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# DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

## Justification of Estimates for Fiscal Year 1987

### Submitted to Congress February 1986

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## CHEMICAL AGENTS AND MUNITIONS DESTRUCTION, DEFENSE

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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE  
JUSTIFICATION OF BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR FY 1987  
CHEMICAL AGENTS AND MUNITIONS DESTRUCTION, DEFENSE

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PAGE NO.

APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE	1
PROGRAM AND FINANCING	2
OBJECT CLASSIFICATION	3
PROGRAM AND FINANCING FISCAL YEAR 1987 PROGRAM	4
APPROPRIATION JUSTIFICATION	5
BUDGET ACTIVITY JUSTIFICATION:	
BUDGET ACTIVITY 1 - RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	6
SUPPORTING BACK-UP JUSTIFICATION	7
BUDGET ACTIVITY 2 - PROCUREMENT	9
SUPPORTING BACK-UP JUSTIFICATION	11
BUDGET ACTIVITY 3 - OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE	16

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE  
 JUSTIFICATION OF BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR FY 1987  
 CHEMICAL AGENTS AND MUNITIONS DESTRUCTION, DEFENSE

APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE

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; \$120,100,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 1989.

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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE  
 JUSTIFICATION OF BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR FY 1987  
 CHEMICAL AGENTS AND MUNITIONS DESTRUCTION, DEFENSE

04 FEB 86

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars) SUMMARY		Obligations		
Budget Plan (amounts for actions programmed)		1985 actual	1986 est.	1987 est.
Identification code	97-0390-0-1-051	1985 actual	1986 est.	1987 est.
Program by activities:				
Direct program:				
00.0101	Chemical Demilitarization - RDT&E	9,800	9,800	9,700
00.0201	Chemical Demilitarization - Procurement	49,800	49,800	49,094
00.0301	Chemical Demilitarization - O&M	60,500	60,500	60,500
10.0001	Total	120,100	120,100	112,294
Financing:				
24.4002	Unobligated balance available, end of year:			7,806
	For completion of prior year budget plans		120,100	
40.0001	Budget authority (Appropriation)		120,100	120,100

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE  
 JUSTIFICATION OF BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR FY 1987  
 CHEMICAL AGENTS AND MUNITIONS DESTRUCTION, DEFENSE

04 FEB 86

Object Classification (In Thousands of dollars)	1985 actual	1986 est.	1987 est.
Identification code 97-0390-0-1-051			
Direct obligations:			
Personnel compensation:			
111.801 Special personal services payments	184		
121.001 Travel and transportation of persons	42		
Other services:			
125.003 Contracts		24,978	
126.00 Supplies and materials		70,755	
131.001 Equipment		16,335	
199.001 Total Direct obligations	112,294		
999.901 Total obligations	112,294		

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE  
 JUSTIFICATION OF BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR FY 1987  
 CHEMICAL AGENTS AND MUNITIONS DESTRUCTION, DEFENSE

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars) FISCAL YEAR 1987 04 FEB 86

Identification code	97-0390-0-1-051	Budget Plan (amounts for actions programmed)			Obligations
		1985 actual	1987 est.	1985 actual	
<b>Program by activities:</b>					
<b>Direct program:</b>					
00.0101	Chemical Demilitarization - RD&E		9,500		9,700
00.0201	Chemical Demilitarization - Procurement		49,500		49,094
00.0301	Chemical Demilitarization - O&M		60,500		60,500
10.0001	Total		120,100		112,294
<b>Financing:</b>					
24.4002	Unobligated balance available, end of year: For completion of prior year budget plans				7,508
40.0001	Budget authority (Appropriation)		120,100		120,100

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE  
JUSTIFICATION OF BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR FY 1987  
CHEMICAL AGENTS AND MUNITIONS DESTRUCTION, DEFENSE

APPROPRIATION JUSTIFICATION

(In Thousands of Dollars)  
Program Requirement--FY1988 - \$136,400  
Program Requirement--FY1987 - \$120,100

PART I - Purpose and Scope

The chemical demilitarization program is based on Section 1412 of the 1986 Defense Authorization Act (Public Law 99-145) that directs the Department to destroy the complete unitary chemical stockpile by September 1994 in conjunction with production of binary chemical weapons. This separate appropriation was mandated by Public Law 99-145, "Funds for carrying out this section should be set forth in the budget of the Department of Defense for any fiscal year as a separate account. Such funds shall not be included in the budget accounts for any military department. Funds for military construction projects necessary to carry out this section may be set out in the annual military construction budget separately from other funds for such project." This chemical demilitarization appropriation contains operation and maintenance, procurement, and research and development funds included in separate budget activities. The military construction funds are included in the Army military construction appropriation.

*This report includes descriptive information in Research and Development Section. Includes Demilitarization Technology and Maintenance and Cost-42.*

Part II - Justification of Funds Required

The chemical demilitarization program appropriation provides all resources, except construction funds, to support the chemical demilitarization program. The resources will be used to develop and test disposal and monitoring processes; procure, test and install equipment for the disposal facilities; operate and maintain the disposal facilities; provide safe and secure transportation of chemical munitions and agents to disposal facilities; dispose of all waste products; and decontaminate and dismantle all disposal equipment at the conclusion of disposal operations. Chemical agents and munitions are stored within the continental United States, and in Johnston Atoll and the Federal Republic of Germany. Funds for this activity will be used ultimately to destroy all of the unitary chemical stockpile. For FY 1987, the following projects will continue: development of the cryofracture technology; development of the circulating bed furnace and improved monitoring; prototype testing and incineration; data gathering at the Chemical Agent Munitions Disposal System (CAMDS); operation of the Drill and Transfer System (DATS); installation and testing of BZ (incapacitant agent) disposal equipment at Pine Bluff Arsenal, Arkansas; procurement and installation of disposal equipment for the Johnston Atoll Chemical Agent Disposal System (JACADS); development of Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and studies concerning the disposal of the chemical stockpile; development of engineering process and facility designs; and management of the program. A disposal plan which will contain the total demilitarization funding estimate is being prepared and will be provided to Congress on March 15, 1986 as specified in Public law 99-145.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE  
JUSTIFICATION OF BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR FY 1987  
CHEMICAL AGENTS AND MUNITIONS DESTRUCTION, DEFENSE

BUDGET ACTIVITY 1: RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

(In Thousands of Dollars)  
Program Requirement-FY1988 - \$11,500  
Program Requirement-FY1987 - \$ 9,800

PART I - Purpose and Scope

This budget activity provides the resources for advanced technology development for more efficient and cost effective means to safely demilitarize the current unitary chemical warfare stockpile. This budget activity funding was transferred from the Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Army (RDTEA) appropriation pursuant to Section 1412 of the 1986 Defense Authorization Act (Public Law 99-145) that requires a separate DoD account for chemical demilitarization.

PART II - Justification of Funds Required

This budget activity provides the resources for developing improved processes for demilitarizing chemical munitions including cryofracture of chemical munitions, circulating bed combustor furnace to destroy bulk agents, increased use of robotics to reduce manpower requirements, and development of improved monitoring equipment. These operations are programmed to enhance the development of a more efficient process to destroy the unitary chemical stockpile by 1994 as directed by Public Law 99-145.

PART III - Financial Summary

In FY 1986, \$9.6 million is budgeted for these RDTE efforts. The \$.2 million increase in FY 1987 is due to expedited testing for the cryofracture process. The FY 1987 funds support the following effort.

	(Dollars in Thousands)	
	FY85*	FY86*
Prototype munition disassembly	4,179	7,649
Integrated cryofracture design, testing and non-toxic proveout	356	189
System analysis	1,311	1,132
Monitor development	621	580
Program management	<u>8,312</u>	<u>9,550</u>
	1,825	<u>0</u>
	FY87	<u>0</u>

\*Budgeted in Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Army appropriation

**FY 1987 RDTE CONGRESSIONAL DESCRIPTIVE SUMMARY**

Program Element: #XXXXX

Title: Demilitarization Technology

DoD Mission Area: #552 - Environment and Life Sciences (ATD)

**A. (U) RESOURCES (Project Listing): (\$ in Thousands)**

Project Number	Title	FY 1985* Actual	FY 1985* Estimate	FY 1986* Estimate	FY 1987 Estimate	FY 1988 Estimate	Additional to Completion	Total Estimated Cost
XXXX	Demilitarization Advanced Technology	8,312	8,312	9,550	9,800	11,500	7,700	73,100
				9,550	9,800	11,500	7,700	73,100

**B. (U) BRIEF DESCRIPTION:** This program element supports the need to provide advanced technology development of an efficient and cost effective means to safely demilitarize the current unitary chemical warfare stockpile. Toxic munitions which are obsolete, leaking, or identified for destruction pose a potential hazard to the public and the environment. Improvements and new developments are required to provide a system that is feasible, energy-efficient, cost effective, and environmentally acceptable in order to support disposal of the complete unitary chemical stockpile by 1994 in conjunction with production of binary chemical weapons as mandated by Public Law 99-145.

**C. (U) COMPARISON WITH FY 1986 DESCRIPTIVE SUMMARY: (\$ in Thousands)**

RDTE	FY 1985*	FY 1986*	FY 1987	Additional to Completion	Total Estimated Cost
Funds (current requirements)	8,312	9,550	9,800	19,200	73,100
Funds (as shown in FY 1986 submission)	8,315	9,575	6,366	6,634	57,286
Difference FY 1987 & FY 1986 Descriptive Summary	-	-	3,434**		

\* Budgeted in Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Army appropriation

\*\* Increase of \$3,434 thousand in the FY 1987 funding level is a result of expedited testing for the cryofracture process. The RDTE funds were transferred from Program Element #63752A, Demilitarization Concepts, Project #A994 Demilitarization Concepts.

FY 1987 RDT&E CONGRESSIONAL DESCRIPTIVE SUMMARY

Program Element: #XXXX

Title: Demilitarization Technology

DoD Mission Area: #552 - Environment and Life Sciences (ATD)

D. (U) OTHER APPROPRIATION FUNDS: (\$ in Thousands) Not applicable.

E. (U) RELATED ACTIVITIES: Currently there are no related projects. No unnecessary duplication of effort will occur within the Department of Defense or Army. Open interchange of ideas with the Environmental Protection Agency and other non-Defense agencies avoids duplication in hazardous materials destruction. Large-scale destruction of toxic chemical agents and munitions is solely the responsibility of the Department of Defense. The U.S. Army will be responsible for the execution of the program as outlined by Department of Defense.

F. (U) WORKED PERFORMED BY: In-house work is performed by the U.S. Army Toxic and Hazardous Materials Agency, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland. Approximately 90 percent of the research and development effort is performed under contract. Principal performers include: GA Technologies, San Diego, California; Bechtel National, San Francisco, California; Midland Ross, Toledo, Ohio; Southern Research Institute, Birmingham, Alabama; and Mitre Corp, McLean, Virginia.

G. (U) PROJECTS LESS THAN \$10 MILLION IN FY 1987:

Demilitarization Advanced Technology: This project supports the advanced development of a new technology that will demilitarize the current unitary chemical warfare stockpile. The technology employs a system that robotically handles chemical munitions; supercools chemical munitions in liquid nitrogen (cryogenic); fractures the cooled munitions; and incinerates the fractured agent, explosives, and metal parts in a single rotary kiln or furnace. During FY 1985, prototype cryogenic fracturing equipment was assembled and tested with simulant munitions in representative storage configuration. Robot end-effectors have been tested for the various munitions under integrated process control. Fracturing of real explosives after liquid nitrogen cooling has been successfully demonstrated. Incineration of cryogenically cooled explosives, munition casings, and simulant agent was demonstrated in an actual ammunition disposal kiln. During FY 1986, prototype equipment will be tested with simulant munition in sustained operations at production rates to determine reliability, availability and maintainability (RAM) and effective throughput. Toxic chemical agents from actual munitions will be tested in the U.S. Army Chemical Agent Munition Disposal System (CAMDS) at Tooele Army Depot, Utah. The demonstration module design will be continued and associated environmental documents staffed. The acquisition plan for the demonstration module equipment will be prepared. During FY 1987, the demonstration module design will be completed and construction and equipment acquisition will be initiated. Real agent testing will continue using CAMDS. In FY 1988 and beyond, training of demonstration module staff will be initiated, pre-operational safety survey conducted, and equipment acceptance checkout will occur. An integrated demonstration module simulant trial will be conducted in FY 1988 and toxic trials will be completed in FY 1989.

H. (U) PROJECTS OVER \$10 MILLION IN FY 1987: Not applicable.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE  
JUSTIFICATION OF BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR FY 1987  
CHEMICAL AGENTS AND MUNITIONS DESTRUCTION, DEFENSE

BUDGET ACTIVITY 2: PROCUREMENT

(In Thousands of Dollars)  
Program Requirement-FY1988 - \$50,000  
Program Requirement-FY1987 - \$49,800

PART I - Purpose and Scope

This budget activity provides for the purchase and installation of equipment (facilitization) for disposal facilities to be used for destroying the unitary chemical agent stockpile by 1994. This budget activity funding was transferred from the Procurement of Ammunition, Army appropriation pursuant to Section 1412 of the 1986 Defense Authorization Act (Public Law 99-145) that requires a separate DoD account for chemical demilitarization.

PART II - Justification of Funds Requested

The FY 1987 funds provide for acquisition of prototype chemical demilitarization equipment for testing at the Chemical Agent Munitions Disposal System (CAMDS) located at Tooele Army Depot, Utah. This testing is required for the scheduled demilitarization operations at Johnston Atoll. The budget activity also provides funding for the installation contract initiated in September 1984 with Stearns-Catalytic, Inc. that was initially financed by the Operation and Maintenance, Army appropriation. This equipment, when fully operational, will enhance the Army capability to dispose of all the unitary chemical munitions and agents stored on Johnston Atoll. The M55 rockets are the first munitions scheduled for destruction. Demilitarization of the stockpile will eliminate maintenance, surveillance, and decontamination costs associated with these items. Finally, this budget activity also provides funds for equipment acquisition for the stockpile disposal facilities. There is a possibility that up to eight disposal facilities may be built - Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland; Anniston Army Depot, Alabama; Lexington-Blue Grass Army Depot, Kentucky; Newport Army Ammunition Plant, Indiana; Pine Bluff Arsenal, Arkansas; Pueblo Army Depot Activity, Colorado; Tooele Army Depot, Utah; and Umatilla Army Depot Activity, Oregon. The equipment acquisition contracts will not be awarded prior to the completion of the Environmental Impact Statement and the Record of Decision for the disposal locations for the unitary chemical stockpile. The alternatives being assessed are: disposal at one site, disposal at regional sites, and disposal on site at all eight sites. The decision is scheduled for second quarter of FY 1987. Section 1412 of the 1986 Defense Authorization Act requires the Department to destroy the complete unitary chemical stockpile by September 1994.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE  
 JUSTIFICATION OF BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR FY 1987  
 CHEMICAL AGENTS AND MUNITIONS DESTRUCTION, DEFENSE

BUDGET ACTIVITY 2: PROCUREMENT

PART III - Financial Summary

In FY 1986, \$81.3 million is budgeted for the procurement of equipment. The \$31.5 million decrease in FY 1987 is due to completion of the equipment requirement for the BZ disposal plant and reduced requirements for the Johnston Atoll Chemical Agent Disposal System.

The FY 1987 funds support the following effort:

	(Dollars in Thousands)		
	FY 1985*	FY1986**	FY1987
BZ (incapacitant agent) Disposal Facility	19,300	15,400	-
Chemical Agent Munitions Disposal System	-	4,100	1,100
Johnston Atoll Chemical Agent Disposal System	31,500	61,800	19,960
Stockpile disposal facility	-	0	28,740
Total	50,800	81,300	49,800

\* Budgeted in Operation and Maintenance, Army appropriation for the procurement equipment.

\*\* Budgeted in Procurement of Ammunition, Army appropriation.

**REPORTS CONTROL SYMBOL  
DD-COMP(AR) 1092**

**BUDGET ITEM JUSTIFICATION SHEET**

**DATE**  
February 1986

**APPROPRIATION/BUDGET ACTIVITY**

**P. 1 ITEM NOMENCLATURE**

Chemical Demilitarization/ B.A. 2

Chemical Demilitarization Program - Procurement

	FY 1985	FY 1986	FY 1987	FY 1988	FY 1989	FY 1990	FY 1991
<b>QUANTITY</b>							
<b>COST (In Millions)</b>	\$ 50,800	\$ 81,300	\$ 49,800	\$ 50,000	\$	\$	\$

The FY 1987 funds provide for acquisition of prototype chemical demilitarization equipment for testing at the Chemical Agent Munitions Disposal System (CAMDS) located at Tooele Army Depot, Utah. This testing is required for the scheduled demilitarization operations at Johnston Atoll. The budget activity also provides funding for the installation contract initiated in September 1984 with Stearns-Catalytic, Inc. that was initially financed by the Operation and Maintenance, Army appropriation. This equipment, when fully operational, will enhance the Army capability to dispose of all the unitary chemical munitions and agents stored on Johnston Atoll. The M55 rockets are the first munitions scheduled for destruction. Demilitarization of the stockpile will eliminate maintenance, surveillance, and decontamination costs associated with these items. Finally, this budget activity also provides funds for equipment acquisition for the stockpile disposal facilities. There is a possibility that up to eight disposal facilities may be built - Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland; Anniston Army Depot, Alabama; Lexington-Blus Grass Army Depot, Kentucky; Newport Army Ammunition Plant, Indiana; Pine Bluff Arsenal, Arkansas; Pueblo Army Depot Activity, Colorado; Tooele Army Depot, Utah; and Umatilla Army Depot Activity, Oregon. The equipment acquisition contracts will not be awarded prior to the completion of the Environmental Impact Statement and the Record of Decision for the disposal locations for the unitary chemical stockpile. The alternatives being assessed are: disposal at one site, disposal at regional sites, and disposal on site at all eight sites. The decision is scheduled for second quarter of FY 1987. Section 1412 of the 1986 Defense Authorization Act requires the Department to destroy the complete unitary chemical stockpile by September 1994.

F-1 Sheet  
Line Item  
No.

Page  
No.

REPORTS CONTROL SYMBOL  
DD - COMP(AR) 1092

PROGRAM COST BREAKDOWN

DATE

February 1986

APPROPRIATION/BUDGET ACTIVITY

P-1 ITEM NOMENCLATURE

Chemical Demilitarization / B.A. 2

Chemical Demilitarization Program - Procurement

ELEMENT OF COST	IDENT CODE	FY 1985*				FY 1986**				FY 1987				FY 1988	
		QTY	TOTAL COST	QTY	TOTAL COST	QTY	TOTAL COST	QTY	TOTAL COST	QTY	TOTAL COST	QTY	TOTAL COST	QTY	TOTAL COST
1. BZ Disposal Project			19,300		15,403		0		0		0		0		0
2. Chemical Agent Munitions Disposal System			0		4,099		0		1,100		1,100		0		1,100
3. Johnston Atoll Chemical Agent Disposal System			31,500		61,804		0		19,960		19,960		0		0
4. Stockpile Disposal Facility			0		0		0		28,740		28,740		48,900		48,900
TOTAL			50,800		81,300		0		49,800		49,800		50,000		50,000

\* Equipment funded in Operation and Maintenance, Army appropriation.

\*\* These funds are included in the Procurement of Ammunition, Army appropriation.

P-1 SHOPP LIST ITEM NO.

PAGE NO.

EXHIBIT P-22







DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE  
JUSTIFICATION OF BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR FY 1987  
CHEMICAL AGENTS AND MUNITIONS DESTRUCTION, DEFENSE

BUDGET ACTIVITY 3: OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

(In Thousands of Dollars)  
Program Requirement-FY1988 - \$74,900  
Program Requirement-FY1987 - \$60,500

PART I - Purpose and Scope

This budget activity provides for tests, operations, studies, management, engineer designs, and technical support for the chemical demilitarization program. In Section 1412 of the 1986 Defense Authorization Act (Public Law 99-145), Congress directed that the complete stockpile of unitary chemical agents and munitions be destroyed by 1994. This budget activity was transferred from the Operation and Maintenance, Army appropriation pursuant to Public Law 99-145.

PART II - Justification of Funds Requested

Chemical Agent Munitions Disposal System (CAMDS): Funds in the amount of \$20.2 million are required in FY 1987 for the testing of prototype disposal equipment at CAMDS in Tooele Army Depot, Utah. These tests must be completed prior to installation of similar equipment in the JACADS facility in the Johnston Atoll.

Drill and Transfer System (DATS): Funds in the amount of \$1.1 million are required in FY 1987 to operate the DATS located at Pueblo Army Depot Activity, Colorado for demilitarizing small quantities of leaking chemical munitions.

EZ (incapacitant agent) Disposal Project: This facility at Pine Bluff Arsenal, Arkansas will be completed in FY 1987. Funds in the amount of \$15.5 million are required in FY 1987 to test the systems and train the personnel who will initiate disposal operations in FY 1988.

Johnston Atoll Chemical Agent Disposal System (JACADS): Funds in the amount of \$5.7 million are required in FY 1987 to pay for engineer studies and technical support studies as the construction of JACADS continues.

Stockpile Disposal Program: Public Law 99-145 requires the destruction of the unitary chemical stockpile by September 1994. The Department has initiated an environmental impact statement (EIS) for this program. The EIS is scheduled to be completed in the second quarter of FY 1987. This EIS will result in a Record of Decision on the locations for the disposal of the stockpile (national site; regional sites; or on-site at eight continental United States sites). As part of the EIS effort, funds in the amount of \$7.1 million are required in FY 1987 to pay for development of the various environmental, risk, and safety studies, as well as attendance at public meetings and briefings with federal and state agencies.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE  
JUSTIFICATION OF BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR FY 1987  
CHEMICAL AGENTS AND MUNITIONS DESTRUCTION, DEFENSE

BUDGET ACTIVITY 3: OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Program Management: Funds in the amount of \$4.7 million are required in FY 1987 to pay for the salaries of civilian personnel assigned to this program and for other overhead costs such as reproduction, printing, and travel costs.

Technical Support: Funds in the amount of \$6.2 million are required in FY 1987 for contractor studies concerning disposal process designs, monitoring, safety, and transportation alternatives.

PART III - Financial Summary

In FY 1986, \$65.8 million is budgeted for these operation and maintenance functions. The \$5.3 million decrease in FY 1987 is due to the delay resulting from the conversion of the disposal program from destroying M55 rockets to destroying the unitary chemical stockpile.

The FY 1987 funds support the following effort:

	(Dollars in Thousands)	
	FY85 *	FY86 *
Chemical Agent Munitions Disposal System (CAMDS)	17,100	31,300
Drill and Transfer System (DATS)	2,100	1,000
BZ disposal project	19,300**	11,500
Johnston Atoll Chemical Agent Disposal System (JACADS)	31,500**	6,300
Stockpile disposal program	16,300	4,200
Program management	4,400	5,200
Technical support	5,400	6,300
Total	96,100	65,800

\* Budgeted in Operation and Maintenance, Army appropriation.

\*\* Includes funds for equipment procurement. In FY 1986 all procurement of demilitarization equipment transferred to Procurement of Ammunition, Army appropriation.