

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

Fiscal Year (FY) 2007 Supplemental Budget Estimate



OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY

JUSTIFICATION BOOK - Amendment

VOLUME I

MARCH 2007

**FY2007 EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
Global War on Terrorism (GWOT) / Regional War on Terrorism (RWOT)**

Summary of FY 2007 Operations

I. Description of Operations Financed:

A. Operation Iraqi Freedom (OIF) encompasses all actions to restore stability and provide security in Iraq. OIF includes operations in Kuwait which are primarily focused on command and control, communications, theater specific training, logistics, and support activities for forces that are arriving to and departing from Iraq. The Operation and Maintenance, Army appropriation supports day-to-day operations in theater, as directed by the Commander, Multinational Force – Iraq (MNF-I). These operations range from conducting counter-insurgency, security and other combat operations, to providing training to Iraqi military forces, to supplying logistics, equipment maintenance and repair, and base operating support (dining facilities, laundry, and housing) to forward deployed units and Soldiers at base camps throughout the MNC-I area of operations. In addition, the Operation and Maintenance appropriations support the costs to prepare, deploy, sustain, redeploy, and reconstitute the forces participating in this operation. FY 2007 estimates assume a sustained level of effort and requirement for Brigade Combat Team (BCT) and Support Brigade formations as demonstrated during the 3rd and 4th quarters of FY 2006.

The operational pace of the forces supporting CENTCOM and MNF-I is placing an unprecedented demand on our Soldiers and our equipment. In OIF, for instance, crews are driving tanks in excess of 4,000 miles per year – five times more than the programmed annual usage rate of 800 miles. Army helicopters are experiencing usage rates roughly two-to-three times programmed rates. The Army's truck fleet is operating at a sustained rate that exceeds five-to-six times the programmed rates. Additionally, the threat environment has required the Army to make adjustments to vehicles that result in excessive strain on their structural composition. A key example is the addition of armor to the High-Mobility Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicle (HMMWV). Soldiers must have this enhanced level of protection to counter the effects of Improved Explosive Devices and small-to-medium caliber arms fire delivered at close range in an urban environment; however, the additional weight of the armor has increased the replacement rate of parts never designed to handle that weight load. Another significant adjustment the Army has made to manage its assets is the establishment of a Theater Provided Equipment (TPE) pool to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of Soldiers in the fight by ensuring the best equipment is immediately available to them. The TPE consists of over 695,000 pieces of equipment, of which over 280,000 are major end items such as the HMMWV. The sustained operational pace, requirements for enhanced – but stress-producing – capabilities, and maintenance of a significant pool of readily available equipment are not projected to change during FY 2007.

A secondary, but significant, effect of the operational tempo and forward-based equipment strategy is an increased requirement for Reset. The ability to Reset our equipment and return units to full readiness upon return from operational deployments is fundamental to the Army's ability to do core tasks: 1) to sustain the full range of global commitments which go beyond Iraq and Afghanistan, and 2) to continue to prepare for emerging threats. Resetting units is a cost of war that must not be accomplished at the

expense of programmed modernization efforts. This Reset task is monumental. Since 9-11 (as of November 2006), the Army has reset and returned over 1,920 aircraft; 14,160 tracked vehicles, and 110,800 wheeled vehicles. By the end of FY 2006, approximately 290,000 major items of equipment will have been placed in the Reset program. The reset task is exacerbated by the fact that equipment that is deployed ages, on average, about four years for every year deployed in theater. This request supports a fully funded FY 2007 (\$8.6B – OMA and \$8.5B Procurement, total \$17.1B) Reset program that helps to restore our current capabilities and ensure units are ready to redeploy.

B. Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF) encompasses all actions to restore stability and provide security in Afghanistan, the Horn of Africa, and the Philippines. It also includes additional activities in the worldwide fight against terrorism, including select initiatives in the Trans-Sahara region. The Operation and Maintenance, Army appropriation supports day-to-day operations in theater. These range from conducting counter-insurgency, security and other combat operations, to supplying logistics, equipment maintenance and repair, and base operating support (dining facilities, laundry, and housing) to forward deployed units and Soldiers. In addition, the Operation and Maintenance appropriations support the costs to prepare, deploy, sustain, redeploy, and reconstitute the forces participating in this operation. FY 2007 estimates assume a sustained level of effort and requirement for BCT and Support Brigade formations as demonstrated during the 3rd and 4th quarters of FY 2006.

Operational tempo of forces supporting Combined Forces Command – Afghanistan is similar to that of forces in Iraq. While generally the requirements in OEF are oriented toward lighter forces, wear rates of equipment are equally challenging. Army helicopters are experiencing usage rates roughly two-to-three times programmed rates. The Army's truck fleet is operating at a sustained rate that exceeds five-to-six times the programmed rates. Soldiers require enhanced force protection, such as armor on HMMWVs, which stresses structural composition. This sustained operational pace and requirement for enhanced, but stress producing, capabilities to meet the operational and threat environment for OEF is not projected to change during FY 2007.

C. Long War / Regional War on Terrorism (RWOT) ~~supports Combatant Commanders (COCOMs) RWOT requirements world-wide in efforts to stem the growth of groups with hostile intent toward the United States and to address current threats from enemies that exploit Islamic principles as the vehicle for radical ideology and use irregular warfare to achieve their means. The Nation is engaged in a long war against a unique set of enemies (state and non-state actors, state proxies, movements, and individuals) who seek to destroy our way of life. The Army will continue prosecuting ground combat and shaping operations in support of COCOM Commanders, against the operating forces of these adversaries in various places and under varying conditions. The operations include Special Operations Forces (SOF), intelligence and advanced technological support for U.S. Southern Command, information operations support for U.S. European Command, intelligence support for U.S. Pacific Command, and facilities construction and information technology support for the Military Commission trials of the Guantanamo Bay, Cuba detainees. Support for the Military Commission trials is by Executive Order.~~ **Amended to reflect Offset taken to fund additional requirements for operational forces supporting the force surge in OIF and OEF.**

II. Force Structure Summary: The force structure for OIF and OEF consists of three overlapping annual rotations – OIF/OEF 05-07, OIF/OEF 06-08, and OIF/OEF 07-09 – which cascade into theater throughout the fiscal year. The primary rotation is OIF/OEF 06-08, consisting of a total of fifteen plus brigade combat teams, headquarters elements, and supporting combat support and combat service support units. The OIF/OEF 06-08 rotation contains a Corps headquarters, three Division headquarters, two Stryker Brigades, two National Guard Brigades (1-light OEF and 1-heavy OIF), eleven full strength Active Component Combat Arms Brigades (4 - light and 7 – heavy), one Active Component Combat Arms Brigade minus, **one Active Component Brigade assigned as embedded / transition training teams**, and 54K combat support and combat service support units located in Iraq, Afghanistan, and Kuwait. (The second Stryker Brigade is included due to its 120-day extension.) In addition to the rotational units, the force structure includes the Coalition Forces Land Component Command (CFLCC), Multi-National Force – Iraq (MNF-I), Multi-National Security Transition Command – Iraq (MNSTC-I) and the Combined Security Transition Command - Afghanistan. Additionally, includes an increase in force structure requirements of 5 brigade combat teams (BCTs) (4-heavy and 1-light) and associated support units for operations in Iraq from the originally scheduled force structure. A summary of the deployed forces is listed below:

A. Forces (Units = Annual Average)	<u>FY 2006</u> (OIF/OEF 05-07)	<u>FY 2007</u> (OIF/OEF 06-08)	<u>FY2008</u> (OIF/OEF 07-09)
1. Component and Multi-National Headquarters	3/1	3/1	3/1
2. Corps Headquarters	1/0	1/0	1/0
3. Division Headquarters	2/1	2/1	2/1
4. Brigade Combat Teams*			
Planned	14/3	13/2	14/3
Revised		18/23	
5. Combat Support - brigade and larger units	7/2	7/2	7/2
6. Combat Service Support – brigade and larger units	14/2	14/2	14/2

*Original plan was to draw down from 17 BCTs in FY 2006 to 15 BCTs in FY 2007. FY 2007 now reflects a temporary increase of ~~5~~ **6 BCTs** from the originally scheduled force structure.

B. Personnel (Thousands) – Amended to reflect additional personnel requirements for operational forces supporting the force surge in OIF and OEF.

1. Deployed*

Component	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008
Active	98	123	119
		129	
Reserves	20	9	9
		10	
National Guard	30	24	20
Total	148	163	149

2. Mobilized*

Component	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008
Reserves	31	32	32
		33	
National Guard	53	48	46
Total	85	81	78

*Totals may not add due to rounding.

FY 2007 REVISED SUPPLEMENTAL REQUEST

**FY2007 EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
Global War on Terrorism (GWOT) / Regional War on Terrorism (RWOT)
O-1**

O-1/M-1/P-1/R-1/etc Line Item Number	Budget Activity	Sub-Activity Group	Sub-Activity Group Name	FY 2006 Actuals	FY 2007 Estimate		
					FY 2007 Title IX	FY 2007 Supplemental	FY 2007 Total Estimate
	01	135	Additional Activities	28,143,567	17,927,001	17,392,724	35,319,725
						17,656,616	35,583,617
	01	136	Commander's Emergency Response Program	724,499	500,000	456,400	956,400
	01	137	Reset	5,070,404	8,554,000	0	8,554,000
	04	411	Security Programs	387,640	305,721	597,614	903,335
	04	421	Servicewide Transportation	2,411,269	747,380	1,712,749	2,460,129
							0
							0
							0
Appropriation Totals				36,737,380	28,034,102	20,423,379	48,457,481
						20,159,487	

OMA Footnotes:

- 1/ Reset execution occurred in SAGs 123 (\$2.3B) and 135 (\$2.7B) during FY 2006. The Army established a separate RESET SAG in FY 2007 to enhance resource visibility.
- 2/ For Servicewide Transportation, \$.7B was executed within SAG 135 during FY 2006.
- 3/ FY 2007 Title IX excludes \$330.0M of Non-GWoT funds. These Non-GWoT funds will finance the Army FY 2007 base program request ('07 column of the '08 PB).
- 4/ FY 2007 and FY 2008 include funding for non-DoD classified activities.
- 5/ FY 2007 and FY 2008 Budget Activity Totals differ from the OMB Budget Appendix.

**FY2007 EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
Global War on Terrorism (GWOT) / Regional War on Terrorism (RWOT)**

Operation and Maintenance, Army

**Budget Activity 1 – Operating Forces
Subactivity Group 135 - Additional Activities**

I. Description of Operations Financed:

A. Operation Iraqi Freedom (OIF) encompasses all actions to restore stability and provide security in Iraq. OIF includes operations in Kuwait which are primarily focused on command and control, communications, logistics, and support activities. The Operation and Maintenance, Army appropriation supports day-to-day operations in theater. These range from base camp operations (dining facilities, laundry, housing, etc.) to tank miles, flying hours, supplies, and equipment maintenance and repair. In addition, includes the costs to prepare, deploy, sustain, redeploy, and reconstitute the forces participating in this operation. FY 2007 estimates assume the same level of effort as experienced during the 3rd and 4th quarters of FY 2006.

B. Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF) encompasses all actions to restore stability and provide security in Afghanistan, the Horn of Africa, and the Philippines. It also includes additional activities in the worldwide fight against terrorism, including select activities in the Trans-Sahara region. The Operation and Maintenance, Army appropriation supports day-to-day operations in theater. These range from base camp operations (dining facilities, laundry, and housing) to tank miles, flying hours, supplies, and equipment maintenance and repair. In addition, the Operation and Maintenance appropriations include the costs to prepare, deploy, sustain, redeploy, and reconstitute the forces participating in this operation. FY 2007 estimates assume the same level of effort as demonstrated during the 3rd and 4th quarters of FY 2006.

C. Long War / Regional War on Terrorism (RWOT) supports Combatant Commanders (COCOMs) RWOT requirements world-wide in an effort to stem the growth of terrorism and address current threats. The operations include intelligence and advanced technological support for U.S. Southern Command, information operations support and special operations forces support for U.S. European Command, intelligence support for U.S. Pacific Command, and facilities construction and information technology support for the Military Commission trials of the Guantanamo Bay, Cuba detainees. Support for the Military Commission trials is by Executive Order.

II. Financial Summary (\$ in Thousands)

CBS No.	CBS Title	FY2006 Actual	FY2007 Title IX	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2007 Total
1.0	Personnel	\$313,823		\$320,703	\$320,703
2.0	Personnel Support	\$4,723,077	\$1,929,000	\$5,019,278	\$6,948,278
				\$5,057,155	\$6,986,155
3.0	Operating Support	\$21,019,953	\$12,898,001	\$10,750,244	\$23,648,245
				\$10,819,338	\$23,717,339
4.0	Transportation	\$2,086,714	\$3,100,000	\$1,302,499	\$4,402,499
				\$1,459,420	\$4,559,420
	SAG Totals	\$28,143,567	\$17,927,001	\$17,656,616	\$35,583,617

*Includes funding to cover packing and transport of sensitive material.

**Adjustment for Title IX Adds:
Depot Maintenance**

\$ 330,000

Total Title IX SAG 135

\$18,257,001

*Title IX total does not reflect \$330,000K base budget realignment for Depot Maintenance.

A. <u>Subactivity Group: 135</u>	FY 2006 <u>Actual</u>	<u>Title IX</u>	FY 2007 <u>Supplemental</u>	<u>Total</u>
Cost Breakdown Structure (CBS) Category/Subcategory:				
1.0 Personnel / 1.2 Civilian Premium Pay	\$313,823	\$0	\$320,703	\$320,703

Narrative Justification: Funds civilian premium pay for deployed civilians and surge-related workload at mobilization/demobilization (MOB / DEMOB) and deployment / redeployment sites in the Continental United States (CONUS). The number of Department of the Army civilians fluctuates throughout the fiscal year due to requirements in theater. In FY 2007 the average annual estimate is approximately 4.3K. Civilians augment military personnel in headquarters staff sections, maintenance and repair facilities, program management offices, communication sites, etc. Army Power Projection Platforms are responsible for the departure and return of the forces supporting OIF and OEF. They are often required to maintain extended hours of operation as large units are processed through the installations designated as power projection platforms, stressing the capacity of the existing logistics support infrastructure. This support is required for deploying and redeploying units to and from theater, and mobilization and demobilization of Reserve Component (RC) forces, and evolves into a continuous effort throughout the fiscal year.

	FY 2006 Actual	Title IX	FY 2007 Supplemental	Total
CBS Category/Subcategory:				
2.0 Personnel Support.	\$4,723,077	\$1,929,000	\$5,019,278	\$6,948,278
			\$5,057,155	\$6,986,155

a. Narrative Justification: Funds personnel support costs for Soldiers mobilized and deployed in support of OIF and OEF. Personnel Support costs include: incidental temporary duty (TDY); special equipment; body armor; personal care items; medical supplies; privately owned vehicle (POV) and household goods storage; support programs for families of deployed Soldiers; morale, welfare, and recreation programs, and rest and recuperation programs. Includes support for Soldiers completing duty and mobilization with OIF / OEF 05-07, deploying with OIF / OEF 06-08, and anticipated deployments and mobilizations for OIF / OEF 07-09 units. The overall increase in this category is due to: 1) \$.2B increase in Individual Body Armor for increased Soldier protection provided by the latest technological improvements in ballistic front and rear plates, new side plates and deltoid protection, 2) \$.3B increase in Rapid Fielding Initiative items related to enhancements for Soldier protection, mobility, survivability, and lethality, 3) \$.6B increase for other force protection related to an information/Tips "Hotline," fire retardant uniforms, munitions clearance and counter -IED programs, 4) \$.3B increase for personnel support related to the increase in Army endstrength, recruiting and retention, Brigade Combat Team accelerations, and the latest increase in temporary force structure requirements for operations in Iraq, and 5) \$.6B increase for sustainment of force protection items and special clothing and equipment requirements specifically in the theater of operations.

b. 2.1 – Temporary Duty / Subsistence	\$1,635,500	\$0	\$1,550,600	\$1,550,600
--	-------------	-----	-------------	-------------

1. Subsistence for DoD Civilians and Contractors.	\$1,064,500	\$0	\$965,300	\$965,300
---	-------------	-----	-----------	-----------

Funds food, ice, water, and other subsistence items for all authorized DoD civilians and contractors who eat in both contractor- and service-provided dining facilities. The Army purchases all food items from the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA). The population for FY 2007 estimated to be above 78K. FY 2007 projected costs are expected to decrease based on ongoing Army efforts, working with DLA, to improve subsistence management and billings.

2. Travel to and from the theater of operations.	\$571,000	\$0	\$585,300	\$585,300
--	-----------	-----	-----------	-----------

All Soldiers deploying are authorized \$3.50 per day for incidentals for OCONUS deployments and \$3.00 per day for CONUS deployments. In addition, funds travel- related expenses for deployment and redeployment of Soldiers supporting GWOT operations. Individual replacement Soldiers travel to CONUS Replacement Centers located at Fort Bliss, TX, and Fort Benning, GA, for predeployment training and final deployment preparations, e.g. vaccinations; will and other legal document preparation; marksmanship qualification; Nuclear, Biological and Chemical (NBC) training, etc. In addition, a significant amount of travel is executed each year for trips to and from theater for command and staff meetings, site/area inspections; and operations, communications, logistics, and security planning and coordination.

c. 2.2 – Clothing and Personal Equipment.	\$1,652,923	\$1,500,000	\$1,373,712	\$2,873,712
--	-------------	-------------	-------------	-------------

1. Individual Body Armor (IBA)	\$814,083	\$1,000,000	\$58,054	\$1,058,054
--------------------------------	-----------	-------------	----------	-------------

	FY 2006	Title IX	FY 2007	
	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Supplemental</u>	<u>Supplemental</u>	<u>Total</u>

IBA provides an increased level of protection for Soldiers on the ground and in the air. The Army is purchasing next generation body armor systems to take advantage of the latest in technology. The Army is required to provide body armor to civilians and select other service members during deployed operations. Funding will procure 264K sets of Enhanced Small Arms Protective Inserts (E-SAPI); 125K sets of Deltoid and Axillary Protectors (DAP);

359.7K sets of Side Plates, and Outer Tactical Vest (OTV) Redesign/Enhancements for Next Generation Body Armor System to enhance individual Soldier mobility, reduce weight, improve comfort, facilitate fighting load carriage, and improve weight distribution of ballistic and fighting load components.

2.	Rapid Fielding Initiative (RFI)	\$249,297	\$500,000	\$72,073	\$572,073
----	---------------------------------	-----------	-----------	----------	-----------

RFI provides deployers and next deployers with enhanced individual clothing and equipment for increased force protection, mobility, survivability, and lethality. Items are supplied to both combat and combat support units. Funding will complete base Rapid Fielding Initiative (RFI) campaign plan (58 individual items). Also provides RFI to Iraqi and Afghan Transition Assistance Teams and supports Operational Needs Statements (ONS) for extremely urgent requirements. Provides Aviation-specific RFI. Retrofits FY 2004 and FY 2005 previous deployers. Assumes some unit equipment replacement prior to deployment, based on RFI for 150,000 Soldiers (14 BCTs and 18 EAB sets). Provides Force protection / mobility / lethality / Soldier Mission Essential Equipment. Includes RFI requirements for early FY 2008 deployers, which must be purchased in late FY 2007 to be available. Funding will support two rotational sets of RFI lethality items to support 59 units and 16 company training sets for deploying units with Security Force (SECFOR) missions in support of OIF and OEF.

3.	Other Force Protection.	\$589,543	\$1,243,585	1,243,585
----	-------------------------	-----------	-------------	-----------

Due to an adaptive enemy in the employment of Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) and other insurgent tactics, requirements are included for a number of force protection initiatives and additional protective gear for the safety of all U.S. service and coalition force members. These requirements include the ARCENT Tips Hotline, Nomex fire retardant uniforms, munitions clearance, Army Combat Uniforms, the Army's Asymmetric Warfare Group, the Rapid Equipping Force, and chemical and biological surety systems.

(a) ARCENT Tips Hotline. Provides theater wide intelligence operations aimed at preventing / reducing insurgent activities within OIF. The TIPS Hotline enables Iraqis to inform US DoD personnel of insurgent activities in the local communities.

(b) Nomex Uniforms. Funding provides fire-retardant Nomex uniforms designed to protect Soldiers from fuel-based accelerants used in conjunction with IEDs. The fuel based IEDs are inflicting serious burns to gunners and operators of tactical vehicles. The Nomex fabric provides protection up to 700 degrees Fahrenheit. Nomex adds an additional 2 to 4 seconds of fire protection for vehicle egress. Funds will provide Soldiers with two sets of uniforms, gloves and a balaclava type hood per gunner. The complete uniform ensemble will include: 154,000 Nomex Combat Vehicle Crewmember Coveralls (2 per Soldier), 154,000 Nomex Gloves (2 per Soldier), and 15,000 Nomex Balaclava Hoods (1 per gunner).

(c) Munitions Clearance. Provides for the securing of sites, removal, relocation and destruction of munitions found inside of Iraq. Program secures the known weapons caches, and continues with the destruction of enemy munitions and large ammunition dumps. Insurgents use munitions from stolen caches to construct IEDs. The destruction of found munitions has a direct impact on the insurgents' ability to produce IEDs. Weapons caches must be destroyed to stop the supply of materials to construct IEDs. The program is currently funded for 20 teams which will decrease to three teams over FY 2007. Costs cover only destruction of currently known weapons caches. The amount of and type of caches for destruction include: 338 block buildings, 426 Castle (in ground) magazines/bunkers, 131 Arched Steel magazines/bunkers, 314 Storage warehouses, 13 missile maintenance facilities, 3,391 open storage revetments, and 310 known buried sites across 18K Grids.

(d) Army Combat Uniforms (ACU). Procures ACU's for approximately 130,000 FY 2007 deployers to support operations in Iraq, Afghanistan and Kuwait. Improved uniform capabilities include better camouflage and improved performance for desert warfare operations.

FY 2006

Actual

Title IX

FY 2007

Supplemental

Total

(e) Asymmetric Warfare Group (AWG). AWG is the Army organization designed to study and provide recommendations to commanders on the ground for the neutralization and defeat of improvised explosive devices and other insurgent tactics to harm U.S. and coalition forces. The organization is actively engaged in real-time assessment and quick response solutions, and coordinates closely with the Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Organization. Funds the operating budget for all administration, strategic, and tactical communications.

(f) Rapid Equipping Force. The Rapid Equipping Force (REF) was designed to bridge the gap between the lengthy acquisition process and warfighter equipping needs that should not be delayed. Specifically, the Rapid Equipping Force is charged to: EQUIP operational commanders with off-the-shelf (government or commercial) solutions or near-term developmental items that can be researched, developed and acquired quickly – ideally, within 90 days; INSERT future force technology solutions that engaged and deploying forces require by developing, testing and evaluating key technologies and systems under operational conditions; ASSESS capabilities and advise Army stakeholders of findings that will enable forces to confront an adaptive enemy rapidly.

(g) Chemical and Biological Surety programs. The US Army Office of The Surgeon General sustains the initial issue inventory of consumable medical chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear (CBRN) materiel countermeasures for all Army forces deploying in support of geographic combatant commander theater-strategic and operational requirements. Countermeasures provide the individual Soldier with capability to give self-aid or buddy aid to treat injuries resulting from CBRN warfare agents. Provides each deploying Soldier with Antidote Treatment - Nerve Agent, Auto injector (ATNAA) for antidote to nerve agent poisoning (3 ea); Convulsant Antidote Nerve Agent (CANA) to prevent or ameliorate convulsions in Nerve Agent poisoning (1ea) and Doxycycline for post exposure treatment against biological agents (bottle of 30 tablets ea). The purpose of the Army Medical Command (MEDCOM) Biological Surety Program is to ensure that operations with biological select agents and toxins (BSAT) are conducted in a safe, secure and reliable manner. The characteristics of BSAT warrant measures to ensure they are properly safeguarded against theft, loss, or unauthorized access or use.

d. 2.3 - Medical and Casualty Support.	\$224,189	\$9,000	\$292,504	\$301,504
---	-----------	---------	-----------	-----------

1. The Joint Personal Effects Depot (JPED) processes the personnel effects of the deceased, injured, ill, and missing Soldiers (from all services) and civilians. Personal effects are sorted, inventoried, entered into a database, photographed, sanitized, washed, dried, and shipped to Casualty Assistance Officers (CAOs) for delivery to the person eligible to receive effects. The Casualty and Memorial Affairs Operations Center (CMAOC) provides policy/procedural guidance to 40 casualty area commands, and human resources and administrative support to the Mortuary Affairs and Casualty Support (MACS) centers for the identification, preparation, and disposition of remains and personal effects of persons for whom the Army is responsible during peacetime and war to include previous conflicts. CMAOC also provides assistance to family members of deceased Army Soldiers and training for Casualty Assistance Officers in a zero defect environment.

2. The Army Wounded Warrior Program (AW2) provides case management and follow-up to severely injured Soldiers and their family members. AW2 integrates an extensive resource and support service network for AW2 Soldiers and their families throughout their phased progression, from initial casualty notification to their return to home station / home destination. AW2 tracks and monitors Soldiers for a period of time until they are reintegrated into the Army, medically retired, and / or transitioned to civilian employment.

3. The Medical System Support Program (MC4) integrates Joint Theater Medical Information Program (TMIP) software onto Army hardware, fields and provides new equipment training on the system to the tactical force, and supports the system at-home and in theater. This request funds the support for system administration, refresher training, and help desk for deployed units.

4. Joint Theater Trauma Registry (JTTR). The JTTR is an automated information system that captures, stores, processes, and reports data on trauma patients that are generated by battle and non-battle (BI and NBI) injuries from OIF and OEF; information comes from Level III, IV and V medical treatment facilities (MTFs).

	FY 2006	Title IX	FY 2007	Total
	<u>Actual</u>		<u>Supplemental</u>	
5. Medical Hold Support. Soldiers injured during GWOT operations need medical supplies; transportation support, and meals, lodging, and administrative / personnel support. At any time, there are 4,000 to 5,000 Soldiers on Army Power Projection Platforms and Power Support Platforms in a Medical Hold status awaiting return to duty, return to home station, or separation from the Army. Funds also support a contract to enable Soldiers to promptly clear Medical Holdover Status and return to their Reserve Component Home Station for final Title 10 release.				
6. Medical Sustainment in theater. The replenishment of medical supplies, parts and equipment for tactical medical units deployed in the theater of operations. Medical supplies are extremely perishable in the current operating environment and require continuous replacement, upgrade and repair. This requirement is directly related to the care of wounded or injured Soldiers on the ground.				
7. Hemostatic Dressing.	\$5,000	\$9,000	\$0	\$9,000
e. 2.5 – Other Personnel Support.	\$735,195	\$420,000	\$1,282,944	-\$1,702,944
			\$1,320,818	\$1,740,818

1. Active Component Overstrength. Funds increased training, travel and logistics requirements and base operations services to support the 30,000 congressionally-authorized active component overstrength.

(a) These funds support the Initial Entry Training (IET) effort required to maintain the congressionally authorized active duty overstrength as compared to the lower end strength authorized in the FY 2006 President's Budget. The existing Army training sites cannot handle the workload within their current infrastructure. FY 2006 estimates include relocatable facilities, base support, the Basic Officer Leadership Course, and the Warrior Training Course. These costs support Soldiers temporarily stationed at training sites. These costs are estimated through the Training Resource Arbitration Panel (TRAP) process which evaluates the Army's projected recruiting successes and the shortfalls created at Army Initial Entry Training (IET) locations. The projected FY 2006 cost increase is due to an increased need for temporary facilities to sufficiently train new Soldiers to standard as the Army continues to execute a needed over-strength of Soldiers in response to the Global War on Terrorism.

2. Personnel Support. Funds contract storage of household goods and privately owned vehicles for deployed active and reserve Soldiers and department of the Army civilians, Exchange Services stores and services, security investigations and clearances, claims and legal services, Combat Related Special Compensation Program, the Personnel Services Deliver Redesign system, and tuition assistance.

3. Recruiting and Retention. US Army Accession Command (USAAC) and US Army Recruiting Command (USAREC) are responsible to access 80K Army enlistees for FY 2007. The recruiting force consists of over 6,500 active and over 300 contract recruiting personnel. Resources support headquarters operations, civilian pay and allowances, applicant meals, lodging and travel, military awards, GSA vehicles, equipment, and advertising. In addition, funds Senior ROTC Scholarships for the primary officer producing program in the U.S. Army.

4. Brigade Combat Team Acceleration. The Army requires funding to mitigate recruiting and retention challenges generated by GWOT. To meet the desired Brigade Combat Team (BCT) timelines, the Army increased its FY 2007 accession mission by an additional 6K Soldiers and requires an additional 450 recruiters. Since the Army does not have the ability to use additional Non-Commissioned Officers for recruiters, contract recruiters are needed. The costs associated with the contract recruiters include meals, lodging and travel, and equipment.

5. Personnel Support for Plus Up. ~~(\$.1B)~~ **(\$.13B)** The increase in forces in Iraq requires additional funding for replacement of clothing, personal care items, privately owned vehicle and house hold goods storage, support for deployed families, and exchange services. This requirement is directly related to the temporary increase in force structure in Iraq and not duplicative of other personnel support requirements. **Amended to reflect additional personnel support requirements for operational forces supporting the force surge in OIF and OEF not reflected in the formal FY 2007 Emergency Supplemental President's Budget amounts.**

6. Theater Sustainment requirements. The Army must fund the sustainment of force protection and special clothing and equipment requirements specifically in the theater of operations. The requirements are constantly changing in theater as United States and Coalition forces modify tactics in order to defeat a dynamic insurgent threat. The costs incurred are primarily for contractor maintenance, parts, supplies and minor upgrades.

	FY 2006 Actual	Title IX	FY 2007 Supplemental	Total
f. 2.6 – Morale, Welfare and Recreation	\$475,270	\$	\$519,521	\$519,521

The duration of the war effort is placing significant stress on the families and Soldier support networks within the Army. Soldiers are now deploying for their second and third 12-month rotations. Funding of these requirements is critical in maintaining a quality all volunteer Army.

1. Rest and Recuperation (R&R) program. Funds travel of deployed personnel from Theater to CONUS and CONUS to Home of Record. The R&R program covers travel to Dallas Fort Worth, Atlanta, and Europe; contract lodging and meals, and the R&R Task Force operational costs. OSD policy and public law sustain this concept. DoD Directive 5101.6, 11 Aug 04, designated the Secretary of the Army as the DoD Executive Agent. This is a comprehensive process focused on preparing Soldiers, DA Civilians, and their families for the return and reintegration of the deployed members into their families, communities, and jobs. The objective is to help to reduce or eliminate the factors that contribute to domestic violence, post traumatic stress syndrome (PTSD), and other behavioral stressors caused by extended deployments. Provides support to over 100,000 Soldiers annually.

2. Soldier and Family Support Programs. Funds Family Readiness Groups, Community Based Health Care Organizations, Domestic Violence Prevention, Reduced Childcare Fees, Youth Outreach, and Respite Care for Exceptional Family Members.

3. Morale, Welfare and Recreation (MWR) programs. Funds MWR programs in theater. Entertainment opportunities for Soldiers deployed to remote and isolated locations are paramount for the relief from combat and environmental stress. Most of the Soldiers at these locations have minimal access to USO shows or other entertainment, formal MWR programs, PX or Tactical Field exchanges. Funding provides audio-visual recreational entertainment for these Soldiers in the GWOT Theater of operations, as well as some support to redeploying Soldiers.

CBS Category/Subcategory:	\$21,019,953	\$12,898,001	\$10,750,244	\$23,648,245
3.0 Operating Support (*)			\$10,819,338	\$23,717,339

* Funds within this estimate (\$356M) were already reflected (CBS 3.2) for support of plus up efforts that were not included in the original President's Budget amount.

a. Narrative Justification: Funds sustainment of units mobilized and deployed. Sustainment costs include: forward deployment training, air and ground OPTEMPO, facility support, organizational maintenance, and communications support. Includes units completing OIF / OEF 05-07 rotations, deploying with OIF / OEF 06-08, and anticipated mobilizations and deployments for OIF / OEF 07-09 units. The overall increase in this category is primarily attributed to the \$2.6B temporary increase in theater force structure and BCT acceleration requirements, \$.4B increase for LOGCAP and CONUS base support and a \$.1B increase in Contract Linguists. However, prior to the increase and accelerations, the overall operations and support requirements, based on a smaller force structure footprint of 15 BCTs, had actually decreased by \$.8B which mitigated the overall increase in this category. This category would have actually declined in total if not for the temporary increase in theater force structure.

b. 3.1 – Training	\$434,858	\$	\$484,768	\$484,768
--------------------------	-----------	----	-----------	-----------

1. Predeployment Training and Support. Funds training and equipment prior to deployment as each unit conducts final pre-certification training. Funds the Combat Training Centers that support large unit maneuvers, CONUS based replacement centers for individual augmentees, and new

FY 2006

Actual

Title IX

FY 2007

Supplemental

Total

equipment training for recently fielded equipment or newly assigned personnel. The Army must continuously train and prepare rotating units and individual augmentees for deployment into theater. This training is paramount to success or failure in combat.

(a) CONUS Replacement Center Operations. CONUS Replacement Center (CRC) operations are conducted primarily by mobilized training units at the CRCs. The CRCs are located at Fort Bliss, TX and Fort Benning, GA. The CRCs support non-unit specific military and DoD civilian personnel deploying to OIF / OEF. These funds provide the Organizational Clothing and Individual Equipment (OCIE) items and supplies required for these Soldiers and deploying civilians to prepare for their missions.

(b) Combat Training Center Mission Rehearsal Exercises (MRXs). Units conduct MRXs prior to deploying to OIF or OEF to validate unit readiness and receive the latest training in tactics and techniques. Funding supports Foreign Language Speakers (FLS), Civilians on the Battlefield (COBs), and Forward Operating Bases (FOBs) at the National Training Center (NTC), the Joint Readiness Training Center (JRTC), and the Joint Multinational Readiness Center (JMRC). Funds are required to support COBs and travel costs for the MRXs at the Battle Command Training Program (Warfighters). COBs replicate the complex battle environment by providing role players for townspeople, insurgents, media, civil and interagency federal personnel, paramilitary forces, non-government officials, etc. Each BCT is required to conduct an MRX prior to deployment. This is their culminating training event before deployment.

(c) Institutional and Mobile Training Teams. Training includes Battle Command Training Program Counter-Insurgency Seminars for National Guard Brigaded Commanders / Staff; Tactical Information Operations Course for eliminating populace support of insurgent and IED operations; Leader Education for Sustained Peace to focus on US objectives and regional geopolitical and cultural frameworks; selected radar skills training; supplies and equipment in support of the 518th Regiment mobilized to execute the Individual Ready Reserve mission; Mortuary Affairs training at Dover AFB, DE, and finance technical training for all mobilizing finance units.

(d) Training Transition Teams for Foreign Security Forces. As the focus of operations in the CENTCOM AOR shifts from counter-insurgency to Iraqi and Afghan security self-reliance, the Army has determined the requirement for a long-term, sustainable, sourcing and training strategy to enhance the development of Afghan and Iraqi Security Forces. Fort Riley, KS was given the mission to train and deploy 38 Transition Teams for OEF and 154 Transition Teams for OIF. Funds will support parts and supplies for training events, medical equipment and supplies, temporary overhires, TDY, contract labor for maintenance, and cultural / religious awareness training.

(e) High Mobility Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicle (HMMWV) Egress Assistance Trainer (HEAT) for Soldiers. This requirement supports HEAT training that is critical to Soldier safety. A total of 42 HEAT systems will be located at Active Army, ARNG, and USAR installations in CONUS and OCONUS. Funds are required for installation sustainment. The HEAT will train Soldiers worldwide prior to their deployment to OIF and OEF. HEAT training can reduce Soldier fatalities and injuries sustained in wheeled vehicle rollovers by training them to exit safely. This training provides Soldiers with the skills and ability to properly react to the event of a vehicle rollover. Additionally, the trainer reinforces the importance of seat positioning and wearing seatbelts, and demonstrates the disorientation and the actual effort that is required to execute rollover procedures. The wheeled vehicle rollover trainer allows individuals and crews to rehearse and physically execute the steps necessary to survive vehicle rollovers. Conducting the training under controlled conditions allows vehicle occupants to gain experience in the proper egress procedures.

(f) Cultural Awareness and Language Familiarization Training. Online language training, delivered in 28 languages via Army Knowledge Online (AKO), provides all Soldiers (active and reserve component) with the training tools to obtain basic language skills to satisfy most survival needs and some limited social demands in critical GWOT related languages. Units preparing to deploy receive basic cultural awareness and language familiarization training focused on their target AOR and mission. This training program provides Soldiers relevant and realistic training which they put to use in exercises prior to deployments and, more importantly, on the ground every day in Iraq and Afghanistan. After an initial test phase, Rosetta Stone became available to Soldiers via AKO in November 2005. Since then 55,000 Soldiers have used the system, with approximately 1,000 more signing up each week.

(g) Soldier Medical Evacuation (MEDEVAC) at US Army Training Ranges. MEDEVAC Air Ambulance coverage is required at all times during training. This requires contracting for services when organic MEDEVAC assets are deployed to theater. This requirement is a Life, Health and Safety issue.

	FY 2006 Actual	Title IX	FY 2007 Supplemental	Total
c. 3.2 – OPTEMPO	\$10,787,255	\$10,069,501	\$3,087,947	\$13,157,448
			\$3,297,777	\$13,367,278

1. OPTEMPO - Army. The estimated average annual deployed force will consist of over 140,000 Soldiers conducting continuous operations in harsh desert conditions. The force consists of over fifteen brigade combat teams, of which over half are heavy units. Heavy units equipped with tanks and infantry fighting vehicles consume large amounts of resources (e.g., fuel, parts, and supplies) during these types of operations. In addition to the heavy units, the remaining forces, although labeled as light, are equipped with a considerable amount of vehicles and support equipment (e.g., trucks, trailers, generators, radars, etc.). The OPTEMPO in theater remains high as U.S. forces are heavily engaged in fighting the insurgency, maintaining the peace, and training the new military and security forces of Iraq and Afghanistan. Operational costs remain high as units continue to operate worn equipment in harsh climatic conditions across a large area of operations. This requirement includes an OPTEMPO Offset taken in the base budget which effectively reduced the Army's ability to fund operations in theater. **Amended to reflect an offset taken for baseline fuel increase and Grow-the-Force requirements to fund additional OPTEMPO requirements for operational forces supporting the force surge in OIF and OEF.**

2. OPTEMPO – SOCOM. Funds operations and maintenance of deployed Army Special Operations Forces.

3. Brigade Combat Team Acceleration. (\$2B) In order to meet deployment requirements and timelines, the Army must move the conversion of two units from the legacy cadre structure to the modular BCT structure. The Army will convert the units with an Effective Date of 16 April 07 and prepare them for deployment in FY 2008. The request supports individual training of over 3,700 additional accession missions to meet the units' manning requirements; one-half of the annual incremental OPTEMPO growth for the FY 2007 training mission; Mobile Training Teams to support unit training; additional Range operations at the identified installations; increased Training Aids Devices, Simulations and Simulators at the training installations; and the purchase of OMA funded Common Table of Allowance and MTOE equipment.

4. Operating Support for Plus Up. ~~(\$2.7B)~~ **(\$3.2B)** The increase in forces in Iraq requires additional funding for operations, maintenance, communications, materials and supplies, and logistical support. The units will impose a significant amount of stress on the current infrastructure as they conduct intense operations to neutralize the insurgency. This requirement is directly related to the temporary increase in force structure in Iraq and not duplicative of other operating support requirements. **Amended to reflect additional OPTEMPO requirements for operational forces supporting the force surge in OIF and OEF. Funds within the \$3.2B estimate (\$356M) are also included for support of plus up efforts that were reflected in the previous justification, but not included in the original President's Budget amount.**

5. Funds also cover packing and transport of sensitive material.

d. 3.4 – Facilities and Base Support	\$6,673,887	\$2,700,000	\$4,361,607	\$7,061,607
			\$4,410,471	\$7,110,471

	FY 2006 Actual	Title IX	FY 2007 Supplemental	Total
1. Logistics Civil Augmentation Program	\$4,791,459	\$2,700,000	\$2,416,002	\$5,116,002

The Logistics Civil Augmentation Program (LOGCAP) augments Combat Support and Combat Service Support force structure by reinforcing military assets with civilian contract support. The program provides primarily base life support services to the forces in theater. Base life support services provide a full spectrum of services, including food service, power generation, electrical distribution, facilities management, dining facility operations, pest management, hazardous and non-hazardous waste management, latrines, water systems, billeting management, fire fighting and fire protection services, and laundry service operations. In Iraq, the program provides for the Multi-National Force – Iraq base logistics support, base camp reorganization, the International Zone, Camp Bucca Prisoner of War base operations support, and contractor support management in theater. In Afghanistan, the program manages base operations support for the Coalition Joint Operations Area – Afghanistan, and the Kabul, Bagram, Kandahar, and Salerno airfields. In Kuwait, the program manages Camps Spearhead, Udari, Arifjan; theater Retrograde operations; the theater-wide transportation mission; theater oil analysis and test facilities; management and diagnostic equipment, and bulk fuel operations. The task order for coalition support is addressed in the Coalition Support paragraph below.

2. CONUS Base Support.	\$1,882,431	\$	\$1,945,605	\$1,945,605
			\$1,939,505	\$1,939,505

Army Power Projection Platforms (installations) have the critical missions of supporting mobilizing Reserve Component (RC) Soldiers / units, and deploying and redeploying Active and Reserve Component units. This request funds base operations services, supplies and equipment, maintenance and storage facilities, temporary and term employees, and the backfill of mobilized RC base support personnel. **Amended to reflect offset taken in CONUS Base support in order to fund additional facilities support requirements for operational forces supporting the force surge in OEF.**

(a) Incremental Base Support costs for Army Power Projection Platforms and Army Power Support Platforms in support of Active and Reserve Component deployments. Funds provide incremental base support services on Army Power Projection Platforms to support the FY 2007 requirement to mobilize over 44,500 Reserve Component Soldiers for GWOT and demobilize over 54,500 Soldiers returning from theater. Mobilization and Demobilization (MOB / DEMOB) operations are focused primarily at the following installations: Camp Atterbury, IN; Camp Shelby, MS; Fort Dix, NJ, and Fort McCoy, WI. Additionally, Camps Atterbury and Shelby (National Guard posts) and Forts Dix and McCoy (Army Reserve posts) lack the infrastructure of active component installations serving as mobilization stations, and are managed by contract. For the remaining Power Projection Platforms / Power Support Platforms, the major cost driver is contract lodging to support the overflow of populations caused by MOB / DEMOB operations. Other incremental costs include utilities expenses, transportation, dining facility costs, refuse collection expenses, and portable latrine contracts. Funds also provide surge capability for Army Community Services to meet family readiness requirements at remote locations.

(b) CONUS Support Base Services (CSBS). MOB/DEMOB is a shared responsibility between the garrison and the Reserve Component unit being mobilized. The CONUS Support Base Services (CSBS) contract fills the Reserve Component portion of the responsibility. The CSBS contract replaces Reserve Component Soldiers that formed Garrison Support Units - CONUS Support Bases (GSU-CSB) to assist in MOB/DEMOB and have exceeded their statutory limitations for Active Duty. Task Orders are required to retain the flexibility to support MOB/DEMOB activities throughout CONUS due to changing wartime conditions. The CSBS contract personnel provide additional MOB/DEMOB support to installation staffs critical to meeting the personnel and equipment needs of Reserve Component Soldiers passing through the MOB/DEMOB pipeline. CSBS Contracts provide continuous mobilization/demobilization augmentation for deploying Soldiers. Reserve Component Soldiers relieved from active duty cannot be involuntarily recalled for 24 months.

(c) Mission Support Facility Costs for Next Deploying Units. Funds provide Interim Barracks, Admin, and unit motor pools needed to support FY 2007 accelerated stationings in support of GWOT next-deployers. Specifically, stationings will occur before permanent facilities can be constructed. Primary locations that will be experiencing these stationings are Fort Bragg (Air Defense Brigade, Military Police Brigade, Ordnance Battalion, etc.), Fort Eustis (Transportation Group), Fort Sam Houston (470th Military Intelligence Brigade, 1st Army Headquarters), Fort Carson (Engineer Battalion, Sustainment Brigade, Ordnance Battalion, etc), Fort Lewis (FIRES Brigade, Military Intelligence, Engineer, Ordnance, Quartermaster Battalions), Fort Stewart

FY 2006

Actual

Title IX

FY 2007

Supplemental

Total

(Engineer, Military Police Battalions), Fort Campbell (Engineer Battalion), Fort Drum (Sustainment Brigade), Fort Irwin (Armored Cavalry Regiment, Maneuver Enhancement Brigade), Fort Benning (Engineer, Military Police Battalions), Fort Bliss (Engineer Battalion). Also provides environmental mitigation funds related to the emplacement of relocatable buildings where needed.

(d) Interim Facility Costs for Intermediate Level Maintenance. Funds will provide interim maintenance and storage facilities needed for Directorates of Logistics (DOLs) to support the greatly increased Reset mission. The throughput of vehicles and equipment needed to keep up with the GWOT mission significantly exceeds the existing DOL capacities, which are sized to accommodate peacetime maintenance workloads driven by local training, not deployments and war. Additional interim facilities are needed to accommodate the maintenance staffs, supplies, and equipment. Locations experiencing these increased workloads as forces deploy and redeploy are: Fort Stewart (3rd Infantry Division), Fort Lewis (Stryker Brigade Combat Team-SBCT), Fort Hood (1st Cavalry Division), Fort Campbell (101st Airborne Division), Fort Drum (10th Mountain Division), Fort Carson (4th Infantry Division), Fort Richardson (Airborne BCT), Schofield Barracks (25th Infantry Division), Fort Riley (1st Infantry Division), Fort Bragg (82nd Airborne Division), and Fort Bliss (1st Armored Division). Also provides environmental mitigation funds related to the emplacement of relocatable buildings where needed.

(e) Surge Demand for Supplies and Equipment. Reserve Component forces conduct pre-deployment training at nine Power Projection Platforms / Mobilization Stations (Camps Atterbury and Shelby, and Forts Dix, McCoy, Bliss, Hood, Lewis, Sill, and Riley). Incremental supplies and equipment are needed to train and prepare Soldiers for deployment. In some cases, Soldiers arrive at Mobilization Stations without required Organizational Clothing and Individual Equipment (OCIE) or OCIE damaged during pre-deployment training must be replaced. Training activities create an incremental demand on the installation for fuel and other POL products. A small amount of incremental Command, Control, Communications & Intelligence (C3I) equipment to support training and movement of deploying forces is also required.

3. Brigade Combat Team Acceleration. Funds provide interim barracks, unit operations facilities, and unit motor pools needed to support FY 2007 accelerated Brigade Combat Team fielding in support of the GWOT. Permanent facilities are programmed for construction in FYs 08-09, but the fielding of the 3rd Brigade, 1st Infantry Division at Fort Hood, TX and the 2nd Brigade, 1st Infantry Division at Fort Riley, KS must occur in FY 2007. Funds will be used to renovate existing facilities and to provide furnishings and some information technology items. Also included are base support costs for one-half of FY 2007.

4. Garrison Security and Law Enforcement

(a) Europe Contract Security Guards. Incremental Contract Security Guard requirements in Europe (Germany, Belgium, Netherlands, and Italy). European installations require incremental Contract Security Guard funding due to the number of deployments, Global Defense Posture Review restationings, and other stationing requirements affecting units and Soldiers in Europe. Borrowed Military Manpower from either US Forces or host nations is unavailable. Current funding creates an unacceptable level of force protection risk in Europe. Only three installations in Germany have been announced for closure, and only one will be returned to Germany in FY 2007. The Contract Security Guard requirement also supports requirements for new stationings in Germany (Stryker Brigade) and Italy (Brigade Combat Team).

(b) Installation Law Enforcement Officers. Currently there are 1,433 incremental civilian overhires in the installation law enforcement programs; these personnel are primarily Department of the Army Police who provide law enforcement functions across Army Installations. They have been hired incrementally to replace Active Component and Reserve Component Military Police Soldiers deployed to the GWOT theater. Virtually all Active Component Military Police units have deployed (or are in the deployment / redeployment pipeline) to theater. Reserve Component Military Police units are in the same situation. Therefore, it is critically important that incremental Department of the Army police be hired and trained to provide law enforcement and additional force protection to the civilian employees and Army family members living and working on Army installations throughout the United States.

5. Coalition Support. This program provides the ability for coalition partners to support the Global war on Terrorism. Funds support Army provided lift and sustainment for multiple coalition partners in OIF and OEF. This requirement supports a specific LOGCAP task order (T.O. 129) for coalition units in Iraq.

6. Detainee Operations and Support. Feeding and direct support for detention facilities operated inside Iraq. Failure to provide adequate funding would lead to violations of the Geneva Convention provisions for care and feeding of detainees. Costs include the four Theater-level MNF-I detention facilities supporting 15,000+ detainees and smaller facilities run by MNC-I divisions and brigades. Theater facilities include Camp Bucca, Camp Cropper, Camp Ashraf (Protected Persons), and Fort Suse. The primary cost driver is number of detainees. In addition, this requirement supports the National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (NLETS) Satellite Communications for the Detainee Task Force and Level II Anti-Terrorism Training. NLETS Satellite Communications provides the Detainee Task Force reliable communications in identification and tracking of detainees.

7. Reconstruction Support. (USACE / PCO). Funds administration and security measures for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Gulf Regional Division in Iraq, US Army Corps of Engineers, Afghanistan District and the Project and Contracting Office (PCO) in Baghdad and Washington, D.C. (PCO-Washington will close operations in early FY 2007.)

(a) US Army Corps of Engineers, Gulf Region Division (GRD). Support costs for 137 Civilians and 108 military personnel working on the reconstruction mission in Iraq. Approximately 3,500 projects are active and include roads, bridges, clinics, schools, dams, air fields, police stations, training facilities, detainee facilities, etc. Mission includes working with various DoD agencies and local Iraq ministries. There are two security contractors, AEGIS and ERINYS, that provide drivers, armed escorts, armored vehicles etc. Numerous local nationals are also employed supporting the reconstruction effort. In December 2006, the PCO forward deployed mission was combined with the USACE mission. In FY 2006, each was funded separately; starting in FY 2007, USACE is responsible for the forward mission.

(b) US Army Corps of Engineers, Afghanistan Engineer District (AED). The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers provides the only deployed engineering and construction operation in support of the multi-national force and Department of State reconstruction missions in Afghanistan. In addition to engineering and construction of approximately 250 projects for roads, bridges, clinics, schools, dams, air fields, police stations, training facilities, and detainee facilities, USACE also supports efforts to eliminate drug trafficking in Afghanistan.

(c) Project and Contract Office (PCO). Includes operating expenses for the Washington support office and augmentation of Baghdad reconstruction operations, plus Joint Contracting Command, Iraq (JCC-I) civilian pay. Includes payroll, TDY, administrative support contracts, supplies, and printing of the final Iraq Reconstruction Report.

8. NATO and OEF-Trans-Sahara. Funds the U.S. contribution to the NATO common budget as the organization assumes a role in the Afghanistan area of operations. Provides support for the OEF Trans-Sahara counterterrorism initiative in northern Africa.

(a) NATO Common Budget OEF Requirements. For FY 2007, the U.S. will be required to fund its share of GWOT contributions to the NATO Peace Support Operations and NATO common funded budgets. This includes deployment readiness training of Army personnel assigned to NATO and U.S. direct support units, sustainment of U.S. elements in Afghanistan and Iraq (Iraqi Training Mission), messing and billeting reimbursement to NATO, establishment of U.S. communications from deployed forward to BENELUX rear HQs, TDY per diem portion of U.S. personnel assigned to NATO positions traveling on NATO business, and associated supplies.

(b) OEF Trans Sahara (OEF-TS). Provides funds for logistical support, leases and information operations planners contracts to support U.S. Joint Planning and advisory teams support sites, range upgrades, and local improvements for lift support for ongoing OEF-TS operations.

\$54,964	\$54,964
-----------------	-----------------

9. Facilities Support for Plus Up. (\$.1B) Amended to reflect additional facilities support requirements for operational forces supporting the force surge in OEF.

e. 3.5 Equipment Maintenance	\$1,294,884	\$128,500	\$1,057,080	\$1,185,580
-------------------------------------	-------------	-----------	-------------	-------------

FY 2006

Actual

Title IX

FY 2007

Supplemental

Total

1. Field Maintenance – Sustainment (Non-Reset). Funds a range of systems that are contractor supported, forward based Repair and Return facilities, and technical equipment support. Specific programs include Contractor Logistics Support for a variety of systems; Stryker; over 20 Forward Repair Activities in Iraq, Kuwait and Qatar; Direct Theater Support; Systems Sustainment Technical Support; Other Sustainment Maintenance, and Left Behind Equipment Maintenance.

(a) Contractor Logistics Support (CLS)

(1) Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS). Funds CLS for UAS to include Raven, I-GNAT, Hunter, and Shadow. Raven provides the small unit with enhanced situational awareness and increased force protection by providing expanded reconnaissance and surveillance coverage of marginal maneuver areas. Each system consists of three Air Vehicles, one Ground Control Station, and a remote vehicle terminal. I-GNAT provides the Commander real-time responsive capability to conduct an array of missions, to include reconnaissance, surveillance and target acquisition battle damage assessment capability. I-GNAT has seventeen hours of endurance. Each system consists of three Air Vehicles and one Ground Control Station. It provides infrared (IR) and Moving Target Indicator (MTI) capabilities. Hunter provides the Corps Commander real-time responsive capability to conduct an array of missions, to include reconnaissance, surveillance and target acquisition and battle damage assessment capability. (Range is 200 Km, with up to 20 hours

endurance.) Each system includes six Air Vehicles and three Ground Control Stations. Shadow provides reconnaissance, surveillance, target acquisition and force protection for the BCT commander in near-real-time during day and night and in limited adverse weather conditions. Each system includes four air vehicles with day/night payloads, two ground control stations on HMMWV, and four remote video terminals. (Range is 125 Kilometers [Datalink Limited]; on-station endurance is greater than six hours at 50 Km. Capable of providing 12 hours of reconnaissance within a 24-hour period; surge to 18 hours within a 24-hour period.)

(2) Light Utility Helicopter and Apache Electronic Test Facility. The LUH program was established to replace aging OH-58 A/C and UH-1 aircraft that are being removed from the Army inventory and to return 23 UH-60s to the warfight. Funding also supports Apache Contact Verification Team going to SWA to calibrate Electro-Optical Test Bench (EOB) for six Electronic Equipment Test Facilities (EETF). EOB performs continuity, video, optical, electrical, mechanical tests on over 17 different Line Replaceable Units (LRU).

(3) Missile and Radar Systems Sustainment. CLS for missile systems Javelin, High Mobility Artillery Rocket System (HIMARS), Multiple Rocket Launch System (MLRS), and radar systems Sentinel and Improved Target Acquisition System (ITAS).

(4) Armored Security Vehicle (ASV) Sustainment. Provides for Field Service representatives and Class IX parts for ASV maintenance in support of OIF and OEF. Provides 18 Field Support Representatives for Armored Security Vehicle Maintenance in Iraq and Afghanistan. Will be used to maintain a fleet of 872 vehicles and serve as a bridge until military maintenance personnel are trained on ASV maintenance operations.

(b) Stryker Sustainment. This program provides for the support of the deployed and next deploying SBCT, to include those Stryker vehicles being utilized by Rangers. Funding provides deployment support for 3/2d Stryker Combat Team, CLS deployment support for 2nd deployed SBCT (TBD), and CLS deployment support (ramp up) for SBCT 4. Funding also supports SLAT armor (protection against Rocket Propelled Grenade attacks) removal/reconstitution (spare parts in-theater) and sustainment package for Ranger Stryker vehicles.

(c) Forward Repair and Supply Activities. Provides for contracts and parts in support of Army Material Command (AMC) Forward Repair Activities (FRA), Regional Support Centers (RSC), Commercial Off the Shelf (COTS) sustainment, Theater Aviation Maintenance Program (TAMP), Theater Aviation Single Manager (TASM) operations, replacement of special tools and tests equipment, and miscellaneous OEM parts and materials.

FY 2006

Actual

Title IX

FY 2007

Supplemental

Total

(d) Left Behind Equipment. Upon deployment, units are required to leave behind certain items of equipment and draw from the Theater Provided Equipment (TPE). The equipment left behind in CONUS must be repaired in preparation for reissue. Due to the severe shortages of equipment in CONUS, a large majority of the equipment is redistributed to support next deploying units, activations, and shortages within units undergoing Reset. Equipment must be repaired to TM 10/20 standards before transfer to a gaining unit.

(e) Other Sustainment (Non-Reset) Maintenance

(1) Theater Maintenance (Non-Reset). Provides for in theater sustainment (non-Reset) for ammunition maintenance and management and Army Field Service Battalions supporting OEF units throughout the theater on indirect fire systems, radar systems, material handling, thermal weapon sights, small arms, and intelligence, surveillance and sensitive computer systems.

(2) Helicopter Sights and Engines, HMMWV Engines, AGT 1500 Tank Engines. The extremely high level of operations in OIF and OEF has generated significant price increases for the following items: Mast Mounted Sight - OH-58D Helicopter; T701 Turbine Engine - UH60 & AH64 Helicopters; T703 Turbine Engine - OH58D Helicopter; HMMWV Engine; Recovery Vehicle Engine; and the AGT 1500 Tank Engine. The increases are driven by the surge in demands, higher performance requirements related to desert conditions, and higher repair costs for prematurely aged/stressed engines retrograded from theater.

(3) Aviation Systems Support. Fatigue life testing is necessary to gather structural data on critical-safety item affected components. If testing is not funded, Kiowa Warrior flight crews may be unnecessarily endangered by failure of components stressed by combat and flight maneuvers performed beyond the current usage spectrum due to OIF requirements. An Aviation Safety Action Message (ASAM) was issued in Mar 06 applying reduced retirement intervals for affected parts. Across the OH-58D fleet, a total of 180 out of 319 aircraft analyzed were affected immediately or within the 90-day window by the revised component life limits imposed by the ASAM. Initial indications predict further component life reductions and an overall increase in the number of components affected, possibly resulting in significant numbers of aircraft grounded. Also funds the Rocket Pod Alignment Kit used to boresight the Rocket Pods on the AH-64 Apache Helicopters. These kits improve the accuracy of the 2.75 Rockets up to 60 percent, which reduces the number of re-qualifications during gunner and combat operations, saving flight range time and man-hours. Rocket Pod errors up to 15 mill radians have been corrected. Rocket Pod Alignment Kits are used with the Captive Boresight Harmonization Kit and requires approximately one hour per aircraft to complete the rocket boresight. In addition, funds C-12R sustainment in support of counter-IED operations. Funding is required for additional spare parts and support equipment needed to maintain required readiness posture.

(4) Brigade Combat Team Acceleration. Contractor logistics support for maintenance, service, and support of organic equipment.

f.	3.6 C4I Communications and Intelligence	\$1,829,075	\$	\$1,758,842	\$1,758,842
				\$1,569,242	\$1,569,242
1.	Theater Communications and Other C4I	\$1,137,881		\$ 873,940	\$ 873,940

(a) Theater Communications. Funds the communications infrastructure in Iraq, Baghdad central, and Kuwait. Supports the increase in satellite bandwidth, phones services, internet services (NIPRNET, SIPRNET), lifecycle replacement, theater network security assurance and Battle Command systems support.

FY 2006

Actual

Title IX

FY 2007

Supplemental

Total

(1) Communications Support in Iraq for MultiNational Coalition - Iraq (MNC-I) (Infrastructure Commercialization). Funds continue critical contract support for the sustainment of commercialization of communications within the SWA theater. Increment 1 supports 19 sites and 210 contractors, C2, and theater network support. Increment 2 includes similar support at 34 sites and 392 contractors. These funds also provide the operation and maintenance of all communication assets and infrastructure in Southwest Asia and part of Africa in support of the coalition network.

(2) Communications Support in International Zone for MNF-I and Other Governmental Agencies (OGAs) (Infrastructure Commercialization). Strategic and Theater Communications in the Theater of Iraq must be scalable, highly integrated and available, and open-standards based. Includes engineering support, technical support, knowledge management support, LAN/WAN engineers, inside plant communications support, and VTC support across the International Zone (IZ) and Victory Base. Network Operations include installation, operation, management, maintenance, network operations, Information Assurance, Communication security, and systems administration.

(3) Communications Support in Afghanistan - OEF (Infrastructure Commercialization). Provides Information Technology contractor-provided maintenance and sustainment of theater communications terminals, Joint Operations Center (JOC) infrastructure switches, servers, routers, and fiber. Additionally, includes replacement and repair parts for communications at Bagram Airfield/Kandahar Airfield/Kabul, and Salerno base camps; repair services for radios throughout the Combined/Joint Operations Area, and repair of terminals that provide a strategic connection for SIPR, NIPR and CENTRIXS; and Automation Life Cycle Replacement.

(4) Communications Support for Army Central Command – Kuwait. Funds provide augmentation to a tactical Signal Brigade (contract support); theater network software and hardware maintenance to defend Army portion of the Global Information Grid; operation and maintenance of five Regional Hubs that allow satellite, voice, and data services to be provisioned and pre-positioned to support deploying forces as they flow into theater.

(5) Tactical Communications – Sustainment. Provides additional commercial satellite beam coverage for approximately 18,000 Force XXI Battle Command Brigade and Below (FBCB2) / Blue Force Tracker (BFT) ground and air platforms and systems. BFT is a critical component in providing commanders with an accurate Common Operational Picture (COP) of the AOR. Provides Central Technical Support Facility (CTSF) support. CTSF conducts testing and certification of all Army Communication Systems for Army and Joint Interoperability. Under Army Operations Order of Dec 05, all Army systems software is required to be tested and certified at the CTSF prior to final production and fielding. CTSF helps ensure C2 interoperability between Army units deployed in theater. Provides Army Battle Command System (ABCS) 6.4 training systems to mobilizing units. The Army Digital Training Strategy (ADTS) establishes a recognized standard to resource, train and integrate Army Battle Command Systems (ABCS) at all echelons of command and sets the conditions for commanders to train their Battle Staffs much like they train Soldiers on individual and crew weapon systems.

(6) Theater Network Security and Information Assurance. The LandWarNet defensive measures support Enduring Freedom and Iraqi Freedom, providing continued funding for the operational staff needed to operate and maintain three major LandWarNet defensive measures critical to the GWOT 24 hours a day. Active Directory is a key component along with the Common Access Cards to execute Homeland Security Presidential Directive 12 (HSPD-12). HSPD-12 is the fundamental underpinning program to fight cyber terrorism by mandating two-factor authentication, and as such it is a critical enabler on the electronic battlefield. LandWarNet, Active Directory, CAC-PKI, Automated Scanning and Remediation, Standard Configuration Policies are a few of the architecture - or architecture defense efforts - requiring contractor, engineer and software support.

(b) Biometrics. Funds efforts to achieve Identity Dominance which concentrates on collection, matching, intelligence analysis, credentialing and communications. Each of these components must be thoroughly analyzed, documented and readily accessible to users. This requires small, light-weight, hand-held equipment with robust communications architectures and satellite communications capabilities. Funds will address operational needs within the area of operations including base access and security, joint biometrics training, software solutions, and the procurement of communications equipment.

FY 2006

Actual

Title IX

FY 2007

Supplemental

Total

(c) Intelligence Programs (Non-MIP). Provides support for intelligence electronic warfare and sensor systems. Includes the increased capacity to operate the Joint Intelligence Operations capability in Iraq and counter intelligence and support operations throughout the Iraqi area of operations.

(1) Intelligence, Electronic Warfare, and Sensor Systems - Sustainment. Contract Field Service Representatives (CFSR) provide sustainment and technical support to multiple Intelligence, Electronic Warfare and Sensor (IEWS) systems deployed in theater.

(2) Counter-Intelligence. Provides funding for critical Non-MIP CI capabilities. Sustains the efforts of the 902nd Military Intelligence Group for polygraph, cyber-CI activities, and surveillance activities in support of GWOT missions. Sustains the operational support and deployments with Army Operational Security Detachment (AOSD) to supports INSCOM elements conducting GWOT missions. Provides IT contractor support and equipment. Support the CI screening of contract linguist personnel being processed for hire to work with US forces in Iraq and Afghanistan. Contract personnel, who often have close residual family and other ties to the region, must be vetted to ensure they themselves do not pose a threat to US Forces.

(3) Intelligence Operations and Support. Funding will support OIF/OEF/GWOT efforts to rapidly respond to theater intelligence shortfalls. These efforts are essential for combating terrorism and providing quality mission planning information to the war effort.

~~(d) Regional War on Terrorism (RWOT). (\$0) Funds Combatant Commander requirements to fight the Regional War on Terrorism.~~
Amended to reflect offset taken in order to fund additional operational forces supporting the force surge in OIF and OEF.

(e) Brigade Combat Team Acceleration. Purchase of tactical and tactical satellite (TACSAT) radios for the two accelerated BCTs.

2. Contract Linguists
and Cultural Advisors.

\$691,194

\$0

\$884,902

\$884,902

(a) Contract Linguists. The Army is the DoD executive agent for contract linguists. Under this program, Army secures linguists through the private sector to support OIF, OEF, and GWOT. Linguists are essential to assist senior commanders and operational, logistical, intelligence, and other personnel in working with local government, military and civilian personnel in Iraq, Afghanistan, and elsewhere. Current and projected operational linguist requirements will continue to far exceed DoD's military linguist inventory, leading to significant reliance on contract linguists to support all aspects of operations, including combat operations, logistical support, intelligence collection and analysis, civil affairs, etc. Over 9,000 linguists are required, including 7,300 in support of OIF and an additional 1,700 in support of other GWOT requirements. Additionally, funding is required to support SOCOM's linguist requirement for two Persian-Farsi linguists, two Arabic linguists CONUS, and one Arabic linguist OCONUS to provide support to the Joint Psychological Operations Task Force (JPOTF) located at Fort Bragg, NC and in the CENTCOM AOR.

(b) Cultural Advisors. Cultural advisors provide assistance to commanders to interpret and advise on customs, courtesies, and cultural awareness when dealing with Iraqi Government and citizens. Included is translation and interpretation of both words and body language. Provides for increased effectiveness of our commanders to understand and convey the proper messages. (Programs were funded primarily by OSD in FY 2006.)

**CBS Category/Subcategory:
4.0 Transportation**

\$2,086,714*

\$3,100,000

\$1,302,499

\$4,402,499

\$1,459,420

\$4,559,420

FY 2006

Actual

Title IX

FY 2007

Supplemental

Total

** This total does not reflect the full execution of SAG 135 transportation requirements. A significant amount of execution data is captured within the CBS 3.0 Operating Support lines. Transportation requirements are difficult to separate in execution due to the fact that units include the costs as part of normal operations; therefore the costs are rolled in with parts, supplies, equipment, and contracts.*

Narrative Justification: Funds transportation for deployment, sustainment, and redeployment of units in support of OIF / OEF.

Transportation costs include: sealift, airlift, and port handling costs for Army forces supporting OIF / OEF. Includes units completing OIF / OEF 05-07, deploying with OIF / OEF 06-08, and anticipated deployments and mobilizations for OIF / OEF 07-09 units. The FY 2007 requirement is increasing due to Army Reset operations, an additional Stryker Brigade in theater, APS replenishment, base camp consolidation, and subsistence-related transportation costs. Army Reset operations require a significant level of retrograde of equipment from theater to CONUS, involving both intra-theater and inter-theater requirements. The increase in retrograde is due largely to the induction of Theater Provided Equipment and Stay Behind Equipment in the Reset program. This equipment would normally not return to CONUS during the fiscal year. An additional Stryker Brigade in theater places a heavy requirement on the entire logistics and transportation infrastructure due to its unique support requirements and limited organic assets. APS 3 and 5 will undergo an increased level of replenishment with the anticipated FY 2007 funding. This replenishment effort will require increased transportation in order to deliver the stocks from the vendors to the globally dispersed APS locations. Theater consolidation of base camps is projected to increase in FY 2007 and FY 2008 which will require a significant amount of transportation assets to relocate personnel and equipment located on the closing or reorganizing base camps. The movement of subsistence, (food, water, and ice) in theater is a substantial expense which had been funded in the MPA accounts in previous fiscal years. The cost in FY 2007 and FY 2008 has been moved into the transportation category in order to properly record and track the expense

Additionally, includes movement related costs for the increase in force structure in Iraq. Forces will rapidly flow into theater via air and sealift not otherwise forecasted. The increase in force structure will also drive increased transportation related sustainment requirements. The units will be deployed across a wide theater of operations and require a significant level of transportation support for adequate resupply, maintenance and logistical activities. .
Amended to reflect additional transportation requirements for operational forces supporting the force surge in OIF and OEF.

SAG Total	\$28,143,567	\$17,927,001*	\$17,392,724	\$35,319,725
			\$17,656,616	\$35,583,617
Adjustment for Title IX Adds:				
Depot Maintenance		<u>\$ 330,000</u>		
Total Title IX SAG 135		\$18,257,001		

**Title IX total does not reflect \$330,000K base budget realignment for Depot Maintenance.*

**FY 2007 EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
Global War on Terrorism (GWOT) / Regional War on Terrorism (RWOT)**

Operation and Maintenance, Army

**Budget Activity 1 – Operating Forces
Subactivity Group 136 – Commander’s Emergency Response Program**

I. Description of Operations Financed: The Commander’s Emergency Response Program (CERP) supports Operation Iraqi Freedom (OIF) and Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF) by providing ground commanders a source of funds to respond to urgent humanitarian relief and small-scale reconstruction requirements and to execute projects that immediately assist the local population. The requested CERP funds are crucial to establishing programs critical to the health, survival, and long term viability of the Iraqi and Afghani civilian populations. It provides U.S. appropriated funds directly to operational forces enabling them to initiate civil projects in their immediate area of responsibility and to meet emergency humanitarian needs. Commanders identify projects based on input from the local population and where possible ensure these efforts complement projects headed by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

II. Financial Summary (\$ in Thousands)

	FY 2006	FY 2007		
A. <u>Subactivity Group: 136</u>	<u>Actuals</u>	<u>Title IX</u>	<u>Supplemental</u>	<u>Total</u>
CBS Category/Subcategory: 7.4 CERP	\$724,499	\$500,000	\$456,400	\$956,400

Narrative Justification: The Commander’s Emergency Response Program enables commanders to quickly respond to urgent humanitarian relief and reconstruction needs by executing programs that will immediately assist the people of Iraq and Afghanistan. Funds are used for projects related to: water and sanitation; food production and distribution; agriculture; electricity production/distribution; healthcare; education; telecommunication; transportation; irrigation; civic cleanup; repair of civic/cultural facilities; economic, financial and management improvements; efforts to improve rule of law and governance; condolence payments, or repair battle damage for losses incurred as a result of US, coalition or supporting military operations (not otherwise compensable under the Foreign Claims Act); protective measures to ensure the viability and survivability of critical infrastructure sites; and other urgent humanitarian or reconstruction projects. The requested CERP funds will also be used to construct educational facilities and economic development centers that will facilitate new businesses, create jobs, reduce unemployment, and promote stability to the local populace.

The FY 2007 funding request of \$956.4M exceeds the amount of FY 2006 obligated CERP funding due to an anticipated increase in urgent humanitarian and reconstruction efforts as directed by the theater commanders. Insurgent activities and ongoing sectarian violence have continued to cause instability and to compound existing infrastructure, safety, health, education, and economic development difficulties in Iraq and Afghanistan.

CERP is an extremely dynamic and robust program critical to the ultimate success of the OIF / OEF campaigns and the resultant transfer of responsibility to the newly established Iraqi and Afghani governments. CERP has been instrumental in winning the hearts and minds of the Iraqi and Afghani people, and the requested FY 2007 funding is required to support commanders’ ability to respond to local humanitarian relief and reconstruction needs.

**FY 2007 EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
Global War on Terrorism (GWOT) / Regional War on Terrorism (RWOT)**

Operation and Maintenance, Army

**Budget Activity 1 – Operating Forces
Subactivity Group 137 – Reset ***

I. Description of Operations Financed: Operations in Iraq and Afghanistan are placing demands on ground force equipment far beyond what is typically experienced during training or home station operations. Some of these demands arise from higher usage rates and from the rigors of extended combat operations in a harsh environment. These higher demands increase maintenance requirements for equipment employed in the theater, and do not end when units and equipment redeploy to home station. Actions in theater result in a higher requirement for maintenance and supply / resupply actions following operations to ensure the nation has a ready and reliable military force. The Army’s ability to sustain itself through Reset operations is essential to the continued support to the GWOT. Reset is a cost of war, one of several components affecting readiness. The requested funds address equipment-related Reset with the desired endstate of rapidly restoring the capability of the Army to meet current and future Combatant Commander demands. To that end, the Army requested and received (in Title IX) \$17.1 billion in fiscal year 2007 funding to execute the Reset program, including \$8.6B in Operation and Maintenance, Army. Reset restores equipment readiness and improves capability, but does not significantly improve readiness of non-deployed forces.

II. Financial Summary (\$ in Thousands)

Category	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2007 Title IX	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2007 Total
APS	\$303,100	\$344,843	\$0	\$344,843
DEPOT Level Maintenance	\$2,649,704	\$3,824,224	\$0	\$3,824,224
Field Level Maintenance	\$2,117,600	\$3,689,913	\$0	\$3,689,913
Recapitalization	\$0	\$695,020	\$0	\$695,020
Total Equipment Maintenance	\$5,070,404	\$8,554,000	\$0	\$8,554,000

A. Subactivity Group: 137	FY 2006 Actual *	Title IX	FY 2007 Supplemental	Total
CBS Category/Subcategory: 3.5 Equipment Maintenance	\$5,070,404 *	\$8,554,000	\$0	\$8,554,000

a. Narrative Justification. Operation and Maintenance Reset funds Repair of Army Prepositioned Stocks, Depot Level Maintenance, Field Level Maintenance, and Recapitalization activities. Repair is defined as an inspection followed by repair or rebuild of equipment to meet Army maintenance standards. Repair includes special technical inspection and repair (STIR) of aircraft. Recapitalization is defined as rebuilding or repairing equipment to a level that increases the performance specifications of the equipment or returns the equipment to a “zero mile/zero hour” level with original performance specifications.

* Note: SAG 137 was established effective FY 2007 to enhance resource visibility of OMA-funded Reset.

	FY 2006		FY 2007	
	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Title IX</u>	<u>Supplemental</u>	<u>Total</u>
b. Army Preposition Stocks (APS)	\$303,100	\$344,843	\$0	\$344,843

Funds the Reset and initial maintenance / supply sustainment of APS 3 and 5. APS-3 is Army Pre-positioned Stocks Afloat and APS-5 is Army Pre-positioned Stocks for Southwest Asia. Equipment sets to be Reset include APS-5 Heavy Brigade Combat Team (HBCT), Infantry Brigade Combat Team (IBCT) sets, and APS-3 Afloat Army Strategic combat and support flotillas. Funds provide for equipment maintenance and contractor support to repair / Reset APS at various locations. In addition, combat equipment and Combat Support / Combat Service Support (CS/CSS) Theater Opening unit equipment positioned forward and up to six Large Medium Speed Roll-On Roll-Off (LMSRs) and/or two Roll-On Roll-Off (RO/RO) vessels will also be reset. Funds also support maintenance contracts for cargo and port operations supporting the ships. Funds additionally provide for the contract labor for repair of equipment and funds to overhaul eight 550-man Force Provider systems, which provide the warfighter with an enhanced quality of life while deployed.

c. Depot Level Maintenance	\$2,649,704	\$3,824,224	\$0	\$3,824,224
-----------------------------------	--------------------	--------------------	------------	--------------------

Depot maintenance, also known as National Level Maintenance, is performed to correct equipment faults that are above the organizational / intermediate maintenance levels. Funds will support track fleet depot maintenance, track fleet management, retrograde operations from theater for ~23K pieces of equipment, contractor level maintenance, depot level maintenance reset for battle damaged aircraft and wheeled vehicles, hardware maintenance, depot level repair at unit locations, and supply depot operations. The depot work is executed at Army depots and arsenals, contractor facilities, and on or near installations where the equipment is stored or home stationed. FY 2007 depot-level Reset requirements include battle damaged rotary wing aircraft, M1A1/M1A2 tanks, M2/M3 Bradley Fighting Vehicles, Paladin Self-Propelled Howitzer systems, Field Artillery Ammunition Supply Vehicles (FAASV), M113 armored personnel carrier Family of Vehicles (FOVs), tactical wheeled vehicles, and missiles and missile equipment. Additional requirements include approximately 65,000 pieces of command, control, communications, computers, intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (C4ISR) equipment; 17,494 small arm weapons, and over 17,000 miscellaneous pieces of support equipment. These requirements also include FY06 depot carryover workloads that must be accomplished in FY 2007.

d. Field Level Maintenance	\$2,117,600	\$3,689,913	\$0	\$3,689,913
1. Unit / Organizational Level	\$762,300	\$1,597,100	\$0	\$1,597,100

Unit / Organizational Level maintenance is required to correct equipment faults resulting from the high OPTEMPO and harsh environmental conditions experienced in Southwest Asia. This is commonly referred to as Delayed Desert Damage. Unit level maintenance is part of the equipment reset process that restores OEF and OIF redeploying units to combat ready conditions. Unit level maintenance includes the performance of preventive maintenance checks, recurring maintenance services, thorough cleaning, organizational level maintenance and repair actions in accordance with the 10/20 operator level technical manual (TM), and the purchase and installation of necessary repair parts. Unit level maintenance includes tracked combat vehicles, tactical wheeled vehicles, small arms, missiles, engineer and other support equipment, and the full suite of communications and electronics equipment. Unit level maintenance will primarily be performed by field Commands at the organizational motor pool level by Soldier mechanics, augmented by contractor labor.

	FY 2006	FY 2007		
	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Title IX</u>	<u>Supplemental</u>	<u>Total</u>
2. Aviation STIR	\$673,100	\$645,900	\$0	\$645,900

Aviation Special Technical Inspection and Repair (STIR) supports the Apache Attack Helicopter (AH64), CH47 Chinook, OH58 Kiowa Warrior, UH60 Blackhawk, and Special Operations aircraft. Provides funding for aviation conditioned maintenance, civilian labor, and contractors. Work is necessary to determine aircraft component health through data engineering analysis; additionally provides for the procurement and installation of desert kit safety items, Engine Inlet Barrier Filters, Engine Air Particle Separators, and Mylar windshields. Harsh environmental conditions have caused an increased need for additional maintenance.

3. Intermediate Level	\$682,200	\$1,167,600	\$0	\$1,167,600
-----------------------	-----------	-------------	-----	-------------

Intermediate Level Maintenance corrects equipment faults resulting from high OPTEMPO and harsh environmental conditions experienced in Southwest Asia. The majority of the funds support In Theater reset efforts and supply requirements for Reset at the Qatar Repair Facility, a Tactical Wheeled Vehicle repair Facility in Kuwait, a Joint Robots Repair Facility, and Logistics Support Battalions for MNC-I, the Tank Fleet Management Program, Logistics Assistance Representatives, Chemical Defense Equipment (CDE), issue / handling of war reserve ammo receipts, Retrograde Operations, and specialized logistics support in theater. It is required as part of equipment Reset to restore OEF and OIF redeploying units' equipment to combat ready condition. Intermediate-Level maintenance includes direct support (DS) and general support (GS) maintenance service and support functions executed by Soldier technicians assigned to Army DS and GS maintenance units, civilian technicians, and contractor technicians.

4. Intelligence, Electronic Warfare And Sensor Systems	\$0	\$106,400	\$0	\$106,400
---	-----	-----------	-----	-----------

Intelligence, Electronic Warfare and Sensor Systems funding supports the reconstitution / repair / replacement of up to 193 Theater Provided Equipment (TPE) Long Range Advanced Scout Surveillance Systems (LRAS3) in OIF. Funding is also required to support the replacement of battle damaged LRAS3 Sights in OIF. Funding is required to repair / replace the approximately 84 Radar Identification and Direction System (RAID) that will be fielded in Iraq and Afghanistan in FY 2007. In addition, funds Tactical Operations Center communication shelters for the 4th Infantry Division, the 172d Brigade Stryker Brigade Combat Team, the 1st Brigade 34th Division, and 2nd Brigade 10th Mountain Division.

5. Stryker	\$0	\$172,913	\$0	\$172,913
------------	-----	-----------	-----	-----------

Provides funds required to conduct super service / reconstitution of 317 SBCT 1 (3/2 ID) vehicles returning from AOR (replacement of parts to include Line Replaceable Units), 3/2d Stryker Brigade Combat Team, and 51 Ranger support vehicles in AOR. The Reset is accomplished at the Battle Damage Repair (BDR) facility in Qatar and Anniston Army Depot, AL (ANAD), and provides for repair of damaged Stryker vehicles to Fully Mission Capable status. These facilities provide replacement capability in the AOR and CONUS of battle damaged Strykers and minimize backfill delay without impacting other Stryker units. The funds support the repair of 12 Strykers (8 Qatar / 4 ANAD) per month.

	FY 2006	FY 2007		Total
	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Title IX</u>	<u>Supplemental</u>	
e. Recapitalization	\$0	\$695,020	\$0	\$695,020
1. M1A1 AIM and M88A1	\$0	\$565,900	\$0	\$565,900

M1A1 AIM (Main Battle Tank) and M88A1 (Heavy Equipment Recovery Vehicle) Maintenance. Funding is required for the recapitalization of 247 M1A1/AIM vehicles. This is to rebuild and upgrade the entire vehicle bringing it back to a zero mile, zero hour state. Funding is also required for the recapitalization of 72 M88A1 vehicles to support reconstitution of the 1st BCT, 1st Armored Division, and the 1st and 3rd BCTs, 1st Infantry Division in late FY 2007 in preparation for supporting OIF. The M88A1 recapitalization program extends the service life of the vehicle, and improves reliability and maintainability to meet combat readiness. The program rebuilds the M88A1s to near zero miles/zero hours plus inserts an auxiliary power unit (APU) and a vehicular intercommunications system (VIS) to enhance vehicle performance and reduce operations and sustainment costs.

2. UH-60A Black Hawk	\$0	\$73,000	\$0	\$73,000
----------------------	-----	----------	-----	----------

The UH-60A Black Hawk helicopter is one of the Army's critical combat and force generation enablers in the Global War on Terror (GWOT). Most of the Army's current UH-60A fleet resides in the National Guard (NG), which performs a wide range of missions from disaster relief to combat operations in OEF / OIF. Consequently, National Guard UH-60A aircraft have experienced higher than average Non-Mission Capable rates due to the increased OITEMPO. Recapped UH-60A aircraft provide higher Mission Capable. Funding will provide "A to A" recapitalization, meaning no upgrade, for 15 UH60A Black Hawks that have been deployed or will be deployed to OIF.

3. Missile and Radar Systems	\$0	\$56,120	\$0	\$56,120
------------------------------	-----	----------	-----	----------

Funds the recapitalization of one full Battalion of Patriot equipment to zero hours / zero miles condition to include key components in the Engagement Control Station, Electrical Power Plant, Information Coordination Central, and the communications systems Patriot Advanced Capability-3 (PAC3). Patriot is a low density-high demand asset that is currently supporting COCOMs globally in GWOT with increasing demands as the ballistic missile threat from Korea, Iran, and others increases. In addition, funds the mission that involves mobilization and demobilization requirements to the Ohio, South Carolina, and New Mexico National Guard units trained on Avenger (A1s) and Single Channel Ground Airborne Radio System (SINGARS) radio systems. National Guard support is key to success because this is the first time these soldiers have actually trained on or operated Enhanced Position Location and Reporting System (EPLRS) radios and Avenger equipped Slew-to-Cue modifications, Sentinel radars, and command, control, communications, computers, and intelligence (C4I) equipment. Funds fault isolation and root cause analysis of future critical failures for the aged Javelin rounds currently deployed in support of OIF and OEF operations. Lastly, funds the maintenance on the Elevated Sentinel Radar (ESR) and the upgrade of Sentinel radars to the Enhanced Target Range Acquisition Classification (ETRAC) configuration.

Total SAG 137	\$5,070,404	\$8,554,000	\$0	\$8,554,000
----------------------	--------------------	--------------------	------------	--------------------

**FY 2007 EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
Global War on Terrorism (GWOT) / Regional War on Terrorism (RWOT)**

Operation and Maintenance, Army

**Budget Activity 4 – Administration and Servicewide Activities
Subactivity Group 411 – Security Programs**

I. Description of Operations Financed:

A. Operation Iraqi Freedom (OIF) encompasses all actions to restore stability and provide security in Iraq. OIF includes operations in Kuwait which are primarily focused on command and control, communications, logistics, and support activities. The Operation and Maintenance, Army appropriation supports day-to-day operations in theater. These range from base camp operations (dining facilities, laundry, housing, etc.) to tank miles, flying hours, supplies, and equipment maintenance and repair. In addition, includes the costs to prepare, deploy, sustain, redeploy, and reconstitute the forces participating in this operation. FY 2007 estimates assume the same level of effort as experienced during the 3rd and 4th quarters of FY 2006.

B. Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF) encompasses all actions to restore stability and provide security in Afghanistan, the Horn of Africa, and the Philippines. It also includes additional activities in the worldwide fight against terrorism, including select activities in the Trans-Sahara region. The Operation and Maintenance, Army appropriation supports day-to-day operations in theater. These range from base camp operations (dining facilities, laundry, and housing) to tank miles, flying hours, supplies, and equipment maintenance and repair. In addition, the Operation and Maintenance appropriations include the costs to prepare, deploy, sustain, redeploy, and reconstitute the forces participating in this operation. FY 2007 estimates assume the same level of effort as demonstrated during the 3rd and 4th quarters of FY 2006.

C. Long War / Regional War on Terrorism (RWOT) supports Combatant Commanders (COCOMs) RWOT requirements world-wide in an effort to stem the growth of terrorism and address current threats. The operations include intelligence and advanced technological support for U.S. Southern Command, information operations support and special operations forces support for U.S. European Command, intelligence support for U.S. Pacific Command, and facilities construction and information technology support for the Military Commission trials of the Guantanamo Bay, Cuba detainees. Support for the Military Commission trials is by Executive Order.

II. Financial Summary (\$ in Thousands)

A. <u>Subactivity Group:</u> 411	FY 2006 <u>Actual</u>	<u>Title IX</u>	FY 2007 <u>Supplemental</u>	<u>Total</u>
CBS Category/Subcategory: 3.0 Personnel Support	\$387,640	\$305,722	\$597,614	\$903,336

Category 3.6 Command, Control, Communications, Computers, & Intelligence (C4I)

a. Narrative Justification: Funds sustainment of units mobilized and deployed in support of OIF and OEF. Sustainment costs include: forward deployment training, air and ground OPTEMPO, facility support, organizational maintenance, and communications support. Includes units completing OIF/OEF 05-07, deploying with OIF/OEF 06-08, and anticipated mobilization and deployment of OIF/OEF 07-09 units.

b. Military Intelligence Programs. Contains the following Army Military Intelligence Programs: All Source Intelligence, Counterintelligence, Human Intelligence, Imagery Intelligence, Intelligence Operations and Support, Intelligence Training, Measurement and Signatures Intelligence, Signal Intelligence, and Top Secret/Sensitive Compartmentalized Information and Related Communications programs. In addition, includes program manager sustainment for Unmanned Aerial Systems to include Raven, I-GNAT, Shadow and Hunter. Also includes Defense Appropriation Act Title IX increase (\$77,720) for Classified Programs.

(1) All Source Intelligence. Provides temporary civilian replacements for Central Command (CENTCOM) Senior Army military intelligence specialists that cannot be sourced otherwise. The high demand for intelligence professionals in the CENTCOM area of operation exceeds the Army's ability to fill those positions with military personnel. The Army has a pool of approximately 2,500 intelligence professionals in the civil service that can fill these temporary positions. Supplemental funds will provide deployment expenses such as pay, benefits, overtime, danger pay, foreign post differential, and additional incentives. Other expenses will include Temporary Change of Station and TDY expenses for deployment, and for CONUS-based processing and refresher training.

(2) Counter Intelligence (CI). Provides for a broad array of counterintelligence capabilities and projects in direct support of deployed forces, such as Counter Intelligence Support to Combatant Commands and Defense Agencies (CICODA), to provide direct CI analysis and production support to the Combatant Commands, Military Services and Defense Agencies around the world. Provides near real-time intelligence and analytical support to protect DoD and other US personnel, dependents, and assets against terrorist attacks and exploitation by Foreign Intelligence Services (FIS). CI Support to Critical Information Infrastructure (CIIP) provides response teams to collect evidence and conduct forensic analysis of IT incidents and intrusions, which assist in maintaining the integrity and security of highly sensitive networks and communications lines. CI Support to Technical Services (CITS) responds to the increased demand for CI technical services and Technical Surveillance Countermeasures (TSCM) capabilities in response to GWOT requirements. CI Support to Force Protection (CIFP) support existing Document and Media Exploitation (DOMEX) efforts in the Philippines and the newly inaugurated DOMEX operations in Malaysia and Indonesia.

(3) Human Intelligence (HUMINT). Provides resources to support evolving CI and HUMINT architecture (hardware, communications, training, software), allows for the integration of standardized operational systems, and identifies technical requirements for the future force. Sustains contract support in the development and revision of CI/HUMINT doctrine for CI source operations, Technical Surveillance Countermeasures (TSCM), polygraph support, biometrics, Offensive Foreign Counterintelligence Operations (OFCO), and the restructuring of the Army CI Case Control Office and the Theater Sub-Case Control Offices. Additionally, continues to support HUMINT training, contract instructors and support personnel to produce 97E HUMINT Collectors, 97B CI Agents, the Joint Intelligence Combat Training Center (JI-CTC) and automated classroom support to produce functional and leader development training as well as capabilities development in CI/HUMINT. Provides for the establishment and support the Joint Interrogation and Debriefing Center (JIDC) which supports

specialized Intelligence training for U.S. military personnel assigned to the Iraqi Assistance Group (IAG) Transition Teams to train Iraqi Security Forces (ISF). Additionally, resources analytical support in direct support of deployed forces to develop targeting packages to focus and vector HUMINT operations on high priority, high value targets.

(4) Imagery Intelligence (IMINT). IMINT supports OIF/OEF/GWOT efforts to rapidly respond to theater intelligence shortfalls. Provides the Brigade Combat Teams (BCT) in theater with Soldiers trained to “see” the battlefield through Geospatial Intelligence an essential capability for combating terrorism and providing quality mission planning information in the theater of operations. Supports the Constant Hawk Surveillance system currently used in OIF/OEF to mitigate Vehicle Borne Improvised Explosive Device (VBIED) threats, and provides predictive imagery derived products to support Soldiers engaged in combat. Geospatial-Intelligence (GEOINT) Imagery Exploitation Capability / Training provides the valuable training for Army Imagery analysts in GEOINT capabilities, applicability in the battlefield, and how it ties to Army tactical, operational and strategic operations. Supports imagery Exploitation Capability workstations, Full Motion Video (FMV) for unmanned aerial Vehicles (UAVs) and moving target indicator distance learning. Additionally support units in the field prior to deployment and sustainment training of FMV UAV intelligence exploitation operations.

(5) Measurement and Signatures Intelligence (MASINT). MASINT provides urgent tactical and operational intelligence requirements that will reduce combat risk through threat awareness and actionable intelligence. Additionally, provides for imagery products to Army Space Support Teams and Commercial Exploitation Teams deployed in the contingency area of operations. This program directly supports the Warfighter by providing the capability to report information from over 1,400 individual ground based MASINT sensors. These systems significantly contribute to satisfying critical OIF/OEF tactical requirements for force protection, counter-targeting, persistent surveillance in hostile areas, and greatly help tactical Commanders to reduce combat risk. Weapons Surveillance System (WSS) provides for maintenance support maintenance, spare parts, repairs and sustainment of older systems, critical for maintaining continuity for the war effort and ensuring no production breaks for critical equipping of sensor systems. Sense-Through-The-Wall MASINT System (STTW) provides support, maintenance, spare parts, and repairs for current systems, additionally provides persistent surveillance, real time notification, and actionable intelligence to respond to enemy forces in OIF/OEF area of operations that operate in Military Operations in Urban Terrain, structural concealment, and subversive tactical ambushing.

(6) Signal Intelligence (SIGINT). Provides Force Protection/Indicators and Warnings (FP/I&W) products in support of deployed forces in the theater, followed by target development, analysis and reporting of logistics, support and recruitment networks; also supports analysis and IT training for ESC Soldiers and civilians, and linguist quality control certification over European Security Center (ESC) processes. Provides training and target familiarization to SIGINT Soldiers deploying to OIF/OEF in Iraq, Afghanistan and Africa. Sustaining the operations of the European Security Center (ESC) provides actionable SIGINT products to support targeting operations in Iraq. Additionally, provides for personnel support, information technology and facilities support.

(7) Intelligence Operations and Support. Provides critical intelligence operational support capabilities to support worldwide Information Dominance Center (IDC) operations ensuring that deployed forces have real time access to sophisticated analytical and data mining tools. Also supports modification and upgrade of IDC hardware and software and the operationalization of advanced technologies. Provides tactical over watch to deployed forces, affording engaged combat units 24/7 situational awareness and response to time sensitive requests for information in direct support of combat forces. Army DOCEX Program provides direct support to combatant commanders, training of Soldiers and joint service personnel preparing to deploy to OIF/OEF, reach back translation support, Harmony Tactical Operations Support, deployable systems enhancement and tools integration. Provides Analytic Tools and Technology for Operational Networks; identifies requirements from deployed analytic systems in the field of information technology. Fields and sustains the Pathfinder data mining and text exploitation tool suite. Blue Force Tracking provides situational awareness to Tactical HUMINT Teams (THT) through use of the Handheld Digital Reporting Devices, audio communication, Voice Over Internet Protocol (VoIP) real time video, area maps and alert capability to warn Soldiers of threats in the CENTCOM theater of operations. Tactical Battlefield Visualization provides for sustainment of the three-dimensional, color representation of manmade and natural features and terrain capability for Multi-National Corps-Iraq and Special Forces. Increases situational awareness and understanding of complex

urban battlefield in the form of intelligence presentations and daily products critical for tactical planning and execution of operational missions. In addition, aids in Improvised Explosive Device detection and prevention, and the integration of Iraqi police and military forces into Army and coalition force military operations.

(8) Sensitive Compartmentalized Information (SCI) and Related Communications programs. Provides for secure communications (up to TS/SCI level) for ground commanders, combat support organizations, and national intelligence agencies in support of OIF/OEF and GWOT. The TROJAN Data Network facilitates all-source analysis and SCI reach back for warfighters in support of OIF/OEF. TROJAN Classic XXI capability provides unmanned signals intelligence (SIGINT) systems in forward deployed locations, providing Actionable Intelligence to Combatant Commanders and National Users. Provides IT personnel support to TROJAN system users worldwide at the TROJAN Network Control centers, supporting approximately ~400 terminals. Provides operational management and oversight of TROJAN systems to include firewalls, router password management, Internet protocol address space, network scanning and patching, and TROJAN Bandwidth Available Upon Demand (TBAUD) assignments. Provides secure communications to ground commanders, combat support organizations, and national intelligence agencies at the TS/SCI level in support of GWOT through Joint-Worldwide Intelligence Communications System (JWICS) at 3 sites. Containerized JWICS (C-JWICS) at 10 sites. Establishes Mobile JWICS (JMICS) and Mobile JWICS (JMICS) for the theater combatant commander.

(9) Classified Programs. Details provided under higher classification.

**FY 2007 EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
Global War on Terrorism (GWOT) / Regional War on Terrorism (RWOT)**

Operation and Maintenance, Army

**Budget Activity 4 – Administration and Servicewide Activities
Subactivity Group 421 – Servicewide Transportation**

I. Description of Operations Financed:

A. Operation Iraqi Freedom (OIF) encompasses all actions to restore stability and provide security in Iraq. OIF includes operations in Kuwait which are primarily focused on command and control, communications, logistics, and support activities. The Operation and Maintenance, Army appropriation supports day-to-day operations in theater. These range from base camp operations (dining facilities, laundry, housing, etc.) to tank miles, flying hours, supplies, and equipment maintenance and repair. In addition, includes the costs to prepare, deploy, sustain, redeploy, and reconstitute the forces participating in this operation. FY 2007 estimates assume the same level of effort as experienced during the 3rd and 4th quarters of FY 2006.

B. Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF) encompasses all actions to restore stability and provide security in Afghanistan, the Horn of Africa, and the Philippines. It also includes additional activities in the worldwide fight against terrorism, including select activities in the Trans-Sahara region. The Operation and Maintenance, Army appropriation supports day-to-day operations in theater. These range from base camp operations (dining facilities, laundry, and housing) to tank miles, flying hours, supplies, and equipment maintenance and repair. In addition, the Operation and Maintenance appropriations include the costs to prepare, deploy, sustain, redeploy, and reconstitute the forces participating in this operation. FY 2007 estimates assume the same level of effort as demonstrated during the 3rd and 4th quarters of FY 2006.

C. Long War / Regional War on Terrorism (RWOT) supports Combatant Commanders (COCOMs) RWOT requirements world-wide in an effort to stem the growth of terrorism and address current threats. The operations include intelligence and advanced technological support for U.S. Southern Command, information operations support and special operations forces support for U.S. European Command, intelligence support for U.S. Pacific Command, and facilities construction and information technology support for the Military Commission trials of the Guantanamo Bay, Cuba detainees. Support for the Military Commission trials is by Executive Order.

	FY 2006 Actual	Title IX	FY 2007 Supplemental	Total
--	---------------------------	-----------------	---------------------------------	--------------

II. Financial Summary (\$ in Thousand)

A. Subactivity Group: 421

CBS Category/Subcategory: 4.0 Transportation	\$2,411,268	\$747,380	\$1,712,749	\$2,460,129
---	--------------------	------------------	--------------------	--------------------

a. Narrative Justification: Funds transportation for deployment, sustainment, and redeployment of units mobilized and deployed in support of OIF/OEF. Transportation costs include: sealift, airlift, port handling and second destination transportation costs for the deployment, redeployment and sustainment of Army forces. Includes units completing OIF 05-07, deploying with OIF 06-08, and anticipated mobilization and deployment of OIF 07-09 units.

b. 4.5 Second Destination Transportation (SDT) (\$1,712,749). Movement of property from first destination point to subsequent points. Provides for line haul, over-ocean, and inland transportation for worldwide movement of Army supplies and equipment to and from depots, between commands, and to overseas commands, by civilian and military air and surface modes. SDT funds the over-ocean transportation of: the movement of Army Post Office mail and Army and Air Force Exchange Service products; transportation of rations to forward deployed Soldiers; transportation of subsistence items (e.g., water); fielding of and directed materiel redistribution of major end items and ammunition to fill equipment readiness shortages. It also funds the costs of charter, rental, or lease of transportation movement equipment and services in support of GWOT and other designated emergencies. In addition, the Army reimburses the Defense Logistics Agency for over-ocean movement of DLA managed secondary items to Army customers.