

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
FY 2000 SUPPLEMENTAL REQUEST
FOR
KOSOVO & EAST TIMOR OPERATIONS
AND
OTHER REQUIREMENTS



February 7, 2000

**Department of Defense
FY 2000 Supplemental for Military Operations**

OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS TRANSFER FUND

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**Department of Defense
FY 2000 Supplemental Request for Kosovo & East Timor Operations
And Other Requirements**

Program Summary
(Dollars in Millions)

<u>Appn</u>	<u>Contingency Operations</u>			<u>Fgn Emerg Spt Team Acft</u>	<u>Colombia Anti-Drug Pgm</u>	<u>Natural Disasters</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
	<u>Kosovo</u>	<u>E. Timor</u>	<u>Total</u>				
<u>OCOTF</u>							
Army	1,489.5	9.0	1,498.5				1,498.5
Navy	75.5	12.0	87.5				87.5
Navy Reserve	.1		.1				.1
Marine Corps	6.4	1.0	7.4				7.4
Air Force	117.2	3.0	120.2				120.2
Def Wide:							
- USSOCOM	24.0		24.0				24.0
- AFIS	.3		.3				.3
- DISA	52.2		52.2				52.2
- DLA	2.2		2.2				2.2
- Def Health Pgm	19.4		19.4				19.4
- OHDACA	12.0		12.0				12.0
Class/Other	<u>226.6</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>226.6</u>				<u>226.6</u>
Total OCOTF	2,025.4	25.0	2,050.4				2,050.4
Acft Proc, AF				73.0			73.0
Drug Interdiction & Counter-drug Actys, Def					98.4		98.4
Mil Con, Def-Wide					38.6		38.6
O&M, Def-Wide	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>27.4</u>	<u>27.4</u>
Grand Total	2,025.4	25.0	2,050.4	73.0	137.0	27.4	2,287.8

**Department of Defense
FY 2000 Supplemental Request**

KOSOVO & EAST TIMOR

(Overseas Contingency Operations Transfer Fund)

Department of Defense
FY 2000 Supplemental Request
KOSOVO & EAST TIMOR

Overview of Requirements

The Department of Defense is requesting an emergency non-offset supplemental of \$2,050.4 million to fund costs being incurred as a result of peacekeeping operations in Kosovo (\$2,025.4 million) and East Timor (\$25.0 million).

Kosovo: In response to Slobodan Milosevic's repressive campaign against ethnic Albanians in Kosovo, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) executed Operation Allied Force from late March until June 1999. During that time, Milosevic escalated his brutal campaign of ethnic cleansing and Kosovar Albanians fled their homes in search of a safe haven in neighboring countries. NATO began refugee relief operations to mitigate a humanitarian disaster, and the Department of Defense immediately provided food, supplies, and transportation.

As a result of military operations, diplomatic efforts resulted in the adoption of a UN Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) and a military technical agreement (MTA) with the Serb forces, setting the stage for a resolution of the crisis in Kosovo. Following the cessation of hostilities, NATO deployed an international security force (KFOR) into Kosovo with the authority to monitor compliance with and, if necessary, enforce the terms of the UNSCR and the MTA. The North Atlantic Council (NAC) authorized the deployment of KFOR into Kosovo, with a primary goal being to establish and maintain a stable and secure environment.

This supplemental request of \$2,025.4 million ensures the U.S. military forces have sufficient resources to sustain their current operating tempo through FY 2000. The overall objective is to return the refugees to their homes with safety and security and to promote peace and stability in the region. The specific military objectives in support of the national objectives are to:

- Deploy military presence in a permissive environment to deter renewed hostilities and enforce the cease-fire and demilitarization of Kosovo.
- Establish a secure environment for the stabilization of the humanitarian situation and an international provisional administration.

It is the U.S. position, shared by our allies, that NATO will continue operations as long as necessary to meet the national and military objectives. The United States intends to demonstrate the seriousness of NATO's purpose until Serbian leaders understand the imperative to allow for the peaceful return of the refugees and the re-establishment of administration and government. The duration of the requirement for U.S. military presence will depend upon the course of events and, in particular, Belgrade's actions. The U.S. military forces will remain deployed as long as necessary to provide for an initial stabilization period but will be progressively reduced as the security situation permits and local police forces are established. At a time to be determined, responsibilities will be transferred to the international provisional administration and local institutions and ultimately transition to a different set of security arrangements. Also, responsibility for refugee relief has been

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KOSOVO & EAST TIMOR

transferred to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), other humanitarian organizations, and host countries.

East Timor: On August 30, 1999, the people of East Timor voted by means of a direct, secret and universal ballot to begin a process leading towards independence from the Government of Indonesia. Following the announcement of the result, pro-integration militias -- at times with the support elements of the Indonesian security forces -- launched a campaign of violence, looting, and arson throughout the entire territory. The Indonesian authorities did not respond effectively to the violence, despite clear commitments made under the agreement signed on May 5, 1999. Many East Timorese were killed and as many as 500,000 were displaced from their homes with about half of them leaving the territory -- in many cases by force. Through strenuous diplomatic efforts to halt the violence, the United Nations pressed the Government of Indonesia to meet its responsibility to maintain security and order in the territory. On September 12, 1999, the Government of Indonesia agreed to accept the offer of assistance from the international community. On September 15, 1999, the United Nations Security Council authorized the International Force East Timor (INTERFET) via United Nations Security Council Resolution number 1264. The INTERFET, which was conducted under a unified command structure headed by a Member State (Australia), sought to restore peace and security in East Timor, to protect and support the United Nations Mission in East Timor (UNAMET) in carrying out its tasks and, within force capabilities, to facilitate humanitarian assistance operations.

Participation by the Department of Defense (DoD) in Operation Stabilise has been primarily in the form of logistics, planning, intelligence, civil affairs, communications support, and some intra-theater transportation. In addition, the President provided DoD with drawdown authority of \$55 million under section 506 (a) (1) of the Foreign Assistance Act. Some of this drawdown authority has been used to provide strategic lift on a non-reimbursable basis to other nations (Thailand, Philippines, Kenya, Jordan and Egypt) participating in INTERFET. The President pledged this support to other nations as a U.S. contribution to the INTERFET. With the transition of security responsibilities from INTERFET to a UN peacekeeping force (United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor (UNTAET)) underway, the President approved on February 11, 2000, a series of small-scale U.S. military personnel deployments and engagement activities in East Timor. These deployments and activities, consisting largely of rotational presence operations, are designed to support East Timor's transition to independence. The rotational presence operations will focus on humanitarian and civic assistance activities as well as ship visits. A small U.S. Support Group East Timor (USGET) will be deployed to East Timor to coordinate and facilitate these activities. The USGET will not be part of the UNTAET peacekeeping force nor will the rotational presence operations be performed as part of UNTAET. The U.S. personnel contributions to UNTAET's peacekeeping force are limited to three military observers, which have been offered to the United Nations.

The \$25 million requested for East Timor will finance the initial one-time costs incurred, from October 1 through October 31, 1999, to establish this operation. As of end of October, the majority of U.S. forces were deployed, and the emergency phase of the operation was ending. The request does not cover costs that DoD has and will incur subsequent to October, which include: operating tempo (OPTEMPO) and sustainment for U.S. forces; redeployment; transportation of

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FY 2000 Supplemental Request
KOSOVO & EAST TIMOR

troops and equipment from the countries of Thailand, Philippines, Kenya, Jordan, and Egypt; and U.S. military participation in UNTAET.

To preclude the Services from having to absorb the costs of these operations in Kosovo and East Timor from existing readiness, training, and quality-of-life accounts, the Department of Defense is submitting this request at this time with the hope that the Congress will address these requirements as soon as possible. Without a supplemental appropriation, the magnitude of these unplanned expenditures will soon cause the Department to divert funds from critical training and maintenance activities that will degrade DoD's overall readiness. In view of the exigency of these requirements and the need for immediate funding, this supplemental request has been requested as an emergency in accordance with section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

The President has designated the entire \$2,050.4 million for Kosovo and East Timor as an emergency requirement pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

Department of Defense
FY 2000 Supplemental Request
KOSOVO & EAST TIMOR
Detailed Justification
(Dollars in Millions)

OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS TRANSFER FUND (OCOTF)

Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Millions)

<u>KOSOVO</u>	<u>Army</u>	<u>Navy</u>	<u>Navy</u>	<u>Res</u>	<u>Marine</u>	<u>Air</u>	<u>Defense-</u>	<u>Wide</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
Military Personnel	157.4	25.6			6.4	2.4	-	-	-	191.8
Civilian Personnel	11.8	-			-	-	1.9	-	-	13.7
Personnel Support	140.1	34.1	.1	-	-	4.8	24.7	-	-	203.8
Operating Support	1,013.1	15.3	-	-	-	101.7	68.3	-	-	1,198.4
Transportation	167.1	.5	-	-	-	8.3	3.2	-	-	179.1
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.0	226.6	-	238.6
Total	1,489.5	75.5	.1	6.4	117.2	110.1	226.6	2,025.4		
<u>EAST TIMOR</u>										
Personnel Support	.4	1.7	-	-	1.0	-	-	-	-	3.1
Operating Support	.2	10.1	-	-	-	3.0	-	-	-	13.3
Transportation	8.4	.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.6
Total	9.0	12.0	-	1.0	3.0	-	-	25.0		
<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>	1,498.5	87.5	.1	7.4	120.2	110.1	226.6	2,050.4		

Department of Defense
FY 2000 Supplemental Request
KOSOVO & EAST TIMOR
Detailed Justification
(Dollars in Millions)

ARMY

Kosovo (Operation Joint Guardian)

1,489.5

Funds provide support for a brigade-sized task force of approximately 6,200 soldiers in Kosovo, 1,000 enabling soldiers (500 permanent party and 500 transients) at Camp Able Sentry in Macedonia, two base camps in Kosovo, one base camp in Macedonia, and two major troop rotations per year, predominately from Central Europe. Costs include military personnel costs (\$157.4 million) for incremental pay and allowances for all troops, including approximately 1,280 Reserve Component personnel. All soldiers will receive Imminent Danger (Hostile Fire) pay, Family Separation Allowance, and Foreign Duty Pay. Also included are costs for subsistence for all DoD military personnel deployed to the region, since the Army is the Executive Agent for funding common logistical support items. Also funded are incremental civilian pay and allowance costs (\$11.8 million) for Army civilians deployed in support of Army operations. Other personnel support requirements (\$140.1 million) consist of temporary duty allowances, specialized clothing and personnel equipment peculiar to the area of operations, and special medical support for deploying troops and civilians.

Operating support costs (\$1,013.1 million) provide for in-country sustainment for all DoD common logistical support costs and specific Army operations costs (spare parts and fuel). The Kosovo theater of operations is still a very immature theater. Operating support funds are needed to establish the necessary facilities and support structure during FY 2000 until the theater is mature and steady-state sustainment is achieved. So far, the Kosovo economy does not allow for heavy reliance on local contracts as in Bosnia, which precludes the Army from taking advantage of less expensive contracting opportunities. Internal Army assets or Defense contractors are relied upon to perform tasks in Kosovo that otherwise might be negotiated with a less expensive contract. Operating support funds also provide for incremental OPTEMPO costs estimated to be approximately two times the normal training OPTEMPO rates. Requested funds assume a gradual reduction in tracked vehicle use, with increased reliance on wheeled vehicles as the environment becomes more secure. Operating support funds also provide for the continued establishment of a local communications and intelligence infrastructure architecture to provide adequate Command, Control, Communications, and Intelligence (C3I) capabilities throughout the region.

Transportation funding (\$167.1 million) is required to support two rotational deployments of personnel by air and major equipment items by sea, predominantly from Central Europe. Costs include increased overland sustainment transportation for truck and rail traffic for longer supply routes that circumvent Serbia, through Romania and Bulgaria, into Kosovo. Transportation costs for FY 2000 also include rotations of complete equipment sets versus a greater reliance on prepositioned brigade-sets until equipment-sets can be prepositioned beginning with rotations in FY 2001.

East Timor (Operation Stabilise)

9.0

Costs include deployment of signal intelligence assets from CONUS and initial travel, per diem, and sustainment costs for approximately 106 U.S. Army soldiers from the U.S. Pacific Command area of operation. These troops consist of a small infantry contingent, medical, and headquarters personnel to augment the INTERFET Headquarters and a planning element in Darwin, Australia with forward-basing in Dili, East Timor.

TOTAL ARMY

1,498.5

Department of Defense
FY 2000 Supplemental Request
KOSOVO & EAST TIMOR
Detailed Justification
(Dollars in Millions)

NAVY

Kosovo (Operation Joint Guardian) **75.5**

Total incremental costs provide \$23.3 million for 325 workyears of Presidential Selected Recalls (PSRCs) on active duty, \$1.6 million for Imminent Danger Pay, and \$.7 million is for other special military pay compensation.

In addition, \$34.1 million is required for personnel-related costs to include \$32.7 million for the temporary duty assignment of 450 personnel (includes 325 PSRCs) providing services for aircraft maintenance, chaplains, intelligence specialists, journalists, photographers, linguists, supply support, and watchstanders. Also, \$1.0 million funds special winter clothing requirements, and \$.4 million funds activation of PSRCs from civilian status. Operating support requires \$15.3 million to include \$10.7 million for construction operations and reconstitution for the Second Naval Construction Battalion, which has a 202 person detachment in Kosovo supporting country restoration efforts. Also, \$4.6 million supports in-theater communications and contract services for various components. Transportation costs are estimated at \$.5 million for material transportation requirements.

East Timor (Operation Stabilise) **12.0**

Incremental costs include the initial deployment of approximately 2,370 personnel (ashore and afloat), an amphibious ship, a cruiser, an ammunition ship, helicopters, and one fixed wing reconnaissance aircraft (EP-3). Costs also include operation of these assets, which provided logistics, intelligence support, and security support in the Area of Responsibility (AOR).

TOTAL NAVY **87.5**

NAVY RESERVE

Kosovo (Operation Joint Guardian) **.1**

Provides funds for temporary duty requirements through the year.

TOTAL NAVY RESERVE **.1**

Department of Defense
FY 2000 Supplemental Request
KOSOVO & EAST TIMOR
Detailed Justification
(Dollars in Millions)

MARINE CORPS

Kosovo (Operation Joint Guardian) **6.4**

Provides \$6.0 million for 76 reservists called to active duty to provide intelligence support, logistics, civil affairs, traffic management, and operational plans support in support of forces in Kosovo. Additionally \$0.4 million supports Imminent Danger Pay and Meals Ready-to-Eat (MREs) for isolated forces in Kosovo.

East Timor (Operation Stabilise) **1.0**

Provides funds for support of Marine Corps forces provided through a LOGCAP contract initiated by USCINCPAC for logistics support in the theater of operations.

TOTAL MARINE CORPS **7.4**

AIR FORCE

Kosovo (Operation Joint Guardian) **117.2**

Provides \$2.4 million for Family Separation Allowances, Foreign Duty Pay, Imminent Danger Pay, Basic Allowance for Subsistence for active duty military members and all associated payroll costs for incremental Reserve Component members. Also includes \$4.8 million for personnel support for temporary duty/temporary additional duty; \$101.7 million for operations support for supplies/equipment, base support, communications, and reconstitution; and \$8.3 million for airlift transportation. Funding requirements are based on supporting the projected deployment of 280 Air Force personnel (97 Active and 183 Air Force Reserve). Funding supports the deployment schedules for the Air Expeditionary Forces (AEFs).

East Timor (Operation Stabilise) **3.0**

Funding supports initial deployment and sustainment costs of 126 Air Force personnel and the deployment and operation of 4 C-130 aircraft and required maintenance and support personnel.

TOTAL AIR FORCE **120.2**

Department of Defense
FY 2000 Supplemental Request
KOSOVO & EAST TIMOR
Detailed Justification
(Dollars in Millions)

DEFENSE-WIDE

U.S. SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND (USSOCOM)

Kosovo (Operation Joint Guardian) **24.0**

Provides \$16.4 million predominately for per diem of personnel deployed; operating support requirements of \$4.4 million for operations/OPTEMPO related costs; and \$3.2 million for transportation requirements to include inter-theater transportation and port of embarkation port handling costs. These funds will support the projected deployment of 721 active duty and 25 Guard/Reserve Special Operations Forces (SOF) personnel in FY 2000. Their primary mission is to provide a Special Operations Command and Control Element (SOCCE) to support both Combined Joint Special Operations Task Force (CJSOTF) efforts in the Kosovo AOR and to the U.S. Sector Commander. They also provide Liaison Control Elements (LCE) to four non-NATO contributing nations and provide sector patrols within designated areas.

The SOF personnel assigned to the AOR are primarily involved with Civil Military Operations. Their mission is to support the Kosovo civil authorities, International Organizations (IO), and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO) in their humanitarian, public security, civil administration, and infrastructure repair tasks in order to contribute to the successful implementation of the peace settlement.

Other supporting SOF personnel are involved with conducting Information Operations with eight other NATO-led operations. Their purpose is to implement the terms of the MTA, to deter renewed hostilities, and to contribute to the establishment and maintenance of a secure environment for the return of displaced persons, refugees, and the IOs and NGOs.

TOTAL USSOCOM **24.0**

AMERICAN FORCES INFORMATION SERVICE (AFIS)

Kosovo (Operation Joint Guardian) **.3**

Provides funds for incremental costs for the deployment of personnel and equipment systems for radio and television services and the Stars and Stripes editorial operations in the AOR. These funds also provide commercial telecommunication and transportation costs for movement of Combat Camera imagery and materials from remote locations to national command authorities, the intelligence community, Military Departments, and combatant commands. The AFIS also provides photographic, recording and transmission equipment and systems to deploying Combat Camera teams.

TOTAL AFIS **.3**

Department of Defense
FY 2000 Supplemental Request
KOSOVO & EAST TIMOR
Detailed Justification
(Dollars in Millions)

DEFENSE INFORMATION SYSTEMS AGENCY (DISA)

Kosovo (Operation Joint Guardian) **52.2**

Provides funds for continuing communications and logistics support for operations in the Kosovo AOR. Included are funds to support a high-bandwidth information delivery capability for EUCOM support of ongoing operations in the Balkans. The program provides the near-real time dissemination of Predator, P-3 Orion, Hunter, and other surveillance camera video; “quick reaction” Very Small Aperture Terminal (VSAT) and Global Broadcast System (GBS) receive capability; broadcast of large data products such as primary imagery, annotated imagery products from the Joint Analysis Center, Molesworth, UK; mapping products; psychological operations (PSYOPS) products; and Contingency Airborne Reconnaissance System (CARS) data. Funds also support transmission requirements and the lease of a commercial satellite transponder and ground terminals, terrestrial lines, and equipment needed to provide support for a range of telecommunications requirements related to operations in Kosovo.

TOTAL DISA **52.2**

DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY (DLA)

Kosovo (Operation Joint Guardian) **2.2**

Funds support to Kosovo operations including overseas transportation, TDY, contract management, supplies, and supply distribution.

TOTAL DLA **2.2**

DEFENSE HEALTH PROGRAM

Kosovo (Operation Joint Guardian) **19.4**

Funds additional medical costs associated with direct medical support, costs of deploying medical personnel, increased cost to the Managed Care Support Contractor to offset the impact of deployed medical personnel and an increased beneficiary population due to activated reservists. Also provides funds for contractor backfill of active duty medical personnel deployed to Kosovo.

TOTAL DEFENSE HEALTH PROGRAM **19.4**

**Department of Defense
 FY 2000 Supplemental Request
 KOSOVO & EAST TIMOR
 Detailed Justification
 (Dollars in Millions)**

OVERSEAS HUMANITARIAN, DISASTER, AND CIVIC AID

<u>Kosovo (Operation Joint Guardian)</u>	12.0
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During FY 2000, the Department of Defense will incur costs for humanitarian relief activities in support of the more than 700,000 Kosovar refugees who have returned or are in the process of returning to their heavily damaged homes and towns. The U.S. interests in Kosovo and the Balkans are to protect regional stability, reinforce political and economic progress, alleviate human suffering, and preserve U.S. and NATO credibility. Failure to address humanitarian needs could cause new refugee flows, which would threaten the stability of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM) and other neighboring states. The desired end state is a peaceful, multi-ethnic, democratic Kosovo.

Funds \$5 million for the clearance of unexploded ordnance; \$3 million for U.S. KFOR humanitarian assistance projects in the U.S. sector (including emergency housing repair and repair of schools, clinics, electrical, and water treatment systems); \$2 million for EUCOM to locate, pack, and ship military hospitals, vehicles, generators, school supplies, and other DoD property that has been declared excess; and \$2 million for the U.S. contribution to improving the Kosovo-FYROM border crossing at Blace where inordinate traffic backlogs have impacted the movement of humanitarian supplies.

TOTAL OHDACA	12.0
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TOTAL DEFENSE-WIDE	110.1
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CLASSIFIED AND INTELLIGENCE PROGRAMS

<u>Kosovo (Operation Joint Guardian)</u>	226.6
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Funds activities in support of Kosovo operations.

TOTAL CLASSIFIED AND INTELLIGENCE PROGRAMS	226.6
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TOTAL OCOTF	2,050.4
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**Department of Defense
FY 2000 Supplemental Request**

FOREIGN EMERGENCY SUPPORT TEAM AIRCRAFT

Department of Defense
FY 2000 Supplemental Request
FOREIGN EMERGENCY SUPPORT TEAM (FEST) AIRCRAFT
Detailed Justification
(Dollars in Millions)

AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE

FEST Aircraft

73.0

The Foreign Emergency Support Team (FEST) is an interagency team that assists the ambassador and host government to manage a terrorism incident in a foreign country. The Department of Defense provides airlift for the FEST and the Domestic Emergency Support Team (DEST) in order to ensure rapid response to a crisis. The independent Embassy Bombing Accountability Review Board concluded that the current FEST/DEST aircraft must be replaced. Increased maintenance problems have led to substantial reliability and performance concerns of the 38-year-old aircraft. A replacement aircraft must be procured as soon as possible to ensure effective and reliable support to this high-priority counterterrorism mission.

Funding of \$73.0 million in FY 2000 is required for the Air Force to buy and modify one used aircraft. This funding request includes \$45.0 million to purchase a used 757 aircraft, \$19.0 million to modify the purchased aircraft to meet counterterrorism mission requirements, and \$9.0 million for support equipment and critical spare items. Required mission requirement modifications include communications equipment, navigation, and avionics modifications.

The President has designated the entire \$73.0 million as an emergency requirement pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

TOTAL AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE

73.0

**Department of Defense
FY 2000 Supplemental Request**

COLOMBIA ANTI-DRUG PROGRAM

Department of Defense
FY 2000 Supplemental Request
COLOMBIA ANTI-DRUG PROGRAM
Detailed Justification
(Dollars in Millions)

DRUG INTERDICTION AND COUNTER-DRUG ACTIVITIES, DEFENSE

Colombia Anti-Drug Program

98.4

This funding requirement for the Drug Interdiction and Counter-Drug Activities, Defense transfer account is part of a multiyear interagency effort to support *Plan Colombia*, a comprehensive, integrated response developed by Colombian President Pastrana to curb narcotics trade and bring peace and stability to the region. The FY 2000 DoD funding of \$98.4 million will help create air capability, stand up and support two additional Counternarcotics Battalions, and enhance ground interdiction capability.

The DoD support to Plan Colombia integrates Department of Defense and Department of State plans to provide a comprehensive counterdrug ground and air interdiction capability for Colombia. For the first time, Colombia will be able to actively engage the cocaine industry at its center of gravity, the region of Colombia East of the Andes. This vast jungle region is where, for the past 15 years, most of the world's cocaine has been processed in cocaine HCL labs, prior to transshipment to the United States, and where, in recent years, much of the world's coca is being cultivated.

The funding requested for FY 2000 will allow for the training and equipping of the second and third dedicated Colombian Army counterdrug battalions and the Counterdrug Brigade Headquarters, giving the Colombian Army a complete Counterdrug Brigade at Tres Esquinas. Funding will also support additional aviation infrastructure to provide mobility to the Counterdrug Brigade and assist Colombia in their efforts to reform their military, which will improve its capability to combat drug trafficking. Also, funding will improve Colombia's counterdrug airborne tracking and interception capabilities; allow for the installation of Forward Looking Infrared Radar (FLIR) on Colombia's AC-47 aircraft to improve their night operations capability in support of counterdrug operations; operation of a Ground Based Radar System at Tres Esquinas to provide air control over the major coca-growing region in Southern Colombia; improve and modernize Colombian radar command and control to counter drug smuggling aircraft; increase Andean Ridge drug-related intelligence collection; and start a Colombian program of ground interdiction to control drug smuggling on major roads across the Andes and the northern and western coastal transshipment regions.

The President has designated the entire \$98.4 million as an emergency requirement pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

TOTAL COUNTER-DRUG TRANSFER ACCOUNT

98.4

Department of Defense
FY 2000 Supplemental Request
COLOMBIA ANTI-DRUG PROGRAM
Detailed Justification
(Dollars in Millions)

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, DEFENSE-WIDE

Colombia Anti-Drug Program

38.6

This funding supports the Department of Defense efforts to reconstitute counterdrug Detection and Monitoring (D&M) capabilities that were lost as a result of the implementation of the Panama Canal Treaty of 1977. The additional funding finances a military construction project for the Forward Operating Location (FOL) at the Eloy Alfaro International Airport in Manta, Ecuador. The proposed project is needed to make infrastructure modifications to the existing Ecuadorian Air Force Base facilities that are necessary to support sustained Air Force E-3 and KC-135, Navy P-3, and Army Airborne Reconnaissance Low (ARL) missions within the narcotic source zone. The proposed project includes construction or enhancements to existing buildings, taxiways, and runway that presently do not meet minimum U.S. Air Force specifications for personnel and airfield safety. The U.S. Southern Command conducted engineering surveys of the existing infrastructure, and their assessment is that the present facilities will not satisfactorily support the new FOL mission.

The President has designated the entire \$38.6 million as an emergency requirement pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

TOTAL MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, DEFENSE-WIDE

38.6

TOTAL COLOMBIA ANTI-DRUG PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

137.0

**Department of Defense
FY 2000 Supplemental Request**

NATURAL DISASTERS

Department of Defense
FY 2000 Supplemental Request
NATURAL DISASTERS
Detailed Justification
(Dollars in Millions)

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE WIDE

Natural Disasters

27.4

During FY 2000, the Department will incur an estimated \$27.4 million in unplanned costs to repair and replace infrastructure and assets at U.S. military installations that sustained heavy damage as a result of Hurricane Floyd. In mid-September, Hurricane Floyd caused extensive damage to military installations along the eastern seaboard. On September 14, 1999, Hurricane Floyd hit the Bahamas damaging Navy test facilities. After threatening Florida and Georgia, Hurricane Floyd hit South Carolina on September 15. With a strong storm surge and heavy rains, Hurricane Floyd then moved through North Carolina and into Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and New Jersey. Many DoD installations in these states incurred costs to move ships and aircraft and to evacuate personnel to safer areas. While the Components were able to absorb these costs within their available FY 1999 resources, they do not have sufficient FY 2000 resources to repair the buildings that were damaged by the water and wind generated by Hurricane Floyd. Therefore, to recover from damage inflicted by Hurricane Floyd, the Department of Defense requires \$27.4 million in FY 2000. The repair of these facilities is essential to ensure the continued successful accomplishment of mission requirements.

Because the needed repairs will include restoration of family housing, training facilities, and other base infrastructure supporting quality-of-life activities, approval of this supplemental request will have a direct correlation to troop and dependent morale. Given the significant challenges faced by the Department with peacekeeping operations in Bosnia, Kosovo, and Southwest Asia; overseas deployments; retention and recruiting shortfalls; and the emergency nature of natural disasters; the funding of these requirements on an emergency, nonoffset basis is requested. The President has designated the entire \$27.4 million as an emergency requirement pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

Since the Components are still assessing the damage to their facilities and developing specific cost estimates for the required repairs, the Department is requesting that \$27.4 million be provided centrally in the Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide appropriation and that the Congress provide the Department with the authority to transfer these funds to the Components to fund the most critical repairs once the estimates are finalized.

TOTAL O&M, DEFENSE WIDE

27.4

**Department of Defense
FY 2000 Supplemental Request**

APPROPRIATION ACT LANGUAGE

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OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE-WIDE

(Supplemental now requested, existing legislation)

For an additional amount for “Operation and maintenance, Defense-wide,” \$27,400,000: Provided, That such amount is for emergency expenses incurred at United States military facilities or installations in the United States directly resulting from storm damage or other natural disasters: 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 Secretary of Defense may transfer the funds provided herein only to appropriations for operation and maintenance; the Defense Health Program; military construction; family housing; and the working capital funds: Provided further, That such funds may be used to execute projects or programs that were deferred in order to carry out emergency repairs resulting from such storm damage or other natural disasters: 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.

This supplemental request would fund repair costs associated with Hurricane Floyd. Due to the severity of the storm, all the Services and the Defense Health Program suffered damage to buildings, roads, and other base infrastructure. Unfortunately, final review and approval of the requirements could not be completed in time for detailed inclusion in the budget. Therefore, the supplemental requests this funding centrally in order to provide for maximum visibility and control over the eventual allocation of funding. The entire amount requested has been designated by the President as an emergency requirement pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS TRANSFER FUND

(Supplemental now requested, existing legislation)

For an additional amount for the “Overseas contingency operations transfer fund,” \$2,050,400,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, 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 Secretary of Defense may transfer the funds provided herein only to appropriations for military personnel; operation and maintenance, including Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster Assistance, and Civic Aid; procurement; research, development, test and evaluation; the Defense Health Program; and 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.

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This supplemental would fund the operation and maintenance and personnel costs associated with the sustainment of approximately 6,200 U.S. personnel in Kosovo as part of the NATO-led Kosovo Force (KFOR) and up to 1,000 personnel providing support in surrounding countries, as well as enforcement of the international sanctions regime on the Former Republic of Yugoslavia. The funds would also cover continued naval support to KFOR. Such additional costs include equipment preparation; airlift and sealift; other transportation within theater; in-theater support for all deployed forces, including logistics; consumables and spare parts; incremental air and ground OPTEMPO (flying hours and tank miles); additional steaming days; equipment maintenance; per diem of deployed personnel; rotational travel; leased communications; intelligence activities and support; and equipment reconstitution. Also included are funds for additional military personnel costs associated with Kosovo operations. These costs include Imminent Danger Pay, Family Separation Allowance, Foreign Duty Pay, Basic Allowance for Subsistence for enlisted personnel, mobilized Reserve Component pay and allowances, and subsistence-in-kind. Of this amount, \$25.0 million funds U.S. military support to the International Force in East Timor. This support consists primarily of logistics, transportation, and communications. The entire amount requested has been designated by the President as an emergency requirement pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

DRUG INTERDICTION AND COUNTER-DRUG ACTIVITIES, DEFENSE
(Supplemental now requested, existing legislation)

For an additional amount for “Drug interdiction and counter-drug activities, Defense,” \$98,400,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, 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 Secretary of Defense may transfer the funds provided herein only to appropriations for military personnel; operation and maintenance; procurement; research, development, test and evaluation; the Defense Health Program; and 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.

This additional funding is requested for the support of Plan Colombia which would greatly boost counter-drug efforts, strengthen the capacity of Colombia’s national and local governments, encourage economic recovery, and assist in the peace process. Funds would train two additional counter-drug battalions; enhance Army air bases to accommodate additional helicopters; assist an ongoing program to eliminate corruption and human rights violations; enhance various reconnaissance operations; and aid in the enhancement of ground interdiction operations. The entire amount requested has been designated by the President as an emergency requirement pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

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MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, DEFENSE-WIDE

(Supplemental now requested, existing legislation)

For an additional amount for “Military construction, Defense-Wide,” \$38,600,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, 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.

This supplemental would fund construction of a forward operating location in Manta, Ecuador. This funding will allow the Department of Defense to continue regional drug interdiction activities with minimal disruption following the DoD departure from Panama.

PROCUREMENT

AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE

(Supplemental now requested, existing legislation)

For an additional amount for “Aircraft procurement, Air Force,” \$73,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2001: Provided, 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.

This supplemental would provide \$73.0 million to procure and modify a dedicated aircraft to support the Foreign Emergency Support Team (FEST) and to be operated and maintained by DoD. The FEST is an interagency team that assists the ambassador and host government to manage a terrorist incident in a foreign country. The DoD provides airlift for the FEST and the Domestic Emergency Support Team (DEST) in order to ensure rapid response to a crisis. In addition to reliability concerns, the current 36-year old FEST/DEST aircraft no longer meets mission requirements. The Administration believes that a replacement aircraft should be procured as soon as possible in order to ensure effective and reliable support to this high-priority counterterrorism mission. The entire amount requested has been designated by the President as an emergency requirement pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

(Supplemental now requested, existing legislation)

SEC. 101. Funds appropriated by this supplemental Act, or made available by the transfer of funds herein, 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 provision would provide the authorization required by the National Security Act of 1947 to obligate funds provided in proposed supplemental appropriations for intelligence activities.

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SEC. 102. Notwithstanding 10 U.S.C. 2215, from amounts appropriated in the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2000, not to exceed \$18,000,000 may be transferred to the Coast Guard to cover costs related to the delivery of health care to Coast Guard personnel and retirees, and their dependents, to be derived as follows: not to exceed \$15,000,000 from ‘‘Research, development, test and evaluation, Defense-wide’’, and not to exceed \$3,000,000 from ‘‘Operation and maintenance, Defense-wide.’’

This provision would permit the transfer of funding from the Department of Defense to the Coast Guard to ensure that the Coast Guard has the ability to finance the health care that their beneficiaries obtain through the Department of Defense TRICARE system. The costs of medical care provided through the TRICARE system and military treatment facilities have increased significantly in the past few years. The Coast Guard did not have sufficient information to budget for these increased costs in their 2000 Budget.

SEC. 103. Authority for the Department of Defense to Provide Additional Support for Counter-drug Activities of Colombia (a) Authority to Provide Support—Using amounts appropriated in this supplemental Act, the Secretary of Defense may provide the support described in subsection (b) for counter-drug activities of the government of Colombia. In addition, using unobligated balances from the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 1999, the Secretary of Defense may transfer one light observation aircraft to Colombia for counter-drug activities. In providing support to Colombia under this section, the Secretary of Defense shall consult with the Secretary of State. The support provided under this section shall be in addition to support provided to Colombia under any other provision of law. (b) Types of Support—The authority under subsection (a) is limited to the following types of support to Colombia: (1) The types of support specified in paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) of section 1031(b) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1997 (Public Law 104–201). (2) The maintenance, repair, or upgrading of equipment of the government of Colombia that is used for counter-drug activities. (3) The transfer of nonlethal individual and organizational equipment for two additional Colombian Army air mobile counter-drug battalions, one air mobile counter-drug brigade headquarters, and one Colombian Army counter-drug aviation battalion. (4) The operating costs of equipment of the government of Colombia that is used for counter-drug activities. (c) Funding limitation on obligations—Of the amount ~~authorized to be~~ appropriated ~~under~~ in this supplemental Act, ~~an amount~~ not to exceed \$30,000,000 shall be available for the provision of support under this section. (d) Conditions on provision of support—(1) The Secretary of Defense may not obligate or expend funds appropriated pursuant to this supplemental Act to provide support under this section to Colombia until the end of the 15-day period beginning on the date on which the Secretary submits the written certification for fiscal year 2000, pursuant to section 1033(f)(1) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1998 (Public Law 105-85). (2) The elements of the written certification submitted for fiscal year 2000, described in section 1033(g) of such Act, shall apply to, and the written certification will address, the support provided under this section to Colombia.

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This section provides specific authority for the use of funds appropriated in the supplemental request by reference to existing DoD counterdrug authorities and through specific expansion of authorities consistent with the requirements of Plan Colombia.

(The language included on page 1242 of the Appendix to the Budget of the United States Government for Sec. 103 should be modified to properly reflect the language required for inclusion in the Supplemental Appropriations Act. The required changes have been annotated by double underlining for required additions and double strikeouts for required deletions.)

SEC. 105. Sections 8175 and 8176 of title VIII, Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2000, as amended by section 215, title II, Miscellaneous Appropriations Act, 2000, as enacted by section 1000(a)(5), division B, of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2000 (P.L. 106–113), are repealed.

This supplemental language would repeal provisions in the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2000, that would have: (1) extended the payment dates for progress payments made to contractors by 5 days; and (2) changed existing prompt payment procedures, in the last month of the fiscal year, to require that payments be made no earlier than 1 day before the date on which the payment is due.

SEC. 106. Sections 305 and 306 of title III, Miscellaneous Appropriations Act, 2000, as enacted by section 1000(a)(5), division B, of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2000 (P.L. 106–113), are repealed.

This supplemental language would repeal two provisions enacted in the Miscellaneous Appropriations Act, 2000, that shifted the last pay date in fiscal year 2000 to October 1, 2000, for the military and certain civilian employees.

Sec. _____. Notwithstanding the limitations of section 403(b)(3) of title 37, United States Code, the total amount that may be paid during this fiscal year for the basic allowance for housing under section 403(b) of title 37, United States Code, shall be determined by the Secretary of Defense: Provided, That beginning January 1, 2000, and for the remainder of calendar year 2000 and thereafter as the Secretary determines necessary, a member entitled to a basic allowance for housing for a military housing area shall be paid not less than the rate of basic allowance for housing for that area in effect on December 31, 1999.

This provision provides additional authority during the transition period to maintain housing allowances at the 1999 levels for the entire calendar year 2000, and thereafter as the Secretary determines necessary. It does this by eliminating the limitation on the total amount payable for basic allowance for housing during this fiscal year and by providing that, retroactive to January 1, 2000, and for the remainder of the calendar year, basic allowance for housing paid to a member in a military housing area may not be less than the rate paid on December 31, 1999.