] provides maps and related products to meet the requirements of several organizations. This activity is similar to several others which the Department manages through the defense industrial funds. The Committee recommends that the Department consider making DMA an industrially funded activity during the continuing defense management review.

JCS exercises.—The budget includes an increase of \$18,325,000 for transportation related to joint training exercises for which the Joint Chiefs of Staff [JCS] is primarily responsible. Recent experience has shown that JCS exercises, such as REFORGER (return of forces to Germany) have been reduced, not increased. The Commit-

tee recommendation approves continuation of funding for these efforts at the fiscal year 1990 rate.

Pentagon renovation.—The budget request includes \$12,503,000 for additional office space to house those DOD components displaced from the Pentagon in anticipation of building renovation. The funding requested in the military construction budget request for Pentagon renovation has been denied, delaying the need for additional office space. The Committee recommends that these funds be denied.

Economic adjustment.—The Department of Defense did not adjust the Office of Economic Adjustment's [OEA] budget to reflect increased requirements for assistance to local governments and communities affected economically by defense cutbacks even though the number of such actions will significantly increase in fiscal year 1991. The Committee recommends an increase of \$3,400,000 to provide for additional community planning grants and to augment the OEA staff.

The Committee is concerned about the adequacy of administrative regulations to determine eligibility for economic adjustment planning grants. It is the Committee's intention that community assistance planning grants be targeted to assist those communities in greatest need, not simply to increase the number of grant recipients.

The Committee, therefore, strongly supports section 2808 of the Senate-passed Defense authorization which establishes eligibility criteria for both urban and rural communities receiving assistance. However, the Committee views these thresholds as the minimum criteria to determine eligibility for assistance. Clearly, it will be difficult for the OEA to establish uniform criteria that fairly measure the level of defense-related economic impact. However, to ensure that the OEA does not simply become a source of funding to replace the grant assistance provided by other Federal agencies for general economic decline, the Committee expects that the OEA will award planning assistance grants only to communities that can clearly demonstrate serious economic impacts caused by defense industry reductions. Further, communities must demonstrate that there are inadequate local resources to undertake necessary adjustment planning.

Special Operations Forces [SOF], operation and maintenance.—The Committee recommends that the increase of \$19,500,000 for the Special Operation Forces planning and rehearsal system, part of the joint mission analysis [JMA] process, be denied. The budget assumes that joint mission analysis under the regional CINC's will be completed, but such analysis is behind schedule. The Committee believes it is premature to undertake planning based on the results of the JMA before such analysis is completed. Since a portion of the funding request also is to be used for foreign internal defense, the Committee questions whether support for this activity is really operation and maintenance funds being used to support international military education and training [IMET] programs.

World university games.—The Committee is informed of the preparations underway for the 1993 World University Games in Buffalo, NY. The Department of Defense has an extensive history of supporting the safe conduct of international amateur sports events

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED ADJUSTMENTS

TACTICAL AND SUPPORT VEHICLES

High mobility multipurpose wheeled vehicles [HMMWV].—The Committee recommends the transfer of \$181,900,000 requested for reserve component units into the "National Guard and Reserve equipment, defense" account.

COMMUNICATIONS AND ELECTRONICS EQUIPMENT

Army tactical command and control system [ATCCS].—The Army's tactical command and control system consists of five command and control and three communications systems. ATCCS is designed to enhance warfighting capabilities against a Warsaw Pact threat by automating battlefield command and control and improving communications at corps level and below.

The Committee is very concerned with the Army's approach to developing and deploying ATCCS as an integrated system of systems. Because the ATCCS component systems were initiated as individual systems, each is overseen separately. Three of the component systems have received independent oversight from the Defense Acquisition Board, while the other two are overseen by the Army System Acquisition Review Council.

In June 1990, the Army acquisition executive restructured one of the component command and control systems to emphasize light divisions. However, the other four component systems were not evaluated for similar changes at the same time, increasing the risk for additional changes in the future.

At the request of this Committee, the General Accounting Office [GAO] reviewed the status of the ATCCS program. GAO found that the Army has not yet fully defined how the component systems will operate as a system of systems; and that independent oversight, focusing on delays and functional shortfalls in any system, would reduce the risk that the eight systems may not be able to be integrated as a total system without costly redesign and retrofitting. GAO also reported that the ATCCS system would benefit from Defense Acquisition Board review and oversight as a major defense acquisition program to assure that ATCCS works as an integrated system of systems.

The Army estimates the acquisition cost for the five ATCCS battlefield command and control systems and three communications systems at over \$20,000,000,000, which clearly exceeds the \$1,000,000,000 threshold for review as a major defense acquisition program. As a result of the GAO report, the Committee directs the Army to present ATCCS, as a system of systems, to the Defense Acquisition Board [DAB] for review as a major defense acquisition program. In addition, the Committee directs the Army not to obligate any appropriated funds for ATCCS component or communications systems until the DAB reviews and publishes an acquisition decision memorandum for the integrated ATCCS program. Accordingly, the Committee directs that no fiscal year 1991 funds be appropriated for the following ATCCS component systems:

USAREUR tactical command and control system [UTACCS].—UTACCS is a theater specific, echelon above corps application of

the Army tactical command and control system. UTACCS is designed to provide commanders with force status, logistics, and intelligence information to support United States and allied forces in Europe. It is intended to facilitate the peacetime and wartime coordination of force movement and replacement, host nation support, casualty reporting, weather, and other functions. As a result of the concerns discussed above, the Committee recommends the reduction of \$5,966,000, the amount requested for fiscal year 1991 funding, until ATCCS is reviewed as a major defense acquisition program.

All-Source analysis system.—The Committee accepts the authorization committee reduction of \$47,500,000, which is consistent with this Committee's interest in realigning the ATCCS program as a major defense acquisition program.

Mobile subscriber equipment.—Mobile subscriber equipment is a new generation of tactical communications, providing telephone-like service to corps, divisions, and separate brigades. The program is one of the three ATCCS communications systems. The General Accounting Office has identified \$15,000,000 in fiscal year 1990 contract savings due to revised economic price adjustments to the basic contract. The Committee has applied these savings to offset the funds requested for fiscal year 1991 and recommends the appropriation of \$14,257,000.

Further, the Committee directs the Army not to obligate any prior year appropriated funds for the purchase of ATCCS interface packet switches until the ATCCS program is reviewed by the Defense Acquisition Board as a major defense acquisition program.

Army data distribution system [ADDS].—ADDS is intended to provide the Army with a near-real-time, jam-resistant, secure data distribution capability within corps and divisions. ADDS consists of two separate systems—the enhanced position location reporting system [EPLRS] and the joint tactical information distribution system [JTIDS]. EPLRS provides information on friendly troop locations and is primarily for forward area air defense and field artillery units. The Army plans to use JTIDS to provide high-rate data communications to Hawk and Patriot air defense units and other high-rate data users and to interoperate with the Air Force and Allied forces. Consistent with the discussion above, the Committee recommends the deletion of the \$22,184,000 requested for operational testing and evaluation in fiscal year 1991 until ATCCS has been reviewed by the Defense Acquisition Board as a major defense acquisition program.

Corps/theater ADP service center [CTASC].—The Army budget request included \$13,200,000 to provide computer information processing services and communications in the combat service support units at corps and Echelons above corps. CTASC interfaces and operates with ATCCS. The Committee recommends the reduction of \$3,500,000 from the budget request, and the appropriation of \$9,677,000 for fiscal year 1991. The General Accounting Office found that the computers and peripheral equipment to be procured with these funds are the same as, or functionally compatible with, excess ATCCS systems that are currently being stored until the Army can find a use for them. Therefore, the Committee directs

the Army to use excess ATCCS equipment to satisfy the CTASC computer requirements.

Forward entry device.—The forward entry device is a field component of the advanced field artillery tactical data system [AFATDS], one of the five command and control subsystems of ATCCS. The Army is currently revising AFATDS requirements and fiscal year 1990 funds remain unobligated. The Committee recommends the deletion of \$19,749,000 and directs the Army not to obligate fiscal year 1990 funds until ATCCS has been reviewed by the Defense Acquisition Board as a major defense acquisition program.

Tactical Army combat service support computer system [TACSSCS].—TACSSCS is an ATCCS subsystem which supports personnel, supply, maintenance, medical, ammunition, and transportation applications at various levels of command down to battalion. Consistent with the discussion above, the Committee does not support continued fielding of ATCCS subsystems until the entire program is reviewed by the Defense Acquisition Board as a major defense acquisition program. Therefore, the Committee recommends that the \$15,733,000 requested for fiscal year 1991 be denied.

COMMUNICATIONS AND ELECTRONICS EQUIPMENT

Navstar user equipment.—The Navstar global positioning system [GPS] is a space-based radio navigation system. It is designed to provide precise, continuous, all-weather, global positioning navigation data for military and civil users. The Army's budget request includes \$29,383,000 to continue procurement of Navstar GPS 1-channel and 5-channel receiver sets. Congress appropriated \$17,021,000 for Navstar user equipment in fiscal year 1990, based on an anticipated full-rate production decision for 5-channel sets in July 1990. The full-rate production decision has been postponed indefinitely due to poor test results and the fiscal year 1990 funds remain unobligated. The Committee recommends a reduction of \$23,209,000 in fiscal year 1991, providing \$6,174,000 for the procurement of small, lightweight GPS receivers to support light forces under low rates of initial production. The full-rate production decision for one-channel sets is scheduled for the second quarter of fiscal year 1991.

Eucom Command Center.—The Army's budget request includes \$7,395,000 to upgrade the United States European Command, Command Center complex in Germany. Given the changes that have occurred in Europe, the Committee does not believe continued enhancement of a system designed to provide information on the current political-military situation in Europe is necessary, and recommends the deletion of the budget request pending Army review of its command and control requirements for the European theater.

Southcom C⁹ upgrade.—The Committee supports funding for this program in the "Drug Interdiction" section of this report.

Worldwide military command and control system.—The Committee recommends that funding requested for fiscal year 1991, \$20,882,000, be deferred. The WWMCCS program is discussed at length in the "Other Procurement, Air Force" section of this report.

EAC communications.—The Army requested \$24,825,000 to procure echelons above corps communications, formerly known as Tri-Tac. As discussed previously in this section, the Committee is very concerned about the Army's plans for automated tactical command and control systems and changing battlefield requirements. In addition, \$11,000,000 of the \$13,000,000 appropriated by Congress in fiscal year 1990 was rescinded in the Fiscal Year 1990 Supplemental Act, further impacting upon program execution. Accordingly, the Committee provides no funding for this program in fiscal year 1991, and directs the Army to restructure the EAC program and provide its revised acquisition strategy with its fiscal year 1992 budget submission.

Modification of in-service equipment (EAC).—The Committee recommends the deletion of \$37,679,000 requested for a fiscal year 1991 product improvement plan for EAC communications. Because the Committee has directed the Army to restructure the EAC program, the Committee has postponed the product improvement plan until the Army presents its revised acquisition strategy with its fiscal year 1992 budget submission.

General Defense Intelligence Program.—The Committee's recommendation for this program is discussed in the classified annex of this report.

Automated data processing equipment [ADPE].—The following Army ADPE reductions are discussed at length in the "Corporate Information Management" section of this report.

Army standard information system.....	-\$1,886,000
Financial management automation.....	-9,104,000
AMC information processing equipment.....	-8,278,000
Total.....	-19,268,000

Special programs.—The Committee's recommendation for this program is discussed in the classified annex of this report.

OTHER SUPPORT EQUIPMENT

Reconnaissance system NBC.—The nuclear, biological, chemical reconnaissance system [NBCRS] is sampling, detection and warning equipment integrated into a high speed, high mobility, armored carrier capable of performing NBC reconnaissance on primary, secondary, and cross-country routes wherever combat, combat support, and combat service support forces are deployed.

The German Government has recently announced a donation of 60 NBCRS to the United States in support of the Desert Shield Operation. The U.S. Army will accept 50 systems and the Air Force has indicated a desire for the other 10 systems. Included with the systems are all German NBCRS specific spare parts and repair parts, both initial and sustaining, labor costs to Americanize the systems and training of DOD personnel.

The United States Army has now identified a requirement to sustain training of the soldiers trained by the Germans and to train replacement crews. Since the German commitment is to train only the initial crews, the United States Army Chemical School must establish a training course immediately to allow continued training at Fort McClellan, AL.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED ADJUSTMENTS

During its review of the fiscal year 1991 budget, the Committee found several instances of funds being requested when prior-year funds remained uncommitted. The Committee's recommendations have recognized misalignment of funds resulting from delays in contract awards, problems encountered during development, and delays in deliveries of previously funded quantities had created production backlogs. In those cases where all funding is deleted for programs whose prior-year deliveries continue through fiscal year 1991, the Committee does not intend that the programs be considered new starts in fiscal year 1991, nor that they be considered terminations in fiscal year 1990.

COMMUNICATIONS AND ELECTRONICS EQUIPMENT

Submarine advanced combat systems.—The Navy's budget request included \$228,966,000 for submarine advanced combat systems. The request included \$143,940,000 to build and support an AN/BSY-2 software support facility for deployed SSN-21 Seawolf class submarines. The AN/BSY-2 is the software driven combat system designed solely for the Seawolf class. According to information provided by the Navy, the facility is to be used to support deployed SSN-21 submarines for software maintenance and data base integrity.

The Seawolf program will not have any deployed submarines in the fleet well beyond the time of the facility's scheduled completion date. Therefore, the Committee does not support fiscal year 1991 funding for the facility, and recommends the appropriation of \$85,026,000, which provides funding for Trident class AN/BSY-1 support.

AN/SQR-18 towed array sonar system.—Last year the Committee recommended that the Navy use available program funds to prototype an improved version of the AN/SQR-18 towed array sonar system. The Navy has followed this direction and the prototypes are to be tested at sea in fiscal year 1991. This improved AN/SQR-18 also could provide a towed array capability for other Navy combatants which are not going to be outfitted with the AN/SQQ-89 ASW system. The Navy did not request funding in fiscal year 1991 to militarize and production-qualify the improved AN/SQR-18, and the Committee believes that this effort should be undertaken in that fiscal year so the system could be deployed at the earliest practicable time.

Antisubmarine warfare operations facility [ASWOCS].—ASWOCS are land-based computer processing centers which receive and process flight tapes from P-3 maritime patrol aircraft after surveillance flights. Information provided by the Navy indicates that funds appropriated in fiscal years 1989 and 1990 for the fast time analyzer system were not obligated until September 1990, which will carry production through fiscal year 1991. Therefore, the Committee recommends no funds be appropriated for fiscal year 1991.

NAVSTAR global positioning system user equipment.—The NAVSTAR GPS program is a joint Air Force, Army, and Navy program with the Air Force designated as the executive service. The Committee recommends that no funds be appropriated for user equip-

ment in fiscal year 1991, due to indefinite program testing delays. Further discussion of the NAVSTAR GPS user equipment program is found in the "Other Procurement, Air Force" section of this report.

Strategic platform support.—The strategic platform support program provides electronics equipment for installation aboard ships and in the Trident training and refit facilities, as well as other Trident shore facilities. Funding for alterations, modifications, and various other support equipment is also included in this program. In April 1990, the Chief of Navy Operations deleted the requirement for AN/BQS-24 sonar system upgrades. Therefore, the Committee recommendation of \$137,651,000 for fiscal year 1991 does not include the \$10,200,000 requested for the AN/BQS-24.

Relocatable over-the-horizon radar.—The relocatable over-the-horizon radar is a shore-based high-frequency radar consisting of separate transmitter and receiver sites controlled by an operations control center. The Navy plans to deploy 12 systems worldwide. However, the Navy acknowledges that a radar currently on contract and scheduled for installation in Guam has been delayed by as much as 2 years for political and environmental reasons. Therefore, the Committee accepts the authorization committee's recommendation to delete the \$80,558,000 requested for fiscal year 1991, and install the radar already contracted for Guam in Amchitka instead.

PERSONNEL AND COMMAND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT

Industrial depot maintenance equipment.—The Fiscal Year 1990 Appropriation Act transferred this program from the naval industrial fund to "Other procurement, Navy." The industrial maintenance equipment line budgets for industrial equipment, automated data processing equipment and services, and minor construction (expansion) for Navy's depot-level repair facilities, base service centers, research and engineering facilities, and the Military Sealift Command. The Committee is aware that neither the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Production and Logistics nor the OSD Comptroller reviewed this appropriation budget request before its inclusion in the Navy budget submission.

The Navy requested \$348,231,000 for fiscal year 1991 to fund projects in this account. However, almost one-half of fiscal year 1990 funds appropriated for this account remain available for obligation.

During its review of the fiscal year 1991 appropriation budget request, the Committee found that \$16,614,000 of the funds requested are for projects at locations being considered for closure. The Committee does not support continuing modernization at these locations until the future of these facilities is decided.

In addition, the Committee is very concerned that \$65,300,000, or 19 percent of the request, is for automated data processing and information management systems which have not been reviewed for compliance with DOD life cycle management principles.

The following reductions associated with the corporate information management initiative and computer-aided acquisition and lo-

logistics support system are discussed at length in the "Corporate Information Management" section of this report.

Regional data automation centers.....	\$4,500,000
MIS for air engineering centers.....	-6,409,000
Military Sealift Command ADP.....	-1,038,000
Engineering data management information and control system.....	-16,453,000
Subtotal.....	-28,395,000

Accordingly, the Committee recommends a reduction of \$46,325,000 from the budget request, and the appropriation of \$301,906,000 for fiscal year 1991.

Specific recommendations for reductions to industrial/depot maintenance projects are as follows:

(1) *Naval aviation depots.*—The Committee recommends the deletion of \$3,014,000 requested for a technical data automation project scheduled for the Alameda Naval Aviation Depot. The Committee does not support funding for projects at bases being reviewed for closure until the future of the facilities is decided.

(2) *Supervisor's desk (Supdesk).*—The Committee recommends the deferral of \$4,330,000 requested for the fiscal year 1991 deployment of four Supdesk workstations. The Supdesk is an automated workstation designed to provide information on training, work status, job order analysis, and employee information to a shipyard foreman. Information supplied by the Navy indicates that a limited prototype effort will be procured in fiscal year 1991 using fiscal year 1990 funds. Supdesk expansion beyond the prototype system without a milestone III deployment review would violate section 8026 of this report and DOD life-cycle management principles for ADP systems.

(3) *Industrial activity projects.*—The Committee recommends the reduction of \$10,586,000 requested for projects at the Alameda Naval Air Depot, Philadelphia Naval Shipyard, and Long Beach Naval Shipyard, until the future of the facilities is decided.

Computer acquisition program.—The Navy requested \$106,339,000 for procurement of automated data processing equipment [ADP] for centrally managed major automated information systems. The request includes funding for the replacement of aging automated data processing equipment, expansion of existing systems, and support for various command level information management systems. The Committee strongly supports the Department's corporate information management [CIM] initiative, and believes that continued investment by the services in new systems or expanding existing systems while the Department is developing standard systems is duplicative and unwarranted. Accordingly, the Committee recommends the appropriation of \$44,059,000, a reduction of \$62,280,000 from the budget request.

The following reductions associated with the corporate information management initiative and computer-aided logistics support system are discussed at length in the "Corporate Information Management" section of this report:

Stock point ADP replacement.....	-\$11,623,000
Inventory control point initialization.....	-14,549,000
Navy standard technical information system.....	-2,734,000
NALCOMIS.....	-20,252,000
Central processing and distribution.....	-1,112,000

Navy occupational health information management system..... 1,413,000
 Theater service micropharmacy and food service systems..... 505,000
 Subtotal..... -52,228,000

Other reductions include:

(1) *Worldwide military command and control system (WWMCCS).*—The Committee recommends the reduction of \$4,730,000 in fiscal year 1991 funds requested for WWMCCS and the WWMCCS Automated Data Processing Modernization Program. Further discussion of this program is found in the "Other Procurement, Air Force" section of this report.

(2) *Station information management system (SIMS).*—The station information management system is designed to link Navy recruiting activities with state-of-the-art computer equipment. The Navy's request for \$5,322,000 in fiscal year 1991 funds are for the purchase of hardware and operating software for nine recruiting stations. However, the Navy's fiscal year 1991 approved plan calls for prototype testing at a single, average-sized recruiting district, and not at nine locations. Further, hardware for the prototype site will be purchased with fiscal year 1990 funds. Therefore, the Committee recommends no funding for fiscal year 1991 and directs the Navy not to obligate funds for additional station sites until the prototype site has completed developmental test and evaluation, and is approved for deployment. Further expansion of this system prior to deployment review would violate section 8026 of this report.

OTHER REDUCTIONS

(in thousands of dollars)

	Budget request	Committee recommendation	Change from budget
General increase—wordbooks.....	38,695	81,000	+ 42,305
Training device modifications.....	521,618	50,659	- 470,959
Spares and repair parts.....	521,618	513,678	- 7,940

PROCUREMENT, MARINE CORPS

Appropriation, 1990.....	\$1,213,792,000
Budget estimate, 1991.....	782,100,000
Committee recommendation.....	667,539,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$667,539,000, a decrease of \$114,561,000 below the President's budget request.

This appropriation provides the Marine Corps with funds for the procurement, delivery, modification of missiles, armament, ammunition, communication equipment, tracked combat and wheeled vehicles, and various support equipment.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED PROGRAM

The following table details the Committee recommendations in comparison to the amended budget request:

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED ADJUSTMENTS

MUNITIONS AND ASSOCIATED EQUIPMENT

20 mm training cartridges.—A reduction of \$12,880,000 is recommended for procurement of 20 mm training cartridges. The Air Force annually has consumed fewer 20 mm rounds than requested in its budgets. In fiscal year 1991, the Air Force budget increases 20 mm training rounds by 50 percent even though Air Force structure is being significantly reduced. The recommended funding level recognizes historical underconsumption and freezes 20 mm procurement at fiscal year 1990 levels.

MK-82 inert/BDU-50 practice bombs.—The Air Force annually has consumed fewer MK-82 practice bombs than it requests. The maximum number it has ever consumed in 1 year is 45,000 bombs. Yet the fiscal year 1991 budget proposes to procure 67,704 bombs. Given historical underconsumption and force structure changes, the Committee recommendation reduces the request to 45,000 bombs. This represents a reduction of \$8,000,000 from the budget request.

BSU-49 inflatable retarders.—The Committee recommends a reduction of \$4,800,000 for procurement of inflatable retarders. The recommendation recognizes program delays and that the request cannot be executed within the funded delivery period.

GBU-27.—The Committee recommends an increase of \$39,000,000 to procure 700 laser-guided GBU-27 glide bombs. The GBU-27 is a high-priority weapon that is highly accurate and gives Air Force tactical forces the ability to attack hardened, high value targets.

MK-84 2,000-pound bomb.—A reduction of \$8,354,000 is recommended in recognition of overstated requirements. The Air Force has annually consumed fewer MK-84 bombs than it requests. The maximum number of these bombs that ever has been consumed in 1 year is 7,464. In fiscal year 1989, the Air Force used only 857 MK-84 bombs. The Committee recommendation allows the Air Force 10,000 bombs, more than it has ever used annually.

Bigeye chemical weapon.—The Committee recommends no funding for the Bigeye chemical weapon. This represents a reduction of \$57,822,000 to the budget request. The administration has canceled this program since submission of the budget.

ELECTRONICS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT

Tactical air control system improvements.—The Committee recommends a reduction of \$75,000,000, requested for modular control element [MCE] operational modules, and transfers fiscal year 1991 funding to Guard and Reserve procurement. In its revised fiscal year 1991 authorization conference appeal, the Air Force indicated that the authorization committee reduction would prevent the National Guard Bureau from modernizing over 50 percent of its forward air control posts. The Committee's recommendation and appropriation of the funds directly into the "Guard and Reserve" account assures the delivery of 10 MCE systems to the Air National Guard.

Strategic Air Command, command and control.—Of the funds requested for Strategic Air Command, command and control for fiscal year 1991, the Committee recommends the reduction of \$4,200,000, the amount requested for installation of Milstar and Nudet detection systems equipment in communication shelters. The authorization committee terminated the Milstar program, and funding for the Nudet detection system was restructured at the request of the Air Force. The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$64,174,000 to support the remaining mission critical systems of the Strategic Air Command.

Nudet detection system.—Subsequent to the budget submission, the Air Force requested the transfer of \$17,625,000 requested for fiscal year 1991 from procurement to research and development for nuclear detonation detection system terminal development. The Committee accepts the Senate Armed Services Committee recommendation to delete fiscal year 1991 procurement funds for this program.

Automated data processing equipment [ADPE].—The Air Force requested \$54,746,000 for automated information systems used to support logistics, personnel, command and control, and financial resources to conduct its mission. As discussed in the "Operation and Maintenance" section of this report, the Committee strongly supports the corporate information management [CIM] initiative within the Office of the Secretary of Defense [OSD] to improve the standardization, quality, and consistency of data among the many DOD automated information systems.

Accordingly, the Committee recommends an appropriation of \$20,366,000, with the following program reductions:

(1) **Pilot selection and classification system.**—The Air Force has failed to provide sufficient justification for this program. Therefore, the Committee recommends the deletion of \$1,244,000 requested for fiscal year 1991.

(2) **Personnel concept III.**—The Committee does not support further deployment of the PC-III system at this time. The PC-III system is intended to allow unit-command level users access to an existing personnel system at Air Force bases worldwide. The General Accounting Office reported that the deployment decision has been made even though the system is only partially developed and tested and has not passed significant elements of required operational tests. Given DOD's poor record of ADP oversight and the potential for significant cost increases from future system changes, the Committee denies the fiscal year 1991 request for \$29,106,000 to expand deployment of the system.

The following reductions associated with the CIM initiative and computer-aided acquisition and logistics support system are discussed at length in the "Corporate information management" section of this report:

Requirements data bank	-\$2,946,000
Clinical and diagnostic systems	-1,084,000
Subtotal	-4,030,000

Worldwide military command and control system [WWMCCS].—The WWMCCS program was restructured in 1989 by the Secretary of Defense, with lead office responsibilities transferred from the

Air Force to the Defense Communications Agency, subject to the approval of the Defense Acquisition Board. The DAB review has been postponed twice, and has not been rescheduled. However, the services continue to modernize their systems and procure WWMCCS equipment under the old program architecture. Given the support needs of the Joint Staff for reliable planning and operational information, the Committee is very concerned with the low priority assigned to the corrective management of this program. Therefore, the Committee recommends no funds be appropriated for procurement until the revised program is reviewed by the DAB, and requirements for all Department of Defense users are reviewed and validated.

Military Airlift Command, command and control support.—The Air Force budget request included \$22,139,000 for MAC command and control support. Of those funds, \$14,307,000 was requested to procure Military Airlift Command [MAC] information processing system hardware. Based on information provided by the Air Force, the Committee believes this request is premature in the absence of a software baseline. Software development requirements were initially underestimated, resulting in a 9-month schedule slip and a high level of development risk to the Government. Accordingly, the Committee denies the funds requested for the hardware procurement, and recommends the appropriation of \$7,832,000 for fiscal year 1991 MAC support.

Range improvements.—The Air Force budget request included \$66,264,000 for range improvements. Given the availability of prior-year funds for the unmanned threat emitter and mini-mutes programs, the Committee recommends the appropriation of \$30,172,000 for Air Force training range improvements.

Base level data automation.—The Air Force requested \$22,109,000 in fiscal year 1991 funding for base level data automation, including \$10,852,000 to procure hardware for the base combat ammunition system. The General Accounting Office reported that although this program exceeds the threshold review levels of both the OSD and Air Force major automated information system review committees, neither has reviewed this program for system design or engineering development. This Committee will not support deployment of any automated data processing system which violates section 8026 of this report. Therefore, the Committee directs no funds be appropriated for the base combat ammunition system, and recommends the appropriation of \$11,257,000 for remaining base level data automation programs.

U.S. Transportation Command [USTRANSCOM].—The Committee recommends the appropriation of \$15,619,000, the amount requested to procure hardware to establish the USTRANSCOM Computer Operations Center as a distinct site in the Worldwide command and control system information network. The Committee directs USTRANSCOM not to obligate any appropriated funds for this program until the Defense Acquisition Board approves the restructured WWMCCS program, discussed elsewhere in this section.

Milstar.—The Committee concurs with the Senate Armed Services Committee's termination of the Milstar command and control satellite program, and, therefore, directs no funds be appropriated for fiscal year 1991.

Minimum essential communication network.—The Senate Armed Services Committee directed the Department of Defense to halt all activities associated with construction and outfitting of the next phase of deployment of the minimum essential communications network. The Air Force has asked the National Academy of Sciences to conduct a study of the health effects of electromagnetic radiation from the nodes of this communications system. The Committee agrees with the authorization committee's direction and, therefore, appropriates no funds for fiscal year 1991.

Spares and repair parts.—The Committee recommends the appropriation of \$109,377,000, a reduction of \$30,462,000 from the fiscal year 1991 budget request. Funds requested for Caribbean basin radar network spare parts (\$3,256,000) are transferred to the "Drug interdiction and counterdrug activities, defense" section of this report. Spares and repair parts funding requested for the Milstar program (\$27,206,000) are deleted.

Communication and electronics class IV modifications.—Class IV modifications are configuration changes of in-service systems and equipment which correct operational deficiencies but do not add or delete capability. The Committee recommends the reduction of \$752,000 requested for the unmanned threat emitter [UMTE] disk drive replacement. The UMTE research and development program has slipped a year and is being restructured. The Committee recommends the appropriation of \$18,119,000 for remaining modification requirements.

OTHER BASE MAINTENANCE AND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT

Asset capitalization program.—The fiscal year 1990 Appropriation Act transferred the asset capitalization program from the "Operation and maintenance" account and appropriated it as industrial/depot maintenance equipment in the "Other procurement, Air Force" account. The funds were appropriated for equipment items and minor construction projects applicable to the Air Force Logistics Command's maintenance organizations. The Committee directs the Air Force to accurately reflect the fiscal year 1990 appropriation act language in its "Other procurement, Air Force" account by retitling the asset capitalization program as the industrial/depot maintenance equipment program.

The Air Force requested \$77,728,000 for fiscal year 1991 to fund equipment and services support for Air Force Logistics Center equipment and maintenance activities. The Committee is very concerned that this line item is becoming a wish list for unjustified projects which have not been reviewed by the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Production and Logistics or the OSD Comptroller. As a result of its review of the materials submitted by the Air Force, and work conducted by the General Accounting Office, the Committee recommends the deletion of \$37,000,000 requested for the depot maintenance management information system [DMMIS]. This reduction is discussed at length in the "Corporate Information Management" section of this report. Accordingly, the Committee recommends the appropriation of \$40,728,000 for industrial/depot maintenance equipment.

Air base operability.—The Air Force requested \$11,084,000 for air base operability in fiscal year 1991, including \$6,118,000 for a contingency airfield lighting system. According to information provided by the Air Force, development testing of the airfield lighting system has been delayed 15 months because of user-changed requirements. Given the program delays, the Committee does not support procurement of the system prior to the completion of testing and has provided no fiscal year 1991 funding. The Committee recommends the appropriation of \$4,966,000 for remaining air base requirements.

Tactical shelters.—The Committee recommends that the \$3,840,000 requested for special operations forces tactical shelters for fiscal year 1991 be deleted. Fiscal year 1990 funds remain available for obligation through fiscal year 1991. The Air Force is directed to transfer this procurement item to "Special operations forces in Procurement, Defense agencies" for the fiscal year 1992 budget submission.

Productivity investments.—The Air Force budget request included \$14,069,000 for productivity investments. Of those funds, the Air Force requested \$8,451,000 for a Strategic Air Command electronic warfare testing capability project, and \$264,000 for the Trifood computer system for Tactical Air Command bases. The Committee does not believe the "Productivity investment" account is an appropriate vehicle for funding projects such as the electronic testing facility, which have not received sufficient priority for funding within their host command, and would appear more appropriately budgeted within the "Research and development" [R&D] account. If this project is an Air Force funding priority, it should be budgeted and justified in the R&D budget materials for fiscal year 1992, where it will be reviewed as an R&D project, and not as an investment project.

The Committee also recommends the deletion of funds requested for the Trifood computer system. According to information provided by the Defense Medical Support Activity Program Office in OSD, no further deployment of the Trifood computer system is planned until full OT&E of the composite health care system [CHCS] is completed. Further, the Air Force is directed to submit all future funding requests for CHCS-related systems through the OSD Defense Medical Support Activity Program Office for coordination and review. The Committee recommends the appropriation of \$5,354,000 for remaining productivity investment projects.

OTHER ADJUSTMENTS

The Committee recommends the following other adjustments. Adjustments to classified programs are discussed in the classified annex to this report.

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget request	Committee recommendation	Change from budget
Weather observation/forecast	49,696	45,196	-4,500
Int'l prod activity	81,566	79,737	-1,829

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget request	Committee recommendation	Change from budget
Selected activities	5,354,135	5,141,535	212,600
Joint tactical communications program	72,465		72,465
CAP vehicles		800	+ 800
CAP communications		500	+ 500

PROCUREMENT, DEFENSE AGENCIES

Appropriations, 1990	\$1,281,913,000
Budget estimate, 1991	1,969,400,000
Committee recommendation	1,913,846,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,913,846,000, a reduction of \$55,554,000 to the amended budget estimate.

This appropriation provides for procurement of capital equipment for the Defense Communications Agency, the Defense Investigative Service, the Defense Mapping Agency, the Defense Logistics Agency, and other agencies of the Department of Defense. The 1991 program includes procurement of automatic data processing equipment, mechanized material handling systems, general and special purpose vehicular equipment, communications equipments, and other items.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED PROGRAM

The following table details the Committee recommendations in comparison to the amended budget request:

	1991 QTY	1991 BUDGET AMOUNT	QTY	SENATE AMOUNT	SENATE VERSUS BUDGET	QTY
60720	PROCUREMENT, DEFENSE AGENCIES					
60760	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, OGD					
60840	MOTOR VEHICLES.....					
60880	2	308	2	308	---	---
60920	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, OGD/MS					
60970	REMOTELY PILOTED VEHICLES.....					
60980	---	78,350	---	82,494	+4,144	---
60990	---	24,322	---	24,322	---	---
60990	---	163,000	---	163,819	+8,819	---
61040	CORPORATE INFORMATION MANAGEMENT					
61040	---	---	---	79,000	+79,000	---
61080	JOINT SIMULATION OFFICE					
61140	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DHA					
61120	28	433	28	433	---	---
61120	21	4,253	21	4,253	---	---
61160	OTHER CAPITAL EQUIPMENT					
61160	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DCA					
61200	UNIQUE ADP SYSTEMS.....					
61240	---	7,602	---	---	-7,602	---
61280	---	19,809	---	19,809	---	---
61320	---	3,700	---	3,700	---	---
61320	---	33,888	---	33,888	---	---
61400	ITEMS LESS THAN \$2 MILLION					
61440	PRODUCTIVITY INVESTMENT FUNDING.....					
61480	---	4,466	---	4,466	---	---
61520	---	253	---	253	---	---
61520	---	1,534	---	1,534	---	---
61540	---	33,285	---	29,285	-4,000	---
61600	---	62,457	---	28,882	-33,575	---
61640	---	18,454	---	18,454	---	---
61680	---	7,729	---	7,729	---	---
61720	---	1,243	---	1,243	---	---
61720	---	800	---	800	---	---

	1991 QTY	1991 BUDGET AMOUNT	QTY	SENATE AMOUNT	SENATE VERSUS BUDGET	QTY
61760	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DHA					
61800	---	18,628	---	18,628	---	---
61840	---	253	---	253	---	---
61880	---	123,059	---	123,059	---	---
61880	OTHER CAPITAL EQUIPMENT					
61920	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DIS					
61960	---	4,236	---	4,236	---	---
62000	---	184	---	184	---	---
62000	OTHER CAPITAL EQUIPMENT					
62040	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, USRMS					
62080	---	890	---	890	---	---
62080	ITEMS LESS THAN \$2 MILLION					
62120	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DCAJ					
62160	---	2,081	---	2,081	---	---
62160	ITEMS LESS THAN \$2 MILLION					
62200	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DISPO					
62240	---	213,900	---	132,400	-81,500	---
62240	MAJOR EQUIPMENT					
62340	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DJCS					
62400	---	25,451	---	25,451	---	---
62400	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DJCS					
62440	ON-SITE INSPECTION AGENCY					
62480	---	50	---	50	---	---
62520	---	950	---	950	---	---
62520	OTHER CAPITAL EQUIPMENT					
62540	---	837,315	---	808,401	-28,914	---
62540	TOTAL, MAJOR EQUIPMENT					
62600	SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND					
62640	AVIATION PROGRAMS					
62680	---	85,800	---	85,800	---	---
62720	---	96,300	---	107,600	+11,300	---
62760	---	25,500	---	25,500	---	---
62800	---	73,900	---	73,900	---	---
62840	---	7,800	---	7,800	---	---
62880	---	13,500	---	13,500	---	---
62920	---	55,300	---	---	-55,300	---
62920	AIRCRAFT SUPPORT					
62960	AMMUNITION PROGRAMS					
63000	1,093	15,666	1,093	15,666	---	---
63040	---	1,400	---	1,400	---	---
63080	10,891	6,500	10,891	6,500	---	---
63120	---	5,500	---	5,500	---	---
63160	---	17,900	---	17,900	---	---
63160	PYROTECHNIC AND DEMOLITION					
63200	OTHER PROCUREMENT PROGRAMS					
63240	---	20,500	---	20,500	---	---
63280	---	44,900	---	25,260	-19,640	---
63320	---	3,100	---	3,100	---	---
63320	MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT					

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PROCUREMENT PROGRAM (8000)

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	1991 QTY	1991 BUDGET AMOUNT	QTY	REBATE AMOUNT	REBATE VERSUS BUDGET	QTY
43360 CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS						
43400 416 PST OPERATIONS		67,600		67,600		
43460 SWINER WEAPONS SYSTEM		10,700				
43480 SMALL ARMS AND WEAPONS		2,000		2,000	-10,700	
43490 RANGER VEHICLE		4,500		4,500		
43500 COASTAL PATROL BOAT		1,300		2,500	-5,200	
43510 SUBMARINE CONVERSION				2,500	-2,500	
43560 TOTAL, SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND		555,196		40,000	-4,000	
43570 CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS				328,556	-26,840	
43580 SEQUESTRATION REDUCTION		576,689		576,689		
43600 TOTAL, PROCUREMENT, DEFENSE AGENCIES		1,969,600		1,915,846	-55,554	

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED ADJUSTMENTS
DEFENSE COMMUNICATIONS AGENCY

Worldwide military command and control system (WWMCCS), automated data processing system.—The Committee recommends the deletion of \$7,602,000, the amount of funding requested for fiscal year 1991. This program is discussed at greater length in the "Other procurement, Air Force" section of this report.

Defense data network.—A recent report by the Department of Defense Inspector General [DOD-IG] found significant management deficiencies in the planning and operation of the military network segment of the defense data network. The defense data network is a component of the defense communications system, which is operated by the Defense Communications Agency. The military network is a worldwide unclassified transmission system providing data communications to the Department of Defense and other Government and nongovernment activities. The DOD-IG found that nearly 81 percent of the computers in DOD that required data communications services were not connected to the network, because DOD requirements for data communications services had not been adequately planned, and demand for services have expanded far beyond the capabilities of the network. This deficiency occurred in addition to a 3-year delay in the expected completion date for the network, and while projected costs for developing and operating the total network increased from \$421,000,000 to \$1,039,000,000 for fiscal year 1982 through fiscal year 1992. Based on these findings, the DOD-IG recommended the defense data network be referred to the appropriate defense acquisition committee for oversight and review. However, the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition disagreed, asserting that no issues had arisen to warrant elevation of the network for review by the Committee.

The Committee's fiscal year 1991 review of automated data processing equipment, information services, and communications revealed that the Department's poor record of ADP and communications system management continues. The defense data network is an essential component of virtually every unclassified ADP system in DOD, and the committee is not satisfied with the response that the defense data network does not meet established criteria for review as a major defense acquisition.

Therefore, the Committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition to refer the defense data network to the appropriate defense acquisition committee for review and oversight. Further, the Committee directs the Director of the Defense Communications Agency to review and update the definition and scope of the defense data network, revalidate user requirements, and present these findings to the Defense Acquisition Committee and this Committee in an updated management plan no later than June 30, 1991. Any programmatic revisions which result from the review are to be presented with the fiscal year 1992 budget submission.

DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY

Mechanized materiel handling system.—Information provided by the Defense Logistics Agency [DLA] indicates that funds requested for the consolidated packing warehouse contract will not be awarded until fiscal year 1992. Therefore, the Committee has adjusted its recommendation for fiscal year 1991 to \$29,285,000, for improvements and systems which assist in materiel processing.

Automated data processing equipment [ADPE].—DLA requested \$62,657,000 for automated information systems to support logistics management and support functions. Subsequently, OSD began its corporate information management [CIM] initiative to standardize and consolidate data among DOD automated information systems. As discussed elsewhere in this report, the Committee strongly supports the Department's CIM initiative, and believes that continued investment in new systems or expanding existing systems while the Department is developing standard systems is duplicative and unwarranted. The following table provides the Committee's recommendation for the reduction of \$33,775,000 from CIM-related systems:

Standard automated materiel management system immediate improvement initiative.....	-\$14,000,000
Cataloging tool on-line.....	-6,500,000
Engineering data management information and control system.....	-13,275,000
Subtotal.....	-33,775,000

Accordingly, the Committee recommends the appropriation of \$28,882,000 for remaining DLA ADPE programs. Reductions associated with the CIM initiative are discussed at length in the CIM section of this report.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

Joint Simulation Program Office.—The Committee recommends supporting the Senate Armed Services initiative to establish an Office of the Secretary of Defense [OSD] level joint program office for simulation to coordinate simulation policy, to establish interoperability standards and protocols, to promote simulation within the military departments, and to establish guidelines and objectives for coordination simulation, wargaming, and training.

The Committee, however, further recommends that the control of funding for simulation technology should be controlled by the joint program office for simulation. Currently, each service has a central program office for simulation policies, research and development, and procurement. The Committee believes that much of what each of these individual offices do on a day-to-day basis is duplicative. Within the current budgetary environment, the Department of Defense must look to eliminate redundancies in missions and the Committee strongly believes that simulation technology is an area that can achieve efficiencies without reducing mission capabilities.

To this end, the Committee recommends appropriating \$75,000,000 to support the Senate Armed Services Committee's authorizations for the distributed warfighting simulation system, distributed simulation capabilities for the Navy Reserve, the establishment of a joint program office for simulation, and the distribut-

ed training system for Reserve components. While this is less than the total amounts authorized, the Committee believes this first-year funding, under the direct control of the joint program office, is a sufficient first effort. The Committee will look to the Department to revise their fiscal year 1991 budget request to include funding for the joint program office and these programs.

To insure streamlining of this mission, the Committee directs that the spaces, both military and civilian, to man the new joint program office shall come from spaces transferred from each of the services simulation offices. The Committee requests that the Department provide each of the defense committees a plan to man the new office and a plan by the joint program office as to the priority of funding of programs authorized by Congress for fiscal year 1991.

Composite health care system.—The composite health care system [CHCS] is a state-of-the-art, integrated medical information system which the Department of Defense has been developing for its medical treatment facilities worldwide for over 10 years. CHCS is designed to improve the timeliness, availability, and quality of patient-care data by replacing the manual and automated information systems now supporting defense medical treatment facilities. The Committee strongly supports the CHCS program and urges the Secretary of Defense to continue centralized funding and program management in the OSD defense medical support activity.

OSD major equipment.—The Committee recommends the transfer of \$4,144,000 from budget requests submitted by the Air Force and Navy for expansion of the composite health care system [CHCS] to the defense medical support activity, the OSD-level program office for CHCS. The Committee directs the military departments to submit all future funding requests for CHCS-related applications to the OSD-CHCS program office for coordination and review. Details of the programs transferred from the services are found in respective ADP sections of the services.

Corporate information management initiative [CIM].—The Committee recommends the appropriation of \$163,819,000, an increase of \$18,819,000 to the budget request. The CIM initiative is discussed at length in the "Operation and Maintenance" section of this report.

Real-time automated personnel system.—The Committee directs the Department to include magnetic stripe technology, an especially cost-effective and proven medium, in its planned competition for the acquisition of the real-time automated personnel system [RAPIDS]. The Committee wants to ensure that the Department enhances the security and versatility of the new identification cards by including the magnetic stripe as well as bar coding technologies.

SPECIAL OPERATIONS FORCES

The U.S. Special Operations Command [USSOCOM] is the only operational command within DOD which is directly responsible for determining its own force structure requirements, determining related materiel requirements, procuring special operations forces-unique equipment, training, and deploying its own units.

Industrial preparedness; manufacturing technology (MAN-TECH).—As already approved by the full Senate, the Committee recommends transferring the \$10,912,000 requested by the Defense Logistics Agency for manufacturing technology development to a new consolidated program element under the auspices of OSD. Similar recommendations are made with respect to the armed services manufacturing technology program elements.

The Committee recommends \$170,000,000, an increase of \$18,420,000, to the combined budget request for all these transferred program elements. The transfer is intended to increase institutional support for defense manufacturing technology programs and to insure better coordination and integration of these programs. The programs are intended to develop improved processes for producing more efficiently, and less expensively, the components, subsystems, and systems for military platforms.

Within the funds provided for this joint program, the Committee directs the following mandatory allocations: (a) the budget request is available only for continuing an effort to enhance U.S. manufacturing base capabilities to produce precision optics for sights and visual equipment, as part of the weapons and tracked combat vehicles project transferred from the Army; (b) \$2,900,000 is available only to continue funding a Center of Excellence for Advanced Flexible Manufacturing Systems, funded through the National Center for Manufacturing Sciences, as part of the industrial preparedness program transferred from the Air Force; (c) \$5,000,000 is available only for a Center of Excellence in Composites Manufacturing Technology, as transferred from the Navy's industrial preparedness program; (d) \$3,000,000 is available only for a project to transfer to several Navy shipyards the electroslag weld and surfacing technology initiated at the Oregon Graduate Institute in conjunction with Puget Sound Naval Shipyard; and (e) \$2,500,000 is available only for ongoing efforts to develop manufacturing technologies for the fabrication of propulsors for submarines and design and manufacturing of lightweight structures for ships and repair of valves and catapult launch systems for aircraft carriers, as transferred from the Navy.

National Defense Research Institute (NDRI); Institute for Defense Analysis (IDA); Consolidated DOD software initiative—Software Engineering Institute (SEI); Logistics Management Institute (LMI).—As part of its initiative to eliminate exorbitant growth in funding for defense federally funded research and development centers (FFRDC's), the Committee recommends budget reductions for the defense agencies four FFRDC's. The reductions are the shares each organization should absorb as part of the Committee's overall recommendation to return total defense FFRDC funding to the fiscal year 1987 level, as adjusted for inflation. Fiscal year 1987 was the peak year of defense RDT&E funding during the last decade.

Full justification and direction for implementing this recommendation is contained in the introduction to the RDT&E section of the report. Although for accounting purposes, the recommendation is assessed against defense agencies RDT&E program elements and funding, the Committee intends that the reductions be applied against total fiscal year 1991 funding for each of the FFRDC's. The

total funding for each organization includes direct appropriations through RDT&E program elements (in two cases) plus additional Defense Department contract funds.

The recommended funding for each FFRDC is: (a) \$17,338,000 for the Rand Corp.'s National Defense Research Institute, a reduction of \$3,580,000; (NDRI's total fiscal year funding was requested at \$29,500,000); (b) \$86,110,000 for the Institute for Defense Analysis, a reduction of \$11,890,000 to the request; (c) \$19,770,000 for Logistics Management Institute, a reduction of \$2,730,000; and (d) \$31,172,000 for the consolidated DOD software initiative—Software Engineering Institute, a reduction of \$3,400,000.

AIM-9 consolidated program.—The Committee recommends \$30,000,000 in a new defense agencies program element to fund a joint Air Force-Navy program to develop enhancements to the AIM-9 Sidewinder short-range missile. Such a consolidation already has been approved by the full Senate. Recommendations in the Navy and Air Force RDT&E accounts eliminate separate funding for the duplicative, AIM-9 missile upgrade programs each service was requesting for fiscal year 1991.

Strategic technology; high performance computing.—The Committee recommends \$115,249,000, a net reduction of \$92,500,000, to this program element of several projects in the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency. This recommendation reflects: (a) the transfer of the \$108,000,000 requested for DARPA strategic computing activities to a new high-performance computing program element; (b) the transfer of \$9,500,000 requested for high-definition display technologies to a consolidated program within the integrated command and control technology program element; and, (c) the addition of \$25,000,000 for the third year of the DARPA initiative in concurrent engineering [DICE]. DICE is a manufacturing technology effort to combine computer-aided techniques and artificial intelligence to design improved logistics technologies into products from their inception.

The Committee recommends \$128,000,000 for the new high-performance computing program element in DARPA. This amount represents an increase of \$20,000,000 to the budget request to accelerate research in this critical technology. The separate program element is intended to highlight the importance of DARPA's strategic computing efforts and to improve congressional oversight. DARPA, a national leader in high-performance computing, has been assigned a leading role in the country's high-performance computing initiative.

Critical Technology Institute.—As approved by the full Senate, the Committee adds \$5,000,000 to the budget for a Critical Technology Institute. The Institute is intended to assist the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy in planning and implementing development of critical technologies related to national security and global economic competitiveness. The Committee expects that funds for continuing the Critical Technology Institute in fiscal year 1992 and later years will be budgeted for outside the Defense Department.

Strategic environmental research program (SERP).—As approved by the full Senate, the Committee recommends adding \$200,000,000 to the budget request for a strategic environmental research pro-

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION (\$000)

	1991 BUDGET AMOUNT	SENATE AMOUNT	SENATE VERSUS BUDGET
RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT TEST & EVAL DEF AG			
TECHNOLOGY BASE			
DEFENSE RESEARCH SCIENCES.....	85,238	85,238	---
IN-HOUSE LABORATORY INDEPENDENT RESEARCH.....	2,342	2,467	+125
UNIVERSITY RESEARCH INITIATIVES.....	98,681	98,681	---
DOD GRADUATE FELLOWSHIP TRAINING.....	---	---	---
ENGINEERING - TRAINING INITIATIVE.....	---	---	---
U.S. JAPAN MANAGEMENT TRAINING.....	---	10,000	+10,000
RF ACTIVE AERONAL RESEARCH PROGRAM.....	---	---	---
SUPER CONDUCTIVE MAGNETIC ENERGY STORAGE.....	15,000	15,000	---
STRATEGIC TECHNOLOGY.....	207,749	115,249	-92,500
TACTICAL TECHNOLOGY.....	121,535	104,035	-17,500
HIGH PERFORMANCE COMPUTING.....	---	128,000	+128,000
PARTICLE BEAM TECHNOLOGY.....	14,500	14,500	---
INTEGRATED COMMAND AND CONTROL TECHNOLOGY.....	37,553	67,053	+29,500
MATERIALS AND ELECTRONICS TECHNOLOGY.....	43,096	69,096	+26,000
NUCLEAR MONITORING.....	36,626	36,626	---
DEFENSE NUCLEAR AGENCY.....	355,066	326,849	-28,217
LIGHTER THAN AIR TECHNOLOGY (DARPA).....	---	---	---
PRE-COMPETITIVE TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT.....	---	---	---
TRANSFER FROM OTHER ACCOUNTS 1/.....	---	(50,000)	(+50,000)
TOTAL, TECHNOLOGY BASE.....	1,017,386	1,072,794	+55,408
TRANSFER FROM OTHER ACCOUNTS.....	---	(50,000)	(+50,000)
1/ TO FUND PRE-COMPETITIVE TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT.....	---	---	---

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION (\$000)

	1991 BUDGET AMOUNT	SENATE AMOUNT	SENATE VERSUS BUDGET
ADVANCE TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT			
STRATEGIC DEFENSE INITIATIVE (SDI).....	4,195,000	3,573,000	-622,000
THEATER TACTICAL BALLISTIC MISSILE, DEFENSE.....	---	---	---
MINIATURE DIAGNOSTIC PROTON ACCELERATOR RESEARCH.....	8,522	20,000	+11,478
JOINT DOD-DOE MUNITIONS TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT.....	179,397	158,357	-21,040
EXPERIMENTAL EVALUATION OF MAJOR INNOVATIVE TECH.....	---	---	---
LIGHTSAT.....	22,702	22,702	---
RELOCATABLE TARGET DETECTION TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM.....	---	---	---
ADVANCED SUBMARINE TECHNOLOGY.....	---	---	---
COMBAT VEHICLE TECHNOLOGY.....	---	---	---
SPECIAL TECHNICAL SUPPORT.....	11,191	11,191	---
MICROWAVE/MILLIMETER WAVE MONOLITHIC INTEGRATED CIRCUIT.....	86,657	86,657	---
PROTOTYPING OF ADVANCED TECH & INNOVATIVE CONCEPTS.....	64,242	57,742	-6,500
COMPUTER AIDED LOGISTICS SUPPORT.....	13,779	13,779	---
MANUFACTURING TECHNOLOGY.....	---	170,000	+170,000
BALANCED TECHNOLOGY INITIATIVE.....	209,187	162,687	-46,500
COOPERATIVE DOD/VA MEDICAL RESEARCH.....	100,000	100,000	---
SEMICONDUCTOR MANUFACTURING TECHNOLOGY.....	12,661	12,661	---
CONSOLIDATED DOD SOFTWARE INITIATIVE.....	---	---	---
CONSOLIDATED DOD SOFTWARE INITIATIVE/SOFTWARE.....	34,572	31,172	-3,400
ENGINEERING INSTITUTE (EPRI).....	2,486	2,486	---
COMMAND AND CONTROL RESEARCH.....	20,676	18,676	-2,000
INFRARED FOCAL PLANE ARRAY.....	---	---	---
FORCE ENHANCEMENTS-ACTIVE.....	24,784	24,784	---
ADVANCED SPECIAL OPERATIONS RESEARCH, DEV AND ACQ.....	---	---	---
ADVANCED SPECIAL OPERATIONS RESEARCH, DEV AND ACQ.....	---	---	---
TOTAL, ADVANCE TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT.....	4,985,856	4,465,894	-519,962
STRATEGIC PROGRAMS			
VERIFICATION TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATION.....	76,000	76,000	---
ISLAND SUM SUPPORT.....	84,624	84,624	---
ISLAND SUM.....	---	---	---
AIR DEFENSE INITIATIVE.....	246,920	148,000	-98,920
PHASE I STRATEGIC DEFENSE SYSTEM (SDIS).....	265,000	---	-265,000
NATIONAL MILITARY COMMAND SYSTEM-WIDE SUPPORT.....	12,088	12,088	---
WAMCCS SYSTEMS ENGINEER.....	16,952	16,952	---
MINIMUM ESSENTIAL EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK.....	8,240	8,240	---
WAMCCS ADP MODERNIZATION.....	55,115	47,474	-7,641
TOTAL, STRATEGIC PROGRAMS.....	764,939	393,378	-371,561
TACTICAL PROGRAMS			
PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT.....	34,022	34,022	---

SEC. 8019. *Floating storage of petroleum.*—Requires the Department of Defense to use U.S. vessels for floating storage of petroleum.

SEC. 8020. *Humanitarian and civic assistance.*—Allows the Department of Defense to provide civic and humanitarian assistance; \$15,000,000 made available to the Office of Humanitarian Assistance is addressed in the classified annex to this report.

SEC. 8021. *Retention to age 60 of Guard/Reserve technicians.*—Allows the Army and Air Force to retain National Guard and Reserve technicians until the age of 60.

SEC. 8022. *Health demonstration projects.*—Provides the Department with authority to conduct health demonstration projects.

SEC. 8023. *Educational benefits and bonuses.*—Allows the Department to make contributions for educational benefits for military members in the combat arms, members who have enlisted for at least 3 years, and allows continuation of a test program to allow benefits for noncombat arms members in a limited number of specialties.

SEC. 8024. *Tuition assistance for the Ready Reserve.*—Allows DOD to pay not more than 75 percent of charges of postsecondary education for officers in the Ready Reserve of the Army National Guard and Army Reserve.

SEC. 8025. *Organization analyses/contracting out.*—Directs that no contracting out decision affecting more than 10 DOD civilian employees can be made without analysis of the most efficient organization for the activity.

SEC. 8026. *Automated information systems/composite health care system.*—Prohibits acquisition of major automated information systems which have not completed oversight reviews required by DOD regulations. Also sets a limit of \$1,600,000,000 as total life cycle cost for the composite health care system [CHCS] and prohibits further deployment of CHCS until full operational test and evaluation has been completed at all six CHCS test sites.

SEC. 8027. *CIA reserve for contingencies.*—Prohibits payment of salaries to anyone who authorizes transfer of unobligated and deobligated appropriations into CIA's reserve for contingencies.

SEC. 8028. *CIA construction projects.*—Allows funds appropriated in the Defense Appropriations Act for CIA construction projects, which are transferred to another agency for execution, to remain available until expended.

SEC. 8029. *Auxiliary minesweepers.*—Allows DOD to charter ships to be used as auxiliary minesweepers.

SEC. 8030. *CHAMPUS reform initiative limitation.*—Limits costs of CHAMPUS reform initiative to 1987 costs in California and Hawaii, but allows adjustments for price and program growth.

SEC. 8031. *Restrictions on modifications.*—Restricts the funding of modifications for equipment which is planned to be retired or otherwise disposed of within 5 years of the completion of the modification, except for safety modifications.

SEC. 8032. *Program, project, activity definition.*—Defines programs, projects, and activities for sequestration calculation under Gramm-Rudman-Hollings Act.

SEC. 8033. *Fixed-price contracts.*—Prohibits the use of fixed-price type contracts for research and development programs in excess of \$10,000,000.

SEC. 8034. *Motor vehicles for intelligence activities.*—Prohibits placing monetary limitations on purchase of certain vehicles for intelligence activities.

SEC. 8035. *Construction of classified military projects.*—Allows use of not more than \$20,000,000 appropriated to the Army during current fiscal year to fund construction of classified military projects in the United States.

SEC. 8036. *Military technician/medical personnel reprogramming.*—Excludes civilian technicians and civilian medical personnel from sequestration.

SEC. 8037. *Interport differential.*—Disallows use of interport differential charges as an evaluation factor for award of Navy ship overhaul contracts on the west coast.

SEC. 8038. *CHAMPUS mental health benefits.*—Limits inpatient mental care to 30 days per year and inpatient care in a residential treatment center to 90 days per year. Prohibits admission of a patient by a mental health care provider to a facility in which the provider has an economic interest. Also provides for preauthorization for inpatient mental care, except in emergencies. Provisions may be waived in cases of medical or psychological necessity.

SEC. 8039. *LANDSAT/SPOT remote sensing data.*—Requires that the Defense Mapping Agency be the primary action office for purchase of LANDSAT or SPOT remote sensing data.

SEC. 8040. *Joint avionics.*—Provides that designs of the Army LH helicopter, the Navy advanced tactical aircraft, the Air Force advanced tactical fighter, and any variants of these aircraft, must incorporate joint integrated avionics working group standard avionics specifications no later than 1998.

SEC. 8041. *Pay raise absorption.*—Provides for absorption of unfunded portion of military pay raises.

SEC. 8042. *CHAMPUS reimbursement for active duty.*—Requires providers of services under CHAMPUS to provide services to active duty military at CHAMPUS rates.

SEC. 8043. *Coast Guard.*—Provides for transfer of \$300,000,000 in DOD funds and in-kind support to the Coast Guard.

SEC. 8044. *Stockpile operations.*—Provides the Secretary of Defense the authority to use unobligated balances available in the national defense stockpile transaction fund to finance operational costs for the fund.

SEC. 8045. *INF treaty reimbursable expenses.*—Relates to expenses incurred by the U.S. Government on behalf of the Soviet Union in monitoring implementation of the INF Treaty. Also allows military personnel accompanying the Soviets to be paid subsistence when they are in the area of their permanent duty station.

SEC. 8046. *Consulting services.*—Reduces DOD appropriations to reflect savings resulting from decreased use of consultants. Also sets a ceiling on funds for procurement of contracted advisory or assistance services by the Department.

SEC. 8047. *Travel for families of POW/MIA.*—Allows DOD to provide transportation to families of POW's and MIA's to an annual meeting in the United States.

Pacific region and further grants the President waiver authority in time of war.

SEC. 8078. Corporate information management initiative.—Provides \$1,000,000,000 for modernization and expansion of automated data processing systems.

SEC. 8079. Studies of the transportation of chemical weapons.—Prohibits funding for preparation of studies to determine the feasibility of removal and transportation of chemical weapons stored in the continental United States.

SEC. 8080. Energy alliance fuel reserve.—Establishes a petroleum stockpile in Israel as a wartime energy reserve for the United States. The Committee believes that such a stockpile is needed to support the operation and training of U.S. military forces outside the NATO area.

SEC. 8081. Classified annex and report.—This section provides that the amounts specified for the specific projects, programs or activities that are to be carried out with funds appropriated by this act and that are set forth in the classified annex are hereby incorporated as part of this act. Any limitation, requirement, or condition contained in the classified annex pertaining to any project, program or activity is hereby incorporated as a part of this act. The clear purpose and intent of this provision is to eliminate any ambiguity or uncertainty as to the binding legal effect of the amounts specified and language of the classified annex to this act, which this report accompanies.

This act appropriates funds and specifies certain limitations, requirements, and conditions on those funds for the National Foreign Intelligence Program (NFIP), related intelligence activities in other agencies, including tactical intelligence and related programs (TIARA) in DOD and special access programs in DOD. The total of all these budgets appropriated by the legislation is very substantial.

In the past, the Committee prepared a classified annex which was intended to provide binding direction on the activities of the executive branches for all these programs, as well as prescribing specific dollar amounts for them. Legally, the text of the classified annex was not incorporated into the underlying act, but the practice of the executive branch was to comply with the directives and recommendations of the annex. However, recently, and particularly in the last year, the executive branch has taken the position that the classified annex is simply a report like any other report issued by the committees of the Congress to accompany legislation enacted by the Congress, rather than law, and that such reports are merely advisory in nature. Consequently, a number of very important decisions incorporated in the classified annex to the Department of Defense Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 1990 were either ignored or challenged by both the Secretary of Defense and the Director of Central Intelligence on the grounds that they were not legally bound to comply with them. In fact, compliance with a number of the most important provisions of the classified annex was partial, came very late in the year, and only after long delays and confrontations between all three of the oversight committees and the executive branch.

The central problem in this situation is that due to the classified nature of the activities being appropriated and directed, there has simply not been any legislation that the classified annex accompanied. For reasons of national security, the funding is concealed in general DOD accounts in the underlying DOD appropriation measure, and contains no effective guidance for the departments and agencies concerned. The only vehicle available has been the classified annex itself, which the Congress intended to be binding and which the executive branch chose to regard as a standard committee report which it could comply with or ignore as it saw fit. The Committee cannot accept any further uncertainty over the binding effect of its decisions affecting such large sums of money and activities so vital and, in some cases, controversial. Thus, it believes that it has no choice but to incorporate the provisions of the classified annex into the statutory language, thereby making the annex law, and to explain its decisions in the legislation through a separate classified report accompanying the legislation. To allow the practice of the executive branch to continue would, in effect, be assenting to a de facto line-item veto authority on the part of the executive branch over the entirety of the intelligence programs and special access programs engaged in by the United States, a sweeping abdication of authority of the Congress in areas which are central and critical to the national security of the United States. The Committee can no longer accept the consequences of the executive branch's practice in this area and has taken the necessary step in the context of this legislation to remove any ambiguity as to the legally binding nature of the provisions of the classified annex.

While the classified annex cannot be debated in open session, it will be deemed to be passed concurrently and as an integral part of the unclassified Defense Appropriations Act and will be presented together with the unclassified portion of the bill to the President. They will be enacted, vetoed, or fail of enactment as one piece of legislation.

The Committee has prepared a classified report to clarify the meaning of the provisions of the bill and to provide additional guidance which the Committee expects the executive branch to regard as authoritative and to be followed in good faith as it should in respect to congressional reports accompanying all legislation.

SEC. 8082. Civil Air Patrol.—Makes available \$5,100,000 for the Civil Air Patrol and, in addition, of funds appropriated for drug interdiction not less than \$1,000,000 is to be available for Civil Air Patrol drug interdiction and surveillance activities.

SEC. 8083. Inter-American Air Forces Academy.—Permits the Air Force to operate the Inter-American Air Forces Academy, with certain restrictions.

SEC. 8084. WC-130 hurricane reconnaissance aircraft.—The Committee has included bill language directing no funds appropriated under this act be used for the transfer, deactivation, disestablishment, reduction, or conversion of the WC-130 hurricane reconnaissance aircraft, support structure or personnel from the Air Force Reserve. The Committee finds it necessary to reaffirm its strong support for the WC-130 mission in the face of repeated attempts by the Air Force, since fiscal year 1987, to discontinue the program. Last year, against the direction of the Congress, as expressed in