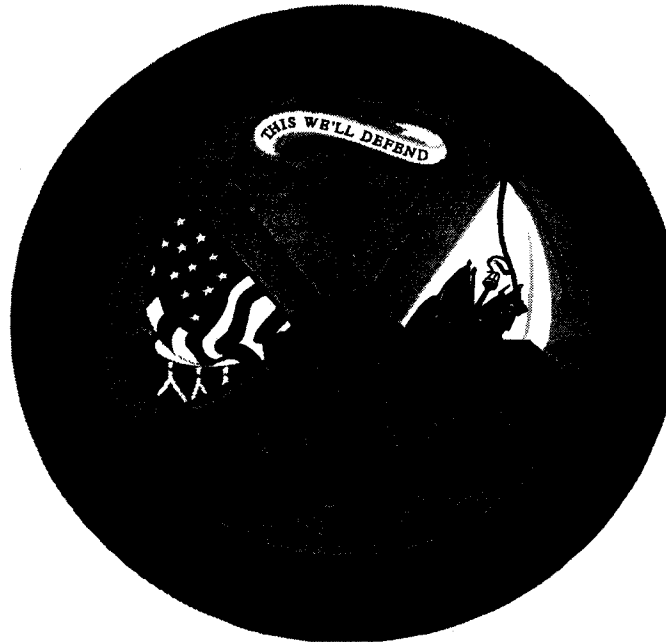


DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

Fiscal Year (FY) 2008 Supplemental Budget Estimate



OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY

JUSTIFICATION BOOK – Amendment

VOLUME I

OCTOBER 2007

**FY 2008 EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
Global War on Terrorism (GWOT) / Regional War on Terrorism (RWOT)**

Summary of FY 2008 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 (OMA) 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 (housing, dining facilities, laundry, etc.) to forward deployed units and Soldiers at base camps throughout the Iraq area of operations. In addition, the OMA appropriation supports the costs to prepare, deploy, sustain, redeploy, and reconstitute the forces participating in this operation. ~~FY 2008 estimates do not assume continuation of the FY 2007 temporary increases in deployed force levels.~~

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 full range of tactical and non-tactical vehicles. 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 vehicle parts never designed to handle the increased weight load. Another significant adjustment the Army has made is the establishment of a Theater Provided Equipment (TPE) pool to better manage assets and 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, high-stress, operational pace; the continued requirement for a well-maintained critical equipment pool; and the need for upgraded / enhanced capabilities to meet emergent threats will carry forward in OIF through FY 2008.

A 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 train, maintain, and equip a force capable of 1) sustaining the full range of global commitments which go beyond Iraq and Afghanistan, and 2) successfully countering 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. As of November 2006, the Army has reset and returned over 1,920 aircraft; 14,160 tracked vehicles, and 110,800 wheeled vehicles utilized in the GWOT. By the end of FY 2006, approximately 290,000 major items of equipment will have been placed in the Reset program. This request supports a fully funded FY 2008 Reset program (\$7.8B – OMA and \$5.8B Procurement, total \$13.6B) 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, the Philippines and broader efforts in the worldwide fight against terrorism. 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 operations support (housing, dining facilities, laundry, etc.) for forward deployed units and Soldiers. In addition, the OMA appropriation supports the costs to prepare, deploy, sustain, redeploy, and reconstitute the forces participating in this operation.

Operational tempo of forces supporting Combined Security Transition 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 HMMWV add-on-armor, that heavily stresses structural composition. This sustained operational pace and requirement for enhanced, but stress-producing, capabilities to meet the operational and threat environment for OEF are not projected to change at any time during FY 2008.

~~C. Long War / Regional War on Terrorism (RWOT) supports world-wide Combatant Commanders (COCOMs) RWOT efforts to stem the growth of groups with hostile intent toward the United States and to address current threats from enemies that exploit 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, and intelligence support for U.S. Pacific Command. Amended to reflect offset taken to fund additional requirements for operational forces supporting the force surge in OIF and OEF in FY 2007; this action continues into FY 2008.~~

II. Force Structure Summary: The force structure for OIF and OEF consists of three overlapping annual rotations – OIF/OEF 06-08, OIF/OEF 07-09, and OIF/OEF 08-10 – which cascade into theater throughout the fiscal year. The primary rotation is OIF/OEF 07-09, consisting of a total of seventeen plus brigade combat teams, headquarters elements, and supporting combat support and combat service support units. The OIF/OEF 07-09 rotation contains a Corps headquarters, three Division headquarters, a Stryker Brigade, two National Guard Brigades (1-light OEF and 1-heavy OIF), fourteen full-strength Active Component Combat Arms Brigades (8 - light and 6 – heavy), 3.9K Soldiers assigned to embedded / transition training teams, and 54K combat support and combat service support units located in Iraq, Afghanistan, and Kuwait. 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 Combined Security Transition Command – Afghanistan (CSTC-A). ~~FY 2008 estimates do not assume continuation of the FY 2007 temporary increases in deployed force levels.~~ The amended estimate includes the temporary increase in deployed force levels which consists of 5 additional brigade combat teams (BCTs) (1 light, 3 heavy and 1 Stryker) and associated support units. A summary of the deployed forces is listed below:

A. <u>Forces (Number of Units/Annual Average)</u>	<u>FY 2006</u> (OIF / OEF)	<u>FY 2007*</u> (OIF / OEF)	<u>FY 2008**</u> (OIF / OEF)
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		18/24	18/4
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~~ 7 BCTs from the originally scheduled force structure.

**17 brigades were initially programmed for FY2008. The amended submission reflects the temporary increase of 5 BCTs for a revised deployed strength of 22 (18/4) BCTs with full complement of command & control and support structure.

B. Personnel (Thousands)

1. Deployed

Component	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008
Active	98	123	119
		129	129
Army Reserves	20	9	9
		10	12
Army National Guard	30	24	20
			22
Total	148	156 163	149 163

2. Mobilized

Component	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008*
Army Reserves	31	32	32
		33	33
Army National Guard	53	48	46
			41
Total	86	80 81	78 74

*Includes ADOS mobilizations.

FY 2008 REVISED SUPPLEMENTAL REQUEST

**FY2008 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 2008 Estimate
					FY 2007 Title IX	FY 2007 Supplemental	FY 2007 Total Estimate	
	01	135	Additional Activities*	28,143,566	17,927,001	47,392,724	35,319,725	34,413,922
						17,656,616	35,583,617	41,886,038
	01	136	Commander's Emergency Response Program	724,499	500,000	456,400	956,400	977,441
								1,219,441
	01	137	Reset	5,070,405	8,554,000	0	8,554,000	7,840,027
	04	411	Security Programs	387,640	305,722	597,614	903,336	1,111,466
								1,301,737
	04	421	Servicewide Transportation	2,411,269	747,380	1,712,749	2,460,129	2,195,109
							0	2,686,109
							0	
							0	
							0	
							0	
Appropriation Totals				36,737,380	28,034,103	20,423,379	48,457,482	54,933,352
						20,159,487	48,193,590	46,537,965

**Total reflects \$36.7M in fuel rate increases spread across multiple SAGs in the base budget. SAGs include 111 - \$6.8M, 112 - \$1.3M, 113 - \$11M, 114 - .4M, 115 - .9M, 116 - 9.7.1M, 121-\$1.4M, 322 - \$5.2M.*

**FY 2008 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 (OMA) appropriation supports day-to-day operations in theater. These range from combat operations, counter-insurgency operations, and base camp operations (dining facilities, laundry, housing, etc.) to tank miles, flying hours, supplies, and equipment maintenance and repair. In addition, the OMA appropriation includes the costs to prepare, deploy, sustain, redeploy, and reconstitute the forces participating in this operation.

B. Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF) encompasses all actions to restore stability and provide security in Afghanistan, the Horn of Africa, the Philippines and broader efforts in the worldwide fight against terrorism. The OMA appropriation supports day-to-day operations in theater. These range from combat operations, enhanced training team operations and base camp operations (dining facilities, laundry, and housing) to tank miles, flying hours, supplies, and equipment maintenance and repair. In addition, the OMA appropriation includes the costs to prepare, deploy, sustain, redeploy, and reconstitute the forces participating in this operation.

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 and intelligence support for U.S. Pacific Command. Amended to reflect offset taken to fund additional requirements for operational forces supporting the force surge in OIF and OEF in FY 2007; this action continues into FY 2008.~~

II. Financial Summary (\$ in Thousands)

CBS No.	CBS Title	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2007 Title IX	FY 2007 Supp Req	FY 2007 Total	FY 2008 Total
1.0	Personnel	\$313,823		\$320,703	\$320,703	\$325,239
2.0	Personnel Support	\$4,723,077	\$1,929,000	\$5,019,278	\$6,948,278	\$7,397,296
				\$5,057,155	\$6,986,155	\$8,670,176
3.0	Operating Support	\$21,019,953	\$12,898,001	\$10,750,244	\$23,648,245	\$22,296,890
				\$10,819,338	\$23,717,339	\$27,877,041
4.0	Transportation	\$2,086,714	\$3,100,000	\$1,302,499	\$4,402,499	\$4,329,497
				\$1,459,420	\$4,559,420	\$5,013,582
	SAG Totals	\$28,143,567	\$17,927,001	\$17,392,724	\$35,319,725	\$34,348,922
				\$17,656,616	\$35,583,617	\$41,886,038

Adjustment for Title IX Adds:

Depot Maintenance (Base Budget Realignment)

\$ 330,000

Total Title IX SAG 135

\$18,257,001

A.	<u>Subactivity Group: 135</u>	FY 2006 Actual	Title IX	FY 2007 Supplemental	Total	FY 2008 Estimate
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Cost Breakdown Structure (CBS) Category/Subcategory:

1.0 Personnel / 1.2 Civilian Premium Pay	\$313,823	\$0	\$320,703	\$320,703	\$325,239
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*The FY 2008 estimate assumes a level of effort consistent with the tempo of FY 2007 operations.

Narrative Justification: Funds civilian premium pay for deployed civilians and workload peaks 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 2008 the average annual estimate is approximately 4.4K. 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. These installations are often required to maintain extended hours of operation to process deploying units thereby 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.

	<u>FY 2006 Actual</u>	<u>Title IX</u>	<u>FY 2007 Supplemental</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>FY 2008 Estimate</u>
CBS Category/Subcategory:					
2.0 Personnel Support	\$4,723,077	\$1,929,000	\$5,019,278	\$6,948,278	\$7,397,296
			\$5,057,155	\$6,986,155	\$8,670,176

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 06-08, deploying with OIF / OEF 07-09, and anticipated deployments and mobilizations for OIF / OEF 08-10 units. Increases in this category are attributable to increased medical unit sustainment costs, force protection items, and special clothing & equipment.

b.	2.1 – Temporary Duty / Subsistence	\$1,635,500	\$0	\$1,550,600	\$1,550,600	\$1,586,844
	*The FY 2008 estimate assumes a level of effort consistent with the tempo of FY 2007 operations.					\$1,275,307

1.	Subsistence for DoD Civilians and Contractors.	\$1,064,500	\$0	\$965,300	\$965,300	\$986,537
						\$675,000

Funds food, ice, water, and other subsistence items for all authorized DoD civilians and contractors subsisting in contractor- and/or service-provided dining facilities. The Army purchases all food items from the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA). The FY2008 estimated population for DoD civilians and contractors remains at approximately 78K. **Reflects a transportation adjustment that aligns requirements with execution.**

2. Travel to and from the theater of operations.

	\$571,000	\$0	\$585,300	\$585,300	\$600,307
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Funds travel-related expenses for deployment and redeployment of Soldiers supporting GWOT operations. All Soldiers deploying are authorized \$3.50 per day for incidentals for OCONUS deployments and \$3.00 per day for CONUS deployments. 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 coordination/oversight, site/area inspections; and operations, communications, logistics, and security planning sessions.

c.	2.2 – Clothing and Personal Equipment	\$1,652,923	\$1,500,000	\$1,373,712	\$2,873,712	\$2,926,256
	*The FY 2008 estimate assumes a level of effort consistent with the tempo of FY 2007 operations.					\$3,516,873

1.	Individual Body Armor (IBA)	\$814,083	\$1,000,000	\$58,054	\$1,058,054	\$1,081,331
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	<u>FY 2006</u>		<u>FY 2007</u>		<u>FY 2008</u>
	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Title IX</u>	<u>Supplemental</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Estimate</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 equips its deployed force (Soldier and civilian) and selected other Service members with body armor during deployed operations. Funding in FY 2008 will procure 270K sets of Next-Generation Ballistic Plates; 270K sets of Next-Generation Side Plates; 195K sets of Deltoid and Auxiliary Protectors (DAP); 270K sets of Next-Generation Outer Tactical Vest (OTV) with cut-away components; and 270K Improved Advanced Combat Helmets (IACH) that provide increased neck protection. Next Generation Body Armor Systems will continue 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	\$584,659
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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. Also provides RFI to Transition Assistance Teams in Iraq & Afghanistan and supports Operational Needs Statements (ONS) for extremely urgent requirements. Provides Aviation-specific RFI and retrofits previous deployers upon their planned return to theater. Assumes some unit equipment replacement prior to deployment based on RFI for 150,000 Soldiers. Provides Force protection / mobility / lethality / Soldier Mission Essential Equipment. Funding will continue to support rotational RFI lethality item training sets for deploying OIF and OEF Security Force (SECFOR) mission units.

Other Force Protection.	\$589,543		\$1,243,585	\$1,243,585	\$1,260,266
					\$1,850,883

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, Fire Resistant Army Combat Uniforms, munitions clearance, Army Combat Uniforms, the Army's Asymmetric Warfare Group, the Rapid Equipping Force, and chemical & biological surety systems. 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.

(a) **Nomex Uniforms Fire Resistant Army Combat Uniforms (FR-ACU).** Funding provides continued fielding of fire-retardant 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 four sets of uniforms, gloves and a balaclava type hood per gunner. **Amended to reflect additional requirements for operational forces supporting the force surge in OIF and OEF.**

(b) **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 these munitions has a direct impact on the insurgents' ability to produce IEDs. Weapons caches continue to be uncovered in theater and must be promptly destroyed if we are to successfully stem the supply of materials utilized in IED construction. **Amended to reflect additional requirements for operational forces supporting the force surge in OIF and OEF.**

(c) ~~Army Combat Uniforms (ACU). Procures ACU's for FY 2008 deployers to support operations in Iraq, Afghanistan and Kuwait. Improved uniform capabilities include better camouflage and improved performance for desert warfare operations.~~ **Amended to reflect a change in requirements, FR-ACUs will now be purchased in lieu of the normal ACU to ensure maximum Soldier survivability.**

(d) **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.

(e) **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.

(f) **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.

(g) **Biometrics.** Funds efforts to achieve Identity Dominance with a concentration 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. **Amended to reflect additional requirements for operational forces supporting the force surge in OIF and OEF.**

(h) **Sniper Defeat.** Enemy sniper attacks against friendly fixed sites (e.g. Forward Operating Bases, Combat Outposts, Joint Security Sites, and Contingency Operating Bases) and moving targets (e.g. convoys and patrols) have increased dramatically in FY 2007. Funds will address operational needs to counter enemy direct fire/sniper systems with a variety of active and passive systems for both fixed and mobile operations.

d.	2.3 - Medical and Casualty Support.	\$224,189	\$9,000	\$292,504	\$301,504	\$336,853*
	*The FY 2008 estimate assumes a level of effort consistent with the tempo of FY 2007 operations.					\$498,553

1. The Joint Personal Effects Depot (JPED) processes the personnel effects of the deceased, injured, ill, and missing U.S. military personnel (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 stores, processes, and reports patient's trauma data resultant from OIF/OEF battle and non-battle injuries (BI and NBI). JTTR information is collected and reported by all Level III, IV and V medical treatment facilities (MTFs).

5. Medical Hold Support. Soldiers injured during GWOT operations need medical supplies; transportation support, 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. **Army Medical Action Plan (AMAP). Amended to reflect additional requirements for America's most deserving Soldiers. Funds will provide medical, administrative and community support in central locations for the wounded and their families. The AMAP improves accessibility and eases Soldiers' transition back to military duty or civilian life.**

e.2.5 – Other Personnel Support.	\$735,195	\$420,000	\$1,282,941	\$1,702,941	\$1,997,806*
			\$1,320,818	\$1,740,818	\$2,829,906

~~*The FY 2008 estimate assumes a level of effort consistent with the tempo of FY 2007 operations.~~

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, pending transition to the Army base budget beginning in FY 2009. 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 2008 President's Budget. The existing Army training sites cannot handle the workload within their current infrastructure. FY 2008 estimates include relocatable facilities support, 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. **Amended to reflect additional requirements for Initial Entry Training.**

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. **Amended to reflect additional requirements for Enhanced Soldier and Family Support. Funds Family Readiness Support Assistants (FRSAs) to help families deal with deployment issues; increased Child Care / Youth Program subsidies and Army Community Services support to deployed Soldier family members; and addresses the Army's high divorce rate caused by war related stress via the Chaplaincy's Strong Bonds Marriage program.**

FY 2006

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3. Personnel Support. Funds contract storage of household goods and privately-owned vehicles for deployed 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.

4. Recruiting and Retention. US Army Accession Command (USAAC) and US Army Recruiting Command (USAREC) accession mission continues to expand to meet Army demand. The recruiting force currently consists of over 6,500 active and over 300 contract recruiting personnel with resources supporting 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.

f.2.6 – Morale, Welfare and Recreation

\$475,270

\$0

\$519,521

\$519,521

\$549,537*

~~*The FY 2008 estimate assumes a level of effort consistent with the tempo of FY 2007 operations.~~

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 (now extended to 15 months for AC units). 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 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. 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~~~~\$22,296,890~~

3.0 Operating Support

\$10,819,338

\$23,717,339

\$27,877,041

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 06-08 rotations, deploying with OIF / OEF 07-09, and anticipated mobilization and deployment of OIF / OEF 08-10 units. ~~FY 2008 estimates in this category decrease from FY 2007 primarily because the FY 2008 calculations do not contain the temporary force structure increase requirements.~~

b. 3.1 – Training

\$434,858

\$0

\$484,768

\$484,768

~~\$551,897*~~

~~*The FY 2008 estimate assumes a level of effort consistent with the tempo of FY 2007 operations.~~

\$897,097

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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 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. **Amended to reflect additional requirements for operational forces preparing to deploy to support the force surge in OIF and OEF.**

(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 reserve regiment(s) 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 are located at Active Army, ARNG, and USAR installations in CONUS and OCONUS. Funds are required for installation sustainment. The HEAT trains 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 in 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.

	FY 2006 <u>Actual</u>	Title IX	FY 2007 <u>Supplemental</u>	Total	FY 2008 <u>Estimate</u>
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(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.

c.	3.2 – OPTEMPO	\$10,787,248	\$10,069,501	\$3,087,947	\$13,157,448	\$9,797,282*
				\$3,297,777	\$13,367,278	\$13,101,577

~~*FY 2008 estimates reflect a decrease due to the absence of FY 2007 temporary increase in force structure requirements and consist primarily of active duty units. The force structure mix of active and reserve component units is a significant cost driver for OPTEMPO requirements.~~

1. OPTEMPO - Army. The estimated average annual deployed force will consist of approximately ~~150,000~~ 169,000 Soldiers conducting continuous operations in harsh conditions. The force consists of over ~~seventeen~~ 22 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. **Amended to reflect additional requirements for baseline fuel rates increases and 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. In order to meet deployment requirements and timelines, the Army moved 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 for a share of the additional accession mission necessary to meet the units' manning requirements; incremental OPTEMPO growth for the FY 2008 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.

d.	3.4 – Facilities and Base Support	\$6,673,887	\$2,700,000	\$4,361,607	\$7,061,607	\$7,896,980
				\$4,410,471	\$7,110,471	\$8,474,859

*FY 2008 estimates increased primarily in LOGCAP requirements due to an increase in the original rotational force structure from FY 2007 to FY 2008. The FY 2007 originally scheduled rotational force structure contained 15 BCTs, (without temporary force plus-ups), the FY 2008 original rotational force structure consists of 17 BCTs (**now revised to 22 BCTs**). The increase of BCTs with associate support units drives an increase in base support requirements.

1.	Logistics Civil Augmentation Program	\$4,791,459	\$2,700,000	\$2,416,002	\$5,116,002	\$5,996,775
						\$6,238,906

The Logistics Civil Augmentation Program (LOGCAP) augments Combat Support and Combat Service Support force structure by reinforcing military assets with civilian contract support. A primary purpose of the LOGCAP program is to provide base life-support services to theater forces. Base life-support services include: food service, power generation, electrical distribution, facilities management, dining facility operations,

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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.~~
Amended to reflect additional requirements for operational forces supporting the force surge in OIF and OEF.

2.	CONUS Base Support.	\$1,882,431	\$	\$1,945,605	\$1,945,605	\$1,900,205
				\$1,939,505	\$1,939,505	\$2,235,953

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.

(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 FY 2008 requirements to mobilize Soldiers in support of GWOT deployments and to demobilize those 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 populations caused by MOB / DEMOB operations. Other incremental expenses include increased utilities' usage, increased transportation costs, expanded dining facility operations, 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. **Amended to reflect additional requirements for operational forces supporting the force surge in OIF and OEF.**

(c) Mission Support Facility Costs for Next Deploying Units. Funds provide Interim Barracks, Admin, and unit motor pools needed to support FY 2008 accelerated stationings in support of GWOT next-deployers. Specifically, stationings will occur before permanent facilities can be constructed. 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 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. Primary locations

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experiencing these increased workloads as forces deploy and redeploy are those with large combat unit densities. 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 sustainment of interim barracks, unit operations facilities, and unit motor pools needed to support newly-formed, accelerated Brigade Combat Teams until their FY 2008 deployment. While permanent facilities are programmed for construction in FYs 08-09, unit fielding precedes construction completion dates.

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. 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 the Army has over 1,000 law enforcement civilian overhires; these personnel are primarily Department of the Army Civilian Police (DACP) who provide law enforcement functions across Army Installations. These DACP have been hired to replace Active Component and Reserve Component Military Police Soldiers deployed from their home station. Military Police units remain in high-demand and virtually all Active Component Military Police units have some element of their unit deployed (or are in the deployment / redeployment pipeline) to theater. Reserve Component Military Police units are in the same situation. It is critically important that incremental DACP 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.

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. **Amended to reflect additional requirements supporting detainee operations. Funds the Theater Interment Facility and Reintegration Center (TIFRIC) program. This is a SECDEF-directed program which changes the approach to detainee operations and implements the TIFRIC concept. The goal is to safely rehabilitate and reintegrate detainees in order to enhance reconciliation. The program offers religious, educational, and vocational training, in conjunction with family advocacy and work-release programs.**

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7. Reconstruction Support. (USACE / PCO). Funds administration and security measures for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Gulf Regional Division in Iraq, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Afghanistan District and the Project and Contracting Office (PCO) in Baghdad.

(a) U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Gulf Region Division (GRD). Support costs for USACE civilian and military personnel working on the reconstruction mission in Iraq. 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.

(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 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. Funds the U.S. contribution to the NATO common budget as the organization assumes a role in the Afghanistan and Iraq area of operations. The U.S. is 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.

9. Expeditionary Legal Complex – Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Funds the facilities and support costs for the newly established legal complex. Costs include facilities maintenance, services, utilities, vehicle support, communications contracts, and a satellite dish bandwidth lease.

e.	3.5 Equipment Maintenance	\$1,294,884	\$128,500	\$1,057,080	\$1,185,580	\$2,258,660*
						\$3,245,227

*FY 2008 estimates increased primarily due to Theater Maintenance (non-reset) requirements. The theater is proactively working to achieve as much maintenance forward as possible. The repair and return forward concept minimizes: downtime, theater equipment backfill needs, and transportation assets needed to retrograde equipment back to stateside maintenance facilities. This complements the Army's Reset program by reducing national level backlogs and increasing the operational readiness of units in theater. Funding is critical in order to maintain readiness and to sustain the increased levels of OPTEMPO executed by deployed units.

1. Field Maintenance – Sustainment (Non-Reset). Funds a range of contractor-supported systems, forward based Repair and Return facilities, and technical equipment support. Include d are Stryker Contractor Logistics Support (CLS); CLS for other Army systems; Forward Repair Activities (>20) in Iraq, Kuwait and Qatar; Direct Theater Support; Systems Sustainment Technical Support; Other Sustainment Maintenance, and Left Behind Equipment Maintenance. **Amended to reflect additional requirements for operational forces supporting the force surge in OIF and OEF.**

(a) Contractor Logistics Support (CLS)

(1) Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS). Funds UAS CLS 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 Raven system consists of three Air Vehicles, one Ground Control Station, and a remote vehicle terminal. I-GNAT has 17 hours of endurance and utilizes provides infrared (IR) and Moving Target Indicator (MTI) technologies; it provides the Commander real-time responsive capability to conduct an array of missions, to include reconnaissance, surveillance, target acquisition and battle damage assessment capability. Each I-GNAT system consists of three Air Vehicles and one Ground Control Station. Hunter provides the Corps Commander real-time responsive capability to conduct reconnaissance, surveillance, target acquisition and battle damage assessment missions. Hunter has a range of 200 km with up to 20 hours of endurance. Each Hunter 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 Shadow system includes four air vehicles with day/night payloads, two ground control stations on HMMWV, and four remote video terminals. The Shadow's range is 125 Kilometers [Datalink Limited] with an on-station endurance of 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.) **Amended to reflect additional requirements for operational forces supporting the force surge in OIF and OEF.**

(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 the 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 also supports SLAT armor (protection against Rocket Propelled Grenade attacks) removal/reconstitution (spare parts in-theater) and sustainment package for Ranger Stryker vehicles. **Amended to reflect additional requirements for operational forces supporting the force surge in OIF and OEF.**

(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 manufacturer parts and materials.

(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 deployers, unit activations, and to offset shortages within units undergoing Reset. Equipment must be repaired to TM 10/20 standards before transfer to a gaining unit.

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(e) Other Sustainment (Non-Reset) Maintenance

(1) Theater Maintenance (Non-Reset). Provides for in-theater sustainment (non-Reset) for ammunition maintenance & 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 wear and tear on aviation assets caused by high OPTEMPO and harsh OIF/OEF Theater conditions has generated significant demand (and corresponding 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 unfunded, Kiowa Warrior flight crews will risk the failure of components stressed by combat flight maneuvers performed beyond the current usage spectrum (due to mission demands). Funding is required for spare parts and support equipment needed to maintain required readiness posture and to mitigate the risk to aviation crews and equipment.

(f) MRAP – Labor Support for Battle Damage Assessment & Repair. Amended to reflect MRAP sustainment requirements.

f. 3.6 C4I - Communications and Intelligence	\$1,829,075	\$0	\$1,758,842	\$1,758,842	\$1,792,071*
			\$1,569,242	\$1,569,242	\$2,158,281

*The FY 2008 estimate assumes a level of effort consistent with the tempo of FY 2007 operations.

1. Theater Communications and Other C4I	\$1,137,881	\$0	\$ 873,940	\$ 873,940	\$887,701
					\$1,086,142

(a) Theater Communications. Funds the communications infrastructure in Iraq, Baghdad central, and Kuwait. Supports satellite bandwidth, phones services, internet services (NIPRNET, SIPRNET), lifecycle replacement, theater network security assurance and Battle Command systems support. Amended to reflect additional requirements for operational forces supporting the force surge in OIF and OEF.

(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

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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. 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) 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 902nd Military Intelligence Group polygraph, cyber-CI, and surveillance activities conducted in support of GWOT. Sustains the operational support and deployments with Army Operational Security Detachment (AOSD) to support INSCOM elements conducting GWOT missions. Provides IT contractor support and equipment. Supports the CI screening of contract linguist personnel being processed for hire to work with U.S. forces in Iraq and Afghanistan. Contract personnel, who often have close residual family and other ties to the region, must be vetted to ensure thorough mitigation of any threat to U.S. Forces.

	FY 2006 <u>Actual</u>	Title IX	FY 2007 <u>Supplemental</u>	Total	FY 2008 <u>Estimate</u>
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(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.

(c) ~~Regional War on Terrorism (RWOT). Funds Combatant Commander requirements to fight the Regional War on Terrorism.~~ Amended to reflect the offset taken in order to fund additional operating forces supporting the force surge in OIF and OEF in FY 2007; this action continues into FY 2008.

2. Contract Linguists and Cultural Advisors.	\$691,194	\$0	\$884,902	\$884,902	\$904,370 \$1,072,139
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(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 senior commanders and operational, logistical, intelligence, and other USG personnel 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. Amended to reflect additional requirements for operational forces supporting the force surge in OIF and OEF.

(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.

CBS Category/Subcategory:	\$2,086,714**	\$3,100,000	\$1,302,499	\$4,402,499	\$4,329,497*
4.0 Transportation			\$1,459,420	\$4,559,420	\$5,013,582

~~*The FY 2008 estimate assumes a level of effort consistent with the tempo of FY 2007 operations. The FY 2008 estimate is less than FY 2007 due to offsetting requirements. Overall requirements decrease given that the FY 2008 estimate does not include any temporary force structure increases. Additionally, there is one less Stryker Brigade programmed for deployment to theater in FY 2008 and an expected reduction in APS replenishment requirements. These decreases are partially offset by increases to the BCT footprint in OIF and OEF (from 15 to 17 BCTs).~~ Amended to reflect additional requirements for operational forces supporting the force surge in OIF and OEF.

*** 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.*

FY 2006
Actual

FY 2007
Title IX Supplemental Total

FY 2008
Estimate

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. 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. Army Pre-Positioned Stocks (APS) will continue to undergo replenishment. This replenishment effort will require transportation in order to deliver the stocks from the vendors to the globally dispersed APS locations. 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. These costs have been moved into the transportation category in order to properly record and track the expense. Amended to reflect additional transportation requirements for operational forces supporting the force surge in OIF and OEF. In addition reflects a transportation adjustment that aligns requirements with execution.

SAG Total

\$28,143,567

\$17,927,001

~~\$17,392,724~~ ~~\$35,319,725~~ ~~\$34,348,922~~
\$17,656,616 \$35,583,617 \$41,886,038**

Adjustment for Title IX Adds:

Depot Maintenance (Base Budget Realignment)

\$ 330,000

Total Title IX SAG 135

\$18,257,001

***Total reflects \$36.7M in fuel rate increases spread across multiple SAGs in the base budget. SAGs include 111 - \$6.8M, 112 - \$1.3M, 113 - \$11M, 114 - .4M, 115 - .9M, 116 - 9.7.1M, 121-\$1.4M, 322 - \$5.2M.*

**FY 2008 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 – Commanders 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. They provide 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 U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

II. Financial Summary (\$ in Thousands)

	FY 2006		FY 2007		FY 2008
A. <u>Subactivity Group: 136</u>	<u>Actuals</u>	<u>Title IX</u>	<u>Supp Request</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Estimate</u>
CBS Category/Subcategory: 7.4 CERP	\$724,499	\$500,000	\$456,400	\$956,400	\$977,441 \$1,219,441

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 U.S., 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 2008 estimate of ~~\$977.4M~~ \$1,219.4M assumes a level of effort fairly consistent with the tempo of FY 2007 OIF operations and reflects a slight increase in OEF CERP needs. 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 2008 funding is required to support commanders' ability to respond to local humanitarian relief and reconstruction needs. **Amended to reflect additional requirements of \$242M for operational forces in OEF.**

**FY 2008 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 continue to place 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 immediately curtail when units and equipment redeploy to home station. Maintenance and supply / resupply actions following redeployment restore the depth to our force and ensure the nation has a standing ready and reliable military force. The Army's ability to sustain itself through Reset operations is essential to the continued support to the GWOT and to our national military strategy. Reset is a cost of war, one of several components affecting readiness. The requested funds address equipment-related Reset with the desired end state of rapidly restoring the capability of the Army to meet current, and future, Combatant Commanders' demands. The Army Reset requirement in FY 2008 is \$7.8B in OMA. The FY 2008 estimate assumes a level of effort consistent with the tempo of FY 2007 operations.

II. Financial Summary (\$ in Thousands)

Category	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2007 Title IX	FY 2007 Supp Req	FY 2007 Total	FY 2008 Estimate
APS	\$303,100	\$344,843	\$0	\$344,843	\$315,800
DEPOT Level Maintenance	\$2,649,704	\$3,824,224	\$0	\$3,824,224	\$3,824,200
Field Level Maintenance	\$2,117,600	\$3,689,913	\$0	\$3,689,913	\$3,329,127
Recapitalization	\$0	\$695,020	\$0	\$695,020	\$370,900
Total Reset	\$5,070,404	\$8,554,000	\$0	\$8,554,000	\$7,840,027

A. <u>Subactivity Group: 137</u>	<u>FY 2006 Actual *</u>	<u>Title IX</u>	<u>FY 2007 Supp Request</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>FY 2008 Estimate</u>
CBS Category/Subcategory:	\$5,070,404 *	\$8,554,000	\$0	\$8,554,000	\$7,840,027
3.5 Equipment Maintenance					

a. **Narrative Justification.** Operation and Maintenance Reset funds repair of Army pre-positioned stocks (APS), 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 Actual	Title IX	FY 2007 Supplemental	Total	FY 2008 Estimate
b. Army Pre-positioned Stocks (APS)	\$303,100	\$344,843	\$0	\$344,843	\$315,800

Requested funds continue the reset and initial maintenance / supply sustainment of Army pre-positioned stocks afloat and Army pre-positioned Stocks in Southwest Asia. Equipment Reset requirements include Heavy Brigade Combat Team (HBCT) sets, Infantry Brigade Combat Team (IBCT) sets, and 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 select Large Medium Speed Roll-On Roll-Off (LMSRs) and/or Roll-On Roll-Off (RO/RO) vessels will 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 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	\$3,824,200
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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 ~23,000 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 2008 depot-level Reset requirements will 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, 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.

d. Field Level Maintenance	\$2,117,600	\$3,689,913	\$0	\$3,689,913	\$3,329,127
1. Unit / Organizational Level	\$762,300	\$1,597,100	\$0	\$1,597,100	\$1,307,027

Unit / Organizational Level maintenance is required to correct equipment faults resulting from the high OPTEMPO and harsh environmental conditions experienced in Southwest Asia; 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.

2. Aviation STIR	\$673,100	\$645,900	\$0	\$645,900	\$645,900
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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.

		FY 2006		FY 2007		FY 2008
		<u>Actual</u>	<u>Title IX</u>	<u>Supplemental</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Estimate</u>
3.	Intermediate Level	\$682,200	\$1,167,600	\$0	\$1,167,600	\$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	\$35,600
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Intelligence, Electronic Warfare and Sensor Systems funding supports the reconstitution / repair / replacement of up to 193 different OIF Theater-Provided Equipment (TPE) Long Range Advanced Scout Surveillance Systems (LRAS3). Funding is also required to support OIF replacement of battle- damaged LRAS3 Sights. Funding will additionally be required to continue repair / replacement of Radar Identification and Direction Systems (RAID) utilized in both Iraq and Afghanistan. In addition, the funds requested will provide sustainment of Tactical Operations Center communication shelters for deployed brigades.

5.	Stryker	\$0	\$172,913	\$0	\$172,913	\$173,000
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Provides funds required to conduct super service / reconstitution of Stryker Brigade Combat Team (SBCT) vehicles returning from theater (replacement of parts to include Line Replaceable Units), and for Ranger support vehicles in theater. 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 (FMC) status. These facilities provide replacement capability in the USCENTCOM area of responsibility (AOR) and in the CONUS of battle damaged Strykers and minimize backfill delay without impact to other Stryker units. The funds support the repair of 12 Strykers (8 Qatar / 4 ANAD) per month.

e.	Recapitalization	\$0	\$695,020	\$0	\$695,020	\$370,900
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1.	M1A1 AIM and M88A1	\$0	\$565,900	\$0	\$565,900	\$306,400
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M1A1 AIM (Main Battle Tank) and M88A1 (Heavy Equipment Recovery Vehicle) Maintenance. Funding is required for the recapitalization of M1A1/AIM vehicles bringing the entire vehicle back to a "zero mile, zero hour" state. Funding is also required for the recapitalization of M88A1 vehicles thereby extending the service life of those vehicles and improving their reliability / maintainability and unit equipment 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	\$41,400
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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 OPTEMPO. Recapped UH-60A aircraft provide higher Mission Capable. Funding will provide "A to A" recapitalization, meaning no upgrade, for UH60A Black Hawks that have been deployed or will be deployed to OIF.

	FY 2006 Actual	Title IX	FY 2007 Supplemental	Total	FY 2008 Estimate
3. Missile and Radar Systems	\$0	\$56,120	\$0	\$56,120	\$23,100

Funds the recapitalization of Patriot missile and radar 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. 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	\$7,840,027
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**FY 2008 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 (OMA) appropriation supports day-to-day operations in theater. These range from combat operations, counter-insurgency operations, and base camp operations (dining facilities, laundry, housing, etc.) to tank miles, flying hours, supplies, and equipment maintenance and repair. In addition, the OMA appropriation includes the costs to prepare, deploy, sustain, redeploy, and reconstitute the forces participating in this operation.

B. Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF) encompasses all actions to restore stability and provide security in Afghanistan, the Horn of Africa, the Philippines and broader efforts in the worldwide fight against terrorism. The OMA appropriation supports day-to-day operations in theater. These range from combat operations, enhanced training team operations and base camp operations (dining facilities, laundry, and housing) to tank miles, flying hours, supplies, and equipment maintenance and repair. In addition, the OMA appropriation includes the costs to prepare, deploy, sustain, redeploy, and reconstitute the forces participating in this operation.

~~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 to 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, and intelligence support for U.S. Pacific Command. Amended to reflect the offset taken in order to fund additional operating forces supporting the force surge in OIF and OEF in FY 2007; this action continues into FY 2008.~~

II. Financial Summary (\$ in Thousands)

		<u>FY 2006</u>		<u>FY 2007</u>		<u>FY 2008</u>
		<u>Actual</u>	<u>Title IX</u>	<u>Supp Request</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Estimate</u>
A. <u>Subactivity Group:</u>	411					
CBS Category/Subcategory:	3.0 Personnel Support	\$387,640	\$305,722	\$597,614	\$903,336	\$1,111,466 \$1,301,737

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

~~*The FY 2008 estimate assumes a level of effort consistent with the tempo of FY 2007 operations.~~

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 06-08, deploying with OIF/OEF 07-09, and anticipated mobilization and deployment of OIF/OEF 08-10 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. **Amended to reflect additional requirements for operational forces supporting the force surge in OIF and OEF.**

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 supports 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, spare parts, repairs, and sustainment of older systems; all 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 overwatch 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 communications, Voice Over Internet Protocol (VoIP) real time videos, 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. **Amended to reflect additional requirements for operational forces supporting the force surge in OIF and OEF.**

**FY 2008 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 (OMA) appropriation supports day-to-day operations in theater. These range from combat operations, counter-insurgency operations, and base camp operations (dining facilities, laundry, housing, etc.) to tank miles, flying hours, supplies, and equipment maintenance and repair. In addition, the OMA appropriation includes the costs to prepare, deploy, sustain, redeploy, and reconstitute the forces participating in this operation.

B. Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF) encompasses all actions to restore stability and provide security in Afghanistan, the Horn of Africa, the Philippines and broader efforts in the worldwide fight against terrorism. The OMA appropriation supports day-to-day operations in theater. These range from combat operations, enhanced training team operations and base camp operations (dining facilities, laundry, and housing) to tank miles, flying hours, supplies, and equipment maintenance and repair. In addition, the OMA appropriation includes the costs to prepare, deploy, sustain, redeploy, and reconstitute the forces participating in this operation.

~~C. Long War / Regional War on Terrorism (RWOT) supports Combatant Commanders (COCOMs) RWOT requirements worldwide 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 and intelligence support for U.S. Pacific Command. Amended to reflect the offset taken in order to fund additional operating forces supporting the force surge in OIF and OEF in FY 2007; this action into FY 2008.~~

II. Financial Summary (\$ in Thousand)

	<u>FY 2006 Actual</u>	<u>Title IX</u>	<u>FY 2007 Supp Request</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>FY 2008 Estimate</u>
A. <u>Subactivity Group: 421</u>					
CBS Category/Subcategory: 4.0 Transportation	\$2,411,268	\$747,380	\$1,712,749	\$2,460,129	\$1,953,109 \$2,686,109

~~*The FY 2008 estimate assumes a level of effort consistent with the tempo of FY 2007 operations. FY 2008 requirements decreased given no temporary increases in deployed force structure, one less Stryker Brigade in theater and a reduction in APS replenishment requirements.~~

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 06-08, deploying with OIF 07-09, and anticipated mobilization and deployment of OIF 08-10 units.

b. **4.5 Second Destination Transportation (SDT).** 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: Army Post Office mail and Army and Air Force Exchange Service (AAFES) products; rations to forward deployed soldiers; subsistence items (e.g., water); fieldings 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 (DLA) for over-ocean movement of DLA-managed secondary items to Army customers. **Amended to reflect the increase in transportation costs for delivery of the Mine Resistant Ambush Protected (MRAP) vehicles to forces in Iraq and Afghanistan.**