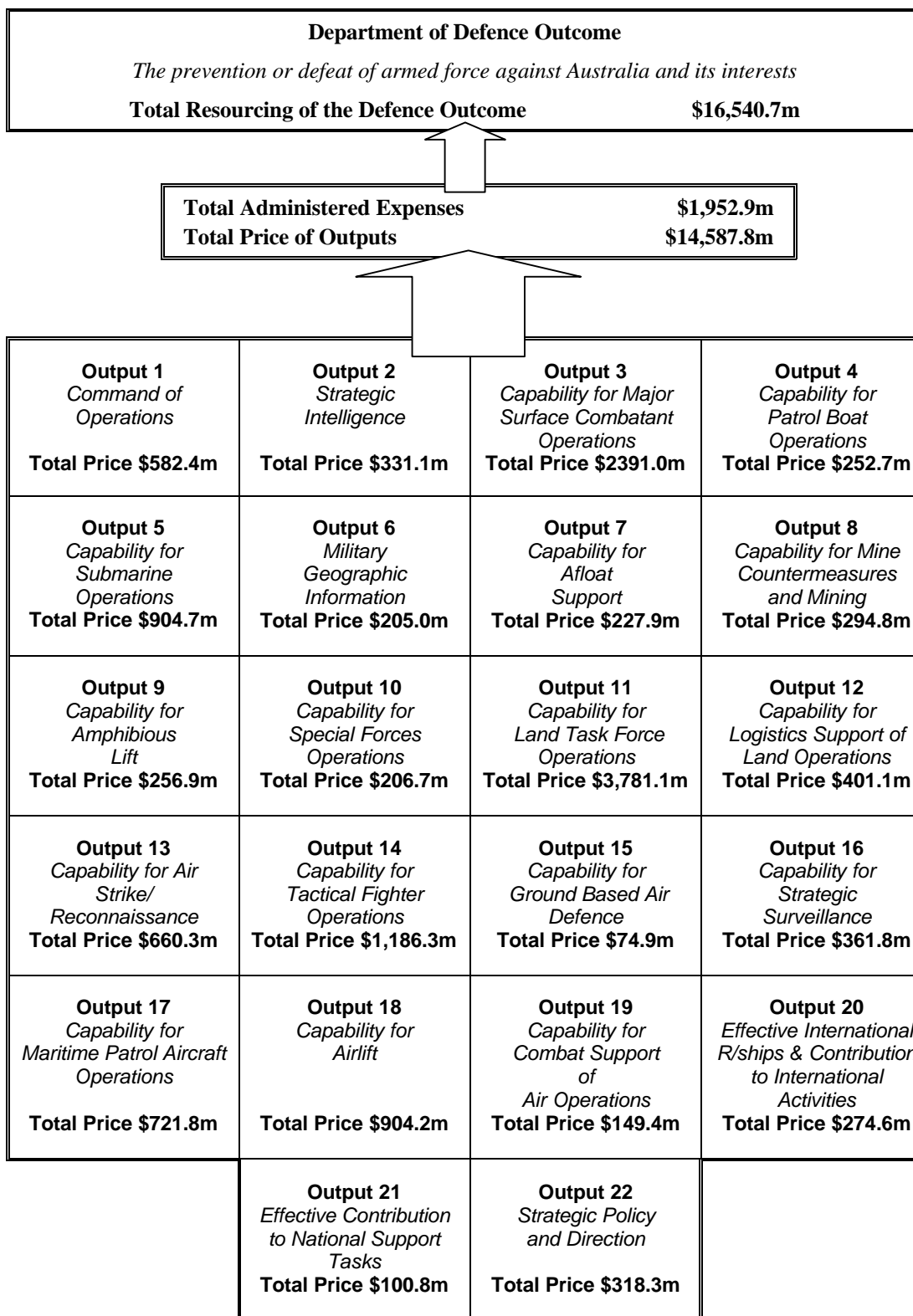


## SECTION THREE

### OUTPUTS

- OUTPUT 1 Command of Operations
- OUTPUT 2 Strategic Intelligence
- OUTPUT 3 Capability for Major Surface Combatant Operations
- OUTPUT 4 Capability for Patrol Boat Operations
- OUTPUT 5 Capability for Submarine Operations
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- OUTPUT 12 Capability for Logistics Support of Land Operations
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- OUTPUT 21 Effective Contribution to National Support Tasks
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## RESOURCING OF DEFENCE OUTCOME AND OUTPUTS



## OUTPUT ONE: Command of Operations

### DESCRIPTION

*Provision of effective command of military campaigns, operations and activities.*

Effective command of military forces structured for war requires an unambiguous line of command authority to provide the unity of command necessary to plan and conduct campaigns, operations and activities.

The Australian Theatre was created in 1997 to fill a void that had previously existed in the ADF at the operational level. Operational command at the theatre level is thus a new concept for the ADF and has been provisionally established in doctrine with the introduction of Theatre Command. This command is exercised by Commander Australian Theatre through the Land, Air, Naval and Special Operations component commanders and subordinate Joint Task Force commanders, with an embedded command, control, communications and intelligence system.

Superior C<sup>3</sup>I is critical to successful campaigning and the conduct of operations in the information age and will facilitate the rapid assimilation of information and permit effective decision making faster than the adversary. Effective communications capability, including command support systems and fixed communications systems, is of paramount importance and is central to effective command.

Knowledge based on superior intelligence and warfighting doctrine is fundamental to campaign success. In Australia's unique military strategic circumstances, effective command requires that a commander must be capable of identifying and targeting the centres of gravity and critical vulnerabilities of any adversary.

Effective command structures that provide a theatre commander with a transparent and timely mechanism for the delivery of logistic support are essential.

Effective command of operations, therefore, relates to command arrangements, command systems, knowledge and decision-cycle mechanisms, planning and monitoring processes, and logistic support arrangements necessary to achieve Command Australian Theatre's mission to 'be prepared to conduct campaigns for the defence of Australia and its interests'.

### COMPOSITION

Output Manager: Commander Australian Theatre.

The functions that support this capability include:

- functions performed at each of the operational headquarters (Headquarters Australian Theatre, which includes Joint, Maritime, Land, Air and Special Operations Components); Headquarters Northern Command; Deployable Joint Force Headquarters; and any purpose-raised Joint Task Force Headquarters, and
- Command and control systems and units supporting the strategic and operational level of command, and command and control interfaces to the tactical level of command.

## PERFORMANCE INFORMATION FOR OUTPUT 1

### Preparedness

- Command operations and campaigns as directed by the Chief of the Defence Force.
- Command and conduct major joint and combined exercises, including Tendi series of exercises and Crocodile 99.
- Determine the preparedness requirements necessary to meet the Chief of the Defence Force's Preparedness Directive.
- Develop the Australian Theatre Operational Preparedness Directive.

### Capability Enhancement Initiatives

- Implement a revised Program of Major Service Activities, incorporating performance information.
- Develop and refine the form and structure of the collocated Headquarters Australian Theatre.
- Improve the situational awareness picture at the strategic and operational level.
- Continue work on the Defence Mobile Satellite Communications Network and sign contracts for both the aircraft satellite communications and ADF-satellite capability. Commence the development of a Theatre Broadcast Technology Demonstrator for transmitting encrypted high-bandwidth video, voice and data signals to deployed troops via small antennae.
- Complete the project design review for the High Frequency Network Modernisation.
- Let contracts to provide communication switching systems, displays and data processing equipment at numbers 2 and 3 Control and Reporting Units.
- Commence construction of new facilities at RAAF Williamtown to accommodate air defence operations, training, maintenance, administration and logistics activities.
- Science and technology initiatives include the development and demonstration of a prototype campaign-planning tool for Headquarters Australian Theatre and concepts for a simulation environment for the exercise of command and control within Headquarters Australian Theatre and its component and subordinate headquarters.

Table 3.1.1: Defence Reform Program Reinvestment

<b>Defence Reform Program Reinvestment</b>	<b>1999-2000 (cash) \$m</b>	<b>2000-01 (cash) \$m</b>	<b>2001-02 (cash) \$m</b>	<b>2002-03 (cash) \$m</b>
New Capabilities – Net Personnel Operating Costs <sup>(1)</sup>	0.0	19.1	19.1	0.0
Defence Science Capability	3.3	4.2	4.2	4.2
<b>Output 1 Total</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>4.2</b>

**Note:**

1. The \$19.1m Net Personnel and Operating Cost reinvestment in 2000-01 and 2001-02 represents an adjustment to the costs of the High Frequency Modernisation Project.

Command support systems are being enhanced through Defence Reform Program reinvestment into research into the effective functioning of Headquarters Australian Theatre, intelligence support and participation in coalition operations.

Table 3.1.2: Price of Output 1

<b>Departmental Revenues and Expenses</b>	<b>Estimated 1998-99 (accrual) \$m</b>	<b>Budget for 1999-2000 \$m</b>
<b>Expenses</b>		
Employees	260.2	234.9
Depreciation	17.9	28.1
Other expenses	262.5	223.2
<b>Total Expenses <sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>540.6</b>	<b>486.3</b>
Capital Use Charge	0.0	96.1
<b>Total Price of Output 1</b>	<b>540.6</b>	<b>582.4</b>

**Note:**

1. Total Expenses includes revenues from independent sources.

Table 3.1.3: Performance Targets

<b>PERFORMANCE INDICATOR</b>	<b>1999-2000 Target</b>
<b>Preparedness</b>	
• Number of preparedness shortfalls against Australian Theatre Operational Preparedness Directive	0
• Meet exercise preparedness objectives	100%
<b>Effectiveness</b>	
• Achievement of Strategic Objectives	100%
• Number of Post Operation Reports identified deficiencies	0
• Achievement of individual joint exercise objectives	100%
<b>Quantity</b>	
• Tempo of campaigns, operations and exercises commanded	As required
• Extent to which available resources satisfy operational and exercise activity	As required

## OUTPUT TWO: Strategic Intelligence

### DESCRIPTION

*Provision of intelligence collection, assessment and distribution services to Government, and to support the conduct of military operations.*

The strategic intelligence capability within Defence provides tactical through to strategic intelligence to ADF commanders, decision and policy makers and external customers. This can range from near real-time through to long-term assessments of regional or international topics.

The intelligence capability includes signals intelligence collection and processing; tactical through to strategic analysis based on a variety of intelligence sources; and a range of dissemination and distribution techniques in support of customer requirements.

### COMPOSITION

Output Manager: Deputy Secretary Strategy and Intelligence.

The primary intelligence assets are the Defence Signals Directorate, Defence Intelligence Organisation, the Australian Theatre Joint Intelligence Centre, and the recently-formed Australian Imagery Organisation. There is also the Australian Defence Force Intelligence System which brings together a range of ADF collection, analytical, counter-intelligence activities and dissemination units or functions.

### PERFORMANCE INFORMATION FOR OUTPUT 2

#### Capability Enhancement Initiatives

- The Australian Defence Force Intelligence System will be further developed, intelligence products, processes and practices further improved, and people management and development re-engineered for better performance against corporate objectives.
- The Science and Technology Group will develop collaborative research and development programs to assess capability of future imagery systems to support surveillance and intelligence.

**Table 3.2.1: Defence Reform Program Reinvestment**

Defence Reform Program Reinvestment	1999-2000 (cash) \$m	2000-01 (cash) \$m	2001-02 (cash) \$m	2002-03 (cash) \$m
New Capabilities - Net Personnel	0.9	0.5	3.8	12.2
Operating Costs	2.6	4.2	4.2	4.2
<b>Output 2 Total</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>16.4</b>

Defence Reform Program reinvestment has contributed toward a number of classified projects.

Table 3.2.2: Price of Output 2

<b>Departmental Revenues and Expenses</b>	<b>Estimated 1998-99 (accrual) \$m</b>	<b>Budget for 1999-2000 \$m</b>
<b>Expenses</b>		
Employees	136.5	126.6
Depreciation	41.2	47.8
Other expenses	89.8	78.3
<b>Total Expenses<sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>267.5</b>	<b>252.7</b>
Capital Use Charge	0.0	78.4
<b>Total Price of Output 2</b>	<b>267.5</b>	<b>331.1</b>

**Note:**

1. Total Expenses includes revenues from independent sources.

Table 3.2.3: Performance Targets

<b>PERFORMANCE INDICATOR</b>	<b>1999-2000 Target</b>
<b>Quantity</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Delivery of a range of national strategic intelligence operations undertaken including tactical through to strategic collection and analysis based on a variety of intelligence sources, and dissemination and distribution in support of Government requirements</li> </ul>	As required
<b>Quality</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Intelligence information will be relevant, accurate, predictive and well presented, provide the right judgements and have a positive, influential impact on clients</li> </ul>	Fully Achieve
<b>Timeliness</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Intelligence information will be provided within the agreed (or appropriate) timeframe</li> </ul>	Fully Achieve

## OUTPUT THREE: Capability for Major Surface Combatant Operations

### DESCRIPTION

*Provision of the major surface combatant force at levels of capability to assert sea control, conduct surveillance, maritime patrol and response operations, intelligence collection, counter-insurgency operations, the protection of shipping, offshore territories and assets and operations other than war in support of the Government.*

Surface combatants are a significant component of the ADF's capability to control the maritime approaches to Australia and are capable of undertaking effective independent operations for likely short-notice contingencies; contributing to coalition forces; and responding at short notice to a range of peacetime tasks. Capabilities under this output include undersea, surface and air warfare and the ability to contribute to maritime support operations. With long range, good endurance and the ability to contribute to all forms of maritime warfare, the major surface combatant force is well suited for operations in Australia's maritime approaches and the maritime environment of the region and beyond.

### COMPOSITION

Output Manager: Chief of Navy.

The current major surface combatant force comprises three destroyers (DDGs), six guided missile frigates (FFGs), and two Anzac frigates (FFHs) together with their embarked helicopters. This number will increase to 14 by 2005 when the eight Anzac frigates are expected to be in service and the DDGs retired from service. The first DDG, HMAS *Perth*, will decommission in late 1999 reducing the number of DDGs to two.

### PERFORMANCE INFORMATION FOR OUTPUT 3

#### Preparedness

- Achieve the requirements of the Chief of the Defence Force's and the Australian Theatre Operational Preparedness Directives.

#### New Equipment

- The Provisional Acceptance into Naval Service of HMA Ships *Anzac* and *Arunta*.

#### Capability Enhancement Initiatives

An ongoing capability assessment process monitors the current performance of the major surface combatant force and its ability to deliver the required capability throughout a platform's life. The process assesses future tasking requirements and the predicted operational environment in order to prioritise the capability's development. As a result of this process, a number of capability enhancement projects are under way, including:

- Project SEA 1390, the Guided Missile Frigate Upgrade Project, will improve the capability of the ships' radars, command systems and weapons systems to defeat missile attacks. The ships' defence against torpedoes and mines will also be improved and their reliability, maintainability and habitability enhanced. The six FFGs are planned to be upgraded in Australia by 2004-05.
- Project SEA 1348 provides for the acquisition of eight Anzac class ships by 2005 and associated support to provide a surveillance and patrol capability.

- Project SEA 1348 Phase 3, the Anzac Under-Sea and Surface Warfare Upgrade, will enhance the capability in all eight Anzacs to counter emerging, more capable, submarine and surface threats.
- Project SEA 1411 provides for the acquisition of 11 combat helicopters for the Anzac class ships with the first delivery expected in 2001.
- Government approval is expected to be sought in 2000-01 for Project SEA 1443 Phase 3, the implementation phase for the above-water aspects of the Anzac Warfighting Improvement Program.
- Project SEA 1428 Phase 2A will provide continued development of the Evolved Sea Sparrow Missile with a number of test missile firings to be conducted in the United States;
- The Science and Technology Group is conducting research to demonstrate techniques of stochastic resonance for the detection of weak target sound sources such as submarines and maritime mines. This will enhance operational effectiveness in anti-submarine warfare (also supports Output 5).
- The Science and Technology Group is conducting research into tactical information systems supporting weapon targeting and sensor-to-shooter integration (also supports Outputs 5, 13, and 17).

#### Equipment Condition

- DDGs - the DDGs are nearing the end of their service life and their overall material state has declined commensurate with their age. Nevertheless, a care and maintenance plan is intended to ensure that they remain safe, capable and able to meet preparedness requirements.
- FFGs - the magnitude and cost of maintenance and husbandry work are increasing as the ships age. The upgrade project has a component to support the ships through to their planned end of life.

Table 3.3.1: Defence Reform Program Reinvestment

<b>Defence Reform Program Reinvestment</b>	<b>1999-2000 (cash) \$m</b>	<b>2000-01 (cash) \$m</b>	<b>2001-02 (cash) \$m</b>	<b>2002-03 (cash) \$m</b>
Capability Related Logistics	26.0	26.6	10.8	10.8
New Capabilities - Net Personnel				
Operating Costs	31.5	32.6	29.7	26.0
Defence Science Capability	1.0	2.3	2.3	2.3
Pilot Training	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5
<b>Output 3 Total</b>	<b>59.2</b>	<b>62.0</b>	<b>43.3</b>	<b>39.6</b>

Defence Reform Program reinvestment is enabling repairs and upgrade work to be undertaken for the FFGs to improve habitability and to address a range of safety issues. The Close In Weapon System will be refurbished to improve system availability. Funding will assist the bringing into service of the Super Seasprite helicopters for the Anzac ships that will enhance significantly their anti-surface and anti-submarine capabilities. Additionally, funds continue to be allocated to restore logistic support to adequate levels for Seahawk helicopters on the FFGs. The refurbishment of the GLMS-13 missile launcher system will be continued. The Defence Reform Program will also assist in providing the in-service support contracts for the Anzac class frigate to meet the various aspects of logistic support necessary to bring the new frigates into service and to maintain their operational effectiveness. The Seasprite helicopter squadron is being manned from Defence Reform Program savings.

Table 3.3.2: Price of Output 3

Departmental Revenues and Expenses	Estimated 1998-99 (accrual) \$m	Budget for 1999-2000 \$m
<b>Expenses</b>		
Employees	598.3	594.3
Depreciation	294.6	298.7
Other expenses	578.4	577.4
<b>Total Expenses<sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>1,471.3</b>	<b>1,470.5</b>
Capital Use Charge	0.0	920.5
<b>Total Price of Output 3</b>	<b>1,471.3</b>	<b>2,391.0</b>

**Note:**

- Total Expenses includes revenues from independent sources.

Table 3.3.3: Performance Targets for 1999-2000

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	1999-2000 Target
<b>Combat Capability</b>	
Preparedness	
• Ship Days at MLOC <sup>(1) (2) (3)</sup>	
➤ 2.3 <sup>(4)</sup> DDG	741 days
➤ 6 FFG	1,679 days
➤ 2 FFH	653 days
• Training	
➤ Percentage of single Service, joint and combined exercise objectives achieved	100%
• Flying Hours <sup>(5)</sup>	
➤ Kiowa	727
➤ Squirrel	2,000
➤ Sea King	1,750
➤ HS748	1,000
➤ Seahawk	4,000
➤ Kalkara	39 <sup>(6)</sup>
Operations	
• Quantity, quality and timeliness of response to warlike and non-warlike unforeseen operations	Not planned
• Maritime Interception Force (Gulf Deployment) – 1 FFG <i>HMAS Melbourne</i>	41 days
<b>Non-Combat Related Tasks</b>	
• Assistance to the Community <sup>(7)</sup> (Output 21)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sydney to Hobart Regatta</li> <li>Australia Day celebrations</li> </ul>
• National Tasks (Output 21)	As required

**Notes:**

- Time at Minimum Level of Capability is the unit of performance measurement for individual warfare capabilities, ie. the capability to conduct anti-surface operations, anti-submarine operations, anti-air operations and the capability to conduct maritime support operations. As the range and depth of capability varies between ship class due to their design, MLOC results are aggregated to provide performance information at the Force Element Group level. Breakdowns of MLOC performance information below this level are classified.

2. The MLOC assessment process for Navy Outputs (Outputs 3-5, 7-9) includes objective assessments of equipment, equipment condition, personnel and collective training. Ship days at MLOC are an aggregate measure, which encompasses numerous lower-level quantity and quality measures. The performance target is for all ships to be at MLOC when not conducting deep depot-level maintenance or conducting workup to MLOC. This figure is the maximum possible and may need amendment in light of actual experience gained with the revised MLOC process.
3. Naval platforms are considered to be in inventory on delivery. The degree to which ships can perform an operational role after delivery is reflected in the days at MLOC figure.
4. HMAS *Perth* will be retired from service in late 1999.
5. Naval aircraft also contribute to Outputs 6, 7 and 9.
6. Represents ships' flights not flying hours.
7. Approved Defence Aid to the Civil Community requests.

## OUTPUT FOUR: Capability for Patrol Boat Operations

### DESCRIPTION

*Provision of the patrol boat force at levels of capability to conduct peacetime surveillance, and maritime patrol and response operations within coastal waters and operations other than war in support of Government.*

The patrol boat force contributes to national peacetime tasking. The endorsed capability for patrol boats requires vessels capable of contributing to the civil surveillance program including surveillance, interception, investigation, apprehension and escort to port of vessels suspected of illegal fisheries, quarantine, customs, and immigration offences. The vessels should be capable of sustained operations in northern exclusive economic zone waters in typical weather conditions and should be capable of deployment to regional countries and enhancing relations through exercises and cooperative operations. In wartime, the vessels should have a limited capability to protect harbours and coastal shipping.

### COMPOSITION

Output Manager: Chief of Navy.

The current Patrol Boat Force consists of 15 Fremantle Class Patrol Boats.

### PERFORMANCE INFORMATION FOR OUTPUT 4

#### Preparedness

- Achieve the requirements of the Chief of the Defence Force's and the Australian Theatre Operational Preparedness Directives.

#### Capability Enhancement Initiatives

- A further eight-year Life of Type Extension (beyond the four-year extension already undertaken) has been approved for the 15 patrol boats which will address maintenance and reliability issues.
- Complete studies into alternative options and the preferred commercial arrangements for the acquisition of a coastal surveillance and patrol capability.

#### Equipment Condition

- The age of these vessels and their systems is degrading their operational effectiveness against an increasingly sophisticated peacetime threat, and is affecting their maintenance and reliability. The most significant limitations of these vessels are their limited sea keeping ability, lack of modern sensors and systems, poor seaboat handling arrangements and the limitations imposed by the small rigid inflatable boat carried. A replacement patrol and response vessel, which is yet to be identified, will be required to enter service when the patrol boats start decommissioning in 2008-09.

Table 3.4.1: Defence Reform Program Reinvestment

Defence Reform Program Reinvestment	1999-2000 (cash) \$m	2000-01 (cash) \$m	2001-02 (cash) \$m	2002-03 (cash) \$m
Capability Related Logistics	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Output 4 Total</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

Defence Reform Program reinvestment provides for increased engine maintenance levels and electronic surveillance for Fremantle class patrol boats.

Table 3.4.2: Price of Output 4

Departmental Revenues and Expenses	Estimated 1998-99 (accrual) \$m	Budget for 1999-2000 \$m
<b>Expenses</b>		
Employees	120.9	105.9
Depreciation	23.3	23.7
Other expenses	90.9	95.7
<b>Total Expenses<sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>235.1</b>	<b>225.3</b>
Capital Use Charge	0.0	27.5
<b>Total Price of Output 4</b>	<b>235.1</b>	<b>252.7</b>

**Note:**

1. Total Expenses includes revenues from independent sources.

Table 3.4.3: Performance Targets for 1999-2000

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	1999-2000 Target
<b>Combat Capability</b>	
Preparedness	
• Ship Days at MLOC <sup>(1) (2) (3)</sup>	
➤ 15 Fremantle Class Patrol Boats	4,349 days
• Training	
➤ Percentage of single Service, joint and combined exercise objectives achieved	100%
Operations	
• Quantity, quality and timeliness of response to warlike and non-warlike unforeseen operations	Not planned
<b>Non-Combat Related Tasks</b>	
• Assistance to the Community <sup>(4)</sup> (Output 21)	As required
• National Tasks (Output 21)	
➤ Civil surveillance and response operations planned	1,800 days <sup>(5)</sup>

**Notes:**

1. Time at Minimum Level of Capability is the unit of performance measurement for individual warfare capabilities, ie. the capability to conduct anti-surface operations, anti-submarine operations, anti-air operations and the capability to conduct maritime support operations. As the range and depth of capability varies between ship class due to their design, MLOC results are aggregated to provide performance information at the Force Element Group level. Breakdowns of MLOC performance information below this level are classified.
2. The MLOC assessment process for Navy Outputs (Outputs 3-5, 7-9) includes objective assessments of equipment, equipment condition, personnel and collective training. Ship days at MLOC are an aggregate measure, which encompasses numerous lower level quantity and quality measures. The performance target is for all ships to be at MLOC when not conducting deep depot level maintenance or conducting workup to MLOC. This figure is the maximum possible and may need amendment in light of actual experience gained with the revised MLOC process.
3. Naval platforms are considered to be in inventory on delivery. The degree to which ships can perform an operational role after delivery is reflected in the days at MLOC figure.
4. Approved Defence Aid to the Civil Community requests.
5. Provide 1,800 patrol boat days for surveillance of the Australian Fishing Zone and provide at least 33 ship visits for patrol of the Bass Strait oil rigs.

## OUTPUT FIVE: Capability for Submarine Operations

### DESCRIPTION

*Provision of the submarine force at levels of capability to conduct covert surveillance and reconnaissance, offensive operations against warships, submarines and merchant shipping, and mining and support to special operations.*

The submarine force provides a capability for undersea and surface warfare, and support to maritime operations in the form of covert surveillance and intelligence gathering. The Oberon class, and the Collins class submarines which will replace them, are capable of undertaking independent long range, covert patrol and strike operations. The Collins class, with a nominal life of 28 years, represents an important offensive and surveillance capability improvement, which will serve the ADF well into the next century.

### COMPOSITION

Output Manager: Chief of Navy.

The operational capability of the submarine force is at its lowest level for many years due to the transition from the Oberon class submarine to the Collins class submarine. The current force of one Oberon provides an operational capability, now limited by technology and the age of the boat. Three Collins class submarines have been delivered and provisionally accepted, however, acceptance into naval service has not yet occurred. The aim is to achieve an Interim Operational Capability in the Collins class by the end of 1999, allowing HMAS *Otama* to decommission.

### PERFORMANCE INFORMATION FOR OUTPUT 5

#### Preparedness

- Achieve the requirements of the Chief of the Defence Force's and the Australian Theatre Operational Preparedness Directives.

#### New Equipment

Acceptance of Collins Class submarines into Naval service has been delayed until the end of 2000 due to several technological concerns, particularly the combat system performance, diesel engine reliability and acoustic signature. The rectification of these problems remains a very high priority for the Navy so as to maintain an effective operational submarine capability.

- HMAS *Collins* is finalising Post-Delivery Availability in Adelaide and will resume normal operational cycles. HMAS *Farncomb* will then commence Post-Delivery Availability.
- HMAS *Otama* is planned to decommission at the end of calendar year 1999 and its personnel will transfer to the Collins class training pipeline.
- Provisional acceptance of HMAS *Waller* occurred in April 1999.
- Launch of Nuship Sheean on 1 May 1999 followed a year later by Nuship Rankin.
- HMAS *Waller* will commence Post-Delivery Availability following HMAS *Farncomb*.
- Nuship Dechaineux provisional acceptance is due in January 2000.
- Nuship Sheean and Rankin will commence Contractor's Sea Trials following their respective launches.

### Capability Enhancement Initiatives

Noting the Collins design is now over ten years old, a number of projects have been initiated to keep pace with developing technology and improve the operational capability:

- Implementation of parallel activities through the United State Navy (SEA 1446) to rectify Collins shortcomings. This is dependent on trials in 1999 on one submarine to assess the performance of both the acoustic and combat systems.
- The acquisition, integration and trials of the replacement Heavyweight Torpedo will commence under Project SEA 1429.
- Further evaluation by the Science and Technology Group of acoustic signature reduction methods and quantification of the performance improvement. Also developing additional ways to reduce the radiated noise and increase the operational capability of the submarines.
- Research by the Science and Technology Group to improve the reliability of the main diesel engines.
- The Science and Technology Group is also investigating several approaches to passive sonar detection that make better use of knowledge of the ocean environment to improve the probability of detecting very quiet targets such as submerged and surface vessels (also supports Output 3).

### Capability Support

- The East Coast Submarine Facility at Garden Island in Sydney will commence supporting Collins class submarines during deployments.
- The introduction in July of a certified Collins class submarine docking cradle at the WA shiplift facility owned by Tenix will allow Depot Level Maintenance to take place on the West coast.

### Personnel

Currently there are insufficient submariners in the training pipeline to satisfy predicted requirements. Consequently, significant recruitment activity is under way and several initiatives to improve the retention rate, including completion bonus schemes, are either in place or being developed.

Table 3.5.1: Defence Reform Program Reinvestment

Defence Reform Program Reinvestment	1999-2000 (cash) \$m	2000-01 (cash) \$m	2001-02 (cash) \$m	2002-03 (cash) \$m
Capability Related Logistics	3.1	3.1	2.1	2.1
New Capabilities - Net Personnel				
Operating Costs	4.5	6.5	5.7	5.7
Defence Science Capability	2.0	3.3	3.3	3.3
<b>Output 5 Total</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>11.1</b>

Research and development activities are under way to enhance the Collins Class combat system, modelling and simulation of submarine tactics, signature management, shock studies and platform structural integrity studies. Reinvestment will also help improve Collins Class capability through the provision of test equipment to ensure the correct operation of weapon systems and the necessary inventory of torpedoes to ensure both training and operational requirements can be met. In-service support contracts for the Collins class submarine will be comprehensive and provide various aspects of logistic support necessary to bring the new submarines into service and to maintain their operational effectiveness. Part of the funding is for the ongoing purchase of electric batteries, a fundamental component of the platform systems necessary for submarine operations.

Table 3.5.2: Price of Output 5

Departmental Revenues and Expenses	Estimated 1998-99 (accrual) \$m	Budget for 1999-2000 \$m
<b>Expenses</b>		
Employees	122.2	121.1
Depreciation	99.6	121.2
Other expenses	147.6	147.1
<b>Total Expenses<sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>369.4</b>	<b>389.4</b>
Capital Use Charge	0.0	515.3
<b>Total Price of Output 5</b>	<b>369.4</b>	<b>904.7</b>

**Note:**

- Total Expenses includes revenues from independent sources.

Table 3.5.3: Performance Targets for 1999-2000

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	1999-2000 Target
<b>Combat Capability</b>	
Preparedness	
• Ship Days at MLOC <sup>(1) (2) (3)</sup>	
➤ 1 Oberon (Jul-Dec 1999) and 1 Collins (Dec 1999-Jun 2000)	366 days
• Training	
➤ Percentage of single Service, joint and combined exercise objectives achieved	100%
Operations	
• Quantity, quality and timeliness of response to warlike and non-warlike unforeseen operations	Not planned
<b>Non-Combat Related Tasks</b>	
• Assistance to the Community <sup>(4)</sup> (Output 21)	As required
• National Tasks (Output 21)	As required

**Notes:**

- Time at Minimum Level of Capability is the unit of performance measurement for individual warfare capabilities, ie. the capability to conduct anti-surface operations, anti-submarine operations, anti-air operations and the capability to conduct maritime support operations. As the range and depth of capability varies between ship class due to their design, MLOC results are aggregated to provide performance information at the Force Element Group level. Breakdowns of MLOC performance information below this level are classified.
- The MLOC assessment process for Navy Outputs (Outputs 3-5, 7-9) includes objective assessments of equipment, equipment condition, personnel and collective training. Ship days at MLOC are an aggregate measure, which encompasses numerous lower level quantity and quality measures. The performance target is for all ships to be at MLOC when not conducting deep depot level maintenance or conducting workup to MLOC. This figure is the maximum possible and may need amendment in light of actual experience gained with the revised MLOC process.
- Naval platforms are considered to be in inventory on delivery. The degree to which ships can perform an operational role after delivery is reflected in the days at MLOC figure.
- Approved Defence Aid to the Civil Community requests.

## OUTPUT SIX: Military Geographic Information

### DESCRIPTION

*Provision of up-to-date and accurate information to support military planning and operations.*

Military geographic information is information with potential military importance that describes the earth's physical aspects, resources and artificial or man-made features and characteristics. This broad description covers a wide range, including infrastructure, hydrographic, topographic, aeronautical, oceanographic, meteorological and geodetic information.

The acquisition, development and provision, within specified response times, of up to date and accurate military geographic information in the form of paper maps and charts, digital data, and supporting products, is fundamental in the planning and conduct of all military operations including operations other than war.

### COMPOSITION

Output Manager: Vice Chief of the Defence Force.

The acquisition and provision of military geographic information involves the coordination of a number of agencies and elements across the ADF, as well as utilising the capabilities of industry and offshore exchange agreements.

Navy: Australian Hydrographic Office, hydrographic ships, Laser Airborne Depth Sounder Unit, Hydrographic Office Detached Survey Unit and Hydrographic School, Directorate of Oceanography and Meteorology and Australian Oceanographic Data Centre.

Army: One Topographical Survey Squadron and Geomatic Engineer Wing of the School of Military Engineering.

Air Force: Aeronautical Information Services.

Support Command: Army Topographic Support Establishment.

Strategic Command Division: Directorate of Strategic Military Geographic Information.

### PERFORMANCE INFORMATION FOR OUTPUT 6

#### Capability Enhancement Initiatives

- Two new 2,500 tonne hydrographic ships (Melville and Leeuwin) will be commissioned (Project SEA 1401 Phase 1).
- The Army Topographic Support Establishment will be re-equipped, providing a capability to produce digital military geographic information as well as improving capabilities to produce paper based military geographic information (Project Parare Phase 1).
- The Army Topographic Support Establishment is expected to achieve AS 9002 quality accreditation.
- Implementation of a digital database at the Australian Hydrographic Office to support production of digital products (Project SEA 1430 Phase 1).
- Development and implementation of a more efficient and broader military geographic information acquisition process.
- Establishment of an improved user requirements process to capture military geographic information needs.

- Establishment of oceanographic data exchange arrangements with the United States Navy and the Royal Malaysian Navy.
- Finalisation of a revised memorandum of understanding on Global Geospatial Information and Services with the United States.
- Development of a new memorandum of understanding on military geographic information with Indonesia.
- Development of a new memorandum of understanding with the Bureau of Meteorology for ongoing access to meteorological data and products.
- Upgrade of the oceanographic tactical environmental support system.
- Survey Motor Launch upgrade – trial of Petrel sonar (Project SEA 1401 Phase 3).
- Development of a theatre military geographic information Support Plan by Headquarters Australian Theatre.
- Review of the ADF military geographic information strategic plan.
- Conduct geographic, aeronautical and hydrographic data collection activities in accordance with the survey program scope and locations.
- Implementation of offshore mapping capability (JP 2064).

Table 3.6.1: Defence Reform Program Reinvestment

<b>Defence Reform Program Reinvestment</b>	<b>1999-2000 (cash) \$m</b>	<b>2000-01 (cash) \$m</b>	<b>2001-02 (cash) \$m</b>	<b>2002-03 (cash) \$m</b>
New Capabilities - Net Personnel Operating Costs	4.8	4.8	2.8	2.8
<b>Output 6 Total</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.8</b>

Defence Reform Program reinvestment provides for part of the estimated costs of bringing the new Hydrographic Ship into service. The survey information generated will enable the production of charts for Defence use, and to meet the Government's national and international obligations for safe navigation at sea.

Table 3.6.2: Price of Output 6

<b>Departmental Revenues and Expenses</b>	<b>Estimated 1998-99 (accrual) \$m</b>	<b>Budget for 1999-2000 \$m</b>
<b>Expenses</b>		
Employees	72.6	72.0
Depreciation	12.1	19.4
Other expenses	55.9	60.4
<b>Total Expenses <sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>140.7</b>	<b>151.7</b>
Capital Use Charge	0.0	53.3
<b>Total Price of Output 6</b>	<b>140.7</b>	<b>205.0</b>

**Note:**

1. Total Expenses includes revenues from independent sources.

Table 3.6.3: Performance Targets for 1999-2000

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	1999-2000 Target
<p><b>Combat Capability</b></p> <p>Acquisition and Production Program</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Production targets as detailed in the Topographical and Aeronautical Plan and Hydroscheme. Fully achieve</li> <li>• Targets for acquisition of military geographic information data and products to meet short notice requirements. Fully achieve</li> <li>• Directorate of Oceanography and Meteorology and Australian Oceanographic Data Centre – ability to satisfy user requirements when tasked. Fully achieve</li> <li>• 1 Topo Svy Sqn – ability to satisfy all immediate user requirements when tasked. Fully achieve</li> </ul> <p>Operational Effectiveness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ability to satisfy operational requirements for digital and paper products: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ providing coverage required Fully achieve</li> <li>➤ to required standard and specification Fully achieve</li> <li>➤ satisfying AS 9002 quality accreditation where appropriate Fully achieve</li> <li>➤ in format required Fully achieve</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Preparedness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ability of military geographic information assets to provide effective response to satisfy short notice requirements in support of operations and exercises. Linked to provision of military geographic information data and products in support of Military Response Options/Chief of the Defence Force's Preparedness Directive requirements. Fully achieve</li> </ul> <p>Timeliness</p> <p>Ability of military geographic information assets to satisfy requirements within time required, in respect of both forecast production and short notice requirements Fully achieve</p> <p><b>Non-Combat Related Tasks</b></p> <p>Peacetime Tasking</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assistance to the Community (Output 21) As required</li> <li>• National Tasks (Output 21) As required <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ hydrographic services <sup>(1)</sup></li> </ul> </li> </ul>	

**Note:**

1. The RAN Hydrographic Service performs the national hydrographic function to meet Australia's obligations to various international conventions and treaties covering safe navigation and safety of life at sea, and to support Government objectives with regard to transport, infrastructure and the environment.

## OUTPUT SEVEN: Capability for Afloat Support

### DESCRIPTION

*Provision of the afloat support force at levels of capability required to provide under way replenishment of fuel, water, stores and ammunition, and strategic bulk fuel transport.*

The Afloat Support Force provides a force multiplier effect to maritime operations by enabling a force of surface combatants or amphibious lift platforms to sustain operations for long periods at extended range from a support base in the expansive waters of the region. The force is capable of day and night operations to replenish ships with fuel (including aviation fuel), water, provisions, stores and ammunition (including missiles). The capability includes the capacity for under way replenishment of stores by helicopter and for strategic bulk fuel transport.

### COMPOSITION

Output Manager: Chief of Navy.

The Afloat Support Force currently consists of the Auxiliary Oiler Replenishment - HMAS *Success* and the Auxiliary Oiler - HMAS *Westralia*.

### PERFORMANCE INFORMATION FOR OUTPUT 7

#### Preparedness

- Achieve the requirements of the Chief of the Defence Force's and the Australian Theatre Operational Preparedness Directives.

#### New Equipment

- HMAS *Westralia* returns to service January 2000.

#### Equipment Condition

- HMAS *Westralia's* capability is limited by its speed, size, deep draught and ability to carry only fuel. As a single skinned tanker over 30,000 DWT the ship may be denied access to foreign ports when the International Convention Against Pollution at Sea is progressively implemented after 2000. In May 1998 HMAS *Westralia* was damaged by an engine room fire and is not expected to return to service until early 2000.
- While HMAS *Westralia* undergoes a major refit, HMAS *Success* is the ADF's sole maritime replenishment capability.

Table 3.7.1: Defence Reform Program Reinvestment

Defence Reform Program Reinvestment	1999-2000 (cash) \$m	2000-01 (cash) \$m	2001-02 (cash) \$m	2002-03 (cash) \$m
Capability Related Logistics	7.2	9.3	3.6	3.6
Pilot Training	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
<b>Output 7 Total</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3.9</b>

Reinvestment will maintain logistic support for the Sea King helicopter (embarked in HMAS *Success*), as a part of a four-year re-invigoration plan. These helicopters also contribute to the amphibious lift capability and national support tasks.

Funding for HMAS *Westralia's* repair has been partly sourced from Defence Reform Program savings.

Table 3.7.2: Price of Output 7

Departmental Revenues and Expenses	Estimated 1998-99 (accrual) \$m	Budget for 1999-2000 \$m
<b>Expenses</b>		
Employees	80.0	78.7
Depreciation	31.9	32.5
Other expenses	68.7	69.5
<b>Total Expenses</b>	<b>180.7</b>	<b>180.7</b>
Capital Use Charge	0.0	47.1
<b>Total Price of Output 7</b>	<b>180.7</b>	<b>227.9</b>

**Note:**

1. Total Expenses includes revenues from independent sources.

Table 3.7.3: Performance Targets for 1999-2000

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	1999-2000 Target
<b>Combat Capability</b>	
Preparedness	
• Ship Days at MLOC <sup>(1) (2) (3)</sup>	
➤ 1 Auxiliary Oiler Replenishment	366 days
➤ 1 Auxiliary Oiler	125 days
• Training	
➤ Percentage of single Service, joint and combined exercise objectives achieved	100%
Operations	
• Quantity, quality and timeliness of response to warlike and non-warlike unforeseen operations	Not planned
<b>Non-Combat Related Tasks</b>	
• Assistance to the Community <sup>(4)</sup> (Output 21)	As required
• National Tasks (Output 21)	As required

**Notes:**

1. Time at Minimum Level of Capability is the unit of performance measurement for individual warfare capabilities, ie. the capability to conduct anti-surface operations, anti-submarine operations, anti-air operations and the capability to conduct maritime support operations. As the range and depth of capability varies between ship class due to their design, MLOC results are aggregated to provide performance information at the Force Element Group level. Breakdowns of MLOC performance information below this level are classified.
2. The MLOC assessment process for Navy Outputs (Outputs 3-5, 7-9) includes objective assessments of equipment, equipment condition, personnel and collective training. Ship days at MLOC are an aggregate measure, which encompasses numerous lower level quantity and quality measures. The performance target is for all ships to be at MLOC when not conducting deep depot level maintenance or conducting workup to MLOC. This figure is the maximum possible and may need amendment in light of actual experience gained with the revised MLOC process.
3. Naval platforms are considered to be in inventory on delivery. The degree to which ships can perform an operational role after delivery is reflected in the days at MLOC figure.
4. Approved Defence Aid to the Civil Community requests.

## OUTPUT EIGHT: Capability for Mine Countermeasures and Mining

### DESCRIPTION

*Provision of the mine countermeasures force at levels of capability to conduct mine clearance from beaches, shallow and deep water, route survey and lead through operations. Provision of the ADF capability for mining.*

Protection against mining requires a range of specialist capabilities. The mine countermeasures force is undergoing significant redevelopment to provide a balanced and flexible minehunting, minesweeping and diving capability for countering the full spectrum of maritime mines which can be deployed in the region. The mine countermeasures force should be capable of conducting mine countermeasures operations concurrently in three different locations in Australia's area of strategic interest, and should be capable of sustained operations in remote areas. The mine countermeasures capability should include the means to dispose of sea mines through the use of minehunting, minesweeping, and clearance diving techniques.

The ADF is to maintain core skills and a limited capability for mining.

### COMPOSITION

Output Manager: Chief of Navy.

The Mine Countermeasures Force currently comprises two Mine Hunters Inshore, an Interim Minesweeping Force, two Minesweeper Auxiliaries (L)s, three Minesweeper Auxiliaries (S)s and two Clearance Diving Teams.

### PERFORMANCE INFORMATION FOR OUTPUT 8

#### Preparedness

- Achieve the requirements of the Chief of the Defence Force's and the Australian Theatre Operational Preparedness Directives.

#### New Equipment

Six new Huon class Minehunter Coastal vessels, with the first ship (Huon) delivered on 25 March 1999 and the last being delivered in September 2002, will provide the cornerstone of the revitalised mine countermeasures capability. Included in the redevelopment are computer-based tools, necessary for the effective control of mine countermeasures operations, being delivered under the Mine Warfare Systems Centre Project.

- Delivery of the first two Huon class vessels. Nuship Huon was delivered on 25 March 1999 and Nuship Hawkesbury is to be delivered on 24 December 1999.
- Acceptance into Naval Service of the first minehunter coastal class vessel (Nuship Huon) on 26 June 2000.
- Delivery of the first packages of the Mine Warfare Command Support System in July 1999.

#### Capability Enhancement Initiatives

- Projects to enhance Clearance Diving capability approved.
- Introduce in-service training and facilities for personnel for the Huon class minehunter coastal ships.
- Research by the Science and Technology Group into sonar system strategies to detect, locate and classify maritime mines, and to establish an advanced mine warfare sonar facility for the Navy (also supports Outputs 3 and 5).

- Developing an acoustic mine imaging system that uses ultra-sonic technology to identify positively bottom objects in turbid waters of low or nil visibility.
- Acquiring an acoustic device that will provide the capability for a programmable broad-band acoustic device to effectively eliminate ships acoustic signature to counter the modern smart mine.

### Equipment Condition

At present, the force is capable of conducting limited minehunting, minesweeping, and clearance diving operations. However, the mine countermeasures force is undergoing significant redevelopment to provide a balanced and flexible capability for countering the full spectrum of maritime mines that can be employed in the region.

Table 3.8.1: Defence Reform Program Reinvestment

Defence Reform Program Reinvestment	1999-2000 (cash) \$m	2000-01 (cash) \$m	2001-02 (cash) \$m	2002-03 (cash) \$m
New Capabilities – Net Personnel				
Operating Costs	9.7	11.1	3.4	0.0
Defence Science Capability	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3
Pilot Training	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
<b>Output 8 Total</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>0.3</b>

Note: Figures may not add due to rounding.

Defence Reform Program reinvestment will provide various aspects of logistic support necessary to bring the new minehunters into service and to maintain their operational effectiveness. These ships will provide a state-of-the-art mine countermeasures capability for use in Australia's ports and coastal waters or elsewhere in the region as required.

Table 3.8.2: Price of Output 8

Departmental Revenues and Expenses	Estimated 1998-99 (accrual) \$m	Budget for 1999-2000 \$m
<b>Expenses</b>		
Employees	47.7	45.7
Depreciation	19.6	32.7
Other expenses	64.7	66.1
<b>Total Expenses <sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>132.0</b>	<b>144.5</b>
Capital Use Charge	0.0	150.4
<b>Total Price of Output 8</b>	<b>132.0</b>	<b>294.8</b>

Note:

1. Total Expenses includes revenues from independent sources.

Table 3.8.3: Performance Targets for 1999-2000

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	1999-2000 Target
<b>Combat Capability</b>	
Preparedness	
• Ship Days at MLOC <sup>(1) (2) (3)</sup>	
➤ 1 Minehunter Coastal	316 days
➤ 2 Minehunter Inshore	632 days
➤ 5 Minesweeper Auxiliaries	As required
• Training	
➤ Percentage of single Service, joint and combined exercise objectives achieved	100%
Operations	
• Quantity, quality and timeliness of response to warlike and non-warlike unforeseen operations	Not planned
<b>Non-Combat Related Tasks</b>	
• Assistance to the Community <sup>(4)</sup> (Output 21)	As required
• National Tasks (Output 21)	As required

**Notes:**

1. Time at Minimum Level of Capability is the unit of performance measurement for individual warfare capabilities, ie. the capability to conduct anti-surface operations, anti-submarine operations, anti-air operations and the capability to conduct maritime support operations. As the range and depth of capability varies between ship class due to their design, MLOC results are aggregated to provide performance information at the Force Element Group level. Breakdowns of MLOC performance information below this level are classified.
2. The MLOC assessment process for Navy Outputs (Outputs 3-5, 7-9) includes objective assessments of equipment, equipment condition, personnel and collective training. Ship days at MLOC are an aggregate measure, which encompasses numerous lower level quantity and quality measures. The performance target is for all ships to be at MLOC when not conducting deep depot level maintenance or conducting workup to MLOC. This figure is the maximum possible and may need amendment in light of actual experience gained with the revised MLOC process.
3. Naval platforms are considered to be in inventory on delivery. The degree to which ships can perform an operational role after delivery is reflected in the days at MLOC figure.
4. Approved Defence Aid to the Civil Community requests.

## OUTPUT NINE: Capability for Amphibious Lift

### DESCRIPTION

*Provision of the amphibious lift force at levels of capability to conduct amphibious operations, and to support land operations from sea, provide strategic, operational, tactical and administrative sea transport, and provide support to beach intelligence gathering.*

Amphibious heavy lift capability is typically provided by large ships with organic aircraft, integrated medical facilities, command and control infrastructure to facilitate amphibious operations, and the ability to interface with smaller watercraft for loading and unloading. Embarked helicopters should be capable of troop-lift and logistics over the shore operations.

Amphibious lift is a vital capability for the ADF to operate effectively in the region given long coastlines, sparse infrastructure and dispersed archipelagic and regional island nations. The ADF's endorsed Amphibious Lift capability is for naval platform(s) to embark and transport a heavy battalion group, consisting of about 1,100 personnel plus associated vehicles and equipment, lodge them ashore by helicopter and watercraft and provide follow on support which may include the re-embarkation and relocation of the force. The ADF amphibious force is also required for a range of operations other than war including logistic support to land operations, Defence aid to the civil community tasks and foreign assistance. The ships should also be able to embark large civilian groups for short periods.

### COMPOSITION

Output Manager: Chief of Navy.

The current amphibious lift capability consists of two Amphibious Transports (HMA Ships *Manoora* and *Kanimbla*), presently undergoing refit and modernisation in Newcastle, one Landing Ship Heavy (HMAS *Tobruk*), and five Landing Craft Heavy (LCH).

### PERFORMANCE INFORMATION FOR OUTPUT 9

#### Preparedness

- Achieve the requirements of the Chief of the Defence Force's and the Australian Theatre Operational Preparedness Directives.

#### New Equipment

- HMAS *Manoora* is scheduled for Contractor Delivery in the second half of 1999 followed by sea trials commencing in late 1999. MLOC, including first of class flight trials for both Blackhawk and Sea King helicopters, is scheduled for the first quarter of 2000.
- HMAS *Kanimbla* is scheduled for Contractor Delivery in late 1999. An operational evaluation for the Amphibious Force Element Group is scheduled for early 2001.

#### Capability Enhancement Initiatives

- The Landing Craft Heavy will commence a Life of Type Extension program under Joint Project 2048 Phase 1B from mid 1999 to extend their lives by eight years.
- HMAS *Tobruk* will enter a major refit of six months commencing January 2000.
- Introduce in-service training and facilities for amphibious transport personnel.
- Increased amphibious lift capability for Army support will be achieved over the next two years through charter of a large capacity catamaran.

- The modernisation of the two Amphibious Transports will provide a deployable Joint Force Headquarters facility, enhanced command and control and medical and dental facilities for deployed forces. Current phases of the project cover the modification of the ships to give HMA Ships *Manoora* and *Kanimbla* an amphibious transport capability. This includes three helicopter landing spots and a shelter for four Blackhawk helicopters. A medical facility is being installed in each ship to provide facilities for initial surgery and intensive care. In addition, a range of repair and maintenance tasks will be undertaken to improve the ships' habitability standards and the update some engineering systems.
- On completion of the modernisation project, the Amphibious Transports will have the capacity to embark 450 personnel and a considerable quantity of vehicle and stores and up to four Blackhawk helicopters. Together they can lift the bulk of a heavy battalion group. With HMAS *Tobruk* a full heavy battalion lift is possible.

Table 3.9.1: Defence Reform Program Reinvestment

Defence Reform Program Reinvestment	1999-2000 (cash) \$m	2000-01 (cash) \$m	2001-02 (cash) \$m	2002-03 (cash) \$m
Amphibious Capabilities	25.7	17.4	24.4	24.4
<b>Output 9 Total</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>24.4</b>	<b>24.4</b>

The retention of HMAS *Tobruk* has been made possible by Defence Reform Program reinvestment. Together with further investment in HMAS *Manoora* and *Kanimbla*, this gives the ADF the ability to conduct amphibious operations in our archipelagic region. Specifically the funding enables the transportation, lodgement and on-going support of a battalion group and its associated vehicles and equipment as required by the ADF's endorsed military strategies. In addition, it enables the ADF to support a range of operations other than war including support to the civil community and service assisted evacuation of civilians.

Table 3.9.2: Price of Output 9

Departmental Revenues and Expenses	Estimated 1998-99 (accrual) \$m	Budget for 1999-2000 \$m
<b>Expenses</b>		
Employees	100.5	98.2
Depreciation	17.4	23.0
Other expenses	74.0	76.7
<b>Total Expenses<sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>191.9</b>	<b>197.9</b>
Capital Use Charge	0.0	59.0
<b>Total Price of Output 9</b>	<b>191.9</b>	<b>256.9</b>

**Note:**

1. Total Expenses includes revenues from independent sources.

Table 3.9.3: Performance Targets for 1999-2000

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	1999-2000 Target
<b>Combat Capability</b>	
Preparedness	
• Ship Days at MLOC <sup>(1) (2) (3)</sup>	
➤ 1 Landing Ship Heavy	107 days
➤ 2 Amphibious Transports	386 days
➤ 5 Landing Craft Heavy	1,270 days
• Training	
➤ Percentage of single Service, joint and combined exercise objectives achieved	100%
Operations	
• Quantity, quality and timeliness of response to warlike and non-warlike unforeseen operations	Not planned
• Operation Bel Isi	In continuation and as required by Government
<b>Non-Combat Related Tasks</b>	
• Assistance to the Community <sup>(4)</sup> (Output 21)	As required
• National Tasks (Output 21)	As required

**Notes:**

1. Time at Minimum Level of Capability is the unit of performance measurement for individual warfare capabilities, ie. the capability to conduct anti-surface operations, anti-submarine operations, anti-air operations and the capability to conduct maritime support operations. As the range and depth of capability varies between ship class due to their design, MLOC results are aggregated to provide performance information at the Force Element Group level. Breakdowns of MLOC performance information below this level are classified.
2. The MLOC assessment process for Navy Outputs (Outputs 3-5, 7-9) includes objective assessments of equipment, equipment condition, personnel and collective training. Ship days at MLOC are an aggregate measure, which encompasses numerous lower level quantity and quality measures. The performance target is for all ships to be at MLOC when not conducting deep depot level maintenance or conducting workup to MLOC. This figure is the maximum possible and may need amendment in light of actual experience gained with the revised MLOC process.
3. Naval platforms are considered to be in inventory on delivery. The degree to which ships can perform an operational role after delivery is reflected in the days at MLOC figure.
4. Approved Defence Aid to the Civil Community requests.

## OUTPUT TEN: Capability for Special Forces Operations

### DESCRIPTION

*Provision of special forces at levels of capability to conduct special operations beyond the scope of conventional forces, including special reconnaissance, offensive operations, special recovery operations, and support operations.*

The ADF's special operations capability comprises specially trained, organised and equipped forces capable of achieving objectives beyond the scope of conventional forces. Though their execution is essentially tactical in nature, the range at which special operations can be mounted gives them the potential to achieve military strategic and operational level objectives. The special operations which can be undertaken are special reconnaissance, offensive operations, special recovery operations, and support operations.

### COMPOSITION

Output Manager: Chief of Army.

A Special Operations Group comprising one commando battalion, one commando regiment, one special air service regiment and a special operations headquarters.

### PERFORMANCE INFORMATION FOR OUTPUT 10

#### Preparedness

- Achieve the requirements of Chief of the Defence Force's and the Australian Theatre Operational Preparedness Directives.

#### New Equipment

- Introduce into service Ninox night-fighting equipment to overcome major deficiencies in the Land Forces night observation and surveillance capabilities.
- Introduce into service Global Positioning System Navstar to enhance the accuracy of navigation of ADF sea, land and air forces.
- Introduce into service Tactical Engagement Simulation System to provide a live simulation system that trains dismounted soldiers in infantry minor tactics.
- Complete the introduction into service of equipment for counter terrorist operations (Bluefin) to enhance special operations capabilities.

#### Capability Enhancement Initiatives

- Complete planning activities for the collocation of 126 Signals Squadron (Melbourne) and 4 RAR (Commando) Signal Squadron (Sydney), less 1 Commando Regiment elements in Sydney. This move is designed to collocate units near their customers.
- The Science and Technology Group will develop new methodologies and evaluation techniques for the application of computer based analytical tools to Special Forces operations.

Table 3.10.1: Defence Reform Program Reinvestment

Defence Reform Program Reinvestment	1999-2000 (cash) \$m	2000-01 (cash) \$m	2001-02 (cash) \$m	2002-03 (cash) \$m
Defence Science Capability	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
<b>Output 10 Total</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>

Defence Reform Program reinvestment will allow scientific research to provide improved support to the land force including special force operations, task force trails, development of synthetic environments for capability development and land situation awareness and human factors to support training.

Table 3.10.2: Price of Output 10

Departmental Revenues and Expenses	Estimated 1998-99 (accrual) \$m	Budget for 1999-2000 \$m
<b>Expenses</b>		
Employees	107.3	100.5
Depreciation	12.5	14.6
Other expenses	48.0	57.3
<b>Total Expenses <sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>167.8</b>	<b>172.5</b>
Capital Use Charge	0.0	34.3
<b>Total Price of Output 10</b>	<b>167.8</b>	<b>206.7</b>

**Note:**

1. Total Expenses includes revenues from independent sources.

Table 3.10.3: Performance Targets

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	1999-2000 Target
<b>Combat Capability</b>	
Preparedness	Fully achieve
• MLOC	
• Training	
➤ Percentage of single Service, Joint and Combined exercise objectives achieved	100%
Operations	
• Capable of completing operational tasking	100%
<b>Non-Combat Related Tasks</b>	
• Assistance to the Community (Output 21)	As required
• National Tasks (Output 21)	As required

## OUTPUT ELEVEN: Capability for Land Task Forces Operations

### DESCRIPTION

*Provision of land task forces at levels of capability to undertake conventional land-based warfare, including mechanised, infantry, army aviation and land surveillance operations, and combat support to operations.*

The ADF capability for land force operations is designed to perform a variety of missions across the full spectrum of conflict, including protecting population and infrastructure, detecting and defeating incursions, securing Australia's offshore territories, service-protected evacuation, contributing to coalition operations and the defence of regional interests.

Additional force elements up to the equivalent of a second brigade sized group, with supporting air and naval units are to be brought to the same degree of readiness as the Ready Deployment Force in Townsville. By 30 June 1999, Defence will have units ready to be deployed in 28 days, which can deliver forces of up to two brigade or task force size groups with associated naval and air units.

The range of potential operations that could be conducted under this output include the following:

- Mechanised Operations (1st Brigade),
- Light Infantry Operations (3rd Brigade and 3 Royal Australian Regiment Parachute Battalion Group),
- Motorised Infantry Operations (7th Task Force),
- Protective and Security Operations (2nd Division and 11th Brigade),
- Army Aviation Operations,
- Land Surveillance Operations (Regional Force Surveillance Unit), and
- Combat Support to Operations (Land Headquarters Direct Command Units).

### COMPOSITION

Output Manager: Chief of Army.

The land task force consists of 9 brigades comprising a mix of Regular and General Reserve:

- 1st Brigade, comprising a headquarters, one mechanised infantry battalion, one reconnaissance regiment, one armoured regiment, and combat and logistic support units.
- 3rd Brigade, comprising a headquarters, two infantry battalions, armoured mobility for two infantry companies, and combat and logistic support units.
- 4th, 5th, 8th, 9th, 11th, and 13th Brigades, comprising a headquarters, two or three infantry battalions, an armoured reconnaissance unit, and combat and logistic support units.
- 7th Task Force, comprising a headquarters, three motorised battalions, one reconnaissance battalion, and combat and logistic support units.

The land task force also consists of supporting capabilities and equipment including mobility, aviation, engineers and electronic warfare.

### PERFORMANCE INFORMATION FOR OUTPUT 11

#### Preparedness

- Achieve the requirements of the Chief of the Defence Force's and the Australian Theatre Operational Preparedness Directives.

### New Equipment

- Introduce into service Ninox night fighting equipment to overcome major deficiencies in the Land Forces night observation and surveillance capabilities.
- Introduce into service Global Positioning System Navstar to enhance the accuracy of navigation of ADF sea, land and air forces.
- Introduce into service Tactical Engagement Simulation System to provide a live simulation system that trains dismounted soldiers in infantry minor tactics.
- Introduce into service medium recovery vehicles to replace the in-service fleet of five ton international F1 twin-boom medium wreckers. The medium recovery vehicle is a high-mobility vehicle capable of recovering the Army's fleet of medium, light and lightweight general service field vehicles.
- Introduce into service the light engineer tractor to enhance the capability of engineer units. The tractor is capable of dozing, excavating, loading, recovery and material handling. The tractor is capable of self deploying at an average speed of 80km/h and have cross-country mobility characteristics.
- Continue the introduction into service of the Combat Net Radio (Wagtail) to meet the remainder of the extant radio requirement. The project replaces ageing radio equipment.
- The Science and Technology Group will develop operational analysis procedures to assist in the tender evaluation of armed reconnaissance helicopters. These procedures will then be used to develop tactics for effective use of the new platform (also supports Output 10).

### Capability Enhancement Initiatives

- Progress Army Modernisation.
- Relocate 1 Combat Engineer Regiment and 103 Medium Battery to Robertson Barracks by 1 March 2000 once facilities have been completed as part of Joint Army Deployment Facility.
- Relocate 8/12 Medium regiment to Robertson Barracks by December 2000 as an outcome of the Army Modernisation trials.
- Refine operational tasks and development goals in the light of the Army Modernisation trials outcomes and development of the general military strategies and military response options.
- Develop a motorised formation capability within designated full-time/part time integration parameters as defined in the Army Modernisation trials and studies.
- Upgrade 1 Brigade to a higher readiness state.
- The Science and Technology Group will develop, demonstrate and evaluate aerial surveillance concepts for land operations using capability and technology demonstrators (also supports Output 6).
- The Science and Technology Group will analyse and evaluate, in partnership with the Army, the structure and concepts for operation of a mechanised brigade in defending regional interests.

Table 3.11.1: Defence Reform Program Reinvestment

<b>Defence Reform Program Reinvestment</b>	<b>1999-2000 (cash) \$m</b>	<b>2000-01 (cash) \$m</b>	<b>2001-02 (cash) \$m</b>	<b>2002-03 (cash) \$m</b>
Capability Related Logistics	26.5	58.0	27.2	27.2
New Capabilities - Net Personnel				
Operating Costs	5.7	5.5	5.2	5.2
Defence Science Capability	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
<b>Output 11 Total</b>	<b>36.2</b>	<b>67.5</b>	<b>36.4</b>	<b>36.4</b>

Reinvestment of Defence Reform Program funds will enhance the readiness levels of land task force units and the essential skills of soldiers being attained through improved availability and serviceability of a range of combat-related equipment. These include wheeled combat vehicles, armoured combat vehicles, army aviation equipment, small arms weapons, engineer equipment and consumables for communications equipment. In addition, Defence Reform Program reinvestment will contribute to the development of the Bradshaw Field Training Area in the Northern Territory. This will provide an environmentally sustainable training area to support brigade formation training. Principally supports Output 11 - Land task Force Operations and will benefit Outputs 10, 12 and 15.

Defence Reform Program reinvestment will allow scientific research to provide improved support to the land force including special force operations, task force trails, development of synthetic environments for capability development and land situation awareness and human factors to support training.

Table 3.11.2: Price of Output 11

<b>Departmental Revenues and Expenses</b>	<b>Estimated 1998-99 (accrual) \$m</b>	<b>Budget for 1999-2000 \$m</b>
<b>Expenses</b>		
Employees	1,459.2	1,417.4
Depreciation	377.0	404.3
Other expenses	1,008.1	1,076.3
<b>Total Expenses <sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>2,844.4</b>	<b>2,898.0</b>
Capital Use Charge	0.0	883.1
<b>Total Price of Output 11</b>	<b>2,844.4</b>	<b>3,781.1</b>

**Note:**

1. Total Expenses includes revenues from independent sources.

Table 3.11.3: Performance Targets

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	1999-2000 Target
<b>Combat Capability</b>	
Preparedness	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2 Brigades at higher readiness levels, capable of conducting light infantry operations (Ready Deployment Force) and mechanised operations (1st Brigade)</li> </ul>	Available at 28 days notice
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 7 Brigades at lower readiness levels, capable of conducting motorised infantry operations (7th Task Force), and protective operations in defence of Australia (4th, 5th, 8th, 9th, 11th, and 13th Brigades)</li> </ul>	Fully achieve
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MLOC</li> </ul>	Fully achieve
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Percentage of single Service, Joint and Combined exercise objectives achieved</li> </ul>	100%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Flying Hours</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Blackhawk <sup>(1)</sup></li> </ul>	9,260
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Iroquois</li> </ul>	6,251
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Kiowa</li> </ul>	8,985
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Squirrel</li> </ul>	8,421
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Chinook</li> </ul>	1,270
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ King Air</li> </ul>	2,600
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Twin Otter</li> </ul>	1,200
Operations	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capable of completing operational tasking</li> </ul>	100%
<b>Non-Combat Related Tasks</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assistance to the Community (Output 21)</li> </ul>	As required
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Tasks (Output 21)</li> </ul>	As required

**Note:**

1. Blackhawks also contribute to Outputs 9 and 10.

## OUTPUT TWELVE: Capability for Logistics Support of Land Operations

### DESCRIPTION

*Provision of logistics support of land operations at levels of capability required to sustain deployed land forces.*

Sustainment of land based operations is dependent upon an effective and efficient logistic support system which extends seamlessly from the strategic to the tactical level. Operational level logistics provides the operational commander with a range of effective options with which to manage the logistic risk in the campaign plan. It includes capabilities which provide the additional capacity and infrastructure to supplement strategic and civilian infrastructure to allow the support of manoeuvre forces, and allows the tactical level to remain light.

The current operational sustainment capability has been designed primarily to meet the needs of defeating attacks against Australia, and resides in the Logistic Support Force. The Logistic Support Force is structured to support a single operation comprising of up to two Task Forces deployed in close proximity to each other. However, a range of deficiencies limits the capacity of the Logistic Support Force to achieve even this restricted task. The Logistic Support Force can provide the smaller Logistic Support Group to support a single Task force operation in low, medium and high threat scenarios, and this can be supplemented by additional logistic elements to cater for a range of differing requirements.

### COMPOSITION

Output Manager: Chief of Army.

A Logistic Support Force comprising logistics units and a headquarters element.

### PERFORMANCE INFORMATION FOR OUTPUT 12

#### Preparedness

- Achieve the requirements of the Chief of the Defence Force's and the Australian Theatre Operational Preparedness Directives.

#### New Equipment

- Introduce into service Medium Recovery Vehicles to replace the in-service fleet of five ton international F1 twin boom medium wreckers. The Medium Recovery Vehicle is a high mobility vehicle capable of recovering the Army's fleet of medium, light and lightweight general service field vehicles.
- Continue the introduction into service of the Combat Net Radio (WAGTAIL) to meet the remainder of the extant radio requirement. The project replaces ageing radio equipment.

#### Capability Enhancement Initiatives

- Continue the rationalisation of the Force to optimise command and control and to facilitate the further restructuring of Logistic Support Force units and their capabilities.
- Develop proposals for organising force support battalions and health support battalions.
- Develop the capability to provide operational level combat support for two or more concurrently deployed formations, taking into account current and recently completed trials and operational studies.
- Undertake staff actions for the relocation of 26 Transport Squadron from Puckapunyal and Moorebank to south east Queensland to enable more central customer support to 7 Task Force and 1 and 3 Brigade.

- In light of the Army Modernisation trials and studies outcomes, and the development of General Military Strategies and Military Response Options, be prepared for further refinement of operational tasks and development goals.
- The Science and Technology Group will determine optimum logistic structures and processes for land operations by applying modelling and simulation techniques (also supports Outputs 10 and 11).

Table 3.12.2: Price of Output 12

Departmental Revenues and Expenses	Estimated 1998-99 (accrual) \$m	Budget for 1999-2000 \$m
<b>Expenses</b>		
Employees	224.1	199.3
Depreciation	26.5	28.0
Other expenses	86.7	93.9
<b>Total Expenses <sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>337.3</b>	<b>321.1</b>
Capital Use Charge	0.0	80.0
<b>Total Price of Output 12</b>	<b>337.3</b>	<b>401.1</b>

**Note:**

1. Total Expenses includes revenues from independent sources.

Table 3.12.3: Performance Targets

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	1999-2000 Target
<b>Combat Capability</b>	
Preparedness	
• MLOC	Fully achieve
• Training	
➤ Percentage of single Service, Joint and Combined exercise objectives achieved	100%
Operations	
• Capable of completing operational tasking	
<b>Non-Combat Related Tasks</b>	
• Assistance to the Community (Output 21)	As required
• National Tasks (Output 21)	As required

## OUTPUT THIRTEEN: Capability for Air Strike/Reconnaissance

### DESCRIPTION

*Provision of the F-111 air strike and reconnaissance force at levels of capability to undertake long-range land and maritime strike, battlefield interdiction and limited air reconnaissance operations.*

The Air Force's F-111 aircraft provide a long-range strategic and tactical strike and reconnaissance capability. This capability can be delivered during day or night, in adverse weather, to provide strike and interdiction in the maritime and land environments, offensive air support and limited air defence.

The roles which this output will be capable of conducting alone, or as part of a joint/combined force, include:

- Land Strike,
- Maritime Strike,
- Battlefield Interdiction,
- Air Reconnaissance,
- Precision Air Support,
- Pave Tack Reconnaissance, and
- Air Control.

### COMPOSITION

Output Manager: Chief of Air Force.

Capability for Air Strike/Reconnaissance is provided by the F-111 aircraft operated by the RAAF's Strike Reconnaissance Group. The strike capability resides in the 17 F-111C and 12 operational F-111G variants of the aircraft. The Strike Reconnaissance Group also provides a limited reconnaissance capability with its four RF-111C aircraft. The F-111 aircraft are air-to-air refueling capable to extend their operational radius of action and time on station; however, the ADF does not possess the required boom refueling tanker aircraft.

The aircraft are based at RAAF Amberley, Queensland.

### PERFORMANCE INFORMATION FOR OUTPUT 13

#### Preparedness

- Capability preparedness derives from Output quality and readiness characteristics.
- In terms of capability quality, the Air Force aims to achieve personnel strength targets in combat units, aircraft operational availability and aircraft rate of effort targets throughout the year.
- Personnel strengths and operational availability targets for specific units and aircraft types remain classified.

#### Capability Enhancement Initiatives

##### *Approved Major Projects*

- Project Air 5225: Finalisation of the Avionics Update Program for the F-111C and the integration of the F-111G into the Strike Reconnaissance Group.
- Project AIR 5398: Acquisition of new stand-off weapons.

- Project Air 5208: Final acceptance of the new mission simulator and integration into the fleet training system.
- Project Air 5136: Acquisition and replacement of automated test equipment for maintenance of avionics equipment.
- Project Air 5391: Acquisition of an interim electronic warfare self protection capability.
- Project Air 5395: Electronic Air Range Capability will establish a fully integrated air combat maneuvering instrumentation and electronic facility at the Delamere NT air weapons range. This facility will allow aircrew to engage in simulated air combat whilst sophisticated instrumentation systems measure and record engagements for debriefing.
- Project Air 5404: F-111G Optimisation Phase 1.

#### ***Other Capability Enhancement Initiatives***

- The Science and Technology Group will conduct simulated fatigue loading and tear-down inspection on a full-scale F-111 wing and carry-through box. This will aid safe operation of the F-111 fleet to 2020.
- The Science and Technology Group will develop scientific methods to support the management of low cycle fatigue of failure-critical components in military aircraft engines, including possible implementation of retirement-for-cause to reduce wastage of sound components (also supports Output 14).

#### ***Long Term Supportability***

- Both the F-111C and the F-111G will be re-engined.
- A Cold Proof Load Test Facility will be built at Amberley during the year 2000.
- F-111 life-of-type spares will be purchased from the United States Air Force.

#### ***Approved Facilities Projects***

- The Strike Reconnaissance Group will benefit from the infrastructure works at Delamere air weapons range which begin in 1999-2000 with completion over the following two years.
- Amberley base redevelopment.

#### ***Personnel***

- The Fast Jet Pilot 'Health Recovery' Program is projected to progressively increase the number of trained F-111 pilots contributing to Output 13 (this initiative will also support Output 14).
- The Lead In Fighter Project (Air 5367) (see Output 14) is acquiring the Hawk lead-in fighter to replace Macchi aircraft. The Hawk is to be used to convert pilots and navigators prior to them being posted for F-111 conversion training that will increase the quality and throughput of F-111 aircrew.

Table 3.13.1: Defence Reform Program Reinvestment

<b>Defence Reform Program Reinvestment</b>	<b>1999-2000 (cash) \$m</b>	<b>2000-01 (cash) \$m</b>	<b>2001-02 (cash) \$m</b>	<b>2002-03 (cash) \$m</b>
Capability Related Logistics	0.0	5.2	0.0	0.0
Defence Science Capability	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6
Pilot Training	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
<b>Output 13 Total</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>

**Note:** Figures may not add to rounding.

The Hawk lead-in fighter will be supported in service using Defence Reform Program reinvestment funds. It will convert pilots to the F-111 prior to them being posted to operational squadrons. After its introduction, in service support will cost of \$25.2m per annum. A total of \$11.2m in 1999-2000 and a further \$98.3m in the 2000-04 Forward Estimates has been allocated to offset the net increase in costs between this more complex aircraft and the Macchi it replaces. A further \$1m has been allocated in 2000-01 for studies to assure F-111 aircraft structural integrity, particularly as advance warning of potential problems will no longer be available from the United States Air Force.

Table 3.13.2: Price of Output 13

<b>Departmental Revenues and Expenses</b>	<b>Estimated 1998-99 (accrual) \$m</b>	<b>Budget for 1999-2000 \$m</b>
<b>Expenses</b>		
Employees	259.7	152.0
Depreciation	83.3	92.1
Other expenses	165.9	181.6
<b>Total Expenses <sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>508.9</b>	<b>425.7</b>
Capital Use Charge	0.0	234.6
<b>Total Price of Output 13</b>	<b>508.9</b>	<b>660.3</b>

**Note:**

1. Total Expenses includes revenues from independent sources.

Table 3.13.3: Performance Targets

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	1999-2000 Target <sup>(3)</sup>
<b>Combat Capability</b>	
Preparedness	
• Output 13 elements are able to meet endorsed Operational Viability Periods without external re-supply at MLOC <sup>(1)</sup> .	Fully achieve
• Output 13 elements are able to meet endorsed Sustainability Periods with external re-supply support at MLOC <sup>(1)</sup> .	Fully achieve
• Output 13 elements are able to meet endorsed Deployment Lead Times at MLOC <sup>(1)</sup> .	Fully achieve
• Sufficient aircrew maintain competencies in roles required by preparedness directives.	Fully achieve
• Flying Hours	See table below
• Safety	
➤ Aircraft Accidents	0
➤ Base/Unit Flying Safety Committee meetings /surveys conducted <sup>(2)</sup>	14
• Training	
➤ Percentage of single Service, joint and combined exercise objectives achieved	100%
Operations	
• Flying Hours	See table below
• Mission Generation	
➤ Sortie Launch Rate	100%
• Quantity, quality and timeliness of response to warlike and non-warlike unforeseen operations	Not planned
<b>Non-Combat Related Tasks</b>	
• Assistance to the Community (also contributes to Output 21)	As required
• National Tasks (also contributes to Output 21)	As required

**Notes:**

1. MLOC determined by extant preparedness directives.
2. The target figure is the number of RAAF policy mandated Base, Unit and Wing safety management activities that must occur over the period. Such activities include annual flying safety audits, etc.
3. Valid only for CPD98, judgement for CPD99 yet to be made.

Table 3.13.4: Strike Reconnaissance Group Flying Hours – 1999-2000

Flying Activities	F-111 Planned Flying Hours
Training	2,570
Fleet Support	160
Defence CAT 1	144
Defence CAT 3/4	51
Army CAT 3/4	146
Squadron Support	276
Program of Major Service Activities	600
Avionic Update Project Support	221
Projects	232
<b>Total Planned Flying Hours for 1999-2000</b>	<b>4,400</b>

## OUTPUT FOURTEEN: Capability for Tactical Fighter Operations

### DESCRIPTION

*Provision of the F/A-18 tactical fighter force at levels of capability to conduct air-to-air combat and air-to-surface attack, plus associated training aircraft.*

The F/A-18, operated by the RAAF's Tactical Fighter Group, is the primary weapon system supporting Output 14. The multi-role capabilities of the F/A-18 aircraft provide air defence, including both offensive and defensive counter air, maritime and land strike and interdiction and offensive air support to ground forces.

This output will be capable of conducting these roles alone, in conjunction with other Air Force outputs or as part of a joint/combined force.

### COMPOSITION

Output Manager: Chief of Air Force.

The RAAF's Tactical Fighter Group provides systems for Output 14. The weapon systems operated by the Tactical Fighter Group include:

- F/A-18 – 71 aircraft (two aircraft are operated by the Aircraft Research and Development Unit),
- Macchi – 26 aircraft (the planned withdrawal date is December 2000),
- Hawk – 8 aircraft in-service by 1 July 2000, 33 aircraft in-service by 1 July 2001, and
- PC9 Forward Air Control – 3 aircraft.

The F/A-18 is capable of air-to-air refueling using the ADF's B707 tanker and other drogue fitted allied refueling aircraft. In delivering Output 14, the Tactical Fighter Group also operates the Macchi aircraft as a lead-in fighter and specially outfitted PC9 aircraft in the Forward Air Control training role, the latter enabling training in application of Offensive Air Support by F/A-18 and F-111 aircraft. The Macchi lead-in fighter will be withdrawn from service by December 2000 and is replaced by the Hawk lead-in fighter. The Hawk will provide introductory fast jet experience for pilots and navigators destined for strike (F-111s/Output 13) and fighter (Hornet/Output 14) operations.

The F/A-18 aircraft are based at Williamtown and Tindal, the Macchi aircraft at Pearce and Williamtown and the PC9 Forward Air Control aircraft at Williamtown. The Hawk lead-in fighter will be based at Pearce and Williamtown.

### PERFORMANCE INFORMATION FOR OUTPUT 14

#### Preparedness

- Capability preparedness derives from Output quality and readiness characteristics.
- In terms of capability quality, the Air Force aims to achieve personnel strength targets in combat units, aircraft operational availability and aircraft rate of effort targets throughout the year.
- Personnel strengths and operational availability targets for specific units and aircraft types remain classified.

## Capability Enhancement Initiatives

### *Approved Major Projects*

- Project Air 5387, the planned Integrated Avionics System Support Facility for the F/A-18. This new capability will enable the Air Force unique software changes to be developed for the F/A-18's Operational Flight Programs and incorporated into the Hornet fleet. This project is nearing completion, with the Integrated Avionics System Support Facility presently scheduled for transition into service in 1999-2000.
- Project Air 5395 Air Combat Training System, which comprises the introduction into service of fully integrated air combat maneuvering instrumentation equipment, an electronic warfare Range facility at the Delamere (NT) air weapons range and electronic warfare / air combat maneuvering briefing/debriefing facilities. This system will allow aircrew to engage in simulated air combat whilst sophisticated instrumentation systems measure and record engagements for aircrew debriefing.
- Project Air 5400 Air to Air Weapon Capabilities, which comprises the introduction into service of advanced air-to-air missiles for use by the F/A-18 aircraft. This project includes provision for the implementation of appropriate training and support infrastructures for the new missile system. The missiles are scheduled to enter service in 2002.
- Project 5376 Hornet Upgrade Phase 1 and 2c, which comprises the integration of upgraded radios, mission computer, communication system, navigation system, Multiplex Buses, Radar Warning Receiver software and Identification Friend or Foe into the RAAF's F/A-18 fleet.
- Project AIR 5367 lead-in fighter Capability, which comprises the introduction into service of a new BAe Hawk lead-in fighter aircraft to replace and enhance the Air Force's existing fast jet training assets and arrangements. The introduction of the Hawk lead-in fighter will improve the cost-effectiveness of fast jet aircrew training and conversion.

### *Other Capability Enhancement Initiatives*

- The Science and Technology Group will conduct a program of stores separation certification for ADF weapons using the upgraded transonic wind tunnel (also supports Output 13).
- The Science and Technology Group will continue with the full-scale fatigue test of the F/A-18 empennage to develop life extension and repair options.
- The Science and Technology Group will conduct research into the F/A-18 radar's detection capabilities, electronic protection, and non-cooperative target recognition performance to improve operational capability.

### *Approved Facilities Projects*

- Tindal Stage 4 is now nearing completion. Planning for Tindal Stage 5 has programmed expenditure over the period 1999/2000-2001/02.
- Infrastructure works at Delamere air weapons range are scheduled to begin in 1999-2000, with completion scheduled to be achieved over the following two years. These works include accommodation and repair facilities, preparation of equipment installation sites and access roads.
- Several facilities projects at RAAF Williamtown including living-in accommodation, oxygen facility, aircraft arrestor system work, and lead-in fighter facilities.
- RAAF Pearce lead-in fighter facilities, installation of an aircraft arrestor system, and base redevelopment commencing in 1999-2000 and proceeding over the following two years.

### *Significant Minor Projects*

- Minor Project MIS 524, which comprises the installation of F/A-18 Cockpit Video Recorders.

- Minor Project MIS 578, which comprises acquisition of an enhanced Mark 83 Bomb capability for the F/A-18 Hornet aircraft.

#### Personnel

- The Fast Jet Pilot 'Health Recovery' Program is projected to progressively increase the number of trained F/A-18 pilots contributing to Output 14 (this initiative will also support Output 13).
- The current shortage of appropriately qualified fast jet pilots is also being addressed through a Pilot retention bonus program.
- Further, the Aircrew Selection study (1998) recommended the adoption of specific pre-entry selection criteria as significant predictors of fast jet training success. The adoption of the additional selection criteria is intended to make the applicant screening process more selective, which will require the screening of a larger number of applicants but will improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the RAAF's aircrew training effort. This recommendation is presently being considered for implementation.

Table 3.14.1: Defence Reform Program Reinvestment

Defence Reform Program Reinvestment	1999-2000 (cash) \$m	2000-01 (cash) \$m	2001-02 (cash) \$m	2002-03 (cash) \$m
Capability Related Logistics	29.8	21.7	12.3	12.3
New Capabilities - Net Personnel Operating Costs	9.4	13.3	9.6	9.6
Defence Science Capability	0.8	1.4	1.4	1.4
Pilot Training	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8
<b>Output 14 Total</b>	<b>41.1</b>	<b>37.2</b>	<b>24.1</b>	<b>24.1</b>

**Note:** Figures may not add due to rounding.

The Hawk lead-in fighter will be supported in service using Defence Reform Program reinvestment funds. It will convert pilots to the F/A-18 prior to them being posted to operational squadrons. Funds have been allocated to offset the net increase in costs between this more complex aircraft and the Macchi it replaces.

Funds have been allocated for the purchase of additional F404 engines, components and breakdown spares. While some of the effects of this are yet to be seen due to lead times, the funds have been allocated to allow on-line aircraft numbers to be maintained for the F/A-18. The F404 engine recovery program is improving engine availability.

The lead-in fighter project (Air 5367) is acquiring Hawk aircraft to replace aging Macchi aircraft. The Hawk will be used to train pilots in fast jet unique aspects of flying and tactical mission requirements prior to their conversion to operational F/A-18 aircraft. Commercial contractors will provide in-service support to the Hawk. The contracted support will include provision for deeper maintenance, spares provisioning, overhauls etc. Contract support arrangements will mature in 2000-01. Funds have already been expended in 1998-99 to establish Support Command Australia (Air Force) funded elements of the contract support plan. Funds have also been allocated to offset the net increase in operating and support costs over previous expenditure levels experienced for the Macchi.

Table 3.14.2: Price of Output 14

Departmental Revenues and Expenses	Estimated 1998-99 (accrual) \$m	Budget for 1999-2000 \$m
<b>Expenses</b>		
Employees	303.4	243.5
Depreciation	217.5	220.5
Other expenses	291.5	268.6
<b>Total Expenses<sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>812.4</b>	<b>732.6</b>
Capital Use Charge	0.0	453.7
<b>Total Price of Output 14</b>	<b>812.4</b>	<b>1,186.3</b>

**Note:**

- Total Expenses includes revenues from independent sources.

Table 3.14.3: Performance Targets

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	1999-2000 Target <sup>(3)</sup>
<b>Combat Capability</b>	
Preparedness	
• Output 14 elements are able to meet endorsed Operational Viability Periods without external re-supply at MLOC <sup>(1)</sup> .	Fully achieve
• Output 14 elements are able to meet endorsed Sustainability Periods with external re-supply support at MLOC <sup>(1)</sup> .	Fully achieve
• Output 14 elements are able to meet endorsed Deployment Lead Times MLOC <sup>(1)</sup> .	Fully achieve
• Sufficient aircrew maintain competencies in roles required by preparedness directives.	Fully achieve
• Flying Hours	See table below
• Safety	
➤ Aircraft Accidents	0
➤ Base/Unit Flying Safety Committee meetings/surveys conducted <sup>(2)</sup>	23
• Training	
➤ Percentage of single Service, joint and combined exercise objectives achieved	100%
Operations	
• Flying Hours	See table below
• Mission Generation	
➤ Sortie Launch Rate	100%
• Quantity, quality and timeliness of response to warlike and non-warlike unforeseen operations	Not planned
<b>Non-Combat Related Tasks</b>	
• Assistance to the Community (also contributes to Output 21)	As required
• National Tasks (also contributes to Output 21)	As required

**Notes:**

- MLOC determined by extant preparedness directives.
- The target figure is the number of RAAF policy-mandated base, unit and wing safety management activities that must occur over the period. Such activities include annual flying safety audits etc.
- Valid only for CPD98, judgement for CPD99 yet to be made.

Table 3.14.4: Tactical Fighter Group Flying Hours – 1999-2000

<b>Flying Activities</b>	<b>Planned F/A-18 Hornet Flying Hours</b>	<b>Planned Macchi Flying Hours</b>
Defence CAT 1	270	0
Defence CAT 3/4	93	45
RAAF CAT 3/4	0	0
Program of Major Service Activities	1,150	80
Projects	140	0
Training	10,082	6,155
Pilots Course	0	0
Fleet Support	600	400
Army CAT 3/4	180	220
Roulettes	0	0
RAAF Support	270	350
Squadron Support	215	200
ARDU Allocation	270	100
<b>Total Planned Flying Hours for 1999-2000</b>	<b>13,000</b>	<b>7,200</b>

**Note:** Initial deliveries of the Hawk lead-in fighter are scheduled during 1999-2000 and 200 flying hours are planned (Training 175, Squadron Support 25).

Table 3.14.5: PC9 Flying Hours – 1999-2000

<b>Flying Activities</b>	<b>Planned PC9 - HQAC Flying Hours</b>	<b>Planned PC9 - HQTC Flying Hours</b>
Defence CAT 3/4	8	0
RAAF CAT 3/4	120	160
Program of Major Service Activities	70	0
Training	1,192	6,570
Pilots Course	0	11,600
Army CAT 3/4	200	0
Roulettes	0	1,500
RAAF Support	300	0
Squadron Support	60	380
<b>Total Planned Flying Hours for 1999-2000</b>	<b>1,650</b>	<b>20,210</b>

## OUTPUT FIFTEEN: Capability for Ground-Based Air Defence

### DESCRIPTION

*Provision of ground-based air defence elements at levels of capability to defend air threats against key strategic assets.*

Ground-based air defence capability is an integral component of the ADF's air defence system, providing 24-hour all-weather protection against a range of air threats to population centres, manoeuvre forces, vital assets and power projection bases in northern Australia and the critical early warning and command and control elements of the ADF air defence system.

### COMPOSITION

Output Manager: Chief of Army.

The current ground-based air defence capability consists of one air defence regiment (16 Air Defence Regiment) comprising of two guided missile batteries. One missile battery is equipped with RBS 70, a modern and sustainable short-range missile suited to the defence of point targets or manoeuvre forces. The other battery is equipped with Rapier, an all weather missile system suitable for an area defence.

### PERFORMANCE INFORMATION FOR OUTPUT 15

#### Preparedness

- Achieve the requirements of the Chief of the Defence Force's and the Australian Theatre Operational Preparedness Directives.

#### New Equipment

- Introduce into service LAND 19 Phase 2B Advanced Air Defence Simulator by June 2000 to enhance the operational effectiveness of the Air Defence Weapon Systems- RBS-70 and Rapier. The simulator will provide a means to collectively train and assess missile detachments in their mission as part of an integrated air defence system.
- Introduce into service LAND 19 Phase 4 Very Low Level Defence Weapon System Alerting and Cueing System by December 1999 to enhance the capability of the RBS 70 surface-to-air missile system by providing relevant target engagement data to the weapon detachment.

#### Capability Enhancement Initiatives

- Complete planning for the replacement of key weapon systems.
- Complete planning for life of type extension for Rapier to cover the period until the introduction into service of JP 117-Ground Based Air Defence Weapons System.

Table 3.15.1: Defence Reform Program Reinvestment

Defence Reform Program Reinvestment	1999-2000 (cash) \$m	2000-01 (cash) \$m	2001-02 (cash) \$m	2002-03 (cash) \$m
Capability Related Logistics	0.0	2.1	1.0	1.0
<b>Output 15 Total</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>

Defence Reform Program reinvestment will provide funding to maintain serviceability and availability of equipments and stores in support of the existing Rapier and RBS 70 missile systems.

Table 3.15.2: Price of Output 15

Departmental Revenues and Expenses	Estimated 1998-99 (accrual) \$m	Budget for 1999-2000 \$m
<b>Expenses</b>		
Employees	34.6	32.8
Depreciation	3.3	3.7
Other expenses	19.8	24.7
<b>Total Expenses <sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>57.8</b>	<b>61.2</b>
Capital Use Charge	0.0	13.7
<b>Total Price of Output 15</b>	<b>57.8</b>	<b>74.9</b>

**Note:**

1. Total Expenses includes revenues from independent sources.

Table 3.15.3: Performance Targets

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	1999-2000 Target
<b>Combat Capability</b>	
Preparedness	
• MLOC	Fully achieve
• Training	
➤ Percentage of single Service, Joint and Combined exercise objectives achieved	100%
Operations	
• Capable of completing operational tasking	
<b>Non-Combat Related Tasks</b>	
• Assistance to the Community (Output 21)	As required
• National Tasks (Output 21)	As required

## OUTPUT SIXTEEN: Capability for Strategic Surveillance

### DESCRIPTION

*Provision of strategic surveillance elements at levels of capability to undertake wide area surveillance, air defence and airspace control.*

This capability provides wide-area surveillance (of northern Australia and the air-sea approaches), air defence (including the provision of deployable air defence radars and associated command and control facilities) and airspace control (including the provision of Air Traffic Control (ATC) for the ADF). The surveillance and control capability comprises an integrated network of command and control systems, wide area and focal area surveillance sensors and communications systems. Equipment operated includes data processing and display systems, ground-based air defence and air traffic control microwave radars, the Jindalee over-the-horizon radar and, in the future, Airborne Early Warning and Control aircraft.

### COMPOSITION

Output Manager: Chief of Air Force.

The RAAF's Surveillance and Control Group provides systems for Output 16. The systems operated by the Surveillance and Control Group include:

- a series of ground based air defence radars,
- an over-the-horizon radar,
- air traffic control radars,
- Command and Control assets, and
- Airborne Early Warning and Control aircraft from early next decade.

### PERFORMANCE INFORMATION FOR OUTPUT 16

#### Preparedness

- Capability preparedness derives from Output quality and readiness characteristics.
- In terms of capability quality, the Air Force aims to achieve personnel strength and system availability targets across the surveillance and control radars, air traffic control radars and command, control, reporting and communications systems comprising the Output.
- Personnel strengths and availability targets for specific systems remain classified. Output 16's system availability targets, however, have been calculated to enable achievement of endorsed training and operational performance targets.

#### Capability Enhancement Initiatives

##### *Approved Major Projects*

- Project AIR 5077 Airborne Early Warning and Control, comprising the acquisition of a squadron of new aircraft and associated facilities.
- Joint Project 2025 Jindalee Operational Radar Network (JORN), comprising acquisition and integration of the JORN over-the-horizon radar capability.
- Joint Project 2030 ADF Joint Command Support Environment, comprising integration of the surveillance and control network into the wider ADF secure communication and database network.
- Joint Project 2062 – Global Hawk: collaboration with the US Department of Defence in the development of a high altitude and long endurance pilotless aircraft.
- Project AIR 5186 Australian Defence Air Traffic System, comprising the introduction of a replacement air traffic control system.

- Project AIR 5333 tactical level command and control Systems and Communications Net comprising the replacement of data processing, display and communications systems for the RAAF's Surveillance and Control organisation.
- Project AIR 5375 is procuring four tactical air defence radars, which when integrated with other Surveillance and Control Group assets will contribute to surveillance and air defence in high-risk areas in Northern Australia. \$3.7m has been allocated in the 2000-04 Forward Estimates for net personnel and operating costs for this new equipment.
- Project AIR 5397 Australian Military Airspace Control Communications System, comprising the introduction into service of replacement air/ground/air airspace control communications systems.

***Other Capability Enhancement Initiatives***

- The Science and Technology Group is assisting the Airborne Early Warning and Control Project Office in tender evaluation and risk reduction activities and will provide assistance in areas including design reviews, planning for test and evaluation and independent verification and validation during the acquisition phase.
- The Science and Technology Group will develop an integrated surveillance assessment environment for assessing integrated surveillance architectures and their operational employment (also supports Output 2).
- The Science and Technology Group will develop automated tracking and sensor fusion algorithms for wide area surveillance to estimate the location and identity of air targets by fusing data from multiple surveillance sensors (this initiative also supports Output 14).
- The Science and Technology Group will evaluate the potential capability of high frequency surface wave radar as a surveillance sensor.

***Approved Facilities Projects***

- Various facilities and infrastructure works will be undertaken to accommodate and house the upgraded surveillance and control organisation. These works will include those identified below.
- The delivery of a new air traffic control tower at RAAF Base Darwin will be completed.
- The construction of new facilities for 114 Mobile Control Reporting Unit at RAAF Base Darwin will be completed.
- The construction of the Eastern Region Operations Centre at RAAF Base Williamtown will be completed.

***Significant Minor Projects***

- Minor Project 833, comprising the introduction into service of an air defence ground environment computer-aided trainer.
- Minor Project 835, comprising the relocation of 1 Radar Surveillance Unit operations and training facilities from Alice Springs to RAAF Base Edinburgh.
- Minor Project 838, comprising an upgrade for the existing over-the-horizon radar located at Alice Springs.

## Personnel

- The current shortage of qualified air traffic controllers is being addressed through increased recruiting and training rates.
- Plans are also in place to increase the surveillance and control workforce to coincide with the introduction of JORN and airborne early warning and control aircraft, and to support an increase in the operational tempo of wide area surveillance operations.
- Difficulties are presently being experienced with the recruitment of Air Defence personnel. Increased recruiting and training rates have been implemented to address these problems.

Table 3.16.1: Defence Reform Program Reinvestment

Defence Reform Program Reinvestment	1999-2000 (cash) \$m	2000-01 (cash) \$m	2001-02 (cash) \$m	2002-03 (cash) \$m
New Capabilities - Net Personnel Operating Costs	0.0	1.7	3.0	3.0
Defence Science Capability	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.1
<b>Output 16 Total</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.1</b>

Defence Reform Program reinvestment will increase scientific support to surveillance including data fusion and system integrity studies and development.

The JORN Project (JP 2025) will provide a wide area surveillance capability over the sea/air gap with priority being afforded to Australia's northern maritime approaches. Data from the JORN will be correlated with data from other wide area surveillance and focal area surveillance systems for use in tactical operations and for forwarding to operational level command and control centres. Defence Reform Program reinvestment funds have been allocated for maintenance and support for the JORN system.

Table 3.16.2: Price of Output 16

Departmental Revenues and Expenses	Estimated 1998-99 (accrual) \$m	Budget for 1999-2000 \$m
<b>Expenses</b>		
Employees	84.2	132.6
Depreciation	16.0	18.9
Other expenses	71.1	68.7
<b>Total Expenses <sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>171.2</b>	<b>220.1</b>
Capital Use Charge	0.0	141.7
<b>Total Price of Output 16</b>	<b>171.2</b>	<b>361.8</b>

**Note:**

1. Total Expenses includes revenues from independent sources.

Table 3.16.3: Performance Targets

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	1999-2000 Target <sup>(2)</sup>
<b>Combat Capability</b>	
Preparedness	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Output 16 elements are able to meet endorsed Deployment Lead Times at MLOC<sup>(1)</sup></li> </ul>	Fully achieve
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Safety                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Number of air traffic control Air Safety Audits hosted</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Percentage of single Service, joint and combined exercise objectives achieved</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	100%
Operations	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mission Generation                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ System availability rate</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	100%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Quantity, quality and timeliness of response to warlike and non-warlike unforeseen operations</li> </ul>	Not planned
<b>Non-Combat Related Tasks</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assistance to the Community (also contributes to Output 21)</li> </ul>	As required
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Tasks (also contributes to Output 21)</li> </ul>	As required

**Notes:**

1. MLOC determined by extant preparedness directives.
2. Valid only for CPD98, judgement for CPD99 yet to be made.

## OUTPUT SEVENTEEN: Capability for Maritime Patrol Aircraft Operations

### DESCRIPTION

*Provision of the P3C maritime patrol aircraft force at levels of capability to conduct long-range maritime air patrol activities, including anti-shipping and anti-submarine warfare, and maritime surveillance.*

The P3C Orion aircraft provides long-range maritime patrol capabilities. Its roles include intelligence gathering, maritime surveillance, RAN fleet support operations, anti-submarine warfare, anti-surface warfare, mining, maritime strike and search and survivor supply. The RAAF's Maritime Patrol Group is actively involved in regular sovereignty patrols (exclusive economic zones, fisheries) of Australian waters, and provides the same function to some regional nations.

### COMPOSITION

Output Manager: Chief of Air Force.

The capability for Maritime Patrol Aircraft Operations resides in the RAAF's Maritime Patrol Group which operates 19 P3C and TAP-3 Orion aircraft.

The aircraft are based at RAAF Edinburgh, South Australia.

### PERFORMANCE INFORMATION FOR OUTPUT 17

#### Preparedness

- Capability preparedness derives from Output quality and readiness characteristics.
- In terms of capability quality, the Air Force aims to achieve personnel strength targets in combat units, aircraft operational availability and aircraft rate of effort targets throughout the year.
- Personnel strengths and operational availability targets for specific units and aircraft types remain classified.

#### Capability Enhancement Initiatives

##### *Approved Major Projects*

- Project AIR 5140: Acquisition and installation of an Electronic Support Measures upgrade will be finalised.
- Project Air 5276 Phase 2: Acquisition of avionics and sensors up-grade and in-service operational capability of the refurbished P3C, including implementation of the restructured training program.
- Project Air 5276 Phase 2B: Complete acquisition of P3B Training Aircraft. These three aircraft will alleviate the demand and reduce the fatigue rate on the P3C aircraft in future years.
- Project Air 5276 Phase 3: Procurement of the Advanced Flight Simulator and Mission simulator for the P3C. These two simulators will enhance the training regime for the group and alleviate fatigue problems for the aircraft.

##### *Other Capability Enhancement Initiatives*

- Increase the number of fully mission capable P3C aircraft.
- The Science and Technology Group will develop and validate models of radar detection and classification performance, and simulation tools for the new AP-3C radar to optimise the effectiveness of the sensor.

- Project Definition study on acquisition of a replacement Light Weight Torpedo.

#### **Approved Facilities Projects**

- Edinburgh base redevelopment (Stages 1 and 2) to commence. Expenditure on these two projects will be achieved over a number of years.

#### **Significant Minor Projects**

- Design, development and acquisition and integration of a fully tested Deployable Mission Support System.
- Fast Time Acoustic Analysis System.
- TAP-3 Cockpit Configuration Avionics Upgrade Installation - expenditure this financial year and scheduled completion during 2000-01.

#### **Personnel**

- Increase the number of qualified P3C crews.

**Table 3.17.1: Defence Reform Program Reinvestment**

<b>Defence Reform Program Reinvestment</b>	<b>1999-2000 (cash) \$m</b>	<b>2000-01 (cash) \$m</b>	<b>2001-02 (cash) \$m</b>	<b>2002-03 (cash) \$m</b>
Capability Related Logistics	8.2	8.9	0.0	0.0
Defence Science Capability	0.2	0.7	0.7	0.6
Pilot Training	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
<b>Output 17 Total</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>

**Note:** Figures may not add due to rounding.

Defence Reform Program reinvestment over the next four years will increase aircraft availability through the provision of break down spares and a number of long term maintenance programs and studies.

**Table 3.17.2: Price of Output 17**

<b>Departmental Revenues and Expenses</b>	<b>Estimated 1998-99 (accrual) \$m</b>	<b>Budget for 1999-2000 \$m</b>
<b>Expenses</b>		
Employees	147.3	156.8
Depreciation	93.6	97.0
Other expenses	179.8	177.1
<b>Total Expenses <sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>420.7</b>	<b>430.9</b>
Capital Use Charge	0.0	290.9
<b>Total Price of Output 17</b>	<b>420.7</b>	<b>721.8</b>

**Note:**

1. Total Expenses includes revenues from independent sources.

Table 3.17.3: Performance Targets

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	1999-2000 Target <sup>(3)</sup>
<b>Combat Capability</b>	
Preparedness	
• Output 17 elements are able to meet endorsed Operational Viability Periods without external re-supply at MLOC <sup>(1)</sup> .	Fully achieve
• Output 17 elements are able to meet endorsed Sustainability Periods with external re-supply support at MLOC <sup>(1)</sup> .	Fully achieve
• Output 17 elements are able to meet endorsed Deployment Lead Times at MLOC <sup>(1)</sup> .	Fully achieve
• Sufficient aircrew maintain competencies in roles required by preparedness directives.	Fully achieve
• Flying Hours	See table below
• Safety	
➤ Aircraft Accidents	0
➤ Base/Unit Flying Safety Committee meetings/ surveys conducted <sup>(2)</sup>	19
• Training	
➤ Percentage of single Service, joint and combined exercise objectives achieved	100%
Operations	
• Flying Hours	See table below
• Mission Generation	
➤ Sortie Launch Rate	100%
• Quantity, quality and timeliness of response to warlike and non-warlike unforeseen operations	Not planned
<b>Non-Combat Related Tasks</b>	
• Assistance to the Community (Output 21)	As required
• National Tasks (Output 21)	
➤ Civil surveillance and response operations planned	250 hours of P3C Orion aerial surveillance

**Notes:**

1. MLOC determined by extant preparedness directives.
2. The target figure is the number of RAAF policy mandated Base, Unit and Wing safety management activities that must occur over the period. Such activities include annual flying safety audits, etc.
3. Valid only for CPD98, judgement for CPD99 yet to be made.

Table 3.17.4: Maritime Patrol Group Flying Hours – 1999-2000

Flying Activities	Planned P3C Flying Hours
Training	3,756
Squadron Support	230
National Support	100
Defence CAT 1 <sup>(1)</sup> (Scheduled)	1,545
Projects	585
Program of Major Service Activities	1,200
RAAF CAT 3/4	300
Defence CAT 3/4	284
Fleet Support	700
<b>Total Planned Flying Hours for 1999-2000</b>	<b>8,700</b>

**Note:**

1. Includes 250 hours of aerial surveillance which contributes to Output 21.

## OUTPUT EIGHTEEN: Capability for Airlift

### DESCRIPTION

*Provision of Air Lift (including C-130, B-707, Caribou and F900 aircraft) at levels of capability to undertake tactical and strategic Air Lift and air refueling operations.*

A variety of aircraft provide tactical and strategic Air Lift capabilities, VIP air transport for government, air-to-air refueling for the ADF and navigation training. The geographical extent of Australia, the limited size of our forces and the need for military responsiveness ensure that air mobility will remain critical for the ADF in most operations. The Air Lift capacity is central to the war fighting capability of the ADF, peacetime operations other than war and training and exercises. The capability of this force has been structured around previous strategic guidance. As a consequence of recently updated Government direction, the force is transitioning from a long term 'fitted for but not with' capability focus to a more operational readiness focus.

Air lift group exercises command and control of the F900 aircraft which provides VIP air transport and the detail is provided in this section although this function is part of Output 21.

The roles which this output will be capable of conducting alone, or as part of a joint/combined force, include:

- Provision of light and medium lift tactical air transport support,
- Provision of both long range jet and medium lift strategic air transport support,
- Provision of air-to-air refueling training and operational support,
- Provision of search and survivor assistance, and
- Provision of support for navigator training.

### COMPOSITION

Output Manager: Chief of Air Force.

- C-130: 24 aircraft
- B-707: 5 aircraft
- F900: 5 aircraft
- DHC4 Caribou: 14 aircraft
- HS748: 6 aircraft
- B200 King Air: 2 aircraft

Output 18 is provided by the RAAF's Air Lift Group.

Aircraft disposition is: C130 - Richmond; B707 - Richmond; Caribou - Amberley; F900 - Fairbairn; HS748 and B200 - East Sale.

### PERFORMANCE INFORMATION FOR OUTPUT 18

#### Preparedness

- Capability preparedness derives from Output quality and readiness characteristics.
- In terms of capability quality, the Air Force aims to achieve personnel strength targets in combat units, aircraft operational availability and aircraft rate of effort targets throughout the year.
- Personnel strengths and operational availability targets for specific units and aircraft types remain classified.

## Capability Enhancement Initiatives

### Approved Major Projects

- Project Air 5216: Commence replacement of the C-130E Strategic Air Lift capability with the C-130J.
- Project Air 5190: Progressive development of Light Tactical Aircraft capability to replace DHC4 Caribou.
- Project Air 5401: Acquisition of the new C-130H Full Flight Simulator.
- Project Air 5369: Acquisition of the new B707 Full Flight Simulator.
- Project Air 5394: Provide Electronic Warfare self-protection capability for Transport Aircraft.
- Project Air 5232: Navigation Trainer Upgrade.

### Other Capability Enhancement Initiatives

- The Science and Technology Group will provide advice on C-130J crew workload and related human factor issues to determine the minimum number of crew for the safe and effective operation of the aircraft.
- The Science and Technology Group will undertake collaborative research with the United States in various aircraft electronic warfare self-protection programs (also supports Outputs 13, 14 and 17).

### Significant Minor Projects

- C130H air to ship communications to be installed.
- C130H long range fuel tanks to be fitted.
- Fitment of a Military Satellite communications and GPS navigation suite to the C-130H and B707.

Table 3.18.1: Defence Reform Program Reinvestment

Defence Reform Program Reinvestment	1999-2000 (cash) \$m	2000-01 (cash) \$m	2001-02 (cash) \$m	2002-03 (cash) \$m
Capability Related Logistics	18.5	31.9	17.4	17.4
New Capabilities - Net Personnel				
Operating Costs	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Defence Science Capability	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Pilot Training	2.1	1.6	1.6	1.6
<b>Output 18 Total</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>34.9</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>20.5</b>

**Note:** Figures may not add due to rounding.

Defence Reform Program reinvestment has provided maintenance and spares support for the B707, C130 and the T56 engines to meet Air Lift Group operational and training requirements; upgraded the Electronic Warfare capability of selected C130H aircraft; and supported the R2000 engines for the Caribou aircraft.

Table 3.18.2: Price of Output 18

Departmental Revenues and Expenses	Estimated 1998-99 (accrual) \$m	Budget for 1999-2000 \$m
<b>Expenses</b>		
Employees	191.6	212.4
Depreciation	88.0	85.0
Other expenses	248.9	276.5
<b>Total Expenses<sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>528.5</b>	<b>573.9</b>
Capital Use Charge	0.0	330.3
<b>Total Price of Output 18</b>	<b>528.5</b>	<b>904.2</b>

**Note:**

1. Total Expenses includes revenues from independent sources.

Table 3.18.3: Performance Targets

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	1999-2000 Target <sup>(3)</sup>
<b>Combat Capability</b>	
Preparedness	
• Output 18 elements are able to meet endorsed Operational Viability Periods without external re-supply at MLOC <sup>(1)</sup>	Fully achieve
• Output 18 elements are able to meet endorsed Sustainability Periods with external re-supply support at MLOC <sup>(1)</sup>	Fully achieve
• Output 18 elements are able to meet endorsed Deployment Lead Times at MLOC <sup>(1)</sup>	Fully achieve
• Sufficient aircrew maintain competencies in roles required by preparedness directives	Fully achieve
• Flying Hours	See table below
• Safety	
➤ Aircraft Accidents	0
➤ Base/Unit Flying Safety Committee meetings/surveys conducted <sup>(2)</sup>	33
• Training	
➤ Percentage of single Service, joint and combined exercise objectives achieved	100%
Operations	
• Flying Hours	See table below
• Mission Generation	
➤ Sortie Launch Rate	100%
• Quantity, quality and timeliness of response to warlike and non-warlike unforeseen operations	Not planned
<b>Non-Combat Related Tasks</b>	
• Assistance to the Community (also contributes to Output 21)	As required
• National Tasks (also contributes to Output 21)	As required

**Notes:**

1. MLOC determined by extant preparedness directives.
2. The target figure is the number of RAAF policy mandated Base, Unit and Wing safety management activities that must occur over the period. Such activities include annual flying safety audits, etc.
3. Valid only for CPD98, judgement for CPD99 yet to be made.

Table 3.18.4: Air Lift Group Flying Hours, 86 Wing –1999-2000

Flying Activities	Planned C-130 <sup>(1)</sup> Flying Hours	Planned Caribou Flying Hours
Training	4,845	2,454
Squadron Support	600	380
National Tasks	250	10
Defence Support	2,056	50
Project	635	0
Program of Major Service Activities	4,210	475
Army CAT 3/4	1,750	1,325
Defence CAT 3/4	450	0
Scheduled Services - O/S	336	0
Scheduled Services - Dom	750	0
NORCOM	0	120
Fleet Support	230	0
RAAF Support	650	266
<b>Total Planned Flying Hours for 1999-2000</b>	<b>16,762</b>	<b>5,080</b>

**Note:**

1. Planning allocation pending finalisation of available rates of effort (actual hours likely to be reduced).

Table 3.18.5: Air Lift Group Flying Hours, 84 Wing – 1999-2000

Flying Activities	Planned B707 Flying Hours	Planned HS748 Flying Hours	Planned F900 Flying Hours
National Tasks	10	0	0
Defence CAT 1	240	0	0
Defence CAT 3/4	27	0	0
Program of Major Service Activities	450	0	0
Navy Support	45	0	0
Army CAT 3/4	125	0	0
O/S Training/Scheduled Services	260	0	0
Scheduled Services	164	0	0
VIP <sup>(1)</sup>	40	0	2,846
Training	414	610	1,019
RAAF Support	75	0	0
Squadron Support	30	140	110
Tanker Training/Operations	500	0	0
Navigation Course	0	2,200 <sup>(2)</sup>	0
<b>Total Planned Flying Hours for 1999-2000</b>	<b>2,380</b>	<b>2,950</b>	<b>3,975</b>

**Notes:**

1. VIP transport is attributed to Output 21, National Support Tasks. This activity is shown here as Air Lift Group exercises command and control of this Squadron.
2. B200 aircraft flying is under contract as opposed to hours allocation. ROE is approximately 2000 hours.

## OUTPUT NINETEEN: Capability for Combat Support of Air Operations

### DESCRIPTION

*Provision of deployed combat support to ADF air operations at main operating bases, forward operating bases and point of entry airfields.*

The capability for combat support of air operations provides for deployable tactical air base support. It encompasses base activation including the provision of engineering infrastructure (facilities, water, power and sewerage systems etc), aircraft arrestor barriers and airfield services, navigation aid and tactical communications, air movement, airfield defence, health support and combat logistics capabilities. The combat support group provides deployed combat support to ADF contingency air operations at main operating bases, forward operating bases and point of entry airfields in Areas of Operations either in Australia or overseas. The provision of secure airfields and combat support arrangements for the deployment of air assets will continue to be critical to the support of ADF operations.

The roles which this output will be capable of conducting alone, or as part of a joint/combined force, include:

- Ground defence of RAAF assets (particularly for main and forward operating bases in an area of operation during times of contingency) This includes the use of Airfield Defence Guards in the close approach areas and deployed combat support personnel in the close defence areas,
- Provision of deployable operational, administrative and logistics support,
- Provision of deployable Airfield Combat Engineering capability,
- Provision of health support (including an Air Transportable Hospital and aeromedical evacuation capability),
- Provision of the full range of deployable airfield services including aircraft arrestor barriers.
- Provision of deployable air terminal capability,
- Provision of explosive ordnance disposal capability,
- Provision of tactical and deployable communications electronics facilities and services, and
- Provision of an Evacuation Handling Capability.

### COMPOSITION

Output Manager: Chief of Air Force.

- 2 Combat Support Wings, consisting of specialist Squadrons and Combat Support Squadrons which provide administrative, logistics, airfield combat engineering, health, airfield services, air terminal and communications services and vital asset protection in the close defence area, and 1 Airfield Defence Wing, comprising three squadrons, each with the capability to provide deployed forces for ground defence protection of installations, assets, facilities and personnel. One Combat Support Squadron (No 324CSS) is permanently deployed to Royal Malaysian Air Force, Butterworth, Malaysia.
- 1 Combat Reserve Wing, providing trained Reserve personnel in a contingency, either for operational deployment as part of the Initial Deployment Force or for filling support positions vacated by deploying permanent Air Force personnel.

## PERFORMANCE INFORMATION FOR OUTPUT 19

### Preparedness

- Capability preparedness derives from Output quality and readiness characteristics.
- In terms of capability quality, the Air Force aims to achieve personnel strength and equipment level targets in selected combat units, measured against peacetime establishments.
- Personnel strengths and operational readiness targets for specific units remain classified.

### Capability Enhancement Initiatives

- Development of planning for Combat Support Group's broad range of activities, including training and exercising to develop and maintain combat effectiveness and operational readiness.
- The development of airbase tactical Command and Control, Initial Deployment Force combat training philosophies and programs and a capability based management system.
- The development of engineering infrastructure preparedness capability for the operation, maintenance and response to contingencies. Such preparedness includes response plans, maintenance plans and passive defence plans.
- Equipment purchased to enable the bare-base at RAAF Scherger to be operationally activated for deployments and exercises.
- Receive new surveillance equipment.
- Receive new deployable information systems.

Table 3.19.1: Price of Output 19

Departmental Revenues and Expenses	Estimated 1998-99 (accrual) \$m	Budget for 1999-2000 \$m
<b>Expenses</b>		
Employees	81.3	61.6
Depreciation	7.1	9.7
Other expenses	55.3	55.7
<b>Total Expenses<sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>143.8</b>	<b>126.9</b>
Capital Use Charge	0.0	22.5
<b>Total Price of Output 19</b>	<b>143.8</b>	<b>149.4</b>

**Note:**

1. Total Expenses includes revenues from independent sources.

Table 3.19.2: Performance Targets

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	1999-2000 Target <sup>(2)</sup>
<p><b>Combat Capability</b></p> <p>Preparedness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Output 19 elements are able to meet endorsed Operational Viability Periods without external re-supply at MLOC<sup>(1)</sup></li> <li>• Output 19 elements are able to meet endorsed Sustainability Periods with external re-supply support at MLOC<sup>(1)</sup></li> <li>• Output 19 elements are able to meet endorsed Deployment Lead Times at MLOC<sup>(1)</sup></li> <li>• Training                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Percentage of single Service, joint and combined exercise objectives achieved</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Operations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Quantity, quality and timeliness of response to warlike and non-warlike unforeseen operations</li> </ul> <p><b>Non-Combat Related Tasks</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assistance to the Community (Output 21)</li> <li>• National Tasks (Output 21)</li> </ul>	<p>Fully achieve</p> <p>Fully achieve</p> <p>Fully achieve</p> <p>100%</p> <p>Not planned</p> <p>As required</p> <p>As required</p>

**Notes:**

1. MLOC determined by extant preparedness directives.
2. Valid only for CPD98, judgement for CPD99 yet to be made.

## OUTPUT TWENTY: Effective International Relationships and Contribution to International Activities

### DESCRIPTION

*Provision of services which support the maintenance of a secure regional environment, better position the ADF for successful operations and shape Australia's strategic security environment, through the development and maintenance of effective international relationships, and management of overseas deployments.*

Australia's strategic policy has always placed high priority on the alliances and regional defence relationships through which our strategic environment can be influenced and the likelihood of conflict is diminished. Australia's alliances with the United States and New Zealand, and our network of bilateral and multilateral defence relationships throughout the Asia-Pacific region, are among our most important strategic assets.

This output enhances the military's ability to conduct successful operations by better positioning the ADF now and in the future in relation to countries of strategic significance to Australia. It helps to shape the regional strategic environment in which the ADF may be required to operate and provides opportunities for enhancing ADF capabilities. Output 20 also provides for the successful management of overseas ADF deployments and the Australian Defence Headquarters contribution to a range of international activities.

### COMPOSITION

Output Manager: Deputy Secretary Strategy and Intelligence.

All international activities in support of the Defence International Engagement Plan (DIEP). This includes attaches, visits, exchanges, agreements, and activities to support these including International Policy Division activities. This output also includes the additional cost of activities undertaken by forces included in Outputs 1 to 19 in support of coalition, peacekeeping or international humanitarian activities, eg. the additional costs for Operations Belisi (Peace Monitoring Group in Bougainville) and Damask (Maritime Interception Force in the Gulf).

### PERFORMANCE INFORMATION FOR OUTPUT 20

#### Significant Achievements planned for 1999-2000

- Provide strategic policy advice on international issues related to the Defence Mission and Outcome.
- Engage the United States and other allies to maintain and improve effective consultation, cooperation, inter-operability, and information exchanges, including science and technology.
- Maintain a comprehensive set of high level bilateral Defence – Defence discussions and reciprocal visits with regional and allied defence organisations on matters of strategic policy, defence engagement programs and defence reform and management.
- Support for broader security dialogues.
- Support the achievement of the Defence outcomes through bilateral and multilateral international activities.
- Develop, coordinate and facilitate at the strategic level the conduct of the Defence Organisation's program of international engagement activities, including science and technology.
- Maintain an effective management process for the expenditure of defence cooperation funds on projects of mutual benefit with our regional neighbours.

Table 3.20.1: Price of Output 20

Departmental Revenues and Expenses	Estimated 1998-99 (accrual) \$m	Budget for 1999-2000 \$m
<b>Expenses</b>		
Employees	82.6	74.5
Depreciation	2.4	2.7
Other expenses	189.7	189.3
<b>Total Expenses<sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>274.7</b>	<b>266.6</b>
Capital Use Charge	0.0	8.0
<b>Total Price of Output 20</b>	<b>274.7</b>	<b>274.6</b>

**Note:**

- Total Expenses includes revenues from independent sources.

Table 3.20.2: Performance Targets

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	1999-2000 Target
<b>Quantity</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Program of visits by senior Defence and Government representatives successfully conducted</li> </ul>	Fully achieve
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Program of working level engagement activities, meetings, and seminars successfully conducted</li> </ul>	Fully achieve
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Program of Defence Cooperation activities, including education, training and exchanges, successfully conducted</li> </ul>	Fully achieve
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Program of overseas ADF deployments in support of Defence Cooperation, including exercises and combined operations, successfully conducted</li> </ul>	Fully achieve
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Briefings, speeches, submissions, talking point papers provided as appropriate</li> </ul>	As required
<b>Quality</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Leadership- services provided position Government for successful achievement of Australia's strategic objectives</li> </ul>	Fully achieve
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Foresight - services provided display qualities of anticipation and initiative, enabling effective shaping of Australia's strategic security environment</li> </ul>	Fully achieve
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Whole-of-Defence perspective: services provided represent unity of effort across Defence and a common understanding of Australia's strategic objectives</li> </ul>	Fully achieve
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Whole-of-government perspective: services provided represents unity of effort across Government, and common understanding of Australia's strategic objectives</li> </ul>	Fully achieve
<b>Timeliness</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Advice is provided in sufficient time to enable a considered decision to be made and the appropriate action to be taken</li> </ul>	As required
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rapid and effective response to crisis situations</li> </ul>	As required

## OUTPUT TWENTY-ONE: Effective Contribution to National Support Tasks

### DESCRIPTION

*Provision of support to the Government and Australian community in non-combat related roles, which are possible as a result of military capacity. Includes the provision of assistance to the civil community, defence force aid to the civil power, assistance to civil search and rescue, support to civil surveillance through patrol boat and P3C maritime patrol capabilities, emergency management, and VIP air transport.*

This capability encompasses activities undertaken to support the nation. It includes roles and responsibilities in the areas of Defence emergency and non-emergency assistance to the civil community and the provision of ADF aid to supplement law enforcement measures taken by the Commonwealth and/or state governments. Specific activities include counter terrorism, civil search and rescue and ADF support to civil surveillance in the form of maritime surface patrol and aerial surveillance.

### COMPOSITION

Output Manager: Vice Chief of the Defence Force.

All dedicated activities undertaken to support the nation as a result of military capacity. Also includes activities undertaken by the ADF in support of Defence Force Aid to the Civil Power, Defence Aid to the Civil Community, Fisheries Surveillance, and Search and Rescue.

No specific resources are maintained for the provision of Defence assistance to the civil community, Defence Force aid to the civil power or assistance to civil search and rescue. When required, use is made of the ADF assets which are maintained primarily for operational requirements but which are available at the time of request. In high priority or critical distress situations, ADF assets may have to be diverted from primary Defence roles often to the detriment of operations and training. However, platforms capable of search and rescue missions are required to be maintained at high readiness and a high readiness element of the Special Air Service Regiment is maintained to assist police in resolution of politically motivated violence situations which are generally beyond the capability of civil authorities.

Patrol Boat and P3C Orion assets are required to be available to meet the ADF annual prescribed rates of effort of 1,800 days and 250 hours respectively.

The Commonwealth assists in developing emergency management matters through Emergency Management Australia.

The ADF provides a squadron of five secure, high speed jet aircraft for support to the Governor General and the Federal Government.

### PERFORMANCE INFORMATION FOR OUTPUT 21

#### Significant Achievements Planned for 1999-2000

- Possible commencement of tender process for replacement of existing single type VIP aircraft fleet with a mixed fleet of aircraft (similar number).

Table 3.21.1: Defence Reform Program Reinvestment

<b>Defence Reform Program Reinvestment</b>	<b>1999-2000 (cash) \$m</b>	<b>2000-01 (cash) \$m</b>	<b>2001-02 (cash) \$m</b>	<b>2002-03 (cash) \$m</b>
Pilot Training	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
<b>Output 21 Total</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>

Improved pilot training provides the ADF with an increased capacity to meet a range of national support tasks.

Table 3.21.2: Price of Output 21 <sup>(1)</sup>

<b>Departmental Revenues and Expenses</b>	<b>Estimated 1998-99 (accrual) \$m</b>	<b>Budget for 1999-2000 \$m</b>
<b>Expenses</b>		
Employees	28.8	31.7
Depreciation	14.2	6.0
Other expenses	46.0	53.2
<b>Total Expenses<sup>(2)</sup></b>	<b>89.0</b>	<b>90.9</b>
Capital Use Charge	0.0	9.9
<b>Total Price of Output 21</b>	<b>89.0</b>	<b>100.8</b>

**Notes:**

- Under the rules agreed by the Defence Executive, Output 21 should include the full accrual costs of dedicated national support activities (such as Emergency Management Australia and VIP flying) and the "additional" costs of the contribution of capability to national support tasks, such as fuel and spares. However, Defence is still working to identify fully the cost of all national support tasks. Groups have identified some of these costs (eg, Air Force does plan for national support tasks) and these are reflected in this Output.
- Total Expenses includes revenues from independent sources.

Table 3.21.3: Performance Targets

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	1999-2000 Target
<b>Defence Assistance to the Civil Community</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Percentage of tasks accepted and completed by the ADF in accordance with agreed terms and standards</li> <li>• Maintain forces identified in the Operational Preparedness Directive at the levels of preparedness specified.</li> <li>• Progress achieved by the Army against the Army / Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission Community Assistance Project</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;">100%</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Fully achieve</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Fully achieve</p>
<b>Defence Force Aid to the Civil Power</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Percentage of directed tasks successfully completed</li> <li>• Maintain forces identified in the Operational Preparedness Directive at the levels of preparedness specified.</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;">100%</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Fully achieve</p>
<b>Defence Assistance to Civil Search and Rescue</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of search and rescue tasks undertaken involving ADF assistance</li> <li>• Percentage of authorised tasks completed</li> <li>• Maintain forces identified in the Operational Preparedness Directive at the levels of preparedness specified.</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;">Not planned</p> <p style="text-align: center;">100%</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Fully achieve</p>
<b>Defence Support to Civil Surveillance</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of hours of aerial surveillance provided by P3C aircraft</li> <li>• Number of days of surface (Patrol Boat) patrol and response provided by patrol boats</li> <li>• Number of other significant surveillance and/or response tasks conducted</li> <li>• Maintain forces identified in the Operational Preparedness Directive at the levels of preparedness specified.</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;">250 hours</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1,800 days</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Not planned</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Fully achieve</p>
<b>VIP Operations</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of VIP aircraft and crews available for Government transportation</li> <li>• Percentage of authorised tasks successfully completed</li> <li>• Maintain forces identified in the Operational Preparedness Directive at the levels of preparedness specified.</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;">5</p> <p style="text-align: center;">100%</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Fully achieve</p>
<b>Emergency Management</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of tasks undertaken</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;">Not planned</p>

## OUTPUT TWENTY-TWO: Strategic Policy and Direction

### DESCRIPTION

*Strategic Policy and Direction concerns decisions and advice to Government about the development and use of Australia's armed forces to most cost-effectively prevent or defeat the use of armed force against Australia.*

The unique contribution of Strategic Policy and Direction to the Defence outcome is its comprehension of the whole security and defence environment, internal and external. Effective strategic policy and direction results in advice to the Government that is:

- forward looking, so that emerging issues and problems can be correctly identified,
- timely, so that the advice is provided when it is needed,
- holistic, through consideration of the full spectrum or life cycle of activities and proposals, and
- cost-effective, so that Defence obtains the maximum amount of military capability for every dollar it spends.

Strategic Policy and Direction includes the strategic level preparations for, and coordination of , military effort in support of defeating attacks on Australia, defending Australia's regional interests, supporting Australia's global interests, and helping Australia's civil community. It also includes Defence participation in the whole-of-Government management of national security issues.

### COMPOSITION

Output Managers: Vice Chief of the Defence Force/Deputy Secretary Strategy and Intelligence.

Defence Headquarters and Single Service Headquarters principals and staffs, and First Assistant Secretary Resources and Financial Programs.

### PERFORMANCE INFORMATION FOR OUTPUT 22

#### Significant Achievements Planned for 1999-2000

##### *Strategic Policy*

- Producing the annual strategic assessment and other strategic policy documents as requested by Government.
- Providing strategic advice on capability development.
- Formulating and analysing 3-4 new future scenarios.
- Providing advice on national intelligence collection requirements.
- Providing advice to, and support for, a range of national security for a.
- The maintenance and extension of out strategic dialogue network in Australia and overseas, progressively including academia, influential and respected media commentators, and the private sector.
- Establishing the Australian Institute of Strategic Policy.

##### *Capability Definition and Strategic Priorities*

- Improving military strategy and response options planning so that it becomes an effective basis to judge capability priorities and preparedness requirements.
- Evaluating military strategies and response options through wargaming.

- Finalising a simplified basis for decisions on preparedness, and issuing authoritative preparedness objectives.
- Developing a range of Future Affordable Force Options.
- Producing the Defence Future Directions paper as the basis for Defence's long-term planning.
- Developing a range of future warfare concepts and identification of their capability implications.

#### ***Evaluating the Effectiveness and Efficiency of Current Capabilities***

- Assessment of capabilities against requirements, with particular emphasis on improving the measurability of performance.
- Determination of resource priorities for current capabilities.

#### ***Capability Development***

- Formulating the new investment component of the annual budget submission, and other new investment submissions as required.
- Producing the classified and unclassified versions of the new unapproved major capital equipment program ("Pink Book").

#### ***Resource Allocation and Resource Priorities***

- Provision of advice and support on budgetary and resource issues to Ministers, Cabinet and Parliament and other stakeholders as appropriate.
- Development and finalisation of the 2000-01 Defence Budget and 2000-03 Five Year Defence Program, and management of the 1999-00 Defence Budget and 1999-03 Five Year Defence Program.
- Harvesting and reinvestment of Defence Reform Program savings into an enhanced combat force.
- External reporting, successful coordination of the Defence Annual Report and Portfolio Statements, and their consideration by the Senate Legislative Committee.

#### ***National Support Capability and Arrangements***

- Building understanding of Defence national and international support needs and the capacity available to meet those needs.
- Formulating effective strategies and plans to enable achievement of Defence national and international support needs.
- Concluding agreements and arrangements with key elements of Australia's civil transport infrastructure for improved Australian Defence Force access in contingencies.
- Contributing to the development and maintenance of a Defence-industry relationship that builds defence capability.

#### ***Contingency and Crisis Management***

- Continuing to provide a highly responsive and capable Australian Defence Force Command centre.
- Formulating military strategic estimates of likely crises which may involve Australian Defence Force operations.
- The continued strategic level management and coordination of Australian Defence Force joint and combined operations.
- Developing a combined process for contingency planning and command of Australia/New Zealand joint operations.
- Further developing the military strategic planning process to account for the maturation of Headquarters Australian Theatre.

Table 3.22.1: Price of Output 22

<b>Departmental Revenues and Expenses</b>	<b>Estimated 1998-99 (accrual) \$m</b>	<b>Budget for 1999-2000 \$m</b>
<b>Expenses</b>		
Employees	125.7	121.7
Depreciation	37.8	44.0
Other expenses	116.8	139.5
<b>Total Expenses <sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>280.3</b>	<b>305.2</b>
Capital Use Charge	0.0	13.0
<b>Total Price of Output 22</b>	<b>280.3</b>	<b>318.3</b>

**Note:**

- Total Expenses includes revenues from independent sources.

Table 3.22.2: Performance Targets

<b>PERFORMANCE INDICATOR</b>	<b>1999-2000 Target</b>
<b>Quantity</b>	
• Publish strategic assessments and reviews and produce Ministerial and Cabinet submissions	As required
• Production of an annual strategic assessment, and both a classified and unclassified unapproved major capital equipment projects list.	Fully Achieve
<b>Quality</b>	
• the advice is coherent, comprehensive and relevant	Fully achieve
• the advice is formulated and communicated using the most cost-effective combination and quantity of resources	Fully achieve
• the recipient adopts and advocates the advice provided, and advice can be seen to have been important to decisions made	Fully achieve
<b>Timeliness</b>	
• advice is provided in sufficient time to enable a considered decision to be made and the appropriate action to be taken	As required