COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Report on the Bill

H.R. 4739

National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1991

July 31, 1990

$ IN THOUSANDS

OPA

P-1 LIN	PROGRAM TITLE	AUTHORIZATION REQUEST FY 1991 QUANTITY	AUTHORIZATION REQUEST FY 1991 AMOUNT	CHANGE FROM AUTHORIZATION REQUEST QUANTITY	CHANGE FROM AUTHORIZATION REQUEST AMOUNT	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION QUANTITY	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION AMOUNT	FTNT
110	AUTOMATED DATA PROCESSING EQUIP	0	64,763			0	64,763	
111	RESERVE COMPONENT AUTOMATION SYS (RCAS)	0	0			0	0	
	ELECT EQUIP - AUDIO VISUAL SYS (A/V)						0	
112	AFRTS	0	6,593			0	6,593	
113	TACTICAL ELEC NEWS GATHERING EQUIP	0	0			0	0	
114	ITEMS LESS THAN $2.0M (A/V)	0	2,093			0	2,093	
	ELECT EQUIP-TEST MEAS&DIAG EQUIP (TMDE)						0	
115	CALIBRATION SETS EQUIPMENT	0	13,564			0	13,564	
116	CORE ELECTRONIC AUTO TEST (STE-X)	0	0			0	0	
117	INTEGRATED FAMILY OF TEST EQUIP (IFTE)	0	33,587			0	33,587	
118	TMDE FOR STE/ICE	0	0			0	0	
119	TMDE MODERNIZATION (TMOD)	0	18,562			0	18,562	
	ELECT EQUIP - SUPPORT						0	
120	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS	0	0			0	0	
121	ARMY PRINTING AND BINDING EQUIPMENT	0	3,575			0	3,575	
122	PECIP AND QRIP	0	15,612			0	15,612	
123	PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT (C-E)	0	12,682			0	12,682	
124	FIRST DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION (C-E)	0	41,484			0	41,484	
125	SPECIAL PROGRAMS	0	139,662		25,000	0	164,662	
PY	AUTHORIZATION (MSE)		(29,257)		29,257		0	
	TOTAL COMMUNICATIONS AND ELECTRONICS EQUIPMENT		1,271,410		3,955		1,275,365	
	OTHER SUPPORT EQUIPMENT							
	CHEMICAL DEFENSIVE EQUIPMENT							
126	DECONTAMINATE APP PUR DR LT WT M17	472	7,110			472	7,110	
127	MASK, PROTECTIVE, NBC	0	5,000			0	5,000	
128	MASK, ACFT	10,600	23,332			10,600	23,332	
129	CHEMICAL AGENT MONITOR	3,178	20,187			3,178	20,187	
130	SIMP COLL PROT EQUIP M20	257	2,461			257	2,461	
131	COLL PROT EQUIP, NBC TEMPER, XM28	0	4,354			0	4,354	
132	RECON SYSTEM, NBC	15	36,914			15	36,914	
	BRIDGING EQUIPMENT						0	
133	ITEMS LESS THAN $2.0M(BRIDGING)	0	590			0	590	
	ENGINEER (NON-CONSTRUCTION) EQUIPMENT						0	
134	DISPENSER, MINE XM139	20	5,626			20	5,626	
135	MARKING SYS, CLEAR LANE	0	0			0	0	
136	DETECTING SET, MINE, AN/PSS-12	0	0			0	0	
137	MINE PLOW(BLADE)	0	0			0	0	
138	MINE CLEARING ROLLER	0	0			0	0	
139	VEHICLE MAGNETIC SIGNATURE DUP	53	4,620			53	4,620	
140	M-9 ARMORED COMBAT EARTHMOVER (ACE)	132	59,852		(43,900)		15,952	
141	MOD IN-SVC EQ (ENGR-NC)	0	1,915			0	1,915	
142	ITEMS LESS THAN $2.0M(ENG NON-CONST)	0	0			0	0	

[$ IN THOUSANDS]

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P-1 LINE	PROGRAM TITLE	AUTHORIZATION REQUEST ------FY 1991----- QUANTITY	AMOUNT	CHANGE FROM AUTHORIZATION REQUEST QUANTITY	AMOUNT	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION QUANTITY	AMOUNT FY
	SUPPLY SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
	SUPPLY SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
272	FORKLIFT TRUCKS	0	14,120			0	14,120
273	OTHER MATERIALS HANDLING EQUIPMENT	0	3,832			0	3,832
274	AUTOMATED MATERIALS HANDLING SYSTEM	0	6,711			0	6,711
275	OTHER SUPPLY SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	0	2,046			0	2,046
276	POLLUTION CONTROL EQUIPMENT	0	1,172			0	1,172
277	FIRST DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION	0	58,000			0	58,000
278	SPECIAL PURPOSE SUPPLY SYSTEMS	0	392,549		(183,670)	0	208,879
	TOTAL SUPPLY SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		478,430		(183,670)		294,760
	PERSONNEL AND COMMAND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
	TRAINING DEVICES						
279	SURFACE SONAR TRAINERS	0	3,685			0	3,685
280	SUBMARINE SONAR TRAINERS	0	0			0	0
281	SURFACE COMBAT SYSTEM TRAINERS	0	18,634			0	18,634
282	SUBMARINE COMBAT SYSTEM TRAINERS	0	0			0	0
283	SHIP SYSTEM TRAINERS	0	40,755			0	40,755
284	TRAINING SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	0	2,940			0	2,940
285	TRAINING DEVICE MODIFICATIONS	0	38,659		12,000	0	50,659
	COMMAND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						0
286	COMMAND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	0	16,400			0	16,400
287	EDUCATION SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	0	7,888			0	7,888
288	MEDICAL SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	0	32,188			0	32,188
289	INTELLIGENCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	0	45,349		(5,436)	0	39,913
290	ITEMS UNDER $2 MILLION	0	856			0	856
291	OPERATING FORCES SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	0	18,258			0	18,258
292	NAVAL RESERVE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	0	782			0	782
	OCEANOGRAPHIC SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		0	1	35,000	1	35,000
293	ENVIRONMENTAL SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	0	15,550			0	15,550
294	PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT	0	22,941			0	22,941
295	INDUSTRIAL DEPOT MAINTENANCE EQUIPMENT	0	348,231			0	348,231
	COMPUTER ACQUISITION PROGRAM						0
296	COMPUTER ACQUISITION PROGRAM	0	106,339			0	106,339
	PRODUCTIVITY PROGRAMS						0
297	PRODUCTIVITY INVESTMENT (PIF)	0	28,126			0	28,126
298	PROD ENH INCENT FUND (PEIF)	0	996			0	996
	TOTAL PERSONNEL AND COMMAND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		748,577		41,564		790,141

[$ IN THOUSANDS]

Procurement, Marine Corps

P-1 LINE	PROGRAM TITLE	AUTHORIZATION REQUEST FY 1991 QUANTITY	AUTHORIZATION REQUEST FY 1991 AMOUNT	CHANGE FROM AUTHORIZATION REQUEST QUANTITY	CHANGE FROM AUTHORIZATION REQUEST AMOUNT	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION QUANTITY	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION AMOUNT FTNT
62	TEST CALIB + MAINT SPT	0	0			0	0
63	MODIFICATION KITS (TEL)	0	7,804			0	7,804
64	ITEMS LESS THAN $2M (TEL)	0	1,579			0	1,579
	COMMAND + CONTROL SYSTEMS (NON-TEL)						0
65	POS LOCATING RPTG SYSTEM (PLRS)	0	0			0	0
66	TACTICAL AIR OPER MODULE (TAOM)	6	47,422			6	47,422
67	TACTICAL RECEIVER EQUIPMENT SET	0	0			0	0
	INTELL/COMM EQUIPMENT (NON-TEL)						0
68	LEWDO	26	6,643			26	6,643
69	INTELLIGENCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	0	4,244			0	4,244
70	MOD KITS (INTEL)	0	5,051			0	5,051
71	ITEMS LESS THAN $2M (INTELL)	0	0			0	0
	REPAIR + TEST EQUIPMENT (NON-TEL)						0
72	ELECTRONIC TDME REPAIR FACILITY	5	3,493			5	3,493
73	AN/USM-489 SPECTRUM ANALYZER, PORTABLE	0	0			0	0
74	STE/ICE SIMPLE TEST EQ	0	0			0	0
75	MECH TEST TMDE	0	1,237			0	1,237
76	AN/UPM-137 RADAR TEST SET	0	0			0	0
77	ELECTRONIC TEST EQUIP (NONTEL)	0	1,662			0	1,662
78	THERMAL IMAGING EQUIPMENT	0	3,502			0	3,502
	OTHER COMM/ELEC EQUIPMENT (NON-TEL)						0
79	NIGHT VISION EQUIPMENT	0	0			0	0
80	ADP EQUIPMENT	0	11,524			0	11,524
	OTHER SUPPORT (NON-TEL)						0
81	TEST CALIB & MAINT SPT	0	1,424			0	1,424
82	MODIFICATION KITS (NONTEL)	0	2,543			0	2,543
83	ITEMS LESS THAN $2M (NONTEL)	0	898			0	898
	TOTAL COMMUNICATIONS AND ELECTRONICS EQUIPMENT		218,667	0			218,667
	SUPPORT VEHICLES						
	ADMINISTRATIVE VEHICLES						
84	COMMERCIAL PASSENGER VEHICLES	194	3,821	(3,821)			0
85	COMMERCIAL CARGO VEHICLES	0	13,113			0	13,113
	TACTICAL VEHICLES						0
86	M876 TRUCK,MAINTENANCE,TELEPHONE/UTILITY	26	4,904			26	4,904
87	5-TON TRUCKS (MYP)	0	0			0	0
88	LOGISTICS VEHICLE SYSTEM (MYP)	0	0			0	0
89	TRAILERS	0	2,121			0	2,121
	OTHER SUPPORT						0
90	MODIFICATION KITS	0	8,953			0	8,953
91	ITEMS LESS THAN $2 MIL	0	1,215			0	1,215
	TOTAL SUPPORT VEHICLES		34,127	(3,821)			30,306

[$ IN THOUSANDS]

Procurement, AF

P-1 LINE	PROGRAM TITLE	AUTHORIZATION REQUEST FY 1991 QUANTITY	AUTHORIZATION REQUEST FY 1991 AMOUNT	CHANGE FROM AUTHORIZATION REQUEST QUANTITY	CHANGE FROM AUTHORIZATION REQUEST AMOUNT	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION QUANTITY	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION AMOUNT	FTNT
	ELECTRONICS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS EQUIP							
	COMM SECURITY EQUIPMENT(COMSEC)							
99	COMSEC EQUIPMENT	0	77,007			0	77,007	
100	TEMPEST EQUIPMENT	0	0			0	0	
101	TAC SECURE VOICE	0	0			0	0	
102	DCS SECURE VOICE (COMSEC)	0	0			0	0	
103	SECURE DATA	0	0			0	0	
104	TRI-TAC (COMSEC)	0	0			0	0	
105	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS	0	4,310			0	4,310	
106	MODIFICATIONS (COMSEC)	0	1,855			0	1,855	
	INTELLIGENCE PROGRAMS						0	
107	INTELLIGENCE DATA HANDLING SYS	0	8,653			0	8,653	
108	INTELLIGENCE TRAINING EQUIPMENT	0	7,374			0	7,374	
109	INTELLIGENCE COMM EQUIP	0	1,445			0	1,445	
110	ITEMS LESS THAN $2,000,000	0	11,140			0	11,140	
	ELECTRONICS PROGRAMS						0	
111	AIR TRAFFIC CTRL/LAND SYS (ATCALS)	0	11,196			0	11,196	
112	TACTICAL AIR CONTROL SYS IMPROVE	0	232,027			0	232,027	
113	WEATHER OBSERV/FORCAST	0	49,696			0	49,696	
114	DEFENSE SUPPORT PROGRAM	0	66,756			0	66,756	
115	OTH-B RADAR	0	0			0	0	
116	SAC COMMAND AND CONTROL	0	68,374		(10,200)	0	58,174	1
117	CHEYENNE MOUNTAIN COMPLEX	0	9,099			0	9,099	
118	BMEWS MODERNIZATION	0	0			0	0	
119	SPACETRACK	0	0			0	0	
120	NAVSTAR GPS	0	3,863			0	3,863	
121	USAFE COMMAND/CONTROL SYSTEM	0	0			0	0	
122	PACAF COMMAND/CONTROL	0	1,117			0	1,117	
123	DEFENSE METEOROLOGICAL SAT PROG	0	17,457			0	17,457	
124	CARIBBEAN BASIN RADAR NETWORK	0	0			0	0	
125	MARS/USAF-FAA RADAR UPGRADE	0	54,807			0	54,807	
126	TAC SIGINT SUPPORT	0	12,003			0	12,003	
127	AREOSTAT RADARS	0	0			0	0	
128	DIST ERLY WARNING RDR/NORTH WARNING	0	0			0	0	
129	TACTICAL GROUND INTERCEPT FACILITY	0	9,576		(3,500)	0	6,076	
130	TR-1 GROUND STATIONS	0	0			0	0	
131	DRUG INTERDICTION PROGRAM	0	0			0	0	
132	AIR BASE OPERABILITY	0	3,777		(3,777)		0	
133	IMAGERY TRANS	0	1,498			0	1,498	
134	NUDET DETECTION SYSTEM (NDS)	0	17,625		(12,900)	0	4,725	
135	TACTICAL WARNING SYSTEMS SUPPORT	0	552			0	552	
	SPECIAL COMM-ELECTRONICS PROJECTS						0	
136	AUTOMATIC DATA PROCESSING EQUIP	0	54,746		(28,600)	0	26,146	
137	WWMCCS/WIS ADPE	0	18,357			0	18,357	
138	MAC COMMAND AND CONTROL SUPPORT	0	22,139			0	22,139	

(S IN THOUSANDS)

Procurement, AF

P-1 LINE	PROGRAM TITLE	AUTHORIZATION REQUEST FY 1991 QUANTITY	AUTHORIZATION REQUEST FY 1991 AMOUNT	CHANGE FROM AUTHORIZATION REQUEST QUANTITY	CHANGE FROM AUTHORIZATION REQUEST AMOUNT	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION QUANTITY	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION AMOUNT	FTNT
139	MAC COMMAND AND CONTROL-SOF	0	0			0	0	
140	AIR FORCE PHYSICAL SECURITY SYSTEM	0	24,042			0	24,042	
141	WEAPONS STORAGE/SECURITY	0	21,732			0	21,732	
142	RANGE IMPROVEMENTS	0	66,264			0	66,264	
143	C3 COUNTERMEASURES	0	6,160			0	6,160	
144	JOINT SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM	0	832			0	832	
145	BASE LEVEL DATA AUTO PROGRAM	0	22,109			0	22,109	
146	SATELLITE CONTROL FACILITY	0	87,940			0	87,940	
147	CONSTANT WATCH	0	3,907			0	3,907	
148	CONSOLIDATED SPACE OPS CENTER	0	4,376			0	4,376	
149	CMD CENTER PROCESSING/DISPLAY SYS	0	0			0	0	
150	HAMMER ACE	0	0			0	0	
151	SAMTO TEST RANGES I&M	0	47,107			0	47,107	
	AIR FORCE COMMUNICATIONS						0	
152	PROGRAM 698AJ	0	1,781			0	1,781	
153	INFORMATION TRANSMISSION SYSTEMS	0	658			0	658	
154	TELEPHONE EXCHANGE	0	70,882			0	70,882	
155	JOINT TACTICAL COMM PROGRAM	0	72,465			0	72,465	
156	USTRANSCOM	0	15,619			0	15,619	
157	USSOCCOM	0	0			0	0	
158	USCENTCOM	0	5,095			0	5,095	
159	AUTOMATED TELECOMMUNICATIONS PRG	0	3,833			0	3,833	
160	MILSTAR	0	178,014			0	178,014	
161	SATELLITE TERMINALS	0	18,483			0	18,483	
	DCA PROGRAMS						0	
162	WIDEBAND SYSTEMS UPGRADE	0	13,842			0	13,842	
163	MINIMUM ESSENTIAL EMER COMM NET	0	3,294		(3,294)	0	0	
164	DCS SECURE VOICE EQUIPMENT	0	0			0	0	
	ORGANIZATION AND BASE						0	
165	TACTICAL C-E EQUIPMENT	0	22,612			0	22,612	
166	RADIO EQUIPMENT	0	4,010		(893)	0	3,117	1
167	RADIO EQUIPMENT-SOF	0	0			0	0	
168	FIBER OPTICS	0	0			0	0	
169	TV EQUIPMENT (AFRTV)	0	4,932			0	4,932	
170	CCTV/AUDIOVISUAL EQUIPMENT	0	4,080			0	4,080	
171	E + I REQUIREMENTS	0	1,911			0	1,911	
172	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS	0	139,839		(2,100)	0	137,739	
173	CAP COM & ELECT	0	0		500	0	500	
174	ITEMS LESS THAN $2,000,000	0	15,565			0	15,565	
	MODIFICATIONS						0	
175	COMM-ELECTRONICS CLASS IV	0	18,871			0	18,871	
176	TACTICAL EQUIPMENT	0	0			0	0	
177	ANTIJAM VOICE	0	4,802			0	4,802	
	TOTAL ELECTRONICS AND TELECOMMUNICATINOS EQUIPMENT		1,651,506		(64,764)		1,586,742	

[$ IN THOUSANDS]

P-1 LINE	PROGRAM TITLE	AUTHORIZATION REQUEST FY 1991 QUANTITY	AUTHORIZATION REQUEST FY 1991 AMOUNT	CHANGE FROM AUTHORIZATION REQUEST QUANTITY	CHANGE FROM AUTHORIZATION REQUEST AMOUNT	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION QUANTITY	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION AMOUNT	FTNT
	PROCUREMENT, DEFENSE AGENCIES							
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT							
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, OSD							
1	MOTOR VEHICLES	2	308			2	308	
2	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, OSD/WHS	0	78,350			0	78,350	
3	REMOTELY PILOTED VEHICLES	0	24,322			0	24,322	
4	CORPORATE INFORMATION MANAGEMENT	0	145,000			0	145,000	
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, NSA						0	
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DNA						0	
5	CLASSIFIED EQUIPMENT		[ ]		[ ]		[ ]	
6	VEHICLES	28	433			28	433	
7	OTHER CAPITAL EQUIPMENT	21	4,253			21	4,253	
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DCA						0	
8	WWMCCS ADP SYSTEMS	0	7,602			0	7,602	
9	ITEMS LESS THAN $2 MILLION	0	19,809			0	19,809	
10	PRODUCTIVITY INVESTMENT FUNDING	0	3,700			0	3,700	
11	DRUG INTERDICTION SUPPORT	0	0			0	0	
12	INDUSTRIAL/DEPOT MAINTENANCE EQUIP	0	33,888			0	33,888	
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DIA						0	
13	CLASSIFIED EQUIPMENT		[ ]		[ ]		[ ]	
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DLA						0	
14	MATERIALS HANDLING EQUIPMENT	0	4,466			0	4,466	
15	VEHICLES	0	1,534			0	1,534	
16	MECHANIZED MATERIALS HANDLING SYS	0	33,285			0	33,285	
17	ADP EQUIPMENT	0	62,657			0	62,657	
18	TELECOMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT	0	18,454			0	18,454	
19	OTHER MAJOR EQUIPMENT	0	7,729			0	7,729	
20	ITEMS LESS THAN $2 MILLION	0	1,243			0	1,243	
21	INDUSTRIAL/DEPOT MAINTENANCE	0	800			0	800	
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DMA						0	
22	ADP EQUIPMENT	0	18,628			0	18,628	
23	VEHICLES	0	253			0	253	
24	OTHER CAPITAL EQUIPMENT	0	123,059			0	123,059	
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DIS						0	
25	VEHICLES	0	4,236		(4,236)	0	0	
26	OTHER CAPITAL EQUIPMENT	0	184			0	184	
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, USUHS						0	
27	ITEMS LESS THAN $2 MILLION	0	890			0	890	
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DCAA						0	
28	ITEMS LESS THAN $2 MILLION	0	2,081			0	2,081	
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DSPO						0	
29	MAJOR EQUIPMENT	0	213,900		(60,300)	0	153,600	
30	AIRBORNE RECONNAISSANCE SUPPORT PROGRAM	0	0			0	0	
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DIG						0	

the program. The committee is concerned about the effect this withdrawal might have on the joint service ASPJ Program. The Air Force has already made the necessary provisions on over 500 F-16 aircraft to install the ASPJ. The Navy has developed and tested the installation for ASPJ on the A-6, AV-8B, F-14 and F-18. The Air Force is planning to terminate further ASPJ F-16 test and evaluation activities. The committee believes that it is important that the Air Force continue to participate in the ASPJ test and evaluation program to maintain an option to incorporate ASPJ on the F-16.

The committee directs the Air Force to continue the ASPJ F-16 aircraft test and evaluation program. Accordingly, the committee recommends authorization of an additional $15 million for the test and evaluation program.

C-130J transport

The committee understands the need to initiate research and development for the upgrade of the C-130 transport aircraft based on the Military Airlift Command interim airlift objectives. These needs are based on the evaluation by the Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Transportation Command to modernize the Air Force's twenty-five year old C-130 fleet. As a first step in satisfying that need, the committee recommends authorization of $10 million for the advanced procurement and construction of a modernized C-130J flight station simulator at Air Force System Command Aeronautical Systems Division. This simulator should be used to validate that all C-130 missions can be successfully accomplished by a flight crew consisting of only two pilots. Such validation will assure that a modernized C-130J aircraft can provide significant manpower reductions and, at the same time, enhance overall theater airlift capability.

For the past fifteen years, the Air Force has consistently refused to budget resources to modernize tactical transports in either the Active or Reserve Components. In each of the last thirteen years the Congress has procured C-130 aircraft for Air National Guard and Air Force Reserve squadrons. This congressional action is intended to initiate a program for modernization of the C-130 aircraft. Therefore, the committee intends that the Air Force continue this development and include the initiative in its Program Objective Memorandum and the fiscal year 1992 budget request.

Computer resource management technology program

The committee believes that a central archive for reusable software within the Air Force would result in lower software development costs, faster software development schedules, and lower software development risks. The committee, therefore, directs the Air Force to develop a Mission Critical Computer Resource Project within the Computer Resource Management Technology Program.

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[$ IN THOUSANDS]

PROGRAM ELEMENT NUMBER	R-1 LINE	PROGRAM TITLE	FY 1990 AMOUNT	FY 1991 AUTH REQUEST	FY 1991 BUDGET REQUEST	CHANGE FROM REQUEST	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION
ACCOUNT	0	RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT TEST & EVAL DEF AG					
0601101E	1	DEFENSE RESEARCH SCIENCES	78,150	85,238	85,238	36,300	121,538
0601101W	2	IN-HOUSE LABORATORY INDEPENDENT RES	2,188	2,342	2,342	0	2,342
06011030	3	UNIVERSITY RESEARCH INITIATIVES	96,000	98,681	98,681	28,000	126,681
	3a	DOD GRADUATE FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM				20,000	20,000
	3b	US-JAPAN MANAGEMENT TRAINING				0	
0601107D	4	HF ACTIVE AURORAL RESEARCH PROGRAM	10,000			0	
0602101E	5	TECHNICAL STUDIES	0			0	
06021080	6	CENTER FOR ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENTIST	0			0	
0602109H	7	SUPER CONDUCTIVE MAGNETIC ENERGY ST	11,000	15,000	15,000	0	15,000
0602301E	8	STRATEGIC TECHNOLOGY	233,863	207,749	207,749	0	207,749
0602702E	9	TACTICAL TECHNOLOGY	120,616	121,535	121,535	20,000	141,535
	9a	HIGH PERFORMANCE COMPUTING				50,000	50,000
0602707E	10	PARTICLE BEAM TECHNOLOGY	14,000	14,500	14,500	0	14,500
0602708E	11	INTEGRATED COMMAND AND CONTROL TECH	52,900	37,553	37,553	100,000	137,553
0602712E	12	MATERIALS AND ELECTRONICS TECHNOLOG	56,320	43,096	43,096	80,000	123,096
0602714E	13	NUCLEAR MONITORING	35,042	36,626	36,626	(12,000)	24,626
0602715H	14	DEFENSE NUCLEAR AGENCY	326,849	355,066	355,066	0	355,066
06051340	15	THREAT SIMULATOR DEVELOPMENT	0	0	0	0	0
	15a	PRE-COMPETITIVE TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT				0	
		TECHNOLOGY BASE	1,036,928	1,017,386	1,017,386	322,300	1,339,686
	16	SDI-TOTAL	3,571,211	4,460,000	4,460,000	(1,560,000)	2,900,000
0603220C	16	SDI-SURVEILLANCE, ACQUISITION, TRAC	1,232,236	1,306,669	1,306,669	[-245,000]	[1,061,669]
0603221C	17	SDI-DIRECTED ENERGY WEAPONS	703,320	802,954	802,954	0	[802,954]
0603222C	18	SDI-KINETIC ENERGY WEAPONS	744,628	1,017,681	1,017,681	0	[1,017,681]
0603223C	19	SDI-SYSTEMS AND BATTLE MANAGEMENT	550,021	674,056	674,056	0	[674,056]
0603224C	20	SDI-SURVIVABILITY, LETHALITY, AND K	341,006	393,640	393,640	0	[393,640]
0604220C	43	PHASE I STRATEGIC DEFENSE SYSTEM	0	265,000	265,000	[-265,000]	0
0605898C	98	MANAGEMENT HEADQUARTERS (STRATEGIC	0	0	0	0	0
06032250	21	JOINT DOD-DOE MUNITIONS TECHNOLOGY	7,933	8,522	8,522	0	8,522
0603226E	22	EXPERIMENTAL EVALUATION OF MAJOR IN	188,950	179,397	179,397	0	179,397
	22a	LIGHTSAT				20,000	20,000
0603227E	23	RELOCATABLE TARGET DETECTION TECHNO	19,000	22,702	22,702	0	22,702
0603569E	24	ADVANCED SUBMARINE TECHNOLOGY	95,000	0	0	75,000	75,000
	24a	COMBAT VENICLE TECHNOLOGY				25,000	25,000
06037040	25	SPECIAL TECHNICAL SUPPORT	24,986	11,191	11,191	0	11,191
0603706E	26	MICROWAVE/MILLIMETER WAVE MONOLITHI	78,185	86,657	86,657	20,000	106,657
[illegible]	27	PROTOTYPING OF ADVANCED TECHNOLOGIE	81,054	64,242	64,242	20,000	84,242
06037360	28	COMPUTER AIDED LOGISTICS SUPPORT	12,867	13,779	13,779	0	13,779
[illegible]	29	BALANCED TECHNOLOGY INITIATIVE	206,082	209,187	209,187	0	209,187
	29a	MANUFACTURING TECHNOLOGY				0	
06037380	30	COOPERATIVE DOD/VA MEDICAL RESEARCH	20,000	0	0	20,000	20,000
0603739E	31	SEMICONDUCTOR MANUFACTURING TECHNOL	100,000	100,000	100,000	0	100,000
06037560	32	CONSOLIDATED DOD SOFTWARE INITIATIV	11,263	12,661	12,661	0	12,661
0603756E	33	CONSOLIDATED DOD SOFTWARE INITIATIV	32,426	34,572	34,572	0	34,572
0305108K	34	COMMAND AND CONTROL RESEARCH	2,408	2,486	2,486	0	2,486
0702807E	35	INFRARED FOCAL PLANE ARRAY	19,010	20,676	20,676	0	20,676

The committee is focusing on achieving rational reductions in the operation and support budget commensurate with force structure and supporting procurement decrease. Reductions in the overhead portions of these accounts can be achieved without drastic sacrifices in the readiness of the remaining forces.

The committee is also asserting its strong support for the DOD involvement in curbing the menace of drug abuse.

The challenge is to follow through on reform proposals, move swiftly and decisively to reform Pentagon management, and bring costly and unnecessary overhead under control; to increase host nation contributions to offset and more equitably balance the fiscal burden of U.S. presence; and to maintain readiness levels of remaining force structure at acceptable levels both from a fiscally responsible standpoint and in full recognition of the changing threat to national security.

The committee recommends authorization of $83,879,658,000 for Department of Defense Operation and Maintenance activities and $1,584,200,000 for Working Capital Funds in fiscal year 1991. These amounts are $6,834,061,000 below the amounts contained in the budget request.

The committee made various adjustments to the Operation and Maintenance and Working Capital Funds. Major adjustments include:

(1) $926 million reduction to operation and maintenance real growth;
(2) $800 million reduction to support costs associated with an additional reduction of 80,000 active-duty military personnel;
(3) $1,092 million reduction to civilian personnel pay and benefits attributable to savings anticipated from continuation of the civilian hiring freeze;
(4) $324 million reduction to the amount of pay and benefits for foreign national labor;
(5) $914 million reduction to real property maintenance overseas;
(6) $80 million in reduced acquisition;
(7) $1,460 million reduction to the spare parts procurement and war reserve materiel;
(8) $26 million reduction in non-tactical vehicles;
(9) $186 million reduction to the amount available for school training;
(10) $60 million reduction for unnecessary overhead expenses;
(11) $250 million reduction in the amount available for automated data processing;
(12) $167 million reduction through cancellation of two-thirds of the conversion of morale, welfare and recreation spaces;

administrative automated data processing systems

The Department of Defense spends about $9 billion annually to acquire, operate, and maintain general purpose automated information systems for administrative uses. Over the years the department has had numerous problems developing systems on time and within budget. Both the authorizing and appropriating committees made large reductions to last year's request because of the continuing problems and the failure of the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) to control effectively the acquisition of major automated information systems.

The department's response to last year's congressional concerns was to create a Corporate Information Management (CIM) initiative to improve the standardization, quality, and consistency of data within the many DOD management information systems. The initiative has three objectives: (1) to ensure standardization, quality, and consistency of data; (2) to identify and implement management efficiencies in support of business areas; and (3) to eliminate duplication of efforts in the development of multiple information systems designed to meet a single functional requirement.

The CIM initiative is a positive attempt by the department to manage actively the Automated Data Processing (ADP) area, and is fully supported by the committee. However, although this multi-year effort is underway, the services are continuing to develop their own systems. The department has not cancelled or stopped development on any system while the CIM initiative is being started. The systems that have been cancelled during 1989 were cancelled mainly due to other reasons. In effect, the department is allowing the services to continue developing all their own unique systems while the CIM initiative is added as another layer of ADP systems.

The committee does not believe that the department's response to its concerns is adequate. However, the fiscal year 1991 request contains funding requests for more than 50 service-unique ADP projects. Although the committee fully supports the concept of the corporate management program, funding cannot continue for all of the service-wide unique programs that are duplicative and fraught with problems. The fiscal year 1991 request contains at least $2.1 billion to develop new systems or modernize current systems. Although the committee realizes that not all these new systems and modernizations are going to fall within the corporate management program, the department cannot describe which systems do. Further, recent audit reports have identified systems that continue to have problems in their development. Therefore, the committee recommends that further development of these systems be halted until the CIM initiative has been better defined, and we can be assured that these service-unique systems are needed.

[In millions of dollars]

Army	$ 75.0
Navy	75.0
Air Force	75.0
Defense Agencies	25.0
Total	$250.0

To minimize unnecessary expenditures while the department transitions to the CIM concept and to ensure that the department aggressively implements the interim standard information systems, the committee requests that the department provide the following information in the fiscal year 1992 budget:

(1) For the eight functional areas or for as many functional areas that the department has identified prior to the fiscal year 1992 request for developing standard systems, list all automated information systems supporting these functional areas;
(2) For each system, identify funds budgeted for all accounts for fiscal years 1991 and 1992; and
(3) In addition, separate the cost of modernization efforts from ongoing operations in accordance with the March 15, 1990 DOD comptroller.

In addition, the committee is not satisfied with the information contained in budget exhibit 43C on information technology systems. The committee directs that exhibit 43C be expanded to include the following information for the fiscal year 1992 request:

(1) The year in which the system was approved for modernization or new start;
(2) How long the current program manager has been assigned;
(3) What is the expected life cycle (in years) of this modernization or new system; and
(4) What organization or activity is responsible for the oversight of the modernization or development of the new system.

Corporate Information Management is one of the initiatives stemming from the Defense Management Review completed in July 1989. An objective of the CIM initiative is to standardize information systems throughout the department. The department expects significant savings ($2.2 billion through fiscal year 1996, at last count) to result from the elimination of duplication in the development of multiple information systems to meet similar purposes. Although the committee supports the CIM initiative, it is concerned that the department's fiscal year 1991 budget submission still contains funding requests for more than 50 "service-unique" major automated information system development projects. Accordingly, the committee directs the department to reevaluate each of these ongoing projects to

determine which will be terminated and which will be allowed to continue, along with the rationale for the decision. The department's evaluation should also include any minor projects and/or planned projects not separately identified in the budget exhibits. The committee requests a report on the results of the department's evaluation, identifying the disposition of each automation project, within 60 days.

The Computer-Aided Acquisition and Logistics Support (CALS) is a DOD-wide initiative that began in 1985. CALS, through a cooperative effort of private industry, DOD, and the services, is attempting to establish automation standards for the technical data used to acquire and support weapons systems. Coordinated by the CALS policy office in the Office of the Secretary of Defense for Production and Logistics (P&L), CALS has created a framework to encourage the services to work together toward a common goal. However, the development of standard systems, embraced by the department's CIM initiative, is not currently an objective of CALS. As a result, each service is pursuing separate system development efforts, creating islands of automation, but no comprehensive approach for developing new CALS systems or enhancing existing ones.

Although the committee applauds CALS success in getting the services to work together toward a common goal, it believes the CALS policy office should take a more active role in promoting the development of "standard" CALS systems. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to include in Exhibit 43B for fiscal year 1992 a list of existing CALS systems and ongoing automation projects and an assessment of the department's progress in consolidating these systems and projects into standard DOD-wide systems.

Finally, the General Accounting Office, in its report entitled "Defense's Oversight Process Should Be Improved," made several recommendations to the department including withholding milestone approval, prohibiting further development on any systems that do not comply with department policies and ensuring that these decisions are reflected in the services' budgets. Instead, it appears that the department allows the services to continue its developments, which often result in increased cost and systems that do not satisfy needs. In addition, the General Accounting Office recommended that the department implement a separate procedure to assess periodically the adequacy of the services' oversight processes and recommend corrective action when it determines that the processes are deficient. The committee endorses the GAO recommendations and directs that the department implement them prior to submitting the fiscal year 1992 budget request. The committee fully expects the fiscal year 1992 request to reflect the department's implementation of the GAO recommendations.

morale, welfare and recreation

demands resulting from the decreasing defense budget. The initial fiscal year 1991 request is not adequate to fund all the requirements for planning assistance, especially as additional ammunition plants and other installations are proposed for closure. The committee fully expects future requests for planning assistance to increase as additional installations are effected by decreased defense budgets.

chemical weapons protective training

The committee applauds the recent chemical weapons destruction agreement signed by President Bush and Soviet President Gorbachev. However, the committee remains concerned over the growing proliferation of chemical weapons, especially in the Middle East. The horrors of the effect of chemical weapons were vividly illustrated during the Iran-Iraq war. More recently, the potential for hostilities in which chemical weapons could be used has been demonstrated by production of these weapons by Libya.

The committee notes that even if an international convention providing for a global chemical weapon ban is signed and implemented, the United States will need to retain defensive chemical warfare capabilities as a hedge against possible cheating. Therefore, the committee believes that the Army should continue to provide protective training, including live agent training, for U.S. forces to combat the threat of chemical weapons.

The committee further notes that there is presently only one site in the United States at which such training is conducted using live agents. The committee believes that unless comparable training facilities are constructed elsewhere, maintenance of this function at the present site will be essential.

chemical weapons protective clothing

The committee realizes that it is critical to have a continued supply of chemical protective suits available for training and other use as required. Because the protective garment is a one-use item as the charcoal gets saturated, the committee recommends that the Army buy in fiscal year 1991 sufficient garments to keep the specialized single production capability in the country viable and in tact.

defense management review consolidations

The committee is concerned about a Defense Management Review provision that would seek to consolidate automated data processing functions. Fiscal realities clearly dictate that duplicative functions be considered for consolidation; however, any such consolidation must result in greater efficiency and capability. There is a concern that changes should build rather than destroy our current investment in people, equipment, and

technology. Therefore, the committee recommends that the Department of Defense automated data processing Defense Management Review focus on the development of organizational structures and information reporting systems which will take maximum advantage of existing decentralized operations systems and the integration of these into reporting systems for higher level management.

Additionally, the committee is concerned that the review proposes establishment of 18 magnet centers in metropolitan areas, and that the location in such high-cost areas may increase the cost of operation and make recruitment and retention more difficult.

national guard teletraining

The committee believes distributed training to be an effective and cost-efficient alternative to in-residence instruction, and that it can be used to enhance the readiness of the geographically dispersed national guard force. Therefore, the committee supports an expanded interactive video teletraining program for the national guard using O&M and/or procurement funds.

The committee expects the National Guard Bureau to take full advantage of teletraining methods to optimize the value of the very limited training periods available to the national guard and to minimize non-productive travel time and expenses.

dod job skill enhancement programs

The committee has long supported job skill enhancement programs developed by the Department of Defense. Many of these programs are readily adaptable to civilian job skill and retraining activities.

Those individuals returning to civilian life as a result of the reduction of active-duty personnel, together with those in the defense industry facing employment cutbacks, deserve access to the finest job skill enhancement and job retraining packages available today, including those developed by the Department of Defense and other federal agencies.

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide an assessment of DOD-developed job skill enhancement programs, such as the Army's Job Skill Employment Program (JSEP), that can be made available to civilian organizations, such as the nation's community colleges, to provide immediate support and assistance to upgrade skills for better civilian employment opportunities.

The committee requests that the DOD complete this assessment in time for submission with its fiscal year 1992 budget submission.

Defense Agencies, Operation and Maintenance
[In thousands of dollars]

FY 1991 Defense Agencies O&M Request	8,663,100
Reductions	
Real growth	(216,000)
Force structure support cost	(24,000)
Civilian personnel	(116,000)
Foreign national civilians	(7,000)
Classified programs	(63,892)
Real property maintenance	(19,900)
Acquisition	(20,000)
Spare parts	(150,000)
School training	(2,000)
Administrative automated data processing	(25,000)
Recruiting and advertising	(7,000)
Household goods shipments	(4,000)
Dependent schools	(92,000)
On-site inspection agency	(8,000)
National defense stockpile operations	(15,000)
Total reductions	(769,792)
Increases	
Office of economic adjustment	3,000
Defense environmental restoration	183,000
Total increases	186,000
Net adjustment	(583,792)
Recommendation	8,079,308

Army, Operation and Maintenance
[In thousands of dollars]

FY 1991 Army O&M Request	23,562,900
Reductions	
Real growth	(389,000)
Force structure support costs	(491,000)
Civilian personnel	(342,000)
Foreign national civilians	(211,000)
Classified programs	(23,344)
Real property maintenance	(520,100)
Acquisition	(20,000)
Spare parts	(250,000)
School training	(76,000)
Unnecessary overhead expenses	(20,000)
Administrative automated data processing	(75,000)
Morale, welfare and recreation	(71,000)
Commissaries	~~(30,000)~~
Recruiting and advertising	(38,000)
Household goods shipment	~~(10,000)~~
Audits and investigations	(3,000)
Unified and specified commands	(20,000)
Transient lodging	(30,000)
Unliquidated obligations	(25,000)
Flying hours	(10,000)
Ration control	(4,000)
POMCUS	(13,000)
Total reductions	(2,679,444)
Net adjustment	(2,679,444)
Recommendation	20,883,456

Navy, Operation and Maintenance
[In thousands of dollars]

FY 1991 Navy O&M Request	24,531,600
Reductions	
Force structure support costs	(170,000)
Civilian personnel	(355,000)
Foreign national civilians	(54,000)
Classified programs	(11,604)
Real property maintenance	(67,400)
Acquisition	(18,000)
Spare parts	(230,000)
Non-tactical vehicles	(10,000)
School training	(63,000)
Unnecessary overhead expenses	(20,000)
Administrative automated data processing	(75,000)
Morale, welfare and recreation	(44,000)
Commissaries	(13,000)
Recruiting and advertising	(16,000)
Household goods shipments	(18,000)
Unified and specified commands	(10,000)
Excessive labor	(9,600)
Materiel	(4,000)
Early ship retirement	(25,000)
Total reductions	(1,213,604)
Increase	
Demonstration project	1,000
Net adjustment	(1,212,604)
Recommendation	23,318,996

Marine Corps, Operation and Maintenance
[In thousands of dollars]

FY 1991 Marine Corps O&M Request	1,948,100
Reductions	
Real growth	(24,000)
Force structure support costs	(2,000)
Civilian personnel	(20,000)
Real property maintenance	(30,800)
Acquisition	(2,000)
Spare parts	(20,000)
Non-tactical vehicles	(3,000)
School training	(4,000)
Morale, welfare and recreation	(3,000)
Commissaries	(2,000)
Recruiting and advertising	(3,000)
Household goods shipments	(2,000)
Audits and investigations	(1,000)
Total reductions	(116,800)
Net adjustment	(116,800)
Recommendation	1,831,300

No ADP adjustments

Air Force, Operation and Maintenance
[In thousands of dollars]

FY 1991 Air Force O&M Request	22,048,900
Reductions	
Real growth	(297,000)
Force structure support costs	(113,000)
Civilian personnel	(259,000)
Foreign national civilians	(52,000)
Classified programs	(67,521)
Real property maintenance	(276,600)
Acquisition	(20,000)
Spare parts	(250,000)
Non-tactical vehicles	(13,000)
School training	(41,000)
Unnecessary overhead expenses	(20,000)
Administrative automated data processing	(75,000)
Morale, welfare and recreation	(49,000)
Commissaries	(30,000)
Recruiting and advertising	(8,000)
Household goods shipments	(18,000)
Audits and investigations	(6,000)
Unified and specified commands	(7,000)
Retirement of Minuteman II weapon system	(17,000)
Total reductions	(1,619,121)
Increases	
Computer-aided logistics initiatives	20,000
Net adjustment	(1,599,121)
Recommendation	20,449,779

items of special interest

Retirement of the Minuteman II weapon system

The Minuteman II program office is planning for the retirement of the Minuteman II force. This action will result in excess requirements when compared to requested budget authority. Accordingly, the committee recommends the budget request be reduced by $17 million for depot repair and maintenance, stage I motor and other funding requirements.

Computer-aided logistics initiatives for Air Force Logistics Command

The committee recommends an increase of $20 million in the authorization request for computer-aided logistics initiatives at the Air Force Logistics Command. Computer-aided logistics is a DOD-mandated program to automate technical data from contractors and facilitate its use in the Department of Defense. To date, computer-aided logistics has focused in large part on automated technical data from major weapon programs and the automation of the government's technical data repositories and other internal processing mechanisms for handling it. The Air Force Logistics Command, however, could accelerate its use for its own spare parts and consumable items acquisition, while at the same time improving the automated interface between its purchasing organizations and its vendors, which are often small businesses.

Civil Air Patrol

The membership screening program of the Civil Air Patrol (CAP) uses the FBI fingerprint record system. This is a vital component of CAP drug surveillance activities and its Cadet Protection Program.

Congress recently imposed user fees for fingerprint record services. As a result, the Civil Air Patrol will have to reimburse the FBI an estimated $180,000 for this service during fiscal year 1991. Of the O&M funds made available to the Civil Air Patrol for fiscal year 1991, the committee authorizes that not more than $180,000 shall be used to pay user fees for FBI fingerprint services performed for the Civil Air Patrol.

section 716--limitation on awarding contract for full production of medical information systems

The Department of Defense initiated an effort more than a decade ago to develop an automated medical information system to track all aspects of medical care in military treatment facilities--from pharmacy, to nursing station monitoring, to preadmission testing. The procurement of this system, known as the Composite Health Care System (CHCS), has been progressing slowly, and the system has yet to be fully implemented at the six sites designated for initial operational testing.

Because of the high risk and cost of CHCS, estimated at well over $1 billion, acquisition of this system remains a matter of considerable concern for the committee, much as it has been for the past several years. In order to ensure that such a costly and sophisticated system will operate as advertised and will properly meet the needs of the department, complete and satisfactory operational testing is essential. Section 716 would direct that the Secretary of Defense may not proceed to full deployment of the system until the later of January 1, 1992 or 30 days after the Comptroller General certifies that the operational test and evaluation has been conducted at a sufficient number of sites and with sufficient software functionality so that a full deployment decision may be made.

section 717--uniformed services treatment facilities

The fiscal year 1982 Military Construction Act (Public Law 97-99) designated ten former Public Health Service hospitals and clinics as Uniformed Services Treatment Facilities (USTFs). These facilities are authorized to provide free, comprehensive health care services to eligible beneficiaries of the uniformed services. This designated status has been periodically extended, most recently by the fiscal years 1990/1991 National Defense Authorization Act (Public Law 101-189), which extended the earliest possible termination date to December 31, 1990. The legislation also provided that the USTF designation could be terminated only if the Secretary of Defense could demonstrate that more cost effective care was available elsewhere in the same geographic area.

Last year the committee expressed its wish to determine the most appropriate and cost effective method of integrating USTFs into the military medical care system. The committee directed the Department of Defense to develop a new managed care delivery and reimbursement model that could be used during future discussions when Congress reviews the status of USTFs. The Secretary of Defense was directed to provide the committee a report outlining the details of a managed care model by February 1, 1990. The report has not yet been received.

The absence of a timely report has meant that the implementation of a managed care model and a final determination