

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

*Fiscal Year (FY) 2010 Supplemental Request and
FY 2011 Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) Request*



OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY

JUSTIFICATION BOOK

FEBRUARY 2010

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
Contingency Operations: Operation Enduring Freedom/Operation Iraqi Freedom
Operation and Maintenance, Army

I. Description of Operations Financed:

A. Operation Iraqi Freedom (OIF) encompasses all actions to restore stability and provide security in Iraq. The Operation and Maintenance, Army (OMA) appropriation supports day-to-day operations in theater, as directed by the Commander, US Forces, Iraq (USF-I). These operations range from providing training to Iraqi military and police forces; to supplying logistics, equipment maintenance and repair, and base operations 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. This request considers major planning assumptions for the responsible drawdown in Iraq. However, many actions and timelines will not be determined until after the Iraqi general election in March 2010. OIF includes support operations in Kuwait and Qatar which are primarily focused on command and control, communications, theater specific training, logistics, and support activities for forces that are deployed to and from Iraq. Of the total request, 35% supports OIF.

The sustained operational pace of the forces supporting United States Central Command (CENTCOM) and USF-I has placed an unprecedented demand on our Soldiers and our equipment. Over the last few years in OIF, crews drove tactical vehicles well over the programmed annual usage rate of 800 miles. Army helicopters experienced usage rates roughly two-to-three times programmed rates. The higher demands on equipment in Iraq increase maintenance requirements. It is expected that these requirements will remain stable and begin to decline as we drawdown forces in Iraq. The high-stress operational pace, the requirement for a well-maintained critical equipment pool, and the need for upgraded/enhanced capabilities to meet emergent threats are anticipated to continue through FY 2011.

B. Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF) encompasses all actions to restore stability and provide security in Afghanistan, the Horn of Africa, and the Philippines. The Operation and Maintenance, Army appropriation supports day-to-day operations in the theaters. These range from conducting counter-insurgency, security and other combat operations; to training Afghan defense and police forces; to supplying logistics, equipment maintenance and repair, and base operations support (housing, dining facilities, laundry, etc.) to 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. OEF includes support operations in Kuwait and Qatar which are primarily focused on command and control, communications, theater specific training, logistics, and support activities for forces that are deployed to and from Afghanistan. Of the total request, 65% supports OEF.

Operational tempo of forces supporting Operation Enduring Freedom – Afghanistan will increase from FY 2010 to FY 2011, as FY 2011 will sustain the force structure increase for the full year. While OEF is oriented toward lighter forces, wear rates of equipment are equally challenging. Army helicopters are experiencing usage rates roughly four-to-five times programmed rates. The Army's truck fleet is operating at a sustained rate that exceeds two to three times the programmed rates. Transportation requirements and in-theater support are considerably more challenging than in Iraq. The increase between the FY 2010 and FY 2011 requests is due to the nearly 50% force increase in Afghanistan and the transition to a counter insurgency strategy that encompasses a much larger geographical area than in previous years.

II. Force Structure Summary: The force structure for OIF and OEF in FY 2011 consists of overlapping annual rotations – OIF/OEF – FY 2011 and OIF/OEF – FY 2012 – which cascade in and out of theater throughout the fiscal year. The primary rotation is OIF/OEF- FY 2011, consisting of a total of fourteen Brigade Combat Teams, six Combat Aviation Brigades, headquarters elements, and supporting combat support and combat service support units.

The OIF FY 2011 rotation contains: one US Forces Headquarters; three Division headquarters; six Advise and Assist Brigades (AAB), three Combat Aviation Brigades (CAB); and approximately nine combat support / combat service support brigade equivalents. Headquarters, US Forces – Iraq (USF-I) includes the consolidation of Multinational Force - Iraq (MNF-I), Multinational Corps – Iraq (MNC-I), and Multinational Security Transition Command – Iraq (MNSTC-I).

The OEF FY 2011 rotation contains: one Corps headquarters, two Division headquarters; eight Counter Insurgency (COIN) Brigade Combat Teams (BCT) (one Stryker Brigade and seven Infantry BCTs) ; three Combat Aviation Brigades (CAB); and approximately six brigade-level combat support / combat service support units located in Afghanistan. In addition to the rotational units, the force structure includes the U.S. Forces – Afghanistan (USFOR-A) and the Combined Security Transition Command – Afghanistan (CSTC-A). The Army also serves as executive agent providing support for the Marine Expeditionary Brigade in OEF. A summary of the deployed forces is listed below:

Both OIF and OEF are supported by approximately 14K Soldiers stationed in Kuwait, Qatar, and Bahrain.

A. Forces (Number of Units)	<u>FY 2010</u>		<u>FY 2011</u>	
	OIF (start/end)	OEF (start/end)	OIF (start/end)	OEF (start/end)
1. Component and Multi-National Headquarters	3/1	2/2	1/1	2/2
2. Corps Headquarters	1/0	0/1	0/0	1/1
3. Division Headquarters	4/3	1/2	3/3	2/2
4. Brigade Combat Teams/Advise and Assist Brigades	11/6	5/8	6/4	8/8
5. Combat Aviation Brigades	4/3	2/3	3/2	3/ 3
6. Combat Support/Combat Service Support - brigade equivalents	21/9	5/6	9/9	6/6

B. Personnel (Thousands)

1. Average Deployed

Component	FY 2010	FY 2011
Active	113.1	84.5
Army Reserve	21.4	16.0
Army National Guard	39.5	29.5
Total	174.0	130.0

2. Average Mobilized

Component	FY 2010	FY 2011
Army Reserve	29.5	28.7
Army National Guard	56.9	52.8
Total	86.4	81.5

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III. O-1 Line Item Summary (\$ in Thousands):

Budget Activity	Sub-Activity Group	Sub-Activity Group Name	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Supplemental *	FY 2010 Total	FY 2011 Request
01	135	Additional Activities	39,059,504	32,281,392	10,883,207	43,164,599	47,638,208
01	136	Commanders' Emergency Response Program	889,720	1,200,000	0	1,200,000	1,300,000
01	137	Reset	7,433,334	7,867,551	0	7,867,551	7,840,211
04	411	Security Programs	1,238,634	1,426,309	300,857	1,727,166	2,358,865
04	421	Servicewide Transportation	2,887,928	5,045,902	255,000	5,300,902	3,465,334
01/03	Multiple	FY10 Baseline Fuel Rate Increase			128,601	128,601	
		Totals	51,509,120	47,821,154	11,567,665	59,388,819	62,602,618

* FY2010 Supplemental includes \$128,601 in base fuel rate increases spread across multiple SAGs: 111, 113, 114, 116, 121, and 322.

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Operation and Maintenance, Army
Budget Activity 1 – Operating Forces
Activity Group 13 – Land Forces Readiness Support
Detail by 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, including theater-wide support operations in Kuwait and Qatar 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 operations range from security forces training missions, base support operations (dining facilities, laundry, housing, etc.), to ground OPTEMPO, 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, and the Philippines, including CENTCOM theater-wide support operations in Kuwait and Qatar. The OMA appropriation supports day-to-day operations in theater. These range from combat operations, security forces training missions, enhanced training team operations, base support operations (dining facilities, laundry, and housing), to tactical vehicle 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.

II. Financial Summary (\$ in Thousands)

CBS No.	CBS Title	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Supplemental	FY 2010 Total	FY 2011 Total
1.0	Personnel	\$713,878	\$266,359	0	\$266,359	\$180,803
2.0	Personnel Support	\$4,065,529	\$6,520,764	\$737,072	\$7,257,836	\$5,667,279
3.0	Operating Support	\$30,411,454	\$23,606,247	\$9,050,848	\$32,657,095	\$35,683,414
4.0	Transportation	\$3,868,643	\$1,888,022	\$1,095,287	2,983,309	\$6,106,712
	SAG 135 Totals	\$39,059,504	\$32,281,392	\$10,883,207	\$43,164,599	\$47,638,208

A. Subactivity Group: 135	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2010	FY 2010	FY 2011
Cost Breakdown Structure (CBS) Category/Subcategory:	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Supplemental</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Request</u>
1.0 Personnel / 1.2 Civilian Premium Pay	\$713,878*	\$266,359	\$0	\$266,359	\$180,803

* FY 2009 Actual includes civilian pay execution that is included in the overall request for Facilities and Base Support (CBS 3.4)

Narrative Justification: Funds incremental pay for deployed civilians and workload peaks at mobilization/demobilization (MOB / DEMOB) and deployment / redeployment sites. The number of deployed Department of Defense civilians fluctuates throughout the fiscal year. For FY 2011 the average annual estimate for deployed DOD civilians is approximately 6,000. Civilians augment military personnel in headquarters staff sections, maintenance and repair facilities, program management offices, communication sites, etc. Army Power Projection Platforms are responsible for the departure and return of the forces supporting OIF and OEF. They are often required to maintain extended hours of operation as large units are processed through the installations, 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.

CBS Category/Subcategory:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2010	FY 2010	FY 2011
2.0 Personnel Support	\$4,065,529	\$6,520,764	\$737,072	\$7,257,836	\$5,667,279

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; personal care items; medical supplies; force protection initiatives; morale, welfare, and recreation programs, and rest and recuperation programs.

a. 2.1 Temporary Duty	\$827,293	\$801,000	\$0	\$801,000	\$669,000
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Funds deployment-related expenses for Soldiers supporting overseas contingency operations. All Soldiers deploying are authorized \$3.50 per day for incidentals for OCONUS 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.

b. 2.2 Clothing and Personal Equipment	\$801,555	\$980,953	\$141,158	\$1,122,111	\$515,910
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1. Rapid Fielding Initiative (RFI) (FY10 Supplemental Request: \$141,158). FY10 Supplemental Request provides RFI to support an additional OEF force structure of 23K Soldiers. (FY11 OCO Request: \$435,622). RFI provides Soldiers with enhanced, mission essential individual clothing and equipment for increased force protection, mobility, survivability, and lethality. Equipment is supplied to all Army Soldiers and units, including Transition Training Teams and Joint Sourcing Training Oversight (JSTO) in Iraq and Afghanistan. RFI also provides Aviation-specific items.

2. Fire Resistant Army Combat Uniforms (FR-ACU) (\$80,288). Funding provides continued fielding of fire-resistant uniforms designed to protect Soldiers from fuel-based accelerant fires and thermal incidents associated with IEDs. IEDs, fires, and thermal incidents inflict serious burns to Soldiers, gunners and operators of tactical vehicles. Fire resistant uniforms provide necessary protection and add an additional two-to-four seconds of fire protection for vehicle egress. Funds will provide deploying Soldiers with four sets of uniforms, gloves, and a balaclava-type hood.

	<u>FY 2009 Actual</u>	<u>FY 2010 Enacted</u>	<u>FY 2010 Supplemental</u>	<u>FY 2010 Total</u>	<u>FY 2011 Request</u>
c. 2.3 Medical and Casualty Support	\$135,694	\$270,000	\$0	\$270,000	\$226,834

1. Joint Personal Effects Depot (JPED). Casualty and Memorial Affairs Operations Center (CMAOC) (\$35,664). Processes the personal 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 persons eligible to receive effects. The 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. Medical Communication Combat Casualty Care System (MC4) (\$24,700). A combat enabler to directly support troops in combat with 24/7 electronic medical records, patient tracking, medical command and control, and logistics and medical surveillance. This request supports MC4 systems deployed to theater in terms of training, systems administration support and the help desk in theater.

3. OEF/OIF Medical Supplies (\$166,470). Includes medical materials, supplies, and medical repair parts (Army Class VIII).

d. 2.5 Other Personnel Support	\$1,086,753*	\$3,555,263	\$498,730	\$4,053,993	\$3,558,386
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***FY09 Cost of War (COW) data for CBS 2.5 does not include execution for force protection and personnel support executed in CBS 3.4**

Only major programs are described below and may not add to the CBS total.

1. Personnel Support (**FY10 Supplemental Request: \$220,765**). FY10 Supplemental Request provides personnel support for an additional OEF force structure of 23K Soldiers. (**FY11 OCO Request: \$829,853**). Personnel support requirements are generated primarily by the Contingency Operations Support Tool (COST) and are determined by the force structure deploying to theater. Funds: Inspector General inspections and investigations in theater and their IT support; the International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS) system by which the Government funds cost share portions of administrative support to Soldiers/civilians sent to embassies; and the Eagle Cash Stored Value Card Program to support the warfighters serving in contingency operations via an e-commerce smart card chip.

2. Subsistence for DoD Civilians and Contractors (**FY10 Supplemental Request: \$277,965**). FY10 Supplemental Request provides subsistence support for the additional DOD civilians and contractors providing support to three additional BCTs deploying in FY10 to OEF. (**FY11 OCO Request: \$1,011,235**). Funds food, water, and other subsistence items for all DoD civilians and authorized contractors subsisting in theater operated dining facilities. The Army purchases food items from commercial prime vendors under contract to the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA).

3. Army and Air Force Exchange Service (AAFES) Reimbursement (\$23,918). Funds reimbursement to AAFES for the incremental costs incurred for providing in-theater exchange service quality of life activities (PX stores, military clothing, food and personal service activities) to deployed forces.

4. Tuition Assistance (\$14,736). Provides tuition assistance for activated Army National Guard (ARNG) and Army Reserve Soldiers.

5. Open Allotment Claims (\$35,000). The U.S. Army Claims Service has single-service responsibility for all claims filed under the Foreign Claims Act (FCA) and Military Claims Act (MCA) in Iraq and Afghanistan. The FCA and MCA permit payment to local national citizens for noncombatant losses due to death, personal injury, or property damage arising from all U.S. military operations. Additionally, under the Personnel Claims Act (PCA), the U.S. Army Claims Service has responsibility to reimburse Soldiers for the loss of personal property incurred as a result of their service in Iraq and Afghanistan.

6. Other Force Protection (\$1,105,544)

(a) Army Asymmetric Warfare Office (AAWO) (\$591,559). The AAWO request includes \$76,820 for the Asymmetric Warfare Group (AWG) and \$514,739 for JIEDDO transfer initiatives. These initiatives continue to transfer to the Army in FY 2011 in accordance with the JIEDDO charter. The AWG mission is to provide advisory assistance to Army and Joint Force Commanders to enhance the combat effectiveness of the operating force and enable defeat of asymmetric threats. Execution of the AAWO and AWG missions to defeat asymmetric threats incorporates multiple lines of attack, to include defeating IEDs. Funds enable the AWG to observe, collect, develop, and disseminate emerging tactics and techniques across the Army and provide Train-the-Trainer instruction on countering asymmetric threats.

(b) Rapid Equipping Force (\$48,700). Funds urgently needed state-of-the-art technology to soldiers in the field to meet immediate warfighter needs under operational conditions in the current theaters. REF evaluates and utilizes or adapts currently available civilian or military items (COTS/GOTS). The overall goal is to deliver a solution that meets the Warfighter requirement within 180 days of receipt of the request. For urgent requirements, the goal is less than 90 days. Past and currently funded initiatives include Green Light Laser Interdiction System, Gun Fire Detection, Phraselators, Ballistic Plate Carrying Vest, and the Lighten the Soldier Load Assessment.

(c) Biometrics (\$241,932). 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.

(d) Counter Remote Control Improvised Explosive Device (RCIED) Electronic Warfare (CREW) Electronic Countermeasures (\$133,353). Funds the sustainment and maintenance of CREW Electronic Countermeasure (ECM) Devices which can be deployed in a fixed or mounted configuration. CREW provides force protection by utilizing the electromagnetic spectrum to prevent or inhibit the intended operation of radio-controlled improvised explosive devices (RCIEDs) and reduce risk, serious injury, and loss of life to U.S. and Coalition Forces worldwide. Additionally, these ECM

Devices are vital for use in convoy, gate-keeping, and Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) operations. Funds are required for sustainment/ maintenance of over 33,000 CREW systems.

7. Army Temporary End Strength Increase (\$628,100). Provides funding required for training, installation support costs, and recruiting operations to support the additional 22,000 end strength of the Army Active Component Force in FY 2011. Specifically, funding of \$135.6 million is required for training; \$469.8 million for installation support costs (Base Operating Support (BOS), and Sustainment, Restoration, and Modernization (SRM)); and \$22.7 million for recruiting and recruiter operations.

	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2010	FY 2010	FY 2011
	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Supplemental</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Request</u>
e. 2.6 Rest and Recreation	\$852,037	\$635,732	\$0	\$635,732	\$370,190

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 during forced layovers, and the R&R Task Force operational costs. The objective is to help to reduce or eliminate the factors that contribute to domestic violence, post traumatic stress syndrome (PTSD), and other behavioral stressors caused by extended deployments.

f. 2.7 Body Armor	\$362,196	\$277,816	\$97,184	\$375,000	\$326,959
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The FY10 Supplemental Request (**\$97,184**) provides personnel support for an additional force structure of 23K Soldiers, which will average 10K increased manyears over the FY. Individual Body Armor (IBA) provides an increased level of protection for Soldiers on the ground and in the air by stopping or slowing bullets and fragments and reducing the number and severity of wounds. The Army conducts continuous test and evaluation of 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. Funding in FY 2011 will continue fielding state-of-the-art body armor to include 282,800 sets of Improved Outer Tactical Vest (IOTV) with cut-away components and 141,400 Plate Carriers. 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.

	FY 2009 <u>Actual</u>	FY 2010 <u>Enacted</u>	FY 2010 <u>Supplemental</u>	FY 2010 <u>Total</u>	FY 2011 <u>Request</u>
CBS Category/Subcategory: 3.0 Operating Support	\$30,411,454	\$23,606,247	\$9,050,848	\$32,657,095	\$35,683,414

Narrative Justification: Funds operations and sustainment of units mobilized and deployed. Costs include: post-mobilization training for the Reserve Component, forward deployment training, air and ground OPTEMPO, facility support, organizational maintenance, and communications support.

a. 3.1 Training	\$1,256,963	\$756,607	\$0	\$756,607	\$587,365
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Only major programs are described below and may not add to the CBS total.

Predeployment Training and Support. Funds training 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, counterinsurgency operations, and security force missions.

1. Combat Training Center Mission Rehearsal Exercises (MRXs) (\$167,427). Units conduct MRXs prior to deploying to OIF or OEF to validate unit readiness and receive the latest training in tactics and techniques. This is the culminating training event before deployment. 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 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.

2. Training Transition Teams for Foreign Security Forces (\$68,400). Supports the mission to train Afghan and Iraqi Security Forces by training and deploying Transition Teams (TT) at Fort Polk, LA. Supports parts, supplies for training events, medical equipment and supplies, TDY, temporary hires, role players, maintenance support, and training products in support of OIF/OEF.

3. Training Aids, Devices, Simulators, and Simulations (TADSS)/Post-mobilization Training System Support (\$25,774). Provides support for the higher-than-programmed usage rates of training aids, devices and simulations that support deploying and next-to-deploying units for training proficiency in their deployed or core mission tasks. Training devices include 433 fielded Improvised Explosive Device Effects Simulator (IEDES) systems as well as the Close Combat Tactical Trainer and the Virtual Convoy Tactical Trainer. Also funds the Instructor/Operators (I/O) who provide pre-deployment training to next-to-deploy units that maintain systems and train military personnel on tactics, techniques and procedures required for successful equipment operation and mission execution. Includes Call for Fire Trainers, EST 2000, Gunnery Trainers, Longbow Crew Trainers, and Medical Simulation Training Centers.

4. Soldier Medical Evacuation (MEDEVAC) at U.S. Army Training Ranges (\$30,000). MEDEVAC Air Ambulance coverage is required at all times during training. Contracting for services is required when organic MEDEVAC assets are deployed to theater. This requirement is a Life, Health and Safety issue.

	FY 2009 <u>Actual</u>	FY 2010 <u>Enacted</u>	FY 2010 <u>Supplemental</u>	FY 2010 <u>Total</u>	FY 2011 <u>Request</u>
b. 3.2 OPTEMPO	\$10,170,984	\$8,986,905	\$4,262,231	\$13,249,136	\$13,899,673

1. OPTEMPO – Army (**FY10 Supplemental Request: \$4,262,231**). FY10 Supplemental Request provides Operational Sustainment for an additional OEF force structure of 23K Soldiers, with an average of approximately 10K increased manyears over FY10. (**FY11 OCO Request: \$13,704,193**). The majority of this request is derived from the Contingency Operations Support Tool (COST) Model. The estimated average annual deployed force will consist of approximately 130,000 Soldiers conducting operations in harsh conditions. The force consists of over fourteen brigade combat teams and six Combat Aviation Brigades. Although most of the force structure is not heavy, they are equipped with a considerable number of support vehicles and equipment (e.g., trucks, trailers, generators, radars, etc.). The OPTEMPO in OEF increases as there is a nearly 50% force increase in Afghanistan and the operation transitions to a counter insurgency strategy that encompasses a much larger geographical area than in previous years. The geographical dispersion results in considerably higher use of aviation units, which are more costly to sustain than ground forces. Operational costs remain high as units continue to operate worn equipment in harsh climatic conditions across large areas of operations. The OPTEMPO in OIF decreases as US Forces have transitioned from counterinsurgency operations to advisory and assist missions. The fuel cost per barrel is \$118.02 for FY 2011.

2. OPTEMPO – SOCOM (\$195,477). Funds operations and maintenance of deployed Army Special Operations Forces.

c. 3.4 Facilities and Base Support	\$6,904,322	\$2,230,640	\$64,000	\$2,294,640	\$1,250,044
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Only major programs are described below and may not add to the CBS total.

1. CONUS Base Support (\$864,086)

Army Power Projection Platforms (installations) have the critical missions of supporting mobilizing Reserve Component (RC) Soldiers and units, and deploying and redeploying Active and Reserve Component units. This request funds incremental base operations services, supplies and equipment, and maintenance and storage facilities.

(a) Mobilization/Demobilization Base Operating Support, Supplies, and Equipment (\$631,130) Incremental pre-deployment costs to train/prepare units and personnel for deployment to combat theater. Funds provide incremental base support services for Mobilization and Demobilization operations in support of Reserve Component Soldiers. These are primarily contract and increased operational costs in direct support of Mobilization and Demobilization operations.

(b) Mobilization/Demobilization Service Base Support Contract (\$72,788). Incremental pre-deployment costs to train/prepare units and personnel for deployment to combat theaters. Funds contracts at Mobilization/Demobilization Stations to replace Reserve Component Soldiers released from Active Duty.

(c) Mobilization Training Facilities Sustainment (\$96,600). Incremental pre-mobilization/pre-deployment costs to train/prepare units and personnel for deployment to combat theater. Funds support the Initial Military Training (IMT) requirement above and beyond normal peacetime end strength

requirements in order to maintain the authorized troop mobilization increases and readiness training required for Soldiers before deploying to theaters of operation.

2. Installation Law Enforcement Officers (\$103,890). As the result of the high demand for Military Police units and individual augmentees to deploy into theater, civilian overhires, primarily Department of the Army police, are required to perform installation law enforcement programs. These civilians have been hired incrementally to replace deployed Active Component and Reserve Component Military Police Soldiers. Virtually all Active Component Military Police units have deployed (or are in the deployment / redeployment pipeline) to theater.

3. Reconstruction Support (\$295,000). Funds administration and security measures for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Gulf Regional Division in Iraq and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Afghanistan District.

(a) U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Iraq (\$70,000). Support costs for USACE civilian and military personnel completing the reconstruction mission in Iraq. GRD's mission is to provide engineer expertise, manage contract construction, develop partnerships with Iraq governmental ministries, and build engineering and construction capacity throughout the Iraq theater. GRD's mission indirectly promotes sustainability, economic development and the assumption of responsibility for the national infrastructure by the government of Iraq. Additionally funds security contractors that provide drivers, armed escorts, armored vehicles, etc. Numerous local nationals are also employed, supporting the reconstruction effort.

(b) U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Afghanistan (\$225,000). 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. The Afghanistan Provincial Reconstruction Teams (PRT) provides support to facilitate reconstruction efforts that empower local governments, combining the efforts of local Afghanistan people and Corps of Engineers employees, to make them more effective and to extend the reach of the centralized government of Afghanistan into the provinces. Projects include Defense Field Force Engineering, Tele-Engineering Operations Center, telecommunications programs, and life support and security for deployed employees.

4. Expeditionary Legal Complex (\$25,068). Funds logistical support of the military commissions, including security contracts, sustainment, and transportation of all trial participants.

5. Detainee Operations (**FY10 Supplemental Request: \$64,000**). Provides support of detainee operations for the full year for FY 2010. The FY10 Base Budget only funded operations through January 2010.

	<u>FY 2009 Actual</u>	<u>FY 2010 Enacted</u>	<u>FY 2010 Supplemental</u>	<u>FY 2010 Total</u>	<u>FY 2011 Request</u>
d. 3.5 Equipment Maintenance	\$2,996,727	\$3,247,078	\$600,000	\$3,847,078	\$5,108,882

Only major programs are described below and may not add to the CBS total.

FY 2011 estimates are based on the projected of the number and types of units in theater.

1. Field Service Representatives (FSR) (\$137,290). Funds are required for FSR and maintenance-related activities to support over 50 systems operating in theater and not specifically described below. Systems include Self-Protection Adaptive Roller Kit (SPARK), Long Range Advance Scout Surveillance System (LRAS3), and numerous Battle Command Systems. FSRs provide troubleshooting and hands-on training to the unit, as well as forward maintenance and turn-in point activities for quick replacement of failed hardware. This allows units to continue their missions with minimal disruption. Experienced FSRs and forward support activities can often identify and fix a problem in theater which otherwise would require the unit to return the component to CONUS for repair and replacement.

2. CLS for Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS) (\$610,320). Contractor Logistics Support required to maintain UAS platforms in theater to provide commanders reconnaissance, surveillance, target acquisition and communications relay. Costs include incremental pre-deployment costs and logistics costs for contract support services.

3. Stryker Sustainment (\$270,000). Funds are required for contract logistics support of Stryker vehicles during the pre-deployment, deployment, and post-deployment timelines. Requested funds provide replenishment for parts and survivability items (Slat Armor, Driver's Enhancement Kits (DEK), Hull Protection Kits (HPK), and Common Ballistic Shields (CBS), while the vehicle is with the unit. Also funds the expedited removal of Slat and installation of Stryker Reactive Armor Tiles (SRAT) for deployed Strykers, if required.

4. Sustainment Systems Technical Support (SSTS) (\$197,093). SSTS funds the testing and data collection necessary to support the shelf life extensions of 8,076 STINGER missiles. The funding is critical to avoid the restriction of 30% of the tactical STINGER. Also funds the surveillance testing of 2,500 HELLFIRE, LONGBOW, and JAVELIN missiles and the removal of approximately 2% failing hardware from the tactical inventory. SSTS supports Iraq and Afghanistan through Airworthiness of Army Aircraft and Product Quality Deficiency Reports. The funding is required to develop condition-based maintenance across all end item commodities and deliver data to the Single Army Logistics Enterprise (SALE) system. SSTS also supports the updating of technical maintenance manuals to perform daily field level maintenance procedures.

5. Left Behind Equipment (\$357,600). This program funds the accountability, maintenance and sustainment of Army left behind equipment (Track Vehicles, Wheeled Vehicles, Generators, Trailers, and Other Equipment). Upon deployment, active Army units are required to leave behind items of equipment and draw them from the Theater Provided Equipment (TPE) sets. Due to severe shortages of equipment in CONUS, the majority of this equipment is repaired and redistributed to equip next-to-deploying units, activations, and shortages within units undergoing Reset. Equipment must be maintained at least to Fully Mission Capable (FMC) or repaired to unit-level maintenance standards for transfer to a gaining unit.

6. Aviation Systems Support (\$131,721). Increased incremental logistics support required for additional contract support services for FSRs and travel in theater. These combat enablers provide engineering services to correct problems identified in the field to keep Apaches, Chinooks, Blackhawks, and Kiowa Warriors operationally effective.

7. Non-Standard Equipment Maintenance (\$192,652). Provides sustainment support for non-standard equipment which is used to perform a variety of security functions, deflect mines or IEDs away from vehicles, and increase the lethality of weaponry. Examples of these systems include: Common Remotely-Operated Weapons Station (CROWS), Trijicon ACOG Sight, and SABRE 2000/4000 Detector. Provides sustainment support for the C4ISR system used to enhance communications and security. Examples of systems include MBITR radios, Vapor Tracer, and RAPISCAN Secure 1000.

8. Route Clearance Equipment Maintenance (\$630,000). Route Clearance Equipment (RG-31, Buffalo, Husky, and Joint Explosive Ordnance Disposal Rapid Response Vehicle (JERRV)) provides our forces with an effective, reliable and affordable blast protected platform capable of interrogating and classifying suspected explosive hazards, including improvised explosive devices (IEDs). Funding is required for contract manpower, equipment and logistics

support services to maintain a quality maintenance and sustainment program for over 1,100 Route Clearance Vehicles. It provides for theater logistics support services, to include inventory management, requisitions, data management, transportation management, major item receipt and inspection, deprocessing, equipment assembly, vehicle maintenance, and training of logistics staff. It also supports inspection and repair of battle damaged equipment to fully mission capable status.

9. In-theater Maintenance (**FY10 Supplemental Request: \$600,000**). FY10 Supplemental Request provides equipment maintenance for an additional OEF force structure of 23K Soldiers, with an average of approximately 10K increased manyears over FY10. (**FY11 OCO Request: \$1,700,000**). In-theater maintenance provides the contractor support for the equipment operated by the increased force structure in Afghanistan. Due to the cost and difficulty of moving brigade and other heavy equipment sets in and out of Afghanistan, the Army will maximize the use of Theater Provided Equipment (TPE). Keeping equipment in theater requires that all maintenance be conducted in theater.

10. Other Logistics Support (\$343,707). Logistics Support covers programs that support the warfighter by supplying Logistics Assistance personnel (LARs, LSE and AFSB) and Army Sustainment Command personnel for pre-deployment, deployment and redeployment logistics efforts. It also funds Contractors on the Battlefield Reception, Staging, Onward Movement and Integration (RSOI) mission. Logistics Support funds the sustainment and updates of multiple systems that support communications and data tracking. Funding also covers maintenance and storage of Chemical Defense Equipment Individual Protective Equipment (CDE IPE) and installation of Advanced Threat Infrared Countermeasures (ATIRCM) on deployed CH-47s.

	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Supplemental	FY 2010 Total	FY 2011 Request
e. 3.6 C4I Communications and Intelligence	\$3,870,057	\$2,714,370	\$1,478,136	\$4,192,506	\$4,970,939

Only major programs are described below and may not add to the CBS total.

The Army is the executive agent for communications in theater, including support for all forces (U.S and Coalition); as well as network security, information assurance, sustainment and upgrades. This support spans a large geographic area which includes Iraq, Afghanistan, Qatar and Kuwait.

1. Theater Communications (**FY10 Supplemental Request: \$794,328**). FY10 Supplemental Request provides the theater communication infrastructure to support for an additional OEF force structure of 23K Soldiers. Additionally the new strategy requires more geographical dispersion making the communications infrastructure support and sustainment more challenging. (**FY11 OCO Request: \$2,857,295**). Funds the communications infrastructure in Iraq, Afghanistan, Qatar, and Kuwait. Supports satellite bandwidth, phones services, internet services (NIPRNET, SIPRNET), theater network security assurance and Battle Command systems support.

(a) Total Army Communications Southwest Asia, Central Asia Africa (TACSWACAA) Contract (\$256,500). This requirement funds the incremental portion of the TACSWACAA contract, which provides operations and maintenance support of communications, information, and network systems equipment for theater deployed forces. This contract is the commercialization in SWA that reduces the need to deploy signal tactical assets. The contract operates and maintains satellite, telephone, and network equipment in theater.

(b) Infrastructure Communications Support and Sustainment for Afghanistan and Iraq (**FY10 Supplemental Request: \$794,328**). (**FY11 OCO Request: \$2,256,723**). Communications support requirements continue to evolve, particularly in Afghanistan, requiring increasingly sophisticated technological commercialized and tactical solutions. Funds will support fiber bandwidth (a critical part of emerging theater communications, architecture) engineering and installation teams, specializing in installing and maintaining outside and inside plant cabling. These teams also provide technical transmission system terminations to support multiple critical communications requirements, and high capacity line-of-sight radios for critical communications requirements. FY10 Supplemental and the increase in FY11 OCO request is to support the additional force structure in Afghanistan. The increase of 23K Soldiers is combined with a change in OEF strategy, which increases base camps and geographical dispersion. These changes warrant aggressive increases to the theater communications infrastructure.

(c) Communications Support for Army Central Command (ARCENT) – Southwest Asia/Kuwait (\$344,072). Funds multiple types of support which do not neatly associate with a single country. These include satellite bandwidth, which is purchased and distributed in a single large pool; engineering support, which is used across the entire theater, depending on the current communications priority; Tier 1 fiber connections, which cross national borders; and Arifjan's Earth Terminal complex, which provides a method for locations, restricted to satellite communications only, to access a Tier 0 point of presence. Access to a Tier 0 site is a requirement to use the Global Information Grid. These funds will support multiple types of support based primarily in Kuwait. Examples of this support include automation and audiovisual support for the critical Combined Operations and Intelligence Center (COIC) (the nerve center of ARCENT operations), provision of fiber bandwidth within the country of Kuwait, upgrade and maintenance of technical control facilities in Kuwait, and basic maintenance and lifecycle requirements for automation support to ARCENT Headquarters.

2. Contract Linguists and Cultural Advisors (\$1,780,168).

(a) Contract Linguists (**FY10 Supplemental Request: \$683,808**). FY10 Supplemental Request provides linguist support for an additional OEF force structure of 23K Soldiers, with an average of approximately 10K increased manyears over FY10. Additionally the Army Linguist request supports the 8,500 increased US Marine presence. (**FY11 OCO Request: \$1,731,543**). The Army is the DoD executive agent for contract linguists. Under this program, Army secures linguists through the private sector. Linguists are essential to assist senior commanders and operational, logistical, intelligence, and other personnel in working with local government, military and civilian personnel in Iraq and Afghanistan. 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 15,000 linguists are required, including over 5,600 in support of OIF and 9,500 in support of OEF. Linguist requirements continue to increase in order to support OEF requirements, and prior to a final decision regarding the drawdown strategy for Iraq.

(b) Cultural Advisors (\$48,625). Cultural advisors provide assistance to commanders to interpret and advise on customs, courtesies, and cultural awareness when dealing with the Governments of Iraq and Afghanistan and their citizens. This includes translation and interpretation of both words and body language. Provides for increased effectiveness of our commanders to understand and convey the proper messages.

3. Battle Command Knowledge System (BCKS) (\$80,100). Supports BCKS for deploying, next-to-deploy, and deployed forces. This system facilitates professional forums, leverages and builds AKO knowledge portals, delivers organization and unit knowledge management training, develops knowledge management doctrine and digital storytelling vignettes, and builds the Warrior Knowledge Base search/query capability.

4. Base Expeditionary Targeting and Surveillance System - Combined (BETSS-C) (\$207,300). Funds continued sustainment of BETSS-C, an operating base protection and intelligence collection system protecting personnel at operating bases in OIF/OEF.

	FY 2009 <u>Actual</u>	FY 2010 <u>Enacted</u>	FY 2010 <u>Supplemental</u>	FY 2010 <u>Total</u>	FY 2011 <u>Request</u>
f. 3.7.4 Logistics Civil Augmentation Program (LOGCAP)	\$5,212,401*	\$5,670,647	\$2,646,481	\$8,317,128	\$9,866,511

*** FY09 Cost of War (COW) data for CBS 3.7.4 does not include approximately \$2.1 billion in OIF/OEF non-LOGCAP base camp support that USARCENT executed in CBS 3.4.**

The FY10 Supplemental Request provides LOGCAP and Base Support, including establishing new base camps and other sites, for an additional OEF force structure of 23K Soldiers. Additionally, the Army's increased LOGCAP request supports the 8,500 increased US Marine presence. The FY 11 Logistics Civil Augmentation Program (LOGCAP) augments Combat Support and Combat Service Support force structure with civilian contract support. A primary purpose of the LOGCAP is to provide the full range of base life-support services to the forces in theater. Base life-support services include: power generation, electrical distribution, facilities management, dining facility operations, pest management, hazardous and non-hazardous waste management, latrines, water systems, billeting management, fire fighting and fire protection services, and laundry service operations. In Iraq, the program provides base logistics support for US Forces – Iraq, as well as the DoD population within the New Embassy Compound. 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 Buehring, 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 FY11 requirement anticipates support for a increased population in Afghanistan, to include support for the Marine elements. Funds are requested for establishment of new and expanded facilities, and support in both new and existing locations, while maintaining the same level of quality of life support.

CBS Category/Subcategory: 4.0 Transportation	\$3,868,643	\$1,888,022	\$1,095,287	\$2,983,309	\$6,106,712
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Narrative Justification – FY10 Supplemental Request: The FY10 Supplemental Request provides deployment, sustainment, and redeployment transportation support for an additional OEF force structure of 23K Soldiers.

Narrative Justification – FY11 Request: 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 any contracted services to support port handling or inland transportation. Includes transportation between peacetime operating locations (home station) and ports and transportation between ports and the area of operation during deployment, sustainment and redeployment. Includes units completing deployment in OIF/OEF – FY 2010 and deploying in OIF/OEF – FY 2011. Army request covers intra-theater surface transportation for all services. The increase in FY 2011 is due to both increased costs for OEF to airlift Strykers, aviation equipment, and all sensitive equipment due to poor ground transportation infrastructure and increased retrograde costs from OIF. Additional transportation requirements are also included in SAG 421, servicewide transportation.

Total SAG 135	\$39,059,504	\$32,281,392	\$10,883,207	\$43,164,599	\$47,638,208
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ARMY
Contingency Operations: Operation Enduring Freedom/Operation Iraqi Freedom
Operation and Maintenance, Army
Budget Activity 1 – Operating Forces
Activity Group 13 – Land Forces Readiness Support
Detail by Subactivity Group 136 – Commander’s Emergency Response Program

I. **Description of Operations Financed:** The Commander’s Emergency Response Program (CERP) supports Operation Iraqi Freedom (OIF) and Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF) by providing ground commanders a source of funds to respond to urgent humanitarian relief and reconstruction requirements. CERP funds are crucial to establishing programs critical to the health, survival, and long-term viability of the Iraqi and Afghan civilian populations. They provide U.S. appropriated funds directly to operational forces enabling them to initiate projects in their immediate areas of responsibility to make a difference by addressing humanitarian needs. Commanders identify projects based on input from the local population, including elders and councils and ensure these efforts complement projects funded by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and other Provincial Reconstruction Teams (PRT) funding, the Government of Iraq and international donors.

II. **Financial Summary (\$ in Thousands)**

	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2010	FY 2010	FY 2011
	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Supplemental</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Request</u>
A. Subactivity Group: 136					
CBS Category/Subcategory: 7.4 CERP	\$889,720	\$1,200,000	\$0	\$1,200,000	\$1,300,000

Narrative Justification: The Commanders’ Emergency Response Program enables commanders to respond quickly to urgent humanitarian relief and reconstruction needs. Funds are used for projects related to: water and sanitation; food production and distribution; agriculture/irrigation; electricity production/distribution; healthcare; education; telecommunications; transportation; civic support vehicles; civic cleanup; repair of civic/cultural facilities; economic, financial and management improvements; 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); hero payments; protective measures to ensure the viability and survivability of critical infrastructure sites; former detainee payments; temporary contract guards for critical infrastructure; and other urgent humanitarian projects.

Insurgent activities and sectarian violence have caused instability which compound infrastructure, safety, health, education, and economic development difficulties in both Iraq and Afghanistan. As U.S. troops prepare to withdraw from Iraq in FY 2011, the insurgency in Afghanistan has reconstituted and emerged as a stronger, more organized effort.

The 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 Iraqi and Afghani governments. CERP has been an instrumental post-combat, non-kinetic tools for the counterinsurgency strategy. The requested FY 2011 funding is required to support commanders’ ability to respond to local humanitarian relief and reconstruction needs. Of the total \$1,300 million request, \$200 million is tentatively allocated for Iraq and \$1,100 million for Afghanistan.

Underlying cost drivers and assumptions:

To ensure continued support for the Government of Iraq during the withdraw of U.S. combat troops, higher expenditures are expected in the 1st quarter. U.S. troops in training and mentoring roles will continue to use CERP to address emerging humanitarian requirements or as a final measure to solidify the hard won progress in Iraq. Assumptions for FY11 include 1) a significant increase in CERP expenditures for battle damage payments, as US forces withdraw, 2) a proportionate decrease in CERP expenditures as units drawdown, and 3) a significant decrease in CERP expenditures in the remainder of the fiscal year as U.S. operations significantly decrease.

In Afghanistan, increased funding in FY 2011 is primarily due to expansion into new areas of operation and changes in troop strength. In the past, task force commanders have employed CERP funds primarily for small-scale projects that provided immediate assistance to the Afghan people and built capacity across the Regional Commands CERP Lines of Operation (LOO) which are Governance, Security, Development, and Information Operations. As the Afghanistan Combined/Joint Operational Area (CJOA) continues to mature and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan (GIROA) coordinates an expansion of its rule of law, projects in current operating areas also mature. Some projects will shift from focus on basic needs to more complex projects for reconstruction and development of institutional and economic capacity. Other projects address the plight of the population as they survive the winter or recover from counter-insurgency battles. Major cost drivers for the increase in CERP funding include the addition of the 30,000 U.S. troops as part of the major expansion in Afghanistan often operating in areas where limited or no CERP has existed in the past. Additionally, inflation rates in Afghanistan will further increase the overall cost of the CERP program. Due to the emergent nature of CERP requirements there is no precise forecasting methodology available. USFOR-A believes the pool of responsible contractors, time, weather, materials and security are key limiting factors for execution of CERP, not the lack of requirements.

ARMY
Contingency Operations: Operation Enduring Freedom/Operation Iraqi Freedom
Operation and Maintenance, Army
Budget Activity 1 – Operating Forces
Activity Group 13 – Land Forces Readiness Support
Detail by Subactivity Group 137 – Reset

I. Description of Operations Financed: Operations in Iraq and Afghanistan continue to place demands on air and ground force equipment far beyond what is typically experienced during training or home station operations. These demands arise from higher usage rates and from the rigors of extended combat operations in harsh environments, resulting in increased maintenance requirements. This request funds maintenance and supply/resupply actions following redeployment to restore the depth of our force and ensure the nation has a standing ready and fully equipped military force. The Army's ability to sustain itself through reset operations is essential to the continued support to overseas contingency operations and to our national military strategy. Reset is a cost of war, one of several key elements of readiness. The requested funds address equipment-related reset with the desired end-state of rapidly restoring the capability of the Army, Army Reserve and Army National Guard to meet current and future Combatant Commanders' requirements. The reset estimate for FY 2011 is based on a level of effort higher than FY 2010, due to the force level increase in Afghanistan, and includes the retrograde and reset of equipment from Iraq. Workload projections may be revised in the future as equipment retrograde decisions are made and the quantities, types, and condition of returning equipment become known.

II. Financial Summary (\$ in Thousands)

Category	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Supplemental	FY 2010 Total	FY 2011 Request
Army Pre-Positioned Stocks (APS)	\$319,104	\$340,020	\$0	\$340,020	\$144,279
Depot Level Maintenance	\$3,482,224	\$4,486,443	\$0	\$4,486,443	\$4,746,432
Field Level Maintenance	\$3,546,604	\$3,041,088	\$0	\$3,041,088	\$2,949,500
Recapitalization	\$85,402	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Reset	\$7,433,334	\$7,867,551	\$0	\$7,867,551	\$7,840,211

	<u>FY 2009 Actual</u>	<u>FY 2010 Enacted</u>	<u>FY 2010 Supplemental</u>	<u>FY 2010 Total</u>	<u>FY 2011 Request</u>
A. <u>Subactivity Group: 137</u>					
CBS Category/Subcategory: 3.5 Equipment Maintenance	\$7,433,334	\$7,867,551	\$0	\$7,867,551	\$7,840,211

a. Narrative Justification: Operation and Maintenance reset funds repair of Army Pre-positioned stocks (APS), depot level reset maintenance, field level reset maintenance, and that portion of in-theater maintenance that returns equipment to reset standards. The FY11 request resets five Heavy Brigade Combat Teams (HBCT), 11 Infantry Brigade Combat Teams (IBCT), three Stryker Bridage Combat Teams (SBCT), and five Combat Aviation Brigades (CAB) plus enablers.

b. Army Pre-positioned Stocks (APS) (\$144,279)

This program provides for the reset of unit equipment and sustainment Army Prepositioned Stocks (APS) that were issued in FY07/08 in support of the Iraq Surge and continue to be used to support OEF/OIF operations. Requested funds continue the reset of APS based in Southwest Asia. APS equipment sets to be reset in FY 2011 include one Infantry Brigade Combat Team (BCT) with motorized augmentation set, an Infantry Battalion with additional Forward Support Company and motorized augmentation set, one Sustainment Brigade, and the phased reset of a Heavy BCT. Funding is also required to restock operational projects including: Force Provider modules, Containerized Systems, Inland Pipeline Distribution System (IPDS), water support equipment and Large Area Maintenance Shelters (LAMS) returning from issue to units in Iraq and Afghanistan. Funds also procure 69 containers for storage of medical sustainment supplies used in support of OEF/OIF.

c. Depot Level Maintenance (\$4,746,432)

Depot Maintenance reset funds will be used to restore approximately 250,000 pieces of equipment to a level of combat readiness for units in theater. Depot Maintenance, also known as National Level Maintenance, is performed to correct equipment faults that are above the organizational/intermediate maintenance levels. The depot work is executed at Army depots and arsenals, and contractor facilities. FY 2011 depot-level reset requirements include battle damaged rotary wing aircraft, combat vehicles, Field Artillery and ammunition supply vehicles, M113 FOV armored personnel carrier family of vehicles, tactical wheeled vehicles, missiles and missile equipment. Additional requirements include command, control, communications, computers, intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance (C4ISR) equipment; small arms and crew served weapons, and miscellaneous pieces of support equipment. The increased funding between FY 2010 and FY 2011 reflects additional reset workload for Theater Provided Equipment being retrograded to CONUS (\$842.8M).

d. Field Level Maintenance (\$2,949,500)

1. Unit / Organizational Level (\$425,295)

Unit / Organizational Level maintenance is required to correct returning equipment faults resulting from the high OPTEMPO and harsh environmental conditions experienced in Southwest Asia, and is part of the equipment reset process that restores OEF and OIF redeploying units to combat ready conditions. It includes performance of preventative maintenance checks, recurring maintenance services, thorough cleaning, field 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. Soldier mechanics perform field level maintenance at the unit level; above unit level is performed by Directorates of Logistics and contractor labor. This category also includes the replacement of individual Soldier items consumed in theater and efforts to address software issues identified by units in theater.

2. Aviation Special Technical Inspection and Repair (STIR) (\$682,100)

Aviation STIR program performs field level maintenance on the Apache Attack Helicopter (AH64), CH47 Chinook, OH58 Kiowa Warrior, UH60 Blackhawk, and Special Operations aircraft returning from OIF / OEF. Funding provides for civilian and contractor labor as well as repair parts. Work improves materiel readiness, operational availability, and quality; enhances safety; reduces operational and support costs; and ensures Mission Design Series configuration control. The increase from FY10 to FY11 is based on additional Combat Aviation Brigade (CAB) rotations.

3. Intermediate Level Maintenance (\$1,514,000)

Intermediate Level Maintenance, commonly referred to as direct theater support, corrects equipment faults resulting from high OPTEMPO and harsh environmental conditions experienced in Southwest Asia. The majority of the funds support: in theater equipment reset efforts and supply requirements, to include all the Class IX for reset at the repair facilities in Afghanistan, Iraq, Qatar and Kuwait; numerous Forward Repair Activities for Class VII (major end items) in the Kuwait, Iraq and Afghanistan; repair and support operations for Rapid Equipping Force/Commercial Off The Shelf items (to include robotics); HMMWV, medium and heavy truck; construction and material handling equipment refurbishment facilities; Army Field Support Battalions; logistics assistance and field service representatives; Chemical Defense Equipment (CDE); maintenance and repacking of ammunition; retrograde operations; and specialized logistics support in theater. Intermediate-level maintenance includes maintenance service and support functions executed primarily by DA civilian and contractor technicians.

4. Intelligence, Electronic Warfare and Sensor Systems (\$34,105)

Reset- Long Range Advanced Scout Surveillance Support System (LRAS3) provides long range target acquisition and far target location capabilities to armor and infantry scouts enabling them to conduct reconnaissance and surveillance missions while remaining outside of threat acquisition and engagement ranges. This funding supports the reconstitution/repair/replacement of LRAS3 systems as well as replacement of battle damaged LRAS3 sights. The Rapid Aerostat Initial Deployment (RAID) systems are an integral part of force protection in both OIF and OEF. The system provides 24/7, 360-degree visual coverage with an electro-optic (EO) color daytime camera, an infrared (IR) black/white day or night camera, and a laser range finder (LRF) with pointing

azimuth indicator for precisely locating targets of interest. Because of climatic conditions in theater, such as excessive heat, sensor and sensor components of the system must be reset to reduce/eliminate the possibilities of the system being non-mission capable.

5. Stryker (\$294,000)

Includes Reset for three SBCT's (900+ Stryker vehicles), Stryker vehicles integrated with two deployed HBCT (30 ea per HBCT), Strykers deployed with other operating forces in theater, and the Depot Repair Cycle Float (DRCF) fleet to support potential growth of SBCT's. Stryker Reset begins immediately following completion of operations, prior to re-deployment to home station. Funding also support the repair of damaged Stryker vehicles (6 per month) to Full Mission Capable status, providing a replacement capability in theater that minimizes backfill delay and prevents impact to other SBCT's deployments.

ARMY
Contingency Operations: Operation Enduring Freedom/Operation Iraqi Freedom
Operation and Maintenance, Army
Budget Activity 4 – Administration and Servicewide Activities
Activity Group 41 – Security Programs
Detail by Subactivity Group 411 – Security Programs

I. Description of Operations Financed:

Intelligence support to Operation Iraqi Freedom (OIF) and Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF) provides sustainment and operation of Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (ISR) capabilities already operating in theater, such as Tactical Unmanned Aerial Systems (TUAS), Constant Hawk Full Motion Video (FMV) platforms, DCGS-A, Imagery work stations, and MASINT Ground sensors. This effort also provides unique capabilities needed to find, fix, finish, exploit, analyze, and disseminate (F3EAD) critical information pertaining to targets of interest in OIF. Unique capabilities provided in this category include sustainment associated with critical Intelligence initiatives coordinated closely with OSD MIP and ISR Task Force. Other key activities include continued support to the Human Terrain System (HTS) teams currently in theater, Army Document and Media Exploitation (DOMEX), and sustainment of deployable TS/SCI-level communications systems such as the Joint Mobile Intelligence Communications System (JMICS). These resources are used also to selectively augment the Army intelligence workforce using government civilian or contracted personnel, as appropriate, to meet the vastly increased demand for actionable intelligence in theater. Analysts working within existing DoD and Intelligence Community (IC) organizations provide real-time or near real-time analytic products in direct support of commanders engaged in the execution of their OIF missions. This is accomplished through the collection, analysis, and fusion of multiple sources of information, including Human, Signals, Measurement and Signature, and Imagery Intelligence (HUMINT, SIGINT, MASINT, and IMINT) and Counterintelligence. Note: Classified details of the FY 2011 OCO request in support of the Army Military Intelligence Program are contained in Volume 1a of the DoD Military Intelligence Program Congressional Justification Book (MIP CJB).

II. Financial Summary (\$ in Thousands)

A. Subactivity Group: 411

	<u>FY 2009</u>	<u>FY 2010</u>	<u>FY 2010</u>	<u>FY 2010</u>	<u>FY 2011</u>
	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Supplemental</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Request</u>
CBS Category/Subcategory:					
3.0 Operating Support	\$1,238,634	\$1,426,309	\$300,857	\$1,727,166	\$2,358,865
3.6 Command, Control, Communications, Computers, & Intelligence (C4I)					
	\$1,238,634	\$1,426,309	\$300,857	\$1,727,166	\$2,358,865

a. Narrative Justification – FY2010 Supplemental. The FY10 Supplemental Request of \$300,857 provides Military Intelligence support for an additional OEF force structure of 22K Soldiers, who will average approximately 10K increased manyears over the FY.

b. Narrative Justification – FY 2011 Request. 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, Signals Intelligence, and Top Secret/Sensitive Compartmentalized Information and Related Communications programs. In addition, includes program support to Intelligence Surveillance and Reconnaissance Task Force (ISR TF) efforts, designed to provide a Joint solution for robust, rapid-fielding of non-standard, critically needed ISR systems and capabilities.

(1) All Source Intelligence. The high demand for intelligence professionals in OIF/OEF exceeds the Army's ability to fill those positions with military personnel. Funds requested provide temporary government civilians as replacements for Army military intelligence specialists supporting global operations in technically specific, niche intelligence specialties. Also funds incremental deployment expenses such as premium pay, danger pay, foreign post differential and additional incentives. Other expenses 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 direct CI analysis and production support to the Combatant Commands, Military Services, and Defense Agencies. Provides near real-time intelligence and analytical support to protect DoD and other U.S. 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, such as Technical Surveillance Countermeasures (TSCM) capabilities, in response to overseas contingency operations requirements.

(3) Human Intelligence (HUMINT). Provides resources to support evolving HUMINT architecture (hardware, communications, training, software); allows for the integration of standardized operational systems. Sustains contract support in the development and revision of CI/HUMINT doctrine for CI source operations, Technical Surveillance Countermeasures (TSCM), polygraph support and intelligence-focused biometrics capabilities. 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 funding for increased instructor workforce needed to support increased throughput at the HUMINT Training Joint Center of Excellence, Fort Huachuca, AZ. Provides for the sustainment of 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 provide analytical support to deployed forces in the development of the targeting packages to focus and vector HUMINT operations on high priority, high value targets.

(4) Imagery Intelligence (IMINT). IMINT activities in support OIF/OEF provide increased imagery analysts in existing analytic facilities, providing processing, exploitation, and dissemination (PED) support to Brigade Combat Teams (BCT) in theater. This additional Geospatial-Intelligence (GEOINT) provides an essential capability for combating terrorism and providing quality mission planning information in the theater of operations. The GEOINT Imagery Exploitation Capability/Training initiative provides the necessary incremental training for Army Imagery analysts, in an effort to maintain pace with the high demand for trained imagery analysts. Additionally, this effort supports units in pre-deployment and sustainment training of Full Motion Video (FMV) exploitation operations that have become critical in all phases of the finding, fixing, finishing, exploiting, analyzing, and disseminating (F3EAD) process, for high-value target information in theater.

(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. 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, and 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 overseas contingency operations and ensuring no production breaks for critical equipping of sensor systems. Requested resources for Unattended Transient Acoustic MASINT Systems (UTAMS) provide support, maintenance, spare parts, and repairs for current systems, and provide persistent surveillance, real-time notification, and actionable intelligence to respond to enemy forces in OIF / OEF area of operations that operate in Military Operations.

(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 European Security Center (ESC) Soldiers and civilians, and linguist quality control certification over ESC processes. Sustaining the operations of the European Security Center (ESC) provides actionable SIGINT products to support targeting operations in Iraq. Provides training and target familiarization to SIGINT Soldiers deploying to OIF / OEF in Iraq, Afghanistan and Africa. Additionally, provides for personnel support, information technology and facilities support.

(7) Intelligence Operations and Support. Provides critical intelligence operational support capabilities to support Information Dominance Center (IDC) operations, ensuring 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 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. 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. Increases situational awareness and understanding of complex terrain in the form of intelligence presentations and daily products critical for tactical planning and execution of operational missions. Provides support to deployed Human Terrain

Teams in OIF/OEF in response to current CENTCOM Joint Urgent Operational Needs Statements. In addition, aids in Improvised Explosive Device detection and prevention and the integration of 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 overseas contingency operations. 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. 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 overseas contingency operations through Containerized JWICS (C-JWICS) and Mobile JWICS (JMICS) for the theater combatant commander.

	FY 2009 <u>Actual</u>	FY 2010 <u>Enacted</u>	FY 2010 <u>Supplemental</u>	FY 2010 <u>Total</u>	FY 2011 <u>Request</u>
Total SAG 411	\$1,238,634	\$1,426,309	\$300,857	\$1,727,166	\$2,358,865

ARMY
Contingency Operations: Operation Enduring Freedom/Operation Iraqi Freedom
Operation and Maintenance, Army
Budget Activity 4 – Administration and Servicewide Activities
Activity Group 42 – Logistics Operations
Detail by Subactivity Group 421 – Servicewide Transportation

I. Description of Operations Financed:

A. Operation Iraqi Freedom (OIF): This funding supports the transportation costs associated with sustainment of U.S. Army forces (excluding intra-theater transportation) to Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, and other countries within the OIF AOR. Funds the transportation of equipment to/from the theater of operations. Includes major end items, secondary items, and general supply. Funds the Title 39 requirement of Army Post Office mail and Title X requirement of Army Air Force Exchange Service (AAFES) products. Funds the over ocean transportation of rations and subsistence items to forward deployed Soldiers. Funds container leases and over ocean transportation of ammunition shipments in support of OIF and Army reset/retrograde. Also includes the Army reimbursement to the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) for over-ocean movement of DLA managed secondary items to Army customers in support of OIF operations.

B. Operating Enduring Freedom (OEF): This funding supports the transportation costs associated with sustainment of U.S. Army forces (excluding intra-theater transportation) to Afghanistan, the Horn of Africa, and other countries in the OEF AOR. Funds the transportation of equipment to/from the theater of operations. Includes major end items, secondary items, and general supply. Funds the Title 39 requirement of Army Post Office mail and Title X requirement of Army Air Force Exchange Service (AAFES) products. Funds the over ocean transportation of rations and subsistence items to forward deployed Soldiers. Funds container leases and over ocean transportation of ammunition shipments in support of OEF. Also includes the Army reimbursement to the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) for over-ocean movement of DLA managed secondary items to Army customers in support of OEF operations.

II. Financial Summary (\$ in Thousands)

A. Subactivity Group: 421

	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2010	FY 2010	FY 2011
	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Supplemental</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Request</u>
CBS Category/Subcategory:					
4.0 Transportation	\$2,887,928	\$5,045,902	\$255,000	\$5,300,902	\$3,465,334

Narrative Justification: Funds transportation for sustainment, subsistence, ammunition, medical supplies and equipment, and APO mail for units deployed in support of OIF / OEF. Transportation costs include second destination transportation costs for the sustainment of Army forces. Decrease in FY11 is due to lower force levels in OIF.

a. 4.5 Other Transportation.

Premium Transportation for Subsistence (**FY10 Supplemental Request: \$150,000**). FY10 Supplemental Request provides subsistence transportation support for the authorized civilians supporting an additional OEF force structure of 23K Soldiers, who will average approximately 10K increased manyears over the FY. (**FY11 OCO Request: \$651,415**). Funds the premium transportation for military, DoD civilian and contractor subsistence between the subsistence prime vendor and the Army dining facilities throughout the theater of operations.

b. 4.6 Second Destination Transportation (SDT).

Second Destination Transportation (**FY10 Supplemental Request: \$105,000**) FY10 Supplemental Request provides SDT transportation support for an additional force structure of 23K Soldiers, which will average 10K increased manyears over FY10. (**FY11 OCO Request: \$2,813,919**). This funding supports the transportation costs associated with Sustainment of U.S. Army forces (excluding intra-theater transportation). This includes transportation of battle damage/washout/replacement of U.S. Army Military Table of Organization and Equipment (MTO&E) to/from the theaters of operations as well as secondary items, and general supply. Funds the Title 39 requirement of Army Post Office mail and Title X requirement of Army Air Force Exchange Service (AAFES) products. Funds the over-ocean transportation of rations and subsistence items to forward deployed Soldiers. Funds container leases and over-ocean transportation of ammunition shipments in support of OCO and Army reset/retrograde. Also includes the Army reimbursement to the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) for over-ocean movement of DLA managed secondary items to Army customers in support of OIF and OEF operations.

Total SAG 421	\$2,887,928	\$5,045,902	\$255,000	\$5,300,902	\$3,465,334
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