

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

Fiscal Year (FY) 2009

Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) Supplemental Request



OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY

JUSTIFICATION BOOK

APRIL 2009

**FY 2009 Overseas Contingency Operations Supplemental Request
Operation and Maintenance, Army**

Summary of FY 2009 Operations

I. Description of Operations Financed:

A. Operation Iraqi Freedom (OIF) encompasses all actions to restore stability and provide security in Iraq. OIF includes support operations in Kuwait and Qatar which are primarily focused on command and control, communications, theater specific training, logistics, and support activities for forces that are arriving to and departing from Iraq. The Operation and Maintenance, Army (OMA) appropriation supports day-to-day operations in theater, as directed by the Commander, Multinational Force – Iraq (MNF-I). These operations range from conducting counter-insurgency, security and other combat operations; to providing training to Iraqi military and police forces; to supplying logistics, equipment maintenance and repair, and base operations support (housing, dining facilities, laundry, etc.) to forward deployed units and Soldiers at base camps throughout the Iraq area of operations. In addition, the OMA appropriation supports the costs to prepare, deploy, sustain, redeploy, and reconstitute the forces participating in this operation. The decrease between FY 2008 and FY 2009 request is due in large part to the post-surge OIF environment with fewer units deployed. The FY 2008 increase was a temporary force structure requirement.

The operational pace of the forces supporting CENTCOM and MNF-I is placing an unprecedented demand on our Soldiers and our equipment. In OIF, for instance, crews are driving tactical vehicles in excess of 4,000 miles per year – five times more than the programmed annual usage rate of 800 miles. Army helicopters are experiencing usage rates roughly two-to-three times programmed rates. The Army’s truck fleet is operating at a sustained rate that exceeds five-to-six times the programmed rates. Additionally, the threat environment has required the Army to make adjustments to vehicles that result in excessive strain on their structural composition. A key example is the addition of armor to the full range of tactical and non-tactical vehicles. Soldiers must have this enhanced level of protection to counter the effects of Improvised Explosive Devices (IED) and small-to-medium caliber arms fire delivered at close range in an urban environment; however, the additional weight of the armor has increased the replacement rate of vehicle parts never designed to handle the increased weight load. The Army continues to sustain a Theater Provided Equipment (TPE) pool to better manage assets and enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of Soldiers in the fight by ensuring the best equipment is immediately available to them. The TPE consists of over 636,000 pieces of equipment, of which over 177,000 are major end items such as the HMMWV. The sustained high-stress, operational pace; the continued requirement for a well-maintained critical equipment pool; and the need for upgraded/enhanced capabilities to meet emergent threats are anticipated to carry forward through FY 2009.

B. Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF) encompasses all actions to restore stability and provide security in Afghanistan, the Horn of Africa, and the Philippines. The Operation and Maintenance, Army appropriation supports day-to-day operations in the theaters. These range from conducting counter-insurgency, security and other combat operations; to training Afghan defense and police forces; to supplying logistics, equipment maintenance and repair, and base operations support (housing, dining facilities, laundry, etc.) to forward deployed units and Soldiers. In addition, the OMA appropriation supports the costs to prepare, deploy, sustain, redeploy, and reconstitute the forces participating in this operation. OEF includes support operations in Kuwait and Qatar which are primarily focused on command and control, communications, theater specific training, logistics, and support activities for forces that are deployed to and from Afghanistan.

Operational tempo of forces supporting Operation Enduring Freedom – Afghanistan is similar to that of forces in Iraq. While generally OEF requirements are oriented toward lighter forces, wear rates of equipment are equally challenging. Army helicopters are experiencing usage rates roughly four-to-

five times programmed rates. The Army's truck fleet is operating at a sustained rate that exceeds five-to-six times the programmed rates. This sustained operational pace and the requirement for enhanced capabilities to meet the operational threat for OEF are projected to increase during FY 2009 in accordance with the administration's stated support for an increased presence in Afghanistan to meet current security needs.

II. Force Structure Summary: The force structure for OIF and OEF in FY 2009 consists of three overlapping annual rotations – OIF/OEF - FY08, OIF/OEF - FY09, and OIF/OEF - FY10 – which cascade in and out of theater throughout the fiscal year. The primary rotation is OIF/OEF- FY09, consisting of a total of seventeen brigade combat teams, four security force brigades, headquarters elements, and supporting combat support and combat service support units. The OIF/OEF FY09 rotation contains: a Corps headquarters; four Division headquarters; two Active Component Stryker Brigades; three National Guard Brigades (1 light OEF, 1 Stryker OIF and 1 heavy OIF); twelve full-strength Active Component Combat Arms Brigades (6 light and 6 heavy); four security force brigades (4 Reserve Component); a brigade-equivalent (3.9K Soldiers) assigned to embedded / transition training teams – OEF; and 60.2K combat support / combat service support units located in Iraq, Afghanistan, and Kuwait. In addition to the rotational units, the force structure includes the Coalition Forces Land Component Command (CFLCC), Multi-National Force – Iraq (MNF-I), US Forces – Afghanistan (USFOR-A), Multi-National Security Transition Command – Iraq (MNSTC-I) and Combined Security Transition Command – Afghanistan (CSTC-A). A summary of the deployed forces is listed below:

A. <u>Forces (Number of Units/Annual Average)</u>	<u>FY 2008</u> (OIF / OEF)	<u>FY 2009</u> (OIF / OEF)
1. Component and Multi-National Headquarters	3/1	3/2
2. Corps Headquarters	1/0	1/0
3. Division Headquarters	3/1	3/1
4. Brigade Combat Teams	18/3	12/5
5. Security Force Brigades	4/0	4/0
6. Combat Support/Combat Service Support - brigade equivalents	21/3	21/5

B. Personnel (Thousands)

1. Deployed

Component	FY 2008	FY 2009
Active	154	130
Army Reserve	12	18
Army National Guard	22	30
Total	188	178

2. Mobilized

Component	FY 2008	FY 2009
Army Reserve	27	30.5
Army National Guard	43	48.7
Total	70	79.2

**FY 2009 Overseas Contingency Operations Supplemental Request
Operation and Maintenance, Army
Budget Activity 1 – Operating Forces**

Subactivity Group 135 – Additional Activities

I. Description of Operations Financed:

A. Operation Iraqi Freedom (OIF) encompasses all actions to restore stability and provide security in Iraq, including theater-wide support operations in Kuwait and Qatar which are primarily focused on command and control, communications, logistics, and support activities. The Operation and Maintenance, Army (OMA) appropriation supports day-to-day operations in theater. These operations range from combat operations, counter-insurgency operations, security forces training missions, base support operations (dining facilities, laundry, housing, etc.), to ground OPTEMPO, flying hours, supplies, and equipment maintenance and repair. In addition, the OMA appropriation includes the costs to prepare, deploy, sustain, redeploy, and reconstitute the forces participating in this operation.

B. Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF) encompasses all actions to restore stability and provide security in Afghanistan, the Horn of Africa, and the Philippines, including CENTCOM theater-wide support operations in Kuwait and Qatar. The OMA appropriation supports day-to-day operations in theater. These range from combat operations, security forces training missions, enhanced training team operations, base support operations (dining facilities, laundry, and housing), to tactical vehicle miles, flying hours, supplies, and equipment maintenance and repair. In addition, the OMA appropriation includes the costs to prepare, deploy, sustain, redeploy, and reconstitute the forces participating in this operation.

II. Financial Summary (\$ in Thousands)

CBS No.	CBS Title	FY 2008 Enacted	FY 2009 Total Request	FY 2009 Bridge	FY 2009 Remaining Request
1.0	Personnel	\$547,820	\$269,325	\$177,981	\$91,344
2.0	Personnel Support	\$4,830,224	\$6,729,930	\$4,598,468	\$2,131,462
3.0	Operating Support	\$31,179,701	\$27,035,335	\$17,983,630	\$9,051,705
4.0	Transportation	\$2,695,270	\$4,138,136	\$2,388,148	\$1,749,988
	SAG 135 Totals	\$39,253,015	\$38,172,726	\$25,148,227	\$13,024,499

A. <u>Subactivity Group: 135</u>	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2009	FY 2009
Cost Breakdown Structure (CBS)	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Total Request</u>	<u>Bridge</u>	<u>Remaining Request</u>
Category/Subcategory:				
1.0 Personnel / 1.2 Civilian Premium Pay	\$547,820	\$269,325	\$177,981	\$91,344

Narrative Justification: Funds civilian premium pay for deployed civilians and workload peaks at mobilization/demobilization (MOB / DEMOB) and deployment / redeployment sites in the CONUS. The numbers of deployed Department of the Army civilians fluctuate throughout the fiscal year due to requirements in theater. In FY 2009 the average annual estimate is approximately 4.45K. Civilians augment military personnel in headquarters staff sections, maintenance and repair facilities, program management offices, communication sites, etc. Army Power Projection Platforms are responsible for the departure and return of the forces supporting OIF and OEF. They are often required to maintain extended hours of operation as large units are processed through the installations designated as power projection platforms, stressing the capacity of the existing logistics support infrastructure. This support is required for deploying and redeploying units to and from theater, and mobilization and demobilization of Reserve Component (RC) forces, and evolves into a continuous effort throughout the fiscal year.

CBS Category/Subcategory:				
2.0 Personnel Support	\$4,830,224	\$6,729,930	\$4,598,468	\$2,131,462

a. Narrative Justification: Funds personnel support costs for Soldiers mobilized and deployed in support of OIF and OEF. Personnel Support costs include: incidental temporary duty (TDY); special equipment; personal care items; medical supplies; privately-owned vehicle (POV) and household goods storage; support programs for families of deployed Soldiers; morale, welfare, & recreation programs, and rest & recuperation programs. Includes support for Soldiers completing duty and mobilization with OIF / OEF - FY08, deploying with OIF / OEF - FY09, and projected deployments and mobilizations for OIF / OEF - FY10 units.

b. 2.1 – Temporary Duty	\$766,749	\$589,124	\$424,169	\$164,955
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Funds deployment-related expenses for Soldiers supporting overseas contingency operations. All Soldiers deploying are authorized \$3.50 per day for incidentals for OCONUS deployments and \$3.00 per day for CONUS deployments. Individual replacement Soldiers travel to CONUS Replacement Centers located at Fort Bliss, TX, and Fort Benning, GA, for predeployment training and final deployment preparations, e.g. vaccinations; will and other legal document preparation; marksmanship qualification; Nuclear, Biological and Chemical (NBC) training, etc. In addition, a significant amount of travel is executed each year for trips to and from theater for command and staff coordination/oversight, site/area inspections; and operations, communications, logistics, and security planning sessions.

FY 2008 Enacted	FY 2009 Total Request	FY 2009 Bridge	FY 2009 Remaining Request
\$1,239,467	\$2,978,405	\$1,905,390	\$1,073,015

c. 2.2 – Clothing and Personal Equipment

*** Totals will not add as only major programs are described below.**

1. Individual Body Armor (IBA) (\$639,300)

IBA provides an increased level of protection for Soldiers on the ground and in the air. The Army conducts continuous test and evaluation of body armor systems to take advantage of the latest in technology. The Army equips its deployed force (Soldier and civilian) and selected other service members with body armor during deployed operations. Funding in FY 2009 will procure 30K sets of upgraded Ballistic Plates; 30K sets of upgraded Side Plates; 17.7K sets of Air Save Body Armor; 180K sets of improved Outer Tactical Vest (OTV) with cut-away components; 180K Neck Protection devices; 180K Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI) Helmet Sensors; and 88 Advanced Bomb Suits for Explosive Ordnance Disposal Units. Body Armor Systems will continue to enhance individual Soldier mobility, reduce weight, improve comfort, facilitate fighting load carriage, and improve weight distribution of ballistic and fighting load components. In FY 2009 the next generation Small Arms Protective Inserts (X-SAPI) will be available, and this upgrade includes improved protection against armor piercing ammunition.

2. Rapid Fielding Initiative (RFI) (\$658,000)

RFI provides deployers and next-deployers with enhanced individual clothing and equipment for increased force protection, mobility, survivability, and lethality. Items are supplied to both combat and combat support units, including Transition Assistance Teams in Iraq and Afghanistan. RFI also supports Operational Needs Statements (ONS) for extremely urgent requirements. Provides Aviation-specific RFI and retrofits previous deployers upon their planned return to theater. Assumes some unit equipment replacement prior to deployment based on RFI for an average deployed force of 178,000 Soldiers. Provides Force protection / mobility / lethality / Soldier Mission Essential Equipment. Funding will continue to support rotational RFI lethality item training sets for deploying OIF and OEF Security Force (SECFOR) mission units.

3. Other Force Protection (\$1,681,105)

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

(a) Fire Resistant Army Combat Uniforms (FR-ACU) (\$161,700). Funding provides continued fielding of fire-retardant uniforms designed to protect Soldiers from fuel-based accelerants used in conjunction with IEDs. Fuel based IEDs inflict serious burns to gunners and operators of tactical vehicles. The fabric provides protection up to 700 degrees Fahrenheit and adds an additional 2 to 4 seconds of fire protection for vehicle egress. Funds will provide Soldiers with four sets of uniforms, gloves and a balaclava-type hood.

(b) Munitions Clearance (\$172,508). Provides for the securing of sites, removal, relocation and destruction of munitions found inside of Iraq. Program secures the known weapons caches, and continues with the destruction of enemy munitions and large ammunition dumps. Insurgents use munitions from stolen caches to construct IEDs. The destruction of these munitions has a direct impact on the insurgents' ability to produce IEDs. Weapons caches continued to be uncovered in theater and must be promptly destroyed if we are to successfully stem the supply of materials utilized in IED construction.

<u>FY 2008</u>	<u>FY 2009</u>	<u>FY 2009</u>	<u>FY 2009</u>
<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Total Request</u>	<u>Bridge</u>	<u>Remaining Request</u>

(c) Asymmetric Warfare Group (AWG) (\$514,616). AWG is the Army organization designed to study and provide recommendations to deployed commanders for the neutralization and defeat of improvised explosive devices and other insurgent tactics targeted at U.S. and coalition forces. The organization is actively engaged in real-time assessment and quick response solutions, and coordinates closely with the Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Organization. Funds the operating budget for all administration, strategic, and tactical communications as well as all \$314,420 in JIEDDO programs that are transferred to the Army in FY09 after two years in accordance with the JIEDDO charter.

(d) Rapid Equipping Force (\$29,800). The Rapid Equipping Force (REF) was designed to bridge the gap between the lengthy acquisition process and warfighter equipping needs that should not be delayed. Specifically, the Rapid Equipping Force is charged to: EQUIP operational commanders with off-the-shelf (government or commercial) solutions or near-term developmental items that can be researched, developed and acquired quickly – ideally, within 90 days; INSERT future force technology solutions that engaged and deploying forces require by developing, testing and evaluating key technologies and systems under operational conditions; ASSESS capabilities and advise Army stakeholders of findings that will enable forces to confront an adaptive enemy rapidly.

(e) Chemical and Biological Surety programs (\$11,337). The US Army Office of The Surgeon General sustains the initial issue inventory of consumable medical chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear (CBRN) materiel countermeasures for all Army forces deploying in support of geographic combatant commander theater-strategic and operational requirements. Countermeasures provide the individual Soldier with capability to give self-aid or buddy aid to treat injuries resulting from CBRN warfare agents. Provides each deploying Soldier with Antidote Treatment - Nerve Agent, Auto injector (ATNAA) for antidote to nerve agent poisoning (3 ea); Convulsant Antidote Nerve Agent (CANA) to prevent or ameliorate convulsions in Nerve Agent poisoning (1ea) and Doxycycline for post exposure treatment against biological agents (bottle of 30 tablets ea). The purpose of the Army Medical Command (MEDCOM) Biological Surety Program is to ensure that operations with biological select agents and toxins (BSAT) are conducted in a safe, secure and reliable manner. The characteristics of BSAT warrant measures to ensure they are properly safeguarded against theft, loss, or unauthorized access or use.

(f) Biometrics (\$291,435). Funds efforts to achieve Identity Dominance with a concentration on collection, matching, intelligence analysis, credentialing and communications. Each of these components must be thoroughly analyzed, documented and readily accessible to users. This requires small, light-weight, hand-held equipment with robust communications architectures and satellite communications capabilities. Funds will address operational needs within the area of operations including base access and security, joint biometrics training, software solutions, and the procurement of communications equipment.

d. 2.3 - Medical and Casualty Support

\$152,884	\$272,971	\$242,886	\$30,085
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*** Totals will not add as only major programs are described below.**

1. Joint Personal Effects Depot (JPED) (\$14,758). Processes the personal effects of the deceased, injured, ill, and missing U.S. military personnel (from all Services) and civilians. Personal effects are sorted, inventoried, entered into a database, photographed, sanitized, washed, dried, and shipped to Casualty Assistance Officers (CAOs) for delivery to the person eligible to receive effects. The Casualty and Memorial Affairs Operations Center (CMAOC) provides policy/procedural guidance to 40 casualty area commands, and human resources and administrative support to the Mortuary Affairs and Casualty Support (MACS) centers for the identification, preparation, and disposition of remains and personal effects of persons for whom the Army is responsible during peacetime and war (to include previous conflicts). CMAOC also provides assistance to family members of deceased Army Soldiers and training for Casualty Assistance Officers in a zero-defect environment.

<u>FY 2008</u>	<u>FY 2009</u>	<u>FY 2009</u>	<u>FY 2009</u>
<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Total Request</u>	<u>Bridge</u>	<u>Remaining Request</u>

2. The Army Wounded Warrior Program (AW2) (\$11,564). Provides case management and follow-up to severely injured Soldiers and their family members. AW2 integrates an extensive resource and support service network for AW2 Soldiers and their families throughout their phased progression, from initial casualty notification to their return to home station / home destination. AW2 tracks and monitors Soldiers for a period of time until they are reintegrated into the Army, medically retired, and /or transitioned to civilian employment. This program will be fully funded in the base budget in FY 2010.

3. The Medical System Support Program (\$21,098). Integrates Joint Theater Medical Information Program (TMIP) software onto Army hardware, fields and provides new equipment training on the system to the tactical force, and supports the system at-home and in theater. This request funds the support for system administration, refresher training, and a “help desk” for deployed units.

4. Joint Theater Trauma Registry (JTTR) (\$11,170). The JTTR is an automated information system that captures, stores, processes, and reports patients’ trauma data from OIF/OEF battle and non-battle injuries (BI and NBI). JTTR information is collected and reported by all Level III, IV and V medical treatment facilities (MTFs).

5. Community Based Warrior Transition Units (\$18,990). Soldiers injured during overseas contingency operations need medical supplies, transportation support, and meals, lodging, and administrative / personnel support. At any time, there are 9,500 Soldiers on Army Power Projection Platforms and Power Support Platforms in a Warrior in Transition status awaiting return to duty, return to home station, or separation from the Army. Funds also support a contract to enable Soldiers to promptly clear Warrior in Transition status and return to their Reserve Component Home Station for final Title 10 release.

6. Medical Sustainment in Theater (\$4,208). The replenishment of medical supplies, parts and equipment for tactical medical units deployed in the theater of operations. Medical supplies are extremely perishable in the current operating environments and require continuous replacement, upgrade and repair. This requirement is directly related to the care of wounded or injured Soldiers in their deployed theater.

7. Warrior Transition Unit (\$165,257). In 2007, the Army created 35 warrior transition units (WTUs) at Army installations to fill a gap in support personnel for wounded Soldiers. The WTUs provide critical support to wounded Soldiers- who are expected to require six months of rehabilitative care and the need for complex medical management-and their Families. The units have physicians, nurses, squad leaders, platoon sergeants, and mental health professionals. These leaders are responsible for making sure wounded Soldiers' needs are met, their care is coordinated, and their Families are taken care of. At the heart of the WTU system's success is its "triad of care." The triad is comprised of a squad leader, nurse case manager, and a primary care physician. The squad leader leads the Soldiers, and the nurse case manager coordinates their care. The primary care physician oversees care, which can be complex, given the multiple issues experienced by some Soldiers. The triad of care creates the familiar environment of a military unit and surrounds the Soldier and Family with comprehensive care and support, all focused on the wounded warrior's sole mission-to heal. These professionals put the Soldier first, cut through red tape and mind the details. This program will be fully funded in the base budget in FY 2010.

e. 2.4/2.5 – Other Personnel Support

\$1,506,928	\$2,318,381	\$1,621,602	\$696,779
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*** Totals will not add as only major programs are described below.**

1. Soldier and Family Support Programs (\$74,680). Funds incremental requirements for Family Readiness Groups, Domestic Violence Prevention, Reduced Childcare Fees, Youth Outreach, and Respite Care for Exceptional Family Members. Since FY 2007 the Army has recognized the need to enhance the quality of support for Soldiers and Families as a way of maintaining the strength of the all-volunteer force. Funds Family Readiness Support

FY 2008 Enacted	FY 2009 Total Request	FY 2009 Bridge	FY 2009 Remaining Request
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Assistants (FRSAs) to help families deal with deployment issues; increased Child Care / Youth Program subsidies and Army Community Services support to deployed Soldier family members; and addresses the Army's high divorce rate caused by war related stress via the Chaplaincy's Strong Bonds Marriage program. These programs will be fully funded in the base budget in FY 2010.

2. Personnel Support (\$157,994). Funds contract storage of household goods and privately-owned vehicles for deployed active and reserve Soldiers and Department of the Army civilians, Exchange stores and services, security investigations and clearances, claims and legal services, Combat Related Special Compensation Program, and tuition assistance and Initial Entry Training.

3. Accelerate Grow the Army (AGTA) (\$636,580). The Army is striving to grow as rapidly as possible to ensure the supply of forces is sufficient to meet strategic demands. Due to recruiting and retention success, the Army will achieve authorized endstrength of 547,400 in FY 2009. This accelerated growth directly supports the Chief of Staff of the Army's (CSA) imperative to transform and to bring balance to the force. Acceleration will help bring balance by increasing capacity to provide sufficient forces for the full range and duration of current operations and future contingencies. Increasing the size of the Army will also reduce stress on the force by increasing dwell time at home station. All costs for support of the authorized 547,400 endstrength are funded in the base budget beginning in FY 2010.

4. Training Resource Arbitration Panel (TRAP) (\$230,499). Provides funding for increased Initial Entry Training requirements. This includes funds for training of soldiers as well as sustainment tails for temporary facilities supporting the Active Component overstrength.

5. Subsistence for DoD Civilians and Contractors (\$700,300). Funds food, ice, water, and other subsistence items for all DoD civilians and authorized contractors subsisting in contractor- and/or service-provided dining facilities. The Army purchases food items from the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA). The FY 2009 estimated population for DoD civilians (5.5K) remains steady, and there are well over 100K contractors in theater. Starting in FY 2008 this requirement was realigned from MPA to OMA.

f. 2.6 – Rest and Recreation

\$1,164,196	\$571,049	\$404,421	\$166,628
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1. Rest and Recuperation (R&R) program (\$561,627). Funds travel of deployed personnel from Theater to CONUS and CONUS to Home of Record. The R&R program covers travel to Dallas Fort Worth, Atlanta, and Europe; contract lodging and meals during forced layovers, and the R&R Task Force operational costs. The objective is to help to reduce or eliminate the factors that contribute to domestic violence, post traumatic stress syndrome (PTSD), and other behavioral stressors caused by extended deployments. Provides support to over 100,000 Soldiers annually.

2. Morale, Welfare and Recreation (MWR) programs (\$9,422). Funds MWR programs in theater. Entertainment opportunities for Soldiers deployed to remote and isolated locations are paramount for the relief from combat and environmental stress. Most of the Soldiers at these locations have minimal access to USO shows or other entertainment, formal MWR programs, Post Exchange (PX) or Tactical Field exchanges. Funding provides audio-visual recreational entertainment for these Soldiers in the overseas contingency theater of operations, as well as some support to redeploying Soldiers.

	<u>FY 2008 Enacted</u>	<u>FY 2009 Total Request</u>	<u>FY 2009 Bridge</u>	<u>FY 2009 Remaining Request</u>
CBS Category/Subcategory: 3.0 Operating Support	\$31,179,701	\$27,035,335	\$17,983,630	\$9,051,705

a. Narrative Justification: Funds operations and sustainment of units mobilized and deployed. Costs include: forward deployment training, air and ground OPTEMPO, facility support, organizational maintenance, and communications support. This includes units completing OIF / OEF – FY08 rotations, deploying with OIF / OEF – FY09, and anticipated mobilization and deployment of OIF / OEF – FY10 units. The change between FY08 enacted and FY09 request is due in large part to the post-surge OIF environment with fewer units deployed. The FY 2008 increase was a temporary force structure requirement.

b. 3.1 – Training	\$378,536	\$389,517	\$277,337	\$112,180
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*** Totals will not add as only major programs are described below.**

1. Predeployment Training and Support. Funds training prior to deployment as each unit conducts final pre-certification training. Funds the Combat Training Centers that support large unit maneuvers, CONUS-based replacement centers for individual augmentees, and new equipment training for recently fielded equipment or newly assigned personnel. The Army must continuously train and prepare rotating units and individual augmentees for deployment into theater. This training is paramount to success or failure in combat.

(a) CONUS Replacement Center Operations (\$61,500). CONUS Replacement Center (CRC) operations are conducted primarily by mobilized training units at the CRCs. The CRCs are located at Fort Bliss, TX and Fort Benning, GA. The CRCs support non-unit specific military and DoD civilian personnel deploying to OIF / OEF. These funds provide the Organizational Clothing and Individual Equipment (OCIE) items and supplies required for Soldiers and deploying civilians to prepare for their missions.

(b) Combat Training Center Mission Rehearsal Exercises (MRXs)(\$146,700). Units conduct MRXs prior to deploying to OIF or OEF to validate unit readiness and receive the latest training in tactics and techniques. This is the culminating training event before deployment. Funding supports Foreign Language Speakers (FLS), Civilians on the Battlefield (COBs), and Forward Operating Bases (FOBs) at the National Training Center (NTC), the Joint Readiness Training Center (JRTC), and the Joint Multinational Readiness Center (JMRC). Funds are required to support COBs and travel costs for the MRXs at the Battle Command Training Program (Warfighters). COBs replicate the complex battle environment by providing role players for townspeople, insurgents, media, civil and interagency federal personnel, paramilitary forces, non-government officials, etc.

(c) Institutional and Mobile Training Teams (\$22,874). Funding required to conduct pre-deployment training for mobilized units and individuals, to support specifically: Battle Command Training Program (BCTP), Leader Development training, training aids/devices, Mobile Training Teams (MTT), warrior task and battle drills, and Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) training.

(d) Training Transition Teams for Foreign Security Forces (\$33,367). As the focus of operations in the CENTCOM AOR shifts from counter-insurgency to Iraqi and Afghan security self-reliance, the Army has a long-term, sustainable, sourcing and training strategy to enhance the development of Afghan and Iraqi Security Forces. Fort Riley, KS was given the mission to train and deploy Transition Teams for OEF and OIF. Funds will support parts and supplies for training events, TDY, contract labor for maintenance, and cultural / religious awareness training.

(e) High Mobility Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicle (HMMWV) Egress Assistance Trainer (HEAT) and Virtual Combat Convoy Trainer (VCCT) (\$1,498). This requirement supports HEAT system sustainment and training that is critical to Soldier safety. A total of 42 HEAT systems are

<u>FY 2008 Enacted</u>	<u>FY 2009 Total Request</u>	<u>FY 2009 Bridge</u>	<u>FY 2009 Remaining Request</u>
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located at Active Army, ARNG, and USAR installations in CONUS and OCONUS. The HEAT trains Soldiers worldwide prior to their deployment to OIF and OEF. HEAT training can reduce Soldier fatalities and injuries sustained in wheeled vehicle rollovers by training them to exit safely. This training provides Soldiers with the skills and ability to properly prepare for and react in the event of a vehicle rollover. The Virtual Combat Convoy Trainer (VCCT) provides convoy training for drivers, shooters, communicators, and decision-makers. VCCT is a full-scale training system designed to improve the convoy crew's ability to identify and react to threats in the contemporary operating environment. Crew members face shoot/don't shoot situations and take action to avoid man-made obstacles, direct and indirect fire, and improvised explosive devices.

(f) Cultural Awareness and Language Familiarization Training (\$4,909). Online language training, delivered via Army Knowledge Online (AKO), provides all Soldiers (active and reserve component) with the training tools to obtain basic language skills to satisfy most survival needs and some limited social demands in critical overseas contingency operations related languages. Units preparing to deploy receive basic cultural awareness and language familiarization training focused on their target AOR and mission. This training program provides Soldiers relevant and realistic training which they put to use in exercises prior to deployments and, more importantly, on the ground every day in Iraq and Afghanistan.

(g) Soldier Medical Evacuation (MEDEVAC) at US Army Training Ranges (\$8,670). MEDEVAC Air Ambulance coverage is required at all times during training. This requires contracting for services when organic MEDEVAC assets are deployed to theater. This requirement is a Life, Health and Safety issue.

c.	3.2 - OPTEMPO	\$13,305,382	\$12,174,818	\$10,032,211	\$2,142,607
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1. OPTEMPO - Army. The majority of this cost (\$11,645,559) is derived from the Contingency Operations Support Tool (COST) Model. The estimated average annual deployed force will consist of approximately 178,000 Soldiers conducting continuous operations in harsh conditions. The force consists of over seventeen brigade combat teams, of which over half are heavy units. Heavy units consume large amounts of resources (e.g., fuel, parts, and supplies) during these types of operations. In addition to the heavy units, the remaining forces, although labeled as light, are equipped with a considerable amount of support vehicles and equipment (e.g., trucks, trailers, generators, radars, etc.). The OPTEMPO in theater remains high as U.S. forces remain engaged in counterinsurgency operations and maintaining the peace. Operational costs remain high as units continue to operate worn equipment in harsh climatic conditions across a large area of operations. Re-missioning units from OIF to OEF-A results in incremental costs in OEF-A without offsetting decreases in OIF. Includes operations and maintenance portions of fielding critical items of equipment procured as a result of emergent theater requirements. The fuel cost per barrel computes at \$87.78 for FY 2009.

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

d.	3.4 – Facilities and Base Support	\$6,014,653	\$2,678,808	\$1,915,329	\$763,479
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*** Totals will not add as only major programs are described below.**

1. CONUS Base Support (\$643,959)

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

(a) Incremental Base Support costs for Army Power Projection Platforms and Army Power Support Platforms in support of Active and Reserve Component deployments. Funds provide incremental base support services on Army Power Projection Platforms to support FY 2009 requirements to mobilize Soldiers in support of overseas contingency operations deployments and to demobilize those Soldiers returning from theater. Mobilization and Demobilization (MOB / DEMOB) operations are focused primarily at the following installations: Camp Atterbury, IN; Camp Shelby, MS; Fort Dix, NJ, and Fort McCoy, WI. Additionally, National Guard Camps (Atterbury and Shelby) and Reserve Forts (Dix and McCoy) lack the infrastructure of active component installations and are managed by contract. For the remaining Power Projection Platforms / Power Support Platforms, a major cost driver is contract lodging to support the overflow of populations caused by MOB / DEMOB operations. Other incremental costs include utilities usage, increased transportation costs, expanded dining facility operations, refuse collection expenses, and portable latrine contracts. Funds also provide surge capability for Army Community Services to meet family readiness requirements at remote locations.

(b) Mission Support Facility Costs for Next Deploying Units. Funds provide interim barracks, administrative office space, and unit motor pools needed to support FY 2009 accelerated stationings in support of overseas contingency operations next-deployers. Specifically, stationings will occur before permanent facilities can be constructed. Also provides environmental mitigation funds related to the emplacement of relocatable buildings where needed.

(c) Interim Facility Costs for Intermediate Level Maintenance. Funds will provide interim maintenance and storage facilities needed for Directorates of Logistics (DOLs) to support the maintenance mission. The throughput of vehicles and equipment needed to keep up with the overseas contingency operations mission significantly exceeds the existing DOL capacities, which are sized to accommodate peacetime maintenance workloads driven by local training, not deployments and war. Additional interim facilities are needed to accommodate the maintenance staffs, supplies, and equipment. Primary locations experiencing these increased workloads as forces deploy and redeploy are those with large combat unit densities. Request also provides environmental mitigation funds related to the emplacement of relocatable buildings where needed.

(d) Increased Demand for Supplies and Equipment. Reserve Component forces conduct pre-deployment training at nine Power Projection Platforms / Mobilization Stations (Camps Atterbury and Shelby, and Forts Dix, McCoy, Bliss, Hood, Lewis, Sill, and Riley). Incremental supplies and equipment are needed to train and prepare Soldiers for deployment. Training activities create an incremental demand on the installation for fuel and other POL products. A small amount of incremental Command, Control, Communications, Computers & Intelligence (C4I) equipment to support training and movement of deploying forces is also required.

2. Garrison Security and Law Enforcement (\$115,861)

(a) Europe Contract Security Guards. Incremental Contract Security Guard requirements in Europe (Germany, Belgium, Netherlands, and Italy). Borrowed Military Manpower from either US Forces or host nations is unavailable. Given elevated threats, current base funding creates an unacceptable level of force protection risk in Europe. The Contract Security Guard requirement also supports requirements for new stationings in Germany (Stryker Brigade) and Italy (Brigade Combat Team). This program will be fully funded in the base budget in FY 2010.

(b) Installation Law Enforcement Officers. Currently the Army has over 1,000 law enforcement civilian overhires; these personnel are primarily Department of the Army Civilian Police (DACP) who provide law enforcement functions across Army Installations. These DACP have been hired to replace Active Component and Reserve Component Military Police Soldiers deployed from their home stations. Military Police units remain in high demand and virtually all Military Police units have some element of their unit deployed (or are in the deployment / redeployment pipeline). It is critically important that incremental DACP provide law enforcement and additional force protection to the civilian employees and Army family members living and working on Army installations.

3. Detainee Operations and Support (\$337,652). Direct support for detention facilities operated inside Iraq and Afghanistan. Failure to provide adequate funding would lead to violations of the Geneva Convention provisions for care of detainees. Costs include theater-level MNF-I detention facilities supporting 16,000+ detainees and smaller facilities run by MNC-I divisions and brigades. Theater facilities include Camp Bucca, Camp Cropper, and Camp Remembrance. The primary cost driver is number of detainees. In addition, this requirement supports the National Law Enforcement Telecommunications

<u>FY 2008 Enacted</u>	<u>FY 2009 Total Request</u>	<u>FY 2009 Bridge</u>	<u>FY 2009 Remaining Request</u>
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System (NLETS) Satellite Communications for the Detainee Task Force and Level II Anti-Terrorism Training. NLETS Satellite Communications provides the Detainee Task Force reliable communications in identification and tracking of detainees. Funds the Theater Internment Facility and Reintegration Center (TIFRIC) program. The TIFRIC concept changes the approach to detainee operations, enhances reconciliation and encourages the safe rehabilitation and reintegration of detainees into the local populace. The program offers religious, educational, and vocational training, in conjunction with family advocacy and work-release programs.

4. Reconstruction Support (\$815,760). Funds administration and security measures for the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Gulf Regional Division in Iraq and the US Army Corps of Engineers, Afghanistan District.

(a) US Army Corps of Engineers, Gulf Region Division (GRD). Support costs for USACE civilian and military personnel working on the reconstruction mission in Iraq. Projects are active and include roads, bridges, clinics, schools, dams, air fields, police stations, training facilities, detainee facilities, etc. Mission includes working with various DoD agencies and local Iraq ministries. Additionally funds security contractors that provide drivers, armed escorts, armored vehicles, etc. Numerous local nationals are also employed supporting the reconstruction effort.

(b) US Army Corps of Engineers, Afghanistan Engineer District (AED). The US Army Corps of Engineers provides the only deployed engineering and construction operation in support of the multi-national force and Department of State reconstruction missions in Afghanistan. Types of projects supported include: roads, bridges, clinics, schools, dams, air fields, police stations, training facilities, and detainee facilities.

5. NATO (\$72,500). Funds the US contribution to the NATO common budget for International Security Assistance Forces (ISAF) operations and supports Afghanistan. The US is required to fund its share of overseas contingency operations contributions to the NATO Peace Support Operations and NATO common funded budgets. This includes sustainment of US elements in Afghanistan, and messing and billeting reimbursement to NATO, establishment of US communications from deployed forward to BENELUX rear HQs, TDY per diem portion of US personnel assigned to NATO positions traveling on NATO business, and associated supplies.

6. Expeditionary Legal Complex (\$34,900) – Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Funds the facilities and support costs for the legal complex. Costs include facilities maintenance, services, utilities, vehicle support, communications contracts, and a satellite dish bandwidth lease.

e.	3.5 Equipment Maintenance	\$2,476,061	\$2,353,803	\$1,497,601	\$856,202
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*** Totals will not add as only major programs are described below.**

FY 2009 estimates are based on current projections of the number and type of units in theater. These maintenance programs complement the Army's Reset program by reducing backlogs and increasing the operational readiness of units.

1. Field Maintenance – Sustainment (Non-Reset) (\$1,492,400). Funds Contractor Logistics Support for multiple system efforts; Stryker sustainment; Forward Repair Activities in Iraq, Kuwait and Qatar; Direct Theater Support; Systems Sustainment Technical Support; Other Sustainment Maintenance, and Left Behind Equipment (LBE) Maintenance.

(a) Contractor Logistics Support (CLS) (\$214,901)

(1) Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS) (\$130,101). Includes Raven, I-GNAT, Hunter, and Shadow.

(2) Light Utility Helicopter (LUH) and Apache Electronic Test Facility (\$36,641). Funds CLS for LUH program which was established to enable UH-60s to support the warfight. Funding also supports Apache Contact Verification Team going to SWA to calibrate Electro-Optical Test Bench (EOB) for six Electronic Equipment Test Facilities (EETF). EOB performs continuity, video, optical, electrical, mechanical tests on over 17 different Line Replaceable Units (LRU).

(3) Missile and Radar Systems Sustainment (\$33,536). CLS for missile systems Javelin, High Mobility Artillery Rocket System (HIMARS), Multiple Rocket Launch System (MLRS), and radar systems Sentinel and Improved Target Acquisition System (ITAS).

(4) Armored Security Vehicle (ASV) Sustainment (\$14,623). Provides for field service representatives and Class IX parts for ASV maintenance in support of OIF and OEF. Provides Field Support Representatives for Armored Security Vehicle Maintenance in Iraq and Afghanistan.

(b) Stryker Sustainment (\$349,922). This program provides for the support of the deployed and next deploying SBCTs. This funding also supports Army approved additional equipment identified from lessons learned for fighting Stryker's in theater to include Stryker fly-away increase for MGS and NBCRV (2 BDE sets) and complete package for SLAT/CBS reconstitution and BII/CEOI. Some of these items provide additional force protection and impact directly on Soldier survivability. OIF equipment includes Common Ballistic Shields (CBS) SLAT reconstitution for deployed SBCT, heat/exhaust deflector shields, various swing mounts for machine guns, loud horn kit, DVE cable cover, aircraft style seat belts, extended tow-bar and adapter kit and Commander cupola shields.

(c) Forward Repair and Supply Activities (\$99,748). Provides for contracts and parts in support of Army Materiel Command (AMC) Forward Repair Activities (FRA), Regional Support Centers (RSC), Commercial Off the Shelf (COTS) sustainment, Theater Aviation Maintenance Program, Theater Aviation Single Manager (TASM) operations, replacement of special tool and test equipment, and miscellaneous parts and materials.

(d) Left Behind Equipment (\$260,400). Upon deployment, units are required to leave behind certain items of equipment and draw from the Theater Provided Equipment (TPE). The equipment left behind in CONUS must be repaired in preparation for reissue. Due to the severe shortages of equipment in CONUS, a large majority of the equipment is redistributed to support next deployers, unit activations, and to offset shortages within units undergoing Reset. Equipment must be repaired to TM 10/20 standards before transfer to a gaining unit. LBE is also available for possible lateral transfer to support unit mission readiness exercise training.

(e) Other Logistics Support (\$567,429). This program funds the personnel and support provided by the Logistics Assistance Representatives, Logistics Support Element personnel, Army Field Support Brigade personnel, and Army Sustainment Command personnel involved in pre-deployment, deployment and redeployment logistics efforts. It also funds Contractors on the Battlefield Reception, Staging, Onward Movement and Integration (RSOI) mission, sustainment and updates of multiple systems that support communications and data tracking and multiple studies on wheeled vehicles in theater.

2. Other Sustainment (Non-Reset) Maintenance (\$861,403).

(a) Theater Maintenance (Non-Reset) (\$703,448). Provides for in theater sustainment (non-Reset) for ammunition maintenance & management and Army Field Service Battalions supporting units throughout the theater on indirect fire systems, radar systems, material handling, thermal weapon sights, small arms, and intelligence, surveillance and sensitive computer systems.

<u>FY 2008</u> <u>Enacted</u>	<u>FY 2009</u> <u>Total Request</u>	<u>FY 2009</u> <u>Bridge</u>	<u>FY 2009</u> <u>Remaining Request</u>
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(b) Aviation Systems Support (\$12,059). Fatigue life testing is necessary to gather structural data on critical-safety item affected components. If unfunded, Kiowa Warrior flight crews will risk the failure of components stressed by combat and flight maneuvers performed beyond the current usage spectrum (due to mission demands). Funding is required for spare parts and support equipment needed to maintain required readiness posture.

(c) Logistics Automation Support (\$145,896). Funding provides for in theater support of the forces deployed for OIF/OEF. Included in this request is Post Deployment System Support (PDSS) to legacy logistics information automation systems, (SAAS-MOD SARSS), and the current bridging systems (PBUSE, SAMS-E, and ULLS-A/E) for both the Army and Army Reserve. Support also includes the “air time” fees for transmission of data over satellite communications (VSAT, CAISI) for logistics, medical, and personnel automated systems in theater.

f. 3.6 C4I Communications and Intelligence	\$3,595,750	\$2,968,412	\$1,510,517	\$1,457,895
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*** Totals will not add as only major programs are described below.**

The Army is the executive agent for communications in-theater, to include support for all forces (U.S., Coalition, Iraqi and Afghan); support to the International Zone/New Embassy Compound and Other Governmental Agencies (OGAs); as well as network security, information assurance, sustainment and upgrades. This support spans a large geographic area which includes Iraq, Afghanistan, Qatar and Kuwait.

1. Theater Communications (\$579,499). Funds the communications infrastructure in Iraq, Baghdad central, Qatar and Kuwait. Supports satellite bandwidth, phones services, internet services (NIPRNET, SIPRNET), lifecycle replacement, theater network security assurance and Battle Command systems support.

(a) Communications Support in Iraq for Multi-National Corps - Iraq (MNC-I) (Infrastructure Commercialization) (\$128,670). Funds continue critical contract support for the sustainment of commercialization of communications within the SWA theater. These funds also provide the operation and maintenance of all communication assets and infrastructure in Southwest Asia and part of Africa in support of the coalition network.

(b) Communications Support in International Zone/New Embassy Compound for MNF-I and Other Governmental Agencies (OGAs) (Infrastructure Commercialization) (\$147,272). Strategic and Theater Communications in the Theater of Iraq must be scalable, highly integrated and available, and open-standards based. Includes engineering support, technical support, knowledge management support, LAN/WAN engineers, inside plant communications support, and VTC support across the International Zone (IZ) and Victory Base. Network Operations include installation, operation, management, maintenance, network operations, Information Assurance, communication security, and systems administration.

(c) Communications Support in Afghanistan - OEF (Infrastructure Commercialization) (\$162,320). Provides Information Technology contractor-provided maintenance and sustainment of theater communications terminals, Joint Operations Center (JOC) infrastructure switches, servers, routers, and fiber. Additionally, includes replacement and repair parts for communications at Bagram Airfield/Kandahar Airfield/Kabul, and Salerno base camps; repair services for radios throughout the Combined/Joint Operations Area, and repair of terminals that provide a strategic connection for SIPR, NIPR and CENTRIXS; and Automation Life Cycle Replacement. Includes \$50.1M in C4 enhancements for re-missioning of 3/10 MTN BCT to OEF-A from OIF and further expansion of Forward Operating Bases (FOBs) in OEF-A.

(d) Communications Support for Army Central Command – Kuwait (\$33,163). Funds provide augmentation to a tactical Signal Brigade (contract support); theater network software and hardware maintenance to defend Army portion of the Global Information Grid; operation and

<u>FY 2008</u>	<u>FY 2009</u>	<u>FY 2009</u>	<u>FY 2009</u>
<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Total Request</u>	<u>Bridge</u>	<u>Remaining Request</u>

maintenance of five Regional Hubs that allow satellite, voice, and data services to be provisioned and pre-positioned to support deploying forces as they flow into theater.

(e) Tactical Communications – Sustainment (\$40,573). Provides additional commercial satellite beam coverage for Force XXI Battle Command Brigade and Below (FBCB2) / Blue Force Tracker (BFT) ground and air platforms and systems. BFT is a critical component in providing commanders with an accurate Common Operational Picture (COP) of the AOR. Provides Central Technical Support Facility (CTSF) support. CTSF conducts testing and certification of all Army Communication Systems for Army and Joint Interoperability. Provides Army Battle Command System (ABCS) training systems to mobilizing units. The Army Digital Training Strategy (ADTS) establishes a recognized standard to resource, train and integrate Army Battle Command Systems (ABCS) at all echelons of command and sets the conditions for commanders to train their Battle Staffs much like they train Soldiers on individual and crew weapon systems.

(f) Theater Network Security and Information Assurance (\$67,501). The LandWarNet defensive measures support Enduring Freedom and Iraqi Freedom, providing continued funding for the operational staff needed to operate and maintain three major LandWarNet defensive measures critical to the overseas contingency operations 24 hours a day. Active Directory is a key component along with the Common Access Cards to execute Homeland Security Presidential Directive 12 (HSPD-12). HSPD-12 is the fundamental underpinning program to fight cyber terrorism by mandating two-factor authentication, and as such it is a critical enabler on the electronic battlefield. LandWarNet, Active Directory, CAC-PKI, Automated Scanning and Remediation, Standard Configuration Policies are a few of the architecture - or architecture defense efforts - requiring contractor, engineer and software support.

2. Intelligence Support Programs (Non-MIP) (\$136,412). Provides support for intelligence, electronic warfare, and sensor systems. Includes the increased capacity to operate the Joint Intelligence Operations capability in Iraq and Afghanistan and counter intelligence and support operations throughout the area of operations.

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

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

3. Contract Linguists and Cultural Advisors (\$1,188,720).

(a) Contract Linguists (\$1,043,454). The Army is the DoD executive agent for contract linguists. Under this program, Army secures linguists through the private sector. Linguists are essential to assist senior commanders and operational, logistical, intelligence, and other personnel in working with local government, military and civilian personnel in Iraq, Afghanistan, and elsewhere. Current and projected operational linguist requirements will continue to far exceed DoD's military linguist inventory, leading to significant reliance on contract linguists to support all aspects of operations, including combat operations, logistical support, intelligence collection and analysis, civil affairs, etc. Over 11,600 linguists are required, including over 8,800 in support of OIF and an additional 2,800 in support of other overseas contingency operations requirements.

FY 2008 Enacted	FY 2009 Total Request	FY 2009 Bridge	FY 2009 Remaining Request
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(b) Cultural Advisors (\$145,266). Cultural advisors provide assistance to commanders to interpret and advise on customs, courtesies, and cultural awareness when dealing with the Governments of Iraq and Afghanistan and their citizens. This includes translation and interpretation of both words and body language. Provides for increased effectiveness of our commanders to understand and convey the proper messages.

g. 3.7.4 Logistics Civil Augmentation Program (LOGCAP)	\$5,409,319	\$6,469,977	\$2,750,635	\$3,719,342
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The Logistics Civil Augmentation Program (LOGCAP) augments Combat Support and Combat Service Support force structure with civilian contract support. A primary purpose of the LOGCAP is to provide the full range of base life-support services to the forces in theater. Base life support services include: power generation, electrical distribution, facilities management, dining facility operations, pest management, hazardous and non-hazardous waste management, latrines, water systems, billeting management, fire fighting and fire protection services, and laundry service operations. In Iraq, the program provides for the Multi-National Forces base logistics support, as well as the DoD population within the International Zone/New Embassy Compound, detainee operations base operations support, and contractor support management in theater. In Afghanistan, the program manages base operations support for the Coalition Joint Operations Area – Afghanistan, and the Kabul, Bagram, Kandahar, and Salerno airfields. In Kuwait, the program manages Camps Spearhead, Udari, Arifjan; theater retrograde operations; the theater-wide transportation mission; theater oil analysis and test facilities; management and diagnostic equipment, and bulk fuel operations. The program is continuing to transition to LOGCAP IV in FY09, shifting from a single to a multiple vendor program.

CBS Category/Subcategory: 4.0 Transportation	\$2,695,270	\$4,138,136	\$2,388,148	\$1,749,988
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Narrative Justification: Funds transportation for deployment, sustainment, and redeployment of units in support of OIF / OEF. Includes units completing OIF / OEF - FY08, deploying with OIF / OEF – FY09, and anticipated deployments and mobilizations for OIF / OEF – FY10 units. Additional transportation requirements are included in SAG 421, servicewide transportation.

SAG Total	\$39,253,015	\$38,172,726	\$25,148,227	\$13,024,499
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**FY 2009 Overseas Contingency Operations Supplemental Request
Operation and Maintenance, Army**

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

I. **Description of Operations Financed:** The Commander’s Emergency Response Program (CERP) supports Operation Iraqi Freedom (OIF) and Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF) by providing ground commanders a source of funds to respond to urgent humanitarian relief and reconstruction requirements. CERP funds are crucial to establishing programs critical to the health, survival, and long-term viability of the Iraqi and Afghan civilian populations. They provide U.S. appropriated funds directly to operational forces enabling them to initiate projects in their immediate areas of responsibility and to meet emergency humanitarian needs. Commanders identify projects based on input from the local population and ensure these efforts complement projects funded by the Government of Iraq, and the US Agency for International Development (USAID). The decrease in the request for FY 2009 is attributable to the reduction in large-scale projects in Iraq.

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

	<u>FY 2008 Enacted</u>	<u>FY 2009 Total Request</u>	<u>FY 2009 Bridge</u>	<u>FY 2009 Remaining Request</u>
A. <u>Subactivity Group: 136</u>				
CBS Category/Subcategory: 7.4 CERP	\$1,482,241	\$1,430,000	\$977,000	\$453,000

* FY08 enacted amount is based on actual execution.

Narrative Justification: The Commanders’ Emergency Response Program enables commanders to respond quickly to urgent humanitarian relief and reconstruction needs. Funds are used for projects related to: water and sanitation; food production and distribution; agriculture/irrigation; electricity production/distribution; healthcare; education; telecommunications; transportation; civic support vehicles; civic cleanup; repair of civic/cultural facilities; economic, financial and management improvements; rule of law and governance; condolence payments; or repair battle damage for losses incurred as a result of U.S., coalition or supporting military operations (not otherwise compensable under the Foreign Claims Act); hero payments; protective measures to ensure the viability and survivability of critical infrastructure sites; former detainee payments; temporary contract guards for critical infrastructure; and other urgent humanitarian projects.

Insurgent activities and sectarian violence have continued to cause instability and to compound existing infrastructure, safety, health, education, and economic development difficulties in both Iraq and Afghanistan.

CERP is an extremely dynamic and robust program critical to the ultimate success of the OIF / OEF campaigns and the resultant transfer of responsibility to the Iraqi and Afghani governments. CERP has been instrumental in winning the hearts and minds of the Iraqi and Afghan people, and the requested FY 2009 funding is required to support commanders’ ability to respond to local humanitarian relief needs. Of the total \$1,430 million request, \$747 million was allocated for Iraq and \$683 million for Afghanistan.

**FY 2009 Overseas Contingency Operations Supplemental Request
Operation and Maintenance, Army**

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

I. Description of Operations Financed: Operations in Iraq and Afghanistan continue to place demands on ground force equipment far beyond what is typically experienced during training or home station operations. These demands arise from higher usage rates and from the rigors of extended combat operations in a harsh environment, resulting in increased maintenance requirements for equipment employed in theater. Maintenance and supply / resupply actions following redeployment restore the depth to our force and ensure the nation has a standing ready reliable military force. The Army’s ability to sustain itself through reset operations is essential to the continued support to overseas contingency operations and to our national military strategy. Reset is a cost of war, one of several key elements of readiness. The requested funds address equipment-related Reset with the desired end state of rapidly restoring the capability of the Army, Army Reserve and Army National Guard to meet current and future Combatant Commanders’ demands. The Army OMA Reset requirement is \$7,887M in FY 2009. This requirement was fully funded in the FY 2009 bridge.

II. Financial Summary (\$ in Thousands)

Category	FY 2008 Enacted*	FY 2009 Total Request*	FY 2009 Bridge	FY 2009 Remaining Request
Army Pre-Positioned Stocks (APS)	\$70,807	\$319,104	\$319,104	\$0
Depot Level Maintenance	\$4,261,091	\$3,482,224	\$3,482,224	\$0
Field Level Maintenance	\$3,302,920	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$0
Recapitalization	\$94,169	\$85,402	\$85,402	\$0
Total Reset	\$7,728,987	\$7,886,730	\$7,886,730	\$0

*As a part of Field Level maintenance the Army reprogrammed \$60M in FY08 to the National Guard Personnel Army (NGPA) to fund reset National Guard Soldier labor and \$52.8M in FY09.

A. <u>Subactivity Group: 137</u>	<u>FY 2008</u>	<u>FY 2009</u>	<u>FY 2009</u>	<u>FY 2009</u>
	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Total Request</u>	<u>Bridge</u>	<u>Remaining Request</u>
CBS Category/Subcategory:	\$7,728,987	\$7,886,730	\$7,886,730	\$0
3.5 Equipment Maintenance				

a. Narrative Justification. Operation and Maintenance reset funds repair of Army Pre-positioned stocks (APS), depot level maintenance, field level maintenance, and recapitalization activities. Recapitalization efforts are based on a scope of work designed to return equipment to a near "zero mile/zero hour" level with the original performance specifications.

b. Army Pre-positioned Stocks (APS) (\$319,104)

This program provides for the reset of Army Prepositioned Stocks (APS) that were issued in FY07/08 in support of the "Iraq Surge" build-up. Requested funds continue the reset of Army pre-positioned stocks afloat and Army pre-positioned stocks in Southwest Asia. APS equipment sets to be reset include Brigade Combat Team (BCT) sets, and two Sustainment Brigades. Additional funding supports restocking of APS Authorized Stockage Lists (ASL), Unit Basic Loads (UBL), and Prescribed Load Lists (PLL) parts and supplies. Finally, funding is required to reset certain operational projects such as Force Provider modules, Inland Pipeline Distribution System (IPDS), Bailey Bridges and Large Area Maintenance Shelters (LAMS) returning from issue to units in Iraq and Afghanistan.

c. Depot Level Maintenance (\$3,482,119)

Depot Maintenance funds will be used to reset approximately 100,000 pieces of equipment that are retrograded from the theater. Depot Maintenance, also known as National Level Maintenance, is performed to correct equipment faults that are above the organizational/intermediate maintenance levels. The depot work is executed at Army depots and arsenals, contractor facilities, FY 2009 depot-level Reset requirements will include battle damaged rotary wing aircraft, M1A1/M1A2 tanks, M2/M3 Bradley Fighting Vehicles, Field Artillery Ammunition Supply Vehicles (FAASV), M113 armored personnel carrier family of vehicles, tactical wheeled vehicles, missiles and missile equipment. Additional requirements include command, control, communications, computers, intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance (C4ISR) equipment; small arms weapons, and miscellaneous pieces of support equipment.

d. Field Level Maintenance (\$4,000,000)

1. Unit / Organizational Level (\$969,884)

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

above unit level is performed by Directorates of Logistics and contractor labor. Also included is the replacement of individual Soldier items consumed in theater efforts to address software issues identified by units in theater.

2. Aviation STIR (\$536,213)

Aviation Special Technical Inspection and Repair (STIR) program performs field level maintenance on the Apache Attack Helicopter (AH64), CH47 Chinook, OH58 Kiowa Warrior, UH60 Blackhawk, and Special Operations aircraft returning from OIF/OEF. Funding provides for civilian and contractor labor as well as repair parts. Work is necessary to determine aircraft component health through data engineering analysis; additionally provides for the procurement and installation of desert kit safety items, Engine Inlet Barrier Filters, Engine Air Particle Separators, and Mylar windshields.

3. Intermediate Level (\$2,162,665)

Intermediate-level maintenance corrects equipment faults resulting from high OPTEMPO and harsh environmental conditions experienced in Southwest Asia. The majority of the funds support: in theater equipment reset efforts and supply requirements for Reset at the repair facilities in Qatar and Kuwait; numerous Forward Repair Activities for Class VII (major end items); repair and support operations for Rapid Equipment Force/Commercial Off The Shelf items (to include robotics); HMMWV, medium and heavy truck; construction and engineering equipment refurbishment facilities; Logistics Support Battalions for MNC-I; Logistics Assistance Representatives; Chemical Defense Equipment (CDE); maintenance and repacking of ammunition; retrograde operations; and specialized logistics support in theater. Intermediate-level maintenance includes maintenance service and support functions executed by primarily civilian technicians and contractor technicians.

4. Intelligence, Electronic Warfare and Sensor Systems (\$43,194)

Intelligence, Electronic Warfare and Sensor Systems funding supports the reconstitution/ repair/ replacement of over 200 different OIF Theater-Provided Equipment (TPE) Long Range Advanced Scouting Surveillance Systems (LRAS3). Funding is also required to support OIF replacement of battle damaged LRAS3 sights. Funding is required to continue to repair/ replacement of Radar Identification and Direction Systems (RAID) utilized in both Iraq and Afghanistan. Also funds the reset of 455 Common Missile Warning systems (CMWS). This CMWS system functions as a stand-alone system with the capability to detect missiles and provide audible and visual warnings to pilots as well as implement countermeasures improving pilot survivability and decreasing vulnerability and loss of life.

5. Stryker (\$288,044)

Provides funds required to conduct super service/ reconstitution of Stryker Brigade Combat Team (SBCT) vehicles returning from theater (replacement of parts to include Line Replaceable Units). Reset is accomplished at the Battle Damage Repair (BDR) facility in Qatar and Anniston Army Depot, AL (ANAD), and provides for repair of damaged Stryker vehicles to Fully Mission Capable (FMC) status. These facilities provide replacement capability in the USCENCOM area of responsibility (AOR) and in the CONUS of battle damaged Strykers and minimize backfill delay without impact to the other Stryker units.

<u>FY 2008</u>	<u>FY 2009</u>	<u>FY 2009</u>	<u>FY 2009</u>
<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Total Request</u>	<u>Bridge</u>	<u>Remaining Request</u>

e. Recapitalization (\$85,507)

1. UH-60A Black Hawk (\$53,001)

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

2. Missile and Radar Systems (\$32,506)

Funds the recapitalization of Patriot missile and radar equipment to zero hours / zero miles condition to include key components in the Engagement Control Station, Electrical Power Plant, Information Coordination Central, and the communications systems Patriot Advanced Capability-3 (PAC3). Patriot is a low density-high demand asset that is currently supporting COCOMs globally in overseas contingency operations with increasing demands as the ballistic missile threat from Korea, Iran, and others increases.

Total SAG 137	\$7,728,027	\$7,886,730	\$7,886,730	\$0
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**FY 2009 Overseas Contingency Operations Supplemental Request
Operation and Maintenance, Army**

Summary of FY 2009 Operations

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

I. Description of Operations Financed:

A. Operation Iraqi Freedom (OIF) encompasses all actions to restore stability and provide security in Iraq, including theater-wide support operations in Kuwait and Qatar which are primarily focused on command and control, communications, logistics, and support activities. The Operation and Maintenance, Army (OMA) appropriation supports day-to-day operations in theater. These operations range from combat operations, counter-insurgency operations, security forces training missions, base support operations (dining facilities, laundry, housing, etc.), to ground OPTEMPO, flying hours, supplies, and equipment maintenance and repair. In addition, the OMA appropriation includes the costs to prepare, deploy, sustain, redeploy, and reconstitute the forces participating in this operation.

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

II. Financial Summary (\$ in Thousands)

A. Subactivity Group: 411

	<u>FY 2008 Enacted</u>	<u>FY 2009 Total Request</u>	<u>FY 2009 Bridge</u>	<u>FY 2009 Remaining Request</u>
CBS Category/Subcategory: 3.0 Personnel Support	\$1,322,833	\$1,280,661	\$688,956	\$591,705

* Totals will not add due to classified programs not reflected here.

	<u>FY 2008 Enacted</u>	<u>FY 2009 Total Request</u>	<u>FY 2009 Bridge</u>	<u>FY 2009 Remaining Request</u>
3.6 Command, Control, Communications, Computers, & Intelligence (C4I)	\$834,616	\$1,090,654	\$602,585	\$488,069

a. Narrative Justification: Funds sustainment of units mobilized and deployed in support of OIF and OEF. Sustainment costs include: forward deployment training, air and ground OPTEMPO, facility support, organizational maintenance, and communications support. Includes units completing OIF/OEF – FY08, deploying with OIF/OEF – FY09, and anticipated mobilization and deployment of OIF/OEF – FY10 units.

b. Military Intelligence Programs. Contains the following Army Military Intelligence Programs: All Source Intelligence, Counterintelligence, Human Intelligence, Imagery Intelligence, Intelligence Operations and Support, Intelligence Training, Measurement and Signatures Intelligence, Signal Intelligence, and Top Secret/Sensitive Compartmentalized Information and Related Communications programs. In addition, includes program sustainment for Unmanned Aerial Systems to include Raven, I-GNAT, Shadow, and Hunter.

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

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

(3) Human Intelligence (HUMINT). Provides resources to support evolving CI and HUMINT architecture (hardware, communications, training, software), allows for the integration of standardized operational systems, and identifies technical requirements for the future force. Sustains contract support in the development and revision of CI/HUMINT doctrine for CI source operations, Technical Surveillance Countermeasures (TSCM), polygraph support and intelligence-focused biometrics capabilities. Additionally, continues to support HUMINT training, contract instructors and support personnel to produce 97E HUMINT Collectors, 97B CI Agents, the Joint Intelligence Combat Training Center (JI-CTC) and automated classroom support to produce functional and leader development training as well as capabilities development in CI/HUMINT. Provides for the establishment and support the to Joint Interrogation and Debriefing Center (JIDC) which supports specialized Intelligence training for U.S. military personnel assigned to the Iraqi Assistance Group (IAG) Transition Teams to train Iraqi Security Forces (ISF). Additionally, resources provide analytical support to deployed forces in the development of the targeting packages to focus and vector HUMINT operations on high priority, high value targets.

(4) Imagery Intelligence (IMINT). IMINT supports OIF/OEF overseas contingency operations efforts to rapidly respond to theater intelligence shortfalls. Provides the Brigade Combat Teams (BCT) in theater with Soldiers trained to “see” the battlefield through Geospatial Intelligence an essential capability for combating terrorism and providing quality mission planning information in the theater of operations. Geospatial-Intelligence (GEOINT) Imagery Exploitation Capability / Training provides the valuable training for Army Imagery analysts in GEOINT capabilities, applicability in the battlefield, and how it ties to Army tactical, operational and strategic operations. Supports imagery Exploitation Capability workstations, Full Motion Video (FMV) for unmanned aerial Vehicles (UAVs) and moving target indicator distance learning. Additionally supports units in the field prior to deployment and sustainment training of FMV UAV intelligence exploitation operations.

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

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

(7) Intelligence Operations and Support. Provides critical intelligence operational support capabilities to support worldwide Information Dominance Center (IDC) operations ensuring that deployed forces have real time access to sophisticated analytical and data mining tools. Also supports modification and upgrade of IDC hardware and software and the operationalization of advanced technologies. Provides tactical overwatch to deployed forces, affording engaged combat units 24/7 situational awareness and response to time sensitive requests for information in direct support of combat forces. Army DOCEX Program provides direct support to combatant commanders, training of Soldiers and joint service personnel preparing to deploy to OIF/OEF, reach-back translation support, Harmony Tactical Operations Support, deployable systems enhancement and tools integration. Provides Analytic Tools and Technology for Operational Networks; identifies requirements from deployed analytic systems in the field of information technology. Blue Force Tracking provides situational awareness to Tactical HUMINT Teams (THT) through use of the Handheld Digital Reporting Devices, audio communications, Voice Over Internet Protocol (VoIP) real time videos, area maps and alert capability to warn Soldiers of threats in the CENTCOM theater of operations. Tactical Battlefield Visualization provides for sustainment of the three-dimensional, color representation of manmade and natural features and terrain capability for Multi-National Corps-Iraq and Special Forces. Increases situational awareness and understanding of complex urban battlefield in the form of intelligence presentations and daily products critical for tactical planning and execution of operational missions. In addition, aids in Improvised Explosive Device detection and prevention, and the integration of Iraqi police and military forces into Army and coalition force military operations.

(8) Sensitive Compartmentalized Information (SCI) and Related Communications programs. Provides for secure communications (up to TS/SCI level) for ground commanders, combat support organizations, and national intelligence agencies in support of OIF/OEF overseas contingency operations.

The TROJAN Data Network facilitates all-source analysis and SCI reach back for warfighters in support of OIF/OEF. TROJAN Classic XXI capability provides unmanned signals intelligence (SIGINT) systems in forward deployed locations, providing Actionable Intelligence to Combatant Commanders and National Users. Provides IT personnel support to TROJAN system users worldwide at the TROJAN Network Control centers. Provides operational management and oversight of TROJAN systems to include firewalls, router password management, Internet protocol address space, network scanning and patching, and TROJAN Bandwidth Available Upon Demand (TBAUD) assignments. Provides secure communications to ground commanders, combat support organizations, and national intelligence agencies at the TS/SCI level in support of overseas contingency operations through Containerized JWICS (C-JWICS) and Mobile JWICS (JMICS) for the theater combatant commander.

**FY 2009 Overseas Contingency Operations Supplemental Request
Operation and Maintenance, Army**

Summary of FY 2009 Operations

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

I. Description of Operations Financed:

A. Operation Iraqi Freedom (OIF) encompasses all actions to restore stability and provide security in Iraq, including theater-wide support operations in Kuwait and Qatar which are primarily focused on command and control, communications, logistics, and support activities. The Operation and Maintenance, Army (OMA) appropriation supports day-to-day operations in theater. These operations range from combat operations, counter-insurgency operations, security forces training missions, base support operations (dining facilities, laundry, housing, etc.), to ground OPTEMPO, flying hours, supplies, and equipment maintenance and repair. In addition, the OMA appropriation includes the costs to prepare, deploy, sustain, redeploy, and reconstitute the forces participating in this operation.

B. Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF) encompasses all actions to restore stability and provide security in Afghanistan, the Horn of Africa, and the Philippines, including CENTCOM theater-wide support operations in Kuwait and Qatar. The OMA appropriation supports day-to-day operations in theater. These range from combat operations, security forces training missions, enhanced training team operations, base support operations (dining facilities, laundry, and housing), to tactical vehicle miles, flying hours, supplies, and equipment maintenance and repair. In addition, the OMA appropriation includes the costs to prepare, deploy, sustain, redeploy, and reconstitute the forces participating in this operation.

II. Financial Summary (\$ in Thousand)

A. Subactivity Group: 421

	<u>FY 2008 Enacted</u>	<u>FY 2009 Total Request</u>	<u>FY 2009 Bridge</u>	<u>FY 2009 Remaining Request</u>
CBS Category/Subcategory: 4.0 Transportation	\$3,202,844	\$2,649,284	\$2,599,087	\$50,197

a. **Narrative Justification:** Funds transportation for sustainment, subsistence, ammunition and APO mail for units deployed in support of OIF/OEF. Transportation costs include: sealift, airlift, port handling and second destination transportation costs for the sustainment of Army forces.

b. 4.6 Second Destination Transportation (SDT). SDT funds the transportation of: Army Post Office mail and Army Air Force Exchange Service (AAFES) products in support of overseas contingency operations; rations to forward deployed Soldiers; subsistence items; fieldings and directed materiel redistribution of major end items; over ocean transportation of ammunition to fill equipment readiness shortages. Additionally, it funds the costs of container leases for ammunition shipments and the charter, rental, or lease of transportation movement equipment and services in support of overseas contingency operations and Army RESET and RETROGRADE. Also includes the Army reimbursement to the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) for over-ocean movement of DLA managed secondary items to Army customers in support of OIF and OEF operations. SDT also includes cash recovery payments to US Transportation Command (TRANSCOM) and the Army's share of DLA Cash Recovery payments to TRANSCOM.