



WASHINGTON UPDATE



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FY95 DoD budget completed. The FY95 DoD appropriations bill has been passed and signed. This will clear the deck for the use of FY95 funds — sorely needed for operations because of the extremely constrained situation for all services during the latter part of FY94.

The Army's total appropriation was \$61.7 billion, close to the amount originally budgeted. The bulk of the reductions was in operations and maintenance (minus \$331 million), and the increases were primarily in procurement and RDT&E.

Some Army procurement and RDT&E highlights:

- **Aviation:** Provided additional \$72 million over budget to purchase six more Apache helicopters, \$309 million for Apache upgrades, \$150 million on Kiowa scout helicopters.
- **Missiles:** Appropriated total of \$170 million for MLRS launchers and rockets (some \$110 million over the budgeted amount), \$214 million for 900 Javelin shoulder-fired missiles, \$127 million for 1,200 helicopter-launched Hellfire missiles.
- **Weapons, tracked combat vehicles:** Provided some \$318 million for Abrams tank upgrade, \$145 million for Bradley modifications, \$218 million for the Paladin Howitzer Improvement Program.
- **Other procurement:** Includes \$373 million for a family of medium tactical vehicles, \$367 million for SINCGARS radar.
- **RDT&E:** Includes \$525 million for the RAH-66 Comanche scout helicopter, \$239 million for the Advanced Field Artillery System, \$72 million for SADARM warhead development, \$119 million for Brilliant Antitank (BAT) munition development. Some \$96 million was included for Army's digitization programs.

National Guard strategic reserve combat force units named. Secretary of the Army Togo West announced that the following National Guard divisions have been designated to make up the Army National Guard strategic reserve combat forces:

28th Infantry Division (Mechanized), PA and WV; 29th Infantry Division (Light), VA, MD, MA and CT; 34th Infantry Division, MN, IA and WI; 35th Infantry Division, KS, NE, IL, KY, CO and MO; 38th Infantry Division, IN, OH and MI; 40th Infantry Division (Mechanized), CA, AZ and MT; 42nd Infantry Division (Mechanized), NY, NJ, VT and MA; 49th Armored Division, TX.

The strategic reserve combat forces will be fully structured, but will be manned and resourced at less than 100 percent levels. These units will be maintained at readiness levels that will allow them to mobilize in the event of extended crises or protracted operations, and as the first echelon for crisis response during domestic emergencies. The units' assets also could be activated and employed as a rotation force that can be used for peacekeeping or peace enforcement operations and operations other than war.

In other action, the Army National Guard is also reorganizing its two Special Forces Groups and the aviation force structure as part of a five-year plan to reduce and reshape the reserve component as established by the Bottom-Up Review. From 1989 to 1999, the Army National Guard will have reduced its combat maneuver battalions from 184 to 126. The end strength of the Army National Guard also will be reduced from 410,000 this year to 367,000 by 1999.

(Editor's note: These units are not to be confused with the 15 enhanced brigades listed in *WASHINGTON UPDATE*, September 1994.)

Update: Roles and Missions. The Commission on Roles and Missions of the Armed Forces, established by Congress, has tentatively selected 25 issues for its year-long review of DoD and the military services: Close Air Support/Fire Support; Deep Battle/Conventional Strike; Army and Marine Corps Capabilities; Joint Warfighting Integration; Overseas Presence; Airpower Organization; Intelligence Dissemination; Peace Operations; Unified Command Plan; Streamlining Acquisition Organizations; Materiel Supply Management; Office of the Secretary of Defense, Joint Staff and Service Secretariats; Aviation Infrastructure; Theater Air/Missile Defense; Procurement Oversight/Auditing; Central Logistics Support; Depot Maintenance Management; Medical Readiness and Health Benefits; Space; Constabulary Forces; DoD Agencies; C⁴ and Information Technologies; Nuclear Triad; Combat Search and Rescue; and Coalition Interoperability.

Reeder: "Eat, sleep, drink and think joint." In an address at the Senior Fire Support Conference at Fort Sill, OK, Army Undersecretary Joe R. Reeder said that the smaller Army of the future will increasingly take part in joint operations with the other military services and reserve components. "None of us can go to war without the other services," he said, and added that jointness will affect training and weapons research, development and acquisition.

According to Reeder, the Army has absorbed losses, reshaped itself for the future, and will remain the "world's premier fighting force" although a decline in the Army budget has resulted in a slowdown in modernization.

Officers, warrants assigned to AC/RC program. As part of the congressionally mandated Active Component/Reserve Component (AC/RC) program, the Army will assign 538 officers and warrant officers to support reserve component units during FY 1995. A total of 998 officers and warrant officers were assigned during FY 1992-1993, and the total assignments for FY 1995-1997 will be 1,215. AC/RC tours are two years, except for those at overseas locations where overseas tour lengths dictate an exception to this policy. Captains and majors must be branch qualified with successful command experience; majors must be graduates of the Command and Staff College.

Strategic mobility remains ongoing concern. According to Joint Chiefs of Staff Chairman Gen. John Shalikashvili, military strategic lift capability is insufficient to get U.S. forces to the two major regional contingencies (MRCs) in the timelines called for in the Pentagon's Bottom-Up Review.

The majority of Army troops now must deploy from the continental United States and are dependent on the sea- and airlift capabilities of the Navy and Air Force. The Navy's sealift command is woefully short of required ships until 19 budgeted vessels are added. The Air Force's aging fleet of C-141 StarLifters will be retired by the year 2003. Of the 120 originally allotted, the Air Force will add only 40 new C-17 Globemaster III transports to its fleet.

Meeting the requirements of the MRC is imperative if the presidentially approved national security strategy is to be valid.

Last allied troops leave Berlin. For the first time since 1945, there are no foreign troops in Berlin. On September 8, some 200 American, British and French soldiers participated in ceremonies marking the end of foreign presence in Berlin. The day before, Maj. Gen. Walter Yates had presided over the final flag-lowering over what had been the U.S. military headquarters since July 1945. The last Russian occupation troops had departed what was once East Germany just eight days earlier. For the near future, about 70,000 American troops will remain on German soil — as well some 30,000 British and 18,000 French — as part of a common defense alliance.

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Active Army units deploy to Haiti. Forty-seven Army units have been selected for deployment to Haiti to participate in Operation Uphold Democracy. Many of them are there now, and some are on standby.

Fort Bragg, NC is home to 22 of the units: 1st Corps Support Command; 16th Military Police Brigade; 503d Military Police Battalion; 2/159 Medium Lift Helicopter Battalion; 20th Engineer Brigade; 27th and 37th Engineer Battalions; 525th Military Intelligence Brigade; 319th and 519th Military Intelligence Battalions; 2d and 330th Materiel Movement Centers; 46th Corps Support Group; 264th Corps Support Battalion; 18th Finance Group; 18th Personnel Service Battalion; 44th Medical Brigade; 55th Medical Group; 28th Combat Support Hospital; 261st Area Support Medical Battalion; 32d Medical Logistic Battalion; and 56th Medical Battalion.

Seventeen deploying units come from Fort Drum, NY: 10th Mountain Division (Light Infantry); 66th Engineer Battalion; 10th Aviation Brigade; 2/25 Attack Helicopter Battalion; 3/25 Assault Helicopter Battalion; 110th Military Intelligence Battalion; 10th Signal Battalion; 710th Combat Support (Maintenance) Battalion; 1st and 2d Battalions, 22d Infantry Regiment; 1st Battalion, 87th Infantry Regiment; 10th Forward Support Battalion; 2d Battalion, 14th Infantry Regiment; 2d Battalion, 87th Infantry Regiment; 210th Forward Support Battalion; 548th Corps Support Battalion; and 33d Finance Command.

Two units (7th Transportation Group and 10th Terminal Service Battalion) come from Fort Eustis, VA. Each of the following installations is contributing one unit to the deployment: Fort Gordon, GA (63d Signal Battalion); Fort Stewart, GA (92d Engineer Battalion); Hunter Army Airfield, GA (224th Military Intelligence Battalion); Fort Polk, LA (519th Military Police Battalion); Fort Huachuca, AZ (11th Signal Brigade); and Fort Lewis, WA (1st Battalion, 9th Infantry Regiment).

Soldiers hitch a ride on the "Ike." Two thousand soldiers from the 10th Mountain Division, along with the 10th Aviation Brigade's 51 helicopters, sailed aboard the U.S.S. *Eisenhower* from Norfolk, VA, to Haiti in the company of the ship's crew of 3,500 sailors. The aircraft carrier's usual squadrons of jet aircraft were left in Norfolk to make room for the helicopters.

National Guard and Army Reserve units mobilized. One Army National Guard and nine Army Reserve units have been mobilized to support the U.S. military operation in Haiti. Most of the reservists come from civil affairs units that will assist Haitian civil authorities as well as performing liaison functions between Haitian civil authorities and U.S. military personnel.

Reserve component units called up are: 544th Military Police Company, Yayco, PR; 458th Transportation Detachment, Belleville, IL; 358th Civil Affairs Brigade, King of Prussia, PA; 360th Civil Affairs Brigade, Columbia, SC; 361st Civil Affairs Brigade, Pensacola, FL; 305th Psychological Operations Battalion, Arlington, IL; 15th Psychological Operations Battalion, Fort Thomas, KY; 450th Civil Affairs Battalion, Riverdale, MD; 422nd Civil Affairs Battalion, Greensboro, NC; and the 2d Psychological Operations Group, Cleveland, OH.

Sullivan: Smaller military means greater reliance on enhanced brigades. According to Army Chief of Staff Gen. Gordon R. Sullivan, the Army will depend increasingly on the National Guard's 15 enhanced readiness brigades. Speaking at a recent meeting of the National Guard Association, Sullivan referred to the Army and its reserve forces as "the nation's all-purpose force."

Sullivan noted that the reserve components would have to train to the same missions as the active-duty military, and be prepared to deploy for missions ranging from peacekeeping to combat.

Decision on Comanche, AFAS may be delayed. Pentagon officials now believe that decisions on major weapons restructuring or cancellations may not be made until after the fall mid-term elections. Representatives from each of the military services briefed the Defense Resources Board in mid-September on their proposals to either preserve or reduce their respective weapons systems.

The Army's RAH-66 Comanche scout helicopter and Advanced Field Artillery System are on the list of systems proposed for review. The Army, in separate briefings to the board, stressed the need for keeping both the Comanche and AFAS programs.

BIT to take a bite out of maintenance. A radar system to be used in the Army's AH-64 Apache attack helicopter and RAH-66 Commanche scout helicopter will be able to diagnose its own electronics faults, thanks to the development of a new software system.

The Longbow Fire Control Radar built-in test (BIT) software is so accurate in its troubleshooting and diagnosis of electronics problems that it will replace an entire maintenance level consisting of flight-line, intermediate-level and depot-level repair work. With BIT, most problems can be fixed on the flight line by replacing a circuit card; helicopters will not have to be grounded and taken off the flight line for repair. Projected savings are estimated at \$50 million over 20 years.

During evaluation at the Army Aviation Troop Command, BIT was able, within three minutes, to detect 99 percent of randomly selected failures, and to isolate the cause of the faults 97 percent of the time.

Initial testing will continue into March of next year; it is expected that the BIT technology could be extended to other systems, resulting in maintenance and manpower savings.

Nonlethal warfare directive expected. Citing operations other than war as ideal for the employment of nonlethal weapons systems for neutralizing combatants, a draft directive for the purchase and use of such systems is expected to be signed by Secretary of Defense William Perry in the coming weeks.

The directive provides for a Nonlethal Weapons Steering Committee, cochaired by the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Special Operations and Low-Intensity Conflict and the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Technology, with responsibility for development and acquisition oversight.

Among the nonlethal weapons being developed are anesthetic agents, immobilizing foam and disorienting low-frequency sound generators, all aimed at slowing or stopping people; and supercaustics, polymer adhesives, and environmentally neutral lubricants to render vehicles, weapon systems and other equipment inoperable.

"America's Army" host Sander Vanocur is joined in November by Major General Max Baratz, chief of the Army Reserve. Along with *Army Times* writer Bernard Adelsberger and author and political science professor James T. Currie, they discuss the present and future of the United States Army Reserve.

"The Army Reserve" airs in the Washington metropolitan area on Thursday, November 17, at 7:30 p.m. on WNVN-53.

"America's Army" is available via satellite to public TV stations across the country and is also carried by cable systems in some areas. Check local listings for broadcast schedules outside the Washington area. Tapes of the programs are also available through AUSA. For more information, call 1-800-336-4570, extension 315.

New ILW publications:

Keeping Peacekeeping Operations in Perspective by William H. Mott IV (Landpower Essay 94-6);

North Korea: A Profile by John Nagel (Background Brief 65);

An Operation Other Than War: American Forces in Central Africa (Defense Report 94-10).

Fighting Smarter: Leveraging Information Age Technology by Edward H. Josephson and Raymond M. Macedonia (Land Warfare Paper 18).

Koje Island: The 1952 Korean Hostage Crisis by William Roskey (Land Warfare Paper 19);

Army Memories by George A. Morris (a Viewpoint paper);

Leadership: A Human Quality by SGT Robyn M. Fuller (a Viewpoint paper);

What is Military Leadership? by SPC Jonathan W. Hughes (a Viewpoint paper).

These and other ILW publications will be available at AUSA's Annual Meeting, Oct. 17-19. To receive them by mail, call 1-800-336-4570, ext. 308, after Oct. 20.