



**FY 2022**  
**President's Budget Highlights**

**May 2021**

**Assistant Secretary of the Army**  
**(Financial Management and Comptroller)**

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# US Army Budget Overview

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The U.S Army's FY 2022 budget request supports the Interim National Security Strategic Guidance and continues to meet demands at home and abroad through regional alignment, and ready Forces. The Army budget provides for quality services and facilities for our Soldiers, Families, Civilians, Retirees and Veterans.



Today the Army is globally engaged with approximately 171,000 Soldiers serving in 140 countries around the world. The Total Army remains strong and ready to provide trained, fit, disciplined and cohesive teams of Soldiers prepared for any mission. Simultaneously, it is maintaining the momentum of the Army's modernization efforts enabling the Army to compete worldwide and to win in Joint All-Domain Operations.

The Army's FY 2022 budget request is approximately \$173.0B. Accounting for the change in funding from FY 2021 to FY 2022, the Army, through painstaking review and deliberate prioritization, optimized the FY 2022 budget request to address its top priorities of People, Readiness and Modernization. These priorities fully nest with the Department of Defense's priorities. The Army developed its budget with a commitment to deliver sound financial stewardship. Whether supporting efforts abroad or responding to requests from civil authorities for combating COVID-19, providing additional security or responding to natural disasters – the Army stands ready both now and in the future.

People are the Army's No. 1 priority. Through its people, the Army balances efforts and resources to simultaneously deliver readiness and modernize the Force. The Army published its People Strategy in FY2020. This strategy is designed to ensure that the Total Army will acquire, develop, employ and retain the diversity of Soldier and Civilian talent needed to achieve Total Army readiness. In FY 2021 the Army initiated Project Inclusion to ensure leader commitment to support diversity, equity and inclusion at all levels of the Army. Through the People Strategy and Project Inclusion, the Army establishes the foundation for readiness, modernization and reform described in the Army Modernization Strategy. With the right people, in the right place, at the right time, our Army will successfully deploy, fight and win in multi-domain operations and excel in support of the Joint Force.

After People the Army's focus is on Readiness. For the past two decades, the Army reported Readiness in terms of tactical units and its ability to meet deployment timelines and conduct operations designed or planned for the counter-insurgency fight and counter-terrorism. In FY 2022 the Army will transition to a new readiness model, Regionally Aligned Readiness and Modernization Model (ReARMM), this model will enable the Army to align both modernization and readiness requirements necessary to build future readiness at the strategic, operational and tactical levels. The FY 2022 budget request enables the Army to maintain its current readiness, and to build future readiness by incorporating equipment fielding and training associated with modernization into its training strategy. Although the Army is transitioning to the ReARMM model, Army Readiness is built on the foundation of trained, disciplined and fit Soldiers who make up the squads, platoons and companies that provide the ground combat capability to the Joint Force in support of Combatant Commanders. ReARMM as a model incorporates all aspects of manning, training, equipping, and sustaining the force in order to achieve strategic readiness. The Army measures Strategic readiness by how rapidly the service can deploy forces in support of Combatant Commanders.

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The Army's FY 2022 budget remains committed to the Army's Modernization Strategy. The focus remains on the Army's six modernization priorities (Long Range Precision Fires; Next Generation Combat Vehicle; Future Vertical Lift; Network; Air and Missile Defense; Soldier Lethality), supported by the eight Cross Functional Teams (CFTs) and the Rapid Capabilities and Critical Technologies Office (RCCTO). The CFTs and the RCCTO continue to concentrate on 31+4 signature efforts, and the Army is seeing real results from the experiments, prototype development and Soldier Touch Points. The FY 2022 budget carries these efforts forward through continued investment aimed at providing the Nation a Joint All Domain ready force in 2028 (Waypoint) and a fully capable force by 2035 (Aimpoint). The Army's Modernization Strategy strives to enable American land power dominance to meet the demands of great power competition and great power conflict presented by threats in the Indo-Pacific and European theaters.

The Army continues its aggressive Reform efforts. The purpose of Army Reform is to free up time, money and manpower and reinvest those resources in to People, Readiness and Modernization programs that will enable the future force. Army senior leaders ruthlessly reviewed Army programs to realign \$1.6B in FY 2022 to support the Army Vision for 2028 and the Army Modernization Strategy. When reform efforts are combined with timely, adequate, predictable and sustainable funding, the Army can achieve the balance between People, Readiness and Modernization needed to field the future force.

The Army will continue to answer the Nation's call and meet the numerous demands at home and abroad, while taking care of its people, maintaining readiness and modernizing the force. Soldiers, Families and Civilians empower the Army in everything we do. While the Army meets the Nation's demands it must continue to stay ready and modernize in order to maintain overmatch against the Nation's near peers. This budget allows the Army to meet the demands asked of it, it enables the Army to modernize and ensures the Army is able to compete and win now and into the future.

**ARMY STRONG; PEOPLE FIRST; WINNING MATTERS!**

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Numbers throughout this publication may not add due to rounding.

# Budget Priorities and Messages

The Army's FY 2022 budget supports the Total Army in implementing the Interim National Security Strategic Guidance by ensuring it is ready to compete, deter and defeat the Nation's adversaries. This budget provides for quality services and facilities for our Soldiers, Families, Civilians, Retirees and Veterans. It provides for trained, fit, disciplined and cohesive teams of Soldiers, and it maintains the momentum of the Army's modernization efforts by — synchronizing and incorporating new capabilities, doctrine and force structure to, enable the Army to win now and in future Multi-Domain Operations.

Defend the Nation			
People	Readiness	Allies & Partners	Modernization
Indoctrinate an Inclusive People First Leadership Culture  Maintain End-Strength and Enhance Force Structure  Invest in Quality of Life Initiatives	Compete with and Defeat Adversaries  Regionally Aligned Readiness and Modernization (ReARMM)	Advance the Use of Security Force Assistance Brigades  Enhance and Expand Combined Partner Exercises  Initiate and Develop an Arctic Strategy	Continue Building a Modern Multi-Domain Force for LSCO  Sustain Irreversible Modernization Momentum  Reform and Optimize Business Processes to Better Inform Resourcing Decisions
Take Care of People	Maintain and Enhance Military Readiness		Innovate and Modernize

*America's Army exists to protect the Nation against all enemies foreign and domestic, and to preserve the peace.*

- GEN James McConville, 40th U.S. Army Chief of Staff

# FY 2022 Budget Request

## Department of the Army

(\$M)	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request
<b>Military Personnel</b>	61,505	62,255
Regular Army	47,575	47,974
Army National Guard	8,859	9,051
Army Reserve	5,071	5,230
<b>Medicare-Elig. Retiree Health Care Fund</b>	3,516	3,902
Regular Army	2,351	2,623
Army National Guard	747	820
Army Reserve	418	460
<b>Operation and Maintenance</b>	65,931	65,298
Regular Army	55,615	54,616
Army National Guard	7,401	7,647
Army Reserve	2,915	3,001
<b>Environmental Restoration</b>	264	201
<b>Procurement</b>	24,119	21,270
Aircraft	4,052	2,806
Missiles	4,017	3,556
Weapons and Tracked Combat Vehicles	3,627	3,876
Ammunition	2,894	2,158
Other Procurement	9,528	8,874
<b>Research, Development, Test, and Eval.</b>	14,145	12,800
<b>Military Construction</b>	1,418	1,157
Regular Army	930	835
Army National Guard	399	257
Army Reserve	88	65
<b>Army Family Housing</b>	496	491
Operation	372	391
Construction	124	100
<b>Base Realignment and Closure</b>	101	65
<b>Army Working Capital Fund</b>	202	385
<b>Chemical Agents-Munitions Destruction</b>	1,050	1,094
Arlington National Cemetery	82	228
Afghanistan Security Forces Fund	3,048	3,328
Counter-Islamic State of Iraq and Syria Train & Equip Fund	710	522
<b>Total</b>	<b>176,585</b>	<b>172,962</b>

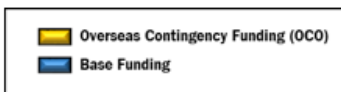
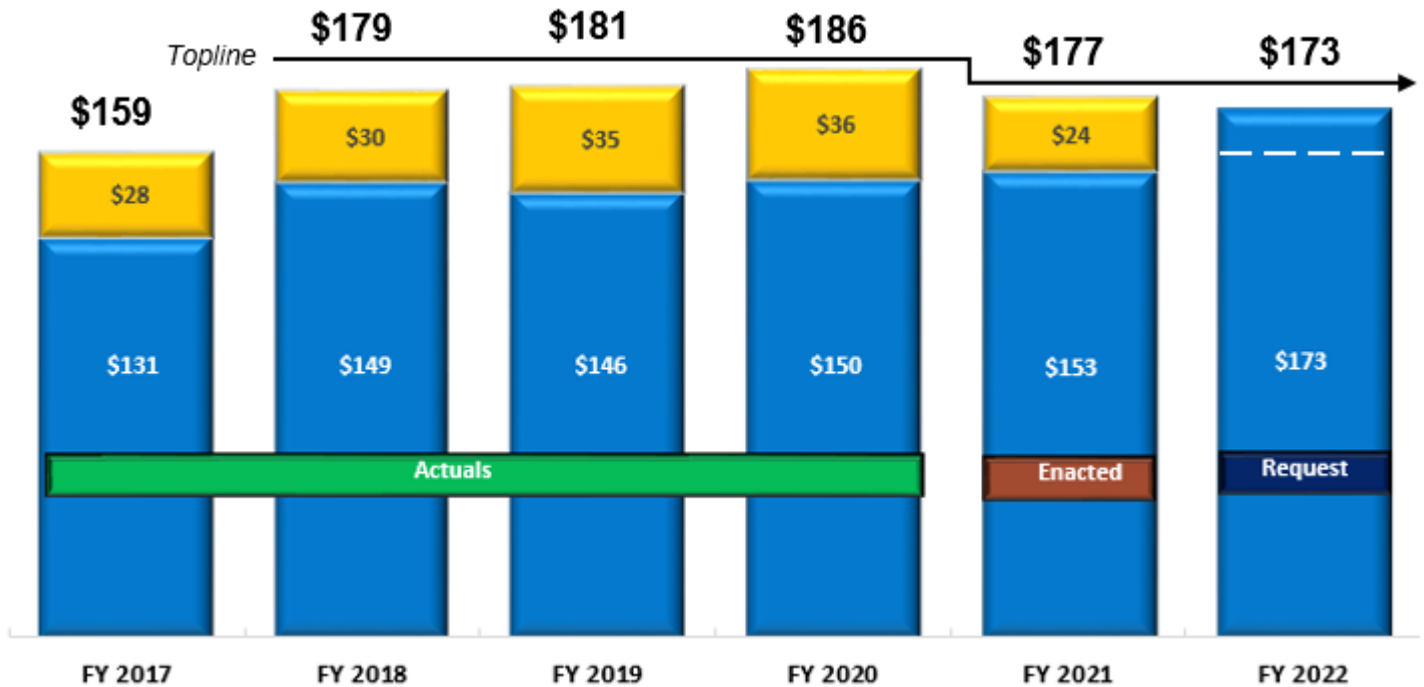
FY 2021 Includes Division C, Title IX and Division J, Title IV of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (P.L. 116-260) and Funds provided by the Congress as OCO to Base Requirements in O&M Army

FY22 Request is Base which includes Direct War and Enduring Cost funding

# Army Budget Trends

## FY 2017 — FY 2022 (\$B)

<b><u>FY 2022 (\$173.0B)</u></b>	<b>(\$B)</b>
Base	154.5
Direct War Costs	10.4
Enduring Costs	8.0



FY 2018: \$1.0B OCO for Base Transfer  
 FY 2019: \$0.6B OCO for Base Transfer  
 FY 2020: \$1.5B OCO for Base Transfer  
 FY 2021: \$3.5B OCO for Base Transfer  
 FY 2022: \$18.4B in Direct War and Enduring Costs

**Ready Today, Investing in Tomorrow**

# The Total Army

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## Overall Total Army

The components of the Total Army—Regular, National Guard, Reserve and Civilian—are the Strength of the Nation.

- ❖ The Army is comprised of **1,010,500** Soldiers and **196,710** Civilians for an overall total of **1,207,210** personnel
- ❖ The Regular Army's **485,000** Soldiers requested in the FY 2022 budget request comprise **48%** of the Army's military strength and provide Forces capable of responding quickly across the spectrum of conflict. They represent the Nation's dominant landpower response
- ❖ The Army National Guard's **336,000** Soldiers and the Army Reserve's **189,500** Soldiers – requested in FY 2022—comprise **52%** of the Total Army. They fulfill vital national defense and homeland civil support roles and provide operational flexibility to Combatant Commands that complements the Regular Army in responding to National Security threats
- ❖ The Army Civilian Workforce's **196,710** personnel serve the Nation across all Components by providing expertise and continuity at home and abroad



# Military Personnel

## SOLDIERS: THE STRENGTH OF OUR ARMY



U.S. Army Soldiers attend the 1st Special Warfare Training at Special Forces Combat Diver Qualifications Course at JFK Special Warfare Center—Key West, FL



U.S. Army paratroopers assigned to the 2nd Brigade Combat Team, 82nd Airborne Division, rehearse firing a Carl Gustaf recoilless rifle

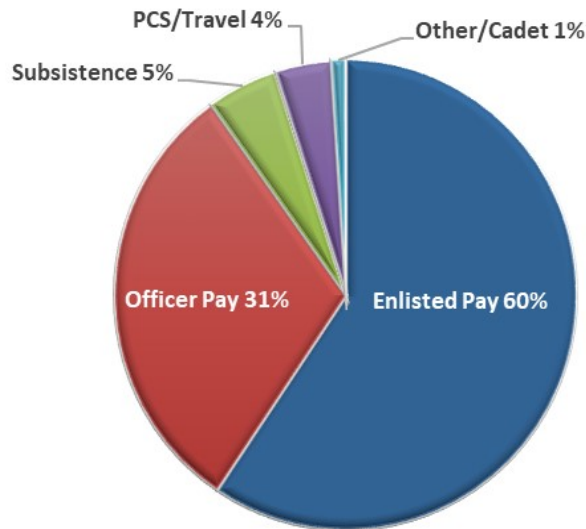
- ❖ Supports a Total Army military end strength of 1,010,500
  - ◇ Regular Army: 485,000
  - ◇ Army National Guard: 336,000
  - ◇ Army Reserve: 189,500
- ❖ Provides a 2.7% military basic pay raise, a 3.1% increase for basic allowance for housing, and a 2.3% increase for basic allowance for subsistence
- ❖ Resources officer, enlisted and cadet pay and allowances, PCS moves and other personnel costs, such as unemployment compensation
- ❖ Provides incentives, such as bonuses, education benefits and student loan repayments, to recruit and retain the All-Volunteer Force
- ❖ Provides payment into the Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Care Fund for eligible beneficiaries and their dependents and survivors
- ❖ Includes funding for Direct War and Enduring costs necessary to maintain military presence in support of Operation FREEDOM'S SENTINEL (OFS), Operation INHERENT RESOLVE (OIR) and the European Deterrence Initiative (EDI)

### MILITARY PERSONNEL SUMMARY

\$M	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request
Regular Army	47,575	47,974
Army National Guard	8,859	9,051
Army Reserve	5,071	5,230
Medicare-Elig Ret Health Care Fund	3,516	3,902
<b>Total</b>	<b>65,021</b>	<b>66,157</b>

# Military Personnel

## Regular Army



The Military Personnel, Army (MPA) appropriation budget request sustains the All-Volunteer Force by providing Regular Army basic and special pays, retired pay accrual, allowances for subsistence (rations) and housing, recruiting and retention incentives, permanent change of station moves, death gratuities, unemployment compensation benefits, as well as Reserve Officer Training Corps and United States Military Academy cadet stipends. There is minimal discretionary spending within the MPA appropriation as over 90% of expenditures support must-fund payroll costs.

The FY 2022 budget request supports Army manning goals by providing mission-and location-specific entitlements for Soldiers and their Families across the world. The request also includes critical force shaping tools required to recruit and retain essential skills the Army needs to maintain a premier All-Volunteer Army. The FY 2022 base budget supports a Regular Army end strength of 485,000 Soldiers. The Direct War and Enduring costs budget supports the military presence in Afghanistan in support of Operation FREEDOM'S SENTINEL (OFS), in Iraq and Syria in support of Operation INHERENT RESOLVE (OIR) and the European Deterrence Initiative (EDI).

## MILITARY PERSONNEL, ARMY

\$M	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request
<b>Officer Pay &amp; Allowances</b>	14,876	14,987
<b>Enlisted Pay &amp; Allowances</b>	28,468	28,782
<b>Cadets Pay &amp; Allowances</b>	93	94
<b>Subsistence</b>	2,290	2,221
<b>Permanent Change of Station</b>	1,592	1,610
<b>Other Personnel Costs</b>	255	279
<b>Total</b>	<b>47,575</b>	<b>47,974</b>
<b>Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Care Fund</b>	2,351	2,623

# Military Personnel

## Army National Guard



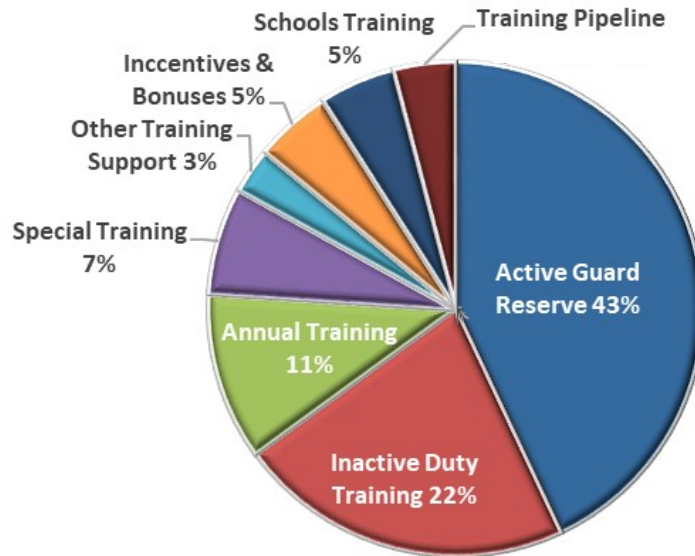
The National Guard Personnel, Army (NGPA) base appropriation supports individual, collective and pre-mobilization training for traditional and full-time Active Guard and Reserve (AGR) Soldiers. The FY 2022 Budget Request supports an end strength of 336,000, including 30,845 AGR Soldiers, to achieve the Army’s priorities of People, Readiness and Modernization and the Interim National Security Strategic Guidance. The major programs include statutory Annual Training (AT) and Inactive Duty for Training (IDT), schools, special training (e.g., Combat Training Center rotations), above statutory Operational Reserve training days and additional training days that build specific skillsets. The appropriation also funds education benefits, bonus and incentive programs to continue investing in the Army National Guard (ARNG) recruiting and retention enterprise to sustain the ARNG’s success in achieving its accessions goal. Additionally, the FY 2022 NGPA budget supports missions under Direct War and Enduring costs (European Deterrence Initiative, Horn of Africa and Guantanamo Bay) and prepares the ARNG to defend against threats to the homeland and respond to the governors in order to support emergencies and natural disasters.

## NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL, ARMY

\$M	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request
Active Guard/Reserve	3,764	3,881
Inactive Duty Training	1,585	1,771
Annual Training	908	974
Training Pipeline (Pay Groups F and P)	595	607
Special Training	1,038	823
Schools Training	580	543
Bonuses	319	361
Other Incentives/Benefits	69	91
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,859</b>	<b>9,051</b>
Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Care Fund	747	820

# Military Personnel

## Army Reserve



The Reserve Personnel, Army (RPA) appropriation budget request funds the end strength of 189,500 Soldiers, which includes 16,511 Active Guard and Reserve (AGR) full-time support Soldiers. The budget request supports training that promotes Army Reserve individual and collective readiness. These resources will fund pay and allowances for full-time AGR and part-time Reserve Soldiers performing duty in several training categories, including Inactive Duty Training (IDT), Annual Training (AT), Active Duty for Training (ADT) and Active Duty for Operational Support (ADOS).

The FY 2022 budget request aligns resources in support of the Interim National Security Strategic Guidance. The Army Reserve priorities of People, Readiness, Modernization, Reform and partnerships provide combat-ready units and Soldiers for the Total Army and Joint Forces to deploy, fight and win across multi-domain operations. The current resourcing strategy focuses on resuming individual and collective training to maintain and improve readiness while balancing risk-to-mission and risk-to-force.

## RESERVE PERSONNEL, ARMY

\$M	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request
Active Guard/Reserve	2,191	2,258
Inactive Duty Training	1,106	1,163
Annual Training	533	570
Training Pipeline (PG F & P)	199	222
Special Training	404	369
Schools Training	225	237
Incentives and Bonuses	288	272
Other Training Support	125	139
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,071</b>	<b>5,230</b>
Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Care Fund	418	460

# Civilian Workforce

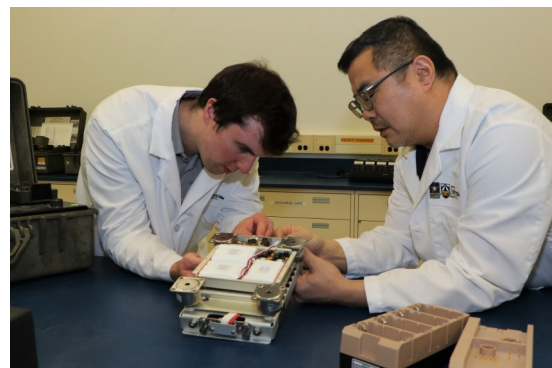
Army Civilians are an integral part of mission readiness and support critical capabilities not requiring military essential skills or personnel. The following are examples of jobs and capabilities Army Civilians perform to support Service Members: Combat Training Centers, range maintenance and operations, acquisition and modernization, cyberspace operations, facilities operations and sustainment, Family services, prepositioned stocks, security services and force protection, depot maintenance and arsenal operations and administrative activities.

The Army values its 196,710 motivated and dedicated Civilian workforce. The Army seeks highly skilled Civilians who are innovative, agile and results-driven. The Army budgeted a 2.7% pay raise for its Civilian personnel in FY 2022.

The growth of civilians reflects the priorities of the Army. For example, in support of the People First strategy, 900 civilians will be hired for SHARP, violence prevention, Holistic Health and Fitness, and civilian talent management. To support Readiness, the civilian workforce will grow to support leadership training initiatives to improve basic and advanced initial training; stabilize staffing for training and reduce costs for software upgrades through insourcing; and better staff US Army Reserve military technicians. In FY22, the Army anticipates completing the staffing for the Army Futures Command. The budget also includes transfers for medical readiness from the Defense Health Agency and to the United States Space Force as well as documentation of the civilians supporting former contingent operations. In addition to the growth, the Army identified savings to other headquarters activities.



McAlester Army Ammunition Plant's Mobile Ammunition Renovation, Inspection and Demilitarization team.



C5ISR Center power and energy experts are continually researching batteries to develop improved performance.

## Department of the Army Civilian Personnel Full-Time Equivalents (Direct and Reimbursable)

Appropriation (FTE)	FY 2021	FY 2022
<b>Operation and Maintenance</b>	<b>151,488</b>	<b>153,492</b>
Regular Army	114,560	116,381
Army National Guard	26,683	26,690
Army Reserve	10,245	10,421
<b>Research, Development, Test, &amp; Evaluation</b>	<b>18,037</b>	<b>18,045</b>
<b>Military Construction</b>	<b>1,660</b>	<b>1,660</b>
<b>Army Family Housing</b>	<b>641</b>	<b>642</b>
<b>Army Working Capital Fund</b>	<b>22,302</b>	<b>22,272</b>
<b>Chemical Agents-Munitions Destruction</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>398</b>
<b>Cemeterial Expenses, Army</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>201</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>194,780</b>	<b>196,710</b>

# Operation and Maintenance



Soldiers with Charlie Battery, 25th Infantry Division demonstrate the M777 Howitzer capabilities



U.S. Army Soldiers participating in the Cold-Weather Operations Course

The Army's FY 2022 President's Budget request for Operation and Maintenance (O&M) provides for the recruiting, organizing, sustaining, equipping and training of the Army's All-Volunteer Force for the conduct of prompt and sustained land combat operations in support of Geographic Combatant Commands. The O&M budget aligns with the Interim National Security Strategic Guidance and implements the Army's priorities by resourcing vital programs for People, Readiness and Modernization.

Army Forces preserve peace through strength and must be prepared to prevail in conflict in a complex security environment where strategic competition from revisionist powers is the predominant threat to our national security interests. Strategic Guidance demands world-class land power that is lethal and competent in all domains and that demonstrates agility and resiliency throughout the changing character of war. O&M resources continue to invest in the people who serve in our all-volunteer force and their Families by implementing new talent management programs to execute the Army People Strategy for the civilian workforce, and it efficiently funds the current tactical and operational readiness that enable our ground forces to meet rigorous demands. Strategic readiness is achieved through key O&M funded exercises including the Defender series and Emergency Deployment Response Exercises. O&M also continues critical support to Operation FREEDOM'S SENTINEL, Operation INHERENT RESOLVE and European Deterrence Initiatives.

## OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE SUMMARY

\$M	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request
Regular Army	55,615	54,616
Army National Guard	7,401	7,647
Army Reserve	2,915	3,001
Environmental Restoration	264	201
<b>Total</b>	<b>66,195</b>	<b>65,465</b>

# Operation and Maintenance

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People are the Army's number one priority. The FY 2022 O&M request funds efforts to take care of our Soldiers, Civilians and Families through talent management and quality of life improvements. The investment in the workforce supports shifting to a modern talent management system and prioritizing improvements in housing, barracks, health care and child care. Facility sustainment remains at no less than 80% across all three components. It also funds programs to improve and develop programs to capitalize on the ideals of inclusion, diversity and equity.

The FY 2022 budget request funds all units to maintain readiness proficiency levels relative to each component and supports regionally aligned tactical readiness objectives. Home station unit training, focused on decisive action capability and tough, realistic Combat Training Center (CTC) rotations is the primary tool to build and sustain operational readiness. The Army is resourcing 20 Brigade -level CTC rotations in FY 2022 (8 – National Training Center, 8—Joint Readiness Training Center, 4—Joint Multinational Readiness Center ). This budget supports readiness of our Reserve Soldiers and units through training during weekend battle assemblies and annual training.

Consistent with strategic guidance, O&M funding supports a lethal, resilient and agile global force posture, with priority given to the Asian-Pacific and European theaters. In FY 2022, the Army will focus on Defender Global with Army units executing Defender from their home stations. The Army maintains unit integrity (Brigade Combat Teams, Combat Aviation Brigades and Security Force Assistance Brigades) and additionally supports implementation of the Regionally Aligned Readiness and Modernization Model (ReARMM). This new model – beginning in FY 2022 – will ensure that the Army modernizes and trains the right units at the right time and right place.

Recognizing the Army is modernizing and transforming into a multi-domain force by 2035, the FY 2022 O&M budget request invests in the multi-year campaign for Project Convergence, a new initiative designed to aggressively advance and integrate the Army's contributions to the Joint Force. In addition, this budget increases funding to support engineering design and the digital thread to enable advanced manufacturing and to drive maintenance readiness in the Information Age. FY 2022 O&M funding maintains the Army's commitment to modernizing and improving its financial systems for audit readiness and cyberspace security.



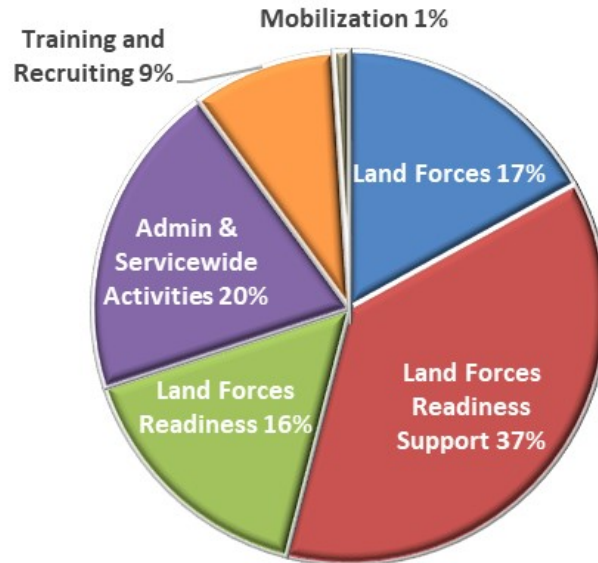
U.S. Soldiers bound toward an objective during a rehearsal for a combined live-fire exercise



Paratroopers assigned to 1st Brigade Combat Team, 82nd Airborne Division load aircraft bound for the U.S. Central Command area of operations from Fort Bragg, N.C

# Operation and Maintenance

## Regular Army



The Operation and Maintenance, Army (OMA) appropriation budget request provides funding to organize, train and sustain the All-Volunteer Regular Army. This, in turn, enables the Army to provide the Joint Force with sustainable, lethal land power necessary to conduct unified land operations in support of geographic combatant commanders' requirements. OMA funding supports generating and maintaining both current and future warfighting readiness, strategic mobilization, recruiting, individual training and sustaining the Force. The FY 2022 OMA request funds decisive action home station training requirements while implementing 20 Combat Training Center rotations (19—Brigade Combat Team (BCT), 1—Security Force Assistance Brigade (SFAB)) that improve Brigade readiness. This request also invests in the quality of life of Soldiers through the restoration and modernization of permanent party barracks and increased funds to expand access to comparable quality childcare. The FY 2022 budget supports multilateral exercises in the two priority geographical regions (Asia and Europe), with a focus on Pacific Pathways and also Global Defender. OMA funds a lethal, agile and resilient global force posture through Global Force Management Directed Missions, providing commanders with maximum strategic flexibility for proactive and scalable Joint Forces. Overall, the FY 2022 OMA request continues to allow the Army to fully support the Interim National Security Strategic Guidance and includes aggressive reform efforts, improving the affordability of the world's preeminent Land Power. OMA continue support to Operation FREEDOM'S SENTINEL, Operation INHERENT RESOLVE, and the European Deterrence Initiatives.

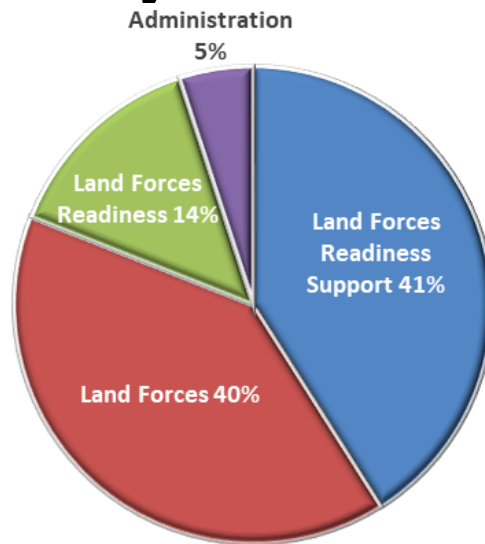
## OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY

\$M	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request
<b>Operating Forces</b>	<b>38,412</b>	<b>36,846</b>
Land Forces	10,688	10,124
Land Forces Readiness	12,098	10,385
Land Forces Readiness Support	13,703	14,144
Combatant Command Support	919	943
Cyber Activities	1,004	1,251
<b>Mobilization</b>	<b>826</b>	<b>739</b>
<b>Training and Recruiting</b>	<b>5,299</b>	<b>5,460</b>
Accession Training	831	841
Basic Skill and Advanced Training	3,021	3,143
Recruiting/Other Training and Education	1,448	1,476
<b>Admin and Servicewide Activities</b>	<b>11,078</b>	<b>11,571</b>
Security Programs	1,967	2,009
Logistics Operations	3,044	2,730
Servicewide Support	5,629	6,320
Support of Other Nations	438	512
<b>Total</b>	<b>55,615</b>	<b>54,616</b>



# Operation and Maintenance

## Army National Guard



The Operation and Maintenance, Army National Guard (OMNG) base appropriation budget request provides funding to train, equip and maintain Army National Guard units across 50 States, three Territories and the District of Columbia. The FY 2022 President’s Budget submission supports the Interim National Security Strategic Guidance and the Army’s priorities of People, Readiness and Modernization by increasing investments in the flying hour program, facilities sustainment and enterprise license agreements. Overall, the FY 2022 OMNG request resources day-to-day operations, maintenance, administration, logistics and communication activities for eight Divisions, 27 Brigade Combat Teams, one Security Force Assistance Brigade and one Cyber Brigade. Two National Guard units from Tennessee and California will participate in CTC rotations.

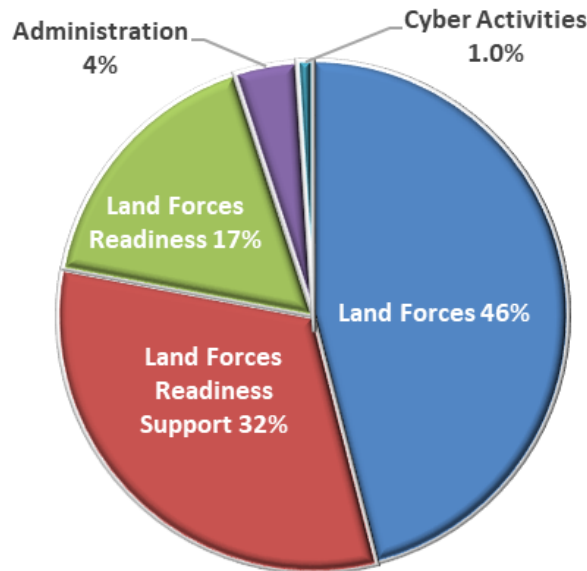
The FY 2022 funding promotes the well-being of the Army National Guard's most valuable asset — its Soldiers and Families. ARNG will add five additional Sexual Assault Response Coordinators and three additional Full Time Equivalents (FTE) for the Prevention of Interpersonal Violence and Self-Harm Program. Additionally, this budget allows the ARNG to support Combatant Commander and direct war requirements in support of Operation FREEDOM’S SENTINEL and Operation INHERENT RESOLVE. Overall, the FY 2022 OMNG request allows the ARNG to defend against threats to the homeland, and remain responsive to the state governors for emergencies and natural disasters.

### OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NATIONAL GUARD

\$M	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request
<b>Operating Forces</b>	<b>6,994</b>	<b>7,209</b>
Land Forces	2,884	3,093
Land Forces Readiness	1,014	997
Land Forces Readiness Support	3,080	3,103
Cyber Activities	16	16
<b>Admin and Servicewide Activities</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>438</b>
Other Personnel Support	248	240
Administration	76	77
Servicewide Communications	64	101
Servicewide Transportation	8	8
Manpower Management	9	9
Real Estate Management	2	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,401</b>	<b>7,647</b>

# Operation and Maintenance

## Army Reserve



The FY 2022 Operation and Maintenance, Army Reserve (OMAR) budget request provides funding to organize, train and sustain the United States Army Reserve. As the dedicated federal reserve of the Army, the Army Reserve generates combat ready units and Soldiers for the Army and Combatant Commanders. The budget supports people while sustaining the readiness of our Soldiers and units through training during weekend battle assemblies and Annual Training (unit and collective training events). Additionally, the budget provides for installation management, maintenance of real property, cyber activities and personnel support to Soldiers, Retirees and their Families. The FY 2022 budget provides essential funding for Army special programs including the: Sexual Harassment/Assault Response and Prevention Program, Suicide Prevention, Family Support and Transition Programs. The budget supports the Army Reserve's role in providing a Force prepared to prevail in current and future conflicts while sustaining the total Army Force.

## OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY RESERVE

\$M	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request
<b>Operating Forces</b>	<b>2,806</b>	<b>2,873</b>
Land Forces	1,329	1,395
Land Forces Readiness	508	518
Land Forces Readiness Support	959	949
Cyber Activities	10	10
<b>Admin and Servicewide Activities</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>128</b>
Logistics Operations	16	15
Servicewide Support	94	113
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,915</b>	<b>3,001</b>

# Modernization Strategy Overview

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As the Army focused on counter insurgency threats over the past 19 years, great power competitors modernized their forces with sophisticated and advanced technologies. Our adversaries are on a trajectory to make significant technological advancements that could erode our Military’s competitive advantage. Future conflict among great power competitors is a Joint All-Domain Operation involving land, sea, air, cyber and space domains. It is imperative that the Army retain its overmatch and competitive advantage over potential adversaries. Successful implementation of the Army’s Modernization Strategy will enable our forces to effectively fight and win in Joint All Domain Operations.

The Army developed its Modernization Strategy in response to world wide threats which are integrated and detailed in the Interim National Security Strategic Guidance. The strategy centers around a single focus: to make Soldiers and units more lethal to fight and win our Nation’s Wars. The Army Strategy focuses on six efforts united under one command – Army Futures Command (AFC). AFC leads eight Cross Functional Teams (CFTs) focused on 31 modernization lines of efforts (LOE). These LOE’s will reduce the time to field modern weapons and platforms with next-generation technologies by integrating operator/users with representatives from program management, finance, testing, science and technology and other critical functions.

Additionally, there are four other lines of effort, that are essential to the future of Joint All Domain Operations which fall under the Rapid Capabilities and Critical Technologies Office (RCCTO):

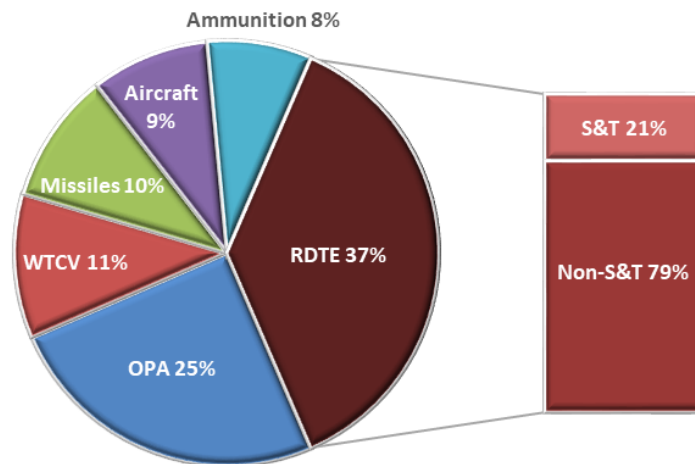
- ❖ Long-Range Hypersonic Weapon: Field the first hypersonic unit with all ground and support equipment; fire test shots in FY 2022 and field combat rounds in FY 2023.
- ❖ Directed Energy Maneuver— Short-Range Air Defense System (DE M-SHORAD): Field the first combat relevant laser weapon on Stryker vehicles within the next ten years.
- ❖ Indirect Fire Protection Capability—High Energy Laser (IFPC-HEL) and Indirect Fire Protection Capability-High Power Microwave (IFPC-HPM): Mobile, ground based weapon system designed to defeat unmanned aircraft systems (UAS) and cruise missiles.
- ❖ Mid-Range Capability (MRC): Providing Combatant Commanders with a strategic, ground-mobile, all-weather, offensive missile capability.

## CROSS-FUNCTIONAL TEAMS

\$M	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request
Long Range Precision Fire	1,520	1,545
Next Generation Combat Vehicle	1,130	1,456
Future Vertical Lift	1,135	1,566
Network	2,117	2,654
Assured Positioning, Navigation and Timing	481	438
Air & Missile Defense	1,782	1,730
Soldier Lethality	1,149	1,494
Synthetic Training Environment	175	367
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,489</b>	<b>11,251</b>

Numbers include both RDT&E and Procurement Appropriations

# Research, Development, and Acquisition



The FY 2022 request for Research, Development and Acquisition (RDA) is \$34.1B. When compared to the FY 2021 enacted appropriations, there are decreases in Research, Development, Test and Evaluation (RDT&E) and Procurement appropriations. The Army FY 2022 plan resources current capabilities and applied intentional production delays in order to remain focused on the Modernization Priorities and CFT efforts.

In conjunction with the Modernization Strategy, the Army is focused on turning ideas into actions through experimentation and prototyping early in development. With this FY 2022 President’s Budget request, the Army aligns 74% of the FY 2022 Science and Technology (S&T) funding to identify, develop and demonstrate technology options in support of the six modernization priorities. Concurrently, through the FY 2022 Procurement budget request, we continue to fill critical capability requirements by improving existing proven platforms and by continuing development of key systems.

The FY 2022 RDA budget request improves critical capabilities and lethality for the:

- ❖ Modernization of the Bradley, Stryker, Abrams and Paladin (refurbishment of breeches, assembly of sub-systems and upgrades to communication platforms, lethality and survivability).
- ❖ Procurement of critical missiles and M-SHORAD systems while accelerating the modernization of the Integrated Network and Soldier Lethality.
- ❖ Development of Future Attack Reconnaissance Aircraft (FARA), Future Long Range Assault Aircraft (FLRAA), Mid-Range Capability (MRC) missile and Lower Tier Air Missile Defense Sensor (LTAMDS).

## RDA SUMMARY

\$M	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request
Procurement	24,119	21,270
RDT&E	14,145	12,800
<b>Total</b>	<b>38,264</b>	<b>34,070</b>

# Procurement Summary

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- ❖ UH-60M Black Hawk (\$776M APA). Funding supports the procurement of 24 aircraft for the Army National Guard
- ❖ AH-64E Apache Block IIIA Reman (\$696M APA). Funding supports Advance Procurement (AP), Full Rate Production (FRP) of AH-64E Apache Remanufacture aircraft and associated support
- ❖ Patriot MSE Missile (\$787M MiPA). Supports the production of 172 Missile Segment Enhancement (MSE) missiles and 25 Launcher Mod Kits (LMK), Missile Round Trainers (MRT), Empty Round Trainers (ERT), Field Surveillance Program (FSP), supporting equipment, ancillary missile items, PAC -3 Missile Support Center (P3MSC), Obsolescence, System Engineering/Program Management (SE/PM) and Government/Software Engineering
- ❖ Guided Multiple Launch Rocket System (GMLRS) (\$835M MiPA). Supports the acquisition of 5,886 GMLRS rockets. The actual missile by quantities are subject to mix between alternate warhead (AW) and unitary warheads, standard versus extended range configurations, replacement and pod cut-in, and replacement pod/Extended Range Engineering Change Proposal (ECP) tooling capacity ramp up
- ❖ Stryker Upgrade (\$1,005M WTCV). Supports the exchange of 187 Flat-bottom Hull vehicles to Double V-Hull (DVH) A1 ECP vehicles. 30mm Lethality Vehicles will incorporate a DVH A1 platform with the 30mm Lethality Mission Equipment Package (MEP), providing increased electrical power, mechanical power, weight margin and cooling. Combined with a digital backbone, the enhanced DVH A1 ECP fleet will be able to host the future network while maintaining protection and mobility characteristics
- ❖ Abrams Upgrade Program (\$981M WTCV). Supports the upgrade of 70 M1A1 vehicle variants to the M1A2 System Enhancement Package (SEP) V3 configuration. This upgrade enhances tank survivability, the automotive power pack, computer systems and night vision capabilities. The V3 also incorporates turret and hull armor upgrades for enhanced crew survivability
- ❖ Integrated Visual Augmented System (\$854M OPA). Supports the ability to fight, rehearse and train in any operational environment and to provide the best possible 24/7 individual and advanced squad situational awareness in any operating environment

## PROCUREMENT SUMMARY

\$M	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request
Aircraft (APA)	4,052	2,806
Missile (MiPA)	4,017	3,556
Weapons and Tracked Combat Vehicles (WTCV)	3,627	3,876
Ammunition (PAA)	2,894	2,158
Other Procurement (OPA)	9,528	8,874
<b>Total</b>	<b>24,119</b>	<b>21,270</b>

# Aircraft



CH-47 Chinook



Raven



UH-60 Blackhawk

\$M	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request
<b>Aircraft</b>	<b>2,773</b>	<b>1,818</b>
CH-47 Chinook Cargo Helicopter MYP	401	145
CH-47 Chinook Cargo Helicopter Adv Proc	18	19
UH-60 Black Hawk Helicopter MYP	863	630
UH-60 Black Hawk Helicopter Adv Proc	87	146
AH-64 Apache Block IIIA Reman	792	504
AH-64 Apache Block IIIA Reman Adv Proc	169	192
AH-64 Apache Block IIIB New Build	69	0
MQ-1 Gray Eagle	110	0
Utility Fixed Wing	82	0
UH-60 Blackhawk L- and V-Models	165	166
Small Unmanned Aircraft System	16	16
Future UAS Family	1	0
<b>Modifications</b>	<b>688</b>	<b>452</b>
Universal Ground Control Equipment (UAS)	8	0
Gray Eagle Mods2	30	3
RQ-7 Shadow Unmanned Aerial Vehicle	30	0
AH-64 Apache Mods	99	118
Utility Helicopter Mods	41	16
CH-47 Cargo Helicopter Mods	16	10
Network and Mission Plan	77	29
Comms, Nav Surveillance	101	58
Global Air Traffic Management (GATM)	12	17
Utility/Cargo Airplane Mods	14	9
UAS Mods	4	4
Multi-Sensor Airborne Reconnaissance	158	128
Guardrail/Common Sensor SEMA Mods	3	3
Airborne Recon-Low SEMA Mods	10	9
Enhanced Med Alt Recon/Surv System SEMA Mods	29	1
Degraded Visual EQT	2	0
Aviation Assured PNT	54	47
<b>Support Equipment and Facilities</b>	<b>591</b>	<b>535</b>
Survivability Counter Measures	8	5
Aircraft Survivability Equipment	44	64
Common Missile Warning System	160	149
CIRCM	267	240
Avionics Support Equipment	2	0
Common Ground Equipment	18	14
Aircrew Integrated Systems	55	41
Air Traffic Control	26	22
Launcher, 2.75 in Rocket Industrial	2	0
Launcher Guided Missile: Longbow Hellfire XM2	9	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,052</b>	<b>2,806</b>

# Missiles



Guided Multiple Launch Rocket System (GMLRS)



Javelin shoulder-fired Anti-tank Missile



Hydra 70 Rocket

\$M	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request
<b>Other Missiles</b>	<b>3,154</b>	<b>3,038</b>
Lower Air and Missile Defense	0	35
Guided Multiple Launch Rocket System Rockets	913	936
Long Range Precision Munition Anti-Tank / Assault Missile System	38	45
M-SHORAD	517	332
ATACMS / PSrM	50	166
TOW -2 Missile	113	104
Javelin Missile	181	121
Hellfire Missile	327	119
Multiple Launch Rocket System Practice Rockets	31	30
High Mobility Artillery Rocket System	46	128
Patriot MSE Missile	678	777
Joint Air-to-Ground Missile	197	152
Indirect Fire Protection Capability Inc2-I	62	25
Lethal Miniature Aerial Missile System	0	68
<b>Modification of Missiles</b>	<b>849</b>	<b>502</b>
Patriot	278	205
High Mobility Artillery Rocket System	6	7
Multiple Launch Rocket System	330	274
Improved Target Acquisition System - TOW	6	5
Avenger	14	11
Army Tactical Missile System	215	0
<b>Spares and Repair Parts</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Support Equipment &amp; Facilities</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,017</b>	<b>3,556</b>

# Weapons and Tracked Combat Vehicles



Stryker



M320 Grenade Launcher

\$M	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request
<b>Tracked Combat Vehicles</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>408</b>
Armored Multi-Purpose Vehicle (AMPV)	63	105
Assault Breacher Vehicle (ABV)	0	16
Mobile Protected Firepower	0	287
<b>Modifications: Tracked Combat Vehicles</b>	<b>3,318</b>	<b>3,167</b>
Stryker Upgrade	1,164	1,005
Bradley Program (MOD)	277	461
M109 FOV Modification	27	3
Paladin Integrated Management (PIM)	463	446
Improved Recovery Vehicle	0	52
Assault Bridge (MOD)	5	2
Assault Breacher Vehicle	20	0
M88 Family of Vehicles (MOD)	18	0
Joint Assault Bridge	0	111
M1 Abrams Tank (MOD)	375	0
Abrams Upgrade Program	968	981
Vehicle Protection Systems (VPS)	0	80
<b>Weapons and Other Combat Vehicles</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>195</b>
M240 Medium Machine Gun	13	0
Multi-Role Anti-Armor Personnel Weapons Sys-	23	32
Mortar Systems	21	37
M320 Grenade Launcher Module	6	9
Precision Sniper Rifle	9	11
Compact Semi-Automatic Sniper System	1	0
Carbine	5	4
Next Generation Squad Weapon	36	97
Common Remotely Operated Weapons Station	25	0
Handgun	5	5
<b>Mods: Weapons/Other Combat Vehicles</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>39</b>
MK-19 Grenade Machine Gun MODS	6	13
M777 Mods	10	22
M4 Carbine Mods	5	0
M2 50 Cal Machine Gun MODS	0	4
M240 Medium Machine Gun MODS	6	0
Sniper Rifles Modifications	2	0
M119 Modifications	2	0
Mortar Modification	2	0
Modifications Less Than \$5.0m (WOCV-WTCV)	3	0
<b>Support Equipment and Facilities</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>92</b>
Items Less Than \$5.0m (WOCV-WTCV)	3	1
Production Base Support (WOCV-WTCV)	67	91
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,627</b>	<b>3,876</b>



# Ammunition



M119 105mm Howitzer ammunition

\$M	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request
Small/Medium Cal Ammunition	470	311
Mortar Ammunition	192	179
Tank Ammunition	232	225
Artillery Ammunition	666	425
Mines	54	61
Rockets	229	134
Other Ammunition	133	106
Miscellaneous	42	37
Production Base Support	876	681
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,894</b>	<b>2,158</b>



Linked 40mm grenade ammunition at Iowa Army Ammunition Plant

# Other Procurement

\$M	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request
<b>Tactical and Support Vehicles</b>	<b>1,690</b>	<b>939</b>
Family of Medium Tactical Vehicles	181	37
Family of Heavy Tactical Vehicles	7	64
Joint Light Tactical Vehicle	884	575
Modification of In-Service Equipment	56	29
All Other Vehicles and Trailers	460	208
Non-Tactical Vehicles	1	25
ARNG HMMWV Modernization	100	0
<b>Communications</b>	<b>2,575</b>	<b>2,854</b>
Joint Communications	568	585
Combat Communications	755	1,108
Satellite Communications	383	390
Base Communications	525	447
Information Security	207	177
Intel Communications	20	39
Long Haul Communications	31	9
Command, Control Communications	86	100
<b>Electronic Equipment</b>	<b>2,700</b>	<b>2,968</b>
Tactical Surveillance	1,517	1,806
Tactical Command and Control	353	495
Electronic Warfare	113	48
Tactical Intelligence and Related Activities	371	226
Automation	332	378
Audio-Visual Systems	5	0
Support	8	14



Contractor installs tires on the Joint Light Tactical Vehicle production line in Oshkosh, WI



A U.S. Army paratrooper assigned to 2nd Battalion, 503 Parachute infantry Regiment makes contact with his team using the handheld Falcon III AN/PRC-152 and scans the drop zone for his assembly area at Juliette Drop Zone.

# Other Procurement

\$M	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request
<b>Other Support Equipment</b>	<b>2,552</b>	<b>2,103</b>
Chemical Defensive Equipment	193	118
Bridging Equipment	221	215
Engineer (Non Construction) Equipment	464	241
Combat Service Support Equipment	340	294
Petroleum Equipment	77	73
Medical Equipment	76	122
Maintenance Equipment	174	15
Construction Equipment	126	121
Rail Float Containerization Equipment	119	121
Generators	123	58
Material Handling Equipment	18	13
Training Equipment	267	388
Test Measure and Dig Equipment	95	67
Base and Mission Support Items	260	256
<b>Spares</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,528</b>	<b>8,874</b>



EOD (Explosive Ordnance Disposal) teams utilize the EOD Render Safe (RS) Sets, Kits, and Outfits (SKO) during Ordnance Crucible at Fort AP Hill, Va., and are assessed on operations and associated tasks required to provide EOD support to unified land operations to eliminate and/or reduce explosive threats.



The High Mobility Engineer Excavator Type I (HMEE-I) is a non developmental military vehicle fielded to the Army's Brigade Combat Teams (BCT) and other selected engineering units. Tasks performed by the HMEE-I and III include repair and improvement of roads, trails, bridges and airfields.

# Select Procurement Quantities

Program (Quantities)	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request
AH-64E Apache Remanufacture	50	30
UH-60M Black Hawk	42	24
CH-47 Chinook	12	6
Abrams Upgrade	102	70
Integrated Visual Augmentation System (IVAS)	26,304	29,237
Paladin Integrated Management (PIM)	31	25
Guided MLRS Rocket (GMLRS)	5,796	5,886
Missile Segment Enhanced (MSE) Missile	146	180
M-SHORAD	59	37
Stryker Upgrade	254	187
Next Generation Squad Weapon	3,983	12,217
Precision Strike Missile (PrSM)	30	110



A Precision Strike Missile test at White Sands Missile Range, New Mexico

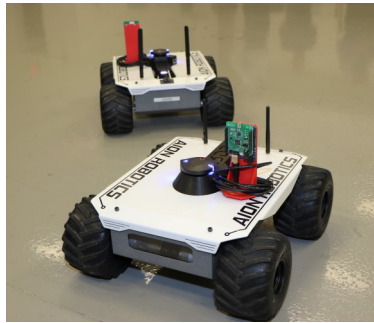


Soldier trains on the Integrated Visual Augmentation System

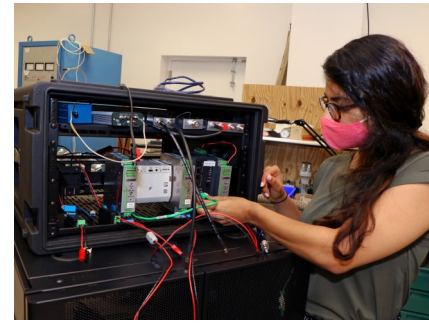
# Research, Development, Test and Evaluation



U.S. Army Researcher conducts testing



Army demonstrates robotic swarming



U.S. Army Research Lab

The FY 2022 Research, Development, Test and Evaluation (RDT&E) budget request of \$12,800M focuses on the capabilities the Army needs to compete, deter and win in Joint All Domain Operations against potential opponents with decisive conventional capabilities while maintaining an irregular warfare core capability and the ability to defend the homeland. Guided by the Interim National Security Strategic Guidance and the Army Vision, the Army focuses its resources on the Army's Modernization Priorities, including efforts overseen by the Cross Functional Teams (CFTs) and the Rapid Capability and Critical Technology Office (RCCTO). This focus allows the Army to maintain overmatch and to begin fielding next generation capabilities by 2028.

The Army's \$2.7B Science and Technology (S&T) investment aligns with the Army Modernization Priorities while maintaining exploratory research to ensure technological advantage and prevent unforeseen attacks. Army S&T is a key part of the Army's Modernization Strategy, focused on maturing technology, reducing program risk, developing prototypes to better define affordable and achievable requirements and conducting experimentation with Soldiers to refine new operational concepts. Basic Research (\$473M) advances the frontiers of fundamental science and technology, driving long-term, game-changing capabilities for the Army. Applied Research (\$914M) develops and assesses current technologies for potential military applications. Advanced Technology Development (\$1,297M) demonstrates mature technology that can be applied to acquisition programs in the near term.

Additionally, the FY 2022 request includes \$119M for Budget Activity 8 Software and Digital Technology (Budget Activity 8). This is DoD's pilot program to streamline software development and acquisition. The request is for the full, iterative life cycle of the Army's defensive cyber operations software for development, procurement, assurance, deployment, modifications and continuous software improvement. This pilot funding mechanism aims to remove challenges program managers face when attempting to apply modern software development techniques and improve outcomes for shorter acquisition cycles to achieve desired capability.

The Army RDT&E investments align with the Interim National Security Strategic Guidance and implement the Army's modernization priorities through early integration of concepts, prototyping and testing to ensure future generations of Soldiers continue to be the most lethal fighting-force in the world.

## RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION

\$M	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request
Basic Research	552	473
Applied Research	1,519	914
Advanced Technology Dev.	1,940	1,297
<b>S&amp;T</b>	<b>4,011</b>	<b>2,684</b>
Demonstration/Validation	3,577	3,806
Engineering Manufacturing Support	2,948	3,392
Testing & Management Support	1,834	1,417
Operational System Development	1,717	1,381
Software and Digital Technology	56	119
<b>Non S&amp;T</b>	<b>10,133</b>	<b>10,115</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,145</b>	<b>12,800</b>

# Research, Development, Test and Evaluation

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## Featured RDT&E Programs

- ❖ Aviation Advanced Development (\$1,126M) – Future Vertical Lift (FVL) to focus vertical lift capabilities and technology development and to retain long-term industrial base capabilities. The Future Long Range Assault Aircraft (FLRAA) program pursues FVL Capability Set 3 (CS3) and provides Combatant Commanders with deterrence, power projection and tactical capabilities at operational and strategic distances. The Future Attack Reconnaissance Aircraft (FARA) Capability Set 1 (CS1) is the Army's No. 1 aviation modernization priority and will ensure attack/reconnaissance dominance by mitigating enemy long range capabilities. This will occur through the creation of lethal effects from outside enemy sensor/weapons range to allow Joint Force commanders to maneuver from relative sanctuary.
- ❖ Long-Range Hypersonic Weapon (\$412M) – Hypersonic weapon development and prototype fielding in order to suppress adversary long range fires and engage other high payoff/time critical targets. FY2022 funding supports the fabrication and assembly of all up round prototypes to support flight test events in FY 2022 and FY 2023, including assembly, integration and test of components and subsystems and maturation of flight software. Funding also supports the fabrication and assembly of Common Hypersonic Glade Body prototypes, including assembly and test for component and subsystems.
- ❖ Lower Tier Air Missile Defense (LTAMD) Capability (\$328M) – Lower Tier Air Missile Defense Sensor (LTAMDS) program will provide the required sensing capabilities, surveillance and fire control in the lower tier portion of the Army Integrated Air and Missile Defense (IAMD) of the ballistic missile defense battlespace. The sensor/radar set (RS) replaces the baseline PATRIOT radar in an Integrated Air and Missile Defense Battlefield Command System (IBCS) enabled PATRIOT Battalion, mitigating the risk associated with threat changes while also addressing growing obsolescence and increasing Operational & Support (O&S) cost. The LTAMDS capability addresses critical technology modernization efforts to increase reliability and maintainability. The LTAMDS capability increases sensor/radar performance to maximize the inherent PATRIOT Advanced Capability (PAC-3) Missile Segment Enhanced (MSE) Interceptor capabilities to engage threats.
- ❖ Mid-Range Capability (MRC) (\$286M) – The Mid-Range Capability missile will provide Combatant Commanders with a strategic, ground mobile, all weather, offensive missile capability. The MRC will leverage existing Tomahawk and SM-6 missiles modified for ground launch, to provide a responsive, highly accurate, deep strike capability designed to destroy high value, high payoff targets. MRC will be optimized for the penetration/dis-integration phase of Multi-Domain Operations (MDO) by defeating enemy Anti-access and Area Denial (A2/AD) systems allowing the Joint Force Commander freedom to maneuver during the exploitation phase.
- ❖ Rapid Capability Development and Maturation (\$244M) – The Army RCCTO provides critical capabilities in support of the Army modernization strategy and transitions the capability to an acquisition program for production and sustainment. Funding for these high-priority, threat-based projects is intended to deliver an operationally effective capability in the near- and mid-terms. Efforts will include accelerated materiel development and prototyping based on anticipated and emerging threats and opportunities for Directed Energy; Long Range Precision Fires; Air and Missile Defense; Cyber; Artificial Intelligence; Signals Intelligence (SIGINT); Unmanned Aerial Systems (UAS) and Counter UAS (C-UAS); Communications; and Survivability.

# Military Construction/BRAC



Army National Guard Educational Training Facility Guernsey, WV

## MILITARY CONSTRUCTION SUMMARY

\$M	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request
Regular Army	930	835
Army National Guard	399	257
Army Reserve	88	65
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,418</b>	<b>1,157</b>

The FY 2022 Military Construction Budget request funds the Army's most critical facility needs for the Active and Reserve Components focusing on replacement of aging facilities that directly support Army Readiness by incorporating priorities to improve Soldier quality of life and to enhance warfighter readiness and modernization. The Quality of Life projects includes five barracks projects across all three components. Other investment priorities include construction of training ranges and new facilities for the Reserve and National Guard.

This request funds 30 military construction projects in 20 states.

- ❖ Regular Army: 15 projects, \$835M
- ❖ Army National Guard: 12 projects, \$257M
- ❖ Army Reserve: 3 projects, \$65M

## BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE

The FY 2022 Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) budget request supports the Army's remaining environmental clean-up and disposal efforts at existing BRAC properties.

\$M	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request
Base Realignment and Closure	101	65

# Military Construction

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## *MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARMY*

\$M	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request
Replace Aging Facilities	600	330
Planning and Design	163	152
Minor Construction	55	35
Barracks	112	115
Global Defense Posture	0	134
New Mission	0	69
<b>Total</b>	<b>930</b>	<b>835</b>

## *MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARMY NATIONAL GUARD*

\$M	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request
Major Construction	309	196
Minor Construction	46	39
Planning and Design	44	22
<b>Total</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>257</b>

## *MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARMY RESERVE*

\$M	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request
Replace Aging Facilities	83	43
Minor Construction	4	15
Planning and Design	1	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>65</b>



Parks Reserve Forces Training Area Transient Training Enlisted Barracks, CA



# Army Family Housing



Construction of new military family housing at Fort McCoy



Family Housing New Construction, Rock Island Arsenal, IL

The Army is dedicated to providing Soldiers, Family members and Civilians who choose to live on Army installations with safe, clean and healthy homes. The Army provides resources and policy to encourage maintenance reporting systems on housing issues and concerns, and takes its obligation seriously to care for the health and welfare of its Soldiers, Families and Civilians.

The FY 2022 Army Family Housing Operations budget supports the operation, maintenance and repair, utilities and oversight of homes for Soldiers and their Families in both the United States and overseas. It provides funding for:

- ❖ 10,040 Army-owned units
- ❖ 3,799 leases
- ❖ Portfolio and asset management for 85,283 privatized homes

The FY 2022 Army Family Housing Construction request includes new construction of 130 Family Housing units at Villaggio housing area in Italy.

## ARMY FAMILY HOUSING

\$M	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request
<b>Construction</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>100</b>
New Construction	121	92
Planning and Design	3	8
<b>Operations</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>391</b>
Operations	66	70
Maintenance	83	111
Utilities	41	44
Leasing	124	128
Privatization	38	38
<b>Total</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>491</b>

# Other Accounts



U.S. Army Soldiers from the 3rd Infantry Regiment "Old Guard" participate in a wreath laying ceremony at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier

The Army National Cemetery Program is an Army account. The Army is DoD's financial management agent for the Chemical Agent and Munitions Destruction account and the Army Working Capital Fund is an Army revolving fund account that directly supports the materiel readiness of operating units.

- ❖ Army National Cemetery Program funding (\$228M) provides for operation, maintenance, infrastructure revitalization and construction at Arlington National Cemetery and the Soldiers' and Airmen's Home National Cemetery in Washington, D.C. The request also includes \$141M that supports the Southern Expansion Project.
- ❖ Chemical Agent and Munitions Destruction funding (\$1,094M) supports safe storage and destruction of the remaining chemical munitions stockpiles in Kentucky and Colorado and the Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Project for the Kentucky and Colorado facilities and surrounding communities.
- ❖ The Army Working Capital Fund (\$385M) request provides a cash infusion to improve financial health of the fund, the acquisition of secondary items for Army Prepositioned Stocks and costs associated with maintaining facilities to meet surge capacity at the Army industrial sites.

## OTHER ACCOUNTS

\$M	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request
Army National Cemetery Program	82	228
Chemical Agent and Munitions Destruction	1,050	1,094
Army Working Capital Fund	202	385

# Direct War and Enduring Costs

Beginning with the FY 2022 President’s Budget, the request for Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) funding is realigned to the base budget. Direct War costs include in-country war support for Operation FREEDOM’S SENTINEL and Operation INHERENT RESOLVE in Iraq and Syria along with separate appropriations for the Afghanistan Security Forces and Counter-Islamic State of Iraq and Syria Train and Equip Fund. Enduring costs include in-theater and CONUS activities that will continue after combat operations as well as the European Deterrence Initiative. The FY 2022 request assumes achieved savings through the planned drawdown in Afghanistan.

- ❖ The Military Personnel budget request funds pay and allowances, subsistence, training, and administrative support (pre- and post-mobilization) for Reserve Component (RC) Soldiers. The funding also resources the Regular Army deployment costs and Subsistence-in-Kind costs. The overall FY 2022 request of \$2,134M reflects as a decrease of \$842M from the FY 2021 enacted amount.
- ❖ The Operation and Maintenance budget request supports efforts primarily in the European and Central Command Areas of Operation. These missions continue to evolve in response to the dynamic changing environment throughout these regions.
- ❖ The Research, Development and Acquisition (procurement and RDT&E) budget request funds replacement battle losses, ammunition replenishment, operational needs statements for supported theaters, other theater specific equipment, and the enhancement of prepositioned equipment stocks in Europe.
- ❖ The Afghanistan Security Forces Fund budget request provides the Afghanistan National Defense and Security Forces (ANDSF) with financial resources to combat a resilient insurgency and be a reliable counterterrorism partner with the United States. This request supports the decision to continue providing security assistance to the ANDSF through resources to sustain high-tempo combat operations. This funding represents a \$280M increase from the FY 2021 enacted amount, in order to maintain equipment already transferred to ANDSF.

## DIRECT WAR & ENDURING COSTS SUMMARY

\$M	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request
Military Personnel (MILPERS)	2,977	2,134
Operation & Maintenance (O&M)	14,042	10,552
Procurement (PROC)	2,436	1,639
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation (RDT&E)	176	110
Military Construction (MILCON)	16	121
Army Working Capital Fund (AWCF)	20	7
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>19,667</b>	<b>14,563</b>
Counter-Islamic State of Iraq and Syria Train & Equip Fund	710	522
Afghan Security Forces Fund	3,048	3,328
<b>Pass through Accounts</b>	<b>3,758</b>	<b>3,850</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,425</b>	<b>18,413</b>

# Pacific Deterrence Initiative

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The Army, in addition to all other support it provides the Joint Force in the USINDOPACOM theater, would like to highlight four categories that support the Pacific Deterrence Initiative: Joint Force Lethality; Force Design and Posture; Strengthen Alliances and Partnerships; Exercises, Experimentation and Innovation.

\$M	FY 2022 Request
<b>Joint Force Lethality</b>	<b>1,001,967</b>
<b>Missiles</b>	239,652
Operation and Maintenance, Army	63,457
Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation	698,858
<b>Force Design and Posture</b>	<b>162,858</b>
Other Procurement, Army	162,858
<b>Strengthen Alliances and Partnerships</b>	<b>500,819</b>
Operation and Maintenance, Army	494,338
Operation and Maintenance, Army Reserve	6,481
<b>Exercises, Experimentation, and Innovation</b>	<b>225,655</b>
Operation and Maintenance, Army	4,419
Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation	221,236
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,891,299</b>

The Army is building Multi-Domain Task Forces (MDTF), for great power competition and warfighting anywhere in the world. The Strategic Fires Battalion contributes to Multi-Domain Operations by providing Long-Range Precision Fires capabilities through Long-Range Hypersonic Weapons. A Regionally Aligned Readiness and Modernization Model will support an improved posture in the Indo-Pacific, while force structure changes in South Korea provides greater lethality for the Combatant Commander and enables expansion of MDTF activities.

Army actions during the competition is designed to increase access, presence and influence (API) to counter our adversaries malign influence, enhance conventional deterrence and set conditions to prevail in conflict. The Army is making significant investments in expanding and improving Army Pre-positioned Stocks-4 at six sites, in four countries, that support warfighting requirements for Large Scale Combat Operations; Army Watercraft Systems will provide improved operational logistics capabilities to the Joint Force. This will enable delivery of sustainment at scale across extended lines of communication. The 5th Security Forces Assistance Brigade is a combat multiplier and contributes to allied and partner interoperability and operates in numerous partner nations in the Indo-Pacom theater. The Army remains committed to critical investments and actions to build counter-terrorism and security capabilities of allies and partners in the region.

The Army lessons learned during Pacific Pathways (FY 2021) will inform Project Convergence as it will test and develop the ability to link land, sea, air, cyber and space capabilities together with joint and multi-national partners during the bi-lateral exercise.

Army contributions in the region will serve as a forward line to enable the Joint Force to build the defense posture that meets USINDOPACOM Commander’s needs. The Army must continue evolving to deliver the speed, range convergence and decision making required for dominance and overmatch.

# Army Reform

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During the development of the Army's FY 2022 President Budget's, Army Senior Leaders assessed programs to realign \$1.6B in FY 2022 to support the Army Vision 2028 and the Army Modernization Strategy. The Army applied \$133M in savings towards its "People Strategy", and \$1.4B in savings towards modernization strategy, supporting the Interim National Security Strategic Guidance while operating in a fiscally constrained environment.

Army reforms are not just focused solely on process and funding adjustment decisions, but initiatives that save time, money, and resources. The Army has several other ongoing policy initiatives under its reform umbrella, including: Criminal Investigation Division (CID) restructure, Army Command Accountability & Execution Review (CAER), Contract Reviews, and achieving auditability.

Following an organizational review of the Army CID in 2021, Senior Leaders are changing the organizational structure and policies to create a more effective organization that can better support Soldiers and their Families. This structural redesign creates an organization with enhanced capabilities and capacity, improving criminal investigations. This budget request also provides resources to improve the handling of special victim cases; which includes provisions that improve the issuance of military protective orders, and the process for how victims receive case notification.

The CAER initiative continues to assist leaders and Commanders to improve their fiscal stewardship by maximizing their purchasing power and minimizing inefficiencies. This program has helped identify and remedy several process issues that impact the Army and DoD. In its first full year, the Army focused on current and expired year de-obligations across key problem areas, including supply chain, transportation, and contracts. During FY 2020, the CAER program saved money annually through updating policies for transportation billing. CAER is also leading changes for the Army's logistics and sustainment Enterprise Resource Planning tools, the Global Combat Support System – Army (GCSS-A), resulting in a 76% reduction in supply chain de-obligations.

The Army realized nearly \$35.5M in energy savings during FY 2020 through CAER-inspired analysis. By law, the Army can use expired funds that were applied but not executed for energy bills toward other energy saving or quality of life priorities. In FY 2020 the Army funded \$17.75M in energy resilience, conservation, security, and mission assurance projects. The remaining \$17.75M was utilized at the installation in which the energy savings was realized and applied toward housing improvements, MWR facilities and other quality of life services and initiatives.

The Army entered its fourth year of full financial statement audits in FY 2021, building upon the momentum generated from each previous audit. In FY 2020, Army successfully conducted a virtual audit as a result of the COVID environment. Although the Army received a disclaimer of opinion, the auditors noted that we continue to make steady progress to improve business processes and accountability each year. For example, Army remediated 30 percent of Information Technology General Controls (ITGC) Notification of Findings and Recommendations (NFRs), more than any other Military Service. During FY 2021, Army will continue to focus on remediation of high-risk material weaknesses, business process standardization, and improvements to our internal controls. These activities align with the Secretary of Defense audit priorities and accelerates the path to more accurate financial reporting in the coming years.

***We cannot be Industrial Age Army in the Information Age. We must transform all linear industrial Age processes to be more effective protect our resources, and make better decisions. We must be the Army of tomorrow, today.***

- General James McConville, 40th Chief of Staff, Army

# Army Divestments

The Army analyzes its enduring capability platforms to determine where investments can be reduced or curtailed to generate resources to apply to higher priority capabilities. Since the FY 2020 budget, the Army has cancelled funding to 105 and reduced funding to an additional 169 procurement programs. This was a deliberate effort by Army leadership to free-up resources that support development of the next generation of capabilities necessary for Multi-Domain Operations (MDO). These activities, sometimes referred to as “Night Court”, achieved an internal realignment of Research, Development and Acquisition funding towards our modernization priorities. These internal actions allowed the Army to generate most of the funding needed to start development of a generation of leap-ahead capabilities needed to support multi-domain operations.

Because of the Army’s aggressive efforts the past three years the divestitures identified in FY22 are modest. However, the Army remains committed to the continuing process of assessing and realigning funding to address gaps in future capabilities. At the same time, complete divestment of a system happens only after the military utility has been exhausted. Through the work of the Army Staff and Army Material Command, as the Lead Material Integrator, we continuously cascade our most capable systems across the force, balancing capability mix to formation type and Army component. Night-vision capabilities provide a good example of how this process works. For example, as we introduce IVAS to only the Close-Combat forces in the Active and Reserve components (approximately 100,000 Soldiers), this fielding allows the Army to cascade its current generation of night vision devices down to the next echelon of formations; the Army will repeat this process when it introduces the most capable technology to units with the greatest mission need, displacing and reassigning the previous generation of capability to the next echelon formation. This scenario will apply to all Army programs because of the size of the Army and the number of procurements we make per year.

Although much work has been accomplished, in the FY 2022 budget the Army will still eliminate seven programs and realign \$47.8M for reinvestment in FY 2022 as listed in the following table.

Program (\$K)	Divestment Strategy	FY 2022 Request
Aviators Night Vision Imaging System (ANVIS)	Procurement cancelled and transitioned to sustainment. Existing capability adequate - no replacement capability	1,838
Hellfire Missile Launcher	Procurement cancelled and program transitioned to sustainment. Sustainment stocks adequate to meet mission requirements.	8,982
Joint Technology Center System Integration	Program discontinued and transitioned to sustainment.	4,323
Launcher, 2.75 Rocket	Procurement cancelled and program transitioned to sustainment. No replacement capability required at this time.	2,489
Lightweight Counter Mortar Radar (LCMR)	Procurement cancelled and system transitioned to sustainment. No replacement capability required at this time.	9,284
Multi-Function Electronic Warfare (MFEW)	Procurement cancelled. Continued EW research and development on next generation capabilities.	12,257
Spider Networked Muni-	Program terminated in favor of less costly alternative.	8,639
<b>Total</b>		<b>47,812</b>

# Conclusion

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The Army's FY 2022 budget supports the Total Army in implementing the Interim National Security Strategic Guidance by ensuring it is ready to compete, deter and defeat the Nation's adversaries. This budget provides for quality services and facilities for our People. It provides for trained, fit, disciplined and cohesive teams of Soldiers, and it maintains the momentum of the Army's modernization efforts by synchronizing enduring combat systems and incorporating new capabilities, doctrine, and force structure, enabling the Army to win now and in future Multi-Domain Operations. A fully funded budget request supports its people strategy, allows the Army to preserve Readiness gains, and resources its Modernization Strategy.

People are the Army's No. 1 priority. This priority is driven by two important efforts, the Army People Strategy and Project Inclusion. The FY 2022 budget request addresses the needs of Soldiers, Family members, and Civilians across the Total Force. When the Army invests in its People it empowers them to reach their maximum potential, making our teams, units, and ultimately the Army overall, a stronger and more lethal force.

The FY 2022 budget request resources the Army to face a dynamically changing security environment characterized by great power competition, rapid technology advances and new challenges in all operational domains. The FY 2022 budget maintains readiness levels to provide credible and capable land forces for Joint All-Domain Operations in order to prevent conflict, shape the environment, and, when necessary, win decisively. The Army remains ready, and through ReARMM will transform into a multi-domain capable force, ensuring it is able to support the Joint Force and Combatant Commanders with ready forces both now and in the future.

Modernizing the Army requires a comprehensive approach, with a focused effort across the Army's six Modernization priorities. How we compete around the world is directly tied to how successfully we modernize. The Army must modernize its equipment, but it also must modernize its talent management, update its doctrine, train for the next fight, and it must be able to sustain its equipment and facilities. The Army's vision for 2028, is how the Army will achieve the comprehensive yet focused approach to provide the strategic framework for guiding the Army into the future. The FY 2022 budget request represents deliberate decisions to build on the modernization gains achieved in the three previous budget cycles, to resource the Army's 31 +4 signature modernization efforts, and improve our enduring weapons platforms within the FY 2022 budget.

The Army will maintain its competitive advantage through its People, Modernization and Readiness strategies. The Army will meet its operational requirements, allowing it to keep our Soldiers and families safe at home, and when needed it is prepared to answer the Nation's call to go and win, anytime and anywhere. Through timely, adequate, predictable, and sustained funding combined with continuous reforms the Army can achieve the balance between People, Readiness and Modernization needed to field the future force.

Your Army is ready and remains ready.

***The time is now to transform how we take care of our people, our doctrine, our organizations, our training, our equipment, and how we compete around the world***

- General James McConville, 40th Chief of Staff of the Army

**ARMY STRONG; PEOPLE FIRST; WINNING MATTERS**



## **The Calling**

### **PUBLICATION INFORMATION**

This booklet provides the highlights of the Army's Budget submitted to Congress as part of the President's Budget.

Questions concerning the source or interpretation of the information in this booklet may be directed to the **Army Budget Office (Budget Formulation Division), 703-692-5893 or DSN 222-5893.**

All Army budget materials, including this booklet, are available to the public on the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Financial Management and Comptroller) website.  
<https://www.asafm.army.mil/Budget-Materials/>

Photos are courtesy of U.S. Army.

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