FY 96 CONGRESSIONAL MINI-$-TRACK MISSILE PROCUREMENT (3020)
(Dollars In Thousands, Quantities Underneath Dollars)

SEQ	TITLE	PBR	HNSC	SASC	AUTH CONF	HAC	SAC	APPN CONF	NOTES
001	MISSILE REP EQ-BALLISTIC	$18,749	18,749	18,749	18,749	18,749	18,749	18,749	
002	HAVE NAP		39,000	38,000	38,000	39,000	38,000	38,000	
			54	50	54	54			
003	TRI-SERVICE ATTACK MISSILE	$0	0		0	0	0	0	
004	ADVANCED CRUISE MISSILE	$1,873	1,873	1,873	1,873	1,873	1,873	1,873	
		0	0	0		0			
006	JOINT STANDOFF WEAPON	$0	0		0	0	0	0	
007	AMRAAM	$190,672	190,672	182,672	182,672	178,366	182,672	182,672	
		291	291		291	291	291	291	
008	AGM-130 POWERED GBU-15	$69,303	109,303	109,303	109,303	109,303	109,303	109,303	
		0	100		100	100		100	
008A	INTERIM JSOW			10,400	0				
009	TARGET DRONES	$39,150	39,150	39,150	36,150	36,150	39,150	36,150	
		88	88	88	88	88	88	88	
010	INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES	$8,100	8,100	8,100	8,100	8,100	8,100	8,100	
011	MISSILE REP EQ-OTHER	$147	147	147	147	147	147	147	
011A	MOD OF IN-SERVICE MISSILES								
012	CONVENTIONAL ALCM		27,200	27,200	15,000	27,200		15,000	
			200		100	200		100	
014	AIM-9 SIDEWINDER	$15,379	15,379	15,379	15,379	15,379	15,379	15,379	
015	MM II/III MODIFICATIONS	$19,344	29,344	29,344	29,344	29,344	29,344	29,344	
017	AGM-88A HARM	$1,602	1,602	1,602	1,602	1,602	1,602	1,602	

FY 96 CONGRESSIONAL MINI-$-TRACK MISSILE PROCUREMENT (3020)
(Dollars In Thousands, Quantities Underneath Dollars)

SEQ	TITLE	PBR	HNSC	SASC	AUTH CONF	HAC	SAC	APPN CONF	NOTES
018	MODIFICATIONS UNDER $2.0M	$1,370	1,370	1,370	1,370	1,370	1,370	1,370	
019	TOTAL SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS	$53,914	53,914	53,914	53,914	53,914	53,914	53,914	
020	SPACEBORNE EQUIP (COMSEC)	$19,158	19,158	19,158	19,158	19,158	19,158	19,158	
021	GLOBAL POSITIONING (MYP)	$136,060	136,060	136,060	126,060	136,060	118,660	126,060	
		4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
022	GLOBAL POSITIONING (MYP) ADV PROC (CY)	$38,412	33,412	0	33,412	0	33,412	33,412	
023	SPACE SHUTTLE OPERATIONS	$56,963	56,963	56,963	56,963	56,963	56,963	56,963	
024	SPACE BOOSTERS	$464,953	459,953	449,953	433,853	459,953	405,903	433,853	
026	MEDIUM LAUNCH VEHICLE	$150,929	150,929	150,929	150,929	150,929	147,765	150,929	
		4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
027	MEDIUM LAUNCH VEHICLE ADV PROC (CY)	$38,856	38,856	38,856	38,856	38,856	38,856	38,856	
028	DEF METEOROLOGICAL SAT PROG (MYP)	$29,265	29,265	29,265	29,265	29,265	26,876	29,265	
029	DEFENSE SUPPORT PROGRAM (MYP)	$102,911	102,911	67,011	67,011	67,011	61,375	67,011	
031	DEFENSE SAT COMM SYS	$25,666	23,166	18,166	23,166	23,166	23,166	23,166	
032	IONDS (MYP)	$19,091	19,091	19,091	19,091	19,091	19,091	19,091	
		4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
034	SPECIAL UPDATE PROGRAMS	$218,751	218,751	218,751	218,751	218,751	218,751	218,751	

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TITLE: HAVE NAP APPROP : 3020

	PBR	HNSC	SASC	AUTH CONF	HAC	SAC	APPN CONF
DOLLARS:		39,000	38,000	38,000	39,000	38,000	38,000
QUANTITY:		54	50	54	54		

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HNSC:
Precision guided munitions

The budget request contained no funds for procurement of AGM-130 powered GBU-15 laser guided bombs, AGM-86B conventional air launched cruise missiles (CALCMs), or AGM-142 HAVE NAP medium-range tactical missiles. The committee has great concern over the serious shortage of standoff precision-guided munitions (PGMs) currently available to the services. The force multiplier effect of PGMs was clearly demonstrated in Desert Storm, and the Department has relied heavily on this enhanced capability in determining that its modernized Bottom Up Review force can fight and win two nearly-simultaneous major regional contingencies (MRCs). Elsewhere in the report the committee has expressed its reservations with the Department's assertion that a smaller bomber force will be able to operationally support two MRCs. The committee notes that this assertion is without foundation based on both inadequate bomber force levels and lack of sufficient one-shot-one-kill standoff PGMs.

The committee acknowledges the Department's efforts to accelerate acquisition of the Joint Direct Attack Munition and the Joint Standoff Weapon in the wake of the termination of the Tri-Service Standoff Attack Missile (TSSAM). Department officials also have begun discussions of a follow-on replacement for TSSAM. However, the committee notes that all of these weapons are still in the development stage and address but a portion of the services' requirements for standoff PGMs.

Consequently, the committee recommends authorization of an additional $40 million for procurement of 100 AGM-130 powered GBU-15 laser guided bombs for the Air Force F-15 fighter. Additionally, the committee recommends authorization of $5 million to be added to PE 64733F in Title II of this report in order to develop B-52H modifications which would enable a portion of the B-52 fleet to be armed with AGM-130s.

The committee further recommends authorization of $27.2 million for conversion of 200 AGM-86B nuclear-capable air launched cruise missiles to a conventional configuration and $39 million for procurement of 54 HAVE NAP electro-optical/infrared guided missiles. These two standoff PGMs will provide near-term capability for the bomber fleet, while awaiting future Department decisions on standoff weapons.

HNSC, p. 62

Precision guided munitions

The Department is spending billions of dollars to acquire sophisticated precision guided munitions (PGMs). These weapons are expected to impact future force levels and number of platforms required to defeat battlefield threats.

The General Accounting Office (GAO) recently reviewed all military services PGM programs and determined that the Department has procured or plans to develop and procure 33 types of PGMs. The military services estimate they will have spent about $58.7 billion for these PGMs, $30.4 billion for 19 munition types they now have in limited numbers in the inventory and about $28.3 billion for 14 munition types in development. These figures do not include the yet-to-be-defined program to replace the recently terminated Tri-Service Standoff Attack Missile (TSSAM). In addition, these costs do not include integration into platforms, or the electronic and mechanical interfaces required. The GAO found that:

(1) The military services will have multiple PGM options to counter targets in the same classes (when current inventory deficiencies are corrected and developmental programs are complete);

(2) The military services may have additional opportunities for joint procurement which are not being pursued; and

(3) Acquisition practices are inefficient.

The committee questions: (1) how many PGM types the services need to be effective against different target classes, (2) what quantities are needed, (3) whether joint programs are feasible, and (4) whether PGMs in production and development are still cost effective?

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to perform an analysis of the full range of PGMs in production and in research, development, test, and evaluation to determine:

(1) The numbers and types of PGMs needed to provide a complementary capability in each target class;

(2) The feasibility of developing and procuring additional munition types jointly;

(3) The feasibility of integrating a given weapon on multiple service platforms; and

(4) The economy and effectiveness of continuing acquisition of munitions that are characterized as “interim" or whose quantity requirements have decreased significantly such that unit costs have increased beyond 50 percent.

The Secretary shall include a section in the report which details the process by which the Department approves the development of new PGMs, avoids service duplication and redundancy, retires less effective systems, establishes out-year cost rationalization within the total out-year modernization planned funding, and identifies by name and function that person responsible for approving each new PGM permitted to enter the formal acquisition process.

The report shall be provided to the congressional defense committees not later than February 1, 1996.

HNSC, p. 84-85 (RDT&E, Defense-wide Programs)

SASC:
Section - 215. Precision guided munitions.

The Heavy Bomber Study required by the National Defense Authorization for Fiscal Year 1995 emphasized the value of precision guided munitions (PGM) in future air campaigns as an especially cost effective warfighting capability.

While the committee is persuaded of the importance and value of precision guided munitions, it is also concerned over the management and rationalization of the many disparate programs in production and under development. The military services have bought or are developing 33 types of PGM with over 300,000 individual munitions to attack surface targets. The services estimate that when planned development and procurement are complete, the United States will have invested nearly $58.6 billion (then year dollars) in the 33 PGM types. Presently there are 19 munition types in inventory and production with a total of 130,422 munitions acquired at a cost of $30.4 billion.

Within the overall category of PGM, the committee has acknowledged three areas for concern: upgrades to the bomber force to enable them to employ PGM; the need for a long-term cohesive, joint PGM program; and a coherent, interim plan to provide limited numbers of precision munitions that are now available while the Joint Direct Attack Munition (JDAM) family of weapons completes development.

Interim PGM

The committee acknowledges the requirement for precision munitions, both those than can be procured now as “interim" capability, and those under development for the future. However, the committee also recognizes the need for a rational, structured program for both near-term and long-term PGM requirements, while acknowledging the individual Services' concepts of operations and unique platform characteristics. In requiring a comprehensive review of PGM procurement and development, the committee's intent is not to develop a single weapon that embodies excessive compromises to fit each service's platform characteristics, but rather to ensure complementary development of systems to cover a wide range of targets.

The committee is persuaded of the need to rationalize and oversee the acquisition of PGM's to ensure:

--adequate future commitment to completion of the acquisition programs;
--a comprehensive evaluation of complementary and joint use of weapons to attack a comprehensive target set (fixed, mobile, land and sea) from a variety of delivery systems;
--efficient development and procurement of systems.

SASC, p. 101-102

Interim precision guided munitions (PGM)

Last year, the committee directed the Department of Defense to conduct a Heavy Bomber Study to define the future needs for long range bombers. The Heavy Bomber Study strongly endorsed the need for PGM's. Accordingly, while awaiting the analysis and recommendations required by the Bill's related provision on PGM's, the committee recommends an increase of $353.0 million as a cost-effective method of procuring capability instead of acquiring further B-2 aircraft. The committee is persuaded by that argument, and recommends an increase in the budget request as detailed below.

Precision Guided Munitions Procurement

-Procure 100 AGM-130 missiles, an increase of $40.0 million.

-Convert 200 AGM-86 ALCM's to conventional configuration an increase of $27.2 million.

-Procure 50 Have Nap PGM's for use on B-52 H aircraft, an increase of $38.0 million.

-Procure additional conventional bomb modules for B-1 bombers through an addition of $85.0 million.

-Make necessary modifications to the B-1 weapons carriage system to support an interim Joint Standoff Weapon (JSOW) through an addition of $11.6 million.

-Procure up to 25 interim JSOW's, an addition of $10.4 million.

Precision Guided Munitions RDT&E

-$20.0 million in PE 0604226F to acquire an interim precision munition for the B-1B, known as the B-1B Virtual Umbilical Device (BVUD), provided the Secretary of the Air Force certifies to the congressional defense committees that the BVUD is a valid requirement by May 15, 1996. Failing such certification, the funds provided are to be used for further acceleration of upgrades to the B-1B through the Conventional Munitions Upgrade Program (CMUP).

-An increase $20.0 million to integrate the AGM-130 with the B-52H bomber and begin qualification and testing of the extended-range version of the AGM-130, in PE 0101113F.

-$40.0 million in PE 0604226F to provide a portion of the B-1 fleet with an interim capability for employing the Joint Standoff Weapon.

-An increase of $7.0 million for Interferometric Terrain Aided Guidance (ITAG) technology demonstration to improve JDAM accuracy, PE 0604618F.

Conventional Bomber Enhancements

-Accelerate the Conventional Munitions Upgrade Program (CMUP) for the B-1 bomber, an increase of $47.2 million in PE 0604226F.

-Increase by $6.6 million PE 0604226F to allow for an acceleration of the ECM upgrade by funding the Systems Requirements Review in fiscal year 1996, rather than the budget's planned start in fiscal year 1997.

These additions and program accelerations are made with the intent of satisfying the requirements for capable, conventional bombers as soon as practicable.

SASC, p. 158-159

HAC:

AUTHORIZATION CHANGES

The Committee recommends the following changes to the budget request in accordance with House authorization action:

[In thousands of dollars]

FY 1996 CONGRESSIONAL TRACK

Item	Budget request	Committee recommended	Change from request
HAVE NAP	0	39,000	39,000

HAC, p. 120

SAC:

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED ADJUSTMENTS

The Committee recommends adjustments in several programs to reflect the following considerations: (1) funds are excess to known financial requirements; (2) contract savings; (3) lower priority; (4) excessive growth requested compared to fiscal year 1995 funding; (5) lower cost options exist; (6) uncertain program requirements; (7) activities no longer required due to changing program plans; (8) inadequate justification; (9) program execution delays: (10) program duplicates other efforts; (11) schedule revisions recommended; and (12) the Committee agrees with the Senate-reported authorization recommendation. The recommendations are displayed in the following table:

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Change from budget estimate
Defense support program [MYP]	102,911	61,375	-41,536
Have Nap		38,000	+38,000

AMRAAM	190,672	182,672	-8,000
AGM-130 powered GBU-15	69,303	109,303	+40,000
MM III modifications	19,344	29,344	+10,000

SAC, p. 130

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TITLE: TRI-SERVICE ATTACK MISSILE APPROP : 3020

	PBR	HNSC	SASC	AUTH CONF	HAC	SAC	APPN CONF
DOLLARS:	$0	0		0	0	0	0
QUANTITY:							

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HNSC:
Precision guided munitions

The budget request contained no funds for procurement of AGM-130 powered GBU-15 laser guided bombs, AGM-86B conventional air launched cruise missiles (CALCMs), or AGM-142 HAVE NAP medium-range tactical missiles. The committee has great concern over the serious shortage of standoff precision-guided munitions (PGMs) currently available to the services. The force multiplier effect of PGMs was clearly demonstrated in Desert Storm, and the Department has relied heavily on this enhanced capability in determining that its modernized Bottom Up Review force can fight and win two nearly-simultaneous major regional contingencies (MRCs). Elsewhere in the report the committee has expressed its reservations with the Department's assertion that a smaller bomber force will be able to operationally support two MRCs. The committee notes that this assertion is without foundation based on both inadequate bomber force levels and lack of sufficient one-shot-one-kill standoff PGMs.

The committee acknowledges the Department's efforts to accelerate acquisition of the Joint Direct Attack Munition and the Joint Standoff Weapon in the wake of the termination of the Tri-Service Standoff Attack Missile (TSSAM). Department officials also have begun discussions of a follow-on replacement for TSSAM. However, the committee notes that all of these weapons are still in the development stage and address but a portion of the services' requirements for standoff PGMs.

Consequently, the committee recommends authorization of an additional $40 million for procurement of 100 AGM-130 powered GBU-15 laser guided bombs for the Air Force F-15 fighter. Additionally, the committee recommends authorization of $5 million to be added to PE 64733F in Title II of this report in order to develop B-52H modifications which would enable a portion of the B-52 fleet to be armed with AGM-130s.

The committee further recommends authorization of $27.2 million for conversion of 200 AGM-86B nuclear-capable air launched cruise missiles to a conventional configuration and $39 million for procurement of 54 HAVE NAP electro-optical/infrared guided missiles. These two standoff PGMs will provide near-term capability for the bomber fleet, while awaiting future Department decisions on standoff weapons.

HNSC, p. 62

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TITLE: JOINT STANDOFF WEAPON APPROP : 3020

	PBR	HNSC	SASC	AUTH CONF	HAC	SAC	APPN CONF
DOLLARS:	$0	0		0	0	0	0
QUANTITY:							

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HNSC:
Precision guided munitions

The budget request contained no funds for procurement of AGM-130 powered GBU-15 laser guided bombs, AGM-86B conventional air launched cruise missiles (CALCMs), or AGM-142 HAVE NAP medium-range tactical missiles. The committee has great concern over the serious shortage of standoff precision-guided munitions (PGMs) currently available to the services. The force multiplier effect of PGMs was clearly demonstrated in Desert Storm, and the Department has relied heavily on this enhanced capability in determining that its modernized Bottom Up Review force can fight and win two nearly-simultaneous major regional contingencies (MRCs). Elsewhere in the report the committee has expressed its reservations with the Department's assertion that a smaller bomber force will be able to operationally support two MRCs. The committee notes that this assertion is without foundation based on both inadequate bomber force levels and lack of sufficient one-shot-one-kill standoff PGMs.

The committee acknowledges the Department's efforts to accelerate acquisition of the Joint Direct Attack Munition and the Joint Standoff Weapon in the wake of the termination of the Tri-Service Standoff Attack Missile (TSSAM). Department officials also have begun discussions of a follow-on replacement for TSSAM. However, the committee notes that all of these weapons are still in the development stage and address but a portion of the services' requirements for standoff PGMs.

Consequently, the committee recommends authorization of an additional $40 million for procurement of 100 AGM-130 powered GBU-15 laser guided bombs for the Air Force F-15 fighter. Additionally, the committee recommends authorization of $5 million to be added to PE 64733F in Title II of this report in order to develop B-52H modifications which would enable a portion of the B-52 fleet to be armed with AGM-130s.

The committee further recommends authorization of $27.2 million for conversion of 200 AGM-86B nuclear-capable air launched cruise missiles to a conventional configuration and $39 million for procurement of 54 HAVE NAP electro-optical/infrared guided missiles. These two standoff PGMs will provide near-term capability for the bomber fleet, while awaiting future Department decisions on standoff weapons.

HNSC, p. 62

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TITLE: AMRAAM APPROP : 3020

	PBR	HNSC	SASC	AUTH CONF	HAC	SAC	APPN CONF
DOLLARS:	$190,672	190,672	182,672	182,672	178,366	182,672	182,672
QUANTITY:	291	291		291	291	291	291

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HAC:

ADVANCED MEDIUM RANGE AIR-TO-AIR MISSILE (AMRAAM)

The Department of the Air Force requested $190,672,000 for the advanced medium range air-to-air missile program (AMRAAM). The Committee recommends $178,366,000, a decrease of $12,306,000 to the fiscal year 1996 budget request. According to the General Accounting Office, prior year funds originally budgeted for engineering change orders or otherwise excess to contractual requirements are available for use in fiscal year 1996. The Committee therefore makes this recommendation without prejudice.

HAC, p. 120

SAC:

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED ADJUSTMENTS

The Committee recommends adjustments in several programs to reflect the following considerations: (1) funds are excess to known financial requirements; (2) contract savings; (3) lower priority; (4) excessive growth requested compared to fiscal year 1995 funding; (5) lower cost options exist; (6) uncertain program requirements; (7) activities no longer required due to changing program plans; (8) inadequate justification; (9) program execution delays: (10) program duplicates other efforts; (11) schedule revisions recommended; and (12) the Committee agrees with the Senate-reported authorization recommendation. The recommendations are displayed in the following table:

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Change from budget estimate
Defense support program [MYP]	102,911	61,375	-41,536
Have Nap		38,000	+38,000
AMRAAM	190,672	182,672	-8,000
AGM-130 powered GBU-15	69,303	109,303	+40,000
MM III modifications	19,344	29,344	+10,000

SAC, p. 130

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TITLE: AGM-130 POWERED GBU-15 APPROP : 3020

	PBR	HNSC	SASC	AUTH CONF	HAC	SAC	APPN CONF
DOLLARS:	$69,303	109,303	109,303	109,303	109,303	109,303	109,303
QUANTITY:	0	100		100	100		100

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HNSC:
Precision guided munitions

The budget request contained no funds for procurement of AGM-130 powered GBU-15 laser guided bombs, AGM-86B conventional air launched cruise missiles (CALCMs), or AGM-142 HAVE NAP medium-range tactical missiles. The committee has great concern over the serious shortage of standoff precision-guided munitions (PGMs) currently available to the services. The force multiplier effect of PGMs was clearly demonstrated in Desert Storm, and the Department has relied heavily on this enhanced capability in determining that its modernized Bottom Up Review force can fight and win two nearly-simultaneous major regional contingencies (MRCs). Elsewhere in the report the committee has expressed its reservations with the Department's assertion that a smaller bomber force will be able to operationally support two MRCs. The committee notes that this assertion is without foundation based on both inadequate bomber force levels and lack of sufficient one-shot-one-kill standoff PGMs.

The committee acknowledges the Department's efforts to accelerate acquisition of the Joint Direct Attack Munition and the Joint Standoff Weapon in the wake of the termination of the Tri-Service Standoff Attack Missile (TSSAM). Department officials also have begun discussions of a follow-on replacement for TSSAM. However, the committee notes that all of these weapons are still in the development stage and address but a portion of the services' requirements for standoff PGMs.

Consequently, the committee recommends authorization of an additional $40 million for procurement of 100 AGM-130 powered GBU-15 laser guided bombs for the Air Force F-15 fighter. Additionally, the committee recommends authorization of $5 million to be added to PE 64733F in Title II of this report in order to develop B-52H modifications which would enable a portion of the B-52 fleet to be armed with AGM-130s.

The committee further recommends authorization of $27.2 million for conversion of 200 AGM-86B nuclear-capable air launched cruise missiles to a conventional configuration and $39 million for procurement of 54 HAVE NAP electro-optical/infrared guided missiles. These two standoff PGMs will provide near-term capability for the bomber fleet, while awaiting future Department decisions on standoff weapons.

HNSC, p. 62

Precision guided munitions

The Department is spending billions of dollars to acquire sophisticated precision guided munitions (PGMs). These weapons are expected to impact future force levels and number of platforms required to defeat battlefield threats.

The General Accounting Office (GAO) recently reviewed all military services PGM programs and determined that the Department has procured or plans to develop and procure 33 types of PGMs. The military services estimate they will have spent about $58.7 billion for these PGMs, $30.4 billion for 19 munition types they now have in limited numbers in the inventory and about $28.3 billion for 14 munition types in development. These figures do not include the yet-to-be-defined program to replace the recently terminated Tri-Service Standoff Attack Missile (TSSAM). In addition, these costs do not include integration into platforms, or the electronic and mechanical interfaces required. The GAO found that:

(1) The military services will have multiple PGM options to counter targets in the same classes (when current inventory deficiencies are corrected and developmental programs are complete);

(2) The military services may have additional opportunities for joint procurement which are not being pursued; and

(3) Acquisition practices are inefficient.

The committee questions: (1) how many PGM types the services need to be effective against different target classes, (2) what quantities are needed, (3) whether joint programs are feasible, and (4) whether PGMs in production and development are still cost effective?

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to perform an analysis of the full range of PGMs in production and in research, development, test, and evaluation to determine:

(1) The numbers and types of PGMs needed to provide a complementary capability in each target class;

(2) The feasibility of developing and procuring additional munition types jointly;

(3) The feasibility of integrating a given weapon on multiple service platforms; and

(4) The economy and effectiveness of continuing acquisition of munitions that are characterized as “interim" or whose quantity requirements have decreased significantly such that unit costs have increased beyond 50 percent.

The Secretary shall include a section in the report which details the process by which the Department approves the development of new PGMs, avoids service duplication and redundancy, retires less effective systems, establishes out-year cost rationalization within the total out-year modernization planned funding, and identifies by name and function that person responsible for approving each new PGM permitted to enter the formal acquisition process.

The report shall be provided to the congressional defense committees not later than February 1, 1996.

HNSC, p. 84-85 (RDT&E, Defense-wide Programs)

HAC:

FY 1996 CONGRESSIONAL TRACK

AUTHORIZATION CHANGES

The Committee recommends the following changes to the budget request in accordance with House authorization action:

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	Budget request	Committee recommended	Change from request
AGM-130	69,303	109,303	40,000

HAC, p. 120

SAC:

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED ADJUSTMENTS

The Committee recommends adjustments in several programs to reflect the following considerations: (1) funds are excess to known financial requirements; (2) contract savings; (3) lower priority; (4) excessive growth requested compared to fiscal year 1995 funding; (5) lower cost options exist; (6) uncertain program requirements; (7) activities no longer required due to changing program plans; (8) inadequate justification; (9) program execution delays: (10) program duplicates other efforts; (11) schedule revisions recommended; and (12) the Committee agrees with the Senate-reported authorization recommendation. The recommendations are displayed in the following table:

[In thousands of dollars]

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AMRAAM	190,672	182,672	-8,000
AGM-130 powered GBU-15	69,303	109,303	+40,000
MM III modifications	19,344	29,344	+10,000

SAC, p. 130

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TITLE: INTERIM JSOW APPROP : 3020

	PBR	HNSC	SASC	AUTH CONF	HAC	SAC	APPN CONF
DOLLARS:			10,400	0			
QUANTITY:							

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SASC:

Interim precision guided munitions (PGM)

Last year, the committee directed the Department of Defense to conduct a Heavy Bomber Study to define the future needs for long range bombers. The Heavy Bomber Study strongly endorsed the need for PGM's. Accordingly, while awaiting the analysis and recommendations required by the Bill's related provision on PGM's, the committee recommends an increase of $353.0 million as a cost-effective method of procuring capability instead of acquiring further B-2 aircraft. The committee is persuaded by that argument, and recommends an increase in the budget request as detailed below.

Precision Guided Munitions Procurement

-Procure 100 AGM-130 missiles, an increase of $40.0 million.

-Convert 200 AGM-86 ALCM's to conventional configuration an increase of $27.2 million.

-Procure 50 Have Nap PGM's for use on B-52 H aircraft, an increase of $38.0 million.

-Procure additional conventional bomb modules for B-1 bombers through an addition of $85.0 million.

-Make necessary modifications to the B-1 weapons carriage system to support an interim Joint Standoff Weapon (JSOW) through an addition of $11.6 million.

-Procure up to 25 interim JSOW's, an addition of $10.4 million.

Precision Guided Munitions RDT&E

-$20.0 million in PE 0604226F to acquire an interim precision munition for the B-1B, known as the B-1B Virtual Umbilical Device (BVUD), provided the Secretary of the Air Force certifies to the congressional defense committees that the BVUD is a valid requirement by May 15, 1996. Failing such certification, the funds provided are to be used for further acceleration of upgrades to the B-1B through the Conventional Munitions Upgrade Program (CMUP).

-An increase $20.0 million to integrate the AGM-130 with the B-52H bomber and begin qualification and testing of the extended-range version of the AGM-130, in PE 0101113F.

-$40.0 million in PE 0604226F to provide a portion of the B-1 fleet with an interim capability for employing the Joint Standoff Weapon.

-An increase of $7.0 million for Interferometric Terrain Aided Guidance (ITAG) technology demonstration to improve JDAM accuracy, PE 0604618F.

Conventional Bomber Enhancements

-Accelerate the Conventional Munitions Upgrade Program (CMUP) for the B-1 bomber, an increase of $47.2 million in PE 0604226F.

-Increase by $6.6 million PE 0604226F to allow for an acceleration of the ECM upgrade by funding the Systems Requirements Review in fiscal year 1996, rather than the budget's planned start in fiscal year 1997.

These additions and program accelerations are made with the intent of satisfying the requirements for capable, conventional bombers as soon as practicable.

SASC, p. 158-159

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TITLE: TARGET DRONES APPROP : 3020

	PBR	HNSC	SASC	AUTH CONF	HAC	SAC	APPN CONF
DOLLARS:	$39,150	39,150	39,150	36,150	36,150	39,150	36,150
QUANTITY:	88	88	88	88	88	88	88

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HAC:

TARGET DRONES

The Department of the Air Force requested $39,150,000 for target drones. The Committee recommends $36,150,000, a decrease of $3,000,000 to the budget request due to unjustified growth in aircraft withdrawal costs for the QF-4 aerial target drone program.

HAC, p. 120

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TITLE: CONVENTIONAL ALCM APPROP : 3020

	PBR	HNSC	SASC	AUTH CONF	HAC	SAC	APPN CONF
DOLLARS:		27,200	27,200	15,000	27,200		15,000
QUANTITY:		200		100	200		100

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HNSC:
Precision guided munitions

The budget request contained no funds for procurement of AGM-130 powered GBU-15 laser guided bombs, AGM-86B conventional air launched cruise missiles (CALCMs), or AGM-142 HAVE NAP medium-range tactical missiles. The committee has great concern over the serious shortage of standoff precision-guided munitions (PGMs) currently available to the services. The force multiplier effect of PGMs was clearly demonstrated in Desert Storm, and the Department has relied heavily on this enhanced capability in determining that its modernized Bottom Up Review force can fight and win two nearly-simultaneous major regional contingencies (MRCs). Elsewhere in the report the committee has expressed its reservations with the Department's assertion that a smaller bomber force will be able to operationally support two MRCs. The committee notes that this assertion is without foundation based on both inadequate bomber force levels and lack of sufficient one-shot-one-kill standoff PGMs.

The committee acknowledges the Department's efforts to accelerate acquisition of the Joint Direct Attack Munition and the Joint Standoff Weapon in the wake of the termination of the Tri-Service Standoff Attack Missile (TSSAM). Department officials also have begun discussions of a follow-on replacement for TSSAM. However, the committee notes that all of these weapons are still in the development stage and address but a portion of the services' requirements for standoff PGMs.

Consequently, the committee recommends authorization of an additional $40 million for procurement of 100 AGM-130 powered GBU-15 laser guided bombs for the Air Force F-15 fighter. Additionally, the committee recommends authorization of $5 million to be added to PE 64733F in Title II of this report in order to develop B-52H modifications which would enable a portion of the B-52 fleet to be armed with AGM-130s.

The committee further recommends authorization of $27.2 million for conversion of 200 AGM-86B nuclear-capable air launched cruise missiles to a conventional configuration and $39 million for procurement of 54 HAVE NAP electro-optical/infrared guided missiles. These two standoff PGMs will provide near-term capability for the bomber fleet, while awaiting future Department decisions on standoff weapons.

HNSC, p. 62

Precision guided munitions

The Department is spending billions of dollars to acquire sophisticated precision guided munitions (PGMs). These weapons are expected to impact future force levels and number of platforms required to defeat battlefield threats.

The General Accounting Office (GAO) recently reviewed all military services PGM programs and determined that the Department has procured or plans to develop and procure 33 types of PGMs. The military services estimate they will have spent about $58.7 billion for these PGMs, $30.4 billion for 19 munition types they now have in limited numbers in the inventory and about $28.3 billion for 14 munition types in development. These figures do not include the yet-to-be-defined program to replace the recently terminated Tri-Service Standoff Attack Missile (TSSAM). In addition, these costs do not include integration into platforms, or the electronic and mechanical interfaces required. The GAO found that:

(1) The military services will have multiple PGM options to counter targets in the same classes (when current inventory deficiencies are corrected and developmental programs are complete);

(2) The military services may have additional opportunities for joint procurement which are not being pursued; and

(3) Acquisition practices are inefficient.

The committee questions: (1) how many PGM types the services need to be effective against different target classes, (2) what quantities are needed, (3) whether joint programs are feasible, and (4) whether PGMs in production and development are still cost effective?

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to perform an analysis of the full range of PGMs in production and in research, development, test, and evaluation to determine:

(1) The numbers and types of PGMs needed to provide a complementary capability in each target class;

(2) The feasibility of developing and procuring additional munition types jointly;

(3) The feasibility of integrating a given weapon on multiple service platforms; and

(4) The economy and effectiveness of continuing acquisition of munitions that are characterized as “interim" or whose quantity requirements have decreased significantly such that unit costs have increased beyond 50 percent.

The Secretary shall include a section in the report which details the process by which the Department approves the development of new PGMs, avoids service duplication and redundancy, retires less effective systems, establishes out-year cost rationalization within the total out-year modernization planned funding, and identifies by name and function that person responsible for approving each new PGM permitted to enter the formal acquisition process.

The report shall be provided to the congressional defense committees not later than February 1, 1996.

HNSC, p. 84-85 (RDT&E, Defense-wide Programs)

SASC:
Section - 215. Precision guided munitions.

The Heavy Bomber Study required by the National Defense Authorization for Fiscal Year 1995 emphasized the value of precision guided munitions (PGM) in future air campaigns as an especially cost effective warfighting capability.

While the committee is persuaded of the importance and value of precision guided munitions, it is also concerned over the management and rationalization of the many disparate programs in production and under development. The military services have bought or are developing 33 types of PGM with over 300,000 individual munitions to attack surface targets. The services estimate that when planned development and procurement are complete, the United States will have invested nearly $58.6 billion (then year dollars) in the 33 PGM types. Presently there are 19 munition types in inventory and production with a total of 130,422 munitions acquired at a cost of $30.4 billion.

Within the overall category of PGM, the committee has acknowledged three areas for concern: upgrades to the bomber force to enable them to employ PGM; the need for a long-term cohesive, joint PGM program; and a coherent, interim plan to provide limited numbers of precision munitions that are now available while the Joint Direct Attack Munition (JDAM) family of weapons completes development.

Interim PGM

The committee acknowledges the requirement for precision munitions, both those than can be procured now as “interim" capability, and those under development for the future. However, the committee also recognizes the need for a rational, structured program for both near-term and long-term PGM requirements, while acknowledging the individual Services' concepts of operations and unique platform characteristics. In requiring a comprehensive review of PGM procurement and development, the committee's intent is not to develop a single weapon that embodies excessive compromises to fit each service's platform characteristics, but rather to ensure complementary development of systems to cover a wide range of targets.

The committee is persuaded of the need to rationalize and oversee the acquisition of PGM's to ensure:

--adequate future commitment to completion of the acquisition programs;
--a comprehensive evaluation of complementary and joint use of weapons to attack a comprehensive target set (fixed, mobile, land and sea) from a variety of delivery systems;
--efficient development and procurement of systems.

SASC, p. 101-102

Interim precision guided munitions (PGM)

Last year, the committee directed the Department of Defense to conduct a Heavy Bomber Study to define the future needs for long range bombers. The Heavy Bomber Study strongly endorsed the need for PGM's. Accordingly, while awaiting the analysis and recommendations required by the Bill's related provision on PGM's, the committee recommends an increase of $353.0 million as a cost-effective method of procuring capability instead of acquiring further B-2 aircraft. The committee is persuaded by that argument, and recommends an increase in the budget request as detailed below.

Precision Guided Munitions Procurement

-Procure 100 AGM-130 missiles, an increase of $40.0 million.

-Convert 200 AGM-86 ALCM's to conventional configuration an increase of $27.2 million.

-Procure 50 Have Nap PGM's for use on B-52 H aircraft, an increase of $38.0 million.

-Procure additional conventional bomb modules for B-1 bombers through an addition of $85.0 million.

-Make necessary modifications to the B-1 weapons carriage system to support an interim Joint Standoff Weapon (JSOW) through an addition of $11.6 million.

-Procure up to 25 interim JSOW's, an addition of $10.4 million.

Precision Guided Munitions RDT&E

-$20.0 million in PE 0604226F to acquire an interim precision munition for the B-1B, known as the B-1B Virtual Umbilical Device (BVUD), provided the Secretary of the Air Force certifies to the congressional defense committees that the BVUD is a valid requirement by May 15, 1996. Failing such certification, the funds provided are to be used for further acceleration of upgrades to the B-1B through the Conventional Munitions Upgrade Program (CMUP).

-An increase $20.0 million to integrate the AGM-130 with the B-52H bomber and begin qualification and testing of the extended-range version of the AGM-130, in PE 0101113F.

-$40.0 million in PE 0604226F to provide a portion of the B-1 fleet with an interim capability for employing the Joint Standoff Weapon.

-An increase of $7.0 million for Interferometric Terrain Aided Guidance (ITAG) technology demonstration to improve JDAM accuracy, PE 0604618F.

Conventional Bomber Enhancements

-Accelerate the Conventional Munitions Upgrade Program (CMUP) for the B-1 bomber, an increase of $47.2 million in PE 0604226F.

-Increase by $6.6 million PE 0604226F to allow for an acceleration of the ECM upgrade by funding the Systems Requirements Review in fiscal year 1996, rather than the budget's planned start in fiscal year 1997.

These additions and program accelerations are made with the intent of satisfying the requirements for capable, conventional bombers as soon as practicable.

SASC, p. 158-159

HAC:

AUTHORIZATION CHANGES

The Committee recommends the following changes to the budget request in accordance with House authorization action:

FY 1996 CONGRESSIONAL TRACK

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	Budget request	Committee recommended	Change from request
CALCM	0	27,200	27,200

HAC, p. 120

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TITLE: MM II/III MODIFICATIONS APPROP : 3020

	PBR	HNSC	SASC	AUTH CONF	HAC	SAC	APPN CONF
DOLLARS:	$19,344	29,344	29,344	29,344	29,344	29,344	29,344
QUANTITY:							

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HNSC:
Intercontinental ballistic missile guidance replacement program

The budget request did not contain procurement funds for the intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM) guidance replacement program. The committee recognizes the importance of maintaining a viable ICBM force of 450-500 missiles, as called for in the Department's Nuclear Posture Review. Accordingly, the committee recommends an additional $10 million to initiate production of this program.

HNSC, p. 62

SASC:
Minuteman guidance replacement program

The Department of Defense's Nuclear Posture Review (NPR) recommended that the United States maintain three wings of Minuteman III intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs) for the foreseeable future. The NPR recommended the replacement of the aging Minuteman III guidance system electronics and the remotoring of the missiles. The committee strongly supports rapid implementation of these recommendations and the maintenance of 500 operational Minuteman III missiles.

Minuteman III guidance systems were produced from 1970 to 1978 with all systems now 7 to 15 years beyond their design life of 10 years. To ensure the timely replacement of the aging Minuteman III guidance system, the committee recommends an increase of $10.0 million in procurement funds to begin the guidance replacement program and to ensure that the first article delivery, now scheduled for September 1998, does not slip again, and that all installations on the 500 Minuteman III missiles are complete in the 2002 timeframe.

SASC, p. 84-85

HAC:

FY 1996 CONGRESSIONAL TRACK

AUTHORIZATION CHANGES

The Committee recommends the following changes to the budget request in accordance with House authorization action:

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	Budget request	Committee recommended	Change from request
Minuteman III Modifications	19,344	29,344	10,000

HAC, p. 120

SAC:

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED ADJUSTMENTS

The Committee recommends adjustments in several programs to reflect the following considerations: (1) funds are excess to known financial requirements; (2) contract savings; (3) lower priority; (4) excessive growth requested compared to fiscal year 1995 funding; (5) lower cost options exist; (6) uncertain program requirements; (7) activities no longer required due to changing program plans; (8) inadequate justification; (9) program execution delays: (10) program duplicates other efforts; (11) schedule revisions recommended; and (12) the Committee agrees with the Senate-reported authorization recommendation. The recommendations are displayed in the following table:

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Change from budget estimate
Defense support program [MYP]	102,911	61,375	-41,536
Have Nap		38,000	+38,000
AMRAAM	190,672	182,672	-8,000
AGM-130 powered GBU-15	69,303	109,303	+40,000
MM III modifications	19,344	29,344	+10,000

SAC, p. 130

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TITLE: GLOBAL POSITIONING (MYP) APPROP : 3020

	PBR	HNSC	SASC	AUTH CONF	HAC	SAC	APPN CONF
DOLLARS:	$136,060	136,060	136,060	126,060	136,060	118,660	126,060
QUANTITY:	4	4	4	4	4	4	4

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SASC:
Global Positioning System block IIF advanced procurement

In fiscal year 1996 the Air Force plans to begin both development and advanced procurement of the Block IIF Global Positioning System (GPS) satellites. The budget request for advanced procurement was $38.4 million. Due to the excessive amount of concurrency between development and procurement of this system, the committee believes that a one year delay is warranted. The committee believes that this delay will not seriously impact the Air Force's ability to develop and deploy the Block IIF. Moreover, the delay will allow time to solve technical issues associated with the Block IIR. The committee therefore recommends no funds for GPS Block IIF advanced procurement in fiscal year 1996.

SASC, p. 85

SUBTITLE H-OTHER MATTERS

Section - 1081. Global positioning system.

The committee has received the reports on the Global Positioning System (GPS) prepared by the National Academy of Public Administration (NAPA) and the National Research Council (NRC), pursuant to a provision the committee recommended in the Fiscal Year 1994 National Defense Authorization Act. The committee expresses its deep appreciation to the participants from both groups for their comprehensive reports.

The committee also acknowledges the recent findings and recommendations of the Defense Science Board (DSB), which will soon issue its own report on GPS. With a few salient exceptions, the DSB and NAPA/NRC reports contain similar recommendations. Both recommend that the Department of Defense begin immediately to prepare for situations in which GPS signals are denied, either as a result of U.S. or foreign jamming. Both recommend that DOD prepare for widespread availability of differential GPS. Both also urge the military to move rapidly to heavy, if not exclusive, reliance on the encrypted P(Y) code. Although the DSB and NAPA/NRC reports differ on the timetable for suspending the use of the Selective Availability (SA) feature (NAPA/NRC calls for immediate suspension), both indicate that DOD must prepare for the day when SA is turned off.

The committee generally accepts the findings and recommendations from these reports, with one exception: the committee believes that an immediate suspension of SA, as recommended in the NAPA/NRC reports, would be both premature and risky. The committee agrees that the SA function should be eliminated by a date certain, and before the end of this decade. The committee further agrees that, in the interim prior to termination of the SA function, DOD must undertake a vigorous research and development program focused on two interrelated objectives. First, DOD needs to develop methods to jam or otherwise counter potential enemy use of GPS signals to target U.S. forces and installations within a theater of operations. Second, DOD needs to develop methods to improve the performance of our GPS-equipped weapons platforms, and, even more important, the effectiveness of our GPS-aided weapons, against hostile efforts (or even the effects of our own denial actions) to jam or degrade high-precision GPS signals.

Accordingly, the committee increases the requested RDT&E funds for the GPS Block IIF program by $10.0 million in program element 0604480F for the development of a comprehensive plan, and to initiate those R&D activities necessary to insure effective use of high-precision GPS signals by U.S. forces, and effective denial of the use of those signals by potential enemies. To ensure that this matter is taken seriously, the committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to turn off SA by May 1, 1996 unless the Secretary submits to the congressional defense committees a plan for achieving a capability to deny hostile use of GPS without hindering our own ability to exploit GPS, and for substantially improving the jam-resistance of our GPS-aided weapons and platforms. The Secretary's report should address the full range of recommendations issued by the National Research Council and the Defense Science Board in their respective studies, including the recommendations to add another GPS signal to the Block IIR and Block IIF satellites, and to improve the operational control segment. The committee believes that these recommendations, if implemented, would enhance the military, civilian, and commercial utility of the system at modest cost, and help to ensure that GPS will not face meaningful competition in the future.

SASC, p. 291-292 (General Provisions)

HAC:

GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM (GPS)

The Air Force requested $38,412,000 for advance procurement of the Global Positioning System (GPS) Block IIF follow-on satellite. The Committee recommends no funding, a decrease of $38,412,000 to the fiscal year 1996 budget request. It is the Committee's understanding that the present GPS Block IIR program is experiencing technical problems involving the navigation payload, and ground support software which may impact upon the launch date of the first Block IIR satellite. The Committee therefore believes it is premature to proceed with concurrent development and advance procurement of the Block IIF satellite until outstanding technical issues associated with the Block IIR are resolved and the impact to the GPS launch schedule is fully assessed.

HAC, p. 120-121

SAC:

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED ADJUSTMENTS

The Committee recommends adjustments in several programs to reflect the following considerations: (1) funds are excess to known financial requirements; (2) contract savings; (3) lower priority; (4) excessive growth requested compared to fiscal year 1995 funding; (5) lower cost options exist; (6) uncertain program requirements; (7) activities no longer required due to changing program plans; (8) inadequate justification; (9) program execution delays: (10) program duplicates other efforts; (11) schedule revisions recommended; and (12) the Committee agrees with the Senate-reported authorization recommendation. The recommendations are displayed in the following table:

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Change from budget estimate
Global positioning [MYP]	136,060	118,660	-17,400

Global positioning advance procurement [CY]	38,412	33,412	-5,000

SAC, p. 130

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TITLE: GLOBAL POSITIONING (MYP) ADV PROC (CY) APPROP : 3020

	PBR	HNSC	SASC	AUTH CONF	HAC	SAC	APPN CONF
DOLLARS:	$38,412	33,412	0	33,412	0	33,412	33,412
QUANTITY:							

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SAC:

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED ADJUSTMENTS

The Committee recommends adjustments in several programs to reflect the following considerations: (1) funds are excess to known financial requirements; (2) contract savings; (3) lower priority; (4) excessive growth requested compared to fiscal year 1995 funding; (5) lower cost options exist; (6) uncertain program requirements; (7) activities no longer required due to changing program plans; (8) inadequate justification; (9) program execution delays: (10) program duplicates other efforts; (11) schedule revisions recommended; and (12) the Committee agrees with the Senate-reported authorization recommendation. The recommendations are displayed in the following table:

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Change from budget estimate
Global positioning [MYP]	136,060	118,660	-17,400
Global positioning advance procurement [CY]	38,412	33,412	-5,000

SAC, p. 130

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TITLE: SPACE BOOSTERS APPROP : 3020

	PBR	HNSC	SASC	AUTH CONF	HAC	SAC	APPN CONF
DOLLARS:	$464,953	459,953	449,953	433,853	459,953	405,903	433,853
QUANTITY:							

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SASC:
Space boosters

Due to savings possible by combining Titan, Atlas and Centaur activities at the launch bases and manufacturing facilities, the committee recommends a $15.0 million reduction in the Air Force budget for space booster procurement.

SASC, p. 85

HAC:

AUTHORIZATION CHANGES

The Committee recommends the following changes to the budget request in accordance with House authorization action:

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	Budget request	Committee recommended	Change from request
Space Boosters	464,953	459,953	-5,000

HAC, p. 120

SAC:

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED ADJUSTMENTS

The Committee recommends adjustments in several programs to reflect the following considerations: (1) funds are excess to known financial requirements; (2) contract savings; (3) lower priority; (4) excessive growth requested compared to fiscal year 1995 funding; (5) lower cost options exist; (6) uncertain program requirements; (7) activities no longer required due to changing program plans; (8) inadequate justification; (9) program execution delays: (10) program duplicates

other efforts; (11) schedule revisions recommended; and (12) the Committee agrees with the Senate-reported authorization recommendation. The recommendations are displayed in the following table:

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Change from budget estimate
Space boosters (Titan IV)	464,953	405,903	-59,050

SAC, p. 130

APPN CONF:

SPACE BOOSTERS

The conferees agree to provide $433,853,000 for the procurement of the Titan IV heavy lift space booster, a decrease of $31,100,000 to the budget request. The recommendation makes the following reductions: $20,000,000 for no longer needed relocation costs; $6,100,000 for unadjudicated claims; $5,000,000 from contractor consolidation savings.

APPN CONF, p. 91

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TITLE: MEDIUM LAUNCH VEHICLE APPROP : 3020

	PBR	HNSC	SASC	AUTH CONF	HAC	SAC	APPN CONF
DOLLARS:	$150,929	150,929	150,929	150,929	150,929	147,765	150,929
QUANTITY:	4	4	4	4	4	4	4

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SASC:
Reusable launch vehicles

The committee believes that a reusable single-stage-to-orbit (SSTO) launch vehicle should be a high priority for the United States. Such a launcher offers the potential for radically reduced costs as well as increased safety, reliability, and operability. It would also make a significant contribution to restoring United States launch competitiveness.

At present, NASA is pursuing a reusable launch vehicle (RLV) known as the X-33. The X-33 effort at NASA is vitally important to the Department of Defense and to national security since it will provide warfighters highly responsive access to space. In the committee's view, DOD should be a direct participant in the X-33 program. The Department of Defense's own Space Launch Modernization Plan recommended that DOD have an equity participation in NASA RLV programs. The committee, therefore, urges the Secretary of Defense to consider options for participating in the NASA program, to include the provision of funding from the Department of Defense budget.

SASC, p. 299-300 (General Provisions)

SAC:

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED ADJUSTMENTS

The Committee recommends adjustments in several programs to reflect the following considerations: (1) funds are excess to known financial requirements; (2) contract savings; (3) lower priority; (4) excessive growth requested compared to fiscal year 1995 funding; (5) lower cost options exist; (6) uncertain program requirements; (7) activities no longer required due to changing program plans; (8) inadequate justification; (9) program execution delays: (10) program duplicates other efforts; (11) schedule revisions recommended; and (12) the Committee agrees with the Senate-reported authorization recommendation. The recommendations are displayed in the following table:

FY 1996 CONGRESSIONAL TRACK

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Change from budget estimate
Medium launch vehicle (Atlas II logistics)	150,929	147,765	-3,164

SAC, p. 130

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TITLE: DEF METEOROLOGICAL SAT PROG (MYP) APPROP : 3020

	PBR	HNSC	SASC	AUTH CONF	HAC	SAC	APPN CONF
DOLLARS:	$29,265	29,265	29,265	29,265	29,265	26,876	29,265
QUANTITY:							

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SAC:

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED ADJUSTMENTS

The Committee recommends adjustments in several programs to reflect the following considerations: (1) funds are excess to known financial requirements; (2) contract savings; (3) lower priority; (4) excessive growth requested compared to fiscal year 1995 funding; (5) lower cost options exist; (6) uncertain program requirements; (7) activities no longer required due to changing program plans; (8) inadequate justification; (9) program execution delays: (10) program duplicates other efforts; (11) schedule revisions recommended; and (12) the Committee agrees with the Senate-reported authorization recommendation. The recommendations are displayed in the following table:

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Change from budget estimate
Defense meteorological satellite program	29,265	26,876	-2,389
MM III modifications	19,344	29,344	+10,000

SAC, p. 130

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TITLE: DEFENSE SUPPORT PROGRAM (MYP) APPROP : 3020

	PBR	HNSC	SASC	AUTH CONF	HAC	SAC	APPN CONF
DOLLARS:	$102,911	102,911	67,011	67,011	67,011	61,375	67,011
QUANTITY:							

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SASC:
Defense Support Program procurement

The budget request included $102.9 million for Defense Support Program (DSP) procurement. The committee understands that $35.9 million in fiscal year 1995 funds are excess and being considered for reprogramming for non-DSP purposes. The committee, therefore, reduces the fiscal year 1996 DSP procurement budget by $35.9 million and directs the Air Force to use the excess fiscal year 1995 funds to fulfill fiscal year 1996 requirements.

SASC, p. 84

AUTH CONF:
Defense support program procurement

The budget request included $102.9 million for Defense Support Program (DSP) procurement.

The Senate amendment would authorize $67.0 million, a reduction of $35.9 million to the budget request.

The House bill would authorize the budget request.

The House recedes. The conferees are aware that $35.9 million in fiscal year 1995 funds are excess and subject to consideration for reprogramming for non-DSP purposes. Therefore, the conferees agree to reduce the fiscal year 1996 DSP procurement budget by $35.9 million, leaving $67.0 million. The conferees direct the Air Force to use the excess fiscal year 1995 funds currently identified as a source on the fiscal year 1995 omnibus reprogramming request to fulfill fiscal year 1996 DSP requirements. Given that the fiscal year 1995 DSP procurement source has been denied as part of this year's omnibus reprogramming, the conferees direct that the full amount be restored to DSP.

AUTH CONF, p. 595

HAC:

DEFENSE SUPPORT PROGRAM (DSP)

The Air Force requested $102,911,000 for the Defense Support Program (DSP). The Committee recommends $67,011,000, a decrease of $35,900,000 to the fiscal year 1996 budget request. This decrease is made without prejudice as the cancellation of DSP satellites 24 and 25 has made excess prior year funding available to fund fiscal year 1996 program requirements.

HAC, p. 121

SAC:

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED ADJUSTMENTS

The Committee recommends adjustments in several programs to reflect the following considerations: (1) funds are excess to known financial requirements; (2) contract savings; (3) lower priority; (4) excessive growth requested compared to fiscal year 1995 funding; (5) lower cost options exist; (6) uncertain program requirements; (7) activities no longer required due to changing program plans; (8) inadequate justification; (9) program execution delays: (10) program duplicates other efforts; (11) schedule revisions recommended; and (12) the Committee agrees with the Senate-reported authorization recommendation. The recommendations are displayed in the following table:

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Change from budget estimate
Defense support program [MYP]	102,911	61,375	-41,536
Have Nap		38,000	+38,000
AMRAAM	190,672	182,672	-8,000
AGM-130 powered GBU-15	69,303	109,303	+40,000
MM III modifications	19,344	29,344	+10,000

SAC, p. 130

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TITLE: DEFENSE SAT COMM SYS APPROP : 3020

	PBR	HNSC	SASC	AUTH CONF	HAC	SAC	APPN CONF
DOLLARS:	$25,666	23,166	18,166	23,166	23,166	23,166	23,166
QUANTITY:							

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SASC:

Defense Satellite Communications System

The budget request for the Defense Satellite Communications System (DSCS) procurement was $25.7 million. Due to reduced launch costs, the committee recommends a reduction of $7.5 million in Air Force procurement for DSCS.

SASC, p. 85

HAC:

AUTHORIZATION CHANGES

The Committee recommends the following changes to the budget request in accordance with House authorization action:

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	Budget request	Committee recommended	Change from request
Defense Satellite Communications System	25,666	23,166	-2,500

HAC, p. 120

SAC:

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED ADJUSTMENTS

The Committee recommends adjustments in several programs to reflect the following considerations: (1) funds are excess to known financial requirements; (2) contract savings; (3) lower priority; (4) excessive growth requested compared to fiscal year 1995 funding; (5) lower cost options exist; (6) uncertain program requirements; (7) activities no longer required due to changing program plans; (8) inadequate justification; (9) program execution delays: (10) program duplicates

other efforts; (11) schedule revisions recommended; and (12) the Committee agrees with the Senate-reported authorization recommendation. The recommendations are displayed in the following table:

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Change from budget estimate
Defense Satcomm system [DSCS]	25,666	23,166	-2,500

SAC, p. 130