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House of Representatives

The House met at 12:30 p.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mrs. BIGGERT).

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,
July 17, 2000.

I hereby appoint the Honorable JUDY BIGGERT to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

J. DENNIS HASTERT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Lundregan, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has passed without amendment bills of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 8. An act to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to phaseout the estate and gift taxes over a 10-year period.

H.R. 4391. An act to amend title 4 of the United States Code to establish sourcing requirements for State and local taxation of mobile telecommunication services.

The message also announced that the Senate has passed with an amendment in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 4205. An act to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2001 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Forces, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendment to the bill (H.R. 4205) ''An Act to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2001 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Forces, and for other purposes,'' requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. WARNER, Mr. THURMOND, Mr. MCCAIN, Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. SANTORUM, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. ALLARD, Mr. HUTCHINSON, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. BYRD, Mr. ROBB, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. CLELAND, Ms. LANDRIEU, and Mr. REED, to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

MORNING HOUR DEBATES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 19, 1999, the Chair will now recognize Members from lists submitted by the majority and minority leaders for morning hour debates. The Chair will alternate recognition between the parties, with each party limited to not to exceed 30 minutes, and each Member, except the majority leader, the minority leader, or the minority whip, limited to not to exceed 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida (Mr. STEARNS) for 5 minutes.

GAS PRICES

Mr. STEARNS. Madam Speaker, I am here to speak on a growing controversy, the controversy of who is to blame for the high gas prices, particularly in the Midwest, the high spikes. Some say it is big oil and others say it is the result of the EPA forcing through Phase II formulated gasoline.

Let us this afternoon analyze the facts and begin to see where the responsibility lies. Let me cite from an internal Energy Department memo that proves that the administration knew that the new formulated gasoline, RFG, as required by EPA was a major reason for the spikes in the Midwest.

The memo was circulated while the administration was publicly blasting the big oil companies for gouging Americans. The Washington Times obtained the June 5 memo that was written for Secretary Richardson of the Department of Energy by the Department's acting policy director, Ms. Kenderdine.

This memo mirrors what analysts and oil companies have been stating; the mix of high demand and low supply has led to high prices for all gasoline. We all realize that; that makes sense. Of course, that is part of the cycle in a free market experience. The disturbing part of that memo goes on to say, and let me quote, Madam Speaker, ''the Milwaukee and Chicago areas supply situation is further affected by, among other things, an RFG formulation specific to the area that is more difficult to produce.''

Despite the clear-cut facts in the memo, the administration has claimed that the price hikes and spikes were unexplainable. In fact, they have openly speculated that it is probably big business beating up on poor citizens again. When, in fact, it is big government beating up on the American taxpayers again.

Refineries have been working to capacity to produce a new EPA-mandated gasoline and have been strained to meet the summer demands. This has left reserve supplies in a dangerous position.

According to the DOE memo, Chicago refineries do not have the capacity to step up production when there is a shortage and the specifically formulated gasoline mixed with the ethanol in the region could not be imported from other areas because few make the unique blend of fuel.

The most damaging evidence is the conclusion in that memo from June 5 that supplies were sufficient to meet overall demand at the time. The market was ''sufficiently tight,'' he went

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on later to say ''that any disruption in the distribution system could contribute to Phase II RFG shortages'' throughout the summer. So there we have it, that is where the spikes came from.

The White House has attempted to rely on a strategy to deflect blame from the real culprit, themselves. Considering the gasoline problems facing Americans today, I am very surprised at the timing of the EPA and this administration to move forward with the implementation of this new blend, this RFG Phase II.

I do not think the administration intentionally did this, but I am not sure. Where is their energy plan today? Where are the steps that could have prevented this from happening? Why did the EPA simply not postpone changing the gas formulas until such a time as the oil market had leveled off? Also, why did St. Louis, Missouri receive a waiver while, to my knowledge, no other city did?

Another shocking piece of this show is on Friday, June 30, the EPA released in a proposed rulemaking a comment period on whether reformulated gasoline is needed to meet the air quality standards. In other words, they are saying is this even needed. What? I mean, here they are mandating they be put in place, yet now they are issuing a memo to say is it needed. You mean to tell me that they insisted on moving forward with Phase II of RFG without knowing if they even needed to keep the program?

When will the EPA do their homework before they force regulations upon the American people? It appears to me from the evidence that the spiked prices in the Midwest were due to the EPA forcing a new formulation, a new blend of gasoline, during this time of high OPEC prices and low supplies.

The EPA should accept responsibility for putting the public through the expensive process of reformulated gasoline without proof that the gasoline would help improve our air and should withhold moving forward with any other new RFG regulations in any other cities.

Madam Speaker, the EPA and Department of Energy must formulate a plan and study to make sure their plan is effective before they gouge the American people at the pumps.

LIVABLE COMMUNITIES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BLUMENAUER) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Madam Speaker, the Federal Government has no greater priority than to be a good partner to promote livable communities.

The morning paper carried a story about another independent study to chart the ecological vital signs of our national park systems.

Madam Speaker, I think this is an important area to pose attention to, first, because it shows how the Federal Government can lead by example, and, second, it serves as a powerful refutation that somehow the United States, being a huge and wealthy Nation, does not have to worry about things like sprawl and congestion, unplanned growth and loss of farmland, that we just pave more, continue to expand, create more of whatever land we wish of farm, housing or roads.

Madam Speaker, it is reminiscent of Alice in Wonderland's experience with the Mad Hatter's tea party. ''Yes, that's it'' said the Hatter with a sigh, ''it's always tea time and we've no time to wash the things between whiles.''

''Then you keep moving round, I suppose?'' said Alice.

''Exactly so,'' said the Hatter, ''as the things get used up.''

''But what happens when you come to the beginning again?'' Alice ventured to ask.

''Suppose we change the subject,'' the March Hare interrupted, yawning. ''I'm getting tired of this. I vote the young lady tells us a story.''

Our tea party with the built and natural environment is not solved with more stories. We are going to have to face realities in our mature cities, small town America, fraying suburbs, even in our national parks. There are limits to the strains we can put on the land in our transportation systems.

The numbers are staggering in our national parks and other federally-managed sites. In 1997, over 370 million visitors increasingly jammed on clogged parking lots, jammed highways, fragile and irreplaceable resources suffering damage from too many vehicles and too many people. Nearby gateways communities are also negatively impacted by trafficking, decreased air quality, but there is a new trend in thinking about how we solve these problems.

Part of the TEA–21 Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century called for a coordination and study between the Department of Transportation and the Secretary of the Interior. They have already produced recommendations for public transportation services at 128 sites that will enhance the visitor experience and protect the environment.

Madam Speaker, this new broach to transportation has already produced tangible results in a number of areas.

The Zion National Park in Utah, which has suffered from severe congestion, gridlock and destruction of natural resources, has helped to implement a new program, a shuttle bus system initiated in May of this year helps protect the fragile natural resources and protect visitors away as they visit from the canyon and provide services to the gateway community of Springdale.

The National Park Service has proposed a light rail transit system for the south rim of the Grand Canyon. It will allow visitors to leave their cars outside the park and ride the light rail train to a canyon view information plaza, there they can view exhibits, ride alternatively-fueled vehicles and hike along the canyon's rim. Construction has already begun on the information plaza in April, and the light rail system is expected to be in place by the spring of 2004.

It is also a priority to reduce traffic congestion in the Yosemite National Park. It is already implemented a 2-year demonstration program for a regional transportation system that would allow visitors to leave their cars outside the park and travel by shuttle bus into and around the Yosemite Valley.

Together activities like this will reduce reliance on private automobiles for visitors, allow for sustainable use and enjoyment of our public lands, improve the livability and quality of life in nearby communities, and allow visitors to better enjoy their experience.

Unlike the Mad Hatter, we cannot continue to just move to the next place at the party. Fortunately, this leadership shows how we can achieve this, not just for national parks, but as a model for American communities to make them safer, healthier and more economically secure.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until 2 p.m.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 41 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until 2 p.m.

□ 1400

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. MILLER of Florida) at 2 p.m.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Daniel P. Coughlin, offered the following prayer:

Lord, our God, our history as a people has been great. We are humbled by reflecting upon the events of the past. Fill us with hope and vision.

Preserve us from making the mistakes of the past. Grant us greater judgment that we may be children born of freedom and strong in virtue.

May we honor the heroic men and women of the past who, when insulted, did not return insult; and, when threatened, handed themselves over to You, the One who judges justly. In them we have come to recognize Your grace shining through human weakness.

May those who suffered for justice' sake receive the beatitude's reward; and may those who cried out in the void of justice, today be heard that a new day of peace may be born rooted in justice, for You live and are attentive to our cries now and forever. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. GIBBONS) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. GIBBONS led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, July 14, 2000.

Hon. J. DENNIS HASTERT,
The Speaker, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted to Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on July 14, 2000 at 9:05 a.m.

That the Senate Passed without amendment H.R. 3544.

That the Senate Passed without amendment H.R. 3591.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

JEFF TRANDAHL,
Clerk of the House.

AMERICA'S FOREIGN OIL DEPENDENCY

(Mr. GIBBONS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, Americans are paying more for gas now than at any other time in our history. Families like David and Jenny Davis of Reno, Nevada are being forced to eliminate their vacation plans and change their daily schedules, like eliminating after-school programs for their children, just to save money on gas; and all of this when our country's dependency on foreign oil is at an all-time high.

Yet, for 8 years, the Clinton-Gore administration has refused to address and reduce our dependence on foreign oil or to prevent foreign oil price-fixing schemes. Instead, the administration continues to support oil-producing countries, even though they blatantly banned together to raise oil prices.

Now American families are paying for the administration's actions or inactions. Our hard-working families should not have to sacrifice their livelihoods just because the administration refuses or fails to stand up to foreign oil pricing nations.

I yield back the administration's national policy which continues to cost Americans precious money every time they go to the gas pump.

STOP GIVING TECHNOLOGICAL CHARITY TO CHINA

(Mr. TRAFICANT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TRAFICANT. Something is wrong, Mr. Speaker. China has already stolen our nuclear secrets; and what they have not stolen, the White House has given to them, specifically, supercomputer and satellite technology that enhances China's missile program, and they have missiles pointed at us.

Now, if that is not enough to download your hard drive, news reports now confirm that the White House will allow private sector high-tech companies to hire Chinese scientists involved with their military technologies.

Beam me up. What is next? Will we give China our Star Wars umbrella?

Mr. Speaker, I yield back both the danger and the stupidity of this charity to China.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair announces that he will postpone further proceedings today on each motion to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered or on which the vote is objected to under clause 6 of rule XX.

Any record votes on postponed questions will be taken after debate has concluded on all motions to suspend the rules, but not before 7 p.m. today.

INTERNET GAMBLING PROHIBITION ACT OF 2000

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3125) to prohibit Internet gambling, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 3125

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Internet Gambling Prohibition Act of 2000''.

SEC. 2. PROHIBITION ON INTERNET GAMBLING.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 50 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''§ 1085. Internet gambling

''(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section the following definitions apply:

''(1) BETS OR WAGERS.—The term 'bets or wagers'—

''(A) means the staking or risking by any person of something of value upon the outcome of a contest of others, a sporting event, or a game predominantly subject to chance, upon an agreement or understanding that the person or another person will receive something of greater value than the amount staked or risked in the event of a certain outcome;

''(B) includes the purchase of a chance or opportunity to win a lottery or other prize (which opportunity to win is predominantly subject to chance);

''(C) includes any scheme of a type described in section 3702 of title 28; and

''(D) does not include—

''(i) a bona fide business transaction governed by the securities laws (as that term is defined in section 3(a)(47) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78c(a)(47))) for the purchase or sale at a future date of securities (as that term is defined in section 3(a)(10) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78c(a)(10)));

''(ii) a transaction on or subject to the rules of a contract market designated pursuant to section 5 of the Commodity Exchange Act (7 U.S.C. 7);

''(iii) a contract of indemnity or guarantee;

''(iv) a contract for life, health, or accident insurance; or

''(v) participation in a simulation sports game or an educational game or contest that—

''(I) is not dependent solely on the outcome of any single sporting event or nonparticipant's singular individual performance in any single sporting event;

''(II) has an outcome that reflects the relative knowledge and skill of the participants with such outcome determined predominantly by accumulated statistical results of sporting events and nonparticipants accumulated individual performances therein; and

''(III) offers a prize or award to a participant that is established in advance of the game or contest and is not determined by the number of participants or the amount of any fees paid by those participants.

''(2) CLOSED-LOOP SUBSCRIBER-BASED SERVICE.—The term 'closed-loop subscriber-based service' means any information service or system that uses—

''(A) a device or combination of devices—

''(i) expressly authorized and operated in accordance with the laws of a State, exclusively for placing, receiving, or otherwise making a bet or wager described in subsection (f)(1)(B); and

''(ii) by which an individual located within any State must subscribe and be registered with the provider of the wagering service by name, address, age, and appropriate billing information to be authorized to place, receive, or otherwise make a bet or wager, and must be physically located within that State in order to be authorized to do so;

''(B) a secure and effective customer verification and age verification system, updated to remain current with evolving technology, expressly authorized and operated in accordance with the laws of the State in which it is located, to ensure that all applicable Federal and State legal and regulatory requirements for lawful gambling are met; and

''(C) appropriate data security standards to prevent unauthorized access by any person who has not subscribed or who is a minor.

''(3) FOREIGN JURISDICTION.—The term 'foreign jurisdiction' means a jurisdiction of a foreign country or political subdivision thereof.

''(4) GAMBLING BUSINESS.—The term 'gambling business' means—

''(A) a business that is conducted at a gambling establishment, or that—

''(i) involves—

''(I) the placing, receiving, or otherwise making of bets or wagers; or

''(II) the offering to engage in the placing, receiving, or otherwise making of bets or wagers;

''(ii) involves 1 or more persons who conduct, finance, manage, supervise, direct, or own all or part of such business; and

''(iii) has been or remains in substantially continuous operation for a period in excess of 10 days or has a gross revenue of $2,000 or more from such business during any 24-hour period; and

''(B) any soliciting agent of a business described in subparagraph (A).

''(5) INFORMATION ASSISTING IN THE PLACING OF A BET OR WAGER.—The term 'information assisting in the placing of a bet or wager'—

''(A) means information that is intended by the sender or recipient to be used by a person engaged in the business of betting or wagering to place, receive, or otherwise make a bet or wager; and

''(B) does not include—

''(i) information concerning parimutuel pools that is exchanged exclusively between or among 1 or more racetracks or other parimutuel wagering facilities licensed by the State or approved by the foreign jurisdiction in which the facility is located, and 1 or more parimutuel wagering facilities licensed by the State or approved by the foreign jurisdiction in which the facility is located, if that information is used only to conduct common pool parimutuel pooling under applicable law;

''(ii) information exchanged exclusively between or among 1 or more racetracks or other parimutuel wagering facilities licensed by the State or approved by the foreign jurisdiction in which the facility is located, and a support service located in another State or foreign jurisdiction, if the information is used only for processing bets or wagers made with that facility under applicable law;

''(iii) information exchanged exclusively between or among 1 or more wagering facilities that are licensed and regulated by the State in which each facility is located, and any support service, wherever located, if the information is used only for the pooling or processing of bets or wagers made by or with the facility or facilities under each State's applicable law;

''(iv) any news reporting or analysis of wagering activity, including odds, racing or event results, race and event schedules, or categories of wagering; or

''(v) any posting or reporting of any educational information on how to make a bet or wager or the nature of betting or wagering.

''(6) INTERACTIVE COMPUTER SERVICE.—The term 'interactive computer service' means any information service, system, or access software provider that operates in, or uses a channel or instrumentality of, interstate or foreign commerce to provide or enable access by multiple users to a computer server, which includes the transmission, storage, retrieval, hosting, linking, formatting, or translation of a communication made by another person, and including specifically a service, system, or access software provider that—

''(A) provides access to the Internet; or

''(B) is engaged in the business of providing an information location tool (which means a service that refers or links users to an online location, including a directory, index, reference, pointer, or hypertext link).

''(7) INTERACTIVE COMPUTER SERVICE PROVIDER.—The term 'interactive computer service provider' means any person that provides an interactive computer service, to the extent that such person offers or provides such service.

''(8) INTERNET.—The term 'Internet' means the international computer network of both Federal and non-Federal interoperable packet switched data networks.

''(9) PERSON.—The term 'person' means any individual, association, partnership, joint venture, corporation (or any affiliate of a corporation), State or political subdivision thereof, department, agency, or instrumentality of a State or political subdivision thereof, or any other government, organization, or entity (including any governmental entity (as defined in section 3701(2) of title 28)).

''(10) PRIVATE NETWORK.—The term 'private network' means a communications channel or channels, including voice or computer data transmission facilities, that use either—

''(A) private dedicated lines; or

''(B) the public communications infrastructure, if the infrastructure is secured by means of the appropriate private communications technology to prevent unauthorized access.

''(11) STATE.—The term 'State' means a State of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or a commonwealth, territory, or possession of the United States.

''(12) SUBSCRIBER.—The term 'subscriber'—

''(A) means any person with a business relationship with the interactive computer service provider through which such person receives access to the system, service, or network of that provider, even if no formal subscription agreement exists; and

''(B) includes registrants, students who are granted access to a university system or network, and employees or contractors who are granted access to the system or network of their employer.

''(13) SOLICITING AGENT.—The term 'soliciting agent' means any agent who knowingly solicits for a gambling business described in paragraph (4)(A) of this subsection.

''(b) INTERNET GAMBLING.—

''(1) PROHIBITION.—Subject to subsection (f), it shall be unlawful for a person engaged in a gambling business knowingly to use the Internet or any other interactive computer service—

''(A) to place, receive, or otherwise make a bet or wager; or

''(B) to send, receive, or invite information assisting in the placing of a bet or wager.

''(2) PENALTIES.—A person engaged in a gambling business who violates this section shall be—

''(A) fined in an amount equal to not more than the greater of—

''(i) the total amount that such person bet or wagered, or placed, received, or accepted in bets or wagers, as a result of engaging in that business in violation of this section; or

''(ii) $20,000;

''(B) imprisoned not more than 4 years; or

''(C) both.

''(3) PERMANENT INJUNCTIONS.—Upon conviction of a person under this section, the court may enter a permanent injunction enjoining such person from placing, receiving, or otherwise making bets or wagers or sending, receiving, or inviting information assisting in the placing of bets or wagers.

''(c) CIVIL REMEDIES.—

''(1) JURISDICTION.—The district courts of the United States shall have original and exclusive jurisdiction to prevent and restrain violations of this section by issuing appropriate orders in accordance with this section, regardless of whether a prosecution has been initiated under this section.

''(2) PROCEEDINGS.—

''(A) INSTITUTION BY FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—The United States may institute proceedings under this subsection to prevent or restrain a violation of this section.

''(ii) RELIEF.—Upon application of the United States under this subparagraph, the district court may enter a temporary restraining order or an injunction against any person to prevent or restrain a violation of this section if the court determines, after notice and an opportunity for a hearing, that there is a substantial probability that such violation has occurred or will occur.

''(B) INSTITUTION BY STATE ATTORNEY GENERAL.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—The attorney general of a State (or other appropriate State official) in which a violation of this section allegedly has occurred or will occur, after providing written notice to the United States, may institute proceedings under this subsection to prevent or restrain the violation.

''(ii) RELIEF.—Upon application of the attorney general (or other appropriate State official) of an affected State under this subparagraph, the district court may enter a temporary restraining order or an injunction against any person to prevent or restrain a violation of this section if the court determines, after notice and an opportunity for a hearing, that there is a substantial probability that such violation has occurred or will occur.

''(C) INDIAN LANDS.—Notwithstanding subparagraphs (A) and (B), for a violation that is alleged to have occurred, or may occur, on Indian lands (as that term is defined in section 4 of the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (25 U.S.C. 2703))—

''(i) the United States shall have the enforcement authority provided under subparagraph (A); and

''(ii) the enforcement authorities specified in an applicable Tribal-State compact negotiated under section 11 of the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (25 U.S.C. 2710) shall be carried out in accordance with that compact.

''(D) EXPIRATION.—Any temporary restraining order or preliminary injunction entered pursuant to subparagraph (A) or (B) shall expire if, and as soon as, the United States, or the attorney general (or other appropriate State official) of the State, as applicable, notifies the court that issued the order or injunction that the United States or the State, as applicable, will not seek a permanent injunction.

''(3) EXPEDITED PROCEEDINGS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—In addition to any proceeding under paragraph (2), a district court may, in exigent circumstances, enter a temporary restraining order against a person alleged to be in violation of this section upon application of the United States under paragraph (2)(A), or the attorney general (or other appropriate State official) of an affected State under paragraph (2)(B), without notice and the opportunity for a hearing as provided in rule 65(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure (except as provided in subsection (d)(3)), if the United States or the State, as applicable, demonstrates that there is probable cause to believe that the use of the Internet or other interactive computer service at issue violates this section.

''(B) HEARINGS.—A hearing requested concerning an order entered under this paragraph shall be held at the earliest practicable time.

''(d) INTERACTIVE COMPUTER SERVICE PROVIDERS.—

''(1) IMMUNITY FROM LIABILITY FOR USE BY ANOTHER.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—An interactive computer service provider described in subparagraph (B) shall not be liable, under this section or any other provision of Federal or State law

prohibiting or regulating gambling or gambling-related activities, for the use of its facilities or services by another person to engage in Internet gambling activity or advertising or promotion of Internet gambling activity that violates such law—

''(i) arising out of any transmitting, routing, or providing of connections for gambling-related material or activity (including intermediate and temporary storage in the course of such transmitting, routing, or providing connections) by the provider, if—

''(I) the material or activity was initiated by or at the direction of a person other than the provider;

''(II) the transmitting, routing, or providing of connections is carried out through an automatic process without selection of the material or activity by the provider;

''(III) the provider does not select the recipients of the material or activity, except as an automatic response to the request of another person; and

''(IV) the material or activity is transmitted through the system or network of the provider without modification of its content; or

''(ii) arising out of any gambling-related material or activity at an online site residing on a computer server owned, controlled, or operated by or for the provider, or arising out of referring or linking users to an online location containing such material or activity, if the material or activity was initiated by or at the direction of a person other than the provider, unless the provider fails to take expeditiously, with respect to the particular material or activity at issue, the actions described in paragraph (2)(D) following the receipt by the provider of an order under paragraph (2)(B).

''(B) ELIGIBILITY.—An interactive computer service provider is described in this subparagraph only if the provider—

''(i) maintains and implements a written or electronic policy that requires the provider to terminate the account of a subscriber of its system or network expeditiously following the receipt by the provider of an order under paragraph (2)(B) alleging that such subscriber has violated or is violating this section; and

''(ii) with respect to the particular material or activity at issue, has not knowingly permitted its computer server to be used to engage in activity that the provider knows is prohibited by this section, with the specific intent that such server be used for such purpose.

''(2) COURT ORDER TO INTERACTIVE COMPUTER SERVICE PROVIDERS.—

''(A) APPLICATION.—A Federal or State law enforcement agency, acting within its authority and jurisdiction and having reason to believe that a particular online site residing on a computer server owned, controlled, or operated by or for the provider is being used by another person to violate this section, may apply ex parte to a United States magistrate judge for an order to such provider under this paragraph to take the actions described in subparagraph (D).

''(B) ORDER.—The magistrate judge shall issue the order sought under subparagraph (A) upon a showing of probable cause to believe the particular on line site is being so used.

''(C) NOTICE.—Seventy-two hours after the latter of—

''(i) giving notice to the alleged violator of the order under subparagraph (B); or

''(ii) making reasonable efforts to notify the alleged violator of the order;

the law enforcement agency shall give the provider a copy of the court order. At that time the order shall take immediate effect. An alleged violator may, however, contest the order by requesting an expedited hearing from the court during that 72-hour period. If the alleged violator does so, the court shall as soon as possible hold the hearing, at which the law enforcement agency shall have the burden of establishing by a preponderance of the evidence that the on line site is being used in violation of this section.

''(D) SCOPE OF ORDER.—An order under this paragraph shall require that the provider expeditiously—

''(i) remove or disable access to the material or activity residing at that online site that allegedly violates this section; or

''(ii) in any case in which the provider does not control the site at which the subject material or activity resides, the provider, through any agent of the provider designated in accordance with section 512(c)(2) of title 17, or other responsible identified employee or contractor—

''(I) notify the Federal or State law enforcement agency that the provider is not the proper recipient of such order; and

''(II) upon receipt of a subpoena, cooperate with the Federal or State law enforcement agency in identifying the person or persons who control the site.

''(E) CONTENTS OF ORDER.—An order issued under this paragraph shall—

''(i) identify the material or activity that allegedly violates this section;

''(ii) provide information reasonably sufficient to permit the provider to locate (and, as appropriate, in an order issued under subparagraph (D)(i) to block access to) the material or activity;

''(iii) be supplied to any agent of a provider designated in accordance with section 512(c)(2) of title 17, if information regarding such designation is readily available to the public; and

''(iv) provide information that is reasonably sufficient to permit the provider to contact the law enforcement agency that obtained the order, including the name of the law enforcement agency, and the name and telephone number of an individual to contact at the law enforcement agency (and, if available, the electronic mail address of that individual).

''(F) POSTORDER HEARING.—An alleged violator that has not contested an order under subparagraph (C) may, not later than 60 days after the order takes effect, apply to have the order rescinded. A United States magistrate judge shall hear and determine that application. At that hearing the law enforcement agency that sought the order shall have the burden to show, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the site was being used by that alleged violator to violate this section.

''(3) INJUNCTIVE RELIEF.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The United States, or a State law enforcement agency acting within its authority and jurisdiction, may, not less than 24 hours following the issuance to an interactive computer service provider of an order described in paragraph (2)(B), in a civil action, obtain a temporary restraining order, or an injunction to prevent the use of the interactive computer service by another person in violation of this section.

''(B) LIMITATIONS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, in the case of any application for a temporary restraining order or an injunction against an interactive computer service provider described in paragraph (1)(B) to prevent a violation of this section—

''(i) arising out of activity described in paragraph (1)(A)(i), the injunctive relief is limited to—

''(I) an order restraining the provider from providing access to an identified subscriber of the system or network of the interactive computer service provider, if the court determines that there is probable cause to believe that such subscriber is using that access to violate this section, by terminating the specified account of that subscriber; and

''(II) an order restraining the provider from providing access, by taking reasonable steps specified in the order to block access, to a specific, identified, foreign online location;

''(ii) arising out of activity described in paragraph (1)(A)(ii), the injunctive relief is limited to—

''(I) the orders described in clause (i)(I);

''(II) an order restraining the provider from providing access to the material or activity that violates this section at a particular online site residing on a computer server operated or controlled by the provider; and

''(III) such other injunctive remedies as the court considers necessary to prevent or restrain access to specified material or activity that is prohibited by this section at a particular online location residing on a computer server operated or controlled by the provider, that are the least burdensome to the provider among the forms of relief that are comparably effective for that purpose.

''(C) CONSIDERATIONS.—The court, in determining appropriate injunctive relief under this paragraph, shall consider—

''(i) whether such an injunction, either alone or in combination with other such injunctions issued, and currently operative, against the same provider would significantly (and, in the case of relief under subparagraph (B)(ii), taking into account, among other factors, the conduct of the provider, unreasonably) burden either the provider or the operation of the system or network of the provider;

''(ii) whether implementation of such an injunction would be technically feasible and effective, and would not materially interfere with access to lawful material at other online locations;

''(iii) whether other less burdensome and comparably effective means of preventing or restraining access to the illegal material or activity are available; and

''(iv) the magnitude of the harm likely to be suffered by the community if the injunction is not granted.

''(D) NOTICE AND EX PARTE ORDERS.—Injunctive relief under this paragraph shall not be available without notice to the service provider and an opportunity for such provider to appear before the court, except for orders ensuring the preservation of evidence or other orders having no material adverse effect on the operation of the communications network of the service provider.

''(4) ADVERTISING OR PROMOTION OF NON-INTERNET GAMBLING.—

''(A) DEFINITIONS.—In this paragraph:

''(i) CONDUCTED.—With respect to a gambling activity, that activity is 'conducted' in a State if the State is the State in which the gambling establishment (as defined in section 1081) that offers the gambling activity being advertised or promoted is physically located.

''(ii) NON-INTERNET GAMBLING ACTIVITY.—The term 'non-Internet gambling activity' means—

''(I) a gambling activity in which the placing of the bet or wager is not conducted by the Internet; or

''(II) a gambling activity to which the prohibitions of this section do not apply.

''(B) IMMUNITY FROM LIABILITY FOR USE BY ANOTHER.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—An interactive computer service provider described in clause (ii) shall not be liable, under any provision of Federal or State law prohibiting or regulating gambling or gambling-related activities, or under any State law prohibiting or regulating advertising and promotional activities, for—

''(I) content, provided by another person, that advertises or promotes non-Internet gambling activity that violates such law (unless the provider is engaged in the business of such gambling), arising out of any of the activities described in paragraph (1)(A) (i) or (ii); or

''(II) content, provided by another person, that advertises or promotes non-Internet gambling activity that is lawful under Federal law and the law of the State in which such gambling activity is conducted.

''(ii) ELIGIBILITY.—An interactive computer service is described in this clause only if the provider—

''(I) maintains and implements a written or electronic policy that requires the provider to terminate the account of a subscriber of its system or network expeditiously following the receipt by the provider of a notice described in paragraph (2)(B) alleging that such subscriber maintains a website on a computer server controlled or operated by the provider for the purpose of engaging in advertising or promotion of non-Internet gambling activity prohibited by a Federal law or a law of the State in which such activity is conducted;

''(II) with respect to the particular material or activity at issue, has not knowingly permitted its computer server to be used to engage in the advertising or promotion of non-Internet gambling activity that the provider knows is prohibited by a Federal law or a law of the State in which the activity is conducted, with the specific intent that such server be used for such purpose; and

''(III) at reasonable cost, offers residential customers of the provider's Internet access service, if the provider provides Internet access service to such customers, computer software, or another filtering or blocking system that includes the capability of filtering or blocking access by minors to online Internet gambling sites that violate this section.

''(C) NOTICE TO INTERACTIVE COMPUTER SERVICE PROVIDERS.—

''(i) NOTICE FROM FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY.—If an interactive computer service provider receives from a Federal law enforcement agency, acting within its authority and jurisdiction, a written or electronic notice described in paragraph (2)(B), that a particular online site residing on a computer server owned, controlled, or operated by or for the provider is being used by another person to advertise or promote non-Internet gambling activity that violates a Federal law prohibiting or regulating gambling or gambling-related activities, the provider shall expeditiously take the actions described in paragraph (2)(A) (i) or (ii) with respect to the advertising or promotion identified in the notice.

''(ii) NOTICE FROM STATE LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY.—If an interactive computer service provider receives from a State law enforcement agency, acting within its authority and jurisdiction, a written or electronic notice described in paragraph (2)(B), that a particular online site residing on a computer server owned, controlled, or operated by or for the provider is being used by another person to advertise or promote non-Internet gambling activity that is conducted in that State and that violates a law of that State prohibiting or regulating gambling or gambling-related activities, the provider shall expeditiously take the actions described in paragraph (2)(A) (i) or (ii) with respect to the advertising or promotion identified in the notice.

''(D) INJUNCTIVE RELIEF.—The United States, or a State law enforcement agency, acting within its authority and jurisdiction, may, not less than 24 hours following the issuance to an interactive computer service provider of a notice described in paragraph (2)(B), in a civil action, obtain a temporary restraining order, or an injunction, to prevent the use of the interactive computer service by another person to advertise or promote non-Internet gambling activity that violates a Federal law, or a law of the State in which such activity is conducted that prohibits or regulates gambling or gambling-related activities, as applicable. The procedures described in paragraph (3)(D) shall apply to actions brought under this subparagraph, and the relief in such actions shall be limited to—

''(i) an order requiring the provider to remove or disable access to the advertising or promotion of non-Internet gambling activity that violates Federal law, or the law of the State in which such activity is conducted, as applicable, at a particular online site residing on a computer server controlled or operated by the provider;

''(ii) an order restraining the provider from providing access to an identified subscriber of the system or network of the provider, if the court determines that such subscriber maintains a website on a computer server controlled or operated by the provider that the subscriber is knowingly using or knowingly permitting to be used to advertise or promote non-Internet gambling activity that violates Federal law or the law of the State in which such activity is conducted; and

''(iii) an order restraining the provider of the content of the advertising or promotion of such illegal gambling activity from disseminating such advertising or promotion on the computer server controlled or operated by the provider of such interactive computer service.

''(E) APPLICABILITY.—The provisions of subparagraphs (C) and (D) do not apply to the content described in subparagraph (B)(i)(II).

''(5) EFFECT ON OTHER LAW.—

''(A) IMMUNITY FROM LIABILITY FOR COMPLIANCE.—An interactive computer service provider shall not be liable for any damages, penalty, or forfeiture, civil or criminal, under Federal or State law for taking in good faith any action described in paragraphs (2)(A), (4)(B)(ii)(I), or (4)(C) to comply with a notice described in paragraph (2)(B), or complying with any court order issued under paragraph (3) or (4)(D).

''(B) DISCLAIMER OF OBLIGATIONS.—Nothing in this section may be construed to impose or authorize an obligation on an interactive computer service provider described in paragraph (1)(B)—

''(i) to monitor material or use of its service; or

''(ii) except as required by a notice or an order of a court under this subsection, to gain access to, to remove, or to disable access to material.

''(C) RIGHTS OF SUBSCRIBERS.—Nothing in this section may be construed to prejudice the right of a subscriber to secure an appropriate determination, as otherwise provided by law, in a Federal court or in a State or local tribunal or agency, that the account of such subscriber should not be terminated pursuant to this subsection, or should be restored.

''(e) AVAILABILITY OF RELIEF.—The availability of relief under subsections (c) and (d) shall not depend on, or be affected by, the initiation or resolution of any action under subsection (b), or under any other provision of Federal or State law.

''(f) APPLICABILITY.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), the prohibition in this section does not apply to—

''(A) any otherwise lawful bet or wager that is placed and received, or otherwise made wholly intrastate for a State lottery, or for a multi-State lottery operated jointly between 2 or more States in conjunction with State lotteries if—

''(i) each such lottery is expressly authorized, and licensed or regulated, under applicable State law;

''(ii) the bet or wager is placed on an interactive computer service that uses a private network or a closed-loop subscriber based service regulated and operated by the State lottery or its expressly designated agent for such activity;

''(iii) each person placing or otherwise making that bet or wager is physically located when such bet or wager is placed at a facility that is open to the general public; and

''(iv) each such lottery complies with sections 1301 through 1304, and other applicable provisions of Federal law;

''(B) any otherwise lawful State-regulated parimutuel wagering activities on live horse or dog racing, or live jai alai, conducted on a closed-loop subscriber-based system, provided that the type of wagering activity has been authorized by the State.

''(C) any otherwise lawful bet or wager (other than a bet or wager described in subparagraph (A)) that is placed, received, or otherwise made wholly intrastate, if such bet or wager, or the transmission of such information, as applicable is—

''(i) expressly authorized, and licensed or regulated by the State in which such bet or wager is initiated and received, under applicable Federal and such State's laws; and

''(ii) placed on a closed-loop subscriber based service; or

''(D) any otherwise lawful bet or wager (other than a bet or wager in any class III game conducted by a tribe that is not explicitly authorized by an applicable tribal-State compact between that tribe and the State where the tribe is located) that is—

''(i) placed on a closed-loop subscriber based service or a private network; and

''(ii) is lawfully received by a federally recognized Indian tribe, or the sending, receiving, or inviting of information assisting in the placing of any such bet or wager, if the game is permitted under and conducted in accordance with the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act, so long as each person placing, receiving, or otherwise making such a bet or wager, or transmitting such information, is physically located on Indian lands (as that term is defined in section 4 of the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act) when such person places, receives, or otherwise makes the bet or wager.

''(2) BETS OR WAGERS MADE BY AGENTS OR PROXIES.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Paragraph (1) does not apply in any case in which a bet or wager is placed, received, or otherwise made by the use of an agent or proxy using the Internet or an interactive computer service.

''(B) QUALIFICATION.—Nothing in this paragraph may be construed to prohibit the owner operator of a parimutuel wagering facility that is licensed by a State from employing an agent in the operation of the account wagering system owned or operated by the parimutuel facility.

''(3) ADVERTISING AND PROMOTION.—The prohibition of subsection (b)(1)(B) does not apply to advertising, promotion, or other communication by, or authorized by, anyone licensed to operate a gambling business in a State.

''(g) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section may be construed to affect any prohibition or remedy applicable to a person engaged in a gambling business under any other provision of Federal or State law.''.

(b) TECHNICAL AMENDMENT.—The analysis for chapter 50 of title 18, United States Code,

is amended by adding at the end the following:

''1085. Internet gambling.''.

SEC. 3. REPORT ON ENFORCEMENT.

Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Attorney General shall submit to Congress a report, which shall include—

(1) an analysis of the problems, if any, associated with enforcing section 1085 of title 18, United States Code, as added by section 2 of this Act;

(2) recommendations for the best use of the resources of the Department of Justice to enforce that section; and

(3) an estimate of the amount of activity and money being used to gamble on the Internet.

SEC. 4. SEVERABILITY.

If any provision of this Act, an amendment made by this Act, or the application of such provision or amendment to any person or circumstance is held to be unconstitutional, the remainder of this Act, the amendments made by this Act, and the application of this Act and the provisions of such amendments to any other person or circumstance shall not be affected thereby.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOODLATTE) and the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CONYERS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOODLATTE).

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 3 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, the Internet Gambling Prohibition Act is designed to respond to a major scourge on the Internet. There are now, more than 700 unregulated out-of-control Internet casino-style gambling sites on the Internet. Sports betting may be even larger than the casino gambling. The proposals now, not by any of the States, but by some who would ask that the States begin to provide the sale of lottery tickets online in people's homes, something that a great many people are very concerned about.

The bill allows the use of the Internet by the States for the sale of lottery tickets in public places where children can be screened out. But there are those who stand to make tens of millions of dollars selling lottery services to the States to sell those tickets online. No State does that today. This bill prevents that from occurring.

The bill is supported by a wide array of organizations, including the National Collegiate Athletic Association, the National Football League, the National Basketball Association, Major League Baseball, the National Hockey League, all concerned about sports betting online, particularly by children.

The bill is supported by a wide array of religious organizations, the National Council of Churches, the Presbyterian Church of the United States, the Family Research Council, Focus on the Family, the Christian Coalition, Jerry Falwell Ministries, the American Family Association, the United Methodist Church, the Southern Baptist Convention, the Home School Legal Defense Association.

But the bill's original purpose is served by the request of the National Association of Attorneys General, NAAG, who came to Senator KYL in the Senate and to myself in the House and said that the 1961 Wire Act prohibiting gambling interstate on electronic means of communications is out of date and needs to be updated. That is what this bill responds to. They strongly support the legislation, as does the National Coalition Against Gambling Expansion.

I would like to thank a number of Members for their help with this legislation: the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. WOLF); the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. TAUZIN), chairman of the Subcommittee on Telecommunications, Trade and Consumer Protection from the Committee on Commerce, which helped to work out additional language to make it absolutely clear that this legislation does not expand gambling in any way, shape, or form; the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) who helped to work out new language in the legislation related to due process rights for those who may have their sites taken down or blocked.

I would like to thank the gentleman from Florida (Mr. WEXLER) and the gentleman from Florida (Mr. HASTINGS) for their leadership on this issue as well as the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BOUCHER) who has been very supportive.

I would like to thank the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ARMEY), the majority leader, and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE), chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, for their support of this legislation, which I believe will pass with overwhelmingly strong bipartisan support.

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 30 seconds.

Mr. Speaker, let me say from the outset that I believe that it is highly inappropriate to consider a controversial deeply flawed bill on the Suspension Calendar. This is the wrong process because I and other Members have amendments we want to offer that we are foreclosed from offering in this process.

So on that basis alone, I believe this suspension ought to be rejected. The most controversial aspect of it are the carve-outs for the powerful special interests.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. KENNEDY).

Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Michigan just pointed out that there are carve-outs for horse racing and Jai-Alai and dog racing. How are we going to have a realistic bill if Jai-Alai and dog racing and all these others have exemptions carved out?

The real rub in this bill is that, while those have exceptions, State lotteries do not. I think we would also agree that our State lotteries are perhaps the best form of gaming we have out there and that they are giving legitimate dollars to our States, for the education of our kids, for education, for housing.

Now, no one disputes that we ought to regulate these offshore gambling casino interests in the Antilles and Antigua. No one disputes that we ought to have that on the books.

Let me say at the beginning that I applaud the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOODLATTE) and applaud the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. TAUZIN) for their efforts to put those provisions in this bill.

But do my colleagues know what? In creating those provisions, they have created numerous other problems by carving out all these exemptions for these special interests gaming operations. Really, this language has come from the Christian Coalition. I thought that the Congress ought to be the one that writes legislation, not the Christian Coalition. It is ironic that the Christian coalition wants to have an exception for dog racing. The Christian Coalition does not seem to have a problem with that, but they have a problem with State lotteries providing necessary educational funds for their kids in the different States.

In addition to that, this legislation also does not do enough to protect the important sovereignty that exists between Native American tribes and our Federal Government, something that the majority continues to trample on at every single turn.

As vice chair of the Native American Caucus, I just am so upset that this bill would ignore the important sovereignty provisions that the States have worked out with these tribes, the Federal tribe relationship. It is a sovereign relationship.

Finally, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOODLATTE) understands that these Internet service providers, the very people that are charged with policing this bill, are unequipped to deal with this. The fact is that we have an Internet that is in its infancy. We all know the Internet is in its infancy. My colleagues are going to put the regulatory burden, the enforcement burden for these regulations on these Internet service providers, many of whom are woefully inadequate to do so. So it is going to create a real hell of a time for these Internet service providers.

So let me just say that, while my colleagues have the Attorneys General on their side, we have the governors. Every governor, the Governors' Association, has written strongly opposing this legislation because it would absolutely gut the funding for the necessary programs that many of these governors rely on in order to provide our very constituencies with the educational funding that we need.

Finally, let me just say we need more money in education. The thought that my colleagues are going to take money away from education in our States at a time when we need more of it is just absolutely incredible to me. The fact that they carve out exceptions for these other gambling operations, while not carving out an exemption, for example, for State lotteries, to me, it

just does not make any sense. State lotteries ought to be the ones that we at least carve out an exemption for, not these others.

So I just cannot say that this is a good bill. I agree with the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CONYERS), we ought to consider this bill on regular calendar and regular order so that we can have a deeper dialog and discussion about the very controversial nature of this legislation.

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Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 1 minute to say to the gentleman that not every governor agrees. In fact, we have a real problem here with forged letters from governors, as indicated on the front page of Roll Call and in The New York Times, with a letter being circulated by opponents of this legislation claiming that Governor Jeb Bush of Florida wrote a letter in opposition to the bill when in point of fact no such thing occurred. The Florida Department of Law Enforcement is now investigating the matter.

I would also say to the gentleman that there are no exemptions in this legislation for horse racing. That is why all of these groups are supporting this legislation. And who would know better than the reporters for the racing industry. Here is the headline in the Daily Racing Form: ''Internet bill said to lose exemption for racing.'' Blood Horse Magazine: ''Racing to lose Internet bill exemptions.''

The fact of the matter is this bill has been carefully crafted with the assistance of the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. TAUZIN) to make it absolutely clear that while parimutuel betting is treated fairly, they are not in any way exempt or carved out under this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. WEXLER).

Mr. WEXLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 3125.

I strongly support this bill for three primary reasons: first, it gives law enforcement the ability to block offshore casino Web sites; second, the bill protects children from gambling; and, third, it protects the rights of States to continue governing a legal, regulated, taxpaying industry, the parimutuel industry.

Parimutuel gaming is and always has been a State issue. States control parimutuel gaming, and they control it effectively. It is an industry that is highly regulated, pays taxes and has a respectable place in the States many of us represent. States do not, however, control casinos on Indian reservations. They certainly do not control offshore casino Web sites, of which there are at least 700, many of them in the Caribbean, which are not regulated and not taxed.

I have heard concerns about cheating on the Internet. Parimutuel bets, however, are safe bets, equally safe made in person or at a simulcast.

Finally, we do not have to worry about children logging on to the parimutuels and placing bets. Individuals would have to participate in a closed-loop subscriber-based service to wager on horses, greyhounds, or Jai-Alai. It does not get brought into the home unless a person wants it.

The bill strikes a perfect balance for what is needed, a prohibition on Internet casino gambling and a preservation of the rights of States to regulate the parimutuel industry.

References were made by my respected colleague and friend with respect to the effect of education dollars of this bill. Speaking as a representative of the State of Florida, let there be no mistake, the State lottery of Florida has not added, relatively, a single penny to the schools and to the education coffers of the State of Florida. Just the opposite.

Mr. Speaker, I urge support of the bill.

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 15 seconds.

It may be that my friend from Virginia is not aware of the latest version of his bill that eliminates the requirements that wagers on horse racing, dog racing, and Jai-Alai be initiated from a State in which such betting or wagering is lawful and received in a State in which such betting is lawful.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. FRANK).

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I hope people approaching the Capitol will be careful because they might stumble on the increasingly growing pile of discarded Republican ideas.

In Sunday's Washington Post, there was an excellent article by Stephen Moore of the Cato Institute documenting the extent to which the Republican Party in the House has abandoned its notion of controlling spending. I recommend people read Mr. Moore's article. He used to be a consultant to the Republicans on the Committee on the Budget. He said the Republicans have given up really on controlling spending. They spend it wrong, in some ways; but they spend a lot of it.

In this morning's Washington Post, we have another Republican idea of yore biting the dust: term limits. Some people with very long memories, inconvenient ones, will remember term limits. It used to be part of the Contract With America. Some people do not remember the Contract With America, or the contract of Mr. Gingrich; but term limits has also been discarded. It cited cases of the Republican leadership urging Members to break their pledge with regard to term limits.

Well, today two more old Republican principles bite the dust. One was not that old, because the Internet is not that old. But we used to hear about freedom of the Internet. We used to hear how important it was that people be allowed to do what they want on the Internet. Now we understand the true principle. It is important that people be able to do what the Republican Party wants them to do on the Internet. If the Republican Party has no objection, then they can do it. But if the Republican Party thinks there are pictures they should not look at, or perhaps booze they should not buy, or bets they should not make, then freedom for the Internet goes away.

This is a very intrusive regulation of the Internet. This notion that citizens ought to be able to make their own decisions about what to do over the Web now stands revealed as a very insufficient idea. In fact, we were told we must protect children against this because children live in houses with parents with computers, and we must not allow the parents to be the ones who decide what their children do. We, the Federal Government, will step in and we will protect children from that Internet, which will reach out and grab them when their parents are not looking.

Another principle that appears to be on its last legs that the Republican Party sometimes professes support for is that of States' rights. I understand the governor of Florida has said that was not an accurate letter from him. I also understand that we would need subpoena power to get the governor of Florida to tell us what he really thinks about this. And since I, at least, do not have that vote, I cannot tell. The governor of Florida has said he will not tell us his position, but most of the governors are against it.

And I was particularly struck when my friend from Florida said, well, parimutuel betting should be an exemption, although it is an exemption that the author of the bill says does not exist. But the gentleman from Florida, defending that nonexistent exemption, says, well, parimutuel betting is controlled by the States and Jai-Alai is controlled by the States. Well, are lotteries run by the States not controlled by the States? This bill makes it illegal for States to decide that they wish to use the Internet for their lotteries.

Now, remember, the State would have a decision to stay off the Internet if it want wanted to. So here we have a bill that says to the States that we will tell them, the States, that they may not use the Internet for their lottery distribution. What a two-fer: two great principles with one stone. First of all, freedom of the Internet; secondly, States' rights. Bang, they both go with this bill.

Here we say to the States we will let parimutuel gambling go on, because that is a closed loop, and that is okay because States have regulated that. And my friend from Florida said the State lottery in Florida has not given Florida enough money for education, has not given them any money for education. I am sorry about that, but I will tell my colleague that in the State of Massachusetts the lottery has, I think, been very helpful for education.

I do not understand why this Congress ought to interfere with the decision by the people of Massachusetts and the governor and the legislature of Massachusetts to use the Internet.

Now, understand what we have been told. If the States want to act to make sure that retailers in a downtown are not disadvantaged in the collection of sales taxes, we will get in their way. But if the States want to put their lottery on the Internet, we, the Federal Government, will interfere, if this bill passes; and we will tell them to forget all that stuff they read about Internet freedom because if the Federal Government does not like what the States are doing on the Internet, to use a technical parliamentary term ''freedom schmeedom.'' We will interpose our superior morality and tell the States that gambling is not right; and, therefore, while the State may choose to have a lottery, and individuals may choose to use the Internet for that lottery, we, the Federal Government, know better than the States and we know better than the individuals.

I do not think that I have seen in one piece of legislation a more stunning repudiation of principles.

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. GIBBONS).

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time, and I rise in strong support of the Internet Gambling Prohibition Act. As an original cosponsor, I urge all my colleagues to support this very important bill.

After listening to my colleague from Massachusetts, I hope we can all come back to reality for just a minute. Everyone, including Republicans and Democrats, would agree the Internet is a great educational tool and a valuable source of information and communication. However, American families must be protected from the dangers associated with unrestricted and unregulated gaming.

In States like Nevada, the gaming industry is well regulated and its activities are tightly monitored. However, allowing gambling to be conducted on the Internet would open the floodgates for corruption, abuse, and fraud. Not only could unscrupulous operators bilk millions of unsuspecting customers, but our children could easily obtain their parents' credit cards, turn their bedrooms into casinos, and with these sites unknowingly squander their families' hard-earned money.

The Internet Gambling Prohibition Act provides the necessary tools for law enforcement officials to crack down on these fly-by-night Internet gambling sites. I urge my colleagues to support this bipartisan bill which will protect our children, our homes, and our technology from fraudulent, unscrupulous, and unregulated Internet gaming and gambling site operators.

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT), the ranking member of the subcommittee.

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time, and I rise in opposition to the bill.

Unfortunately, H.R. 3125 will actually do nothing to stem the tide of Internet gambling. In fact, the bill constitutes a significant step backwards for several reasons.

First, it provides for extended Internet gambling in the areas of horse racing, dog racing, and Jai-Alai. And there seems to be some question about that, so I will just read from the bill, starting on page 34: ''The prohibition in this section does not apply to,'' and when we turn to page 35 it says, ''any otherwise lawful State regulated parimutuel waging activities on live horse or dog racing or live Jai-Alai conducted on a closed-loop subscriber-based system.'' That closed-loop subscriber-based system is about as hard to get on as opening up an Internet brokerage account to trade stocks. About anybody can do it. As a result of these exemptions, the bill will proliferate rather than prohibit gambling over the Internet, and that is because people would rather gamble at home rather than having to go all the way to the track.

In addition, the bill will not effectively prohibit those gambling interests it actually seeks to stop because offshore the Federal Government has no authority to close those particular Web sites. We can tell AOL or another company to shut down a domestic site, but we have no authority to shut down something offshore in a rogue nation for which we have no diplomatic relations. That will give them essentially a complete exclusive franchise to run these operations.

Lastly, the bill is not effective because it provides no individual liability. While it makes activities by certain gambling entities running the operation illegal, it does not make it illegal for the individual to gamble.

For that reason, Mr. Speaker, the title of the bill, the Internet Gambling Prohibition Act, is one that I am sure a lot of Americans will support. But this bill will actually expand gambling for horse racing, dog racing, and Jai-Alai. It will be ineffective in stopping casino gambling and sports betting run by offshore businesses and, as a result, the Internet Gambling Prohibition Act is more sound bite than reality; and, therefore, I must oppose the legislation.

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. HASTINGS).

(Mr. HASTINGS of Florida asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time, and I thank him for his leadership on this particular measure.

Mr. Speaker, today I have come to the floor to speak on behalf of H.R. 3125, the Internet Gambling Prohibition Act. As my colleagues may know, unregulated Internet gambling through virtual casino games has become a very lucrative business.

□ 1430

These Web sites are not regulated, taxed or licensed by the States and are available to the public, including those who are underage and would not be allowed in an actual gambling facility, on the open Internet.

New sites offering games such as blackjack and roulette crop up each day, and the industry has plans for major expansion next year if the issue is not addressed legislatively by Congress in this session.

H.R. 3125 effectively addresses the problems created by these sites, clarifies Federal law, and gives the authorities the tools necessary to regulate Internet gambling activities. At the same time, the bill establishes a regulatory framework for Internet gaming activities that recognizes the leadership role that should be played by the individual States in regulating legal gaming activities they have already authorized.

Mr. Speaker, the Senate companion bill passed the Senate late last year by unanimous consent and we are ripe to enact legislation clarifying the complex issue of Internet gambling. If H.R. 3125 is not passed this year, it will likely be too late to stop the problems caused by these unregulated gambling businesses. H.R. 3125 is a good bill that works, as is evidenced by the broad level of support that it has garnered from various groups and on both sides of the aisle.

I would like to urge my colleagues to join me in voting for this practical and necessary legislation and working to enact the Internet Gambling Prohibition Act into law.

I also would like to clarify the fact that lotteries are not affected. Lotteries are regressive. And we all know that.

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. WOLF) a real champion in the fight against gambling.

(Mr. WOLF asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, this will not expand gambling. I rise in strong support. I can stand here all day to categorize the number of hurt and pain and suffering and agony and even death of many young people who get involved in gambling. Gambling hits the poor, the elderly and, sadly, the young.

I want to share that every Member of this body who was here when the National Gambling Commission was established, voted for the National Gambling Commission, which issued a report, and it said as follows: Simply put, ''Adolescent gamblers are more likely to become problem or pathological gamblers. Several studies have shown the link between youth gambling and its association with alcohol and drug use, truancy, low grades, illegal activities to finance gambling.''

The Commission goes on to strongly support the bill of the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOODLATTE). The Commission reported in 28 percent of the cases where children carried a gun to school, gambling was a factor.

This legislation would address an industry that has grown overnight on the Web virtually without anyone focusing on it until the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOODLATTE) did.

As the gambling commission noted, youth gambling like youth smoking is often an issue of accessibility and marketing. Nothing is more accessible to young people that we now have than the Internet.

I urge my colleagues, if we miss this opportunity, more children will be hurt and go through pain and suffering and agony and even death. This is an opportunity to do what the National Commission says we should do. This is an opportunity to do what most people know is absolutely right.

I urge my Members, particularly those who say they are for strong family values and they care about the future of young people and they care about all these issues, to come to the House tonight when we vote and vote aye on the Goodlatte bill.

I would like to also put a list of the stories we have taken off the wire service in the last few months of the hurt and the pain and the suffering and the agony of the people who have gotten involved in gambling.

SAMPLE NEWS CLIPS ON GAMBLING

''As many as 500,000 Michigan adults could be 'lifetime compulsive gamblers,' and the number could swell with two new Detroit casinos in operation and a third to open soon, says a new state report. The survey, released Wednesday, also found that well over half of those with gambling problems began young. 'When we asked compulsive gamblers ''When did you start having a problem?'' we were startled to learn that 77% of them said they were already compulsive by the time they were 18,' said Jim McBryde, special assistant for drug policy in the Michigan Department of Community Health.'' (Detroit News, 1/13/00)

''As allies of the National Collegiate Athletic Association push legislation that would ban wagering on college sports, a new study found that one out of every four male student-athletes may be engaging in illegal sports betting—and that one in 20 places bets directly through illegal bookies. And though prevalent among student-athletes, the study found that sports wagering activity is higher among ordinary students—39% among male nonstudent athletes.

''The study surveyed 648 student-athletes and 1,035 students, both male and female, at three midwestern universities. The study also found that 12% of male student-athletes—roughly the same portion as nonathletes—showed signs of problem gambling. About 5% of the overall athlete sample demonstrated signs of pathological gambling disorders.'' (Las Vegas Sun, 7/6/00).

''More than 850 Internet gambling sites worldwide had revenues in 1999 of $1.67 billion, up more than 80% from 1998, according to Christiansen Capital Advisors, who track the industry. Revenues are expected to top $3 billion by 2002.'' (Reuters, 5/31/00).

''Will Torres Jr. spends part of his day listening to sad stories. As the director of the Terrebonne Parish (La.) District Attorney's Office's Bad Check Enforcement Program, Torres has heard some doozies. ''I've seen people lose their homes, their retirements wiped out, their marriage. People losing everything they have,' Torres said. Gambling, specifically video poker, is starting to catch up with drugs and alcohol as a precursor to local crime . . . ''Torres and the District Attorney's Office recently noticed an interesting trend while profiling bad-check writers: a large number of their suspects are video poker addicts. 'We're not talking about people who mistakenly write a check for groceries at Winn-Dixie for $25.33,' Torres said. 'We're talking about people who are writing checks for $25 or $30 eight times a day at locations with video machines or places in close proximity of video poker machines.' ''So far this year, Torres' office has collected $320,000 for Terrebonne Parish merchants who were given 3,600 worthless checks. Torres said about 30% of those bad checks are connected to gambling. '''It's eating people up,' he said. 'It's real sad when people don't have a dollar. No money for food because of gambling addictions. I've seen it up close, and video poker plays a large role in the problem.'''' (The Courier [Houma, La.], 8/28/99)

''Rodney Stout, 25, of Pine Bluff (Ark.) was sentenced Friday to 30 years in prison for abducting Stacey Polston of Jacksonville and her 18-month-old daughter at gunpoint and stealing Polston's van. . . . Stout was under financial pressure, he said. He had a 'gambling problem' that came to a head when he gambled away $5,000 he had set aside for moving expenses.'' (Arkansas Democrat-Gazette, 5/9/00).

''Former University of Southern California baseball player Shon Malani was sentenced Wednesday to two years in federal prison for stealing nearly $500,000 from the federal credit union where he worked. U.S. District Judge Helen Gillmor rejected a request for leniency made by Malani's attorney, who said he stole the money to pay off gambling debts totaling hundreds of thousands of dollars.'' (Associated Press, 3/1/00).

''One third of 120 compulsive gamblers participating in a pioneering treatment study have either filed for bankruptcy or are in the process of filing, a University of Connecticut researcher said Tuesday. . . . . (Nancy) Petry said she recently gave a talk to a group of bankruptcy lawyers who estimated that as many as 20% of their clients had mentioned gambling as a reason for their problems.'' (Hartford Courant, 6/14/00).

''Of all the heroes who emerged from the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics, perhaps none was more inspirational than Henry Tillman. A big, tough hometown kid, he had plunged into serious trouble when he was rescued in a California Youth Authority lockup by a boxing coach who saw a young man of uncommon heart and untapped talent. In a little more than two years, he would stand proudly atop the Olympic platform at the Sports Arena, just blocks from his boyhood home, the gold medal for heavyweight boxing dangling from his neck.

''But two years after his mediocre pro career ended, he was back behind bars. And now he stands accused of murder in a case that could put him away for life.

''[G]ambling got Tillman into trouble. He was arrested in January 1994 for passing a bad credit card at the Normandie. He pleaded no contest and got probation. In 1995, he pleaded guilty to using a fake credit card in an attempt to get $800 at the Hollywood Park Casino in Inglewood.

''I have suffered from a long history of gambling addiction, which I am very ashamed had taken over my life,' Tillman wrote in a letter to the court.'' (Los Angeles Time, 1/26/00)

''More than half the state's adult population has visited a casino, either in Michigan or elsewhere, a statewide poll shows. . . . People at the top and bottom of the income scale are the biggest spenders at the casinos Those making less than $15,000 a year spend $172 per visit, and those earning more than $100,000 per year spend $161 per visit. People in the $30,000–$45,000 income bracket spend the least, reporting an average of $87.40 per visit. ''Pollster Ed Sarpolus noted that the age groups most likely to visit casinos are between 18 and 24, and between 50 and 54.'' (Detroit Free Press, 11/17/99)

''Tethered to his post by a curly plastic cord that stretched from his belt loop to a frequent-player card inserted in a Black, Widow slot machine, James Lint pondered. What happens to the little guy when casinos come to town?

'''I see a lot of people leave with tears in their eyes,' said the Georgia businessman, taking a short break from the machine in Biloxi's Beau Rivage casino. 'They come here too much, and they spend too much money.'

''Lint, who flies his private plan to Biloxi three times a year to kick back at the casinos, doesn't count himself among the ranks of those who gamble away what they cannot afford. But some people do lose their grocery money to slot machines, and no one—not casino operators, not gung-ho promoters of the industry—denies it.

''It would be hard to: The Mississippi Coast has been at the center of several high-profile compulsive gambling incidents, including one involving two famous writers, brothers who squandered an inheritance worth more than $250,000 at blackjack and slots.

''It is a hard-edged reality that happens—at casinos, at racetracks, at church bingos, at state lottery outlets. The Mississippi Coast has seen a 26-fold increase in the number of Gamblers Anonymous meeting—to 13 a week—since the first casino opened in 1992.'' (Lexington [Ky.] Herald-Leader, 9/12/99)

''There is an ugly undercurrent that's sweeping away thousands of Missourians-people whose addiction to gambling has led to debt, divorce and crime. This is a world of people like Vicky, 36, a St. Charles woman who regularly left her newborn son with baby sitters to go to the casinos and who considered suicide, after losing $100,000. ''And Kathy, a homemaker and mother of two from Brentwood, who would drop her kids at school and spend the entire day at a casino playing blackjack. She used a secret credit card that her husband didn't know about to rack up more than $30,000 in debt. . . .

''In a three-month look at compulsive gambling, the Post-Dispatch found that . . . Fast-cash machines on casino floors can hasten a problem gambler's descent into debt, prompting the nation's largest machine supplier last month to let people deactivate their cards in casinos. Hard Numbers on gambling-related crimes are elusive, but fraud detectives in St. Louis say they're seeing an increase in workers with access to money taking it to support gambling habits.'' (St. Louis Post-Dispatch, 2/6/99)

''The battle against domestic violence is gaining ground, and work by University of Nebraska Medical Center researcher Dr. Robert Muelleman is helping. . . . Muelleman worked on a . . . study at the UNMC hospital this summer. The study has not been published yet, so the results are not entirely concluded, he said, but some preliminary inferences can be drawn. 'It looks as if problem gambling in the partner is going to be as much a risk factor as problem alcohol and that's really new information.' he said.'' (Daily Nebraskan, 1/13/00)

''A Charlotte, N.C., postal worker is suing First Citizens Bank and Visa for his Internet gambling debts—because he says it's illegal

for the bank and Visa to let their credit cards be used for gambling online. . . . Lawers for (Mark) Eisele filed the suit, which seeks class action status, in the U.S. District Court in San Francisco, where Visa International is based. . . . The suit claims Visa and First Citizens, which issued Eisele's credit card, violated the federal Wire Act, which prohibits use of wire communications services for some gambling.'' (Las Vegas Review-Journal, 8/18/99)

''A California bank robber returned to his old habits after being released from a New Jersey prison to travel to a halfway house in his home state, according to bank robbery charges in at least two states. . . .

''[Noel] Miller, who had been staying at a New Orleans motel, told investigators he was robbing banks to finance his gambling habit and to support himself.'' (Associated Press, 6/1/00)

''A casino executive who fudged his tax returns should have his license renewed anyway, New Jersey's top casino regulator said Monday. James Hurley, chairman of the state Casino Control Commission, said Mirage Resorts Inc.-Atlantic City president Mark Juliano demonstrated 'extremely poor judgment and an acute lack of sensitivity regarding his financial reporting responsibilities.' But Hurley said it wasn't serious enough to deny Juliano a license to work in New Jersey casinos. Juliano, 44, of Haddonfield, a former president of Caesars Atlantic City Hotel Casino, wrote off $8,965 for a 'phantom' personal computer, reported gambling losses as a business expense and told the IRS he drove 180,000 miles on a car found to have traveled only 69,000 total miles, according to an investigation by the state Division of Gaming Enforcement.'' (Associated Press, 6/19/00)

''Brian Dean Gray, a former Richmond (Va.) stockbroker, pleaded guilty yesterday in U.S. District Court to all three federal fraud charges against him for stealing more than $850,000 from clients and gambling much of it away. . . . He used more than $350,000 to gamble on horse racing, at New Jersey casinos and in card games.'' (Richmond Times-Dispatch, 6/3/00)

''Before casino gambling, (Atlantic City) was home to numerous thriving churches of various denominations. But in recent years, churches and synagogues have begun to close. . . . The Rev. Patrick J. Hunt, pastor at (the Church of the Ascension), said the casino industry is helping society gradually erode. 'We want anybody to come to church,' Hunt said. 'But gambling is a vice and the casinos do their darndest to make sure we don't exist and that every other church doesn't exist.'" (Atlantic City Press, 10/11/99)

''A Florida man who lost about $50,000 while gambling [in Atlantic City] during the past two days died Tuesday after he jumped seven floors from a Trump Plaza Hotel and Casino roof onto Columbia Place, officials said.'' (Atlantic City Press, 8/18/99)

''A German tourist jumped to his death off a 10-story casino parking garage Wednesday in the third such suicide in Atlantic City in eight days.'' On Aug. 17, a gambler who had lost $87,000 jumped to his death off a Trump Plaza roof. On Monday, a dealer at Caesar's Atlantic City Hotel Casino committed suicide by leaping off the casino's parking garage.

''It wasn't clear if the most recent victim had been gambling. He left no suicide note.'' (Associated Press, 8/25/99)

''A Kanawha County (W.V.) woman admitted she skimmed $40,000 from her group's bingo and raffle games Thursday, unveiling an ongoing state and federal investigation of groups that operate such games. Donna J. Hopkins, 50, was secretary of the Marmet Soccer Association when she embezzled the money.'' ([Charleston, W.V.] Gazette, 3/3/00)

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 15 seconds, mainly to remind my friend from Virginia that the gambling commission advocated a ban on Internet gambling without exception. And that is not this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Utah (Mr. CANNON).

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to begin by saying that I agree with the comments of my friend the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. WOLF). Gambling is a pernicious vice.

H.R. 3125, the Internet Gambling Prohibition Act of 2000, is well-intentioned but I do not think it succeeds in what it is attempting to do. Instead, this legislation creates legislation that is unenforceable and places great regulatory burdens on Internet service providers and represents the first full-blown regulation of the Internet passed by this body.

This bill will expand gambling online and undermine the State's authority to regulate gambling. The carve out for parimutuel betting will allow for parimutuel betting nationwide even in those States where gambling is currently illegal.

A business licensed and regulated in one State will be allowed to take bets from someone located in other States regardless of whether the State where the bettor is located has authorized such activity. All the bettor would need to do is dial into the licensed business taking the bets. This would constitute a closed loop. Anyone who so desires would be able to load the software to be able to perform this function on his computer and the States would not be able to enforce their laws.

Internet service providers are burdened by being required by the Government to act as enforcers of this law. By passing this bill, we will be deputizing ISPs with the task of denying their customers access to any site that allows wagering. The courts will need to issue a court order to each and every ISP in the country telling them to shut off access to any offending site, and the ISP will be required to put in place filters to ensure that none of their subscribers can gain access.

What is the cost? Let me assure my colleagues that it is not just monetary. ISPs, in order to be in full compliance with this law, will need to monitor what sites its customers are visiting. Keeping up with the sites that allow gaming will be impossible for most ISPs. AOL may have the resources to monitor the activity on every site accessed by its servers, but Rocky Mount Internet based in Utah does not.

ISPs now have or will soon have the technology to shield the identity of its customers. People will be able to access gambling sites anonymously, rendering it impossible for this law to be enforced. With this technology, both the gambling site as well as the subscriber will be able to mask the address from Federal agents. Any filters required by the law will, therefore, be rendered useless.

This legislation is harmful and ultimately unenforceable. We should reject this legislation.

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 30 seconds to say to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CONYERS) that the National Gambling Impact Study Commission said the Federal Government shall prohibit without new or expanded exemptions Internet gambling not already authorized.

This legislation, thanks to the good work of the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. TAUZIN), makes it perfectly clear that there are no exemptions for anyone under this legislation.

I would say to the gentleman from Utah (Mr. CANNON) that we have worked very closely with Internet service providers and we will continue to do that to make sure that the burdens are manageable, and they have seen and worked with us on the language contained in this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. STEARNS).

(Mr. STEARNS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. STEARNS. Mr. Speaker, let me say in the beginning, let us not let the perfect become the enemy of the good here.

I commend the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOODLATTE) for his bill and the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. TAUZIN) for crafting a compromise that we can support. So I hope all the folks will come on board here. We can mend this bill later on if they are not happy with it.

Opponents of this legislation cry out there is special legislation here creating carve-outs for specific industries. And I say, Mr. Speaker, the carve-outs that they cite are not carve-outs. Rather, they allow for activity that is already lawful under existing law to continue.

This legislation permits parimutuel wagering to operate as it has for many, many years under Federal and State laws. This legislation is mindful of States' rights and sovereignty and allows States their rights to regulate activity within their border, and that is currently legal. So there are no carve-outs here.

As such, the bill does not expand or promote gambling on the Internet. Instead it allows for those activities as currently permitted by States to exist. This legislation has the support of a lot of groups. I urge my colleagues to support it.

Mr. Speaker, let me start off by stating let's not let the perfect become the enemy of the good. The Internet Gambling Prohibition Act before us today is not a perfect bill. But it is a step in the right direction and I commend my friend from Virginia, Mr. GOODLATTE, and my good friend from Louisiana, Mr. TAUZIN, for crafting a compromise we can support.

Some of the opponents of this legislation will say that this bill promotes or expands gambling on the Internet. Nothing can be further from the truth. The legislation before us

today in no way expands gambling on the Interent. First and foremost, the legislation offered by my friend from Virginia prohibits gambling businesses from using the Internet to place, receive, or otherwise make a bet or wager. It does not create new government laws, or additional regulations on the Internet, it merely brings the interstate gambling ban up to date. H.R. 3125 in no way expands gambling on the Interent and permits only activities that are otherwise lawful and regulated by the states.

Opponents of this legislation cry that H.R. 3125 is special favor legislation creating carve outs for specific industries. Mr. Speaker, the carve outs they cite are not carve outs, rather, it allows for activity that is already lawful under existing law to continue. This legislation permits parimutuel wagering to operate as it has for many years under federal and state laws. This legislation is mindful of states' rights and sovereignty, and allows states their right to regulate activity within their borders that is currently legal. As such, the bill does not expand or promote gambling on the Internet, instead, it allows for those activities as currently permitted by states.

This legislation has the support of the National Football League, Major League Baseball, National Association of Attorneys General, the Christian Coalition, the Family Research Council, as well as numerous other organizations.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of this legislation. Though not perfect, ti certainly is a step in the right direction, and it is the first step in battling the proliferation of illegal gambling on the Internet—with future Congresses free to revisit this matter and amend this legislation as necessary.

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 1 minute.

Mr. Speaker, I would hope that this vote would turn only on the question of whether or not there are exemptions created in the bill.

This is the administration's beginning statement. ''The administration strongly opposes H.R. 3125, which appears to be designed to protect certain forms of Internet gambling that are currently illegal while potentially opening the floodgates for other forms of illegal gambling. The administration is especially troubled by the exemptions included in the bill for parimutuel wagering on activities such as horse races, dog races and Jai-Alai. These exemptions could have the effect of allowing individuals to bet on dog and horse racing from their homes, giving children and other vulnerable populations unsupervised, unlimited access to such gambling activities.''

That is an exemption. There is no policy justification for such exemptions.

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I think the best response to the comments of the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CONYERS) would come from the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. TAUZIN) who has played a critical role in making it absolutely clear that the language in this bill does not provide any exemptions.

Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. TAUZIN) the chairman of the Subcommittee on Telecommunications, Trade and Consumer Protection, a subcommittee of the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. TAUZIN. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend for yielding me the time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3125, the Internet Gambling Prohibition Act. It is a good bill. I urge my colleagues to vote for it this afternoon.

Back in June the subcommittee I am honored to chair, the Subcommittee on Telecommunications, Trade and Consumer Protection, was afforded the opportunity to hold a hearing on this bill. At the hearing, we learned many things regarding current State and Federal law as it applied to both interstate and intrastate gambling activities.

While the existing framework governing such activity is not always a model of clarity, our hearing revealed that this bill as it came to us to the committee explicitly legalized certain interstate parimutuel gaming activities that the Justice Department believes are prima facie illegal under current Federal law, namely the Wire Act.

As a result, the administration did, in fact, oppose H.R. 3125 when we held our hearings and they opposed it on the grounds that first it did then expand gambling beyond and above what is allowed by existing law according to Justice's interpretation of the Wire Act and, secondly, that it was not technologically neutral and that it made legal on the Internet activities that might be illegal when conducted on phone wire.

In response to these criticisms, my good friend the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOODLATTE) and I, along with the gentleman from Virginia (Chairman BLILEY), the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE) and the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MCCOLLUM) and their staffs, recrafted the parimutuel gaming provisions of the bill as we see them today.

Working with the sports leagues, many religious interests and the parimutuel gaming interests themselves, we are happy to report that we were successful in coming up with the compromise language that makes it clear that the bill no longer draws any legal distinction between the Internet and wire line gaming activities and, as a result, in no way expands gambling beyond the present limits whatever those limits are according to the Justice Department or the courts of the land.

This language now added to H.R. 3125 in the form of a managers amendment clarifies the bill prohibits all online gambling and only permits otherwise lawful, State regulated, live parimutuel wagering activities that are conducted on a closed subscriber-based loop.

By the way, I should also point out it does allow the Internet intrastate for the use of the lottery activities provided that they are conducted in a public place. With this language, H.R. 3125 now addresses the administration's concerns and places an appropriate ban on gambling activities that is badly needed for the country and needs to be adopted.

In the past couple years, online gambling has flourished into a $1 billion industry with more than 700 sites in existence. The sports-related casino style gambling taking place over the Internet today has, as the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. WOLF) pointed out, ruined the lives of many Americans young and old.

If we fail to present the President with this legislation this year, the proliferation will be enormous. Make no mistake. This bill needs to be passed. It is neutral. It does not expand gambling. It needs to be addressed.

□ 1445

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 30 seconds, merely to advise my friend from Louisiana as well as the gentleman from Virginia that the changes that they made made the expansion of gambling worse. That came from the Department of Justice, whom you thought you were trying to satisfy. The Department has received a copy of the language, they say, which we believe constitutes the amendment intended to resolve concerns over the exemption of horse racing, dog racing, and Jai-Alai. It is our position that this amendment may be even more problematic than the current version of the bill.

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 30 seconds to respond to the gentleman and say that the Justice Department says that the Wire Act covers these situations but does not prosecute anyone. Under this legislation, they would have new tools requested by the National Association of Attorneys General to combat this very serious problem on the Internet, and that is exactly what we intend to give them with this legislation. There are no exemptions. We certainly do not expand gambling. We attack the multibillion dollar industry that is growing on the Internet, the 700 cybercasinos, the sports betting, the threat of sales of lottery tickets in people's homes.

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. Cox).

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Michigan for yielding me this time, and I thank my colleagues on both sides of the aisle for trying to do the right thing here today, because I share the concerns of my colleagues about the spread of illegal Internet gambling. But I rise in reluctant opposition to this legislation because while it is well intentioned, it is bad telecommunications policy.

This legislation would create enormous, if unintentional, regulatory problems. First, it proposes to treat online and offline gambling under different rules. That is a violation of the

fundamental tenet of the Internet Nondiscrimination Act that this House passed very recently by the overwhelming vote of 352–75. Regulating commerce on the Internet under different rules from commerce in the offline world is a dangerous precedent that invites significant new regulation of the Internet such as we have not yet seen.

Second, the bill expands gambling opportunities to make legal certain types of bets over the Internet that would be illegal if they were made over the telephone. Third, the bill would unfairly make Internet service providers and search engines and other interactive service providers, ISPs, who have nothing to do with gambling, people who have nothing to do with gambling, it would make them responsible for policing the behavior of their subscribers. This is the principle that we rejected when then Representative WYDEN and I brought the Internet Freedom and Family Empowerment Act to the floor so that we could stop the approach that the Senate had adopted with the Communications Decency Act, later rejected by the Supreme Court.

In this bill in order to avoid criminal prosecution, ISPs and other interactive services would have to make sure that they are not hosting or linking to Web sites containing gambling advertising or information. To avoid criminal prosecution, they would have to block users from accessing foreign Web sites over which they have no control, an especially dangerous precedent while the United States at this very moment is seeking to oppose efforts by foreign governments to do that to our Web sites.

Fourth, this bill would have the Federal Government dictate, indeed amend, the terms and conditions on which ISPs today offer service. It would require that every ISP terminate the account of any subscriber who is suspected of using the service to gamble. Fifth, the bill contains price controls. It requires every ISP to offer gambling filtering software at, quote, ''reasonable cost,'' putting the Federal Government in an unspecified way in charge of determining what is a reasonable price for filtering software.

For the mom-and-pop Internet service providers who constitute the vast majority of America's thousands of ISPs, the legal and regulatory costs of complying with this new Federal regulatory scheme are significant. That is why this imperfect bill remains opposed by so many groups, the Computer and Communications Industry Association, AT&T, the Center for Democracy and Technology, the Electronic Privacy Information Center, the Traditional Values Coalition, the Free Congress Foundation, the Seniors Coalition, and Americans for Tax Reform.

Oppose this legislation.

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

First, let me respond to the gentleman from California for whom I have great respect but with whom I must disagree on every single point raised. This legislation does not treat online gambling unfairly compared to offline gambling. In fact, the activities complained of have been going on on the telephone lines for decades and this legislation is simply designed to bring the Wire Act, written in 1961 when the Wire Act was a good description of telecommunications in this country, into the modern age when telecommunications takes on a whole host of different ramifications, including the Internet. It does not in any way expand gambling on the Internet. We have made that perfectly clear time and time again. Why else would the National Coalition Against Gambling Expansion support this legislation?

The bill retrenches gambling on the Internet by fighting 700 online cybercasinos, by giving law enforcement new tools to deal with sports betting online, by stopping the efforts of some who stand to make tens of millions of dollars selling services to State lotteries to sell tickets online in people's homes.

I want to make the point perfectly clear that we do not tell the States that they cannot use the Internet. We simply say that when they use the Internet, they have to use it in public places, like convenience stores or other places where children can be screened out and they cannot buy tickets online as they could at home. That is why the Home School Legal Defense Association supports the legislation, the Southern Baptist Convention supports it, and many, many other religious and family organizations.

Furthermore, we do not require Internet service providers to police the Internet. We simply require them to cooperate with law enforcement. And we do not require them to shut down suspected sites, because the bill provides due process requirements of notice and hearing before a judge, and a judge finding that an action should be taken before an Internet service provider can be required to take down or block a site.

The legislation has been carefully crafted to be sensitive to the Internet industry, which I am very supportive of. After all, I am the chairman of the Congressional Internet Caucus and have worked on many issues with the gentleman and others to promote the Internet. But one way to promote the Internet is to make sure that the seamy side of life is dealt with on the Internet. Just like child pornography has to be dealt with on the Internet, so does unregulated, out-of-control, illegal gambling. That is why the National Collegiate Athletic Association, the National Football League, Major League Baseball, the National Hockey League, and the National Basketball Association support this legislation because of the renewed threat to amateur and professional sports in America brought on by an incredible explosion in gambling and sports betting because of the Internet. These new tools are needed by law enforcement. That is why the National Association of Attorneys General have asked us for this legislation. That is why I ask my colleagues to support it.

It is also important to note that this legislation treats Indian gaming fairly. Every word in this legislation has been signed off on by the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG), the chairman of the Committee on Resources.

I urge my colleagues to support this effective legislation to fight gambling on the Internet.

Mr. SHAW. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 3125, the Internet Gambling Prohibition Act of 2000. This legislation is necessary to stem the rising tide of Internet gambling, which is largely unregulated and unreachable by American authorities.

Mr. Speaker, Internet gambling has the potential to make thousands of Americans who enjoy video games into gambling addicts. All that an Internet gambler needs to play casino-style games on the Internet is a computer, a modem, and a credit card—and therein lies the dangerous allure of this type of wagering. Unlike a glitzy casino where playing games of chance is a social experience, Internet gambling is usually done alone, with the only limit being the limit on one's credit card. I believe that gambling over the Internet has the potential to turn a generation of children who are addicted to video games into a generation of adults addicted to playing casino-style games over the Internet.

Furthermore, most of the cyber-casinos are located in the Caribbean, so that the few gamblers who do win have no recourse if there is a dispute. Mr. Speaker, banning Internet gambling now will prevent much more serious social problems later. For that reason, I urge all of my colleagues to vote for passage of H.R. 3125.

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to H.R. 3125, The Internet Gambling Prohibition Act, a bill that threatens the continued growth of e-commerce as well as the privacy rights of individuals.

The Department of Justice, high-tech companies and socially conservative organizations agree—H.R. 3125 is fatally flawed. By prohibiting some types of gambling and expanding others, H.R. 3125 puts an inappropriate burden on high tech companies and interferes with the civil liberties of Americans.

The legislation is rife with loopholes. Betting on horses and dogs is allowed; sports and casino-style games are not. Jai-alai is in, while state lotteries are out. This arbitrary patchwork of exemptions and prohibitions seems to be rooted in the degree of power of a particular interest group rather than sound public policy.

H.R. 3125 imposes new and unprecedented regulatory burdens on the Internet that are shortsighted and threaten our civil liberties. The notice and take-down provisions are overbroad, too burdensome for ISPs, and give the government too much power.

Finally, the blocking provisions in H.R. 3125 threaten to intrude on individual privacy. This Congress is still in the process of drafting legislation aimed at assuring the privacy of individuals using the Internet. H.R. 3125 would leap over that thoughtful process and attempt to regulate what many Members have vowed to allow—freedom on the Internet. H.R. 3125

puts artificial boundaries on the Internet when the Internet is designed specifically to transcend boundaries.

I share my colleagues's desire to protect society from the dangers of abusive gambling which can be a corrosive agent, both culturally and personally. However, H.R. 3125 does not do what it purports to do. If Congress wants to ban gambling on the Internet then it should ban all gambling on the Internet. The piecemeal approach embodied in H.R. 3125 is an exercise in hypocrisy. I urge my colleagues to vote against H.R. 3125.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 3125, the Internet Gambling Prohibition Act. During Judiciary Committee mark-up, I brought up my concerns relating to the tribal gaming exemption. I am pleased that the Gentleman from Virginia, Mr. GOODLATTE, and the Gentleman from Alaska, Mr. YOUNG, were willing to work with me to include language which addresses my concerns about what I believe was an ambiguous section of the bill.

I would like to take a moment to explain my concerns and how, through the manager's amendment, these concerns were addressed. The provision exempting gambling on a closed loop system requires both the sender and the receiver to be on Indian lands. This is not limited to the Indian lands on which the game is conducted, therefore, it would allow linking of all Indian lands nationwide. My concern with this language was how multi-Tribal linking could impact individual Tribal/State gaming Compacts.

Let me provide an example: If State A's Compact allows for slots, and State B's Compact allows for blackjack and slots, absent clarification, the tribe in State A could argue it can now participate in blackjack. Included in the manager's amendment is additional language on this section to ensure that no Class III gaming activity can occur without the explicit authorization of a Tribal/State Compact. This language does not require Tribes to renegotiate their Compacts with states; rather it reinforces the Tribal/State Compact.

In conclusion, the Indian gaming language has been clarified so that the carefully negotiated Tribal/State compacts are not at risk. I urge my colleagues to support the bill.

Mr. BACA. Mr. Speaker, I oppose H.R. 3125, the Internet Gambling Prohibition Act.

I am concerned that the bill creates unfair carve outs. In-home gambling on horse and dog races is allowed, but tribal Internet gaming is prohibited. I fail to see how dog races are acceptable but tribal gaming is not. This bill does not deserve our support.

The bill is so riddled with exemptions it is opposed by the Traditional Values Coalition, which says that the bill does little to address the problems it purports to solve.

Tribal gaming has been essential in furthering economic development on our reservations. It has allowed for medical clinics and upgrading of substandard housing. It has lifted Native Americans from poverty. It has given them self-determination over their destiny. It has furthered Native American sovereignty.

It is important we recognize all Native Americans have given to this country. For that reason, earlier in the year I introduced H. Res. 487 to honor Native Americans.

Native Americans have shown their willingness to fight and die for this nation in foreign lands. They honor the American flag at every powwow.

Native Americans should be treated fairly. We should not burden them with restrictions we are unwilling to place on others.

The bill is opposed by the Department of Justice, AT&T, the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians, Computer and Communications Industry Association, Covad Communications, Center for Democracy and Technology, National Congress of American Indians, Electronic Privacy Information Center, ACLU, Traditional Values Coalition, Seniors Coalition, Free Congress Foundation, Americans for Tax Reform, CATO Institute, American Association of Concerned Tax Payers, and Coalition for Constitutional Liberties.

For all of the above reasons, I am opposing H.R. 3125.

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, today I rise in opposition to H.R. 3125, which could more appropriately be re-titled the Internet Gambling Proliferation Act.

What this proposed legislation does is impose a new set of laws that selectively privilege some forms of gambling by exempting them from these laws. At the same time, other forms of gambling are condemned. What Congress should do is work with the states to enact legislation, which deals rationally with prohibiting or regulating Internet gambling.

Furthermore, in my home State of New Mexico—as in many other states—this legislation would unnecessarily complicate the ability of states and tribal governments to work out a rational regulatory scheme.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MILLER of Florida). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOODLATTE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3125, as amended.

The question was taken.

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8, rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 3125.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

SEMIPOSTAL AUTHORIZATION ACT

Mr. MCHUGH. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4437) to grant to the United States Postal Service the authority to issue semipostals, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 4437

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Semipostal Authorization Act''.

SEC. 2. AUTHORITY TO ISSUE SEMIPOSTALS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 4 of title 39, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''§ 416. Authority to issue semipostals

''(a) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section—

''(1) the term 'semipostal' means a postage stamp which is issued and sold by the Postal Service, at a premium, in order to help provide funding for a cause described in subsection (b); and

''(2) the term 'agency' means an Executive agency within the meaning of section 105 of title 5.

''(b) DISCRETIONARY AUTHORITY.—The Postal Service is hereby authorized to issue and sell semipostals under this section in order to advance such causes as the Postal Service considers to be in the national public interest and appropriate.

''(c) RATE OF POSTAGE.—The rate of postage on a semipostal issued under this section shall be established by the Governors, in accordance with such procedures as they shall by regulation prescribe (in lieu of the procedures under chapter 36), except that—

''(1) the rate established for a semipostal under this section shall be equal to the rate of postage that would otherwise regularly apply, plus a differential of not to exceed 25 percent; and

''(2) no regular rates of postage or fees for postal services under chapter 36 shall be any different from what they otherwise would have been if this section had not been enacted.

The use of any semipostal issued under this section shall be voluntary on the part of postal patrons.

''(d) AMOUNTS BECOMING AVAILABLE.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The amounts becoming available from the sale of a semipostal under this section shall be transferred to the appropriate agency or agencies under such arrangements as the Postal Service shall by mutual agreement with each such agency establish.

''(2) IDENTIFICATION OF APPROPRIATE CAUSES AND AGENCIES.—Decisions concerning the identification of appropriate causes and agencies to receive amounts becoming available from the sale of a semipostal under this section shall be made in accordance with applicable regulations under subsection (e).

''(3) DETERMINATION OF AMOUNTS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The amounts becoming available from the sale of a semipostal under this section shall be determined in a manner similar to that provided for under section 414(c)(2) (as in effect on July 1, 2000).

''(B) ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS.—Regulations under subsection (e) shall specifically address how the costs incurred by the Postal Service in carrying out this section shall be computed, recovered, and kept to a minimum.

''(4) OTHER FUNDING NOT TO BE AFFECTED.—Amounts which have or may become available from the sale of a semipostal under this section shall not be taken into account in any decision relating to the level of appropriations or other Federal funding to be furnished to an agency in any year.

''(5) RECOVERY OF COSTS.—Before transferring to an agency in accordance with paragraph (1) any amounts becoming available from the sale of a semipostal over any period, the Postal Service shall ensure that it has recovered the full costs incurred by the Postal Service in connection with such semipostal through the end of such period.

''(e) REGULATIONS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection (c), the Postal Service shall prescribe any regulations necessary to carry out this section, including provisions relating to—

''(A) which office or other authority within the Postal Service shall be responsible for making the decisions described in subsection (d)(2);

''(B) what criteria and procedures shall be applied in making those decisions; and

''(C) what limitations shall apply, if any, relating to the issuance of semipostals (such as whether more than 1 semipostal may be offered for sale at the same time).

''(2) NOTICE AND COMMENT.—Before any regulation is issued under this section, a copy of the proposed regulation shall be published in the Federal Register, and an opportunity shall be provided for interested parties to present written and, where practicable, oral comment. All regulations necessary to carry out this section shall be issued not later than 30 days before the date on which semipostals are first made available to the public under this section.

''(f) ANNUAL REPORTS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Postmaster General shall include in each report rendered under section 2402, with respect to any period during any portion of which this section is in effect, information concerning the operation of any program established under this section.

''(2) SPECIFIC REQUIREMENT.—If any semipostal ceases to be offered during the period covered by such a report, the information contained in that report shall also include—

''(A) the commencement and termination dates for the sale of such semipostal;

''(B) the total amount that became available from the sale of such semipostal; and

''(C) of that total amount, how much was applied toward administrative costs.

For each year before the year in which a semipostal ceases to be offered, any report under this subsection shall include, with respect to that semipostal (for the year covered by such report), the information described in subparagraphs (B) and (C).

''(g) TERMINATION.—This section shall cease to be effective at the end of the 10-year period beginning on the date on which semipostals are first made available to the public under this section.''.

(b) REPORTS BY AGENCIES.—Each agency that receives any funding in a year under section 416 of title 39, United States Code (as amended by this section) shall submit a written report under this subsection, with respect to such year, to the congressional committees with jurisdiction over the United States Postal Service. Each such report shall include—

(1) the total amount of funding received by such agency under such section 416 during the year;

(2) an accounting of how any funds received by such agency under such section 416 were allocated or otherwise used by such agency in such year; and

(3) a description of any significant advances or accomplishments in such year that were funded, in whole or in part, out of amounts received by such agency under such section 416.

(c) REPORTS BY THE GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE.—

(1) INTERIM REPORT.—The General Accounting Office shall submit to the President and each House of Congress an interim report on the operation of the program established under section 416 of title 39, United States Code (as amended by this section) not later than 4 years after semipostals are first made available to the public under such section.

(2) FINAL REPORT.—The General Accounting Office shall transmit to the President and each House of Congress a final report on the operation of the program established under such section 416, not later than 6 months before the date on which it is scheduled to expire. The final report shall contain a detailed statement of the findings and conclusions of the General Accounting Office, together with any recommendations it considers appropriate.

(d) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for chapter 4 of title 39, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''416. Authority to issue semipostals.''.

(e) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The program under section 416 of title 39, United States Code (as amended by this section) shall be established within 6 months after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 3. EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY TO ISSUE SEMIPOSTALS FOR BREAST CANCER RESEARCH.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 414(g) of title 39, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

''(g) This section shall cease to be effective after July 29, 2002, or the end of the 2-year period beginning on the date of enactment of the Semipostal Authorization Act, whichever is later.''.

(b) REPORTING REQUIREMENT.—No later than 3 months and no earlier than 6 months before the date as of which section 414 of title 39, United States Code (as amended by this section) is scheduled to expire, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the Congress a report on the operation of such section. Such report shall be in addition to the report required by section 2(b) of Public Law 105–41, and shall address at least the same matters as were required to be included in that earlier report.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. MCHUGH) and the gentleman from Florida (Mr. HASTINGS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York (Mr. MCHUGH).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MCHUGH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 4437.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. MCHUGH. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, as with any measure of this magnitude, the point at which a bill comes to the floor of this House, of course, is realized only through the concerted efforts and a great deal of hard work by a number of good people, and that is certainly the case here today.

In that regard, I want to begin by expressing my deepest appreciation particularly to the ranking member on the subcommittee, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. FATTAH), his staff, the staff of the full subcommittee, for their efforts, for their support and most importantly their substantive and constructive input. I would say not only is the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. FATTAH) a primary cosponsor of this legislation, he is indeed one of the primary authors; and frankly his input, his participation made what I think is a good piece of legislation even better.

I also want to thank the chairman of the full committee, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BURTON), and, of course, his colleague, the gentleman from California (Mr. WAXMAN), the ranking member on the full committee, for their cooperation and for their efforts in helping to bring this very worthy piece of legislation before us today.

The bill before us, Mr. Speaker, seeks to achieve two very important objectives. The first is to extend the authorization of the highly successful breast cancer research stamp. It was not that long ago in the 105th Congress under the guidance of two of our former colleagues, a fellow State associate of mine, the gentlewoman Susan Molinari from New York, and Vic Fazio, the gentleman from California, who worked so hard in realizing what became the first ever semipostal issuance in the history of the United States. Since that time, since the creation of the breast cancer research stamp, the proceeds from the sales of these issues from voluntary purchases has resulted in some $15 million in additional funds made available for breast cancer research.

There is truly, Mr. Speaker, not a person in this country that has not in some way been touched by the cruel hand of this disease, a wife, a mother, a close friend, a loved one or, in my own case, a grandmother. Those dollars, willingly donated by millions upon millions of caring individuals, will hopefully bring us ever closer to the day when this scourge is but a sad and very frightening memory. Without our action here through this bill, Mr. Speaker, the current authorization will end at the conclusion of this month, on July 29, in fact.

So many in this House, so many in this Nation have called upon us to act further. In the House, I would say we owe particular thanks to the gentleman from New Hampshire (Mr. BASS), who gathered 117 of our colleagues calling for this extension. In fact, the authorization for such an action contained in this bill is modeled on the gentleman from New Hampshire's bill and would extend the current program for an additional 2 years.

As I mentioned, our presence here today also comes through the urging and support of many, many others, far too many to properly credit them all by name. But we certainly want to thank and commend each and every one of those folks. But I do want to pay particular tribute to just a few, if I might. Ms. Betsey Mullen, who was here with us in Washington earlier today, I believe and I hope she still is, and her colleague at the Women's Information Network Against Breast Cancer, Dr. Bodai, for their untiring efforts. I would also like to thank Ms. Mullen's 6½-year-old nephew and her

8½-year-old niece who took the time out of what I know are their busy lives and busy summers to actually address handwritten letters to all of us here in Congress urging our continued efforts on behalf of this semipostal.

Mr. Speaker, I include the letters in their entirety for the RECORD.

DEAR CONGRESS, Girls and boys can get breast cancer and I don't want girls and boys and the President and his wife, cat and dog to get sick. Keep the stamp going.

From Brendon Fisher.

JULY 16, 2000.

DEAR CONGRESS, I think it's very important to keep the stamp because if we don't every girl is going to worry about it or maybe get brest cancer. But if we keep it we will get money to cure to stop it. My Aunt Betsey risked her life on it and I'm proud of her. If you think about it no one likes it because you can die from it. I think and a lot of other people agree with me that it would be best to keep the stamp and then things will go perfect.

Hope my letter makes a difference because not just me is counting on this.

By Paige Fisher, 8 in a half years old, MD.

If I might, I would like to read a part of both of those.

''Dear Congress:

''Girls and boys can get breast cancer and I don't want girls and boys and the President and his wife, cat and dog to get sick. Keep the stamp going.''

That is from Brendon Fisher, who is, as I said, 6½ years old.

□ 1500

And this one: ''Dear Congress, I think it is very important to keep the stamp, because if we don't, every girl is going to worry about it or maybe get breast cancer. But if we keep it, we will get money to cure, to stop it. My Aunt Betsey risked her life on it and I'm proud of her. If you think about it, no one likes it because you can die from it. I think, and a lot of other people agree with me, that it would be best to keep the stamp and then things will go perfect. I hope my letter makes a difference, because not just me is counting on this. By Paige Fisher, 8½ years old.''

Paige, I want to let you know that yours and Brendon's efforts have indeed made a difference. As I said, I have many to thank.

I would like to give a personal thanks to a special individual, a lady by the name of Jennifer Katz, who has a tangential professional interest in this cause, but who long before this question evolved, Mr. Speaker, through her own life experiences taught me and I suspect many, many others how to learn from her efforts that through tragedy one can identify important goals and challenges and learn in life some things so personal that can become bigger than self, and to thank her for helping me better understand that reality.

Lastly, Mr. Speaker, and certainly not least, we all owe our thanks to the dedicated administration and employees of the Postal Service, because it was through their selfless commitment, through their efforts that this program in its initial stages has reached the historic levels that it has. Yes, Mr. Speaker, many, many thanks to so many people.

The second equally important part and important section of this bill would establish a permanent process and give defined authority within the Postal Service to regularly and formally establish future semipostals that will serve similar purposes in the national American public interest.

The success of the Breast Cancer Research Stamp has understandably led many of our colleagues to propose similar initiatives that are designed to benefit many other worthy causes. And, indeed, this year alone in this Congress, we have had some 14 bills introduced into both bodies that attempt to achieve just such a goal.

Mr. Speaker, I will read from them briefly: the gentlewoman from California (Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD) on AIDS research; the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. WELDON) on diabetes; the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. WEYGAND) on Alzheimer's; the gentleman from California (Mr. CUNNINGHAM) on prostate cancer; the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE) on emergency food relief; the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA) on organ and tissue donation; the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LOFGREN) on World War II memorial; the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TRAFICANT) on the American Battle Monuments Commission; the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. HEFLEY) on domestic violence. And in the other body, Mr. LOTT on Highway-Rail Grade crossing safety; Mr. NIGHTHORSE-CAMPBELL on domestic violence; Mr. DEWINE on organ and tissue donation, and the list goes on and on.

Clearly, Mr. Speaker, all of these are very worthy initiatives, and I think it is just that fact that perhaps most clearly of all calls for the passage of this bill. I fear absent our action, Mr. Speaker, that none of these may be achieved, that in the perhaps regrettable, but I think undeniable political reality of this Congress as we push back and forth toward trying to achieve our own personal and sometimes equally laudable goals, none of them may be passed.

Mr. Speaker, through this legislation, we can say to the postal service, we must establish a system that must consider these kinds of initiatives and they must issue them on a regular basis. In this fashion, Mr. Speaker, I think we can most assuredly guarantee that these kinds of initiatives will indeed continue into the future, as I think they should.

Mr. Speaker, I would say, while the Breast Cancer Research Stamp Initiative has gone exceedingly well, it has not been without its flaws. Some observers including the General Accounting Office have found that some of the procedural and administrative surroundings have been less than perfectly implemented. This bill seizes upon a report done by the GAO that calls for certain reforms within future issuances, providing for better accounting methods to make sure that both the expenditure and the revenue side are clearly defined and clearly recorded, a provision for full reporting on the program, including regularly reports to both bodies in this Congress, methods to ensure full costs coverage, so that those who choose not to participate in the stamp are not somehow burdened with added costs, to ensure that any future, postal increases necessitated are not a result of semipostals no matter how worthy the cause.

In sum, Mr. Speaker, I do firmly believe that this is a balanced and well-reasoned and in my humble opinion a very worthy and necessary piece of legislation, and I would urge its passage here today.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. HASTINGS of Florida asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, first let me thank the gentleman from New York (Mr. MCHUGH), the chairman of this committee, for being forthcoming with reference to this legislation. Additionally, I would like to thank the delegate, the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON), my good friend, for graciously allowing me to manage the time on this important measure.

I would like to join the gentleman from New York (Mr. MCHUGH) in the consideration of H.R. 4437, the Semipostal Authorization Act, legislation, granting the postal service the discretionary authority to issue semipostals. This measure was unanimously reported from the committee on June 29, 2000.

I am pleased to note that on June 29, the gentleman from New York (Mr. MCHUGH) reported out an amendment in the nature of a substitute to H.R. 4437, which made a number of important changes to the original text. We owe our interests in semipostals to Dr. Ernie Bodai, chief of surgery at the Kaiser Permanente Medical Center in Sacramento, California, and one of our former colleagues, former Congressman Vic Fazio from California.

Mr. Speaker, Dr. Bodai first proposed the idea of a semipostal with the money raised going toward breast cancer research. He took his idea to Congressman Vic Fazio; and on May 7, 1996, Congressman Fazio introduced the first semipostal bill, H.R. 3401, the Breast Cancer Research Stamp Act.

He was joined in this effort by Senator DIANNE FEINSTEIN when she sponsored identical legislation in the Senate. Congressman Fazio subsequently reintroduced his bill in the 105th Congress as H.R. 407. On May 13, 1997, Representative Fazio joined Representative Susan Molinari from New York,

former Congresswoman, in sponsoring H.R. 1585, Stamp Out Breast Cancer Act.

The bill, as amended, and passed by the House on July 22, 1997, by a vote of 423–3 permitted the postal service to establish a special rate of postage for first class mail, not to exceed 25 percent of the original first class rate of postage. Stamps issued under this special rate are available for purchase by the public on a voluntary basis and as an alternative to regular postage.

After deducting an amount sufficient to cover reasonable costs attributable to the printing, sale, and distribution of the stamps, the postal service would transfer 70 percent of the amount generated to the National Institutes of Health and 30 percent to the Department of Defense for breast cancer research.

The National Institutes of Health designated the money to support innovative pilot studies that will further breast cancer awareness. The Department of Defense designated the money for awards intended to encourage innovative approaches to breast cancer research.

H.R. 1585 was subsequently enacted into law, Public Law 105–41, in addition to authorizing the breast cancer research stamp for 2 years, required the General Accounting Office to submit a report to Congress that evaluated the effectiveness and the appropriateness of this method of fund-raising.

In its April 2000 report, entitled ''Breast Cancer Research Stamp, Millions Raised for Research, But Better Costs Recovery Criteria Needed,'' the GAO determined that the semipostal was successful. It is expected that by July 28, 2000, well over 215 million stamps will have been sold and more than 15 million in revenue raised.

GAO further determined that the semipostal was an effective and appropriate way to fund-raise.

Mr. Speaker, the incidence of breast cancer continues to far outstrip available resources and funds. The statistics are as sobering as they are rising. Breast cancer is still the number one cancer killer of women between the ages of 15 and 24. The disease claims another woman's life every 15 minutes in the United States. More than 2 million women are living with breast cancer in America today, yet 1 million of them have not been diagnosed.

More and more people are joining the ranks of breast cancer survivors rather than breast cancer victims due in large part to breakthroughs in cancer research. According to the American Association for Cancer Research, 8 million people are alive today as a result of cancer research. The bottom line is that every dollar we continue to raise will save lives.

Clearly, the American public by purchasing more than 215 million breast cancer semipostal stamps believes this is a good cause and one worthy of contributions. I would urge on behalf of the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) and the committee that we move quickly and pass H.R. 4437.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCHUGH. Mr. Speaker, I would ask the gentleman from Florida (Mr. HASTINGS) if he has any further requests for time.

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MCHUGH. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests, but before yielding back, let me compliment and express my appreciation to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. HASTINGS) for his invaluable assistance here and to associate myself with his remarks about not just the importance of this bill in its two major aspects but to the invaluable contributions of both our former colleagues, Mr. Fazio and Ms. Molinari, as I attempted to state in my remarks, but also as I said, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. FATTAH), the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON), and others for the great assistance that they have given and urge all of our colleagues to join us in expressing their support of this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MILLER of Florida). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. MCHUGH) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4437, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

VICKI COCEANO POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mr. MCHUGH. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3985) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 14900 Southwest 30th Street in Miramar City, Florida, as the ''Vicki Coceano Post Office Building''.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 3985

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. VICKI COCEANO POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 14900 Southwest 30th Street in Miramar, Florida, shall be known and designated as the ''Vicki Coceano Post Office Building''.

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the ''Vicki Coceano Post Office Building''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. MCHUGH) and the gentleman from Florida (Mr. HASTINGS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York (Mr. MCHUGH).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MCHUGH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 3985.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. MCHUGH. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I had the honor of standing on this floor just last week as we proposed four similar naming bills and made the comment that I felt very strongly then, and I continue to believe in that we are indeed fortunate to have the efforts of so many Members of this body from across the country who work so hard and have done such a tremendous job in identifying truly worthy individuals to which and upon whom we can extend this honor of a post office naming.

□ 1515

I would like to pay my compliments and thanks to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. HASTINGS), the primary sponsor of this legislation, for keeping us on track in that regard and for helping us to uphold a record in which we all take a great deal of pride.

As the Clerk has read, Mr. Speaker, this bill does indeed designate the United States Postal Service building located at 14900 Southwest 30th Street in Miramar, Florida, as the Vicki Coceano Post Office Building.

H.R. 3985 was amended by the full committee but only as a result of a necessary technical correction to the address that was originally identified by the Postal Service, and has no other substantive impact upon the bill itself.

We are indeed fortunate, as we just heard on the previous piece of legislation, to have the gentleman from Florida (Mr. HASTINGS) with us, and I know that he is prepared to make a very full statement about Ms. Coceano. I do not want to take away from that opportunity, but let me note that as we attempt to do on all of these bills we have looked over the background and the contributions of this very special lady, a special lady, who I understand is affectionately known in her community as Mayor Vicki, which I think speaks volumes about the affection and the respect of those who know her best and how they view this very, very unique individual.

As a resident of South Florida for some 40 years, I understand that is a fairly remarkable achievement in a State that benefits from the migration of many people from my State, for example. So she has been there for 4 decades contributing to her community, as her nickname suggests, serving in public office and serving in a distinguished way, but clearly her contributions extend far beyond that of running

for mayor or some other public position. She has been a contributor, a volunteer and a doer in a wide range of activities that have certainly benefited her community. But through such efforts as on the White House Conference on Aging and others, she has not limited her scope and her influence to the wonderful community of Miramar but has attempted to serve this entire nation.

So it is with a great deal of pride that I rise today to put forward this bill and to commend, as I said, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. HASTINGS) and the entire Florida delegation who have joined in the cosponsoring of the bill, and I urge all of our colleagues to join us in supporting this initiative.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. HASTINGS of Florida asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, first let me thank the gentleman from New York (Mr. MCHUGH) for his warm and generous comment. I am deeply appreciative. Additionally, I would like to thank our full committee chairman, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BURTON), for assisting my office in expediting this matter before the end of this portion of our session.

I would also like to thank the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) again for giving me the privilege of going forward today in this regard, as well as the ranking member, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. FATTAH), who has been extremely helpful to us.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 3985. I introduced this bill earlier in the year to name a post office in my hometown of Miramar, Florida, for Vicki Coceano. The city commission of the City of Miramar passed a resolution overwhelmingly supportive of this measure before I undertook any action at all. Additionally, my colleague, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. DEUTSCH), in whose district this facility actually exists, was also extremely supportive.

For me, it becomes a moment of personal privilege. I am now in my fourth term here in the United States Congress. And I have had the good fortune of doing a significant number of things on behalf of the people that I represent in the district that I am privileged to serve. And I would hope on behalf of this Nation and indeed the entire Earth that some of my actions have been helpful. But none gives me any greater pride than to offer this measure today for indeed as is the case with a lot of Members who come forward with legislation, today it is a point of real privilege for me because Vicki Coceano is a person that I have known for 38 years. And I have known her to be more than forthright as a citizen. In the days of segregation, it was Vicki Coceano that spoke out frequently with reference to matters of this kind.

So, Mr. Speaker, and I would also say to my dear friends in South Florida, this honor is altogether fitting and appropriate.

In the few minutes that I have, let me say a little more about a wonderful woman in South Florida, Vicki Coceano, that the gentleman from New York (Mr. MCHUGH) so rightfully brought up, Mayor Vicki. Mayor Vicki, as she is affectionately known by some, Vicki by some of us, and has preferred it that way, has resided in South Florida for more than 40 years and has generously given both her time and talents throughout that period to make Broward County, which its largest city is Fort Lauderdale but its proudest city is Miramar, during that period of time to make it a better place to live and work.

She was elected to serve as a Miramar city commissioner in 1977 and elected mayor in 1989, serving the people of Miramar for more than 20 years, indeed all of its existence. There is one who has departed, former Mayor Calhoun, who I know is looking down on us today as we take this action and is proud of the fact that Vicki is being a recipient of this honor.

Vicki has also served on many boards at the Federal, State and county levels, including the Blue Ribbon Committee for Broward County Schools, the Area Agency on Aging and the White House Conference on Aging.

Above all, Vicki has always been interested in our Nation's youth, recognizing that they are tomorrow's leaders and that our future rests in their hands.

She spearheaded a successful fundraising campaign to build a youth center and has since been honored with a Spirit of Life Humanitarian Award.

Though struggling with illness at this time, Mayor Vicki is still very much involved with the planning and zoning board; serves on the executive committee of the Area Agency on Aging and is a volunteer at the Broward County Humana Hospital.

For Vicki Coceano, civil service is part of a life blended with optimism, fervency and genuine care for those she serves. Her commitment has both shaped her legacy and the life of Miramar's residents.

Coceano was recently awarded the Spirit of Life Humanitarian Award at a banquet in which the proceeds will benefit the Mayor Vicki Coceano Cancer Research Fellowship at the National Medical Center and Beckman Research Institute.

In addition, her name brandishes both the Broward County Hall of Fame and the Broward County Women's Hall of Fame.

The new post office in Miramar will service the transactions and connections people forge each day. If we can add Mayor Vicki's name to this building, it would certainly be fitting for a leader who understands the power of communicating the language of change and articulating its power through her actions, commitments and spirit.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud that all 22 of my Florida colleagues have cosponsored this bill with me, and I am equally proud that Senator BOB GRAHAM has introduced an identical bill in the Senate.

Clearly, Floridians know and wish to honor Vicki Coceano. I am delighted to see this honor bestowed today upon a delightful woman that has served us so much.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MCHUGH. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, in conclusion, let me again thank the gentleman from Florida (Mr. HASTINGS) for bringing to us the name of an individual, as we heard in some detail, who really does bespeak what is good and right about this country and, more importantly, good and right about its people. We are indebted to him and to all of his colleagues who joined with him in supporting it.

Finally, I would urge of all of our Members here today to support us in passing this very worthy bill.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MILLER of Florida). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. MCHUGH) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3985, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The title of the bill was amended so as to read:

"A bill to redesignate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 14900 Southwest 30th Street in Miramar, Florida, as the 'Vicki Coceano Post Office Building'.".

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SENSE OF HOUSE REGARDING NATIONAL SECURITY POLICY AND PROCEDURES

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 534) expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the recent nuclear weapons security failures at Los Alamos National Laboratory demonstrate that security policy and security procedures within the National Nuclear Security Administration remain inadequate, that the individuals responsible for such policy and procedures must be held accountable for their performance, and that immediate action must be taken to correct security deficiencies.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 534

Whereas two computer hard drives containing a large quantity of sensitive classified nuclear weapons data at the Department of Energy's Los Alamos National Laboratory, Los Alamos, New Mexico, were recently

missing for an undetermined period of time, exposing them to possible compromise;

Whereas the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board, in its report dated June 1999 on security problems at the Department of Energy, concluded that ''the Department of Energy and the weapons laboratories have a deeply rooted culture of low regard for and, at times, hostility to security issues'';

Whereas in response to longstanding security problems with the nuclear weapons complex and to recommendations made by the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board in that report, Congress enacted the National Nuclear Security Administration Act (title XXXII of Public Law 106–65) to establish a semi-autonomous National Nuclear Security Administration with responsibility for the administration of programs for the national security applications of nuclear energy;

Whereas the Special Oversight Panel on Department of Energy Reorganization of the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives concluded in February 2000 that the Department's plan to implement the provisions of that Act ''taken as a whole appears to allow continued DOE authority, direction, and control over the NNSA and retain current DOE management, budget, and planning practices and organizational structures'';

Whereas the Secretary of Energy has recognized the need to address nuclear weapons security problems within the Department of Energy and has sought to make improvements;

Whereas the Secretary of Energy, in fulfilling the duties and functions of the Under Secretary for Nuclear Security, and the Director of the Office of Security and Emergency Operations of the Department of Energy, in serving as the Chief of Defense Nuclear Security of the National Nuclear Security Administration, were responsible for nuclear weapons security policies and implementation of those policies while the computer hard drives were missing;

Whereas the effective protection of nuclear weapons classified information is a critical responsibility of those individuals entrusted with access to that information; and

Whereas the compromise of the nuclear weapons data stored on the computer hard drives, if confirmed, would constitute a clear and present danger to the national security of the United States and its allies: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the House of Representatives that—

(1) the security failures at Los Alamos National Laboratory revealed to Congress on June 9, 2000, demonstrate the continued inadequacy of nuclear weapons security policy and procedures within the National Nuclear Security Administration and at facilities of the Administration;

(2) individuals responsible for the implementation, oversight, and management of nuclear weapons security policy and procedures within the Administration and its facilities must be held accountable for their performance; and

(3) the Administrator for Nuclear Security must take immediate action to improve procedures for the safeguarding of classified nuclear weapons information and correct all identified nuclear weapons security deficiencies within the Administration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. SPENCE) and the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. SKELTON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. SPENCE).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H. Res. 534, the resolution under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, 5 weeks ago the Department of Energy informed Congress that two computer hard drives containing a large quantity of classified nuclear weapons data were missing from the Los Alamos National Laboratory and had been missing for at least 6 weeks. This breach of security was just the last in a long and sorry history of lax security at our nuclear weapons laboratories.

In direct response, Congress last year created a semi-autonomous agency, the National Nuclear Security Administration, and charged it with the responsibility to better manage the Nation's nuclear weapons complex.

Secretary of Energy Bill Richardson opposed this new organization from the beginning and has sought to undermine the implementation of NNSA at every step. Contrary to congressional direction, he declared himself as the administrator for nuclear security and he dual hatted his own chiefs of security and counterintelligence to serve in these positions for both the DOE and NNSA.

While this arrangement is directly counter to the law, it leaves no doubt as to who was running the new administration and who was responsible for security at the labs in June.

In fact, Secretary Richardson and the senior DOE leadership told Congress repeatedly that the security problems at the nuclear weapons laboratories were being fixed. In May of 1999, Secretary Richardson stated that the safeguards of national secrets have been dramatically strengthened and improved.

On March 2, 2000, Secretary Richardson testified to the Committee on Armed Services, quote, ''that we have reached a point where we have very strong security procedures,'' unquote; and, quote, ''there is no longer a culture of lax security. That has ended,'' unquote.

Furthermore, the Secretary's independent oversight office recently reviewed security practices at Los Alamos National Laboratory and stated that they were, quote, ''first class,'' unquote.

Of course, Mr. Speaker, this latest episode at Los Alamos has demonstrated that these assertions were not true. Through briefings and hearings, the Committee on Armed Services determined that security procedures at the labs continued to be unacceptably lax and ineffective. We learned that no log was kept of the individuals who entered the vault where the hard drives were stolen; that the Department was not even aware of how many people have access to the vault; and that the vault was inadequately secure.

□ 1530

I simply cannot understand how any reasonably comprehensive review of a laboratory's security procedures would conclude that such procedures were adequate, much less first class.

Mr. Speaker, H. Res. 534 appropriately expresses concern by the House of Representatives over security matters within the national nuclear laboratories and calls for immediate corrective action. It also expresses the view that those responsible for these serious lapses in security must be held accountable.

The senior leadership of the Department chose to accept responsibility for the management of NSA and eagerly and erroneously claimed credit for improving security. They must now accept responsibility for their failures as well.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H. Res. 534.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise today in support of this resolution, which is a resolution expressing the sense of the House concerning recent security lapses at the Energy Department, particularly at the Los Alamos National Laboratory.

On June 9 of this year, the Committee on Armed Services was notified by the Department of Energy that two computer hard drives containing classified, restricted data were missing from a document storage vault located in the weapons design ''X Division'' at the Los Alamos National Laboratory. The information on these hard drives relates to the development, design, and manufacture and use of nuclear weapons. In a very real sense, the information on these computer disks represents the ''keys to the kingdom.'' Fortunately, the missing hard drives have been recovered, but we still do not know whether they were simply misplaced or whether they were copied or otherwise used by those with hostile intentions toward the United States.

The security lapses that led to the apparently temporary loss of the two computer disks containing highly sensitive nuclear weapons secrets are inexcusable. I am especially distressed that a culture continues to exist at the Los Alamos National Laboratory that relegates security concerns to secondary importance. Something must be done to change that culture. I applaud Secretary Richardson's efforts to improve security and get the Department of Energy on the right track; but obviously, the steps he has taken so far are somewhat inadequate to ensure that our nuclear secrets are adequately safeguarded.

The protection of nuclear weapons information is a critical responsibility

for all of those with access to that information. The compromise of the data on the missing hard drives could seriously jeopardize the national security of our country and of our allies.

Mr. Speaker, the resolution before the House today, which the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. SPENCE) and I have cosponsored, expresses the sense of the House that the security failures at the Los Alamos National Laboratory show that our existing nuclear weapons security policy is inadequate, that the individuals responsible for implementing that security policy should be held accountable, and that the administrator of the Nuclear Security Administration must take immediate action to improve our procedures concerning the safeguarding of nuclear weapons information.

It is my sincere hope that Secretary Richardson and others with the responsibility for security matters within the Department will heed the words of this resolution and take prompt steps to ensure that we do not again suffer security breaches such as that involving the loss of hard drives at Los Alamos. Our Nation simply cannot afford lax security when it comes to our nuclear secrets.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H. Res. 534.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. THORNBERRY), who is chairman of the Special Oversight Panel of the Department of Energy Reorganization.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate my chairman yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, I think it is perfectly appropriate for the House to express its concern over the recent incidents at Los Alamos. A number of people in the country perhaps have lost sight of the fact that nuclear weapons continue to constitute the central element of this country's security apparatus around which the rest of our defense efforts support, and to have an incident like this at Los Alamos I think is both shocking and frustrating for a number of Members. It is shocking because once we get into some of the details, there are several common sense sort of measures that are simply not employed; and the difficulty for us is how we legislate common sense into the day-to-day activities of these facilities.

But it has also been very frustrating, because this is not an isolated incident; this is simply the latest in a long series, a long string of incidents. Last year, as the chairman mentioned, Congress, to try to stop this long string, enacted reforms in the Department of Energy which have not been implemented to the letter and spirit of the law. So there is a great sense of frustration that we continue to have security lapses while we continue to do business as usual, which has not worked, for the past 20 years.

Mr. Speaker, we have to break this stream. Recently, General John Gordon has been installed as the administrator of the Nuclear Security Administration and we need to support him to make sure that he can take the necessary action to break this string.

Mr. Speaker, this resolution includes two important points. One is that we have to hold individuals accountable, and that is exactly the principle of the reforms we passed last year, to have a clear chain of command, more like a military-style chain of command, but also a system of accountability, so that if somebody messes up, we know who to hold responsible for those lapses.

The second element here urges the administrator to take appropriate action quickly. It is appropriate for him to do so, and General Gordon is beginning to go around to all of the sites and try to get a clear picture of the strengths and weaknesses in our current nuclear weapons complex.

However, Congress cannot legislate the details of every silly thing that may cause a security lapse. It is up to the administrator, General Gordon, supported by Congress and others within the administration, to change this culture which the chairman talked about, to make the institutional reforms. That is really the answer.

So I support this resolution. I think it is an appropriate expression of the deep concern we have, but it also gets at the heart of what it is going to take to fix it.

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Guam (Mr. UNDERWOOD).

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished ranking member for yielding me this time.

I too today rise in support of House Resolution 534, which focuses attention on the recent nuclear weapons security failures at Los Alamos National Lab and calls for improvements of the current system, especially increased accountability by those in charge.

However, while I am in strong support of the need to improve efforts to protect and preserve our national security, these efforts should not impinge on the civil rights for all Americans, especially those of Asian and Pacific Islander ancestry. The security procedures at the Los Alamos National Lab have had a significant impact on the Asian-American community. The case of Wen Ho Lee, a Chinese American scientist who was arrested last year for mishandling classified data at Los Alamos, clearly indicates the nature of these effects. The effects of Lee's case on other Asian-American scientists was immediate and of sufficient concern for the Department of Energy to take action to address charges of racial profiling and treatment of Asian-Pacific Americans in DOE national labs.

In Sunday's New York Times, James Glanz reported several APA groups have called to boycott the labs and are urging Asian and Asian-American scientists not to seek employment there. I do not support this policy; but while I do not support it, it is important to note the impact of this case on the recruitment and retention of Asian-Pacific Americans in the labs. The number of Asian applicants decreased from an average of 28 in 1998 and 1999 to three in the first half of the year 2000. And with Sandia and Livermore laboratories included, the percentage of postdoctoral appointments of Asian Americans fell from 14 percent in 1998 to half this year. These declines are disturbing, since Asian-Americans are a huge source of talent and have contributed more in a disproportionate way to the security of this country, and they earn over a quarter of all Ph.D.s in science and technology at American universities each year.

The charges of racial profiling and discriminatory investigation at hand illustrate just how much security procedures have had an effect on the Asian-Pacific American community. All employees should be held accountable, regardless of race or ethnicity, but no one should be held additionally responsible either. Let us make sure that our nuclear weapons security and any subsequent activities in the labs in the name of security remain the focus of this resolution. Let us make sure that political posturing or advantage does not intimidate this effort, and let us make sure that a commitment to justice and fairness for all citizens is not sacrificed in the pursuit of national security.

Mr. Speaker, I include the following article for the RECORD:

[From the New York Times, July 16, 2000]

AMID RACE PROFILING CLAIMS, ASIAN-AMERICANS AVOID LABS

(By James Glanz)

Asian and Asian-American scientists are staying away from jobs at national weapons laboratories, particularly Los Alamos, saying that researchers of Asian descent are systematically harassed and denied advancement because of their race.

The issue has long simmered at the laboratories, but it came to a boil last year with the arrest of Dr. Wen Ho Lee, who is accused of mishandling nuclear secrets at Los Alamos. Though officials vehemently deny it, many Asian-Americans said Dr. Lee, a naturalized citizen born in Taiwan, was singled out because of his ethnicity.

In any event, Asians and Asian-Americans said, security procedures implemented after Dr. Lee's arrest fall hardest on them. Since the arrest, some scholarly groups have even called for a boycott of the laboratories, urging Asian and Asian-American scientists not to apply for jobs with them.

Whether because of the calls for a boycott, the underlying claims of discrimination, or both, all three national weapons laboratories—Los Alamos, Lawrence Livermore and Sandia—have seen declines in Asian and Asian-American applicants for postdoctoral positions, according to their own statistics. Other Asian and Asian-American scientists have left voluntarily.

Los Alamos, for example, has seen the number of Asian applicants (those granted formal reviews by committees) dwindle to 3 in the first half of 2000 from an average of 28 in 1998 and 1999. The number accepting jobs at Los Alamos fell from 18 in 1998 to 9 in 1999 to 3 in the first half of 2000.

The combined acceptances of Asians and Asian-Americans at Sandia and Livermore, which compile statistics by fiscal years ending in late September, are similar to Los Alamos, falling to 3 so far in 2000 from 21 in 1998. At Los Alamos, the number of Asians applying for jobs declined in percentage as well, to 4 percent of total applications from 12 percent in 1998. Over all, postdoctoral appointments of Asian and Asian-American fell to 7 percent from 14 percent when the three laboratories, with their slightly different recordkeeping, are combined.

''To me, this is an indicator that some of the best have decided either not to apply, or even when they do apply, not to come when they're offered a position,'' said Dr. John C. Browne, director of Los Alamos.

The decline is troubling for two reasons. First, Asians and Asian-Americans represent a huge pool of talent—more than a quarter of all Ph.D.'s awarded in science and technology at American universities each year. Second, postdoctoral appointments, which are generally filled by researchers who have recently earned Ph.D.'s are an essential source of candidates for permanent positions. The appointments constitute ''the primary means of recruiting future scientists and engineers for Los Alamos,'' said Jim Danneskiold, a spokesman for the laboratory.

In May, the National Science Foundation, a major source of research money, reported that ''heightened security concerns'' at the laboratories were hindering efforts to recruit and retain Asian and Asian-American scientists.

And last week, speaking before a panel of the House Armed Services Committee on reorganizing the Energy Department, Representative Ellen O. Tauscher, Democrat of California, referred to suspicions of racial profiling at Livermore and Sandia.

Mrs. Tauscher said there was ''the sense that Asian-Americans are targeted or scapegoated as potentially coming to work at the labs because they can spy,'' adding that the problem ''has a deleterious effect on our ability to recruit and retain.''

Observers say they are not surprised by the comments.

''There's no question in my mind that the Asian-Americans are conscientiously avoiding working in Los Alamos and the other labs like the plague,'' said Prof. L. Ling-chi Wang, chairman of the department of ethnic studies and director of the Asian American studies program at the University of California at Berkeley.

Two organizations, the Asian Pacific Americans in Higher Education and the Association for Asian American Studies, have called for a boycott, urging Asian-Americans not to work at the laboratories.

Professor Wang, who helped organize the boycott calls, is not alone in thinking that they have contributed to the flight from the laboratories.

Dr. Browne said that an ''overall black cloud'' caused by the boycott was driving Asian and Asian-American scientists away, but said that the did not believe racial profiling had occurred at Los Alamos.

Still, it is difficult to say whether anger over security measures is the sole reason for the sharp drop in Asian and Asian-American applicants, particularly with laboratory budget cuts and a booming economy creating lucrative jobs in private industry. But the impact is apparent.

''The labs are falling apart,'' said Dr. Jonathan Medalia, a specialist in national defense at the Congressional Research Service and the author of a study on the laboratories, which he presented at a conference but has not yet delivered to Congress.

The loss of talent is most severe in computer science, Dr. Medalia said, and if it continues, could threaten the nation's ability to ensure the safety and reliability of its nuclear weapons.

He said that tightened security measures increased the losses among all ethnic groups, but that the economy and other effects contributed.

Accusations of racism have also led to formal complaints.

In December, nine Asian-American scientists and engineers at Livermore filed a discrimination complaint with the State of California that the California Department of Fair Employment and Housing is investigating.

The federal Equal Employment Opportunity Commission has also begun an investigation, said officials at the laboratory and a lawyer for the scientists.

Secretary of Energy Bill Richardson, whose agency oversees the laboratories, conceded that political pressures from Congress had created ''an atmosphere of fear'' among foreign-born scientists.

A year ago, Mr. Richardson named a committee to investigate complaints of racial profiling, and he appointed Dr. Jeremy Wu, a former official in the Agriculture Department's office of civil rights, as the department's ombudsman to review diversity issues and hear employee complaints. But the problems are so ingrained, scientists said, that those measures are not enough.

''For years, a lot of these things have festered, and it was typical of the Asian way to say nothing,'' said Kalina Wong, an American-born scientist of Chinese and Hawaiian descent who tracks inventories of nuclear materials at Livermore, and one of the employees who filed the complaint. Now, Ms. Wong said, ''Pandora's Box is open.''

Laboratory officials deny any systematic discrimination. If anything, they said, administrators are eager to promote members of ethnic groups.

THE COMPLAINTS—A HISTORY OF DISCRIMINATION

The new security directives do not explicitly mention Asian-Americans or any other group; moreover, Mr. Richardson accompanied the directives with a warning that they should not be seen as an excuse to question the ''loyalty and patriotism'' of Asian-Americans as a group.

But the directives required scientists to report ''close and continuing contact'' with nationals of sensitive countries—a designation that overs Russia and most countries in Asia, but few countries in Europe.

''If you have relatives in sensitive countries, you are under the microscope,'' said Dr. Aaron Lai, a climate researcher at Los Alamos and a naturalized citizen born in Taiwan. ''Before the Wen Ho Lee case, the chance of getting promoted was very low,'' Dr. Lai said. But with the new rules, he said, ''it's getting worse.''

Joel Wong, an engineer at Livermore, who is from Hong Kong and is now an American citizen, said, ''They associate foreign-born with being a threat.''

The 19-member committee appointed by Mr. Richardson, issued a report earlier this year, based on interviews with workers. Its recommendations included appointing an ombudsman, as Mr. Richardson has done, and compiling data on minority groups across the department. Existing data are sketchy at best. The report also described pervasive feelings of unease and fear.

In October, the Congressional Asian Pacific American Caucus heard from several scientists who said Asian-Americans faced discrimination at the laboratories.

Ms. Wong, the Livermore scientist, told the group of a lagging salary, racially insensitive comments from officials, her removal from sensitive projects and an unexplained erosion of authority.

''The whole Chinese spy allegation has set us back further,'' said Ms. Wong, whose family has been in the United States for five generations and who has worked at Livermore for more than two decades. ''It seems now that there is license to do as was done to me because we Asians are potential spies.''

Livermore officials said racial bias has not played a role in the treatment of scientists, either before or after the Lee case.

''There is no underlying discrimination,'' a Livermore spokeswoman, Susan Houghton, said. ''If anything, it's the opposite. It is still very much a goal to increase minority representation in management.''

In an interview, Ms. Houghton and Tommy Smith, a mechanical engineer who is the laboratory's director of affirmative action and diversity, said Livermore had established goals for increasing the numbers of Asians and other minorities in management and held a one-day workshop for employees in April. ''Obviously, we can always do a better job,'' Ms. Houghton said.

She also noted that the investigations into discrimination claims were not proof of wrongdoing.

Los Alamos has about 7,000 employees, including 3,500 scientists, said Mr. Danneskiold, the laboratory spokesman.

Over all, Asians or Pacific Islanders make up 2.4 percent of the staff and about 4 percent of the scientists, he said.

But of 99 senior managers, only 1 is of Asian descent, Mr. Danneskiold said. And of 322 leaders of technical groups, a lower rung in management, only 3 are Asian-American.

Similar if somewhat less pronounced disparities exist at Livermore; at Sandia, the proportion of Asians in management and the laboratory are nearly the same.

Michael Trujillo, the equal employment opportunity officer at Los Alamos, also rejected the idea that Asian-Americans' relatively low representation in management was a result of bias. But Mr. Trujillo said he could not offer an explanation. ''I don't think that there's an easy answer on that,'' he said.

THE RULES—RESPONSE THAT SOME CALLED RACIAL PROFILING

The Energy Department ombudsman, Dr. Wu, said in an interview that he believed new security rules had infringed on ''individual rights and scientific freedom'' and added that he hoped he could improve the situation.

He has been on the job since January, but he began visiting the laboratories last year and has already investigated several bias complaints. In two cases, involving the loss of a security clearance and the termination of a grant, rulings against Asian and Asian-American scientists have been overturned, he said.

Edward J. Curran, who directs the Energy Department's counterintelligence office, said a review almost two years ago led to increased reporting requirements for many employees and to polygraph testing of some scientists. He said the rules were intended to make intelligence officials aware of any unusual inquiries from foreign nationals and to help catch any American scientists who were spying, whatever their ethnicity.

Among the directives are two that Mr. Richardson issued last July in which scientists are required to report certain ''close and continuing contact'' during unclassified visits with people from countries deemed sensitive.

Dr. Al West, a security director at Sandia, said that at least one Asian-American scientist, whose fiancee was from Hong Kong,

left for a longstanding job offer in private industry ''because they got tired of dealing with all the inquiries into their personal affairs'' as a result of the new rule.

And Dr. Shao-Ping Chen, a physicist at Los Alamos, criticized a requirement to list all contacts and relationships with people in sensitive countries.

''Where it should stop is not easy to tell,'' said Dr. Chen, originally from Taiwan but now an American citizen. ''If you have a big family, those people are large numbers.''

Henry Tang, chairman of the Committee of 100, a group of Chinese-Americans engaged in public policy issues, said that in enforcing the new rules, security officials ''are no different than a highway patrolman suspecting someone merely by virtue of their physical characteristics.''

Dr. Paul D. Moore, who was the F.B.I.'s chief of Chinese counterintelligence analysis for more than 20 years and is now at the Center for Counterintelligence and Security Studies, a nongovernmental training center in Alexandria, Va., said that belief was mistaken. But Dr. Moore said that it had ultimately taken root because, in his view, the Chinese government specifically courts ethnic Chinese in the United States when looking for potential spies. As a result, he said, counterintelligence agents focus on Chinese-Americans. ''It's unfair,'' he said, ''but what are you going to do?''

THE BOYCOTT—A MIXED REACTION AMONG SCIENTISTS

As racism accusations simmer, the moves that have sparked the most discussion—and dissension—are the calls for a boycott.

Dr. Shujia Zhou, who left Los Alamos last year, said, ''The Asian people feel hit hard.''

Dr. Zhou published research in journals like Science and Physical Review Letters but said he left the laboratory because officials made continuing his work difficult, revoking his computer access, for example, and because the atmosphere had soured for Asians.

He easily found another job, Dr. Browne, the Los Alamos director, said that revoking computer privileges for some Asian scientists was an ''unfortunate'' overreaction and that fairer procedures had been put in place.

The calls for a boycott have generated mixed reactions at the laboratories. Dr. Manvendra K. Dubey, a Los Alamos scientist and chairman of its Asian-American Working Group, said he opposed a boycott ''because if we disappear from within, we will have no voice.'' Some say the heightened sensitivity to race may eventually help the laboratories.

But for now, the security concerns about Asian countries, the lack of data on where and how Asian-American scientists work, and the near-absence of Asians in upper ranks are hindering progress at the laboratories, many Asian-American scientists say.

Perhaps more pernicious, they add, is the idea, prevalent among some Americans of European descent, that rational scientists must be immune to ordinary racial bias. That visceral difference in viewpoint may pose the most elusive but enduring barrier to improvements, some Asian scientists say.

''I think it's hard for a white person to appreciate the bias,'' said Dr. Huan Lee, a Chinese-American scientist at Los Alamos.

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers at this time.

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. FRANK).

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased to be speaking right after the delegate from Guam, because I very much agree with the points he made.

As I read the resolution, I do not disagree with much of what it says, but I am troubled by the climate that brought it forward and by the climate I think it will exacerbate.

First, I believe there has been a substantial exaggeration of the threat to national security that has so far occurred from mistakes made at Los Alamos. I do not believe that we have any showing that America's security has been, in fact, jeopardized by the errors that have happened. I also think that we are likely to see our security jeopardized if we overreact in a way that drives first-rate scientists away from participating in the national security enterprise, and I fear we are coming close to that point.

There is, after all, a tension between security and the kind of intellectual freedom and creativity that is necessary for science to flourish. Of course, we must not sacrifice security, but neither can we focus only on security and disregard the negative impact an excessively harsh and rigid regime can have on those scientists who especially today have many other choices. They do not have to come to work for the Federal Government. They do not have to come to work in these laboratories. If we make the mistake of treating them as perspective spies and criminals, we drive them away.

I must say I am especially concerned about the anti-Asian-American impact of some of these efforts. I, like the gentleman from Guam, was disturbed to read in The New York Times, in effect, admissions by some of those concerned with security that there was, in fact, an anti-Asian bias. Indeed, I was interested to see when the Federal Government was forced to produce its potential list of countries with whom Wen Ho Lee may have dealt that it was clear that his own ethnicity was irrelevant to this. Even in the allegations, it was not a case of some idealogical or homeland betrayal; the allegation is that Dr. Lee was a man afraid of losing his job and he may have behaved improperly in pursuit of another job with a range of countries. I have no knowledge of these accusations, and I obviously should not and would not talk about them. But it is interesting to say that even in this most prominent case, no allegation that his ethnicity and his being of Chinese ancestry was at all relevant.

Yes, it is important for us to preserve security. It is also important for us not to exaggerate and promote fear because there has not been any showing that our security has, in fact, been damaged; and it is especially important to avoid even the hint of prejudice against our Asian-American fellow citizens. We have had too many cases in American history in which Asian-Americans have been singled out and in every single one of them they have been shown to be unfair.

So if this resolution goes forward, it in and of itself does no harm. But the climate that brought it forward and the climate it may produce must be resisted.

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

□ 1545

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. THORNBERRY).

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Speaker, I just want to briefly comment on some of the things we have heard here on the floor.

The first thing is, of course, there is nothing in this resolution which promotes or in any way encourages the sorts of concerns that both the gentlemen have talked about. Of course, none of us want to do that.

In fact, Mr. Speaker, I fully agree and I think the committee and Congress fully agrees that we want to be very cautious about saying to any particular group ''We don't want you,'' because the fact is, we have to get and keep top quality people in our National Laboratories and plants. We can afford to do nothing to drive them away.

But I think it is important to get back to the principles that are in this resolution, which include individual accountability. That is, if not a group but an individual makes a mistake or worse, then that individual will be held accountable for it.

That is what our national security requires. It requires that we get and keep the best quality people, but once they are there and privy to some of the most sensitive information in the country, that we hold them accountable for how they treat that information. That is the principle I think that General Gordon will move ahead with as he tries to reach that difficult balance of doing the work in these facilities and also balancing the security, and bringing it all together to see that our security is not compromised.

I think that there is a concern that all of us share. We want to get and keep the best quality people, but this resolution does not hinder that. In fact, I would argue that it helps it by moving towards and encouraging individual accountability.

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THORNBERRY. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I had not intended to participate in this discussion, but as a member of the Cox Select Committee, I do have to say that we developed extraordinary evidence in a unanimous report from that committee, a bipartisan committee, that indeed there were grave security losses from and inappropriate security procedures at the Los Alamos Lab.

I would also like to mention that there was no specific reference to Mr. Lee made in that report. An investigation conducted by the Federal Bureau

of Investigation was the way that, I believe, there was the first time his identity was ever mentioned in the media or anyplace else. The Cox Committee made no recommendations.

I do think the people who suggest in some fashion that Congress has been identifying particular ethnic group as responsible for espionage or as security risks, is inappropriate and inaccurate.

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MILLER of Florida). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. SPENCE) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 534.

The question was taken.

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

SMALL WATERSHED REHABILITATION AMENDMENTS OF 2000

Mr. LUCAS of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 728) to amend the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to provide cost share assistance for the rehabilitation of structural measures constructed as part of water resource projects previously funded by the Secretary under such Act or related laws, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 728

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Small Watershed Rehabilitation Amendments of 2000''.

TITLE I—DAM REHABILITATION

SEC. 101. REHABILITATION OF WATER RESOURCE STRUCTURAL MEASURES CONSTRUCTED UNDER CERTAIN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE PROGRAMS.

The Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act (16 U.S.C. 1001 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

''SEC. 14. REHABILITATION OF STRUCTURAL MEASURES NEAR, AT, OR PAST THEIR EVALUATED LIFE EXPECTANCY.

''(a) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section:

''(1) REHABILITATION.—The term 'rehabilitation', with respect to a structural measure constructed as part of a covered water resource project, means the completion of all work necessary to extend the service life of the structural measure and meet applicable safety and performance standards. This may include (A) protecting the integrity of the structural measure or prolonging the useful life of the structural measure beyond the original evaluated life expectancy, (B) correcting damage to the structural measure from a catastrophic event, (C) correcting the deterioration of structural components that are deteriorating at an abnormal rate, (D) upgrading the structural measure to meet changed land use conditions in the watershed served by the structural measure or changed safety criteria applicable to the structural measure, or (E) decommissioning the structure, if requested by the local organization.

''(2) COVERED WATER RESOURCE PROJECT.—The term 'covered water resource project' means a work of improvement carried out under any of the following:

''(A) This Act.

''(B) Section 13 of the Act of December 22, 1944 (Public Law 78–534; 58 Stat. 905).

''(C) The pilot watershed program authorized under the heading 'FLOOD PREVENTION' of the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1954 (Public Law 156; 67 Stat. 214).

''(D) Subtitle H of title XV of the Agriculture and Food Act of 1981 (16 U.S.C. 3451 et seq.; commonly known as the Resource Conservation and Development Program).

''(3) STRUCTURAL MEASURE.—The term 'structural measure' means a physical improvement that impounds water, commonly known as a dam, which was constructed as part of a covered water resource project, including the impoundment area and flood pool.

''(b) COST SHARE ASSISTANCE FOR REHABILITATION.—

''(1) ASSISTANCE AUTHORIZED.—The Secretary may provide financial assistance to a local organization to cover a portion of the total costs incurred for the rehabilitation of structural measures originally constructed as part of a covered water resource project. The total costs of rehabilitation include the costs associated with all components of the rehabilitation project, including acquisition of land, easements, and rights-of-ways, rehabilitation project administration, the provision of technical assistance, contracting, and construction costs, except that the local organization shall be responsible for securing all land, easements, or rights-of-ways necessary for the project.

''(2) AMOUNT OF ASSISTANCE; LIMITATIONS.—The amount of Federal funds that may be made available under this subsection to a local organization for construction of a particular rehabilitation project shall be equal to 65 percent of the total rehabilitation costs, but not to exceed 100 percent of actual construction costs incurred in the rehabilitation. However, the local organization shall be responsible for the costs of water, mineral, and other resource rights and all Federal, State, and local permits.

''(3) RELATION TO LAND USE AND DEVELOPMENT REGULATIONS.—As a condition on entering into an agreement to provide financial assistance under this subsection, the Secretary, working in concert with the affected unit or units of general purpose local government, may require that proper zoning or other developmental regulations are in place in the watershed in which the structural measures to be rehabilitated under the agreement are located so that—

''(A) the completed rehabilitation project is not quickly rendered inadequate by additional development; and

''(B) society can realize the full benefits of the rehabilitation investment.

''(c) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR WATERSHED PROJECT REHABILITATION.—The Secretary, acting through the Natural Resources Conservation Service, may provide technical assistance in planning, designing, and implementing rehabilitation projects should a local organization request such assistance. Such assistance may consist of specialists in such fields as engineering, geology, soils, agronomy, biology, hydraulics, hydrology, economics, water quality, and contract administration.

''(d) PROHIBITED USE.—

''(1) PERFORMANCE OF OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE.—Rehabilitation assistance provided under this section may not be used to perform operation and maintenance activities specified in the agreement for the covered water resource project entered into between the Secretary and the local organization responsible for the works of improvement. Such operation and maintenance activities shall remain the responsibility of the local organization, as provided in the project work plan.

''(2) RENEGOTIATION.—Notwithstanding paragraph (1), as part of the provision of financial assistance under subsection (b), the Secretary may renegotiate the original agreement for the covered water resource project entered into between the Secretary and the local organization regarding responsibility for the operation and maintenance of the project when the rehabilitation is finished.

''(e) APPLICATION FOR REHABILITATION ASSISTANCE.—A local organization may apply to the Secretary for technical and financial assistance under this section if the application has also been submitted to and approved by the State agency having supervisory responsibility over the covered water resource project at issue or, if there is no State agency having such responsibility, by the Governor of the State. The Secretary shall request the State dam safety officer (or equivalent State official) to be involved in the application process if State permits or approvals are required. The rehabilitation of structural measures shall meet standards established by the Secretary and address other dam safety issues. At the request of the local organization, personnel of the Natural Resources Conservation Service of the Department of Agriculture may assist in preparing applications for assistance.

''(f) RANKING OF REQUESTS FOR REHABILITATION ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary shall establish such system of approving rehabilitation requests, recognizing that such requests will be received throughout the fiscal year and subject to the availability of funds to carry out this section, as is necessary for proper administration by the Department of Agriculture and equitable for all local organizations. The approval process shall be in writing, and made known to all local organizations and appropriate State agencies.

''(g) PROHIBITION ON CERTAIN REHABILITATION ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary may not approve a rehabilitation request if the need for rehabilitation of the structure is the result of a lack of adequate maintenance by the party responsible for the maintenance.

''(h) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to provide financial and technical assistance under this section—

''(1) $5,000,000 for fiscal year 2001;

''(2) $10,000,000 for fiscal year 2002;

''(3) $15,000,000 for fiscal year 2003;

''(4) $25,000,000 for fiscal year 2004; and

''(5) $35,000,000 for fiscal year 2005.

''(i) ASSESSMENT OF REHABILITATION NEEDS.—The Secretary, in concert with the responsible State agencies, shall conduct an assessment of the rehabilitation needs of covered water resource projects in all States in which such projects are located.

''(j) RECORDKEEPING AND REPORTS.—

''(1) SECRETARY.—The Secretary shall maintain a data base to track the benefits derived from rehabilitation projects supported under this section and the expenditures made under this section. On the basis of such data and the reports submitted under paragraph (2), the Secretary shall prepare and submit to Congress an annual report providing the status of activities conducted under this section.

''(2) GRANT RECIPIENTS.—Not later than 90 days after the completion of a specific rehabilitation project for which assistance is provided under this section, the local organization that received the assistance shall make a report to the Secretary giving the status of any rehabilitation effort undertaken using financial assistance provided under this section.''.

TITLE II—DAM SAFETY

SEC. 201. DAM SAFETY.

(a) INVENTORY AND ASSESSMENT OF OTHER DAMS.—

(1) INVENTORY.—The Secretary of the Army (in this section referred to as the ''Secretary'') shall establish an inventory of dams constructed by and using funds made available through the Works Progress Administration, the Works Projects Administration, and the Civilian Conservation Corps.

(2) ASSESSMENT OF REHABILITATION NEEDS.—In establishing the inventory required under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall also assess the condition of the dams on such inventory and the need for rehabilitation or modification of the dams.

(b) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall transmit to Congress a report containing the inventory and assessment required by this section.

(c) INTERIM ACTIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—If the Secretary determines that a dam referred to in subsection (a) presents an imminent and substantial risk to public safety, the Secretary is authorized to carry out measures to prevent or mitigate against such risk.

(2) EXCLUSION.—The assistance authorized in paragraph (1) shall not be available to dams under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior.

(3) FEDERAL SHARE.—The Federal share of the cost of assistance provided under this subsection shall be 65 percent of such cost.

(4) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section a total of $25,000,000 for fiscal years beginning after September 30, 1999, of which not more than $5,000,000 may be expended on any 1 dam.

(d) COORDINATION.—In carrying out this section, the Secretary shall coordinate with the appropriate State dam safety officials and the Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. LUCAS) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. STENHOLM) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. LUCAS).

Mr. LUCAS of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the efforts of the gentleman from Texas (Chairman COMBEST) and the ranking member, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. STENHOLM), in helping me bring forward H.R. 728, the Small Watershed Rehabilitation Amendments.

I also appreciate the support of the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Chairman SHUSTER) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. BOEHLERT) for this very important bill.

Seeing the need for rehabilitation of aging dams built across the State of Oklahoma and the country, I introduced H.R. 728. This legislation will give the Secretary of Agriculture the authority to provide financial assistance to local organizations for up to 65 percent of the total rehabilitation construction costs for those dams built under the Small Watershed Program.

H.R. 728 will authorize a total of $90 million over the next 5 years, beginning in 2001, to help us rehabilitate our Nation's watershed projects and ensure that we and our communities continue to enjoy the benefits that watershed projects offer.

My predecessors left a legacy with the Small Watershed Program. They realized the impact that this program would have on both the State of Oklahoma and the Nation as whole.

I was raised in and still live in Roger Mills County, Oklahoma. One of the things I most clearly recall from growing up there was the sight of these flood control dams near my home. I did not know it at the time, but those dams were built because community and political leaders knew from firsthand experience the importance of flood control. They had witnessed the horrible floods that washed across Oklahoma's watersheds in the 1930s and 1940s, terrifying events that inspired them to take the necessary steps to reduce the threats that flooding poses to people, land, and water quality.

Since 1944, over 10½ thousand small watershed dams have been built in the United States. Over 2,000 of those dams are located in Oklahoma. Many of these dams were planned and designed with a lifespan of 50 years. Fifty years ago there was little concern about what to do when these dams reached their life expectancy.

During the week of July 4, 1998, a celebration in Cordell, Oklahoma, marked the 50th anniversary of America's first United States Department of Agriculture small watershed dam. This is just one of a thousand dams that will reach the end of their 50-year life expectancy within the next 10 years.

Although the Federal government paid for the construction costs of these dams, under current law, there is no Federal authority or funds to rehabilitate them. Repair costs are far beyond the budgets of the local sponsors.

The Federal government clearly has a responsibility to ensure dam safety. We cannot wait until a disaster happens. If rehabilitation is not done, we may be faced with the awesome and awful possibilities of flooding, loss of wildlife habitat, water shortages, and pollution. Far more regrettable in the case of failure, we might be confronted with the loss of life, and yes, property, crops, and livestock.

The economic impact of dam failures on communities and local economies would be devastating. We must act before any of these situations occur.

The small watershed program is one of our Nation's most successful public and private partnerships. In fact, these completed small watershed projects have provided over $2.20 in benefits for every $1 in cost. Very few government programs can make that claim. We must continue to build on this partnership.

Today the Small Watershed Program represents an $8.5 billion Federal investment and an estimated $6 billion local investment in the infrastructure of our Nation. We do not allow our highways to crumble, nor should we ignore our small watershed dams. It is time we address the rehabilitation needs of these structures.

The fact is, these small watersheds have done such a good job that most people do not even realize they exist as they drive by them, as they go up and down the highways. There are not many programs that have that kind of a success factor.

We must continue to build on this program that our predecessors started over 50 years ago. It has been a great privilege to champion this cause here in our Nation's capital that will have such a direct impact on my home county, my home State, and our Nation as a whole. I look forward to seeing this legislation passed into law, and continuing to build on one of the most successful programs our government has known.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. STENHOLM. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 728, the Small Watershed Rehabilitation Amendments of 2000. This bill amends the Watershed Protection and Flood Control Protection Act, also known as P.L. 566 program, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to provide financial assistance to eligible local organizations to cover a portion of the total cost for the rehabilitation of structural measures originally constructed as part of the Department of Agriculture's USDA water resource project.

Under current law, the Secretary of Agriculture, acting through the Natural Resources Conservation Service, is authorized to provide technical and financial assistance to local organizations in planning and carrying out small watershed projects for flood protection, agriculture and water management, recreation, municipal and industrial water supply, and wildlife enhancement.

Many of the 10,000-plus dams built under this program are reaching the end of their 50-year design life and are in need of rehabilitation. In fact, some now pose a threat to public health and safety.

During the Committee on Agriculture's markup of this legislation, I offered an amendment to protect the privacy of information provided to USDA by the farmers and ranchers participating in the Department's voluntary programs or receiving technical assistance.

My amendment, which was accepted by the committee, was designed to protect the trust established between the USDA and America's farmers and ranchers resulting in the high level of

participation we currently enjoy in our voluntary conservation programs.

When landowners come in on a voluntary basis to work on their local NRCS, Farm Service Agency, or conservation district office to implement conservation measures on their farms and ranches, they need to be assured that the information they provide remains confidential. Concerns have been raised that if this information was transferred to other agencies or entities, it would lose its confidential nature and could be made public.

The provision I offered would not have prevented other Federal agencies from collecting data under their own statutory authority. It would merely protect from disclosure to other Federal regulatory entities the confidential information provided to USDA, local conservation districts, or RC&D councils by a farmer, rancher, or landowner who has participated in the USDA conservation program.

Without this protection, the billions of dollars in technical and financial assistance spent every year by the taxpayers to help the Nation's landowners protect our soil and water resources could be jeopardized because of the unwillingness of producers to participate in our voluntary programs. In short, my amendment would have ensured that our voluntary, incentive-based programs are kept separate from the regulatory efforts of other agencies.

If Members doubt the callous disregard that some Federal agencies have for the American farmer, rancher, and the average citizen in general, look no further than EPA's persistence with the total maximum daily load (TMDL) regulations.

After a dozen congressional hearings, 35,000 written comments, and clear intent from Congress via the military construction conference report that the proposed TMDL regulations needed to be withdrawn and thoroughly re-examined, the EPA persisted in their policy to put forth these tainted regulations.

We need to send a strong message that information provided on a voluntary basis for purposes of receiving assistance from USDA should remain confidential to all parties working in cooperation with USDA. While it is unfortunate that this could not be accomplished here today on this worthy bill, this issue must be addressed by Congress.

I want to applaud and thank my colleague, the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. LUCAS), for his hard work in working to draft and pass this legislation. I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 728.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SHERWOOD).

Mr. SHERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, I rise in support of H.R. 728, the Small Watershed Rehabilitation Amendments of 2000.

First let me congratulate the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. LUCAS) and his colleagues, and commend the leadership of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and the Committee on Agriculture for moving forward with this important legislation.

□ 1600

H.R. 728 responds to a growing crisis in water resources infrastructure throughout this Nation. There are over 10,000 dams constructed under national resource conservation service programs; many are in need of critical repair and are presenting flooding and environmental threats to communities.

This bill responds in two ways. Title I authorizes NRCS to rehabilitate aging and deteriorating dams constructed under the agency's small watershed program. Title II authorizes the Corps of Engineers to inventory and assess the condition of dams constructed decades ago under other authorities, such as the Work Projects Administration and the Civilian Conservation Corps, and in the interim, to provide emergency measures to prevent risks to the public.

A good example of these aging dams is the Mountain Springs dam right on the edge of my congressional district. It is a dam that has provided flood control and watershed qualities throughout 60 years, and now it is about to be drained because it is deemed dangerous. We need these things attended to.

Mr. Speaker, I would also like to emphasize that these projects should be performed in the most cost-effective manner that accomplishes the rehabilitation objective. However, the Secretary is not required to develop a cost benefit ratio analysis or a cost benefit ratio.

Mr. Speaker, this bill is about restoring infrastructure, enhancing public safety, and protecting the environment. America's rural communities in particular will benefit.

For all of these reasons, Mr. Speaker, I strongly urge my colleagues to support H.R. 728.

Mr. LUCAS of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. BEREUTER).

(Mr. BEREUTER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Oklahoma for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 728. I want to thank the distinguished gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. LUCAS) for his outstanding initiative and effort in introducing this legislation and the leadership of the two committees for advancing it.

As a cosponsor of this legislation, this Member certainly supports the goals of this measure. It is clearly appropriate to provide necessary resources to aid in the rehabilitation of the small watershed structures which have been constructed over the past 50 years. These small dams and other structures, constructed under the P.L. 566 program, have provided numerous benefits over the past decades, including flood control, wildlife habitat, recreation, irrigation and water supplies.

This program has been especially important to Nebraska. Over the years, the P.L. 566 program has resulted in the installation of 880 dams and other structures in Nebraska. In fact, this Member is proud to point out that his district, the First Congressional District of Nebraska, has more P.L. 566 dams and structures than any other district in the Nation. The more than 700 structures in this Member's district provides flood protection, reduces erosion and provides many useful benefits.

Throughout Nebraska, it is estimated that the State realizes a minimum of $27 million in annual direct benefits as a result of these structures. Documentation and examples of those benefits are found in the report by the National Resource Conservation Service, the NRCS, of the USDA, entitled ''Protecting the 'Good Life' through P.L. 566; The Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act across Nebraska.''

As just mentioned, during the previous 50 years, more than 10,000 upstream flood control dams have been built throughout the United States. The NRCS has provided cost-sharing and technical assistance while local sponsors have assumed responsibility for the operation and maintenance of the structures when they were completed. Unfortunately, many of those structures are now reaching the end of their 50-year designed life. Without significant rehabilitation, much of this investment could be lost.

This act authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to cover a portion of the total costs incurred for the rehabilitation of those structures. The bill does not allow any assistance to be provided to perform operation and maintenance activities, a limitation this Member strongly supports.

During a hearing of the Subcommittee on Water and Environment of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, this Member shared with the subcommittee a letter from Dayle Williamson who, until very recently, was the outstanding, highly respected director of the State of Nebraska's Natural Resources Commission, he just retired, which emphasized that the sponsors of Nebraska's projects have been providing adequate maintenance over the years for the structures. Therefore, he suggested, and this Member agrees, that they should not be penalized for their stewardship by allowing other States to tap into scarce resources to perform routine operation and maintenance which they routinely should have been providing. The gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. LUCAS) has taken that fully into consideration. Another outstanding feature of this legislation.

This Member additionally asked for specific safeguards to ensure that funding would not be used for the purposes of routine operation and maintenance. I am pleased, therefore, to note that a provision was added to the legislation which states that the Secretary of Agriculture may not approve a rehabilitation request if it is determined that the need for rehabilitation of the structure is the result of a lack of adequate maintenance by the party responsible for the maintenance.

Nevertheless, it is clear that there are a great many instances where assistance is appropriate and necessary. This Member believes that H.R. 728 recognizes this growing need and provides a far-sighted approach in addressing these problems. By providing additional assistance now, we can ensure that the original investments will continue to pay dividends well into the future.

Mr. Speaker, this Member urges his colleagues to support H.R. 728 and again commends the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. LUCAS) for his outstanding initiative.

Mr. STENHOLM. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, let me just say again in reiteration of what all of my colleagues who have testified in favor of this legislation today and the Subcommittee on Water Resources and Environment of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, I do also thank them for their work and input into this very important legislation.

I know, speaking from back home in Texas, the importance of these projects has been demonstrated time and time again over these 50 years, but now particularly as cities like Dallas and Fort Worth begin to look at some very serious flood concerns that they have and how they might address that. Other cities all over the United States, most communities will find, when one looks at how to solve a problem of flood control that one will find the small watershed projects would be right at the top of the list.

Now, when we have these large number of dams that have been built and are in need of rehabilitation, this legislation only make makes very, very serious common sense.

So I appreciate, again, the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. LUCAS) for bringing this legislation to all of our attention, and all of the cooperation that has been made to reach it to the point to where we are today. I encourage the House to support the bill.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LUCAS of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, in conclusion, I wish once again to express my appreciation of the gentleman from Texas (Mr. STENHOLM), the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. BEREUTER), and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SHERWOOD) and all of the members of the various committees and subcommittees who worked on this.

From a concept that initially came together in July of 1998 at a gathering to celebrate 50 years of successful service by one of these structures to the bill, that was then filed again in February of 1999, that has worked its way through subcommittee and full Committee on Agriculture, subcommittee and full Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, that has been examined by resources, a bill that is, if there is such a thing, a textbook way of reviewing legislation, we have at one point or other in the last year and a half examined every facet of this concept, I think, from every perspective.

The legislation that we have today, thanks to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. STENHOLM), ranking member, and the gentleman from Texas (Chairman COMBEST), and many other Members, is a good solid piece of legislation that will do the things that need to be done in this country and in a fashion we will all be proud of.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to support the continued program that has been so successful for half a century now or more.

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 728, the small watershed rehabilitation amendments of 2000. The bill takes steps to improve the nation's deteriorating water resources infrastructure and requires the Secretary of Agriculture to rehabilitate aging dams built under programs of the Natural Resources Conservation Service.

The bill also requires the Secretary of the Army to inventory and assess certain dams from the Great Depression era and authorizes actions to mitigate against immediate threats to public safety.

I commend Representative FRANK LUCAS and his colleagues for championing this legislation and the leadership of the Agriculture Committee for their cooperation, as well. Thanks should also go to my colleagues on the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee, in particular Representative JIM OBERSTAR, the ranking Democrat, Representative SHERRY BOEHLERT, the chairman of the Water Resources and Environment Subcommittee, and Representative BOB BORSKI, the subcommittee's ranking member.

The Transportation and Agriculture Committees share jurisdiction over the NRCS's small watershed program and worked together closely to revise and improve title I of this critically important legislation. I also appreciate the Agriculture Committee's cooperation with respect to title II, relating to the Army Corps of Engineers' authorities regarding dam safety and included by the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee.

Mr. Speaker, the needs are great. Rehabilitating the nation's dams will not be cheap but the benefits will be enormous. With over 10,000 small watershed dams in need of rehabilitation, H.R. 728 takes an important and timely first step. We anticipate NRCS and affected local communities will undertake cost-effective rehabilitation measures and coordinate closely with State dam safety officials. We also anticipate that, if funded, this bill will make communities safer and cleaner as flooding and sedimentation risks are reduced.

Mr. Speaker, I support passage of H.R. 728, and urge my colleagues to do the same.

Mr. BOEHLERT. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 728, the Small Watershed Rehabilitation Amendments of 2000. H.R. 728 authorizes the Department of Agriculture, through the Natural Resources Conservation Service, to rehabilitate dams constructed as part of their small watershed program and other conservation programs.

This bill also authorizes additional dam safety measures for the Corps of Engineers. H.R. 728 requires the Secretary of the Army to inventory and assess the condition of certain dams and to take interim actions to prevent threats to public safety.

This bill invests in our nation's aging dam infrastructure. It will increase public health and safety and environmental protection. It will bring jobs, piece of mind and environmental benefits to communities with deteriorating dams.

The final language, essentially what the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee reported last November, is the result of extensive input from engineers, construction contractors, environmental advocates, dam safety officials, local government representatives, and Federal agencies. It includes, among other things, important flexibility in defining ''rehabilitation'' so that environmentally sound and locally supported options, such as ''decommissioning,'' may be considered.

I congratulate Representative FRANK LUCAS and his colleagues for pursuing this legislation and I thank the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee and the Agriculture Committee for their cooperation and leadership. In particular, I thank the leadership of the Agriculture Committee and Chairman BUD SHUSTER, Ranking Democrat JIM OBERSTAR, Ranking Democrat of the Water Resources and Environment Subcommittee, Representative BOB BORSKI, for their interest and support. From the beginning, our Subcommittee on Water Resources and Environment, which I chair, recognized H.R. 728 could help make communities safer and cleaner.

For all these reasons, I urge my colleagues to pass this important, critically-needed legislation.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. Speaker, I stand before you today in full support of H.R. 728, the Small Watershed Rehabilitation Amendments of 1999. Most importantly, I want to stress to my colleagues why this piece of legislation is vital to so many rural areas of the United States.

Since the 1940's, over 100,000 small watershed dams have been built under USDA programs. Small watershed dams provide great benefit to their surrounding areas. These dams provide downstream flood protection, water quality improvement, irrigation water, and rural water supplies. In flood control alone, the Natural Resources Conservation Service and the USDA estimate the small watershed dams prevent more than $800 million in damages each year. People can also enjoy increased recreation and wildlife habitat.

The bad news is that many have reached or are rapidly approaching their fifty year life span. Numerous structures are in need of rehabilitation to ensure the continued environmental and economic benefits that our country currently enjoys. Action must be taken to prevent the loss of life, water supply, and flood control that these dams afford to many rural areas.

Currently, no funding source exists to restore watershed projects, and local sponsors do not have the resources to attempt to save these dams. H.R. 728 establishes financial assistance for the assessment and rehabilitation of small watershed dams over the next ten years. With federal cost sharing, local sponsors will now have the opportunity to repair these crucial watersheds.

The necessity of federal attention to this problem is critical, and I thank my friend and Oklahoma colleague Mr. LUCAS for his leadership of this matter and his support and commitment to the restoration of these structures. I call upon my colleagues to recognize the importance of this legislation with their support of H.R. 728.

Mr. LUCAS of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MILLER of Florida). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. LUCAS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 728, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The title of the bill was amended so as to read:

''A bill to amend the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to provide cost share assistance for the rehabilitation of structural measures constructed as part of water resource projects previously funded by the Secretary under such Act or related laws, and for other purposes.''.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. LUCAS of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 728, the bill just adopted.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

CONGRATULATING REPUBLIC OF LATVIA ON 10TH ANNIVERSARY OF REESTABLISHMENT OF INDEPENDENCE FROM FORMER SOVIET UNION

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 319) congratulating the Republic of Latvia on the 10th anniversary of the reestablishment of its independence from the rule of the former Soviet Union.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. CON. RES. 319

Whereas the United States had never recognized the forcible incorporation of the Baltic states of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania into the former Soviet Union;

Whereas the declaration on May 4, 1990, of the reestablishment of full sovereignty and independence of the Republic of Latvia furthered the disintegration of the former Soviet Union;

Whereas Latvia since then has successfully built democracy, passed legislation on human and minority rights that conform to European and international norms, ensured the rule of law, developed a free market economy, and consistently pursued a course of integration into the community of free and democratic nations by seeking membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO); and

Whereas Latvia, as a result of the progress of its political and economic reforms, has made, and continues to make, a significant contribution toward the maintenance of international peace and stability by, among other actions, its participation in NATO-led peacekeeping operations in Bosnia and Kosovo: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Congress—

(1) congratulates Latvia on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the reestablishment of its independence and the role it played in the disintegration of the former Soviet Union; and

(2) commends Latvia for its success in implementing political and economic reforms, which may further speed the process of that country's integration into European and Western institutions.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. BEREUTER) and the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. BEREUTER).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H. Con. Res. 319.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. BEREUTER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks, and include extraneous material.)

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, this Member rises in very strong support for H. Con. Res. 319, a resolution congratulating the Republic of Latvia on the 10th anniversary of the reestablishment of its independence from the former Soviet Union. This Member is pleased to be a cosponsor of this important statement of support.

Mr. Speaker, the Baltic States of Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia had been prosperous and progressive independent nations, a set of three nations, prior to the infamous Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact, an agreement that heralded 5 decades of repression.

The United States, of course, never recognized this unlawful act of international aggression. By 1990, the Soviet terror machine no longer held sway, and the long-standing courage and determination of the Latvian people was finally rewarded with freedom. Again, it was the United States that was among the first to recognize their independence when they broke free.

No one could have predicted the rapid reintegration with the West. Free elections have now become the norm, and the Saeima acts as a fully-functioning parliament. Inflation has been reduced, and Latvia has made major strides in privatization.

While the export market to Russia has collapsed, important new trading partnerships have been found in Poland, Germany and the West. Much remains to be done, but Latvians and Latvian-Americans can take justifiable pride at what has thus far been accomplished in Latvia.

For our part, the United States continues to work for the Baltic nations to deepen and broaden our relationship. As but one example, NATO military officers, including Americans, continue to work with the Latvian military directly and through NATO's Partnership For Peace program.

Latvia-Americans should also be proud of their contributions, with some retired military officers actually serving in key positions in the Latvian Armed Forces and the Ministry of Defense.

As the NATO Summit in Washington, D.C. last year concluded, Latvia joined in the Enhanced and More Operational Partnership, EMOP, a program designed to speed the day when Latvia can become a full contributing member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. The goal, which this Member strongly endorses, is to move beyond the expressions of support and facilitate the concrete steps that will result in Latvia's further integration into the West.

In other areas of cooperation, Peace Corps volunteers now teach Latvian schools and help Latvian small businessmen and women with such basic tasks as accounting and marketing. This Member is particularly pleased that the United States has created a Baltic American Enterprise Fund designed to underwrite fledgling entrepreneurs from Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia.

Finally, this Member would point out that the House of Representatives has been and is assisting the Latvian Saeima with such basic necessities as law books and computers, various kinds of library assistance.

In 1995, this Member was part of a bipartisan House task force which approved and oversaw this assistance to this parliamentary body, as we did in the other two Baltic States, and visited Latvia for that and other foreign policy security purposes. It should be noted, additionally, that such assistance most assuredly is not a hand-out. Rather, we are offering a helping hand to a nation with historically close ties to the United States. We are helping Latvians build a future where their country can continue to progress in its rightful place as a full member of the European family of democratic nations.

Mr. Speaker, this Member congratulates, in particular, the distinguished gentleman from Illinois (Mr. SHIMKUS) for crafting a resolution that merits

the support of all Members of this body. This Member urges support for H. Con. Res. 319.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, let me at the outset congratulate the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. SHIMKUS) for crafting this very excellent resolution. I want to thank the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. BEREUTER) for his eloquent and cogent and strong statement. I want to associate myself with the comments of the gentleman from Nebraska, and I call on all of my colleagues to support H. Con. Res. 319.

As we congratulate Latvia on the 10th anniversary of its renewed independence, I think it is important to recognize proudly that the United States stood on principle at the time of the beginning of the Second World War in refusing to accept the incorporation of Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia into the Soviet Union.

Not many of our fellow citizens know that the embassies of these three Baltic countries continued to function during the long decades of both the Second World War and the Cold War here in Washington, D.C., underscoring the principled commitment of the United States under Republican and Democratic administrations to the independence of the Baltic States.

□ 1615

Mr. Speaker, Latvia, along with Lithuania and Estonia, has made enormous progress in developing an economy that was stifled by the nonfunctional Soviet system and building an increasingly democratic and open and free society. I have had the privilege and the pleasure of visiting Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia during the crucial days of their attempted breaking away from Soviet control; and I have had the privilege of visiting in the Baltics repeatedly since, most recently just a few months ago.

It is reassuring, Mr. Speaker, that democracy is taking hold; that the orientation of Latvia and her two Baltic neighbors to democratic principles is strong; their desire to become admitted to the Europe Union is great; to become members of NATO; these are all manifestations of positive developments.

There is one aspect of development in these three countries that I would like to touch upon, which is as yet unfinished business. At the time of the early days of the Second World War, the Baltic states were whipsawed between Hitler's Germany and Stalin's Soviet Union. As the German forces occupied the Baltic states, understandably perhaps, large numbers of citizens in these countries greeted the Nazis with joy because they represented liberation from the Soviet Union. Many joined Nazi military units.

Now, time has gone on, and most of the members of these military units are no longer alive. But some are, and it has been critical to remind our friends in the Baltic states that it is their moral and legal obligation to bring the perpetrators of crimes against humanity to justice, irrespective of their age and medical condition.

I have had the privilege of working with the presidents of all three Baltic countries and with members of parliament and, on the whole, I want to commend them for approaching this important remaining assignment from the dark period of the Second World War with diligence and sincere commitment. There is no doubt in my mind that under the current leadership of these three countries, with three strong democratically oriented presidents and strong democratically controlled parliaments, this job will be done and the three Baltic states will occupy their proper role in the family of democratic nations within the framework of the European Union and within the framework of NATO.

It is in that spirit that I want to congratulate the people of Latvia and the government of Latvia for the remarkable progress they have made during the course of the last decade, and I strongly urge all of my colleagues to approve this resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume to commend the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS), the distinguished gentleman who gave a very articulate extemporaneous remark. He has followed the history of these Baltic states, and he has certainly followed their evolution since in fact they have gained their freedom; and I thank him for his outstanding remarks.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. SHIMKUS), the distinguished gentleman who, by his activism, by his leadership, and by his heritage has been recognized already in his time here in the House as a leader on matters related to the Baltic states.

(Mr. SHIMKUS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today in strong support of House Concurrent Resolution 319, congratulating the Republic of Latvia on the 10th anniversary of the reestablishment, and I underscore reestablishment, of its independence from Russia.

I want to take this opportunity also to thank my colleagues, the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN), the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. BEREUTER), but especially the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS), who is the conscience of the House and who has been a good friend as we negotiated these new areas, which are unchartered waters for me. And I would be remiss if I did not mention the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. KUCINICH), who is the co-chair of the Baltic Caucus. I appreciate his friendship and support, as well as all of the original cosponsors of this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, Latvia lost its freedom on August 23, 1939, when Nazi Germany and the U.S.S.R. signed a nonaggression pact and the Baltic states were placed in the Soviet sphere of influence. By August 1940, the nation had been placed under Soviet military occupation and was incorporated as a republic of the U.S.S.R. The United States never recognized the incorporation of these independent countries into the Soviet Union, and the Russian Federation currently has no claims on these independent countries today.

For the subsequent 50 years, the brave people of Latvia endured the slaughter of innocent citizens, deportations to Siberia, and heavy political oppression. Despite these hardships, the Latvian people kept independence alive in their minds and spirits, resisting occupation in silent and public ways, serving as a secret weapon against the tyranny of the Soviet Union.

On May 4, 1990, the people of Latvia solidified their full sovereignty, which served to further the disintegration of the Soviet Union. In just one decade, Latvia has successfully pursued policies to build a strong democracy, protect human rights, expand the rule of law, develop a free market system, and pursue a course of integration into the community of free and democratic nations, including the seeking of membership in the European Union and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Latvia, together with the Republics of Estonia and Lithuania, continues to make a significant contribution toward maintaining peace and stability in the surrounding region, notably in peacekeeping operations in Bosnia and Kosovo. I applaud their participation and signature on the Vilnius statement signed on May 19 of this year, especially their commitment to individual liberty, the free market, and the rule of law.

Latvia is a nation that has made tremendous progress since its independence and has unlimited potential and optimism for the future. The story of Latvian independence deserves to be widely acknowledged and remembered as a successful nonviolent model for social and political change.

In the United States, we have imperfect individuals attempting to form a more perfect union. In Latvia, the attempt by imperfect individuals to form a more perfect democracy should be commended. That is why I urge my colleagues to join with me in passing House Concurrent Resolution 319 and remembering the good people of Latvia for all their perseverance and triumph over the monstrosity of communism.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume to thank my very good friend, the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. BEREUTER), for his most generous comments, as

well as my very good friend and colleague, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. SHIMKUS).

Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume to thank the gentleman for his remarks earlier, and also the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. SHIMKUS), as I said, for his leadership and his outstanding statement.

I take particular pleasure in being able to manage this legislation. Not only do we have a significant Lithuanian community in both Lincoln and Omaha, and a small Estonian one in Lincoln; but we have a relatively larger community of Latvians in Lincoln. They came to Nebraska in the early part of the 20th century for freedom, to escape religious persecution, and for economic benefits.

As a part of that immigration, shortly following them was a young dissident from Latvia. His name was Karlis Ulmanis. After receiving his bachelor's degree from the University of Nebraska, he worked for some time in Nebraska and Texas before returning to Latvia. There he became the president of Latvia between World War I and World War II.

He was long-tenured, and an outstanding and benevolent leader of Latvia during that period of time. When the Soviets came in, they seized him; and that is the last the world knew of what happened to Karlis Ulmanis.

Later, it was only justice that his grandnephew became the recent president of Latvia. For a period of time, his mother and he had to change their name in order to escape persecution from the Soviets. But the second Ulmanis did became a very distinguished and able president, and the Lincoln community is very pleased and proud of both the Ulmanises for their outstanding leadership of Latvia.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, I thank my Latvian-American constituents for their outstanding support for the cause of freedom over the years for the Baltic states.

Mr. KNOLLENBERG. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to support this resolution and to commend the success the Republic of Latvia has achieved since the May 4, 1990 reestablishment of its full sovereignty and independence from the former Soviet Union.

Since the declaration of its independence, Latvia has established a democratic government, passed legislation on human and minority rights, ensured the rule of law and sustained the development of its free market economy.

Latvia has also consistently pursued a course of integration into the community of free and democratic nations by seeking membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). I support admitting the Baltic states into NATO and I hope my colleagues here in the House will support their entry also in the next round of NATO expansion.

Latvia has made great strides over the last ten years and this resolution helps to highlight this success. I thank Representative SHIMKUS for his efforts to bring House Concurrent Resolution 319 to the floor and the opportunity to congratulate Latvia on the last ten years of progress.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of House Concurrent Resolution 319, which congratulates the Republic of Latvia on the 10th anniversary of its independence from the rule of the former Soviet regime.

I am certain that all of us in this Congress appreciate how difficult it has been for countries such as Latvia to move forward with badly-needed political and economic reforms over the last decade.

But, many of us can also recall the terrific challenges the Latvian people and their neighbors in Lithuania and Estonia had to overcome to regain their independence ten years ago.

This Resolution congratulates the Latvian people for their success—against all odds—in regaining their rightful independence, and commends them for carrying forward since then with the reforms that should lay the foundation for their full integration into European and Western institutions.

Mr. Speaker, I support the Resolution and urge my colleagues to join in its adoption.

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MILLER of Florida). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. BEREUTER) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 319.

The question was taken.

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

CONDEMNING 1994 ATTACK ON AMIA JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER IN BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 531) condemning the 1994 attack on the AMIA Jewish Community Center in Buenos Aires, Argentina, urging the Argentine Government to punish those responsible, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 531

Whereas on July 18, 1994, 86 innocent human beings were killed and 300 were wounded when the AMIA Jewish Community Center was bombed in Buenos Aires, Argentina;

Whereas the United States welcomes Argentine President Fernando de la Rua's political will to pursue the investigation of the bombing of the AMIA Jewish Community Center to its ultimate conclusion;

Whereas circumstantial evidence attributes the attack to the terrorist group Hezbollah, based in Lebanon and sponsored by Iran;

Whereas evidence indicates that this bombing could not have been carried out without local assistance from elements of the Argentine security forces, some of which are reported to be sympathetic to anti-Semitic positions and to have participated in the desecration of Jewish cemeteries in recent years;

Whereas additional evidence indicates that the tri-border area where Argentina, Paraguay, and Brazil meet, and which is known to be rife with terrorist activity as well as drug and arms smuggling, was used to channel resources for the purpose of carrying out the bombing attack;

Whereas the 6 years since the bombing have been marked by efforts to minimize the involvement of these Argentine security elements;

Whereas Argentine officials have acknowledged that there was negligence in the initial phases of the investigation and that the institutional and political conditions must be created to advance the investigation of this terrorist attack;

Whereas failure to duly punish the culprits of this act serves merely to reward these terrorists and help spread the scourge of terrorism throughout the Western Hemisphere;

Whereas the democratic leaders of the Western Hemisphere issued mandates at the 1994 and 1998 Summits of the Americas that they condemn terrorism in all its forms and that they will, using all legal means, combat terrorist acts anywhere in the Americas with unity and vigor;

Whereas the Government of Argentina supports the 1996 Declaration of Lima To Prevent, Combat and Eliminate Terrorism, which refers to terrorism as a serious form of organized and systematic violence that is intended to generate chaos and fear among the population, results in death and destruction, and is a reprehensible criminal activity, as well as the 1998 Commitment of Mar del Plata which calls terrorist acts serious common crimes that erode peaceful and civilized coexistence, affect the rule of law and the exercise of democracy, and endanger the stability of democratically elected constitutional governments and the socioeconomic development of our countries;

Whereas the Government of Argentina was successful in enacting a law on cooperation from defendants in terrorist matters, a law that will be helpful in pursuing full prosecution in this and other terrorist cases; and

Whereas it is the long-standing policy of the United States to stand firm against terrorist attacks wherever and whenever they occur and to work with its allies to ensure that justice is done: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) reiterates its condemnation of the attack on the AMIA Jewish Community Center in Buenos Aires, Argentina, in July 1994, and honors the victims of this heinous act;

(2) strongly urges the Government of Argentina to fulfill its international obligations and its promise to the Argentine people by pursuing the local and international connections to this act of terrorism, wherever they may lead, and to duly punish all those who were involved;

(3) calls on the President to continue to raise this issue in bilateral discussions with Argentine officials and to underscore the United States concern regarding the 6-year delay in the resolution of this case;

(4) recommends that the United States Representative to the Organization of American States seek support from the countries comprising the Inter-American Committee Against Terrorism to assist, if required by the Government of Argentina, in the investigation of this terrorist attack;

(5) encourages the President to direct United States law enforcement agencies to

provide support and cooperation to the Government of Argentina, if requested, for purposes of the investigation into this bombing and terrorist activities in the tri-border area; and

(6) desires a lasting, warm relationship between the United States and Argentina built on mutual abhorrence of terrorism and commitments to peace, stability, and democracy in the Western Hemisphere.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN) and the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN).

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on House Resolution 531.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Florida?

There was no objection.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, tomorrow marks the sixth anniversary of the heinous terrorist act against the AMIA Jewish Community Center in Buenos Aires, Argentina. Six years ago, on July 18, 1994, a dark cloud of fear and anguish enveloped this South American city when 86 innocent human beings, including frail little girls and boys, were killed, and 300 were wounded as a result of the bombing.

However, 6 years later, Mr. Speaker, sorrow, despair and frustration still permeate the air. Six years later, justice, peace, and security continue to be elusive abstract concepts. But as Argentina's current president, Fernando de la Rua, has stated, it is imperative to keep the memory alive, because forgetfulness is a shelter for impunity.

This leads to the primary reason why I introduced this resolution, to renew and redirect international attention in order to ensure that justice will be finally served. Further, this resolution serves to honor and remember the victims; to outline the evidence supporting the international and local connections to the bombing; to bring to the forefront reported attempts by elements of the Argentine security forces to derail the main investigation by hiding evidence and creating false leads.

The need to effectively address the alleged Argentine participation for this terrorist act was underscored by the de la Rua administration in April of this year when it established a task force to look into the corrupt police officers and their possible role in the financing of the attack, in providing the vehicle used in the bombing. This task force will also pursue undeveloped leads and information regarding the international Iranian terrorist network which has orchestrated and carried out horrific acts against defenseless human beings.

□ 1630

It was clear from the onset that this attack and the earlier one on the Israeli Embassy were part of a campaign of violence targeted at the Jewish community in Argentina and throughout the world by radical militant groups in the Middle East. Circumstantial evidence would later support this connection, attributing the bombing to the terrorist group Hezbollah based in Lebanon and sponsored by Iran.

Additional evidence indicates that the tri-border area, where Argentina, Paraguay and Brazil meet, were used to channel resources for the purpose of carrying out this terrorist attack. Other circumstantial data indicates that this bombing could not have been carried out without local assistance from elements of the Argentine security forces. This link was supported by the indictment of 15 military and police officers, with five described as ''necessary parties to the bombing'' charged with multiple counts of murder, conspiracy and corruption.

The wounds will not begin to heal until the investigation into the AMIA bombing is pursued with vigor and determination and until effective action is taken by all to ensure that justice is served. The scars will serve as a constant reminder of the need for vigilance in our hemisphere, of the need for democratic countries to unite in condemning such horrid acts and work together to protect the right of every citizen in every society to live in peace and liberty free from the threat of terrorism.

This resolution is an important first step toward achieving that goal. It is a call to action. It sends an unequivocal message to all that the United States considers the resolution of this case to be a priority, that it is prepared to take the necessary steps to ensure this end, working both with regional neighbors as well as with the Argentine government, providing them with assistance when requested.

Six years have passed. We cannot wait any longer. It is time for the rule of law to be seen and to be heard in this important case. We cannot allow justice to be held captive by inaction.

For the sake of the victims, for the sake of hemispheric and global security, and for the sake of justice, I ask our colleagues to support this resolution today.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, first I want to commend my very good friend and distinguished colleague from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN) for crafting a very important, very powerful, and very eloquent resolution. And, of course, I rise in strong support of this resolution.

Mr. Speaker, a dark cloud hangs over the honor of Argentina. This neighbor of ours in this hemisphere has tolerated now two heinous terrorist acts, a terrorist act against the Embassy of Israel and the terrorist act against the Jewish Community Center in Argentina, to go unpunished for years.

The evidence is clear. Although the direct perpetrators are most likely to have been members of the terrorist group Hezbollah, supported by the Government of Iran, the complicity and participation of Argentinian police and security forces is beyond any doubt. This corrupt, far right-wing partnership with Islamic terrorism in our hemisphere cannot be tolerated.

I welcome the statement of the new president of Argentina assuring us that he will do his utmost at this late stage to bring the perpetrators to justice and to attempt to clean and clear the honor and reputation of Argentina. But we will not rest until these things happen.

Eighty-six innocent men, women and children lost their lives. Over 300 innocent men, women and children were wounded for no reason except their religious affiliation. There is no room in this hemisphere for terrorist acts of any kind, certainly for terrorist acts as hate crimes directed against various religious groups. It is long overdue for the authorities in Argentina to close this chapter, which is a chapter that has brought infamy to that nation.

Following the bombing of the Israeli Embassy, this bombing of a community center in the heart of Argentina brings back memories of the darkest days of the Second World War when innocent men, women and children, for no reason whatsoever, were massacred and murdered.

Argentina must come clean. The new President of Argentina now has an opportunity to instruct all authorities to pursue this case with diligence and determination. Until the perpetrators are brought to justice, a question mark will hang over the relationship of Argentina to all other civilized nations.

I commend my colleague, the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN), and I call on all of my colleagues to approve this resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. BEREUTER).

(Mr. BEREUTER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H. Res. 531, for it properly places the U.S. Congress on record in marking the tragic occasion of the sixth anniversary of the July 18, 1994, terrorist bombing of the AMIA Jewish Community Center in Buenos Aires. Eighty-seven people lost their lives, and 200 to 300 people were injured in that attack.

This Member thanks his colleague, the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms.

ROS-LEHTINEN), from the Committee on International Relations, the distinguished chairwoman of the Subcommittee on International Policy and Trade, for introducing this resolution.

Last year, the Argentine Congress passed important legislation that allows Investigating Judge Juan Jose Galeano to engage in plea bargaining. Nonetheless, the trial of the Argentinian citizens charged with complicity in this terrorist bombing has, regrettably, been much delayed.

During a recent visit to the United States, Argentina's president, Fernando de la Rua, made a point of visiting the Holocaust museum and issuing a public apology for the role Argentina played in harboring Nazis during World War II.

President De la Rua said, ''Today, before you and before the world, I want to express my most sincere pain and to ask forgiveness that this happened, that Nazis were hidden among us.''

Solving this terrible crime and bringing those responsible to justice is the proper way to bring healing to the still open wounds in Argentina.

Mr. Speaker, this Member urges his colleagues to join in unanimously supporting this resolution. Again, I commend my colleague the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS) for his outstanding statement and especially the distinguished gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN) for her eloquant statement and for her introduction and able movement of this legislation to the House floor.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my good friend the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. BEREUTER) for his powerful and eloquent statement. I want to thank the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN) for her diligent and outstanding work on this issue.

I urge all of my colleagues to support this resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my colleague the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS) for his eloquent words, for his skilled leadership, and for his deep knowledge of history that has helped us to pass this resolution today. I also thank our colleague the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. BEREUTER) for his constant support of all items worthy of support, and certainly our fight against terrorism is on that list. I thank the gentleman for that.

I also thank the gentleman from California (Chairman GILMAN) for his assistance in allowing this resolution to be brought up to the floor so rapidly.

Mr. Speaker, in conclusion, I would like to quote from Ambassador Aviran of Israel, whom I believe encapsulated the need for this resolution and for justice. He said, ''Crimes that go unpunished are crimes that get repeated.''

The time to act is now. Six years more should not be allowed to pass before the guilty are brought to justice.

I would like to especially commend the organization B'nai B'rith for its efforts on behalf of the Argentine Jewish community and on behalf of justice in this case. May that day of justice come quickly.

Therefore, I ask my colleagues to support House Resolution 531.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, this resolution properly places the U.S. Congress on record in marking the tragic occasion of the sixth anniversary of the July 18, 1994 terrorist bombing of the AMIA Jewish Community Center in Buenos Aires, Argentina. Eight-seven people lost their lives and two hundred people were injured in this attack.

I thank my colleague from our International Relations Committee, the distinguished chairwoman of the Subcommittee on International Economic Policy and Trade, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN of Florida, for introducing this resolution.

I have long been interested in seeing that this heinous crime is resolved and those responsible are brought to justice.

Last year, the Argentine Congress passed important legislation that allows Investigating Judge Juan Jose Galeano to engage in plea bargaining. Nonetheless, the trial of the Argentine citizens charged with complicity in this terrorist bombing has, regrettably, been unduly delayed. Six years is too long a time to let pass without justice.

When the local trial does finally get underway, I urge Argentina's authorities to invite and permit international observers to witness the trial proceedings.

During a recent visit to the United States, Argentina's president, Fernando de la Rua, made a point of visiting the Holocaust museum and issuing a public apology for the role Argentina played in harboring Nazis after World War II.

President De La Rua said, ''Today, before you and before the world, I want to express my most sincere pain and to ask forgiveness that this happened, that Nazis were hidden among us.''

I believe in President De La Rua's sincerity and thank him for his important statement.

Solving this terrible crime and bringing those responsible to justice is the proper way to bring healing to the still open wounds in Argentina.

I urge my colleagues to join me in adopting this important resolution.

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H. Res. 531 and would like to add my voice to those marking the sixth anniversary of the cowardly bombing of the AMIA Jewish Community Center in Buenos Aries, Argentina. This searing event horrified the world and has, unfortunately, become a barometer for the political culture of Argentina.

While we commend the statements of interest and commitment made by President Fernando de la Rua, I, along with many in this House, remain wary, in light of the six years of stumbling, ineffectual investigation and the reality of justice denied. The truth in this matter points unmistakably to elements within the Argentine state and unfortunately, this reality has been a source of delay and obfuscation rather than a catalyst for action by Agentine investigators.

In addition to this disturbing procrastination on the part of investigators to dig deep into the roots of official involvement, the search for justice in Argentina has also skipped lightly over the possible involvement of Hizbollah, Iran and Syria. Notwithstanding the myriad statements pledging an absolute commitment to the search for truth and justice, the reality of the Argentine investigation has been a half-hearted, poorly funded, undermanned, uninspired, slow-motion search for answers.

Mr. Speaker, six years ago in Buenos Aires, 86 people were killed and hundreds more were injured by a car bomb created and delivered by an unknown group of conspirators, who targeted their victims because of their Jewish faith. Cowardly and offensive, the bombing of the AMIA Jewish Community Center came little more than two years after the bombing of the Israeli embassy in the same city. By all accounts, Argentina's response to these two horrific crimes has been lackadaisical and disappointing. The victims of these crimes, old and young, male and female, deserve better than to have their quest for justice fade in a bureaucratic haze.

I want to commend my colleagues Congresswoman ROS-LEHTINEN and Congressman LANTOS for their excellent leadership on this important resolution, which I strongly urge this House to adopt. Putting the House on record on this matter is a vital step toward ensuring a genuine and effective investigation, and ultimately, a fair trial which provides just punishment for the guilty parties.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MILLER of Florida). The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 531, as amended.

The question was taken.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 7 p.m.

Accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 41 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until approximately 7 p.m.

□ 1900

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. SHIMKUS) at 7 p.m.

MAKING IN ORDER AT ANY TIME ON JULY 18, 2000, OR ANY DAY THEREAFTER, CONSIDERATION OF H.J. RES. 103, AUTHORIZING EXTENSION OF NONDISCRIMINATORY TREATMENT (NORMAL TRADE RELATIONS TREATMENT) TO PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that it be in order at any time on July 18 of 2000, or any day thereafter, to consider in the House the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 103) disapproving the extension of the waiver authority contained in section 402(c) of the Trade Act of 1974 with respect to the People's Republic of China; that the joint resolution be considered as read for amendment; that all points of order against the joint resolution and against its consideration be waived; that the joint resolution be debatable for 2 hours equally divided and controlled by the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, in opposition of the joint resolution, and a Member in support of the joint resolution; that pursuant to section 152 and 153 of the Trade Act of 1974, the previous question be considered as ordered on the joint resolution to final passage without intervening motion; and that the provision of section 152 and 153 of the Trade Act of 1974 shall not otherwise apply to any joint resolution disapproving the extension of the waiver authority contained in section 402(c) of the Trade Act of 1974 with respect to the People's Republic of China for the remainder of the second session of the 106th Congress.

Mr. Speaker, let me say that it is the intention of this unanimous consent request that the 2 hours of debate be yielded fairly between Members of the majority and the minority parties on both sides of this issue.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will now put the question on each motion to suspend the rules on which further proceedings were postponed earlier today.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

H. Res. 534, by the yeas and nays;

H. Con. Res. 319, by the yeas and nays;

H. Res. 531, by the yeas and nays;

H.R. 3125, de novo.

The Chair will reduce to 5 minutes the time for any electronic vote after the first such vote in this series.

SENSE OF HOUSE REGARDING NATIONAL SECURITY POLICY AND PROCEDURES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and agreeing to resolution, H. Res. 534.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. SPENCE) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 534, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 391, nays 5, answered ''present'' 2, not voting 36, as follows:

[Roll No. 401]

YEAS—391

Aderholt
Allen
Andrews
Archer
Armey
Baca
Bachus
Baird
Baker
Baldacci
Baldwin
Ballenger
Barcia
Barr
Barrett (NE)
Barrett (WI)
Bartlett
Bass
Bateman
Becerra
Bentsen
Bereuter
Berkley
Berman
Berry
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop
Bliley
Blumenauer
Blunt
Boehlert
Boehner
Bonilla
Bonior
Bono
Borski
Boswell
Boucher
Boyd
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Brown (FL)
Brown (OH)
Bryant
Burr
Burton
Buyer
Callahan
Camp
Canady
Cannon
Capps
Capuano
Cardin
Castle
Chabot
Chambliss
Chenoweth-Hage
Clay
Clement
Clyburn
Coble
Collins
Combest
Condit
Conyers
Cooksey
Costello
Cox
Coyne
Cramer
Crane
Crowley
Cubin
Cummings
Cunningham
Davis (FL)
Davis (IL)
Davis (VA)
Deal
DeFazio
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLauro
DeLay
DeMint
Deutsch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Dooley
Doolittle
Doyle
Dreier
Duncan
Dunn
Edwards
Ehlers
Emerson
Engel
English
Eshoo
Etheridge
Evans
Everett
Ewing
Farr
Fattah
Filner
Fletcher
Foley
Forbes
Fossella
Fowler
Franks (NJ)
Frelinghuysen
Frost
Gallegly
Ganske
Gejdenson
Gekas
Gephardt
Gibbons
Gilchrest
Gilman
Gonzalez
Goode
Goodlatte
Goodling
Gordon
Goss
Graham
Green (TX)
Green (WI)
Greenwood
Gutknecht
Hall (OH)
Hall (TX)
Hansen
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Hayworth
Hefley
Herger
Hill (IN)
Hill (MT)
Hilleary
Hilliard
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hobson
Hoeffel
Hoekstra
Holden
Holt
Hooley
Horn
Hostettler
Houghton
Hoyer
Hulshof
Hunter
Hyde
Inslee
Isakson
Istook
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Jefferson
Jenkins
John
Johnson (CT)
Johnson, E.B.
Johnson, Sam
Jones (NC)
Jones (OH)
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kasich
Kelly
Kennedy
Kildee
Kind (WI)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kleczka
Knollenberg
Kolbe
Kucinich
Kuykendall
LaFalce
LaHood
Lampson
Lantos
Largent
Larson
Latham
LaTourette
Lazio
Leach
Lee
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Lofgren
Lowey
Lucas (KY)
Lucas (OK)
Luther
Maloney (CT)
Maloney (NY)
Manzullo
Mascara
Matsui
McCarthy (MO)
McCarthy (NY)
McCrery
McGovern
McHugh
McInnis
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinney
Meehan
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Menendez
Metcalf
Mica
Millender-McDonald
Miller (FL)
Miller, Gary
Miller, George
Minge
Mink
Moakley
Mollohan
Moore
Moran (KS)
Moran (VA)
Morella
Myrick
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Nethercutt
Ney
Northup
Norwood
Nussle
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Ose
Owens
Oxley
Packard
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor
Paul
Payne
Pease
Pelosi
Peterson (MN)
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Phelps
Pickering
Pickett
Pitts
Pombo
Pomeroy
Porter
Portman
Price (NC)
Pryce (OH)
Quinn
Radanovich
Rahall
Ramstad
Rangel
Regula
Reyes
Reynolds
Riley
Rivers
Rodriguez
Roemer
Rogan
Rogers
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Rothman
Roukema
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Ryan (WI)
Ryun (KS)
Sabo
Salmon
Sanchez
Sanders
Sandlin
Sanford
Sawyer
Saxton
Scarborough
Schaffer
Schakowsky
Scott
Sensenbrenner
Shadegg
Shaw
Shays
Sherman
Sherwood
Shimkus
Shows
Shuster
Simpson
Sisisky
Skeen
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (MI)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Snyder
Souder
Spence
Stabenow
Stearns
Stenholm
Strickland
Stump
Stupak
Sununu
Sweeney
Talent
Tancredo
Tanner
Tauscher
Tauzin
Taylor (MS)
Taylor (NC)
Terry
Thomas
Thompson (CA)
Thornberry
Thune
Thurman
Tiahrt
Tierney
Toomey
Towns
Traficant
Turner
Udall (CO)
Udall (NM)
Upton
Velazquez
Vitter
Walden
Walsh
Wamp
Waters
Watkins
Watt (NC)
Watts (OK)
Weiner
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Weller
Wexler
Weygand
Whitfield
Wicker
Wolf
Woolsey
Wu
Wynn
Young (AK)

NAYS—5

Frank (MA)
McDermott
Murtha
Stark
Visclosky

ANSWERED ''PRESENT''—2

Dixon
Wilson

NOT VOTING—36

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Barton
Blagojevich
Calvert
Campbell
Carson
Clayton
Coburn
Cook
Danner
Dickey
Dicks
Ehrlich
Ford
Gillmor
Granger
Gutierrez
Hutchinson
Kilpatrick
Klink
Markey
Martinez
McCollum
McIntosh
McNulty
Rush
Serrano
Sessions
Smith (WA)
Spratt
Thompson (MS)
Vento
Waxman
Wise
Young (FL)

☐ 1926

Mr. STARK changed his vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

Messrs. GORDON, OWENS and RAHALL changed their vote from ''nay'' to ''yea.''

Mr. DIXON changed his vote from ''nay'' to ''present.''

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SHIMKUS). Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair announces that he will reduce to a minimum of 5 minutes the period of time within which a vote by electronic device may be taken on each additional motion to suspend the rules on which the Chair has postponed further proceedings.

CONGRATULATING THE REPUBLIC OF LATVIA ON 10TH ANNIVERSARY OF REESTABLISHMENT OF INDEPENDENCE FROM THE FORMER SOVIET UNION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and agreeing to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 319.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. BEREUTER) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 319, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 398, nays 0, not voting 36, as follows:

[Roll No. 402]

YEAS—398

Aderholt
Allen
Andrews
Archer
Armey
Baca
Bachus
Baird
Baker
Baldacci
Baldwin
Ballenger
Barcia
Barr
Barrett (NE)
Barrett (WI)
Bartlett
Bass
Bateman
Becerra
Bentsen
Bereuter
Berkley
Berman
Berry
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop
Bliley
Blumenauer
Blunt
Boehlert
Boehner
Bonilla
Bonior
Bono
Borski
Boswell
Boucher
Boyd
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Brown (FL)
Brown (OH)
Bryant
Burr
Burton
Buyer
Callahan
Camp
Canady
Cannon
Capps
Capuano
Cardin
Castle
Chabot
Chambliss
Chenoweth-Hage
Clay
Clayton
Clement
Clyburn
Coble
Collins
Combest
Condit
Conyers
Cooksey
Costello
Cox
Coyne
Cramer
Crane
Crowley
Cubin
Cummings
Cunningham
Davis (FL)
Davis (IL)
Davis (VA)
Deal
DeFazio
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLauro
DeLay
DeMint
Deutsch
Diaz-Balart
Dickey
Dingell
Dixon
Doggett
Dooley
Doolittle
Doyle
Dreier
Duncan
Dunn
Edwards
Emerson
Engel
English
Eshoo
Etheridge
Evans
Everett
Ewing
Farr
Fattah
Filner
Fletcher
Foley
Forbes
Fossella
Fowler
Frank (MA)
Franks (NJ)
Frelinghuysen
Frost
Gallegly
Ganske
Gejdenson
Gekas
Gephardt
Gibbons
Gilchrest
Gilman
Gonzalez
Goode
Goodlatte
Gordon
Goss
Graham
Green (TX)
Green (WI)
Greenwood
Gutknecht
Hall (OH)
Hall (TX)
Hansen
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Hayworth
Hefley
Herger
Hill (IN)
Hill (MT)
Hilleary
Hilliard
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hobson
Hoeffel
Hoekstra
Holden
Holt
Hooley
Horn
Hostettler
Houghton
Hoyer
Hulshof
Hunter
Hyde
Inslee
Isakson
Istook
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Jefferson
Jenkins
John
Johnson (CT)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jones (NC)
Jones (OH)
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kasich
Kelly
Kennedy
Kildee
Kind (WI)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kleczka
Knollenberg
Kolbe
Kucinich
Kuykendall
LaFalce
LaHood
Lampson
Lantos
Largent
Larson
Latham
LaTourette
Lazio
Leach
Lee
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Lofgren
Lowey
Lucas (KY)
Lucas (OK)
Luther
Maloney (CT)
Maloney (NY)
Manzullo
Mascara
Matsui
McCarthy (MO)
McCarthy (NY)
McCrery
McDermott
McGovern
McHugh
McInnis
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinney
Meehan
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Menendez
Metcalf
Mica
Millender-McDonald
Miller (FL)
Miller, Gary
Miller, George
Minge
Mink
Moakley
Mollohan
Moore
Moran (KS)
Moran (VA)
Morella
Murtha
Myrick
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Nethercutt
Ney
Northup
Norwood
Nussle
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Ose
Owens
Oxley
Packard
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor
Paul
Payne
Pease
Pelosi
Peterson (MN)
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Phelps
Pickering
Pickett
Pitts
Pombo
Pomeroy
Portman
Price (NC)
Pryce (OH)
Quinn
Radanovich
Rahall
Ramstad
Rangel
Regula
Reyes
Reynolds
Riley
Rivers
Rodriguez
Roemer
Rogan
Rogers
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Rothman
Roukema
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Ryan (WI)
Ryun (KS)
Sabo
Salmon
Sanchez
Sanders
Sandlin
Sanford
Sawyer
Saxton
Scarborough
Schaffer
Schakowsky
Scott
Sensenbrenner
Shadegg
Shaw
Shays
Sherman
Sherwood
Shimkus
Shows
Shuster
Simpson
Sisisky
Skeen
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (MI)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Snyder
Souder
Spence
Stabenow
Stark
Stearns
Stenholm
Strickland
Stump
Stupak
Sununu
Sweeney
Talent
Tancredo
Tanner
Tauscher
Tauzin
Taylor (MS)
Taylor (NC)
Terry
Thomas
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thornberry
Thune
Thurman
Tiahrt
Tierney
Toomey
Towns
Traficant
Turner
Udall (CO)
Udall (NM)
Upton
Velazquez
Visclosky
Vitter
Walden
Walsh
Wamp
Waters
Watkins
Watt (NC)
Watts (OK)
Weiner
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Weller
Wexler
Weygand
Whitfield
Wicker
Wilson
Wolf
Woolsey
Wu
Wynn
Young (AK)

NOT VOTING—36

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Barton
Blagojevich
Calvert
Campbell
Carson
Coburn
Cook
Danner
Dicks
Ehlers
Ehrlich
Ford
Gillmor
Goodling
Granger
Gutierrez
Hutchinson
Kilpatrick
Klink
Markey
Martinez
McCollum
McIntosh
McNulty
Porter
Rush
Serrano
Sessions
Smith (WA)
Spratt
Vento
Waxman
Wise
Young (FL)

□ 1934

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the concurrent resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. EHLERS. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 402, had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

CONDEMNING 1994 ATTACK ON THE AMIA JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER IN BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SHIMKUS). The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and agreeing to the resolution, House Resolution 531, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 531, as amended, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 402, nays 1, not voting 31, as follows:

[Roll No. 403]

YEAS—402

Aderholt
Allen
Andrews
Archer
Armey
Baca
Bachus
Baird
Baker
Baldacci
Baldwin
Ballenger
Barcia
Barr
Barrett (NE)
Barrett (WI)
Bartlett
Bass
Bateman
Becerra
Bentsen
Bereuter
Berkley
Berman
Berry
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop
Bliley
Blumenauer
Blunt
Boehlert
Boehner
Bonilla
Bonior
Bono
Borski
Boswell
Boucher
Boyd
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Brown (FL)
Brown (OH)
Bryant
Burr
Burton
Buyer
Callahan
Camp
Canady
Cannon
Capps
Capuano
Cardin
Castle
Chabot
Chambliss
Chenoweth-Hage
Clay
Clayton
Clement
Clyburn
Coble
Collins
Combest
Condit
Conyers
Cooksey
Costello
Cox
Coyne
Cramer
Crane
Crowley
Cubin
Cummings
Cunningham
Danner
Davis (FL)
Davis (IL)
Davis (VA)
Deal
DeFazio
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLauro
DeLay
DeMint
Deutsch
Diaz-Balart
Dickey
Dingell
Dixon
Doggett
Dooley
Doolittle
Doyle
Dreier
Duncan
Dunn
Edwards
Ehlers
Emerson
Engel
English
Eshoo
Etheridge
Evans
Everett
Ewing
Farr
Fattah
Filner
Fletcher
Foley
Forbes
Fossella
Fowler
Frank (MA)
Franks (NJ)
Frelinghuysen
Frost
Gallegly
Ganske
Gejdenson
Gekas
Gephardt
Gibbons
Gilchrest
Gillmor
Gilman
Gonzalez
Goode
Goodlatte
Goodling
Gordon
Goss
Graham
Green (TX)
Green (WI)
Greenwood
Gutknecht

Hall (OH)
Hall (TX)
Hansen
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Hayworth
Hefley
Herger
Hill (IN)
Hill (MT)
Hilleary
Hilliard
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hobson
Hoeffel
Hoekstra
Holden
Holt
Hooley
Horn
Hostettler
Houghton
Hoyer
Hulshof
Hunter
Hyde
Inslee
Isakson
Istook
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Jefferson
Jenkins
John
Johnson (CT)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jones (NC)
Jones (OH)
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kasich
Kelly
Kennedy
Kildee
Kind (WI)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kleczka
Knollenberg
Kolbe
Kucinich
Kuykendall
LaFalce
LaHood
Lampson
Lantos
Largent
Larson
Latham
LaTourette
Lazio
Leach
Lee
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Lofgren
Lowey
Lucas (KY)
Lucas (OK)
Luther
Maloney (CT)
Maloney (NY)
Manzullo
Mascara
Matsui
McCarthy (MO)
McCarthy (NY)
McCrery
McDermott
McGovern
McHugh
McInnis
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinney
Meehan
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Menendez
Metcalf
Mica
Millender-McDonald
Miller (FL)
Miller, Gary
Miller, George
Minge
Mink
Moakley
Mollohan
Moore
Moran (KS)
Moran (VA)
Morella
Murtha
Myrick
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Nethercutt
Ney
Northup
Norwood
Nussle
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Ose
Owens
Oxley
Packard
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor
Payne
Pease
Pelosi
Peterson (MN)
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Phelps
Pickering
Pickett
Pitts
Pombo
Pomeroy
Porter
Portman
Price (NC)
Pryce (OH)
Quinn
Radanovich
Rahall
Ramstad
Rangel
Regula
Reyes
Reynolds
Riley
Rivers
Rodriguez
Roemer
Rogan
Rogers
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Rothman
Roukema
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Ryan (WI)
Ryun (KS)
Sabo
Salmon
Sanchez
Sanders
Sandlin
Sanford
Sawyer
Saxton
Scarborough
Schaffer
Schakowsky
Scott
Sensenbrenner
Shadegg
Shaw
Shays
Sherman
Sherwood
Shimkus
Shows
Shuster
Simpson
Sisisky
Skeen
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (MI)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Snyder
Souder
Spence
Stabenow
Stark
Stearns
Stenholm
Strickland
Stump
Stupak
Sununu
Sweeney
Talent
Tancredo
Tanner
Tauscher
Tauzin
Taylor (MS)
Taylor (NC)
Terry
Thomas
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thornberry
Thune
Thurman
Tiahrt
Tierney
Toomey
Towns
Traficant
Turner
Udall (CO)
Udall (NM)
Upton
Velazquez
Visclosky
Vitter
Walden
Walsh
Wamp
Waters
Watkins
Watt (NC)
Watts (OK)
Weiner
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Weller
Wexler
Weygand
Whitfield
Wicker
Wilson
Wolf
Woolsey
Wu
Wynn
Young (AK)

NAYS—1

Paul

NOT VOTING—31

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Barton
Blagojevich
Calvert
Campbell
Carson
Coburn
Cook
Dicks
Ehrlich
Ford
Granger
Gutierrez
Hutchinson
Kilpatrick
Klink
Markey
Martinez
McCollum
McIntosh
McNulty
Rush
Serrano
Sessions
Smith (WA)
Spratt
Vento
Waxman
Wise
Young (FL)

□ 1941

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

INTERNET GAMBLING PROHIBITION ACT OF 2000

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and passing the bill, H.R. 3125, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOODLATTE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3125, as amended.

The question was taken.

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 245, nays 159, not voting 30, as follows:

[Roll No. 404]

YEAS—245

Aderholt
Allen
Armey
Bachus
Baker
Baldacci
Ballenger
Barcia
Barrett (NE)
Bartlett
Bass
Bateman
Bereuter
Berkley
Berry
Bilirakis
Bishop
Bliley
Boehlert
Boehner
Bonilla
Boswell
Boucher
Brady (TX)
Brown (FL)
Bryant
Burr
Burton
Buyer
Callahan
Canady
Castle
Chambliss
Coble
Collins
Combest
Condit
Cooksey
Costello
Cramer
Cubin
Cunningham
Danner
Davis (FL)
Deal
DeFazio
DeLauro
DeMint
Deutsch
Diaz-Balart
Dickey
Dixon
Dooley
Duncan
Dunn
Edwards
Ehlers
Emerson
Etheridge
Everett
Ewing
Farr
Fletcher
Foley
Forbes
Fowler
Franks (NJ)
Frelinghuysen
Frost
Gallegly
Ganske
Gekas
Gibbons
Gilchrest
Gillmor
Gilman
Goode
Goodlatte
Goodling
Gordon
Goss
Graham
Green (WI)
Gutknecht
Hall (OH)
Hall (TX)
Hansen
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Hefley
Herger
Hill (IN)
Hill (MT)
Hilleary
Hinojosa
Hobson
Hoekstra
Holt
Hooley
Horn
Hostettler
Hulshof
Hunter
Hyde
Isakson
Istook
Jackson-Lee (TX)
John
Johnson (CT)
Jones (NC)
Kelly
King (NY)
LaFalce
LaHood
Lampson
Largent
Latham
LaTourette
Lazio
Leach
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Lucas (KY)
Lucas (OK)
Luther
Maloney (CT)
Maloney (NY)
Manzullo
McCarthy (MO)
McCarthy (NY)
McCrery
McHugh
McInnis
McIntyre
McKeon
Meek (FL)
Menendez
Metcalf
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller, Gary
Miller, George
Minge
Mollohan
Moran (KS)
Moran (VA)
Morella
Myrick
Nadler
Nethercutt
Northup
Norwood
Nussle
Ortiz
Ose
Oxley
Packard
Pallone
Pascrell
Pease
Peterson (MN)
Peterson (PA)
Phelps
Pickering
Pickett
Pitts
Pomeroy
Porter
Price (NC)
Pryce (OH)
Quinn
Radanovich
Rahall
Ramstad
Regula
Reynolds
Riley
Roemer
Rogan
Rogers
Ros-Lehtinen
Rothman
Roukema
Ryan (WI)
Ryun (KS)
Sabo
Salmon
Sandlin
Saxton
Sensenbrenner
Shadegg
Shaw
Shays
Sherwood
Shimkus
Shows
Shuster
Sisisky
Skelton
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Souder
Spence
Spratt
Stabenow
Stearns
Stenholm
Strickland
Stump
Sununu
Sweeney
Talent
Tancredo
Tanner
Tauzin
Taylor (MS)
Taylor (NC)
Terry
Thomas
Thornberry
Thune
Thurman
Tiahrt
Traficant
Turner
Visclosky
Vitter
Walden
Walsh
Wamp
Waters
Watkins
Watts (OK)
Weldon (FL)
Weller
Wexler
Whitfield
Wicker
Wilson
Wolf
Young (AK)

NAYS—159

Andrews
Archer
Baca
Baird
Baldwin
Barr
Barrett (WI)
Becerra
Bentsen
Berman
Biggert
Bilbray
Blumenauer
Blunt
Bonior
Bono
Borski
Boyd
Brady (PA)
Brown (OH)
Camp
Cannon
Capps
Capuano
Cardin
Chabot
Chenoweth-Hage
Clay
Clayton
Clement
Clyburn
Conyers
Cox
Coyne
Crane
Crowley
Cummings
Davis (IL)
Davis (VA)
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLay
Dingell
Doggett
Doolittle
Doyle
Dreier
Engel
English
Eshoo
Evans
Fattah
Filner
Fossella
Frank (MA)
Gejdenson
Gephardt
Gonzalez
Green (TX)
Greenwood
Hayworth
Hilliard
Hinchey
Hoeffel
Holden
Houghton
Hoyer
Inslee
Jackson (IL)
Jefferson
Jenkins
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jones (OH)
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kasich
Kennedy
Kildee
Kind (WI)
Kingston
Kleczka
Knollenberg
Kolbe
Kucinich
Kuykendall
Lantos
Larson
Lee
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lofgren
Lowey
Mascara
Matsui
McDermott
McGovern
McKinney
Meehan
Meeks (NY)
Millender-McDonald
Mink
Moakley
Moore
Murtha
Napolitano
Neal
Ney
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Owens
Pastor
Paul
Payne
Pelosi
Petri
Pombo
Portman
Rangel
Reyes
Rivers
Rodriguez
Rohrabacher
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Sanchez
Sanders
Sanford
Sawyer
Scarborough
Schaffer
Schakowsky
Scott
Sherman
Simpson
Skeen
Slaughter
Smith (MI)
Snyder
Stark
Stupak
Tauscher
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Toomey
Towns
Udall (CO)
Udall (NM)
Upton
Velazquez
Watt (NC)
Weiner
Weldon (PA)
Weygand
Woolsey
Wu
Wynn

NOT VOTING—30

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Barton
Blagojevich
Calvert
Campbell
Carson
Coburn
Cook
Dicks
Ehrlich
Ford
Granger
Gutierrez
Hutchinson
Kilpatrick
Klink
Markey
Martinez
McCollum
McIntosh
McNulty
Rush
Serrano
Sessions
Smith (WA)
Vento
Waxman
Wise
Young (FL)

□ 1951

Mr. KINGSTON changed his vote from ''aye'' to ''no.''

So (two-thirds not having voted in favor thereof), the motion was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Ms. KILPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, due to official business in my district, I was unable to record my vote on the following bills: H. Res. 534 (rollcall No. 401); H. Con. Res. 319 (rollcall No. 402); H. Res. 531 (rollcall No. 403); and H.R. 3125 (rollcall No. 404). Had I been present I would have voted ''aye'' on rollcall No. 401; ''aye'' on rollcall No. 402; ''aye'' on rollcall No. 403; and ''no'' on rollcall No. 404.

PERMISSION TO FILE CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 4576, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2001

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the managers on the part of the House may have until midnight tonight, July 17, 2000, to file a conference report on the bill (H.R. 4576) making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SHIMKUS). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 1999, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

ON THE NEED FOR MORE BORDER PATROL AGENTS ON AMERICA'S NORTHERN BORDER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Washington (Mr. METCALF) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. METCALF. Mr. Speaker, I do not have to remind this House about the fine work of our border patrol officers. They put their lives at risk every day to slow the flow of illegal drugs into this country and to keep our border safe from dangerous aliens. Their work in helping to arrest a suspected terrorist near Port Angeles, Washington, last December was exemplary.

Due to the current inept management of the INS, however, the jobs of these officers are made much, much more difficult. Over the past two fiscal years, Congress has appropriated funds for the INS to hire 2,000 new Border Patrol Agents. The agency has failed to hire anywhere near that number, and the vast majority of the new agents they have hired have been assigned to the southern border.

There is no reason why northern border staffing should not be greatly increased. Since 1996, I have sent numerous communications to President Clinton, Attorney General Reno, and INS Commissioner Doris Meissner demanding a permanent end to the transfers of Northwestern Border Patrol Agents and urging higher staffing levels on the northern border.

Instead, Commissioner Meissner has recently ordered another reassignment of agents from the northern to the southern border. In addition, she has ordered every Border Patrol plane moved from the State of Washington. In a month's time, every plane along the entire northern border will be moved south.

A few days ago, in protest to these moves, the entire delegation from the State of Washington wrote to Immigration and Naturalization Service Commissioner Doris Meissner protesting her recent decision to transfer Washington State Border Patrol Agents and equipment to the Mexican border.

Ms. Meissner's latest raid on the northern border is unconscionable, especially because a July 8 story in the Seattle Times reports that ''When Meissner made this decision, she possessed a confidential February report by the Department of Justice's Office of the Inspector General which determined that 'The 311 Border Patrol Agents along the northern border cannot adequately patrol the approximately 4,000 mile border with Canada.' ''

The February report also notes that between 1993 and 1998, agents along the northern border were nine times more likely to encounter someone smuggling drugs and 14 times more likely to encounter someone smuggling weapons than agents along the southwest border.

Despite this overwhelming discrepancy, more than 95 percent of INS's Border Patrol Agents are on the southern border. In addition, INS Commissioner Meissner's decision to move personnel was made knowing that last year's arrest of suspected terrorist Ahmed Ressam highlighted additional reasons to maintain maximum coverage on the northern border.

I have also previously asked Commissioner Meissner to hire additional northern border agents, for which Congress has already appropriated the money. She has not only not hired additional agents, she has again relocated some of the few agents we have.

□ 2000

In addition, she removed all of the patrol planes from the Washington border. Most outrageous of all, it turns out she has made these relocations while refusing to release the contents of a Department of Justice report that specifically highlights the severe personnel shortages on the U.S.-Canadian border.

Relocating agents and equipment while hiding details of the dangerous understaffing problem at the northern border is a dereliction of duty. It is risky. It is wrong. It is irresponsible. If Commissioner Meissner cannot do an adequate job on our northern border, then we must get someone in the position who can.

UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL ADDRESSES HIV/AIDS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SHIMKUS). Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, today I had the honor of joining the Ambassador of the United States to the United Nations, along with the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE) and the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. MALONEY), in New York.

We were invited to witness a historic debate at the U.N. Security Council on an issue of peacekeeping and security addressing the question of HIV/AIDS. For the first time, the world voice, the United Nations, took a unanimous stand to fight HIV/AIDS in the peacekeeping forces around the world.

Although we applaud their bravery, we realize that the military personnel that travel from one developing nation to another without the proper education and training are in harm's way, not only in terms of war, but in terms of the devastation of disease. Based upon our work, we are delighted that this kind of effort was made on behalf of the United Nations.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the distinguished gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE) who has been the moving force on fighting AIDS in this Congress.

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, let me thank the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE) for her leadership and also for her efforts in helping the orphans and the children of Africa who are suffering now as a result of their parents dying of AIDS. I thank the gentlewoman for her leadership.

We participated in a mission last year. During that time in Southern Africa, we realized that we had to come back and do something. We looked in the eyes of babies, and there was no way that we could let these children live like this without us at least trying to do something for them.

This morning, I had the honor and the privilege to participate with the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE) and the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. MALONEY) in actually witnessing the United Nation's Security Council's historic discussion and vote regarding the importance of HIV and AIDS education and prevention as it relates to peacekeeping forces.

We all know that an ounce of prevention is really worth a pound of cure. We should be proud of the fact that our own ambassador, Ambassador Holbrooke, has and continues to take

the lead in raising the moral concerns, the humanitarian concerns, and, yes, the security concerns of the AIDS pandemic. He has done remarkable work in little time to educate the world community; and that is, definitely, he has put forth and set forth a course to actually break the silence in the world with regard to this pandemic.

We were waging war on this. I am proud of the Congress in terms of our bipartisan efforts to wage war on this deadly disease. I think today the resolution that was passed by the Security Council really takes us one step forward in waging the battle that we must wage on this.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, might I say that the leadership of the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE) in the United States Congress, along with the amendment on debt relief offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS) and the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI) last week brought us to where we needed to be by adding $42 million back into the Foreign Operations appropriations.

I think it is important for the American people to understand that as the world is endangered by the devastation of the elimination of large populations by HIV/AIDS, we need to recognize here in America that we are fully impacted.

I know for many it seems as if we are looking distant, far away, but AIDS can be compared to the times historically of the bubonic plague when large numbers of Europeans were devastated and eliminated with this disease.

This disease is killing one in five in South Africa. Forty million children will be orphaned. I am very proud that the Ambassador to the United Nations joined in the causes with, first, the Vice President speaking before the United Nations, then our respective Senators, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE), who has just returned from Durban, South Africa, to say that we really are in a war.

As we fight for peace, peace is intertwined in fighting against this devastating disease. I would hope that we will continue this effort. I thank the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE) for her leadership, and, of course, I applaud the United Nations for its effort.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF A MOTION TO GO TO CONFERENCE ON H.R. 4810, MARRIAGE TAX PENALTY ELIMINATION RECONCILIATION ACT OF 2000

Ms. PRYCE of Ohio, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 106–752) on the resolution (H. Res. 553) providing for consideration of a motion to go to conference on any Senate amendments to the bill (H.R. 4810) to provide for reconciliation pursuant to section 103(a)(1) of the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2001, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

TAKE BACK CONTROL OF URANIUM ENRICHING FACILITIES BEFORE AMERICA BECOMES DEPENDENT ON FOREIGN SOURCES FOR ENERGY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. STRICKLAND) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. STRICKLAND. Mr. Speaker, I represent a district in Southern Ohio that is a part of the Appalachian area. I am very proud of my constituents.

Many of my constituents throughout the long years of the Cold War worked at a facility in southern Ohio which enriches uranium. During the early days of the Cold War, that facility enriched uranium which went into our nuclear weapons. In more recent years, that facility has produced enriched uranium necessary to create the fuel that produces the nuclear power generated in this country, the electricity through nuclear power.

Two years ago, this administration and this Congress privatized that industry; and just a few weeks ago, this new privatized corporation announced that it was closing the facility in my district, thereby terminating the employment of some nearly 2,000 men and women. These are individuals who have served our country well. Many of them have been exposed to dangerous chemicals and to radiation. They have developed cancers. Many have lost their lives.

Later on this week, Mr. Speaker, I am introducing legislation which will set in motion a process whereby this government can once again assume ownership of this industry. Why would I do this, and why is it important to the economic and energy security of our Nation? It is because some 23 percent of the electricity generated in this country is generated through nuclear power. Only two facilities in this country enrich the uranium which is necessary to produce the fuel for these nuclear power plants.

The direction of this privatized corporation troubles me. I am very concerned that their ultimate goal is not to be producers of enriched uranium, but simply to become brokers of enriched uranium. It is my concern that their ultimate goal is, not only to close my facility, but also to close the facility in Paducah, Kentucky.

If that were to happen, Mr. Speaker, this Nation would become totally dependent on foreign sources for at least 20 percent of all of the electricity that is generated in this country. We cannot let that happen. As a body, as a group of elected Representatives of the people, we must not allow ourselves to become dependent on foreign sources for a huge portion of all of the electricity generated within this country.

I am calling tonight upon my colleagues to join me in the introduction of this legislation. It is essential and necessary. We made a mistake when we privatized this vital industry. We made a mistake when we turned it over to the private sector who are not necessarily loyal to this country or to the objectives of this government. They are not necessarily loyal to the energy security need of this Nation. Their primary objective is to their investors and their stockholders.

I am deeply troubled, Mr. Speaker, that the individual that oversaw the privatization process, the individual who was the CEO of the public corporation before it became private, was dealing with a major, major conflict of interest. As a government employee, he was making approximately $350,000 a year. Once this became a privatized corporation, his salary skyrocketed to $2.48 million a year. Not only that, but he convinced the board of directors to give him a golden parachute of $3.6 million. If he is fired or he loses his job, he can walk away with $3.6 million.

The workers in my district, many of them who have served this country as Cold War warriors who have exposed themselves to dangerous conditions, are being terminated of their jobs, many with only weeks to go before they qualify for retirement. It is simply wrong. It is wrong for my constituents. It is wrong for this Nation.

I urge my colleagues to join me in the efforts to once again take over the ownership of this vital industry and protect our country from being so totally dependent on foreign sources for energy.

UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL SEES HIV/AIDS AS GLOBAL CRISIS, NOT JUST A HEALTH PROBLEM

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. MALONEY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I am really here to join two previous speakers, the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE) and the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE), who were with me today at the United Nations Security Council in New York where the United Nation's Security Council for the first time in history voted for a united effort and attack on the AIDS crisis in the world and saw it as a security problem, not just a health challenge before us. It recognized a that HIV/AIDS is more than a health problem but actually a global crisis. It set a very important target to work towards the reduction of AIDS by 25 percent by the year 2010 in the age group of 15 to 24.

It was a very significant and groundbreaking action, but it is by no means an end. It is a beginning of many more steps that we have to take.

Earlier in January, I was there when Vice President GORE announced his support for this effort, and I applaud the leadership, not only of the Vice

President, but of Ambassador Holbrooke who have worked with the Security Council to bring it to the vote today on this important resolution.

It will look at AIDS as a long-term and domestic policy. It will set up a tracking system around the world. It will focus on training and education around the world, but also on the peacekeepers, testing voluntarily the peacekeepers, and making them aware of the crisis and the harm that it can be to their own health and to many others.

I might add that this body has also acted to combat the AIDS crisis. The Department of Defense legislation contained $10 million to really work, in a joint effort, with military organizations around the world to educate and combat AIDS. Just last week, in the Foreign Operations bill, there was a vote of $244 million for USAID to combat AIDS.

I also applaud the hard work of the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE) on her ''Marshal Plan'' against AIDS, which was reported out of the Committee on Banking and Financial Services with strong bipartisan support with $100 million authorization for 1 year and $500 million over 5 years. That legislation is currently before the Senate. We hope it will likewise receive strong bipartisan support.

I wanted to join my colleagues in really applauding the first-ever action by the Security Council in recognizing AIDS as a health problem, a security problem in our new world of interdependence and globalization, in a very positive step that they took today in passing out this resolution which I will place in the RECORD as follows:

DRAFT SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION ON HIV/AIDS

The Security Council,

Recalling its meeting of 10 January 2000 chaired by the Vice President of the United States, at which it was briefed the President of the World Bank, the Administrator of the United Nations Development Program, and the Executive Director of the Joint United Nations Programme on the connection between the spread of HIV/AIDS and peace and security in Africa,

Deeply concerned by the extent of the HIV/AIDS pandemic worldwide and by the severity of the crisis in Africa in particular,

Bearing in mind that it has the primary responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations for international peace and security,

Recalling in this context, the Statement of its President on the role of the Security Council in the prevention of armed conflicts (S/PRST/1999/34),

Reaffirming the importance of a coordinated international response to the economic, health, social, cultural and humanitarian problems which are often the root causes of armed conflict,

Recognizing that the adverse effects of the spread of HIV/AIDS on all sectors of society, including individuals, families, workers, political leadership, and the military, have weakened the capacity of affected countries to maintain domestic and regional peace and security,

Further Recognizing that the spread and impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic is greatly exacerbated by poverty and lack of development,

Further Recognizing that the HIV/AIDS pandemic not only poses a threat to stability and security, but is also exacerbated by conditions of violence and instability,

Recognizing that HIV/AIDS poses a truly global risk to all continents and peoples both civilian and military,

Expressing Concern at the damaging impact of HIV/AIDS on international peacekeeping operations.

Welcoming the March report of the UN Special Committee on Peacekeeping which affirmed the need to incorporate HIV/AIDS prevention training in aspects of the UNDPKO training for peacekeepers,

Welcoming the Report of the Secretary-General for the Millennium Assembly of the United Nations, and in particular, those sections where he notes that the spread of HIV/AIDS is a truly global crisis, that unless action is taken HIV/AIDS will be even more damaging in the future, and his call for coordinated and intensified international action to reduce the rate of new HIV infections by 25% by the year 2010,

Commending the efforts by UNAIDS to coordinate and intensify the work of the world's states and the UN organizations against the HIV/AIDS pandemic,

Commending the efforts of the United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations to address this issue, including providing HIV/AIDS prevention awareness information to peacekeepers through its train-the-trainers courses and materials:

1. Requests the Secretary-General ensure the provision of mission-specific training of all peacekeepers on issues related to the prevention of the spread of HIV/AIDS, and ensure the further development of pre-deployment and on-going training of all peacekeepers on issues related to the prevention of the spread of HIV/AIDS,

2. Urges all states to acknowledge the problem of HIV/AIDS directly, including in uniformed national military forces, and develop, in consultation with the international community and UNAIDS, effective civilians and military personnel on the prevention of the spread of HIV/AIDS,

3. Urges all member states to institute voluntary and confidential counseling and testing for HIV/AIDS for civilians and members of uniformed national military forces, especially for troops to be deployed to international peacekeeping missions, because of the proven effects of testing to reduce high-risk behaviors,

4. Further urges countries to increase international cooperation among national military organizations to assist with the creation and execution of HIV/AIDS prevention, testing and treatment policies within the militaries,

5. Requests the Secretary General ensure that UNAIDS cooperate with member states, including those states that contribute peacekeeping troops, to establish voluntary consultations and a database to track these countries' HIV/AIDS prevention education, testing, deployment, counseling and treatment policies,

6. Calls upon the leadership of all UN organizations to address the HIV/AIDS pandemic in the context of their organization's respective mandates and to adjust their organization's activities accordingly to ensure they are assisting wherever possible in the global efforts against the HIV/AIDS pandemic

Decides to remain seized of the matter and to continue to seek information and guidance on this issue from all appropriate sources.

□ 2015

CONGRATULATIONS TO REVEREND VASHTI M. MCKENZIE OF BALTIMORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PITTS). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CUMMINGS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. CUMMINGS. Mr. Speaker, tonight I rise to salute and pay tribute to a friend, Bishop Vashti McKenzie, who was just elevated to be a bishop in the African Methodist Episcopal Church in Cincinnati just a few days ago. She is the first woman to achieve this high goal, and she is certainly very deserving.

Bishop Vashti McKenzie, whose church is within one block of my house in the 7th Congressional District of Maryland, for many, many years has labored in the vineyards of lifting up people, pastoring the Payne Memorial A.M.E. Church and being a wonderful, wonderful pastor, a wonderful wife, and one who has constantly been about the business of empowering not only her church members but her community.

Bishop McKenzie is a member of the Delta Sigma Theta sorority, and she has been a very active member and she has constantly done things within the 7th Congressional District to address the question of how to empower people. She recently spent a tremendous amount of time working with the banks in Baltimore trying to make sure that they were not redlining. She spent a tremendous amount of effort pulling together banks and making sure that their lending practices were consistent throughout the entire Baltimore metropolitan area.

But more important than that, even when she was not even considering running for the position of bishop, she constantly worked in the vineyards. I have often said that when one is unknown, unseen, unappreciated and unapplauded, it is what they do in those moments that really count. So I take a moment not only to salute Bishop Vashti McKenzie, but I also take a moment to salute the African Methodist Episcopal Church. There are so many churches that do not even want women to be pastors, and here is a church that not only have many pastors throughout these United States but has decided to elevate one of its daughters to be a bishop.

It is with great honor that I recognize and thank Bishop Vashti McKenzie for all of her work; and, Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to congratulate her for her accomplishments.

TAXES AND THEIR IMPACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 1999, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. MCINNIS) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I have just come back from the district, and I

spent my entire weekend traveling throughout the district. Interestingly, the subject that came up time and time again were the death taxes. So this evening I am going to talk a little about taxes. I think it is a good forum for us to discuss really four basic taxes, and so I am going to address those with my colleagues here this evening.

The first, of course, is the death tax. I will go into some detail about what that exactly encompasses and why it is so punitive on the citizens of this country; why it is an unjust tax; why there is no justification for the death tax in our tax system; what it does to open space and to the preservation of open space in districts such as mine, the Third Congressional District of the State of Colorado.

Then I will move on and talk about the capital gains tax reduction that the Republicans put into place and what capital gains means as far as creation of capital and why it is critical for the economic well-being of our country.

From there, I will move on to talk a little about the marriage penalty. To the best of my knowledge, only in the United States of America, only in the United States of America do we tax couples because they are married. This, by the way, is the leading country in the world which advocates family. We advocate marriage. We want people to get together and tie that bond, the very basic entity of the family foundation which has made this country great. But Uncle Sam comes along, not to be left out of the game, and puts a tax on it. We will talk a little about that.

Finally, I also want to talk about our homes. Every homeowner, every one of our constituents, colleagues, who are homeowners out there in this fine country of ours, we need to talk about what happens when they sell that home for a profit; what used to happen and what now happens as a result of the Republican leadership. And, frankly, that was a bipartisan vote, but it is a Republican bill; and we will discuss what it did to those homeowners and how it helps homeowners in this country.

It has some bearing for every one of my colleagues in this Chamber because the majority of our constituents own homes. And in these good economic times, a lot of our constituents have the opportunity to sell their homes; or if they sell their home, they will sell it for a profit.

But first of all let us begin with the tax that I think is without justification, a tax which was initiated as a vendetta, as a way to get even with the wealthy families, the families who met success in America: the Fords, the Carnegies, the Vanderbilts, the Rockefellers.

Back then the feeling was, how dare those people make that much money; we have to figure out a way, without working for it, to take the wealth from them and transfer it to us, the Government, in Washington, D.C. What better approach than to put a tax on them on the day they die. The day that person dies, Uncle Sam will be at the door, right behind the mortician, except that Uncle Sam gets to collect before the mortician, by the way, on the death tax.

So we will talk a little about what this death tax means; how it impacts things in the environment, like open space in Colorado; how it devastates families who were brought up and who lived the American Dream; how everyone's dream, those my age, is to leave something for the generation behind them, and how that dream has been dashed; what the impact is for the generation ahead of me that wanted to leave something for this generation to get kind of a head start, how it has been demolished in many cases; and what the impact is of death tax transferring, spinning money right out of the community to be transferred, without work, without value, simply transferred from our local community to the bureaucracy in Washington, D.C. under the death tax.

One of the best articles I have read is out of a newspaper which I read on a regular basis, the Wall Street Journal. Excellent editorials, by the way, colleagues. I would urge all my colleagues to read those. It was interesting to me that the TV talk host, Oprah Winfrey, is quoted as saying, ''I think it is irritating that once I die 55 percent of my money goes to the government of the United States.''

Why is that irritating? Because that individual may have already paid nearly 50 percent. What Oprah is referring to is that the money being taxed upon that person's death, if that estate qualifies, is property upon which that individual may have already paid taxes on. It is not money that was put away in some little chuckhole somewhere and not had taxes paid on it. It is money, in many cases, that has been taxed not only once, but twice and sometimes three times.

Let me go on with her quote: ''When you leave a house or money to people, then they're taxed at 55 percent. So you've got to leave them enough so once they're taxed they still have some money.''

When we talk about taxes in a country, we have to look around the world. It is, after all, America that is the symbol of free enterprise. It is the dream in America that a person can start out and if they can figure out a better mousetrap, a better way of doing things, a product that will benefit the people, give value to the people, then that person is rewarded the fruits of their labor. That is the American concept.

Look at other countries. Look at some of the countries that have the reputations for high taxes in this world. Look at Switzerland. Not only Switzerland, but look at Germany, or look at Belgium. Even their death taxes are lower than the United States. Only one country that I can find in research, as cited by the Wall Street Journal article, Japan, has a higher rate than the United States.

Now, as my colleagues know, the administration, the President and the Vice President, as a team, are prepared to veto the elimination of the death tax. The U.S. House, by a bipartisan vote, meaning Democrats and Republicans, supported the Republican bill to eliminate the death tax. The Senators, both Democrats and Republicans, adopted the Senate bill, the Republican Senate bill, to eliminate the death tax. Yet this bipartisan effort will be vetoed in the next few days by the President and Vice President team.

A lot of us hoped, however, that they would just leave it alone. When we started this year, we were surprised when we got the President and Vice President's budget, which not only of course does not call for elimination of the death tax, it increases the death tax, and increases it by $9.5 billion. Today we are sending them a bill that will finally allow equity in regards to this, to eliminate it; but the President and the Vice President see fit to veto it.

Now, some of my colleagues or their constituents out there may say, well, that does not impact me, the death tax is only for the wealthy. Interesting statistic I saw the other day. The American Association of General Contractors pointed out that a contractor, somebody who wants to go out and dig some dirt, who purchases the three basic tools necessary to move dirt, a bulldozer, a dump truck and a front-end loader, that contractor in America that buys a front-end loader, a bulldozer and a dump truck, their estate is now in the status that it will be faced with the death tax upon their death.

Look, colleagues, this does not just apply to the wealthiest of Americans, this applies to a lot of Americans; and it applies to Americans who do not necessarily have high cash flow. This contractor who has a bulldozer, a dump truck, and a backhoe may have no cash flow, or their business is just breaking even, and upon the death of this contractor, the Federal Government comes in and they will crush that business because the only way that estate can pay that estate tax is to sell the bulldozer or sell the dump truck or sell the front-end loader. Now, how, as a contractor, when the business needs those three basic pieces of equipment, how can the business be operated with just two of the three? It cannot.

The same thing applies to ranchers and farmers, in particular, in rural America. My State, for example: Colorado, the district I represent, the Third Congressional District of Colorado, geographically larger than the State of Florida, essentially all the mountains of Colorado. Do my colleagues understand what is happening to our ranching community out there because of this death tax?

I wish the President's policy wonks and the Vice President's policy wonks

would come out to Colorado and see what they are doing to open space. They are forcing it to go into 35-acre ranchettes because the family, who is part of a ranching operation, does not have heavy cash flow. In some cases, not even positive cash flow. When the head of the family passes away and the estate is activated for the death tax, what choice do they have? It is like the contractor who has to sell one of the three or maybe two of the three pieces of equipment.

□ 2030

It demolishes it. The contractor's business is gone. And that is what is happening to ranches in Colorado. Yet our President and Vice President decided that it was appropriate not only to have a death tax imposed upon all of us but to increase the death tax this year in their budget by $9.5 billion.

Let us go on with this article. I think it is very interesting. ''Then there are casualties,'' speaking about the death tax, again from the Wall Street Journal, July 29, 1999, ''then there are casualties in small business, particularly family businesses. Hardest hit are owners of asset-rich enterprises and areas like farming or timber that, while growing, may not throw off much cash. In theory, again, the law provides a break for these families. However, the reality is that prohibitive estate taxes force the heirs to dismantle their legacy to pay the taxes on it.''

That is what is happening to Colorado ranches. That is what is happening to ranches all around this country. Let me tell you, the very wealthiest people in this country are the ones that can afford the legions of attorneys and accountants to figure out how to preserve that, but the middle class in America who does not have the money to acquire the attorneys and the CPAs for the protection of that estate are suffering.

Why should they suffer? It is one thing, we all have a tax burden. The citizens of this country acknowledge and know that we have to pay our fair share in taxes and the people who acquire these estates under the umbrella of the American dream they know they have to pay taxes and they pay them as they acquire their property. But then at the end, for the United States Government to step in through the door of death and say now that you have died it has become a taxable event, we all know what are taxable events. If you buy something at the store, you pay, it is a taxable event. If you buy a car, it is taxed, it is a taxable event. You get a license plate, it is a taxable event.

But the U.S. Government and the President and Vice President think that the policy should be that when you die, it is an event so remarkable that it should be taxed, so remarkable that it should be taxed, regardless of the impacts of what that tax does.

I have heard and I have read some editorials lately, not many, most of the editorials I read support doing away with the death tax, but I read a couple that say, hey, what are you talking about? All you are doing is hitting the rich people. How wrong those people are.

Interestingly, one of those articles I saw in the Wall Street Journal, and it was not an editorial but it was a guest comment; and I thought to myself, I wonder if the author of that article had ever been outside of the boundaries of the Potomac River to the farmlands and to the ranchlands and to the small businesses in America and asked those people what is it going to be like when mom or dad dies and you have got to pay estate taxes? What kind of impact does it have on your community?

Let us talk about that for a minute. What happens to the community? Some people as they write in these editorials think that the only impact is upon the family with whom the death occurred. My gosh, they need to open their eyes, my colleagues, because it goes much further than just the family that has the death.

I will give my colleagues an example. In my district, I had a friend of mine who lived the American dream, who went out with soil in his hand and worked it and worked hard; and he was rewarded through life. He figured out a better mousetrap. He figured out how to build a better road. He knew how to work harder. He knew how to count his pennies. And, as a result, he got the fruits of his labor.

Do you know what he did with the fruits of his labor, the money that he made? He made some money. Do you know what he did with it? He invested it in the community. He underwrote 75 percent of the local Episcopal church budget, 75 percent of it, every year. You could go to my buddy Joe and he would write the check. The United Way, the Cancer Society, the Lung Society, M.S., high school yearbook, you name it, Joe helped provide in that community. And it was money that Joe made but he kept in the community and it circulated.

Joe also gave people jobs. He hired people to work in his construction company. He hired people to help him on his land. And those people then took their money home to their families in that community. That money was important to that community.

And what happened when Joe died? Guess who comes in from Washington, D.C., as if they reserved a private jet just to fly into this small community in Colorado to go and smile over the deceased because it is a taxable event. They came into that community and they hit his estate, when you combine it with capital gains at a rate in excess of 80 percent, 80 cents on every dollar, and by the way, every dollar that had already been taxed at the time it was accumulated, any interest or investment or return since then was taxed, 80 percent on every dollar.

Do you know what happened to the 57 percent of the local Episcopal church budget that was underwritten? Gone overnight. Do you know what happened to your major contributions, to your charities and the community, the United Way, the Cancer Society, Lung Society? Gone overnight. Do you know what happened to jobs in that community that were there as a result of the investments that he made in that community? Gone overnight.

And yet our President and our Vice President are willing to stand down there and veto the elimination of this unjustified death tax. It is not fair.

I have a wonderful little niece. She is 2 years old. She has a way of crossing her arms and looking you in the eye and she says, ''it's not fair.'' That is exactly what is happening here.

How can you justify in any regard other than the fact that you want to be vindictive against people who have been successful in our society, how can you justify a taxable event upon their death? How can you look at the surviving members of their family or how can we look at the young people, look at the 20-some-year-olds in this country who are out there working 60 and 70 hours a week, who have the energy that we all my age remember well, the opportunity to be something, the opportunity to make it your own way, you want it your way, make it your way, the American free enterprise system, only to know that your goal, and it was a goal I have had ever since my wife and I had our first child, it was a mutual goal, and that is we dedicated ourselves a certain portion of the hard-earned money that we made, and we are not wealthy, but the hard-earned money we made we dedicated a portion of that because we wanted the next generation to maybe have a home or maybe our son and daughter who wants to be a contractor and go out and buy those three basic pieces of equipment, a backhoe, a dump truck and a bulldozer.

Whoever dreamed when we were young and those were the days, whoever dreamed when those were the days that it would be the United States Government that, upon your death, would call it a taxable event and come in and take away the dreams that you and your spouse have had for a long time, take away the prosperity that a community enjoys?

Where does that money go? It spends right out of your community, right out of your family, right out of your estate. It spends East where and it comes to Washington, D.C., to be redistributed by the Government.

Is it fair? Of course it is not fair.

Let me go on. I am particularly addressing right now ethnic minority groups. It is worth noting that a good share of those people who are vulnerable are owned by two groups whom high tax leftists claim to protect, women and minorities.

A survey of black-owned businesses by Kenneshaw State College in Georgia found six in ten firms by women and minorities, six in ten firms reported that the estate tax makes the survival

of their business after the current generation significantly more difficult or impossible. Close to a third of those people said their heirs would have to sell their businesses just to pay the taxes.

Let me read a few letters that I have gotten in my office that are right on point when we talk about the impact that happens by this Government upon its own people. Colleagues, it is happening to our constituents simply because they die and simply because they have lived the American dream and they have had success.

Now, look, if you want to be vindictive, if you are against people being successful, then I guess you are satisfied with this death tax. And apparently that is perhaps the policy of the White House, because they are going to veto a bipartisan bill, Democrat and Republican. Although it is a Republican bill, the Democrats voted for it, some of them; and in the Senate Republican bill, some Democrats voted for it. The President still chooses to veto it.

This gentleman is named Mr. Roberts. ''My family has ranched in northern Colorado for 125 years. My sons are the sixth generation to work this land. We want to continue, but the Internal Revenue Service is forcing almost all ranchers and many farmers out of business. The problem is the death tax. The demand for our land is very high, and 35-acre ranchettes are selling in this area for as high as $4,500 per acre. We have many thousands of acres. We want to keep it as open space, but the United States Government is making it impossible because we will have to pay 55 percent of the valuation of that acreage upon my parents' death.

''Ranchers are barrel scrapping by these days, anyway. But since we want to save the ranch, we are in trouble. The family has been able to scrape up the death taxes as each generation dies up to now. This time I think we're done for. Our only other option is to give the ranch to a nonprofit organization. And they all want it.

''My dad is 90. We don't have much time left. We are one of only two or three ranchers left around this area. Most ranches have been subdivided. One of the last to go was a family that had been there as long as ours. When the old folks died, the kids borrowed money to pay the taxes. Soon they had to start selling cattle to pay the interest. When they ran out of cattle, their ranch was foreclosed on and is now being developed. The family now lives in a trailer near town, and the father works as a highway flagman.

''If you want to stop sprawl, you better ask the U.S. Government to get off the backs of family farms and ranches.''

The next letter, Ron Edwards:

''Dear Representative McInnis,

I'm writing to bring to your attention an issue of utmost importance to me and my family, employees, and the businesses: elimination of the death tax. I urge you to support and pass the death tax repeal legislation this year. Family-owned businesses need relief from those death taxes now. We are celebrating 66 years in business.''

Now, that is the American dream. That is the American dream, Mr. Speaker, 66 years in business. Six generations in this letter, six generations on the same ranch. Do my colleagues want to be a part of the team that ruins those six generations? Do they want to be a part of the team that comes in here after 66 years of business? Let me continue.

''My grandfather, Vic Edwards, started with a fruit and vegetable farm in 1933 at our location in Colorado. The business grew into a grocery store and then a lawn and garden center. My father, Vic Edwards, is 80 years old, and he is in poor health. No business can remain competitive in a tax regime that imposes rates as high as 55 percent upon the death of the owner. Our tax law should encourage rather than discourage the perpetuation of these businesses.''

Let me repeat that. Our tax laws, Mr. Speaker, should encourage the continuity of these businesses, not discourage the continuity. This guy works in his family grocery store and that is what he is telling us, Mr. Speaker. He is saying we should encourage the continuity of these businesses, encourage them to go on, not destroy it.

☐ 2045

If you support that death tax, you are going to destroy a lot of these family businesses. Leonard Harris, first-generation owner of a food center in Chicago, Illinois. His store is one of less than 20 African-American-owned supermarket companies in the United States. Mr. Harris has said, my focus has been putting my earnings back into grow the business. For this reason, cash resources to pay the Federal death taxes based on the valuation, the way valuation is made, would force my family to sell the store in order to pay the IRS within 9 months of my death. Our yearly earnings would not cover the payment of this tax. I should know. I started my career as a certified public accountant. So here is an African American, first generation in business, taking the cash flow, the profits out of that business, putting it back into the business to create more business, to create capital, to create jobs, to create an economic solid block in a community. Now he is saying, ''Look, it isn't going to go beyond one generation if this government continues to put the death tax on us.''

Rich Newman, Sr. Our company was founded in 1917 by Rich Newman's father and uncle and currently operates 33 grocery stores in Illinois, Missouri, Kansas and Iowa and provides jobs for 3,000 people. 3,000 people. When Rich's father passed away suddenly in 1969, the family was faced with a death tax of several hundred thousand dollars which by law was due within several months. The Newman family had to use all of the resources from the sale of the company's wholesale operations to pay the death tax bill. These proceeds could have been put to a better use by being reinvested in retail stores and new jobs. The sale of the wholesale side of the business provided the funds to pay the estate taxes. Now Mr. Newman, to preserve what is left of the business, has estimated over the years he has spent in excess of $600,000 just on accountants and CPAs to help him figure out how to pass that business on to the next generation without the death tax.

Brookhart Building Centers in Grand Junction and Montrose, Colorado. Those are two thriving communities in my district out in Colorado. Last September the Brookhart Building Centers had to be sold in order to avoid paying the death tax. The owner said that it was the hardest decision the family had made in 52 years of business. And it was a decision that was not brought on by their failure because maybe they did not work hard enough. The decision to sell was not brought on because they did not have a good product to sell. It was not brought on because they could not service the community. It was not brought on by dissatisfaction of consumers. It was brought on by the Federal bureaucracy in Washington, D.C. which decided that they are going to tax this family upon the death and they are going to break that business apart. Watt said the current death taxes forced his father to make the sale prior to his father's death in order to protect our family. Can you believe that? We have a constituent, colleagues, talking about in order to protect our family from the government, in order to protect our family from a death tax, from a taxable event which was put in in the early 1900s just as a vindictive tool to get at the Rockefellers and the Carnegies, in order to protect our family and our employees. Remember what I said about the community impact? To protect our employees, too, and our community from a forced liquidation upon the death of the father and the wife, Betty, the best thing now would be to sell the company. And it was sold.

Let me conclude with one other article and then we will move on to some other taxes. But listen to this. I do not like reading from scripts. But this is an important one. I hope you have the patience to listen to this. I think it is very moving. I think it shows you exactly how punishing, how punitive the death tax is and how unfair and how unjustified they are and how the President and the Vice President of this country with their policy can not only veto the bill, bipartisan bill to get rid of it, the President and the Vice President have actually proposed raising the death tax by 9.5 billion in their budget they proposed. This came out of the Aspen Times.

There are lots of tales to be told about the conversion of former ranches into luxury homes or golf courses

throughout the valley. Sometimes it was a simple financial decision, a choice to take advantage of soaring development values in the face of plummeting cattle prices, but for other families the passing of a parent meant the passing of a way of life. Listen to that sentence, colleagues. But for other families, the simple death of a parent meant the death of a way of life. The death of a parent meant the death of a way of life for the whole family. We have been around a long time, said Dwight. The family roots are dug deep along Capital Creek Road in Old Snow Mass and for nearly a century, heritage and hard work were enough to sustain those who lived on our 13-acre stretch of land. But it all changed. Until Dwight's father's death, each generation, each generation in that 100 years, presided over a working cattle ranch which was both the lifeblood and the livelihood of the clan, the Monron clan. His later years were lean times for Dwight's father but the fate of this ranch was not at risk until the government came around to collect its due on the death of Dwight. The tax bill came to $750,000. And what it took to pay the bill was this. We had to sell half the ranch, the ability of the Monron cattle to migrate in the winter months in 10 years, until we were able to pay our final last installment. What those taxes took was also something very vital, the ability of the next generation to support their family by working the land that had been theirs for such a long, long time.

So the government came in and not only took the money but they took away the future ability of this family to continue ranching operations. It is just like the contractor. If you come in and you have the three pieces of equipment, the bulldozer, the dump truck and the backhoe and you take one of those pieces of equipment away, you can no longer function as a construction operation. What those taxes have done to our family is exactly that. Now one of our heirs works full time as a mechanic, the son, works full time as a mechanic for the school district and then works on the ranch when he gets home at night. He doesn't mind the long hours he has to put in. What does get under his skin is the memory of how IRS agents overseeing his father's taxes either didn't recognize the devastation that was about to occur or didn't care. It was just pay us or we'll seize everything. If anything's left over, you can keep it, or if you can't make ends meet on what's left, you can hit the streets. He has no intention of selling the remaining 640 acres but he wonders if his daughters will be willing to go through what he has gone through just to keep the ranch intact. With only half of the land to graze and falling beef prices, the ranch itself is only making enough to cover its operating costs and annual property taxes. It is the day job at the school district that pays the doctor bills, the car insurance, the grocery bills and everything else. There has always been hope that things will change before his daughters have to make decisions. But he wonders if people really think about the permanent changes that take place when the ranch is sold. It's not just a loss to the family, it is a loss to the community. It is a loss to the people who work on that ranch. There are some movements in the right direction but are they moving quickly enough? Because once our land is sold to developers, it is gone forever. It will never again have the integrity of a ranch.

That is what your estate, those death taxes are doing. Some of you out there, colleagues, who are supporters of the death tax and claim to be guardians of the environment, well, you are not doing it in rural America because in rural America you are costing us, you are forcing us to develop those communities. By now you should have drawn the conclusion, I hope, that the death tax is fundamentally flawed. There is no basis for it. There is no justification for it. The only reason really it came about were two reasons: One, vindictively to settle a score with the wealthy people. It was jealousy in my opinion that drove it. And, two, the government as usual looks for an easy way to take money without earning it and transfer it to somebody else who did not work for it. Remember that every time you give a dollar to somebody that is not working, you are taking it from somebody who is. Every debit has a credit, every credit has a debit. That is exactly what we are doing with this death tax. We ought to, every one of us to the person in these chambers, ought to stand up to the President and the Vice President of this country and say, sign the bill to eliminate the death tax, Mr. President and Mr. Vice President. Quit standing by and letting our small businesses, our family ranches and our family farms be destroyed. Quit standing by, Mr. President and Mr. Vice President, with this policy and letting our communities, our minority communities who are now finally getting the opportunity, the fair opportunities that should have been given to them a long time ago only to find out now that the very government which espouses its push for affirmative action and equality and so on and on forth is the very one who steps in on the day of death and says, come here, we want the money, we want the money to transfer.

Let us move on to another tax I want to visit with you about. This one you will feel good about. It is a big break if you own a home. There are a lot of young people out here today. Our country now has homeowners that I think probably are the youngest age in the history of our country, or certainly in recent years. I mean people in their 20's, early 20's are able to buy a home, and economically it is probably the largest investment most of those families will make during their lifetime. Let me show you what happened in the past if you sold that home for a profit. We will just take a couple of examples here. Let us say as an individual you have bought a home for $100,000 and over time you sold the home, let us say 10 years later you sold the home for $350,000. So your profit, and this applies to every homeowner in the country, your profit if you own a home was $250,000 and you were taxed on $250,000, although you could defer the tax by rolling it over into a home of greater or higher value or if you were over, I think, 62, you got a once-in-a-lifetime exemption I think of $125,000. We felt that this was punitive. Let me say to you, I am not up here to get in a partisan battle. But the Democrats, frankly, you could have gotten rid of that death tax a long time ago, and you could have done something when you held control for 40 something years on these home taxes. But I am proud to say you joined us, you joined the Republicans in doing away with this tax. In my opinion, this tax break on the profit of your home when you sold it is probably the biggest tax break that you have seen in our tax structure, I would guess in the last 15 years.

How so? We changed the law completely. It is the Republicans' position that, sure we need to have taxes, we do not disagree with taxes. But we believe we are under a fiduciary duty to take the taxes that are necessary to give you the functions that you demand. But beyond that, we think you should have the tax back. The money in your pocket works a lot more effectively than the money back here. Take, for example, if you won the lottery and you won $2 million, do you think for one minute, any one of my colleagues out here, that you would take that $2 million and send it to the government in Washington, D.C. to invest? Of course you would not. Or even to distribute. Of course you would not. If you wanted to give it to the poor people, would you send your money to Washington to be distributed to the poor people? Of course not. Because of the inefficiencies. This is one of the inefficiencies we saw in the government. So what we did is we put in a tax bill. Let us take the same example. The individual, again, buys the house for $100,000, again sells the home for $350,000, realizing a profit of $250,000. Under our bill, which became law, it is the law today, this is not a hope, it is not a dream we are hoping for, it is here. The Republican tax break passed. Your taxes today, zero. The amount you were taxed on before, $250,000. What we have said today, and everyone out there who owns a home, listen up, colleagues. Any of you that own a home now under our tax law as a result of that Republican bill, and I am proud of it, I am proud as a Republican to say we did this, now as a result of that, you get to take the first $250,000 of net profit, not gross profit, of net profit from the sale of your home per person. So, remember, most homes are owned by individuals.

□ 2100

In those cases, it is $500,000, the $250,000 per person doubled, $500,000, we get to take the first $500,000 of our net profit. I said net income, I meant net profit, I stand corrected, of your net profit; and we get to put it into your pocket taxfree. That is great.

Mr. Speaker, that is a tremendous tax benefit that many, many people in this country do not realize; but, colleagues, every time we go back to our districts, we should tell homeowners, which are most of the people that we represent, we should tell them what an opportunity now exists out there for them. They are not going to be penalized when they sell their home at a profit up to $500,000.

The benefit of what we did in this bill is it is renewable every 2 years. If we have a colleague outside of maybe Vail or Aspen, Colorado, where we have really escalating profits, or the Hamptons, most people are not going to make that kind of money every 2 years, there is maybe an exception here and there; but the reality of it is, this is a blue collar working family, middle income, lower income tax break of significant portions. I am very proud of that.

Mr. Speaker, keep that in mind, any of my colleagues, any of our constituents that we hear, they are saying we are selling our home or we are getting ready to move or we may have some constituents that say to us, we are getting ready to buy a new house; and in a lot of those cases, they are also selling their old house.

We ought to take just a moment and explain to our constituents what a great tax benefit they have ahead of them. In fact, they do not have to roll it over. It goes straight to their pocket. By the way, unless our constituent takes that money and digs a hole and puts it in the ground, that is the only exception, unless that happens, the money then will regurgitate in the community; they will take their money; they will put it in the bank. The bank will loan it out or they will take their money and build a bigger and better house, so we will have contractors and workers going. That money circulates.

The beauty of this tax break, the big beauty of this tax break is it keeps the money in your community; that is one of my issues with the death taxes. The death tax, taxing death as an event takes the money from your local community and moves it east to Washington, D.C. This took money from your local community and moved it from your community east to Washington, D.C.

This law that we have passed and if the President and Vice President will sign the repeal of the death tax, it will keep money in your community. It will be money that will be used for our local charities, not for the national ones. It will be money that will keep local people employed. It is money in your community. It spends in your community. It is worth it.

MARRIAGE PENALTY

Let me talk for a moment about something else, the marriage penalty. Can we believe it? I mean, can we really believe it that in the United States a country that prides itself upon encouragement of family, that talks about the great foundation, accurately talks about the great foundation of our country is family, and yet this government always is looking for a taxable event, always trying to figure out how to put another tax on us. They figured out well, we take them on death. Guess what else, there is another ceremony.

Mr. Speaker, I think they look at ceremonies. There is a ceremony called a wedding. Let us go ahead and put a tax on a marriage. That certainly is a good way to espouse family relations; that certainly is a good way to encourage people to be married and living as a family unit. Our government actually penalizes people for being married. They tax them for being married.

We have had a long time to change that. It has not changed. Again, I stand proud as a Republican. One of our priorities was to eliminate not just the death tax, not just give a break on the sale of your home, which is now a law, but also to go out to those people that are being taxed as a result of being married and say this is a mistake in policy.

We are not above ourselves to admit that Washington sometime back made a mistake. Washington should have never taxed the marriages. Washington should not have a death tax. The House tax was excessive. Let us get rid of the marriage tax. I was surprised that we would have opposition to that.

I was also surprised that we had no votes on the repeal for the death tax. Frankly, I was shocked that the President not only did not oppose eliminating the death tax, but also proposed a $9 billion increase. We actually had people on this floor back to the marriage tax who opposed it who said we ought to be penalized.

Mr. Speaker, remember, here we are, we are penalized at death, and now when we get married on that great day. We have a bill working its way through. We have a bill which will take the eraser to the death tax, that will be in front of the President in the next 3 or 4 days. He has promised to veto it, unfortunately. I hope we all remember the President's and the Vice President's policy is to support the death tax.

We also have another bill making its way down to the White House, and that is to eliminate the marriage penalty. We want to get rid of the marriage penalty. Now, the President also has promised to veto on that; although, in the last few weeks the President and Vice President said let us make a deal, kind of like the movie show, ''Let Us Make a Deal,'' we go ahead and support a brand new massive spending program for prescription care in this country. It is a massive obligation of taxpayer dollars, billions and billions and billions of dollars, and we will be fair and eliminate the marriage tax penalty. No deal; no bargain.

The marriage penalty is a tax that is not justified. It should not be there. The same way with the death tax; no deal. It is not right. It is not fair. It is not justified. Stand up, Washington, D.C., and have enough gumption to say these things are not good tax policy. It does not work out in theory, and it does not work out in reality.

I would urge the President and the Vice President to change their policy. I would urge the Vice President and the President to repeal, to get rid of the death tax, join Republicans, by the way, Democrats, join Republicans and Democrats in the House of Representatives and then in the United States Senate to get rid of the death tax. Join Republicans on the Republican bill, Democrats in both the House and Senate to get rid of the marriage penalty.

I say to the President and the Vice President that the President down there has an opportunity to change it; do not play let us make a deal. On its face, standing alone the marriage penalty is fundamentally flawed, and obviously the death tax is unfair.

CAPITAL GAINS TAXATION

Let me, with my remaining time, speak about another issue, and that is called capital gains taxation. Now, capital gains taxation really used to be a description that we applied to the wealthy people who had lots of investments. Those were the ones that made the so-called capital gains.

Guess what has happened? The small, little things happened in the last few years with the economic boom; a lot of people in America are now facing capital gains. There are mutual funds. There are retirement funds, the sale of their land or the sale of investments. Investments in this country are not restricted to the upper class or to the wealthy. And more than ever in the history of our country, the middle class and even the lower-income class are now making investments, monetary investments.

Mr. Speaker, we felt that in order to encourage this, that is what creates capital, not taxation, taxation does not create capital. Taxation is simply a transfer from your pocket to the Government's pocket. What creates capital is us out there plowing a field or making a product or delivering a service, but we felt the encouragement out there was being disassembled by a punitive tax called the capital gains tax. That tax was at 28 percent.

Mr. Speaker, 28 cents on every dollar, 28 cents out of every dollar that we made on the sale of an investment went east to Washington, D.C.; that is right where it went. We felt that tax was too punitive. We felt the tax should be eliminated.

If we eliminate the tax, what happens to the 28 cents? The 28 cents, it does not go to Washington, D.C. No, it stays in your community. It stays at home where it is going to be invested, where it is going to create jobs.

We had to have negotiations on this. The President would not agree with us, the President and the Vice President. They would not go with our bill of no capital gains, and we had to have their signature or enough votes to override the veto which we did not have. So we made a compromise. We at least have gotten this far. We dropped the 28 cents to 20 cents.

Mr. Speaker, that does not sound like a lot, but wait until we sell our investment and the tax, the IRS comes knocking on your door, all of a sudden 8 cents on the dollar savings, it adds up. It makes a difference.

Now, our goal is not to be satisfied with the 20-cent capital gains, because capital gains, the taxation itself simply is not a creation of wealth, it is a transfer of wealth. Again, it moves the money from our community to Washington, D.C.

Our idea, and we will not stop until we get to this point, our idea is eliminate the capital gains taxation, so when we make money on our investment we send zero dollars to D.C.; we keep all of the money, all of it, 100 percent of it in our community to invest in new projects.

I will give my colleagues an idea. There is a farming family in New Castle, Colorado, a good, good, family. I was out visiting them not long ago, actually, about 3 or 4 years ago. I remember to this day what the father said. He said, You see those fields, Scott. He said they are not being worked, they are being wasted. He said, by all rights, there should be a young couple, a couple that has just gotten married, 23, 24 years old, a kid or two, and they want to work the land. There should be a young couple working on that land up there.

He said, But because of the capital gains taxation and the government, because of the taxing policy of the government, I cannot afford to sell it. So as a result, that land sits empty, and that young couple will never have the opportunity that my wife and I had many years ago when the ranching generation or farming generation ahead of us allowed us to go up and work the field, allowed us to have our turn with our hand in the soil. It makes a difference.

Let me wrap up this evening with the time that I have remaining telling my colleagues why I talked about taxes. I am so focused on what is good at the local level, at the community level. Our Federal Government is important, and we have to finance the Federal Government to operate. But we have seen over the years a vast expansion of what the Federal Government is expected to do in our lives.

We have seen a dramatic dilution of individual responsibility; and more than that, we have seen a focus shifting government from the local level to the Federal level and a lot of that follows tax dollars. I think that the best government is the government at the communitywide level, at the State level.

Obviously, we need to have that Federal Government; but our real focus of power in this country should be at the local level, not the Federal level. In order to do that, we need to come up with policy that encourages money to stay in the community, that encourages money that stays in the community to create capital, not take the capital from the community in a transfer transaction and send it to Washington, D.C. for redistribution, because the dollar that goes out of our community, one, is a transfer, it is not a creation. The dollar that goes out of our community will never come back to our community as a dollar; some of it is necessary.

We need a national defense. We need a national commerce system. We need a national highway system. We need a commitment to education. We need a commitment to certain health care with closely defined parameters; but we also need to recognize that taxes, if they are unfair, are punitive or if they are in the excess, then we ought to have enough courage to stand up to the American people.

By the way, it is not an act of courage. It is a fiduciary responsibility of all of us in these Chambers to stand up and say, hey, we collected too many tax dollars. We are overcharging our constituents.

□ 2115

It is a fiduciary duty of us to stand up and say, is it right, colleagues, for us to tax people because they are married? It is a fiduciary responsibility on our part to stand up and say, is it really a taxable event because somebody dies and they leave property that has been taxed and taxed already? Is that a taxable event?

It is a fiduciary responsibility of ours to stand up and say, gosh, does the 28 percent capital gains rate really make sense? Does it really encourage American free enterprise? Does it encourage those young people, those couples just starting out, individuals starting out in their early twenties, does it really encourage them to be prosperous?

Remember, when our people in this country are prosperous, our country as a whole is prosperous. If our local communities are prosperous, then our States are prosperous. When our States are prosperous, the Federal government is. It makes sense to keep those dollars in the community.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members tomorrow to pick up a phone and call the President and the Vice President and say to them, Mr. President and Mr. Vice President, they need to listen to the American people. Let us get rid of this death tax. Death should not be a taxable event. Hang up the phone, pick it back up and call them back, Mr. President and Mr. Vice President, it is not fair to tax people in this country for being married. Regardless of the ramifications to the dollars coming in, it is fundamentally not fair to tax on death and it is fundamentally not fair to tax on marriage. It is a big difference. We have an obligation to be fair to the people we represent.

I hope all Members take me up on that challenge and make every attempt they can to persuade the President and the Vice President to change their policies and not veto our bipartisan effort to eliminate the marriage penalty, and to not veto our bipartisan effort to get rid of the death tax.

THE NEED OF SENIOR CITIZENS TO HAVE A MEDICARE PRESCRIPTION DRUG BENEFIT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 1999, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call the attention of the House this evening, as I have many times, to the need for senior citizens to have a Medicare prescription drug benefit.

I do not really think it is necessary tonight to go into the reasons why this is necessary. We all know that the price of prescription drugs continues to rise, that seniors as a particular group have tremendous out-of-pocket expenses, and that many of them do not have access not only not under Medicare but in general to any kind of prescription drug insurance.

Many times seniors have to make choices between whether they are going to pay their bills, the rent, buy food, as opposed to having access and being able to buy prescription drugs that are really important for them to survive, for them to be able to live a decent life and to not have to worry about whether they are going to be here the next day. The President, President Clinton, has made it quite clear that this is a major priority if not the number one priority for him.

I listened to the previous speaker, the gentleman from Colorado, talk about the marriage penalty, the estate tax repeal. I would remind my colleagues and the American people that the Republicans are in the majority. It is very difficult for us as Democrats to get a proposal up and considered unless the Republicans who are in the majority allow that, allow us to bring it to the floor.

The President and myself and most of the Democrats have not been happy with the marriage penalty repeal and the estate tax repeal that the Republican leadership has proposed, not because we do not want to see changes with regard to tax on married couples, not because we do not want to see changes in the estate tax, because we have proposed changes, but the President has said and the Democratic leadership has said that the bills that the Republicans have proposed essentially spend too much and spend too much on a small percentage of the people impacted by the estate tax who are very wealthy, whereas the Democratic proposal protects the small business

owner, the ranchers, the people, the overwhelming majority that are paying the estate tax. The same is true for the marriage penalty.

But the President is making an effort to try to get something accomplished around here, because I think most people know that not a great deal is being accomplished in this Congress. The Republicans, my colleague, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. MCINNIS) brings up his proposal for the marriage penalty, his proposal for the estate tax. It differs from the Democratic proposal, so we do not come to agreement. Nothing gets accomplished.

What the President has said is, Look, I will take some form of estate tax repeal, I will take some sort of adjustment in the marriage penalty that benefits the average person, but along with that we want the Republican leadership to agree to provide a Medicare prescription drug plan, the one that the President and the one that the Democrats have proposed.

I ask my colleagues, not only my friend, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. MCINNIS), but my colleagues in general, what better way to try to accomplish something, what better way than to take some of the Republican proposals and take some of the Democratic proposals, particularly this one on prescription drugs, and try to accomplish that goal?

In fact, last week when we voted on the Republican marriage penalty legislation the Democrats proposed a motion to recommit that would do just that, that would even take the Republican plan, as long as the Medicare prescription drug proposal was added to it. And, of course, the Republicans rejected that and nothing was accomplished.

If we are going to accomplish anything, we have to work out things together. The most important thing for the Democrats, certainly one of the most important things for the Democrats, is that we get a Medicare prescription drug plan passed so our seniors have access and everyone is covered; just like they are covered now by Medicare for hospitalization, for their doctors' bills, that they get a prescription drug benefit. It is absolutely crucial that that happen, and certainly we can afford it if we all get together and figure out how to deal with this budget.

I wanted to point out that, unfortunately, when the Republicans a few weeks ago proposed a prescription drug program and had a vote on the House floor with regard to their prescription drug program, which is not part of Medicare, that they would not allow the Democratic proposal to be considered. Once again, we were shut out. Once again, the Democrats were told no, they do not even want to consider our proposal on the House floor.

What are they afraid of? I think their problem is that they are afraid that if we look at the Democratic plan, which seeks to include prescription drugs within Medicare, that ultimately there would be overwhelming support for it with the American people and probably even within the Republican caucus among the Republicans here as well, if they only had a chance to vote on it; to have the opportunity for us to be heard and to explain it and to finally have a vote.

What the Republicans have done instead is they decided maybe a month ago, I actually have an article that was in the June 15 New York Times, about 2 weeks ago or maybe 3 weeks ago they asked a pollster to do a poll. Basically the pollster came back, this was Glenn Bolger, a pollster with Public Opinion Strategies, a Virginia firm, and warned the House Republicans that the prescription drug issue was a political problem for them.

In other words, they realized that politically if they ran for reelection in November and they did not have a prescription drug plan of some sort, that they would probably be defeated and would no longer be the majority here in the House of Representatives.

So Mr. Bolger basically told them that the best thing to do is to at least start talking about the prescription drug issue, talk about how seniors are negative impacted, seniors suffer, and we have to do something about the problem.

In fact, Mr. Bolger went so far as to advise, and I quote from this New York Times article on June 15, ''It is more important to communicate that you have a plan than it is to communicate what is in the plan.'' Basically what Mr. Bolger said is, ''Look, come up with some rhetoric, if you will, about prescription drugs, suggest some sort of program, but do not worry too much about what is in it, or certainly do not worry about whether it will ever pass or be signed by the President. Just bring something up on the floor of the House and vote on it, talk about it, and nothing will ever happen, but at least you will have something. You can say you approved something, so when you go to the voters in November you will have something to say.''

This is the impetus, if you will, for the House Republican prescription drug plan called the Medicare RX 2000 Act. It is an illusory plan. It provides no real prescription drug coverage to anyone, to seniors or anyone. Instead, what it does is it says, ''We will give you some money, depending on your income, and you can go out and see if you can get, with your own money and the little bit that we subsidize, see if you can get a drug company to sell you a prescription drug-only policy.''

Think about that a minute. We have this great program called Medicare that was started in the sixties and that almost all seniors take advantage of which provides for their hospitalization, which provides for their doctor bills, most of their doctor bills to be cared for.

Instead of doing what the Democrats say, which is just bring prescription drugs under the rubric of Medicare and administer it essentially under Medicare, which is a proven program, instead, the Republicans say, no, go out and see if you can get a private insurance company to sell you a drugs-only policy.

Now, what the Republican leadership forgot to tell anyone is that the insurance industry itself does not want to sell those policies. We had representatives from the insurance lobby that came to the Committee on Commerce, that has jurisdiction over Medicare prescription drugs, and they basically told the committee, we do not want to sell these drug prescription policies. We will not sell them.

There is a good reason why they will not sell them: They cannot make any money. It is like some of my colleagues use the analogy of a haircut. Everybody gets a haircut. Everybody who is a senior, or at least 99, 95 percent, needs some kind of prescription drugs. So insurance companies do not want to underwrite something that is essentially a benefit that everybody is getting because they cannot make any money. They operate on risk. They assume some people will get coverage and others will not, and they pool their resources, and they make money because some people do not take advantage of the benefit.

We cannot do that with prescription drugs with seniors. Almost everybody is going to have the benefit and need the benefit. That is certainly why it makes sense to include it as a benefit under Medicare. Just like we include hospitalization and we include doctor bills, we include prescription drugs as a benefit.

Let me just talk a little bit about the Democratic proposal and explain really how very simple it is and why it makes sense.

Right now if one is over 65 and signs up for Medicare, which almost everyone does, they get their hospitalization through Part A, and if they pay a monthly premium of about $45 or so, they get their doctor bills paid for mostly under Part B.

What Democrats are saying, ''We will do the same thing. You pay a certain amount per month and we will set up a program called Part C or Part D of Medicare whereby we will pay a certain percentage of the prescription drugs,'' just like they get their doctor bills paid for.

What the Democrats say is that we will guarantee the benefit. Not only will we guarantee the benefit through Medicare if they want it, if they voluntarily sign up for it like they do for Part B, but it covers all the medicines that are medically necessary as determined by their doctor, not the insurance company. So they sign up, they are guaranteed the prescription drug benefit, and the nature of what kind of drugs they get, what kind of medicine they get, is determined by their physician in consultation with them, not by the insurance company.

Now, the Republican bill not only is not under Medicare, not only will not work because what insurance company is going to sell it, but beyond that, they do not even say to the insurance company what they have to cover. The insurance company, if they decide to sell a policy, they may decide, well, we will give certain drugs and we will determine what prescription drugs they need. They do not define what the benefit is, is essentially what I am trying to get across.

But most important, the Republican proposal, which just says, go out and shop around and see if you can find an insurance company that will sell you a policy, does not address the issue of price. We know that one of the major problems right now with prescription drugs is that seniors who do not get prescription drug coverage through their pension or their employer after they retire, or because they may sign up with an HMO, if they have prescription drug coverage, that is the way they usually get it. But if one has to go out and buy prescription drugs themselves because one does not have an HMO or coverage through their employer where they have worked over the years, they pay a much higher price for the drugs than the HMO or those employer pension benefit plans because they do not have the ability basically to negotiate a price.

□ 2130

Well, what the Democrats are saying is we are going to address that price issue, too, because we are going to say that the agency that is in charge of the Medicare program can negotiate a price or at least can set up in different regions of the country someone who will negotiate a better price for you because now there are so many people in the Medicare program, 30 million, 40 million seniors who these drug companies essentially we are at the mercy of, because if they want to sell them and sell to the government program, they have to offer the better price that they are offering to the HMO or to the employer benefit plan.

So the Democratic plan basically operates under the rubric of Medicare, is voluntary if one wants to sign up, guarantees one the benefit, guaranteeing all medical care, medically necessary drugs as determined by one's physician and also seeks to address the problem of price.

The Republican bill does none of the above. Frankly, I would say that the Republican proposal would never work and is nothing more than an effort to try to talk about something and try to give the impression that they care.

But most important, going back to what I said initially, the Republican proposal passed the House of Representatives, but it is not moving in the Senate. The President is not going to sign it. Why do we not try to get together, Democrat and Republican, and come up with a proposal like what the President has suggested where we have the Medicare prescription drug program, and then we address the issue of the marriage penalty and the estate tax in a way that benefits the average American.

Now, I wanted to, just in case my colleagues doubt that when I talk about this Republican proposal for prescription drugs to be doomed to failure, there was a very interesting article that appeared, I think it was the Saturday before last, July 8, in the New York Times on the front page which talked about the Nevada experience.

I think a lot of my colleagues know that what often happens in Congress is that one or more of the 50 States tries something within their own State to see if it works; and if it does, then Members usually from that State look at the idea and say, gee, that is a good idea, why do we not try it on the Federal level.

Well, interestingly enough, within the State of Nevada, within the last 6 months, they decided to implement, on a State level, something that is almost exactly like what the Republicans propose for a prescription drug program here; in other words, basically giving some money, depending on one's income, that one will put with whatever other resources one has to go out and buy a prescription drug only insurance policy.

It has not worked. Not only when I say it has not worked, I do not mean that it even has a chance at working, because when the State of Nevada put out this proposal to the insurance company and said, okay, we will entertain proposals from insurance companies to sell this kind of insurance, not one single insurance company in the whole State offered to do it.

I think they had one company that did not qualify under the law for some reason that asked to do it, and the State knew that they were not qualified to do it, so they did not consider it. But not one insurance company that was qualified offered to do it.

Now, what better reason could one have to not adopt that type of a program? But what do the Republicans do here in Congress? They see the Nevada example, which was adopted by Republicans, their Republican Governor, and they seek to enact it into law here.

Usually what we do in Congress is, if the States are doing something that is good, we copy it, and we institute it on a national level. I cannot think of a single circumstance where we had a State try something that failed and then we adopted it anyway. It makes no sense to me other than going back to what I said before, which is the Republicans did not really want to pass something that would actually be enacted into law and become a law and actually be utilized by anybody. So they did not. They just wanted something to talk about.

I wanted to, just interesting, if I could, just quote a little bit from this New York Times article. But this was in the New York Times on July 8 of this year, about a week or 2 ago, and I am just going to read from a few quotes here. I do not usually like to quote, but this is so appropriate.

It says, ''Nevada has adopted a prescription drug program for the elderly very similar to one approved last month by the United States House of Representatives, but is off to a rocky road.

''Insurance companies have spurned Nevada's invitation to provide coverage. The risks and the costs are too high, they say, and the subsidies offered by the state are too low.

Nevada's experience offers ominous lessons for Congress, especially Republicans, who want to subsidize insurance companies to entice them into providing drug benefits for elderly and disabled people on Medicare.''

''In March, the State invited hundreds of insurance companies to bid for its business providing drug coverage for 10,000 to 14,000 people age 62 or older. Only one company responded, but it was ineligible because it was not licensed to sell insurance in Nevada.''

Now, what they did in Nevada is, within the legislature, they set up a task force that was going to review whatever proposals came forward by insurance companies to see if they qualified.

Barbara F. Buckley, a state assemblywoman who co-chairs this task force monitoring what was going on said, ''I have my doubts that an insurance company will be able to offer meaningful drug benefits under this program. If an insurance company does bid on it but the benefits are paltry, senior citizens will be up in arms.''

The article goes on and on. But the point is well made. This does not work. No insurance company wants to offer it. This is a ruse. This is a sham. This is not a serious effort to address the issue.

The Democrats have a serious plan. But we do not have an opportunity to bring it up. We will continue to be here every night until we have that opportunity.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Maine (Mr. ALLEN) who really, more than anybody else in the Congress, brought this issue to the forefront and particularly pointed out the problem with price discrimination that exists for many seniors and the problem of, because he is in the State of Maine, and he so witnessed it firsthand, about how people will go over into Canada and be able to buy drugs for significantly less than in the United States. That is simply not fair.

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from New Jersey for yielding to me, and I thank him for all the good work he has done on this issue. He has been a real leader and has been sort of pounding away.

We have learned, have we not, since our time here in the Congress that the status quo is the status quo, and it is very hard to change. It only gets changed if people speak out again and

again and again about an injustice until something is done about it.

While the gentleman from New Jersey was talking about the State of Nevada, and its failed effort to rely on private insurance companies to provide prescription drug coverage, I was reminded how proud I am of my home State of Maine, which has taken a different tact.

Basically what the State of Maine did in the last legislative session through the leadership of Chellie Pingree, a State Senator, Mark Lawrence who is running for the U.S. Senate, and some others, was to adopt a law which provides that the State of Maine will negotiate lower prices for all of those people, seniors and others, who are not now covered with prescription drug insurance of one kind or another. So about 300,000 people in Maine would be covered under this plan.

The way the law is written, the State would essentially act as what is calmed as a pharmacy benefit manager. They would negotiate prices with the pharmaceutical industry to get a reduced price based on the fact that they represent 300,000 people, the kinds of discounts that Aetna and Cigna and United negotiate for their beneficiaries, and the kind of discount that I have suggested we really should do for Medicare beneficiaries here.

The bill I have introduced, H.R. 664, the Prescription Drug Fairness for Seniors Act, is very simple. It involves the creation of no new bureaucracy. It does not involve any significant expenditure of Federal money, but it would allow pharmacies to buy drugs for Medicare beneficiaries at the best price given to the Federal Government. The best price is usually what the VA pays for drugs or what Medicaid pays for drugs for people who qualify for their programs.

It is real simple, a real simple idea. If one is part of a big pool, one ought to get a decent discount. That is all we are suggesting for Medicare beneficiaries. But that is only through that piece of legislation. But that is only part of a solution.

The other part of the solution, of course, is to get a real Medicare reform, a benefit under Medicare so that those people for whom a discount is not enough would be able to get assistance in covering their prescription drugs.

Basically, the Maine legislation is a path that would get discounted prices for our seniors without a significant cost to the government.

I was listening earlier to some of the commentary from folks on the other side of the aisle about tax cuts, tax cuts, tax cuts, how, with this huge new surplus, we really need to, first thing, is to have tax cuts, tax cuts larger than any we have seen certainly in my lifetime here in the Congress. We see them in a variety of different proposals.

A year ago, the Republican majority came to us with a suggestion for a tax cut that was $800 billion. Now they have carved it up into pieces, but the total is still $800 billion. What is really tragic about this proposal is, not that there are tax cuts themselves, because there should be tax cuts. We ought to eliminate the marriage penalties. We ought to reduce the estate taxes. We can provide relief in a number of other ways. But we should not take the whole on-budget surplus and spend it all on tax cuts.

Why? Because we learn something, we teach our kids something that we hopefully learned ourselves; and that is, when we have responsibilities to others, we need to meet those responsibilities before we give ourselves presence. What I mean by that is this, Medicare is going to be under increasing pressure. Right now, there are 39 million Medicare beneficiaries. But when we get out to about 2030, there will be close to 75 million to 80 million Medicare beneficiaries. At that point, it is obvious Medicare needs to be shored up. It needs more funding. We cannot get there just going along the way we are right now.

The real tragedy, the real tragedy, in New Jersey, we see it all across this country, and I am glad that people from Maine pointed it out to me so long ago now, too many seniors just cannot do it. They cannot take their prescription drugs. While folks on the other side of the aisle are talking about an estate tax repeal that would benefit primarily the 1 percent of the wealthiest taxpayers in the country, though I believe we should have estate tax relief, still our priority ought to be let us take care of those people who simply cannot afford to take the medical care that their doctors tell them they have to take.

Every day in this country, people are trying to decide, can I afford to buy the food I need today? Can I afford to pay the electric bill? Can I afford to pay the rent? Or can I somehow scrape together enough to take the full dosage of the prescription drugs that I am supposed to?

When I talk to people in Maine, many of them are taking one pill out of three. They are cutting pills in half. They are not filling their prescriptions, because they cannot do it.

That is not what health care is supposed to be like in this country. It is not supposed to be like that. In this country, one would have thought, the wealthiest country on earth, at the moment in its history when it is most prosperous, we could at least provide prescription drugs for our seniors.

The truth is we can. There is no question, with the surpluses that are projected, that we can provide a Medicare prescription drug benefit for our seniors. Absolutely no question.

What have we got? We have got the kind of proposal that went through here a few weeks ago on a three-vote margin, not even close to a bipartisan approach, that basically said, what we need to do for our seniors for prescription drugs is turn them over to HMOs and insurance companies; and if we give enough money to the HMOs and insurance companies, maybe, just maybe, we will not require it, but maybe, just maybe, they will provide insurance for our seniors.

Now, this might seem logical except that the insurance industry says, no, there is no way we are going to provide insurance for prescription drugs for seniors. No way. That is what Chip Kahn, the head of the Health Insurance Association of America has said. Leaders of the Blue Cross plans have made the same point. Why? Because everybody is a claimant. If one is a senior, the chances are good, 85 percent, that one is on some form of prescription medication. So everybody is a claimant.

I say to people in Maine, if Maine were a low-lying State, and every year 85 percent of the people made a claim for flood insurance, one would not be able to buy flood insurance in Maine, not at all, not at any price. Well, the same is true for prescription medication for seniors, and the health insurance industry knows that.

Who does not know it in this country? Well, the pharmaceutical industry does not know it because the pharmaceutical industry is out there basically promoting this private insurance scheme. The Republicans from this House do not get it either, because they are basically proposing a plan that the health insurance industry is saying we will never comply with, we will never provide this kind of insurance.

I come back to what I said about responsibility. This country at this moment in its history can afford to provide prescription drug coverage for seniors, not to pay for all of the drugs that every senior needs, but a decent health care plan. We can afford it.

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And what holds us back, what holds us back is the view of the majority that the one thing we cannot tolerate in this country is strengthening Medicare; the one thing we cannot tolerate is strengthening a government health care plan for our seniors. It has to be done through the private sector.

Well, look at the private sector. I do not know in how many States this is true, but I know it is true in a lot of places; but as of July 1, 700,000 people in this country who had some form of prescription drug coverage through their HMO simply got dropped by their HMO. Why? Because it was not profitable to cover them.

In Maine, there were a grand total of 1,700 people under Medicare managed care, under an Aetna plan. And as of July 1, Aetna announced they are pulling out of the State of Maine. So there will be no coverage under managed care plans in Maine for seniors who need prescription drug coverage.

What that means for my State is probably about 50 percent of all the seniors in Maine have absolutely no coverage at all for their prescription

drugs. And many of the people that I know are supposed to take $200, $300, $400, $600, $1,000 a month in prescription medications. They cannot begin to do that.

What we have in this country now is a rationing system that rations prescription drugs by wealth, by how wealthy we are. What kind of system is that? It is not fair, it is not right, it is completely antithetical to what we should have in terms of health care for our seniors in this country.

People can stand up here and talk about the need to eliminate what they call the death tax. I am not talking about relief, because I think we need relief for our small businesses. I think we need relief for family farmers. I think the rate should come down, and I think the exemption should go up. Reform is one thing, but repeal is another. What repeal does is put Bill Gates and Steve Forbes and the mega-billionaires in this country ahead of people who today cannot afford their prescription drugs, cannot afford the medication that keeps them out of the hospital, that extends their lives, that improves their lives. They cannot do it.

We are stuck in this Congress. We are stuck because the majority simply cannot abide strengthening Medicare. The majority simply cannot abide having Medicare benefits receive the same kind of discounts and benefits that the people who are lucky enough to have private health insurance through Aetna or Cigna get. And there are lots of complaints about health care in this country. Individuals working for a company that provides a quality health care plan, they get their prescription drugs covered. But seniors, 12 percent of the population, buy a third of all prescription drugs, and somewhere between 40 and 60 percent have either no coverage at all or very inadequate coverage.

We need to act. We need to act this year. There is no reason why we cannot. The Democratic plan was a comprehensive plan that would have provided a benefit, would have provided a discount, would have worked, did not rely on insurance companies saying they would not do anything. That plan should have come to this floor and been debated, the way substitutes to Republican legislation normally is, but the Republican majority would not allow a full debate and vote on that particular issue. I think that is the scandal. That is the real scandal.

We have a responsibility here to take the most serious problems in this country and deal with them. We ought to be thinking about the country as a whole, what will strengthen this country; what will be the best for our citizens; and deal with our responsibilities: to improve Social Security, to strengthen Medicare, to provide a prescription drug benefit, to invest in education, and, sure, to have some targeted tax cuts and to pay down the debt. Do not squander this moment of prosperity simply on tax cuts, which inevitably are weighted to wealthier people in this country.

There is a real choice, a real debate going on in this House right now, and it seems to me that what we are trying to do on the Democratic side is live up to a wide range of responsibilities. We are trying to figure out what is best for all of us, all Americans, all the people in this country together. We are not saying, as the other side is, me, me, me. Give me money. We are saying we. We are saying we have got to hang together. And when we have our parents and grandparents unable to buy, unable to take medication that their doctors tell them they have to take, we ought to do something about it. And we ought to do it this year, now, before we go home.

I thank the gentleman very much for all he is doing on this topic. I still hope, I still hope that as we get closer to November that we will have some of our colleagues on the Republican side come forward with a plan, and not a plan that is a showpiece, not a plan that is just there to basically look like something has been done even if it is not understood, but a plan that will mean something to millions of American seniors who today simply cannot take the medication they should, cannot eat well, cannot pay the rent, cannot do all those things that they expected to do in their retirement years.

So I thank the gentleman very much.

Mr. PALLONE. I want to thank my colleague from Maine. The gentleman mentioned a number of things that I wanted to comment on. The tragedy is, of course, that what we really want to do is get something done around here. That is what the gentleman has said and that is what the Democrats have been saying.

I do not know if the gentleman was here earlier when our colleague from Colorado delivered his special order before me; but I think, as my colleague just mentioned, he talked about the marriage penalty and the estate tax, and I do not think the President could be more plain when a couple of weeks ago he said, look, I will take a version of the marriage tax penalty repeal, and I want to eliminate the estate tax for most of the people that are now paying it, so give me that with the prescription drug plan under Medicare, that the gentleman and I have been talking about; and I will sign it as one big package, which accomplishes all these goals in one fell swoop. But the Republicans will not do it.

The only reason I can think that they will not do it goes back to what the gentleman said before, which is, for some reason, ideologically they just do not like Medicare. When Medicare was started by Lyndon Johnson in the 1960s, with a Democratic Congress, most of the Republicans voted against it because they said it was government-controlled or socialism.

Obviously, this idea of prescription drug-only insurance policies is not going to work, because the insurance companies would not sell them. But even if they did, what we would essentially be doing is privatizing Medicare. We would set the stage to go back to that old Republican ideology that says that we should not have any kind of government health program for the seniors. So who is to say they would not next say, okay, let us privatize the doctor bills. Instead of having a part B, seniors can go out and buy insurance coverage for that. Or let us privatize hospital care, so go out and buy insurance for that.

It is a very dangerous precedent. I just think that they have a problem with the Medicare program.

Mr. ALLEN. If the gentleman will yield once again. I find talking to people in Maine, where we have had a number of changes, and I hear about this from other colleagues here in the House as well, by and large, there are a lot of mergers going on in the health care insurance industry. Lots of mergers. We are getting now to about five major companies plus the Blue Cross plans, and that is about all there is in terms of companies that really represent more than 4 or 5 million people in this country. But what happens every time there is a change, and this happened with my parents and other people I know, it throws the seniors into a position of trying to figure out what to do next.

If they have to change their health care plan, the first question that comes up is, well, will a new health care plan allow me to see the doctor I am seeing now. Sometimes yes, sometimes no. It is that kind of change, where the benefits change and the premiums change and the way claims are handled changes that just really frustrate and upset so many seniors.

Not to mention, not to mention the small business people and the self-employed in this country who are now buying catastrophic coverage only because they cannot afford the cost of health care, of group health insurance, or sometimes individual insurance, which is now vanishing from Maine as well. But what I am really troubled by is costs are going up everywhere. And it is one thing for people who are employed to cope with those changes, but it is another for seniors to try to cope with the constant changes with changes in plans, with being pushed off one insurance plan into another plan, if they can find it, for supplemental coverage, I mean, and it is just too much. It is too much.

Medicare works. Its administrative costs are 3 percent. Turn to the private insurance market, and we are talking administrative costs of roughly 30 percent. Medicare is efficient. Now, one of the strengths of Medicare is its stability and predictability and equity, and one of its weaknesses is it has not changed very often, and there are all sorts of problems with it. I do not disagree with that. But it is there. It does not cover only those people in urban areas. It covers every senior in this country who signs up.

Basically, it provides the equity. It can be strengthened; it can work. We simply need to make it work before we go home.

Mr. PALLONE. One of the things I was looking at in that article that talks about the Nevada experience that I quoted before, it is interesting, I just noticed that Nevada is the only State that has gone this route of trying to get to buy private insurance. It mentioned there are 14 States, including my own State of New Jersey that have programs to help older people obtain prescription medicines, but in every one of those cases the State is the insurer. The State is running the program. Just like Medicare, essentially. Obviously, Nevada's proposal does not work, so why would we want to emulate that when the other 14 States are doing the opposite?

The other thing the gentleman pointed out, which I think is real important, is we actually have some statistics about the HMOs that are quitting Medicare. And, of course, we make the same argument as Democrats. Right now, the HMOs, which is a form of private insurance that a lot of seniors have relied on to get their prescription drug coverage, they are pulling out all over the place. This study that came out, I guess within the last couple of weeks, said that in the last 2 years, HMOs have pulled out of more than 400 counties and at least 33 States, directly affecting 734,000 Medicare beneficiaries.

And they say that as of July 1, or I guess it is July 3, which was the deadline when they had to notify if they wanted to get out by January 1 of 2001, we have Cigna, which I think the gentleman mentioned, Cigna Corporation is ending coverage for 104,000 Medicare beneficiaries, including those in my State. They are dropping 4,800 in northern New Jersey alone, not just the whole State. And Aetna, with 676,000 Medicare beneficiaries, said it would pull out of some markets also. And we have to, I guess, get more information about that. So we are getting hundreds of thousands of seniors that were relying on HMOs to provide their drug coverage that are now canceling.

One of the things I hear from the Republicans is, they say, well, we want to give seniors choice. That is what we want to let them go out and buy private insurance because they will have choice. But even for seniors who are in HMOs now, or who have employer plans that they are getting it through after they retire, we provide under other Democratic proposal for the majority of the prescription drug costs for those plans. It is anything from like 51 percent to 70 percent, depending, that we are going to be paying for by the Federal Government under our proposal.

So I would argue they will have more choice. Because the bottom line is they will have no choice with the Republican plan, because no insurance company will provide it. With us, if they want to stay in their HMO or if they want to stay in their employer plan, they are more likely to offer it because we are going to be paying anywhere from 50 percent to two-thirds of the cost. So to argue that somehow we are not providing choice, we are providing choices, lots of choices, in addition to the fact that they can just stay in their regular Medicare and get the prescription drug plan.

So I am more and more convinced every day that the Republicans are just talking, going back to that original pollster memo. They are not really serious; they are just talking about it. And that is basically it.

I wanted to thank the gentleman for joining me. This is certainly not the last our colleagues will hear from us. We tried last week to put our prescription description drug plan on the marriage penalty, and we are going to try every maneuver we can to get it up here and voted on before this session is completed.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 4576

Mr. LEWIS of California submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H.R. 4576) making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001, and for other purposes:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. 106–754)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 4576) ''making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001, and for other purposes'', having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken and inserted by said amendment, insert:

That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001, for military functions administered by the Department of Defense, and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE I

MILITARY PERSONNEL

MILITARY PERSONNEL, ARMY

For pay, allowances, individual clothing, subsistence, interest on deposits, gratuities, permanent change of station travel (including all expenses thereof for organizational movements), and expenses of temporary duty travel between permanent duty stations, for members of the Army on active duty (except members of reserve components provided for elsewhere), cadets, and aviation cadets; and for payments pursuant to section 156 of Public Law 97–377, as amended (42 U.S.C. 402 note), to section 229(b) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 429(b)), and to the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund, $22,175,357,000.

MILITARY PERSONNEL, NAVY

For pay, allowances, individual clothing, subsistence, interest on deposits, gratuities, permanent change of station travel (including all expenses thereof for organizational movements), and expenses of temporary duty travel between permanent duty stations, for members of the Navy on active duty (except members of the Reserve provided for elsewhere), midshipmen, and aviation cadets; and for payments pursuant to section 156 of Public Law 97–377, as amended (42 U.S.C. 402 note), to section 229(b) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 429(b)), and to the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund, $17,772,297,000.

MILITARY PERSONNEL, MARINE CORPS

For pay, allowances, individual clothing, subsistence, interest on deposits, gratuities, permanent change of station travel (including all expenses thereof for organizational movements), and expenses of temporary duty travel between permanent duty stations, for members of the Marine Corps on active duty (except members of the Reserve provided for elsewhere); and for payments pursuant to section 156 of Public Law 97–377, as amended (42 U.S.C. 402 note), to section 229(b) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 429(b)), and to the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund, $6,833,100,000.

MILITARY PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE

For pay, allowances, individual clothing, subsistence, interest on deposits, gratuities, permanent change of station travel (including all expenses thereof for organizational movements), and expenses of temporary duty travel between permanent duty stations, for members of the Air Force on active duty (except members of reserve components provided for elsewhere), cadets, and aviation cadets; and for payments pursuant to section 156 of Public Law 97–377, as amended (42 U.S.C. 402 note), to section 229(b) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 429(b)), and to the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund, $18,174,284,000.

RESERVE PERSONNEL, ARMY

For pay, allowances, clothing, subsistence, gratuities, travel, and related expenses for personnel of the Army Reserve on active duty under sections 10211, 10302, and 3038 of title 10, United States Code, or while serving on active duty under section 12301(d) of title 10, United States Code, in connection with performing duty specified in section 12310(a) of title 10, United States Code, or while undergoing reserve training, or while performing drills or equivalent duty or other duty, and for members of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, and expenses authorized by section 16131 of title 10, United States Code; and for payments to the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund, $2,473,001,000.

RESERVE PERSONNEL, NAVY

For pay, allowances, clothing, subsistence, gratuities, travel, and related expenses for personnel of the Navy Reserve on active duty under section 10211 of title 10, United States Code, or while serving on active duty under section 12301(d) of title 10, United States Code, in connection with performing duty specified in section 12310(a) of title 10, United States Code, or while undergoing reserve training, or while performing drills or equivalent duty, and for members of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, and expenses authorized by section 16131 of title 10, United States Code; and for payments to the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund, $1,576,174,000.

RESERVE PERSONNEL, MARINE CORPS

For pay, allowances, clothing, subsistence, gratuities, travel, and related expenses for personnel of the Marine Corps Reserve on active duty under section 10211 of title 10, United States Code, or while serving on active duty under section 12301(d) of title 10, United States Code, in connection with performing duty specified in section 12310(a) of title 10, United States Code, or while undergoing reserve training, or while performing drills or equivalent duty, and for members of the Marine Corps platoon leaders class, and expenses authorized by section 16131 of title 10, United States Code; and for payments to the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund, $448,886,000.

RESERVE PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE

For pay, allowances, clothing, subsistence, gratuities, travel, and related expenses for personnel of the Air Force Reserve on active duty under sections 10211, 10305, and 8038 of title 10, United States Code, or while serving on active duty under section 12301(d) of title 10, United States Code, in connection with performing duty specified in section 12310(a) of title 10, United States Code, or while undergoing reserve training, or while performing drills or equivalent duty or other duty, and for members of the Air Reserve Officers' Training Corps, and expenses authorized by section 16131 of title 10, United States Code; and for payments to the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund, $971,024,000.

NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL, ARMY

For pay, allowances, clothing, subsistence, gratuities, travel, and related expenses for personnel of the Army National Guard while on duty under section 10211, 10302, or 12402 of title 10 or section 708 of title 32, United States Code, or while serving on duty under section 12301(d) of title 10 or section 502(f) of title 32, United States Code, in connection with performing duty specified in section 12310(a) of title 10, United States Code, or while undergoing training, or while performing drills or equivalent duty or other duty, and expenses authorized by section 16131 of title 10, United States Code; and for payments to the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund, $3,782,536,000.

NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE

For pay, allowances, clothing, subsistence, gratuities, travel, and related expenses for personnel of the Air National Guard on duty under section 10211, 10305, or 12402 of title 10 or section 708 of title 32, United States Code, or while serving on duty under section 12301(d) of title 10 or section 502(f) of title 32, United States Code, in connection with performing duty specified in section 12310(a) of title 10, United States Code, or while undergoing training, or while performing drills or equivalent duty or other duty, and expenses authorized by section 16131 of title 10, United States Code; and for payments to the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund, $1,641,081,000.

TITLE II

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the operation and maintenance of the Army, as authorized by law; and not to exceed $10,616,000 can be used for emergencies and extraordinary expenses, to be expended on the approval or authority of the Secretary of the Army, and payments may be made on his certificate of necessity for confidential military purposes, $19,144,431,000 and, in addition, $50,000,000 shall be derived by transfer from the National Defense Stockpile Transaction Fund: Provided, That of the funds made available under this heading, $5,000,000, to remain available until expended, shall be transferred to ''National Park Service—Construction'' within 30 days of enactment of this Act, only for necessary infrastructure repair improvements at Fort Baker, under the management of the Golden Gate Recreation Area: Provided further, That of the funds appropriated in this paragraph, not less than $355,000,000 shall be made available only for conventional ammunition care and maintenance.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the operation and maintenance of the Navy and the Marine Corps, as authorized by law; and not to exceed $5,146,000 can be used for emergencies and extraordinary expenses, to be expended on the approval or authority of the Secretary of the Navy, and payments may be made on his certificate of necessity for confidential military purposes, $23,419,360,000 and, in addition, $50,000,000 shall be derived by transfer from the National Defense Stockpile Transaction Fund.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the operation and maintenance of the Marine Corps, as authorized by law, $2,778,758,000.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the operation and maintenance of the Air Force, as authorized by law; and not to exceed $7,878,000 can be used for emergencies and extraordinary expenses, to be expended on the approval or authority of the Secretary of the Air Force, and payments may be made on his certificate of necessity for confidential military purposes, $22,383,521,000 and, in addition, $50,000,000, shall be derived by transfer from the National Defense Stockpile Transaction Fund: Provided, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, that of the funds available under this heading, $500,000 shall only be available to the Secretary of the Air Force for a grant to Florida Memorial College for the purpose of funding minority aviation training.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE-WIDE

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the operation and maintenance of activities and agencies of the Department of Defense (other than the military departments), as authorized by law, $11,844,480,000, of which not to exceed $25,000,000 may be available for the CINC initiative fund account; and of which not to exceed $30,000,000 can be used for emergencies and extraordinary expenses, to be expended on the approval or authority of the Secretary of Defense, and payments may be made on his certificate of necessity for confidential military purposes: Provided, That of the amount provided under this heading, $5,000,000, to remain available until expended, is available only for expenses relating to certain classified activities, and may be transferred as necessary by the Secretary of Defense to operation and maintenance, procurement, and research, development, test and evaluation appropriations accounts, to be merged with and to be available for the same time period as the appropriations to which transferred: Provided further, That the transfer authority provided under this heading is in addition to any other transfer authority provided in this Act.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY RESERVE

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the operation and maintenance, including training, organization, and administration, of the Army Reserve; repair of facilities and equipment; hire of passenger motor vehicles; travel and transportation; care of the dead; recruiting; procurement of services, supplies, and equipment; and communications, $1,562,118,000.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY RESERVE

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the operation and maintenance, including training, organization, and administration, of the Navy Reserve; repair of facilities and equipment; hire of passenger motor vehicles; travel and transportation; care of the dead; recruiting; procurement of services, supplies, and equipment; and communications, $978,946,000.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS RESERVE

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the operation and maintenance, including training, organization, and administration, of the Marine Corps Reserve; repair of facilities and equipment; hire of passenger motor vehicles; travel and transportation; care of the dead; recruiting; procurement of services, supplies, and equipment; and communications, $145,959,000.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE RESERVE

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the operation and maintenance, including training, organization, and administration, of the Air Force Reserve; repair of facilities and equipment; hire of passenger motor vehicles; travel and transportation; care of the dead; recruiting; procurement of services, supplies, and equipment; and communications, $1,903,659,000.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

For expenses of training, organizing, and administering the Army National Guard, including medical and hospital treatment and related expenses in non-Federal hospitals; maintenance, operation, and repairs to structures and facilities; hire of passenger motor vehicles; personnel services in the National Guard Bureau; travel expenses (other than mileage), as authorized by law for Army personnel on active duty, for Army National Guard division, regimental, and battalion commanders while inspecting units in compliance with National Guard Bureau regulations when specifically authorized by the Chief, National Guard Bureau; supplying and equipping the Army National Guard as authorized by law; and expenses of repair, modification, maintenance, and issue of supplies and equipment (including aircraft), $3,333,835,000.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR NATIONAL GUARD

For operation and maintenance of the Air National Guard, including medical and hospital treatment and related expenses in non-Federal hospitals; maintenance, operation, repair, and other necessary expenses of facilities for the training and administration of the Air National Guard, including repair of facilities, maintenance, operation, and modification of aircraft; transportation of things, hire of passenger motor vehicles; supplies, materials, and equipment, as authorized by law for the Air National Guard; and expenses incident to the maintenance and use of supplies, materials, and equipment, including such as may be furnished from stocks under the control of agencies of the Department of Defense; travel expenses (other than mileage) on the same basis as authorized by law for Air National Guard personnel on active Federal duty, for Air National Guard commanders while inspecting units in compliance with National Guard Bureau regulations when specifically authorized by the Chief, National Guard Bureau, $3,474,375,000.

OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS TRANSFER FUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For expenses directly relating to Overseas Contingency Operations by United States military forces, $3,938,777,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That the Secretary of Defense may transfer these funds only to military personnel accounts; operation and maintenance accounts within this title; the Defense Health Program appropriation; procurement accounts; research, development, test and evaluation accounts; and to working capital funds: Provided further, That the funds transferred shall be merged with and shall be available for the same purposes and for the same time period, as the appropriation to which transferred: Provided further, That upon a determination that all or part of the funds transferred from this appropriation are not necessary for the purposes provided herein, such amounts may be transferred back to this appropriation: Provided further, That the transfer authority provided in this paragraph is in addition to any other transfer authority contained elsewhere in this Act.

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE ARMED FORCES

For salaries and expenses necessary for the United States Court of Appeals for the Armed

Forces, $8,574,000, of which not to exceed $2,500 can be used for official representation purposes.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, ARMY

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For the Department of the Army, $389,932,000, to remain available until transferred: Provided, That the Secretary of the Army shall, upon determining that such funds are required for environmental restoration, reduction and recycling of hazardous waste, removal of unsafe buildings and debris of the Department of the Army, or for similar purposes, transfer the funds made available by this appropriation to other appropriations made available to the Department of the Army, to be merged with and to be available for the same purposes and for the same time period as the appropriations to which transferred: Provided further, That upon a determination that all or part of the funds transferred from this appropriation are not necessary for the purposes provided herein, such amounts may be transferred back to this appropriation.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, NAVY

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For the Department of the Navy, $294,038,000, to remain available until transferred: Provided, That the Secretary of the Navy shall, upon determining that such funds are required for environmental restoration, reduction and recycling of hazardous waste, removal of unsafe buildings and debris of the Department of the Navy, or for similar purposes, transfer the funds made available by this appropriation to other appropriations made available to the Department of the Navy, to be merged with and to be available for the same purposes and for the same time period as the appropriations to which transferred: Provided further, That upon a determination that all or part of the funds transferred from this appropriation are not necessary for the purposes provided herein, such amounts may be transferred back to this appropriation.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, AIR FORCE

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For the Department of the Air Force, $376,300,000, to remain available until transferred: Provided, That the Secretary of the Air Force shall, upon determining that such funds are required for environmental restoration, reduction and recycling of hazardous waste, removal of unsafe buildings and debris of the Department of the Air Force, or for similar purposes, transfer the funds made available by this appropriation to other appropriations made available to the Department of the Air Force, to be merged with and to be available for the same purposes and for the same time period as the appropriations to which transferred: Provided further, That upon a determination that all or part of the funds transferred from this appropriation are not necessary for the purposes provided herein, such amounts may be transferred back to this appropriation.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, DEFENSE-WIDE

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For the Department of Defense, $21,412,000, to remain available until transferred: Provided, That the Secretary of Defense shall, upon determining that such funds are required for environmental restoration, reduction and recycling of hazardous waste, removal of unsafe buildings and debris of the Department of Defense, or for similar purposes, transfer the funds made available by this appropriation to other appropriations made available to the Department of Defense, to be merged with and to be available for the same purposes and for the same time period as the appropriations to which transferred: Provided further, That upon a determination that all or part of the funds transferred from this appropriation are not necessary for the purposes provided herein, such amounts may be transferred back to this appropriation.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, FORMERLY USED DEFENSE SITES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For the Department of the Army, $231,499,000, to remain available until transferred: Provided, That the Secretary of the Army shall, upon determining that such funds are required for environmental restoration, reduction and recycling of hazardous waste, removal of unsafe buildings and debris at sites formerly used by the Department of Defense, transfer the funds made available by this appropriation to other appropriations made available to the Department of the Army, to be merged with and to be available for the same purposes and for the same time period as the appropriations to which transferred: Provided further, That upon a determination that all or part of the funds transferred from this appropriation are not necessary for the purposes provided herein, such amounts may be transferred back to this appropriation.

OVERSEAS HUMANITARIAN, DISASTER, AND CIVIC AID

For expenses relating to the Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster, and Civic Aid programs of the Department of Defense (consisting of the programs provided under sections 401, 402, 404, 2547, and 2551 of title 10, United States Code), $55,900,000, to remain available until September 30, 2002.

FORMER SOVIET UNION THREAT REDUCTION

For assistance to the republics of the former Soviet Union, including assistance provided by contract or by grants, for facilitating the elimination and the safe and secure transportation and storage of nuclear, chemical and other weapons; for establishing programs to prevent the proliferation of weapons, weapons components, and weapon-related technology and expertise; for programs relating to the training and support of defense and military personnel for demilitarization and protection of weapons, weapons components and weapons technology and expertise, $443,400,000, to remain available until September 30, 2003: Provided, That of the amounts provided under this heading, $25,000,000 shall be available only to support the dismantling and disposal of nuclear submarines and submarine reactor components in the Russian Far East.

QUALITY OF LIFE ENHANCEMENTS, DEFENSE

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, resulting from unfunded shortfalls in the repair and maintenance of real property of the Department of Defense (including military housing and barracks), $160,500,000, for the maintenance of real property of the Department of Defense (including minor construction and major maintenance and repair), which shall remain available for obligation until September 30, 2002, as follows:

Army, $100,000,000;
Navy, $20,000,000;
Marine Corps, $10,000,000;
Air Force, $20,000,000; and
Defense-Wide, $10,500,000:

Provided, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, of the funds appropriated under this heading for Defense-Wide activities, the entire amount shall only be available for grants by the Secretary of Defense to local educational authorities which maintain primary and secondary educational facilities located within Department of Defense installations, and which are used primarily by Department of Defense military and civilian dependents, for facility repairs and improvements to such educational facilities: Provided further, That such grants to local educational authorities may be made for repairs and improvements to such educational facilities as required to meet classroom size requirements: Provided further, That the cumulative amount of any grant or grants to any single local education authority provided pursuant to the provisions under this heading shall not exceed $1,500,000.

TITLE III

PROCUREMENT

AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, ARMY

For construction, procurement, production, modification, and modernization of aircraft, equipment, including ordnance, ground handling equipment, spare parts, and accessories therefor; specialized equipment and training devices; expansion of public and private plants, including the land necessary therefor, for the foregoing purposes, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; and procurement and installation of equipment, appliances, and machine tools in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; and other expenses necessary for the foregoing purposes, $1,571,812,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2003: Provided, That of the $189,601,000 appropriated under this heading for the procurement of UH–60 helicopters, $78,520,000 shall be available only for the procurement of eight such aircraft to be provided to the Army Reserve.

MISSILE PROCUREMENT, ARMY

For construction, procurement, production, modification, and modernization of missiles, equipment, including ordnance, ground handling equipment, spare parts, and accessories therefor; specialized equipment and training devices; expansion of public and private plants, including the land necessary therefor, for the foregoing purposes, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; and procurement and installation of equipment, appliances, and machine tools in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; and other expenses necessary for the foregoing purposes, $1,320,681,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2003.

PROCUREMENT OF WEAPONS AND TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES, ARMY

For construction, procurement, production, and modification of weapons and tracked combat vehicles, equipment, including ordnance, spare parts, and accessories therefor; specialized equipment and training devices; expansion of public and private plants, including the land necessary therefor, for the foregoing purposes, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; and procurement and installation of equipment, appliances, and machine tools in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; and other expenses necessary for the foregoing purposes, $2,472,524,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2003.

PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, ARMY

For construction, procurement, production, and modification of ammunition, and accessories therefor; specialized equipment and training devices; expansion of public and private plants, including ammunition facilities authorized by section 2854 of title 10, United States Code, and the land necessary therefor, for the foregoing purposes, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; and procurement and installation of equipment, appliances, and machine tools in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; and other expenses necessary for the foregoing purposes, $1,220,516,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2003.

OTHER PROCUREMENT, ARMY

For construction, procurement, production, and modification of vehicles, including tactical, support, and non-tracked combat vehicles; the purchase of not to exceed 35 passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; and the purchase of

12 vehicles required for physical security of personnel, notwithstanding price limitations applicable to passenger vehicles but not to exceed $200,000 per vehicle; communications and electronic equipment; other support equipment; spare parts, ordnance, and accessories therefor; specialized equipment and training devices; expansion of public and private plants, including the land necessary therefor, for the foregoing purposes, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; and procurement and installation of equipment, appliances, and machine tools in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; and other expenses necessary for the foregoing purposes, $4,497,009,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2003.

AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, NAVY

For construction, procurement, production, modification, and modernization of aircraft, equipment, including ordnance, spare parts, and accessories therefor; specialized equipment; expansion of public and private plants, including the land necessary therefor, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; and procurement and installation of equipment, appliances, and machine tools in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway, $8,477,138,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2003.

WEAPONS PROCUREMENT, NAVY

For construction, procurement, production, modification, and modernization of missiles, torpedoes, other weapons, and related support equipment including spare parts, and accessories therefor; expansion of public and private plants, including the land necessary therefor, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; and procurement and installation of equipment, appliances, and machine tools in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway, $1,461,600,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2003.

PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, NAVY AND MARINE CORPS

For construction, procurement, production, and modification of ammunition, and accessories therefor; specialized equipment and training devices; expansion of public and private plants, including ammunition facilities authorized by section 2854 of title 10, United States Code, and the land necessary therefor, for the foregoing purposes, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; and procurement and installation of equipment, appliances, and machine tools in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; and other expenses necessary for the foregoing purposes, $498,349,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2003.

SHIPBUILDING AND CONVERSION, NAVY

For expenses necessary for the construction, acquisition, or conversion of vessels as authorized by law, including armor and armament thereof, plant equipment, appliances, and machine tools and installation thereof in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; procurement of critical, long leadtime components and designs for vessels to be constructed or converted in the future; and expansion of public and private plants, including land necessary therefor, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title, as follows:

Carrier Replacement Program, $4,053,653,000;

Carrier Replacement Program (AP), $21,869,000;

NSSN, $1,198,012,000;

NSSN (AP), $508,222,000;

CVN Refuelings, $698,441,000;

CVN Refuelings (AP), $25,000,000;

Submarine Refuelings, $210,414,000;

Submarine Refuelings (AP), $72,277,000;

DDG–51 destroyer program, $2,703,559,000;

DDG–51 destroyer program (AP), $456,843,000;

LPD–17 (AP), $560,700,000;

LHD–8, $460,000,000;

ADC(X), $338,951,000;

LCAC landing craft air cushion program, $15,615,000; and

For craft, outfitting, post delivery, conversions, and first destination transformation transportation, $291,077,000;

In all: $11,614,633,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2005: Provided, That additional obligations may be incurred after September 30, 2005, for engineering services, tests, evaluations, and other such budgeted work that must be performed in the final stage of ship construction: Provided further, That none of the funds provided under this heading for the construction or conversion of any naval vessel to be constructed in shipyards in the United States shall be expended in foreign facilities for the construction of major components of such vessel: Provided further, That none of the funds provided under this heading shall be used for the construction of any naval vessel in foreign shipyards: Provided further, That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby granted the authority to enter into a contract for an LHD–1 Amphibious Assault Ship which shall be funded on an incremental basis: Provided further, That the amount made available for the LPD–17 program may be obligated for expenditure for the procurement of contractor furnished and government furnished material and equipment, and necessary advance construction activities.

OTHER PROCUREMENT, NAVY

For procurement, production, and modernization of support equipment and materials not otherwise provided for, Navy ordnance (except ordnance for new aircraft, new ships, and ships authorized for conversion); the purchase of not to exceed 63 passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, and the purchase of one vehicle required for physical security of personnel, notwithstanding price limitations applicable to passenger vehicles but not to exceed $200,000; expansion of public and private plants, including the land necessary therefor, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; and procurement and installation of equipment, appliances, and machine tools in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway, $3,557,380,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2003.

PROCUREMENT, MARINE CORPS

For expenses necessary for the procurement, manufacture, and modification of missiles, armament, military equipment, spare parts, and accessories therefor; plant equipment, appliances, and machine tools, and installation thereof in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; vehicles for the Marine Corps, including the purchase of not to exceed 33 passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; and expansion of public and private plants, including land necessary therefor, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title, $1,233,268,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2003.

AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE

For construction, procurement, lease, and modification of aircraft and equipment, including armor and armament, specialized ground handling equipment, and training devices, spare parts, and accessories therefor; specialized equipment; expansion of public and private plants, Government-owned equipment and installation thereof in such plants, erection of structures, and acquisition of land, for the foregoing purposes, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; and other expenses necessary for the foregoing purposes including rents and transportation of things, $7,583,345,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2003.

MISSILE PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE

For construction, procurement, and modification of missiles, spacecraft, rockets, and related equipment, including spare parts and accessories therefor, ground handling equipment, and training devices; expansion of public and private plants, Government-owned equipment and installation thereof in such plants, erection of structures, and acquisition of land, for the foregoing purposes, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; and other expenses necessary for the foregoing purposes including rents and transportation of things, $2,863,778,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2003.

PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, AIR FORCE

For construction, procurement, production, and modification of ammunition, and accessories therefor; specialized equipment and training devices; expansion of public and private plants, including ammunition facilities authorized by section 2854 of title 10, United States Code, and the land necessary therefor, for the foregoing purposes, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; and procurement and installation of equipment, appliances, and machine tools in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; and other expenses necessary for the foregoing purposes, $647,808,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2003.

OTHER PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE

For procurement and modification of equipment (including ground guidance and electronic control equipment, and ground electronic and communication equipment), and supplies, materials, and spare parts therefor, not otherwise provided for; the purchase of not to exceed 173, passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, and the purchase of one vehicle required for physical security of personnel, notwithstanding price limitations applicable to passenger vehicles but not to exceed $200,000; lease of passenger motor vehicles; and expansion of public and private plants, Government-owned equipment and installation thereof in such plants, erection of structures, and acquisition of land, for the foregoing purposes, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon, prior to approval of title; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway, $7,763,747,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2003.

PROCUREMENT, DEFENSE-WIDE

For expenses of activities and agencies of the Department of Defense (other than the military departments) necessary for procurement, production, and modification of equipment, supplies, materials, and spare parts therefor, not otherwise provided for; the purchase of not to exceed 115 passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; the purchase of 10 vehicles required for physical security of personnel, notwithstanding price limitations applicable to passenger vehicles but not to exceed $250,000 per vehicle; expansion of public and private plants, equipment, and installation thereof in such

plants, erection of structures, and acquisition of land for the foregoing purposes, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway, $2,346,258,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2003.

DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT PURCHASES

For activities by the Department of Defense pursuant to sections 108, 301, 302, and 303 of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. App. 2078, 2091, 2092, and 2093), $3,000,000 only for microwave power tubes and the wireless vibration sensor supplier initiative and to remain available until expended.

NATIONAL GUARD AND RESERVE EQUIPMENT

For procurement of aircraft, missiles, tracked combat vehicles, ammunition, other weapons, and other procurement for the reserve components of the Armed Forces, $100,000,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2003: Provided, That the Chiefs of the Reserve and National Guard components shall, not later than 30 days after the enactment of this Act, individually submit to the congressional defense committees the modernization priority assessment for their respective Reserve or National Guard component.

TITLE IV

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, ARMY

For expenses necessary for basic and applied scientific research, development, test and evaluation, including maintenance, rehabilitation, lease, and operation of facilities and equipment, $6,342,552,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2002.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, NAVY

For expenses necessary for basic and applied scientific research, development, test and evaluation, including maintenance, rehabilitation, lease, and operation of facilities and equipment, $9,494,374,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2002: Provided, That funds appropriated in this paragraph which are available for the V–22 may be used to meet unique requirements of the Special Operation Forces.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, AIR FORCE

For expenses necessary for basic and applied scientific research, development, test and evaluation, including maintenance, rehabilitation, lease, and operation of facilities and equipment, $14,138,244,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2002.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, DEFENSE-WIDE

For expenses of activities and agencies of the Department of Defense (other than the military departments), necessary for basic and applied scientific research, development, test and evaluation; advanced research projects as may be designated and determined by the Secretary of Defense, pursuant to law; maintenance, rehabilitation, lease, and operation of facilities and equipment, $11,157,375,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2002.

OPERATIONAL TEST AND EVALUATION, DEFENSE

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the independent activities of the Director, Operational Test and Evaluation in the direction and supervision of operational test and evaluation, including initial operational test and evaluation which is conducted prior to, and in support of, production decisions; joint operational testing and evaluation; and administrative expenses in connection therewith, $227,060,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2002.

TITLE V

REVOLVING AND MANAGEMENT FUNDS

DEFENSE WORKING CAPITAL FUNDS

For the Defense Working Capital Funds, $916,276,000: Provided, That during fiscal year 2001, funds in the Defense Working Capital Funds may be used for the purchase of not to exceed 330 passenger carrying motor vehicles for replacement only for the Defense Security Service.

NATIONAL DEFENSE SEALIFT FUND

For National Defense Sealift Fund programs, projects, and activities, and for expenses of the National Defense Reserve Fleet, as established by section 11 of the Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946 (50 U.S.C. App. 1744), $400,658,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That none of the funds provided in this paragraph shall be used to award a new contract that provides for the acquisition of any of the following major components unless such components are manufactured in the United States: auxiliary equipment, including pumps, for all shipboard services; propulsion system components (that is; engines, reduction gears, and propellers); shipboard cranes; and spreaders for shipboard cranes: Provided further, That the exercise of an option in a contract awarded through the obligation of previously appropriated funds shall not be considered to be the award of a new contract: Provided further, That the Secretary of the military department responsible for such procurement may waive the restrictions in the first proviso on a case-by-case basis by certifying in writing to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate that adequate domestic supplies are not available to meet Department of Defense requirements on a timely basis and that such an acquisition must be made in order to acquire capability for national security purposes.

NATIONAL DEFENSE AIRLIFT FUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For National Defense Airlift Fund programs, projects, and activities, $2,840,923,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That these funds shall only be available for transfer to the appropriate C–17 program P–1 line items of Title III of this Act for the purposes specified in this section: Provided further, That the funds transferred under the authority provided within this section shall be merged with and shall be available for the same purposes, and for the same time period, as the appropriation to which transferred: Provided further, That the transfer authority provided in this section is in addition to any other transfer authority contained elsewhere in this Act.

TITLE VI

OTHER DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE PROGRAMS

DEFENSE HEALTH PROGRAM

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, for medical and health care programs of the Department of Defense, as authorized by law, $12,117,779,000, of which $11,414,393,000 shall be for Operation and maintenance, of which not to exceed 2 percent shall remain available until September 30, 2002; of which $290,006,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2003, shall be for Procurement; of which $413,380,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2002, shall be for Research, development, test and evaluation, and of which $10,000,000 shall be available for HIV prevention educational activities undertaken in connection with U.S. military training, exercises, and humanitarian assistance activities conducted in African nations.

CHEMICAL AGENTS AND MUNITIONS DESTRUCTION, ARMY

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the destruction of the United States stockpile of lethal chemical agents and munitions in accordance with the provisions of section 1412 of the Department of Defense Authorization Act, 1986 (50 U.S.C. 1521), and for the destruction of other chemical warfare materials that are not in the chemical weapon stockpile, $980,100,000, of which $600,000,000 shall be for Operation and maintenance to remain available until September 30, 2002, $105,700,000 shall be for Procurement to remain available until September 30, 2003, and $274,400,000 shall be for Research, development, test and evaluation to remain available until September 30, 2002: Provided, That of the funds available under this heading, $1,000,000 shall be available until expended each year only for a Johnston Atoll off-island leave program: Provided further, That the Secretaries concerned shall, pursuant to uniform regulations, prescribe travel and transportation allowances for travel by participants in the off-island leave program: Provided further, That the amount available under Operation and maintenance shall also be available for the conveyance, without consideration, of the Emergency One Cyclone II Custom Pumper truck subject to Army Loan DAAMO1–98–L–0001 to the Umatilla Indian Tribe, the current lessee.

DRUG INTERDICTION AND COUNTER-DRUG ACTIVITIES, DEFENSE

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For drug interdiction and counter-drug activities of the Department of Defense, for transfer to appropriations available to the Department of Defense for military personnel of the reserve components serving under the provisions of title 10 and title 32, United States Code; for Operation and maintenance; for Procurement; and for Research, development, test and evaluation, $869,000,000: Provided, That the funds appropriated under this heading shall be available for obligation for the same time period and for the same purpose as the appropriation to which transferred: Provided further, That the transfer authority provided under this heading is in addition to any other transfer authority contained elsewhere in this Act.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

For expenses and activities of the Office of the Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended, $147,545,000, of which $144,245,000 shall be for Operation and maintenance, of which not to exceed $700,000 is available for emergencies and extraordinary expenses to be expended on the approval or authority of the Inspector General, and payments may be made on the Inspector General's certificate of necessity for confidential military purposes; and of which $3,300,000 to remain available until September 30, 2003, shall be for Procurement.

TITLE VII

RELATED AGENCIES

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY SYSTEM FUND

For payment to the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System Fund, to maintain the proper funding level for continuing the operation of the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System, $216,000,000.

INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY MANAGEMENT ACCOUNT

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses of the Intelligence Community Management Account, $148,631,000, of which $22,577,000 for the Advanced Research and Development Committee shall remain available until September 30, 2002: Provided, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, $34,100,000 shall be transferred to the Department of Justice for the National Drug Intelligence Center to support the Department of Defense's counter-drug intelligence responsibilities, and of the said amount, $1,500,000 for Procurement shall remain available until September 30, 2003, and $1,000,000 for Research, development,

test and evaluation shall remain available until September 30, 2002: Provided further, That the National Drug Intelligence Center shall maintain the personnel and technical resources to provide timely support to law enforcement authorities to conduct document exploitation of materials collected in federal, state, and local law enforcement activity.

PAYMENT TO KAHO'OLAWE ISLAND CONVEYANCE, REMEDIATION, AND ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION FUND

For payment to Kaho'olawe Island Conveyance, Remediation, and Environmental Restoration Fund, as authorized by law, $60,000,000, to remain available until expended.

NATIONAL SECURITY EDUCATION TRUST FUND

For the purposes of title VIII of Public Law 102–183, $6,950,000, to be derived from the National Security Education Trust Fund, to remain available until expended.

TITLE VIII

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 8001. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes not authorized by the Congress.

SEC. 8002. During the current fiscal year, provisions of law prohibiting the payment of compensation to, or employment of, any person not a citizen of the United States shall not apply to personnel of the Department of Defense: Provided, That salary increases granted to direct and indirect hire foreign national employees of the Department of Defense funded by this Act shall not be at a rate in excess of the percentage increase authorized by law for civilian employees of the Department of Defense whose pay is computed under the provisions of section 5332 of title 5, United States Code, or at a rate in excess of the percentage increase provided by the appropriate host nation to its own employees, whichever is higher: Provided further, That this section shall not apply to Department of Defense foreign service national employees serving at United States diplomatic missions whose pay is set by the Department of State under the Foreign Service Act of 1980: Provided further, That the limitations of this provision shall not apply to foreign national employees of the Department of Defense in the Republic of Turkey.

SEC. 8003. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year, unless expressly so provided herein.

SEC. 8004. No more than 20 percent of the appropriations in this Act which are limited for obligation during the current fiscal year shall be obligated during the last 2 months of the fiscal year: Provided, That this section shall not apply to obligations for support of active duty training of reserve components or summer camp training of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps.

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 8005. Upon determination by the Secretary of Defense that such action is necessary in the national interest, he may, with the approval of the Office of Management and Budget, transfer not to exceed $2,000,000,000 of working capital funds of the Department of Defense or funds made available in this Act to the Department of Defense for military functions (except military construction) between such appropriations or funds or any subdivision thereof, to be merged with and to be available for the same purposes, and for the same time period, as the appropriation or fund to which transferred: Provided, That such authority to transfer may not be used unless for higher priority items, based on unforeseen military requirements, than those for which originally appropriated and in no case where the item for which funds are requested has been denied by the Congress: Provided further, That the Secretary of Defense shall notify the Congress promptly of all transfers made pursuant to this authority or any other authority in this Act: Provided further, That no part of the funds in this Act shall be available to prepare or present a request to the Committees on Appropriations for reprogramming of funds, unless for higher priority items, based on unforeseen military requirements, than those for which originally appropriated and in no case where the item for which reprogramming is requested has been denied by the Congress.

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 8006. During the current fiscal year, cash balances in working capital funds of the Department of Defense established pursuant to section 2208 of title 10, United States Code, may be maintained in only such amounts as are necessary at any time for cash disbursements to be made from such funds: Provided, That transfers may be made between such funds: Provided further, That transfers may be made between working capital funds and the ''Foreign Currency Fluctuations, Defense'' appropriation and the ''Operation and Maintenance'' appropriation accounts in such amounts as may be determined by the Secretary of Defense, with the approval of the Office of Management and Budget, except that such transfers may not be made unless the Secretary of Defense has notified the Congress of the proposed transfer. Except in amounts equal to the amounts appropriated to working capital funds in this Act, no obligations may be made against a working capital fund to procure or increase the value of war reserve material inventory, unless the Secretary of Defense has notified the Congress prior to any such obligation.

SEC. 8007. Funds appropriated by this Act may not be used to initiate a special access program without prior notification 30 calendar days in session in advance to the congressional defense committees.

SEC. 8008. None of the funds provided in this Act shall be available to initiate: (1) a multiyear contract that employs economic order quantity procurement in excess of $20,000,000 in any 1 year of the contract or that includes an unfunded contingent liability in excess of $20,000,000; or (2) a contract for advance procurement leading to a multiyear contract that employs economic order quantity procurement in excess of $20,000,000 in any 1 year, unless the congressional defense committees have been notified at least 30 days in advance of the proposed contract award: Provided, That no part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be available to initiate a multiyear contract for which the economic order quantity advance procurement is not funded at least to the limits of the Government's liability: Provided further, That no part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be available to initiate multiyear procurement contracts for any systems or component thereof if the value of the multiyear contract would exceed $500,000,000 unless specifically provided in this Act: Provided further, That no multiyear procurement contract can be terminated without 10-day prior notification to the congressional defense committees: Provided further, That the execution of multiyear authority shall require the use of a present value analysis to determine lowest cost compared to an annual procurement.

Funds appropriated in title III of this Act may be used for multiyear procurement contracts as follows:

Javelin missile; M2A3 Bradley fighting vehicle; DDG–51 destroyer; and UH–60/CH–60 aircraft.

SEC. 8009. Within the funds appropriated for the operation and maintenance of the Armed Forces, funds are hereby appropriated pursuant to section 401 of title 10, United States Code, for humanitarian and civic assistance costs under chapter 20 of title 10, United States Code. Such funds may also be obligated for humanitarian and civic assistance costs incidental to authorized operations and pursuant to authority granted in section 401 of chapter 20 of title 10, United States Code, and these obligations shall be reported to the Congress on September 30 of each year: Provided, That funds available for operation and maintenance shall be available for providing humanitarian and similar assistance by using Civic Action Teams in the Trust Territories of the Pacific Islands and freely associated states of Micronesia, pursuant to the Compact of Free Association as authorized by Public Law 99–239: Provided further, That upon a determination by the Secretary of the Army that such action is beneficial for graduate medical education programs conducted at Army medical facilities located in Hawaii, the Secretary of the Army may authorize the provision of medical services at such facilities and transportation to such facilities, on a nonreimbursable basis, for civilian patients from American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, Palau, and Guam.

SEC. 8010. (a) During fiscal year 2001, the civilian personnel of the Department of Defense may not be managed on the basis of any end-strength, and the management of such personnel during that fiscal year shall not be subject to any constraint or limitation (known as an end-strength) on the number of such personnel who may be employed on the last day of such fiscal year.

(b) The fiscal year 2002 budget request for the Department of Defense as well as all justification material and other documentation supporting the fiscal year 2002 Department of Defense budget request shall be prepared and submitted to the Congress as if subsections (a) and (b) of this provision were effective with regard to fiscal year 2002.

(c) Nothing in this section shall be construed to apply to military (civilian) technicians.

SEC. 8011. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds made available by this Act shall be used by the Department of Defense to exceed, outside the 50 United States, its territories, and the District of Columbia, 125,000 civilian workyears: Provided, That workyears shall be applied as defined in the Federal Personnel Manual: Provided further, That workyears expended in dependent student hiring programs for disadvantaged youths shall not be included in this workyear limitation.

SEC. 8012. None of the funds made available by this Act shall be used in any way, directly or indirectly, to influence congressional action on any legislation or appropriation matters pending before the Congress.

SEC. 8013. (a) None of the funds appropriated by this Act shall be used to make contributions to the Department of Defense Education Benefits Fund pursuant to section 2006(g) of title 10, United States Code, representing the normal cost for future benefits under section 3015(d) of title 38, United States Code, for any member of the armed services who, on or after the date of the enactment of this Act, enlists in the armed services for a period of active duty of less than 3 years, nor shall any amounts representing the normal cost of such future benefits be transferred from the Fund by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Secretary of Veterans Affairs pursuant to section 2006(d) of title 10, United States Code; nor shall the Secretary of Veterans Affairs pay such benefits to any such member: Provided, That these limitations shall not apply to members in combat arms skills or to members who enlist in the armed services on or after July 1, 1989, under a program continued or established by the Secretary of Defense in fiscal year 1991 to test the cost-effective use of special recruiting incentives involving not more than 19 noncombat arms skills approved in advance by the Secretary of Defense: Provided further, That this subsection applies only to active components of the Army.

(b) None of the funds appropriated by this Act shall be available for the basic pay and allowances of any member of the Army participating as a full-time student and receiving benefits paid by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs from the Department of Defense Education Benefits

Fund when time spent as a full-time student is credited toward completion of a service commitment: Provided, That this subsection shall not apply to those members who have reenlisted with this option prior to October 1, 1987: Provided further, That this subsection applies only to active components of the Army.

SEC. 8014. None of the funds appropriated by this Act shall be available to convert to contractor performance an activity or function of the Department of Defense that, on or after the date of the enactment of this Act, is performed by more than 10 Department of Defense civilian employees until a most efficient and cost-effective organization analysis is completed on such activity or function and certification of the analysis is made to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate: Provided, That this section and subsections (a), (b), and (c) of 10 U.S.C. 2461 shall not apply to a commercial or industrial type function of the Department of Defense that: (1) is included on the procurement list established pursuant to section 2 of the Act of June 25, 1938 (41 U.S.C. 47), popularly referred to as the Javits-Wagner-O'Day Act; (2) is planned to be converted to performance by a qualified nonprofit agency for the blind or by a qualified nonprofit agency for other severely handicapped individuals in accordance with that Act; or (3) is planned to be converted to performance by a qualified firm under 51 percent ownership by an Indian tribe, as defined in section 450b(e) of title 25, United States Code, or a Native Hawaiian organization, as defined in section 637(a)(15) of title 15, United States Code.

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 8015. Funds appropriated in title III of this Act for the Department of Defense Pilot Mentor-Protege Program may be transferred to any other appropriation contained in this Act solely for the purpose of implementing a Mentor-Protege Program developmental assistance agreement pursuant to section 831 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1991 (Public Law 101–510; 10 U.S.C. 2301 note), as amended, under the authority of this provision or any other transfer authority contained in this Act.

SEC. 8016. None of the funds in this Act may be available for the purchase by the Department of Defense (and its departments and agencies) of welded shipboard anchor and mooring chain 4 inches in diameter and under unless the anchor and mooring chain are manufactured in the United States from components which are substantially manufactured in the United States: Provided, That for the purpose of this section manufactured will include cutting, heat treating, quality control, testing of chain and welding (including the forging and shot blasting process): Provided further, That for the purpose of this section substantially all of the components of anchor and mooring chain shall be considered to be produced or manufactured in the United States if the aggregate cost of the components produced or manufactured in the United States exceeds the aggregate cost of the components produced or manufactured outside the United States: Provided further, That when adequate domestic supplies are not available to meet Department of Defense requirements on a timely basis, the Secretary of the service responsible for the procurement may waive this restriction on a case-by-case basis by certifying in writing to the Committees on Appropriations that such an acquisition must be made in order to acquire capability for national security purposes.

SEC. 8017. None of the funds appropriated by this Act available for the Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services (CHAMPUS) or TRICARE shall be available for the reimbursement of any health care provider for inpatient mental health service for care received when a patient is referred to a provider of inpatient mental health care or residential treatment care by a medical or health care professional having an economic interest in the facility to which the patient is referred: Provided, That this limitation does not apply in the case of inpatient mental health services provided under the program for persons with disabilities under subsection (d) of section 1079 of title 10, United States Code, provided as partial hospital care, or provided pursuant to a waiver authorized by the Secretary of Defense because of medical or psychological circumstances of the patient that are confirmed by a health professional who is not a Federal employee after a review, pursuant to rules prescribed by the Secretary, which takes into account the appropriate level of care for the patient, the intensity of services required by the patient, and the availability of that care.

SEC. 8018. Funds available in this Act may be used to provide transportation for the next-of-kin of individuals who have been prisoners of war or missing in action from the Vietnam era to an annual meeting in the United States, under such regulations as the Secretary of Defense may prescribe.

SEC. 8019. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, during the current fiscal year, the Secretary of Defense may, by executive agreement, establish with host nation governments in NATO member states a separate account into which such residual value amounts negotiated in the return of United States military installations in NATO member states may be deposited, in the currency of the host nation, in lieu of direct monetary transfers to the United States Treasury: Provided, That such credits may be utilized only for the construction of facilities to support United States military forces in that host nation, or such real property maintenance and base operating costs that are currently executed through monetary transfers to such host nations: Provided further, That the Department of Defense's budget submission for fiscal year 2002 shall identify such sums anticipated in residual value settlements, and identify such construction, real property maintenance or base operating costs that shall be funded by the host nation through such credits: Provided further, That all military construction projects to be executed from such accounts must be previously approved in a prior Act of Congress: Provided further, That each such executive agreement with a NATO member host nation shall be reported to the congressional defense committees, the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate 30 days prior to the conclusion and endorsement of any such agreement established under this provision.

SEC. 8020. None of the funds available to the Department of Defense may be used to demilitarize or dispose of M–1 Carbines, M–1 Garand rifles, M–14 rifles, .22 caliber rifles, .30 caliber rifles, or M–1911 pistols.

SEC. 8021. No more than $500,000 of the funds appropriated or made available in this Act shall be used during a single fiscal year for any single relocation of an organization, unit, activity or function of the Department of Defense into or within the National Capital Region: Provided, That the Secretary of Defense may waive this restriction on a case-by-case basis by certifying in writing to the congressional defense committees that such a relocation is required in the best interest of the Government.

SEC. 8022. In addition to the funds provided elsewhere in this Act, $8,000,000 is appropriated only for incentive payments authorized by section 504 of the Indian Financing Act of 1974 (25 U.S.C. 1544): Provided, That a subcontractor at any tier shall be considered a contractor for the purposes of being allowed additional compensation under section 504 of the Indian Financing Act of 1974 (25 U.S.C. 1544).

SEC. 8023. During the current fiscal year, funds appropriated or otherwise available for any Federal agency, the Congress, the judicial branch, or the District of Columbia may be used for the pay, allowances, and benefits of an employee as defined by section 2105 of title 5, United States Code, or an individual employed by the government of the District of Columbia, permanent or temporary indefinite, who—

(1) is a member of a Reserve component of the Armed Forces, as described in section 10101 of title 10, United States Code, or the National Guard, as described in section 101 of title 32, United States Code;

(2) performs, for the purpose of providing military aid to enforce the law or providing assistance to civil authorities in the protection or saving of life or property or prevention of injury—

(A) Federal service under sections 331, 332, 333, or 12406 of title 10, United States Code, or other provision of law, as applicable; or

(B) full-time military service for his or her State, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or a territory of the United States; and

(3) requests and is granted—

(A) leave under the authority of this section; or

(B) annual leave, which may be granted without regard to the provisions of sections 5519 and 6323(b) of title 5, United States Code, if such employee is otherwise entitled to such annual leave:

Provided, That any employee who requests leave under subsection (3)(A) for service described in subsection (2) of this section is entitled to such leave, subject to the provisions of this section and of the last sentence of section 6323(b) of title 5, United States Code, and such leave shall be considered leave under section 6323(b) of title 5, United States Code.

SEC. 8024. None of the funds appropriated by this Act shall be available to perform any cost study pursuant to the provisions of OMB Circular A–76 if the study being performed exceeds a period of 24 months after initiation of such study with respect to a single function activity or 48 months after initiation of such study for a multi-function activity.

SEC. 8025. Funds appropriated by this Act for the American Forces Information Service shall not be used for any national or international political or psychological activities.

SEC. 8026. Notwithstanding any other provision of law or regulation, the Secretary of Defense may adjust wage rates for civilian employees hired for certain health care occupations as authorized for the Secretary of Veterans Affairs by section 7455 of title 38, United States Code.

SEC. 8027. None of the funds appropriated or made available in this Act shall be used to reduce or disestablish the operation of the 53rd Weather Reconnaissance Squadron of the Air Force Reserve, if such action would reduce the WC–130 Weather Reconnaissance mission below the levels funded in this Act.

SEC. 8028. (a) Of the funds for the procurement of supplies or services appropriated by this Act, qualified nonprofit agencies for the blind or other severely handicapped shall be afforded the maximum practicable opportunity to participate as subcontractors and suppliers in the performance of contracts let by the Department of Defense.

(b) During the current fiscal year, a business concern which has negotiated with a military service or defense agency a subcontracting plan for the participation by small business concerns pursuant to section 8(d) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 637(d)) shall be given credit toward meeting that subcontracting goal for any purchases made from qualified nonprofit agencies for the blind or other severely handicapped.

(c) For the purpose of this section, the phrase ''qualified nonprofit agency for the blind or other severely handicapped'' means a nonprofit agency for the blind or other severely handicapped that has been approved by the Committee for the Purchase from the Blind and Other Severely Handicapped under the Javits-Wagner-O'Day Act (41 U.S.C. 46–48).

SEC. 8029. During the current fiscal year, net receipts pursuant to collections from third party

payers pursuant to section 1095 of title 10, United States Code, shall be made available to the local facility of the uniformed services responsible for the collections and shall be over and above the facility's direct budget amount.

SEC. 8030. During the current fiscal year, the Department of Defense is authorized to incur obligations of not to exceed $350,000,000 for purposes specified in section 2350j(c) of title 10, United States Code, in anticipation of receipt of contributions, only from the Government of Kuwait, under that section: Provided, That upon receipt, such contributions from the Government of Kuwait shall be credited to the appropriations or fund which incurred such obligations.

SEC. 8031. Of the funds made available in this Act, not less than $21,417,000 shall be available for the Civil Air Patrol Corporation, of which $19,417,000 shall be available for Civil Air Patrol Corporation operation and maintenance to support readiness activities which includes $2,000,000 for the Civil Air Patrol counterdrug program: Provided, That funds identified for ''Civil Air Patrol'' under this section are intended for and shall be for the exclusive use of the Civil Air Patrol Corporation and not for the Air Force or any unit thereof.

SEC. 8032. (a) None of the funds appropriated in this Act are available to establish a new Department of Defense (department) federally funded research and development center (FFRDC), either as a new entity, or as a separate entity administrated by an organization managing another FFRDC, or as a nonprofit membership corporation consisting of a consortium of other FFRDCs and other non-profit entities.

(b) No member of a Board of Directors, Trustees, Overseers, Advisory Group, Special Issues Panel, Visiting Committee, or any similar entity of a defense FFRDC, and no paid consultant to any defense FFRDC, except when acting in a technical advisory capacity, may be compensated for his or her services as a member of such entity, or as a paid consultant by more than one FFRDC in a fiscal year: Provided, That a member of any such entity referred to previously in this subsection shall be allowed travel expenses and per diem as authorized under the Federal Joint Travel Regulations, when engaged in the performance of membership duties.

(c) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds available to the department from any source during fiscal year 2001 may be used by a defense FFRDC, through a fee or other payment mechanism, for construction of new buildings, for payment of cost sharing for projects funded by Government grants, for absorption of contract overruns, or for certain charitable contributions, not to include employee participation in community service and/or development.

(d) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, of the funds available to the department during fiscal year 2001, not more than 6,227 staff years of technical effort (staff years) may be funded for defense FFRDCs: Provided, That of the specific amount referred to previously in this subsection, not more than 1,009 staff years may be funded for the defense studies and analysis FFRDCs.

(e) The Secretary of Defense shall, with the submission of the department's fiscal year 2002 budget request, submit a report presenting the specific amounts of staff years of technical effort to be allocated for each defense FFRDC during that fiscal year.

SEC. 8033. None of the funds appropriated or made available in this Act shall be used to procure carbon, alloy or armor steel plate for use in any Government-owned facility or property under the control of the Department of Defense which were not melted and rolled in the United States or Canada: Provided, That these procurement restrictions shall apply to any and all Federal Supply Class 9515, American Society of Testing and Materials (ASTM) or American Iron and Steel Institute (AISI) specifications of carbon, alloy or armor steel plate: Provided further, That the Secretary of the military department responsible for the procurement may waive this restriction on a case-by-case basis by certifying in writing to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate that adequate domestic supplies are not available to meet Department of Defense requirements on a timely basis and that such an acquisition must be made in order to acquire capability for national security purposes: Provided further, That these restrictions shall not apply to contracts which are in being as of the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 8034. For the purposes of this Act, the term ''congressional defense committees'' means the Armed Services Committee of the House of Representatives, the Armed Services Committee of the Senate, the Subcommittee on Defense of the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate, and the Subcommittee on Defense of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 8035. During the current fiscal year, the Department of Defense may acquire the modification, depot maintenance and repair of aircraft, vehicles and vessels as well as the production of components and other Defense-related articles, through competition between Department of Defense depot maintenance activities and private firms: Provided, That the Senior Acquisition Executive of the military department or defense agency concerned, with power of delegation, shall certify that successful bids include comparable estimates of all direct and indirect costs for both public and private bids: Provided further, That Office of Management and Budget Circular A–76 shall not apply to competitions conducted under this section.

SEC. 8036. (a)(1) If the Secretary of Defense, after consultation with the United States Trade Representative, determines that a foreign country which is party to an agreement described in paragraph (2) has violated the terms of the agreement by discriminating against certain types of products produced in the United States that are covered by the agreement, the Secretary of Defense shall rescind the Secretary's blanket waiver of the Buy American Act with respect to such types of products produced in that foreign country.

(2) An agreement referred to in paragraph (1) is any reciprocal defense procurement memorandum of understanding, between the United States and a foreign country pursuant to which the Secretary of Defense has prospectively waived the Buy American Act for certain products in that country.

(b) The Secretary of Defense shall submit to the Congress a report on the amount of Department of Defense purchases from foreign entities in fiscal year 2001. Such report shall separately indicate the dollar value of items for which the Buy American Act was waived pursuant to any agreement described in subsection (a)(2), the Trade Agreement Act of 1979 (19 U.S.C. 2501 et seq.), or any international agreement to which the United States is a party.

(c) For purposes of this section, the term ''Buy American Act'' means title III of the Act entitled ''An Act making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, and for other purposes'', approved March 3, 1933 (41 U.S.C. 10a et seq.).

SEC. 8037. Appropriations contained in this Act that remain available at the end of the current fiscal year as a result of energy cost savings realized by the Department of Defense shall remain available for obligation for the next fiscal year to the extent, and for the purposes, provided in section 2865 of title 10, United States Code.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 8038. Amounts deposited during the current fiscal year to the special account established under 40 U.S.C. 485(h)(2) and to the special account established under 10 U.S.C. 2667(d)(1) are appropriated and shall be available until transferred by the Secretary of Defense to current applicable appropriations or funds of the Department of Defense under the terms and conditions specified by 40 U.S.C. 485(h)(2) (A) and (B) and 10 U.S.C. 2667(d)(1)(B), to be merged with and to be available for the same time period and the same purposes as the appropriation to which transferred.

SEC. 8039. The President shall include with each budget for a fiscal year submitted to the Congress under section 1105 of title 31, United States Code, materials that shall identify clearly and separately the amounts requested in the budget for appropriation for that fiscal year for salaries and expenses related to administrative activities of the Department of Defense, the military departments, and the defense agencies.

SEC. 8040. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds available for ''Drug Interdiction and Counter-Drug Activities, Defense'' may be obligated for the Young Marines program.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 8041. During the current fiscal year, amounts contained in the Department of Defense Overseas Military Facility Investment Recovery Account established by section 2921(c)(1) of the National Defense Authorization Act of 1991 (Public Law 101–510; 10 U.S.C. 2687 note) shall be available until expended for the payments specified by section 2921(c)(2) of that Act: Provided, That none of the funds made available for expenditure under this section may be transferred or obligated until 30 days after the Secretary of Defense submits a report which details the balance available in the Overseas Military Facility Investment Recovery Account, all projected income into the account during fiscal years 2001 and 2002, and the specific expenditures to be made using funds transferred from this account during fiscal year 2001.

SEC. 8042. Of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act, not more than $119,200,000 shall be available for payment of the operating costs of NATO Headquarters: Provided, That the Secretary of Defense may waive this section for Department of Defense support provided to NATO forces in and around the former Yugoslavia.

SEC. 8043. During the current fiscal year, appropriations which are available to the Department of Defense for operation and maintenance may be used to purchase items having an investment item unit cost of not more than $100,000.

SEC. 8044. (a) During the current fiscal year, none of the appropriations or funds available to the Department of Defense Working Capital Funds shall be used for the purchase of an investment item for the purpose of acquiring a new inventory item for sale or anticipated sale during the current fiscal year or a subsequent fiscal year to customers of the Department of Defense Working Capital Funds if such an item would not have been chargeable to the Department of Defense Business Operations Fund during fiscal year 1994 and if the purchase of such an investment item would be chargeable during the current fiscal year to appropriations made to the Department of Defense for procurement.

(b) The fiscal year 2002 budget request for the Department of Defense as well as all justification material and other documentation supporting the fiscal year 2002 Department of Defense budget shall be prepared and submitted to the Congress on the basis that any equipment which was classified as an end item and funded in a procurement appropriation contained in this Act shall be budgeted for in a proposed fiscal year 2002 procurement appropriation and not in the supply management business area or any other area or category of the Department of Defense Working Capital Funds.

SEC. 8045. None of the funds appropriated by this Act for programs of the Central Intelligence Agency shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year, except for funds

appropriated for the Reserve for Contingencies, which shall remain available until September 30, 2002: Provided, That funds appropriated, transferred, or otherwise credited to the Central Intelligence Agency Central Services Working Capital Fund during this or any prior or subsequent fiscal year shall remain available until expended.

SEC. 8046. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds made available in this Act for the Defense Intelligence Agency may be used for the design, development, and deployment of General Defense Intelligence Program intelligence communications and intelligence information systems for the Services, the Unified and Specified Commands, and the component commands.

SEC. 8047. Of the funds appropriated by the Department of Defense under the heading ''Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide'', not less than $10,000,000 shall be made available only for the mitigation of environmental impacts, including training and technical assistance to tribes, related administrative support, the gathering of information, documenting of environmental damage, and developing a system for prioritization of mitigation and cost to complete estimates for mitigation, on Indian lands resulting from Department of Defense activities.

SEC. 8048. Amounts collected for the use of the facilities of the National Science Center for Communications and Electronics during the current fiscal year pursuant to section 1459(g) of the Department of Defense Authorization Act, 1986, and deposited to the special account established under subsection 1459(g)(2) of that Act are appropriated and shall be available until expended for the operation and maintenance of the Center as provided for in subsection 1459(g)(2).

SEC. 8049. None of the funds appropriated in this Act may be used to fill the commander's position at any military medical facility with a health care professional unless the prospective candidate can demonstrate professional administrative skills.

SEC. 8050. (a) None of the funds appropriated in this Act may be expended by an entity of the Department of Defense unless the entity, in expending the funds, complies with the Buy American Act. For purposes of this subsection, the term ''Buy American Act'' means title III of the Act entitled ''An Act making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, and for other purposes'', approved March 3, 1933 (41 U.S.C. 10a et seq.).

(b) If the Secretary of Defense determines that a person has been convicted of intentionally affixing a label bearing a ''Made in America'' inscription to any product sold in or shipped to the United States that is not made in America, the Secretary shall determine, in accordance with section 2410f of title 10, United States Code, whether the person should be debarred from contracting with the Department of Defense.

(c) In the case of any equipment or products purchased with appropriations provided under this Act, it is the sense of the Congress that any entity of the Department of Defense, in expending the appropriation, purchase only American-made equipment and products, provided that American-made equipment and products are cost-competitive, quality-competitive, and available in a timely fashion.

SEC. 8051. None of the funds appropriated by this Act shall be available for a contract for studies, analysis, or consulting services entered into without competition on the basis of an unsolicited proposal unless the head of the activity responsible for the procurement determines—

(1) as a result of thorough technical evaluation, only one source is found fully qualified to perform the proposed work;

(2) the purpose of the contract is to explore an unsolicited proposal which offers significant scientific or technological promise, represents the product of original thinking, and was submitted in confidence by one source; or

(3) the purpose of the contract is to take advantage of unique and significant industrial accomplishment by a specific concern, or to insure that a new product or idea of a specific concern is given financial support:

Provided, That this limitation shall not apply to contracts in an amount of less than $25,000, contracts related to improvements of equipment that is in development or production, or contracts as to which a civilian official of the Department of Defense, who has been confirmed by the Senate, determines that the award of such contract is in the interest of the national defense.

SEC. 8052. (a) Except as provided in subsections (b) and (c), none of the funds made available by this Act may be used—

(1) to establish a field operating agency; or

(2) to pay the basic pay of a member of the Armed Forces or civilian employee of the department who is transferred or reassigned from a headquarters activity if the member or employee's place of duty remains at the location of that headquarters.

(b) The Secretary of Defense or Secretary of a military department may waive the limitations in subsection (a), on a case-by-case basis, if the Secretary determines, and certifies to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and Senate that the granting of the waiver will reduce the personnel requirements or the financial requirements of the department.

(c) This section does not apply to field operating agencies funded within the National Foreign Intelligence Program.

SEC. 8053. Funds appropriated by this Act, or made available by the transfer of funds in this Act, for intelligence activities are deemed to be specifically authorized by the Congress for purposes of section 504 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 414) during fiscal year 2001 until the enactment of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2001.

SEC. 8054. Notwithstanding section 303 of Public Law 96–487 or any other provision of law, the Secretary of the Navy is authorized to lease real and personal property at Naval Air Facility, Adak, Alaska, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2667(f), for commercial, industrial or other purposes: Provided, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of the Navy may remove hazardous materials from facilities, buildings, and structures at Adak, Alaska, and may demolish or otherwise dispose of such facilities, buildings, and structures.

(RESCISSIONS)

SEC. 8055. Of the funds provided in Department of Defense Appropriations Acts, the following funds are hereby rescinded as of the date of enactment of this Act, or October 1, 2000, whichever is later, from the following accounts in the specified amounts:

''Aircraft Procurement, Army, 2000/2002'', $7,000,000;

''Missile Procurement, Army, 2000/2002'', $6,000,000;

''Procurement of Weapons and Tracked Combat Vehicles, Army, 2000/2002'', $7,000,000;

''Procurement of Ammunition, Army, 2000/2002'', $5,000,000;

''Other Procurement, Army, 2000/2002'', $16,000,000;

''Aircraft Procurement, Navy, 2000/2002'', $24,125,000;

''Weapons Procurement, Navy, 2000/2002'', $3,853,000;

''Procurement of Ammunition, Navy and Marine Corps, 2000/2002'', $1,463,000;

''Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy, 2000/2004'', $19,644,000;

''Other Procurement, Navy, 2000/2002'', $12,032,000;

''Procurement, Marine Corps, 2000/2002'', $3,623,000;

''Aircraft Procurement, Air Force, 2000/2002'', $32,743,000;

''Missile Procurement, Air Force, 2000/2002'', $5,500,000;

''Procurement of Ammunition, Air Force, 2000/2002'', $1,232,000;

''Other Procurement, Air Force, 2000/2002'', $19,902,000;

''Procurement, Defense-Wide, 2000/2002'', $6,683,000;

''Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Army, 2000/2001'', $20,592,000;

''Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Navy, 2000/2001'', $35,621,000;

''Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Air Force, 2000/2001'', $53,467,000;

''Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense-Wide, 2000/2001'', $36,297,000;

''Defense Health Program, 2000/2002'', $808,000; and

''Chemical Agents and Munitions Destruction, Army, 2000/2002'', $1,103,000:

Provided, That these reductions shall be applied proportionally to each budget activity, activity group and subactivity group and each program, project and activity within each appropriation account: Provided further, That such proportionate reduction shall not be applied to any funds that will not remain available for obligation beyond fiscal year 2000: Provided further, That the following additional amounts are hereby rescinded as of the date of enactment of this Act, or October 1, 2000, whichever is later, from the following accounts in the specified amounts:

''Other Procurement, Army, 1999/2001'', $3,000,000;

''Aircraft Procurement, Air Force, 1999/2001'', $12,300,000;

''Other Procurement, Air Force, 1999/2001'', $8,000,000;

''Procurement of Weapons and Tracked Combat Vehicles, Army, 2000/2002'', $23,000,000;

''Other Procurement, Army, 2000/2002'', $29,300,000;

''Aircraft Procurement, Navy, 2000/2002'', $6,500,000;

''Aircraft Procurement, Air Force, 2000/2002'', $24,000,000;

''Missile Procurement, Air Force, 2000/2002'', $36,192,000;

''Other Procurement, Air Force, 2000/2002'', $20,000,000;

''Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Army, 2000/2001'', $22,000,000;

''Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Air Force, 2000/2001'', $30,000,000; and

''Reserve Mobilization Income Insurance Fund'', $13,000,000.

SEC. 8056. None of the funds available in this Act may be used to reduce the authorized positions for military (civilian) technicians of the Army National Guard, the Air National Guard, Army Reserve and Air Force Reserve for the purpose of applying any administratively imposed civilian personnel ceiling, freeze, or reduction on military (civilian) technicians, unless such reductions are a direct result of a reduction in military force structure.

SEC. 8057. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available in this Act may be obligated or expended for assistance to the Democratic People's Republic of North Korea unless specifically appropriated for that purpose.

SEC. 8058. During the current fiscal year, funds appropriated in this Act are available to compensate members of the National Guard for duty performed pursuant to a plan submitted by a Governor of a State and approved by the Secretary of Defense under section 112 of title 32, United States Code: Provided, That during the performance of such duty, the members of the National Guard shall be under State command and control: Provided further, That such duty shall be treated as full-time National Guard duty for purposes of sections 12602(a)(2) and (b)(2) of title 10, United States Code.

SEC. 8059. Funds appropriated in this Act for operation and maintenance of the Military Departments, Combatant Commands and Defense Agencies shall be available for reimbursement of pay, allowances and other expenses which

would otherwise be incurred against appropriations for the National Guard and Reserve when members of the National Guard and Reserve provide intelligence or counterintelligence support to Combatant Commands, Defense Agencies and Joint Intelligence Activities, including the activities and programs included within the National Foreign Intelligence Program (NFIP), the Joint Military Intelligence Program (JMIP), and the Tactical Intelligence and Related Activities (TIARA) aggregate: Provided, That nothing in this section authorizes deviation from established Reserve and National Guard personnel and training procedures.

SEC. 8060. During the current fiscal year, none of the funds appropriated in this Act may be used to reduce the civilian medical and medical support personnel assigned to military treatment facilities below the September 30, 2000 level: Provided, That the Service Surgeons General may waive this section by certifying to the congressional defense committees that the beneficiary population is declining in some catchment areas and civilian strength reductions may be consistent with responsible resource stewardship and capitation-based budgeting.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 8061. None of the funds appropriated in this Act may be transferred to or obligated from the Pentagon Reservation Maintenance Revolving Fund, unless the Secretary of Defense certifies that the total cost for the planning, design, construction and installation of equipment for the renovation of the Pentagon Reservation will not exceed $1,222,000,000.

SEC. 8062. (a) None of the funds available to the Department of Defense for any fiscal year for drug interdiction or counter-drug activities may be transferred to any other department or agency of the United States except as specifically provided in an appropriations law.

(b) None of the funds available to the Central Intelligence Agency for any fiscal year for drug interdiction and counter-drug activities may be transferred to any other department or agency of the United States except as specifically provided in an appropriations law.

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 8063. Appropriations available in this Act under the heading ''Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide'' for increasing energy and water efficiency in Federal buildings may, during their period of availability, be transferred to other appropriations or funds of the Department of Defense for projects related to increasing energy and water efficiency, to be merged with and to be available for the same general purposes, and for the same time period, as the appropriation or fund to which transferred.

SEC. 8064. None of the funds appropriated in fiscal year 2000 and by this Act may be used for the procurement of vessel propellers and ball and roller bearings other than those produced by a domestic source and of domestic origin: Provided, That the Secretary of the military department responsible for such procurement may waive this restriction on a case-by-case basis by certifying in writing to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate, that adequate domestic supplies are not available to meet Department of Defense requirements on a timely basis and that such an acquisition must be made in order to acquire capability for national security purposes: Provided further, That this restriction shall not apply to the purchase of ''commercial items'', as defined by section 4(12) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act, except that the restriction shall apply to ball or roller bearings purchased as end items.

SEC. 8065. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds available to the Department of Defense shall be made available to provide transportation of medical supplies and equipment, on a nonreimbursable basis, to American Samoa, and funds available to the Department of Defense shall be made available to provide transportation of medical supplies and equipment, on a nonreimbursable basis, to the Indian Health Service when it is in conjunction with a civil-military project.

SEC. 8066. None of the funds in this Act may be used to purchase any supercomputer which is not manufactured in the United States, unless the Secretary of Defense certifies to the congressional defense committees that such an acquisition must be made in order to acquire capability for national security purposes that is not available from United States manufacturers.

SEC. 8067. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Naval shipyards of the United States shall be eligible to participate in any manufacturing extension program financed by funds appropriated in this or any other Act.

SEC. 8068. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, each contract awarded by the Department of Defense during the current fiscal year for construction or service performed in whole or in part in a State (as defined in section 381(d) of title 10, United States Code) which is not contiguous with another State and has an unemployment rate in excess of the national average rate of unemployment as determined by the Secretary of Labor, shall include a provision requiring the contractor to employ, for the purpose of performing that portion of the contract in such State that is not contiguous with another State, individuals who are residents of such State and who, in the case of any craft or trade, possess or would be able to acquire promptly the necessary skills: Provided, That the Secretary of Defense may waive the requirements of this section, on a case-by-case basis, in the interest of national security.

SEC. 8069. During the current fiscal year, the Army shall use the former George Air Force Base as the airhead for the National Training Center at Fort Irwin: Provided, That none of the funds in this Act shall be obligated or expended to transport Army personnel into Edwards Air Force Base for training rotations at the National Training Center.

SEC. 8070. (a) LIMITATION ON TRANSFER OF DEFENSE ARTICLES AND SERVICES.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds available to the Department of Defense for the current fiscal year may be obligated or expended to transfer to another nation or an international organization any defense articles or services (other than intelligence services) for use in the activities described in subsection (b) unless the congressional defense committees, the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate are notified 15 days in advance of such transfer.

(b) COVERED ACTIVITIES.—This section applies to—

(1) any international peacekeeping or peace-enforcement operation under the authority of chapter VI or chapter VII of the United Nations Charter under the authority of a United Nations Security Council resolution; and

(2) any other international peacekeeping, peace-enforcement, or humanitarian assistance operation.

(c) REQUIRED NOTICE.—A notice under subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) A description of the equipment, supplies, or services to be transferred.

(2) A statement of the value of the equipment, supplies, or services to be transferred.

(3) In the case of a proposed transfer of equipment or supplies—

(A) a statement of whether the inventory requirements of all elements of the Armed Forces (including the reserve components) for the type of equipment or supplies to be transferred have been met; and

(B) a statement of whether the items proposed to be transferred will have to be replaced and, if so, how the President proposes to provide funds for such replacement.

SEC. 8071. To the extent authorized by subchapter VI of chapter 148 of title 10, United States Code, the Secretary of Defense may issue loan guarantees in support of United States defense exports not otherwise provided for: Provided, That the total contingent liability of the United States for guarantees issued under the authority of this section may not exceed $15,000,000,000: Provided further, That the exposure fees charged and collected by the Secretary for each guarantee shall be paid by the country involved and shall not be financed as part of a loan guaranteed by the United States: Provided further, That the Secretary shall provide quarterly reports to the Committees on Appropriations, Armed Services, and Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committees on Appropriations, Armed Services, and International Relations in the House of Representatives on the implementation of this program: Provided further, That amounts charged for administrative fees and deposited to the special account provided for under section 2540c(d) of title 10, shall be available for paying the costs of administrative expenses of the Department of Defense that are attributable to the loan guarantee program under subchapter VI of chapter 148 of title 10, United States Code.

SEC. 8072. None of the funds available to the Department of Defense under this Act shall be obligated or expended to pay a contractor under a contract with the Department of Defense for costs of any amount paid by the contractor to an employee when—

(1) such costs are for a bonus or otherwise in excess of the normal salary paid by the contractor to the employee; and

(2) such bonus is part of restructuring costs associated with a business combination.

SEC. 8073. (a) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available in this Act may be used to transport or provide for the transportation of chemical munitions or agents to the Johnston Atoll for the purpose of storing or demilitarizing such munitions or agents.

(b) The prohibition in subsection (a) shall not apply to any obsolete World War II chemical munition or agent of the United States found in the World War II Pacific Theater of Operations.

(c) The President may suspend the application of subsection (a) during a period of war in which the United States is a party.

SEC. 8074. None of the funds provided in title II of this Act for ''Former Soviet Union Threat Reduction'' may be obligated or expended to finance housing for any individual who was a member of the military forces of the Soviet Union or for any individual who is or was a member of the military forces of the Russian Federation.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 8075. During the current fiscal year, no more than $30,000,000 of appropriations made in this Act under the heading ''Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide'' may be transferred to appropriations available for the pay of military personnel, to be merged with, and to be available for the same time period as the appropriations to which transferred, to be used in support of such personnel in connection with support and services for eligible organizations and activities outside the Department of Defense pursuant to section 2012 of title 10, United States Code.

SEC. 8076. For purposes of section 1553(b) of title 31, United States Code, any subdivision of appropriations made in this Act under the heading ''Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy'' shall be considered to be for the same purpose as any subdivision under the heading ''Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy'' appropriations in any prior year, and the 1 percent limitation shall apply to the total amount of the appropriation.

SEC. 8077. During the current fiscal year, in the case of an appropriation account of the Department of Defense for which the period of availability for obligation has expired or which has closed under the provisions of section 1552 of title 31, United States Code, and which has a

negative unliquidated or unexpended balance, an obligation or an adjustment of an obligation may be charged to any current appropriation account for the same purpose as the expired or closed account if—

(1) the obligation would have been properly chargeable (except as to amount) to the expired or closed account before the end of the period of availability or closing of that account;

(2) the obligation is not otherwise properly chargeable to any current appropriation account of the Department of Defense; and

(3) in the case of an expired account, the obligation is not chargeable to a current appropriation of the Department of Defense under the provisions of section 1405(b)(8) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1991, Public Law 101–510, as amended (31 U.S.C. 1551 note): Provided, That in the case of an expired account, if subsequent review or investigation discloses that there was not in fact a negative unliquidated or unexpended balance in the account, any charge to a current account under the authority of this section shall be reversed and recorded against the expired account: Provided further, That the total amount charged to a current appropriation under this section may not exceed an amount equal to 1 percent of the total appropriation for that account.

SEC. 8078. The Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller) shall submit to the congressional defense committees by February 1, 2001, a detailed report identifying, by amount and by separate budget activity, activity group, subactivity group, line item, program element, program, project, subproject, and activity, any activity for which the fiscal year 2002 budget request was reduced because the Congress appropriated funds above the President's budget request for that specific activity for fiscal year 2001.

SEC. 8079. Funds appropriated in title II of this Act and for the Defense Health Program in title VI of this Act for supervision and administration costs for facilities maintenance and repair, minor construction, or design projects may be obligated at the time the reimbursable order is accepted by the performing activity: Provided, That for the purpose of this section, supervision and administration costs includes all in-house Government cost.

SEC. 8080. During the current fiscal year, the Secretary of Defense may waive reimbursement of the cost of conferences, seminars, courses of instruction, or similar educational activities of the Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies for military officers and civilian officials of foreign nations if the Secretary determines that attendance by such personnel, without reimbursement, is in the national security interest of the United States: Provided, That costs for which reimbursement is waived pursuant to this section shall be paid from appropriations available for the Asia-Pacific Center.

SEC. 8081. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Chief of the National Guard Bureau may permit the use of equipment of the National Guard Distance Learning Project by any person or entity on a space-available, reimbursable basis. The Chief of the National Guard Bureau shall establish the amount of reimbursement for such use on a case-by-case basis.

(b) Amounts collected under subsection (a) shall be credited to funds available for the National Guard Distance Learning Project and be available to defray the costs associated with the use of equipment of the project under that subsection. Such funds shall be available for such purposes without fiscal year limitation.

SEC. 8082. Using funds available by this Act or any other Act, the Secretary of the Air Force, pursuant to a determination under section 2690 of title 10, United States Code, may implement cost-effective agreements for required heating facility modernization in the Kaiserslautern Military Community in the Federal Republic of Germany: Provided, That in the City of Kaiserslautern such agreements will include the use of United States anthracite as the base load energy for municipal district heat to the United States Defense installations: Provided further, That at Landstuhl Army Regional Medical Center and Ramstein Air Base, furnished heat may be obtained from private, regional or municipal services, if provisions are included for the consideration of United States coal as an energy source.

SEC. 8083. Notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3902, during the current fiscal year, interest penalties may be paid by the Department of Defense from funds financing the operation of the military department or defense agency with which the invoice or contract payment is associated.

SEC. 8084. None of the funds appropriated in title IV of this Act may be used to procure end-items for delivery to military forces for operational training, operational use or inventory requirements: Provided, That this restriction does not apply to end-items used in development, prototyping, and test activities preceding and leading to acceptance for operational use: Provided further, That this restriction does not apply to programs funded within the National Foreign Intelligence Program: Provided further, That the Secretary of Defense may waive this restriction on a case-by-case basis by certifying in writing to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate that it is in the national security interest to do so.

SEC. 8085. Notwithstanding any other provision in this Act, the total amount appropriated in this Act is hereby reduced by $800,000,000 to reflect working capital fund cash balance and rate stabilization adjustments, to be distributed as follows:

''Operation and Maintenance, Army'', $40,794,000;

''Operation and Maintenance, Navy'', $271,856,000;

''Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps'', $5,006,000;

''Operation and Maintenance, Air Force'', $294,209,000;

''Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide'', $10,864,000;

''Operation and Maintenance, Navy Reserve'', $31,669,000;

''Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps Reserve'', $563,000;

''Operation and Maintenance, Air Force Reserve'', $43,974,000;

''Operation and Maintenance, Army National Guard'', $15,572,000; and

''Operation and Maintenance, Air National Guard'', $85,493,000.

SEC. 8086. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the amounts provided in all appropriation accounts in titles III and IV of this Act are hereby reduced by 0.7 percent: Provided, That these reductions shall be applied on a prorata basis to each line item, program element, program, project, subproject, and activity within each appropriation account: Provided further, That not later than 60 days after the enactment of this Act, the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller) shall submit a report to the congressional defense committees listing the specific funding reductions allocated to each category listed in the preceding proviso pursuant to this section.

SEC. 8087. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to approve or license the sale of the F–22 advanced tactical fighter to any foreign government.

SEC. 8088. (a) The Secretary of Defense may, on a case-by-case basis, waive with respect to a foreign country each limitation on the procurement of defense items from foreign sources provided in law if the Secretary determines that the application of the limitation with respect to that country would invalidate cooperative programs entered into between the Department of Defense and the foreign country, or would invalidate reciprocal trade agreements for the procurement of defense items entered into under section 2531 of title 10, United States Code, and the country does not discriminate against the same or similar defense items produced in the United States for that country.

(b) Subsection (a) applies with respect to—

(1) contracts and subcontracts entered into on or after the date of the enactment of this Act; and

(2) options for the procurement of items that are exercised after such date under contracts that are entered into before such date if the option prices are adjusted for any reason other than the application of a waiver granted under subsection (a).

(c) Subsection (a) does not apply to a limitation regarding construction of public vessels, ball and roller bearings, food, and clothing or textile materials as defined by section 11 (chapters 50–65) of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule and products classified under headings 4010, 4202, 4203, 6401 through 6406, 6505, 7019, 7218 through 7229, 7304.41 through 7304.49, 7306.40, 7502 through 7508, 8105, 8108, 8109, 8211, 8215, and 9404.

SEC. 8089. Funds made available to the Civil Air Patrol in this Act under the heading ''Drug Interdiction and Counter-Drug Activities, Defense'' may be used for the Civil Air Patrol Corporation's counterdrug program, including its demand reduction program involving youth programs, as well as operational and training drug reconnaissance missions for Federal, State, and local government agencies; for administrative costs, including the hiring of Civil Air Patrol Corporation employees; for travel and per diem expenses of Civil Air Patrol Corporation personnel in support of those missions; and for equipment needed for mission support or performance: Provided, That the Department of the Air Force should waive reimbursement from the Federal, State, and local government agencies for the use of these funds.

SEC. 8090. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the TRICARE managed care support contracts in effect, or in final stages of acquisition as of September 30, 2000, may be extended for 2 years: Provided, That any such extension may only take place if the Secretary of Defense determines that it is in the best interest of the Government: Provided further, That any contract extension shall be based on the price in the final best and final offer for the last year of the existing contract as adjusted for inflation and other factors mutually agreed to by the contractor and the Government: Provided further, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, all future TRICARE managed care support contracts replacing contracts in effect, or in the final stages of acquisition as of September 30, 2000, may include a base contract period for transition and up to seven 1-year option periods.

SEC. 8091. None of the funds in this Act may be used to compensate an employee of the Department of Defense who initiates a new start program without notification to the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the Office of Management and Budget, and the congressional defense committees, as required by Department of Defense financial management regulations.

SEC. 8092. (a) PROHIBITION.—None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to support any training program involving a unit of the security forces of a foreign country if the Secretary of Defense has received credible information from the Department of State that the unit has committed a gross violation of human rights, unless all necessary corrective steps have been taken.

(b) MONITORING.—The Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of State, shall ensure that prior to a decision to conduct any training program referred to in subsection (a), full consideration is given to all credible information available to the Department of State relating to human rights violations by foreign security forces.

(c) WAIVER.—The Secretary of Defense, after consultation with the Secretary of State, may

waive the prohibition in subsection (a) if he determines that such waiver is required by extraordinary circumstances.

(d) REPORT.—Not more than 15 days after the exercise of any waiver under subsection (c), the Secretary of Defense shall submit a report to the congressional defense committees describing the extraordinary circumstances, the purpose and duration of the training program, the United States forces and the foreign security forces involved in the training program, and the information relating to human rights violations that necessitates the waiver.

SEC. 8093. The Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of Health and Human Services, may carry out a program to distribute surplus dental equipment of the Department of Defense, at no cost to the Department of Defense, to Indian health service facilities and to federally-qualified health centers (within the meaning of section 1905(l)(2)(B) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396d(l)(2)(B))).

SEC. 8094. Notwithstanding any other provision in this Act, the total amount appropriated in this Act is hereby reduced by $856,900,000 to reflect savings from favorable foreign currency fluctuations, to be distributed as follows:

''Military Personnel, Army'', $177,200,000;

''Military Personnel, Navy'', $53,400,000;

''Military Personnel, Marine Corps'', $14,200,000;

''Military Personnel, Air Force'', $147,600,000;

''Operation and Maintenance, Army'', $272,200,000;

''Operation and Maintenance, Navy'', $47,000,000;

''Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps'', $2,200,000;

''Operation and Maintenance, Air Force'', $96,000,000;

''Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide'', $26,400,000; and

''Defense Health Program'', $20,700,000.

SEC. 8095. None of the funds appropriated or made available in this Act to the Department of the Navy shall be used to develop, lease or procure the ADC(X) class of ships unless the main propulsion diesel engines and propulsors are manufactured in the United States by a domestically operated entity: Provided, That the Secretary of Defense may waive this restriction on a case-by-case basis by certifying in writing to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate that adequate domestic supplies are not available to meet Department of Defense requirements on a timely basis and that such an acquisition must be made in order to acquire capability for national security purposes or there exists a significant cost or quality difference.

SEC. 8096. Of the funds made available in this Act, not less than $65,200,000 shall be available to maintain an attrition reserve force of 18 B–52 aircraft, of which $3,200,000 shall be available from ''Military Personnel, Air Force'', $36,900,000 shall be available from ''Operation and Maintenance, Air Force'', and $25,100,000 shall be available from ''Aircraft Procurement, Air Force'': Provided, That the Secretary of the Air Force shall maintain a total force of 94 B–52 aircraft, including 18 attrition reserve aircraft, during fiscal year 2001: Provided further, That the Secretary of Defense shall include in the Air Force budget request for fiscal year 2002 amounts sufficient to maintain a B–52 force totaling 94 aircraft.

SEC. 8097. The budget of the President for fiscal year 2002 submitted to the Congress pursuant to section 1105 of title 31, United States Code, and each annual budget request thereafter, shall include separate budget justification documents for costs of United States Armed Forces' participation in contingency operations for the Military Personnel accounts, the Overseas Contingency Operations Transfer Fund, the Operation and Maintenance accounts, and the Procurement accounts: Provided, That these budget justification documents shall include a description of the funding requested for each anticipated contingency operation, for each military service, to include active duty and Guard and Reserve components, and for each appropriation account: Provided further, That these documents shall include estimated costs for each element of expense or object class, a reconciliation of increases and decreases for ongoing contingency operations, and programmatic data including, but not limited to troop strength for each active duty and Guard and Reserve component, and estimates of the major weapons systems deployed in support of each contingency: Provided further, That these documents shall include budget exhibits OP–5 and OP–32, as defined in the Department of Defense Financial Management Regulation, for the Overseas Contingency Operations Transfer Fund for fiscal years 2000 and 2001.

SEC. 8098. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this or other Department of Defense Appropriations Acts may be obligated or expended for the purpose of performing repairs or maintenance to military family housing units of the Department of Defense, including areas in such military family housing units that may be used for the purpose of conducting official Department of Defense business.

SEC. 8099. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds appropriated in this Act under the heading ''Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense-Wide'' for any advanced concept technology demonstration project may only be obligated 30 days after a report, including a description of the project and its estimated annual and total cost, has been provided in writing to the congressional defense committees: Provided, That the Secretary of Defense may waive this restriction on a case-by-case basis by certifying to the congressional defense committees that it is in the national interest to do so.

SEC. 8100. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, for the purpose of establishing all Department of Defense policies governing the provision of care provided by and financed under the military health care system's case management program under 10 U.S.C. 1079(a)(17), the term ''custodial care'' shall be defined as care designed essentially to assist an individual in meeting the activities of daily living and which does not require the supervision of trained medical, nursing, paramedical or other specially trained individuals: Provided, That the case management program shall provide that members and retired members of the military services, and their dependents and survivors, have access to all medically necessary health care through the health care delivery system of the military services regardless of the health care status of the person seeking the health care: Provided further, That the case management program shall be the primary obligor for payment of medically necessary services and shall not be considered as secondarily liable to title XIX of the Social Security Act, other welfare programs or charity based care.

SEC. 8101. During the current fiscal year—

(1) refunds attributable to the use of the Government travel card and refunds attributable to official Government travel arranged by Government Contracted Travel Management Centers may be credited to operation and maintenance accounts of the Department of Defense which are current when the refunds are received; and

(2) refunds attributable to the use of the Government Purchase Card by military personnel and civilian employees of the Department of Defense may be credited to accounts of the Department of Defense that are current when the refunds are received and that are available for the same purposes as the accounts originally charged.

SEC. 8102. (a) REGISTERING INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SYSTEMS WITH DOD CHIEF INFORMATION OFFICER.—None of the funds appropriated in this Act may be used for a mission critical or mission essential information technology system (including a system funded by the defense working capital fund) that is not registered with the Chief Information Officer of the Department of Defense. A system shall be considered to be registered with that officer upon the furnishing to that officer of notice of the system, together with such information concerning the system as the Secretary of Defense may prescribe. An information technology system shall be considered a mission critical or mission essential information technology system as defined by the Secretary of Defense.

(b) CERTIFICATIONS AS TO COMPLIANCE WITH CLINGER-COHEN ACT.—(1) During the current fiscal year, a major automated information system may not receive Milestone I approval, Milestone II approval, or Milestone III approval, or their equivalent, within the Department of Defense until the Chief Information Officer certifies, with respect to that milestone, that the system is being developed in accordance with the Clinger-Cohen Act of 1996 (40 U.S.C. 1401 et seq.). The Chief Information Officer may require additional certifications, as appropriate, with respect to any such system.

(2) The Chief Information Officer shall provide the congressional defense committees timely notification of certifications under paragraph (1). Each such notification shall include, at a minimum, the funding baseline and milestone schedule for each system covered by such a certification and confirmation that the following steps have been taken with respect to the system:

(A) Business process reengineering.

(B) An analysis of alternatives.

(C) An economic analysis that includes a calculation of the return on investment.

(D) Performance measures.

(E) An information assurance strategy consistent with the Department's Global Information Grid.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section:

(1) The term ''Chief Information Officer'' means the senior official of the Department of Defense designated by the Secretary of Defense pursuant to section 3506 of title 44, United States Code.

(2) The term ''information technology system'' has the meaning given the term ''information technology'' in section 5002 of the Clinger-Cohen Act of 1996 (40 U.S.C. 1401).

(3) The term ''major automated information system'' has the meaning given that term in Department of Defense Directive 5000.1.

SEC. 8103. During the current fiscal year, none of the funds available to the Department of Defense may be used to provide support to another department or agency of the United States if such department or agency is more than 90 days in arrears in making payment to the Department of Defense for goods or services previously provided to such department or agency on a reimbursable basis: Provided, That this restriction shall not apply if the department is authorized by law to provide support to such department or agency on a nonreimbursable basis, and is providing the requested support pursuant to such authority: Provided further, That the Secretary of Defense may waive this restriction on a case-by-case basis by certifying in writing to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate that it is in the national security interest to do so.

SEC. 8104. None of the funds provided in this Act may be used to transfer to any nongovernmental entity ammunition held by the Department of Defense that has a center-fire cartridge and a United States military nomenclature designation of ''armor penetrator'', ''armor piercing (AP)'', ''armor piercing incendiary (API)'', or ''armor-piercing incendiary-tracer (API–T)'', except to an entity performing demilitarization services for the Department of Defense under a contract that requires the entity to demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Department of Defense that armor piercing projectiles are either: (1)

rendered incapable of reuse by the demilitarization process; or (2) used to manufacture ammunition pursuant to a contract with the Department of Defense or the manufacture of ammunition for export pursuant to a License for Permanent Export of Unclassified Military Articles issued by the Department of State.

SEC. 8105. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Chief of the National Guard Bureau, or his designee, may waive payment of all or part of the consideration that otherwise would be required under 10 U.S.C. 2667, in the case of a lease of personal property for a period not in excess of 1 year to any organization specified in 32 U.S.C. 508(d), or any other youth, social, or fraternal non-profit organization as may be approved by the Chief of the National Guard Bureau, or his designee, on a case-by-case basis.

SEC. 8106. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, that not more than 35 percent of funds provided in this Act, may be obligated for environmental remediation under indefinite delivery/indefinite quantity contracts with a total contract value of $130,000,000 or higher.

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 8107. Of the funds made available under the heading ''Operation and Maintenance, Air Force'', $10,000,000 shall be transferred to the Department of Transportation to enable the Secretary of Transportation to realign railroad track on Elmendorf Air Force Base and Fort Richardson.

SEC. 8108. None of the funds appropriated by this Act shall be used for the support of any nonappropriated funds activity of the Department of Defense that procures malt beverages and wine with nonappropriated funds for resale (including such alcoholic beverages sold by the drink) on a military installation located in the United States unless such malt beverages and wine are procured within that State, or in the case of the District of Columbia, within the District of Columbia, in which the military installation is located: Provided, That in a case in which the military installation is located in more than one State, purchases may be made in any State in which the installation is located: Provided further, That such local procurement requirements for malt beverages and wine shall apply to all alcoholic beverages only for military installations in States which are not contiguous with another State: Provided further, That alcoholic beverages other than wine and malt beverages, in contiguous States and the District of Columbia shall be procured from the most competitive source, price and other factors considered.

SEC. 8109. During the current fiscal year, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense, the Center of Excellence for Disaster Management and Humanitarian Assistance may also pay, or authorize payment for, the expenses of providing or facilitating education and training for appropriate military and civilian personnel of foreign countries in disaster management, peace operations, and humanitarian assistance: Provided, That not later than April 1, 2001, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report regarding the training of foreign personnel conducted under this authority during the preceding fiscal year for which expenses were paid under the section: Provided further, That the report shall specify the countries in which the training was conducted, the type of training conducted, and the foreign personnel trained.

SEC. 8110. (a) The Department of Defense is authorized to enter into agreements with the Veterans Administration and federally-funded health agencies providing services to Native Hawaiians for the purpose of establishing a partnership similar to the Alaska Federal Health Care Partnership, in order to maximize Federal resources in the provision of health care services by federally-funded health agencies, applying telemedicine technologies. For the purpose of this partnership, Native Hawaiians shall have the same status as other Native Americans who are eligible for the health care services provided by the Indian Health Service.

(b) The Department of Defense is authorized to develop a consultation policy, consistent with Executive Order No. 13084 (issued May 14, 1998), with Native Hawaiians for the purpose of assuring maximum Native Hawaiian participation in the direction and administration of governmental services so as to render those services more responsive to the needs of the Native Hawaiian community.

(c) For purposes of this section, the term ''Native Hawaiian'' means any individual who is a descendant of the aboriginal people who, prior to 1778, occupied and exercised sovereignty in the area that now comprises the State of Hawaii.

SEC. 8111. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act or any other Act may be made available for reconstruction activities in the Republic of Serbia (excluding the province of Kosovo) as long as Slobodan Milosevic remains the President of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro).

SEC. 8112. In addition to the amounts provided elsewhere in this Act, the amount of $7,500,000 is hereby appropriated for ''Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide'', to be available, notwithstanding any other provision of law, only for a grant to the United Service Organizations Incorporated, a federally chartered corporation under chapter 2201 of title 36, United States Code. The grant provided for by this section is in addition to any grant provided for under any other provision of law.

SEC. 8113. Of the funds made available in this Act under the heading ''Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide'', up to $5,000,000 shall be available to provide assistance, by grant or otherwise, to public school systems that have unusually high concentrations of special needs military dependents enrolled: Provided, That in selecting school systems to receive such assistance, special consideration shall be given to school systems in States that are considered overseas assignments.

SEC. 8114. In addition to the amounts provided elsewhere in this Act, the amount of $5,000,000 is hereby appropriated for ''Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide'', to be available, notwithstanding any other provision of law, only for a grant to the High Desert Partnership in Academic Excellence Foundation, Inc., for the purpose of developing, implementing, and evaluating a standards and performance based academic model at schools administered by the Department of Defense Education Activity.

SEC. 8115. (a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of the Air Force may convey at no cost to the Air Force, without consideration, to Indian tribes located in the States of North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, and Minnesota relocatable military housing units located at Grand Forks Air Force Base and Minot Air Force Base that are excess to the needs of the Air Force.

(b) PROCESSING OF REQUESTS.—The Secretary of the Air Force shall convey, at no cost to the Air Force, military housing units under subsection (a) in accordance with the request for such units that are submitted to the Secretary by the Operation Walking Shield Program on behalf of Indian tribes located in the States of North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, and Minnesota.

(c) RESOLUTION OF HOUSING UNIT CONFLICTS.—The Operation Walking Shield program shall resolve any conflicts among requests of Indian tribes for housing units under subsection (a) before submitting requests to the Secretary of the Air Force under paragraph (b).

(d) INDIAN TRIBE DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''Indian tribe'' means any recognized Indian tribe included on the current list published by the Secretary of Interior under section 104 of the federally Recognized Indian Tribe Act of 1994 (Public Law 103–454; 108 Stat. 4792; 25 U.S.C. 479a–1).

SEC. 8116. Of the amounts appropriated in the Act under the heading ''Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense-Wide'', $51,000,000 shall be available for the purpose of adjusting the cost-share of the parties under the Agreement between the Department of Defense and the Ministry of Defence of Israel for the Arrow Deployability Program.

SEC. 8117. The Secretary of Defense shall fully identify and determine the validity of health care contract liabilities, requests for equitable adjustment, and claims for unanticipated health care contract costs: Provided, That the Secretary of Defense shall establish an equitable and timely process for the adjudication of claims, and recognize actual liabilities during the Department's planning, programming and budgeting process: Provided further, That not later than March 1, 2001, the Secretary of Defense shall submit a report to the congressional defense committees on the scope and extent of health care contract claims, and on the action taken to implement the provisions of this section: Provided further, That nothing in this section should be construed as congressional direction to liquidate or pay any claims that otherwise would not have been adjudicated in favor of the claimant.

SEC. 8118. Funds available to the Department of Defense for the Global Positioning System during the current fiscal year may be used to fund civil requirements associated with the satellite and ground control segments of such system's modernization program.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 8119. Of the amounts appropriated in this Act under the heading, ''Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide'', $115,000,000 shall remain available until expended: Provided, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of Defense is authorized to transfer such funds to other activities of the Federal Government.

SEC. 8120. (a) REPORT TO THE CONGRESSIONAL DEFENSE COMMITTEES.—Not later than May 1, 2001, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on work-related illnesses in the Department of Defense workforce, including the workforce of Department contractors and vendors, resulting from exposure to beryllium or beryllium alloys.

(b) PROCEDURE, METHODOLOGY, AND TIME PERIODS.—To the maximum extent practicable, the Secretary shall use the same procedures, methodology, and time periods in carrying out the work required to prepare the report under subsection (a) as those used by the Department of Energy to determine work-related illnesses in the Department of Energy workforce associated with exposure to beryllium or beryllium alloys. To the extent that different procedures, methodology, and time periods are used, the Secretary shall explain in the report why those different procedures, methodology, or time periods were used, why they were appropriate, and how they differ from those used by the Department of Energy.

(c) REPORT ELEMENTS.—The report shall include the following:

(1) A description of the precautions used by the Department of Defense and its contractors and vendors to protect their current employees from beryllium-related disease.

(2) Identification of elements of the Department of Defense and of contractors and vendors to the Department of Defense that use or have used beryllium or beryllium alloys in production of products for the Department of Defense.

(3) The number of employees (or, if an actual number is not available, an estimate of the number of employees) employed by each of the Department of Defense elements identified under paragraph (2) that are or were exposed during the course of their Defense-related employment to beryllium, beryllium dust, or beryllium fumes.

(4) A characterization of the amount, frequency, and duration of exposure for employees identified under paragraph (3).

(5) Identification of the actual number of instances of acute beryllium disease, chronic beryllium disease, or beryllium sensitization that have been documented to date among employees of the Department of Defense and its contractors and vendors.

(6) The estimated cost if the Department of Defense were to provide workers' compensation benefits comparable to benefits provided under the Federal Employees Compensation Act to employees, including former employees, of Government organizations, contractors, and vendors who have contracted beryllium-related diseases.

(7) The Secretary's recommendations on whether compensation for work-related illnesses in the Department of Defense workforce, including contractors and vendors, is justified or recommended.

(8) Legislative proposals, if any, to implement the Secretary's recommendations under paragraph (7).

SEC. 8121. Of the amounts made available in title II of this Act for ''Operation and Maintenance, Army'', $1,900,000 shall be available only for the purpose of making a grant to the San Bernardino County Airports Department for the installation of a perimeter security fence for that portion of the Barstow-Daggett Airport, California, which is used as a heliport for the National Training Center, Fort Irwin, California, and for installation of other security improvements at that airport.

SEC. 8122. The Secretary of Defense may during the current fiscal year and hereafter carry out the activities and exercise the authorities provided under the demonstration program authorized by section 9148 of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 1993 (Public Law 102–396; 106 Stat. 1941).

SEC. 8123. (a) Not later than 90 days after the date of the source selection for the Interim Armored Vehicle program (also referred to as the Family of Medium Armored Vehicles program), the Secretary of the Army shall submit to the congressional defense committees a detailed report on that program. The report shall include the following:

(1) The required research and development cost for each variant of the Interim Armored Vehicle to be procured and the total research and development cost for the program.

(2) The major milestones for the development program for the Interim Armored Vehicle program.

(3) The production unit cost of each variant of the Interim Armored Vehicle to be procured.

(4) The total procurement cost of the Interim Armored Vehicle program.

(b) The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report (in both classified and unclassified versions) on the joint warfighting requirements to be met by the new medium brigades for the Army. The report shall describe any adjustments made to operational plans of the commanders of the unified combatant commands for use of those brigades. The report shall be submitted at the time that the President's budget for fiscal year 2002 is transmitted to Congress.

SEC. 8124. None of the funds made available in this Act or the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2000 (Public Law 106–79) may be used to award a full funding contract for low-rate initial production for the F–22 aircraft program until—

(1) the first flight of an F–22 aircraft incorporating Block 3.0 software has been conducted;

(2) the Secretary of Defense certifies to the congressional defense committees that all Defense Acquisition Board exit criteria for the award of low-rate initial production of the aircraft have been met; and

(3) upon completion of the requirements under (1) and (2) above, the Director of Operational Test and Evaluation submits to the congressional defense committees a report assessing the adequacy of testing to date to measure and predict performance of F–22 avionics systems, stealth characteristics, and weapons delivery systems.

SEC. 8125. (a) The total amount expended by the Department of Defense for the F–22 aircraft program (over all fiscal years of the life of the program) for engineering and manufacturing development and for production may not exceed $58,028,200,000. The amount provided in the preceding sentence shall be adjusted by the Secretary of the Air Force in the manner provided in section 217(c) of Public Law 105–85 (111 Stat. 1660). This section supersedes any limitation previously provided by law on the amount that may be obligated or expended for engineering and manufacturing development under the F–22 aircraft program and any limitation previously provided by law on the amount that may be obligated or expended for the F–22 production program.

(b) The provisions of subsection (a) apply during the current fiscal year and subsequent fiscal years.

SEC. 8126. Notwithstanding any other provision in this Act, the total amount appropriated in this Act under Title IV for the Ballistic Missile Defense Organization (BMDO) is hereby reduced by $14,000,000 to reflect a reduction in system engineering, program management, and other support costs.

SEC. 8127. The Ballistic Missile Defense Organization and its subordinate offices and associated contractors, including the Lead Systems Integrator, shall notify the congressional defense committees 15 days prior to issuing any type of information or proposal solicitation under the NMD Program with a potential annual contract value greater than $5,000,000 or a total contract value greater than $30,000,000.

SEC. 8128. Up to $3,000,000 of the funds appropriated under the heading, ''Operation and Maintenance, Navy'' in this Act for the Pacific Missile Range Facility may be made available to contract for the repair, maintenance, and operation of adjacent off-base water, drainage, and flood control systems critical to base operations.

SEC. 8129. In addition to amounts appropriated elsewhere in this Act, $20,000,000 is hereby appropriated to the Department of Defense: Provided, That the Secretary of Defense shall make a grant in the amount of $20,000,000 to the National Center for the Preservation of Democracy for the renovation of buildings and for other purposes to assist in carrying out the intent of 50 U.S.C. App. 1989.

SEC. 8130. Of the funds made available under the heading ''Operation and Maintenance, Air Force'', not less than $7,000,000 shall be made available by grant or otherwise, to the North Slope Borough, to provide assistance for health care, monitoring and related issues associated with research conducted from 1955 to 1957 by the former Arctic Aeromedical Laboratory.

SEC. 8131. None of the funds appropriated in this Act under the heading ''Overseas Contingency Operations Transfer Fund'' may be transferred or obligated for Department of Defense expenses not directly related to the conduct of overseas contingencies: Provided, That the Secretary of Defense shall submit a report no later than thirty days after the end of each fiscal quarter to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and House of Representatives that details any transfer of funds from the ''Overseas Contingency Operations Transfer Fund'': Provided further, That the report shall explain any transfer for the maintenance of real property, pay of civilian personnel, base operations support, and weapon, vehicle or equipment maintenance.

SEC. 8132. In addition to amounts made available elsewhere in this Act, $1,000,000 is hereby appropriated to the Department of Defense to be available for payment to members of the uniformed services for reimbursement for mandatory pet quarantines as authorized by law.

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 8133. The Secretary of the Navy may transfer funds from any available Department of the Navy appropriation to any available Navy ship construction appropriation for the purpose of liquidating necessary ship cost changes for previous ship construction programs appropriated in law: Provided, That the Secretary may transfer not to exceed $300,000,000 under the authority provided by this section: Provided further, That the funding transferred shall be available for the same time period as the appropriation from which transferred: Provided further, That the Secretary may not transfer any funds until 30 days after the proposed transfer has been reported to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives: Provided further, That the transfer authority provided by this section is in addition to any other transfer authority contained elsewhere in this Act.

SEC. 8134. In addition to amounts appropriated elsewhere in this Act, $2,100,000 is hereby appropriated to the Department of Defense: Provided, That the Secretary of Defense shall make a grant in the amount of $2,100,000 to the National D-Day Museum.

SEC. 8135. In addition to amounts appropriated elsewhere in this Act, $5,000,000 is hereby appropriated to the Department of Defense: Provided, That the Secretary of the Army shall make available a grant of $5,000,000 only to the Chicago Public Schools for conversion and expansion of the former Eighth Regiment National Guard Armory (Bronzeville).

SEC. 8136. In addition to the amounts provided elsewhere in this Act, the amount of $10,000,000 is hereby appropriated for ''Operation and Maintenance, Navy'', to accelerate the disposal and scrapping of ships of the Navy Inactive Fleet and Maritime Administration National Defense Reserve Fleet: Provided, That the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of Transportation shall develop criteria for selecting ships for scrapping or disposal based on their potential for causing pollution, creating an environmental hazard and cost of storage: Provided further, That the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of Transportation shall report to the congressional defense committees no later than June 1, 2001 regarding the total number of vessels currently designated for scrapping, and the schedule and costs for scrapping these vessels.

SEC. 8137. Section 8106 of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 1997 (titles I through VIII of the matter under subsection 101(b) of Public Law 104–208; 110 Stat. 3009–111, 10 U.S.C. 113 note) shall continue in effect to apply to disbursements that are made by the Department of Defense in fiscal year 2001.

SEC. 8138. PRIVACY OF INDIVIDUAL MEDICAL RECORDS. None of the funds provided in this Act shall be used to transfer, release, disclose, or otherwise make available to any individual or entity outside the Department of Defense for any non-national security or non-law enforcement purposes an individual's medical records without the consent of the individual.

SEC. 8139. Of the amount available under title II under the heading ''OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE-WIDE'', $1,000,000 shall be available only for continuation of the Middle East Regional Security Issues program.

SEC. 8140. Of the funds available in title II under the heading ''OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE-WIDE'', $20,000,000 may be available for information security initiatives: Provided, That, of such amount, $5,000,000 is available for the Institute for Defense Computer Security and Information Protection of the Department of Defense, and $15,000,000 is available for the Information Security Scholarship Program of the Department of Defense.

SEC. 8141. In addition to the amounts appropriated or otherwise made available in this Act, $5,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2001, is hereby appropriated to the Department of Defense: Provided, That the Secretary

of Defense shall make a grant in the amount of $5,000,000 to the American Red Cross for Armed Forces Emergency Services.

SEC. 8142. Of the amounts appropriated under title II under the heading ''Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide'', $2,000,000 may be made available, subject to the enactment of authorizing legislation, for the Bosque Redondo Memorial in accordance with the provisions of title II of the bill S. 964 of the 106th Congress, as passed the Senate on November 19, 1999.

SEC. 8143. Of the funds provided within title I of this Act, such funds as may be necessary shall be available for a special subsistence allowance for members eligible to receive food stamp assistance, as authorized by law.

SEC. 8144. Section 8093 of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2000 (Public Law 106–79; 113 Stat. 1253) is amended by striking subsection (d), relating to a prohibition on the use of Department of Defense funds to procure a nuclear-capable shipyard crane from a foreign source.

SEC. 8145. Notwithstanding any other provision of law—

(1) from amounts made available for Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Air Force in this Act and the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2000 (Public Law 106–79), an aggregate amount of $99,700,000 (less any proportional general reduction required by law and any reduction required for the Small Business Innovative Research program) shall be available only for the B–2 Link 16/Center Instrument Display/In-Flight Replanner program; and

(2) the Secretary of the Air Force shall not be required to obligate funds for potential termination liability in connection with the B–2 Link 16/Center Instrument Display/In-Flight Replanner program.

SEC. 8146. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, not less than $233,637,000 of the funds provided in this Act shall be available only for the Airborne Laser program.

SEC. 8147. (a) IN GENERAL.—Section 106 of title 38, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(f) Service as a member of the Alaska Territorial Guard during World War II of any individual who was honorably discharged therefrom under section 8147 of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2001, shall be considered active duty for purposes of all laws administered by the Secretary.''.

(b) DISCHARGE.—(1) The Secretary of Defense shall issue to each individual who served as a member of the Alaska Territorial Guard during World War II a discharge from such service under honorable conditions if the Secretary determines that the nature and duration of the service of the individual so warrants.

(2) A discharge under paragraph (1) shall designate the date of discharge. The date of discharge shall be the date, as determined by the Secretary, of the termination of service of the individual concerned as described in that paragraph.

(c) PROHIBITION ON RETROACTIVE BENEFITS.—No benefits shall be paid to any individual for any period before the date of the enactment of this Act by reason of the enactment of this section.

SEC. 8148. UNITED STATES-CHINA SECURITY REVIEW COMMISSION. Subject to authorization, there are hereby appropriated, out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, $3,000,000, to remain available until expended, to the United States-China Security Review Commission for fiscal year 2001 to carry out its functions.

SEC. 8149. Section 1621 of Public Law 92–204 (43 U.S.C. 1621), the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, as amended, is further amended by inserting at the end the following:

''(m) LICENSES HELD BY ALASKA NATIVE REGIONAL CORPORATIONS.—An Alaska Native regional corporation organized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, or an affiliate thereof, that holds a Federal Communications Commission license in the personal communications service as of the date of enactment of this section and has either paid for such license in full or has complied with the payment schedules for such license shall be permitted to transfer or assign without penalty such license to any transferee or assignee. No economic penalties shall apply to any transfer or assignment authorized under this section. Any amounts owed to the United States for the initial grant of such licenses shall become immediately due and payable upon the consummation of any such transfer or assignment. Any application for such a transfer or assignment shall be deemed granted if not denied by the Commission within 90 days of the date on which it was initially filed. Any provision of law or regulation to the contrary is hereby amended.''.

SEC. 8150. For purposes of implementing section 206(b) of H. Con. Res. 290 (106th Congress), the limits provided in section 302(a)(3)(A) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 shall not apply with respect to fiscal year 2001.

SEC. 8151. (a) DESIGNATION.—The consolidated operations center planned for construction at Redstone Arsenal, Huntsville, Alabama, to house the Army's Space and Missile Defense Command and for other purposes, shall be known and designated as the ''Wernher von Braun Complex''.

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the complex referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the ''Wernher von Braun Complex''.

SEC. 8152. Of the funds provided in this Act under the heading ''Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense-Wide'' for the Pacific Disaster Center, $300,000 shall be made available for a grant, to be awarded not later than 60 days after enactment of this Act, to the Circum-Pacific Council for the Crowding the Rim Summit Initiative.

SEC. 8153. Upon enactment of this Act, the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2000 (as enacted into law by section 1000(a)(1) of Public Law 106–113) is amended under the heading ''Small Business Administration, Business Loans Program Account'' in the first paragraph by striking ''Provided, That of the total provided, $6,000,000 shall be available only for the cost of guaranteed loans under the New Markets Venture Capital program and shall become available for obligation only upon authorization of such program by the enactment of subsequent legislation in fiscal year 2000:''.

SEC. 8154. In addition to amounts appropriated elsewhere in this Act, $1,650,000 is hereby appropriated to the Department of Defense, only for a competitively awarded grant to a medical research institution for research among persons who served on active duty in the Southwest Asia theater of operations during the Persian Gulf War on (1) the possible health effect of exposure to low levels of hazardous chemicals, including chemical warfare agents and other substances, and (2) the individual susceptibility of humans to such exposure under environmentally controlled conditions.

SEC. 8155. In addition to the amounts appropriated elsewhere in this Act, $2,000,000, to remain available until expended, is hereby appropriated to the Department of Defense: Provided, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of Defense shall make available a grant of $2,000,000 to the Oakland Military Institute, Oakland, California.

SEC. 8156. In addition to the amounts provided elsewhere in this Act, the amount of $10,000,000 is hereby appropriated for ''Operation and Maintenance, Army'' and shall be available to the Secretary of the Army, notwithstanding any other provision of law, only to be provided as a grant to the City of San Bernardino, California, contingent on the resolution of the case City of San Bernardino v. United States, pending as of July 1, 2000, in the United States District Court for the Central District of California (C.D. Cal. Case No. CV 96–8867).

SEC. 8157. The Secretary of Defense may transfer, at no cost, the title/ownership of the alloying material being stored at the Brownfield site in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania to the Bethlehem Development Corporation: Provided, That the net proceeds from the disposition of the materials are only for redevelopment of the Brownfield site.

SEC. 8158. In addition to amounts provided in this Act, $2,000,000 is hereby appropriated for ''Defense Health Program'', to remain available for obligation until expended: Provided, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, these funds shall be available only for a grant to the Fisher House Foundation, Inc., only for the construction and furnishing of additional Fisher Houses to meet the needs of military family members when confronted with the illness or hospitalization of an eligible military beneficiary.

SEC. 8159. The Office of Economic Adjustment may amend a grant awarded in 1998 to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for Industrial Modernization of Philadelphia Shipyard for the purpose of undertaking community economic adjustment activities to provide for the acquisition of equipment that would further the overall purpose of the grant: Provided, That such amendment shall not increase the grant period or the total amount of the grant award and shall be deemed, for all purposes, to be within the scope of the original grant.

SEC. 8160. The appropriation under the heading ''Defense Reinvestment for Economic Growth'' in the Supplemental Appropriations Act of 1993 (Public Law 103–50) is amended by striking ''that date'' and inserting ''December 1, 2004'': Provided, That the amendment, made by this section shall be effective as of July 2, 1993.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 8161. In addition to the amounts appropriated elsewhere in this Act, $2,000,000, to remain available until expended, is hereby appropriated to the Department of Defense: Provided, That not later than October 15, 2000, the Secretary of Defense shall transfer these funds to the Department of Energy appropriation account ''Fossil Energy Research and Development'', only for a proposed conceptual design study to examine the feasibility of a zero emissions, steam injection process with possible applications for increased power generation efficiency, enhanced oil recovery and carbon sequestration.

SEC. 8162. Section 104 of the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2000 (in title I, chapter 1, of division B of Public Law 106–246) is amended to read as follows: after ''Procurement of Weapons and Tracked Combat Vehicles, Army'', insert the following: '', to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2002,''.

SEC. 8163. Notwithstanding any other provision in this Act, the total amount appropriated in this Act is hereby reduced by $71,367,000, to reduce cost growth in consulting and advisory services and other contract growth, to be distributed as follows:

''Operation and Maintenance, Army'', $20,000,000;

''Operation and Maintenance, Navy'', $10,000,000;

''Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps'', $367,000; and

''Operation and Maintenance, Air Force'', $41,000,000.

SEC. 8164. Notwithstanding any other provision in this Act, the total amount appropriated in this Act is hereby reduced by $92,700,000, to reduce excess funded carryover, to be distributed as follows:

''Operation and Maintenance, Army'', $40,500,000; and

''Operation and Maintenance, Air Force'', $52,200,000.

SEC. 8165. Notwithstanding any other provision in this Act, the total amount appropriated in this Act is hereby reduced by $159,076,000, to reduce growth in headquarters and administrative activities, to be distributed as follows:

''Operation and Maintenance, Army'', $56,700,000;

''Operation and Maintenance, Navy'', $12,376,000; and

''Operation and Maintenance, Air Force'', $90,000,000.

SEC. 8166. Of the amounts provided in title II of this Act, the following account is hereby reduced by the specified amount:

''Overseas Contingency Operations Transfer Fund'', $1,100,000,000.

TITLE IX

ADDITIONAL FISCAL YEAR 2000 EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

The following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to provide additional emergency supplemental appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2000, and for other purposes, namely:

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS TRANSFER FUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for the ''Overseas Contingency Operations Transfer Fund'', $1,100,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That the Secretary of Defense may transfer the funds provided herein only to appropriations for military personnel; operation and maintenance accounts; procurement; research, development, test and evaluation; the Defense Health Program; and to working capital funds: Provided further, That the funds transferred shall be merged with and shall be available for the same purposes and for the same time period, as the appropriation to which transferred: Provided further, That the transfer authority provided in this paragraph is in addition to any other transfer authority available to the Department of Defense: Provided further, That upon a determination that all or part of the funds transferred from this appropriation are not necessary for the purposes provided herein, such amounts may be transferred back to this appropriation: Provided further, That the entire amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended: Provided further, That the entire amount shall be available only to the extent that an official budget request for a specific dollar amount, that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement as defined by such Act, is transmitted by the President to the Congress.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS TITLE

SEC. 9001. (a) In addition to amounts appropriated or otherwise made available for the Department of Defense elsewhere in this Act, the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2000 (Public Law 106–79), and the Emergency Supplemental Act, 2000 (division B of Public Law 106–246), there is hereby appropriated to the Department of Defense $679,000,000, as follows:

(1) For military personnel accounts, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2001, $50,000,000, only for ''Military Personnel, Navy''.

(2) For operation and maintenance accounts, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2001, $529,000,000, as follows:

(i) For depot-level maintenance and repair, $234,000,000, as follows:

''Operation and Maintenance, Army'', $50,000,000;

''Operation and Maintenance, Navy'', $162,000,000 (of which $20,000,000 is for aviation depot maintenance and $142,000,000 for ship depot maintenance);

''Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps'', $22,000,000.

(ii) For readiness spares kits, $45,000,000, only for ''Operation and Maintenance, Air Force''.

(iii) For real property maintenance, $250,000,000, as follows:

''Operation and Maintenance, Army'', $70,000,000;

''Operation and Maintenance, Navy'', $70,000,000;

''Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps'', $40,000,000; and

''Operation and Maintenance, Air Force'', $70,000,000.

(3) For the Defense Health Program, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2001, $100,000,000.

(b) EMERGENCY DESIGNATION.—The entire amount made available in this section—

(1) is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended; and

(2) shall be available only if the President transmits to the Congress an official budget request for $679,000,000, which includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

SEC. 9002. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, funds appropriated by this title, or made available by the transfer of funds in this title, for intelligence activities are deemed to be specifically authorized by the Congress for purposes of section 504 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 414).

This Act may be cited as the ''Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2001''.

And the Senate agree to the same.

JERRY LEWIS,
BILL YOUNG,
JOE SKEEN,
DAVE HOBSON,
HENRY BONILLA,
GEORGE R. NETHERCUTT, Jr.,
ERNEST J. ISTOOK, Jr.,
RANDY ''DUKE'' CUNNINGHAM,
JAY DICKEY,
RODNEY FRELINGHUYSEN,
JOHN P. MURTHA,
NORMAN D. DICKS,
MARTIN OLAV SABO,
JULIAN C. DIXON,
PETER J. VISCLOSKY,
JAMES P. MORAN,
Managers on the Part of the House.

TED STEVENS,
THAD COCHRAN,
ARLEN SPECTER,
PETE V. DOMENICI,
CHRISTOPHER S. BOND,
MITCH MCCONNELL,
RICHARD C. SHELBY,
JUDD GREGG,
KAY BAILEY HUTCHISON,
DANIEL K. INOUYE,
ERNEST HOLLINGS,
ROBERT C. BYRD,
PATRICK J. LEAHY,
FRANK R. LAUTENBERG,
TOM HARKIN,
BYRON L. DORGAN,
RICHARD J. DURBIN,
Managers on the Part of the Senate.

JOINT EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House and the Senate at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 4576), making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001, and for other purposes, submit the following joint statement to the House and the Senate in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the managers and recommended in the accompanying conference report.

The conference agreement on the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2001, incorporates some of the provisions of both the House and Senate versions of the bill. The language and allocations set forth in House Report 106–644 and Senate Report 106–298 should be complied with unless specifically addressed in the accompanying bill and statement of the managers to the contrary.

Senate Amendment: The Senate deleted the entire House bill after the enacting clause and inserted the Senate bill. The conference agreement includes a revised bill.

DEFINITION OF PROGRAM, PROJECT, AND ACTIVITY

The conferees agree that for the purposes of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (Public Law 99–177) as amended by the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Reaffirmation Act of 1987 (Public Law 100–119) and by the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990 (Public Law 101–508), the term program, project, and activity for appropriations contained in this Act shall be defined as the most specific level of budget items identified in the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2001, the accompanying House and Senate Committee reports, the conference report and accompanying joint explanatory statement of the managers of the Committee of Conference, the related classified annexes and reports, and the P–1 and R–1 budget justification documents as subsequently modified by Congressional action. The following exception to the above definition shall apply:

For the Military Personnel and the Operation and Maintenance accounts, the term ''program, project, and activity'' is defined as the appropriations accounts contained in the Department of Defense Appropriations Act. At the time the President submits his budget for fiscal year 2002, the conferees direct the Department of Defense to transmit to the congressional defense committees budget justification documents to be known as the ''M–1'' and ''O–1'' which shall identify, at the budget activity, activity group, and subactivity group level, the amounts requested by the President to be appropriated to the Department of Defense for operation and maintenance in any budget request, or amended budget request, for fiscal year 2002.

CONGRESSIONAL SPECIAL INTEREST ITEMS

The conferees direct that projects for which funds are provided as indicated in the tables or paragraphs of the Conference Report in any appropriation account are special interest items for the purpose of preparation of the DD Form 1414. The conferees also direct that the funding adjustments outlined in the tables shall be provided only for the specific purposes outlined in the table.

TITLE I -- MILITARY PERSONNEL

The conferees agree to the following amounts for the Military Personnel accounts:

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
Active Personnel:				
Army	22,198,457	22,242,457	22,173,929	22,175,357
Navy	17,742,897	17,799,297	17,877,215	17,772,297
Marine Corps.....	6,822,300	6,818,300	6,831,373	6,833,100
Air Force	18,282,834	18,238,234	18,110,764	18,174,284
Reserve Personnel:				
Army	2,433,880	2,463,320	2,458,961	2,473,001
Navy	1,528,385	1,566,095	1,539,490	1,576,174
Marine Corps	436,386	440,886	446,586	448,886
Air Force	981,710	980,610	963,752	971,024
National Guard Personnel:				
Army.....	3,747,636	3,719,336	3,781,236	3,782,536
Air Force	1,627,181	1,635,681	1,634,181	1,641,081
Total, Military Personnel	75,801,666	75,904,216	75,817,487	75,847,740

ITEMS ADDRESSED IN SUPPLEMENTAL ACTS

The recently passed Military Construction Appropriations Act, 2001 (Public Law 106–246), included the Emergency Supplemental Act, 2000 for the Department of Defense. This Supplemental addressed shortfalls in military personnel, recruiting, advertising, and retention by providing a total of $134,400,000 in the Military Personnel accounts, and $373,000,000 in the Operation and Maintenance accounts. In this Act, the conferees have agreed to include a total of $50,000,000 for ''Military Personnel, Navy'', also designated as emergency supplemental appropriations in Title IX of this Act.

PERSONNEL UNDEREXECUTION SAVINGS

The conferees recommended a total reduction of $243,800,000 to the Active Military Personnel accounts due to lower than budgeted fiscal year 2000 end strengths, and differences in the actual grade mix of officers and enlisted recommended in the budget request. The General Accounting Office estimates that the active components will have approximately 3,500 fewer personnel on board to begin fiscal year 2001, and as a result, the fiscal year 2001 pay and allowances requirements for personnel are incorrect and the budgets overstated.

Force Structure Changes

The conferees recommend a total of $160,000,000 in the Military Personnel and Operation and Maintenance accounts for force structure that was not included in the budget request, as follows:

(In thousands of dollars)

	MILPERS	O&M	PROC.	TOTAL
Navy USS HOUSTON Submarine.....	3,500	---	---	3,500
Navy Recruiter Manning	15,000	---	---	15,000
Air Force B-52 aircraft.....	3,200	36,900	25,100	65,200
Army Reserve Full-Time Support.....	10,000	20,500	---	30,500
Marine Corps Reserve Active Reserve	1,900	---	---	1,900
Air Force Reserve AGR's RED HORSE.....	400	1,800	---	2,200
Air Force Reserve Recruiters.....	1,700	---	---	1,700
Army National Guard Full-Time Support ..	17,500	20,500	---	38,000
Air National Guard Full-Time Support.....	2,000	---	---	2,000
Totals	55,200	79,700	25,100	160,000

Active End Strength
(Fiscal Year 2001)

	Budget	Conference	Conference vs. Budget
Army	480,000	480,000	---
Navy	372,000	372,642	+642
Marine Corps	172,600	172,600	---
Air Force	357,000	357,000	---
Total, Active Personnel.....	1,381,600	1,382,242	+642

MILITARY PERSONNEL, ARMY

The conference agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
50 MILITARY PERSONNEL, ARMY				
100 ACTIVITY 1: PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF OFFICER 150 BASIC PAY	3,762,693	3,762,693	3,762,693	3,762,693
200 RETIRED PAY ACCRUAL	1,113,757	1,113,757	1,113,757	1,113,757
350 BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR HOUSING	659,623	659,623	659,623	659,623
400 BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR SUBSISTENCE	149,691	149,691	149,691	149,691
450 INCENTIVE PAYS	80,787	80,787	80,787	80,787
500 SPECIAL PAYS	200,661	200,661	200,661	200,661
550 ALLOWANCES	66,874	66,874	66,874	66,874
600 SEPARATION PAY	66,100	66,100	66,100	66,100
650 SOCIAL SECURITY TAX	286,086	286,086	286,086	286,086
700 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1	6,386,272	6,386,272	6,386,272	6,386,272
750 ACTIVITY 2: PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF ENLISTED PERSONNEL 800 BASIC PAY	8,107,923	8,107,923	8,107,923	8,107,923
850 RETIRED PAY ACCRUAL	2,399,945	2,399,945	2,399,945	2,399,945
1000 BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR HOUSING	1,314,050	1,314,050	1,314,050	1,314,050
1050 INCENTIVE PAYS	68,203	68,203	68,203	68,203
1100 SPECIAL PAYS	368,377	439,377	436,377	401,377
1150 ALLOWANCES	404,783	404,783	404,783	404,783

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
1200 SEPARATION PAY	264,275	264,275	264,275	264,275
1250 SOCIAL SECURITY TAX	613,669	613,669	613,669	613,669
1300 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 2	13,541,225	13,612,225	13,609,225	13,574,225
1350 ACTIVITY 3: PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF CADETS 1400 ACADEMY CADETS	41,697	41,697	41,697	41,697
1500 ACTIVITY 4: SUBSISTENCE OF ENLISTED PERSONNEL 1550 BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR SUBSISTENCE	800,746	800,746	800,746	800,746
1600 SUBSISTENCE-IN-KIND	395,151	395,151	395,151	395,151
1650 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 4	1,195,897	1,195,897	1,195,897	1,195,897
1700 ACTIVITY 5: PERMANENT CHANGE OF STATION TRAVEL 1750 ACCESSION TRAVEL	133,294	133,294	133,294	133,294
1800 TRAINING TRAVEL	39,345	39,345	39,345	39,345
1850 OPERATIONAL TRAVEL	145,814	145,814	145,814	145,814
1900 ROTATIONAL TRAVEL	545,458	545,458	545,458	545,458
1950 SEPARATION TRAVEL	164,494	164,494	164,494	164,494
2000 TRAVEL OF ORGANIZED UNITS	1,517	1,517	1,517	1,517
2050 NON-TEMPORARY STORAGE	33,033	33,033	33,033	33,033
2100 TEMPORARY LODGING EXPENSE	28,469	28,469	28,469	28,469
2160 EXCESS PCS REQUIREMENTS	---	---	-22,000	---
2200 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 5	1,091,424	1,091,424	1,069,424	1,091,424
2250 ACTIVITY 6: OTHER MILITARY PERSONNEL COSTS 2300 APPREHENSION OF MILITARY DESERTERS	946	946	946	946
2350 INTEREST ON UNIFORMED SERVICES SAVINGS	216	216	216	216
2400 DEATH GRATUITIES	2,856	2,856	2,856	2,856
2450 UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS	86,391	84,291	84,663	84,291
2500 SURVIVOR BENEFITS	7,042	7,042	7,042	7,042
2550 EDUCATION BENEFITS	20,700	20,700	20,700	20,700
2600 ADOPTION EXPENSES	252	252	252	252
2650 OTHER	4,800	4,800	4,800	4,800
2700 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 6	123,203	121,103	121,475	121,103
2750 LESS REIMBURSABLES	-181,261	-181,261	-181,261	-181,261
2770 PERSONNEL UNDEREXECUTION	---	-24,900	-68,800	-68,800
2805 BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR HOUSING	---	12,800	---	12,800
2815 BAH OUT-OF-POCKET HOUSING COSTS	---	10,200	---	---
2820 DISLOCATION ALLOWANCE	---	2,000	---	2,000
2825 UNOBLIGATED/UNEXPENDED FUND BALANCES	---	-25,000	---	---
2840 TOTAL, MILITARY PERSONNEL, ARMY	22,198,457	22,242,457	22,173,929	22,175,357

Adjustments to Budget Activities

Adjustments to the budget activities are as follows:

(In thousands of dollars)

Budget Activity 2: Pay and Allowances of Enlisted Personnel	
1100 Special Pays/Selective Reenlistment Bonuses	20,000
1100 Special Pays/Loan Repayment Program	6,000
1100 Special Pays/Special Duty Assignment Pay	7,000
Budget Activity 6: Other Military Personnel Costs:	
2450 Unemployment Benefits	–2,100
Undistributed:	
2770 Personnel Underexecution	-68,800
2805 Basic Allowance for Housing	12,800
2820 Dislocation Allowance	2,000

MILITARY PERSONNEL, NAVY

The conference agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
2850 MILITARY PERSONNEL, NAVY				
2900 ACTIVITY 1: PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF OFFICER 2950 BASIC PAY	2,607,730	2,607,730	2,607,730	2,607,730
3000 RETIRED PAY ACCRUAL	771,888	771,888	771,888	771,888
3150 BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR HOUSING	579,923	579,923	579,923	579,923
3200 BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR SUBSISTENCE	102,700	102,700	102,700	102,700
3250 INCENTIVE PAYS	151,054	151,054	151,054	151,054
3300 SPECIAL PAYS	225,670	225,670	232,670	225,670
3350 ALLOWANCES	68,361	68,361	68,361	68,361
3400 SEPARATION PAY	50,921	50,921	50,921	50,921
3450 SOCIAL SECURITY TAX	195,639	195,639	195,639	195,639
3500 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1	4,753,886	4,753,886	4,760,886	4,753,886
3550 ACTIVITY 2: PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF ENLISTED PERSONNEL 3600 BASIC PAY	6,491,397	6,491,397	6,491,397	6,491,397
3650 RETIRED PAY ACCRUAL	1,919,086	1,919,086	1,919,086	1,919,086
3800 BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR HOUSING	1,494,544	1,494,544	1,515,544	1,494,544
3850 INCENTIVE PAYS	91,992	91,992	91,992	91,992
3900 SPECIAL PAYS	617,996	641,496	777,996	643,996
3950 ALLOWANCES	415,302	415,302	415,302	415,302
4000 SEPARATION PAY	129,091	129,091	129,091	129,091
4050 SOCIAL SECURITY TAX	493,333	493,333	493,333	493,333
4100 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 2	11,652,741	11,676,241	11,833,741	11,678,741

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
4150 ACTIVITY 3: PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF MIDSHIPMEN				
4200 MIDSHIPMEN	38,990	38,990	38,990	38,990
4300 ACTIVITY 4: SUBSISTENCE OF ENLISTED PERSONNEL				
4350 BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR SUBSISTENCE	527,447	527,447	527,447	527,447
4400 SUBSISTENCE-IN-KIND	294,417	294,417	294,417	294,417
4450 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 4	821,864	821,864	821,864	821,864
4500 ACTIVITY 5: PERMANENT CHANGE OF STATION TRAVEL				
4550 ACCESSION TRAVEL	55,107	55,107	55,107	55,107
4600 TRAINING TRAVEL	44,108	44,108	44,108	44,108
4650 OPERATIONAL TRAVEL	149,713	149,713	149,713	149,713
4700 ROTATIONAL TRAVEL	209,121	209,121	209,121	209,121
4750 SEPARATION TRAVEL	120,679	120,679	120,679	120,679
4800 TRAVEL OF ORGANIZED UNITS	16,409	16,409	16,409	16,409
4850 NON-TEMPORARY STORAGE	14,401	14,401	14,401	14,401
4900 TEMPORARY LODGING EXPENSE	6,118	6,118	6,118	6,118
4950 OTHER	4,780	4,780	4,780	4,780
4955 EXCESS PCS REQUIREMENTS	---	---	-12,500	---
5000 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 5	620,436	620,436	607,936	620,436
5050 ACTIVITY 6: OTHER MILITARY PERSONNEL COSTS				
5100 APPREHENSION OF MILITARY DESERTERS	853	853	853	853
5150 INTEREST ON UNIFORMED SERVICES SAVINGS	200	200	200	200
5200 DEATH GRATUITIES	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
5250 UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS	59,115	57,715	57,933	57,715
5300 SURVIVOR BENEFITS	2,919	2,919	2,919	2,919
5350 EDUCATION BENEFITS	6,823	6,823	6,823	6,823
5400 ADOPTION EXPENSES	272	272	272	272
5470 OTHER	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800
5500 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 6	73,482	72,082	72,300	72,082
5550 LESS REIMBURSABLES	-218,502	-218,502	-218,502	-218,502
5580 PERSONNEL UNDEREXECUTION	---	---	-40,000	-20,000
5610 BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR HOUSING	---	4,300	---	4,300
5625 USS HOUSTON MANNING	---	3,500	---	3,500
5630 ADDITIONAL RECRUITER MANNING	---	15,000	---	15,000
5631 BAH OUT-OF-POCKET HOUSING COSTS	---	9,500	---	---
5632 DISLOCATION ALLOWANCE	---	2,000	---	2,000
5640 TOTAL, MILITARY PERSONNEL, NAVY	17,742,897	17,799,297	17,877,215	17,772,297

Adjustments to Budget Activities

Adjustments to the budget activities are as follows:

(In thousands of dollars)

Budget Activity 2: Pay and Allowances of Enlisted Personnel		
3900	Special Pays/Selective Reenlistment Bonuses....	20,000
3900	Special Pays/Special Duty Assignment Pay	6,000
Budget Activity 6: Other Military Personnel Costs		
5250	Unemployment Benefits.....	–1,400
Undistributed:		
5580	Personnel Underexecution	-20,000
5610	Basic Allowance for Housing	4,300
5625	USS HOUSTON Manning.....	3,500
5630	Additional Recruiter Manning	15,000
5632	Dislocation Allowance	2,000

MILITARY PERSONNEL, MARINE CORPS

The conference agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
5650 MILITARY PERSONNEL, MARINE CORPS				
5700 ACTIVITY 1: PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF OFFICER				
5750 BASIC PAY	858,648	858,648	858,648	858,648
5800 RETIRED PAY ACCRUAL	254,157	254,157	254,157	254,157
5950 BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR HOUSING	155,678	155,678	155,678	155,678
6000 BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR SUBSISTENCE	34,653	34,653	34,653	34,653
6050 INCENTIVE PAYS	41,292	41,292	41,292	41,292
6100 SPECIAL PAYS	1,561	1,561	1,561	1,561
6150 ALLOWANCES	23,743	23,743	23,743	23,743
6200 SEPARATION PAY	12,793	12,793	12,793	12,793
6250 SOCIAL SECURITY TAX	65,978	65,978	65,978	65,978
6300 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1	1,448,503	1,448,503	1,448,503	1,448,503
6350 ACTIVITY 2: PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF ENLISTED PERSONNEL				
6400 BASIC PAY	2,879,975	2,879,975	2,879,975	2,879,975
6450 RETIRED PAY ACCRUAL	850,513	850,513	850,513	850,513
6600 BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR HOUSING	428,605	428,605	428,605	428,605
6650 INCENTIVE PAYS	8,356	8,356	8,356	8,356
6700 SPECIAL PAYS	92,617	100,617	122,217	118,217
6750 ALLOWANCES	177,333	177,333	177,333	177,333
6800 SEPARATION PAY	57,341	57,341	57,341	57,341
6850 SOCIAL SECURITY TAX	219,995	219,995	219,995	219,995
6900 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 2	4,714,735	4,722,735	4,744,335	4,740,335

(In thousands of dollars)

		Budget	House	Senate	Conference
6950 ACTIVITY 4: SUBSISTENCE OF ENLISTED PERSONNEL					
7000 BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR SUBSISTENCE	259,333	259,333	259,333	259,333	
7050 SUBSISTENCE-IN-KIND	161,385	161,385	161,385	161,385	
7100 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 4	420,718	420,718	420,718	420,718	
7150 ACTIVITY 5: PERMANENT CHANGE OF STATION TRAVEL					
7200 ACCESSION TRAVEL	32,319	32,319	32,319	32,319	
7250 TRAINING TRAVEL	6,806	6,806	6,806	6,806	
7300 OPERATIONAL TRAVEL	65,212	65,212	65,212	65,212	
7350 ROTATIONAL TRAVEL	73,675	73,675	73,675	73,675	
7400 SEPARATION TRAVEL	46,950	46,950	46,950	46,950	
7450 TRAVEL OF ORGANIZED UNITS	1,031	1,031	1,031	1,031	
7500 NON-TEMPORARY STORAGE	4,473	4,473	4,473	4,473	
7550 TEMPORARY LODGING EXPENSE	5,941	5,941	5,941	5,941	
7600 OTHER	1,765	1,765	1,765	1,765	
7610 EXCESS PCS REQUIREMENTS	---	---	-5,000	---	
7650 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 5	238,172	238,172	233,172	238,172	
7700 ACTIVITY 6: OTHER MILITARY PERSONNEL COSTS					
7750 APPREHENSION OF MILITARY DESERTERS	905	905	905	905	
7800 INTEREST ON UNIFORMED SERVICES SAVINGS	15	15	15	15	
7850 DEATH GRATUITIES	942	942	942	942	
7900 UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS	26,328	25,628	25,801	25,628	
7950 SURVIVOR BENEFITS	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	
8000 EDUCATION BENEFITS	1,631	1,631	1,631	1,631	
8050 ADOPTION EXPENSES	47	47	47	47	
8120 OTHER	500	500	500	500	
8150 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 6	31,768	31,068	31,241	31,068	
8200 LESS REIMBURSABLES	-31,596	-31,596	-31,596	-31,596	
8230 PERSONNEL UNDEREXECUTION	---	-8,100	-15,000	---	
8255 BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR HOUSING	---	1,500	---	1,500	
8260 MARINE CORPS EXECUTION REPRICING	---	-8,000	---	-16,100	
8265 BAH OUT-OF-POCKET HOUSING COSTS	---	2,800	---	---	
8270 DISLOCATION ALLOWANCE	---	500	---	500	
8290 TOTAL, MILITARY PERSONNEL, MARINE CORPS	6,822,300	6,818,300	6,831,373	6,833,100	

Adjustments to Budget Activities

Adjustments to the budget activities are as follows:

(In thousands of dollars)

Budget Activity 2: Pay and Allowances of Enlisted Personnel	
6700 Special Pays/Enlistment Bonuses	2,000
6700 Special Pays/Selective Reenlistment Bonuses	13,000
6700 Special Pays/Marine Corps College Fund	6,600
6700 Special Pays/Special Duty Assignment Pay	4,000
Budget Activity 6: Other Military Personnel Costs	
7900 Unemployment Benefits	-700
Undistributed:	
8255 Basic Allowance for Housing	1,500
8260 Marine Corps Execution Repricing	-16,100
8270 Dislocation Allowance	500

MILITARY PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE

The conference agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
8300 MILITARY PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE				
8350 ACTIVITY 1: PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF OFFICER				
8400 BASIC PAY	3,473,866	3,473,866	3,473,866	3,473,866
8450 RETIRED PAY ACCRUAL	1,028,264	1,028,264	1,028,264	1,028,264
8600 BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR HOUSING	637,900	637,900	637,900	637,900
8650 BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR SUBSISTENCE	135,485	135,485	135,485	135,485
8700 INCENTIVE PAYS	304,250	304,250	295,500	295,500
8750 SPECIAL PAYS	196,975	196,975	196,975	196,975
8800 ALLOWANCES	65,445	65,445	65,445	65,445
8850 SEPARATION PAY	112,077	112,077	112,077	112,077
8900 SOCIAL SECURITY TAX	262,956	262,956	262,956	262,956
8950 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1	6,217,218	6,217,218	6,208,468	6,208,468
9000 ACTIVITY 2: PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF ENLISTED PERSONNEL				
9050 BASIC PAY	6,228,883	6,228,883	6,228,883	6,228,883
9100 RETIRED PAY ACCRUAL	1,843,749	1,843,749	1,843,749	1,843,749
9250 BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR HOUSING	1,197,616	1,197,616	1,197,616	1,197,616
9300 INCENTIVE PAYS	36,737	36,737	36,737	36,737
9350 SPECIAL PAYS	274,776	311,276	321,276	313,776
9400 ALLOWANCES	347,371	347,371	347,371	347,371
9450 SEPARATION PAY	97,901	97,901	97,901	97,901
9500 SOCIAL SECURITY TAX	476,510	476,510	476,510	476,510
9550 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 2	10,503,543	10,540,043	10,550,043	10,542,543

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
9600 ACTIVITY 3: PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF CADETS				
9650 ACADEMY CADETS	38,493	38,493	38,493	38,493
9750 ACTIVITY 4: SUBSISTENCE OF ENLISTED PERSONNEL				
9800 BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR SUBSISTENCE	691,392	691,392	691,392	691,392
9850 SUBSISTENCE-IN-KIND	110,450	110,450	110,450	110,450
9900 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 4	801,842	801,842	801,842	801,842
9950 ACTIVITY 5: PERMANENT CHANGE OF STATION TRAVEL				
10000 ACCESSION TRAVEL	59,407	59,407	59,407	59,407
10050 TRAINING TRAVEL	58,707	58,707	58,707	58,707
10100 OPERATIONAL TRAVEL	142,829	142,829	142,829	142,829
10150 ROTATIONAL TRAVEL	440,651	440,651	440,651	440,651
10200 SEPARATION TRAVEL	103,090	103,090	103,090	103,090
10250 TRAVEL OF ORGANIZED UNITS	5,963	5,963	5,963	5,963
10300 NON-TEMPORARY STORAGE	21,363	21,363	21,363	21,363
10350 TEMPORARY LODGING EXPENSE	36,712	36,712	36,712	36,712
10400 OTHER	2,727	2,727	2,727	2,727
10405 EXCESS PCS REQUIREMENTS	---	---	-17,500	---
10450 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 5	871,449	871,449	853,949	871,449
10500 ACTIVITY 6: OTHER MILITARY PERSONNEL COSTS				
10550 APPREHENSION OF MILITARY DESERTERS	100	100	100	100
10600 INTEREST ON UNIFORMED SERVICES SAVINGS	595	595	595	595
10650 DEATH GRATUITIES	1,506	1,506	1,506	1,506
10700 UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS	26,010	25,410	25,490	25,410
10750 SURVIVOR BENEFITS	3,475	3,475	3,475	3,475
10800 EDUCATION BENEFITS	4,076	4,076	4,076	4,076
10850 ADOPTION EXPENSES	800	800	800	800
10920 OTHER	3,642	3,642	3,642	3,642
10950 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 6	40,204	39,604	39,684	39,604
11000 LESS REIMBURSABLES	-189,915	-189,915	-189,915	-189,915
11020 PERSONNEL UNDEREXECUTION	---	-59,600	-195,000	-155,000
11030 B-52 FORCE STRUCTURE	---	---	3,200	3,200
11080 BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR HOUSING	---	12,100	---	12,100
11115 UNOBLIGATED/UNEXPENDED FUND BALANCES	---	-42,000	---	---
11120 BAH OUT-OF-POCKET HOUSING COSTS	---	7,500	---	---
11125 DISLOCATION ALLOWANCE	---	1,500	---	1,500
11140 TOTAL, MILITARY PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE	18,282,834	18,238,234	18,110,764	18,174,284

Adjustments to Budget Activities

Adjustments to the budget activities are as follows:

(In thousands of dollars)

Budget Activity 1: Pay and Allowances of Officer	
8700 Incentive Pays/Excess Aviation Continuation Pay....	–8,750
Budget Activity 2: Pay and Allowances of Enlisted Personnel	
9350 Special Pays/Selective Reenlistment Bonuses.....	29,000
9350 Special Pays/Special Duty Assignment Pay.....	4,000
9350 Special Pays/Loan Repayment Program	6,000
Budget Activity 6: Other Military Personnel Costs	
10700 Unemployment Benefits	-600
Undistributed:	
11020 Personnel Underexecution	-155,000
11030 B-52 Force Structure	3,200
11080 Basic Allowance for Housing	12,100
11125 Dislocation Allowance	1,500

National Guard and Reserve Forces

The conferees agree to provide $10,892,702,000 in Reserve Personnel appropriations, $11,398,892,000 in Operation and Maintenance appropriations, and $100,000,000 in the National Guard and Reserve Equipment appropriation. These funds support a Selected Reserve end strength of 866,338 as shown below.

Selected Reserve End Strength
(Fiscal Year 2001)

	Budget	Conference	Conference vs. Budget
Selected Reserve:			
Army Reserve.....	205,000	205,300	+300
Navy Reserve	88,900	88,900	---
Marine Corps Reserve.....	39,500	39,558	+58
Air Force Reserve	74,300	74,470	+170
Army National Guard.....	350,000	350,088	+88
Air National Guard.....	108,000	108,022	+22
Total	865,700	866,338	+638
AGR/TARS:			
Army Reserve	12,806	13,106	+300
Navy Reserve	14,649	14,649	---
Marine Corps Reserve.....	2,203	2,261	+58
Air Force Reserve	1,278	1,336	+58
Army National Guard.....	22,448	22,974	+526
Air National Guard.....	11,148	11,170	+22
Total	64,532	65,496	+964
Technicians:			
Army Reserve	6,444	7,094	+650
Air Force Reserve	9,733	9,733	---
Army National Guard	23,957	24,728	+771
Air National Guard	22,547	22,547	---
Total	62,681	64,102	+1,421

RESERVE PERSONNEL, ARMY

The conference agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
11150 RESERVE PERSONNEL, ARMY				
11200 ACTIVITY 1: UNIT AND INDIVIDUAL TRAINING 11250 PAY GROUP A TRAINING (15 DAYS & DRILLS 24/48).....	964,427	964,427	984,008	981,008
11300 PAY GROUP B TRAINING (BACKFILL FOR ACTIVE DUTY).....	36,479	36,479	36,479	36,479
11350 PAY GROUP F TRAINING (RECRUITS).....	145,204	145,204	143,204	143,204
11400 PAY GROUP P TRAINING (PIPELINE RECRUITS).....	12,156	12,156	12,156	12,156
11500 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1.....	1,158,266	1,158,266	1,175,847	1,172,847
11550 ACTIVITY 2: OTHER TRAINING AND SUPPORT 11600 MOBILIZATION TRAINING.....	13,604	13,604	13,604	13,604
11650 SCHOOL TRAINING.....	106,286	106,286	106,286	106,286
11700 SPECIAL TRAINING.....	90,982	90,982	90,982	90,982
11750 ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT.....	912,447	924,847	909,947	909,947
11800 EDUCATION BENEFITS.....	40,773	40,773	50,773	50,773
11850 ROTC - SENIOR, JUNIOR, SCHOLARSHIP.....	65,624	65,624	65,624	65,624
11900 HEALTH PROFESSION SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM.....	24,896	24,896	24,896	24,896
11950 OTHER PROGRAMS.....	21,002	21,002	21,002	21,002
12000 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 2.....	1,275,614	1,288,014	1,283,114	1,283,114
12020 FULL TIME SUPPORT/AGR'S.....	---	10,000	---	10,000
12045 JROTC PROGRAM.....	---	1,300	---	1,300
12055 COLLEGE FIRST PROGRAM.....	---	5,000	---	5,000
12060 BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR HOUSING.....	---	740	---	740
12090 TOTAL RESERVE PERSONNEL, ARMY.....	2,433,880	2,463,320	2,458,961	2,473,001

Adjustments to Budget Activities

Adjustments to the budget activities are as follows:

(In thousands of dollars)

Budget Activity 1: Unit and Individual Training	
11250 Pay Group A Training/Annual Training	8,000
11250 Pay Group A Training/Additional Training Periods/RMPs	2,000
11250 Pay Group A Training/IDT for Military Funeral Honors	2,700
11250 Pay Group A Training/Inactive Duty Training	4,000
11250 Pay Group A Training/Excess Annual Training, Travel	-119
11350 Pay Group F Training/Initial Active Duty for Training	-2,000
Budget Activity 2: Other Training and Support	
11750 Administration and Support/Excess PCS Requirements	-2,500
11800 Education Benefits/MGIB Shortfall	3,000
11800 Education Benefits/MGIB Kicker	7,000
Undistributed:	
12020 Full Time Support/AGRs	10,000
12045 JROTC Program	1,300
12055 College First Program	5,000
12060 Basic Allowance for Housing	740

RESERVE PERSONNEL, NAVY

The conference agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
12100 RESERVE PERSONNEL, NAVY				
12150 ACTIVITY 1: UNIT AND INDIVIDUAL TRAINING				
12200 PAY GROUP A TRAINING (15 DAYS & DRILLS 24/48).....	635,712	635,712	647,634	642,057
12350 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1.....	635,712	635,712	647,634	642,057
12400 ACTIVITY 2: OTHER TRAINING AND SUPPORT				
12450 MOBILIZATION TRAINING.....	3,590	3,590	3,590	3,590
12500 SCHOOL TRAINING.....	6,599	6,599	8,599	9,599
12550 SPECIAL TRAINING.....	31,027	31,027	31,027	31,027
12600 ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT.....	790,101	790,101	786,651	789,101
12650 EDUCATION BENEFITS.....	5,538	5,538	7,272	7,272
12700 ROTC - SENIOR, JUNIOR, SCHOLARSHIP.....	30,855	30,855	30,855	30,855
12750 HEALTH PROFESSION SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM.....	24,147	24,147	23,046	24,147
12800 OTHER PROGRAMS.....	816	816	816	816
12820 TOTAL BUDGET ACTIVITY 2.....	892,673	892,673	891,856	896,407
12880 JROTC PROGRAM.....	---	600	---	600
12895 BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR HOUSING.....	---	310	---	310
12900 CINC ACTIVE DUTY FOR TRAINING.....	---	13,400	---	13,400
12910 ANNUAL TRAINING.....	---	23,400	---	23,400
12940 TOTAL, RESERVE PERSONNEL, NAVY.....	1,528,385	1,566,095	1,539,490	1,576,174

Adjustments to Budget Activities

Adjustments to the budget activities are as follows:

(In thousands of dollars)

Budget Activity 1: Unit and Individual Training		
12200	Pay Group A Training/Additional Training Periods/RMPs.....	4,000
12200	Pay Group A Training/ IDT for Military Funeral Honors.....	1,000
12200	Pay Group A Training/Unjustified Subsistence	-155
12200	Pay Group A Training/Inactive Duty Training	1,500
Budget Activity 2: Other Training and Support		
12500	School Training/Active Duty Training	3,000
12600	Administration and Support/Excess PCS Requirements.....	-2,000
12600	Administration and Support/Active Duty for Special Work.....	1,000
12650	Education Benefits/MGIB Kicker	1,734
Undistributed:		
12880	JROTC Program	600
12895	Basic Allowance for Housing	310
12900	CINC Active Duty for Training	13,400
12910	Annual Training	23,400

RESERVE PERSONNEL, MARINE CORPS

The conference agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
12950 RESERVE PERSONNEL, MARINE CORPS				
13000 ACTIVITY 1: UNIT AND INDIVIDUAL TRAINING				
13050 PAY GROUP A TRAINING (15 DAYS & DRILLS 24/48).....	162,444	162,444	166,444	166,444
13100 PAY GROUP B TRAINING (BACKFILL FOR ACTIVE DUTY).....	18,056	18,056	18,056	18,056
13150 PAY GROUP F TRAINING (RECRUITS).....	63,940	63,940	63,940	63,940
13200 PAY GROUP P TRAINING (PIPELINE RECRUITS).....	257	257	257	257
13300 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1.....	244,697	244,697	248,697	248,697
13350 ACTIVITY 2: OTHER TRAINING AND SUPPORT				
13400 MOBILIZATION TRAINING.....	2,124	2,124	2,124	2,124
13450 SCHOOL TRAINING.....	9,823	9,823	9,823	9,823
13500 SPECIAL TRAINING.....	23,590	23,590	24,590	23,590
13550 ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT.....	123,440	123,440	127,640	125,740
13600 EDUCATION BENEFITS.....	16,364	16,364	17,364	17,364
13650 ROTC - SENIOR, JUNIOR, SCHOLARSHIP.....	4,356	4,356	4,356	4,356
13700 OTHER PROGRAMS.....	11,992	11,992	11,992	11,992
13750 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 2.....	191,689	191,689	197,889	194,989
13780 JROTC PROGRAM.....	---	300	---	300
13795 PERSONNEL UNDEREXECUTION.....	---	-700	---	---
13800 ACTIVE DUTY FOR SPECIAL WORK.....	---	3,000	---	3,000
13805 ACTIVE RESERVE PERSONNEL REASSESSMENT.....	---	1,900	---	1,900
13840 TOTAL, RESERVE PERSONNEL, MARINE CORPS.....	436,386	440,886	446,586	448,886

Adjustments to Budget Activities

Adjustments to the budget activities are as follows:

(In thousands of dollars)

Budget Activity 1: Unit and Individual Training
13050 Pay Group A Training/Additional Training Periods/RMPs..... 1,000
13050 Pay Group A Training/IDT Training for Military Funeral Honors..1,000
13050 Pay Group A Training/Annual Training 2,000
Budget Activity 2: Other Training and Support
13550 Administration and Support/Enlistment Bonuses..... ..1,000
13550 Administration and Support/Selective Reenlistment Bonuses..... 1,000
13550 Administration and Support/Affiliation Bonuses 300
13600 Education Benefits/MGIB Kicker 1,000
Undistributed:
13780 JROTC Program 300
13800 Active Duty for Special Work 3,000
13805 Active Reserve Personnel Reassessment 1,900

RESERVE PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE

The conference agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
13850 RESERVE PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE				
13900 ACTIVITY 1: UNIT AND INDIVIDUAL TRAINING				
13950 PAY GROUP A TRAINING (15 DAYS & DRILLS 24/48).....	469,020	469,020	449,471	449,471
14000 PAY GROUP B TRAINING (BACKFILL FOR ACTIVE DUTY).....	86,281	86,281	86,281	86,281
14050 PAY GROUP F TRAINING (RECRUITS).....	11,683	11,683	11,683	11,683
14150 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1.....	566,984	566,984	547,435	547,435
14200 ACTIVITY 2: OTHER TRAINING AND SUPPORT				
14250 MOBILIZATION TRAINING.....	2,921	2,921	2,921	2,921
14300 SCHOOL TRAINING.....	71,671	71,671	71,671	71,671
14350 SPECIAL TRAINING.....	150,670	150,670	150,670	150,670
14400 ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT.....	116,583	116,583	118,090	114,340
14450 EDUCATION BENEFITS.....	6,751	6,751	12,251	12,251
14500 ROTC - SENIOR, JUNIOR, SCHOLARSHIP.....	41,248	41,248	41,248	41,248
14550 HEALTH PROFESSION SCHOLARSHIP.....	24,882	24,882	24,882	24,882
14600 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 2.....	414,726	414,726	421,733	417,983
14610 PERSONNEL UNDEREXECUTION.....	---	-8,100	---	---
14626 JROTC PROGRAM.....	---	1,200	---	1,200
14640 AGR PILOT BONUS.....	---	3,700	---	3,750
14645 RED HORSE UNIT.....	---	400	---	400
14650 ADDITIONAL RECRUITER MANNING.....	---	1,700	---	1,700
14655 MISPRICED CY01 PAY RAISE.....	---	---	-1,444	-1,444
14660 UNJUSTIFIED PROGRAM GROWTH.....	---	---	-3,972	---
14690 TOTAL, RESERVE PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE.....	981,710	980,610	963,752	971,024

Adjustments to Budget Activities

Adjustments to the budget activities are as follows:

(In thousands of dollars)

Budget Activity 1: Unit and Individual Training	
13950 Pay Group A Training/Budget Re-estimation	-1,671
13950 Pay Group A Training/IDT Training for Military Funeral Honors	1,380
13950 Pay Group A Training/Active Duty Training, Travel	-19,258
Budget Activity 2: Other Training and Support	
14400 Administration and Support/Budget Re-estimation	-1,139
14400 Administration and Support/Excess PCS Requirements	–1,104
14450 Education Benefits/MGIB Kicker	5,500
Undistributed:	
14626 JROTC Program	1,200
14640 AGR Pilot Program	3,750
14645 RED HORSE Unit	400
14650 Additional Recruiter Manning	1,700
14655 Mispriced CY01 Pay Raise	-1,444

NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL, ARMY

The conference agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
14700 NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL, ARMY				
14750 ACTIVITY 1: UNIT AND INDIVIDUAL TRAINING				
14800 PAY GROUP A TRAINING (15 DAYS & DRILLS 24/48).....	1,693,915	1,693,915	1,693,915	1,693,915
14850 PAY GROUP F TRAINING (RECRUITS).....	215,641	215,641	215,641	215,641
14900 PAY GROUP P TRAINING (PIPELINE RECRUITS).....	13,411	13,411	13,411	13,411
15000 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1.....	1,922,967	1,922,967	1,922,967	1,922,967
15050 ACTIVITY 2: OTHER TRAINING AND SUPPORT				
15100 SCHOOL TRAINING.....	150,995	150,995	165,995	165,995
15150 SPECIAL TRAINING.....	63,907	63,907	63,907	63,907
15200 ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT.....	1,556,056	1,568,056	1,556,056	1,556,056
15250 EDUCATION BENEFITS.....	53,711	53,711	53,711	53,711
15350 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 2.....	1,824,669	1,836,669	1,839,669	1,839,669
15360 PERSONNEL UNDEREXECUTION.....	---	-36,100	---	---
15390 ADDITIONAL FULL-TIME SUPPORT (AGR).....	---	23,500	17,500	17,500
15420 BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR HOUSING.....	---	1,300	---	1,300
15430 UNOBLIGATED/UNEXPENDED FUND BALANCES.....	---	-29,000	---	---
15440 EMERGENCY SPILL RESPONSE PROGRAM.....	---	---	1,100	1,100
15445 TOTAL, NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL, ARMY.....	3,747,636	3,719,336	3,781,236	3,782,536

Adjustments to Budget Activities

Adjustments to the budget activities are as follows:

(In thousands of dollars)

Budget Activity 2: Other Training and Support	
15100 School Training/Advanced Training Shortfall	15,000
Undistributed:	
15390 Additional Full-Time Support (AGR)	17,500
15420 Basic Allowance for Housing	1,300
15440 Emergency Spill Response Program	1,100

Fixed Wing Aviation Requirements

The Chief of the National Guard Bureau is Directed to conduct a study of the future fixed wing aviation requirements of the Army National Guard to deploy and sustain requirements for the assured success of planned missions such as Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) and National Missile Defense (NMD), and report back to the Committees on Appropriations by December 1, 2000.

NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE

The conference agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
15450 NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE				
15500 ACTIVITY 1: UNIT AND INDIVIDUAL TRAINING				
15550 PAY GROUP A TRAINING (15 DAYS & DRILLS 24/48).....	687,174	687,174	687,174	687,174
15600 PAY GROUP F TRAINING (RECRUITS).....	32,814	32,814	32,814	32,814
15650 PAY GROUP P TRAINING (PIPELINE RECRUITS).....	1,949	1,949	1,949	1,949
15750 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1.....	721,937	721,937	721,937	721,937
15800 ACTIVITY 2: OTHER TRAINING AND SUPPORT				
15850 SCHOOL TRAINING.....	104,409	104,409	104,409	104,409
15900 SPECIAL TRAINING.....	64,746	64,746	64,746	64,746
15950 ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT.....	722,726	722,726	722,726	722,726
16000 EDUCATION BENEFITS.....	13,363	13,363	13,363	13,363
16100 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 2.....	905,244	905,244	905,244	905,244
16120 PERSONNEL UNDEREXECUTION.....	---	-900	---	---
16135 ADDITIONAL FULL-TIME SUPPORT (AGR).....	---	---	2,000	2,000
16155 BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR HOUSING.....	---	700	---	700
16160 AGR PILOT BONUS.....	---	8,700	---	8,700
16170 AVIATION CONTINUATION PAY.....	---	---	5,000	2,500
16200 TOTAL, NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE.....	1,627,181	1,635,681	1,634,181	1,641,081

Adjustments to Budget Activities

Adjustments to the budget activities are as follows:

(In thousands of dollars)

Undistributed:		
16135	Additional Full-Time Support (AGR)	2,000
16155	Basic Allowance for Housing	700
16160	AGR Pilot Bonus	8,700
16170	Aviation Continuation Pay	2,500

TITLE II—OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

A summary of the conference agreement on the items addressed by either the House or Senate is as follows:

(In thousands of dollars)

		Budget	House	Senate	Conferenc
50000	RECAPITULATION				
50050	O & M, ARMY	19,073,731	19,386,843	19,049,881	19,144,431
50100	TRANSFER - STOCKPILE	(50,000)	(50,000)	(50,000)	(50,000
50150	O & M, NAVY	23,250,154	23,426,830	23,398,254	23,419,360
50200	TRANSFER - STOCKPILE	(50,000)	(50,000)	(50,000)	(50,000
50250	O & M, MARINE CORPS	2,705,658	2,813,091	2,729,758	2,778,758
50300	O & M, AIR FORCE	22,296,977	22,316,797	22,268,977	22,383,521
50350	TRANSFER - STOCKPILE	(50,000)	(50,000)	(50,000)	(50,000
50400	O & M, DEFENSEWIDE	11,920,069	11,803,743	11,991,688	11,844,480
50500	O & M, ARMY RESERVE	1,521,418	1,596,418	1,529,418	1,562,118
50550	O & M, NAVY RESERVE	960,946	992,646	968,946	978,946
50600	O & M, MARINE CORPS RESERVE	133,959	145,959	141,159	145,959
50650	O & M, AIR FORCE RESERVE	1,885,859	1,921,659	1,893,859	1,903,659
50700	O & M, ARMY NATIONAL GUARD	3,182,335	3,263,235	3,330,535	3,333,835
50750	O & M, AIR NATIONAL GUARD	3,446,375	3,480,375	3,481,775	3,474,375

(In thousands of dollars)

		Budget	House	Senate	Conference
50790	OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS TRANSFER FUND.....	4,100,577	4,100,577	4,100,577	3,938,777
50800	UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE ARMED FORCES...	8,574	8,574	8,574	8,574
50850	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, ARMY.....	389,932	389,932	389,932	389,932
50900	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, NAVY.....	294,038	294,038	294,038	294,038
50950	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, AIR FORCE.....	376,300	376,300	376,300	376,300
51000	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, DEFENSE-WIDE.....	23,412	23,412	21,412	21,412
51050	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, FORMERLY USED DEFENSE SITES	186,499	196,499	231,499	231,499
51200	OVERSEAS HUMANITARIAN, DISASTER, AND CIVIC AID.....	64,900	56,900	55,900	55,900
51300	FORMER SOVIET UNION THREAT REDUCTION.....	458,400	433,400	458,400	443,400
51350	PENTAGON RENOVATION TRANSFER FUND.....	---	---	---	---
51450	QUALITY OF LIFE ENHANCEMENTS, DEFENSE.....	---	480,000	---	160,500
51600	GRAND TOTAL, O & M.....	96,280,113	97,507,228	96,720,882	96,889,774
51650	TRANSFERS.....	(150,000)	(150,000)	(150,000)	(150,000)
51700	TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE, O & M.....	96,430,113	97,657,228	96,870,882	97,039,774

ADDITIONAL READINESS FUNDING TO ADDRESS SERVICE SHORTFALLS

The conferees note that, in addition to the funding recommended in title II of this Act, the conference agreement includes additional fiscal year 2000 emergency supplemental appropriations in title IX, reflecting critical readiness shortfalls identified by the Chiefs of the Military Departments and addressed by the House during its consideration of H.R. 1398 (Emergency Supplemental Appropriations for fiscal year 2000). These emergency appropriations include $529,000,000 in the services' Operation and Maintenance accounts, including $234,000,000 for depot maintenance, $250,000,000 for real property maintenance, and $45,000,000 for readiness spares kits.

OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS TRANSFER FUND

The conferees direct the Secretary of Defense to provide the Appropriations Committees and the General Accounting Office reports identifying contingency related expenses no later than 30 days after the end of each month for which contingency costs are incurred.

BIOMETRICS INFORMATION ASSURANCE

The Conferees include in this Title of the bill $7,000,000 for Army, $3,000,000 for Navy, and $3,000,000 for Air Force, and include $12,000,000 in Title III of the bill for Army, all to support the efforts of Army as Executive Agent to lead, consolidate, and coordinate all biometrics information assurance programs of the Department of Defense (DoD), pursuant to the June 12, 2000 United States Army Report on the Biometrics Project (Report) prepared at the request of the Committees on Appropriations, and direct that the near-term and long-term implementation plan defined in the Report be implemented.

Recognizing the concerns expressed in the Report and elsewhere regarding social and legal issues associated with the uses of biometrics in the Government and private sectors, the Conferees support a comprehensive, in-depth legal and social assessment of the issues associated with the current and near-term uses of biometrics in the United States, to include plans for long-term monitoring of human biometrics uses, which are expected to increase substantially, and further recommend that this assessment be initiated as soon as practicable, pursuant to the Report.

To reduce lease costs and to support operating capability of the Biometrics Fusion Center by Fiscal Year (FY) 2004, the Conference recommended that the funds appropriated for this program in FY 2000 be made available immediately to develop specifications and requirements, not later than June 30, 2001, for the acquisition, via lease, of space suitable for the Biometrics Fusion Center Final Operating Capability in acordance with the Report.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY

The conference agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
100 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY				
150 BUDGET ACTIVITY 1: OPERATING FORCES				
200 LAND FORCES				
250 DIVISIONS	1,174,856	1,177,856	1,179,856	1,177,856
300 CORPS COMBAT FORCES	321,297	321,297	321,297	321,297
350 CORPS SUPPORT FORCES	350,844	350,844	350,844	350,844
400 ECHELON ABOVE CORPS FORCES	503,390	503,390	503,390	503,390
450 LAND FORCES OPERATIONS SUPPORT	980,512	980,512	980,512	980,512
500 LAND FORCES READINESS				
550 FORCE READINESS OPERATIONS SUPPORT	1,144,565	1,151,465	1,144,565	1,138,565
600 LAND FORCES SYSTEMS READINESS	531,614	531,614	527,914	535,414
650 LAND FORCES DEPOT MAINTENANCE	694,662	749,064	697,162	699,162
700 LAND FORCES READINESS SUPPORT				
750 BASE OPERATIONS SUPPORT (OPERATING FORCES)	2,698,913	2,702,813	2,698,913	2,702,813
800 REAL PROPERTY MAINTENANCE (OPERATING FORCES)	916,378	916,378	933,378	933,878
850 MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONAL HEADQUARTERS	131,042	131,042	127,042	131,042
900 UNIFIED COMMANDS	82,388	82,388	87,388	111,388
950 ADDITIONAL ACTIVITIES	50,620	50,620	50,620	50,620
1045 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1	9,581,081	9,649,283	9,602,881	9,636,781

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
1050 BUDGET ACTIVITY 2: MOBILIZATION				
1100 MOBILITY OPERATIONS				
1200 STRATEGIC MOBILIZATION	309,219	309,219	309,219	309,219
1250 ARMY PREPOSITIONED STOCKS	130,471	130,471	130,471	130,471
1300 INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS	66,557	46,457	57,557	78,057
1325 REAL PROPERTY MAINTENANCE (MOBILITY OPERATIONS)	20,666	20,666	20,666	20,666
1350 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 2	526,913	506,813	517,913	538,413
1400 BUDGET ACTIVITY 3: TRAINING AND RECRUITING				
1450 ACCESSION TRAINING				
1500 OFFICER ACQUISITION	73,963	73,963	73,963	73,963
1550 RECRUIT TRAINING	15,728	15,728	15,728	15,728
1600 ONE STATION UNIT TRAINING	14,618	14,618	14,618	14,618
1650 SENIOR RESERVE OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS	134,581	134,581	135,831	135,831
1700 BASE OPERATIONS SUPPORT (ACCESSION TRAINING)	75,468	75,468	75,468	75,468
1750 REAL PROPERTY MAINTENANCE (ACCESSION TRAINING)	49,668	49,668	49,668	49,668
1800 BASIC SKILL/ ADVANCE TRAINING				
1850 SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING	242,799	257,799	244,299	254,299
1900 FLIGHT TRAINING	323,414	323,414	323,414	323,414
1950 PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION	100,260	112,260	97,760	104,360
2000 TRAINING SUPPORT	417,639	430,639	419,139	425,439
2050 BASE OPERATIONS SUPPORT (BASIC SKILL/ADV TRAINING)	845,136	845,136	845,136	845,136
2100 REAL PROPERTY MAINTENANCE (BASIC SKILL/ADV TRAINING)	264,642	264,642	264,642	264,642
2150 RECRUITING/OTHER TRAINING				
2200 RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	385,251	400,251	382,251	382,251
2250 EXAMINING	77,700	77,700	77,700	77,700
2300 OFF-DUTY AND VOLUNTARY EDUCATION	87,629	87,629	87,629	87,629

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
2350 CIVILIAN EDUCATION AND TRAINING	79,207	79,207	74,207	74,207
2400 JUNIOR RESERVE OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS	77,491	81,991	84,091	81,991
2450 BASE OPERATIONS SUPPORT (RECRUIT/OTHER TRAINING)	188,375	188,375	188,375	188,375
2500 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 3	3,453,569	3,513,069	3,453,919	3,474,719
2550 BUDGET ACTIVITY 4: ADMIN & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES				
2600 SECURITY PROGRAMS				
2650 SECURITY PROGRAMS	472,588	472,588	472,588	472,588
2700 LOGISTICS OPERATIONS				
2750 SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	488,831	488,831	488,831	488,831
2800 CENTRAL SUPPLY ACTIVITIES	365,993	370,993	360,993	364,993
2850 LOGISTIC SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	356,748	383,748	366,748	383,748
2900 AMMUNITION MANAGEMENT	339,518	339,518	339,518	339,518
2950 SERVICEWIDE SUPPORT				
3000 ADMINISTRATION	327,113	327,113	331,113	334,113
3050 SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	466,906	466,906	468,906	468,906
3100 MANPOWER MANAGEMENT	164,992	164,992	163,992	163,992
3150 OTHER PERSONNEL SUPPORT	154,893	154,893	154,893	154,893
3200 OTHER SERVICE SUPPORT	739,315	739,315	741,315	741,315
3250 ARMY CLAIMS ACTIVITIES	112,851	72,851	112,851	72,851
3300 REAL ESTATE MANAGEMENT	69,439	69,439	69,439	69,439
3350 BASE OPERATIONS SUPPORT (SERVICEWIDE SUPPORT)	1,076,077	1,076,077	1,076,077	1,076,077
3400 REAL PROPERTY MAINTENANCE (SERVICEWIDE SUPPORT)	177,821	177,821	182,321	182,321
3550 SUPPORT OF OTHER NATIONS				
3600 INTERNATIONAL MILITARY HEADQUARTERS	194,381	181,981	194,381	181,981
3650 MISC SUPPORT OF OTHER NATIONS	54,702	48,402	52,702	48,402

3700 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 4	5,562,168	5,535,468	5,576,668	5,543,968
3710 CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS UNDISTRIBUTED	---	7,000	1,000	-4,000
3720 GENERAL REDUCTION, NATIONAL DEFENSE STOCKPILE FUND	-50,000	-50,000	-50,000	-50,000
3740 MEMORIAL EVENTS	---	700	---	700
3750 REAL PROPERTY MAINTENANCE	---	273,300	---	---
3760 CONTRACT AND ADVISORY SERVICES	---	---	-20,000	---
3780 MANAGEMENT HEADQUARTERS	---	-38,700	---	---
3825 DFAS PROGRAM GROWTH	---	-19,590	---	---
3830 CHICAGO MILITARY ACADEMY	---	5,000	---	---
3835 REPAIRS AT FT. BAKER	---	6,000	---	5,000
3840 CLARA BARTON CENTER	---	1,500	---	---
3845 DEFENSE JOINT ACCOUNTING SYSTEM	---	-14,000	---	-14,000
3850 WMD-DISTANCE LEARNING NETWORK	---	4,000	---	4,000
3855 WMD-COUNTER-TERRORISM TRAINING/TESTING MEMORIAL TUNNEL	---	7,000	5,000	5,000
3915 EXCESS CARRYOVER -- DEFENSE WORKING CAPITAL FUNDS	---	---	-40,500	---
3920 WMD-CIVIL SUPPORT TEAMS	---	---	5,000	5,850
3940 UNOBLIGATED BALANCE, PENTAGON RENOVATION	---	---	-2,000	-2,000
4100 TOTAL, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY	19,073,731	19,386,843	19,049,881	19,144,431
4150 TRANSFER	(50,000)	(50,000)	(50,000)	(50,000)
4200 TOTAL FUNDING AVAILABLE	(19,123,731)	(19,436,843)	(19,099,881)	(19,194,431)

ADJUSTMENTS TO BUDGET ACTIVITIES

Adjustments to the budget activities are as follows:

[In thousands of dollars]

Budget Activity 1: Operating Forces:	
250 M-Gator	3,000
550 JCS Exercises	-11,000
550 Integrated Training Area Management	2,000
550 Modern Burner Unit	3,000
600 Strike force funding	-15,000
600 GCCS-USFK	11,300
600 HEMTT vehicle recapitalization	7,500
650 Depot Maintenance Apprenticeship Program	3,000
650 Maintenance Automatic Identification Technology	1,000
650 LOGTECH	500
750 NTC Airhead	2,000
750 Security Improvements-NTC Heliport	1,900
800 Fort Wainwright Utilidors	10,000
800 Fort Greely runway repairs	6,000
800 USARAK Power Plant Refurbishment	1,500
900 Hunter UAV	3,000
900 USARPAC C4I and Information Assurance	26,000
Budget Activity 2: Mobilization:	
1300 Rock Island UPC subsidy	11,500
Budget Activity 3: Training and Recruiting:	
1650 Air Battle Captain	1,250
1850 Institutional Training-Specialized Skill Training	5,000
1850 Military Police School/MCTFT Joint Training	2,000
1850 Information Assurance: IT Training and Education	3,000
1850 Joint Assessment Neurological Examination Equipment	1,500
1950 DLI-Classroom and Office Furnishings	1,800
1950 Defense Language Institute	2,000
1950 Monterey Regional Educational Initiative	1,800
1950 DLI-Office Furnishings for DOIM Computer Center	1,000
1950 Professional Development Education, NDU	-2,500
2000 Institutional Training-Training Support	5,000
2000 Distance Learning-CCCE	1,300
2000 Armor Officers Distance Learning (Ft. Knox)	1,500
2200 Recruiting contracts and studies	-3,000
2350 Civilian Education and Training	-5,000
2400 JROTC	4,500
Budget Activity 4: Administration and Servicewide Activities:	
2800 Pulse Technology	4,000
2800 Central Supply Activities	-5,000
2850 System Technical Support	10,000
2850 Supercomputing Work	6,000
2850 Logistics and Technology Project	1,000
2850 JCALS	10,000
3000 Biometrics Support	7,000
3050 Information Assurance-USFK IT security	2,000
3100 Manpower Management, travel	-1,000

3200	Army conservation and ecosystem management	2,000
3250	Claims Underexecution	-40,000
3400	Rock Island Bridge Repairs	2,500
3400	Fort Des Moines	2,000
3600	NATO Administrative Growth	-12,400
3650	Administrative Cost Growth in Europe	-6,300
Undistributed:		
3710	Classified Programs Undistributed	-4,000
3740	Memorial Events	700
3835	Repairs at Fort Baker	5,000
3845	Defense Joint Accounting System	-14,000
3850	WMD-Distance Learning Network	4,000
3855	WMD-Counter-Terrorism Training and Testing/Memorial Tunnel	5,000
3920	WMD Civil Support Teams	4,000
3920	WMD Civil Support Teams--Equipment	1,850
3940	Unobligated balance, Pentagon Renovation	-2,000

INTEGRATED TRAINING AREA MANAGEMENT

The conferees understand that commanders are consistently reporting reduced ITAM funding as a training readiness issue in the Monthly Readiness Report. Therefore, the conferees recommend an increase of $5,100,000 for ITAM and direct the Army to realign additional resources in order to fully fund the ITAM program.

TACTICAL MISSILE MAINTENANCE

Of the amount provided for Operation and Maintenance, Army, specifically depot maintenance, the conferees direct that $48,300,000 be applied to Army Tactical Missile Depot Maintenance requirements, to include ground support equipment, at its organic public depots.

REAL PROPERTY MAINTENANCE

The conferees observe that the Army has reallocated $1,100,000,000 of its operational training funds during fiscal years 1997 through 1999, and failed to meet tank mile training goals by an average of 20 percent. The Army cites that training resources were moved to other operation and maintenance programs such as real property maintenance. The conferees have provided significant real property maintenance and Quality of Life Enhancement resources to the Army for fiscal year 2001, and expects the service to execute the training plan and budget proposed in the budget request. The conferees direct the Army to allocate real property maintenance resources, by major command, at levels not less than those provided in Senate Report 106–298.

UNDERUTILIZED PLANT CAPACITY

The conferees are aware that the Office of the Secretary of Defense has directed the Army to study the scale and capacity of the arsenals and ammunition plants, in an effort to mitigate the need for further cash subsidies. The Army shall provide this report to the Appropriations Committees no later than September 15, 2000.

INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS

The conferees do not agree to reductions as proposed in the House and Senate versions of the bill to the Industrial Preparedness subactivity group in Operation and Maintenance, Army.

AIR BATTLE CAPTAIN

The conferees direct to the Secretary of the Army to submit to the Appropriations Committees a detailed recruitment plan, specifically addressing the Air Battle Captain program, within sixty days of enactment of the conference report.

ENHANCED SKILLS TRAINING PROGRAM

The conferees understand that the Army has decided to terminate the Enhanced Skills Training Program (ESTP) for students at Historically Black colleges and Universities (HBCU) and to replace it with a distance learning program. Because of the historic role that HBCU's have played in integrating the Army, the conferees direct the Army to maintain through fiscal year 2001 the ESTP as configured during fiscal year 2000. To better understand the benefits of ESTP, the conferees directs the Army to provide a report to the congressional defense committees not later than October 1, 2000, on its long term plans for its partnership with HBCU's in preparing students for the Army.

OPEN BURN/OPEN DISPOSAL PRACTICES

The conferees are aware of public concern regarding possible health risks to civilian populations associated with the open burning/open detonation (OB/OD) of munitions and equipment at Army depots at various locations in the U.S. Most of these risks are believed to be associated with airborne gases, particles and other contaminants carried downwind of the burn/detonation sites. The Army is directed to study potential alternative closed disposal technologies that do not release into the atmosphere and to report to Congress no later than September 30, 2001 on the possibility of phasing out OB/OD in favor of closed disposal methods. The report should include a review of technologies currently in existence and under development and assess the cost and feasibility of constructing facilities employing those technologies.

MEDIUM GENERAL PURPOSE TENTS

The conferees direct that $14,000,000 of the funds provided for Operation and Maintenance, Army be made available only for the purpose of meeting prospective requirements for modular general purpose tents (MGPT) associated with wartime and other mobilizations as described in the report accompanying the House-passed Department of Defense Appropriations bill for fiscal year 2001. The conferees also note that the Department has refused to fully obligate previously appropriated funds for the program, citing a lack of firm direction from the Congress. The conferees therefore believe it necessary to clarify their strong support for the MGPT program, and direct the Secretary of the Army to expend the full amount of Operation and Maintenance, Army funds designated for MGPT in the fiscal year 2000 Department of Defense Conference Report without further delay.

TACONY WAREHOUSE SITE

The conferees direct that of the funds provided in Operation and Maintenance, Army, $5,000,000 shall be available only to demolish the Army's Tacony Warehouse depot site owned by Fort Dix in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY

The conference agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
4250 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY				
4300 BUDGET ACTIVITY 1: OPERATING FORCES				
4350 AIR OPERATIONS				
4400 MISSION AND OTHER FLIGHT OPERATIONS	2,636,230	2,636,230	2,636,230	2,636,230
4450 FLEET AIR TRAINING	798,956	798,956	798,956	798,956
4500 INTERMEDIATE MAINTENANCE	59,407	59,407	59,407	59,407
4550 AIR OPERATIONS AND SAFETY SUPPORT	102,182	102,182	102,182	102,182
4600 AIRCRAFT DEPOT MAINTENANCE	648,745	668,745	653,745	653,745
4650 AIRCRAFT DEPOT OPERATIONS SUPPORT	22,044	27,044	22,044	24,544
4800 SHIP OPERATIONS				
4850 MISSION AND OTHER SHIP OPERATIONS	2,237,075	2,237,075	2,237,075	2,237,075
4900 SHIP OPERATIONAL SUPPORT AND TRAINING	539,919	539,919	539,919	539,919
4950 INTERMEDIATE MAINTENANCE	393,478	393,478	393,478	395,478
5000 SHIP DEPOT MAINTENANCE	2,113,052	2,255,052	2,145,052	2,145,052
5050 SHIP DEPOT OPERATIONS SUPPORT	1,050,703	1,070,703	1,086,703	1,102,703
5200 COMBAT OPERATIONS/SUPPORT				
5250 COMBAT COMMUNICATIONS	371,080	371,080	371,080	371,080
5300 ELECTRONIC WARFARE	16,452	16,452	16,452	16,452
5350 SPACE SYSTEMS AND SURVEILLANCE	167,779	167,779	167,779	167,779
5400 WARFARE TACTICS	141,835	140,835	161,835	160,835
5450 OPERATIONAL METEOROLOGY AND OCEANOGRAPHY	257,981	257,981	269,981	269,981
5500 COMBAT SUPPORT FORCES	548,600	549,950	548,600	554,600
5550 EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE	163,062	168,062	163,062	168,062
5600 DEPOT OPERATIONS SUPPORT	791	791	791	791
5750 WEAPONS SUPPORT				
5800 CRUISE MISSILE	139,779	139,779	139,779	139,779

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
5850 FLEET BALLISTIC MISSILE	816,722	816,522	816,722	816,522
5900 IN-SERVICE WEAPONS SYSTEMS SUPPORT	48,635	48,635	48,635	48,635
5950 WEAPONS MAINTENANCE	381,806	395,806	403,806	403,806
6100 WORKING CAPITAL FUND SUPPORT 6150 NWCF SUPPORT	19,100	19,100	19,100	19,100
6200 BASE SUPPORT 6210 REAL PROPERTY MAINTENANCE	866,050	866,050	866,050	866,050
6220 BASE SUPPORT	2,151,215	2,160,015	2,151,215	2,158,015
6230 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1	16,692,678	16,907,628	16,819,678	16,856,778
6250 BUDGET ACTIVITY 2: MOBILIZATION				
6300 READY RESERVE AND PREPOSITIONING FORCES 6350 SHIP PREPOSITIONING AND SURGE	428,418	428,418	428,418	428,418
6400 ACTIVATIONS/INACTIVATIONS 6450 AIRCRAFT ACTIVATIONS/INACTIVATIONS	2,939	2,939	2,939	2,939
6500 SHIP ACTIVATIONS/INACTIVATIONS	193,464	250,164	209,464	232,764
6550 MOBILIZATION PREPAREDNESS 6600 FLEET HOSPITAL PROGRAM	23,707	23,707	23,707	23,707
6650 INDUSTRIAL READINESS	1,112	1,112	1,112	1,112
6700 COAST GUARD SUPPORT	19,294	19,294	19,294	19,294
6750 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 2	668,934	725,634	684,934	708,234
6800 BUDGET ACTIVITY 3: TRAINING AND RECRUITING				
6850 ACCESSION TRAINING 6900 OFFICER ACQUISITION	90,121	90,121	90,121	90,121
6950 RECRUIT TRAINING	6,594	6,594	6,594	6,594
7000 RESERVE OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS (ROTC)	77,918	77,918	77,918	77,918

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
7150 BASIC SKILLS AND ADVANCED TRAINING				
7200 SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING	276,861	279,861	281,161	284,161
7250 FLIGHT TRAINING	342,553	342,553	342,553	342,553
7300 PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION	107,625	115,370	110,625	113,625
7350 TRAINING SUPPORT	186,225	195,225	186,225	195,225
7500 RECRUITING, AND OTHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION				
7550 RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	180,737	180,737	180,737	180,737
7600 OFF-DUTY AND VOLUNTARY EDUCATION	86,613	86,613	86,613	86,613
7650 CIVILIAN EDUCATION AND TRAINING	56,234	56,234	55,234	55,234
7700 JUNIOR ROTC	31,372	33,072	34,472	34,072
7820 REAL PROPERTY MAINTENANCE	198,071	198,071	198,071	198,071
7830 BASE SUPPORT	324,715	324,715	324,715	324,715
7850 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 3	1,965,639	1,987,084	1,975,039	1,989,639
7900 BUDGET ACTIVITY 4: ADMIN & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES				
7950 SERVICEWIDE SUPPORT				
8000 ADMINISTRATION	618,145	618,145	621,145	623,445
8050 EXTERNAL RELATIONS	19,987	19,987	19,987	20,987
8100 CIVILIAN MANPOWER AND PERSON MANAGEMENT	114,660	114,660	114,660	114,660
8150 MILITARY MANPOWER AND PERSON MANAGEMENT	97,812	97,812	97,812	97,812
8200 OTHER PERSONNEL SUPPORT	187,270	187,270	187,270	190,270
8250 SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	308,225	308,225	308,225	308,225
8450 LOGISTICS OPERATIONS AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT				
8500 SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	186,105	186,105	186,105	186,105
8550 PLANNING, ENGINEERING AND DESIGN	355,482	347,164	352,482	348,482
8600 ACQUISITION AND PROGRAM MANAGEMENT	721,560	709,211	721,560	717,560

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
8650 AIR SYSTEMS SUPPORT	303,087	304,473	303,087	307,587
8700 HULL, MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL SUPPORT	61,092	59,692	61,092	61,092
8750 COMBAT/WEAPONS SYSTEMS	47,240	47,240	47,240	47,240
8800 SPACE AND ELECTRONIC WARFARE SYSTEMS	54,260	54,260	54,260	54,260
8950 SECURITY PROGRAMS 9000 SECURITY PROGRAMS	622,854	622,854	622,854	622,854
9150 SUPPORT OF OTHER NATIONS 9200 INTERNATIONAL HEADQUARTERS AND AGENCIES	8,508	8,508	8,508	8,508
9220 REAL PROPERTY MAINTENANCE	109,485	109,485	109,485	109,485
9230 BASE SUPPORT	157,131	157,131	157,131	157,131
9250 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 4	3,972,903	3,952,222	3,972,903	3,975,703
9280 CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS UNDISTRIBUTED	---	-15,144	5,700	-11,144
9290 GENERAL REDUCTION, NATIONAL DEF STOCKPILE FUND	-50,000	-50,000	-50,000	-50,000
9320 NAVY ENVIRONMENTAL LEADERSHIP PROGRAM	---	5,000	---	3,000
9360 MANAGEMENT HEADQUARTERS	---	-12,376	---	---
9380 CONTRACT AND ADVISORY SERVICES	---	-14,061	-10,000	---
9405 CIVILIAN PERSONNEL UNDEREXECUTION	---	-49,600	---	-49,600
9410 IMPROVED SHIPBOARD MATTRESS	---	13,000	---	13,000
9415 DEFENSE JOINT ACCOUNTING SYSTEM	---	-7,000	---	-7,000
9420 COMMUNICATIONS PROGRAM GROWTH	---	-15,557	---	-10,000
9460 MTAPP	---	---	2,000	2,000
9475 UNOBLIGATED BALANCE, PENTAGON RENOVATION	---	---	-2,000	-2,000
9476 TURNER JOY MEMORIAL REPAIRS	---	---	---	750
9750 TOTAL, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY	23,250,154	23,426,830	23,398,254	23,419,360
9800 TRANSFER	(50,000)	(50,000)	(50,000)	(50,000)
9850 TOTAL FUNDING AVAILABLE	(23,300,154)	(23,476,830)	(23,448,254)	(23,469,360)

ADJUSTMENTS TO BUDGET ACTIVITIES

Adjustments to the budget activities are as follows:

[In thousands of dollars]

Budget Activity 1: Operating Forces:	
4600 C-12 Spares program	5,000
4650 Object Oriented Simulations/Reengineering Pilot Program	2,500
4950 Fire Protective Coatings	2,000
5000 LHA Midlife	32,000
5050 Berthing & Messing Barge	15,000
5050 Ship Depot Operations Support Pearl Harbor Shipyard	24,000
5050 Shipyard Apprentice Program	12,000
5050 Fire Fighting Foam Applicator	1,000
5400 JCS Exercises	-1,000
5400 Warfare Tactics PMRF Facilities	20,000
5450 Meteorology and oceanography	7,000
5450 UNOLS	5,000
5500 Man Overboard Indicator	2,500
5500 Center of Excellence for Disaster Management & Humanitarian Assistance	5,000
5500 CINCUSNAVEUR Administrative Growth	-1,500
5550 Reverse Osmosis Desalinators	1,000
5550 Surface Ship Calibration Support	4,000
5850 Arms Control	-200
5950 CWIS Overhauls	10,000
5950 Mk 45 Mod 1 Maintenance	12,000
6220 Partnership for Rapid Innovation Pilot Project at Navy Region Northwest	8,000
6220 Portal Crane Maintenance, Rota	3,500
6220 NATO Administrative Cost Growth	-4,700
Budget Activity 2: Mobilization:	
6500 Nuclear Submarine Inactivations (PSNS)	23,300
6500 Ship Disposal Project	16,000
Budget Activity 3: Training and Recruiting:	
7200 Information Assurance: IT Training and Education	3,000
7200 Mark 53 (NULKA) training and support	4,300
7300 Navy Postgraduate School	1,000
7300 NPS-Center for Civil Military Relations	1,000
7300 Joint Multi-Dimensional education & Analysis System (Naval War College)	2,000
7300 NUWC MBA program	2,000
7350 CNET	5,000
7350 Distance Learning--CNET	4,000
7650 Civilian Education and Training	-1,000
7700 JROTC	1,700
7700 Naval Sea Cadet Program	1,000
Budget Activity 4: Administration and Servicewide Activities:	
8000 Biometrics Support	3,000
8000 Advanced Technology Information Support (ATIS)	2,300
8050 Public Service Initiative	1,000
8200 Public Benefits Center	3,000
8550 Acquisition Management	-7,000
8600 Acquisition Management	-10,000
8600 Information Technology Center	6,000

8650 Acquisition Workforce	-8,500
8650 Configuration Management Information System	13,000
Undistributed:	
9280 Classified Programs Undistributed	-11,144
9320 Navy Environmental Leadership Program	3,000
9405 Civilian Personnel Underexecution	-49,600
9410 Improved Shipboard Mattresses	13,000
9415 Defense Joint Accounting System	-7,000
9420 Communications Program Growth	-10,000
9460 MTAPP	2,000
9475 Unobligated balance, Pentagon Renovation	-2,000
9476 Turner Joy Memorial Repairs	750

ENHANCED SAFETY IN DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES

Public Law 106–79 directed the Department to initiate programs that improved safety practices at DOD facilities. The conferees again urge the Department to undertake measures to improve the safety of work conditions at DOD industrial facilities. No later than December 1, 2000, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report regarding the feasibility of establishing pilot programs at maintenance depots and public shipyards to improve worker safety. The report shall include proposals, to include any requisite legislative language, for employing gain sharing incentives for the procurement of professional safety services.

FALLON NAS GREENBELT

The conferees understand that the navy has conducted studies to determine the feasibility of restoring current and previously irrigated lands around the perimeter (''Greenbelt'') of Fallon Naval Air Station, Nevada, to its natural ecological condition. Further, the conferees understand that the Commander, NAS Fallon, has consulted with the Army Corps of Engineers concerning their expertise in similar efforts. The conferees direct, as the Secretary of the Navy strives to eliminate the need for irrigation to the ''Greenbelt'', consistent with aircrew safety and the direction provided in Public Law 101–618, that the Navy continue to cooperate with the Army Corps of Engineers to study the most expedient methods to achieve this non-agricultural, non-irrigated state in the ''Greenbelt'' lands. The conferees direct that of the funds available to the Department of the Navy under the heading Operation and Maintenance, Navy, $100,000 shall be available to expedite the study described above.

CENTER OF EXCELLENCE FOR DISASTER MANAGEMENT AND HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

The conferees recommend $5,000,000 for the Center for Excellence for Disaster Management and Humanitarian Assistance. Within these funds, $960,000 is to fund the Casualty Care Research Center. The Committee expects the Centers to work collaboratively to provide disaster response services in domestic, international, military and civilian settings.

RESTORATION OF USS TURNER JOY

The conferees direct the Navy to cooperate with the Bremerton Naval Memorial and Historic Ships Association in the repair of the USS Turner Joy. Of the funds available for Operation and Maintenance, Navy, $750,000 shall be available for the maintenance and repair of the USS Turner Joy.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS

The conference agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
9900 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS				
9950 BUDGET ACTIVITY 1: OPERATING FORCES				
10000 EXPEDITIONARY FORCES				
10050 OPERATIONAL FORCES	420,702	462,702	443,402	463,402
10100 FIELD LOGISTICS	235,561	250,561	235,561	244,561
10150 DEPOT MAINTENANCE	97,194	119,194	97,194	97,194
10200 BASE SUPPORT	760,299	761,799	760,299	761,799
10250 REAL PROPERTY MAINTENANCE	394,789	394,789	394,789	394,789
10300 USMC PREPOSITIONING				
10350 MARITIME PREPOSITIONING	82,390	82,390	82,390	82,390
10400 NORWAY PREPOSITIONING	3,891	3,891	3,891	3,891
10450 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1	1,994,826	2,075,326	2,017,526	2,048,026
10500 BUDGET ACTIVITY 3: TRAINING AND RECRUITING				
10550 ACCESSION TRAINING				
10600 RECRUIT TRAINING	10,655	10,655	10,655	10,655
10650 OFFICER ACQUISITION	300	300	300	300
10700 BASE SUPPORT	55,649	55,649	55,649	55,649
10750 REAL PROPERTY MAINTENANCE	19,782	19,782	19,782	19,782
10800 BASIC SKILLS AND ADVANCED TRAINING				
10850 SPECIALIZED SKILLS TRAINING	32,975	35,975	32,975	35,975
10900 FLIGHT TRAINING	166	166	166	166
10950 PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION	8,704	8,704	8,704	8,704
11000 TRAINING SUPPORT	84,417	84,417	84,417	84,417
11050 BASE SUPPORT	50,948	50,948	50,948	50,948
11100 REAL PROPERTY MAINTENANCE	28,762	28,762	28,762	28,762

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
11150 RECRUITING AND OTHER TRAINING EDUCATION				
11200 RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	100,001	108,101	100,001	100,001
11250 OFF-DUTY AND VOLUNTARY EDUCATION	17,961	17,961	17,961	17,961
11300 JUNIOR ROTC	11,917	12,617	12,817	12,817
11350 BASE SUPPORT	8,006	8,006	8,006	8,006
11400 REAL PROPERTY MAINTENANCE	2,633	2,633	2,633	2,633
11450 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 3	432,876	444,676	433,776	436,776
11500 BUDGET ACTIVITY 4: ADMIN & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES				
11550 SERVICEWIDE SUPPORT				
11650 SPECIAL SUPPORT	204,293	204,293	204,293	204,293
11700 SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	31,414	29,414	31,414	29,414
11750 ADMINISTRATION	25,811	25,811	25,811	25,811
11800 BASE SUPPORT	14,157	14,157	14,157	14,157
11850 REAL PROPERTY MAINTENANCE	2,281	2,281	2,281	2,281
11900 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 4	277,956	275,956	277,956	275,956
11990 MPS REPLENISHMENT/REPLACEMENT STOCKS	---	15,000	---	15,000
12015 CONTRACT AND ADVISORY SERVICES	---	-367	---	---
12020 CIVILIAN PERSONNEL SEPARATION	---	2,500	---	2,500
12050 REINTERMENT OF REMAINS	---	---	500	500
12300 TOTAL, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS	2,705,658	2,813,091	2,729,758	2,778,758

ADJUSTMENTS TO BUDGET ACTIVITIES

Adjustments to the budget activities are as follows:

[In thousands of dollars]

Budget Activity 1: Operating Forces:	
10050 Initial Issue Gear	15,000
10050 ULCANS	10,000
10050 Lightweight Maintenance Enclosures	8,000
10050 Modular Command Post System	2,000
10050 Joint Service NBC Defense Equipment Surveillance	3,700
10050 ECWCS	4,000
10100 Equipment Maintenance	5,000
10100 Corrosion Control	4,000
10200 Urban Warfare Training-Former George AFB Lease	1,500
Budget Activity 3: Training and Recruiting:	
10850 Information Assurance: IT Training and Education	3,000
11300 JROTC	900
Budget Activity 4: Administration and Servicewide Activities:	
11700 Servicewide Transportation Underexecution	-2,000
Undistributed:	
11990 MPS replenishment/replacement stocks	15,000
12020 Civilian Personnel Separation	2,500
12050 Reinterment of Remains	500

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE

The conference agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
12450 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE				
12500 BUDGET ACTIVITY 1: OPERATING FORCES				
12550 AIR OPERATIONS 12600 PRIMARY COMBAT FORCES	2,363,665	2,363,665	2,400,565	2,400,565
12650 PRIMARY COMBAT WEAPONS	306,379	306,879	306,379	306,879
12700 COMBAT ENHANCEMENT FORCES	205,101	205,101	205,101	205,101
12750 AIR OPERATIONS TRAINING	774,341	774,341	774,341	774,341
12775 DEPOT MAINTENANCE	1,341,224	1,356,224	1,341,224	1,341,224
12800 COMBAT COMMUNICATIONS	1,093,924	1,097,924	1,091,924	1,095,924
12850 BASE SUPPORT	1,849,247	1,849,247	1,849,247	1,849,247
12900 REAL PROPERTY MAINTENANCE	739,807	739,807	742,607	743,107
12950 COMBAT RELATED OPERATIONS 13000 GLOBAL C3I AND EARLY WARNING	680,464	688,964	680,464	688,964
13050 NAVIGATION/WEATHER SUPPORT	154,153	154,153	158,153	158,153
13100 OTHER COMBAT OPS SUPPORT PROGRAMS	280,971	288,971	286,071	290,971
13150 JCS EXERCISES	37,052	24,852	37,052	24,852
13200 MANAGEMENT/OPERATIONAL HEADQUARTERS	124,998	124,998	124,998	124,998
13250 TACTICAL INTEL AND OTHER SPECIAL ACTIVITIES	259,317	259,317	259,317	259,317

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
13300 SPACE OPERATIONS				
13350 LAUNCH FACILITIES	234,395	234,395	234,395	234,395
13400 LAUNCH VEHICLES	116,766	116,766	116,766	116,766
13450 SPACE CONTROL SYSTEMS	248,564	258,564	238,564	258,564
13500 SATELLITE SYSTEMS	53,473	53,473	53,473	53,473
13550 OTHER SPACE OPERATIONS	114,729	114,729	114,729	114,729
13600 BASE SUPPORT	377,605	377,605	377,605	377,605
13650 REAL PROPERTY MAINTENANCE	134,276	134,276	134,276	134,276
13700 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1	11,490,451	11,524,251	11,527,251	11,553,451
13750 BUDGET ACTIVITY 2: MOBILIZATION				
13800 MOBILITY OPERATIONS				
13850 AIRLIFT OPERATIONS	1,653,084	1,653,084	1,656,584	1,656,584
13900 AIRLIFT OPERATIONS C31	37,961	37,961	37,961	37,961
13950 MOBILIZATION PREPAREDNESS	146,133	146,133	146,133	146,133
13975 DEPOT MAINTENANCE	305,244	319,344	305,244	305,244
14000 PAYMENTS TO TRANSPORTATION BUSINESS AREA	429,775	429,775	429,775	429,775
14050 BASE SUPPORT	466,832	466,832	466,832	466,832
14100 REAL PROPERTY MAINTENANCE	120,515	120,515	120,515	120,515
14150 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 2	3,159,544	3,173,644	3,163,044	3,163,044
14200 BUDGET ACTIVITY 3: TRAINING AND RECRUITING				
14250 ACCESSION TRAINING				
14300 OFFICER ACQUISITION	68,142	68,142	68,142	68,142
14350 RECRUIT TRAINING	4,302	4,302	4,302	4,302
14400 RESERVE OFFICER TRAINING CORPS (ROTC)	61,522	61,522	61,522	61,522
14450 BASE SUPPORT (ACADEMIES ONLY)	68,220	68,220	61,220	61,220
14500 REAL PROPERTY MAINTENANCE (ACADEMIES ONLY)	64,655	64,655	64,655	64,655
14550 BASIC SKILLS AND ADVANCED TRAINING				
14600 SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING	256,003	261,003	256,003	260,003
14650 FLIGHT TRAINING	618,293	618,293	618,293	618,293
14700 PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION	109,263	111,763	109,263	111,263
14750 TRAINING SUPPORT	75,599	75,599	75,599	75,599
14775 DEPOT MAINTENANCE	11,626	11,626	11,626	11,626
14800 BASE SUPPORT (OTHER TRAINING)	471,268	471,268	469,268	469,268
14850 REAL PROPERTY MAINTENANCE (OTHER TRAINING)	127,117	127,117	127,117	127,117
14900 RECRUITING, AND OTHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION				
14950 RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	113,524	121,724	113,524	113,524
15000 EXAMINING	3,483	3,483	3,483	3,483
15050 OFF DUTY AND VOLUNTARY EDUCATION	87,032	87,032	87,032	87,032
15100 CIVILIAN EDUCATION AND TRAINING	69,633	69,633	68,633	68,633
15150 JUNIOR ROTC	31,819	33,619	34,219	33,619
15200 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 3	2,241,501	2,259,001	2,233,901	2,239,301

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
15250 BUDGET ACTIVITY 4: ADMIN & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES				
15300 LOGISTICS OPERATIONS				
15350 LOGISTICS OPERATIONS	985,411	980,911	985,411	981,111
15400 TECHNICAL SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	396,144	396,144	396,144	396,144
15450 SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	222,395	222,395	222,395	222,395
15475 DEPOT MAINTENANCE	55,398	55,398	55,398	55,398
15500 BASE SUPPORT	1,131,172	1,131,172	1,131,172	1,131,172
15550 REAL PROPERTY MAINTENANCE	341,091	341,091	352,091	352,091
15600 SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES				
15650 ADMINISTRATION	153,206	153,206	156,206	156,206
15700 SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	322,654	322,654	322,654	322,654
15750 PERSONNEL PROGRAMS	146,783	146,783	146,783	146,783
15800 RESCUE AND RECOVERY SERVICES	59,073	59,073	59,073	59,073
15900 ARMS CONTROL	41,094	34,194	39,094	34,194
15950 OTHER SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES	590,249	594,249	593,249	601,249
16000 OTHER PERSONNEL SUPPORT	35,109	31,109	33,109	31,109
16050 CIVIL AIR PATROL CORPORATION	13,917	13,917	19,417	19,417
16100 BASE SUPPORT	237,050	237,550	237,050	237,550
16150 MAINTENANCE OF REAL PROPERTY	25,239	25,239	25,239	25,239
16200 SECURITY PROGRAMS				
16250 SECURITY PROGRAMS	685,834	685,834	685,834	685,834
16300 SUPPORT TO OTHER NATIONS				
16350 INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT	13,662	12,562	13,662	12,562
16400 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 4	5,455,481	5,443,481	5,473,981	5,470,181
16450 CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS UNDISTRIBUTED	---	35,574	1,500	10,044
16460 GENERAL REDUCTION, NATIONAL DEF STOCKPILE FUND	-50,000	-50,000	-50,000	-50,000
16500 READINESS SPARES KITS	---	45,000	---	---
16580 MANAGEMENT HEADQUARTERS	---	-75,000	---	---
16600 CONTRACT AND ADVISORY SERVICES	---	-4,633	-37,000	---
16620 AIR FORCE MTAP	---	---	4,000	---
16655 DFAS PROGRAM GROWTH	---	-27,521	---	---
16660 DEFENSE JOINT ACCOUNTING SYSTEM	---	-7,000	---	-7,000
16705 EXCESS CARRYOVER- DEFENSE WORKING CAPITAL FUNDS	---	---	-52,200	---
16715 UNOBLIGATED BALANCE, PENTAGON RENOVATION	---	---	-2,000	-2,000
16720 TRAVEL	---	---	-5,000	-5,000
16730 ELMENDORF AFB TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE	---	---	10,000	10,000
16740 COLLEGE/OFFICER CANDIDATE INITIATIVE	---	---	1,500	1,500
16910 TOTAL, O&M, AIR FORCE	22,296,977	22,316,797	22,268,977	22,383,521
16920 TRANSFER	(50,000)	(50,000)	(50,000)	(50,000)
16940 TOTAL FUNDING AVAILABLE	(22,346,977)	(22,366,797)	(22,318,977)	(22,433,521)

ADJUSTMENTS TO BUDGET ACTIVITIES

Adjustments to the budget activities are as follows:

[In thousands of dollars]

Budget Activity 1: Operating Forces:	
12600 B-52 Attrition Reserve	36,900
12650 Reverse Osmosis Desalinators	500
12800 Air Force Battlelabs	4,000
12800 Communications, other contracts	-2,000
12900 Keesler AFB, weatherproofing	2,800
12900 Ambient Temperature Cure Glass-MacDill AFB	500
13000 Tethered Aerostat Radar System	8,500
13050 University Partnering for Operational Support	4,000
13100 TACCSF Theater Air Command and Control Simulation Facility	8,000
13100 Power Scene	2,000
13150 JCS Exercises	-12,200
13450 Eastern Missile Range Launch Facility Enhancements	10,000
Budget Activity 2: Mobilization:	
13850 PACAF Airlift Support	3,500
Budget Activity 3: Training and Recruiting:	
14450 Facility Investment Strategy	-7,000
14600 Information Assurance: IT Training and Education	3,000
14600 IT Workforce Re-Skilling--Aeronautical Systems Center	1,000
14700 Joint Multi-Dimensional Education & Analysis System (Air War College)	2,000
14800 Base Support and Other Training Underexecution	-2,000
15100 Civilian Education and Training	-1,000
15150 JROTC	1,800
Budget Activity 4: Administration and Servicewide Activities:	
15350 Acquisition Management	-8,800
15350 REMIS	2,500
15350 Engine Reliability & Maintainability Program	2,000
15550 RPM Eielson Utilidors	10,000
15550 Hickam AFB Alternative Fuel Vehicle Program	1,000
15650 Biometrics Support	3,000
15900 Arms Control	-6,900
15950 Manufacturing Technical Assistance Pilot Program	4,000
15950 Iodine 131 Experimentation	5,000
15950 Iodine Medical Monitoring	2,000
16000 Personnel Support Programs Underexecution	-4,000
16050 CAP	5,500
16100 William Lehman Aviation Center	500
16350 NATO & International Program Growth	-1,100
Undistributed:	
16450 Classified Programs Undistributed	10,044
16660 Defense Joint Accounting System	-7,000
16715 Unobligated Balance, Pentagon Renovation	-2,000
16720 Travel	-5,000
16730 Elmendorf AFB Transportation Infrastructure	10,000
16740 College/Officer Candidate Initiative	1,500

NEW ENERGY SAVING TECHNOLOGY

The conferees are aware of the unique energy savings and anticorrosion properties of Ambient Temperature Cure (ATC) Glass coatings for air-conditioning systems. The conference agreement includes $500,000 in Operation and Maintenance, Air Force funding for the 6th Civil Engineering Squadron located at MacDill Air Force Base, Florida, for an energy demonstration of ATC glass coating technology as a follow-on to its initial testing of this technology on air conditioning systems. Accordingly, the conferees direct the Air Force to conduct a before and after test and evaluation of energy savings of ATC glass coated air conditioning-systems, at MacDill Air Force Base, over a three-month period. The evaluation shall measure and document energy consumption and provide comment regarding effectiveness on existing air-conditioning units of varying ages and levels of corrosion. The Secretary of the Air Force shall provide the results of this testing to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations not later than April 1, 2001.

CONTAMINANT AIR PROCESSING SYSTEM

The conferees commend the Secretary of the Air Force for standardizing mission-critical equipment that allows Air Force personnel to be effectively processed after contact with biological, chemical and nuclear agents. The conferees encourage the Secretary to use existing funds to continue implementation of standardized contaminant air processing systems (CAPS) throughout Air Force installations.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE-WIDE

The conference agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
16950 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE-WIDE				
17000 BUDGET ACTIVITY 1: OPERATING FORCES				
17050 JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF	396,489	396,489	396,489	396,489
17100 SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND	1,263,572	1,263,572	1,263,572	1,263,572
17150 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1	1,660,061	1,660,061	1,660,061	1,660,061
17200 BUDGET ACTIVITY 2: MOBILIZATION				
17250 DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY	45,677	48,677	45,677	45,677
17350 BUDGET ACTIVITY 3: TRAINING AND RECRUITING				
17450 AMERICAN FORCES INFORMATION SERVICE	10,999	10,999	10,999	10,999
17460 DEFENSE ACQUISITION UNIVERSITY	100,331	100,331	100,331	102,331
17470 DEFENSE FINANCE AND ACCOUNTING SERVICE	15,354	15,354	15,354	15,354
17480 DEFENSE HUMAN RESOURCES ACTIVITY	78,299	78,299	73,299	73,299
17490 DEFENSE SECURITY SERVICE	7,445	7,445	7,445	7,445
17510 DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY	1,089	1,089	1,089	1,089
17600 SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND	49,158	49,158	57,158	51,158
17650 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 3	262,675	262,675	265,675	261,675
17700 BUDGET ACTIVITY 4: ADMIN & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES				
17750 AMERICAN FORCES INFORMATION SERVICE	94,525	94,525	94,525	94,525
17775 CIVIL MILITARY PROGRAMS	88,431	93,131	112,500	103,000
17800 CLASSIFIED AND INTELLIGENCE	4,207,597	4,205,275	4,187,097	4,243,293
17900 DEFENSE CONTRACT AUDIT AGENCY	348,658	346,658	346,658	346,658
17950 DEFENSE FINANCE AND ACCOUNTING SERVICE	1,416	1,416	1,416	2,416
18000 DEFENSE HUMAN RESOURCES ACTIVITY	184,856	186,856	179,856	181,856
18050 DEFENSE INFORMATION SYSTEMS AGENCY	755,197	758,197	755,197	758,197
18150 DEFENSE LEGAL SERVICES AGENCY	12,596	12,596	12,596	12,596

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
18200 DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY	1,143,496	1,178,496	1,154,496	1,145,696
18300 DEFENSE POW/MISSING PERSONS OFFICE	14,827	14,827	14,827	14,827
18310 DEFENSE SECURITY ASSISTANCE AGENCY	67,598	67,598	57,598	57,598
18320 DEFENSE SECURITY SERVICE	126,929	126,929	126,929	126,929
18475 DEF THREAT REDUCTION & TREATY COMPLIANCE AGENCY	215,624	215,624	213,624	213,624
18500 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE DEPENDENTS EDUCATION	1,434,204	1,438,804	1,443,754	1,446,354
18600 JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF	157,883	157,361	157,883	160,361
18650 OFFICE OF ECONOMIC ADJUSTMENT	22,495	27,495	49,495	56,995
18700 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE	417,126	449,430	427,626	454,030
18800 SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND	43,864	43,864	43,864	43,864
18820 WASHINGTON HEADQUARTERS SERVICE	299,334	289,334	299,334	289,334
18860 SPECIAL PROGRAMS	315,000	115,000	315,000	115,000
18950 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 4	9,951,656	9,823,416	9,994,275	9,867,153
19000 LEGACY	---	---	15,000	12,000
19020 IMPACT AID	---	35,000	20,000	30,000
19070 MANAGEMENT HEADQUARTERS REDUCTION	---	-12,586	---	-12,586
19090 CONTRACT AND ADVISORY SERVICES	---	---	-10,000	-4,000
19160 DEFENSE JOINT ACCOUNTING SYSTEM	---	-13,500	---	-13,500
19230 UNOBLIGATED BALANCE, PENTAGON RENOVATION	---	---	-2,000	-2,000
19235 JEFFERSON PROJECT	---	---	3,000	---
19350 TOTAL, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE-WIDE	11,920,069	11,803,743	11,991,688	11,844,480

Adjustments to Budget Activities

Adjustments to the budget activities are as follows:

[In thousands of dollars]

Budget Activity 3: Training and Recruiting:

17460	DAU - IT Organizational Composition Research	2,000
17480	DHRA - DLAMP	-5,000
17600	SOCOM - NAVSCIATTS Collateral Equip	2,000

Budget Activity 4: Administration and Servicewide Activities:

17775	Civil Military - Innovative Readiness Training	10,000
17775	Civil Military - Starbase Youth Program	4,069
17775	Civil Military - Youth Development and Leadership Program	500
17800	Classified and Intelligence	35,696
17900	DCAA - Civilian Personnel Underexecution	-2,000
17950	DFAS - MOCAS	1,000
18000	DHRA	-5,000
18000	DHRA - Joint Recruiting and Advertising Program	2,000
18050	DISA - Information Assurance: IT Training and	

	Education.....	3,000
18200	DLA - Equipment Purchases and other Command Initiatives.....	-4,000
18200	DLA - Generalized Emulation of Microcircuits..	2,200
18200	DLA - Aging Aircraft Automated Document Conversion Program.....	4,000
18310	DSAA - DSCA, PfP, SEDM.....	-10,000
18475	DTRA	-2,000
18500	DoDEA - Family Advocacy Program.....	2,000
18500	DoDEA - Galena IDEA.....	4,000
18500	DoDEA - Math Teacher Leadership.....	550
18500	DoDEA - Special Education Support.....	5,000
18500	DoDEA - Math Program Skill Set Kits.....	600
18600	JCS - Headquarters Personnel Reduction...	-522
18600	JCS - JMEANS - NDU (Moved from O&M, Army).....	3,000
18650	OEA - Adak Reuse Support.....	7,000
18650	OEA - Fitzsimmons Army Hospital.....	10,000
18650	OEA - Charleston Naval Shipyard, Buildings 3 and 4.....	10,000

18650	OEA - MCAS El Toro.....	1,500
18650	OEA - Fort Greely.....	1,000
18650	OEA - Pico Rivera.....	2,000
18650	OEA - NAS Cecil Fields.....	3,000
18700	OSD - Studies and Analysis (excluding the Office of Net Assessment)	-5,000
18700	OSD - DESCIM.....	-5,000
18700	OSD - Environmental Security Cooperation	-1,000
18700	OSD - Pacific Command Regional Initiative.....	20,000
18700	OSD - Clara Barton Center.....	1,500
18700	OSD - Command Information Superiority Architectures (CISA) Program.....	5,000
18700	OSD - Headquarters Personnel Reduction	-4,446
18700	OSD - Energy Savings Performance Contracts...	4,000
18700	OSD - National Flag Foundation.....	1,000
18700	OSD - MASINT Feasibility Study.....	10,000
18700	OSD - FIRES Data Capture Program (Moved from R&D, DW)	4,000
18700	OSD - CTMA : Depot Level Activities.....	6,000
18700	OSD - CTMA : Wearable Computers.....	850

18820	WHS - Low Priority Programs.....	-10,000
18860	Special Programs.....	-200,000
19000	Undistributed - Legacy.....	12,000
19020	Undistributed - Impact Aid.....	30,000
19070	Undistributed - Defense Agencies	
	Headquarters Personnel Reduction.....	-12,586
19090	Undistributed - CAAS.....	-4,000
19160	Undistributed - Defense Joint Accounting	
	System.....	-13,500
19230	Undistributed - Unobligated balance,	
	Pentagon Renovation.....	-2,000

CIVIL/MILITARY PROGRAMS

The conferees recommend a total of $103,000,000 for the Department's civil/military programs for fiscal year 2001 as shown below. The conferees direct the Department to report to the Committees on Appropriations on the status of the obligation of these funds not later than April 15, 2001.

[In thousands of dollars]

National Guard Youth Challenge Program	$62,500
Innovative Readiness Training Program	30,000
Starbase Program	10,000
Youth Development and Leadership Program	500
Total	103,000

FAMILY ADVOCACY

The conferees recommend $2,000,000 for the Department of Defense Dependents Education account, only for enhancements to Family Advocacy programs for at-risk youth.

IMPACT AID PROGRAM

The conferees recommend a total of $30,000,000 only for the continuation of the impact aid program currently being executed by the Department of Defense for schools heavily impacted by military dependents.

NORTHERN EDGE

The Conferees direct the Secretary of Defense to transfer funds from the CJCS exercise fund to the service operation and maintenance accounts to cover the incremental cost of this exercise.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY RESERVE

The conference agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
19500 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY RESERVE				
19510 BUDGET ACTIVITY 1: OPERATING FORCES				
19520 LAND FORCES				
19530 DIVISION FORCES	9,921	9,921	9,921	9,921
19540 CORPS COMBAT FORCES	22,544	22,544	22,544	22,544
19550 CORPS SUPPORT FORCES	218,697	218,697	218,697	218,697
19560 ECHELON ABOVE CORPS FORCES	103,347	103,347	103,347	103,347
19600 MISSION OPERATIONS				
19610 LAND FORCES OPERATIONS SUPPORT	325,809	325,809	325,809	325,809
19630 LAND FORCES READINESS				
19640 FORCES READINESS OPERATIONS SUPPORT	129,020	129,720	129,020	129,720
19650 LAND FORCES SYSTEM READINESS	35,501	35,501	35,501	35,501
19660 DEPOT MAINTENANCE	46,767	46,767	46,767	46,767
19670 LAND FORCES READINESS SUPPORT				
19680 BASE SUPPORT	345,771	345,771	345,771	345,771
19690 REAL PROPERTY MAINTENANCE	114,704	114,704	114,704	114,704
19720 ADDITIONAL ACTIVITIES	1,340	1,340	1,340	1,340
19900 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1	1,353,421	1,354,121	1,353,421	1,354,121

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
19950 BUDGET ACTIVITY 4: ADMIN & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES				
19960 ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES				
19980 ADMINISTRATION	34,708	34,708	34,708	34,708
19990 SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	22,482	22,482	22,482	22,482
20000 PERSONNEL/FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION	41,594	41,594	41,594	41,594
20010 RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	69,213	81,213	69,213	69,213
20075 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 4	167,997	179,997	167,997	167,997
20110 REAL PROPERTY MAINTENANCE	---	30,000	---	15,000
20120 RECRUITING SUPPORT	---	---	8,000	---
20140 CINC ODT TRAINING	---	2,800	---	---
20145 EXTENDED COLD WEATHER CLOTHING SYSTEM	---	9,000	---	4,500
20150 ADDITIONAL FULL-TIME SUPPORT TECHNICIANS	---	20,500	---	20,500
20700 TOTAL, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY RESERVE	1,521,418	1,596,418	1,529,418	1,562,118

Adjustments to Budget Activities

Adjustments to the budget activities are as follows:

(In thousands of dollars)

Budget Activity 1: Operating Forces

19640 Forces Readiness Operations Support/Integrated Training Area Management 700

Undistributed:

20110 Real Property Maintenance 15,000

20145 Extended Cold Weather Clothing System 4,500

20150 Additional Full Time Support Technicians 20,500

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY RESERVE

The conference agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
20850 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY RESERVE				
20900 BUDGET ACTIVITY 1: OPERATING FORCES				
20950 RESERVE AIR OPERATIONS 21000 MISSION AND OTHER FLIGHT OPERATIONS	355,803	355,803	355,803	355,803
21100 INTERMEDIATE MAINTENANCE	17,381	17,381	17,381	17,381
21150 AIR OPERATION AND SAFETY SUPPORT	3,384	3,384	3,384	3,384
21200 AIRCRAFT DEPOT MAINTENANCE	101,391	101,391	101,391	101,391
21250 AIRCRAFT DEPOT OPS SUPPORT	338	338	338	338
21400 RESERVE SHIP OPERATIONS 21450 MISSION AND OTHER SHIP OPERATIONS	48,182	48,182	48,182	48,182
21500 SHIP OPERATIONAL SUPPORT AND TRAINING	621	621	621	621
21550 INTERMEDIATE MAINTENANCE	11,207	11,207	11,207	11,207
21600 SHIP DEPOT MAINTENANCE	68,721	78,721	68,721	78,721
21650 SHIP DEPOT OPERATIONS SUPPORT	1,375	1,375	1,375	1,375
21700 RESERVE COMBAT OPERATIONS SUPPORT 21800 COMBAT SUPPORT FORCES	34,850	34,850	34,850	34,850
21950 RESERVE WEAPONS SUPPORT 22000 WEAPONS MAINTENANCE	5,436	5,436	5,436	5,436
22030 REAL PROPERTY MAINTENANCE	63,728	63,728	63,728	63,728
22040 BASE SUPPORT	142,681	142,681	142,681	142,681
22090 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1	855,098	865,098	855,098	865,098
22100 BUDGET ACTIVITY 4: ADMIN & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES				
22150 ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES 22200 ADMINISTRATION	7,004	7,004	7,004	7,004
22250 CIVILIAN MANPOWER AND PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT	1,847	1,847	1,847	1,847
22300 MILITARY MANPOWER AND PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT	27,713	34,413	27,713	27,713
22350 SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	63,070	63,070	63,070	63,070

(in thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
22400 COMBAT/WEAPONS SYSTEMS	5,566	5,566	5,566	5,566
22450 GENERAL DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE PROGRAM	648	648	648	648
22500 LOGISTICS OPERATIONS AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT				
22600 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 4	105,848	112,548	105,848	105,848
22670 REAL PROPERTY MAINTENANCE	---	15,000	---	5,000
22680 RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	---	---	5,000	---
22700 FLYING HOUR PROGRAM SHORTFALL	---	---	3,000	3,000
23150 TOTAL, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY RESERVE	960,946	992,646	968,946	978,946

Adjustments to Budget Activities

Adjustments to the budget activities are as follows:

(In thousands of dollars)

Budget Activity 1: Operating Forces	
21600 Ship Depot Maintenance	10,000
Undistributed:	
22670 Real Property Maintenance	5,000
22700 Flying Hour Program Shortfall	3,000

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS RESERVE

The conference agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
23300 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS RESERVE				
23350 BUDGET ACTIVITY 1: OPERATING FORCES				
23400 MISSION FORCES				
23450 TRAINING	17,938	17,938	17,938	17,938
23470 INITIAL ISSUE	---	---	5,200	5,200
23500 OPERATING FORCES	46,561	48,361	46,561	48,361
23550 BASE SUPPORT	17,024	17,024	17,024	17,024
23600 REAL PROPERTY MAINTENANCE	8,330	10,330	8,330	10,330
23650 DEPOT MAINTENANCE	9,014	14,014	9,014	12,014
23660 MAINTENANCE OF AGING EQUIPMENT	---	---	2,000	---
23700 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1	98,867	107,667	106,067	110,867
23750 BUDGET ACTIVITY 4: ADMIN & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES				
23800 ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES				
23850 RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	7,907	9,907	7,907	7,907
23900 SPECIAL SUPPORT	11,317	11,317	11,317	11,317
23950 SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	484	484	484	484
24000 ADMINISTRATION	7,628	7,628	7,628	7,628
24050 BASE SUPPORT	7,756	7,756	7,756	7,756
24100 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 4	35,092	37,092	35,092	35,092
24200 INCREASED USE OF GUARD AND RESERVE	---	1,200	---	---
24600 TOTAL, O&M, MARINE CORPS RESERVE	133,959	145,959	141,159	145,959

Adjustments to Budget Activities

Adjustments to the budget activities are as follows:

(In thousands of dollars)

Budget Activity 1: Operating Forces		
23470	Initial Issue	5,200
23500	Operating Forces/Single Storage Site for NBC Equipment	1,800
23600	Real Property Maintenance	2,000
23650	Depot Maintenance	3,000

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE RESERVE

The conference agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
24750 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE RESERVE				
24800 BUDGET ACTIVITY 1: OPERATING FORCES				
24850 AIR OPERATIONS 24900 PRIMARY COMBAT FORCES	1,199,990	1,199,990	1,199,990	1,199,990
24950 MISSION SUPPORT OPERATIONS	49,309	49,309	49,309	49,309
24970 DEPOT MAINTENANCE	281,177	296,177	285,177	288,177
25000 BASE SUPPORT	224,138	224,138	224,138	224,138
25050 REAL PROPERTY MAINTENANCE	45,661	45,661	45,661	45,661
25150 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1	1,800,275	1,815,275	1,804,275	1,807,275
25200 BUDGET ACTIVITY 4: ADMIN & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES				
25250 ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES 25300 ADMINISTRATION	47,817	47,817	47,817	47,817
25350 MILITARY MANPOWER AND PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT	20,094	20,094	20,094	20,094
25400 RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	10,562	14,562	10,562	10,562
25450 OTHER PERSONNEL SUPPORT	6,457	6,457	6,457	6,457
25500 AUDIOVISUAL	654	654	654	654
25520 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 4	85,584	89,584	85,584	85,584
25600 REAL PROPERTY MAINTENANCE	---	10,000	---	4,000
25640 RED HORSE UNIT	---	1,800	---	1,800
25645 TECHNICIAN PILOT RETENTION ALLOWANCE	---	5,000	---	3,000
25650 FLYING HOUR PROGRAM SHORTFALL	---	---	4,000	2,000
25950 TOTAL, O&M, AIR FORCE RESERVE	1,885,859	1,921,659	1,893,859	1,903,659

Adjustments to Budget Activities

Adjustments to the budget activities are as follows:

(In thousands of dollars)

Budget Activity 1: Operating Forces		
24970	Depot Maintenance	7,000
Undistributed:		
25600	Real Property Maintenance	4,000
25640	RED HORSE Unit	1,800
25645	Technician Pilot Retention Allowance	3,000
25650	Flying Hour Program Shortfall	2,000

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

The conference agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
26100 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY NATIONAL GUARD				
26120 BUDGET ACTIVITY 1: OPERATING FORCES				
26140 LAND FORCES				
26180 DIVISIONS	420,846	420,846	420,846	420,846
26200 CORPS COMBAT FORCES	743,303	743,303	743,303	743,303
26220 CORPS SUPPORT FORCES	192,504	192,504	192,504	192,504
26240 ECHELON ABOVE CORPS FORCES	184,399	184,399	184,399	184,399
26260 LAND FORCES OPERATION SUPPORT	98,444	98,444	98,444	98,444
26280 LAND FORCES READINESS				
26320 LAND FORCES SYSTEM READINESS	72,247	72,247	72,247	72,247
26340 DEPOT MAINTENANCE	190,172	190,172	190,172	190,172
26360 LAND FORCES READINESS SUPPORT				
26400 BASE OPERATIONS	460,632	463,032	460,632	463,032
26420 REAL PROPERTY MAINTENANCE	202,431	202,431	202,431	202,431
26440 MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONAL HEADQUARTERS	422,376	422,376	422,376	422,376
26580 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1	2,987,354	2,989,754	2,987,354	2,989,754

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
26600 BUDGET ACTIVITY 4: ADMIN & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES				
26620 ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES				
26660 STAFF MANAGEMENT	73,993	73,993	73,993	73,993
26680 INFORMATION MANAGEMENT	20,115	25,115	20,115	27,315
26720 PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION	33,627	33,627	33,627	33,627
26740 RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	67,246	79,246	67,246	67,246
26760 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 4	194,981	211,981	194,981	202,181
26810 ADDITIONAL FULL-TIME SUPPORT (TECHNICIAN)	---	30,500	20,500	20,500
26840 SCHOOL HOUSE SUPPORT	---	---	7,000	5,000
26870 REAL PROPERTY MAINTENANCE	---	15,000	32,000	22,000
26890 EXTENDED COLD WEATHER CLOTHING SYSTEM	---	12,000	12,000	12,000
26900 ANGEL GATE ACADEMY	---	---	---	4,200
26945 NATIONAL EMERGENCY AND DISASTER INFORMATION CENTER	---	1,000	---	1,000
26950 R-2000 ENGINE FLUSH SYSTEMS	---	3,000	---	3,000
26970 EMERGENCY SPILL RESPONSE	---	---	1,000	1,000
26975 DISTRIBUTED LEARNING PROJECT	---	---	65,700	65,700
26980 WMD IMPLEMENTATION PLAN	---	---	10,000	7,500
27350 TOTAL, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY NAT. GUARD	3,182,335	3,263,235	3,330,535	3,333,835

Adjustments to Budget Activities

Adjustments to the budget activities are as follows:

(In thousands of dollars)

Budget Activity 1: Operating Forces:		
26400	Base Operations/Integrated Training Area Management	2,400
Budget Activity 4: Administration and Servicewide Activities		
26680	Information Management/NGB Nationwide Dedicated Fiber Optic Network	5,000
26680	Information Management/Information Operations Program	2,200
Undistributed:		
26810	Additional Full-Time Support (Technicians)	20,500
26840	School House Support	5,000
26870	Real Property Maintenance	22,000
26890	Extended Cold Weather Clothing System	12,000
26900	Angel Gate Academy	4,200
26945	National Emergency and Disaster Information Center	1,000
26950	R-2000 Engine Flush Systems	3,000
26970	Emergency Spill Response	1,000
26975	Distributed Learning Project	65,700
26980	WMD Implementation Plan	7,500

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR NATIONAL GUARD

The conference agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
27500 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR NATIONAL GUARD				
27550 BUDGET ACTIVITY 1: OPERATING FORCES				
27600 AIR OPERATIONS				
27650 AIRCRAFT OPERATIONS	2,216,504	2,216,504	2,216,504	2,216,504
27700 MISSION SUPPORT OPERATIONS	368,761	368,761	368,761	368,761
27750 BASE SUPPORT	291,414	291,414	291,414	291,414
27800 REAL PROPERTY MAINTENANCE	104,385	109,385	104,385	109,385
27850 DEPOT MAINTENANCE	452,932	469,432	452,932	460,932
27900 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1	3,433,996	3,455,496	3,433,996	3,446,996
27950 BUDGET ACTIVITY 4: ADMIN & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES				
28000 SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES				
28050 ADMINISTRATION	2,668	2,668	2,668	2,668
28100 RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	9,711	14,711	9,711	9,711
28110 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 4	12,379	17,379	12,379	12,379
28210 C-130 OPERATIONS	---	1,500	5,000	5,000
28230 RECRUITING SUPPORT	---	---	6,000	---
28240 NATIONAL GUARD STATE PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM	---	1,000	---	1,000
28250 PROJECT ALERT	---	---	3,500	3,500
28255 EXTENDED COLD WEATHER CLOTHING SYSTEM	---	3,000	---	2,000
28260 LASER LEVELING	---	2,000	---	2,000
28270 REAL PROPERTY MAINTENANCE BACKLOG	---	---	8,000	---
28290 DEPOT MAINTENANCE BACKLOG	---	---	11,400	---
28300 ALASKALERT	---	---	1,500	1,500
28550 TOTAL, O&M, AIR NATIONAL GUARD	3,446,375	3,480,375	3,481,775	3,474,375

Adjustments to Budget Activities

Adjustments to the budget activities are as follows:

(In thousands of dollars)

Budget Activity 1: Operating Forces:	
27800 Real Property Maintenance	5,000
27850 Depot Maintenance	8,000
Undistributed:	
28210 C-130 Operations	5,000
28240 National Guard State Partnership Program	1,000
28250 Project Alert	3,500
28255 Extended Cold Weather Clothing System	2,000
28260 Laser Leveling	2,000
28300 Alaskalert	1,500

C–130 OPERATIONS

The conferees recommend a total of $5,000,000 for personnel and operation and maintenance costs to support Air National Guard C–130 operational support aircraft and those stand-alone aircraft currently utilized by selected States.

OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS TRANSFER FUND

The conferees agree to provide $3,938,777,000 for the Overseas Contingency Operations Transfer Fund. This amount provides for continuing operations in and around Bosnia, Kosovo and Southwest Asia adjusted for unanticipated changes in the number of troops supporting these operations.

The conferees included a general provision which reduces the available funding for overseas contingency operations. The conferees recognize that current levels of deployed forces committed to peacekeeping operations may be reduced during fiscal year 2001. To ensure that current operations are uninterrupted if force levels and commitments are unchanged, the conference agreement provides sufficient emergency funding for overseas contingencies.

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE ARMED FORCES

The conference agreement provides $8,574,000 for the United States Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, ARMY

The conference agreement provides $389,932,000 for Environmental Restoration, Army.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, NAVY

The conference agreement provides $294,038,000 for Environmental Restoration, Navy.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, AIR FORCE

The conference agreement provides $376,300,000 for Environmental Restoration, Air Force.

FORMER SOVIET UNION THREAT REDUCTION

The conference agreement provides $443,400,000 for the Former Soviet Union Threat Reduction program.

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

	BUDGET	HOUSE	SENATE	CONFERENCE
Strategic Offensive Arms Elimination - Russia	152,800	162,800	152,800	152,800
Weapons Storage Security - Russia	89,700	89,700	89,700	89,700
Weapons Transportation Security - Russia	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000
Fissile Material Storage Facility - Russia	57,400	57,400	57,400	57,400
Fissile Material Processing and Packaging - Russia	9,300	9,300	9,300	9,300
Elimination of Weapons Grade Plutonium - Russia	32,100	32,100	32,100	32,100
Strategic Nuclear Arms Elimination - Ukraine	29,100	34,100	29,100	29,100
BW Proliferation Prevention	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000
Chemical Weapons Destruction - Russia	35,000	—	35,000	—
Defense and Military Contacts	14,000	9,000	14,000	9,000
Other Program Support	13,000	13,000	13,000	13,000
Russian Nuclear Submarine Dismantlement and Disposal	—	—	[25,000]	25,000

QUALITY OF LIFE ENHANCEMENTS, DEFENSE

The conference agreement provides $160,500,000 for Quality of Life Enhancements, Defense. The conference agreement, which distributes funding as indicated below, includes funding both to reduce the substantial backlog of real property maintenance, and to provide for certain requirements associated with local educational authorities.

[In thousands of dollars]

Quality of Life Enhancements, Defense: Program Increases:

Army	$100,000,000
Navy	20,000,000
Marine Corps	10,000,000
Air Force	20,000,000
Defense-Wide	10,500,000

TITLE III – PROCUREMENT

The conference agreement is as follows:

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
SUMMARY				
ARMY:				
AIRCRAFT	1,323,262	1,547,082	1,532,862	1,571,812
MISSILES	1,295,728	1,240,347	1,329,781	1,320,681
WEAPONS, TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES	1,874,638	2,634,786	2,166,574	2,472,524
AMMUNITION	1,131,323	1,227,386	1,212,149	1,220,516
OTHER	3,795,870	4,254,564	4,060,728	4,497,009
TOTAL, ARMY	9,420,821	10,904,165	10,302,094	11,082,542
NAVY:				
AIRCRAFT	7,963,858	8,179,564	8,426,499	8,477,138
WEAPONS	1,434,250	1,372,112	1,571,650	1,461,600
AMMUNITION	429,649	491,749	471,749	498,349
SHIPS	12,296,919	12,266,919	11,612,090	11,614,633
OTHER	3,334,611	3,433,063	3,400,180	3,557,380
MARINE CORPS	1,171,935	1,229,605	1,196,368	1,233,268
TOTAL, NAVY	26,631,222	26,973,012	26,678,536	26,842,368
AIR FORCE:				
AIRCRAFT	9,539,602	10,064,032	7,289,934	7,583,345
AMMUNITION	638,808	638,808	654,808	647,808
MISSILES	3,031,346	2,893,529	2,920,815	2,863,778
OTHER	7,699,127	7,778,997	7,605,027	7,763,747
TOTAL, AIR FORCE	20,908,883	21,375,366	18,470,584	18,858,678
DEFENSE-WIDE	2,275,308	2,303,136	2,294,908	2,346,258
NATIONAL GUARD AND RESERVE EQUIPMENT	---	---	150,000	100,000
DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT PURCHASES	---	3,000	---	3,000
TOTAL PROCUREMENT	59,236,234	61,558,679	57,896,122	59,232,846

ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, DEFENSE-WIDE

The conference agreement provides $21,412,000 for Environmental Restoration, Defense-Wide.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, FORMERLY USED DEFENSE SITES

The conference agreement provides $231,499,000 for Environmental Restoration, Formerly Used Defense Sites.

OVERSEAS HUMANITARIAN, DISASTER, AND CIVIC AID

The conference agreement provides $55,900,000 for Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster, and Civic Aid.

FOREIGN MILITARY SALES

In 1999, the Department of Defense signed a multi-year contract for the E–2C program. The E–2C multi-year contract assumed a total E–2C purchase which included both Department of the Navy and international aircraft deliveries in future years. The negotiated price for the Navy aircraft reflected the assumption that the international sales would be successfully completed in the future years. This process raises serious concerns that the Department of Defense might negotiate future multi-year contracts with sales prices that presume Congressional approval of potential international sales in future years. Such a practice is unacceptable and would violate the intent and spirit of the Foreign Military Sales notification and approval process.

The conferees direct that any future multi-year contracts shall reflect pricing which assumes only the U.S. military procurement quantities. The Department of Defense is expressly prohibited from negotiating any multi-year contracts which include quantities and pricing that reflect foreign military sales yet to be approved by the Congress.

INFORMATION ASSURANCE

The House recommended a net increase of $150,000,000 over the President's budget for selected information assurance and computer network security programs. The conferees endorse the high priority given this effort by the House and recommended a net increase of over $150,000,000 for specific information assurance initiatives, to include:

$35,000,000 to purchase hardware and software applications to monitor computer networks for suspicious activity;

$19,000,000 for new digital secure phones to replace the outdated STU–III;

$18,600,000 to accelerate the DOD's Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) program;

$16,400,000 for information security awareness, education and training;

$15,000,000 for the Information Security Scholarship Program;

$10,000,000 to ensure security capabilities are built into new cell phones, rather than retrofitting them later at a significantly higher cost;

$10,000,000 for information operations vulnerability analysis;

$5,000,000 to examine the use of information operations against certain critical target sets;

$5,000,000 for the Institute for Defense Computer Security and Information Protection;

$3,000,000 for additional basic (6.1) research into information assurance; and

$26,000,000 for USARPAC C4I and Information Assurance.

The conferees expect the Department to execute these funds in a coordinated manner, and where possible, to make use of existing institutions and training programs to ensure the maximum benefit from these resources. The conferees understand that even these investments will be of limited value if the software used by the Department has been designed with intentional weaknesses to permit future unauthorized access. The conferees expect the Department to carefully consider the origin of all software used in developing or upgrading information technology or national security systems.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS INFRASTRUCTURE UPGRADES

The conferees believe that additional cost savings could be realized if DOD tenant agencies would include their telecommunications infrastructure upgrades with those of the parent installation and thus achieve the benefits of economies of scale. The conferees therefore direct DOD agencies that are located on Army, Navy and Air Force installations to coordinate their infrastructure upgrades with those of the installation where they reside.

AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, ARMY

The conference agreement on items addressed by either the House or Senate is as follows:

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, ARMY				
AIRCRAFT				
FIXED WING				
UTILITY F/W (MR) AIRCRAFT	---	---	---	7,600
ROTARY				
UH-60 BLACKHAWK (MYP)	64,651	183,371	120,451	189,601
UH-60 BLACKHAWK (MYP) (AP-CY)	22,127	22,127	22,127	22,127
TH-67 TRAINING HELICOPTER	---	18,000	---	24,000
TOTAL, AIRCRAFT	86,778	223,498	142,578	243,328
MODIFICATION OF AIRCRAFT				
GUARDRAIL MODS (TIARA)	22,626	22,626	22,626	22,626
ARL MODS	6,553	6,553	6,553	6,553
AH1F MODS	423	423	423	423
AH-64 MODS	18,516	52,616	87,516	36,016
CH-47 CARGO HELICOPTER MODS (MYP)	117,083	117,083	117,083	117,083
CH-47 ICH	57,630	57,630	57,630	57,630
CH-47 ICH (AP-CY)	26,200	26,200	26,200	26,200
UTILITY/CARGO AIRPLANE MODS	11,903	11,903	11,903	11,903
OH-58 MODS	462	462	462	462
AIRCRAFT LONG RANGE MODS	752	752	752	752
LONGBOW	709,454	709,454	709,454	726,954
LONGBOW (AP-CY)	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000
UH-1 MODS	4,297	4,297	4,297	4,297
UH-60 MODS	3,021	15,021	17,521	23,521
KIOWA WARRIOR	41,816	41,816	78,216	41,916
AIRBORNE AVIONICS	60,042	63,042	60,042	61,542

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
ASE MODS (SIRFC)	4,487	4,487	4,487	4,487
GATM	10,073	10,073	10,073	10,073
SPARE PARTS (AIR)	15,167	15,167	15,167	15,167
TOTAL, MODIFICATION OF AIRCRAFT	1,145,505	1,194,605	1,265,405	1,202,605
SUPPORT EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES				
GROUND SUPPORT AVIONICS				
AIRCRAFT SURVIVABILITY EQUIPMENT	---	14,000	---	10,000
OTHER SUPPORT				
AVIONICS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	---	14,000	13,900	10,000
COMMON GROUND EQUIPMENT	11,926	11,926	11,926	11,926
AIRCREW INTEGRATED SYSTEMS	3,490	3,490	13,490	10,390
AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL	74,144	74,144	74,144	74,144
INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES	1,419	1,419	1,419	1,419
AIRBORNE COMMUNICATIONS	---	10,000	10,000	8,000
TOTAL, SUPPORT EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES	90,979	128,979	124,879	125,879
TOTAL, AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, ARMY	1,323,262	1,547,082	1,532,862	1,571,812

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
UTILITY F/W (MR) AIRCRAFT	0	0	0	7,600
UC-35 aircraft		0	0	7,600
(Note: House added funds in AP, N)				
UH-60 BLACKHAWK (MYP)	64,651	183,371	120,451	189,601
Army Reserve: 8 UH-60L aircraft		78,520	0	78,520
National Guard: 2 UH-60Q aircraft		40,200	0	26,800
National Guard: 4 UH-60L aircraft		0	55,800	39,260
UH-60L active (2)				-19,630
TH-67 TRAINING HELICOPTER	0	18,000	0	24,000
Procure training helicopters	0	18,000	0	24,000
(Note: Senate added funds under the heading Kiowa Warrior)				
AH-64 MODS	18,516	52,616	87,516	36,016
Vibration Management Enhancement Program		7,000	0	5,000
Oil debris detection and burn off system		5,000	5,000	5,000
Longbow internal auxiliary fuel tank		10,000	0	0
Strap pack		4,300	0	0
Funny harness		3,400	0	0
Aerial rocket control system		4,400	0	0
Recapitalization and safety modifications		0	64,000	7,500
(NOTE: $17,500,000 transferred to Longbow)				
LONGBOW	709,454	709,454	709,454	726,954
Recapitalization and safety modifications				17,500
(Note: House and Senate added funds under AH-64 mods)				
UH-60 MODS	3,021	15,021	17,521	23,521
National Guard: Firehawk		3,000	0	3,000
Extended range fuel system		9,000	0	3,000
1/207th search and rescue mods		0	14,500	14,500
KIOWA WARRIOR	41,816	41,816	78,216	41,918
TH-67 Training helicopters		0	35,000	0
(Note: Funds appropriated under the heading TH-67 helicopter)				
Crew station mission equipment trainer		0	2,600	1,300
Contract savings		0	-1,200	-1,200
AIRCRAFT SURVIVABILITY EQUIPMENT	0	14,000	0	10,000
ASET IV		4,000	0	4,000
AN/AVR-2A Laser detection		10,000	0	6,000
AIRCREW INTEGRATED SYSTEMS	3,490	3,490	13,490	10,390
Laser eye protection		0	4,000	2,400
HGU/P aircrew integrated helmet systems for Army National Guard		0	6,000	4,500

FORWARD LOOKING INFRARED DEVICES

The Horizontal Technology Integration second generation forward looking infrared (FLIR) is being fielded on the M1A2 Abrams tank system enhancement program, M2A3 Bradley Fighting Vehicle, and the long range advanced scout surveillance system. It met the original Apache helicopter FLIR requirements for the proposed upgrade to the AH–64 Apache target acquisition designation sight/pilot night vision system, which the Army subsequently changed. The conferees are concerned that the change in requirements may not result in a significant increase in performance that would outweigh the advantages of commonality between air and land systems in areas such as unit cost, improved logistics support, and life cycle cost savings. The conferees direct the Army to perform a cost-benefit analysis, using the original and revised aviation FLIR requirements, which compares the Horizontal Technology Integration second generation FLIR and the proposed aviation FLIR upgrade. The conferees further direct that none of the funds in this Act may be obligated for an Apache FLIR upgrade that is not common with the FLIR for ground systems unless the Secretary of the Army submits a report to the congressional defense committees which justifies a requirement for a unique FLIR for airborne applications and demonstrates that it is affordable compared to a common system.

MISSILE PROCUREMENT, ARMY

The conference agreement on items addressed by either the House or Senate is as follows:

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
MISSILE PROCUREMENT, ARMY				
OTHER MISSILES				
SURFACE-TO-AIR MISSILE SYSTEM				
AVENGER SYSTEM SUMMARY	29,801	29,801	29,801	29,801
AIR-TO-SURFACE MISSILE SYSTEM				
HELLFIRE SYS SUMMARY (MYP)	285,363	285,363	285,363	285,363
ANTI-TANK/ASSAULT MISSILE SYSTEM				
JAVELIN (AAWS-M) SYSTEM SUMMARY (MYP)	372,248	372,248	332,248	321,248
MLRS ROCKET	9,413	9,413	9,413	9,413
MLRS LAUNCHER SYSTEMS	188,689	188,689	188,689	188,689
ARMY TACTICAL MSL SYS (ATACMS) - SYS SUM	15,044	102,044	92,444	98,044
ATACMS BLKII SYSTEM SUMMARY	230,334	80,000	215,334	215,334
MULTI PURPOSE INDV MUN (AP-CY)	3,547	---	---	---
TOTAL, OTHER MISSILES	1,134,439	1,067,558	1,153,292	1,147,892
MODIFICATION OF MISSILES				
MODIFICATIONS				
PATRIOT MODS	22,929	22,929	22,929	22,929
STINGER MODS	21,838	33,338	37,038	33,338
AVENGER MODS	6,828	6,828	6,828	6,828
ITAS/TOW MODS (MYP)	64,562	64,562	64,562	64,562
MLRS MODS	16,499	16,499	16,499	16,499
TOTAL, MODIFICATION OF MISSILES	132,656	144,156	147,856	144,156
SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS	20,785	20,785	20,785	20,785
SUPPORT EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES				
AIR DEFENSE TARGETS	2,394	2,394	2,394	2,394

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION (MISSILES)	969	969	969	969
MISSILE DEMILITARIZATION	1,341	1,341	1,341	1,341
PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT	3,144	3,144	3,144	3,144
TOTAL, SUPPORT EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES	7,848	7,848	7,848	7,848
TOTAL, MISSILE PROCUREMENT, ARMY	1,295,728	1,240,347	1,329,781	1,320,681

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS

(In thousands of dollars)

ARMY TACTICAL MSL SYS (ATACMS) - SYS SUM	15,044	102,044	92,444	98,044
Procure ATACMS Block I (100 missiles)		77,000	77,400	77,000
Block IV Unitary Warhead		10,000	0	6,000

PROCUREMENT OF WEAPONS AND TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES, ARMY

The conference agreement on items addressed by either the House or Senate is as follows:

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
PROCUREMENT OF W&TCV, ARMY				
TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES				
ABRAMS TRNG DEV MOD	5,331	5,331	5,331	5,331
BRADLEY BASE SUSTAINMENT	359,389	440,689	368,389	431,689
BRADLEY BASE SUSTAINMENT (AP-CY)	20,006	20,006	20,006	20,006
BRADLEY FVS TRAINING DEVICES	12,098	12,098	12,098	12,098
HAB TRAINING DEVICES	---	---	1,200	1,200
BRADLEY FVS TRAINING DEVICES (MOD)	14,038	14,038	14,038	14,038
ABRAMS TANK TRAINING DEVICES	10,504	10,504	10,504	10,504
MEDIUM ARMORED VEHICLE FAMILY: MAVF	537,077	600,077	637,077	637,007
MODIFICATION OF TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES				
CARRIER, MOD	45,111	45,111	45,111	55,111
FIST VEHICLE (MOD)	31,898	31,898	31,898	31,898
BFVS SERIES (MOD)	37,142	37,142	65,142	59,142
HOWITZER, MED SP FT 155MM M109A6 (MOD)	8,060	8,060	70,060	8,060
FAASV PIP TO FLEET	5	5	5	5
IMPROVED RECOVERY VEHICLE (M88 MOD)	68,385	76,685	68,385	74,385
HEAVY ASSAULT BRIDGE (HAB) SYS (MOD)	---	---	77,000	77,000
ARMORED VEH LAUNCH BRIDGE (AVLB) (MOD)	1,692	1,692	---	---
AVLB SLEP	15,252	---	---	---
M1 ABRAMS TANK (MOD)	36,098	36,098	43,098	56,998
M1A1D RETROFIT	891	891	891	891
SYSTEM ENHANCEMENT PGM: SEP M1A2	36,149	36,149	36,149	58,649
ABRAMS UPGRADE PROGRAM	338,422	338,422	338,422	293,922
ABRAMS UPGRADE PROGRAM (AP-CY)	174,445	174,445	174,445	174,445

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
SUPPORT EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION (TCV-WTCV)	135	135	10,135	7,135
PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT (TCV-WTCV)	9,250	9,250	9,250	9,250
ARMY TRANSFORMATION: MEDIUM ARMORED VEHICLE (2nd BDE)	---	600,000	---	300,000
TOTAL, TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES	1,761,378	2,498,726	2,038,634	2,338,764
WEAPONS AND OTHER COMBAT VEHICLES ARMOR MACHINE GUN, 7.62MM M240 SERIES	12,449	12,449	12,449	12,449
MACHINE GUN, 5.56MM (SAW)	---	18,300	12,180	17,000
GRENADE LAUNCHER, AUTO, 40MM, MK19-3	11,835	14,335	14,335	14,335
M16 RIFLE	4,793	4,793	4,793	4,793
XM107, CAL. 50, SNIPER RIFLE	3,085	3,085	3,085	3,085
5.56 CARBINE M4	5,190	7,190	5,190	6,190
MOD OF WEAPONS AND OTHER COMBAT VEH MARK-19 MODIFICATIONS	1,813	1,813	1,813	1,813
M4 CARBINE MODS	2,504	2,504	2,504	2,504
SQUAD AUTOMATIC WEAPON (MOD)	9,956	9,956	9,956	9,956
MEDIUM MACHINE GUNS (MODS)	495	495	495	495
HOWITZER, TOWED, 155MM, M198 (MODS)	3,507	3,507	3,507	3,507
M119 MODIFICATIONS	4,705	4,705	4,705	4,705
M16 RIFLE MODS	9,592	9,592	9,592	9,592
MODIFICATIONS LESS THAN $5 MILLION (WOCV-WTCV)	787	787	787	787
SUPPORT EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION (WOCV-WTCV)	1,182	1,182	1,182	1,182
PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT (WOCV-WTCV)	5,152	5,152	5,152	5,152
INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS	3,604	3,604	3,604	3,604
SMALL ARMS (SOLDIER ENH PROG)	3,506	3,506	3,506	3,506
TOTAL, WEAPONS AND OTHER COMBAT VEHICLES	84,155	106,955	98,835	104,655
SPARE AND REPAIR PARTS SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS (WTCV)	29,105	29,105	29,105	29,105
TOTAL, PROCUREMENT OF W&TCV, ARMY	1,874,638	2,634,786	2,166,574	2,472,524

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
BRADLEY BASE SUSTAINMENT	359,389	440,689	368,389	431,689
National Guard: Bradley A0 to ODS		81,300		65,300
National Guard: Bradley A2 to ODS			9,000	7,000
CARRIER, MOD	45,111	45,111	45,111	55,111
M113 upgrades			(10,000)	10,000
BFVS SERIES (MOD)	37,142	37,142	65,142	59,142
Reactive armor tiles for Bradley fighting vehicles		0	25,000	20,000
Bradley sustainment: DSESTS		0	3,000	2,000
HEAVY ASSAULT BRIDGE (HAB) SYS (MOD)	0	0	77,000	77,000
Procure HAB		0	77,000	77,000
(Note: The conferees direct the funds appropriated in fiscal year 2000 for Wolverine be used for that purpose)				
M1 ABRAMS TANK (MOD)	36,098	36,098	43,098	56,998
Abrams Test Sets			4,000	3,000
Electronic obsolescence			3,000	2,000
Transfer of system technical support funding				15,900
SYSTEM ENHANCEMENT PGM: SEP M1A2	36,149	36,149	36,149	58,649
Transfer of system technical support funding				22,500
ABRAMS UPGRADE PROGRAM	338,422	338,422	338,422	293,922
Transfer system technical support funding				-44,500

PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, ARMY

The conference agreement on items addressed by either the House or Senate is as follows:

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, ARMY				
AMMUNITION				
SMALL/MEDIUM CAL AMMUNITION				
CTG 5.56MM, ALL TYPES	97,758	97,758	97,758	97,758
CTG 5.56MM ARMOR PIERCING M995	1,337	1,337	1,337	1,337
CTG 7.62MM, ALL TYPES	8,990	8,990	8,990	8,990
CTG 9MM, ALL TYPES	2,487	2,487	2,487	2,487
CTG .50 CAL, ALL TYPES	10,646	20,646	13,646	16,646
CTG CAL .50 API MK211 MOD 0	1,987	3,987	1,987	2,987
CTG 20MM, ALL TYPES	2,004	2,004	2,004	2,004
CTG 25MM, ALL TYPES	57,780	66,380	57,780	66,380
CTG 30MM, ALL TYPES	9,517	14,517	14,517	14,517
CTG 40MM, ALL TYPES	60,788	60,788	64,788	62,788
NONLETHAL WEAPONS CAPABILITY SET	8,397	10,397	8,397	10,397
MORTAR AMMUNITION				
60MM MORTAR, ALL TYPES	28,673	36,643	31,173	33,673
CTG MORTAR 81MM PRAC 1/10 RANGE M880	930	930	930	930
CTG MORTAR 120MM HE M934 W/MO FUZE	45,031	45,031	49,031	48,031
CTG MORTAR 120MM ILLUM XM930 W/MTSQ FZ	---	5,600	5,000	5,000
CTG 120MM WP SMOKE M929A1	24,969	24,969	24,969	24,969
TANK AMMUNITION				
CTG TANK 120MM TP-T M831/M831A1	48,477	48,477	48,477	48,477
CTG TANK 120MM TPCSDS-T M865	101,512	101,512	101,512	101,512
ARTILLERY AMMUNITION				
CTG ARTY 75MM BLANK M337A1	1,807	1,807	1,807	1,807
CTG ARTY 105MM DPICM XM915	---	---	10,000	7,000

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
CTG ARTY 105MM M927	---	---	5,000	3,000
CTG ARTY 105MM ILLUM M314 SERIES	130	130	130	130
PROJ ARTY 155MM SMOKE WP M825	14,682	14,682	14,682	14,682
PROJ ARTY 155MM SADARM M898	14,907	---	14,907	---
REMOTE AREA DENIAL ARTILLERY MUNITION (RADAM)	47,674	47,674	15,000	27,674
PROJ ARTY 155MM HE M107	35,178	45,178	40,178	40,178
MODULAR ARTILLERY CHARGE SYSTEM (MACS)	27,432	37,432	42,432	39,932
ARTILLERY FUZES				
ARTILLERY FUZES, ALL TYPES	67,005	67,005	67,005	67,005
MINES				
MINE, TRAINING, ALL TYPES	3,892	3,892	3,892	3,892
MINE AT M87 (VOLCANO)	---	20,000	15,000	15,000
WIDE AREA MUNITIONS	7,284	12,284	23,284	19,284
ROCKETS				
BUNKER DEFEATING MUNITION (BDM)	---	10,000	---	6,000
ROCKET, HYDRA 70, ALL TYPES	152,767	158,567	152,767	156,767
OTHER AMMUNITION				
DEMOLITION MUNITIONS, ALL TYPES	16,603	17,603	17,603	17,603
GRENADES, ALL TYPES	20,260	24,760	23,260	23,260
SIGNALS, ALL TYPES	13,067	13,067	13,067	13,067
SIMULATORS, ALL TYPES	3,053	3,053	3,053	3,053
MISCELLANEOUS				
AMMO COMPONENTS, ALL TYPES	6,750	6,750	6,750	6,750
CAD/PAD ALL TYPES	4,298	4,298	4,298	4,298
ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION	10,145	10,145	10,145	10,145
AMMUNITION PECULIAR EQUIPMENT	9,476	9,476	9,476	9,476
FIRST DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION (AMMO)	5,118	5,118	5,118	5,118
CLOSEOUT LIABILITIES	5,764	5,764	5,764	5,764
TOTAL, AMMUNITION	978,575	1,071,138	1,039,401	1,049,768
AMMUNITION PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT				
PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT				
PROVISION OF INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES	47,748	51,248	47,748	50,748
LAYAWAY OF INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES	3,215	3,215	3,215	3,215
MAINTENANCE OF INACTIVE FACILITIES	12,267	12,267	12,267	12,267
CONVENTIONAL AMMO DEMILITARIZATION	84,799	84,799	84,799	84,799
ARMS INITIATIVE	4,719	4,719	24,719	19,719
TOTAL, AMMUNITION PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT	152,748	156,248	172,748	170,748
TOTAL, PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, ARMY	1,131,323	1,227,386	1,212,149	1,220,516

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
PROVISION OF INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES	47,748	51,248	47,748	50,748
Riverbank Army Ammunition Plant		3,500	0	3,000

(Note: Only to activate the Riverbank AAP grenade line to ensure competition and to meet 40mm submunition requirements)

OTHER PROCUREMENT, ARMY

The conference agreement on items addressed by either the House or Senate is as follows:

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
OTHER PROCUREMENT, ARMY				
TACTICAL AND SUPPORT VEHICLES				
TACTICAL VEHICLES				
TACTICAL TRAILERS/DOLLY SETS	---	---	5,000	5,000
SEMITRAILER FB BB/CONT TRANS 22 1/2 T	12,135	5,035	12,135	5,035
SEMITRAILER LB 40T M870A1 (CCE)	1,912	1,912	1,912	1,912
SEMITRAILER, TANK, 5000G	30,213	30,213	30,213	30,213
SEMITRAILER, TANK, 7500G, BULKHAUL	20,010	20,010	20,010	20,010
SEMITRAILER VAN CGO SUPPLY 12T 4WHL M129A2C	6,147	6,147	6,147	6,147
HI MOB MULTI-PURP WHLD VEH (HMMWV)	110,746	125,046	135,746	138,046
TRUCK, DUMP, 20T (CCE)	5,208	5,208	5,208	5,208
FAMILY OF MEDIUM TACTICAL VEH (FMTV)	438,256	475,556	475,556	475,556
FIRETRUCKS & ASSOCIATED FIREFIGHTING EQUIPMENT	14,830	16,030	14,830	16,030
FAMILY OF HEAVY TACTICAL VEHICLES (FHTV)	166,119	191,119	169,119	184,619
ARMORED SECURITY VEHICLES (ASV)	13,453	13,453	16,453	14,953
TRUCK, TRACTOR, LINE HAUL, M915/M916	42,989	44,589	42,989	43,989
HVY EXPANDED MOBILE TACTICAL TRUCK EXT SERV P	17,233	17,233	17,233	17,233
LINE HAUL ESP	27,054	27,054	27,054	27,054
MODIFICATION OF IN SVC EQUIP	28,910	36,910	38,910	42,410
ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION (TAC VEH)	1,853	2,853	1,853	2,853
NON-TACTICAL VEHICLES				
HEAVY ARMORED SEDAN	2,263	2,263	---	1,163
PASSENGER CARRYING VEHICLES	834	834	700	700
GENERAL PURPOSE VEHICLES	989	989	989	989
SPECIAL PURPOSE VEHICLES	1,021	1,021	1,021	6,671

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
TOTAL, TACTICAL AND SUPPORT VEHICLES	942,175	1,023,475	1,023,078	1,045,791
COMMUNICATIONS AND ELECTRONICS EQUIPMENT				
COMM - JOINT COMMUNICATIONS COMBAT IDENTIFICATION PROGRAM	13,096	18,096	13,096	16,096
JCSE EQUIPMENT (USREDCOM)	5,553	5,553	5,553	5,553
COMM - SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS DEFENSE SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM (SPACE)	72,034	72,034	72,034	72,034
SHF TERM	38,307	14,307	14,007	28,000
SAT TERM, EMUT (SPACE)	3,475	13,475	3,475	13,475
NAVSTAR GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM (SPACE)	21,439	21,439	21,439	21,439
SMART-T (SPACE)	48,594	32,094	32,594	32,094
SCAMP (SPACE)	4,261	4,261	4,261	4,261
GLOBAL BRDCST SVC - GBS	9,286	---	4,286	4,286
MOD OF IN-SVC EQUIP (TAC SAT)	1,489	1,489	1,489	1,489
COMM - C3 SYSTEM ARMY GLOBAL CMD & CONTROL SYS (AGCCS)	10,355	10,355	10,355	10,355
COMM - COMBAT COMMUNICATIONS ARMY DATA DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM (DATA RADIO)	32,675	66,875	65,275	70,175
SINCGARS FAMILY	18,340	51,840	38,340	51,840
JOINT TACTICAL AREA COMMAND SYSTEMS	972	972	972	972
ACUS MOD PROGRAM (WIN T/T)	113,951	122,951	190,951	173,951
COMMS-ELEC EQUIP FIELDING	3,348	3,348	3,348	3,348
SOLDIER ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM COMM/ELECTRONICS	4,374	19,374	4,374	19,374
MEDICAL COMM FOR CBT CASUALTY CARE (MC4)	2,459	2,459	2,459	2,459
COMM - INTELLIGENCE COMM CI AUTOMATION ARCHITECTURE	1,744	1,744	1,744	1,744

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
INFORMATION SECURITY				
TSEC - ARMY KEY MGT SYS (AKMS)	11,051	11,051	11,051	11,051
INFORMATION SYSTEM SECURITY PROGRAM-ISSP	54,374	75,374	71,374	80,374
COMM - LONG HAUL COMMUNICATIONS				
TERRESTRIAL TRANSMISSION	2,025	2,025	2,025	2,025
BASE SUPPORT COMMUNICATIONS	3,945	3,945	3,945	3,945
ARMY DISN ROUTER	4,339	4,339	4,339	4,339
ELECTROMAG COMP PROG (EMCP)	431	431	431	431
WW TECH CON IMP PROG (WWTCIP)	2,865	2,865	2,865	2,865
COMM - BASE COMMUNICATIONS				
INFORMATION SYSTEMS	57,779	57,779	86,879	86,879
DEFENSE MESSAGE SYSTEM (DMS)	18,836	18,836	18,836	18,836
LOCAL AREA NETWORK (LAN)	65,975	65,975	65,975	65,975
PENTAGON INFORMATION MGT AND TELECOM	65,412	17,262	20,412	32,212
ELECT EQUIP - NAT FOR INT PROG (NFIP)				
FOREIGN COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROG (FCI)	869	869	869	869
GENERAL DEFENSE INTELL PROG (GDIP)	19,604	19,604	19,604	19,604
ELECT EQUIP - TACT INT REL ACT (TIARA)				
ALL SOURCE ANALYSIS SYS (ASAS) (TIARA)	66,671	66,671	66,671	66,671
JTT/CIBS-M (TIARA)	26,753	26,753	26,753	26,753
PROPHET GROUND (TIARA)	9,571	12,571	9,571	10,571
TACTICAL UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLE (TUAV)	37,789	37,789	37,789	37,789
JOINT STARS (ARMY) (TIARA)	66,415	66,415	66,415	66,415
DIGITAL TOPOGRAPHIC SPT SYS (DTSS) (TIARA)	20,030	20,030	20,030	20,030
TACTICAL EXPLOITATION OF NATIONAL CAPABILITIE	12,853	8,353	12,853	12,853

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
COMMON IMAGERY GROUND/SURFACE SYSTEM (CIGSS)	2,833	2,833	2,833	2,833
TROJAN (TIARA)	4,264	4,264	4,264	4,264
MOD OF IN-SVC EQUIP (INTEL SPT) (TIARA)	224	224	224	224
CI HUMINT AUTOMATED TOOL SET (CHATS) (TIARA)	1,939	1,939	1,939	1,939
ITEMS LESS THAN $5.OM (TIARA)	484	484	484	484
ELECT EQUIP - ELECTRONIC WARFARE (EW)				
SHORTSTOP	---	20,000	---	12,000
COUNTERINTELLIGENCE/SECURITY COUNTERMEASURES	2,311	2,311	2,311	2,311
ELECT EQUIP - TACTICAL SURV. (TAC SURV)				
FAAD GBS	24,188	27,188	24,188	26,188
NIGHT VISION DEVICES	34,146	59,546	79,146	66,146
LONG RANGE ADVANCED SCOUT SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM	46,156	46,156	46,156	46,156
LTWT VIDEO RECON SYSTEM (LWVRS)	1,199	1,199	1,199	1,199
NIGHT VISION, THERMAL WPN SIGHT	35,348	35,348	35,348	35,348
COMBAT IDENTIFICATION / AIMING LIGHT	8,040	8,040	13,040	11,040
ARTILLERY ACCURACY EQUIP	14,405	14,405	14,405	14,405
MOD OF IN-SVC EQUIP (TAC SURV)	18,530	18,530	23,530	23,530
DIGITIZATION APPLIQUE	60,802	60,802	60,802	60,802
LIGHTWEIGHT LASER DESIGNATOR/RANGEFINDER (LLD	7,093	7,093	7,093	7,093
COMPUTER BALLISTICS: MORTAR M-30	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652
MORTAR FIRE CONTROL SYSTEM	7,341	7,341	7,341	7,341
INTEGRATED MET SYS SENSORS (IMETS) - TIARA	7,018	7,018	7,018	7,018
ELECT EQUIP - TACTICAL C2 SYSTEMS				
TACTICAL OPERATIONS CENTERS	17,260	17,260	25,260	22,260
ADV FIELD ARTILLERY TACT DATA SYS (AFATDS)	54,452	54,452	54,452	54,452

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
FIRE SUPPORT ADA CONVERSION	972	972	972	972
CMBT SVC SUPT CONTROL SYS (CSSCS)	27,411	27,411	27,411	27,411
FAAD C2	17,868	17,868	29,868	29,868
AIR & MSL DEFENSE PLANNING & CONTROL SYS (AMD	4,859	4,859	4,859	4,859
FORWARD ENTRY DEVICE (FED)	17,153	17,153	17,153	17,153
STRIKER-COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM	19,084	19,084	27,084	24,084
LIFE CYCLE SOFTWARE SUPPORT (LCSS)	1,010	1,010	1,010	1,010
LOGTECH	7,505	7,505	7,505	7,505
TC AIMS II	10,376	10,376	10,376	10,376
GUN LAYING AND POS SYS (GLPS)	8,410	8,410	8,410	8,410
ISYSCON EQUIPMENT	26,558	26,558	26,558	26,558
MANEUVER CONTROL SYSTEM (MCS)	22,935	31,025	22,935	31,025
STAMIS TACTICAL COMPUTERS (STACOMP)	40,015	40,015	40,015	40,015
STANDARD INTEGRATED CMD POST SYSTEM	35,971	47,471	41,171	47,471
ELECT EQUIP - AUTOMATION				
ARMY TRAINING MODERNIZATION	35,960	35,960	35,960	35,960
AUTOMATED DATA PROCESSING EQUIP	172,051	181,051	183,051	189,051
RESERVE COMPONENT AUTOMATION SYS (RCAS)	91,495	99,495	91,495	99,495
ELECT EQUIP - AUDIO VISUAL SYS (A/V)				
AFRTS	1,519	1,519	1,519	1,519
ITEMS LESS THAN $5.0M (A/V)	3,217	3,217	3,217	3,217
ELECT EQUIP - SUPPORT				
PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT (C-E)	374	374	374	374
TOTAL, COMMUNICATIONS AND ELECTRONICS EQUIPMENT	1,847,767	1,961,021	2,032,367	2,118,450
OTHER SUPPORT EQUIPMENT				

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
CHEMICAL DEFENSIVE EQUIPMENT				
GEN SMK MECH:MTRZD DUAL PURP M56	11,369	15,369	11,369	14,369
GENERATOR, SMOKE, MECH M58	5,585	5,585	5,585	5,585
BRIDGING EQUIPMENT				
HEAVY DRY SUPT BRIDGE SYSTEM	19,224	19,224	19,224	19,224
RIBBON BRIDGE	15,669	29,169	15,669	30,169
FLOAT BRIDGE PROPULSION	1,942	1,942	1,942	1,942
ENGINEER (NON-CONSTRUCTION) EQUIPMENT				
KIT, STANDARD TELEOPERATING	688	10,688	688	6,688
EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL EQPMT (EOD EQPMT)	5,206	5,206	5,206	5,206
LESS THAN $5M, COUNTERMINE EQUIPMENT	993	993	993	1,993
BN COUNTERMINE SIP	7,442	7,442	7,442	7,442
COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT				
ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL UNITS (ECU)	6,348	6,348	6,348	6,348
LAUNDRIES, SHOWERS AND LATRINES	12,580	17,080	12,580	16,580
SOLDIER ENHANCEMENT	3,984	3,984	3,984	3,984
LIGHTWEIGHT MAINTENANCE ENCLOSURE (LME)	1,999	1,999	6,599	5,599
FORCE PROVIDER	22,263	22,263	22,263	22,263
FIELD FEEDING AND REFRIGERATION	11,976	11,976	11,976	11,976
AIR DROP PROGRAM	3,971	3,971	3,971	3,971
CAMOUFLAGE: ULCANS	---	---	10,000	7,000
ITEMS LESS THAN $5.0M (CSS-EQ)	1,909	1,909	1,909	1,909
PETROLEUM EQUIPMENT				
FAMILY OF TANK ASSEMBLIES, FABRIC, COLLAPSIBL	2,489	2,489	2,489	2,489
DISTRIBUTION SYS, PET & WATER	---	3,000	---	2,000

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
QUALITY SURVEILLANCE EQUIPMENT	7,120	7,120	7,120	7,120
DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS, PETROLEUM & WATER	13,516	13,516	13,516	13,516
HOSELINE OUTFIT FUEL HANDLING	5,878	5,878	5,878	5,878
INLAND PETROLEUM DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM	5,618	5,618	5,618	5,618
WATER EQUIPMENT				
WATER PURIFICATION SYSTEMS	40,727	40,727	40,727	40,727
MEDICAL EQUIPMENT				
COMBAT SUPPORT MEDICAL	31,567	37,767	37,567	38,567
MAINTENANCE EQUIPMENT				
SHOP EQ CONTACT MAINTENANCE TRK MTD (MYP)	9,650	9,650	9,650	9,650
WELDING SHOP, TRAILER MTD	6,042	6,042	6,042	6,042
ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION (MAINT EQ)	5,078	5,078	5,078	5,078
CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT				
MISSION MODULES - ENGINEERING	1,489	1,489	1,489	1,489
ROLLER, VIBRATORY, SELF-PROPELLED (CCE)	4,671	11,671	9,671	11,671
LOADERS	1,444	1,444	1,444	1,444
HYDRAULIC EXCAVATOR	8,282	10,582	8,282	9,782
DEPLOYABLE UNIVERSAL COMBAT EARTH MOVERS	14,146	24,346	21,146	24,346
CRANES	6,089	6,089	6,089	6,089
CRUSHING/SCREENING PLANT, 150 TPH	89	89	89	89
CONST EQUIP SLEP	1,986	16,986	1,986	16,986
ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION (CONST EQUIP)	2,635	6,635	2,635	6,635
RAIL FLOAT CONTAINERIZATION EQUIPMENT				
SMALL TUG	---	9,000	---	9,000
FLOATING CRANES	---	15,000	---	15,000

(In thousans of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
LOGISTICS SUPPORT VESSEL (ESP)	6,638	6,638	6,638	6,638
CAUSEWAY SYSTEMS	17,227	17,227	17,227	17,227
ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION (FLOAT/RAIL)	6,722	6,722	6,722	6,722
GENERATORS				
GENERATORS AND ASSOCIATED EQUIP	85,886	90,886	85,886	88,886
MATERIAL HANDLING EQUIPMENT				
ROUGH TERRAIN CONTAINER HANDLER, 53,000 LBS	40,031	40,031	40,031	40,031
ALL TERRAIN LIFTING ARMY SYSTEM	24,407	24,407	24,407	24,407
ROUGH TERRAIN CONTAINER CRANE	2,056	2,056	2,056	2,056
ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION (MHE)	1,231	3,731	1,231	3,231
TRAINING EQUIPMENT				
CTC INSTRUMENTATION SUPPORT	81,845	93,945	94,445	99,045
TRAINING DEVICES, NONSYSTEM	91,937	104,937	103,937	116,937
CLOSE COMBAT TACTICAL TRAINER	81,160	---	20,315	42,000
AVIATION COMBINED ARMS TACTICAL TRAINER (AVCA	14,744	14,744	14,744	14,744
FIRE SUPPORT COMBINED ARMS TACTICAL TRAINER	1,457	1,457	1,457	1,457
TEST MEASURE AND DIG EQUIPMENT (TMD)				
CALIBRATION SETS EQUIPMENT	18,828	18,828	18,828	18,828
INTEGRATED FAMILY OF TEST EQUIPMENT (IFTE)	65,381	65,381	68,381	68,381
TEST EQUIPMENT MODERNIZATION (TEMOD)	18,738	18,738	18,738	18,738
ARMY DIAGNOSTICS IMPROVEMENT PGM (ADIP)	17,300	17,300	17,300	17,300
RECONFIGURABLE SIMULATORS	2,330	2,330	2,330	2,330
PHYSICAL SECURITY SYSTEMS (OPA3)	18,856	18,856	18,856	18,856
BASE LEVEL COM'L EQUIPMENT	7,399	7,399	7,399	7,399
MODIFICATION OF IN-SVC EQUIPMENT (OPA-3)	28,008	31,008	28,008	31,008
PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT (OTH)	2,367	8,367	2,367	5,367
SPECIAL EQUIPMENT FOR USER TESTING	24,344	24,344	24,344	24,344
MA8975	2,332	2,332	2,332	2,332
TOTAL, OTHER SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	962,888	1,027,028	962,243	1,089,728
SPARE AND REPAIR PARTS				
INITIAL SPARES - C&E	42,401	42,401	42,401	42,401
INITIAL SPARES - OTHER SUPPORT EQUIP	639	639	639	639
TOTAL, SPARE AND REPAIR PARTS	43,040	43,040	43,040	43,040
ARMY TRANSFORMATION: OTHER SUPPORT EQUIP (2nd BDE)	---	200,000	---	200,000
TOTAL, OTHER PROCUREMENT, ARMY	3,795,870	4,254,564	4,060,728	4,497,009

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
TACTICAL TRAILERS/DOLLY SETS	0	0	5,000	5,000
Heavy expanded mobility ammunition trailer		0	4,000	4,000
M105A3 trailers			1,000	1,000
HI MOB MULTI-PURP WHLD VEH (HMMWV)	110,746	125,046	135,746	138,046
Transformation: Additional HMMWV's		9,300	0	9,300
Army Reserve: Additional HMMWV's		5,000	0	3,000
Uparmored HMMWV's		0	25,000	15,000
FAMILY OF MEDIUM TACTICAL VEH (FMTV)	438,256	475,556	475,556	475,556
National Guard: Additional FMTV's		35,000	0	35,000
Army Reserves: Additional FMTV'S (5 ton)		2,300	0	2,300
Additional vehicles			37,300	0
FAMILY OF HEAVY TACTICAL VEHICLES (FHTV)	168,119	191,119	169,119	184,619
M3 CROP		10,000	3,000	8,500
Movement Tracking System		15,000	0	10,000
MODIFICATION OF IN SVC EQUIP	28,910	36,910	38,910	42,410
A8020 fuel injection test stand		8,000	0	6,000
Aluminum mesh liner		0	10,000	7,500
SPECIAL PURPOSE VEHICLES	1,021	1,021	1,021	6,671
WMD-Civil Support Teams equipment				5,650
ARMY DATA DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM (DATA RADIO)	32,875	66,875	65,275	70,175
Army Transformation: EPLRS		24,200	0	24,200
National Guard: EPLRS		10,000	0	8,000
Additional EPLRS		0	27,300	0
Software upgrades			5,300	5,300
SINCGARS FAMILY	18,340	51,840	38,340	51,840
Army Transformation: SINCGARS		10,000	0	10,000
National Guard: SINCGARS		20,000	20,000	20,000
Transformation: FHMUX		3,500	0	3,500
ACUS MOD PROGRAM (WIN T/T)	113,951	122,951	190,951	173,951
TS-21 Blackjack (AN/UXC-10)		9,000	14,000	9,000
HMDA, single shelter switches and maintenance shelters		0	63,000	51,000
INFORMATION SYSTEM SECURITY PROGRAM-ISSP	54,374	75,374	71,374	80,374
Information Assurance: Network Intrusion Detection Device		8,000	0	7,000
Information Assurance: Secure Terminal Equipment		13,000	5,000	7,000
Biometrics information assurance		0	12,000	12,000
INFORMATION SYSTEMS	57,779	57,779	86,879	86,879
NG Distance learning		0	29,100	29,100

	Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
ROLLER, VIBRATORY, SELF-PROPELLED (CCE)	4,671	11,671	9,671	11,671
Army Reserves: additional systems		4,000	0	4,000
Additional systems		3,000	5,000	3,000
CTC INSTRUMENTATION SUPPORT	81,845	93,945	94,445	99,045
MOUT		3,600	3,600	3,600
Targetry electronics for the Multi-purpose Range Complex-Heavy		3,500	0	2,000
DFIRST for National Guard Installation #21A95		5,000	0	3,600
Deployable force-on-force instrumentation		0	7,000	6,000
Deployable range training system		0	2,000	2,000
TRAINING DEVICES, NONSYSTEM	91,937	104,937	103,937	116,937
Engagement skills trainers for the National Guard		8,000	0	5,000
Laser Markmanship Training System		5,000	0	4,000
Army Firefighter trainer		0	5,000	4,000
MILES 2000 equipment		0	7,000	7,000
Abrams Full-Crew Interactive Skills Trainer (#3312)			(5,000)	4,000
Guardfist				1,000
NIGHT VISION DEVICES	34,146	59,546	79,146	68,146
Miniature Eyesafe Laser Infrared Observation Set		5,000	0	3,000
AN/PVS-7 goggles		12,000	0	8,000
25mm image intensification tubes		8,400	0	6,000
Night vision devices			45,000	15,000
AUTOMATED DATA PROCESSING EQUIP	172,051	181,051	183,051	189,051
NG Distance Learning Courseware		4,000	0	4,000
Ammunition AIT		5,000	0	3,000
Joint computer-aided acquisition and logistics support (JCALS)		0	6,000	6,000
Maintenance AIT			5,000	4,000
RIBBON BRIDGE	15,669	13,500	15,669	30,169
Ribbon bridges for the Army Reserves		13,500	0	13,500
National Guard: Multi-role bridge companies				1,000
LESS THAN $5M, COUNTERMINE EQUIPMENT	993	993	993	1,993
Launched grapnel hooks				1,000
COMBAT SUPPORT MEDICAL	31,567	37,767	37,567	38,567
Portable Low-Power Blood Cooling and Storage Devices		2,200	0	2,000
Rapid Intravenous Infusion Pump		4,000	6,000	5,000
ARMY TRANSFORMATION: OTHER SUPPORT EQUIP	0	200,000	0	200,000
Procures support equipment for the 2nd Brigade		200,000	0	200,000

(Note: None of the funds may be obligated without prior notification to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees.)

AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, NAVY

The conference agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, NAVY				
COMBAT AIRCRAFT				
AV-8B (V/STOL)HARRIER (MYP)	226,646	226,646	302,196	262,196
F/A-18E/F (FIGHTER) HORNET (MYP)	2,818,553	2,818,553	2,775,953	2,775,953
F/A-18E/F (FIGHTER) HORNET (MYP) (AP-CY)	101,068	101,068	101,068	101,068
V-22 (MEDIUM LIFT)	1,128,592	1,128,592	1,128,592	1,128,592
V-22 (MEDIUM LIFT) (AP-CY)	79,858	79,858	79,858	79,858
AH-1W (HELICOPTER) SEA COBRA	2,452	2,452	2,452	2,452
SH-60R	162,327	152,327	249,027	211,357
E-2C (EARLY WARNING) HAWKEYE (MYP)	252,790	252,790	192,232	247,790
E-2C (EARLY WARNING) HAWKEYE (MYP) (AP-CY)	68,082	68,082	68,082	68,082
TOTAL, COMBAT AIRCRAFT	4,840,368	4,830,368	4,899,460	4,877,348
AIRLIFT AIRCRAFT				
CH-60S (MYP)	165,071	165,077	227,846	206,921
CH-60S (MYP) (AP-CY)	80,411	80,411	80,411	80,411
UC-35	---	15,200	---	7,600
C-40A	---	---	110,000	55,000
VP-3 REPLACEMENT AIRCRAFT	50,276	50,276	---	50,276
TOTAL, AIRLIFT AIRCRAFT	295,758	310,964	418,257	400,208
TRAINER AIRCRAFT				
T-45TS (TRAINER) GOSHAWK	268,579	268,579	317,779	301,379
T-45TS (TRAINER) GOSHAWK (AP-CY)	5,142	5,142	5,142	5,142
JPATS	74,372	74,372	81,372	81,372
TOTAL, TRAINER AIRCRAFT	348,093	348,093	404,293	387,893
OTHER AIRCRAFT				
KC-130J	154,818	231,118	229,418	229,418

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
MODIFICATION OF AIRCRAFT				
EA-6 SERIES	203,102	203,102	186,302	189,302
AV-8 SERIES	40,639	40,639	81,139	120,639
F-14 SERIES	30,481	30,481	31,481	31,481
ADVERSARY	6,947	6,947	6,947	6,947
F-18 SERIES	212,614	200,214	249,814	264,214
H-46 SERIES	16,556	21,556	16,556	19,556
AH-1W SERIES	9,758	13,758	13,758	13,758
H-53 SERIES	19,919	22,519	25,119	24,719
SH-60 SERIES	21,088	39,088	23,888	37,188
H-1 SERIES	2,642	16,642	21,392	15,642
H-3 SERIES	61	61	61	61
EP-3 SERIES	25,833	80,833	30,833	66,533
P-3 SERIES	60,710	78,710	108,310	99,760
S-3 SERIES	79,050	64,050	79,050	69,050
E-2 SERIES	18,485	57,485	18,485	42,485
TRAINER A/C SERIES	19,422	19,422	19,422	19,422
C-2A	2,596	2,596	2,596	2,596
C-130 SERIES	7,921	7,921	7,921	7,921
FEWSG	605	605	605	605
CARGO/TRANSPORT A/C SERIES	7,936	7,936	7,936	7,936
E-6 SERIES	60,687	60,687	60,687	60,687
EXECUTIVE HELICOPTERS SERIES	7,632	7,632	7,632	7,632
SPECIAL PROJECT AIRCRAFT	4,134	4,134	4,134	4,134
T-45 SERIES	9,057	9,057	9,057	9,057
POWER PLANT CHANGES	17,062	17,062	17,062	17,062
COMMON ECM EQUIPMENT	41,889	41,889	41,889	41,889
COMMON AVIONICS CHANGES	71,620	71,620	71,620	71,620
TOTAL, MODIFICATION OF AIRCRAFT	998,446	1,126,646	1,143,696	1,251,896
AIRCRAFT SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS				
SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS	941,553	947,553	941,553	941,553
AIRCRAFT SUPPORT EQUIPMENT & FACILITIES				
COMMON GROUND EQUIPMENT	312,411	312,411	315,411	315,411
AIRCRAFT INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES	8,642	8,642	8,642	8,642
WAR CONSUMABLES	13,015	13,015	15,015	14,015
OTHER PRODUCTION CHARGES	37,088	37,088	37,088	37,088
SPECIAL SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	12,158	12,158	12,158	12,158
FIRST DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION	1,508	1,508	1,508	1,508
TOTAL, AIRCRAFT SUPPORT EQUIPMENT & FACILITIES	384,822	384,822	389,822	388,822
TOTAL, AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, NAVY	7,963,858	8,179,564	8,426,499	8,477,138

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS

[in thousands of dollars]

	Budget	HAC	SAC	Conference
AV-8B (V/STOL) HARRIER (MYP)	226,646	226,646	302,196	262,196
Two (2) Additional AV-8B Modifications			92,000	52,000
Non-recurring Cost			-12,011	-12,011
Production Engineering Support Cost Growth			-4,439	-4,439
F/A-18E/F (FIGHTER) HORNET (MYP)	2,818,553	2,818,553	2,775,953	2,775,953
Production Engineering Support Cost Growth			-13,000	-13,000
Premature IDECM RFCM Production Quantities			-29,600	-29,600
SH-60R	162,327	152,327	249,027	211,357
Non-recurring cost growth		-5,000		-5,000
Avionics support equipment deferment		-5,000		-5,000
Two (2) Additional SH-60R Modifications			78,600	52,400
AQS-22 Airborne Low Frequency Sonar (ALFS)			6,000	4,930
Integrated Mechanical Diagnostic System (IMDS)			2,100	1,700
E-2C (EARLY WARNING) HAWKEYE (MYP)	252,790	252,790	192,232	247,790
Delete One (1) Aircraft based on FMS			-50,558	
GFE Electronics Cost Growth			-10,000	-5,000
CH-60S (MYP)	165,071	165,071	227,846	206,921
Two (2) Additional CH-60 Helicopters			62,775	41,850
UC-35		15,200		7,600
One additional aircraft		15,200		7,600
C-40A			110,000	55,000
One additional aircraft			110,000	55,000
VP-3 REPLACEMENT AIRCRAFT	50,276	50,276		50,276
T-45TS (TRAINER) GOSHAWK	268,579	268,579	317,779	301,379
Two (2) Additional Aircraft			49,200	32,800
JPATS	74,372	74,372	81,372	81,372
Three (3) Additional Aircraft			7,000	7,000
KC-130J	154,818	231,118	229,418	229,418
Additional aircraft		76,300	74,600	74,600
EA-6 SERIES	203,102	203,102	186,302	189,302
Premature ICAP III Training System			-16,800	-16,800
EA-6B Block 89A Ready Room Mission Rehearsal System				3,000
AV-8 SERIES	40,639	40,639	81,139	120,639
Litening Targeting Pods			40,500	80,000
F-14 SERIES	30,481	30,481	31,481	31,481
RWR Antenna Replacement and System Enhancement			1,000	1,000
F-18 SERIES	212,614	200,214	249,814	264,214
Tactical Aircraft Moving Map Capability (TAMMAC)		5,000		3,000
ATFLIR		9,600		7,000
ATARS Procurement (OPEVAL results)		-27,000		0
ECP-583 Avionics Upgrade for Marine Corps			46,000	46,000
Premature ATFLIR Modifications and Installation Equipment			-8,800	-4,400
H-46 SERIES	16,556	21,556	16,556	19,556
Engine Reliability improvement program risk reduction		5,000		3,000
AH-1W SERIES	9,758	13,758	13,758	13,758
AH-1 Night targeting system		4,000	4,000	4,000
H-53 SERIES	19,919	22,519	25,119	24,719

Marine Corps Reserve: CH-53 Night Vision B-kits		2,600		1,800
Integrated Mechanical Diagnostic System (IMDS)			5,000	3,000
SH-60 SERIES	21,088	39,088	23,888	37,188
AN/AQS-13F		8,000		6,000
Specific Emitter Identification (procurement/installation)		10,000		8,000
Integrated Mechanical Diagnostic System (IMDS)			2,800	2,100
H-1 SERIES	2,642	16,642	21,392	15,642
AN/AAQ-22 Upgrade		8,000	10,000	7,000
H-1 Upgrade- reclaim/restore seven (7) airframes		6,000	8,750	6,000
EP-3 SERIES	25,833	80,833	30,833	66,533
Modification of P-3 to EP-3 configuration		55,000		61,000
SSIP/JMOD			5,000	5,000
Sensor System Improvement Program				-25,300
(Note: The fiscal year 2001 request for this program was provided in the Emergency Supplemental Act, 2000 (P.L. 106-246) accordingly, the funds are no longer necessary and have been reduced.)				
P-3 SERIES	60,710	78,710	108,310	99,760
Digital Recorder Reproducers (DRRs)		4,000		2,000
SLAM-ER Weapon Integration		6,000		4,000
Digital Instantaneous Frequency Management Upgrade		6,000		6,000
Lightweight Environmentally Sealed Parachute Assembly		2,000		1,500
Four (4) ASUW Improvement Program (AIP) Kits			44,100	22,050
CNS/ATM			3,500	3,500
S-3 SERIES	79,050	64,050	79,050	69,050
Accelerated retirement of S-3 fleet in 2008		-15,000		-10,000
E-2 SERIES	18,485	57,485	18,485	42,485
Hawkeye 2000 Upgrade		39,000		24,000
SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS	941,553	947,553	941,553	941,553
Spares for P-3 to EP-3 modification		6,000		0
COMMON GROUND EQUIPMENT	312,411	312,411	315,411	315,411
Direct Support Squadron Readiness Training			3,000	3,000
WAR CONSUMABLES	13,015	13,015	15,015	14,015
High Pressure Pure Air Generator			2,000	1,000

COMBAT SEARCH AND RESCUE AIRCRAFT

The conferees note that the Air Force has decided to consider several different aircraft for its combat search and rescue mission, including such existing products as the EH–101 helicopter. The conferees understand that the Navy may be considering alternative to either extend the life of or replace the existing MH–53E helicopters used in the Vertical Onboard Delivery and the dedicated Airborne Mine countermeasures missions. The conferees believe that any such analysis should follow a similar competitive process as used by the Air Force, to ensure that the Navy takes advantage of all existing operational designs to obtain the best rotorcrafts available for those missions.

WEAPONS PROCUREMENT, NAVY

The conference agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
WEAPONS PROCUREMENT, NAVY				
BALLISTIC MISSILES				
TRIDENT II	433,932	433,932	433,932	433,932
TRIDENT II (AP-CY)	28,801	28,801	9,501	9,501
SUPPORT EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES				
MISSILE INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES	1,232	1,232	1,232	1,232
TOTAL, BALLISTIC MISSILES	463,965	463,965	444,665	444,665
OTHER MISSILES				
STRATEGIC MISSILES				
ESSM	40,001	40,001	40,001	40,001
TACTICAL MISSILES				
AMRAAM	38,943	38,943	38,943	38,943
JSOW	171,624	149,523	206,624	185,574
SLAM-ER	27,859	27,859	27,859	27,859
STANDARD MISSILE	170,365	170,365	170,365	170,365
RAM	23,067	23,067	23,067	23,067
HELLFIRE	---	---	25,000	20,000
AERIAL TARGETS	58,891	58,891	58,891	58,891
DRONES AND DECOYS	---	10,000	20,000	15,000
OTHER MISSILE SUPPORT	14,902	14,902	14,902	14,902
MODIFICATION OF MISSILES				
SIDEWINDER MODS	27,532	27,532	27,532	27,532
STANDARD MISSILES MODS	50,690	50,690	50,690	50,690
SUPPORT EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES				
WEAPONS INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES	21,269	21,269	29,469	29,469
FLEET SATELLITE COMM FOLLOW-ON	170,537	95,500	170,537	95,537

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
ORDNANCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT				
ORDNANCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	2,723	2,723	2,723	2,723
TOTAL, OTHER MISSILES	818,403	731,265	906,603	800,553
TORPEDOES AND RELATED EQUIPMENT				
TORPEDOES AND RELATED EQUIP.				
ASW TARGETS	3,180	3,180	3,180	3,180
MOD OF TORPEDOES AND RELATED EQUIP				
MK-46 TORPEDO MODS	7,141	7,141	7,141	7,141
MK-48 TORPEDO ADCAP MODS	38,926	44,926	40,926	43,926
QUICKSTRIKE MINE	1,960	1,960	1,960	1,960
SUPPORT EQUIPMENT				
TORPEDO SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	23,740	23,740	23,740	23,740
ASW RANGE SUPPORT	14,955	18,955	14,955	18,955
DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION				
FIRST DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION	1,842	1,842	1,842	1,842
TOTAL, TORPEDOES AND RELATED EQUIPMENT	91,744	101,744	93,744	100,744
OTHER WEAPONS				
GUNS AND GUN MOUNTS				
SMALL ARMS AND WEAPONS	909	909	2,409	2,409
MODIFICATION OF GUNS AND GUN MOUNTS				
CIWS MODS	964	5,964	30,964	25,964
GUN MOUNT MODS	4,779	14,779	34,779	29,779
MODS LESS THAN $2 MILLION	---	---	5,000	4,000
TOTAL, OTHER WEAPONS	6,652	21,652	73,152	62,152
SPARE AND REPAIR PARTS				
SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS	53,486	53,486	53,486	53,486
TOTAL, WEAPONS PROCUREMENT, NAVY	1,434,250	1,372,112	1,571,650	1,461,600

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS

[in thousands of dollars]

	Budget	HAC	SAC	Conference
TRIDENT II (AP-CY)	28,801	28,801	9,501	9,501
JSOW	171,624	149,523	206,624	185,574
JSOW-A		20,139		35,070
JSOW-B		-42,240		-21,120
HELLFIRE II			25,000	20,000
DRONES AND DECOYS		10,000	20,000	15,000
Improved Tactical Air Launched Decoy (ITALD)		10,000	20,000	15,000
WEAPONS INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES	21,269	21,269	29,469	29,469
ABL Facility Restoration			8,200	8,200
FLEET SATELLITE COMM FOLLOW-ON	170,537	95,537	170,537	95,537
Defer EELV launch services until leadtime away from need per GAO recommendation		-75,000		-75,000
MK-48 TORPEDO ADCAP MODS	38,926	44,926	40,926	43,926
Increased Procurement		6,000	2,000	5,000
ASW RANGE SUPPORT	14,955	18,955	14,955	18,955
Northwest Undersea Test Range Upgrade		4,000		4,000
SMALL ARMS AND WEAPONS	909	909	2,409	2,409
MK 43 machine gun conversion			1,500	1,500
CIWS MODS	964	5,964	30,964	25,964
Phalanx CIWS Block IB Upgrade kits		5,000		25,000
CIWS			30,000	0
GUN MOUNT MODS	4,779	14,779	34,779	29,779
MK-45 Gun System Mod 4 Upgrade kits		10,000	30,000	25,000
MODS UNDER $2 MILLION			5,000	4,000
SMAW Common Practice Round			5,000	4,000

PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, NAVY AND MARINE CORPS

The conference agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
PROCUREMENT OF AMMO, NAVY & MARINE CORPS				
PROC AMMO, NAVY				
NAVY AMMUNITION				
GENERAL PURPOSE BOMBS	63,157	73,157	63,157	68,157
JDAM	24,390	24,390	24,390	24,390
2.75 INCH ROCKETS	---	---	9,600	5,600
AIRBORNE ROCKETS, ALL TYPES	11,508	11,508	11,508	11,508
MACHINE GUN AMMUNITION	5,230	5,230	11,730	8,230
PRACTICE BOMBS	50,600	60,600	65,600	63,100
CARTRIDGES & CART ACTUATED DEVICES	26,461	26,461	26,461	26,461
AIRCRAFT ESCAPE ROCKETS	10,635	10,635	10,635	10,635
AIR EXPENDABLE COUNTERMEASURES	39,293	45,793	44,293	45,793
JATOS	4,995	4,995	4,995	4,995
5 INCH/54 GUN AMMUNITION	14,948	14,948	14,948	14,948
EXTENDED RANGE GUIDED MUNITIONS (ERGM)	5,723	5,723	5,723	5,723
76MM GUN AMMUNITION	8,733	8,733	8,733	8,733
OTHER SHIP GUN AMMUNITION	5,176	5,176	5,176	5,176
SMALL ARMS & LANDING PARTY AMMO	8,745	8,745	8,745	8,745
PYROTECHNIC AND DEMOLITION	6,378	6,378	6,378	6,378
MINE NEUTRALIZATION DEVICES	7,317	7,317	7,317	7,317
AMMUNITION LESS THAN $5 MILLION	1,343	1,343	1,343	1,343
CAWCF CLOSURE COSTS	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300
TOTAL, PROC AMMO, NAVY	295,932	322,432	332,032	328,532

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
PROC AMMO, MC				
MARINE CORPS AMMUNITION				
5.56 MM, ALL TYPES	23,456	26,456	23,456	25,456
7.62 MM, ALL TYPES	2,039	3,039	2,039	3,039
LINEAR CHARGES, ALL TYPES	40,945	44,945	44,945	44,945
.50 CALIBER	7,637	8,637	8,637	8,637
40 MM, ALL TYPES	2,034	2,034	3,034	3,034
60 MM, ALL TYPES	688	688	688	688
81 MM, ALL TYPES	4,981	4,981	4,981	4,981
120 MM, ALL TYPES	7,633	7,633	7,633	7,633
CTG 25 MM, ALL TYPES	3,931	3,931	3,931	3,931
9 MM ALL TYPES	2,657	2,657	2,657	2,657
GRENADES, ALL TYPES	8,358	12,358	8,358	10,858
STINGER SLEP	3,925	3,925	3,925	3,925
ROCKETS, ALL TYPES	1,592	6,192	1,592	11,192
ARTILLERY, ALL TYPES	322	18,322	322	15,322
DEMOLITION MUNITIONS, ALL TYPES	9,638	9,638	9,638	9,638
FUZE, ALL TYPES	249	249	249	249
NON LETHALS	4,480	4,480	4,480	4,480
AMMO MODERNIZATION	6,900	6,900	6,900	6,900
ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION	952	952	952	952
CAWCF CLOSURE COSTS	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300
TOTAL, PROC AMMO, MC	133,717	169,317	139,717	169,817
TOTAL, PROCUREMENT OF AMMO, NAVY & MARINE CORPS	429,649	491,749	471,749	498,349

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS

[in thousands of dollars]

	Budget	HAC	SAC	Conference
GENERAL PURPOSE BOMBS	63,157	73,157	63,157	68,157
Laser Guided Bombs		10,000		5,000
2.75 INCH ROCKETS			9,600	5,600
Hydra Rockets			9,600	5,600
MACHINE GUN AMMUNITION	5,230	5,230	11,730	8,230
PGU-28/M793			6,500	3,000
PRACTICE BOMBS	50,600	60,600	65,600	63,100
Laser Guided Training Rounds		10,000	15,000	12,500
AIR EXPENDABLE COUNTERMEASURES	39,293	45,793	44,293	45,793
MJU-52/B IR expendable countermeasures		6,500	5,000	6,500
5.56 MM, ALL TYPES	23,456	26,456	23,456	25,456
Increased quantity		3,000		2,000
7.62 MM, ALL TYPES	2,039	3,039	2,039	3,039
Increased quantity		1,000		1,000
LINEAR CHARGES, ALL TYPES	40,945	44,945	44,945	44,945
Anti-personnel obstacle breaching system		4,000	4,000	4,000
.50 CALIBER	7,637	8,637	8,637	8,637
Increased quantity		1,000	1,000	1,000
40 MM ALL TYPES	2,034	2,034	3,034	3,034
M430 HEDP			1,000	1,000
GRENADES, ALL TYPES	8,358	12,358	8,358	10,858
M67 fragmentation hand grenade		4,000		2,500
ROCKETS, ALL TYPES	1,592	6,192	1,592	11,192
SMAW Common round		4,600		4,600
83 mm HEDP			[5,000]	5,000
ARTILLERY, ALL TYPES	322	18,322	322	15,322
M795 HE ammunition		18,000		15,000

SHIPBUILDING AND CONVERSION, NAVY

The conference agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
SHIPBUILDING & CONVERSION, NAVY				
OTHER WARSHIPS				
CARRIER REPLACEMENT PROGRAM	4,053,653	4,053,653	4,053,653	4,053,653
CARRIER REPLACEMENT PROGRAM (AP-CY)	21,869	21,869	21,869	21,869
NEW SSN	1,203,012	1,198,012	1,203,012	1,198,012
NEW SSN (AP-CY)	508,222	508,222	508,222	508,222
CVN REFUELING OVERHAULS	703,441	698,441	703,441	698,441
CVN REFUELING OVERHAULS (AP-CY)	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
SUBMARINE REFUELING OVERHAULS	210,414	210,414	210,414	210,414
SUBMARINE REFUELING OVERHAULS (AP-CY)	72,277	72,277	72,277	72,277
DDG-51 (MYP)	2,713,559	2,703,559	2,713,559	2,703,559
DDG-51 (MYP) (AP-CY)	356,843	356,843	500,000	456,843
TOTAL, OTHER WARSHIPS	9,868,290	9,848,290	10,011,447	9,948,290
AMPHIBIOUS SHIPS				
LHD-1 AMPHIBIOUS ASSAULT SHIP (AP-CY)	---	---	460,000	460,000
LPD-17	1,489,286	1,479,286	---	---
LDP-17 PROGRAM COST GROWTH	---	---	285,000	---
LPD-17 (AP-CY)	20,700	20,700	200,000	560,700
TOTAL, AMPHIBIOUS SHIPS	1,509,986	1,499,986	945,000	1,020,700
AUXILIARIES, CRAFT, AND PRIOR-YEAR PROGRAM				
ADC(X)	338,951	348,951	338,951	338,951
OUTFITTING	301,077	291,077	301,077	291,077
LCAC SLEP	15,615	15,615	15,615	15,615
COMPLETION OF PY SHIPBUILDING PROGRAMS	263,000	263,000	---	---
TOTAL, AUXILIARIES, CRAFT, AND PRIOR-YEAR PROGRAM	918,643	918,643	655,643	645,643
TOTAL, SHIPBUILDING & CONVERSION, NAVY	12,296,919	12,266,919	11,612,090	11,614,633

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS

[in thousands of dollars]

	Budget	HAC	SAC	Conference
NEW SSN	1,203,012	1,198,012	1,203,012	1,198,012
Other Cost Growth		-5,000		-5,000
CVN REFUELING OVERHAULS	703,441	698,441	703,441	698,441
C4ISR Upgrade, Engineering Services cost growth		-5,000		-5,000
DDG-51 (MYP)	2,713,559	2,703,559	2,713,559	2,703,559
Basic Construction cost growth		-10,000		-10,000
DDG-51 (MYP) (AP-CY)	356,843	356,843	500,000	456,843
Advance Procurement			143,157	100,000
LHD-1 AMPHIBIOUS ASSAULT SHIP (MYP)			460,000	460,000
LHD-8			460,000	460,000
LPD-17	1,489,286	1,479,286	Ø	Ø
Escalation		-10,000		Ø
Defer 2 Ships			-1,489,286	-1,489,286
LPD-17 Cost Growth			285,000	Ø
LPD-17 (AP-CY)	20,700	20,700	200,000	560,700
Advance Procurement			179,300	540,000
ADC(X)	338,951	348,951	338,951	338,951
Second shipyard support engineering		10,000		Ø
OUTFITTING	301,077	291,077	301,077	291,077
LPD schedule delays		-10,000		-10,000
COMPLETION OF PY SHIPBUILDING PROGRAMS	263,000	263,000	Ø	Ø

OTHER PROCUREMENT, NAVY

The conference agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
OTHER PROCUREMENT, NAVY				
SHIPS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT				
SHIP PROPULSION EQUIPMENT				
LM-2500 GAS TURBINE	6,995	6,995	6,995	6,995
ALLISON 501K GAS TURBINE	6,257	6,257	6,257	6,257
PROPELLERS				
SUBMARINE PROPELLERS	3,757	3,757	3,757	3,757
NAVIGATION EQUIPMENT				
OTHER NAVIGATION EQUIPMENT	33,425	45,425	48,425	50,425
UNDERWAY REPLENISHMENT EQUIPMENT				
UNDERWAY REPLENISHMENT EQUIPMENT	9,120	9,120	9,120	9,120
PERISCOPES				
SUB PERISCOPES & IMAGING EQUIP	18,998	18,998	18,998	18,998
OTHER SHIPBOARD EQUIPMENT				
FIREFIGHTING EQUIPMENT	16,837	16,837	16,837	16,837
COMMAND AND CONTROL SWITCHBOARD	10,486	10,486	10,486	10,486
POLLUTION CONTROL EQUIPMENT	47,805	47,805	47,805	47,805
SUBMARINE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	11,419	11,419	11,419	11,419
SUBMARINE BATTERIES	12,387	12,387	12,387	12,387
STRATEGIC PLATFORM SUPPORT EQUIP	6,206	21,206	6,206	18,206
DSSP EQUIPMENT	5,356	5,356	5,356	5,356
LCAC	3,559	---	3,559	3,559
MINESWEEPING EQUIPMENT	16,589	16,589	16,589	16,589
ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION	58,851	60,851	63,351	64,851
SURFACE IMA	2,010	2,010	2,010	2,010
SUBMARINE LIFE SUPPORT SYSTEM	4,852	4,852	4,852	4,852

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
REACTOR PLANT EQUIPMENT				
REACTOR COMPONENTS	203,365	203,365	203,365	203,365
OCEAN ENGINEERING				
DIVING AND SALVAGE EQUIPMENT	5,649	5,649	5,649	5,649
SMALL BOATS				
STANDARD BOATS	2,696	2,696	2,696	2,696
TRAINING EQUIPMENT				
OTHER SHIPS TRAINING EQUIPMENT	3,302	3,302	3,302	3,302
PRODUCTION FACILITIES EQUIPMENT				
OPERATING FORCES IPE	2,689	2,689	2,689	19,689
OTHER SHIP SUPPORT				
NUCLEAR ALTERATIONS	80,870	80,870	80,870	80,870
TOTAL, SHIPS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	573,480	598,921	592,980	625,480
COMMUNICATIONS AND ELECTRONICS EQUIPMENT				
SHIP RADARS				
RADAR SUPPORT	---	25,000	8,000	25,000
SHIP SONARS				
AN/SQQ-89 SURF ASW COMBAT SYSTEM	14,291	14,291	14,291	14,291
SSN ACOUSTICS	106,647	114,647	106,647	112,647
UNDERSEA WARFARE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	847	2,847	847	2,847
SONAR SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	---	5,000	---	5,000
SONAR SWITCHES AND TRANSDUCERS	10,726	10,726	10,726	10,726
ASW ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT				
SUBMARINE ACOUSTIC WARFARE SYSTEM	10,697	10,697	10,697	10,697
FIXED SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM	29,869	29,869	29,869	29,869

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
SURTASS	5,516	5,516	5,516	5,516
ASW OPERATIONS CENTER	6,213	6,213	6,213	6,213
ELECTRONIC WARFARE EQUIPMENT				
INFORMATION WARFARE SYSTEMS	3,901	3,901	3,901	3,901
RECONNAISSANCE EQUIPMENT				
SHIPBOARD IW EXPLOIT	61,524	50,024	61,524	61,024
SUBMARINE SURVEILLANCE EQUIPMENT				
SUBMARINE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT PROG	17,316	17,316	17,316	17,316
OTHER SHIP ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT				
NAVY TACTICAL DATA SYSTEM	---	10,000	---	7,000
COOPERATIVE ENGAGEMENT CAPABILITY	15,853	33,853	15,853	33,853
GCCS-M EQUIPMENT AFLOAT	37,427	37,427	37,427	37,427
NAVAL TACTICAL COMMAND SUPPORT SYSTEM (NTCSS)	46,692	46,692	46,692	46,692
ATDLS	19,153	19,153	19,153	19,153
MINESWEEPING SYSTEM REPLACEMENT	8,989	8,989	13,989	12,989
SHALLOW WATER MCM	16,863	16,363	16,863	16,363
NAVSTAR GPS RECEIVERS (SPACE)	9,607	9,607	9,607	9,607
ARMED FORCES RADIO AND TV	9,046	9,046	9,046	9,046
STRATEGIC PLATFORM SUPPORT EQUIP	15,356	15,356	15,356	15,356
TRAINING EQUIPMENT				
OTHER SPAWAR TRAINING EQUIPMENT	1,341	1,341	1,341	1,341
OTHER TRAINING EQUIPMENT	21,390	28,390	21,390	29,390
AVIATION ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT				
MATCALS	4,294	4,294	4,294	4,294
SHIPBOARD AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL	7,945	7,945	11,945	7,945

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
AUTOMATIC CARRIER LANDING SYSTEM	18,510	18,510	18,510	18,510
NATIONAL AIR SPACE SYSTEM	30,549	30,549	30,549	30,549
AIR STATION SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	6,705	6,705	6,705	6,705
MICROWAVE LANDING SYSTEM	5,124	5,124	5,124	5,124
FACSFAC	4,315	4,315	4,315	4,315
ID SYSTEMS	14,280	14,280	14,280	14,280
SURFACE IDENTIFICATION SYSTEMS	---	4,000	---	1,500
TAC A/C MISSION PLANNING SYS (TAMPS)	11,980	11,980	11,980	11,980
OTHER SHORE ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT				
TADIX-B	32	6,032	32	6,032
NAVAL SPACE SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM	2,735	2,735	2,735	2,735
COMMON IMAGERY GROUND SURFACE SYSTEMS	47,022	47,022	47,022	47,022
RADIAC	8,308	8,308	8,308	8,308
GPETE	7,356	7,356	7,356	7,356
INTEG COMBAT SYSTEM TEST FACILITY	4,421	4,421	4,421	4,421
EMI CONTROL INSTRUMENTATION	5,378	8,378	5,378	8,378
ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION	4,889	11,889	4,889	11,889
SHIPBOARD COMMUNICATIONS				
SHIPBOARD TACTICAL COMMUNICATIONS	---	---	---	3,000
SHIP COMMUNICATIONS AUTOMATION	185,143	185,143	185,143	185,143
COMMUNICATIONS ITEMS UNDER $5M	30,909	30,909	30,909	30,909
SUBMARINE COMMUNICATIONS				
SHORE LF/VLF COMMUNICATIONS	31,433	31,433	31,433	31,433
SUBMARINE COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT	77,957	77,957	77,957	77,957
SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS				

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS	252,695	206,606	227,695	227,695
SHORE COMMUNICATIONS				
JCS COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT	2,460	2,460	2,460	2,460
NSIPS	1,785	1,785	1,785	1,785
JEDMICS	---	12,000	4,000	12,000
NAVAL SHORE COMMUNICATIONS	176,132	176,132	161,732	166,132
CRYPTOGRAPHIC EQUIPMENT				
INFO SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM (ISSP)	46,563	66,563	49,563	58,563
CRYPTOLOGIC EQUIPMENT				
SPECIAL DCP	14,964	14,964	14,964	14,964
CRYPTOLOGIC COMMUNICATIONS EQUIP	17,188	17,188	17,188	17,188
TOTAL, COMMUNICATIONS AND ELECTRONICS EQUIPMENT	1,490,336	1,559,247	1,474,936	1,573,836
AVIATION SUPPORT EQUIPMENT				
SONOBUOYS				
PASSIVE SONOBUOYS (NON-BEAM FORMING)	---	---	3,000	3,000
AN/SSQ-62 (DICASS)	---	---	3,000	3,000
AN/SSQ-101 (ADAR)	---	---	3,000	3,000
SONOBUOYS - ALL TYPES	49,466	49,466	49,466	49,466
AIRCRAFT SUPPORT EQUIPMENT				
WEAPONS RANGE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	15,125	26,225	25,125	28,725
PACIFIC MISSILE RANGE	---	---	10,500	10,500
EXPEDITIONARY AIRFIELDS	3,304	3,304	3,304	3,304
AIRCRAFT REARMING EQUIPMENT	10,676	10,676	10,676	10,676
AIRCRAFT LAUNCH & RECOVERY EQUIPMENT	36,433	36,433	36,433	36,433
METEOROLOGICAL EQUIPMENT	30,860	30,860	30,860	30,860

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
OTHER PHOTOGRAPHIC EQUIPMENT	1,682	1,682	1,682	1,682
AVIATION LIFE SUPPORT	20,374	16,674	30,274	26,574
AIRBORNE MINE COUNTERMEASURES	32,084	32,084	32,084	32,084
OTHER AVIATION SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	4,928	4,928	21,928	21,928
TOTAL, AVIATION SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	204,932	212,332	261,332	261,232
ORDNANCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT				
SHIP GUN SYSTEM EQUIPMENT				
GUN FIRE CONTROL EQUIPMENT	18,287	18,287	18,287	18,287
SHIP MISSILE SYSTEMS EQUIPMENT				
NATO SEASPARROW	21,716	22,716	21,716	22,716
RAM GMLS	37,309	36,809	37,309	36,809
SHIP SELF DEFENSE SYSTEM	9,352	9,352	9,352	9,352
AEGIS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	36,848	36,848	19,348	31,848
SURFACE TOMAHAWK SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	70,562	70,562	70,562	70,562
SUBMARINE TOMAHAWK SUPPORT EQUIP	2,883	2,883	2,883	2,883
VERTICAL LAUNCH SYSTEMS	6,982	6,982	6,982	6,982
FBM SUPPORT EQUIPMENT				
STRATEGIC PLATFORM SUPPORT EQUIP	2,901	2,901	2,901	2,901
STRATEGIC MISSILE SYSTEMS EQUIP	166,619	166,619	166,619	166,619
ANTI-SHIP MISSILE DECOY SYSTEM	33,814	33,814	38,114	38,114
ASW SUPPORT EQUIPMENT				
SSN COMBAT CONTROL SYSTEMS	20,896	19,596	20,896	19,596
SUBMARINE ASW SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	3,978	3,978	3,978	3,978
SURFACE ASW SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	6,269	6,269	13,269	13,269
ASW RANGE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	6,904	6,904	6,904	6,904

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
OTHER ORDNANCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT				
EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL EQUIP	7,525	7,525	7,525	7,525
ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION	5,613	5,613	5,613	5,613
OTHER EXPENDABLE ORDNANCE				
SURFACE TRAINING DEVICE MODS	7,941	7,941	7,941	7,941
SUBMARINE TRAINING DEVICE MODS	31,557	31,557	34,057	34,057
TOTAL, ORDNANCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	497,956	497,156	494,256	505,956
CIVIL ENGINEERING SUPPORT EQUIPMENT				
ARMORED SEDANS	197	197	---	---
PASSENGER CARRYING VEHICLES	94	94	60	60
GENERAL PURPOSE TRUCKS	1,004	1,004	1,004	1,004
CONSTRUCTION & MAINTENANCE EQUIP	6,238	8,238	6,238	8,238
FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT	2,477	2,477	2,477	2,477
TACTICAL VEHICLES	10,458	10,458	20,458	20,458
AMPHIBIOUS EQUIPMENT	51,615	51,615	51,615	51,615
POLLUTION CONTROL EQUIPMENT	22,154	22,154	22,154	22,154
ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION	3,433	3,433	3,433	3,433
TOTAL, CIVIL ENGINEERING SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	97,670	99,670	107,439	109,439
SUPPLY SUPPORT EQUIPMENT				
MATERIALS HANDLING EQUIPMENT	7,646	7,646	7,646	7,646
OTHER SUPPLY SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	5,196	5,196	5,196	5,196
FIRST DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION	4,081	4,081	4,081	4,081
SPECIAL PURPOSE SUPPLY SYSTEMS	144,885	144,885	144,885	144,885
TOTAL, SUPPLY SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	161,808	161,808	161,808	161,808

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
PERSONNEL AND COMMAND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT				
TRAINING DEVICES				
TRAINING SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	1,562	1,562	1,562	6,762
COMMAND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT				
COMMAND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	15,592	15,592	15,592	17,592
EDUCATION SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	2,076	5,076	4,076	5,076
MEDICAL SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	7,386	7,386	7,386	7,386
INTELLIGENCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	15,993	15,993	19,993	19,993
OPERATING FORCES SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	25,003	25,003	25,003	25,003
ENVIRONMENTAL SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	22,247	14,747	15,247	19,247
PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT	9,629	9,629	9,629	9,629
TOTAL, PERSONNEL AND COMMAND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	99,488	94,988	98,488	110,688
SPARE AND REPAIR PARTS				
SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS	208,941	208,941	208,941	208,941
TOTAL, OTHER PROCUREMENT, NAVY	3,334,611	3,433,063	3,400,180	3,557,380

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS

[in thousands of dollars]

	Budget	HAC	SAC	Conference
OTHER NAVIGATION EQUIPMENT	33,425	45,425	48,425	50,425
WSN-7B Ring Laser Gyro		12,000	7,000	10,000
MSC Thermal Imaging System			8,000	7,000
STRATEGIC PLATFORM SUPPORT EQUIP	6,206	21,206	6,206	18,206
AN/UYQ-70 Submarine Workstations		15,000		12,000
LCAC	3,559		3,559	3,559
LCAC SLEP (unobligated balances)		-3,559		
ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION	58,851	60,851	63,351	64,851
Unattended Paint Removal and Application system		2,000		2,000
Integrated Condition Assessment System			4,500	4,000
OPERATING FORCES IPE	2,689	2,689	2,689	19,689
Capital Purchase Plan (Pearl Harbor)				17,000
RADAR SUPPORT		25,000	8,000	25,000
AN/SYS-2 Integrated Tracking System		10,000		10,000
SPS-73 (V) Radar		14,000	8,000	14,000
BPS-15H radar enhanced bridge repeaters		1,000		1,000
SSN ACOUSTICS	106,647	114,647	106,647	112,647
TB-23 Array refurbishment		8,000		6,000
UNDERSEA WARFARE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	847	2,847	847	2,847
Carrier Tactical Surveillance Center (CV-TSC)		2,000		2,000
SONAR SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		5,000		5,000
New sonar dome windows		5,000		5,000
(Note: Funding is only for completion of fabrication of production tooling and first article production dome with the new material system.)				
SHIPBOARD IW EXPLOIT	61,524	50,024	61,524	61,024
Contract Savings/Unobligated balances		-11,500		-500
NAVY TACTICAL DATA SYSTEM		10,000		7,000
Land based display emulators		10,000		7,000
COOPERATIVE ENGAGEMENT CAPABILITY	15,853	33,853	15,853	33,853
System life extension, test sites		18,000		18,000
MINESWEEPING SYSTEM REPLACEMENT	8,989	8,989	13,989	12,989
High Resolution Multibeam Side Scanner			5,000	4,000
SHALLOW WATER MCM	16,863	16,363	16,863	16,363
Contract Savings		-500		-500
OTHER TRAINING EQUIPMENT	21,390	24,390	21,390	29,390
Air Traffic Control On-board trainer		3,000		4,000
BFTT electronic warfare trainers		4,000		4,000
SHIPBOARD AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL	7,945	7,945	11,945	7,945
Air Traffic Control On-Board Training Devices			4,000	
SURFACE IDENTIFICATION SYSTEMS		4,000		1,500
Shipboard Advanced Radar Target ID system (SARTIS)		4,000		1,500
TADIX-B	32	6,032	32	6,032
Additional procurement of JTT-N terminals		6,000		6,000
EMI CONTROL INSTRUMENTATION	5,378	8,378	5,378	8,378
Mobile Inshore Undersea Warfare System (MIUW) Upgrades		3,000		3,000
ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION	4,889	11,889	4,889	11,889

	Budget	HAC	SAC	Conference
Network based shipboard interior secure voice communications (Note: funding is only for procurement of AN/UYQ-70 secure voice technology equipment for land based evaluations.)		7,000		7,000
SHIPBOARD TACTICAL COMMUNICATIONS				3,000
Programmable integrated communication terminals				3,000
SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS	252,695	206,606	227,695	227,695
Defer procurement of EHF follow-on terminals pending sucessful end-to-end testing per GAO recommendation.		-46,809	-25,000	-25,000
JEDMICS		12,000		12,000
JEDMICS Encryption (Note: only for the continued procurement and integration of the same security solution implemented in 1999 and 2000.)		12,000		8,000
JEDMICS Enhancements			4,000	4,000
NAVAL SHORE COMMUNICATIONS	176,132	176,132	161,732	166,132
Redundant Systems			-14,400	-10,000
INFO SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM (ISSP)	46,563	66,563	49,563	58,563
Information Assurance: Network Intrusion Detection Device		8,000		7,000
Information Assurance: Secure Terminal Equipment		12,000	3,000	5,000
PASSIVE SONOBUOYS (NON-BEAM FORMING)			3,000	3,000
AN/SSQ-62 (DICASS)			3,000	3,000
AN/SSQ-101 (ADAR)			3,000	3,000
WEAPONS RANGE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	15,125	26,225	25,125	28,725
Mobile Remote Emitter Simulator (MRESS) (Note: Funding provided is available only to acquire MRESS equipment for the Atlantic Test Range, Patuxent River, Md.)		15,000		7,500
Underwater Acoustic Telemetry Modem		-2,700		-2,700
GOMEX Mine Warfare Range		-1,200		-1,200
Joint Tactical Combat Training System			5,000	5,000
Naval Air Strike and Air Warfare Center			5,000	5,000
PACIFIC MISSILE RANGE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT			10,500	10,500
General Support			3,000	3,000
Mobile Remote Emitter System			7,500	7,500
AVIATION LIFE SUPPORT	20,374	16,674	30,274	26,574
CSEL - contract award slip		-3,200		-3,200
PRC-112 upgrades - contract cancellation		-500		-500
AN/AVS - 9			9,900	9,900
OTHER AVIATION SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	4,928	4,928	21,928	21,928
Joint Tactical Data Integration			17,000	17,000
NATO SEASPARROW	21,716	22,716	21,716	22,716
Enhancement for Automatic Audio Video Tracking and Non-Cooperative Target Recognition		1,000		1,000
RAM GMLS	37,309	36,809	37,309	36,809
Contract savings		-500		-500
AEGIS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	36,848	36,848	19,348	31,848
Total ship monitoring program		5,000		5,000
Smartship fielding (unobligated balances)		-5,000		0
Program Reduction (SMARTSHIP)			-17,500	-10,000

	Budget	HAC	SAC	Conference
ANTI-SHIP MISSILE DECOY SYSTEM	33,814	33,814	38,114	38,114
NUKLA			4,300	4,300
SSN COMBAT CONTROL SYSTEMS	20,896	19,596	20,896	19,596
AN/BSG-1- operational test slip		-1,300		-1,300
SURFACE ASW SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	6,269	6,269	13,269	13,269
Surface Vessel Torpedo Tubes			7,000	7,000
SUBMARINE TRAINING DEVICE MODS	31,557	31,557	34,057	34,057
Data Management and Conversion			2,500	2,500
ARMORED SEDANS	197	197		
PASSENGER CARRYING VECHICLES	94	94	60	60
Excessive Growth			-34	-34
CONSTRUCTION & MAINTENANCE EQUIP	6,238	8,238	6,238	8,238
Laser leveling equipment		2,000		2,000
TACTICAL VECHICLES	10,458	10,458	20,458	20,458
MTVR Trucks			10,000	10,000
TRAINING SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	1,562	1,562	1,562	6,762
F-18 Technical Manual Digitization				5,200
COMMAND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	15,592	15,592	15,592	17,592
Advanced Technical Information System				2,000
EDUCATION SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	2,076	5,076	4,076	5,076
Navy recruiting kiosks		3,000	2,000	3,000
INTELLIGENCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	15,993	15,993	19,993	19,993
Cryptology Readiness Training Support			4,000	4,000
ENVIRONMENTAL SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	22,247	14,747	15,447	19,247
Primary ocean prediction system - software delays		-7,500		0
Program Reduction			-7,000	-3,000

SLQ-32 Electronic Warfare System

The conferees direct the Department of the Navy to provide a report within 120 days which outlines the Navy's assessment of the operational readiness status of the AN/SLQ-32(V) electronic warfare system. The report should include an analysis of the SLQ-32 to meet current threats, together with plans and funding requirements to structure a program which insures the tactical viability of the AN/SLQ-32(V) until it is no longer the primary, shipboard EW system.

PROCUREMENT, MARINE CORPS

The conference agreement on items addressed by either the House or Senate is as follows:

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
PROCUREMENT, MARINE CORPS				
WEAPONS AND COMBAT VEHICLES				
TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES				
AAV7A1 PIP	83,372	83,372	83,372	83,372
RAPID ACQUISITION PROGRAM	4,930	---	---	---
LAV PIP	1,709	1,709	1,709	1,709
IMPROVED RECOVERY VEHICLE (IRV)	42,623	42,623	42,623	42,623
MODIFICATION KITS (TRKD VEH)	20,815	20,815	20,815	20,815
ARTILLERY AND OTHER WEAPONS				
MOD KITS (ARTILLERY)	3,891	3,891	3,891	3,891
MARINE ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM	6,413	6,413	8,413	8,413
WEAPONS AND COMBAT VEHICLES LESS THAN $5 MILLION	415	415	415	415
WEAPONS				
155 MM LIGHTWEIGHT TOWED HOWITZER	11,105	11,105	11,105	11,105
OTHER SUPPORT				
OPERATIONS OTHER THAN WAR	1,347	1,347	1,347	1,347
TOTAL, WEAPONS AND COMBAT VEHICLES	176,620	171,690	173,690	173,690
GUIDED MISSILES AND EQUIPMENT				
GUIDED MISSILES				
JAVELIN (MYP)	29,119	29,119	29,119	29,119
PEDESTAL MOUNTED STINGER (PMS)	10,550	10,550	10,550	10,550
ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION	949	949	949	949
PREDATOR (SRAW)	43,355	43,355	43,355	43,355

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
OTHER SUPPORT				
MODIFICATION KITS	3,598	3,598	3,598	3,598
TOTAL, GUIDED MISSILES AND EQUIPMENT	87,571	87,571	87,571	87,571
COMMUNICATIONS AND ELECTRONICS EQUIPMENT				
REPAIR AND TEST EQUIPMENT				
AUTO TEST EQUIP SYS	4,714	4,714	4,714	4,714
GENERAL PURPOSE ELECTRONIC TEST EQUIP	8,241	8,241	8,241	8,241
INTELL/COMM EQUIPMENT (NON-TEL)				
INTELLIGENCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	11,960	17,960	11,960	11,960
MOD KITS (INTEL)	5,041	5,041	5,041	5,041
ITEMS UNDER $5 MILLION (INTELL)	402	402	402	402
REPAIR AND TEST EQUIPMENT (NON-TEL)				
GENERAL PURPOSE MECHANICAL TMDE	4,676	4,676	4,676	4,676
OTHER COMM/ELEC EQUIPMENT (NON-TEL)				
NIGHT VISION EQUIPMENT	14,351	14,351	22,051	21,351
OTHER SUPPORT (NON-TEL)				
ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION (COMM & ELEC)	8,320	8,320	8,320	8,320
COMMON COMPUTER RESOURCES	80,656	80,656	80,656	80,656
COMMAND POST SYSTEMS	9,507	9,507	14,507	9,507
RADIO SYSTEMS	3,097	9,097	17,497	16,497
COMM SWITCHING & CONTROL SYSTEMS	3,152	3,152	3,152	3,152
COMM & ELEC INFRASTRUCTURE SUPPORT	80,564	82,564	80,564	88,564
MOD KITS MAGTF C41	7,484	7,484	7,484	7,484
AIR OPERATIONS C2 SYSTEMS	3,152	3,152	3,152	3,152
INTELLIGENCE C2 SYSTEMS	14,666	14,666	14,666	14,666
FIRE SUPPORT SYSTEM	12,343	17,343	12,343	15,343

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
TOTAL, COMMUNICATIONS AND ELECTRONICS EQUIPMENT.....	272,326	291,326	299,426	303,726
SUPPORT VEHICLES				
ADMINISTRATIVE VEHICLES				
COMMERCIAL PASSENGER VEHICLES.....	1,397	1,397	660	660
COMMERCIAL CARGO VEHICLES.....	23,368	23,368	23,368	23,368
TACTICAL VEHICLES				
5/4T TRUCK HMMWV (MYP).....	124,448	149,448	124,448	139,448
MEDIUM TACTICAL VEHICLE REPLACEMENT (MYP).....	325,582	325,582	325,582	325,582
OTHER SUPPORT				
ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION.....	12,684	12,684	12,684	12,684
TOTAL, SUPPORT VEHICLES.....	487,479	512,479	486,742	501,742
ENGINEER AND OTHER EQUIPMENT				
ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL EQUIP ASSORT.....	3,809	3,809	3,809	3,809
BULK LIQUID EQUIPMENT.....	2,704	2,704	2,704	2,704
TACTICAL FUEL SYSTEMS.....	7,651	7,651	7,651	7,651
DEMOLITION SUPPORT SYSTEMS.....	655	655	655	655
POWER EQUIPMENT ASSORTED.....	9,325	10,825	9,325	10,825
MATERIALS HANDLING EQUIPMENT				
COMMAND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT.....	---	2,000	---	2,000
PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT.....	5,317	5,317	5,317	5,317
GARRISON MOBILE ENGR EQUIP.....	5,741	5,741	5,741	5,741
MATERIAL HANDLING EQUIP.....	36,311	48,411	36,311	48,411
FIRST DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION.....	5,846	5,846	5,846	5,846
GENERAL PROPERTY				
FIELD MEDICAL EQUIPMENT.....	1,914	1,914	1,914	1,914

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
TRAINING DEVICES	30,791	30,791	30,791	30,791
CONTAINER FAMILY	6,902	6,902	6,902	6,902
OTHER SUPPORT ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION	5,591	5,591	6,591	6,591
TOTAL, ENGINEER AND OTHER EQUIPMENT	122,557	138,157	123,557	139,157
SPARE AND REPAIR PARTS SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS	25,382	25,382	25,382	25,382
TRAINING DEVICES	---	3,000	---	2,000
TOTAL, PROCUREMENT, MARINE CORPS	1,171,935	1,229,605	1,196,368	1,233,268

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
NIGHT VISION EQUIPMENT	14,351	14,351	22,051	21,351
INOD			2,700	2,000
AN/PEQ-2A			2,000	2,000
Borelight			1,000	1,000
M203 titling bracket			2,000	2,000
COMMAND POST SYSTEMS	9,507	9,507	14,507	9,507
ULCANS			5,000	0
(Note: Funds appropriated in OM, MC)				
RADIO SYSTEMS	3,097	6,000	17,497	16,497
Tactical handheld radio		6,000	8,000	7,000
Enhanced position location reporting system		0	6,400	6,400
COMM & ELEC INFRASTRUCTURE SUPPORT	80,564	82,564	80,564	88,564
Common end user package		2,000	0	2,000
Base telecommunications infrastructure (Camp Pendelton)				6,000

AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE

The conference agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE				
COMBAT AIRCRAFT				
TACTICAL FORCES				
F-22 RAPTOR	2,149,882	2,149,882	2,149,882	2,149,882
F-22 RAPTOR (AP-CY)	396,222	396,222	396,222	396,222
F-15A	---	400,000	---	400,000
F-16 C/D (MYP)	---	---	183,000	122,000
TOTAL, COMBAT AIRCRAFT	2,546,104	2,946,104	2,729,104	3,068,104
AIRLIFT AIRCRAFT				
TACTICAL AIRLIFT				
C-17 (MYP)	2,211,923	2,185,823	---	---
C-17 (MYP) (AP-CY)	266,800	207,800	---	---
C-17 ICS	412,200	412,200	---	---
OTHER AIRLIFT				
EC-130J	---	---	90,000	90,000
C-130J	208,051	208,051	84,051	208,051
C-40	---	---	52,000	52,000
TOTAL, AIRLIFT AIRCRAFT	3,098,974	3,013,874	226,051	350,051

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
TRAINER AIRCRAFT				
OPERATIONAL TRAINERS				
JPATS	113,825	113,825	132,725	132,725
OTHER AIRCRAFT				
HELICOPTERS				
V-22 OSPREY	335,766	335,766	335,766	335,766
V-22 OSPREY (AP-CY)	27,209	27,209	22,674	22,674
MISSION SUPPORT AIRCRAFT				
CIVIL AIR PATROL A/C	2,548	2,548	6,348	6,348
CINC SUPPORT AIRCRAFT	---	---	---	60,000
TARGET DRONES	32,915	32,915	32,915	32,915
E-8C	260,610	250,610	260,610	250,610
E-8C (AP-CY)	---	40,000	46,000	46,000
HAEUAV	22,388	22,388	22,388	22,388
PREDATOR UAV	22,078	32,078	22,078	32,078
TOTAL, OTHER AIRCRAFT	703,514	743,514	748,779	808,779
MODIFICATION OF INSERVICE AIRCRAFT				
STRATEGIC AIRCRAFT				
B-2A	21,723	24,723	21,723	24,723
B-1B	48,793	48,793	48,793	48,793
B-52	8,425	20,425	33,525	42,525
F-117	32,005	32,005	32,005	32,005
TACTICAL AIRCRAFT				
A-10	33,891	37,891	45,091	40,691
F-15	258,247	305,647	306,747	322,197
F-16	248,830	248,830	328,020	309,030

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
T/AT-37	83	83	83	83
AIRLIFT AIRCRAFT				
C-5	95,401	95,401	95,401	95,401
C-9	3,271	3,271	3,271	3,271
C-17A	97,124	97,124	108,124	97,124
C-21	1,883	1,883	1,883	1,883
C-32A	23,568	23,568	5,568	5,568
C-37A	376	376	376	376
C-141	737	737	737	737
TRAINER AIRCRAFT				
T-3 (EFS) AIRCRAFT	1,949	---	1,949	---
T-38	120,520	120,520	120,520	120,520
T-41 AIRCRAFT	89	89	89	89
T-43	4,929	4,929	4,929	4,929
OTHER AIRCRAFT				
KC-10A (ATCA)	55,370	55,370	55,370	55,370
C-12	1,521	1,521	1,521	1,521
C-18	345	345	345	345
C-20 MODS	5,235	5,235	5,235	5,235
VC-25A MOD	98	98	98	98
C-130	91,524	94,524	103,524	102,024
C-135	328,232	380,232	328,232	380,232
DARP	165,540	180,276	276,640	159,276
E-3	88,654	88,654	88,654	88,654
E-4	31,559	31,559	31,559	31,559

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
E-8	33,389	33,389	33,389	33,389
H-1	3,535	3,535	3,535	3,535
H-60	23,648	23,648	23,648	23,648
OTHER AIRCRAFT	28,214	38,214	28,214	33,714
OTHER MODIFICATIONS				
CLASSIFIED PROJECTS	16,729	16,729	16,729	16,729
TOTAL, MODIFICATION OF INSERVICE AIRCRAFT	1,875,437	2,019,624	2,155,527	2,085,274
AIRCRAFT SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS				
AIRCRAFT SPARES/REPAIR PARTS	356,856	356,856	356,856	356,856
AIRCRAFT SUPPORT EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES				
COMMON SUPPORT EQUIPMENT				
AIRCRAFT SUPPORT EQ & FACILITIES	177,943	177,943	177,943	177,943
POST PRODUCTION SUPPORT				
B-2A	18,603	18,603	18,603	18,603
B-2B	42,700	42,700	42,700	42,700
C-130	1,365	1,365	1,365	1,365
E-4	1,463	1,463	1,463	1,463
F-15 POST PRODUCTION SUPPORT	7,267	7,267	7,267	7,267
F-16 POST PRODUCTION SUPPORT	25,464	37,464	25,464	31,464
INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS	25,352	25,352	25,352	25,352
WAR CONSUMABLES	43,015	53,015	66,115	58,015
MISC PRODUCTION CHARGES	398,474	363,553	471,374	398,474
COMMON ECM EQUIPMENT	4,836	4,836	4,836	4,836
DARP	98,410	136,674	98,410	14,074
TOTAL, AIRCRAFT SUPPORT EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES	844,892	870,235	940,892	781,556
TOTAL, AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE	9,539,602	10,064,032	7,289,934	7,583,345

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
F-16 C/D (MYP)			**183,000**	**122,000**
Four (4) Block 50/52 aircraft			183,000	122,000
C-17 (MYP)	**2,211,923**	**2,185,823**		**0**
AF requested transfer to C-17 AP		-41,000		-41,000
Simulator		14,900		0
Transfer to National Defense Airlift Fund			-2,211,923	-2,170,923
C-17 (MYP) (AP-CY)	**266,800**	**207,800**		**0**
AF requested transfer to C-17 AP		41,000		41,000
Revised C-17 AP funding requirements		-100,000		-50,000
Transfer to National Defense Airlift Fund			-266,800	-257,800
C-17 ICS	**412,200**	**412,200**		**0**
Transfer to National Defense Airlift Fund			-412,200	-412,200
EC-130J			**90,000**	**90,000**
C-130J	**208,051**	**208,051**	**84,051**	**208,051**
Funds provided are only for procurement of two C-130J aircraft for Western States firefighting in the ANG and for C-130J support		(208,051)		(208,051)
Conversion of two (2) aircraft to EC and KC models			-124,000	0
CINC SUPPORT AIRCRAFT				**60,000**
737 for CINCPAC				
B-52	**8,425**	**20,425**	**33,525**	**42,525**
Electronic countermeasures and situational awareness		12,000		9,000
Maintain 94 B-52 aircraft			25,100	25,100
F-15	**258,247**	**305,647**	**306,747**	**322,197**
Fighter datalink		21,000		12,000
BOL IR for ANG		26,400		26,400
E-kit Engine Modifications			48,000	36,000
Survivability Enhancements			26,900	0
JHMCS Delays and Technical Problems			-5,500	0
ALQ-135 Delays and Technical Problems			-20,900	-10,450
F-16	**248,830**	**248,830**	**328,020**	**309,030**
Digital Terrain System (DTS)			16,500	12,000
-229 Engine Mods for ANG Block 42 Aircraft			69,000	48,700
JHMCS Delays and Technical Problems			-11,310	-4,000
OBOGS Retrofit			5,000	3,500
AIRLIFT AIRCRAFT				
C-5	**95,401**	**95,401**	**95,401**	**95,401**
NOTE: The appropriated funds are for the C-5 modification program as presented in the President's Budget				
C-130	**91,524**	**94,524**	**103,524**	**102,024**
Aluminum Mesh Tank Liner System (competitively funded in FLIGHT VEHICLE TECHNOLOGY INTEGRATION in RDT&E,AF)		3,000		0
HC-130 FLIR Systems for ANG			4,500	3,000
C-130 Simulator			7,500	7,500
C-135	**328,232**	**380,232**	**328,232**	**380,232**
KC-135R reengine for Air National Guard		52,000		52,000

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
DARP	**165,540**	**180,276**	**276,640**	**159,276**
RC-135 RIVET JOINT transfer		5,077		5,077
U-2 transfer		-18,341		-18,341
RC-135 RIVET JOINT aircrew trainer (AMPd trainer)		22,000		0
NOTE: Funding for this project was provided in the Emergency Supplemental Act, 2000 (P.L. 106 - 246).				
RC-135 RIVET JOINT Theater Airborne Warning System (TAWS)		6,000		0
RC-135 RIVET JOINT Reengining			59,900	0
RC-135 COBRA BALL digital processing/receiving			9,000	7,000
RC-135 RIVET JOINT mission trainer (EFETS)			15,500	0
NOTE: Funding for this project was provided in the Emergency Supplemental Act, 2000 (P.L. 106 - 246).				
U-2 SYERS spares			3,000	0
COMPASS CALL Block 30/35 mission crew simulator			23,700	0
MISC PRODUCTION CHARGES	**398,474**	**363,553**	**471,374**	**398,474**
Defer Advanced Targeting Pod		-34,921		0
Precision Attack Targeting System Pods (Funded in USMC)			72,900	0
DARP	**98,410**	**136,674**	**98,410**	**14,074**
U-2 trainer		14,000		0
NOTE: Funding for this project was provided in the Emergency Supplemental Act, 2000 (P.L. 106 - 246).				
U-2 Sensor improvements & modifications				-111,600
NOTE: The fiscal year 2001 request for this program was provided in the Emergency Supplemental Act, 2000 (P.L. 106 - 246) accordingly, the funds are no longer necessary and have been reduced.				
U-2 SYERS spares		3,000		3,000
U-2 JSAF 1st Production LBSS/HBSS unit		8,000		8,000
RC-135 RIVET JOINT transfer		-5,077		-5,077
U-2 transfer		18,341		18,341
U-2 study to reopen line			(3,000)	3,000

RC-135 RIVET JOINT Theater Airborne Warning System (TAWS)

The conferees direct that all of the funds provided for the Theater Airborne Warning System (TAWS) in the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2000, may be obligated to purchase sensors and modify COBRA BALL or RIVET JOINT aircraft, whichever is in the best interests of National Security and at the discretion of the Secretary of the Air Force. The conferees further direct that the Future Years Defense Program should fully fund the completion of the TAWS modifications and the fielding of TAWS on whichever aircraft the Secretary determines will be modified with the fiscal year 2000 funds.

Advanced Targeting Pods

The Air Force requested $34,921,000 for the Advanced Targeting Pod program. The conferees agree to provide this amount subject to the reporting requirements directed by the House. The conferees direct that of the quantity of Advanced Targeting Pods procured with fiscal year 2001 appropriations, no less than 15 pods shall be assigned on a permanent basis to Air National Guard units deployed to Desert Storm which have otherwise not been upgraded to perform the SEAD mission. The conferees further direct the Air Force to implement its proposal to upgrade such units with F-16 Block 30 or better aircraft no later than fiscal year 2003.

PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, AIR FORCE

The conference agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, AIR FORCE				
PROCUREMENT OF AMMO, AIR FORCE				
ROCKETS	11,466	11,466	26,466	19,466
CARTRIDGES	70,090	70,090	70,090	70,090
BOMBS				
PRACTICE BOMBS	32,731	32,731	33,731	33,731
GENERAL PURPOSE BOMBS	30,745	30,745	30,745	30,745
CAWCF CLOSURE COSTS	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400
SENSOR FUZED WEAPON	107,201	107,201	107,201	107,201
JOINT DIRECT ATTACK MUNITION	219,848	219,848	219,848	219,848
WIND CORRECTED MUNITIONS DISPENSER	104,046	104,046	104,046	104,046
FLARE, IR MJU-7B				
SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS	2,431	2,431	2,431	2,431
MODIFICATIONS LESS THAN $5 MILLION	196	196	196	196
ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION	7,806	7,806	7,806	7,806
FUZES				
FLARES	37,432	37,432	37,432	37,432
JOINT PROGRAMMABLE FUSE(JPF)	9,342	9,342	9,342	9,342
TOTAL, PROCUREMENT OF AMMO, AIR FORCE	634,734	634,734	650,734	643,734
WEAPONS				
SMALL ARMS	4,074	4,074	4,074	4,074
TOTAL, PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, AIR FORCE	638,808	638,808	654,808	647,808

MISSILE PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE

The conference agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
MISSILE PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE				
BALLISTIC MISSILES				
MISSILE REPLACEMENT EQ-BALLISTIC	42,308	11,508	42,308	22,308
OTHER MISSILES				
STRATEGIC				
ADVANCED CRUISE MISSILE	2,006	2,006	2,006	2,006
TACTICAL				
JOINT STANDOFF WEAPON	90,828	76,012	90,828	83,420
AGM-130 POWERED GBU-15	96	96	96	96
AMRAAM	98,687	98,687	98,687	98,687
INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES				
INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES	3,017	3,017	3,017	3,017
MISSILE REPLACEMENT EQUIPMENT - OTHER				
MISSILE REPLACEMENT EQ-OTHER	2,623	2,623	2,623	2,623
TOTAL, OTHER MISSILES	197,257	182,441	197,257	189,849
MODIFICATION OF INSERVICE MISSILES				
CLASS IV				
SIDEWINDER (AIM-9X)	28,428	28,428	28,428	28,428
MM III MODIFICATIONS	375,129	375,129	375,129	375,129
AGM-65D MAVERICK	2,042	2,042	2,042	6,042
AIR LAUNCH CRUISE MISSILE	4,066	4,066	4,066	4,066
PEACEKEEPER (M-X)	99	---	99	---
MODIFICATIONS LESS THAN $5 MILLION	99	99	99	99
TOTAL, MODIFICATION OF INSERVICE MISSILES	409,863	409,764	409,863	413,764
MISSILE SPARES + REPAIR PARTS				
MISSILE SPARES - REPAIR PARTS	44,026	42,354	44,026	42,354

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
OTHER SUPPORT				
SPACE PROGRAMS				
WIDEBAND GAPFILLER SATELLITES (SPACE) (AP-CY)	25,736	25,736	25,736	25,736
SPACEBORNE EQUIP (COMSEC)	9,765	9,765	9,765	9,765
GLOBAL POSITIONING (SPACE)	162,068	162,596	166,637	157,137
GLOBAL POSITIONING (SPACE) (AP-CY)	17,904	17,404	13,404	17,904
NUDET DETECTION SYSTEM	1,478	1,478	1,478	1,478
DEF METEOROLOGICAL SAT PROG (SPACE)	68,582	68,582	68,582	68,582
DEFENSE SUPPORT PROGRAM (SPACE)	106,356	106,356	106,356	106,356
DEFENSE SATELLITE COMM SYSTEM (SPACE)	22,770	22,770	22,770	22,770
TITAN SPACE BOOSTERS (SPACE)	469,720	469,720	384,720	409,720
EVOLVED EXPENDABLE LAUNCH VEH (SPACE)	287,996	275,996	287,996	282,996
MEDIUM LAUNCH VEHICLE (SPACE)	55,939	43,081	45,939	43,081
SPECIAL PROGRAMS				
SPECIAL PROGRAMS	968,498	902,898	952,898	908,898
SPECIAL UPDATE PROGRAMS	141,080	141,080	141,080	141,080
TOTAL, OTHER SUPPORT	2,337,892	2,247,462	2,227,361	2,195,503
TOTAL, MISSILE PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE	3,031,346	2,893,529	2,920,815	2,863,778

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
JOINT STANDOFF WEAPON	**90,828**	**76,012**	**90,828**	**83,420**
Decrease anti-armor variant quantity		-28,160		-14,080
Increase baseline variant quantity		13,344		6,672
SIDEWINDER MODS	**28,428**	**28,428**	**28,428**	**28,428**
Note: The conferees direct that future Air Force and Navy budget requests for AIM-9X be included in the new procurement sections of the Missile Procurement Air Force and Weapons Procurement Navy budget accounts rather than the current practice of budgeting AIM-9X as a modification.				
GLOBAL POSITIONING (SPACE)	**162,068**	**162,596**	**166,637**	**157,137**
Amended budget submission		10,528	4,569	69
Program reduction		-10,000		-5,000
GLOBAL POSITIONING (SPACE) (AP-CY)	**17,904**	**17,404**	**13,404**	**17,904**
Amended budget submission		-500	-4,500	0
MEDIUM LAUNCH VEHICLE (SPACE)	**55,939**	**43,081**	**45,939**	**43,081**
Savings from delayed GPS launches (GAO)		-12,858		-12,858
Program reduction			-10,000	0

OTHER PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE

The conference agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
OTHER PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE				
VEHICULAR EQUIPMENT				
PASSENGER CARRYING VEHICLES				
SEDAN, 4 DR 4X2	254	254	254	254
BUSES	4,101	4,101	4,101	4,101
AMBULANCES	646	646	646	646
LAW ENFORCEMENT VEHICLE	1,706	1,706	1,706	1,706
ARMORED SEDAN	200	200	---	---
CARGO + UTILITY VEHICLES				
TRUCK MULTI-STOP 1 TON 4X2	17,593	17,593	17,593	17,593
FAMILY MEDIUM TACTICAL VEHICLES	5,869	5,869	5,869	5,869
HIGH MOBILITY VEHICLE (MYP)	13,435	13,435	13,435	13,435
CAP VEHICLES	768	768	768	768
ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION	29,235	29,235	29,235	29,235
SPECIAL PURPOSE VEHICLES				
HMMWV, ARMORED	5,586	5,586	15,586	13,586
TRACTOR, TOW, FLIGHTLINE	5,042	5,042	5,042	5,042
ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION	18,373	18,373	18,373	18,373
FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT				
TRUCK CRASH P-19	8,761	8,761	8,761	8,761
ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION	3,700	3,700	3,700	3,700
MATERIALS HANDLING EQUIPMENT				
TRUCK, F/L 10,000 LB	4,857	4,857	4,857	4,857
60K A/C LOADER	96,948	96,948	96,948	96,948
NEXT GENERATION SMALL LOADER(NGSL)	24,144	11,544	14,144	24,144
ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION	4,530	4,530	4,530	4,530

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
BASE MAINTENANCE SUPPORT				
TRUCK, DUMP	1,763	1,763	1,763	1,763
RUNWAY SNOW REMOV AND CLEANING EQUIP	5,852	5,852	5,852	5,852
MODIFICATIONS	387	387	387	387
ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION	8,616	18,616	8,616	13,616
TOTAL, VEHICULAR EQUIPMENT	262,366	259,766	262,166	275,166
ELECTRONICS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS EQUIP				
COMM SECURITY EQUIPMENT(COMSEC)				
COMSEC EQUIPMENT	23,346	23,346	27,346	23,346
MODIFICATIONS (COMSEC)	491	491	491	491
INTELLIGENCE PROGRAMS				
INTELLIGENCE TRAINING EQUIPMENT	1,572	1,572	1,572	1,572
INTELLIGENCE COMM EQUIP	5,530	36,730	5,530	24,530
ELECTRONICS PROGRAMS				
AIR TRAFFIC CTRL/LAND SYS (ATCALS)	---	6,000	---	6,000
NATIONAL AIRSPACE SYSTEM	58,663	52,663	58,663	58,663
THEATER AIR CONTROL SYS IMPROVEMENT	15,431	14,997	15,431	14,997
WEATHER OBSERV/FORCAST	33,515	28,115	33,515	31,515
STRATEGIC COMMAND AND CONTROL	20,858	20,858	20,858	20,858
CHEYENNE MOUNTAIN COMPLEX	602	602	602	602
TAC SIGINT SUPPORT	1,447	1,447	1,447	1,447
SPECIAL COMM-ELECTRONICS PROJECTS				
AUTOMATIC DATA PROCESSING EQUIP	74,771	84,771	74,771	81,771
AF GLOBAL COMMAND & CONTROL SYS	14,753	14,753	14,753	14,753
MOBILITY COMMAND AND CONTROL	8,495	8,495	8,495	8,495

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
AIR FORCE PHYSICAL SECURITY SYSTEM	34,519	34,519	34,519	34,519
COMBAT TRAINING RANGES	26,003	31,003	47,403	49,903
MINIMUM ESSENTIAL EMERGENCY COMM NET	1,584	1,584	1,584	1,584
C3 COUNTERMEASURES	15,681	15,681	15,681	15,681
BASE LEVEL DATA AUTO PROGRAM	23,788	23,788	23,788	23,788
THEATER BATTLE MGT C2 SYS	56,820	56,820	56,820	56,820
AIR FORCE COMMUNICATIONS				
BASE INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE	177,283	177,283	177,283	177,283
USCENTCOM	7,335	7,335	7,335	7,335
DEFENSE MESSAGE SYSTEM (DMS)	17,947	17,947	17,947	17,947
DISA PROGRAMS				
NAVSTAR GPS SPACE	9,112	2,212	9,112	4,112
NUDET DETECTION SYS (NDS) SPACE	2,674	2,674	2,674	2,674
AF SATELLITE CONTROL NETWORK SPACE	39,094	39,094	39,094	39,094
SPACELIFT RANGE SYSTEM SPACE	92,714	92,714	92,714	92,714
MILSATCOM SPACE	53,027	35,127	46,027	35,127
SPACE MODS SPACE	25,959	25,959	25,959	25,959
ORGANIZATION AND BASE				
TACTICAL C-E EQUIPMENT	101,222	98,722	101,222	98,722
COMBAT SURVIVOR/EVADER LOCATER RADIO	3,104	3,104	3,104	3,104
RADIO EQUIPMENT	16,630	16,630	16,630	16,630
TV EQUIPMENT (AFRTV)	2,005	2,005	2,005	2,005
CCTV/AUDIOVISUAL EQUIPMENT	3,227	3,227	3,227	3,227
BASE COMM INFRASTRUCTURE	74,301	74,301	74,301	74,301
CAP COM & ELECT	386	386	386	386

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION	7,204	7,204	7,204	7,204
MODIFICATIONS COMM ELECT MODS	54,372	54,372	54,372	54,372
TOTAL, ELECTRONICS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS EQUIP	1,105,465	1,118,531	1,123,865	1,133,531
OTHER BASE MAINTENANCE AND SUPPORT EQUIP				
TEST EQUIPMENT BASE/ALC CALIBRATION PACKAGE	10,106	10,106	10,106	10,106
PRIMARY STANDARDS LABORATORY PACKAGE	1,105	1,105	1,105	1,105
ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION	9,541	9,541	9,541	9,541
PERSONAL SAFETY AND RESCUE EQUIP NIGHT VISION GOGGLES	2,833	2,833	2,833	2,833
ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION	6,744	10,744	19,244	11,744
PERSONAL SAFETY AND RESCUE EQUIP	---	---	---	2,500
DEPOT PLANT + MATERIALS HANDLING EQ MECHANIZED MATERIAL HANDLING EQUIP	15,118	25,118	15,118	23,118
ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION	9,241	9,241	9,241	9,241
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT FLOODLIGHTS	10,718	14,718	10,718	14,918
ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION	7,187	7,187	7,187	7,187
BASE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT BASE PROCURED EQUIPMENT	15,171	22,171	15,171	20,671
MEDICAL/DENTAL EQUIPMENT	17,025	17,025	17,025	17,025
ENVIRONMENTAL PROJECTS	941	941	941	941
AIR BASE OPERABILITY	1,838	1,838	1,838	1,838
PHOTOGRAPHIC EQUIPMENT	6,037	6,037	6,037	6,037

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
PRODUCTIVITY INVESTMENTS	8,259	8,259	8,259	8,259
MOBILITY EQUIPMENT	50,021	50,021	54,021	50,021
AIR CONDITIONERS	6,217	6,217	6,217	6,217
ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION	25,350	25,350	25,350	25,350
SPECIAL SUPPORT PROJECTS				
INTELLIGENCE PRODUCTION ACTIVITY	38,629	38,629	38,629	40,629
TECH SURV COUNTERMEASURES EQ	2,975	2,975	2,975	2,975
DARP RC135	12,785	27,985	12,785	15,785
DARP, MRIGS	89,049	89,049	89,049	89,049
SELECTED ACTIVITIES	5,794,849	5,824,053	5,666,049	5,788,403
SPECIAL UPDATE PROGRAM	136,317	136,317	136,317	136,317
DEFENSE SPACE RECONNAISSANCE PROGRAM	8,985	8,985	8,985	8,985
INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS	1,148	1,148	1,148	1,148
MODIFICATIONS	177	177	177	177
FIRST DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION	11,294	11,294	11,294	11,294
TOTAL, OTHER BASE MAINTENANCE AND SUPPORT EQUIP	6,299,660	6,369,064	6,187,360	6,323,414
SPARE AND REPAIR PARTS				
SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS	31,636	31,636	31,636	31,636
TOTAL, OTHER PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE	7,699,127	7,778,997	7,605,027	7,763,747

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
INTELLIGENCE COMM EQUIP	**5,530**	**36,730**	**5,530**	**24,530**
Senior Scout		8,200		0
Eagle Vision IV		5,000		5,000
Information Assurance: Network Intrusion Detection Device		8,000		7,000
Information Assurance: Secure Terminal Equipment		10,000		7,000
COMBAT TRAINING RANGES	**26,003**	**31,003**	**47,403**	**49,903**
Force Operational Readiness and Combat Effectiveness Simulation (FORCES) for ANG		5,000		2,500
Unmanned, remotely operable threat emitter			21,400	21,400
NAVSTAR GPS SPACE	**9,112**	**2,212**	**9,112**	**4,112**
Savings from combining 2 contracts into 1		-3,800		0
Air Force rephase of alternate station funding		-3,100		0
Program reduction				-5,000
MILSATCOM SPACE	**53,027**	**35,127**	**46,027**	**35,127**
SMART T – program delays		-9,000		-9,000
GBS Receivers – program delays in broadcast system		-4,000	-7,000	-4,000
Premature procurement of CCS-Consolidated equipment. Program just starting development.		-4,900		-4,900
TACTICAL C-E EQUIPMENT	**101,222**	**98,722**	**101,222**	**98,722**
Contract savings in FY 2000		-2,500		-2,500
PERSONAL SAFETY AND RESCUE EQUIP				**2,500**
Emergency Support Heli-Basket (transfer from Material Support)				2,500
ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION	**6,744**	**10,744**	**19,244**	**11,744**
Lightweight Environmentally Sealed Parachute Assembly (LESPA) for C-130, C-141, C-5, and KC-135		4,000		3,000
CLEPIR Laser Eye Protection			2,500	2,000
Supply Assets Tracking System			10,000	0
FLOODLIGHTS	**10,718**	**14,718**	**10,718**	**14,918**
MEANPALS		4,000		2,200
Cold Cathode Landing Lights				2,000
BASE PROCURED EQUIPMENT	**15,171**	**22,171**	**15,171**	**20,671**
Hazardous Gas Detection		3,000		2,000
Ultimate building machines for Air Force and Air National Guard civil engineering units		1,000		1,000
Master Crane		3,000		2,500
MOBILITY EQUIPMENT	**50,021**	**50,021**	**54,021**	**50,021**
Emergency Support Heli-Basket (transfer to personal safety and rescue line)			4,000	0
DARP RC135	**12,785**	**27,985**	**12,785**	**15,785**
COMBAT SENT – Install RWR + Calibration Van		4,700		3,000
RC-135 RIVET JOINT – mission trainer (EFETS)		10,500		0

NOTE: Funding for this project was provided in the Emergency Supplemental Act, 2000 (P.L. 106-246).

PROCUREMENT, DEFENSE-WIDE

The conference agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
PROCUREMENT, DEFENSE-WIDE				
MAJOR EQUIPMENT				
MAJOR EQUIPMENT, OSD/WHS				
MOTOR VEHICLES	321	321	321	321
MAJOR EQUIPMENT, OSD	64,872	116,672	39,872	107,872
MAJOR EQUIPMENT, WHS	23,191	23,191	23,191	23,191
MAJOR EQUIPMENT, NSA				
DEFENSE AIRBORNE RECONNAISSANCE PROGRAM	11,535	11,535	11,535	11,535
MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DISA				
INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY	26,655	26,655	26,655	26,655
CONTINUITY OF OPERATIONS	3,233	3,233	3,233	3,233
DEFENSE MESSAGE SYSTEM	19,399	32,399	19,399	19,399
GLOBAL COMMAND AND CONTROL SYS	3,671	3,671	3,671	3,671
GLOBAL COMBAT SUPPORT SYSTEM	5,136	5,136	5,136	5,136
STANDARD TACTICAL ENTRY POINT	2,469	2,469	2,469	2,469
ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION	14,429	14,429	14,429	14,429
MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DLA				
DEFENSE SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	82,863	87,863	82,863	86,363
AUTOMATIC DOCUMENT CONVERSION SYSTEM	---	20,000	15,000	15,000
MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DCAA				
ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION	4,714	4,714	4,714	4,714
MAJOR EQUIPMENT, TJS				
MAJOR EQUIPMENT, TJS	28,171	28,171	28,171	28,171
BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE ORGANIZATION				
PATRIOT PAC-3	365,457	365,457	365,457	365,457
NATIONAL MISSILE DEFENSE	74,530	74,530	74,530	74,530

(in thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
C4I	3,975	3,975	3,975	3,975
DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY				
VEHICLES	145	145	145	145
OTHER MAJOR EQUIPMENT	44,034	44,034	44,034	44,034
DEFENSE SECURITY COOPERATION AGENCY				
OTHER MAJOR EQUIPMENT	656	656	656	656
MAJOR EQUIPMENT, AFIS				
MAJOR EQUIPMENT, AFIS	4,695	4,695	4,695	4,695
MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DODDE				
MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DODDE	1,546	1,546	1,546	1,546
TOTAL, MAJOR EQUIPMENT	785,697	875,497	775,697	847,197
SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND				
AVIATION PROGRAMS				
SOF ROTARY WING UPGRADES	68,480	68,480	68,480	78,480
SOF TRAINING SYSTEMS	2,364	2,364	2,364	2,364
MC-130H COMBAT TALON II	10,403	10,403	10,403	10,403
CV-22 SOF MODIFICATION	8,533	8,533	8,533	8,533
AC-130U GUNSHIP ACQUISITION	13,871	13,871	13,871	13,871
C-130 MODIFICATIONS	26,237	26,237	26,237	26,237
AIRCRAFT SUPPORT	2,186	2,186	2,186	2,186
SHIPBUILDING				
ADVANCED SEAL DELIVERY SYS	25,500	28,800	28,800	28,800
ADVANCED SEAL DELIVERY SYS (AP-CY)	22,472	22,472	22,472	22,472
SUBMARINE CONVERSION	1,559	1,559	1,559	1,559
AMMUNITION PROGRAMS				

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
SOF ORDNANCE REPLENISHMENT	36,632	36,632	36,632	36,632
SOF ORDNANCE ACQUISITION	25,978	31,978	25,978	30,978
OTHER PROCUREMENT PROGRAMS				
COMM EQUIPMENT & ELECTRONICS	74,444	74,444	74,444	74,444
SOF INTELLIGENCE SYSTEMS	32,309	35,309	32,309	35,309
SOF SMALL ARMS & WEAPONS	11,829	33,449	21,579	32,079
MARITIME EQUIPMENT MODS	909	909	909	909
SOF COMBATANT CRAFT SYSTEMS	14,511	14,511	14,511	18,511
SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS	11,780	11,780	11,780	11,780
SOF MARITIME EQUIPMENT	5,801	5,801	5,801	5,801
MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT	14,376	18,876	17,126	18,376
SOF PLANNING AND REHEARSAL SYSTEM	2,021	2,021	2,021	2,021
CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	105,547	105,547	105,547	105,547
PSYOP EQUIPMENT	7,575	7,575	7,575	7,575
TOTAL, SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND	525,317	563,737	541,117	574,867
CHEMICAL/BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE				
CBDP				
INDIVIDUAL PROTECTION	108,725	111,725	110,525	113,225
DECONTAMINATION	12,195	13,195	12,195	13,695
JOINT BIO DEFENSE PROGRAM	141,781	141,781	141,781	141,781
COLLECTIVE PROTECTION	36,179	37,179	36,179	37,179
CONTAMINATION AVOIDANCE	175,056	175,056	177,556	175,956
TOTAL, CHEMICAL/BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE	473,936	478,936	478,236	481,836
CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	490,358	384,966	499,858	442,358
TOTAL, PROCUREMENT, DEFENSE-WIDE	2,275,308	2,303,136	2,294,908	2,346,258

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

	BUDGET	HOUSE	SENATE	QTY	CONFERENCE
MAJOR EQUIPMENT, OSD	64,872	116,672	39,872		107,872
High Performance Computing Modernization [Note: Within this amount, $1,000,000 is only for the Army High Performance Computing Research Center.]		48,000	----		40,000
Mentor Protégé		3,000	----		3,000
Information Assurance:JCOATS-IO		800	----		----
Excessive growth		----	-25,000		----
SOF Rotary Wing Upgrades	68,480	68,480	68,480		78,480
MH-60L Aerial Refueling Probes and MH-60 internal auxiliary fuel tanks			[18,900]		10,000
SOF SMALL ARMS & WEAPONS	11,829	33,449	21,579		32,079
Body Armor Load Carriage System		5,000	9,750		9,750
Modular Integrated Communications Helmet		4,620	----		2,500
Special Operations Peculiar Modification to the M-4 Carbine		12,000	----		5,000
ALGL/STRIKER [Transferred from RDTE,DW]		----	----		3,000
SOF COMBATANT CRAFT SYSTEMS	14,511	14,511	14,511		18,511
Integrated Bridge System for NSW RIB	----	----	[7,000]		4,000
MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT	14,376	18,876	17,126		18,376
Low Profile Night Vision Goggles		4,500	----		4,000
NAVSCIATTS Collateral Equipment [Note: Funds Appropriated in O&M, DW.]		----	2,750		----
INDIVIDUAL PROTECTION	108,725	111,725	110,525		113,225
MEU E-NBC Capability Sets		3,000	----		3,000
C2A1		----	1,800		1,500
CONTAMINATION AVOIDANCE	175,056	175,056	177,556		175,956
M291 Decontamination kit		----	2,500		----
WMD Civil Support Teams Equipment					900

HIGH PERFORMANCE COMPUTING MODERNIZATION

The conferees have provided $79,978,000 for the High Performance Computing Modernization Program, an increase of $40,000,000 above the budget request amount. The conferees direct that $30,000,000 of the increased amount shall be available only for the modernization of the computing equipment at an existing supercomputing center purchased with research, development, test and evaluation funds.

DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT

The conferees agree to provide a total of $3,000,000 for the Defense Production Act account. Of this amount $2,000,000 is only for microwave power tubes and $1,000,000 is only for the Wireless Vibration Sensor Supplier Initiative.

NATIONAL GUARD AND RESERVE EQUIPMENT

The conference agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
NATIONAL GUARD & RESERVE EQUIPMENT				
RESERVE EQUIPMENT				
ARMY RESERVE				
MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT	---	---	20,000	5,000
NAVY RESERVE				
MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT	---	---	20,000	5,000
MARINE CORPS RESERVE				
MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT	---	---	10,000	5,000
AIR FORCE RESERVE				
MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT	---	---	20,000	5,000
TOTAL, RESERVE EQUIPMENT	---	---	70,000	20,000
NATIONAL GUARD EQUIPMENT				
ARMY NATIONAL GUARD				
MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT	---	---	50,000	50,000
AIR NATIONAL GUARD				
MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT	---	---	30,000	30,000
TOTAL, NATIONAL GUARD EQUIPMENT	---	---	80,000	80,000
TOTAL, NATIONAL GUARD & RESERVE EQUIPMENT	---	---	150,000	100,000

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

The conferees agree that each of the Chiefs of the Reserve and National Guard components should exercise control of modernization funds provided in this account including aircraft and aircraft modernization. The conferees further agree that separate submissions of a detailed assessment of its modernization priorities by the component commanders is required to be submitted to the defense committees. The conferees expect the component commanders to give priority consideration to the following items: multiple launch rocket system (MLRS), Paladin, onboard oxygen generating system field evaluation for the Air National Guard, LITENING II targeting pod system, SINCGARS radios, F16 SADL ''D'', Bradley Fighting Vehicles upgrades, F15 BOL systems, HMMWV Striker Vehicles, support equipment for Patriot missile air defense battalions, Heavy Expanded Mobility Tactical Truck for MLRS units, Army tank recovery vehicle program, fire fighting trucks for Air Guard, air traffic control landing system (ATCALS), maneuver control system, construction equipment service life extension program, family of medium tactical vehicles, C130J procurement, A10 upgrades, F15 E-kit upgrades, F16 BLK 42 engine modification kits, Precision Attack Targeting System (PATS), simulators for Norwich Army, master cranes, modular command post system, laser marksmanship, UH60/UH1 flight simulators, F16 modernization, standard integrated command post system (SICPS), situational awareness data link, KC135 multi-point refueling, Naval Construction Force Communications Equipment, and C212 STOL fixed wing aircraft. Night Vision PVS–7, CH–47 Internal Crashworthy Fuel Cells, Blackhawk External Fuel Tanks, Multi-Purpose Range Targetry Electronics, Armored Security Vehicle, Controlled Environmental Storage Shelters, DRFTP, Quadruple Containers, Pallet Containers, C–141 8.33 Khz Radios, HC130 FLIR (AAQ–22), HH–60 SATCOM (AN/ARC–210 Radios), CH–53 Aircrew Procedures Trainer Flight Simulator, CH–46 Aircrew Procedures Training Flight Simulator, A–10 Lightweight Airborne Recovery System, C–130 ALR–69 Radar Warning Receiver, HC–130 Armor, Scope Shield II Tactical Radios, F–16 Helmet Mounted Cueing System, Mobile Chemical Agent Detector, Multi-Mission Patrol Craft, COTS, DFIRST, A/OA–10, AN/AAQ–29 CH–53E FLIR, P–3C Update III BMUP, RAID Electro-Optical/Infrared Sensor Upgrade Program, CH–47 Fuel tanks, and AFIST XXI.

TITLE IV - RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION

The conference agreement is as follows:

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
RECAPITULATION				
RDTE, ARMY	5,260,346	6,025,057	5,683,675	6,342,552
RDTE, NAVY	8,476,677	9,222,927	8,812,070	9,494,374
RDTE, AIR FORCE	13,696,359	13,760,689	13,931,145	14,138,244
RDTE, DEFENSE-WIDE	10,238,242	10,918,997	10,952,039	11,157,375
DEVELOPMENTAL TEST AND EVALUATION	---	---	---	---
OPERATIONAL TEST AND EVALUATION	201,560	242,560	218,560	227,060
GRAND TOTAL, RDTE	37,873,184	40,170,230	39,597,489	41,359,605

JOINT STRIKE FIGHTER

The conferees have provided a total of $688,650,000 to continue JSF development, allocated between the demonstration/validation effort and the engineering and manufacturing development program. The reduction to the total budget request reflects the acknowledged delay of at least three months in moving the program into the EMD phase. The conferees direct that all flight testing should be completed and fully evaluated prior to the selection of a JSF EMD design. The conferees direct that DoD conduct a complete flight test program for the JSF prototypes and perform a full evaluation of all flight test results as part of the EMD proposal review.

The conferees' recommendation includes an increase of $225,000,000 to pay for the industry costs of extending the JSF demonstration/validation effort. The conferees commend DoD for its efforts to maintain financial parity between the JSF airframe competitors. However, the conferees are opposed to DoD plans to require industry to make additional unreimbursed investments in the JSF development program. The conferees direct that the added funds shall only be available to pay each team for the costs of fully executing the demonstration/validation phase and completing all planned and necessary testing.

The conferees endorse the DoD decision to proceed with the original acquisition strategy of selecting a single design, and associated industry team, to develop the Joint Strike Fighter. The conferees continue to believe that industrial base concerns can best be addressed after the source selection decision.

To ensure that Congress is kept apprised of the status of the JSF program, the conferees direct that the Secretary of Defense provide a report on the status of the JSF program with the submission of the Fiscal Year 2002 Defense Budget Request. The report should provide an overview of the status and results of the JSF technical development and flight test program. Based on the results achieved prior to the budget submission, the report should provide a detailed schedule for completion of the dem/val phase as well an updated plan for the EMD program. Finally, the report should provide current estimates for the cost to complete the JSF dem/val and EMD phases as well as a re-validated estimate of the JSF unit flyaway and total production program cost.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, ARMY

The conference agreement on items addressed by either the House or Senate is as follows:

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, ARMY				
BASIC RESEARCH				
IN-HOUSE LABORATORY INDEPENDENT RESEARCH	14,459	14,459	14,459	14,459
DEFENSE RESEARCH SCIENCES	132,164	132,164	136,414	137,914
UNIVERSITY AND INDUSTRY RESEARCH CENTERS	54,365	55,365	60,865	59,865
TOTAL, BASIC RESEARCH	200,988	201,988	211,738	212,238
APPLIED RESEARCH				
MATERIALS TECHNOLOGY	11,557	15,557	24,557	27,557
SENSORS AND ELECTRONIC SURVIVABILITY	20,722	24,722	20,722	23,222
TRACTOR HIP	7,226	7,226	7,226	7,226
AVIATION TECHNOLOGY	31,080	31,080	31,080	31,080
EW TECHNOLOGY	17,310	17,310	17,310	22,210
MISSILE TECHNOLOGY	47,183	69,183	55,183	70,683
ADVANCED WEAPONS TECHNOLOGY	993	7,993	993	6,693
MODELING AND SIMULATION TECHNOLOGY	30,479	32,479	35,479	36,479
COMBAT VEHICLE AND AUTOMOTIVE TECHNOLOGY	63,589	68,589	87,089	89,089
BALLISTICS TECHNOLOGY	49,750	49,750	55,750	53,750
CHEMICAL, SMOKE AND EQUIPMENT DEFEATING TECHNOLOGY	3,530	3,530	3,530	3,530
JOINT SERVICE SMALL ARMS PROGRAM	5,415	5,415	10,415	5,415
WEAPONS AND MUNITIONS TECHNOLOGY	33,761	48,761	38,761	48,261
ELECTRONICS AND ELECTRONIC DEVICES	23,869	40,969	34,469	41,269
NIGHT VISION TECHNOLOGY	20,465	25,465	20,465	23,965
COUNTERMINE SYSTEMS	12,386	17,786	17,786	17,886
HUMAN FACTORS ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY	15,786	19,486	15,786	18,286
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY TECHNOLOGY	13,994	54,494	19,994	60,994

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
COMMAND, CONTROL, COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY	23,314	23,314	23,314	23,314
COMPUTER AND SOFTWARE TECHNOLOGY	3,987	3,987	3,987	3,987
MILITARY ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY	42,344	47,344	53,844	55,844
MANPOWER/PERSONNEL/TRAINING TECHNOLOGY	11,869	11,869	11,869	11,869
WARFIGHTER TECHNOLOGY	24,659	28,159	26,659	28,159
MEDICAL TECHNOLOGY	75,729	98,729	102,229	112,729
ARMY ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE TECHNOLOGY	1,338	1,338	1,338	1,338
DUAL USE SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	10,154	10,154	10,154	10,154
TOTAL, APPLIED RESEARCH	602,489	764,689	729,989	834,989
ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT				
WARFIGHTER ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	15,469	17,469	20,469	21,969
MEDICAL ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	16,512	254,192	73,012	223,132
AVIATION ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	28,810	28,810	28,810	28,810
WEAPONS AND MUNITIONS ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	29,738	59,738	29,738	55,738
COMBAT VEHICLE AND AUTOMOTIVE ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	148,114	162,114	89,114	168,114
COMMAND, CONTROL, COMMUNICATIONS ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	21,505	28,505	21,505	28,505
MANPOWER, PERSONNEL AND TRAINING ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	3,072	6,072	3,072	7,072
TRACTOR HIKE	12,217	12,217	12,217	12,217
TRACTOR RED	984	984	984	984
TRACTOR ROSE	10,892	10,892	10,892	10,892
MILITARY HIV RESEARCH	5,889	5,889	5,889	5,889
TRACTOR HIP	980	980	980	980
GLOBAL SURVEILLANCE/AIR DEFENSE/PRECISION STRIKE TECH.	21,307	21,307	21,307	21,307
EW TECHNOLOGY	15,359	20,359	15,359	30,859
MISSILE AND ROCKET ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	25,107	25,107	47,107	52,107

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
TRACTOR CAGE	3,083	3,083	3,083	3,083
LANDMINE WARFARE AND BARRIER ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	20,894	20,894	20,894	20,894
JOINT SERVICE SMALL ARMS PROGRAM	4,469	4,469	4,469	4,469
LINE-OF-SIGHT TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATION	50,727	50,727	50,727	50,727
NIGHT VISION ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	33,341	46,141	33,341	43,141
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	1,616	11,116	1,616	11,116
MILITARY ENGINEERING ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	5,207	5,207	5,207	5,207
ADVANCED TACTICAL COMPUTER SCIENCE AND SENSOR TECH	15,613	15,613	15,613	15,613
TOTAL, ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	490,905	811,885	515,405	822,825
DEMONSTRATION & VALIDATION				
ARMY MISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEMS INTEGRATION (DEM/VAL)	12,573	28,173	92,573	97,273
LANDMINE WARFARE AND BARRIER - ADV DEV	22,803	22,803	22,803	22,803
TANK AND MEDIUM CALIBER AMMUNITION	30,139	50,139	45,139	50,139
ADVANCED TANK ARMAMENT SYSTEM (ATAS)	118,139	268,139	268,139	268,139
ARMY DATA DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM	17	17	17	17
SOLDIER SUPPORT AND SURVIVABILITY	13,574	13,574	13,574	13,574
NIGHT VISION SYSTEMS ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT	10,968	10,968	16,068	14,968
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY TECHNOLOGY DEM/VAL	4,897	14,897	4,897	13,397
NATO RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	1,920	1,920	1,920	1,920
AVIATION - ADV DEV	5,848	5,848	10,848	9,848
WEAPONS AND MUNITIONS - ADV DEV	28,679	36,179	28,679	36,179
LOGISTICS AND ENGINEER EQUIPMENT - ADV DEV	6,317	6,317	6,317	6,317
COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT CONTROL SYSTEM EVALUATION	13,753	13,753	13,753	13,753
MEDICAL SYSTEMS - ADV DEV	15,259	15,509	15,259	15,509
TRACTOR CAGE (DEM/VAL)	979	979	979	979

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
ARTILLERY SYSTEMS - DEM/VAL	355,309	355,309	200,309	355,309
SCAMP BLOCK II DEM/VAL	20,277	20,277	20,277	20,277
TOTAL, DEMONSTRATION & VALIDATION	661,451	864,801	761,551	940,401
ENGINEERING & MANUFACTURING DEVEL				
AIRCRAFT AVIONICS	42,280	42,280	42,280	42,280
ARMED, DEPLOYABLE OH-58D	532	532	532	532
COMANCHE	614,041	614,041	614,041	614,041
EW DEVELOPMENT	61,056	61,056	79,056	70,056
JOINT TACTICAL RADIO	62,218	62,218	62,218	62,218
ALL SOURCE ANALYSIS SYSTEM	44,084	44,084	44,084	44,084
TRACTOR CAGE	2,916	2,916	2,916	2,916
MODERNIZED HELLFIRE	4,969	4,969	4,969	4,969
INFANTRY SUPPORT WEAPONS	2	2	2	2
MEDIUM TACTICAL VEHICLES	1,959	1,959	1,959	1,959
SMOKE, OBSCURANT AND TARGET DEFEATING SYS-ENG DEV	3,461	3,461	3,461	3,461
JAVELIN	490	490	490	490
LANDMINE WARFARE	15,902	15,902	15,902	15,902
AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL	2,026	2,026	2,026	2,026
TACTICAL UNMANNED GROUND VEHICLE (TUGV)	---	300	---	300
LIGHT TACTICAL WHEELED VEHICLES	9,893	9,893	9,893	9,893
ARMORED SYSTEMS MODERNIZATION (ASM)-ENG. DEV	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200
ENGINEER MOBILITY EQUIPMENT DEVELOPMENT	---	---	15,000	15,000
NIGHT VISION SYSTEMS - ENG DEV	32,574	32,574	34,074	34,074
COMBAT FEEDING, CLOTHING, AND EQUIPMENT	86,321	86,321	89,821	89,321
NON-SYSTEM TRAINING DEVICES - ENG DEV	73,295	73,295	73,295	73,295

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
TERRAIN INFORMATION - ENG DEV	6,082	6,082	6,082	6,082
INTEGRATED METEOROLOGICAL SUPPORT SYSTEM	1,771	1,771	1,771	1,771
INTEGRATED BROADCAST SERVICE	6,060	6,060	6,060	6,060
AIR DEFENSE COMMAND, CONTROL AND INTELLIGENCE - ENG DE	16,462	16,462	16,462	16,462
AUTOMATIC TEST EQUIPMENT DEVELOPMENT	12,956	12,956	12,956	12,956
DISTRIBUTIVE INTERACTIVE SIMULATIONS (DIS) - ENG DEV	20,689	20,689	20,689	20,689
TACTICAL EXPLOITATION OF NATIONAL CAPABILITIES - EMD	57,419	43,419	57,419	58,419
BRILLIANT ANTI-ARMOR SUBMUNITION (BAT)	96,102	101,102	96,102	98,102
JOINT SURVEILLANCE/TARGET ATTACK RADAR SYSTEM	17,898	26,898	21,898	28,898
POSITIONING SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT (SPACE)	2,420	2,420	2,420	2,420
COMBINED ARMS TACTICAL TRAINER (CATT) CORE	18,498	18,498	18,498	18,498
AVIATION - ENG DEV	7,104	12,104	12,104	12,104
WEAPONS AND MUNITIONS - ENG DEV	22,505	30,505	31,505	33,005
LOGISTICS AND ENGINEER EQUIPMENT - ENG DEV	20,457	20,457	20,457	24,557
COMMAND, CONTROL, COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS - ENG DEV	49,316	49,316	49,316	61,816
MEDICAL MATERIEL/MEDICAL BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE EQUIPMENT	6,318	6,318	9,318	6,318
LANDMINE WARFARE/BARRIER - ENG DEV	69,584	69,584	99,584	94,584
SENSE AND DESTROY ARMAMENT MISSILE - ENG DEV	52,848	---	52,848	31,805
COMBAT IDENTIFICATION	5,362	5,362	5,362	5,362
ARMY TACTICAL COMMAND & CONTROL HARDWARE & SOFTWARE	33,420	39,420	33,420	39,420
LOSAT	26,800	26,800	26,800	26,800
RADAR DEVELOPMENT	8,429	8,429	13,429	13,429
FIREFINDER	37,363	37,363	47,363	47,363
ARTILLERY SYSTEMS - EMD	20,105	20,105	20,105	20,105
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	94,170	94,170	98,170	98,170

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
TOTAL, ENGINEERING & MANUFACTURING DEVEL	1,770,357	1,736,809	1,878,357	1,874,214
RDT&E MANAGEMENT SUPPORT				
THREAT SIMULATOR DEVELOPMENT	13,901	16,101	18,801	21,001
TARGET SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	13,346	13,346	10,346	10,346
MAJOR T&E INVESTMENT	44,019	44,019	44,019	44,019
RAND ARROYO CENTER	19,872	19,872	19,872	19,872
ARMY KWAJALEIN ATOLL	153,326	153,326	153,326	153,326
CONCEPTS EXPERIMENTATION PROGRAM	15,410	15,410	20,410	18,910
ARMY TEST RANGES AND FACILITIES	119,657	129,657	119,657	122,657
ARMY TECHNICAL TEST INSTRUMENTATION AND TARGETS	33,156	37,256	33,156	37,256
SURVIVABILITY/LETHALITY ANALYSIS	27,248	34,748	43,248	37,248
DOD HIGH ENERGY LASER TEST FACILITY	14,521	35,521	38,921	37,521
AIRCRAFT CERTIFICATION	3,200	3,200	3,200	3,200
METEOROLOGICAL SUPPORT TO RDT&E ACTIVITIES	6,927	6,927	6,927	6,927
MATERIEL SYSTEMS ANALYSIS	8,737	8,737	8,737	8,737
EXPLOITATION OF FOREIGN ITEMS	3,582	3,582	3,582	3,582
SUPPORT OF OPERATIONAL TESTING	71,079	71,079	68,779	68,779
ARMY EVALUATION CENTER	26,337	26,337	26,337	26,337
PROGRAMWIDE ACTIVITIES	73,811	73,811	73,811	73,811
TECHNICAL INFORMATION ACTIVITIES	26,749	30,499	26,749	30,499
MUNITIONS STANDARDIZATION, EFFECTIVENESS AND SAFETY	11,276	14,776	13,276	16,776
ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE	---	3,000	---	2,500
ARMY ACQUISITION POLLUTION PREVENTION PROGRAM	5,418	5,418	5,418	5,418
MANAGEMENT HEADQUARTERS (RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT)	5,371	5,371	8,371	8,371

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
TOTAL, RDT&E MANAGEMENT SUPPORT	696,943	751,993	746,943	757,093
OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPEMENT				
MLRS PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM	59,523	59,523	75,523	69,523
AEROSTAT JOINT PROJECT OFFICE	24,996	24,996	26,996	26,996
DOMESTIC PREPAREDNESS AGAINST WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCT	---	3,000	---	3,000
ADV FIELD ARTILLERY TACTICAL DATA SYSTEM	36,816	36,816	36,816	36,816
COMBAT VEHICLE IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS	99,423	112,823	63,923	101,523
MANEUVER CONTROL SYSTEM	48,910	48,910	48,910	48,910
AIRCRAFT MODIFICATIONS/PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS	95,829	97,829	107,829	107,829
AIRCRAFT ENGINE COMPONENT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM	2,929	7,929	2,929	5,929
DIGITIZATION	29,671	31,671	29,671	30,671
FORCE XXI BATTLE COMMAND, BRIGADE AND BELOW (FBCB2)	63,601	63,601	63,601	64,601
FORCE TWENTY-ONE (XXI), WARFIGHTING RAPID ACQUISITION	6,021	---	---	---
MISSILE/AIR DEFENSE PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM	12,365	12,365	12,365	12,365
OTHER MISSILE PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS	64,418	64,418	56,418	56,418
TRACTOR CARD	3,837	3,837	3,837	3,837
JOINT TACTICAL COMMUNICATIONS PROGRAM (TRI-TAC)	38,926	38,926	38,926	38,926
JOINT TACTICAL GROUND SYSTEM	6,267	6,267	6,267	6,267
SPECIAL ARMY PROGRAM	5,215	5,215	5,215	5,215
INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM	8,140	20,440	8,140	14,640
GLOBAL COMBAT SUPPORT SYSTEM	71,955	71,955	71,955	71,955
SATCOM GROUND ENVIRONMENT (SPACE)	43,229	43,229	43,229	43,229
WWMCCS/GLOBAL COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM	14,234	14,234	14,234	14,234
TRAFFIC CONTROL, APPROACH AND LANDING SYSTEM	783	783	783	783
TACTICAL UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLES	29,427	29,427	36,427	34,427
AIRBORNE RECONNAISSANCE SYSTEMS	4,898	4,898	4,898	4,898
DISTRIBUTED COMMON GROUND SYSTEMS	7,894	7,894	7,894	7,894
END ITEM INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS ACTIVITIES	57,906	81,906	72,906	89,906
TOTAL, OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPEMENT	837,213	892,892	839,692	900,792
TOTAL, RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, ARMY	5,260,346	6,025,057	5,683,675	6,342,552

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS

[in thousands of dollars]

	Budget Request	House	Senate	Conference
DEFENSE RESEARCH SCIENCES	132,164	132,164	136,414	**137,914**
Cold regions military engineering		0	1,250	1,250
Force protection from terrorist weapons		0	3,000	3,000
Display Performance and Environmental Evaluation Project			(3,000)	1,500
UNIVERSITY AND INDUSTRY RESEARCH CENTERS	54,365	55,365	60,865	**59,865**
Science-based regulatory compliance study		1,000	0	1,000
Army High Performance Computing Research Center		(610)	0	(610)
BH62 electronmechanics and hypervelocity physics		0	3,000	2,000
Army Centers for excellence		0	500	500
National automotive center		0	3,000	2,000
MATERIALS TECHNOLOGY	11,557	15,557	24,557	**27,557**
Amorphous metal kinetic energy penetrator		4,000	0	3,000
Composite materials		0	6,000	6,000
Advanced materials processing		0	7,000	7,000
EW TECHNOLOGY	17,310	17,310	17,310	**22,210**
Multifuctional intelligence and remote signal sensor		0	0	4,900
(Note: House originally added funds in RDTE, MC PE 06030611M and RDTE, DW PE 1160404BB)				
MISSILE TECHNOLOGY	47,183	69,183	55,183	**70,683**
Acceleration of development and testing for tactical missile components		8,000	0	8,000
Aero-optics evaluation center		5,500	0	3,500
Low cost guidance and navigation unit		6,000	0	4,500
Enhanced SCRAMJET mixing		2,500	0	1,500
Future Army tactical missile integration program (FMTI)		0	8,000	6,000
ADVANCED WEAPONS TECHNOLOGY	993	7,993	993	**6,693**
Minature detection devices and analysis methods for lightweight power sensors and isotope identification techniques		3,000	0	3,000
Zeus laser ordnance neutralization		4,000	0	3,200
Transfer to High Energy Laser in RDTE, DW				-500
MODELING AND SIMULATION TECHNOLOGY	30,479	32,479	35,479	**36,479**
STRICOM -- Online contract document management		2,000	0	1,000
Photonics		0	5,000	5,000
COMBAT VEHICLE AND AUTOMOTIVE TECHNOLOGY	63,589	68,589	87,089	**83,089**
VID/Smart truck		2,000	0	2,000
Advanced tactical transportation technology initiative		3,000	0	3,000
Hybrid electric HMMWV field evaluation and technology insertion		0	7,000	7,000
Alternative vehicle propulsion		0	10,000	8,000
National Automotive Center -- Smart Truck		0	3,500	3,500
Full spectrum active protection		0	3,000	2,000
JOINT SERVICE SMALL ARMS PROGRAM	5,415	5,415	10,415	**5,415**
Objective crew served weapon		0	5,000	0
(Note: Funds add in PE 0603004A)				
WEAPONS AND MUNITIONS TECHNOLOGY	33,761	48,761	38,761	**48,261**
Multi-role future combat system armaments system		4,000	0	4,000
Single crystal tungsten alloy penetrators		8,000	0	4,500
Low cost course correction technology for ammunition and rockets		3,000	0	3,000
Weapons and munitions technology program initiatitive		0	5,000	3,000
ELECTRONICS AND ELECTRONIC DEVICES	23,869	40,969	34,469	**41,269**
Logistics fuel reformer technology		3,000	0	2,000
"AA" Zinc air battery for military applications		1,900	1,900	1,900
Improved high rate alkaline cell		1,200	1,200	1,200
Rechargeable cylindrical cell systems		1,600	1,600	1,600
Low cost reuseable alkaline manganese -zinc		500	500	500
Phase III of intelligent power control for sheltered systems and vehicles		6,900	0	2,800
(Note: $4,100,000 appropriated under PE 0604804A)				
Extrusion of polymer electrolytes and polymer multilaminate materials		2,000	0	2,000
Lithium carbon monoflouride coin cell		0	900	900

AA zinc air battery production		0	2,000	2,000
(NOTE: House added funds in PE 0708045A)				
Portable hybrid electron power systems		0	1,500	1,500
Polymer extrusion		0	1,000	1,000
COUNTERMINE SYSTEMS	12,386	17,786	17,786	**17,886**
Nonlinear acoustic mine detection		1,400	0	1,000
Acoustic mine detection		4,000	2,500	2,500
Landmine warfare and barrier advanced development		0	2,900	2,000
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY TECHNOLOGY	13,994	54,494	19,994	**60,994**
Sustainable green manufacturing		7,000	0	5,500
Range Safe demonstration program (TACOM-ARDEC)		5,000	0	5,000
Army's heavy metals office initiative		6,000	0	6,000
Proton Exchange Membrane (PEM) fuel cell demonstration		5,000	0	4,000
Demanufacturing of electronic equipment for reuse and recycling (DEER2)		12,500	0	12,500
Technologies to reduce non-hazardous waste		5,000	0	5,000
Environmental quality technology		0	6,000	6,000
Environmental clean up demonstration				3,000
(Note: Only to demonstrate and validate new environmental clean up technology at Porta Bella)				
MILITARY ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY	42,344	47,344	53,844	**55,844**
Fuel cell development		5,000	0	5,000
Cold regions base camps		0	1,500	1,500
Center for Geosciences		0	3,000	0
(NOTE: Funds appropriated in RDTE, DW)				
University partnering for operational support		0	4,000	4,000
Thermoelectric power generation for military applications		0	3,000	3,000
WARFIGHTER TECHNOLOGY	24,659	28,159	26,659	**28,159**
Combat feeding		2,500	0	1,500
Affordable guided airdrop system		1,000	0	1,000
Blisterguard socks		0	2,000	1,000
MEDICAL TECHNOLOGY	75,729	98,729	102,229	112,729
Comprehensive breast cancer clinical care project [Note: The conferees support continuation of a public/private effort, in coordination with a rural medical center and a not-for-profit medical foundation, to provide a program in breast care risk assessment, diagnosis, treatment, and research for the Department of Defense. The program shall be a coordinated effort among Walter Reed Army Medical Center, National Naval Medical Center, an appropriate non-profit medical foundation, and a rural primary health care center, with funding management accomplished by the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences.] [Transferred to DHP.]		7,000	----	----
Emergency Hypothermia for Advanced Combat Casualty and delayed resuscitation		3,000	----	3,000
IMED Tools		6,000	----	6,000
Minimally Invasive research [Note: Only to continue research into the development of minimally invasive surgical procedures for the brain, spinal cord, and spine under DAMD 17-99-1-9022.]		2,000	----	2,000
Real-time heart rate variability		5,000	----	2,500
Center for Innovative Minimally Invasive Therapy		----	12,000	12,000
Dye Targeted Laser Fusion		----	5,000	4,000
Emergency Blood Purification for Combat Casualty Care [Note: Only for deployment of a biocidal hemoperfusion device comprised of a high pressure/thermal iodinated anionic polymers.]		----	2,000	1,500
Osteoporosis and Bone Disease Research		----	7,500	6,000
WARFIGHTER ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	15,469	17,469	20,469	**21,969**
Metrology		2,000	0	1,500
Biosciences Technology		0	5,000	5,000

MEDICAL ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	16,512	254,192	73,012	223,132
Advanced Cancer Detection		3,500	—	3,500
Integrative Medicine Distance-Learning Program [Note: Only to develop a distance-learning partnership in integrative medicine between educational organizations and U.S. military personnel, including doctors, nurses and other health professionals who, for various reasons, are unable to attend a resident program of integrative medicine education. This partnership shall include at least one party with background in both distance-learning and training of doctors, nurses and other health professionals in the fields of complementary and alternative medicine.]		1,000	—	800
Artificial Hip (Volumetrically Controlled Manufacturing)		4,000	—	3,500
Biosensor Research [Note: The conferees recommend $2,500,000 only for cooperative efforts with federal and non-federal organizations to support the location, identification, assessment, integration and development of advanced technologies for the remote monitoring, biosensoring and analysis of both normal and abnormal metabolic conditions.]		4,000	—	2,500
Blood Safety [Note: The conferees recommend $7,000,000 only for improved blood products and safety in systems compatible with military field use.]		7,500	—	7,000
Cancer Center of Excellence		1,000	—	1,000
SEATreat Cancer Technology [Note: The conferees recommend $1,500,000 only for a minimally invasive photodynamic therapy system of incorporating real-time tumor visualization and precision dose monitoring for both skin and cervical cancer treatments.]		3,000	—	1,500
Center for Aging Eye		3,000	—	2,000
Chronic Fatigue		3,000	—	1,500
Cervical Cancer Vaccine Research		3,000	—	—
Chronic Disease Management		5,500	—	4,500
Clinical Assessment Recording Environment (CARE)		—	—	1,000
Diabetes Project (Joslin)		7,000	—	7,000
DREAMS		10,000	—	9,500
Echocardiogram (Far-forward Echocariogram Device]		4,000	—	2,000
Epidermolysis Bullosa		3,000	—	3,000
Gallo Alcoholism Research		7,000	—	—
Gallo Cancer Center		4,000	—	4,000
HIV Research		15,000	—	10,000
Diabetes Project (Pittsburgh)		7,000	—	7,000
Laser Vision Correction		6,000	—	5,500
Ligament Healing		3,000	—	1,500
LSTAT		4,000	—	4,000
Lung Cancer Detection (CT Scan)		7,500	—	3,000
Lung Cancer Research -- M.D. Anderson Center		6,000	—	4,500
Medical Free Electron Laser (Duke)		3,500	—	—
Minimally Invasive Therapy		15,000	—	—
Molecular Genetics and Musculoskeletal Research Program [Note: The conferees recommend $8,000,000 only to continue the Army Molecular Genetics and Musculoskeletal Research Program.]		8,000	—	8,000
Functional Magnetic Resource Imaging		1,000	—	500
National Medical Testbed		15,000	—	15,000
Neurofibromatosis Research		17,000	—	17,000
Neurotoxin Exposure Treatment		15,000	—	15,000
Nutrition Research		3,760	—	1,500
Ovarian Cancer Research		10,000	—	—
Remote Acoustic Hemostasis		—	—	4,000
Polynitroxilated Hemoglobin [Note: $1,000,000 to continue the development of polynitroxylated hemoglobin as an oxygen-carrying red cell substitute for combat casualty care.]		6,000	—	1,000
Ocular Fatigue Measurement (PMI) [Note: Only for the acquisition of fatigue measuring devices using controlled light eye testing.]		420	—	420
Synchrotron-based scanning research [Note: The conferees recommend $7,000,000 only to continue the Army synchrotron-based scanning research technology for treatment of large field tumors, including breast and lung cancers.]		7,000	—	7,000
Tissue Repair		3,000	—	2,300
Secure Telemedicine Technology		3,000	—	2,500
Wound Healing		2,000	—	1,000
Virtual Retinal Display Technology		6,000	—	4,000
Molecular and cellular bioengineering research [Note: $600,000 is only for cellular and macromolecular structures research including integration of the geometry and topography of biological complexes as revealed by elecron microscopy, x-ray crystallography, magnetic resonance spectroscopy, and computational analysis.]		[600]		600
Center for Prostate Disease Research at WRAMC		—	7,500	7,500
Gallo Center for Alcoholism Research		—	10,000	8,500
Joint Diabetes Project		—	14,000	—
Neuroscience Research (NRCH)		—	6,000	6,000
Life Support for Trauma and Transport (LSTAT)		—	1,000	—
MicroPET at UAB		—	1,000	1,000
Recombinant Vaccine Research		—	6,000	6,000
Tafenoquine Antimalarial Agent		—	2,000	2,000
Volume AngioCAT		—	6,000	6,000
Gallo Prostate Cancer Center			3,000	—

WEAPONS AND MUNITIONS ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	29,738	59,738	29,738	**55,738**
Multi-role future combat system armaments system		10,000	0	10,000
Precision guided mortar munition		8,000	0	6,000
Viking indirect fire module		7,000	0	5,000
SMAW-D -- concept demonstration testing of confined space propulsion system		5,000	0	5,000
COMBAT VEHICLE AND AUTOMOTIVE ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	148,114	162,114	89,114	168,114
Future Combat System		46,000	0	46,000
Future Scout and Calvary System		-69,000	-85,000	-69,000
National Automotive Center -- university innovative research		3,000	0	3,000
Composite armored vehicle		4,000	0	4,000
Mobile parts hospital		10,000	8,000	8,000
Advanced tactical transportation technology initiative		3,000	0	0
Combat vehicle and automotive technology weight reduction		8,000	0	5,000
IMPACT		4,000	5,000	5,000
Silicon carbide research		5,000	(15,000)	8,000
National Automotive Center & Warfighting Labs		0	5,000	4,000
Fuel cell auxilary power units		0	4,000	3,000
Advanced combat vehicle technology program		0	4,000	3,000
COMMAND, CONTROL, COMMUNICATIONS ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	21,505	28,505	21,505	28,505
Big Crow Program Office Support		3,000	0	3,000
(Note: Senate added funds in Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, AF)				
Intelligence analysis advanced tool set		4,000	0	4,000
MANPOWER, PERSONNEL AND TRAINING ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	3,072	6,072	3,072	**7,072**
Aircrew coordination Training		3,000	0	2,000
ATSC/Learning Systems Institute reusable educational objects			0	2,000
EW TECHNOLOGY	15,359	20,359	15,359	**30,859**
SHORTSTOP		5,000	0	3,000
Multifunctional intelligence and remote signal sensor				12,500
(Note: House originally added funds in PE 060306111M and PE 1160404BB)				
MISSILE AND ROCKET ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	25,107	25,107	47,107	**52,107**
AMCOM technical base		0	10,000	7,500
Counter active protection systems		0	2,000	1,500
Missile simulation technology		0	10,000	8,000
Starstreak/Stinger Live Fire Test			(15,000)	10,000
NIGHT VISION ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	33,341	46,141	33,341	**43,141**
Helmet mounted infrared sensor (vision technology)		3,800	0	3,800
Backpack UAV for brigade combat tests (BUSTER)		9,000	0	6,000
ARMY MISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEMS INTEGRATION (DEM/VAL)	12,573	28,173	93,273	**97,273**
Full dimensional visualization software		9,000	0	6,000
Aero acoustic instrumentation		2,500	4,000	3,000
Family of systems simulator		4,100	3,000	3,000
Army space control		0	5,000	3,000
Army COE acoustics		0	3,000	2,000
Low cost interceptor		0	9,000	7,000
SMDC Battlellab/Space Tech Integration		0	15,000	11,000
Tactical High Energy Laser (THEL)		0	15,000	15,000
Acoustic Technology Research		0	4,000	4,000
Radar Power Technology		0	4,000	4,000
Supercluster distributed memory technology		0	2,000	1,500
Scramjet acoustic combustion enhancement		0	2,000	1,500
Northern Edge range safety instrumentation		0	8,400	8,400
Northern Edge launch range infrastructure and equipment		0	6,300	6,300
Northern Edge launch range common infrastructure				3,000
(Note: Senate added funds in RDTE, DW)				
Payload, Development, Integration, Research				4,000
(Note: Senate added funds in RDTE, DW)				

Eagle eyes-- Research for nuclear detection				2,000
TANK AND MEDIUM CALIBER AMMUNITION	30,139	50,139	45,139	**50,139**
XM-1007		20,000	15,000	17,000
Trajectory correctable munition				3,000
WEAPONS AND MUNITIONS - ADV DEV	28,679	36,179	28,679	**36,179**
Objective crew served weapon		7,500	0	7,500
(Note: Senate added funds in PE#0602623A)				
TACTICAL EXPLOITATION OF NATIONAL CAPABILITIES - EMD	57,419	43,419	57,419	**58,419**
Semi-Automated imagery processor		3,000	0	2,000
Lower priority projects		-17,000	0	-1,000
JOINT SURVEILLANCE/TARGET ATTACK RADAR SYSTEM	17,898	26,898	21,898	**28,898**
COTS technology insertion		9,000	0	7,000
SCDL systems improvements		(4,000)	4,000	4,000
WEAPONS AND MUNITIONS - ENG DEV	22,505	30,505	31,505	**33,005**
M2HB .50 caliber quick change barrel		1,500	1,500	1,500
Small arms fire control system		2,500	2,500	2,500
120MM Short Range Practice cartridge		4,000	0	1,500
Mortar anti-personnel/anti-material (MPAM)		0	5,000	5,000
LOGISTICS AND ENGINEER EQUIPMENT - ENG DEV	20,457	20,457	20,457	24,557
Phase III of intelligent power control for sheltered systems and vehicles		0	0	4,100
(Note: House appropriated funds under PE 0602705A -- Phase III of intelligent power control for sheltered systems and vehicles)				
COMMAND, CONTROL, COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS - ENG DEV	49,316	49,316	49,316	**61,816**
Applied Communications and information networking program				12,500
(NOTE: Senate added funds in RDTE, N)				
SENSE AND DESTROY ARMAMENT MISSILE - ENG DEV	52,848	0	52,848	**31,805**
SADARM P3I		-21,043	0	-21,043
XM982		-31,805	0	0
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	94,170	94,170	98,170	**98,170**
Joint computer aided acquisition & logistics support		0	3,000	3,000
Electronic commodity pilot		0	1,000	1,000
THREAT SIMULATOR DEVELOPMENT	13,901	16,101	18,801	**21,001**
Next generation anti-tank guided missile program (XM-ATGM)		2,200	0	2,200
Threat mine simulator		0	2,500	2,500
Threat information operations simulator		0	2,100	2,100
XM18S		0	-2,700	-2,700
XM-Millimeter wave jammer		0	3,000	3,000
ARMY TEST RANGES AND FACILITIES	119,657	129,657	119,657	**122,657**
White Sands missile range test instrumentation		10,000	5,000	8,000
Stinger Block II		0	-5,000	-5,000
DOD HIGH ENERGY LASER TEST FACILITY	14,521	35,521	38,921	**37,521**
HELSTF		3,000	4,400	3,000
Heat capacity solid state laser program		18,000	20,000	20,000
(NOTE: As directed in the House report, no less than $5,000,000 is only for industrially developed solid state laser diode arrays and no less than $3,000,000 is only for optoelectronics)				

TECHNICAL INFORMATION ACTIVITIES	26,749	30,499	26,749	**30,499**
Army High Performance Computing Research Center		(1,147)	0	(1,147)
Army High Performance Computing Research Center		3,750	0	3,750
MUNITIONS STANDARDIZATION, EFFECTIVENESS AND SAFETY	11,276	14,776	13,276	**16,776**
Cyrofracture anti-personnel mine disposal system		3,500	0	3,500
Munitions standardization		0	2,000	2,000
ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE	0	3,000	0	**2,500**
Natural gas boilers		3,000	0	1,500
Natural gas microturbines				1,000
(Note: Only for the demonstration of natural gas microturbine and advanced reciprocating engine distributed generation technologies)				
COMBAT VEHICLE IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS	99,423	112,823	63,923	**101,523**
Field emission display program		5,900	0	4,000
AN/VVR-1 upgrade		4,000	0	3,000
M1 track development program		3,500	0	3,000
Abrams legacy fleet digitization		0	4,500	4,000
Engine upgrade		0	-40,000	-20,000
Bradley electronics (Note: Only to develop a VME architecture to reduce military component obsolescence in the Bradley hull and turret)				2,000
Transfer of system technical support funding from WTCV, A				6,100
AIRCRAFT MODIFICATIONS/PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS	95,829	97,829	107,829	**107,829**
Tactical integrated broadcast system on Guardrail		2,000	0	2,000
AH-64D Apache Longbow focused modernization		0	12,000	10,000
AIRCRAFT ENGINE COMPONENT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM	2,929	7,929	2,929	**5,929**
Full authority digital engine control		3,000	0	2,000
Variable displacement vane pump & liquid-or-light end air boost pump equipped fuel delivery unit		2,000	0	1,000
FORCE XXI BATTLE COMMAND, BRIGADE AND BELOW (FBCB2)	63,601	63,601	63,601	64,601
Tactical navigation electronic digital compass system				1,000
SPECIAL ARMY PROGRAM	5,215	5,215	5,215	5,215
Comprehensive Analysis Support System (CAAS)		(4,000)		(2,000)
(Note: From within available funds, $2,000,000 shall be only for the Comprehensive Analysis Support System (CAAS) at the Intelligence Center and School Battle Laboratory)				
INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM	8,140	20,440	8,140	14,640
Information Assurance: PKI		4,500	0	4,500
National Ground Intelligence Center/National Collaborative Environment		3,800	0	2,000
National Ground Intelligence Center/FIRES project		4,000	0	0
(Note: Funds appropriated in O&M, DW)				
END ITEM INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS ACTIVITIES	57,906	81,906	72,906	**89,906**
TIME		4,000	10,000	7,000
Optics manufacturing		3,000	0	2,000
"AA" zinc air batteries for military applications		2,000	0	0
(Note: Funds appropriated under PE 0602705A)				
Continuous manufacturing technology (MANTECH)		0	3,000	3,000
SINCGARS		0	2,000	1,000
Munitions manufacturing		15,000	0	15,000
Printed Wiring Board Manufacturing and Technology Center			(5,000)	3,000
Air compressors				1,000
(Note: Only to continue a cost-share demonstration by the Army Material Command for environmentally benign natural gas engine-driven air compressor technology)				

ARTILLERY SYSTEMS – DEMONSTRATION/VALIDATION

The Conferees direct that 50 percent of the fiscal year 2001 funding for Crusader not be obligated or expended until 30 days after the Secretary of Defense submits to the congressional defense committees a comprehensive Analysis of Alternatives (AOA) on Crusader. The AOA is to include an analysis of Crusader and the Future Combat System (FCS) in the objective force.

ENHANCED SKILLS TRAINING PROGRAM

The conferees understand that the Army has decided to terminate the Enhanced Skills Training Program (ESTP) for students at Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCU) and to replace it with a distance learning program. Because of the historic role that HBCU's have played in integrating the Army, the conferees direct the Army to maintain through fiscal year 2001 the ESTP as configured during fiscal year 2000. To better understand the benefits of ESTP, the conferees direct the Army to provide a report to the congressional defense committees not later than October 1, 2000, on its long term plans for its partnership with HBCU's in preparing students for the Army.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT,TEST AND EVALUATION, NAVY

The conference agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, NAVY				
BASIC RESEARCH				
IN-HOUSE LABORATORY INDEPENDENT RESEARCH	16,343	16,343	16,343	16,343
DEFENSE RESEARCH SCIENCES	381,139	381,139	381,139	381,139
TOTAL, BASIC RESEARCH	397,482	397,482	397,482	397,482
APPLIED RESEARCH				
AIR AND SURFACE LAUNCHED WEAPONS TECHNOLOGY	37,966	52,966	49,966	55,466
SHIP, SUBMARINE & LOGISTICS TECHNOLOGY	44,563	47,563	59,063	56,813
AIRCRAFT TECHNOLOGY	21,057	21,057	21,057	21,057
MARINE CORPS LANDING FORCE TECHNOLOGY	9,793	9,793	12,793	12,293
COMMUNICATIONS, COMMAND AND CONTROL, INTELLIGENCE	79,905	91,905	132,905	114,905
HUMAN SYSTEMS TECHNOLOGY	30,939	38,139	33,939	40,439
MATERIALS, ELECTRONICS AND COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY	68,076	92,026	87,576	106,526
ELECTRONIC WARFARE TECHNOLOGY	26,043	26,043	26,043	26,043
UNDERSEA WARFARE SURVEILLANCE TECHNOLOGY	52,488	53,388	52,488	53,388
MINE COUNTERMEASURES, MINING AND SPECIAL WARFARE	50,864	50,864	50,864	50,864
OCEANOGRAPHIC AND ATMOSPHERIC TECHNOLOGY	60,320	68,070	65,320	77,070
UNDERSEA WARFARE WEAPONRY TECHNOLOGY	35,028	37,028	41,228	41,028
DUAL USE SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM	10,067	11,067	12,067	12,567
TOTAL, APPLIED RESEARCH	527,109	599,909	645,309	668,459
ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT				
AIR SYSTEMS AND WEAPONS ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	39,667	54,667	45,367	61,167
PRECISION STRIKE AND AIR DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY	68,555	68,555	68,555	68,555
ADVANCED ELECTRONIC WARFARE TECHNOLOGY	17,583	17,583	17,583	17,583

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
SURFACE SHIP & SUBMARINE HM&E ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY.....	37,432	68,232	57,232	73,432
MARINE CORPS ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATION (ATD)..	54,749	61,249	58,749	61,249
MEDICAL DEVELOPMENT.....	10,110	94,110	10,110	85,610
MANPOWER, PERSONNEL AND TRAINING ADV TECH DEV.....	26,988	42,988	29,988	45,988
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY AND LOGISTICS ADVANCED TECHNOLOG	24,002	39,002	42,202	52,502
NAVY TECHNICAL INFORMATION PRESENTATION SYSTEM.....	49,506	49,506	52,506	51,506
UNDERSEA WARFARE ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY.....	58,296	62,296	61,296	66,796
MINE AND EXPEDITIONARY WARFARE ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY....	45,618	45,618	48,618	48,618
ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY TRANSITION.....	76,333	79,533	102,533	100,033
C3 ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY.....	29,673	35,673	44,673	45,673
TOTAL, ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT.....	538,512	719,012	639,412	778,712
DEMONSTRATION & VALIDATION				
AIR/OCEAN TACTICAL APPLICATIONS.....	30,337	30,337	32,837	32,837
AVIATION SURVIVABILITY.....	7,536	7,536	7,536	7,536
ASW SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT.....	19,680	24,680	24,680	27,680
TACTICAL AIRBORNE RECONNAISSANCE.....	1,956	2,356	1,956	2,356
ADVANCED COMBAT SYSTEMS TECHNOLOGY.....	6,943	6,943	6,943	6,943
SURFACE AND SHALLOW WATER MINE COUNTERMEASURES.....	97,929	99,429	102,929	102,929
SURFACE SHIP TORPEDO DEFENSE.....	---	11,000	---	16,000
CARRIER SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT.....	148,952	152,952	148,952	150,952
SHIPBOARD SYSTEM COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT.....	244,437	254,437	252,437	258,437
PILOT FISH.....	107,598	107,598	107,598	107,598
RETRACT LARCH.....	11,895	11,895	11,895	11,895
RADIOLOGICAL CONTROL.....	572	572	572	572
SURFACE ASW.....	6,752	6,752	6,752	6,752

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
SSGN CONVERSION	34,762	34,762	39,762	37,762
ADVANCED SUBMARINE SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT	113,269	129,769	127,769	129,269
SUBMARINE TACTICAL WARFARE SYSTEMS	4,356	4,356	4,356	4,356
SHIP CONCEPT ADVANCED DESIGN	162	5,162	162	5,162
SHIP PRELIMINARY DESIGN & FEASIBILITY STUDIES	46,896	46,896	50,496	56,896
ADVANCED NUCLEAR POWER SYSTEMS	168,483	168,483	168,483	168,483
ADVANCED SURFACE MACHINERY SYSTEMS	5,635	5,635	10,135	9,635
CHALK EAGLE	64,770	64,770	64,770	64,770
COMBAT SYSTEM INTEGRATION	32,966	65,966	37,966	54,966
CONVENTIONAL MUNITIONS	28,619	30,619	31,619	33,619
MARINE CORPS ASSAULT VEHICLES	137,981	144,281	155,481	150,481
MARINE CORPS GROUND COMBAT/SUPPORT SYSTEM	23,216	25,216	43,516	32,716
JOINT SERVICE EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DEVELOPMENT	13,131	14,681	13,131	14,681
COOPERATIVE ENGAGEMENT	119,257	179,257	149,257	179,257
OCEAN ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	15,371	15,371	15,371	15,371
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION	62,194	62,194	62,194	62,194
NAVY ENERGY PROGRAM	4,942	7,942	4,942	7,942
FACILITIES IMPROVEMENT	1,824	1,824	1,824	1,824
CHALK CORAL	52,886	52,886	52,886	52,886
NAVY LOGISTIC PRODUCTIVITY	---	11,000	---	13,000
RETRACT MAPLE	125,222	125,222	125,222	125,222
LINK PLUMERIA	42,372	42,372	42,372	42,372
RETRACT ELM	13,541	13,541	13,541	13,541
SHIP SELF DEFENSE - DEM/VAL	6,610	6,610	6,610	6,610
LINK EVERGREEN	9,712	9,712	9,712	9,712

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
SPECIAL PROCESSES	62,510	62,510	62,510	62,510
NATO RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	8,992	8,992	8,992	8,992
LAND ATTACK TECHNOLOGY	143,044	146,044	133,244	140,244
JOINT STRIKE FIGHTER (JSF) - DEM/VAL	131,566	206,566	327,660	243,050
NONLETHAL WEAPONS - DEM/VAL	23,580	23,580	29,580	29,580
ALL SERVICE COMBAT IDENTIFICATION EVALUATION TEAM	13,110	13,110	13,110	13,110
SPACE AND ELECTRONIC WARFARE (SEW) ARCHITECTURE/ENGINE	34,100	38,100	38,100	38,100
TOTAL, DEMONSTRATION & VALIDATION	2,229,666	2,483,916	2,549,860	2,560,800
ENGINEERING & MANUFACTURING DEVEL				
OTHER HELO DEVELOPMENT	24,393	38,393	24,393	36,393
AV-8B AIRCRAFT - ENG DEV	38,061	38,061	24,961	24,961
STANDARDS DEVELOPMENT	95,814	103,814	95,814	101,814
MULTI-MISSION HELICOPTER UPGRADE DEVELOPMENT	69,946	79,946	79,946	83,946
S-3 WEAPON SYSTEM IMPROVEMENT	455	455	455	455
AIR/OCEAN EQUIPMENT ENGINEERING	6,051	6,051	6,051	6,051
P-3 MODERNIZATION PROGRAM	2,906	8,906	2,906	7,406
TACTICAL COMMAND SYSTEM	57,817	60,817	57,817	59,817
H-1 UPGRADES	139,680	139,680	139,680	139,680
ACOUSTIC SEARCH SENSORS	20,766	20,766	20,766	20,766
V-22A	148,168	148,168	148,168	148,168
AIR CREW SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	17,466	34,466	16,027	28,966
EW DEVELOPMENT	97,281	133,781	122,281	134,781
SC-21 TOTAL SHIP SYSTEM ENGINEERING	305,274	257,274	313,274	292,274
SURFACE COMBATANT COMBAT SYSTEM ENGINEERING	179,684	179,684	204,684	202,184
LPD-17 CLASS SYSTEMS INTEGRATION	273	273	273	273

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
TRI-SERVICE STANDOFF ATTACK MISSILE	2,024	2,024	2,024	2,024
STANDARD MISSILE IMPROVEMENTS	1,194	1,194	1,194	1,194
AIRBORNE MCM	47,312	50,312	47,312	51,312
SSN-688 AND TRIDENT MODERNIZATION	34,801	62,801	49,801	72,801
AIR CONTROL	13,538	13,538	13,538	13,538
ENHANCED MODULAR SIGNAL PROCESSOR	875	875	875	875
SHIPBOARD AVIATION SYSTEMS	9,833	9,833	9,833	9,833
COMBAT INFORMATION CENTER CONVERSION	3,720	3,720	3,720	3,720
SUBMARINE COMBAT SYSTEM	3,642	3,642	3,642	3,642
NEW DESIGN SSN	207,091	212,091	210,091	214,091
SSN-21 DEVELOPMENTS	6,617	6,617	6,617	6,617
SUBMARINE TACTICAL WARFARE SYSTEM	20,492	26,492	20,492	26,492
SHIP CONTRACT DESIGN/ LIVE FIRE T&E	62,204	72,204	72,204	78,204
NAVY TACTICAL COMPUTER RESOURCES	3,291	28,291	3,291	30,891
MINE DEVELOPMENT	1,968	1,968	1,968	1,968
UNGUIDED CONVENTIONAL AIR-LAUNCHED WEAPONS	2,581	2,581	2,581	2,581
LIGHTWEIGHT TORPEDO DEVELOPMENT	9,347	9,347	9,347	9,347
JOINT DIRECT ATTACK MUNITION	26,151	29,151	26,151	29,151
JOINT SERVICE EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DEVELOPMENT	7,102	7,102	7,102	7,102
PERSONNEL, TRAINING, SIMULATION, AND HUMAN FACTORS	1,271	1,271	1,271	1,271
NAVY ENERGY PROGRAM	5,531	5,531	5,531	5,531
BATTLE GROUP PASSIVE HORIZON EXTENSION SYSTEM	2,232	2,232	2,232	2,232
JOINT STANDOFF WEAPON SYSTEMS	20,823	20,823	20,823	20,823
SHIP SELF DEFENSE - EMD	85,049	85,049	87,149	87,149
MEDICAL DEVELOPMENT	5,273	27,273	11,773	27,773

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
NAVIGATION/ID SYSTEM	18,487	18,487	18,487	18,487
DISTRIBUTED SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM	20,710	35,710	40,710	40,710
JOINT STRIKE FIGHTER (JSF) - EMD	295,962	145,962	---	101,275
SMART CARD DEV/MOD	1,240	1,240	1,240	1,240
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	6,833	6,833	6,833	6,833
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	15,259	23,259	18,259	29,259
NAVY STANDARD INTEGRATED PERSONNEL SYSTEM (NSIPS)	5,917	5,917	5,917	5,917
TOTAL, ENGINEERING & MANUFACTURING DEVEL	2,152,405	2,173,905	1,969,504	2,201,818
RDT&E MANAGEMENT SUPPORT				
THREAT SIMULATOR DEVELOPMENT	24,293	24,293	24,293	24,293
TARGET SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	41,138	41,138	41,138	41,138
MAJOR T&E INVESTMENT	40,707	44,707	43,707	45,707
STUDIES AND ANALYSIS SUPPORT - NAVY	8,056	6,056	8,056	6,056
CENTER FOR NAVAL ANALYSES	43,889	43,889	38,889	43,889
FLEET TACTICAL DEVELOPMENT	2,886	2,886	2,886	2,886
TECHNICAL INFORMATION SERVICES	949	10,949	949	10,949
MANAGEMENT, TECHNICAL & INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT	17,644	17,644	17,644	17,644
STRATEGIC TECHNICAL SUPPORT	2,403	2,403	2,403	2,403
RDT&E SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY MANAGEMENT	53,380	53,380	53,380	53,380
RDT&E INSTRUMENTATION MODERNIZATION	12,045	12,045	12,045	12,045
RDT&E SHIP AND AIRCRAFT SUPPORT	76,128	76,128	76,128	76,128
TEST AND EVALUATION SUPPORT	270,327	270,327	272,327	272,327
OPERATIONAL TEST AND EVALUATION CAPABILITY	8,957	8,957	8,957	8,957
NAVY SPACE AND ELECTRONIC WARFARE (SEW) SUPPORT	3,262	3,262	3,262	3,262
SEW SURVEILLANCE/RECONNAISSANCE SUPPORT	12,694	7,694	12,694	11,694

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
MARINE CORPS PROGRAM WIDE SUPPORT	8,091	14,891	9,091	17,891
TACTICAL CRYPTOLOGIC ACTIVITIES	4,666	4,666	4,666	4,666
TOTAL, RDT&E MANAGEMENT SUPPORT	631,515	645,315	632,515	655,315
OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPEMENT				
ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS	207,000	207,000	207,000	207,000
RETRACT VIOLET	30,161	30,161	30,161	30,161
COMMERCIAL OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT SAVINGS INITIATIVE	12,485	12,485	12,485	12,485
STRATEGIC SUB & WEAPONS SYSTEM SUPPORT	42,687	54,687	44,687	53,687
SSBN SECURITY TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM	31,173	31,173	31,173	31,173
SUBMARINE ACOUSTIC WARFARE DEVELOPMENT	879	879	879	879
F/A-18 SQUADRONS	248,093	248,093	243,093	243,093
E-2 SQUADRONS	18,698	37,698	18,698	50,698
FLEET TELECOMMUNICATIONS (TACTICAL)	12,012	12,012	12,012	12,012
TOMAHAWK AND TOMAHAWK MISSION PLANNING CENTER (TMPC)	91,436	91,436	91,436	91,436
INTEGRATED SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM	16,928	27,928	16,928	27,928
AMPHIBIOUS TACTICAL SUPPORT UNITS	7,911	7,911	7,911	7,911
CONSOLIDATED TRAINING SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	27,059	34,559	32,059	38,559
ELECTRONIC WARFARE (EW) READINESS SUPPORT	9,924	9,924	9,924	9,924
HARM IMPROVEMENT	21,355	46,355	26,355	41,355
TACTICAL DATA LINKS	26,245	26,245	26,245	26,245
SURFACE ASW COMBAT SYSTEM INTEGRATION	29,585	29,585	29,585	29,585
MK-48 ADCAP	15,853	15,853	15,853	15,853
AVIATION IMPROVEMENTS	51,018	51,018	51,018	51,018
NAVY SCIENCE ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	---	---	19,000	19,000
F-14 UPGRADE	1,228	1,228	11,228	11,228

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
OPERATIONAL NUCLEAR POWER SYSTEMS	53,435	53,435	53,435	53,435
MARINE CORPS COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS	96,153	107,153	99,153	109,153
MARINE CORPS GROUND COMBAT/SUPPORTING ARMS SYSTEMS	22,124	39,424	22,124	39,424
MARINE CORPS COMBAT SERVICES SUPPORT	2,854	2,854	2,854	2,854
TACTICAL AIM MISSILES	21,705	21,705	21,705	21,705
ADVANCED MEDIUM RANGE AIR-TO-AIR MISSILE (AMRAAM)	12,140	12,140	12,140	12,140
SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS (SPACE)	37,778	37,778	37,778	37,778
INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM	21,530	30,130	21,530	32,130
NAVY METEOROLOGICAL AND OCEAN SENSORS-SPACE (METOC)	19,730	19,730	19,730	19,730
JOINT C4ISR BATTLE CENTER (JBC)	7,795	7,795	9,795	9,795
JOINT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE PROGRAMS	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000
TACTICAL UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLES	113,052	129,052	113,052	123,052
AIRBORNE RECONNAISSANCE SYSTEMS	4,759	15,759	8,759	23,759
MANNED RECONNAISSANCE SYSTEMS	27,479	65,079	27,479	46,479
DISTRIBUTED COMMON GROUND SYSTEMS	4,482	4,482	4,482	4,482
NAVAL SPACE SURVEILLANCE	2,038	1,438	2,038	1,438
SPACE ACTIVITIES	---	---	2,000	2,000
MODELING AND SIMULATION SUPPORT	9,106	12,106	14,106	14,106
DEPOT MAINTENANCE (NON-IF)	34,166	34,166	34,166	34,166
INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS	59,626	69,626	59,626	69,626
MARITIME TECHNOLOGY (MARITECH)	9,366	9,366	9,366	9,366
CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	531,940	546,940	457,940	546,940
TOTAL, OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPEMENT	1,999,988	2,203,388	1,977,988	2,231,788
TOTAL, RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, NAVY	8,476,677	9,222,927	8,812,070	9,494,374

[in thousands of dollars]

	Request	HAC	SAC	Conference
AIR AND SURFACE LAUNCHED WEAPONS TECHNOLOGY	37,966	52,966	49,966	55,466
Pulse detonation engine technology		4,000	7,000	5,000
Free electron laser upgrade		5,000	5,000	5,000
Reduction to High Energy Laser				-500
Solid fuel RAMJET		6,000		4,000
Spike Urban Warfare System				4,000
SHIP, SUBMARINE & LOGISTICS TECHNOLOGY	44,563	47,563	58,813	56,813
Three dimensional printing metalworking technology		3,000	5,000	5,000
Biodegradable Polymers			1,250	1,250
Non-Magnetic, Stainless Steel Adv. Double Hull			5,000	4,000
Bio-environmental Hazards Research Program (BHRP)			3,000	2,000
MARINE CORPS LANDING FORCE TECHNOLOGY	9,793	9,793	12,793	12,293
Center for Emerging Threats and Opportunities			3,000	2,500
COMMUNICATIONS, COMMAND AND CONTROL, INTELLIGENCE	79,905	91,905	132,905	114,905
Center for Communications and Networking Technologies		10,000		0
Optoelectric high definition camera prototypes		2,000		2,000
Hyperspectral Research			3,000	3,000
Networking Program, ACIN			15,000	0
UESA Signal Processing			10,000	10,000
Tactical Component Network Demonstration			10,000	10,000
E-2C RMP Littoral Surveillance			15,000	0
(Note: Funding transferred to PE 204152N)				
CEC P3I				10,000
HUMAN SYSTEMS TECHNOLOGY	30,939	38,139	33,939	40,439
Biological hazard detection system		5,000		3,500
Marine Fire Training Center at the Marine and Environmental Research and Training Station (MERTS)		2,200		2,000
Maritime Fire Training/Barbers Point				2,000
Cognitive Research			3,000	2,000
MATERIALS, ELECTRONICS AND COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY	68,076	92,026	87,576	106,526
Wood composite technology		2,000	1,500	2,000
Silicon carbide semiconductor material		5,000	4,000	4,000
Defense productivity software initiative		3,200		3,200
Ceramic and carbon based composites for use in strategic missiles and hypersonic vehicles		3,000		2,000
Aerospace Materials Technology Consortium		4,000		3,000
Environmentally sound ship program		1,250		1,250
Hybrid fiberoptic wireless communications		2,500		2,000
Battlespace information display technology initiative development demonstration		3,000		3,000
Materials Electronics & Computer Technology Program			2,000	1,500
Vacuum Electronics			-5,000	-2,500
Advanced Materials Processing Center			5,000	5,000
Innovative Communications Materials			2,000	2,000
Intermediate Modulus Carbon Fiber Qualification			2,000	2,000
Nanoscale Science and Technology Program			3,000	2,500
Composite Storage Module			3,000	3,000
Advanced Materials Innovative Communications Materials			2,000	1,500
Materials micronization technology				1,000
Virtual Company LINK				2,000
UNDERSEA WARFARE SURVEILLANCE TECHNOLOGY	52,488	53,388	52,488	53,388
Lithium carbon monofluoride coin cells for battery applications		900		900
OCEANOGRAPHIC AND ATMOSPHERIC TECHNOLOGY	60,320	68,070	65,320	77,070
Chemical, optical and physical sensor systems for mine countermeasures		6,000		10,000

	Request	HAC	SAC	Conference
South Florida Ocean Measurement Center		1,750		1,750
Littoral Acoustic Demonstration System			2,000	2,000
Distributed Marine Environmental Forecasting System			3,000	3,000
UNDERSEA WARFARE WEAPONRY TECHNOLOGY	35,028	37,028	41,228	41,028
Undersea warfare microelectromechanical systems (MEMS)		2,000	2,200	2,000
Computational Engineering Design			4,000	4,000
DUAL USE SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM	10,067	11,067	12,067	12,567
NAVAIR technology commercialization initiative		1,000		1,000
Energy and Environmental Technology Initiative			2,000	1,500
AIR SYSTEMS AND WEAPONS ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	39,667	54,667	45,367	61,167
Aircraft affordability project DP-2		3,500		4,500
IHPTET		1,000		1,000
Integrated hypersonic aeromechanics tool program (IHAT)		2,500		2,500
Eye safe LADAR		8,000		5,000
Precision Strike Navigator			5,700	4,500
SAR All Weather Precision Targeting System (AWPTS)				4,000
SURFACE SHIP & SUBMARINE HM&E ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	37,432	68,232	57,232	73,432
Superconducting DC motor		10,000		7,500
Portable hybrid electric power systems		3,000		2,500
Virtual testbed for reconfiguring ships		3,000	2,000	2,500
Electromagnetic propulsion systems		4,000		2,000
Ship service fuel cell		2,800		2,000
Project M		4,000		3,000
Advanced waterjet propulsor (AWJ-21)		4,000	4,000	4,000
Laser Welding and Cutting			2,800	2,000
Modular Composite Hull			4,000	3,000
Composite Helo Hangar Door			5,000	4,000
Supply Chain Best Practices Program			2,000	0
AC Synchronous high-temperature superconductor electric motor			[5000]	3,500
MARINE CORPS ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATION (ATD)	54,749	61,249	58,749	61,249
C3RP		1,500		1,500
Spike Urban Warfare System		5000		
(Note: Funding transferred to PE602111N)				
Marine Corps Combat Development Command, Project Albert			4,000	4,000
Remote precision gun aiming platform				1,000
MEDICAL DEVELOPMENT	10,110	94,110	10,110	85,610
National Bone Marrow Program		34,000		34,000
Coronary / Prostate Disease Reversal [Transferred to DHP]		6,000		
Disaster Management and Humanitarian Assistance		5,000		5,000
Fleet Health Technology				3,000
Medical Readiness Technology		9,000		9,000
(Note: Only for continuation of the medical readiness technology initiatives to verify and validate telemedicine's clinical impact afloat and ashore, and to integrate crucial medical data transfer systems for operations in a joint environment.)				
Naval Blood Research Laboratory		4,000		4,000
Optical Imaging of Brain		4,000		2,000
Post-Polio Syndrome [Transferred to DHP]		3,000		
RobotEyes (Note: Only to integrate RobotEyes optical sensing system with with prosthesis devices to improve opportunities for disabled / handicapped service members to remain on active duty.)		1,000		1,000
Rural Health (Note: Includes first responder emergency communications and telerehabilitation.)		8,700		8,700
Rural Health Deployed Military Patient Records		2,300		2,300

	Request	HAC	SAC	Conference
Vectored Vaccine Research (Note: The conferees recommend $3,500,000 only to develop NTVS for non-invasive vaccination at the surface of the skin.)		4,000		3,500
Teleradiology (Note: The conferees recommend $3,000,000 only for teleradiation and mammography imaging.)		3,000		3,000
MANPOWER, PERSONNEL AND TRAINING ADV TECH DEV	26,988	42,988	29,988	45,988
Advanced Distributed Learning (Note: Funds are only to continue efforts to standardize distributed learning courseware.)		10,000		10,000
WARCON (Note: Funding is only for the continuation of the Distributed Simulation Warfighting Concepts to Future Ship Design (WARCON) program to develop and implement an integrated acquisition environment architecture.)		6,000		6,000
RIT Center for Integrated Manufacturing			3,000	3,000
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY AND LOGISTICS ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	24,002	39,002	42,202	52,502
Depleted Uranium Stabilization Technologies (Note: only for field demonstration of this range maintenance technology at China Lake Naval Air Weapons Station and other facilities.)		8,000		8,000
Resource Preservation Initiative		4,000		2,000
Aviation depot maintenance technology demonstration at NADEP Jacksonville		3,000		2,000
Ocean Power Technology			3,000	3,000
Hybrid Lidar-Radar			3,000	3,000
Geotrack Positioning Technology Program			7,500	6,000
Smart base Initiative			2,700	2,500
Visualization of Technical Information			2,000	2,000
NAVY TECHNICAL INFORMATION PRESENTATION SYSTEM	49,506	49,506	52,506	51,506
(Note: Up to $2,000,000 is only for the continuation of the Center for Defense Technology and Education at the Naval post-graduate school.)		[2,000]		[2,000]
Joint Experimentation			3,000	2,000
Digitization of F-18 aircraft technical manuals			[5,200]	
UNDERSEA WARFARE ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	58,296	62,296	61,296	66,796
Advanced technology demonstration to prototype a multi-function hull-mounted sonar		4,000		3,000
Magnetrestrictive Transduction			3,000	2,500
Low frequency broadband acoustic airgun source				3,000
MINE AND EXPEDITIONARY WARFARE ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	45,618	45,618	48,618	48,618
Ocean Modeling for Mine and Expeditionary Warfare			3,000	3,000
ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY TRANSITION	76,333	79,533	102,533	100,033
Vectored thrust ducted propeller		3,200	3,200	3,200
Advanced Hull Form Inshore Demonstrator			8,000	8,000
HYSWAC			5,000	5,000
USMC ATT Initiative			10,000	7,500
C3 ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	29,673	35,673	44,673	45,673
Dominant battlespace command initiative		6,000		6,000
National Technology Alliance			15,000	10,000
AIR/OCEAN TACTICAL APPLICATIONS	30,337	30,337	32,337	32,837
National Center of Excellence in Hydrography			2,500	2,500
ASW SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	19,680	24,680	24,680	27,680
Stochastic Resonance and BEARTRAP Initiatives		5,000		4,000
Advanced Periscope Detection			5,000	4,000
TACTICAL AIRBORNE RECONNAISSANCE	1,956	2,356	1,956	2,356
Spares procurement for Predator UAV under Navy testing authority		400		400
SURFACE AND SHALLOW WATER MINE COUNTERMEASURES	97,929	99,429	102,929	102,929
UUV Center of Excellence at NUWC		1,500		1,500
Minesweeper Integrated Combat Weapon System			5,000	3,500
SURFACE SHIP TORPEDO DEFENSE		11,000		16,000
Anti-torpedo all-up-round		6,000		6,000

	Request	HAC	SAC	Conference
Ship-towed tripwire sensor		3,000		8,000
Distributed Engineering Center		2,000		2,000
CARRIER SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	148,952	152,952	148,952	150,952
ASW tactical decision aids - integrating software/prototype fielding		4,000		2,000
SHIPBOARD SYSTEM COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT	244,437	254,437	252,437	258,437
Permanent magnet motor		10,000		7,000
MTTC/IPI			8,000	7,000
SSGN CONVERSION	34,762	34,762	39,762	37,762
Conversion			5,000	3,000
ADVANCED SUBMARINE SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT	113,269	129,769	127,769	129,269
Conformal acoustic velocity sonar (CAVES)		5,000	5,000	5,000
Common Towed Array		8,000	5,000	6,000
High performance brush technology		3,500	2,000	3,000
C128 Advanced Composite Submarine Sail			2,500	2,000
SHIP CONCEPT ADVANCED DESIGN	162	5,162	162	5,162
Human integration information system		5,000		5,000
SHIP PRELIMINARY DESIGN AND FEASIBILITY STUDIES	46,896	46,896	50,496	56,896
Shipboard Simulator for USMC Operations			20,000	20,000
JCCX Analysis of Alternatives			-16,400	-10,000
ADVANCED SURFACE MACHINERY SYSTEMS	5,635	5,635	10,135	9,635
Naval Combat Survivability			4,500	4,000
COMBAT SYSTEM INTEGRATION	32,966	65,966	37,966	54,966
Optically multiplexed wideband radar beamfinder		3,000		2,000
Common command and decision functions for theater air and missile defense (Note: Of the funding made available $10,000,000 is only for continuation of the SBIR Surface Ship Middleware follow-on.)		30,000	5,000	20,000
CONVENTIONAL MUNITIONS	28,619	30,619	31,619	33,619
Demonstration / validation and production of environmentally safe energetic materials		2,000		2,000
Navy Insensitive munitions			3,000	3,000
MARINE CORPS ASSAULT VEHICLES	137,981	144,281	155,481	150,481
Advanced radio antenna interface unit		6,300		0
Marine Corp Assault Vehicles			17,500	12,500
MARINE CORPS GROUND COMBAT/SUPPORT SYSTEM	23,216	25,216	43,516	32,716
Advanced modeling and simulation for the USMC integrated infantry combat system program		2,000		2,000
SMAW Follow-on			3,000	3,000
High Mobility Artillery Rocket System			17,300	0
Innovative Stand-off Door Breaching Munition			[4,500]	4,500
JOINT SERVICE EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DEVELOPMENT	13,131	14,681	13,131	14,681
Remote ordnance neutralization system (RONS)		1,550		1,550
COOPERATIVE ENGAGEMENT	119,257	179,257	149,257	179,257
(Note: Only for DII-COE compliance, data analysis for large networks, multi-level secure operations, CEC network node expansion, airborne antennae improvements and planar array production.)		60,000	20,000	60,000
CEC P3I			10,000	0
(Note: Funding transferred to PE 602232N)				
NAVY ENERGY PROGRAM	4,942	7,942	4,942	7,942
Proton exchange membrane (PEM) fuel cells (Note: Only to demonstrate domestically produced PEM fuel cells at the Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center.)		3,000		3,000
NAVY LOGISTIC PRODUCTIVITY		11,000		13,000
Virtual systems implementation program		6,000		6,000
Rapid retargeting logistics technology		5,000		3,500

	Request	HAC	SAC	Conference
Compatible Processor Upgrade Program (CPUP)			[5,000]	3,500
LAND ATTACK TECHNOLOGY	143,044	146,044	133,244	140,244
Naval Fires Network Demonstrator and Tactical Dissemination Module		3,000		1,000
Extended Range Guided Munition			10,000	7,000
ALAM			-19,800	-10,800
JOINT STRIKE FIGHTER (JSF) - DEM/VAL	131,566	206,566	327,666	243,050
Additional risk reduction and flight test (Note: The Committee designates the Joint Strike Fighter as an item of special congressional interest.)		75,000		
Flight Test Extension			10,000	
Demonstration/Validation Extension			186,094	
Air Vehicle Dem/Val Bridge Contracts				88,984
Engine Dem/Val Bridge Contracts				22,500
NONLETHAL WEAPONS DEM/VAL	23,580	23,580	29,580	29,580
Joint Nonlethal Weapons Laboratory			2,000	2,000
Non-lethal Research and Technology			4,000	4,000
SPACE AND ELECTRONIC WARFARE (SEW) ARCHITECTURE/ENGINE	34,100	38,100	38,100	38,100
Navy collaborative integrated information technology initiative		4,000	4,000	4,000
OTHER HELO DEVELOPMENT	24,393	38,393	24,393	36,393
Upgrade ship ground station at NAWCAD to a ship and air integration facility		4,000		2,000
CH-60S airborne mine countermeasures (Note: Only for continued systems engineering development of the CH-60S carriage, stream, tow, and recovery system.)		10,000		10,000
AV-8B AIRCRAFT ENG DEV	38,061	38,061	24,961	24,961
Laser Spot Tracker			-13,100	-13,100
STANDARDS DEVELOPMENT	95,814	103,814	95,814	101,814
Joint services metrology program		5,000		4,000
Calibration and measurement technology for reduced crew size		3,000		2,000
MULTI-MISSION HELICOPTER UPGRADE DEVELOPMENT	69,946	79,946	79,946	83,946
ATIRCM/CMWS integration on the SH-60R		5,000	6,000	5,000
TADIRCM		5,000		5,000
Advanced Threat Infrared Countermeasures			4,000	4,000
P-3 MODERNIZATION PROGRAM	2,906	8,906	2,906	7,406
APS-137B(V)5 radar		6,000		4,500
TACTICAL COMMAND SYSTEM	57,817	60,817	57,817	59,817
Ocean surveillance information system (OSIS-OED)		3,000		2,000
AIR CREW SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	17,466	34,466	16,027	28,966
Joint helmet mounted queuing system		7,000		3,500
Modular flight helmet / Advanced visionics helmet system / Helicopter integrated life support system (HAILSS)		6,000		4,000
K-36 ejection seat		-6,439	-6,439	-6,439
Joint ejection seat program		10,439	5,000	10,439
EW DEVELOPMENT	97,281	133,781	122,281	134,781
Spray cooling technology for EA-6B ICAP III program		8,500		8,500
Location of GPS system jammers (LOCO GPSI)		6,000		3,000
EA-6B Link-16 connectivity		15,000	30,000	23,000
Integrated defensive electronic countermeasures (IDECM)		7,000		3,000
ICAP III Reserve			-5,000	0
SC-21 TOTAL SHIP SYSTEM ENGINEERING	305,274	257,274	313,274	292,274
Development cost growth		-50,000		-20,000
Power node control centers		2,000	3,000	3,000
Multi-function Radar (AN/SPY-3)			5,000	4,000
SURFACE COMBATANT COMBAT SYSTEM ENGINEERING	179,684	179,684	204,684	202,184
Aegis Combat System Engineering Upgrade			25,000	20,000
Advanced Food Service Technology				2,500

	Request	HAC	SAC	Conference
AIRBORNE MCM	47,312	50,312	47,312	51,312
Remote technical assistance support to deploying MCM ships		3,000		3,000
AQS-20 sonar data recording capability				1,000
SSN-688 AND TRIDENT MODERNIZATION	34,801	62,801	49,801	72,801
Advanced food service technology		3,000		0
Multi-purpose processor (MPP) SBIR follow-on for advanced processing builds		25,000		25,000
ARCI			10,000	8,000
Antenna Technology Improvement			5,000	5,000
NEW DESIGN SSN	207,091	212,091	210,091	214,091
MPP-SBIR follow-on for technology insertion and refresh for Virginia SSN combat system		5,000		5,000
Submarine Common Architecture			3,000	2,000
SUBMARINE TACTICAL WARFARE SYSTEM	20,492	26,492	20,492	26,492
Integration of advanced tactical software, AN/UYQ-70 and other off the shelf products into backfit submarine combat control systems		6,000		6,000
SHIP CONTRACT DESIGN/ LIVE FIRE T&E	62,204	72,204	72,204	78,204
Littoral support fast patrol craft		10,000		8,000
Nuclear Aircraft Carrier Design and Product Modeling			10,000	8,000
NAVY TACTICAL COMPUTER RESOURCES	3,291	28,291	3,291	30,891
AN/UYQ-70 (Note: Only to develop and implement technology refresh capabilities to incorporate into future AN/UYQ-70 workstation production across surface, submarine, and air platforms.)		25,000		19,600
Submarine combat system Q-70 retrofits and technology refreshment				8,000
JOINT DIRECT ATTACK MUNITION	26,151	29,151	26,151	29,151
DAMASK component packaging		3,000		3,000
SHIP SELF-DEFENSE - EMD	85,049	85,049	87,149	87,149
Anti-Ship Missile Decoy System			2,100	2,100
MEDICAL DEVELOPMENT	5,273	27,273	11,773	27,773
Bone Marrow Transplant Technology (Note: The conferees recommend $3,000,000 only for the unrelated donor marrow transportation clinical trials of graft engineering.)		4,000		3,000
Dental Research		6,000		4,000
High Resolution Digital Mammography		4,000		2,000
Mobile integrated Diagnostic and Data Analysis System (MIDDAS)		2,000		1,500
Voice Interactive Device (Note: Only for continued modification, demonstration, and validation of the Naval voice interactive device as a tool for medical personnel on-board ships or in the field to facilitate the collection, processing, storing, and forwarding of critical medical data for treating combat casualties.)		6,000		6,000
Smart Aortic Arch Catheter			1,500	1,000
Coastal Cancer Control			5,000	5,000
DISTRIBUTED SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM	20,710	35,710	40,710	40,710
ADS-P3I for alternative power source (FDS-C)		9,500		0
ADS-risk mitigation/processing software		5,500		0
Advanced Deployable system			20,000	20,000
(Note: $5,500,000 is available only for SBIR follow-on Field Processing and Automation Technology Insertion and $9,500,000 is only for the Remote Powered-All Optical FDS-C system)				
JOINT STRIKE FIGHTER (JSF) - EMD	295,962	145,962		101,275
EMD deferment (Note: The Conferees designate the Joint Strike Fighter as an item of special congressional interest.)		-150,000	-295,962	-194,687
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	15,259	23,259	18,259	29,259
Human Resource Enterprise Strategy		8,000	3,000	9,000
Information Technology Center			8,000	0
Distance Learning IT Center at California State University, San Bernardino				5,000

	Request	HAC	SAC	Conference
in conjunction with the Information Technology Center in New Orleans, Louisiana.				
MAJOR T&E INVESTMENT	40,707	44,707	43,707	45,707
Acquisition / installation of refurbished SPS-48E radar systems for test and evaluation support		4,000		3,000
Fleet Air Training			3,000	2,000
STUDIES AND ANALYSIS SUPPORT - NAVY	8,056	6,056		6,056
Freeze to fiscal year 2000 level		-2,000		-2,000
CENTER FOR NAVAL ANALYSES	43,889	43,889	38,889	43,889
Program Reduction			-5,000	
TECHNICAL INFORMATION SERVICES	949	10,949	949	10,949
Supply Chain Management		4,000		4,000
Commercialization of Advanced Technology (CAT) program (Note: only to establish the CAT program at the Space and Naval Warfare Systems Center.)		6,000		6,000
TEST AND EVALUATION SUPPORT	270,327	270,327	272,327	272,327
PMRF			2,000	2,000
SEW SURVEILLANCE/RECONNAISSANCE SUPPORT	12,694	7,694	12,694	11,694
Lower priority TENCAP projects		-5,000		-1,000
MARINE CORPS PROGRAM WIDE SUPPORT	8,091	14,891	9,091	17,891
Consequence Management Information System		6,800		6,800
Marine Corps University			1,000	1,000
CIBRF: Chemical agent warning network			[3,000]	2,000
STRATEGIC SUB & WEAPONS SYSTEM SUPPORT	42,687	54,687	44,687	53,687
Radiation hardened technology computer aided design program		10,000		7,000
Alternate pendulous integrating gyro accelerometer and Hemispherical resonator gyro development		2,000		2,000
Reentry Systems Application Program			2,000	2,000
F/A 18 SQUADRONS	248,093	248,093	243,093	243,093
ATFLIR Reserve			-4,000	-4,000
JHMCS Contract Savings			-1,000	-1,000
E-2 SQUADRONS	18,698	37,698	18,698	50,698
E-2/C-2 eight blade composite propeller		8,000		4,000
E-2C Middleware Technology and Advanced Processing Builds		5,000		5,000
E-2C RMP Littoral Surveillance				15,000
Improved Composite Rotordome				2,000
NCW development, test and evaluation in support of Naval Fires Network Demo		6,000		6,000
INTEGRATED SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM	16,928	27,928	16,928	27,928
Web Centric Warfare (Wecan) technology expansion to other warfare areas and domains.		5,000		5,000
ASW Combat Systems Integration - onboard signal processor development		6,000		6,000
CONSOLIDATED TRAINING SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	27,059	34,559	32,059	38,559
Battleforce tactical trainer (Note: Only for the continuation of the current upgrade of the BFTT system to a Windows-NT/PC based system to improve the interfaces to other ship and shore based systems.)		7,500		7,500
Joint Tactical Training Combat Training System			5,000	4,000
HARM IMPROVEMENT	21,355	46,355	26,355	41,355
AARGM		25,000		15,000
Quick Bolt, ACTD Program			5,000	5,000
NAVY SCIENCE ASSISTANCE PROGRAM			19,000	19,000
LASH			10,000	10,000
Range Airship			9,000	9,000
F-14 UPGRADE	1,228	1,228	11,228	11,228
Demonstrate a SAR-podded reconnaissance system			9,000	9,000

	Request	HAC	SAC	Conference
RWR Antenna Replacement and System Enhancement			1,000	1,000
MARINE CORPS COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS	96,153	107,153	99,153	109,153
MEWSS P3I		5,000		5,000
Combined Arms Command and Control Training Upgrade (CACTUS)		6,000		6,000
(Note: Only for the upgrade of the USMC training facilities to implement the Joint Simulation System for use in the Marine force's CACTUS)				
Joint Enhanced Core Communications System			3,000	2,000
MARINE CORPS GROUND COMBAT/SUPPORTING ARMS SYSTEMS	22,124	39,424	22,124	39,424
Expeditionary indirect fire general support weapon system		17,300		17,300
INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM	21,530	30,130	21,530	32,130
Information Assurance - PKI		8,600		8,600
Naval Intelligent Agent Security Module				2,000
JOINT C4ISR BATTLE CENTER (JBC)	7,795	7,795	9,795	9,795
Interoperability Process Software Tools			2,000	2,000
TACTICAL UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLES	113,052	129,052	113,052	123,052
MSAG for Tactical Control System (TCS)		10,000		7,000
Navy joint operational testbed for UAVs		5,000		3,000
Navy UAV display system to combine data retrieved from multiple UAVs into a network.		1,000		0
AIRBORNE RECONNAISSANCE SYSTEMS	4,759	15,759	8,759	23,759
Upgrade Storyfinder/Landmark systems with SEI		6,000		3,000
EP-3 upgrade/weight reduction study; redesign of common electronic receivers/tuners; development, design, and flight test of new lightweight equipment racks.		5,000		4,000
Hyperspectral Modular Upgrades to Airbrone Reconnaissance System			4,000	4,000
Develop/upgrade the sensor to an 18-inch lens and integrate an existing dual band sensor into the TARPS Pod				5,000
Develop an advanced focal plane array for smaller electro-optical framing size				3,000
MANNED RECONNAISSANCE SYSTEMS	27,479	65,079	27,479	46,479
Sensor upgrade on special project aircraft		2,600		1,000
Ongoing SHARP development efforts		18,000		18,000
(Note: Of which $2,000,000 may be used to study the feasibility of incorporating a small synthetic aperture radar into the SHARP pod.)				
Acquisition and test of small SAR for potential SHARP P3I		9,000		0
Lens development for longer stand-off range		5,000		0
Advanced focal plane array for increased sensor reliability		3,000		0
NAVY SPACE SURVEILLANCE	2,038	1,438	2,038	1,438
SPACE ACTIVITIES			2,000	2,000
MODELING AND SIMULATION SUPPORT	9,106	12,106	14,106	14,106
C4ISR modeling and simulation / SPAWAR Project		3,000	5,000	5,000
INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS	59,626	69,626	59,626	69,626
Program increase		10,000		10,000

Network Centric Warfare (NCW)

The conferees agree to provide a total of $7,000,000 for NCW and a Naval Fires Network Demonstration. The conferees agree that these funds should be used to continue development of the Naval Fires Network Demonstrator, test the tactical dissemination of intelligence for Time Critical Strike capabilities, and refine the NCW concept of operations. The conferees are pleased with the progress the Navy has made in advancing NCW from theory to substance and supports the NCW development and implementation plan through the proposed Executive Integrated Process Team (EIPT) and working group structure.

Navy Information Technology Center

The Conferees have provided $6,000,000 in Operation and Maintenance, Navy and $9,000,000 in Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Navy only for continuing the human resource enterprise strategy in accordance with Section 8147 of the 1999 Defense Appropriations Act including operational support costs and equipment needs at the Navy Program Executive Office for Information Technology's (PEO/IT) ITC and the completion of Navy and Naval Reserve manpower and personnel central design activity consolidations.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, AIR FORCE

The conference agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, AF				
BASIC RESEARCH				
DEFENSE RESEARCH SCIENCES	206,149	216,149	208,149	213,649
TOTAL, BASIC RESEARCH	206,149	216,149	208,149	213,649
APPLIED RESEARCH				
MATERIALS	72,815	83,515	97,415	97,315
AEROSPACE FLIGHT DYNAMICS	48,775	52,315	49,327	53,675
HUMAN EFFECTIVENESS APPLIED RESEARCH	62,619	63,019	68,619	67,019
AEROSPACE PROPULSION	116,262	118,262	128,362	124,762
AEROSPACE SENSORS	65,644	69,644	65,644	67,644
HYPERSONIC TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM	---	5,000	---	---
SPACE TECHNOLOGY	57,687	61,687	68,287	69,487
CONVENTIONAL MUNITIONS	45,223	45,223	45,223	53,223
DIRECTED ENERGY TECHNOLOGY	32,337	32,337	32,337	32,337
COMMAND CONTROL AND COMMUNICATIONS	78,749	90,549	78,749	87,249
DUAL USE SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM	10,144	10,144	10,144	10,144
TOTAL, APPLIED RESEARCH	590,255	631,695	644,107	662,855
ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT				
LOGISTICS SYSTEMS TECHNOLOGY	13,895	13,895	13,895	13,895
ADVANCED MATERIALS FOR WEAPON SYSTEMS	21,678	48,928	25,178	43,978
AEROSPACE PROPULSION SUBSYSTEMS INTEGRATION	34,440	35,440	34,440	34,940
ADVANCED AEROSPACE SENSORS	28,311	44,811	40,311	46,811
FLIGHT VEHICLE TECHNOLOGY	2,445	7,645	6,272	11,045
AEROSPACE STRUCTURES	12,961	12,961	19,161	18,461

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
AEROSPACE PROPULSION AND POWER TECHNOLOGY	41,964	45,464	41,964	43,814
PERSONNEL, TRAINING AND SIMULATION TECHNOLOGY	6,491	6,491	6,491	6,491
CREW SYSTEMS AND PERSONNEL PROTECTION TECHNOLOGY	12,479	19,479	17,479	17,479
FLIGHT VEHICLE TECHNOLOGY INTEGRATION	13,184	18,184	16,184	18,126
ADVANCED SENSOR INTEGRATION	5,350	5,350	5,350	5,350
ELECTRONIC COMBAT TECHNOLOGY	25,882	27,882	25,882	26,882
SPACE AND MISSILE ROCKET PROPULSION	24,283	28,283	24,283	28,033
BALLISTIC MISSILE TECHNOLOGY	---	23,000	---	23,000
ADVANCED SPACECRAFT TECHNOLOGY	97,327	60,087	117,742	63,602
SPACE SYSTEMS ENVIRONMENTAL INTERACTIONS TECHNOLOGY	3,412	3,412	3,412	3,412
MAUI SPACE SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM (MSSS)	4,625	4,625	19,625	19,625
CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS TECHNOLOGY	22,731	22,731	22,731	22,731
ADVANCED WEAPONS TECHNOLOGY	33,371	42,371	45,371	43,371
ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY	---	---	2,000	1,000
AEROSPACE INFO TECH SYS INTEGRATION	7,429	7,429	8,029	7,429
C3I ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT	19,468	19,468	19,468	19,468
SPACE-BASED LASER	63,216	35,000	73,216	73,216
TOTAL, ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	494,942	532,936	588,484	592,159
DEMONSTRATION & VALIDATION				
INTELLIGENCE ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT	4,401	4,401	4,401	4,401
AIRBORNE LASER PROGRAM	148,637	148,637	241,037	233,637
ADVANCED EHF MILSATCOM (SPACE)	246,396	246,396	246,396	246,396
POLAR MILSATCOM (SPACE)	26,068	26,068	26,068	26,068
NATIONAL POLAR-ORBITING OPERATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL	76,654	76,654	76,654	76,654
SPACE CONTROL TECHNOLOGY	9,728	9,728	9,728	9,728

(in thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
COMMAND, CONTROL, AND COMMUNICATION APPLICATIONS.....	7,828	7,828	7,828	7,828
INFORMATION OPERATIONS TECHNOLOGY.....	991	---	991	---
COMBAT IDENTIFICATION TECHNOLOGY.....	10,933	10,933	10,933	10,933
NATO RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT(H).....	5,509	5,509	5,509	5,509
JOINT STRIKE FIGHTER.....	129,538	204,538	325,632	243,050
INTEGRATED BROADCAST SERVICE (DEM/VAL).....	24,488	15,788	24,488	15,788
INTERCONTINENTAL BALLISTIC MISSILE - DEM/VAL.....	39,246	39,246	58,446	51,446
WIDEBAND MILSATCOM (SPACE).....	134,029	134,029	101,029	121,029
AIR FORCE/NATIONAL PROGRAM COOPERATION (AFNPC).....	3,370	1,370	3,370	2,370
POLLUTION PREVENTION (DEM/VAL).....	2,543	2,543	2,543	2,543
JOINT PRECISION APPROACH AND LANDING SYSTEMS - DEM/VAL	18,092	18,092	18,092	18,092
TOTAL, DEMONSTRATION & VALIDATION.....	888,451	951,760	1,163,145	1,075,472
ENGINEERING & MANUFACTURING DEVEL				
JOINT HELMET MOUNTED CUEING SYSTEM (JHMCS).....	1,312	1,312	1,312	1,312
INTEGRATED AVIONICS PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT.....	712	---	712	---
NUCLEAR WEAPONS SUPPORT.....	10,133	10,133	10,133	10,133
B-1B.....	168,122	158,122	168,122	158,122
DISTRIBUTED MISSION TRAINING (DMT).....	3,782	3,782	3,782	3,782
SPECIALIZED UNDERGRADUATE PILOT TRAINING.....	23,853	23,853	23,853	23,853
F-22 EMD.....	1,411,786	1,411,786	1,411,786	1,411,786
B-2 ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY BOMBER.....	48,313	145,313	53,313	130,313
EW DEVELOPMENT.....	58,198	56,298	66,198	53,098
SPACE BASED INFRARED SYSTEM (SBIRS) HIGH EMD.....	569,188	569,188	569,188	569,188
SPACE BASED INFRARED SYSTEM (SBIRS) LOW EMD.....	241,021	241,021	241,021	241,021
MILSTAR LDR/MDR SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS (SPACE).....	236,841	241,841	232,841	237,341

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
ARMAMENT/ORDNANCE DEVELOPMENT	8,876	25,876	8,876	21,876
SUBMUNITIONS	4,775	4,775	4,775	4,775
AGILE COMBAT SUPPORT	668	---	668	3,414
JOINT DIRECT ATTACK MUNITION	1,157	26,157	1,157	11,157
AEROMEDICAL/CHEMICAL DEFENSE SYSTEMS	5,929	5,929	5,929	5,929
LIFE SUPPORT SYSTEMS	14,758	26,358	17,508	26,458
CIVIL, FIRE, ENVIRONMENTAL, SHELTER ENGINEERING	2,746	2,746	2,746	---
JOINT STANDOFF WEAPONS SYSTEMS	1,498	1,498	1,498	1,498
COMBAT TRAINING RANGES	12,559	16,559	16,559	16,559
INTEGRATED COMMAND & CONTROL APPLICATIONS (IC2A)	214	---	5,014	8,014
INTELLIGENCE EQUIPMENT	1,298	1,298	6,598	4,798
JOINT TACTICAL INFORMATION DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM (JTIDS)	8,745	8,745	8,745	8,745
COMMON LOW OBSERVABLES VERIFICATION SYSTEM (CLOVERS)	11,621	11,621	11,621	11,621
JOINT INTEROPERABILITY OF TACTICAL COMMAND & CONTROL	5,825	5,825	5,825	5,825
JOINT STRIKE FIGHTER EMD	299,540	149,540	---	101,275
COMMERCIAL OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT SAVINGS INITIATIVE	19,851	19,851	19,851	19,851
INTERCONTINENTAL BALLISTIC MISSILE - EMD	18,325	18,325	18,325	18,325
EVOLVED EXPENDABLE LAUNCH VEHICLE PROGRAM (SPACE)	332,952	332,952	332,952	332,952
RDT&E FOR AGING AIRCRAFT	14,204	29,204	21,204	25,704
PRECISION ATTACK SYSTEMS	3,965	3,965	3,965	3,965
COMBAT SURVIVOR EVADER LOCATOR	10,842	10,842	10,842	10,842
TOTAL, ENGINEERING & MANUFACTURING DEVEL	3,553,609	3,564,715	3,286,919	3,483,532
RDT&E MANAGEMENT SUPPORT				
THREAT SIMULATOR DEVELOPMENT	34,785	34,785	34,785	34,785
TARGET SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	191	---	191	---

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
MAJOR T&E INVESTMENT	54,057	68,807	59,057	68,257
RAND PROJECT AIR FORCE	24,080	24,080	20,080	22,080
RANCH HAND II EPIDEMIOLOGY STUDY	4,356	4,356	4,356	4,356
INITIAL OPERATIONAL TEST & EVALUATION	28,238	33,238	20,238	33,238
TEST AND EVALUATION SUPPORT	386,205	386,205	386,205	386,205
ROCKET SYSTEMS LAUNCH PROGRAM (SPACE)	7,906	7,906	7,906	7,906
SPACE TEST PROGRAM (STP)	46,476	46,476	46,476	46,476
INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES	3,773	3,773	3,773	3,773
TOTAL, RDT&E MANAGEMENT SUPPORT	590,067	609,626	583,067	607,076
OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPEMENT				
B-52 SQUADRONS	50,787	50,787	60,787	50,787
ADVANCED CRUISE MISSILE	4,182	4,182	4,182	4,182
AIR-LAUNCHED CRUISE MISSILE (ALCM)	6,457	6,457	6,457	6,457
REGION/SECTOR OPERATION CONTROL CENTER MODERNIZATION	992	992	992	992
AIR AND SPACE COMMAND AND CONTROL AGENCY (ASC2A)	24,769	24,769	24,769	24,769
A-10 SQUADRONS	8,615	8,615	10,615	9,715
F-16 SQUADRONS	124,903	133,903	125,903	123,903
F-15E SQUADRONS	61,260	68,860	66,260	68,860
MANNED DESTRUCTIVE SUPPRESSION	14,670	14,670	14,670	14,670
F-117A SQUADRONS	3,912	3,912	3,912	3,912
TACTICAL AIM MISSILES	21,706	21,706	21,706	21,706
ADVANCED MEDIUM RANGE AIR-TO-AIR MISSILE (AMRAAM)	53,707	53,707	53,707	53,707
AF TENCAP	9,826	16,826	9,826	13,826
SPECIAL EVALUATION PROGRAM	75,443	75,443	75,443	75,443
COMPASS CALL	5,834	25,834	15,834	21,834

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
AIRCRAFT ENGINE COMPONENT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM	166,926	166,926	166,926	166,926
EXTENDED RANGE CRUISE MISSILE	---	---	20,000	40,000
JOINT AIR-TO-SURFACE STANDOFF MISSILE (JASSM)	120,281	113,281	120,281	116,281
THEATER AIR CONTROL SYSTEMS	19,873	19,873	19,873	19,873
AIRBORNE WARNING AND CONTROL SYSTEM (AWACS)	35,653	35,653	35,653	35,653
ADVANCED COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS	2,867	2,867	2,867	2,867
EVALUATION AND ANALYSIS PROGRAM	81,027	81,027	81,027	81,027
ADVANCED PROGRAM TECHNOLOGY	90,713	90,713	87,713	90,713
THEATER BATTLE MANAGEMENT (TBM) C4I	41,068	41,068	46,068	44,568
JOINT SURVEILLANCE AND TARGET ATTACK RADAR SYSTEM	144,118	151,318	151,318	149,118
SEEK EAGLE	19,472	19,472	19,472	19,472
ADVANCED PROGRAM EVALUATION	266,458	266,458	261,158	265,558
USAF MODELING AND SIMULATION	17,624	18,624	17,624	18,024
WARGAMING AND SIMULATION CENTERS	3,874	8,874	3,874	7,874
MISSION PLANNING SYSTEMS	20,755	20,755	20,755	20,755
INFORMATION WARFARE SUPPORT	1	---	1	---
WAR RESERVE MATERIEL - EQUIPMENT/SECONDARY ITEMS	1,475	1,475	1,475	1,475
THEATER MISSILE DEFENSES	19,824	19,824	19,824	19,824
TECHNICAL EVALUATION SYSTEM	98,263	98,263	98,263	98,263
SPECIAL EVALUATION SYSTEM	74,240	74,240	74,240	74,240
E-4B NATIONAL AIRBORNE OPERATIONS CENTER (NAOC)	34,410	34,410	34,410	34,410
DEFENSE SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM (SPACE)	7,328	7,328	7,328	7,328
AIR FORCE COMMUNICATIONS (AIRCOM)	11,478	11,478	11,478	11,478
MINIMUM ESSENTIAL EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK	15,302	15,302	15,302	15,302
INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM	7,212	25,703	12,212	29,503

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
GLOBAL COMBAT SUPPORT SYSTEM	46,369	46,369	46,369	46,369
GLOBAL COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM	3,743	3,743	3,743	3,743
COMMUNICATIONS SECURITY (COMSEC)	4,857	4,857	4,857	4,857
MILSATCOM TERMINALS	17,797	17,797	20,797	17,797
GLOBAL AIR TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT (GATM)	8,508	8,508	8,508	8,508
SATELLITE CONTROL NETWORK (SPACE)	58,643	58,643	58,643	58,643
WEATHER SERVICE	19,942	19,942	19,942	19,942
AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL, APPROACH, AND LANDING SYSTEM	18,093	58,093	18,093	48,093
SECURITY AND INVESTIGATIVE ACTIVITIES	467	467	467	467
NATIONAL AIRSPACE SYSTEM (NAS) PLAN	200	---	200	---
TITAN SPACE LAUNCH VEHICLES (SPACE)	25,815	25,815	25,815	25,815
TACTICAL TERMINAL	238	---	238	---
DEFENSE RECONNAISSANCE SUPPORT ACTIVITIES (SPACE)	45,149	38,049	45,149	41,599
DEFENSE METEOROLOGICAL SATELLITE PROGRAM (SPACE)	25,372	25,372	25,372	25,372
NAVSTAR GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM (USER EQUIPMENT) (SP	66,975	66,975	66,975	66,975
NAVSTAR GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM (SPACE AND CONTROL S	260,980	261,097	260,897	260,980
SPACELIFT RANGE SYSTEM (SPACE)	53,654	85,154	53,654	85,154
DRAGON U-2 (JMIP)	27,546	31,546	33,546	32,546
ENDURANCE UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLES	109,215	128,215	127,215	127,215
AIRBORNE RECONNAISSANCE SYSTEMS	136,913	143,913	152,613	157,913
MANNED RECONNAISSANCE SYSTEMS	---	---	11,000	9,500
DISTRIBUTED COMMON GROUND SYSTEMS	21,330	25,830	21,330	25,830
NCMC - TW/AA SYSTEM	19,309	19,309	19,309	19,309
SPACETRACK (SPACE)	2,553	2,553	2,553	2,553
DEFENSE SUPPORT PROGRAM (SPACE)	9,462	9,462	9,462	9,462

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
NUDET DETECTION SYSTEM (SPACE)	17,088	12,088	17,088	12,088
MODELING AND SIMULATION SUPPORT	1,177	1,177	1,177	1,177
SHARED EARLY WARNING (SEW)	4,219	4,219	4,219	4,219
C-130 AIRLIFT SQUADRON	60,496	60,496	60,496	60,496
C-5 AIRLIFT SQUADRONS	92,530	92,530	44,901	92,530
C-17 AIRCRAFT	176,439	176,439	176,439	176,439
KC-135S	487	487	487	487
KC-10S	19,526	19,526	19,526	19,526
SPECIAL OPERATIONS FORCES	1,109	3,109	1,109	2,859
DEPOT MAINTENANCE (NON-IF)	1,515	4,515	1,515	3,515
INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS	53,082	57,582	56,082	58,882
PRODUCTIVITY, RELIABILITY, AVAILABILITY, MAINTAIN. PRO	15,227	15,227	24,227	21,227
JOINT LOGISTICS PROGRAM - AMMUNITION STANDARD SYSTEM	11,238	11,238	11,238	11,238
SUPPORT SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	32,258	42,258	32,258	40,858
COMPUTER RESOURCES SUPPORT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM (CRSIP)	2,356	7,356	2,356	3,356
CIVILIAN COMPENSATION PROGRAM	7,209	7,209	7,209	7,209
COBRA BALL (FLD)	---	---	6,000	6,000
NATO JOINT STARS	3,270	3,270	3,270	3,270
CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	4,123,225	3,817,778	4,126,725	4,014,188
TOTAL, OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPEMENT	7,372,886	7,253,808	7,457,274	7,503,501
TOTAL, RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, AF	13,696,359	13,760,689	13,931,145	14,138,244

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
DEFENSE RESEARCH SCIENCES	**206,149**	**216,149**	**208,149**	**213,649**
Sacramento Peak Observatory		(600)		(600)
Chabot Observatory		2,000		1,000
Astronomical Active Optics		4,000	2,000	3,500
Coal based advanced thermally stable jet fuel		4,000		3,000
MATERIALS	**72,815**	**83,515**	**97,415**	**97,315**
IR detectors, RF and power electronics		2,000		500
Special Aerospace Materials and Manufacturing Processes		5,200		4,500
Thermal Management for Space Structures		2,500		1,800
Advanced Physical Vapor Transport Growth Process for SiC		1,000	5,000	3,000
Aircraft Structural Integrity			3,000	2,200
Carbon Foam Development for Aircraft/Spacecraft			4,000	4,000
Ceramic Matrix Composites			3,600	2,000
Laser Processing Tools			4,000	3,200
Resin Transfer Molded High Temperature Materials for Engines			2,000	1,300
Thermal Protection System for Hypervelocity Vehicles			1,500	1,000
Weathering and Corrosion on Aircraft Surfaces and Parts			1,500	1,000
AEROSPACE FLIGHT DYNAMICS	**48,775**	**52,315**	**49,327**	**53,675**
Weapons systems logistics, deployed base systems technology, and force protection		3,540		2,900
Aeronautical Research			6,000	2,000
Control Techniques and Adaptive Flight Control Algorithms			-5,448	0
HUMAN EFFECTIVENESS APPLIED RESEARCH	**62,619**	**63,019**	**68,619**	**67,019**
Altitude protection		400		400
Solid Electrolyte Oxygen Seperator			6,000	4,000
AEROSPACE PROPULSION	**116,262**	**118,262**	**128,362**	**124,762**
Lithium Ion Battery		2,000		1,000
Magnetic Bearing Cooling Turbine MBCT			6,000	3,800
PBO Membrane Fuel Cells			5,000	2,600
Fuels and Lubricants			1,100	800
Variable Displacement Vane Pump			3,000	1,800
Rocket Propulsion Technology			-5,000	-5,000
Hypersonic Electric Power System			2,000	3,500
HYPERSONIC TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM		**5,000**		**0**
Hypersonic electric power system (transfer to Aerospace Propulsion)		5,000		0
SPACE TECHNOLOGY	**57,687**	**61,687**	**68,287**	**69,487**
Terabit		4,000		4,000
HAARP			7,000	7,000
Advanced Aluminum Aerostructures			3,000	1,800
Composite Cryogenic Fuel Tanks			2,000	1,000
Science and Technology Space Survivability			5,600	3,000
Integrated Microsatellite Technology Concepts			-7,000	-5,000
CONVENTIONAL MUNITIONS	**45,223**	**45,223**	**57,223**	**53,223**
XSS-10 microsatellite technology			12,000	8,000
COMMAND CONTROL AND COMMUNICATIONS	**78,749**	**90,549**	**78,749**	**87,249**
Simulation Based Acquisition		11,800		8,500
ADVANCED MATERIALS FOR WEAPON SYSTEMS	**21,678**	**48,928**	**25,178**	**43,978**
Aging aircraft		10,000		6,500
National Composite P4A Initiative		3,000		1,800
Advanced Low Observable Coatings		6,000		3,900
Special Aerospace Materials and Manufacturing Processes		5,250		4,500
National Center for Industrial Competitiveness		3,000		1,800
Handheld Holographic Radar Gun (H3G)				1,000
Next Generation Launch Vehicle Payload F & Shrouds			2,000	2,000
Vehicle Health Monitor			1,500	800
ADVANCED AEROSPACE SENSORS	**28,311**	**44,811**	**40,311**	**46,811**
IDAL IR simulator and RF and IR integration		6,000	6,000	3,500
National Radar Signature Production and Research Capability		10,500		10,500
Hyperspectral System Development (High Altitude)			6,000	4,500
FLIGHT VEHICLE TECHNOLOGY	**2,445**	**7,645**	**6,272**	**11,045**
Weapons systems logistics, deployed base systems technology, and force protection		5,200		4,200
E-SMART Chem/Bio Sensors			4,000	3,000
Fiber Optics Control Technology			2,000	1,400
Control Techniques and Adaptive Flight Control Algorithms			-1,058	0

Autonomous Control			-1,115	0
AEROSPACE STRUCTURES	**12,961**	**12,961**	**19,161**	**18,461**
Polymetric Foam Core			4,000	4,000
Three Dimensional Bias Woven Platforms			2,200	1,500
AEROSPACE PROPULSION AND POWER TECHNOLOGY	**41,964**	**45,464**	**41,964**	**43,814**
Next generation aerospace research initiative		3,000		1,500
Vectored Thrust Ducted Propeller Compound Helicopter demonstration for combat rescue		500		350
CREW SYSTEMS AND PERSONNEL PROTECTION TECHNOLOGY	**12,479**	**19,479**	**17,479**	**17,479**
High Brightness Helmet Display		7,000	5,000	5,000
FLIGHT VEHICLE TECHNOLOGY INTEGRATION	**13,184**	**18,184**	**16,184**	**18,126**
Trans-Atmospheric Aerospace Plane (TAAP) study by ASC		5,000		4,000
Explosion Resistant Fuel Tank Lining Materials			3,000	2,000
Control Techniques and Adaptive Flight Control Algorithms (Candidate for UCAV technology initiative)				-1,058
ADVANCED SPACECRAFT TECHNOLOGY	**97,327**	**50,087**	**117,742**	**63,602**
Discoverer II		-54,240		-54,240
Miniature Satellite Threat Reporting System (MSTRS)		3,000		1,500
Satellite survivability		4,000		3,000
Upper Stage Flight Experiment			5,000	5,000
Scorpius Low Cost Launcher		10,000	5,000	6,500
Solar Orbital Transfer Vehicle (SOTV)			5,000	2,600
Space Maneuver Vehicle (SMV)			10,000	6,500
Second Integrated Space Technology Demonstration			-4,585	-4,585
ADVANCED WEAPONS TECHNOLOGY	**33,371**	**42,371**	**45,371**	**43,371**
High Resolution Space Object Imaging Program		9,000	5,000	8,000
FLD Upgrades			7,000	7,000
LaserSpark			(+5000)	3,000
Transfer to Joint High Energy Laser Program				-8,000
AEROSPACE INFO TECH SYS INTEGRATION	**7,429**	**7,429**	**8,029**	**7,429**
Simulation Based Acquisition (transfer to Command, Control, and Communications)			600	0
SPACE-BASED LASER	**63,216**	**35,000**	**73,216**	**73,216**
Program reduction		-28,216		0
Program increase			10,000	10,000
INFORMATION OPERATIONS TECHNOLOGY	**991**		**991**	**0**
Transfer funds to 0303140F		-991		-991
JOINT STRIKE FIGHTER	**129,538**	**204,538**	**325,632**	**243,050**
Risk reduction and flight testing		75,000		0
Flight Test Program Extension			10,000	0
Demonstration/Validation Program Extension			186,094	0
Air Vehicle Dem/Val Bridge Contracts				91,012
Engine Dem/Val Bridge Contract				22,500
INTERCONTINENTAL BALLISTIC MISSILE - DEM/VAL	**39,246**	**39,246**	**58,446**	**51,446**
Northern Edge Exercise Support			10,200	10,200
GPS Certification			6,000	2,000
Northern Edge Launch Range Communication Instrumentation (Transferred to Army)			3,000	0
WIDEBAND MILSATCOM (SPACE)	**134,029**	**134,029**	**101,029**	**121,029**
Program reduction			-18,000	-8,000
Global Broadcast System			-15,000	-5,000
B-2 ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY BOMBER	**48,313**	**145,313**	**53,313**	**130,313**
500lb JDAM integration		56,000		56,000
Inflight replanning		11,000		11,000
EGBU-28		25,000		15,000
EHF risk reduction		5,000		0
EHF Preliminary Design and Risk Reduction Study			5,000	0
EW DEVELOPMENT	**58,198**	**56,298**	**66,198**	**53,098**
CMWS -- Air Force withdrawal from program. Prior year funds available to support joint program through FY 2001.		-19,800		-19,800
MALD		3,000		1,200
PLAID for ALR-69		14,900	8,000	10,000
Survivability enhancements (transferred from F-15)				3,500
MILSTAR LDR/MDR SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS (SPACE)	**236,841**	**241,841**	**232,841**	**237,341**
Integrated Satellite Communications Control		5,000		4,500
Program reduction			-4,000	-4,000

ARMAMENT/ORDNANCE DEVELOPMENT	**8,876**	**25,876**	**8,876**	**21,876**
Cast Ductile Bomb		2,000		1,000
Miniature Munitions Capability		15,000		12,000
AGILE COMBAT SUPPORT	**668**		**668**	**3,414**
Program reduction		-668		0
Civil, fire, environmental, shelter engineering				2,746
JOINT DIRECT ATTACK MUNITION	**1,157**	**26,157**	**1,157**	**11,157**
500lb JDAM		25,000		10,000
NOTE: The conferees hereby approve reprogramming FY 00-20 PA				
LIFE SUPPORT SYSTEMS	**14,758**	**26,358**	**26,358**	**26,458**
K-36/3.5 ejection seat stand-alone program		-6,250	-6,250	-6,250
Joint Ejection Seat Program		13,850	5,000	10,250
Standardized cockpit and crew seats		4,000	4,000	3,700
ACES II ejection seat digital sequencer/structural mods for higher weight				4,000
CIVIL, FIRE, ENVIRONMENTAL, SHELTER ENGINEERING	**2,746**	**2,746**	**2,746**	**0**
Transfer to Agile Combat Support				-2,746
INTEGRATED COMMAND & CONTROL APPLICATIONS (IC2A)	**214**		**5,014**	**8,014**
Program reduction		-214		0
ASSET Procurement Automation & iGATM Technology			4,800	4,800
NPLACE (transfer)				2,000
Air Force Product Line Engineering Activity				1,000
JOINT STRIKE FIGHTER EMD	**299,540**	**149,540**	∅	**101,275**
Defer EMD		-150,000		-198,265
Extend DEM/VAL			-299,540	∅
RDT&E FOR AGING AIRCRAFT	**14,204**	**29,204**	**21,204**	**25,704**
Aging aircraft		3,000		1,500
Aging landing gear life extension		12,000	7,000	10,000
TARGET SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	**191**		**191**	**0**
Program reduction		-191		-191
MAJOR T&E INVESTMENT	**54,057**	**68,807**	**59,057**	**68,257**
Laser Induced Surface Improvement (LISI)		2,000		1,100
X-15 test stand at Edwards AFB		250		500
Multi-axis thrust stand at Edwards AFB		5,000		2,600
Eglin range improvements		7,500		6,500
MARIAH II Hypersonic Wind Tunnel Program			5,000	3,500
INITIAL OPERATIONAL TEST & EVALUATION	**28,238**	**33,238**	**20,238**	**33,238**
AFOTEC		5,000		5,000
Delayed tests			-8,000	0
B-52 SQUADRONS	**50,787**	**50,787**	**60,787**	**50,787**
ALQ-172 Electronic Countermeasure Improvement Program (Transfer to procurement)			10,000	0
F-16 SQUADRONS	**124,903**	**133,903**	**125,903**	**123,903**
TARS podded reconnaissance system		9,000		0
OBOGS retrofit			6,000	4,000
Auto GCAS			-5,000	-5,000
F-15E SQUADRONS	**61,260**	**68,860**	**68,260**	**68,860**
BOL IR		7,600		7,600
Survivability Enhancements (Transferred to EW Development)			5,000	0
EXTENDED RANGE CONVENTIONAL CRUISE MISSILE			**43,000**	**40,000**
ERCCM			43,000	40,000
AF TENCAP	**9,826**	**16,826**	**9,826**	**13,826**
Hyperspectral research on Predator UAV		4,000		2,000
Hyperspectral research on high altitude reconnaissance platforms		3,000		2,000
COMPASS CALL	**5,834**	**25,834**	**15,834**	**21,834**
Signal analysis subsystem		10,000		8,000
SPEAR System Improvements		10,000	10,000	8,000
INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM	**7,212**	**25,703**	**12,212**	**29,503**
Transfer from 0603690F		991		991
System protection through exploration of adaptive information protection technology using and modifying COTS technology		2,000		2,000
Information Assurance: CDAD		10,000		10,000
Information Assurance: PKI		5,500		5,500
Lighthouse Cyber Security			5,000	3,800

NAVSTAR GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM (SPACE AND CONTRO	**260,980**	**261,097**	**260,897**	**260,980**
GPS Modernization		117	-83	0
DRAGON U-2	27,546	31,546	33,546	32,546
U-2 SYERS polarization		+ 4,000	+ 6,000	+ 5,000
ENDURANCE UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLES	**109,215**	**128,215**	**127,215**	**127,215**
Replacement of EO/IR sensors on existing Global Hawk UAV		12,000		0
Development of dual band sensor capabilities and precision targeting location		7,000		0
Global Hawk - Replacement of EO/IR sensors on existing Global Hawk UAV and development of dual band sensor capabilities and precision target location			18,000	18,000
AIRBORNE RECONNAISSANCE SYSTEMS	**136,913**	**143,913**	**152,613**	**157,913**
Wideband integrated common data link		7,000		7,000
High Rate Laser Comms			5,700	4,000
JSAF LBSS			10,000	10,000
MANNED RECONNAISSANCE SYSTEMS			**11,000**	**9,500**
ECARS			11,000	9,500
DISTRIBUTED COMMON GROUND SYSTEMS	**21,330**	**25,830**	**21,330**	**25,830**
Eagle Vision IV		4,500		4,500
DEFENSE SUPPORT PROGRAM (SPACE)	**9,462**	**9,462**	**9,462**	**9,462**
HANDS			(2,000)	(2,000)
SPECIAL OPERATIONS FORCES	**1,109**	**2,109**	**1,109**	**2,859**
Universal Biological Sensor		1,000		900
AFSOC Aircrew Orientation and Screening		600		500
Develop methodology for approving medications for use by aircrew		400		350
INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS	**53,082**	**57,582**	**56,082**	**58,882**
Special Aerospace Materials and Manufacturing Processes		4,500		3,800
F-16 Battery Improvement			3,000	2,000
SUPPORT SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	**32,258**	**42,258**	**32,258**	**40,858**
Advanced Engine Simulation and Optimization Program		2,500		1,800
Aircraft and Systems Support Infrastructure		2,500		1,800
IMDS		5,000		1,000
Air Force Center of Acquisition Reengineering				2,000
Air Force Knowledge Management Project				2,000
COMPUTER RESOURCES SUPPORT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM (C	**2,356**	**7,356**	**2,356**	**3,356**
NPLACE (transferred to Integrated Command and Control Applications)		4,000		0
Air Resource Rapid Reapplication Tools		1,000		1,000

INTELLIGENCE, SURVEILLANCE, AND RECONNAISSANCE (ISR) BATTLE MANAGEMENT

The conferees are aware that the Air Force desires to initiate a program called the Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (ISR) Battle Management. The ISR Battle Management is an effort to extend required ISR command and control functions now resident in the Distributed Common Ground System to the Air Operations Center. This program was not identified in the fiscal year 2001 budget request. However, the conferees believe this effort should be initiated and the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations would expeditiously consider a reprogramming request of up to $7,500,000 for this effort.

DISCOVERER II

After careful consideration, the conferees direct that the Discoverer II program be terminated.

To move forward in a more cost-effective manner, the conferees have provided $30,000,000 to the National Reconnaissance Office to undertake steps to further develop and mature low cost electronically scanned array radar technologies for space applications. The conferees further directed the continued participation of the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency in these efforts.

The Director of the National Reconnaissance Office, in consultation with the Director of the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency, shall submit a program plan for the development, testing and application of technologies funded under this revised initiative. The conferees direct that none of the funds provided may be used to develop a stand-alone satellite demonstrator.

JOINT EJECTION SEAT PROGRAM

The conferees are concerned about the Defense Department's management of the Joint Ejection Seat Program, including the failure to complete a memorandum of agreement between the Navy and the Air Force concerning operation of the joint program. The conferees have deleted all funds for DoD's separate program to develop the K–36 seat. The conferees have provided a total of $20,689,000 only for the Joint Ejection Seat Program. The conferees direct that the Department of Defense conduct a full and open competition among any and all candidate seats under this program, with no arbitrary restrictions applied by DoD to limit the competition.

The conferees direct that no contract award for the joint ejection seat program using funds provided in fiscal year 2000 be made until 30 days after the Secretary of Defense submits a program plan for the Joint Ejection Seat Program as required by the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2000. This program plan should address all specific applications for the ejection seat or ejection seat technology developed under the JESP. Further, the report should specifically address the cost and commonality benefits of using any JESP-developed seat in the Joint Strike Fighter (JSF). None of the funds appropriated in fiscal years 2000 or 2001 may be obligated until the Secretaries of the Navy and Air Force certify to the congressional defense committees that a joint program office is in place to manage the program in a manner which fairly meets both services' requirements. The conferees reiterate that the objective of the Joint Ejection Seat Program is to completely qualify at least two modern and safe ejection seats for potential use in existing and future tactical aircraft.

LIFE SUPPORT SYSTEMS

The conferees have provided an increase of $4,000,000 only for the ACES II ejection seat. These funds are provided only to complete development and testing on discrete modifications of existing ACES II seats to provide digital sequencing capability and to accommodate higher weight individuals. It is not the conferees' intent to fund any activity in this program that would give an unfair advantage to a bidder for the Joint Ejection Seat program.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, DEFENSE-WIDE

The conference agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, DEFWIDE				
BASIC RESEARCH				
IN-HOUSE LABORATORY INDEPENDENT RESEARCH	2,007	2,007	2,007	2,007
DEFENSE RESEARCH SCIENCES	90,415	100,415	102,015	109,815
UNIVERSITY RESEARCH INITIATIVES	253,627	289,627	263,627	292,077
GULF WAR ILLNESS	16,978	16,978	27,978	27,978
INFORMATION ASSURANCE	---	3,000	---	3,000
GOVERNMENT/INDUSTRY COSPONSORSHIP OF UNIVERSITY RESEAR	6,715	6,715	6,715	6,715
DEF EXPERIMENTAL PROGRAM TO STIMULATE COMPETITIVE RESE	9,859	19,859	25,000	22,000
CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM	33,197	40,197	38,197	39,897
TOTAL, BASIC RESEARCH	412,798	478,798	465,539	503,489
APPLIED RESEARCH				
NEXT GENERATION INTERNET	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
SUPPORT TECHNOLOGIES - APPLIED RESEARCH	37,747	50,247	56,247	56,247
MEDICAL FREE ELECTRON LASER	15,029	25,029	15,029	20,029
HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES (HBCU)	14,236	14,236	17,736	17,236
HISPANIC SERVING INSTITUTIONS	---	5,000	---	5,000
LINCOLN LABORATORY RESEARCH PROGRAM	18,602	18,602	20,702	20,102
COMPUTING SYSTEMS AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY	376,592	335,592	343,592	334,392
EXTENSIBLE INFORMATION SYSTEMS	69,282	49,282	54,319	52,282
BIOLOGICAL WARFARE DEFENSE	162,064	166,564	150,064	168,314
CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM	73,600	75,600	81,600	80,000
TACTICAL TECHNOLOGY	121,051	121,051	320,394	219,894
INTEGRATED COMMAND AND CONTROL TECHNOLOGY	31,761	38,761	38,761	38,761
MATERIALS AND ELECTRONICS TECHNOLOGY	249,812	259,312	255,812	264,312

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
NUCLEAR SUSTAINMENT & COUNTERPROLIFERATION TECHNOLOGIE	230,928	225,428	219,528	221,928
MEDICAL TECHNOLOGY	8,680	8,680	8,680	8,680
HIGH ENERGY LASER LASER PROGRAM	---	---	---	30,000
TOTAL, APPLIED RESEARCH	1,424,384	1,408,384	1,597,464	1,552,177
ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT				
MEDICAL ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	2,043	2,043	2,043	2,043
EXPLOSIVES DEMILITARIZATION TECHNOLOGY	8,964	23,164	19,664	30,164
SO/LIC ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT	8,622	8,622	8,622	8,622
COMBATING TERRORISM TECHNOLOGY SUPPORT	41,307	48,307	51,307	49,307
COUNTERPROLIFERATION ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT TECHNOLOGIES	77,391	77,391	77,391	77,391
SUPPORT TECHNOLOGIES - ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMEN	93,249	123,249	134,449	132,049
SPACE BASED LASERS (SBL)	74,537	58,000	74,537	74,537
JOINT DOD-DOE MUNITIONS TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	16,670	16,670	16,670	16,670
AUTOMATIC TARGET RECOGNITION	7,534	7,534	7,534	7,534
ADVANCED AEROSPACE SYSTEMS	26,821	26,821	30,936	34,821
CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM - ADVANCED DEV	46,594	49,344	55,694	57,894
SPECIAL TECHNICAL SUPPORT	10,777	14,777	15,777	29,577
ARMS CONTROL TECHNOLOGY	52,930	69,930	52,930	67,930
GENERIC LOGISTICS R&D TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATIONS	23,082	47,382	37,082	48,182
STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH PROGRAM	51,357	57,357	51,557	59,557
JOINT WARFIGHTING PROGRAM	7,607	7,607	7,607	7,607
COOPERATIVE DOD/VA MEDICAL RESEARCH	---	1,000	---	1,000
ADVANCED ELECTRONICS TECHNOLOGIES	191,800	211,800	198,300	221,500
ADVANCED CONCEPT TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATIONS	116,425	116,425	121,425	119,925
HIGH PERFORMANCE COMPUTING MODERNIZATION PROGRAM	164,027	164,027	177,527	173,327

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
COMMAND, CONTROL AND COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS	128,863	128,863	128,863	128,863
SENSOR AND GUIDANCE TECHNOLOGY	182,225	149,125	176,225	138,125
MARINE TECHNOLOGY	30,304	30,304	30,304	30,304
LAND WARFARE TECHNOLOGY	134,249	134,249	133,249	133,249
CLASSIFIED DARPA PROGRAMS	101,387	101,387	101,387	101,387
JOINT WARGAMING SIMULATION MANAGEMENT OFFICE	56,971	56,971	64,971	62,971
COUNTERPROLIFERATION SUPPORT	1,483	1,483	5,483	1,483
AGILE PORT DEMONSTRATION	---	---	5,000	7,500
TOTAL, ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	1,657,219	1,733,832	1,786,534	1,823,519
DEMONSTRATION & VALIDATION				
PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT	35,108	26,107	33,808	26,107
JOINT ROBOTICS PROGRAM	10,294	10,294	15,294	13,794
ADVANCED SENSOR APPLICATIONS PROGRAM	15,534	24,534	31,034	38,334
CALS INITIATIVE	1,585	1,585	8,585	8,585
ENVIRONMENTAL SECURITY TECHNICAL CERTIFICATION PROGRAM	24,906	24,906	25,406	29,256
NAVY THEATER WIDE MISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEM	382,671	512,671	442,671	462,671
MEADS CONCEPTS - DEM/VAL	63,175	53,475	63,175	53,475
NATIONAL MISSILE DEFENSE - DEM/VAL	1,740,238	1,740,238	1,879,238	1,875,238
FAMILY-OF SYSTEMS ENGINEERING AND INTEGRATION (FOS E&I	231,248	231,248	231,248	231,248
BMD TECHNICAL OPERATIONS	270,718	292,718	304,218	313,218
INTERNATIONAL COOPERATIVE PROGRAMS	116,992	116,992	124,992	130,992
THREAT AND COUNTERMEASURES	22,621	22,621	22,621	22,621
CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM - DEM/VAL	83,800	83,800	88,800	89,800
HUMANITARIAN DEMINING	12,728	12,728	12,728	12,728
COALITION WARFARE	11,839	11,839	---	6,000

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
JOINT SERVICE EDUCATION AND TRAINING SYSTEMS DEVELOPME	---	3,500	---	3,000
PARTNERSHIP FOR PEACE (PFP) INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYS	1,932	1,932	1,932	1,932
PENTAGON RESERVATION	4,772	4,772	4,772	4,772
TOTAL, DEMONSTRATION & VALIDATION	3,030,161	3,175,960	3,290,522	3,323,771
ENGINEERING & MANUFACTURING DEVEL				
CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM - EMD	100,815	100,815	104,315	104,015
JOINT ROBOTICS PROGRAM - EMD	11,553	16,553	11,553	15,053
ADVANCED IT SERVICES JOINT PROGRAM OFFICE (AITS-JPO)	14,685	14,685	14,685	14,685
JOINT TACTICAL INFORMATION DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM (JTIDS)	16,250	16,250	16,250	16,250
THEATER HIGH-ALTITUDE AREA DEFENSE SYSTEM - TMD - EMD	549,945	549,945	549,945	549,945
PATRIOT PAC-3 THEATER MISSILE DEFENSE ACQUISITION - EM	81,016	81,016	81,016	81,016
NAVY AREA THEATER MISSILE DEFENSE - EMD	274,234	274,234	274,234	274,234
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	12,000	13,500	12,000	12,750
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	1,671	1,671	1,671	1,671
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT (FIELD ACTIVITY)	26,797	26,797	26,797	26,797
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT (STANDARD PROC	15,772	15,772	15,772	15,772
DEFENSE MESSAGE SYSTEM	11,340	11,340	11,340	11,340
INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM	18,210	18,210	20,710	19,610
GLOBAL COMBAT SUPPORT SYSTEM	22,287	22,287	22,287	22,287
ELECTRONIC COMMERCE	28,094	28,094	28,094	28,094
TOTAL, ENGINEERING & MANUFACTURING DEVEL	1,184,669	1,191,169	1,190,669	1,193,519
RDT&E MANAGEMENT SUPPORT				
UNEXPLODED ORDNANCE DETECTION AND CLEARANCE	1,204	1,204	1,204	1,204
THERMAL VICAR	4,882	4,882	4,882	4,882

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
TECHNICAL STUDIES, SUPPORT AND ANALYSIS	30,597	30,597	30,597	30,597
CRITICAL TECHNOLOGY SUPPORT	3,927	3,927	3,927	3,927
BLACK LIGHT	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
GENERAL SUPPORT TO C3I	3,769	34,469	9,769	38,769
FOREIGN MATERIAL ACQUISITION AND EXPLOITATION	32,173	32,173	80,273	72,173
AFCC ENGINEERING AND INSTALLATION	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
SPECIAL APPLICATIONS PROGRAM	9,122	9,122	9,122	9,122
JOINT THEATER AIR AND MISSILE DEFENSE ORGANIZATION	21,200	21,200	21,200	21,200
CLASSIFIED PROGRAM USD(P)	---	8,923	---	8,923
FOREIGN COMPARATIVE TESTING	31,697	31,697	31,697	31,697
CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM	23,907	23,907	23,907	23,907
CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS - C3I	641	641	641	641
SMALL BUSINESS INNOVATION RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION	1,728	1,728	1,728	1,728
DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY ANALYSIS	5,048	5,048	8,048	8,048
DEFENSE TECHNICAL INFORMATION SERVICES (DTIC)	45,350	45,350	45,350	45,350
R&D IN SUPPORT OF DOD ENLISTMENT, TESTING AND EVALUATI	8,776	8,776	8,776	8,776
DEVELOPMENT TEST AND EVALUATION	43,915	43,915	43,915	43,915
MANAGEMENT HEADQUARTERS (RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT)	34,679	31,000	34,679	32,679
TOTAL, RDT&E MANAGEMENT SUPPORT	313,615	349,559	370,715	398,538
OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPEMENT				
COMMERCIAL OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT SAVINGS INITIATIVE	9,629	9,629	9,629	9,629
C3 INTEROPERABILITY	37,072	37,072	37,072	37,072
JOINT ANALYTICAL MODEL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM	11,941	11,941	11,941	11,941
NATIONAL MILITARY COMMAND SYSTEM-WIDE SUPPORT	641	641	641	641
DEFENSE INFO INFRASTRUCTURE ENGINEERING AND INTEGRATIO	5,704	5,704	5,704	5,704

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
LONG-HAUL COMMUNICATIONS (DCS)	1,416	1,416	1,416	1,416
SUPPORT OF THE NATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM	5,019	5,019	5,019	5,019
MINIMUM ESSENTIAL EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK	7,099	7,099	7,099	7,099
INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM	290,771	322,771	292,571	310,571
C4I FOR THE WARRIOR	5,486	5,486	5,486	5,486
C4I FOR THE WARRIOR	405	405	405	405
JOINT SPECTRUM CENTER	8,735	8,735	8,735	8,735
SPECIAL RECONNAISSANCE CAPABILITIES (SRC) PROGRAM	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,800
DEFENSE IMAGERY AND MAPPING PROGRAM	74,975	103,975	78,975	102,975
FOREIGN COUNTERINTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES	444	444	444	444
C3I INTELLIGENCE PROGRAMS	25,182	25,182	25,182	25,182
DRAGON U-2 (JMIP)	4,379	4,379	4,379	4,379
AIRBORNE RECONNAISSANCE SYSTEMS	13,514	13,514	13,514	13,514
MANNED RECONNAISSANCE SYSTEMS	4,543	4,543	4,543	4,543
DISTRIBUTED COMMON GROUND SYSTEMS	994	994	994	994
TACTICAL CRYPTOLOGIC ACTIVITIES	95,671	95,671	95,671	95,671
INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS	7,090	9,090	7,090	9,090
MANAGEMENT HEADQUARTERS (OJCS)	12,540	12,540	12,540	12,540
JOINT SIMULATION SYSTEM	24,095	24,095	24,095	42,095
SPECIAL OPERATIONS TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	7,360	10,360	7,360	10,260
SPECIAL OPERATIONS ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	7,778	7,778	7,778	7,778
SPECIAL OPERATIONS TACTICAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	133,520	156,620	134,820	143,470
SPECIAL OPERATIONS INTELLIGENCE SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	3,022	9,022	3,022	8,022
SOF MEDICAL TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	2,065	2,065	2,065	2,065
SOF OPERATIONAL ENHANCEMENTS	87,071	95,071	59,171	79,071
CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	1,323,435	1,586,234	1,379,435	1,372,751
TOTAL, OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPEMENT	2,215,396	2,581,295	2,250,596	2,342,362
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY CENTER	---	---	---	20,000
TOTAL, RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, DEFWIDE	10,238,242	10,918,997	10,952,039	11,157,375

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

	BUDGET	HOUSE	SENATE	CONFERENCE
DEFENSE RESEARCH SCIENCES	90,415	100,415	102,015	109,815
Spin Electronics [Note: The conferees have transferred $10,000,000 from PE 601103D8Z from the Nanotechnology Initiative. The conferees recommend $10,000,000 only to strengthen the spin electronics programs.]		10,000	----	10,000
Advanced Photonics Composites Research		----	3,000	3,000
Nanoelectronic Science and Technology for QCA		----	2,000	2,500
High Speed Bandwidth Research		----	2,600	1,500
Spectral Hole Burning Applications		----	3,000	1,800
Wireless Technology Research		----	1,000	600
UNIVERSITY RESEARCH INITIATIVES	253,627	289,627	263,627	292,077
Advanced Power and Energy Program		1,000	----	750
Advanced Materials Research		----	----	1,000
Multi-disciplinary atmospheric and hydrologic research		3,000	----	2,000
Computational Neuroscience		1,000	----	950
National Security Training [Note: $750,000 is only for an educational program to encourage non-traditional and minority students to enter national security and foreign policy careers through a new training partnership between the Department of Defense, a Hispanic Serving Institution located in an empowerment zone, and an institution of higher education that has expertise in international affairs. This program would be focused on a continuum of education and support for successful students at two-year colleges to continue their studies at higher levels in order to expand the pools of minority groups for leadership roles in the Department of Defense.]		1,000	----	750
Defense Commercialization Research Initiative		4,000	----	4,000
Electro-Magnetic Nanopulse		2,500	----	2,300
MEMS		1,500	----	1,000
MEMS for Rolling Element Bearings		1,500	----	1,000
MEMS sensors for Radionuclides Detection and Ordnance Monitoring [Note: The conferees recommend $9,500,000 only for Radionuclides Detection and Ordnance Monitoring.]		9,500	----	9,500
Quantum-Dot Cellular Automata Nanoscience and Technology Research		4,000	----	----
Remote Sensing		6,000	[5,000]	4,900
Technology Insertion Demonstration (SEI)		2,000	----	2,000

Desert Environmental Research: [Note: The conferees recommend an increase of $4,000,000 only for a University based GIS program using sensor technology, line distance sampling, and spatial analysis techniques to monitor desert tortoise population related to potential expansion of the Fort Irwin National Training Center.]		4,000	----	4,000
Spin Electronics [Note: The conferees transfer $10,000,000 from the Nanotechnology Initiative to PE 601103E for Spin electronics programs.]		-10,000	----	-10,000
Bioengineering/Nanotechnology Research [Note: Only to establish a program to develop interdisciplinary research and development for bioengineering in advanced medicine, based on nanotechnology and the new synthetic capabilities afforded by molecular self-assembly such as the synthesis of mushroom nanostructures and DNA-like ribbon nanostructures and the discovery of key features of the self-assembly of the cell's cytoskeleton, to address medical problems of concern for national security such as improved treatment for battlefield wounds and better defense against biological warfare.]		5,000	----	4,000
Active Hyperspectral Imaging Sensor Research		----	5,000	5,000
Anti-corrosion Studies		----	1,500	800
Military Personnel Research		----	2,000	4,000
Nuclear Test Verification Technology		----	1,500	1,000
Reduction for High Energy Laser		----	----	-500
CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM	33,197	40,197	38,197	39,897
Chemical Agent Detection		7,000	----	5,000
Chemical Agent Detection via Optical Computing		----	2,000	----
Next Generation Thin Film Sensor Technology		----	3,000	1,700
SUPPORT TECHNOLOGIES - APPLIED RESEARCH	37,747	50,247	56,247	56,247
Wide band Gap Electronics [Amounts appropriated in Support Technology line.]		10,000	----	----
Bottom Anti-Reflective Coatings		2,500	2,500	2,500
Photoconduction on Active Pixel Sensors		----	7,000	7,000
Laser Communication Demonstration		----	5,000	5,000
Shipboard High Precision Lidar System		----	2,000	2,000
Wide Band Gap Electronics		----	2,000	2,000
MEDICAL FREE ELECTRON LASER	15,029	25,029	15,029	20,029
Program increase [Includes funding for programs funded in House bill under PE 603002A]		10,000	----	5,000
HISPANIC SERVING INSTITUTIONS		5,000	----	5,000

Hispanic Serving Institutions [Note: The conferees recommend $5,000,000 only for Hispanic Serving Institutions.]		5,000	----	5,000
COMPUTING SYSTEMS AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY	376,592	335,592	343,592	334,392
Reuse Technology (RTAP)		4,000	2,000	2,800
Program reduction due to program growth		-45,000	----	-30,000
Intelligent Software for Multi-lingual and Coalition Environments			-15,000	----
Asymmetric Threat			-5,000	----
Mobile Autonomous Robot Software			-15,000	-15,000
EXTENSIBLE INFORMATION SYSTEMS	69,282	49,282	54,319	52,282
Program reduction due to program growth		-20,000	----	-17,000
Deeply Networked Systems		----	-5,000	----
Common Software for Autonomous Robotics		----	-4,963	----
Large Scale Network Sensors		----	-5,000	----
BIOLOGICAL WARFARE DEFENSE	162,064	166,564	150,064	168,314
Biological and Chemical Terrorism Response and Training [Note: The conferees recommend $6,000,000 only for the continuation of a joint biological and chemical terrorism response training program.]		10,000	----	6,000
Biological and Chemical Terrorism Response and Training [Note: The conferees recommend $7,000,000 only for the continuation of a joint biological and chemical terrorism response training program.]		7,000	----	7,000
Asymmetrical protocols for biological warfare defense		4,000	----	3,750
Desalination Research		3,500	----	3,000
Program reduction due to program growth		-20,000	-15,000	-15,000
DNA chip technology research		----	3,000	1,500
CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM	73,600	75,600	81,600	80,000
Improved Detection of WMD		2,000	----	1,600
CB Point Detectors using thin film technology		----	8,000	4,800
TACTICAL TECHNOLOGY	121,051	121,051	320,394	219,894
CEROS		----	5,000	5,000
Remotely Controlled Combat Systems Initiative		----	200,000	100,000
Advanced Rotorcraft Technology		----	-5,657	-5,657
Compact Lasers		----	----	-500
MATERIALS AND ELECTRONICS TECHNOLOGY	249,812	259,312	255,812	264,312
Materials in Sensors and Actuators Technology [Note: The conferees recommend $9,500,000 only for continuation of the Materials in Sensors and Actuators technology.]		9,500	----	9,500
Strategic Materials		----	3,000	3,000

Fabrication of Three-Dimensional Micro Structures		----	3,000	2,000
NUCLEAR SUSTAINMENT & COUNTERPROLIFERATION TECHNOLOGIES	230,928	225,428	219,528	221,928
Thermionics		5,000	----	2,500
Discrete Particle Methods		3,500	----	2,500
Program reduction due to program growth		-14,000	----	-10,000
Nuclear Weapons Effects [Computer Modeling of Nuclear Weapons Effects in Atmosphere and Space Environments.]		----	5,000	3,000
Program reduction		----	-16,400	-11,000
Center for Counterproliferation Studies, Monterey		----	----	4,000
HIGH ENERGY LASER PROGRAM	----	----	----	30,000
EXPLOSIVES DEMILITARIZATION TECHNOLOGY	8,964	23,164	19,664	30,164
Advanced Cutting Technology		1,200	1,200	800
Contained Detonation		10,000	----	7,000
Hydrothermal Oxidation [Note: The conferees recommend $3,000,000 only for Hydrothermal Oxidation of Energetics.]		3,000	----	3,000
Thin Layered Chromotography		----	4,000	4,000
Hot Gas Decontamination		----	1,500	1,500
Explosives Demilitarization Technology		----	3,000	1,500
Adams Process to Destroy Agents, Energetics, and Energetics Contaminated with Agent		----	1,000	600
Ammo Risk Analysis Capabilities			[5,000]	2,800
COMBATING TERRORISM TECHNOLOGY SUPPORT	41,307	48,307	51,307	49,307
Blast Mitigation [Note: Only for blast mitigation testing and development programs.]		4,000	3,000	3,000
Facial Recognition		3,000	2,000	2,000
Chem-bio detectors		----	5,000	3,000
SUPPORT TECHNOLOGIES - ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	93,249	123,249	134,449	132,049
Atmospheric Interceptor Technology		15,000	15,000	9,000
Excalibur		15,000	----	3,500
Silicon Thick Film Mirror Coatings		----	5,000	5,000
Comprehensive Advanced Radar Technology		----	5,000	3,500
Excalibur Target & Component Technologies Program		----	3,000	3,000
RF/IR Data Fusion Testbed		----	3,200	2,800
Wideband Gap Semiconductor		----	10,000	10,000
Lightweight X-band Antenna		----	----	2,000
ADVANCED AEROSPACE SYSTEMS	26,821	26,821	30,936	34,821
Supersonic Noise Mitigation		----	20,000	20,000
Orbital Express		----	-15,885	-12,000

CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM - ADVANCED DEV	46,594	49,344	55,694	57,894
Chemical and Biological Defense Research		2,000	----	1,750
Small Unit Biological Detector [Note: The conferees recommend $750,000 only for the Marine Corps Small Unit Biological Detector program for continuation of an industry-based development program for microfluidic devices for chemical and biological agents detection and analysis.]		750	----	750
Anthrax Vaccine [Note: The conferees recommend $1,000,000 from within available funds only to accelerate the development of a second generation anthrax vaccine at the U.S. Army Medical Research Institute of Infectious Diseases.]		[1,000]	----	[1,000]
Chemical and Biological Individual Sampler		----	2,700	2,000
Consequence Management Information System		----	6,400	4,000
Advanced Materials Research		----	[3,500]	2,800
SPECIAL TECHNICAL SUPPORT	10,777	14,777	15,777	29,577
Complex Systems Design/MULTI VIEW - Data Standards for Integrated Digital Environment (DSIDE)		4,000	5,000	4,000
Virtual Worlds Initiative		----	[2,000]	----
Gulf States Initiative [Transferred from Title VI]		----	----	14,800
ARMS CONTROL TECHNOLOGY	52,930	69,930	52,930	67,930
Basic and Applied Research to Support Nuclear Monitoring [Note: Of the amount provided ($6,000,000 in the request plus the increase of $5,000,000) for peer reviewed basic and applied research to support operational nuclear test monitoring requirements: $3,500,000 is only for applied explosion seismology research and $7,500,000 is only for basic research.]		6,000	----	5,000
Continuation of an Industry-Based Research Program [Note: The conferees recommend $6,000,000 only for innovative technologies and equipment, as part of the effort to ensure compliance with arms control treaties, which is only to be used for the continuation of an industry based research program for developing systems using advances in solid state nuclear detectors, processing electronics, analysis software, and chemical detection and identification technology.]		6,000	----	6,000
Nuclear Weapons Effects		5,000	----	4,000
[Note: The conferees support the President's request for the Center for Monitoring Research.]				
GENERIC LOGISTICS R&D TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATIONS	23,082	47,382	37,082	48,182
Complementary Metal Oxide Semiconductor Retrofits (CMOS) (DMEA)		3,500	----	2,500
Computer Assisted Technology Transfer (CATT)		4,000	4,000	3,000
Air Logistics		300	[300]	300
Gate Array Reverse Engineering (DMEA)		3,000	----	2,000
Multiple Soft Core Integration (DMEA)		4,000	----	3,000

Si28 Super Lattice Research Project		3,000	[2,000]	----
Systems Simulation of Electronically Compressed Function (DMEA)		3,500	----	2,800
Competitive Sustainment Demonstration Program		3,000	6,000	3,000
Corrosion Prevention Control and Information Distribution		----	1,000	1,000
Silicon-Based Nanostructures		----	3,000	2,500
F-22 Digitial EW Product Improvement		----	----	5,000
STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH PROGRAM	51,357	57,357	51,557	59,557
Toxic Chemical Cleanup Criteria		3,000	----	2,000
Environmental clean-up workers safety [Note: Only to continue the research and demonstration program devoted to health and safety issues of environmental clean-up and shipyard workers.]		3,000	----	3,000
DOD Pollution Prevention Control and Information Distribution		----	3,000	2,000
Invasive Species Program		----	-1,400	-1,400
Proposed Rules/Regulations		----	-3,400	-3,400
TRIES		----	2,000	2,000
Live Fire Pollutants		----	[5,000]	4,000
ADVANCED ELECTRONICS TECHNOLOGIES	191,800	211,800	198,300	221,500
Center for Advanced Microstructures (CAMD)		4,000	----	2,750
MEMS for Deep Silicon Etch Technology [Note: The conferees recommend an increase of $8,000,000 only for the completion of the deep silicon etch technology MEMS project at the Army Research Laboratory.]		8,000	----	8,000
Laser Plasma Point Source X-ray Lithography		5,000	----	5,000
Advanced Lithography Demonstration		3,000	----	5,000
Laser Plasma Source Stepper		----	5,000	3,700
Defense Technology Link		----	1,500	1,250
Navy Center of Excellence in Electro-optics Manufacturing [Note: Only for advanced development of IR technology through the Navy Center of Excellence in Electro-Optics Manufacturing, of which $.4 million is only for femptosecond laser technology.]		----	----	4,000
ADVANCED CONCEPT TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATIONS	116,425	116,425	121,425	119,925
WMD Consequence Management [Note: The conferees recommend $5,200,000 from within available funds only to prepare a WMD Consequence Management program for bases and stations in conjunction with the National Terrorism Preparedness Institute at the Southwest Public Safety Institute to include a pilot program at a base under the Commander in Chief, Pacific Command.]		[5,200]	----	[5,200]
Radar Vision 2000		----	5,000	3,500
HIGH PERFORMANCE COMPUTING MODERNIZATION PROGRAM	164,027	164,027	177,527	173,327
High Performance Visualization Center			3,000	3,000
MHPCC Operations			3,000	1,600
Multi-Threat Architecture (MTA) system			2,500	2,000

SMDC Simulation Center Upgrade			5,000	2,700
SENSOR AND GUIDANCE TECHNOLOGY	182,225	149,125	176,225	138,125
Large Millimeter Telescope		4,000	2,000	4,000
Discoverer II		-40,100	----	-40,100
Radar Vision Technology		3,000	----	----
Surface Target Identification for Engagement		----	-8,000	-8,000
JOINT WARGAMING SIMULATION MANAGEMENT OFFICE	56,971	56,971	64,971	62,971
Synthetic Range Study		----	3,000	3,000
WMD Simulation Capability		----	5,000	3,000
ADVANCED SENSOR APPLICATIONS PROGRAM	15,534	24,534	31,034	38,334
Component Development for Active Sensors		5,000	----	4,000
Technology Integration of High Average Power, Mid Infrared Sources		4,000	----	3,000
Remote Ocean Sensing Program		----	3,000	3,000
HAARP		----	5,000	5,000
Innovative Solid State Laser Technology Development		----	4,500	3,000
Ultra/Hyperspectal Sensor for Detection of Pathogens		----	3,000	1,800
Solid State Dye Laser		----	[7,000]	3,000
ENVIRONMENTAL SECURITY TECHNICAL CERTIFICATION PROGRAM	24,906	24,906	25,406	29,256
Badger Army Ammo Plant Clean-up		----	500	350
UXO Detection			[5,000]	4,000
NAVY THEATER WIDE MISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEM	382,671	512,671	382,671	462,671
Navy Theater Wide TBM Program			60,000	----
Accelerate Program		80,000		----
Radar Competition		50,000	----	----
Program increase for accelerated program and radar competition		----	----	80,000
NATIONAL MISSILE DEFENSE	1,740,238	1,740,238	1,879,238	1,875,238
Risk Reduction		----	129,000	129,000
NMD C2 Radar Prototyping Program		----	10,000	6,000
BMD TECHNICAL OPERATIONS	270,718	292,718	304,218	313,218
Liquid Surrogate Targets		3,000	5,000	2,500
Optical Data/Sensor Fusion		4,000	----	3,000
Wide Bandwidth Technology		15,000	----	9,000
PMRF TMD Upgrades		----	11,500	11,500

Optical-Electro Sensors		----	5,000	5,000
Range Data Fusion Upgrade Project		----	2,000	2,000
ESPRIT		----	2,000	2,000
Advanced Multi-Sensor Fusion Testbed		----	1,500	1,500
Kauai Test Facility		----	[4,000]	[4,000]
Advanced Research Center/Simulation Center		----	6,500	6,000
INTERNATIONAL COOPERATIVE PROGRAMS	116,992	116,992	124,992	130,992
Arrow System Improvement Program (ASIP)		----	8,000	8,000
Arrow Enhanced Interoperability			[6,000]	6,000
CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM DEM/VAL	83,800	83,800	88,800	89,800
FOX Chemical/Bio Training Simulation Suites			5,000	4,000
Bioadhesion Reseach to Combat Biological Warfare			[3,000]	[3,000]
CBMS II Upgrades		----	----	2,000
GENERAL SUPPORT TO C3I	3,769	34,469	9,769	38,769
Information Assurance:JCOATS-IO		9,700	----	5,000
ASD (C3I) Global Infrastructure Data Capture Initiative [Note: Only for the acquisition and digital conversion of critical engineering and infrastructure data.]		21,000	----	20,000
Pacific Disaster Center		----	6,000	10,000
INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM	290,771	322,771	292,571	310,571
Information Assurance Project Condor		20,000	----	10,000
Protection of vital data		12,000	----	6,000
Trusted RUBIX		----	1,800	1,800
Computer Networks -- Centers for Excellence		----	3,000	2,000
DEFENSE IMAGERY AND MAPPING PROGRAM	74,975	103,975	78,975	102,975
Exploitation of moving targets		2,000	----	----
Visualization for Bomb Blast Protection for Force Protection		4,000	----	3,000
Commerical Mapping and Visualization Toolkit - upgrade		4,000	----	3,000
GEOSAR		15,000	----	15,000
Automated Document Conversion for NIMA libraries		4,000	----	----
Pacific Imagery Program for Exploitation		----	4,000	4,000
Spatio-temporal database research			[6,000]	3,000
SPECIAL OPERATIONS TACTICAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	133,520	156,620	134,820	143,470
Tri-Band Antenna Signal Combiner [Note: Funds Appropriated in RDTE, A.]		5,100	----	----
Multi-Mode, Multi-band Personal Communications System and Remote Trunking System [Note: Funds Appropriated in RDTE,A.]		6,000	----	----
Leading Edge		5,000	----	3,000

Autonomous Landing Guidance System Technology		6,000	----	4,500
Littoral Warfare Craft/ Surface planing wet submersible boat		1,000	----	750
Advanced Lightweight Grenade Launcher		----	5,600	2,800
CV-22 Terrain Following Radar Development		----	9,200	6,000
SOPMOD II Grenade Launcher Mods		----	1,500	900
CV-22 Post Initial Operational Capability Block 10 changes		----	-10,000	-3,000
C-130 Engine Infrared Suppression		----	-5,000	-5,000
SPECIAL OPERATIONS INTELLIGENCE SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	3,022	9,022	3,022	8,022
Tactical Video System Development		2,000	----	1,000
Joint Threat Warning System		4,000	----	4,000
ALGL/STRIKER [Transferred to P,DW]	----	----	[6,000]	----
SOF OPERATIONAL ENHANCEMENTS	87,071	95,071	59,171	79,071
Small Combatant Craft		8,000	----	5,500
Program Reduction		----	-27,900	-13,500

FOCUS PROGRAM

The conferees support the semiconductor Focus Center Program in university research as it moves into full-scale operation. The conferees urge the Department to include funding for this program as it is currently planned in the POM so that the Department may gain the benefits of this highly leveraged long-term research.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY CENTER

The conferees have provided $20,000,000 only for the Joint Information Technology Center Initiative. These funds shall be available only to establish two, Pacific-based Information Technology Centers (ITC's). These centers allow DoD to integrate and implement the many successful logistics and personnel initiatives underway throughout the Department of Defense. The centers will process the wide range and volume of information essential to the day-to-day operations of our military personnel and defense civilians. The centers will allow DoD to eliminate legacy systems and to upgrade to more capable and more flexible information technology tools. The conferees direct that the Secretary of Defense provide a report to the congressional defense committees no later than May 1, 2001, which outlines DoD's plan for proceeding with the establishment of these centers.

COMMERCIAL MAPPING AND VISUALIZATION TOOLKIT

The conferees agree to provide a total of $6,000,000 over the request for the National Imagery and Mapping Agency (NIMA) Commercial Mapping and Visualization Toolkit. Of these funds $3,000,000 is for upgrades and $3,000,000 is for visualization and bomb blast for force protection. The conferees anticipate that NIMA will pursue all avenues of fair and open competition for the acquisition of the Commercial Mapping and Visualization Toolkit.

NIMA OMNIBUS CONTRACT PROGRAM

The National Imagery and Mapping Agency (NIMA) has been required to begin using Architectural and Engineering contracting procedures for all production contracts. This has lead to the development of the ''Omnibus Contract'' program, allowing NIMA to replace 67 individual production contracts with one contract vehicle for all geospatial information and imagery intelligence requirements. The conferees agree that the omnibus contract program is a special congressional interest item.

The conferees understand that NIMA plans to continue efforts for the Shuttle Radar Topography data reduction program and the Feature Foundation DATA program. The conferees strongly support NIMA's efforts to fully fund these important projects in fiscal year 2001 and beyond.

OPERATIONAL TEST AND EVALUATION, DEFENSE

The conference agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
OPERATIONAL TEST & EVAL, DEFENSE				
RDT&E MANAGEMENT SUPPORT				
CENTRAL TEST AND EVALUATION INVESTMENT DEVELOPMENT (CT	121,401	147,401	136,901	135,401
OPERATIONAL TEST AND EVALUATION.....	17,172	22,172	17,172	21,172
LIVE FIRE TESTING.....	9,712	19,712	11,212	17,212
DEVELOPMENT TEST AND EVALUATION.....	53,275	53,275	53,275	53,275
TOTAL, OPERATIONAL TEST & EVAL, DEFENSE.....	201,560	242,560	218,560	227,060

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

	BUDGET	HOUSE	SENATE	CONFERENCE
CENTRAL TEST AND EVALUATION INVESTMENT DEVELOPMENT	121,401	147,401	136,901	135,401
Magdalena Ridge		7,000	10,000	7,000
Roadway Simulator		12,000	13,500	12,000
Silent Sentry		7,000	----	3,500
Big Crow Operations [Transferred to RDTE,A]		----	7,000	----
Threat Simulators/Targets		----	-5,000	-5,000
Digital Video Laboratory		----	5,000	2,500
Program Delays		----	-15,000	-6,000
OPERATIONAL TEST AND EVALUATION	17,172	22,172	17,172	21,172
Increase program for improvement of tests		5,000	----	4,000
LIVE FIRE TESTING	9,712	19,712	11,212	17,212
Live Fire Testing		10,000	----	6,000
Reality Fire-fighting Training		----	1,500	1,500

[Note: Of the funds appropriated for Live Fire Testing, $1,500,000 shall be used only for Reality Fire-fighting Training. The remaining funds appropriated for Live Fire Testing shall be used for those purposes delineated in the President's Budget request.]

TITLE V—REVOLVING AND MANAGEMENT FUNDS

The conferees agree to the following amounts for Revolving and Management Funds programs:

[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
Defense Working Capital Funds	916,276	916,276	916,276	916,276
National Defense Sealift Fund	388,158	400,658	388,158	400,658
National Defense Airlift Fund	.....	.....	2,890,923	2,840,923
Total, Revolving and Management Funds	1,304,434	1,316,934	4,195,357	4,157,857

DEFENSE WORKING CAPITAL FUNDS

The conferees agree to provide $916,276,000 for the Defense Working Capital Fund.

NATIONAL DEFENSE SEALIFT AND AIRLIFT FUNDS

The appropriation for the 'National Defense Sealift Fund' provides funds for the lease, operation, and supply of prepositioning ships; operation of the Ready Reserve Force; acquisition of large medium speed roll-on/roll-off ships for the Military Sealift Command; and acquisition of ships for the Ready Reserve Force. The budget includes $258,000,000 for Ready Reserve Force and $130,158,000 for acquisition activities in fiscal year 2001.

The conferees have agreed to an expansion of this account to recognize the fact that sea and air mobility are essential ingredients in the Department of Defense's force projection capability. Thus, the conferees have recommended renaming this account to create the 'National Defense Mobility Fund' account. This new account will incorporate the existing 'National Defense Sealift Fund' account and establish the 'National Defense Airlift Fund' account.

In addition to providing an increase of $12,500,000 to the budget request amount for the 'National Defense Sealift Fund' the conference recommendation also provides an increase of $2,840,923,000 for the 'National Defense Airlift Fund.' This recommendation includes $2,428,723,000 for the acquisition of 12 C–17 aircraft and advance procurement for the fiscal year 2002 purchase of 15 DC–17 aircraft. Further, the increase includes $412,200,000 for the interim contractor support of the existing C–17 fleet. The conferees have directed that the C–17 procurement and fleet support programs continue without any interruption during fiscal year 2001. The conferees have included appropriate legislative authority to permit the transfer of these funds for the continuation of C–17 acquisition and support.

The conferees direct that the Department of Defense budget for all future C–17 procurement and support costs within the National Defense Airlift Fund. The conferees direct that future budget documents for the NDAF should conform to the requirements for other DoD procurement accounts including the content and format of budget exhibits, reprogramming thresholds among procurement, advanced procurement, and interim contractor support line items, application of the procurement full funding policy, and Congressional notification for changes in quantity.

TITLE VI—OTHER DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE PROGRAMS

The conference agreement is as follows:

[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
Defense Health Program	11,600,429	12,143,029	12,130,179	12,117,779
Chemical Agents and Munitions Destruction, Army	1,003,500	927,100	979,400	980,100
Drug Interdiction and Counter-Drug Activities, Defense	836,300	812,200	933,700	869,000
Office of the Inspector General	147,545	147,545	147,545	147,545
Total, Other Department of Defense Programs	13,587,774	14,029,874	14,190,824	14,114,424

DEFENSE HEALTH PROGRAM

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS

[In thousands of dollars]

	BUDGET	HOUSE	SENATE	CONFERENCE
OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE				
Government Computer-Based Patient Records	-	[10,000]	-	[6,000]
Comprehensive breast cancer clinical care project [Note: The conferees support continuation of a public/private effort, in coordination with a rural medical center and a not-for-profit medical foundation, to provide a program in breast care risk assessment, diagnosis, treatment, and research for the Department of Defense. The program shall be a coordinated effort among Walter Reed Army Medical Center, National Naval Medical Center, an appropriate non-profit medical foundation, and a rural primary health care center, with funding management accomplished by the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences.] [Transferred from RDT&E,A.]		7,000	-	7,000
Post-polio Syndrome [Transferred from RDT&E,N.]		3,000		3,000
Coronary/ Prostate Disease Reversal [Transferred from RDT&E, N.]		-	-	6,000
Community Hospital Telehealth Consortium		-	-	1,000
Medicare Eligible Health Options Study		2,000	-	2,000
Claims Processing Initiative		3,600	-	3,600
Military Treatment Facilities Optimization		134,000	-	-
Reimbursement for Travel Expenses		15,000	-	-
Reduced Catastrophic Cap		32,000	-	-
Senior Pharmacy Benefit		94,000	-	-
Military retiree pharmacy benefit		-	137,000	-
Senior Pharmacy Increase		-	-	100,000
Outcomes Management Demonstration at WRAMC		-	10,000	10,000
Pacific Island Health Care Referral Program		-	8,000	8,000
Automated Clinical Practice Guidelines		-	7,500	7,500
Hawaii Federal Health Care Network (PACMEDNET)		-	7,000	7,000
Clinical Coupler Demonstration Project		-	5,000	5,000
Center of Excellence for Disaster Management and Humanitarian Assistance [Transferred to O&M, Navy.]		-	5,000	-
Tri-Service Nursing Research Program		-	4,000	4,000
Defense and Veterans Head Injury Program		-	3,500	-
Graduate School of Nursing		-	2,000	2,000
Alaska Federal Health Care Network		-	1,000	1,000
Biomedical Research Center Feasibility Study		-	1,000	1,000
Oxford House DoD Pilot Project		-	750	750
Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences		-	[6,300]	[6,300]
RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	65,880	327,880	402,880	413,380
Head Injury Program		2,000	-	3,000
Joint U.S. - Norwegian Telemedicine		4,000	-	2,000
Cancer Research [Note: Only for cancer research in the integrated areas of signal transduction, growth control and differentiation, molecular carcineogensis and DNA repair, cancer genetics and gene therapy, and cancer invasion and angiogensis.]		6,000	-	5,500
Army Peer-Reviewed Breast Cancer Research Program		175,000	175,000	175,000
Army Peer-Reviewed Prostate Cancer Research Program		75,000	100,000	100,000
Ovarian Cancer Research Program		-	12,000	12,000
Peer Reviewed Medical Research Program		-	50,000	50,000

THE DOD/DVA DISTANCE LEARNING PILOT PROJECT

The conferees are pleased with the progress report on the DoD/DVA Distance Learning pilot project to transition clinical nurse specialists to the role of nurse practitioners. It is noted that 27 students graduated from the first virtual advanced program and 35 new students have been admitted for the second class of distance learning. The conferees encourage further refinement of this program as requirements develop.

PEER REVIEWED MEDICAL RESEARCH PROGRAM

The conferees have provided $50,000,000 for a Peer Reviewed Medical Research Program. The conferees direct the Secretary of Defense, in conjunction with the service Surgeons General, to establish a process to select medical research projects of clear scientific merit and direct relevance to military health.

Such projects could include: acute lung injury research, arthropod transmitted infectious diseases, biological hazard detection system/bio-sensor microchip, CAT scan technology for lung cancer, childhood asthma, Dengue fever vaccine, digital mammography imaging, freeze dried platelets, Fungi Free (a topical anti-fungal agent effective in mitigating onychomycosis), Gulf War illness research, health system information technology, health care informatics, human imaging institute/magnetoencephalography laboratory, medical surgery technology, medical records management, microsurgery and robotic surgery research, molecular biology for cancer research, neural mechanisms of chronic fatigue syndrome, obesity related disease prevention especially for minorities, Padget's disease, quantum optics, remote emergency medicine ultrasound, smoking cessation, social work research, tissue regeneration for combat casualty care, Venus 3–D technology program, and vitamin D research.

The conferees direct the Department to provide a report to the Congressional Defense Committees by March 1, 2001, on the status of this Peer Reviewed Medical Research Program, to include the corresponding funds provided in previous fiscal years.

ADDITIONAL DEFENSE HEALTH PROGRAM FUNDING TO ADDRESS SHORTFALLS

In addition to recommending sizable funding increases for the Defense Health Program for fiscal year 2001 over current year levels, the conferees note that the recently enacted Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for fiscal year 2000 (Public Law 106–246) included over $1.3 billion to address other critical shortfalls confronting the military health care system. Of this amount, $615,600,000 was provided explicitly to finance existing contract claims for fiscal years 1998–2000 against the Department's TRICARE managed care system. An additional $695,900,000 was provided in section 107 of P.L. 106–246 to address other known DHP funding difficulties. The conferees express their intent that the section 107 funds be used by the Secretary of Defense and the service Surgeons Generals, in conjunction with the funds provided in this conference agreement, to meet the most critical of the remaining outstanding DHP funding needs. These may include financing additional TRICARE contract claims (such as those forecast for fiscal year 2001), unfunded requirement associated with the operations of military treatment facilities, and other needs as identified by the Secretary of Defense and the service Surgeons General.

The conferees further note that in this conference agreement, they have with one exception deferred action on explicitly providing funds for any proposed expansion or modification of the medical benefit for service members and military retirees which would require changes in existing law through the congressional authorization process. The conference agreement does provide funding for an improved pharmacy benefit for military retirees, including those over 65, in recognition of the fact that both the House and Senate-passed versions of the fiscal year 2001 National Defense Authorization Act each provide for this initiative, albeit in differing fashions. The conferees have been advised by both the Secretary of Defense and the Office of Management and Budget that the potential fiscal year 2001 costs of this improved benefit, which was not requested in the President's budget, could be $200,000,000. The conferees recommend addressing this by providing a fiscal year 2001 appropriation of $100,000 for an improved pharmacy benefit in the Defense Health Program appropriation. Title IX of the conference agreement provides an additional $100,000,000 in contingent emergency appropriations, subject to release only if the President submits a budget request pursuant to existing law. The conferees believes this approach strikes the necessary balance needed to ensure that, if authorized, adequate funding has been made available for this important initiative.

CHEMICAL AGENTS AND MUNITIONS DESTRUCTION, ARMY

The conference agreement is as follows:

(In thousands of dollars)

CHEM AGENTS & MUNITIONS DESTRUCTION, ARMY				
CHEM DEMILITARIZATION - O&M	607,200	607,200	600,000	600,000
CHEM DEMILITARIZATION - PROC	121,900	105,700	105,000	105,700
CHEM DEMILITARIZATION - RDTE	274,400	214,200	274,400	274,400
TOTAL, CHEM AGENTS & MUNITIONS DESTRUCTION, ARMY	1,003,500	927,100	979,400	980,100

DRUG INTERDICTION AND COUNTER-DRUG ACTIVITIES, DEFENSE

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS

	(In thousands of dollars)				
	Budget	House	Senate	Conference	
	836,300	812,200	933,700	869,000	
Increases to the budget:					
Caper Focus		6,000		6,000	
Puerto Rico ROTHR security		1,200		1,000	
Southwest Border Fence		6,000		5,000	
Southwest Border States Information System		6,000		6,000	
Multi-Jurisdictional Counter-drug Task Force		4,000		4,000	
Lake County HIDTA		1,000		1,000	
Marijuana Eradication					
Hawaii HIDTA			2,500	2,500	
Appalachian HIDTA		3,600	3,600	3,600	
National Interagency Civil-Military Institute		2,000		2,000	
Tethered Aerostat		10,000	10,000	10,000	
National Counternarcotics Training Center(Hammer)		4,000	10,000	7,500	
Young Marines		1,500		1,000	
National Guard Counter-drug Support			20,000	20,000	
Gulf States Initative			14,800	0	*
Regional Counterdrug Training Academy			2,000	2,000	
EO/IR sensors for Air National Guard OH-58 aircraft			5,000	4,000	
WV National Guard C-26 aircraft support			6,300	6,300	
WV National Guard counterdrug program			3,200	3,200	
Northeast Regional Counterdrug Training Center			5,000	3,000	
Source and transit zone interdiction operations			15,000	0	
Decreases to the budget:					
ANG fighter ops Support		-5,000		-5,000	
Special Operations Forces-Patrol Coastal Support		-3,000		-3,000	
GBEGO-Mexico		-3,000		-3,000	
Carribean Support		-3,000		-3,000	
T-AGOS Support		-14,000		0	
DoD Support to Plan Colombia		-41,400		-41,400	
*Funded in the Defense Intelligence Special Technologies Program					

T–AGOS SUPPORT

The conferees agree to provide $15,026,000 for T–AGOS support. The conferees are aware that changing drug trafficking patterns in the Transit Zone have altered the original operational concept of using T–AGOS ships to detect and monitor aircraft and ships smuggling illegal drugs into the United States and that other methods exist to accomplish this mission. The conferees direct the Department to analyze the operational effectiveness of the currently configured T–AGOS ships to determine if their contribution to the counter-drug mission is the most effective and cost efficient method to accomplish transit zone surveillance and to provide a summary of suggested alternative platforms or assets and their associated costs. The Department is directed to report their findings to the defense committees no later than March 30, 2001.

NATIONAL GUARD COUNTER-DRUG SUPPORT

The conferees agree to provide an additional $20,000,000 to the budget request for National Guard Counter-drug Support and to concur with language contained in Senate report 106–298 regarding future budget submissions for this project.

Out of the funding provided in the ''Drug Interdiction and Counter-drug Activities, Defense'' account, the conferees direct that $1,000,000 be provided above its state allocation to the Florida National Guard to support a Port Security prototype project and that $2,000,000 above its state allocation be provided to the Nevada National Guard to allow the Counter-Drug Reconnaissance and Interdiction Detachment unit in northern Nevada to expand operations into southern Nevada.

CAPER FOCUS

The conferees continue to receive reports on the positive contribution of Operation Caper Focus to drug interdiction efforts. Despite this, Caper Focus continues to be virtually ignored in the budget submission. The conferees direct the Department to provide sufficient funding for this initiative in the fiscal year 2002 budget submission.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

The conferees agree to provide $147,545,000 for the Office of the Inspector General. Of this amount, $144,245,000 shall be for operation and maintenance and $3,300,000 shall be for procurement.

TITLE VII—RELATED AGENCIES

The conference agreement is as follows:

[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
Intelligence Community Management Account	137,631	224,181	177,331	148,631
Central Intelligence Agency Retirement & Disability System	216,000	216,000	216,000	216,000
Payment to Kaho'olawe Island Conveyance, Remediation, and Environmental Restoration Fund	25,000	25,000	60,000	60,000
National Security Education Trust Fund	6,950	6,950	6,950	6,950

INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY MANAGEMENT ACCOUNT

Details of the adjustments to this account are addressed in the classified annex accompanying this report.

TITLE VIII—GENERAL PROVISIONS

The conference agreement incorporates general provisions of the House and Senate versions of the bill which were not amended. Those general provisions that were amended in conference follow:

The conferees included a general provision (Section 8008) which amends language authorizing multi-year procurements.

The conferees included a general provision (Section 8022) which amends language that appropriates funds authorized by the Indian Financing Act of 1974.

The conferees included a general provision (Section 8053) which amends language authorizing intelligence activities.

The conferees included a general provision (Section 8055) which amends language recommending rescissions. The rescissions agreed to are:

Revised Economic Estimates, Fiscal Year 2000

	Conference
Aircraft Procurement, Army: Inflation Savings	$7,000,000
Missile Procurement, Army: Inflation Savings	6,000,000
Procurement of Weapons and Tracked Combat Vehicles, Army: Inflation Savings	7,000,000
Procurement of Ammunition, Army: Inflation Savings	5,000,000
Other Procurement, Army: Inflation Savings	16,000,000
Aircraft Procurement, Navy: Inflation Savings	24,125,000
Weapons Procurement, Navy: Inflation Savings	3,853,000
Procurement of Ammunition, Navy and Marine Corps: Inflation Savings	1,463,000
Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy: Inflation Savings	19,644,000
Other Procurement, Navy: Inflation Savings	12,032,000
Procurement, Marine Corps: Inflation Savings	3,623,000
Aircraft Procurement, Air Force: Inflation Savings	32,743,000
Missile Procurement, Air Force: Inflation Savings	5,500,000
Procurement of Ammunition, Air Force: Inflation Savings	1,232,000
Other Procurement, Air Force: Inflation Savings	19,902,000
Procurement, Defense-Wide: Inflation Savings	6,683,000
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Army: Inflation Savings	20,592,000
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Navy: Inflation Savings	35,621,000
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Air Force: Inflation Savings	53,467,000
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense-Wide: Inflation Savings	36,297,000
Defense Health Program: Inflation Savings	808,000
Chemical Agents and Munitions Destruction, Army: Inflation Savings	1,103,000
Program Specific Reductions, Fiscal Year 1999	
Other Procurement, Army: R2000 Engine Flush System	3,000,000
Aircraft Procurement, Air Force: JSTARS (Contract Savings)	12,300,000
Other Procurement, Air Force: RAPCON (Restructuring program)	8,000,000
Fiscal Year 2000	
Procurement of Weapons and Tracked Combat Vehicles, Army:	
Command and Control Vehicle	4,000,000
Breacher System	19,000,000
Other Procurement, Army: SMART–T (Schedule Slip)	29,300,000
Aircraft Procurement, Navy: F/A–18 E/F cost savings	6,500,000
Aircraft Procurement, Air Force: F–16 Advance Procurement	24,000,000
Missile Procurement, Air Force:	
ARMRAAM (Budget Error)	6,192,000
Titan Launch Vehicle	30,000,000
Other Procurement, Air Force:	
SMART-T (Schedule Slip)	12,000,000
RAPCON (Restructuring program)	2,000,000
DCGS Communications Segment Upgrade	6,000,000
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Army:	
WRAP (Unobligated balance)	10,000,000
Stinger Block II	12,000,000
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Air Force: C–130 (Schedule Slip)	30,000,000
Reserve Mobilization Income Insurance Fund: Unused Balance	13,000,000

The conferees included a general provision (Section 8064) which amends language governing the procurement of ball and roller bearings, and vessel propellers from domestic sources.

The conferees included a general provision (Section 8075) which amends language allowing the transfer of funds for the purpose of Reserve peacetime support to community programs.

The conferees included a general provision (Section 8086) which amends Senate language reducing funds available for titles III and IV of this Act.

The conferees included a general provision (Section 8094) which amends language reducing amounts available for the military personnel and operation and maintenance accounts by $856,900,000 due to favorable foreign currency fluctuation.

The conferees included a general provision (Section 8097) which amends Senate language requiring the Department of Defense to submit certain budget justification materials in support of the Overseas Contingency Operations Transfer Fund.

The conferees included a general provision (Section 8102) which amends House language requiring registration of mission critical or mission essential information technology systems with the Department of Defense Chief Information Officer, and requiring certification of automated data systems; compliance with the Clinger-Cohen Act.

The conferees included a general provision (Section 8112) which amends Senate language appropriating $7,500,000 for the United Services Organization.

The conferees included a general provision (Section 8116) which amends Senate language earmarking funds for the Arrow Deployability Program.

The conferees included a general provision (Section 8117) which amends Senate language requiring the Secretary of Defense to identify, report on, and adjudicate health care contract claims.

The conferees included a general provision (Section 8123) which amends House language requiring certification that the Department of Defense program and budget for the Interim Brigade Combat Teams.

The conferees included a general provision (Section 8126) which amends Senate language reducing funds for the Ballistic Missile Defense Organization for certain overhead functions.

The conferees included a general provision (Section 8127) which amends Senate language requiring the Ballistic Missile Defense Organization to notify the congress prior to issuing any type of information or proposal solicitation.

The conferees included a general provision (Section 8129) which amends Senate language appropriating funds for the Center for the Preservation of Democracy.

The conferees included a general provision (Section 8139) which amends Senate language earmarking funds for the Middle East Regional Security Issues program.

The conferees included a general provision (Section 8140) which amends Senate language earmarking funds for information security initiatives.

The conferees included a general provision (Section 8141) which amends Senate language appropriating $5,000,000 for the American Red Cross.

The conferees included a general provision (Section 8142) which amends Senate language earmarking funds for the Bosque Redondo Memorial.

The conferees included a general provision (Section 8145) which earmarks Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Air Force funds for the B–2 Link 16/Center Instrument Display/In-Flight Replanner program.

The conferees included a new general provision (Section 8146) which earmarks funds for the Airborne Laser program.

The conferees included a new general provision (Section 8147) which amends section 106 of title 38 U.S.C. concerning the service of the Alaska Territorial Guard.

The conferees included a new general provision (Section 8148) which appropriates $3,000,000 for the United States-China Security Review Commission.

The conferees included a new general provision (Section 8149) which amends the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.

The conferees included a new general provision (Section 8150) which modifies applicability of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

The conferees included a new general provision (Section 8151) which designates the planned consolidated operations center at Redstone Arsenal as the Wernher von Braun Complex.

The conferees included a new general provision (Section 8152) which earmarks funs in support of the Pacific Disaster Center.

The conference agreement includes section 8153, which strikes a provision in the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2000, earmarking funds under the Small Business Administration, Business Loans Program Account, for the New Markets Venture Capital program, subject to authorization. By striking this provision, the conferees intend that the $6,000,000 originally earmarked for the New Markets Venture Capital program, which is not yet authorized, shall instead be used for the 7(a) General Business Loan program in fiscal year 2000.

The conferees included a new general provision (Section 8154) which authorizes a grant for the purpose of conducting research on health effects of low level exposure to hazardous chemicals.

The conferees included a new general provision (Section 8155) which appropriates $2,000,000 for the Oakland Military Institute.

The conferees included a new general provision (Section 8156) which provides $10,000,000 for Operation and Maintenance, Army contingent on resolution of the case City of San Bernardino vs. United States.

The conferees included a new general provision (Section 8157) which allows the transfer of alloying materials stored at the Brownfield site to Bethlehem Development Corporation.

The conferees included a new general provision (Section 8158) which appropriates $2,000,000 for the Defense Health Program for the purpose of making a grant to the Fisher House Foundation.

The conferees included a new general provision (Section 8159) which allows the office of Economic Adjustment to amend a grant for Industrial Modernization of the Philadelphia Shipyard.

The conferees included a new general provision (Section 8160) which extends the availability of funds appropriated under the heading Defense Reinvestment for Economic Growth in the Supplemental Appropriations Act of 1993 (Public Law 103–50).

The conferees included a new general provision (Section 8161) which provides $2,000,000 for a proposed conceptual design study to examine the feasibility of a zero emissions, steam injection process that has very promising potential for increasing power generation efficiency, enhanced oil recovery and carbon sequestration. These funds shall be transferred not later than October 15, 2000, to the Fossil Energy Research and Development program within the Department of Energy, to pursue this study through its existing competitive process.

The conferees included a new general provision (Section 8162) which amends availability of funds provided in the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2000, for Procurement of Weapons and Tracked Combat Vehicles, Army.

The conferees include a new general provision (Section 8163) which reduces funds available to several Operation and Maintenance accounts by $71,367,000 due to growth in costs associated with consulting and advisory services and other contracts.

The conferees included a new general provision (Section 8164) which reduces funds available to several Operation and Maintenance accounts by $92,700,000 due to excess funded carryover.

The conferees included a new general provision (Section 8165) which reduces funds available to several Operation and Maintenance accounts by $159,076,000 due to growth in the cost of headquarters and administrative activities.

The conferees included a new general provision (Section 8166) which reduces funds available for the Overseas Contingency Operations Transfer Fund by $1,100,000,000.

The conferees included a new title IX which provides additional emergency supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 2000, for unmet military personnel and readiness requirements and potential military medical program costs and contingency operations expenses. Funding in this title has been provided as contingent emergency appropriations, subject to emergency designation by the President before any obligation of funds.

Title IX includes $1,100,000,000 in contingent emergency appropriations for overseas contingency operations, as discussed earlier in the statement of managers under title II, Operation and Maintenance.

Title IX also includes $50,000,000 in contingent emergency appropriations for ''Military Personnel, Navy'', to meet requirements in the recruiting and retention of personnel. The conferees direct that these funds shall be distributed as follows:

Enlistment Bonuses	$12,500,000
Selective Reenlistment Bonuses	24,000,000
Aviation Career Continuation Pay	13,500,000

Title IX includes $529,000,000 in contingent emergency appropriations for unfunded readiness requirements identified by the military services, as discussed earlier in this statement under Title II, Operation and Maintenance.

Title IX includes $100,000,000 in contingent emergency appropriations for the Defense Health Program, as discussed earlier in this statement under the Defense Health Program.

CONFERENCE TOTAL—WITH COMPARISONS

The total new budget (obligational) authority for the fiscal year 2001 recommended by the Committee of Conference, with comparisons to the fiscal year 2000 amount, the 2001 budget estimates, and the House and Senate bills for 2001 follow:

[In thousands of dollars]

New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 2000	$273,503,522
Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 2001	284,500,986
House bill, fiscal year 2001	288,512,800
Senate bill, fiscal year 2001	287,630,500
Conference agreement, fiscal year 2001	287,806,054
Conference agreement compared with:	
New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 2000	+20,253,694
Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 2001	+3,305,069
House bill, fiscal year 2001	−706,746
Senate bill, fiscal year 2001	+175,554
Title IX—Fiscal Year 2000 Supplementary	1,779,000

JERRY LEWIS,
BILL YOUNG,
JOE SKEEN,
DAVE HOBSON,
HENRY BONILLA,
GEORGE R. NETHERCUTT, Jr.,
ERNEST J. ISTOOK, Jr.,
RANDY ''DUKE'' CUNNINGHAM,
JAY DICKEY,
RODNEY FRELINGHUYSEN,
JOHN P. MURTHA,
NORMAN D. DICKS,
MARTIN OLAV SABO,
JULIAN C. DIXON,
PETER J. VISCLOSKY,
JAMES P. MORAN,
Managers on the Part of the House.

TED STEVENS,
THAD COCHRAN,
ARLEN SPECTER,
PETE V. DOMENICI,
CHRISTOPHER S. BOND,
MITCH MCCONNELL,
RICHARD C. SHELBY,
JUDD GREGG,
KAY BAILEY HUTCHISON,
DANIEL K. INOUYE,
ERNEST HOLLINGS,
ROBERT C. BYRD,
PATRICK J. LEAHY,
FRANK R. LAUTENBERG,
TOM HARKIN,
BYRON L. DORGAN,
RICHARD J. DURBIN,
Managers on the Part of the Senate.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. ABERCROMBIE (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today on account of official business.

Ms. CARSON (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today on account of official business.

Mr. MCNULTY (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today on account of personal reasons.

Mr. SMITH of Washington (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today and the balance of the week on account of personal matters.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. STRICKLAND) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. STRICKLAND, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Member (at the request of Mr. METCALF) to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. METCALF, for 5 minutes, today, July 18, 19, and 20.

(The following Members (at their own request) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mrs. MALONEY of New York, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. CUMMINGS, for 5 minutes, today.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Mr. THOMAS, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled bills of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 3544. An act to authorize a gold medal to be presented on behalf of the Congress to Pope John Paul II in recognition of his many and enduring contributions to peace and religious understanding, and for other purposes.

H.R. 3591. An act to provide for the award of a gold medal on behalf of the Congress to former President Ronald Reagan and his wife Nancy Reagan in recognition of their service to the Nation.

H.R. 4391. An act to amend title 4 of the United States Code to establish sourcing requirements for State and local taxation of mobile telecommunication services.

□ 2200

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 10 o'clock p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Tuesday, July 18, 2000, at 9 a.m., for morning hour debates.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 8 of rule XII, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

8615. A letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Noxious Weeds; Update of Weed and Seed Lists [Docket No. 99–064–2] received May 26, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

8616. A letter from the Associate Administrator, Livestock and Seed Program, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Changes in Fees for Federal Meat Grading and Certification Services [Docket No. LS–98–12] (RIN: 0581–AB83) received May 30, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

8617. A letter from the Associate Administrator, Tobacco Programs, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Tobacco Fees and Charges for Mandatory Inspection; Fee Increase [Docket No. TB–00–10] (RIN: 0581–AB87) received May 30, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

8618. A letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Animal and Plant Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Veterinary Services User Fees; Pet Food Facility Inspection and Approval Fees [Docket No. 98–045–2] received June 20, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

8619. A letter from the Acting Administrator, Rural Utilities Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—General and Pre-Loan Policies and Procedures Common to Insured and Guaranteed Loans (RIN: 0572–AB52) received May 30, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

8620. A letter from the Acting Administrator, Rural Utilities Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Specifications and Drawings for Underground Electric Distribution—received May 24, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

8621. A letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Hawaii Animal Import Center [Docket No. 98–013–2] received June 20, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

8622. A letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Importation of Gypsy Moth Host Material From Canada [Docket No. 98–110–2] (RIN: 0579–AB11) received June 20, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

8623. A letter from the Administrator, Foreign Agriculture Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Adjustment of Appendices to the Dairy Tariff-Rate Import Quota Licensing Regulation for the 2000 Tariff-Rate Quota Year—received June 12, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

8624. A letter from the Agricultural Marketing Service, Cotton Program, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Revision of User Fees for 2000 Crop Cotton Classification Services to Growers [Docket No. CN–99–003] (RIN: 0581–AB57) received June 7, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

8625. A letter from the Associate Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service, Dairy Programs, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Fluid Milk Promotion Order; Amendments to the Order [DA–00–07] received June 7, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

8626. A letter from the Associate Administrator, Cotton Programs, Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Grade Standards and Classification for American Pima Cotton [Docket No. CN–00–003] (RIN: 0581–AB82) received June 9, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

8627. A letter from the Associate Administrator, Cotton Programs, Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Revision of Cotton Classification Procedures for Determining Upland Cotton Color Grade [Docket No. CN–00–001] (RIN: 0581–AB67) received June 9, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

8628. A letter from the Administrator, Risk Management Agency, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's ''Major'' rule—Catastrophic Risk Protection Endorsement; Regulations for the 1999 and Subsequent Reinsurance Years; Group Risk Plan of Insurance Regulations for the 2000 and Succeeding Crop Years, and the Common Crop Insurance Regulations; Basic Provisions (RIN: 0563–AB81) received July 12, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

8629. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Cyprodinil; Extension of Tolerance for Emergency Exemption [OPP–301006; FRL–6590–4] (RIN: 2070–AB78) received June 7, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

8630. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Imidaloprid; Pesticide Tolerances for Emergency Exemptions [OPP–301004; FRL–6558–4] (RIN: 2070–AB78) received June 7, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

8631. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Pendimethalin; Re-establishment of Tolerance for Emergency Exemptions [OPP–301020; FRL–6596–5] (RIN: 2070–AB78) received July 12, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

8632. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Informtation, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Azoxystrobin or Methyl (E)-2-[2-[6-(-cyanophenoxy) pyrimidin-4-yloxy]phenyl]-3-; Extension of Tolerance for Emergency Exemptions [OPP–301012; FRL–6594–1] (RIN: 2070–AB78) received July 12, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

8633. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Tebuconazole; Extension of Tolerance for Emergency Exemptions [OPP–301022; FRL–6596–7] (RIN: 2070–AB) received July 12, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

8634. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Humic Acid,

Sodium Salt, Exemption Tolerance [OPP–301017; FRL–6595–9] (RIN: 2070–AB) received July 12, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

8635. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting the request and availability of the funds in accordance with provisions of Division B of the H.R. 4425, the Emergency Supplemental Act, 2000, and Division C of H.R. 4425, the Cerro Grande Fire Supplemental; (H. Doc. No. 106—267); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

8636. A letter from the Alternate OSD Federal Register Liaison Officer, Office of the Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule—Transactions Other than Contracts, Grants, or Cooperative Agreements for Prototype Projects (RIN: 0790–AG79) received May 26, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Armed Services.

8637. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulations, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Housing—Federal Housing Commissioner, Department of Housing transmitting the Department's final rule—Tenant Participation in Multifamily Housing Projects [Docket No. FR–4403–F–02] (RIN: 2502–AH32) received June 7, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

8638. A letter from the Director, Office of Legislative Affairs, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, transmitting the Corporation's final rule— Minority and Women Outreach Program—Contracting (RIN: 3064–AB12) received May 22, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

8639. A letter from the Managing Director, Office of General Counsel, Federal Housing Finance Board, transmitting the Board's final rule—Office of Finance; Authority of Federal Home Loan Banks to Issue Consolidated Obligations [No. 2000–24] (RIN: 3069–AA88) received June 21, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

8640. A letter from the Secretary, Bureau of Consumer Protection, Division of Financial Practices, Federal Trade Commission, transmitting the Commission's ''Major'' rule—Privacy of Consumer Financial Information—received June 19, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

8641. A letter from the General Counsel, National Credit Union Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Share Insurance and Appendix—received June 13, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

8642. A letter from the General Counsel, National Credit Union Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Privacy of Consumer Financial Information; Requirements for Insurance [12 CFR Parts 716 and 741] received June 5, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

8643. A letter from the Deputy Secretary, Division of Investment Management; Division of Market Regulation, Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting the Commission's ''Major'' rule—Privacy of Consumer Finacial Information (Regulation S-P) [Release Nos. 34–42974, IC–24543, IA–1883; File No. S7–6–00] (RIN: 3235–AH90) received June 27, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

8644. A letter from the Office of Elementary and Secondary Education, Department of Education, transmitting the Department's final rule—Office of Elementary and Secondary Education-Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities National Programs-Federal Activities Grants Program-The Challenge Newsletter—received June 15, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

8645. A letter from the Office of Elementary and Secondary Education, Department of Education, transmitting the Department's final rule—Office of Elementry and Secondary Education—Safe and Drug Free Schools and Communities National Programs—Federal Activities—Grant Competition to Prevent High-Risk Drinking and Violent Behavior Among College Students—received June 15, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

8646. A letter from the Office of Elementary and Secondary Education, Department of Education, transmitting the Department's final rule—Office of Elementary and Secondary Education—Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities National Programs—Federal Activities—Effective Alternative Strategies: Grant Competition to Reduce Student Suspensions and Expulsions and Ensure Educational Progress of Students Who Are Suspended or Expelled—received June 15, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

8647. A letter from the Office of Elementary and Secondary Education, Department of Education, transmitting the Department's final rule—Office of Elementary and Secondary Education-Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities National Programs-Federal Activities-Alcohol and Other Drug Prevention Models on College Campuses Grant Competition—received June 15, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

8648. A letter from the Office of Elementary and Secondary Education, Department of Education, transmitting the Department's final rule—Office of Elementary and Secondary Education—Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities National Programs-Federal Activities—Middle School Drug Prevention and School Safety Program Coordinators Grant Competition, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

8649. A letter from the General Attorney, Office of Educational Research and Improvement, Department of Education, transmitting the Department's final rule—Jacob K. Javits Gifted and Talented Education Program: National Research and Development Center—June 16, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

8650. A letter from the Secretary of Education, transmitting a legislative proposal entitled, ''College Completion Challenge Grant Act of 2000''; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

8651. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Law, Office of Environment, Safety and Health, Department of Energy, transmitting the Department's final rule—Nonreactor Nuclear Safety Design Criteria and Explosives Safety Criteria Guide for use with DOE O 420.1, Facility Safety—received June 7, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

8652. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Law, Office of Environment, Safety and Health, Department of Energy, transmitting the Department's final rule—Department of Energy Badges [DOE N. 473.4] received June 15, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

8653. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Law, Office of Defense Procurement, Department of Energy, transmitting the Department's final rule—DOE Specification; Uninterruptible Power Supply (UPS) Systems [DOE-SPEC–3021–97] received June 15, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

8654. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Law, Office of Environment, Safety and Health, Department of Energy, transmitting the Department's final rule—DOE STANDARD; Hazard Categorization and Accident Analysis Techniques for Compliance with DOE Order 5480.23 Nuclear Safety Analysis Reports [DOE-STD–1027–92] received June 12, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

8655. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Law, Office of Environment, Safety and Health, Department of Energy, transmitting the Department's final rule—Guide for the Mitigation of Natural Phenomena Hazards for DOE Nuclear Facilities and Nonnuclear Facilities—received June 7, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

8656. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Law, Office of Environment, Safety and Health, Department of Energy, transmitting the Department's final rule—DOE Standard; Stabilization, Packaging, and Storage of Plutonium-Bearing Materials (RIN: DOE-STD–3013–99) received June 7, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

8657. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Law, Office of Environment, Safety and Health, Department of Energy, transmitting the Department's final rule—DOE Standard; Content of System Design Descriptions (RIN: DOE-STD–3024–98) received June 7, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

8658. A letter from the Director, Regulations Policy and Management Staff, FDA, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule—Secondary Direct Food Additives Permitted in Food for Human Consumption [Docket No. 00F–0786] received June 2, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

8659. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans and Designation of Areas for Air Quality Planning Purposes; Ohio and Kentucky [OH–132–2; KY–116–2; KY–84–2; FRL–6717–1] received June 13, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

8660. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of State Plans for Designated Facilities and Pollutants; Arizona; Control of Emissions from Existing Hospital/Medical/Infectious Waste Incinerators [AZ025–MWIa; FRL–6717–7a] received June 13, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

8661. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of State Plans for Designated Facilities and Pollutants; Colorado, Montana, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming; Control of Emissions From Existing Hospital/Medical/Infectious Waste Incinerators [FRL–6717–3] received June 13, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

8662. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Clean Air Act Full Approval of Operating Permit Program;

Forsyth County (North Carolina) [NC-FORS-T5–2000–01a; FRL–6712–5] received June 13, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

8663. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Reopening of Comment Period and Delaying of Effective Date of Revisions to the Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (IESWTR), the Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Rule (Stage 1 DBPR) and Revisions to State Primacy Requirements to Implement the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) Amendments [FRL–6715–4] received June 13, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

8664. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Maintenance Plan and Designation of Area for Air Quality Planning Purposes for Carbon Monoxide; State of Arizona [AZ072–0085; FRL–6601–7] received June 1, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

8665. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Pennsylvania; Nitrogen Oxides Allowance Requirements [PA 153–4100a; FRL–6702–3] received May 30, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

8666. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of State Plans for Designated Facilities and Pollutants: Alabama; Correction [AL52–200014; FRL–6708–6] received May 30, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

8667. A letter from the Director, Office of Regualtory Managment and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans [IN112–1a, FRL–6708–5] received May 30, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

8668. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Indiana [IN117–1a, FRL–6708–2] received May 30, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

8669. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of State Air Quality Plans for Designated Facilities and Pollutants; West Virginia; Control of Emissions from Existing Hospital/Medical/Infectious Waste Incinerators [WV–6013a; FRL–6714–2] received June 7, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

8670. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Clean Air Act Full Approval of Operating Permit Program; State of Montana [MT–001a; FRL–6714–4] received June 7, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

8671. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of State Plans—Alabama: Approval of Revisions to the Alabama State Implementation Plan; Transportation Conformity Interagency Memorandum of Agreement; Correction [AL53–200019(a); FRL–6735–6] received July 12, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

8672. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Rescinding Findings that the 1–Hour Ozone Standard No Longer Applies in Certain Areas [FRL–6733–3] (RIN: 2060–ZA08) received July 6, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

8673. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of State Plans for Designated Facilities and Pollutants; Control of Emissions From Hospital/Medical/ Infectious Waste Incinerators (HMIWI); State of Kansas [KS 105–1105a; FRL–6733–9] received July 6, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

8674. A letter from the Special Assistant to the Bureau Chief, Mass Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Amendment of Section 73.202(b), Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations (Greeley and Bloomfield, Colorado) [MM Docket No. 99–279; RM–9716] received June 27, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

8675. A letter from the Special Assistant to the Chief, Mass Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Amendment of Section 73.202(b), FM Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations. (Saratoga, Green River, Big Piney and La Barge, Wyoming) [MM Docket No. 98–130, MM Docket No. 99–56, RM–9297, RM–9655, RM–9459] received June 27, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

8676. A letter from the Special Assistant to the Chief, Mass Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Amendment of Section 73.202(b), FM Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations (Douglas and Guernsey, Wyoming) [MM Docket No. 98–15; RM–9320; RM 9653] received June 27, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

8677. A letter from the Special Assistant to the Bureau Chief, Mass Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Amendment of Section 73.202(b), Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations. (Eldorado, Beeville, Colorado City, Cotulla , Cuero, Kerrville, Mason, McQueeney and San Angelo, Texas) [MM Docket No. 99–357 RM–9780] received June 27, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

8678. A letter from the Special Assistant to the Bureau Chief, Mass Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Amendment of Section 73.202(b), Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations. (Whitefield and Northumberland, New Hampshire) [MM Docket No. 99–42; RM–9467; RM–9618] received June 27, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

8679. A letter from the Special Assistant to the Chief, Mass Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Amendment of Section 73.202(b), FM Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations (Arnoldsburg, West Virginia) [MM Docket No. 98–216 RM–9381] received June 27, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

8680. A letter from the Special Assistant to the Bureau Chief, Mass Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Amendment of Section 73.202(b), Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations. (CampWood and Rocksprings, Texas) [MM Docket No. 99–214; RM–9546; RM–9699] received June 27, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

8681. A letter from the Special Assistant to the Bureau Chief, Mass Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Amendment of Section 73.202(b), Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations. (Carney, Michigan) [MM Docket No. 99–334 RM–9772] received June 27, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

8682. A letter from the Special Assistant to the Bureau Chief, Mass Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Amendment of Section 73.202(b), Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations (Gwinn, Michigan) [MM Docket No. 99–341; RM–9776] received June 27, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

8683. A letter from the Special Assistant to the Chief, Mass Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Amendment of Section 73.202(b), FM Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations. (North Tunica and Friars Point, Mississippi, Kennett, Missouri, Munford, Tennessee, and Marianna, Arkansas) [MM Docket No. 99–140; MM Docket No. 99–146; RM–9490; RM–9724; RM–9725] received June 27, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

8684. A letter from the Special Assistant to the Bureau Chief, Mass Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Amendment of Section 73.202(b), Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations. (Everglades City, LaBelle, Estero and Key West, Florida) [MM Docket No. 97–116; RM–9050; RM–9123] received June 27, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

8685. A letter from the Associate Chief, Wireless Telecommunications Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's ''Major'' rule—Amendment of the Commission's Rules to Establish New Personal Communications Services, Narrowband PCS [GEN Docket No. 90–314 ET Docket No. 92–100] Implementation of Section 309(j) of the Communications Act—Competitive Bidding, Narrowband PCS [PP Docket No. 93–253] received July 14, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

8686. A letter from the Chief, Wireless Telecommunications Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's ''Major'' rule—Extending Wireless Telecommunications Service To Tribal Lands [WT Docket No. 99–266] received July 14, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

8687. A letter from the Associate Managing Director, Performance Evaluation and Records Management, Office of Managing Director, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commision's final rule—Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2000, Report and Order [MD Docket No. 00–58, FCC 00–240] received July 14, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

8688. A letter from the Deputy Secretary, Division of Investment Management, Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Offer and Sale of Securities to Canadian Tax-Deferred Retirement Savings Accounts [Release Nos. 33–7860, 34–42905, IC–24491; File No. S7–10–00 International Series Release No. 1226] (RIN: 3235–AH32) received June 9, 2000, pursuant to

5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

8689. A letter from the Lieutenant General, Director, Defense Security Cooperation Agency, transmitting notification concerning the Department of the Army's Proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance (LOA) to Egypt for defense articles and services (Transmittal No. 00–44), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(b); to the Committee on International Relations.

8690. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting certification of a proposed manufacturing license agreement with Turkey [Transmittal No. DTC 024–00], pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(c); to the Committee on International Relations.

8691. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting notification of a proposed manufacturing license agreement with Norway, Sweeden, Greece and Turkey (Transmittal No. DTC–022–00), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(d); to the Committee on International Relations.

8692. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting certification of a proposed Manufacturing License Agreement with Sweden [Transmittal No. DTC 021–00], pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(c); to the Committee on International Relations.

8693. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting notification of a proposed Technical Assistance Agreement with Canada [Transmittal No. DTC 058–00], pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(d); to the Committee on International Relations.

8694. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting certification of a proposed license for the export of defense articles or defense services sold commercially under a contract to United Kingdom [Transmittal No. DTC 29–00], pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(c); to the Committee on International Relations.

8695. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting certification of a proposed license for the export of defense articles or defense services sold commercially under a contract to French Guiana [Transmittal No. DTC 047–00], pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(c); to the Committee on International Relations.

8696. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting certification of a proposed license for the export of defense articles or defense services sold commercially under a contract to Germany [Transmittal No. DTC 044–00], pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(c); to the Committee on International Relations.

8697. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting certification of a proposed license for the export of defense articles or defense services sold commercially under a contract to Australia and Japan [Transmittal No. DTC 053–00], pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(c); to the Committee on International Relations.

8698. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting certification of a proposed license for the export of defense articles or defense services sold commercially under a contract to Egypt [Transmittal No. DTC 062–00], pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(c); to the Committee on International Relations.

8699. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting certification of a proposed transfer of major defense equipment from the Government of the Canada and Sweden [Transmittal 35–00], pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(d); to the Committee on International Relations.

8700. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting certification of a proposed license for the export of defense articles or defense services sold commercially under a contract to France and the United Kingdom [Transmittal No. DTC 31–00], pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(c); to the Committee on International Relations.

8701. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting certification of a proposed license for the export of defense articles or defense services sold commercially under a contract to Australia [Transmittal No. DTC 34–00], pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(c); to the Committee on International Relations.

8702. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting certification of a proposed Manufacturing License Agreement with France and Germany [Transmittal No. DTC 63–00], pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(d); to the Committee on International Relations.

8703. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting notification that effective June 4, 2000, the danger pay rate for Eritrea was designated at the 15% level, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 5928; to the Committee on International Relations.

8704. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Export Administration, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Department's final rule—Restrictive Trade Practices or Boycotts [Docket No. 000424111–0111–01] (RIN: 0694–AA11) received May 23, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on International Relations.

8705. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Export Administration, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Department's final rule—Revisions and Clarifications to the Export Administration Regulations; Commerce Control List [Docket No. 990625176–0029–02] (RIN: 0694–AB86) received May 23, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on International Relations.

8706. A letter from the Attorney-Advisor, Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, Department of State, transmitting the Department's final rule—Fees for Exchange Visitor Program Designation Services [Public Notice 3284] received June 7, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on International Relations.

8707. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 13–359, ''Criminal Tax Reorganization Act of 2000'' received July 14, 2000, pursuant to D.C. Code section 1—233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

8708. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 13–360, ''Tax Expenditure Budget Review Act of 2000'' received July 14, 2000, pursuant to D.C. Code section 1—233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

8709. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 13–363, ''Gray Market Cigarette Prohibition Temporary Act of 2000'' received July 14, 2000, pursuant to D.C. Code section 1—233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

8710. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 13–361, ''Retirement Incentive Temporary Act of 2000'' received July 14, 2000, pursuant to D.C. Code section 1—233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

8711. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 13–362, ''Campaign Finance Disclosure and Enforcement Amendment Act of 2000'' received July 14, 2000, pursuant to D.C. Code section 1—233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

8712. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 13–364, ''Underage Drinking Temporary Amendment Act of 2000'' received July 14, 2000, pursuant to D.C. Code section 1—233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

8713. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 13–365, ''Supermarket Tax Exemption Act of 2000'' received July 14, 2000, pursuant to D.C. Code section 1—233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

8714. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 13–366, ''Public Schools Free Textbook Temporary Amendment Act of 2000'' received July 14, 2000, pursuant to D.C. Code section 1—233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

8715. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 13–367, ''New Motor Vehicle Inspection Sticker Renewal Temporary Amendment Act of 2000'' received July 14, 2000, pursuant to D.C. Code section 1—233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

8716. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 13–373, ''Equal Opportunity for Local, Small, or Disadvantaged Business Enterprises Amendment Act of 2000'' received July 14, 2000, pursuant to D.C. Code section 1—233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

8717. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 13–379, ''Closing of a Public Alley in Square 236, S.O. 00–49, Act of 2000'' received July 17, 2000, pursuant to D.C. Code section 1—233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

8718. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 13–378, ''Closing of a Public Alley in Square 288, S.O. 98–163, Act of 2000'' received July 17, 2000, pursuant to D.C. Code section 1—233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

8719. A letter from the Chairman, Amtrak, transmitting the semiannual report on the activities of the Office of Inspector General for the period October 1, 1999 through March 31, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act) section 5(b); to the Committee on Government Reform.

8720. A letter from the Executive Director, Committee For Purchase From People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled, transmitting the Committee's final rule—Procurement List: Additions—received May 30, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Government Reform.

8721. A letter from the Chair, Board of Directors, Corporation for Public Broadcasting, transmitting the report from the Acting Inspector General covering the activities of his office for the period of October 1, 1999—March 31, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act) section 5(b); to the Committee on Government Reform.

8722. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Education, transmitting the Department's final rule—The State Vocational Rehabilitation Services Program (RIN: 1820–AB14) received June 7, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Government Reform.

8723. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Acquisition

Regulation [FRL–6712–2] received June 7, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Government Reform.

8724. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Election Commission, transmitting a copy of the annual report in compliance with the Government in the Sunshine Act during the calendar year 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552b(j); to the Committee on Government Reform.

8725. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Trade Commission, transmitting the semiannual report on the activities of the Office of Inspector General for the period October 1, 1999 through March 31, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act) section 5(b); to the Committee on Government Reform.

8726. A letter from the Chairman, National Endowment for the Arts, transmitting the semiannual report on the activities of the Office of Inspector General for the period October 1, 1999 through March 31, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act) section 5(b); to the Committee on Government Reform.

8727. A letter from the Secretary of Education, transmitting the the twenty-second Semiannual Report to Congress on Audit Follow-Up in compliance with the Inspector General Act Amendments of 1988, pursuant to 5 app.; to the Committee on Government Reform.

8728. A letter from the Chairman, Board of Governors, United States Postal Service, transmitting the report from the Acting Inspector General covering the activities of his office for the period of October 1, 1999—March 31, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act) section 5(b); to the Committee on Government Reform.

8729. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Surface Mining, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule—Pennsylvania Regulatory Program [PA–129–FOR] received June 21, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

8730. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Land and Minerals Management, Minerals Management Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule—''Oil and Gas and Sulphur Operations in the Outer Continental Shelf—Production Measurement Document Incorporated by Reference'' (RIN: 1010–AC–73) received June 16, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

8731. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Commerce, transmitting a draft bill entitled the ''National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Fees Act of 2000''; to the Committee on Resources.

8732. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Surface Mining, Department of Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule—Alabama Regulatory Program [SPATS No. AL–069–FOR] received June 20, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

8733. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Final 2000 Fishing Quotas for Atlantic Surf Clams, Ocean Quahogs, and Maine Mahogany Quahogs [Docket No. 99128355–0140–02; I.D. 110999C] (RIN: 0648–AM50) received May 30, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

8734. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, Domestic Fisheries Division, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Department's final rule—Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Black Sea Bass Fishery; Commercial Quota Harvested for Quarter 2 Period [Docket No. 000119014–0137–02; I.D. 060200A] received June 20, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

8735. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a report entitled, ''U.S. Government Debt Collection Activities of Federal Agencies,'' pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3716(c)(3)(B); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

8736. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of the Treasury, transmitting a draft bill designed to protect the Department of the Treasury's security printing and engraving program by amending the criminal code to more accurately define the value of items that are used in the manufacture of Bureau of Engraving and Printing (BEP) securities; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

8737. A letter from the Deputy Executive Secretary, Health Resources and Services Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule—Ricky Ray Hemophilia Relief Fund Program (RIN: 0906–AA56) received June 9, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

8738. A letter from the Rules Administrator, Bureau of Prisons, Department of Justice, transmitting the Department's final rule—Federal Tort Claims Act [BOP–1098–F] (RIN: 1120–AA94) received June 5, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

8739. A letter from the Treasurer, The Congressional Medal of Honor Society of the United States of America, transmitting the annual financial report of the Society for calendar year 1999, pursuant to 36 U.S.C. 1101(19) and 1103; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

8740. A letter from the Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Modification and Revocation of VOR and Colored Federal Airways and Jet Routes; AK [Airspace Docket No. 98–AAL–26] (RIN: 2120–AA66) received June 15, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8741. A letter from the Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Adminstration, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Realignment of Jet Route; TX [Airspace Docket No. 99–ASW–33] received June 15, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8742. A letter from the Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Correction to Class E Airspace; Unalaska, AK [Airspace Docket No. 99–AAL–18] received June 15, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8743. A letter from the Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Amendment to Time of Designation for Restricted Area R–7104 (R–7104), Vieques Island, PR [Airspace Docket No. 00–ASO–8] (RIN: 2120–AA66) received June 15, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8744. A letter from the Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Establishment of Class D Airspace; Jackson, WY [Airspace Docket No. 99–ANM–11] received June 15, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8745. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Modification of Class D Airspace; Rapid City, SD; modification of Class D Airspace; Rapid City Ellsworth AFB, SD; and modification of Class E Airspace; Rapid City, SD [Airspace Docket No. 00–AGL–03] received May 25, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8746. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Modification of Class E Airspace; Yankton, SD [Airspace Docket No. 98–AGL–78] received May 25, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8747. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Modification of Class E Airspace; Ely, MN [Airspace Docket No. 00–AGL–04] received May 25, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8748. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Modification of Class D Airspace; establishment of Class E Airspace; and modification of Class E Airspace; Belleville, IL [Airspace Docket No. 00–AGL–01] received May 25, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8749. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Amendment to Class E Airspace; Hampton, IA [Airspace Docket No. 00–ACE–7] received May 25, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8750. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Establishment of Class D Airspace; Jackson, WY [Airspace Docket No. 99–ANM–11] received May 25, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8751. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Pilatus Aircraft LTd. Models PC–12 and PC–12/45 Airplanes [Docket No. 99–CE–36–AD; Amendment 39–11762; AD 2000–11–14] (RIN: 2120–AA64) received June 12, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8752. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Air Tractor Incorporated Models AT–301, AT–401, and AT–501 Airplanes [Docket No. 2000–CE–21–AD; Amendment 39–11753; AD 2000–11–05] (RIN: 2120–AA64) received June 12, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8753. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Honeywell International Inc. (formerly AlliedSignal Inc.) ALF502R and LF507 Series Turbofan Engines [Docket No. 99–NE–36–AD; Amendment 39–11763; AD 2000–11–15] (RIN: 2120–AA64) received June 12, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8754. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 777–200 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 99–NM–307–AD; Amendment 39–11759; AD 2000–11–11] (RIN:

2120–AA64) received June 12, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8755. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Eurocopter France Model SA–365N1, AS–365N2, and SA–366G1 Helicopters [Docket No. 99–SW–45–AD; Amendment 39–11765; AD 2000–11–17] (RIN: 2120–AA64) received June 12, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8756. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Ayres Corporation S2R Series and Model 600 S2D Airplanes [Docket No. 98–CE–56–AD; Amendment 39–11764; AD 2000–11–16] (RIN: 2120–AA64) received June 12, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8757. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Lockheed Model L–1011–385 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 98–NM–311–AD; Amendment 39–11744; Ad 2000–10–20] (RIN: 2120–AA64) received June 12, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8758. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Allison Engine Company AE 3007A and AE 3007C Series Turbofan Engines [Docket No. 99–NE–07–AD; Amendment 39–1171; AD 2000–11–22] (RIN: 2120–AA64) received June 12, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8759. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Model A319, A320, and A321 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 99–NM–343–AD; Amendment 39–11757; AD 2000–11–09] (RIN: 2120–AA64) received June 12, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8760. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 747 and 767 Series Airplanes Powered by General Electric Model CF6–80C2 Series Engines [Docket No. 99–NM–228–AD; Amendment 39–11756; AD 2000–11–08] (RIN: 2120–AA64) received June 12, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8761. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 747–200, -300, and -400 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 99–NM–30–AD; Amendment 39–11755; AD 2000–11–07] (RIN: 2120–AA64) received June 12, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8762. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 767 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 98–NM–316–AD; Amendment 39–11754; AD 2000–11–06] (RIN: 2120–AA64) received June 12, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8763. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Dassault Model Falcon 2000, Mystere-Falcon 900, Falcon 900EX, Fan Jet Falcon, Mystere-Falcon 20, and Mystere-Falcon 200 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2000–NM–109–AD; Amendment 39–11751; AD 2000–11–03] (RIN: 2120–AA64) received June 12, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8764. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Eurocopter France Model SA–365C, C1, C2, N, and N1; AS–365N2 and N3; and SA–366G1 Helicopters [Docket No. 99–SW–62–AD; Amendment 39–11766; AD 2000–11–18] (RIN: 2120–AA64) received June 12, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8765. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Fokker Model F.28 Mark 1000, 2000, 3000, and 4000 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 99–NM–358–AD; Amendment 39–11761; AD 2000–11–13] (RIN: 2120–AA64) received June 12, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8766. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Rolls-Royce plc RB211 Series Turbofan Engines [Docket No. 94–ANE–16–AD; Amendment 39–11758; AD 2000–11–10] (RIN: 2120–AA64) received June 12, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8767. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Saab Model SAAB SF340A and SAAB 340B Series Airplanes [Docket No. 99–NM–51–AD; Amendment 39–11785; AD 2000–12–07] (RIN: 2120–AA64) received June 23, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8768. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Model A330 and A340 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2000–NM–64–AD; Amendment 39–11784; AD 2000–12–06] (RIN: 2120–AA64) received June 23, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8769. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Pratt & Whitney PW4000 Series Turbofan Engines [Docket No. 98–ANE–66–AD; Amendment 39–11780; AD 2000–12–02] (RIN:2120–AA64) received June 23, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8770. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Model A319, A320, and A321 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 99–NM–351–AD; Amendment 39–11791; AD 2000–12–13](RIN: 2120–AA64) received June 23, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8771. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Model A300–600 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 98–NM–164–AD; Amendment 39–11789; AD 2000–12–11] (RIN: 2120–AA64) received June 23, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8772. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Saab Model SAAB SF340A and SAAB 340B Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2000–NM–25–AD; Amendment 39–11792; AD 2000–12–14] (RIN: 2120–AA64) received June 23, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8773. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 747 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2000–NM–78–AD; Amendment 39–11794; AD 2000–12–16] (RIN: 2120–AA64) received June 23, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8774. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 767 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 99–NM–182–AD; Amendment 39–11795; AD 2000–12–17] (RIN: 2120–AA64) received June 23, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8775. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Eurocopter France Model SA–365N, SA–365N1, AS–365N2 and AS–365N3 Helicopters [Docket No. 99–SW–86–AD; Amendment 39–11737; AD 2000–10–13] (RIN: 2120–AA64) received May 25, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8776. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Eurocopter France Model AS–350B, BA, B1, B2, and D, and Model AS–355E, F, F1, F2, and N Helicopters [Docket No. 99–SW–39–AD; Amendment 39–11734; AD 2000–10–10] (RIN: 2120–AA64) received May 25, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8777. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Eurocopter France Model AS350B, BA, B1, B2, B3, D, and AS355E, F, F1, F2, and N Helicopters [Docket No. 99–SW–36–AD; Amendment 39–11733; AD 2000–10–09] (RIN: 2120–AA64) received May 25, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8778. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Bell Helicopter Textron Canada (BHTC) Model 222, 222B, 222U, and 230 Helicopters [Docket No. 99–SW–43–AD; Amendment 39–11738; AD 2000–10–14] (RIN: 2120–AA64) received May 25, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8779. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Israel Aircraft Industries, Ltd., Model 1124 and 1124A Westwind Airplanes [Docket No. 2000–NM–42–AD; Amendment 39–11728; AD 2000–10–04] (RIN: 2120–AA64) received May 25, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8780. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Gulfstream Model G–159 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 99–NM–138–AD; Amendment 39–11735; AD 2000–10–11] (RIN: 2120–AA64) received May 25, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8781. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; MD Helicopters Inc. Model MD900 Helicopters [Docket No. 2000–SW–04–AD; Amendment 39–11730; AD 2000–10–06] (RIN: 2120–AA64) received May 25, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8782. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; McDonnell Douglas Model DC–10 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 99–NM–213–AD; Amendment 39–11727; AD 2000–10–03] (RIN: 2120–AA64) received May 25, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8783. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Prohibition Against Certain Flights Within the Territory and Airspace of Ethiopia [Docket No. FAA–2000–7340; SFAR No. 87] (RIN: 2120–AH01) received May 24, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8784. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Eurocopter France Model SA–365N1, AS–365N2, and SA–366G1 Helicopters [Docket No. 99–SW–34–AD; Amendment 39–11732; AD 2000–10–08] (RIN: 2120–AA64) received May 25, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8785. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Eurocopter Deutschland GmbH (Eurocopter) Model EC 135 Helicopters [Docket No. 99–SW–05–AD; Amendment 39–11731; AD 2000–10–07] (RIN: 2120–AA64) received May 25, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8786. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Lockheed Model L–1011–385 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 99–NM–221–AD; Amendment 39–11706; AD 2000–08–20] (RIN: 2120–AA64) received May 25, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8787. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; International Aero Engines AG V2500–A1/-A5/-D5 Series Turbofan Engines [Docket No. 98–ANE–45–AD; Amendment 39–11783; AD 2000–12–05] (RIN: 2120–AA64) received June 15, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8788. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Model A300–600 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 99–NM–362–AD; Amendment 39–11719; AD 2000–09–10] (RIN: 2120–AA64) received May 25, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8789. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 747–400 and 767–200 and -300 Series Airplanes Powered by Pratt & Whitney Model PW4000 Series Engines [Docket No. 99–NM–208–AD; Amendment 39–11777; AD 2000–11–28] (RIN: 2120–AA64) received June 15, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8790. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 747–100, -200, 747SP, and 747SR Series Airplanes Equipped with Pratt & Whitney JT9D–7, -7A, -7F, and -7J Series Engines [Docket No. 99–NM–242–AD; Amendment 39–11717; AD 2000–09–08] (RIN: 2120–AA64) received May 25, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8791. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; EMBRAER Model EMB–145 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 99–NM–305–AD; Amendment 39–11718; AD 2000–09–09] (RIN: 2120–AA64) received May 25, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8792. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; McDonnell Douglas Model DC–10–10, -15, -30, -30F, and -40 Series Airplanes, and KC–10A (Military) Airplanes [Docket No. 99–NM–212–AD; Amendment 39–11716; AD 2000–09–07] (RIN: 2120–AA64) received May 25, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8793. A letter from the Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; British Aerospace BAe Model ATP Airplanes [Docket No. 99–NM–230–AD; Amendment 39–11773; AD 2000–11–24] (RIN: 2120–AA64) received June 15, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8794. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Raytheon (Beech) Model 400A and 400T Series Airplanes [Docket No. 99–NM–372–AD; Amendment 39–11721; AD 2000–09–12] (RIN: 2120–AA64) received May 25, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8795. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Model A300 B2, A300–B2k, A300 B4–2C, A300 B4–100, and A300 B4–200 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 98–NM–56–AD; Amendment 39–11725; AD 2000–10–01] (RIN: 2120–AA64) received May 25, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8796. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Airworthiness Directives; CFM International (CFMI) CFM56–2, -2A, -2B, -3, -3B, -3C, -5, -5B, -5C, and -7B Series Turbofan Engines [Docket No. 98–ANE–38; Amendment 39–11779; AD 2000–12–01] (RIN: 2120–AA64) received June 15, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8797. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 747–400 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2000–NM–75–AD; Amendment 39–11736; AD 2000–10–12] (RIN: 2120–AA64) received May 25, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8798. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Model A319, A320, A321, A330, and A340 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 99–NM–103–AD; Amendment 39–11726; AD 2000–10–02] (RIN: 2120–AA64) received May 25, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8799. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 767–200 and -300 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 98–NM–313–AD; Amendment 39–11767; AD 2000–11–19] (RIN: 2120–AA64) received June 15, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8800. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Bristish Aerospace Jetstream Model 3201 Airplanes [Docket No. 99–CE–72–AD; Amendment 39–11722; AD 2000–09–13] (RIN: 2120–AA64) received May 25, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8801. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; General Electric Company CF6–45/50 Series Turbofan Engines [Docket No. 98–ANE–32–AD; Amendment 39–11760; AD 2000–11–12] (RIN: 2120–AA64) received June 15, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8802. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 767 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2000–NM–138–AD; Amendment 39–11770; AD 2000–10–51] (RIN: 2120–AA64) received June 15, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8803. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Eurocopter France Model AS332L2 Helicopters [Docket No. 99–SW–82–AD; Amendment 39–11781; AD 2000–12–03] (RIN: 2120–AA64) received June 15, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8804. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Model A320–232 and -233 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2000–NM–22–AD; Amendment 39–11774; AD 2000–11–25] (RIN: 2120–AA64) received June 15, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8805. A letter from the Senior Attorney, Office of the Secretary, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Smoking Aboard Aircraft [Docket No. OST–2000;OST Docket No. 46783; Notice 90–5; OST Docket No. 44778; Notice 91–1] (RIN: 2105–AC85; 2105–AB58) received June 5, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8806. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Model A300, A310, A300–600 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 99–NM–128–AD; Amendment 39–11772; AD 2000–11–23] (RIN: 2120–AA64) received June 15, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8807. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Model A319,

A320, and A321 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2000–NM–139–AD; Amendment 39–11776; AD 2000–11–27] (RIN: 2120–AA64) received June 15, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8808. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Model A330–A340 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2000–NM–53–AD; Amendment 39–11775; AD 2000–11–26] (RIN: 2120–AA64) received June 15, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8809. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Model A319, A320, and A321 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 99–NM–331–AD; Amendment 39–11769; AD 2000–11–21] (RIN: 2120–AA64) received June 15, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8810. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Changes to the International Aviation Safety Assessment (IASA) [14 CFR Part 129] received June 15, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8811. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—National Parks Air Tour Management [14 CFR Part 91] received June 15, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8812. A letter from the Senior Attorney, Federal Railroad Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's ''Major'' rule—Railroad Rehabilitation and Improvement Financing Program; Proposed Revisions [Docket No. FRA 1999–5663] (RIN: 2130–AB26) received June 29, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8813. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Modification of the San Francisco Class B Airspace Area; CA [Airspace Docket No. 97–AWA–1] (RIN: 2120–AA66) received June 15, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8814. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department Of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Bombardier Model DHC–8–100 and -300 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 98–NM–380–AD; Amendment 39–11768; AD 2000–11–20] (RIN: 2120–AA64) received June 15, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8815. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Oil Pollution Prevention and Response; Non-Transportation-Related Facilities [FRL–6707–6] (RIN: 2050–AE64) received June 1, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8816. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information ', Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Revocation of the Selenium Criterion Maximum Concentration for the Final Water Quality Guidance for the Great Lakes System [FRL–6707–7] (RIN: 2040–AC08) received May 30, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8817. A letter from the Chairman, Office of General Counsel, Federal Maritime Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Interpretations and Statements of Policy Regarding Ocean Transportation Intermediaries [Docket No. 00–06] received June 27, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8818. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Rural Empowerment Zones and Enterprise Communities (RIN: 0503–AA20) received May 24, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

8819. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Determination of Issue Price in the Case of Certain Debt Instruments Issued for Property [Rev. Rul. 2000–32] received June 20, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

8820. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Department's final rule—Additional Guidance on Cash or Deferred Arrangements—received June 7, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

8821. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Administrative, Procedural, and Miscellaneous Reporting IRA Recharacterizations and Reconversions [Notice 2000–30] received June 5, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

8822. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Deposits of Excise Tax [TD 8887] (RIN: 1545–AV02) received June 7, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

8823. A letter from the Regulations Officer, Social Security Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Federal Old-Age, Survivors and Disability Insurance and Supplemental Security Income for the Aged, Blind, and Disabled; Medical and Other Evidance of Your Impairment (s) and Definition of Medical Consultant [Regulations Nos. 4 and 16] (RIN: 0960–AD91) received May 26, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

8824. A letter from the Assistant Attorney General, Department of Justice, transmitting the corrected draft bill, ''to establish police powers for Inspector General agents engaged in official duties . . . and an oversight mechanism for the exercise of those powers''; jointly to the Committees on Government Reform and the Judiciary.

8825. A letter from the Deputy Executive Secretary, CHPP, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's ''Major'' rule—Medicare Program; Prospective Payment System for Home Health Agencies [HCFA–1059–F] (RIN: 0938–AJ24) received July 13, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); jointly to the Committees on Ways and Means and Commerce.

8826. A letter from the Deputy Executive Secretary, Center For Health Plans and Providers, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's ''Major'' rule—Medicare Program; Medicare and Choice Program [HCFA 1030–FC] (RIN: 0938–AI29) received July 12, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); jointly to the Committees on Ways and Means and Commerce.

8827. A letter from the Deputy Executive Secretary, Office of Inspection General, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's ''Major'' rule—Health Care Programs: Fraud and Abuse; Revised OIG Civil Money Penalities Resulting From Public Law 104–191 (RIN: 0991–AA90) received May 3, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); jointly to the Committees on Ways and Means and Commerce.

8828. A letter from the Secretary of Education, transmitting a legislative proposal entitled the, ''Student Loan Improvement Act of 2000''; jointly to the Committees on Education and the Workforce, Ways and Means, and the Budget.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. BURTON: Committee on Government Reform. H.R. 4437. A bill to grant to the United States Postal Service the authority to issue semipostals, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 106–734 Pt. 1).

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska: Committee on Resources. H.R. 2671. A bill to provide for the Yankton Sioux Tribe and the Santee Sioux Tribe of Nebraska certain benefits of the Missouri River Basin Pick-Sloan project, and for other purposes (Rept. 106–735). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska: Committee on Resources. H.R. 2435. A bill to expand the boundaries of the Gettysburg National Military Park to include the Wills House, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 106–736). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska: Committee on Resources. H.R. 3468. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey to certain water rights to Duchesne City, Utah (Rept. 106–737). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska: Committee on Resources. H.R. 3817. A bill to redesignate the Big South Trail in the Comanche Peak Wilderness Area of Roosevelt National Forest in Colorado as the ''Jaryd Atadero Legacy Trail''; with amendments (Rept. 106–738). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska: Committee on Resources. H.R. 2773. A bill to amend the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act to designate the Wekiva River and its tributaries of Rock Springs Run and Black Water Creek in the State of Florida as components of the national wild and scenic rivers system; with amendments (Rept. 106–739). Referred to the Committee on the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska: Committee on Resources. H.R. 2833. A bill to establish the Yuma Crossing National Heritage Area; with an amendment (Rept. 106–740). Referred to the Committee on the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska: Committee on Resources. H.R. 2919. A bill to promote preservation and public awareness of the history of the Underground Railroad by providing financial assistance, to the Freedom Center in Cincinnati, Ohio; with an amendment (Rept. 106–741). Referred to the Committee on the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska: Committee on Resources. H.R. 3236. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to enter into contracts with the Weber Basin Water Conservancy District, Utah, to use Weber Basin Project facilities for the impounding, storage, and carriage of nonproject water for domestic, municipal, industrial, and other beneficial purposes; with an amendment (Rept.

106–742). Referred to the Committee on the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska: Committee on Resources. H.R. 3291. A bill to provide for the settlement of the water rights claims of the Shivwits Band of the Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 106–743). Referred to the Committee on the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska: Committee on Resources. H.R. 3657. A bill to provide for the conveyance of a small parcel of public domain land in the San Bernardino National Forest in the State of California, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 106–744). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska: Committee on Resources. H.R. 3999. A bill to clarify the process for the adoption of local constitutional self-government for the United States Virgin Islands and Guam, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 106–745). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska: Committee on Resources. S. 439. An act to amend the National Forest and Public Lands of Nevada Enhancement Act of 1988 to adjust the boundary of the Toiyabe National Forest, Nevada (Rept. 106–746). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska: Committee on Resources. S. 1629. An act to provide for the exchange of certain land in the State of Oregon (Rept. 106–747). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska: Committee on Resources. S. 1374. An act to authorize the development and maintenance of a multi-agency campus project in the town of Jackson, Wyoming (Rept. 106–748). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska: Committee on Resources. S. 1705. An act to direct the Secretary of the Interior to enter into land exchanges to acquire from the private owner and to convey to the State of Idaho approximately 1,240 acres of land near the City of Rocks National Reserve, Idaho, and for other purposes (Rept. 106–749). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska: Committee on Resources. H.R. 3736. A bill to establish the Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains National Monument in the State of California; with an amendment (Rept. 106–750). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska: Committee on Resources. H.R. 4115. A bill to authorize appropriations for the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 106–751). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Ms. PRYCE of Ohio: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 553. Resolution providing for consideration of a motion to go to conference on any Senate amendments to the bill (H.R. 4810) to provide for reconciliation pursuant to section 103(a)(1) of the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2001. (Rept. 106–752). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. ARCHER: Committee on Ways and Means. H.R. 4843. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for retirement security and pension reform; with an amendment (Rept. 106–753). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. LEWIS of California: Committee of Conference. Conference report on H.R. 4576. A bill making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001, and for other purposes (Rept. 106–754). Ordered to be printed.

DISCHARGE OF COMMITTEE

Pursuant to clause 5 of rule X the Committees on Commerce and Armed Services discharged. H.R. 4437 referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed.

TIME LIMITATION OF REFERRED BILL

Pursuant to clause 5 of rule X the following action was taken by the Speaker:

H.R. 4437. Referral to the Committees on Commerce and Armed Services extended for a period ending not later than July 17, 2000.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. STUMP (for himself, Mr. EVANS, Mr. QUINN, Mr. FILNER, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. EVERETT, Mr. STEARNS, Mr. HANSEN, Mr. MCKEON, Mr. GIBBONS, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Mr. DOYLE, Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota, Mr. REYES, Mr. SHOWS, Mr. RODRIGUEZ, Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. UDALL of New Mexico, Mr. SPRATT, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Mr. ROHRABACHER, Mr. DAVIS of Florida, Ms. BALDWIN, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. HOBSON, Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon, Mr. UNDERWOOD, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. LAZIO, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. MOAKLEY, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. LUCAS of Oklahoma, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. MOLLOHAN, Mr. NETHERCUTT, Ms. DUNN, Mr. SANDERS, and Mr. SMITH of Texas):

H.R. 4864. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to reaffirm and clarify the duty of the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to assist claimants for benefits under laws administered by the Secretary, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. ARCHER (for himself and Mr. SHAW):

H.R. 4865. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the 1993 income tax increase on Social Security benefits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FLETCHER (for himself, Mr. NUSSLE, Mr. ARCHER, Mr. KASICH, Mr. TANCREDO, Mr. HAYWORTH, Mr. HERGER, Mr. RAMSTAD, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, and Mr. KUYKENDALL):

H.R. 4866. A bill to provide for reconciliation pursuant to section 103(b)(1) of the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2001 to reduce the public debt and to decrease the statutory limit on the public debt; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on the Budget, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. CAPPS (for herself, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. WAXMAN, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. STRICKLAND, Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin, Mr. STUPAK, and Mr. DEUTSCH):

H.R. 4867. A bill to revise and extend the programs of the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. CAPUANO (for himself, Mr. GILCHREST, Mr. UNDERWOOD, Mr. COBLE, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. SANFORD, Mr. DELAHUNT, Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. GOSS, Mr. WHITFIELD, Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. HOEKSTRA, Mr. MCCOLLUM, Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island, Mr. ROMERO-BARCELO, Mrs. MEEK of Florida, Mr. FORD, Mr. SPENCE, Mr. STUPAK, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. FORBES, Mr. LOBIONDO, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. FOSSELLA, Mr. CALLAHAN, Mr. LAFALCE, Mr. LARSON, Mr. SABO, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. BATEMAN, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mrs. MINK of Hawaii, Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina, Mr. WOLF, Mr. KING, and Mr. CUMMINGS):

H. Con. Res. 372. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress regarding the historic significance of the 210th anniversary of the establishment of the Coast Guard, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 137: Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN.

H.R. 303: Mr. GILLMOR, Mr. SMITH of Texas, and Mrs. BIGGERT.

H.R. 390: Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts and Mr. HASTINGS of Florida.

H.R. 460: Mr. PAYNE and Mr. DEFAZIO.

H.R. 483: Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts.

H.R. 632: Mr. OWENS.

H.R. 688: Mr. WELDON of Florida.

H.R. 783: Mr. BILBRAY.

H.R. 860: Mr. TOWNS.

H.R. 1102: Mr, WALDEN of Oregon, Mr. BAKER, Mr. COX, Mr. WYNN, Mr. RILEY, Mr. UNDERWOOD, Mr. ROYCE, and Ms. DELAURO.

H.R. 1107: Mr. BRYANT.

H.R. 1116: Mr. MOORE.

H.R. 1227: Mr. WYNN.

H.R. 1495: Ms. MCKINNEY.

H.R. 1525: Ms. MCKINNEY.

H.R. 1824: Mr. BOEHLERT.

H.R. 2121: Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. SANDLIN, and Mr. TURNER.

H.R. 2308: Mr. SOUDER and Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts.

H.R. 2331: Mr. MCCOLLUM.

H.R. 2397: Mr. BERRY, Mr. BISHOP, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. DOOLEY of California, Mr. HALL of Texas, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, and Mr. SKELTON.

H.R. 2594: Mr. WEXLER.

H.R. 2710: Ms. STABENOW.

H.R. 2892: Mr. ALLEN and Mr. PAUL.

H.R. 2969: Mr. SANFORD.

H.R. 3003: Mrs. EMERSON, Mr. ALLEN, and Mr. STUPAK.

H.R. 3032: Ms. MCKINNEY.

H.R. 3044: Mr. KUCINICH.

H.R. 3083: Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon, Mr. OLVER, Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin, Mr. LARSON, Mr. DICKS, Mr. GUTIERREZ, and Mr. KILDEE.

H.R. 3161: Mr. HOYER.

H.R. 3192: Mr. STENHOLM, Mr. SCOTT, Mr. UDALL of New Mexico, Mr. WEINER, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. UDALL of Colordo, Mr. SPRATT, and Mr. BLAGOJEVICH.

H.R. 3193: Mr. KANJORSKI and Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD.

H.R. 3463: Mr. ABERCROMBIE and Mr. STUPAK.

H.R. 3540: Mr. SAWYER and Mr. CARDIN.

H.R. 3595: Mr. SCHAFFER.
H.R. 3661: Mr. NETHERCUTT.
H.R. 3875: Mr. FOLEY.
H.R. 3896: Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey.
H.R. 3928: Mrs. CLAYTON.
H.R. 4033: Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. SHOWS, Mr. TERRY, and Mr. PASCRELL.
H.R. 4042: Mrs. MINK of Hawaii.
H.R. 4136: Mr. UDALL of New Mexico.
H.R. 4184: Mr. GOODLATTE and Mr. WELLER.
H.R. 4215: Mr. WHITFIELD.
H.R. 4219: Mr. KILDEE, Mr. HOLT, Mr. PITTS, Mr. LEVIN, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. JENKINS, and Mr. HINCHEY.
H.R. 4237: Mr. GORDON and Mr. CLEMENT.
H.R. 4239: Mr. ROTHMAN.
H.R. 4277: Mr. KLECZKA, Mr. GILLMOR, Mr. HORN, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, and Mrs. ROUKEMA.
H.R. 4390: Mr. PAYNE and Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA.
H.R. 4471: Mr. MCNULTY.
H.R. 4493: Mr. NETHERCUTT and Ms. RIVERS.
H.R. 4511: Mr. NEY, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania, Mr. HOSTETTLER, Mr. WELLER, and Mr. TOWNS.
H.R. 4543: Mr. BACHUS and Mr. HOUGHTON.
H.R. 4548: Mr. COMBEST, Mr. SAXTON, and Mr. LAFALCE.
H.R. 4566: Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. UDALL of New Mexico, and Mr. BISHOP.
H.R. 4598: Mr. PAYNE and Mr. NUSSLE.
H.R. 4613: Mr. KILDEE.
H.R. 4614: Mr. PAYNE, Ms. DELAURO, and Mr. KUCINICH.
H.R. 4651: Mr. WEXLER and Mr. DOYLE.
H.R. 4659: Mr. COOK, Ms. BALDWIN, and Mr. SANDERS.
H.R. 4660: Mr. GIBBONS.
H.R. 4669: Mrs. EMERSON and Mr. BURTON of Indiana.
H.R. 4710: Mr. GARY MILLER of California, Mr. DEMINT, Mr. PITTS, and Mr. ISTOOK.
H.R. 4736: Mr. GEKAS, Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi, Mr. BLUNT, and Mrs. EMERSON.
H.R. 4759: Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. BACA, and Mr. NORWOOD.
H.R. 4770: Mr. PRICE of North Carolina.
H.R. 4793: Mr. BALDACCI.
H.R. 4802: Mr. SWEENEY and Mr. ENGLISH.
H.R. 4807: Mr. MATSUI, Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin, Mr. KUYKENDALL, Mrs. FOWLER, Mr. KOLBE, Mr. WEXLER, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Mr. INSLEE, Mr. MALONEY of Connecticut, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. BECERRA, Mr. FILNER, Mr. DEFAZIO, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. LEACH, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. LARGENT, and Mr. COOKSEY.
H.R. 4820: Mr. OWENS.
H.R. 4841: Mr. THORNBERRY.
H.R. 4848: Mr. DELAHUNT, MR. FILNER, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. POMEROY, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. BACA, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. MASCARA, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. HOLDEN, Mrs. MINK of Hawaii, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, and Mrs. CLAYTON.
H.J. Res. 56: Mr. GREENWOOD.
H.J. Res. 102: Mr. DIXON, Mr. CLYBURN, Mrs. MEEK of Florida, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Ms. KAPTUR, and Mr. BECERRA.
H. Con. Res. 100: Mrs. ROUKEMA.
H. Con. Res. 115: Mr. REYNOLDS.
H. Con. Res. 159: Mrs. ROUKEMA.
H. Con. Res. 262: Mr. CLEMENT.
H. Con. Res. 271: Ms. PELOSI, Mr. LEACH, Mr. LAFALCE, and Ms. WOOLSEY.
H. Con. Res. 283: Mrs. ROUKEMA.
H. Con. Res. 308: Mr. GIBBONS and Mr. MCNULTY.
H. Con. Res. 313: Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA.
H. Con. Res. 318: Ms. LEE.
H. Con. Res. 340: Mrs. ROUKEMA.
H. Con. Res. 341: Mr. PAYNE, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, and Mr. MATSUI.
H. Con. Res. 367: Mr. ANDREWS.
H. Con. Res. 368: Mr. KINGSTON, Mr. HALL of Ohio, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin, Mr. SKEEN, Mrs. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. FROST, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Ms. STABENOW, Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD, Mr. EHLERS, Mr. BLUNT, and Mr. JACKSON of Illinois.
H. Con. Res. 370: Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Mr. BILIRAKIS, and Mrs. ROUKEMA.
H. Res. 462: Mr. DEMINT.
H. Res. 486: Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA.
H. Res. 487: Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA.
H. Res. 531: Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. GILMAN, and Mr. GEJDENSON.
H. Res. 543: Mr. LANTOS.
H. Res. 549: Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. SCARBOROUGH, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. GIBBONS, Mrs. TAUSCHER, Ms. MCKINNEY, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. BATEMAN, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, Mr. COOKSEY, Mr. SWEENEY, Mr. TANNER, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. CLEMENT, and Mr. GILMAN.
H. Res. 551: Mr. TRAFICANT, Mr. GARY MILLER of California, and Mr. SMITH of Texas.