



**U.S. ARMY**

**FY 2023**

# **President's Budget Highlights**

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



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



**FY 2023**  
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**April 2022**

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

# Foreword

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The American people can count on the Army to be prepared to support during any crisis and when called upon to fight and win the Nation's wars.

The Army is a people-centric organization with highly trained, disciplined and fit personnel — the cornerstone of our organization. Our Soldiers have repeatedly demonstrated their enduring readiness in a variety of civil support missions, operational deployments, and combat missions abroad.

Likewise, our Families and Civilians stand steadfast in their support of our amazing Army, enabling our Soldiers to be the most credible land force in the world. However, we know our adversaries have been watching us and have eroded the technological overmatch we have enjoyed for years. Therefore, simultaneously, we are transforming ourselves from an Army focused on counterinsurgency over the last twenty years to the Army of 2030, focused on supporting integrated deterrence efforts and building enduring advantages to support the Joint Force in multi-domain operations.

The Army needs to be ready now and prepared for a dynamic and unpredictable future, and the Fiscal Year (FY) 2023 President's Budget allows the Army to do just that. This budget maintains momentum on our foundational priorities of **People, Readiness and Modernization**; we must optimize our readiness and investments while taking care of our Soldiers, their Families, and Army Civilians. The Army is investing in advanced capabilities and force structure transformation to enable the Joint Force to operate in the homeland and in contested environments. The Army continues to make important headway toward reducing harmful behaviors, supporting positive command climates, and developing innovative approaches to recruit and retain talent. The Army is focused on a strategically sustainable modernization path that accounts for climate resiliency, enables Soldiers and leaders to use data analytics to strengthen processes, and provides Soldiers the equipment they need to fight and win in the future as part of the Joint Force.

The Army's FY 2023 Budget request prioritizes resources to take care of our people, build readiness, win the current and future fight, and deploy a more lethal and ready Total Army focused on Joint All-Domain Operations. I am confident that America's Army is ready to meet the demands of today and the challenges of tomorrow. We are proud of the amazing things our Army does around the globe on a daily basis.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Christine E. Wormuth".

Christine E. Wormuth  
Secretary of the Army

# Contents

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US Army Budget Overview.....	4
Budget Priorities and Messages.....	7
FY 2023 Budget Request.....	8
Army Budget Trends .....	9
The Total Army .....	10
Military Personnel.....	11
Regular Army.....	12
Army National Guard .....	13
Army Reserve.....	14
Civilian Workforce .....	15
Operation and Maintenance .....	16
Regular Army.....	18
Army National Guard .....	19
Army Reserve.....	20
Modernization Strategy Overview.....	21
Research, Development, and Acquisition .....	22
Procurement Summary .....	23
Aircraft .....	24
Missiles.....	25
Weapons and Tracked Combat Vehicles .....	26
Ammunition.....	27
Other Procurement.....	28
Select Procurement Quantities.....	30
Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation .....	31
Military Construction/Base Realignment and Closure .....	33
Army Family Housing .....	35
Other Accounts.....	36
Overseas Operations Costs .....	37
European Deterrence Initiative.....	38
Pacific Deterrence Initiative.....	39
Army Divestments.....	41
Conclusion.....	42



# US Army Budget Overview

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Over the last year the Army has answered the nation's call at home and abroad. As part of the whole of government approach to defeating COVID-19, the Total Army provided over 60% of the medical teams that supported local hospitals. The Army also continued its support to the Department of Homeland Security conducting security operations within the U.S. Throughout the year, the National Guard supported their States by providing augmentation to civil authorities and assisting their neighbors in overcoming damages from natural disasters.



120,000 Service Members were provided by the Total Army to the Joint Force across six continents and 140 different countries. In response to a no notice mission, the Army deployed and secured the Hamid Karzai International Airport and evacuated American citizens and Afghans. Following evacuation, the Army housed, fed, and assisted in settling over 44,000 Afghans into the United States. In addition to executing all of these operations, the Army continued to care for our people, maintain necessary levels of readiness, and advance on a path toward modernization.

The Army's FY 2023 budget request fully supports National Security priorities and continues to meet operational demand at home and abroad through regional alignment and ready Forces. In support of integrated deterrence, campaigning, and building enduring advantages - this budget ensures we continue to transform our organizations and technology while maintaining readiness to enable the Joint Force to win our Nations wars. The Army budget also expands high quality services and facilities for our Soldiers, Families, Civilians, Retirees and Veterans.

The Total Army remains strong and ready to provide trained, fit, disciplined and cohesive teams of Soldiers who are equipped and prepared for any mission. Simultaneously, it is maintaining the momentum of the Army's deliberate modernization efforts, enabling the Joint Force to compete and win in Multi-Domain Operations.

The Army's FY 2023 budget request is approximately \$177.5B. The Army continues to deliberately prioritize and optimize to address its top priorities of People, Readiness and Modernization. The Army developed its budget with a commitment to deliver sound financial stewardship. Whether supporting efforts abroad, responding to requests from civil authorities for combating COVID-19, responding to natural disasters, or supporting other federal agencies – the Army stands ready both now and in the future.

## **Building Enduring Advantages**

The Army is expanding our base of enduring advantages by investing in our people, our values, operational and institutional resilience and our industrial and commercial partners. The Army's most enduring advantage is our highly qualified and highly capable people – the cornerstone of America's Army. Through its people, the Army balances efforts and resources to simultaneously deliver readiness and modernize the Force. The Army People Strategy is designed to ensure that the Total Army will recruit, develop, employ and retain the diversity of Soldier and Civilian talent needed to achieve Total Army readiness. The Army's Project Inclusion ensures leaders are trained and committed to support diversity, equity and inclusion at all levels of the Army. Through the People Strategy and Project Inclusion, the Army establishes the interpersonal foundation necessary for readiness, modernization and reform as described in the Army Modernization Strategy.

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In FY 2022, the Army began rapidly implementing the Independent Review Commission (IRC) recommendations aimed at preventing sexual assault, harassment, and other harmful behaviors; and restructuring the infrastructure and strengthening the workforce who expertly respond when violence occurs. The FY 2023 budget continues the implementation of 28 IRC recommendations, the majority nested within three primary focus areas: establishing the prevention workforce, employing full-time Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (SARC) and Victim Advocates (VA) and eliminating additional-duty SARC/VAs, and initiating criminal justice reform. The Army is making a significant investment in recruiting civilian expertise in the human condition at every echelon across the Total Army, linking Army leaders with deliberate and actionable prevention strategies to prevent a wide range of harmful behaviors.

The Army is also restructuring, increasing, and strengthening the civilian workforce who work tirelessly to provide the care and services that our people deserve who have been impacted by, or are a victim of, interpersonal violence. The People Strategy, Project Inclusion, and IRC implementation ensure the Army fosters a culture and environment that ensures the right people, in the right place, at the right time are prepared to successfully deploy, fight and win in Multi-domain operations and excel in support of the Joint Force.

The Army's Climate Strategy is a key initiative aimed at building enduring advantages through operational and installation resiliency against extreme weather and environmental threats. The Army Climate Strategy was published in February of 2022 and establishes three Lines of Effort (LOE). LOE one addresses installations and invests in infrastructure resilience, energy efficiency, and training land management. LOE two provides strategic guidance for acquisition and logistics activities to enable more resilient supply chains, investments in developing more robust and lighter weight operational energy solutions and developing equipment to withstand greater weather and environmental conditions. LOE three informs adaptive Army training to increase training in, and foster Soldier through unit mitigation and preparation for, operational areas and mission sets that have greater risk for environmental and weather-related hazards. LOE three also invests in reducing greenhouse gas and other environmental wastes in training events and areas and develops institutional training content that increases Soldier understanding of climate and environmental hazards in operational planning.



The Army's industrial base and commercial partners are a critical enduring advantage to the entire Joint Force, responsible for producing, sustaining, and remanufacturing ammunition, equipment, and major weapon platforms. The Army continues investments in modernizing and upgrading ammunition production facilities to meet the requirements of next-gen ammunition, environmental standards, and workplace safety. To support Army modernization priorities, the Army is also investing in our sustainment facilities, equipment and people. The Army's Organic Industrial Base (OIB) is a primary means for ensuring sustainment of our combat systems. Investment in the modernization of the OIB enables the Army to successfully meet current COCOM demands, provide the capabilities and capacities to surge and sustain a Multi-Domain Operations force, and reduces single points of failures in the supply system and while reducing our reliance on foreign resources.

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## Campaigning

The Army provides critical capabilities that enable operational support to Joint Force campaigns around the world and at home. The Army provides ready, combat-credible forces that support enduring campaigns and active response missions as part of the Joint Force. In FY 2022 the Army transitioned to a new readiness model, the Regionally Aligned Readiness and Modernization Model (ReARMM). This model enables the Army to align both modernization and readiness requirements necessary to build future readiness at the strategic, operational and tactical levels.

The FY 2023 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. Through ReARMM the Army is better able to measure and influence Strategic readiness; evaluating how rapidly the service can deploy forces in support of Combatant Commanders. The Army's high state of readiness provides ready, combat-credible forces to the Joint Force for enduring campaigns, active crisis response, and competition missions.

## Integrated Deterrence

The Army's FY 2023 budget continues to invest in advanced capabilities that enable integrated deterrence across all warfighting domains. The Army remains committed to a sustainable strategic path that develops and fields cutting-edge capabilities for Joint Multi-Domain Operations. The focus remains on the Army's 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 signature efforts, and the Army is seeing real results from experimentation, prototype development, and Soldier Touch Points.

The FY 2023 budget carries these efforts forward through continued investment aimed at providing the Nation a Joint Multi-Domain ready force now, while rapidly advancing in force transformation and next-gen capabilities to become the Army of 2030. The Army's Modernization Strategy strives to enable American land power dominance to meet the demands of great power competition and great power conflict, as demonstrated by evolving threats in the Indo-Pacific and European theaters.

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 2023 budget supports the Total Army by ensuring it is ready to compete, deter and defeat the Nation's adversaries. This budget provides for high 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 Joint Multi-Domain Operations.

Integrated Deterrence, Campaigning, Building Enduring Advantages			
People	Readiness	Modernization	Allies & Partners
Positive Command Climate	Deter adversaries through competition, crisis, conflict	Invest in transformational change to Army 2030	Assure Allies and partners through Combined Exercises
Reduce harmful behaviors	Compete with and Defeat Adversaries	Data-centric Army operates in contested environments	Enhance use of Security Force Assistance Brigades
Adapt recruiting/retention for all volunteer force	Emphasize Regionally Aligned Readiness and Modernization Model (ReARMM)	Adapt Army's resiliency toward climate change	Train with partners to increase interoperability
Enhance Soldiers, Families, Civilians QoL			
Defend the Homeland			

***“The Army has not been standing still...far from it. We are designing new formations to bring us into the future. We are innovating and experimenting. We are developing new weapons systems, so we remain the world’s premiere land force”***

-Honorable Christine E. Wormuth, Secretary of the Army



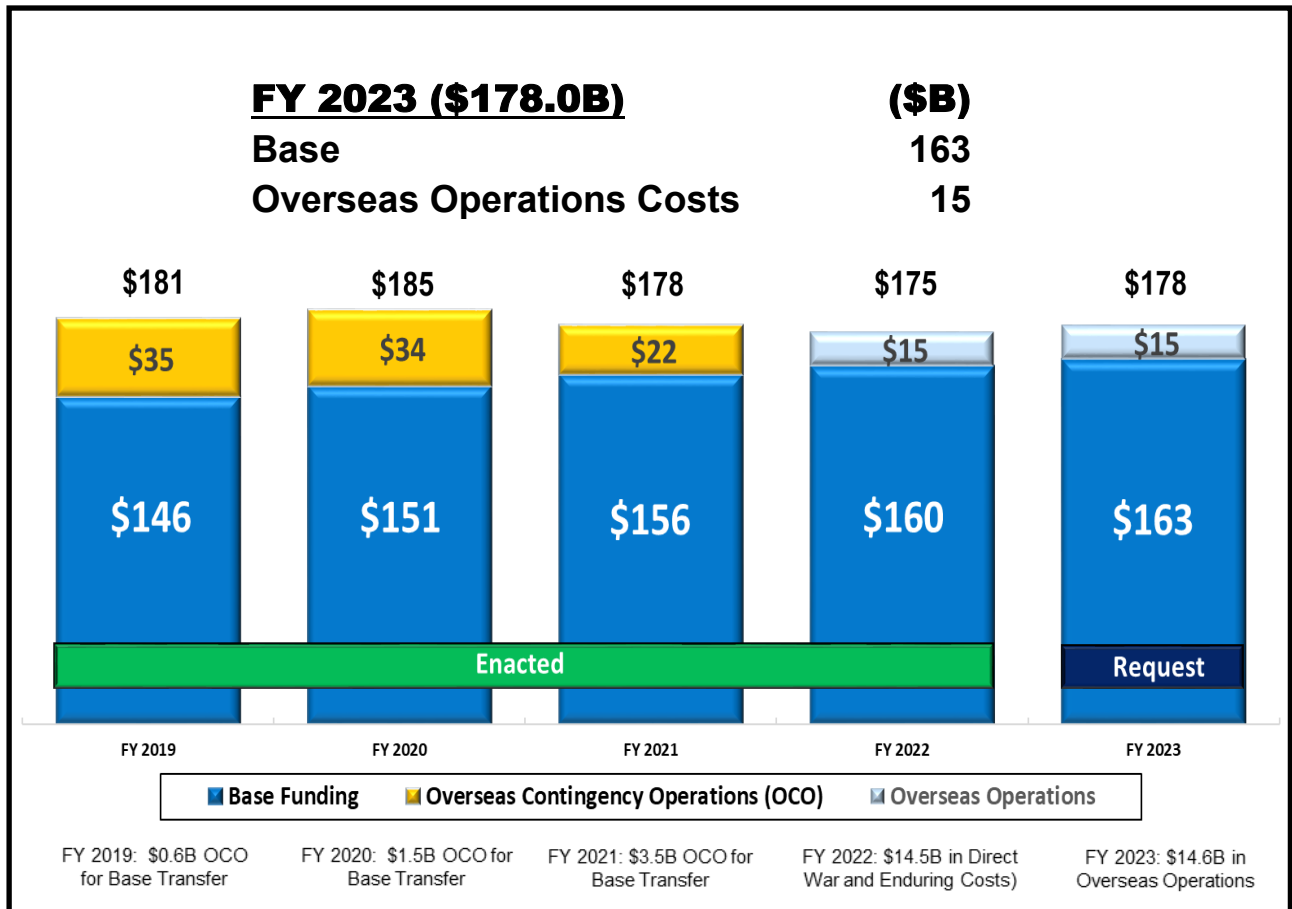
# FY 2023 Budget Request

## Department of the Army

(\$M)	FY 2022 Enacted			FY 2023 Request		
	Base	OO	Total	Base	OO	Total
<b>Military Personnel</b>	<b>59,969</b>	<b>2,020</b>	<b>61,989</b>	<b>61,960</b>	<b>3,055</b>	<b>65,015</b>
<i>Active Army</i>	45,967	1,847	47,814	47,422	2,883	50,305
<i>Army National Guard</i>	8,881	137	9,018	9,186	139	9,325
<i>Army Reserve</i>	5,121	36	5,157	5,351	34	5,385
<b>Medicare-Elig. Retiree Health Care Fund</b>	<b>3,905</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,905</b>	<b>4,058</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,058</b>
<i>Active Army</i>	2,623	-	2,623	2,694	-	2,694
<i>Army National Guard</i>	822	-	822	874	-	874
<i>Army Reserve</i>	460	-	460	490	-	490
<b>Operation and Maintenance</b>	<b>55,660</b>	<b>10,100</b>	<b>65,760</b>	<b>59,872</b>	<b>9,631</b>	<b>69,503</b>
<i>Active Army</i>	45,019	9,994	55,013	48,557	9,561	58,118
<i>Army National Guard</i>	7,638	77	7,714	8,113	44	8,157
<i>Army Reserve</i>	3,003	29	3,032	3,203	26	3,229
<b>Environmental Restoration</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>196</b>
<b>Procurement</b>	<b>21,209</b>	<b>1,595</b>	<b>22,805</b>	<b>20,110</b>	<b>1,174</b>	<b>21,284</b>
<i>Aircraft</i>	3,034	262	3,295	2,765	84	2,850
<i>Missiles</i>	2,829	631	3,460	3,189	573	3,762
<i>Weapons and Tracked Combat Vehicles</i>	4,264	56	4,319	3,480	96	3,576
<i>Ammunition</i>	2,181	96	2,277	2,505	134	2,639
<i>Other Procurement</i>	8,902	551	9,454	8,171	286	8,458
<b>Research, Development, Test, and Eval.</b>	<b>14,419</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>14,528</b>	<b>13,692</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>13,710</b>
<b>Military Construction</b>	<b>2,354</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>2,475</b>	<b>1,057</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>1,243</b>
<i>Active Army</i>	1,712	121	1,834	660	185	846
<i>Army National Guard</i>	505	-	505	297	-	297
<i>Army Reserve</i>	136	-	136	100	-	100
<b>Army Family Housing</b>	<b>579</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>579</b>	<b>606</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>606</b>
<i>Operation</i>	391	-	391	436	-	436
<i>Construction</i>	188	-	188	169	-	169
<b>Army Working Capital Fund</b>	<b>493</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Arlington National Cemetery</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>156</b>
<b>Base Realignment and Closure</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>68</b>
<b>Chemical Agents-Munitions Dest/Constr.</b>	<b>1,093</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,093</b>	<b>1,060</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,060</b>
<b>Counter-ISIS Train and Equip Fund</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>542</b>
<b>Totals</b>	<b>160,334</b>	<b>14,452</b>	<b>174,786</b>	<b>162,865</b>	<b>14,605</b>	<b>177,471</b>

# Army Budget Trends

## FY 2019 — FY 2023 (\$B)



# The Total Army

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## Overall Total Army

The Army's people is our greatest asset. Regular Army, Army National Guard, U.S. Army Reserve and Civilians are the components that make up the Total Army.

- The Army is comprised of **998,500** Soldiers and **196,897** Civilians for an overall total of **1,195,397** personnel
- The Regular Army's **473,000** Soldiers requested in the FY 2023 budget request comprise **47%** of the Army's military strength and provide forces capable of responding quickly across the spectrum of conflict. They represent the Nation's dominant land power response
- Army National Guard's **336,000** Soldiers requested in FY 2023—comprise **28%** of the Total Army. They fulfill vital national defense and homeland civil support roles and provide operational flexibility to Combatant Commands that complement the Regular Army in responding to National Security threats
- The U.S. Army Reserve's **189,500** Soldiers – requested in FY 2023—comprise **16%** of the Total Army. They provide operational flexibility to Combatant Commands that complement the Regular Army in responding to National Security threats

# Military Personnel

## SOLDIERS: THE STRENGTH OF OUR ARMY



The 330th Medical Brigade Army Reservists based at Fort Snelling, MN conduct cold weather training at Fort McCoy, Wis.



U.S. Army paratroopers assigned to the 173rd Airborne Brigade, stop for a group photo following multi-national training during Saber Strike 22 at Camp Adzi, Latvia, March 7, 2022

### The FY 2023 Budget Request

- Supports a Total Army military end strength of 998,500
  - Regular Army: 473,000
  - Army National Guard: 336,000
  - Army Reserve: 189,500
- Provides a **4.6%** military basic pay raise, **3.9%** basic allowance for housing increase, and a **3.4%** basic allowance for subsistence increase
- Resources officer, enlisted, and cadet pay and allowances, PCS moves as well as other personnel costs, such as unemployment compensation
- Provides incentives, such as bonus, education benefits, and student loan repayments, to recruit and retain the quality all volunteer force
- Provides payment into the Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Care Fund for eligible beneficiaries and their dependents and survivors
- Includes funding for Overseas Operations to maintain military presence in support of Operation INHERENT RESOLVE and European Deterrence Initiative

### MILITARY PERSONNEL SUMMARY

\$M	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request
Regular Army	47,814	50,305
Army National Guard	9,017	9,324
Army Reserve	5,156	5,384
Medicare-Elig Ret Health Care Fund	3,906	4,057
<b>Total</b>	<b>65,893</b>	<b>69,070</b>



# Military Personnel



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.

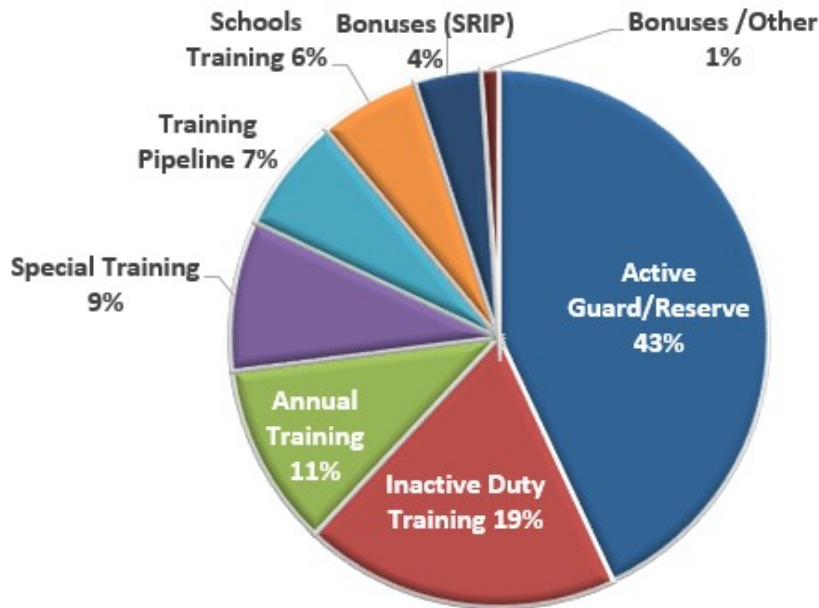
The FY 2023 budget request supports Army manning goals by providing mission- and location-specific entitlements for Soldiers and their Families across the world. The request includes critical force shaping tools, to include \$1.2B in bonus and special pays necessary to recruit and retain talent into the Army in order to sustain the all-volunteer force. The FY 2023 budget supports a Regular Army end strength of 473,000 Soldiers. The Overseas Operations request supports the military presence in support of Operation INHERENT RESOLVE and the European Deterrence Initiative.

## MILITARY PERSONNEL, ARMY

\$M	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request
Officer Pay & Allowances	14,980	15,938
Enlisted Pay & Allowances	28,762	30,096
Cadets Pay & Allowances	97	102
Subsistence	2,211	2,157
Permanent Change of Station	1,600	1,733
Other Personnel Costs	264	279
<b>Total</b>	<b>47,814</b>	<b>50,305</b>
Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Care Fund	2,623	2,694

# Military Personnel

## Army National Guard



The National Guard Personnel, Army (NGPA) appropriation supports individual, collective, and pre-mobilization training for traditional and full-time Active Guard and Reserve (AGR) Soldiers. Major programs include Annual Training, Inactive Duty for Training, schools, special training (e.g., Combat Training Center rotations), above statutory Operational Reserve training days, and additional opportunities that build readiness. The appropriation also funds education benefits and incentive programs that support sustaining a quality force.

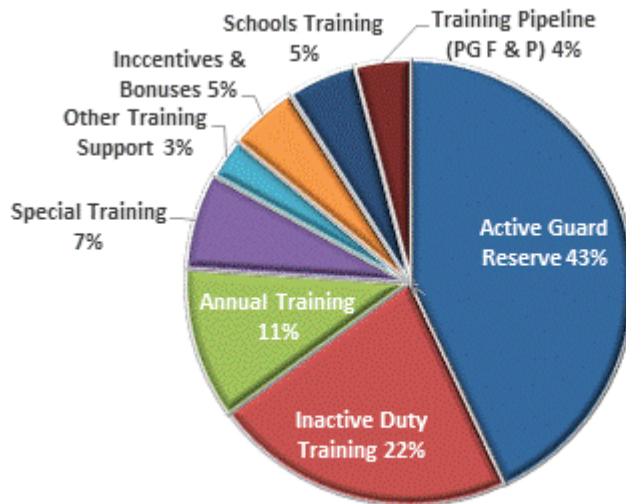
The FY 2023 budget request supports an end strength of 336,000, including 30,845 AGR Soldiers, to achieve the Army’s and the National Guard Bureau’s priorities of people, readiness, and modernization. As the combat reserve of the Army, the Army National Guard (ARNG) continues to support the active force in sustaining joint operations through a responsive and ready force-generating capability. ARNG readiness continues to provide both federal and state support in response to domestic emergencies to include COVID-19, hurricanes, wildfires and other requirements in addition to overseas operations.

### NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL, ARMY

\$M	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request
Active Guard/Reserve	3,895	4,324
Inactive Duty Training	1,739	1,732
Annual Training	925	925
Training Pipeline (Pay Groups F and P)	607	600
Special Training	856	757
Schools Training	544	588
Bonuses (SRIP)	360	318
Other Incentives/Benefits	92	80
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,018</b>	<b>9,324</b>
Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Care Fund	822	874

# Military Personnel

## Reserve Personnel, Army



The FY 2023 President’s Budget request aligns resources in support of the National Defense Strategy. The Army Reserve’s focus on People, Modernization, Readiness, and Allies and Partnerships drives the prioritization of funding to provide combat-ready units and Soldiers for the Total Army and Joint Forces to deploy, fight, and win across Multi-domain operations against current and emerging threats. Post pandemic, 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. The FY 2023 budget provides essential funding for Army special focus programs including the Sexual Harassment/Assault Response and Prevention Program, Suicide Prevention, Family Support, and Transition Programs.

The FY 2023 Reserve Personnel, Army appropriation budget request funds the Army Reserve end strength of 189,500 Soldiers, which includes 16,511 Active Guard and Reserve full-time support Soldiers. The budget request supports training that promotes Army Reserve individual and collective readiness. These resources will fund the pay and allowances for full-time AGR and part-time Reserve Soldiers performing duty in several training categories, including Inactive Duty Training, Annual Training, Active Duty for Training, and Active Duty for Operational Support.

## RESERVE PERSONNEL, ARMY

\$M	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request
Active Guard/Reserve	2,258	2,385
Inactive Duty Training	1,111	1,179
Annual Training	549	579
Training Pipeline (PG F & P)	222	234
Special Training	369	359
Schools Training	237	238
Incentives and Bonuses	272	268
Other Training Support	139	141
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,157</b>	<b>5,383</b>
Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Care Fund	460	489

# 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 increase in the number of Civilians reflects the priorities of the Army. For example, in support of the People First strategy, 1,010 Civilians will be hired to support Independent Review Commission (IRC) initiatives, to include restructuring the Army’s Sexual Harassment/Assault Response and Prevention (SHARP) program and implementing an Army Prevention Workforce across the Active Component, Army Reserve, and Army National Guard. As part of the Army Strategy’s Reform Line of Effort, the Army will evaluate recruiting, retention, and incentives to attract high-quality Civilians and match their skills, behaviors, and preferences with the right jobs.

The Army values its 196,897 motivated and dedicated Civilian workforce. The Army seeks highly skilled Civilians who are innovative, agile and results-driven. The Army budgeted a 4.6% pay raise for its Civilian personnel in FY 2023.

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

Appropriation (Civilian Personnel FTE)	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request
Operation and Maintenance	<b>153,492</b>	<b>155,867</b>
Regular Army	116,831	118,378
Army National Guard	26,690	26,900
Army Reserve	10,421	10,589
Research, Development, Test, & Evaluation	18,045	17,113
Military Construction	1,660	1,660
Army Family Housing	642	642
Army Working Capital Fund	21,152	20,998
Chemical Agents-Munitions Destruction	398	398
Cemeterial Expenses, Army	201	219
<b>Total</b>	<b>195,610</b>	<b>196,897</b>



DA Civilian conducts a site visit to a Basic Load Ammunition Area or BLAHA in Syria during his deployment last year.



The Safety and Occupational Health Career Program emphasizes enhancing technical, managerial, leadership skills for Department of the Army Civilians in 25 occupational series that meet the Army’s current and future Safety and Occupational Health needs.



# Operation and Maintenance



Army SPC prepares a UH-60M Black Hawk for a flight



Army Paratrooper provides security



Soldier completes swim test for Jungle Operations Training Course

## Overview

The Army's FY 2023'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 strategic guidance and global demand 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 reducing harmful behaviors, improving quality of life, and implementing innovative talent management. The Army is also investing in climate change while recognizing the threat to U.S. national security and the well-being of the American people. Tactical and strategic readiness is achieved through rigorous home station training and through key exercises. Including global projection events with our partners and Allies. O&M resources both the European and Pacific Deterrence Initiatives, and supports Overseas Operations associated with the U.S. Central Command Area of Operations.

## OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE SUMMARY

\$M	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request
Regular Army	55,013	58,118
Army National Guard	3,032	3,229
Army Reserve	7,714	8,157
Environmental Restoration	299	196
<b>Total</b>	<b>66,058</b>	<b>69,700</b>

# Operation and Maintenance

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People are the Army's greatest strength and also its number one priority. The FY 2023 O&M request funds efforts to take care of Soldiers, Civilians, and Families by reducing harmful behaviors such as suicide and sexual harassment/assault. To that end, FY 2023 begins a phased implementation for recommendations of the Independent Review Commission (IRC) on sexual assault. This request also invests in Quality-of-Life improvements, enhancing resiliency through holistic health and fitness programs. Investments in the workforce continue to innovate talent management and prioritize improvements in housing and barracks, healthcare, and childcare. It also funds programs to improve and develop programs to capitalize on the ideals of inclusion, diversity, and equity.

FY 2023 provides increased home station training and funds all units to maintain their highest readiness proficiency levels relative to each component. The Army is continuing to implement and emphasize the Regionally Aligned Readiness and Modernization Model (ReARMM), which provides predictability and synchronizes modernization of formations with current operations and readiness. Home station unit training, focused on decisive action capability, and tough, realistic Combat Training Center (CTC) rotations are the primary tools to build and sustain operational readiness. Therefore, the Army is resourcing 22 Brigade Combat Team (BCT)-level CTC rotations in FY 2023 (17 Active BCT-level rotations, 2 BCT-level for the Army National Guard, and 3 for units on rotation in Europe). Facility sustainment improves to 85 percent across all three components and maintains over 90% funding Army-wide for Base Operations Support.

Efficient resource application balances the readiness demands of competition, crisis, & conflict while creating opportunities to modernize formations along a sustainable strategic path toward a transformed, modernized Force. The FY 2023 O&M budget request grows a third Multi-Domain Task Force, while maintaining other key force structure across all components. The Army continues to support Project Convergence, an initiative designed to aggressively advance and integrate Army's contributions to the Joint Force. In addition, this budget enhances cybersecurity by mitigating vulnerabilities in control systems throughout installations. The Army is strengthening the training and development of the Acquisition Workforce by establishing a separate budget line item for those resources.

Consistent with strategic guidance, O&M funding supports a lethal, resilient, and agile global force posture, prioritizing the European and Asian-Pacific theaters. In FY 2023, the Army will conduct DEFENDER-Europe and Operation Pathways with our multi-national partners to expand multi-component, Joint, and combined interoperability. The Army also invests in climate initiatives for improving installation and energy resilience, reducing consumption of electricity and natural resources.

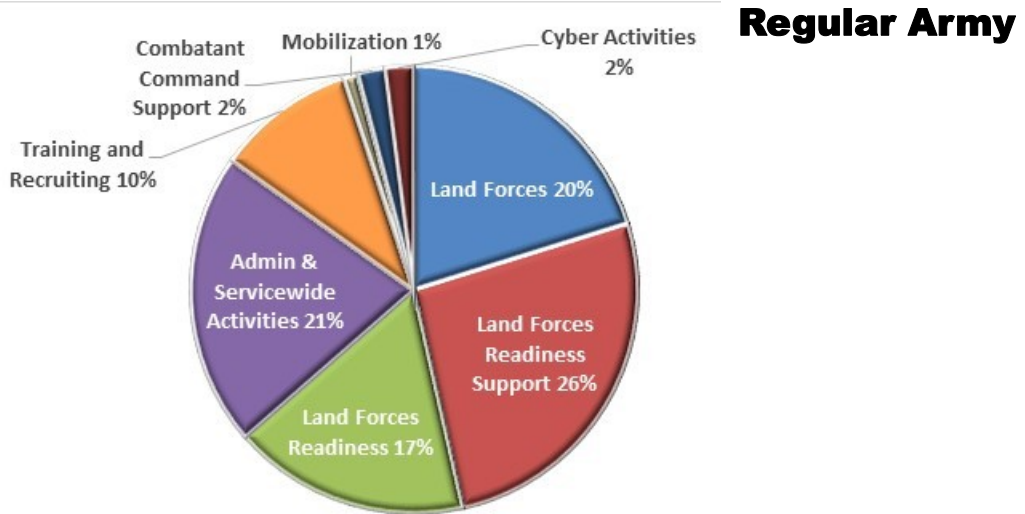


Soldiers assigned to 1st Battalion, 28th Infantry Regiment, 3rd Infantry Division, sprint off a Japan Ground Self-Defense Force helicopter during air assault training on Aibano Training Area.



A soldier assigned to the 1st Air Cavalry Brigade, assists in efforts to move AH-64 Apache and UH-60 Black Hawk helicopters from Greece to Poland.

# Operation and Maintenance



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 defend the homeland and deter aggressors. OMA funding supports generating and maintaining both current and future warfighting readiness, strategic mobilization, recruiting, individual training, and sustaining the Force. The FY 2023 OMA request funds increased home station training requirements while implementing 22 Combat Training Center rotations that improve Brigade Combat Team readiness. The FY 2023 budget supports multi-lateral exercises in the two priority geographical regions (Europe and Asia), focusing on European Deterrence and a larger scale Operation Pathways exercise.

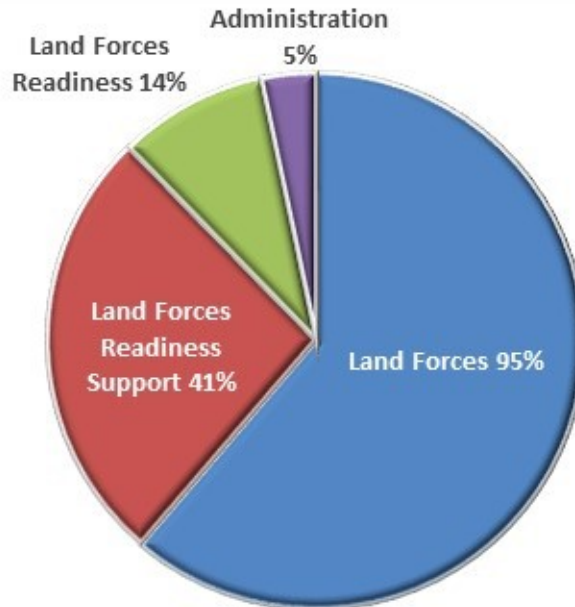
FY 2023 request invests in Soldiers, Families, and Civilians through efforts to reduce harmful behaviors, improve quality of life, and innovate talent management. Specifically, funding implements Independent Review Commission (IRC) recommendations and increases suicide prevention efforts. The FY 2023 request funds Base Operations Support at 93% and Facility Sustainment at 85% of requirements. Overall, the FY 2023 OMA request fully supports the strategic guidance and global demand and includes efforts to improve installation resiliency. OMA provides resources to both the European and Pacific Deterrence Initiatives and provides support for Overseas Operations costs associated with the U.S. Central Command Area of Operations.

## OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, REGULAR ARMY

\$M	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request
<b>Operating Forces</b>	<b>37,198</b>	<b>39,181</b>
Land Forces	10,017	11,555
Land Forces Readiness	10,260	10,147
Land Forces Readiness Support	14,643	15,115
Combatant Command Support	1,028	1,017
Cyber Activities	1,251	1,347
<b>Mobilization</b>	<b>745</b>	<b>817</b>
<b>Training and Recruiting</b>	<b>5,484</b>	<b>5,953</b>
Accession Training	843	935
Basic Skill and Advanced Training	3,164	3,451
Recruiting/Other Training and Education	1,477	1,567
<b>Admin and Service-wide Activities</b>	<b>11,586</b>	<b>12,167</b>
Security Programs	2,034	2,113
Logistics Operations	2,733	2,774
Service-wide Support	6,307	6,712
Support of Other Nations	512	568
<b>Total</b>	<b>55,013</b>	<b>58,118</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 2023 President’s Budget submission supports the National Defense Strategy and the Army’s priorities of People, Readiness and Modernization by increasing investments in training readiness, the flying hour program, facilities sustainment, and additional personnel in the SHARP and suicide prevention programs. Overall, the FY 2023 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 Hawaii and New Jersey will participate in CTC rotations.

The FY 2023 funding invests in the Soldiers, Civilians, and families of our workforce. ARNG will add 126 additional Sexual Assault Response Coordinators and 170 additional FTE’s for Suicide Prevention. Additionally, this budget allows the ARNG to support Combatant Commander and Overseas Operations cost requirements in support of Operation INHERENT RESOLVE. The Guard continues to build and expand partnerships with local and state governments, the interagency, and the Services to provide a flexible domestic response force for the Nation. The domestic environment has called on Guardsmen to answer the call for natural and man-made events. These missions, have created opportunities for Soldiers and units to increase the Guard’s readiness and provide a robust domestic response capability.

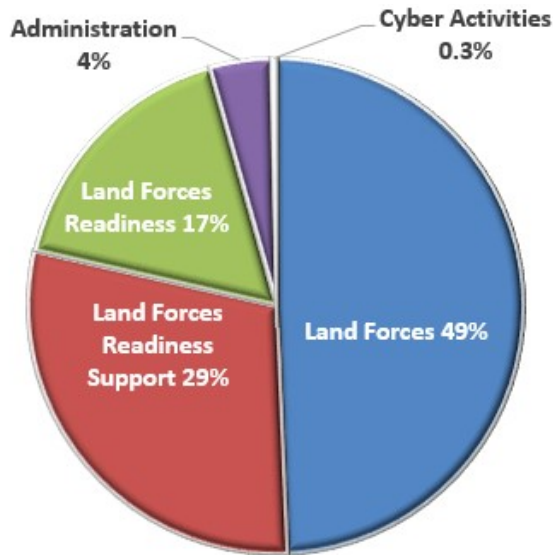
### OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NATIONAL GUARD

\$M	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request
<b>Operating Forces</b>	<b>7,283</b>	<b>7,720</b>
Land Forces	3,097	3,321
Land Forces Readiness	986	1,029
Land Forces Readiness Support	3,182	3,353
Cyber Activities	18	17
<b>Admin and Service-wide Activities</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>437</b>
Logistics Operations	9	7
Service-wide Support	422	430
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,714</b>	<b>8,157</b>



# Operation and Maintenance

## Army Reserve



The FY 2023 Operation and Maintenance, Army Reserve (OMAR) appropriation budget request funds the training and equipping of Soldiers and combat-ready units that provide critical enabling capabilities to the Total Army and Joint Forces to deploy, fight, and win across Multi-domain operations against current and emerging threats. The Army provides the preponderance of sustainment and enabling forces to the Joint Force, and most of those capabilities reside in the Army Reserve. Fiscally efficient, the Army Reserve provides nearly half of the Army’s maneuver support and a quarter of its force mobilization capacity at a cost of just 5% of the total Army Operations and Maintenance budget; the Army Reserve accomplishes all assigned missions with just 13% of the component serving as full-time support. The Army Reserve serves as the federal reserve of the Army worldwide and provides Defense Support to Civil Authorities in the homeland. The budget request supports people while sustaining and building the readiness of our Soldiers and units through training during weekend battle assemblies and Annual Training (unit and collective training events).

The Army Reserve continues to explore expanded options to build readiness for tomorrow. The FY 2023 budget resources 103 additional full-time civilians for the Sexual Harassment/Assault Response and Prevention (SHARP) Program in accordance with the recommendations of the Independent Review Commission (IRC). The budget request supports essential funding for Army special focus programs including Suicide Prevention, Family Support, and Transition Programs. Additionally, the budget provides for installation management, maintenance of real property, cyber activities, and personnel support to Soldiers, Retirees, and their Families.

### OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY RESERVE

\$M	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request
<b>Operating Forces</b>	<b>2,900</b>	<b>3,089</b>
Land Forces	1,395	1,586
Land Forces Readiness	509	545
Land Forces Readiness Support	986	948
Cyber Activities	10	10
<b>Admin and Service wide Activities</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>139</b>
Logistics Operations	15	19
Service wide Support	116	120
<b>Totals</b>	<b>3,031</b>	<b>3,229</b>

# Modernization Strategy Overview

Over the last two decades the Army has focused on counter-insurgency threats; while adversaries modernized their forces with sophisticated and advanced technologies. Our adversaries are on a trajectory to make significant technological advancements that could erode some of our Military's competitive advantage. Future conflict among great power competitors will be Multi-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 Multi Domain Operations.

The Army developed its Modernization Strategy in response to worldwide threats and detailed in the National Defense Strategy. The modernization strategy centers around a single focus: to make Soldiers and units more lethal to fight and win our Nation's wars. The Army's Modernization Strategy focuses on six modernization priorities united under one command – Army Futures Command (AFC). AFC leads eight Cross Functional Teams (CFTs), [See table below] focused on the signature modernization efforts. These efforts will reduce the time to field modern weapons and platforms with next-generation technologies by integrating operators/users with representatives from program management, finance, testing, science & technology, and other critical functions.

\$M	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request
Long Range Precision Fire	799	994
Next Generation Combat Vehicle	1,387	2,035
Future Vertical Lift	1,623	1,538
Network	2,600	2,650
Assured Positioning, Navigation and Timing*	427	458
Air & Missile Defense	1,414	1,426
Soldier Lethality	1,097	1,019
Synthetic Training Environment*	364	488
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,712</b>	<b>10,608</b>

CFTs do not include the RCCTO programs

\* Note: A CFT — not one of the six modernization priorities

Additionally, there are four other efforts that are essential to the future of All-Domain Operations which fall under the Rapid Capabilities and Critical Technologies Office (RCCTO) (\$1,748M RDTE/\$268M MSLS):

- Long-Range Hypersonic Weapon (\$806M RDTE/\$249M MSLS)** — Fielded the first hypersonic unit with all ground and support equipment in FY 2021; fire test shots in FY 2022 and supports transition efforts for the LRHW prototype battery to Engineering & Manufacturing Development as a Program of Record (POR) in FY 2023.
- Directed Energy Maneuver (\$312M RDTE)** — Short-Range Air Defense System (DE M-SHORAD): Fielding the first combat-relevant 50 kW class laser weapon on Stryker vehicles in FY 2022 that defends against unmanned aircraft systems (UAS), Rotary Wing, Rocket, Artillery, and Mortar threats. Supports the integration of additional prototype vehicles for delivery in FY 2023. Continues building and integrating prototype vehicles for deliveries through FY 2024 and logistic support for a prototype platoon.
- Indirect Fire Protection Capability (\$221M RDTE/\$19M MSLS)** — High Energy Laser (IFPC-HEL) and Indirect Fire Protection Capability-High Power Microwave (IFPC-HPM): IFPC-HEL is a 300 kW class laser weapon system designed to defend fixed or semifixed sites from unmanned aircraft systems (UAS), Rotary Wing, Fixed Wing, Rocket, Artillery, and Mortar and subsonic cruise missiles. IFPC-HPM is a high power microwave weapon system designed to defend against Group 1-2 UAS swarms or groups. FY 2023 funding continues fabrication and begins production of prototypes. Fielding for both systems is planned in FY 2024.
- Mid-Range Capability (MRC) (\$409M RDTE)** — Providing Combatant Commanders a long range, ground-mobile, all-weather, offensive missile capability in FY 2023. Funds support the integration of design requirements to complete and field an initial prototype battery and support fabrication and testing of subsequent prototype batteries.

# Research, Development, and Acquisition

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The FY 2023 request for Research, Development and Acquisition (RDA) is \$35B, focused on integrating next-generation technologies and warfighting concepts across the force. The Army's FY 2023 plan resources current capabilities and manages production timelines 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 2023 President's Budget request, the Army aligns 82% of the FY 2023 Science and Technology (S&T) funding to identify, develop, and demonstrate technology options in support of the Army's modernization priorities. Concurrently, through the FY 2023 Procurement budget request, we continue to fill critical capability requirements by improving existing proven platforms and by continuing development of key systems.

The FY 2023 RDA budget request maintains our priorities and continues momentum:

- Prototyping of Long-Range Hypersonic Missile, Mid-Range Capability Missile (Flight Tests), and Precision Strike Missile (PrSM) to enhance our competitive advantage
- 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.
- Transforms the Army through integration of next-generation technologies and warfighting concepts.
- Integrates new technologies across the force to enhance our ability to compete globally, deter adversaries and win on multi-domain battlefields.

## RDA SUMMARY

\$M	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request
Procurement	22,805	21,284
RDT&E	14,539	13,704
<b>Total</b>	<b>37,344</b>	<b>34,988</b>

# Procurement Summary

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- **UH-60M Black Hawk (\$719M APA).** Funding supports the procurement of 25 aircraft for the Army National Guard
- **AH-64E Apache Block IIIA Reman (\$694M APA).** Funding supports Advance Procurement (AP), Full Rate Production (FRP) of AH-64E Apache Remanufacture aircraft and associated support .
- **Patriot MSE Missile (\$625M for Base and \$412M for European Deterrence Initiative) (EDI) (MiPA).** Supports the production of 252 Missile Segment Enhancement (MSE) missiles and 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) (\$774M for Base and \$11M for Operation Inherent Resolve) (MiPA).** Supports the acquisition of 4,674 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 (\$671M WTCV).** Supports the exchange of 102 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 (\$656M WTCV).** Supports the upgrade of 44 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.
- **Paladin Integrated Management (PIM) (\$424M for Base and \$69M for Enduring Costs in the Base Budget) (WTCV).** Supports all aspects of PIM Full Rate Production (FRP) program and required oversight on contractor production operations. Funding also sustains work being completed at the Anniston Army Depot (ANAD) in Anniston, AL supporting the production of all 27 vehicle sets funded in FY 2023.

## PROCUREMENT SUMMARY

\$M	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request
Aircraft (APA)	3,295	2,849
Missile (MiPA)	3,460	3,762
Weapons and Tracked Combat Vehicles (WTCV)	4,325	3,580
Ammunition (PAA)	2,277	2,639
Other Procurement (OPA)	9,454	8,458
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,807</b>	<b>21,288</b>

# Aircraft



UH-60 Blackhawk



Raven



CH-47 Chinook helicopter

\$M	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request
<b>Aircraft</b>	<b>2,171</b>	<b>1,790</b>
CH-47 Chinook Cargo Helicopter MYP	315	169
CH-47 Chinook Cargo Helicopter Adv Proc	19	19
UH-60 Black Hawk Helicopter MYP	842	650
UH-60 Black Hawk Helicopter Adv Proc	146	68
AH-64 Apache Block IIIA Reman	469	525
AH-64 Apache Block IIIA Reman Adv Proc	192	169
Utility Fixed Wing	6	0
UH-60 Blackhawk L- and V-Models	166	179
Small Unmanned Aircraft System	16	11
<b>Modifications</b>	<b>596</b>	<b>414</b>
Universal Ground Control Equipment (UAS)	0	58
Gray Eagle Mods2	123	0
RQ-7 Shadow Unmanned Aerial Vehicle	6	0
AH-64 Apache Mods	119	86
Utility Helicopter Mods	25	21
CH-47 Cargo Helicopter Mods	22	11
Network and Mission Plan	29	44
Comms, Nav Surveillance	58	72
Global Air Traffic Management (GATM)	17	15
Utility/Cargo Airplane Mods	9	0
UAS Mods	4	0
Multi-Sensor Airborne Reconnaissance	121	21
Guardrail/Common Sensor SEMA Mods	2	0
Airborne Recon-Low SEMA Mods	14	0
Enhanced Med Alt Recon/Surv System SEMA Mods	1	2
Aviation Assured PNT	46	71
MQ-1 Payload	0	58
<b>Support Equipment and Facilities</b>	<b>528</b>	<b>645</b>
Survivability Counter Measures	5	7
Aircraft Survivability Equipment	63	168
Common Missile Warning System	149	107
CIRCM	234	288
Common Ground Equipment	14	21
Aircrew Integrated Systems	41	26
Air Traffic Control	22	27
Launcher, 2.75 in Rocket Industrial	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,295</b>	<b>2,849</b>



# Missiles



Maneuver Short Range Air Defense system (M-Shorad)



U.S. Army Patriot Missile System



Lethal Miniature Aerial Missile System (LMAMS)

\$M	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request
<b>Other Missiles</b>	<b>2,932</b>	<b>3,246</b>
Lower Air and Missile Defense	33	4
Lower Air and Missile Defense A/P	0	9
Guided Multiple Launch Rocket System Rockets	863	785
Long Range Hypersonic Weapon Missile System	0	249
Long Range Precision Munition	45	0
M-SHORAD	332	136
ATACMS / PrSM	166	213
TOW -2 Missile	102	105
Javelin Missile	129	163
Hellfire Missile	115	111
Multiple Launch Rocket System Practice Rockets	30	4
High Mobility Artillery Rocket System	128	156
Patriot MSE Missile	772	1037
Joint Air-to-Ground Missile	147	216
Indirect Fire Protection Capability Inc2-I	19	19
Lethal Miniature Aerial Missile System	61	38
<b>Modification of Missiles</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>498</b>
Patriot	205	254
High Mobility Artillery Rocket System	7	20
Multiple Launch Rocket System	274	218
Improved Target Acquisition System - TOW	5	5
Avenger	11	0
<b>Spares and Repair Parts</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Support Equipment &amp; Facilities</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,460</b>	<b>3,762</b>

# Weapons and Tracked Combat Vehicles



120 millimeter self-propelled mortar explosives



M3E1 Multi-Role Anti-Armor Anti-Personnel Weapons System (MAAWS)

\$M	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request
<b>Tracked Combat Vehicles</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>742</b>
Armored Multi-Purpose Vehicle (AMPV)	83	381
Assault Breacher Vehicle (ABV)	16	4
Mobile Protected Firepower	287	357
<b>Modifications: Tracked Combat Vehicles</b>	<b>3,595</b>	<b>2,279</b>
Stryker Upgrade	1,083	671
Bradley Program (MOD)	460	280
M109 FOV Modification	3	3
Paladin Integrated Management (PIM)	663	493
Improved Recovery Vehicle (M88A2 HERCULES)	52	139
Assault Breacher Vehicle	16	4
Assault Bridge (MOD)	2	0
Joint Assault Bridge	111	37
Abrams Upgrade Program	1,146	656
Vehicle Protection Systems (VPS)	75	0
<b>Weapons and Other Combat Vehicles</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>323</b>
Multi-Role Anti-Armor Personnel Weapons Systems	32	27
Mortar Systems	33	9
Location & Azimuth Determination Weapons Systems	0	48
XM320 Grenade Launcher Module (GLM)	9	12
Precision Sniper Rifle	9	6
Carbine	4	0
Next Generation Squad Weapon	97	221
Handgun	5	0
<b>Mods: Weapons/Other Combat Vehicles</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>5</b>
MK-19 Grenade Machine Gun MODS	23	0
M777 Mods	17	3
M2 50 Cal Machine Gun MODS	7	0
M119 Modifications	0	2
<b>Support Equipment and Facilities</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>227</b>
Items Less Than \$5.0m (WOCV-WTCV)	1	2
Production Base Support (WOCV-WTCV)	91	225
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,325</b>	<b>3,580</b>

# Ammunition



M1 Abrams ammunition



M777 Howitzer ammunition

\$M	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request
Small Caliber Ammunition	305	315
Medium Caliber Ammunition	88	250
Mortar Ammunition	153	217
Tank Ammunition	204	297
Artillery Ammunition / Fuzes	488	500
Close Terrain Shaping Obstacle, Demolition Munitions & Mines	79	164
Grenades	31	36
Shoulder Launched Munitions	17	18
Signals & Simulators	15	23
Hydra Rockets	118	172
Other Ammunition & Miscellaneous	58	66
Production Base Support	721	581
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,277</b>	<b>2,639</b>



60MM Mortar ammunition

# Other Procurement



M978A4 Heavy Expanded Mobility Tactical Truck (HEMTT)



Joint Battle Command-Platform (JBC-P) is the Army's next-generation friendly force tracking system, equipping Soldiers with a faster satellite network, secure data encryption and advanced logistics.

\$M	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request
<b>Tactical and Support Vehicles</b>	<b>1,443</b>	<b>1,125</b>
Family of Medium Tactical Vehicles	62	74
Family of Heavy Tactical Vehicles	173	96
Joint Light Tactical Vehicle	575	703
Modification of In-Service Equipment	212	32
All Other Vehicles and Trailers	402	205
Non-Tactical Vehicles	19	15
<b>Communications</b>	<b>2,783</b>	<b>2,827</b>
Joint Communications	582	571
Combat Communications	1,051	1184
Satellite Communications	392	449
Base Communications	437	336
Information Security	173	148
Intel Communications	39	35
Long Haul Communications	9	10
Command, Control Communications	100	94
<b>Electronic Equipment</b>	<b>2,916</b>	<b>2,862</b>
Tactical Surveillance	1,740	1545
Tactical Command and Control	502	639
Electronic Warfare	48	29
Tactical Intelligence and Related Activities	238	306
Automation	374	330
Support	14	13



# Other Procurement

\$M	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request
<b>Other Support Equipment</b>	<b>2,303</b>	<b>1,633</b>
Chemical Defensive Equipment	97	104
Bridging Equipment	213	31
Engineer (Non-Construction) Equipment	236	52
Combat Service Support Equipment	310	200
Petroleum Equipment	73	30
Medical Equipment	132	76
Maintenance Equipment	135	4
Construction Equipment	131	44
Rail Float Containerization Equipment	135	163
Generators	116	63
Material Handling Equipment	13	9
Training Equipment	374	514
Test Measure and Dig Equipment	67	69
Base and Mission Support Items	271	274
<b>Spares</b>	9	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,454</b>	<b>8,458</b>



The U.S. Army Medical Test and Evaluation Activity conducts a test for the ARAI Scopolamine Auto-injector



Soldiers from 10th Mountain Division test the Small Multipurpose Equipment Transport.



# Select Procurement Quantities



Soldiers from the 1st Battalion, 6th Field Artillery Regiment, successfully fired six M31 Guided Multiple Launch Rocket Systems from their M270A1 MLRS



The Next Generation Squad Automatic Weapons (NGSAW) is being tested. It's the new 6.8 mm NGSAAW automatic weapon

Program (Quantities)	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request
AH-64E Apache Remanufacture	29	35
CH-47G Chinook	8	6
UH-60M Black Hawk	31	25
Common Infrared Countermeasures (CIRCM)	110	125
Guided MLRS Rocket (GMLRS)	5,838	4,674
Missile Segment Enhanced (MSE) Missile	180	252
Precision Strike Missile (PrSM)	88	120
Joint Air-to-Ground MSLS (JAGM)	359	713
Paladin Integrated Management (PIM)	43	27
Next Generation Squad Weapon (NGSW)	9,380	29,046
Mobile Protected Firepower (MPF)	23	28
Armored Multi Purpose Vehicle (AMPV)	-	72
Next Generation Squad Weapon Ammo	71,234	128,662
COTS Communications Equipment	3,708	22,259
Family of Cold Weather All-Terrain Vehicle (CATV)	10	13
Family Of Medium Tactical Vehicle (FMTV)	133	161
Synthetic Training Environment (STE)	68	788

# Research, Development, Test and Evaluation

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The Army's FY 2023 RDT&E President's Budget request includes funding for the development of Future Attack Reconnaissance Aircraft (FARA), Future Long Range Assault Aircraft (FLRAA), Long-Range Hypersonic missile (LRHW); Mid-Range Capability (MRC) missile, and Lower Tier Air Missile Defense Sensor (LTAMDS).

- **The FY 2023 Science and Technology (\$2,743M)** request efforts to continue to seek out and mature technologies that address Army modernization, as well as enabling technologies including Project Convergence and Artificial Intelligence that support integration across modernization priorities.
- **Aviation Advanced Development (\$1,162M)** request is for Future Vertical Lift (FVL) and includes funding for the Future Long Range Assault Aircraft (FLRAA) program (which pursues FVL Capability Set 3; CS3) and provides Combatant Commanders with deterrence, power projection, and tactical capabilities at operational and strategic distances and the Future Attack Reconnaissance Aircraft (FARA) (which pursues Capability Set 1 (CS1) is the Army's number one Aviation modernization priority to restore attack/reconnaissance dominance by mitigating enemy long-range capabilities by creating lethal effects from outside enemy sensor/weapons range and allowing joint force commanders to maneuver from relative sanctuary). FY 23 funding for FLRAA resources the development of two FLRAA virtual prototypes and for FARA resources the continuation of Increment 1 Air Vehicle design and mission systems development.
- **Long-Range Hypersonic Weapon (LRHW) (\$807M)** request is to resource efforts to provide the Army a strategic attack weapon system to defeat Anti Access/Area Denial (A2/AD) capabilities, suppress adversary Long Range Fires, and engage other high payoff/time critical targets. The Army is working collaboratively with the Navy in the development of the LRHW. As with the Navy, the Army LRHW system includes a Common Hypersonic Glide Body (CHGB) and common 34.5-inch booster. FY 23 funding supports transition efforts for the LRHW prototype battery to Engineering & Manufacturing Development as a Program of Record (POR).
- **Mid-Range Capability (MRC) (\$409M)** request is to support the mission of providing Combatant Commanders with a strategic, ground-mobile, offensive missile capability. The MRC Prototype Weapon System will leverage existing SM-6 and Tomahawk missiles for ground launch, to provide a responsive, highly accurate, deep strike capability designed to destroy high value, high payoff targets. MRC is optimized for the penetration/dis-integration phase of Multi-Domain Operations (MDO) by defeating enemy Anti-Access / Area Denial (A2/AD) systems allowing the Combatant Commander freedom to maneuver during the exploitation phase. FY 23 funding for MRC resources the integration of design requirements to complete and field the prototype battery, and to support fabrication of subsequent prototype batteries.
- **Lower Tier Air Missile Defense (LTAMD) Capability (\$382M)** request is for the Army's Lower Tier Air Missile Defense Sensor (LTAMDS) program that 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 LTAMDS capability increases sensor and radar performance to maximize the inherent PATRIOT Advanced Capability (PAC-3) Missile Segment Enhanced (MSE) Interceptor capabilities to engage threats. FY 23 funding for LTAMD resources the fielding of four prototype sensors under Urgent Materiel Release (UMR).
- **Project Convergence (\$90.9M — \$66.9M Investment + \$24M OMA).** FY 2023 request funds efforts to enable the Joint Force to continue to focus on joint experimentation that incorporates our closest Allies and Partners. Project Convergence 23 will continue to experiment with emerging technologies and joint concepts that will result in the Combined Joint Force's ability to conduct offensive and defensive capabilities that can deter peer adversaries and, if necessary, defeat them in large scale combat operations.

# Research, Development, Test and Evaluation

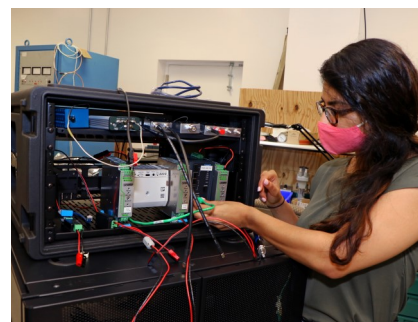
- Precision Strike Missile (PrSM) \$260M** FY 2023 request funds efforts directly aligned to the Army Long Range Precision Fires Modernization Priority. PrSM is the Army's next generation surface-to-surface missile that replaces and improves upon Army Tactical Missile System (ATACMS) capabilities. FY 2023 funding supports continuation of PrSM Increment 1 Engineering and Manufacturing Development (EMD) and efforts to develop an Increment 2 prototype. For Increment 1: Production Qualification Testing (to include ground, component, and safety), along with PQT flight tests and a Limited User Test (4Q FY 2023). FY 2023 also includes funding to conduct missile software testing, along with integration of Advanced Field Artillery Tactical Data System (AFATDS). For Increment 2: transitioning the Land-Based Anti-Ship Missile (LBASM) seeker from the Science and Technology sector into the PrSM missile.



U.S. Army Researcher conducts testing



Army demonstrates robotic swarming



U.S. Army Research Lab

## RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION

\$M	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request
Basic Research	607	467
Applied Research	1,530	884
Advanced Technology Dev.	2,190	1,392
<b>S&amp;T Subtotal</b>	<b>4,327</b>	<b>2,743</b>
Demonstration/Validation	3,818	4,099
Engineering Manufacturing Support	3,254	4,031
Testing & Management Support	1,554	1,554
Operational System Development	1,466	1,182
Software and Digital Technology	109	95
<b>Non-S&amp;T Subtotal</b>	<b>10,201</b>	<b>10,961</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,528</b>	<b>13,704</b>

# Military Construction/BRAC



USARPAC Command and Control Facility  
Fort Shafter, HI

## MILITARY CONSTRUCTION SUMMARY

The FY 2023 Military Construction 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 two barracks projects, a medical clinic, and a Child Development Center. Other investment priorities include construction of training facilities and new facilities for the Reserve and National Guard.

\$M	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request
Regular Army	1,834	846
Army National Guard	505	297
Army Reserve	136	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,475</b>	<b>1,243</b>

This request funds 27 military construction projects in 18 states

- Regular Army: 11 projects, \$846M
- Army National Guard: 14 projects, \$297M

## BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE

The FY 2023 Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) budget request supports the Army’s remaining environmental clean-up and disposal efforts at existing BRAC properties.

\$M	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request
Base Realignment and Closure	125	68



# Military Construction

## MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARMY

\$M	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
Replace Aging Facilities	330	311
Planning and Design	152	193
Minor Construction	35	91
Barracks	115	49
Global Defense Posture	134	168
New Mission	69	34
<b>Total</b>	<b>835</b>	<b>846</b>

Table reflects the FY 2022 Request due to pending submission of Army project spend plans.

## MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

\$M	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
Major Construction	196	233
Minor Construction	39	36
Planning and Design	22	28
<b>Total</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>297</b>

Table reflects the FY 2022 Request due to pending submission of Army project spend plans.

## MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARMY RESERVE

\$M	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
Replace Aging Facilities	43	70
Minor Construction	15	20
Planning and Design	7	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>100</b>

Table reflects the FY 2022 Request due to pending submission of Army project spend plans.



Speedway Readiness Center  
North Las Vegas, NV



# Army Family Housing



Family Housing Unit  
Natick Soldier Systems Center, MA

The Army is committed to providing Soldiers, Family members, and Civilians that choose to live on Army installations safe, clean, and healthy homes. The Army provides resources and policy to encourage maintenance reporting systems to help quickly assess housing issue concerns and takes its obligation seriously to care for the health and welfare of its Soldiers, Families, and Civilians. Increase in FY 2023 provides funding to conduct thorough inspections of the Army's housing portfolio to include Army-owned units, privatized units, and unaccompanied housing units. It also continues to fund the additional 114 personnel hired to support the Army's Military Housing Privatization Initiative program. Army began this effort to provide increased oversight to improve the quality of life for Soldiers and Families in FY 2020.

The FY 2023 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:

- 9,833 Army-owned units
- 3,557 leases
- Portfolio and asset management for 85,283 privatized homes

The FY 2023 Army Family Housing Construction request includes construction of 107 Family Housing units at Villaggio housing area in Italy and 64 units in Baumholder, Germany.

## ARMY FAMILY HOUSING

\$M	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request
<b>Construction</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>169</b>
New Construction	158	152
Planning and Design	30	17
<b>Operations</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>436</b>
Operations	70	79
Maintenance	111	117
Utilities	44	47
Leasing	128	127
Privatization	38	66
<b>Total</b>	<b>579</b>	<b>605</b>

# Other Accounts



Darrell Bush, 96, a former U.S. Army Staff Sgt., from Camp Springs, Md., and a WWII veteran of the Battle of the Bulge participates in the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier Centennial Commemoration Flower Ceremony at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at Arlington National Cemetery, Arlington, Virginia, Nov. 10, 2021

The Army is the executive director for the Arlington National Cemeteries programs; responsible for honoring and remembering those laid to rest at Arlington National Cemetery and the Soldiers and Airmen’s National Cemetery. The Army is also DoD’s financial management agent for the Chemical Agent and Munitions Destruction account. The third separate account is the Army Working Capital Fund is an Army revolving fund account that directly supports the materiel readiness of operating units.

- Army National Cemeteries Program funding (\$155.9M) 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.
- Chemical Agent and Munitions Destruction funding (\$1,060M) 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 (\$30M) request funds Industrial Mobilization Capacity to sustain industrial base equipment required for mobilization. The FY 2023 Army Working Capital Fund request is lower than the FY 2022 as the Fund did not require a cash infusion, and is now stabilized following solvency issues over FY 2021 and FY 2022.

## OTHER ACCOUNTS

\$M	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request
Army National Cemeteries Program	228	156
Chemical Agent and Munitions Destruction	1,094	1,060
Army Working Capital Fund	500	30

# Overseas Operations

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There is no longer an Overseas Contingency Operation (OCO) separate account for the Department of Defense and the Army: The separate OCO funding ended in FY22. All funding is included in the “base” account of the Army, however, in an effort to still identify the funding budgeted and executed in support of in-country war support we have “pulled out” the funding tied to the overseas operations.

Overseas Operations costs include in-country war support for Operation INHERENT RESOLVE in Iraq and Syria along with separate appropriations for the 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 (highlighted on pg.37).

- 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 Operation and Maintenance budget request supports efforts primarily in the European and Central Command Areas of Operation. OMA funds OPTEMPO (fuel, POL, parts, maintenance) for aviation and ground maneuver and operations, funds LOGCAP and other base/contract support, C4I, transportation, home station training, global presence rotations/integrated deterrence, and pre/post-mobilization and power projection.
- 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.
- CTEF support requirements in Iraq and Syria consisting of training, equipment, and operational assistance to vetted partner forces to consolidate gains achieved against ISIS in Iraq and Syria and to help prevent its resurgence.
- MILCON includes funding for minor construction and planning and design for two Battalion Training Complexes in Europe.

## OVERSEAS OPERATIONS COSTS SUMMARY

\$M	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request
Military Personnel (MILPERS)	2,020	3,055
Operation & Maintenance (O&M)	10,100	9,631
Procurement (PROC)	1,595	1,174
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation (RDT&E)	109	19
Military Construction (MILCON)	121	185
Army Working Capital Fund (AWCF)	7	0
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>13,952</b>	<b>14,064</b>
Counter-Islamic State of Iraq and Syria Train & Equip Fund	500	542
Pass through Accounts	500	542
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,452</b>	<b>14,606</b>

# European Deterrence Initiative (EDI)

The FY 2023 EDI budget request continues to provide funds to support rotational force deployments, infrastructure investments, and delivers the right capabilities in key locations throughout Europe. EDI is one of the primary funding sources for the U.S. Army Europe and Africa Command used to deter acute threats. The initiatives within the FY 2023 EDI request will:

- Continue to enhance the capability and readiness of U.S. Forces, NATO Allies, and regional partners that provides a rapid response to any aggression in Europe and transnational threats against sovereign territory's of NATO Allies.
- Bolster the security and capacity of our NATO Allies and partners, enabling allied investments toward Article 3 responsibilities, U.S. commitment to Article 5 and the territorial integrity of all NATO nations.
- Continue to improve theater Joint Reception, Staging, Onward Movement, and Integration and APS capabilities.

This EDI request allows the Army to build upon the successes already achieved by continuing to expand on activities across all five lines of operations:

\$M	FY 2023 Request
Increased Presence	942
Exercises and Training	305
Enhanced Prepositioning	1,200
Improved Infrastructure	400
Building Partnership Capacity	41
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,888</b>

- **Increased Presence.** The Army supports EUCOM through the rotation of a Division HQ, Armored Brigade Combat Team, and enablers. This force package provides U.S. presence across Eastern Europe, including the Baltic States, Poland, Romania and Bulgaria. The requested funding also diversifies capabilities to meet NATO training objectives by providing access to Army National Guard and Army Reserve units.
- **Exercises and Training.** The Army supports EDI-funded exercises developed with our NATO Allies to enhance interoperability and deter aggression in and against sovereign NATO territory. Major FY 2023 exercises include DEFENDER-Europe 23 and Austere Challenge.
- **Enhanced Prepositioning.** The request provides a division-sized set of prepositioned equipment with corps-level enablers that contains two ABCTs, two Fires Brigades, air defense, engineer, movement control, sustainment, and medical units. Deploying units are currently utilizing prepositioned equipment to increase speed of movement.
- **Improved Infrastructure.** Funds JRSOI facility improvements.
- **Building Partnership Capacity.** Provides funds to enhance and sustain a compilation of Mission Partner Environment (MPE) network enclaves, including—but not limited to—the Atlantic Resolve Mission network, Enhanced Forward Presence (eFP) Mission Network, and the Maidan Network.

The Army is focused on maintaining and extending our military advantage in the region to enable the Joint Force to build the defense posture that meets EUCOM Commander's objectives.

# Pacific Deterrence Initiative

The National Defense Strategy prioritized China as the pacing challenge for DoD. The Pacific Deterrence Initiative (PDI) is a key subset of these endeavors capturing the Army’s efforts and investments that strengthen deterrence against China.

PDI emphasizes elements within the FY 2023 President’s Budget request that respond to Congressional direction to highlight investments focused on the Indo-Pacific region. In addition to all other support, it provides the Joint Force in the USINDOPACOM theater, the Army identifies specific focused investments that support the Army’s effort to prioritize the pacing challenge and strengthen deterrence in the Indo-Pacific:

- Building the Defense and Security Capabilities, Capacity and Cooperation of Allies and Partners
- Exercises, Training, Experimentation, and Innovation
- Improved Capabilities Available to U.S. Indo-Pacific Command (joint and enabling headquarters capabilities)
- Improved Logistics, Maintenance Capabilities, and Prepositioning of Equipment, Munitions, Fuel, and Materiel
- Infrastructure Improvements to Enhance Responsiveness and Resiliency of U.S. Forces
- Modernized and Strengthened Presence

\$M	FY 2023 Request
<b>Building Capabilities of Allies and Partners</b>	<b>48.7</b>
Operation & Maintenance, Army	47.4
Other Procurement, Army	1.3
<b>Exercises, Training, and Experimentation</b>	<b>754</b>
Operation & Maintenance, Army	451.1
RDT&E, Army	302.9
<b>Improve Capabilities for USINDOPACOM</b>	<b>5.9</b>
Operation & Maintenance, Army	5.9
<b>Improved Logistics &amp; Prepositioning of Eqpt</b>	<b>199</b>
Operation & Maintenance, Army	62.3
Operation & Maintenance, Army Reserve	32
Other Procurement, Army	104.7
<b>Infrastructure Improvements</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Military Construction, Army</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Modernized and Strengthened Presence</b>	<b>377.2</b>
Missile Procurement, Army	67
Operation & Maintenance, Army	939
Other Procurement, Army	199.4
RDT&E, Army	109.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,364</b>



# Pacific Deterrence Initiative

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Army actions during competition phase are 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 in INDOPACOM that Military Construction, combined exercises, Army Watercraft Systems, exportable combat training center (X-CTC) events, Security Force Assistance Brigade (SFAB) deployments, and Multi-Domain Task Force (MDTF) forward presence (all west of the IDL). 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 counterterrorism and security capabilities of allies and partners in the Pacific. In FY 2023, Operation Pathways (OP) is a U.S. Army Pacific (USARPAC) exercise series conducted in the odd years as part of the USINDOPACOM/s large scale global exercises (LSGE). OP 23 is a phased operation that synchronizes exercises, operations, and experimentation that contribute to integrated deterrence West of the International Date Line by demonstrating Joint and Combined capabilities across the USINDOPACOM AOR.

The Army lessons learned during OP 23 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 is focused on maintaining and extending our military advantage in the region, paced to threats posed by the PRC, while deterring and countering the destabilizing actions of North Korea.

# 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. In a resource-constrained programming cycle, the Army prioritizes capabilities vital to building the Multi-Domain Operation (MDO) capable force and deterring near-peer adversaries. The Army continues to seek a cost-conscious enterprise approach that balances between Modernization and enduring capability investments. Internal realignment of funding 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 in previous years, the divestitures identified in FY 23 are modest. However, the Army remains committed to the continuing process of assessing and realigning funding to address gaps in future capabilities. Army Modernization remains a top priority to meet future challenges, while balancing enduring capability requirements, such as Armored Brigade Combat Team (ABCT) requirements.

In FY23, the Army eliminated RDA investment from three programs that transitioned to sustainment and reinvested nearly \$14M across the FYDP.

Program (\$M)	Divestment Strategy	FYDP Savings
Night Vision-AN/PVS-14 MODS	Procurement cancelled and transitioned to sustainment. Army is investing in a more modern night vision capability- the Integrated Visual Augmentation System (IVAS). Investment in this capability provides users with a mixed reality headset, which provides digital wide-angle multi-spectral image fusion of solid-state low-light, thermal, and day-light sensing, object outlining emphasis, 3D map and waypoint overlays, and picture-in-picture display of weapons sights.	\$2.1M
Medium Tactical (MTV) Armor Kits	Procurement cancelled and program transitioned to sustainment. Sustainment stocks adequate to meet mission requirements. The Army is realigning funds to a more modern form of combat transportation that increases soldier survivability and incorporates AI technology such as the tactical unmanned ground vehicle.	\$7.2M
Sniper Rifle Modifications	Program discontinued and transitioned to sustainment. Army is realigning funds from this program to invest in the Next Generation Squad Weapons Program (NGSW). The NGSW program significantly increases lethality and probability of hit at the squad level. Due to the nature of the General Purpose ammunition, the 6.8mm projectile will outperform even the most modern 5.56mm and 7.62mm ammunition. These weapon systems will give Soldiers significant capability improvements in accuracy, range, signature management, and lethality.	\$4.3M

# Conclusion

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The Army's FY 2023 budget request positions the Army on a sustainable strategic path which enabling a continued transformation to the Army of 2030. It does so by prioritizing resources to take care of our people, build readiness, win the current and future fight, and deploy a more lethal and ready Total Army focused on Joint All-Domain Operations. This budget enables the Army to maintain high levels of readiness, invest in key capabilities to support Soldiers and their families, and provides for a continuation on the modernization efforts of our warfighting capabilities. The FY 2023 request makes the necessary investments to implement the National Defense Strategy (NDS). The avenues of the NDS: enabling integrated deterrence, global campaigning, and building enduring advantages, informed this request. Army priorities and objectives are nested within the NDS avenues and ensures that this budget concurs with the Departments strategy.

People are the Army's No. 1 priority. This priority is driven by three important and interrelated efforts, the Army People Strategy, Project Inclusion, and implementation of the Independent Review Committee recommendations. Soldiers, Families and Civilians empower the Army in everything we do. As a people-centric service, the Army ensures it puts the right people in the right place at the right time, enabling the Army to move efficiently, deploy, fight and win in support of Joint All-Domain Operations.

In order to meet the Nation's expectations, the Army continues to stay ready and modernize in order to maintain overmatch against the Nation's near peers. The Army must be ready to fight and win as a member of the Joint Force to protect the Nation and respond to requests for support to local and state governments. The Army is prepared to be contested in every single domain, campaigning to reinforce deterrence, and achieve National objectives to support the National Defense Strategy. In the last four years the Army focused efforts on preparing for high-intensity, full-spectrum conflict by focusing training toward Large Scale Combat Operations and less toward Counter Insurgency Operations. The Army will continue to focus our readiness to meet the Directed Readiness Tables set by the Joint Staff and Combatant Commands, providing a force ready for any threat the Nation may face.

The FY 2023 budget continues the Army's modernization efforts through continued investment aimed at providing the Nation a Joint All-Domain Operations ready force now, while rapidly advancing in force transformation and next-gen capabilities. The Army Modernization Strategy (AMS) focuses on the Army of 2030 along its signature efforts and modernization priorities: Long-Range Precision Fires; Next-Generation Combat Vehicle; Future Vertical Lift; Network; Air and Missile Defense; and Soldier Lethality. The Army's Modernization Strategy strives to enable American land power dominance to meet the demands of great power competition and great power conflict, as demonstrated by the pacing threats in the Indo-Pacific, and acute threats in the European theaters. FY 2023 investments allow the Army to maintain a competitive advantage and provide the Joint Force integrated capabilities necessary to defeat and deter our adversaries.

All of these efforts are critical and need to be balanced and synchronized in order to compete and win and provide the Nation a professional, lethal and decisive force that will win against any of our adversaries. However, none of this is possible without timely, adequate, predictable and sustained funding. This budget allows the Army to meet the demands asked of it; it enables the Army to support its people and to modernize and ensures the Army is able to compete and win now and into the future.

***“The United States Army exists for one reason, to protect this great Nation – from all enemies, both foreign and domestic. We do this by remaining ready to fight and win the Nation's wars as a member of the Joint Force.”***

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



## **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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