

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

FISCAL YEAR 2010 BUDGET REQUEST

SUMMARY JUSTIFICATION • MAY 2009



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On behalf of the President, I am pleased to transmit to Congress this volume that presents the Department of Defense's budget request of \$533.8 billion for Fiscal Year 2010.

The purpose of the Secretary's Summary Justification is to inform Congress and provide the American people a clear understanding of how their tax dollars are being invested to provide for our Nation's defense. It includes:

- An explanation of the Department's missions, accomplishments, and priorities;*
- A summary of the request by Military Department and Defense agencies;*
- Information on special areas of interest and emphasis for Fiscal Year 2010; and*
- Details on the Department's major weapons programs.*

The Military Departments and Defense agencies will provide Congress with additional detailed justification materials on this request.

The requested funds would: provide military pay, benefits, and world-class healthcare for 2.3 million Soldiers, Sailors, Marines, and Airmen (\$163.9 billion); support military operations and force readiness (\$160.9 billion); invest in modernization (\$186.1 billion); and support family housing and facilities (\$23.0 billion).

In addition to the \$533.8 billion request, the Administration requests \$130.0 billion for Fiscal Year 2010 to support ongoing Overseas Contingency Operations. This funding will allow for an increase of efforts in Afghanistan while we responsibly draw down troops from Iraq.

*Robert M. Gates
Secretary of Defense*

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Overview

A core responsibility of the U.S. government is to protect the life and liberty of the American people – in the words of the framers of our Constitution, to “provide for the common defense.” The Department of Defense plays a critical role in defending and advancing the safety and security of America's citizens and interests. During periods of peace and through the crucible of war, the U.S. Armed Forces have prepared for the unexpected, deterred aggression, responded to attack, rebuilt nations emerging from the ravages of conflict, and helped create and maintain a secure and resilient international system. Since 2001, the Department has been engaged in ongoing operations in Afghanistan, Iraq, and elsewhere.

STRATEGIC CONTEXT

The United States faces a series of significant challenges that will test the ability of the Department of Defense to anticipate, prepare, and adapt, while staying focused on succeeding in ongoing operations. These enduring security challenges emanate from: violent extremist movements with dangerous capabilities such as al-Qaeda and its associates; the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) to both state and non-state actors; challenges associated with rising powers; and instability associated with failing and fragile states. It is probable that the ongoing global financial crisis, which is already the most serious in decades, will exacerbate most or all of these challenges.

The U.S. Armed Forces must prepare and respond to these and other challenges while operating in an increasingly complex environment, characterized in part by changing forms of warfare and a series of powerful global trends that are reshaping the world.

America's dominance in traditional war fighting has created powerful incentives for adversaries to use alternative military methods to counter U.S. influence and interests. America's adversaries are likely to employ perceived advantages from across the spectrum of conflict – ranging from advanced capabilities and methods designed to prevent U.S. forces from accessing key areas, to the use of suicide bombing and improvised explosive devices. It is likely that these tools and tactics – from the sophisticated to the simple – will be employed simultaneously in hybrid and more complex forms of warfare.

Increasingly, the Department will be faced with an operational environment shaped by the interaction of powerful strategic trends. Over the course of the next several decades, the consequences of rising resource scarcity, the spread of destructive technology, demographic shifts, and climatic and environmental changes could combine to further increase uncertainty and generate new security challenges.

The necessity of securing U.S. interests in Iraq and Afghanistan, while preparing for a complex future defined by the interaction of enduring security challenges with a changing operational environment, requires that the Department of Defense develop and sustain military forces capable of succeeding in the wars of today while preparing for an uncertain tomorrow.

STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

While today's strategic environment is characterized by a high degree of uncertainty – particularly given the global economic crisis – what remains clear is America's enduring core interest in the health and security of the broader international system. From the end of World War II to the conclusion of the Cold War with the Soviet Union, the United States remained committed to sustaining an international system whose very existence was commensurate with America's desire to maintain open

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commerce, ensure the security of its friends and allies, and help further the spread of liberty and peace. In this respect, the touchstone of American strategy during last century's Cold War remains relevant to today's challenges.

U.S. interests include protecting the nation and its allies from attack or coercion, promoting international security to reduce conflict and foster economic growth, and helping to secure the global commons – sea, air, space, and cyberspace. To advance these interests, the U.S. has developed military capabilities and alliances, participated in and supported international security and economic institutions, used diplomacy and soft power to cooperate with and shape the behavior of individual states and the international system, and used force when necessary. These tools help inform the strategic framework with which the United States plans for the future.

The security of the United States is tightly bound up with the security of the broader international system. As a result, America's defense strategy seeks to cooperate with Allies and partners, engage with others in the pursuit of common solutions, and build the capacity of fragile or vulnerable partners to withstand internal threats and external aggression while improving the capacity of the international system itself to withstand the full range of challenges it faces.

OBJECTIVES

In order to best support the enduring interests of the United States and provide for the common defense, the Department has the following key objectives: win the nation's wars, defend the homeland, promote security, and deter conflict. Underpinning all these objectives is the commitment to take care of the all-volunteer force, including military families, veterans, and the wounded, ill, and injured.

Winning the nation's wars must be the U.S. Armed Forces' overriding imperative. Success in Afghanistan and Iraq will involve the long-term coordination of all elements of national power, along with the patient, persistent, and precise use of force against those who would use safe havens to plan and prosecute acts of terrorism. To succeed in these operations and the missions the U.S. Armed Forces are most likely to face in the coming decades, the Department must institutionalize capacity and proficiency in Irregular Warfare. The Department also must plan and prepare for future challenges across the spectrum of conflict.

Defending the homeland involves protecting the physical integrity of the country through an active layered defense. The Department does this by ensuring – through active presence overseas, whether on the sea, in the air, in space, or in cyberspace – it can detect, deter, and respond to a range of threats directed at the American people or U.S. interests. Commensurate with defending the homeland is the ability to support civil authorities in times of national emergency through the use and maintenance of a portfolio of consequence management capabilities.

Promoting security abroad is central to the well-being of Americans at home. Particularly as 21st century trends reduce the ability to prevent problems abroad from impacting the lives of America's citizens, it is necessary to actively promote a healthy international system. The Department's strategy for promoting security emphasizes building the capacity of a broad spectrum of partners. From helping to train and equip the security forces of states facing common threats, to maintaining close relationships with the militaries of America's strongest allies and partners, the Department helps to maintain the peace and bring stability to troubled regions.

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Deterring conflict depends on a strong U.S. military that can positively influence the political and military choices of potential adversaries. The credibility of America's deterrent depends on U.S. military forces that can prevent attack, respond decisively to aggression, and strike accurately anywhere. In the 21st century, deterrence must be tailored to fit different actors, situations, and forms of warfare, and must utilize all elements of national power. A strong deterrent requires a portfolio of capabilities, including a safe, secure and effective nuclear arsenal as long as these weapons exist, responsive conventional capabilities including missile defense, precision-guided munitions, and resilient capabilities in space and cyberspace.

ACHIEVING OUR OBJECTIVES

It is not enough to possess military forces capable of deterring or responding to aggression. Rather it is vital that the United States be a force for good by engaging with and helping to positively shape the world. For most of the last century and for the foreseeable future, the United States will shoulder responsibilities on behalf of the common interests shared by most of the world. United States interests are largely commensurate with those of freedom-loving people everywhere. The Department will achieve U.S. objectives and advance common interests by helping shape the choices of key states, preventing adversaries from acquiring or using weapons of mass destruction (WMD), strengthening U.S. alliances and partnerships, securing U.S. strategic access and retaining freedom of action, and integrating and unifying U.S. efforts with interagency and international partners.

Shaping choices of key states will be fundamental to global security in the 21st century. Ensuring that key states become stakeholders in the international system will require open exchanges and transparency in working through complex problems. America can also promote security by helping shape



U.S. Army Sgt. Chris Chambers, of the 1st Battalion, 501st Infantry Regiment, kneels at the edge of a wheat field during a patrol near Combat Outpost Sabari, Afghanistan.

DoD photo by Sgt. Christopher T. Sneed, U.S. Army – April 2009

the choices that strategic states make, encouraging them to avoid destabilizing paths, adhere to international norms on the use of force, and act as stewards of the public good.

Preventing adversaries from acquiring or using WMD will be increasingly important as globalization continues to lower the entry-barriers for state and non-state actors that seek to acquire chemical, biological, and nuclear weapons. The United States requires several layers of capability to deny these weapons and their components to adversaries, defend and defeat WMD and missile threats before they are unleashed, and mitigate the consequences of WMD use.

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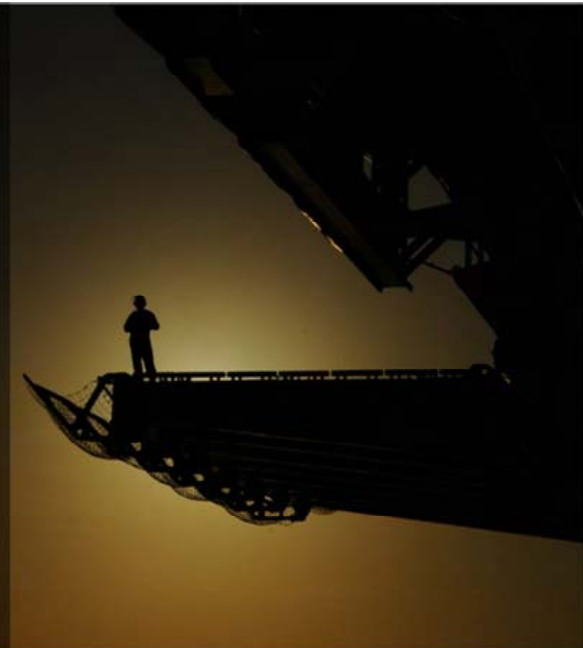
Strengthening and expanding alliances and partnerships will become ever more necessary to preserve a strong and resilient international system. Throughout the last century, the United States consistently rallied and led a community of like-minded states in resisting dangerous ideologies and countering foreboding threats. In this century, the United States will continue to exercise leadership in creating and maintaining strong alliances and partnership with key states in order to advance a common vision of security and stability. Twenty-first century alliances and partnerships will span the range of possible military missions, from peacekeeping and humanitarian assistance to complex counterinsurgency and high-end conventional operations. U.S. forces will continue to support, train, advise, and equip partner security forces to meet local and regional threats.

Securing U.S. strategic access and retaining freedom of action is among the most critical tasks that the Department performs. For more than 60 years, the United States has helped ensure that the global commons – critical sea, air, space, and cyberspace domains – remain relatively safe and secure, providing a critical public good that is central to global stability and prosperity. The development and proliferation of anti-access technologies and tactics threaten to undermine the stability of the global commons. Growing debris fields in space threaten satellite-based communication and navigation systems; piracy and climate change demand that the United States consider the security of maritime commerce; and the centrality of cyberspace to U.S. security and prosperity requires improved capabilities and robust protection of the nation's information infrastructure.

Integrating and unifying effort is growing more important as all elements of national power are required to respond to today's challenges. From Iraq and Afghanistan, to operations around the world, preserving a joint approach to planning and execution is a

A U.S. Sailor, assigned to the air crew, stands on the flight deck of amphibious assault ship USS Kearsarge (LHD 3) before flight operations to send medical personnel to see patients in Puerto Cabezas, Nicaragua, during Continuing Promise (CP) 2008. Continuing Promise is an equal-partnership mission between the United States, Canada, the Netherlands, Brazil, Nicaragua, Panama, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Trinidad and Tobago and Guyana.

U.S. Navy photo by Mass
Communication Specialist
Seaman Apprentice Joshua
Adam Nuzzo – August 2008



necessity, as is expanding this approach to better implement whole of government solutions. The Department will further realign its structures, interagency planning, and response efforts to better address today's needs and to meet tomorrow's threats.

None of these objectives can be met without ensuring that this nation's uniformed men and women are properly trained and equipped for the complex challenges they face. Ensuring that those who serve are prepared to deal with Twenty-first century threats remains an overarching imperative inherent in everything the Department does. This commitment requires continued improvement in the quality-of-care the nation provides its troops and their families.

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TOWARD A STRATEGY OF BALANCE

Given the current strategic context and the need to achieve U.S. core national security objectives, the defining principle of the Department's strategy must be balanced.

The United States cannot expect to eliminate national security risks through higher defense budgets. We cannot do everything and buy everything. Particularly in the context of an enduring global economic crisis, it is critical that the Department do what it can to increase fiscal discipline, reform acquisition processes, and better match true requirements with sufficient resources.

The Department's strategy and budget strike an improved balance in three dimensions: (1) between prevailing in current conflicts and preparing for a complex future, (2) between institutionalizing proven wartime adaptations and preserving this nation's existing conventional and strategic advantages, and (3) between accelerating acquisition and management reform while retaining proven best practices.

Strategy is the art of matching desired ends with finite means, as such this budget reflects the best strategic thinking the Department and its leadership have regarding how to best posture the U.S. military for the challenges of today while preparing for those that will come in the future. Real-world strategy requires making real choices. For a defense strategy, these choices are necessarily difficult and obviously involve a level of risk. This budget did not defer hard choices but made them, choosing to reduce funding in some areas while increasing resources in others to better position the Department to defend against the most likely threats.



The Department's strategy and budget focus on properly resourcing ongoing wars while choosing where and how to manage risk while preparing for the future. The following pages outline the details of the FY 2010 budget request for the Department of Defense, and an attempt – by setting priorities and making hard choices – to help the Department and U.S. Armed Forces balance the needs of today with the task to prepare for the threats of tomorrow.

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Justification

The FY 2010 President's Budget requests \$663.8 billion for the Department of Defense, including \$533.8 billion in Base funds and \$130.0 billion in Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) funds. This is a \$1.3 billion increase over FY 2009 Defense appropriations, a 0.2 percent nominal increase in funding. The Base budget increases \$20.5 billion, a 4 percent nominal growth (2.1 percent real growth) (Figure 1.1).

BASE BUDGET

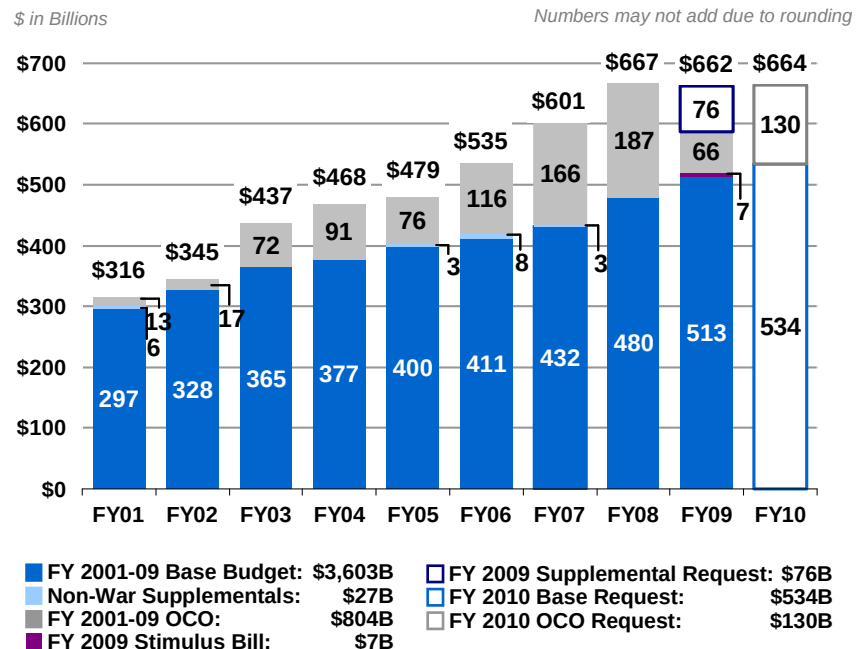
The Department's \$533.8 billion Base request funds non-contingency operation costs associated with the U.S. Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force. It supports the activities of the 10 Combatant Commands (including the recently established Africa Command), the majority of funding for the U.S. Intelligence Community, and the Department's 33 agencies, field activities, and specialized offices. (All numbers in this volume are discretionary budget authority unless otherwise indicated).

OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS (OCO)

The Department's \$130.0 billion OCO request funds an increase in the U.S. troops in Afghanistan while responsibly withdrawing troops from Iraq. It also funds the training of Afghan and Pakistani forces.

Since September 11, 2001, Congress has appropriated over \$800 billion for OCO. This funding provides for the incremental costs for military and intelligence operations, force protection, training, overseas facilities and base support, communications, transportation, maintenance, supplies, weapons and equipment refurbishment or replacement, and other essentials for U.S. forces. The funds also support deployed personnel with special pay and benefits, food, medical and other services, and training and equipping of Iraqi and Afghan security forces.

Figure 1.1 Historical DoD Funding
FY01 to FY10



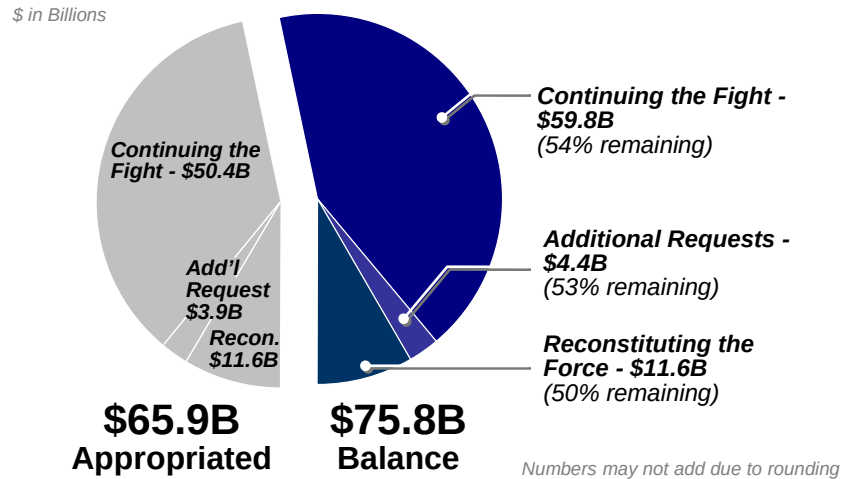
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Note: Numbers in this table have been updated from previously published figures to better reflect transfers, rescissions, non-war supplementals, and scoring captured by DoD and OMB databases
Source: FY 2009 OMB Historical Tables, Table 5.4; Comptroller Information Systems

In FY 2009, Congress appropriated \$65.9 billion or 47 percent of the President's \$141.7 billion request for OCO. Congress has not yet appropriated the remaining balance – \$75.8 billion – requested for U.S. forces in combat (Figure 1.2). These additional funds are required to pay U.S. military, continue operations in Iraq and Afghanistan, reconstitute and protect military forces, and continue to train and equip Afghan security forces. The FY 2009 OCO figures throughout this volume include the Supplemental request.

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Figure 1.2 FY09 Supplemental Request - \$141.7B



Source: FY09 OCO Enacted Bridge and Supplemental Request

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active duty and retirees. Total healthcare funding included in the FY 2010 Base budget request is \$47.4 billion. Projections indicate that military healthcare costs will increase by 5 to 7 percent per year through FY 2015 if no changes are made to the current healthcare program fee and benefit structure. This continued growth is largely due to:

- Increasing use of the healthcare benefit by eligible beneficiaries who previously elected not to use it;
- Healthcare inflation and higher utilization of healthcare services; and
- Expanded benefits authorized by Congress, such as TRICARE for Reservists.

As these costs increase, more of the Department's budget is likely to be spent on healthcare and less on warfighting capabilities and readiness.

A CHALLENGING ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

As the world's largest unified global enterprise, the Department and its funding are directly affected by the U.S. and world economies. External economic factors such as the financial crisis, growth of entitlements, and inflation are all facts-of-life, which affect what the United States can afford to invest in its defense. Internal fiscal trends, such as the rising cost of healthcare, contribute to the economic challenges facing the Department.

- **Inflation:** While inflation throughout the last decade has been relatively low, escalation of purchase price inflation affects the Department's overall purchasing power.
- **Military Healthcare:** The Department remains concerned with the cost of providing healthcare to its military forces –

GLOBAL DEFENSE POSTURE

While the United States' defense budget must live within the real constraints of the current economic environment, the Department must be prepared to defend against the threats of tomorrow. As President Obama has said, the United States cannot mortgage tomorrow's security for today's concerns. The Department continues to realign U.S. global defense posture to better contend with post 9-11 security challenges according to four themes: (1) develop flexibility to contend with uncertainty; (2) expand allied roles, (3) build new partnerships and ensure relevant forward capabilities; (4) manage forces globally; and (5) ensure positive effects on military forces and families.

The Department continues to maintain strong host-nation support for these posture changes. The United States must also

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build and strengthen the military and security capabilities of current and other global partners to increase the effectiveness of U.S. forces and provide a formidable combination of actual and potential power.

BASE BUDGET REQUEST BY FUNCTIONAL CATEGORY

Typically, the Department requests its budget by appropriation accounts. While the Department continues to present its budget detail by these accounts, this volume organizes data into broader categories tied to the traditional appropriation accounts, yet are more intuitive for the general reader. These categories will appear throughout this volume in each of the Department and Defense-Wide chapters. A cross-walk between appropriation accounts and categories is provided in the Resource Exhibits at the end of this volume.

Accordingly, the \$533.8 billion budget request is divided into four functional categories (Figure 1.3):

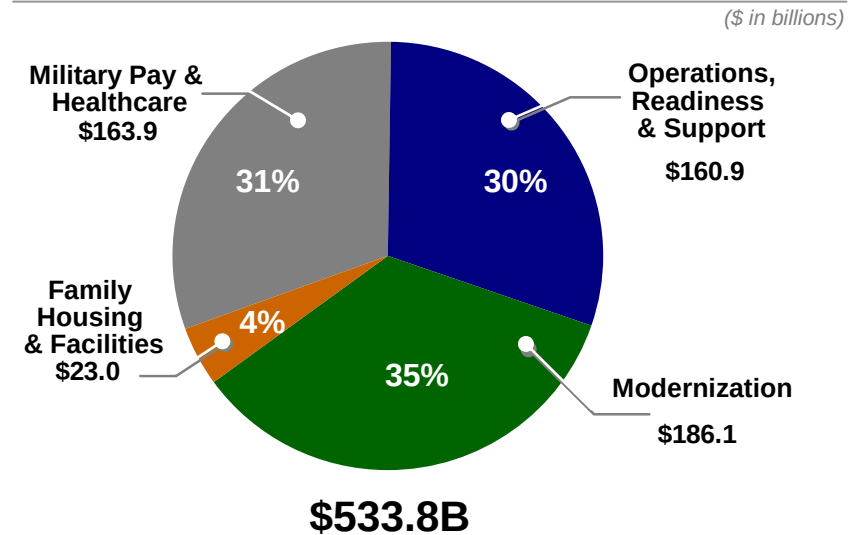
- Military Pay & Healthcare;
- Operations, Readiness & Support;
- Modernization; and
- Family Housing & Facilities.

Military Pay & Healthcare (\$163.9 billion)

Competitive compensation and world-class healthcare are essential to attract and retain the all-volunteer force.

- *Military Pay and Benefits* (\$117.6 billion): Military pay and benefits (e.g., housing allowance) for 2.3 million Active and Reserve Soldiers, Sailors, Marines, and Airmen, including funding for increasing U.S. ground forces to strengthen the Army and Marine Corps (with the exception of healthcare benefits).

Figure 1.4 Budget by Category



Source: FY 2010 Budget Request — See cross-walk on Tables 5.4a and 5.4b for detail on how the categories tie to appropriation.

- *Healthcare* (\$46.3 billion), excluding military construction of medical facilities: Funds the Defense Health Program which provides world-class healthcare for 9.3 million eligible beneficiaries in 59 inpatient medical facilities, more than 800 medical and dental clinics, as well as care provided to beneficiaries in the private sector.

Operations, Readiness & Support (\$160.9 billion)

The Department is sustaining critical readiness to ensure it can respond to military contingencies.

- *Readiness* (\$64.6 billion): Funds daily military operations such as ship steaming days (45 days per quarter), tank miles (550 driven per year), Marine Corps deployment days (88%),

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and Air Force flight hours (14.0 per crew per month for fighters, 14.5 per crew per month for bombers) at a high rate of operational tempo.

- **Support Activities** (\$35.7 billion): Funds administrative support functions that include Headquarters support, internal audit, personnel support, communications and transportation. Also includes intelligence activities.
- **Base Operations and Facility Maintenance** (\$33.0 billion): Provides basic operation and maintenance of bases worldwide. Facility sustainment is budgeted at 91 percent.
- **Equipment Maintenance** (\$12.8 billion): Funds maintenance of equipment at or above the percentage of depot maintenance requirements funded in FY 2009. The increased requirements are partially due to the transition of systems from development to fielded systems.
- **Training, Recruiting, and Retention** (\$11.7 billion): Supports full spectrum training, combat training center rotations, and recruiting and retention efforts to maintain combat readiness.
- **Revolving Funds for Ongoing Operations** (\$3.1 billion): Funds war reserves, coalition support, and reutilization operations (\$0.2 billion), commissary operations (\$1.3 billion), and vessel investments and expenses through the National Defense Sealift Fund (\$1.6 billion).

Modernization (\$186.1 billion)

Maintaining U.S. technological edge today is central to military superiority in the future.

- **Aircraft** (\$49.9 billion): The FY 2010 Base budget request continues the implementation of the Administration's long-term tactical aircraft acquisition plan and advances development and procurement of Air Force F-35 Joint Strike Fighter (JSF); and Navy F/A-18E/F Super Hornet and EA-18G Growler. The budget also includes \$3.3 billion for

Key Facts

Numbers may not round due to rounding

FY 2010 Budget (\$ in billions)	FY09	FY10	△	△%
Military Pay & Healthcare	150.7	163.9	+13.2	+8.8%
Ops, Readiness & Support	156.4	160.9	+4.5	+2.9%
Modernization	181.2	186.1	+4.9	+2.7%
Family Housing & Facilities	25.0	23.0	-2.1	-8.4%
Total Request by Category	513.3	533.8	+20.5	+4.0%

Department of the Army	139.2	142.1	+2.9	+2.1%
Department of the Navy	147.4	156.4	+9.0	+6.1%
Department of the Air Force	141.2	144.5	+3.3	+2.4%
Defense-Wide Agencies	85.5	90.8	+5.3	+6.2%
Total Request by Component	513.3	533.8	+20.5	+4.0%

Personnel Levels* (in thousands)	FY09	FY10	△	△%
Soldiers	1,090.0	1,110.6	+20.6	+1.9%
Sailors	392.0	389.9	-2.1	-0.5%
Marines	233.6	241.7	+8.1	+3.5%
Airmen	490.9	507.9	+17.0	+3.5%
Subtotal Military Personnel	2,206.5	2,250.1	+43.6	+2.0%
Civilians	725.0	744.8	+19.9	+2.7%
Total Personnel	2,931.5	2,994.9	+63.4	+2.2%

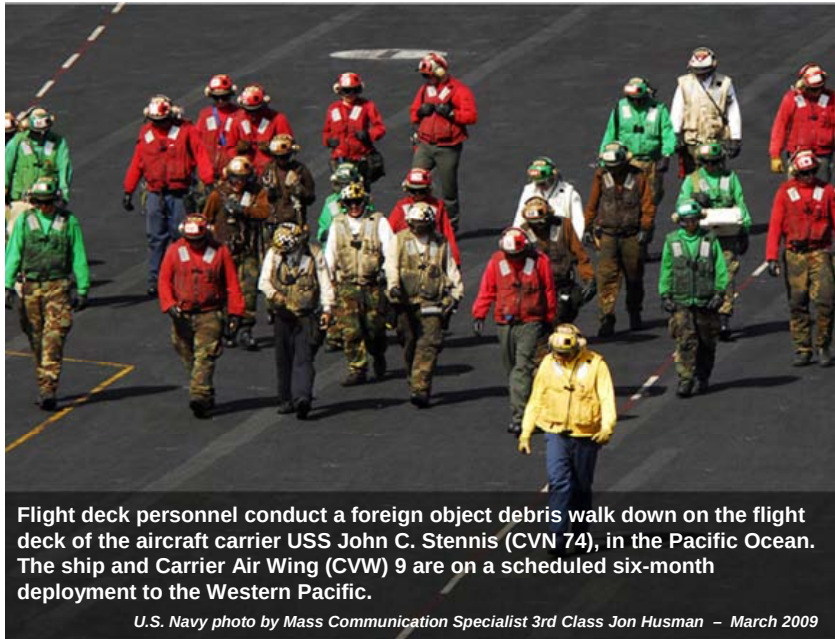
Note: FY 2009 and FY 2010 military personnel levels include Reserves and National Guard, but do not include strength funded in the Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) Requests or anticipated execution year adjustments. Source: FY 2009 Defense Appropriation Act, FY 2010 Budget Request.

** Personnel levels measured in Military End Strength and Civilian Full Time Equivalents*

Unmanned Aerial Vehicles like the RQ-4 Global Hawk; MQ-9 Reaper; MQ-1 Predator and MQ-1C Sky Warriors.

- **Communication and Mission Support Systems** (\$57.2 billion): The Department's air, sea, and land systems need to be able to communicate securely and effectively, necessitating the continued development of Command, Control, Communications, Computers, and Intelligence (C4I) systems, including the Joint Tactical Radio System. Funding for mission support equipment, which includes items such as

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Flight deck personnel conduct a foreign object debris walk down on the flight deck of the aircraft carrier USS John C. Stennis (CVN 74), in the Pacific Ocean. The ship and Carrier Air Wing (CVW) 9 are on a scheduled six-month deployment to the Western Pacific.

U.S. Navy photo by Mass Communication Specialist 3rd Class Jon Husman – March 2009

night vision goggles and howitzers, sustains critical technologies that enable an effective military force and a high state of readiness.

- **Ground Systems** (\$14.4 billion): Ground capabilities – including tanks, personnel carriers, armored vehicles, and trucks - and support equipment are fully supported in the FY 2010 budget. Key initiatives include \$3.0 billion for the development of the Army's restructured Future Combat Systems; upgrades to the Abrams and Stryker weapon systems, and armored High Mobility Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicles (HMMWVs).
- **Missile Defense** (\$9.1 billion): The request supports the development and testing of Ballistic Missile Defense System (BMDS) restructured to focus on threats from rogue states. The request includes increased funding for the Terminal

High Altitude Area Defense (THAAD) and Standard Missile Block III (SM-3) Aegis Ballistic Missile Defense System elements.

- **Munitions and Missiles** (\$10.5 billion) Funds for munitions and missiles builds tactical, strategic, and conventional weapons, ensuring the Department's ability to defend against threats and strike military targets.
- **Shipbuilding and Maritime Systems** (\$22.4 billion): The goal of the shipbuilding program is to acquire a 313-ship Navy fleet by FY 2020. In support of this program, the FY 2010 request includes procurement funding for nine ships (eight for Navy, one for Army). These include one DDG-51 Destroyer, two Joint High Speed Vessels (for the Army and Navy), three Littoral Combat Ships, one Virginia class nuclear attack submarine, and two Lewis and Clark Class (T-AKE) Auxiliary Dry Cargo ships (T-AKE funded in National Defense Sealift Fund and not included in the \$22.4 billion). In addition, funding is included to finish the third DDG 1000 Zumwalt Class Destroyer and the tenth LPD-17.
- **Space-Based and Related Programs** (\$11.0 billion): The space program provides communications, navigation, missile warning, space situational awareness, and environmental monitoring capabilities. The FY 2010 request includes funding for the next generation early warning satellite (Space Based Infrared System), communications satellites (Advanced Extremely High Frequency - AEHF), Wideband Global Satellite, and Global Positioning Satellite Block IIF and III.
- **Science and Technology** (\$11.6 billion): The Science and Technology program responds to the present day needs of the Department and warfighter, while providing the foundation for superior future capabilities. In real terms, the S&T funding has been increased by 27 percent since FY 2000.

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

Family Housing and Facilities (\$23.0 billion)

Caring for the Service members, their families, and the facilities in which they work and live is essential.

- *Family Housing* (\$2.0 billion): Funds construction, operation and maintenance of government-owned housing, and the privatization of over 2,300 family housing units. Over 500 of those units are in support of the “Grow the Force” initiative.
- *Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Implementation* (\$7.5 billion): Includes 24 major realignments, 24 base closures, and 765 lesser actions. Funding will pay for military construction, operation, and maintenance to relocate personnel and equipment; conduct environmental studies and remediation; and install communications, automation, and information management system equipment in support of construction projects.
- *Facilities Construction* (\$13.5 billion): Includes funds to modernize DoD facilities to support U.S. military and their families. Includes construction to support the growth in the Army and Marine Corps ground forces, to provide Wounded Warrior facilities, and to recapitalize failing schools and medical facilities

FY 2010 BASE BUDGET THEMES

The budget includes a number of initiatives to improve national defense. These include:

- Taking Care of People;
- Reshaping the Force;
- Modernizing for the Future;
- Reforming How We Buy; and
- Supporting Troops in the Field.

TAKING CARE OF PEOPLE

- *Grow the Army and Marine Corps* (\$22.5 billion): The Army and Marine Corps have achieved their respective goals of 547,400 and 202,100 active duty end strength sooner than planned. This growth will strengthen combat capabilities, meet global force demand, and reduce stress on forces by increasing the amount of time between deployments.
- *Halt the Reduction of Navy and Air Force Structure*: In recent years, the Navy and Air Force have reduced active military end strength. In recognition of the current demands on the forces, this budget reflects the decision to stabilize the active duty Navy and Air Force end strength levels at 324,400 and 331,700 respectively.
- *Fully Fund Military Healthcare* (\$47.4 billion): The FY 2010 Unified Medical Budget consists of a fully funded Defense Health Program appropriation of \$27.9 billion; \$7.7 billion for the cost of military personnel working in the Military Health System (MHS); \$1.0 billion for 23 medical construction projects at 12 locations; and \$10.8 billion in contributions to the Medicare-eligible retiree healthcare fund to provide for future healthcare costs of military retirees and their families when they reach age 65. In addition to providing world-class healthcare services to approximately 9.3 million eligible beneficiaries, the MHS is performing cutting-edge research in the treatment of Traumatic Brain Injuries, Psychological Health, and other casualty care issues critical to the Department’s wounded, ill, and injured.
- *Sustain Family Support* (\$9.2 billion): Provides funding for childcare and youth programs: the building of childcare centers; robust support for morale, welfare and recreation activities; operation of 254 commissary stores; education of over 87,500 students in 192 schools; family housing

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification



U.S. Navy Electronics Technician 2nd Class Sam Heredia-Perez greets his 7-year-old daughter, during a special reunion at Dinsmore Elementary School in Jacksonville, Fla. Heredia-Perez, assigned to the naval Air Station Jacksonville Air Operations Ground Electronic Maintenance Division, has been deployed to Afghanistan as an individual augmentee for the past nine months.

U.S. Navy photo by Kaylee LaRocque – February 2009

services, service member tuition assistance, the Educational Partnership Program and spouse tuition assistance. This investment of funds recognizes the crucial role families play in supporting Service members.

- **Military Pay Raise** (\$3.0 billion): In FY 2010, \$3.0 billion will provide for a pay raise of 2.9 percent for Service members equal to the Employment Cost Index (ECI) as of September 30, 2008. The ECI is based on the wages and salaries for private industry workers.
- **Military Basic Allowances for Housing and Subsistence** (\$22.9 billion): Provides \$18.9 billion for Basic Allowance for Housing (BAH) and \$4.0 billion for Basic Allowance for Subsistence (BAS), which are tax-free, cash allowances that compensate military personnel for housing costs and daily

meals. The FY 2010 base budget funds an average increase of 6.0 percent for BAH and a 5.0 percent increase for BAS. The rate adjustments reflect inflation and maintain these programs at current standards.

- **Civilian Pay Raise** (\$1.6 billion): Civilian personnel costs increase in FY 2010 by \$1.6 billion for pay. \$0.9 billion is due to the current January 1, 2010 pay raise of 2.0 percent, and \$0.6 billion is due to the annualization of the January 1, 2009 pay raise of 3.9 percent. This increase will allow the Department to retain qualified personnel in the current economic environment. The Department also provides over \$15 billion in civilian employee benefits, including retirement pay, a retirement savings plan, health care insurance, life insurance and paid time off.
- **BRAC Implementation** (\$7.5 billion): In FY 2010, BRAC efforts decrease by \$1.3 billion as compared to the FY 2009 level of \$8.8 billion. This decrease results from the reduction of construction projects from FY 2009 peak levels. The requested \$7.5 billion will execute realignments and closures for the approved BRAC 2005 Commission recommendations. The Department has fully funded BRAC 2005 requirements throughout the 6-year implementation period (FY 2006 through FY 2011) consistent with detailed business plans developed by the assigned business plan managers. The Department anticipates recurring savings of about \$4.0 billion annually after full implementation in FY 2011.
- **Facility Sustainment** (\$7.8 billion): In FY 2010, facilities sustainment funding will provide for the maintenance and repair activities necessary to keep the Department's facilities in good working order (e.g., regularly scheduled maintenance, major repairs, replacement of facility components). Funding at this level achieves 91 percent of the Facilities Sustainment Requirement for the Department.

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

RESHAPING THE FORCE

Building Partnership Capacity (BPC) includes programs to build the capacity of foreign partners (other than those in Iraq and Afghanistan) to counter terrorism and promote security. The Department is requesting \$0.7 billion in the FY 2010 Base budget for a variety of BPC programs to:

- Reduce stress on U.S. forces by helping partners solve problems before they become crises;
- Multiply the global force by allowing partners to manage their own security problems; and
- Improve the effectiveness of U.S. forces by teaming with foreign partners who know the local language, culture, and political terrain.

The primary elements in this initiative are:

- *Global Train and Equip (Section 1206)* (\$0.4 billion): Section 1206 programs provide a “whole of government” approach to reduce military risk and enable Combatant Commanders to address security concerns before they develop into acute threats, and thereby mitigate the need for future U.S. military intervention. Combatant Commanders consider this program, which trains and equips foreign military forces in responding to urgent and emergent threats and provides opportunities to solve problems before they become crises, as the single most important tool for the Department to shape the environment and counter terrorism.
- *Security and Stabilization Assistance (Section 1207)* (\$0.2 billion): Section 1207 authorizes the Secretary of Defense to transfer funding to the Secretary of State for reconstruction, security, or stabilization assistance – primarily to put civilian professionals alongside warfighters, or to provide early civilian resources to avert crises that



U.S. Marine Corps Pfc. Ramiz F. Atto, and Lance Cpl. Thomas Norrie, with Lima Company, 3rd Battalion, 8th Marine Regiment, maintain security as Marines escort displaced Now Zad residents from the nearby village of Kwaja Jamal through the abandoned marketplace, the former residents, fearful of the strong insurgent presence, asked the Marines to escort them through the marketplace as they retrieve items that were left behind. The 3rd Battalion, 8th Marine Regiment, is the ground combat element of Special Purpose Marine Air Ground Task Force - Afghanistan.

U.S. Marine Corps photo by Cpl. Pete Thibodeau – April 2009

could require U.S. military forces to intervene. These programs help to promote stability and to reduce terrorist space and influence. The programs are often executed in the same place where U.S. forces are operating or may be forced to operate if conditions worsened.

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- **Combatant Commander's Initiative Fund (CCIF) (\$0.1 billion):** CCIF is an authority similar to the Commander's Emergency Response Program, which allows the Department to provide funds for urgent and unanticipated humanitarian relief and reconstruction assistance, particularly in a foreign country where the armed forces are engaged in a contingency operation.

The Department is also requesting funds to continue and enhance combatant command shaping and communications programs that support engagement and help ensure the long-term sustainability of capacity building initiatives.

Increase Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (ISR) Capabilities

The FY 2010 Base Budget supports the following:

- Fields and sustains 50 Predator/Reaper unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) orbits by FY 2011; maximizes the production of UAVs;
- Provides additional turbo-prop aircraft similar to those that were successfully used as part of Task Force Odin in Iraq;
- Initiates research and development on a wide range of ISR enhancements and experimental platforms that will be optimized for today's battlefield;
- Develops Long-endurance Multi-INT Vehicle (LEMV) airship.

Grow Special Operations Capabilities

The FY 2010 Base budget provides \$5.9 billion for special operations forces. This funding supports an increase of 2,404 military and civilian personnel from FY 2009 to FY 2010. These personnel provide for schoolhouse enhancements, unmanned aerial systems operations, psychological operations and the expansion of Army special forces groups. The FY 2010 Base budget also:

A U.S. Air Force MQ-9 Reaper unmanned aerial vehicle sits in a shelter at Joint Base Balad, Iraq. Larger and more powerful than the MQ-1 Predator, the Reaper can carry up to 3,750 pounds of laser-guided bombs and Hellfire missiles. The Reaper is assigned to the 46th Expeditionary Reconnaissance and Attack Squadron.

U.S. Air Force photo by Tech. Sgt. Erik Gudmundson – October 2008

- Includes six medium non-standard aviation aircraft, continues MH-60 helicopter modifications, and supports research and development of the Joint Multi-Mission submersible.
- Funds the conversion of MC-130W to add precision strike capability.

Buy Littoral Combat Ship (LCS) (\$1.9 billion): The FY 2010 Base request funds three littoral combat ships, mine and surface warfare mission modules. The LCS will be a fast, agile, stealthy surface combatant capable of operating in support of anti-access missions against asymmetric threats in the littorals or near-coast line areas. It will be able to engage small attack boats, provide mine countermeasures, and perform littoral anti-submarine warfare.

Charter additional Joint High Speed Vessels (JHSV)

To improve intra-theater lift capacity as soon as possible, the Department will charter four JHSV until delivery of the first JHSV platform in FY 2012.

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

Stop the Growth of Army Brigade Combat Teams at 45.

The growth of Army Brigade Combat Teams (BCT) will stop at 45 – in lieu of the previously planned 48 – in order to improve the staffing and equipping of units that are ready to deploy. This plan still supports the planned end strength of 547,400. Fewer BCTs within the same end strength will also help end the routine use of stop-loss and will lower the risk of hollowing out the force.

Improve Cyber Capability

The budget continues to support initiatives to improve the Department's ability to ensure that information is secure and trusted as it is generated, stored, processed, and transported through cyberspace. To face the growing threats to computer security, the Department will increase its training capacity to 250 cyber experts (vice 80) per year by FY 2011.

Stop F-22 Production

Production of F-22 aircraft will end with the planned 187 aircraft. The Department will focus resources on fully funding the development and production of the fifth generation F-35 Joint Strike Fighter and the continued production of the F/A-18 aircraft.

Stop C-17 Production

Production of C-17 aircraft will end with the planned 205 aircraft. The 205 aircraft are sufficient to meet the Department's defined airlift needs.

Aircraft Retirement

The Air Force proposes retiring roughly 250 aircraft, which will generate an estimated FY 2009 savings/cost avoidance of \$0.4 billion. The retirements include a number of legacy platforms and will permit the Air Force to continue recapitalization and transformation of its air, space, and cyberspace capabilities.

MODERNIZING FOR THE FUTURE

- *Joint Strike Fighter* (\$10.4 billion): The FY 2010 request for Joint Strike Fighter provides for 30 aircraft, 10 Air Force and 20 Navy. The Joint Strike Fighter is the Fifth Generation aircraft that will provide modernized tactical aircraft capability in three variants for the Air Force, Navy, and Marine Corps.
- *F/A-18E/F; EA-18G Aircraft* (\$2.9 billion): The FY 2010 request provides for 31 aircraft, 9 F/A-18E/F and 22 EA-18G aircraft. The F/A-18E/F aircraft provides enhanced range, payload and survivability features over previous variants. The EA-18G aircraft supports naval, joint and coalition strike aircraft by providing radar and communications jamming and kinetic effects that increase the survivability and lethality of all strike aircraft.
- *Destroyers* (\$3.9 billion): The FY 2010 request procures one DDG-51 destroyer. The budget also includes Funds to complete the third and final DDG-1000 Destroyer. The DDG-51 provides air and maritime dominance and land attack capability with the AEGIS multi-mission warfare and tomahawk weapon systems.
- *Virginia Class Submarines* (\$4.2 billion): The FY 2010 request for the Virginia Class Submarine program funds one ship with \$2.0 billion for long lead-time material for future ships. The Department has budgeted to commence a two per year build rate in future years. These submarines seek and destroy enemy ships across a wide spectrum of scenarios, working independently and in consort with a battle group and other ships, providing joint commanders with early, accurate knowledge of the battlefield. The Navy plans to procure 30 boats through FY 2019 to replace Los Angeles SSN as they reach the end of service life.

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- *T-AKE Ships* (\$0.9 billion): The FY 2010 request finances the buy of two T-AKE ships, Lewis and Clark Class Auxiliary Dry Cargo ships. The T-AKE provides ammunition, spare parts and provisions to naval forces at sea.
- *Joint High Speed Vessels* (\$0.4 billion): The FY 2010 request procures 2 Joint High Speed Vessels, one each for the Navy and the Army. The JHSV provides combatant commanders high-speed, intra-theater sealift mobility and inherent cargo handling capacity and the agility to achieve positional advantage over operational distances.
- *New Tanker Program* (\$0.4 billion): The FY 2010 request for the New Tanker program is \$0.4 billion. The New Tanker program begins replacement of the KC-135 aerial refueling fleet, which has an average age of 47 years old. The Department will procure 179 new tankers to replace roughly one-third of the current tanker fleet. The New Tanker will be able to provide fuel to joint and coalition receivers via a boom or drogue system on every mission and will augment the airlift fleet with cargo, passenger, and medical evacuation capabilities.
- *Advanced Extra High Frequency (AEHF) Communications Satellite* (\$2.3 billion): The FY 2010 request funds one AEHF satellite. Additional AEHF satellites are being procured in lieu of pursuing the Transformational Satellite. The AEHF provides survivable, anti-jam, world-wide secure communications for both the strategic and tactical user. The initial launch of the AEHF is in late FY 2010.
- *THAAD/SM-3 Missiles* (\$0.8 billion): The FY 2010 request procures 26 THAAD and 18 SM-3 missiles, and continues the completion of prior year procurements. These missiles are of high utility against theater missiles that rogue countries have in large numbers.

REFORMING HOW WE BUY

The FY 2010 budget aims to:

Reinvigorate the acquisition workforce

This budget funds the addition of 4,080 acquisition professionals to begin the process of revitalizing the acquisition workforce. Additional funding has been provided to the Office of the Inspector General (OIG), Defense Contract Management Agency (DCMA) and the Defense Contract Audit Agency (DCAA) to improve oversight.

Focus on insourcing

The Department will seek to control contractual cost growth and right size the workforce. Contractor advisory and assistance services and other service contracts will be returned to pre-2001 levels. The Department will attempt to hire an additional 13,600 civil servants to replace contractors and plans to hire 33,600 new civil servants over the next five years. To facilitate this hiring process, the budget funds an additional 225 human resources personnel.

Reduce reliance on time and materials contracts

Savings of \$300 million are assumed due to the decreased reliance on time and material contracts.

Terminate and restructure programs

The FY 2010 budget also proposes the termination and restructure of troubled acquisition programs. These programs include:

- *Presidential Helicopter*: (VH-71) The program is terminated because it is 6 years behind schedule and costs have doubled. The program will be cancelled, then the requirement will be reviewed and a new program will be established in the FY 2011 budget.

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

- *Transformational Satellite (T-SAT)*: The program is terminated because it has experienced funding instability, increased costs and development delays. The Department will procure additional AEHF satellites instead.
- *Future Combat System (FCS)*: The Department has restructured the FCS program to eliminate the manned ground vehicle portion of the program because of high cost, survivability concerns and to reassess the appropriate mix of FCS vehicles and other types of amnned ground vehicles. The Department will accelerate the fielding of other FCS capabilities that have demonstrated success, such as unmanned ground and aerial vehicles and unattended sensors.
- *Airborne Laser (ABL)*: The Department will cancel the second ABL prototype and instead focus research and development effort on resolving problems with the first ABL prototype aircraft. The Department will retain the first ABL aircraft as a test bed to study potential future capabilities.
- *Multi-kill Vehicle (MKV)*: The program is terminated in order to focus on more proven, near-term missile defense programs. The program is over budget and behind schedule due to technological problems and requirements uncertainty.
- *Combat Search and Rescue Helicopter (CSAR-X)*: The program is terminated because of problems with contracting, high costs and questions concerning the use of a single-purpose aircraft. The Department will review the combat search and rescue requirement to seek multi-service solutions.

SUPPORTING TROOPS IN THE FIELD

This budget also requests \$130.0 billion to support Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom. The budget request supports the deployment plans for Iraq and Afghanistan approved by the President.

This funding will provide for:

- *Military Personnel* (\$13.6 billion): Supports an average deployed troop strength of 100,000 in Iraq and 68,000 in Afghanistan
- *Operation and Maintenance* (\$89.1 billion): Provides funding for incremental costs for military operations to include subsistence and logistics, transportation, body armor, medical services and communications.
- *Procurement* (\$21.4 billion): Supports the purchase of new equipment to replace equipment lost, destroyed or worn beyond economic repair, the purchase of an additional 1,080 Mine Resistant Ambush Protected All terrain Vehicles (MRAP-ATV), and continued funding for Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat (JIEDDO) needs.
- *Research, Development, Test and Evaluation (RDT&E)* (\$0.2 billion): Funds high value development efforts in order to rapidly field capability enhancements.
- *Military Construction* (\$1.4 billion): Infrastructure associated with additional forces in Afghanistan.
- *Revolving and Management Funds* (\$0.4 billion): Funds material distribution in theater, including fuel and combat fuel losses.
- Non-DoD Classified and Other Costs (\$3.9 billion)

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

SUMMARY

The Department's FY 2010 budget request:

- Maintains a highly trained fighting force of 3.0 million Soldiers, Sailors, Marines, Airmen, and civilians;
- Procures and maintains an arsenal of the world's most advanced weapon systems;
- Improves warfighting capabilities and invests in science and technology to maintain U.S. advantage over the Nation's enemies;
- Provides world-class healthcare for 9.3 million eligible Service members, family members, and retirees;
- Provides pay increases of 2.9 percent for military members, improves benefits for the all-volunteer force, and provides pay increases of 2.0 percent for the civilian workforce;
- Maintains 545,700 facilities at 5,400 sites in the U.S. and around the globe;
- Maintains vital intelligence capabilities; and
- Continues to improve cyberspace defense capabilities.

These funds will reshape defense capabilities, support the troops and their families, reform acquisition, and position the U.S. to succeed against the challenges of today and prepare for the challenges of tomorrow.

U.S. Army Spc. Yakal Gonzalez, left, and Sgt. Richard Lambert, both with 91st Military Police Battalion, 8th Military Police Brigade, demonstrate defensive tactics at a police advanced continued education course in Baghdad, Iraq.

U.S. Navy photo by Mass Communication Specialist 2nd Class Robert Whelan – April 2009



Services and Defense Agencies

HIGHLIGHTS

Overview

The FY 2010 budget request organizes, trains, and equips an agile, highly trained, lethal fighting force of 2.3 million Soldiers, Sailors, Marines, and Airmen.

Funding Components

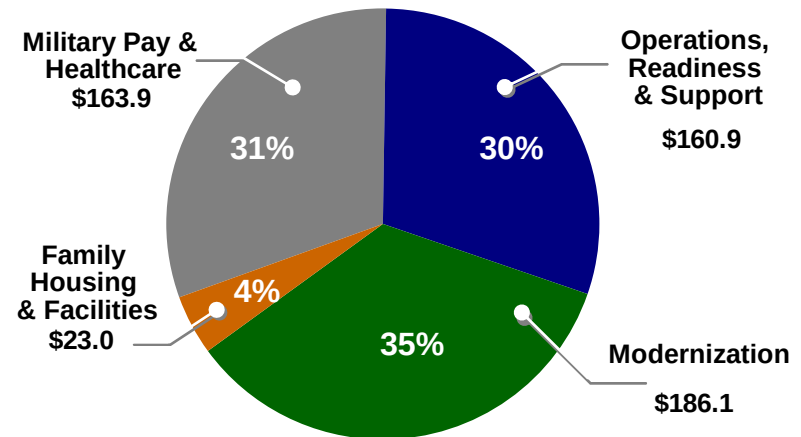
- Department of the Army
- Department of the Navy, includes the U.S. Marine Corps
- Department of the Air Force
- Defense-Wide Agencies



FY 2010 Base Budget Request by Category

(\$ in billions)

Numbers may not add due to rounding

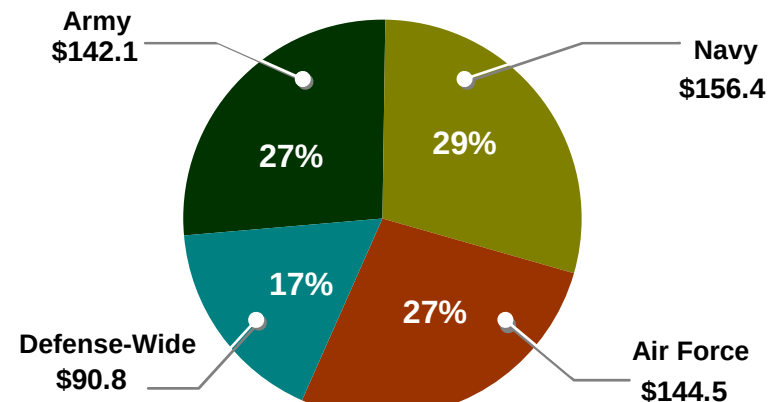


\$533.8B

FY 2010 Base Budget Request by Service

(\$ in billions)

Numbers may not add due to rounding



\$533.8B

Department of the Army

HIGHLIGHTS

Mission

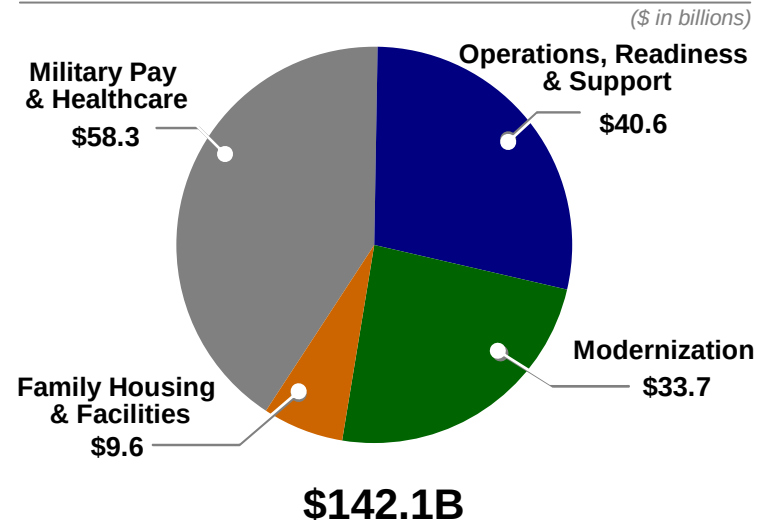
The mission of the Department of the Army is to provide organized, trained, and equipped ground and combat support forces to the Combatant Commanders in support of National Security and Defense Strategies.

Funding Priorities

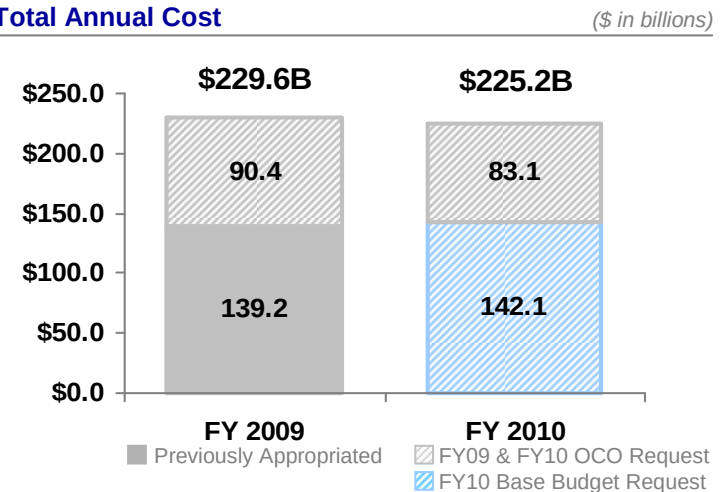
- Sustain – Enhancing Quality of Support for our Soldiers, Families, and Civilians to Preserve the All-Volunteer Force
- Prepare – Readyng of Soldiers, Units, and Equipment to Succeed in the Current Operational Environments
- Reset – Rebuilding Readiness to Prepare Soldiers, their Families, and Units for Future Deployments and Contingencies.
- Transform – Continuous, Comprehensive Evolution of Army Capabilities Over Time to Move from the Current to the Future Force

FY 2009 to FY 2010 Base Budget is a \$+2.9 billion or 2.1% increase

FY 2010 Base Budget Request - Army



Total Annual Cost



Numbers may not add due to rounding

* FY 2009 does not include ARRA (stimulus) funding; FY 2009 does not include a proposed cancellation / reappropriation from the Base budget to the OCO Budget

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

Department of the Army <i>\$ in Billions – Base Budget Request</i>	FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Request	Delta '09-'10	Percent Change '09-'10
Military Pay & Healthcare	51.8	58.3	+6.5	+12.6%
Operations, Readiness & Support	39.3	40.6	+1.3	+3.2%
Modernization	36.4	33.7	-2.7	-7.5%
Family Housing & Facilities	11.7	9.6	-2.1	-18.2%
Total Department of the Army	139.2	142.1	+2.9	+2.1%

Military End Strength <i>(in thousands)</i>	FY 2009 Enacted*	FY 2010 Request	Delta '09-'10	Percent Change '09-'10
Active Component	532.4	547.4	+15.0	+2.8%
Army National Guard	352.6	358.2	+5.6	+1.6%
Army Reserve	205.0	205.0	—	—
Total Military End Strength	1,090.0	1,110.6	+20.6	+1.9%

* FY09 reflects DoD Appropriations Act End Strength levels. Does not include 15,000 Active and 5,600 National Guard End Strength funded in the FY09OCO Supplemental Request

Numbers may not add due to rounding

OVERVIEW

The Army remains the best led, best trained, and best equipped Army in the world. It is a committed, professional, and combat-seasoned force fully engaged, not only in Iraq and Afghanistan, but also in support of combatant commanders worldwide, in defense of the homeland, and in support to civil authorities in responding to domestic emergencies. The Army, however, is currently out of balance. The demand for its forces exceeds the sustainable supply and limits its ability to provide ready forces for other contingencies. Current operational requirements and insufficient time between deployments result in a focus on counterinsurgency training and equipping to the detriment of preparedness for the full range of military missions. Soldiers, their families, support systems, and equipment are stressed due



DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

to lengthy and repeated deployments. The Army is focused on restoring balance to a force feeling the cumulative effects of more than seven years of war, while simultaneously setting conditions for the future. The Army has made significant progress in restoring balance over the last year, but still has two to three challenging years ahead.

The size of the force plays a critical role in achieving balance. The FY 2010 President's Budget reflects the Active Army and the Army National Guard achieving approved end strengths earlier than reflected in the FY 2009 budget. The priority in growing the Army is to build strategic and operational depth across all three components to enable the national defense strategy and meet combatant commander requirements globally. Increased Army strength requires commensurate increases in funding to pay, train, station, equip, and sustain the force.

FISCAL YEAR 2008 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Although stressed by more than seven years of war, the Army accomplished much for the Nation over the last year.

Restoring Balance

The Army continued to sustain its forces by providing a quality of life commensurate with their dedicated service. In 2008, nearly 300,000 quality men and women enlisted or reenlisted. The Army doubled funding for family programs and services and began construction on 72 Child Development Centers and 11 new Youth Centers. In 2008, the Department continued its commitment to families through the Family Covenants and fostered community partnerships by signing more than 80 Community Covenants. In addition, the Army initiated a "Shoulder to Shoulder, No Soldier Stands Alone" program to increase suicide awareness and prevention and implemented a

campaign to reduce sexual assault and harassment.

The care of wounded, ill, and injured Soldiers continued as a top Army priority, with 36 fully operational warrior transition units and nine community-based health care organizations established to improve treatment, rehabilitation, and transition. The Army also initiated programs to better diagnose and treat Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder and Traumatic Brain Injury. In addition, it is fielding Survivor Outreach Services, a multiagency effort, to provide first class care to the families of those Soldiers who made the ultimate sacrifice.

The Army continued to prepare Soldiers, units, and equipment to succeed in the current strategic and operational environments. The Army accelerated the end strength growth of the Active Component and Army National Guard, and achieved full authorized end strength levels of 547,400 and 358,200 Soldiers, respectively. The Army Reserve achieved end strength of 205,000 in FY 2009. All components are budgeted to maintain these strength levels through FY 2010.

The Army also continued to transition its force structure. It grew 32 Brigades in 2008 - 7 Active Component Brigades and 25 Reserve Component Brigades. In addition to the 32 newly activated modular brigades, the Army converted 14 brigades (5 Active Component and 9 Reserve Component) from legacy to modular structure. Through FY 2008, the Army has transformed 83 percent of our units to modular formations – the largest organizational change since World War II. The Army continued transformation of the Reserve Components to an operational force by changing the way it trains, equips, resources, and mobilizes Reserve Component units.

During 2008, the Army improved individual, operational, and institutional training through improved training facilities at home stations and combat training centers, increased emphasis on

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification



cultural and language skills, and initiation of a Comprehensive Soldier Fitness Program focused on Soldiers' physical, emotional, and spiritual health. In order to provide effective and timely equipment to the current fights, the Army fielded more than one million items, including more than 7,000 Mine-Resistant, Ambush-Protected (MRAP) vehicles.

The Army's reset efforts focused on Soldiers, families, and units. In 2008, the Army initiated a 6-month reset pilot program for 13 units - 8 Active Component and 5 Reserve Component. In addition, the Army repaired, replaced, or recapitalized more than 125,000 pieces of equipment. The maintenance activities and capacity at Army depots increased to their highest levels in the past 35 years.

The Army obligated 95 percent of the \$8.5 billion received for BRAC measures. It completed nine and awarded 139 major construction projects. In addition, the Army completed 77 National Environmental Policy Act requirements, closed one active installation and 15 U.S. Army Reserve Centers,

terminated nine leases, and turned over 1,133 excess acres from BRAC 2005 properties.

Setting the Conditions for the Future

The Army continued to modernize and transform to meet the challenges of the 21st Century security environment. In 2008, the Army focused its transformation initiatives on adapting its institutions. The Army streamlined the Army Force Generation (ARFORGEN) process that generates trained, ready, and cohesive units for Combatant Commanders on a rotational basis to meet current and future strategic demands. The Army also implemented an enterprise approach - a holistic method to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the Army's policies and processes - to make its institutions more responsive to Combatant Commander needs. In addition, the Army improved its requirements process to provide a more timely and flexible response to meet the needs of the Soldiers. The Army also transformed training and leader development to produce more agile Soldiers and civilians capable of succeeding in complex and volatile operating environments.

In 2008, the Army continued to modernize combat and support systems to ensure that Soldiers retained a decisive advantage over our enemies. The Army continued to upgrade existing systems and incorporate new technologies. Modernization efforts provided our Soldiers and leaders with leading-edge technology and capabilities to fight the wars we are in today while simultaneously preparing for future complex, dynamic threats. The Army improved capabilities in intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance; information sharing; and Soldier protection to give our Soldiers unparalleled awareness of their operational environment, increased precision and lethality, and enhanced survivability.

The Army will accelerate delivery of advanced technologies to Infantry Brigades fighting in combat through a process known as

Army Top Seven Priorities



1. Grow and sustain the All-Volunteer Force

The Army must recruit and retain quality men and women; provide a quality of life for Soldiers, their Families, and Army Civilians commensurate with their quality of service; and support its wounded, ill, and injured Warriors as they return to duty or transition to civilian life.

2. Station the Force to meet strategic demands by providing infrastructure and services

The Army needs support and funding for military construction and Army installations to station and train an expeditionary Army and improve the quality of life for its people.

3. Train and equip Soldiers and units to maintain a high level of readiness for the current operations in Iraq and Afghanistan

Continued Congressional support is essential to train and equip Soldiers for successful execution of missions.

4. Provide effective and efficient support to Combatant Commanders

Without the full funding and necessary authorities needed for timely and reliable materiel and services, the Army risks its ability to adequately sustain current operations, maintain readiness, and respond to contingencies.

5. Reset our Soldiers, units, and equipment for future deployments and other contingencies

The Army needs Army-wide equipment repair and replacement, unit retraining, and revitalization of Soldiers and Families to successfully conduct redeployments, future contingencies, and homeland defense missions.

6. Transform the Army to meet the demands of the Combatant Commanders in a changing security environment

The Army must implement organizational change, institutional adaptation, and improved leader development. Transformation efforts include modular conversion; asymmetric warfare operations; combat training center modernization; leader training; and live, virtual, and constructive training.

7. Modernize the force

Sustainment and improvement of Army readiness and capabilities require fully funding and rapidly fielding the best equipment to Soldiers, upgrading existing systems, and incorporating modern technologies derived from research, development, and acquisition.

B309-110

Spin-outs. This aggressive fielding schedule, coupled with a tailored test and evaluation strategy, ensured Soldiers received reliable, proven equipment.

FY 2010 BUDGET REQUEST

While the Army has made substantial progress, there is still considerable risk to the Army's ability to meet current requirements and future contingencies. To mitigate this risk, restore balance, and set conditions for the future, the Army requires continued congressional support in seven areas.

FY 2010 BASE BUDGET REQUEST

The FY 2010 President's Budget of \$142.1 billion sets the Army on the path to achieve the balance necessary for strategic flexibility and to build capacity for future challenges. The major elements of this request for the Base budget include the following.

Military Pay and Healthcare

The FY 2010 budget continues the Grow the Army initiative, with the Active Component and Army National Guard funded at their accelerated, full authorized end strengths of 547,400 and 358,200, respectively, and with the Army Reserve at 205,000. This initiative will enhance the combat capability of U.S. ground forces, reduce stress on deployable personnel, and provide the forces necessary for a prolonged period of persistent conflict.

Operations, Readiness and Support

Recruiting

Active Component recruiting and advertising programs decrease in this budget, as Grow the Army end strength goals were achieved. Current economic conditions enable the Army to sustain recruiting and retention at reduced cost. Reserve Component recruiting and retention funding increases in FY 2010 reflect the shift of these programs from supplemental to base budget funding, and will enable the Army to sustain end strength increases and improve quality.

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

Training and Readiness

The FY 2010 budget generally sustains individual training at the FY 2009 levels, consistent with achieving end strength goals in that year. One exception is flight training, which funds 200 more students for the initial entry aircraft qualification course and an additional 182 students for advanced aviation skills training.

Unit-level combined arms training provides for 550 tank miles and 12.2 flying hours per crew per month for units that are not deployed and are training at home station.

The Army's Combat Training Center (CTC) program funds 14 rotations. The Army continues the development of an Exportable Training Capability (ETC) to provide a rigorous, evaluated training experience for units unable to attend a maneuver CTC. Two additional ETC Brigade Combat Team (BCT) rotations in Europe are funded in this budget.

The Army National Guard training funding remains constant, enabling Individual/Crew/Squad levels of proficiency.

The Army Reserve budget funds operational, logistical, administrative, maintenance and management support for the Army Reserve. Additionally, the budget provides for installation management, maintenance of real property and personnel support to retirees, veterans and their families.

The FY 2010 Base budget follows the Army's plan to transform the Reserve Components from a strategic reserve to an operational force of skill-rich capabilities. The Base budget supports the rebalance of Reserve force structure to meet the Army's Combat, Combat Support, and Combat Service Support rotational demands.

Modularization

The Army's ability to meet the demands of combatant commanders now and in the future is hinged upon instituting a



modular force structure. The FY 2010 Base budget supports one additional Infantry Brigade Combat Team for a total of 45 active component BCTs. The funding also supports 36 Multi-Functional Support Brigades and 47 Functional Support Brigades.

The Army National Guard will continue the conversion from a division-based force to a more readily deployable brigade-centric force and, as part of the overall Active-Reserve rebalancing, will activate additional combat support and combat service support organizations.

Soldier and Family Support

The Army is committed to mitigating the impacts of repeated deployments; encouraging mid-grade leaders to remain in service; enhancing the quality of our support to the force; and treating Soldiers, Families and civilians with the dignity and respect they deserve. The Army recognizes the strength of its

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

Soldiers comes from the strength of their Families, and the Army is dedicated to building a partnership with its Families that enhances their vitality and resilience.

With this in mind, the Army is increasing Family programs by 16 percent in FY 2010. Warfighter and Family Support programs increased by 91 percent. These programs provide a full range of services to Soldiers and their Families to help them respond to transitions, separations and deployments, and to alleviate the everyday stress of military life. Other Family programs include Child Development Centers, Family Readiness Group Training, Financial Readiness, Family Advocacy, the Exceptional Family Member Program, and Employment Readiness. The Army also will augment its community recreation programs, which include a variety of activities linked to Soldier readiness and retention, such as sports and fitness programs, libraries, outdoor activities, recreation centers, arts and crafts, and automotive skills.

Modernization

Research, Development, Test and Evaluation

The Army's science and technology investment strategy is focused on enhancing the current force while pursuing long-term objectives and exploration. It has three major investment components: 1) basic research to create new understanding of physical, biological or other processes for potential further exploration for military needs, 2) applied research for application to militarily useful technologies and 3) demonstrations of mature technology in relevant operational environments that can be applied to acquisition programs in the near term. The entire program is adaptable and responsive to the needs of Soldiers on the battlefield (Figure 1.4).

In FY 2010, the restructured Future Combat Systems (FCS) program remains the largest R&D program; however, the Army will significantly revise the FCS program. The current manned ground vehicle component is terminated while the Army

reevaluates the requirements, technology, and approach, and re-launches the vehicle modernization program. Additionally, the Army will retain and accelerate the initial increment of the program to spin out technology enhancements to all combat brigades. The Army will also continue development and delivery of the battle command network and software.

Procurement

The Army base procurement request for FY 2010 is best characterized in terms of growth and modernization. Ongoing efforts to increase the number of Brigade Combat Teams (BCTs) and associated support brigades is represented in most of the top 10 Research, Development, and Acquisition (RDA) programs listed in Figure 1.4. Trucks figure most prominently, but Army funding is requested to buy aircraft, combat vehicles, missiles, and communication equipment. These procurement efforts support Army growth to an adjusted force structure target of 45 active BCTs, for a total of 73 Army BCTs.

Figure 1.4 The Army's Top Ten FY 2010 Research, Development, and Acquisition Programs

Programs	(\$ Millions)
Future Combat Systems	2,981
Ammunition	1,733
UH-60 Black Hawk Helicopter <i>(Includes Mods)</i>	1,424
Family of Medium Tactical Vehicles <i>(Includes Modes)</i>	1,159
CH-47 Chinook Helicopter <i>(Includes Mods)</i>	1,014
Patriot/MEADS <i>(RDT&E and PAC-3 Missiles)</i>	962
Family of Heavy Tactical Vehicles	813
Warfighter Information Network – Tactical	544
Bradley Program <i>(Mods)</i>	526
AH 64 Apache <i>(Mods)</i>	426
Total	11,582

Numbers may not add due to rounding

Source: United States Army – Includes RDT&E and Procurement

B309-120

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

Ensuring the force is equipped with the most modern and lethal equipment is another aspect of achieving a force structure to meet the demands of the current security environment. Modernization is highlighted throughout all Army procurement appropriations in FY 2010. The Army will procure M1A2 System Enhancement Package (SEP) tanks, as well as TIGER Engines, Ammunition Rack Upgrades, Stabilized Commander's Weapons Station and Tank Urban Survivability Kits (TUSK). These efforts are part of a plan to fully modernize and reduce Abrams tank variants to two by 2013: the M1A2 SEP and the M1A1 Situational Awareness (SA) Tank. By FY 2013, the Army also will reduce the Bradley Fighting Vehicle to two variants: the M2A3 and M2A2 Operation Desert Storm (ODS). The request covers procurement of M2A2 ODS enhanced version vehicles.

Modernization efforts are also ongoing within Army truck lines to include the Family of Medium Tactical Vehicles (FMTV) and the High Mobility Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicles (HMMWV), including up-armored M1151A1s, M1152A1s and M1165A1s with integrated armor. The request also includes funding for the Family of Heavy Tactical Vehicles (FHTV), including the Palletized Load System (PLS), flat racks, the Container Handling System, the Movement Tracking System, Heavy Expanded Mobility Tactical Trucks (HEMTT), and the Heavy Equipment Transporter System (HETS).

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Aircraft modernization is highlighted by procurement or upgrade of Light Utility Helicopters (LUH), Chinook, Apache Longbow (Block II), Target Acquisition Designation Sights/Pilot Night Vision Sensors, and other safety and reliability modifications, Black Hawk aircraft, and aircraft survivability equipment. With the procurement of Sky Warrior and other unmanned aerial systems, the Army's modernization efforts begin adapting to combat environments where remote weapons platforms and Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance (ISR) will play an increasingly prominent role.

The ability to impact combat operations remotely will also be addressed through the accelerated fielding of unattended and unmanned vehicles and sensors.

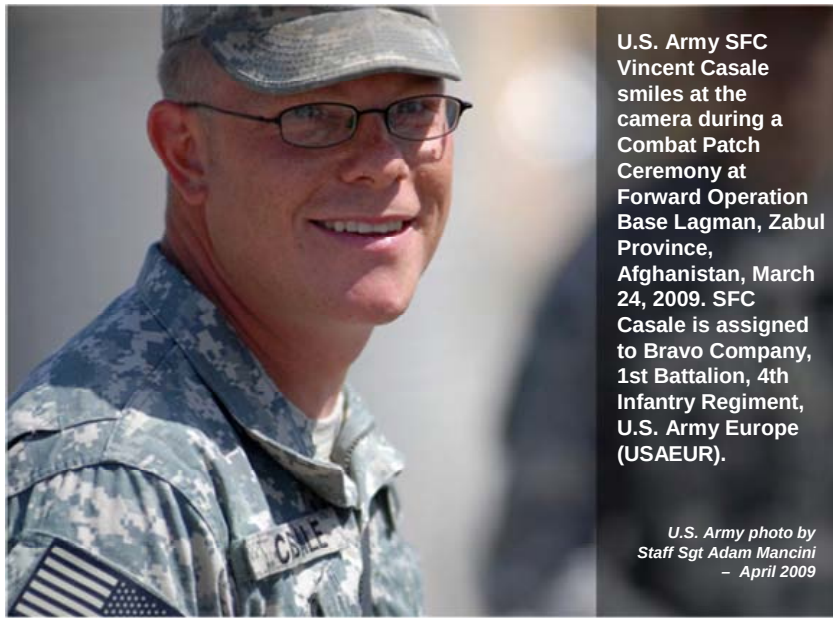
DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

Family Housing and Facilities

The Army is committed to enhancing Soldier and Family quality of life by improving housing and base facilities.

The FY 2010 Military Construction and Sustainment, Restoration and Modernization (SRM) programs in the Base budget include funding to build new and renovate existing military facilities for both the Active and Reserve components. The focus of these efforts is upgrading living conditions and support facilities, both of which are key factors in maintaining readiness and retaining the best Soldiers and their Families.

The Army National Guard is concentrating on creating state-of-the-art, community-based installations and training sites that facilitate communications, operations, training and equipment sustainment. The ARNG's program is centered around six



investment areas: ranges, training facilities, maintenance support shops, readiness centers, minor construction, and planning and design.

The Army Reserve construction program will improve local and regional facilities to support operations, training, maintenance, and readiness. The Army Reserve will construct new facilities in communities where Soldiers and Families live and work. The construction program incorporates Military Construction transformation through sustainable design improvements, energy efficiency, and modern construction techniques.

Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC)

The Army's BRAC budget for FY 2010 initiates 80 military construction projects plus planning and design. It fully supports the transformation and re-stationing of the operational force, including Global Defense Posture and Realignment, as well as Reserve Component transformation in 20 states.

Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Organization (JIEDDO)

The Army is the executive agent for JIEDDO, which has an enduring mission to defeat the global IED threat beyond its support of current operations in Iraq and Afghanistan. JIEDDO's funding prior to FY 2010 was predominately in supplemental appropriations. The FY 2010 Base Budget institutionalizes JIEDDO's Counter-IED (C-IED) capabilities.

The \$0.6 billion FY 2010 request provides funding for all four of JIEDDO's lines of operation:

- Attack the Network (\$0.2 billion) funds long-term Science and Technology efforts including investments in persistent surveillance technologies and social network analysis; as well as the basic functions performed by the C-IED Operations Integration Center (COIC).

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

- Defeat the Device (\$0.2 billion) funds Science and Technology initiatives aimed at developing innovative solutions for mitigating future threats.
- Train the Force (<\$0.1 billion) funds the daily operations of the Joint Center of Excellence (JCOE), including efforts to improve the realism and effectiveness of C-IED training.
- Staff and Infrastructure (\$0.1 billion) funds the critical support structure in terms of civilian personnel, facilities and personnel contracts, professional training and information contracts, travel, and supplies that enable the success of the previous three lines of operation.

FY 2010 OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS REQUEST

The Army request of \$83.1 billion will fund continuing requirements in support of military operations and force protection in Iraq and Afghanistan, and the costs to Reset the force. Included in that total, \$9.7 billion is requested for Army executive agent appropriations. The major elements of the Overseas Contingency Operations request, which are described in more detail in a subsequent chapter, are as follows.

Military Pay

The requested \$10.2 billion funds incremental pre-mobilization training and post-mobilization basic pay and allowances for a projected 73,400 Reserve Component personnel called to active duty; special pays and benefits for all deployed Soldiers, and subsistence in kind. Planning assumptions are for an average deployed force of 150,000, down from 178,000 in FY 2009.

Operations, Readiness and Support

The request of \$52.7 billion funds the full range of operations and support, force protection, intelligence activities, etc. in theater and the O&M-funded portion of equipment Reset. This estimate does

not fully address changes associated with the projected drawdown of forces in Iraq, as force structure, base camp closure, and retrograde decisions will not be made until after the Iraqi elections in early 2010.

The major elements of this request include:

- Military Operations and Support: \$39.1 billion for OPTEMPO, base camp facilities and operations, communications, in-



U.S. Soldiers of Delaware Company, 1st Battalion, 501st Parachute Infantry Regiment, Task Force Steel, fire a mortar at Combat Outpost Narizah, Afghanistan.

U.S. Army photo by Sgt. Christopher T. Sneed – April 2009

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

theater maintenance support, subsistence transportation, and MWR and Rest & Recreation programs. All Reserve Component requirements are included in this category.

- Force Protection: \$2.8 billion for individual Soldier protection, including body armor; biometrics programs, route clearance contract support and equipment maintenance, and information operations in theater.
- Intelligence: \$1.4 billion for intelligence activities.
- Commander's Emergency Response Program (CERP): \$1.5 billion for continued humanitarian and reconstruction projects in Afghanistan and Iraq.
- Reset: \$7.9 billion for unit level, intermediate, and depot maintenance; the Aviation Special Technical Inspection and Repair program, and recapitalization of equipment to current standards.

Modernization

The request of \$9.6 billion funds critical force protection and munitions requirements, the replacement of battle losses and washed-out equipment, and recapitalization of equipment to higher standards as needed. Major components include:

- Force Protection: \$4.3 billion. Includes all ISR requirements, Chinook and Blackhawk helicopters, Apache Mods, Aircraft Survivability Equipment, counter measure systems, Up-Armored HMMWVs, Bradley Mods, missiles, and communications and electronic systems.
- Intelligence Programs: \$1.1 billion
- Reset: \$4.1 billion to procure replacements for battle losses and washed out equipment, and recapitalization. Major systems include the Family of Heavy Tactical Vehicles, Family of Medium Tactical Vehicles,

Military Construction

The request of \$0.9 billion is to construct critical CENTCOM-approved facilities in Afghanistan that are in direct support of the approved force levels and critical to meeting operational requirements.

Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Organization (JIEDDO)

The JIEDDO mission is to defeat IEDs as weapons of strategic influence by attacking IED networks, defeating the devices, and training our forces to detect, neutralize and mitigate this pervasive asymmetric threat. In addition to the Base budget request, the FY 2010 OCO request funds JIEDDO's Counter-IED (C-IED) efforts in support of operations in Iraq and Afghanistan. The \$1.5 billion FY 2010 request funds three of JIEDDO's four lines of operation:

- Attack the Network (\$0.8 billion) funds the offensive portion of the C-IED fight, including actions against all components of the IED network – financiers, suppliers, IED makers, trainers, and supporting infrastructures.
- Defeat the Device (\$0.5 billion) funds the defensive portion of the C-IED fight, including initiatives to detect and neutralize IEDs at safe, standoff ranges and to mitigate the effects of IED detonation at the point of attack.
- Train the Force (\$0.2 billion) enables individual and collective training venues to prepare well-trained, situationally-aware Soldiers, Sailors, Airmen, and Marines for operations in an intense, fluid IED environment.

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

Security Forces

The request for security forces includes \$7.5 billion for the Afghanistan Security Forces Fund (ASFF) and \$0.7 billion for the Pakistan Counterinsurgency (COIN) Capability Fund (PCCF).

The ASFF request continues building the strength and capability of the Afghanistan National Security Forces (ANSF). It includes \$4.7 billion to continue the accelerated growth of the Afghan National Army to 134,000 soldiers in 2011 and \$2.8 billion to support key training and reform initiatives for the Afghan National Police. A trained and equipped ANSF represents a critical capability to prevent re-emergence of safe havens for anti-Coalition militias, Taliban, Al-Qaeda, narco-terrorists, and other anti-government elements that threaten the peace and stability of Afghanistan.

The PCCF request supports acceleration of Pakistan's COIN capabilities and continues to expand activities initiated in FY 2009 to improve Pakistan's ability to secure its borders, deny safe haven to extremists, fight insurgents, and provide security for the indigenous population in the Pakistan-Afghanistan border region. Support for a COIN capable force in Pakistan's western frontier region will help ensure a more successful outcome for Operation Enduring Freedom.

SUMMARY

The FY 2010 Base budget and Overseas Contingency Operations budget request will fund Army programs and initiatives crucial to sustain, prepare, reset, and transform the force, support deployed military operations; and sustain and protect forces in Iraq and Afghanistan. The funding requested in the FY 2010 President's Budget is necessary to ensure that the Army is ready and able to support the President's national security objectives.

U.S. Army
Spc. Steven
Rogers
stands atop
his armored
security
vehicle
while
conducting
checkpoint
operations
outside
Bagram Air
Base,
Afghanistan

U.S. Army photo
by Capt. Michael
Greenberger -
March 2009



Department of the Navy

HIGHLIGHTS

Mission

It is the mission of the Department of the Navy to develop, maintain, organize, train, and equip combat-ready Navy and Marine Corps forces capable of winning wars, deterring aggression, and maintaining freedom of the seas, both today and tomorrow.

Funding Priorities

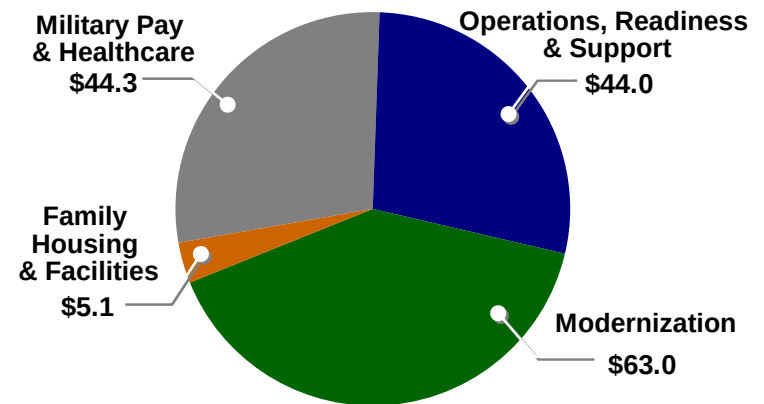
- Develop the Total Force, including Family Support
- Aggressively Prosecute Contingency Operations
- Provide First Rate Facilities
- Build a Balanced Force for Tomorrow

FY 2009 to FY 2010 Base Budget is a \$+9.0 billion or 6.1% increase

* FY 2009 does not include ARRA (stimulus) funding; FY 2009 does not include a proposed cancellation / reappropriation from the Base budget to the OCO Budget; FY 2010 Includes National Defense Sealift Fund, which will procure two T-AKE ships

FY 2010 Base Budget Request - Department of the Navy

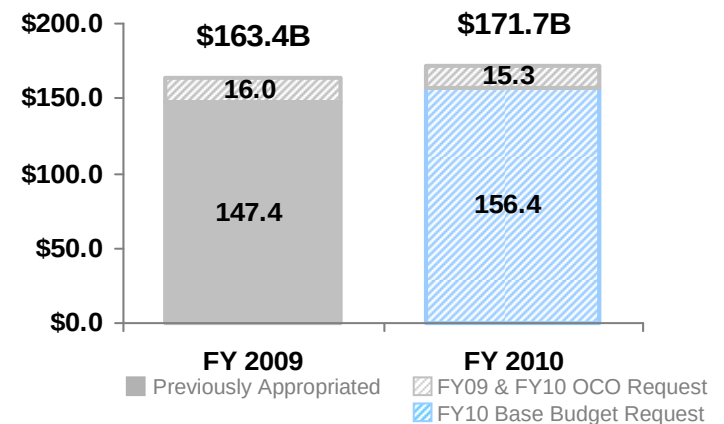
(\$ in billions)



\$156.4B

Total Annual Cost

(\$ in billions)



Numbers may not add due to rounding

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

Department of the Navy <i>\$ in Billions – Base Budget Request</i>	FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Request	Delta '09-'10	Percent Change '09-'10
Military Pay & Healthcare	41.5	44.3	+2.8	+6.8%
Operations, Readiness & Support ¹	43.3	44.0	+0.7	+1.7%
Modernization	57.5	63.0	+5.5	+9.6%
Family Housing & Facilities	5.2	5.1	-0.1	-1.5%
Total Department of the Navy	147.4	156.4	+9.0	+6.1%

Military End Strength <i>(in thousands)</i>	FY 2009 Enacted²	FY 2010 Request³	Delta '09-'10	Percent Change '09-'10
Navy Active Component	325.3	324.4	-0.9	-0.3%
Marine Corps Active Component	194.0	202.1	+8.1	+4.2%
Navy Reserve	66.7	65.5	-1.2	-1.8%
Marine Corps Reserve	39.6	39.6	—	—
Total Military End Strength	625.6	631.6	+6.0	+1.0%

¹ Includes ship construction and other investment funding for National Defense Sealift vessels.

Numbers may not add due to rounding

² * FY09 reflects DoD Appropriations Act End Strength levels. Does not include 5,183 Active Navy and 8,100 Active Marine Corps End Strength funded in the FY09 OCO Supplemental Request ³ FY10 does not include 4,400 Active Navy temporary End Strength funded in the FY10 OCO Request

OVERVIEW

The Department of the Navy (DON) requests \$156.4 billion for the FY 2010 Base budget and \$15.3 billion for the FY 2010 Overseas Contingency Operations budget. Together, the Navy and Marine Corps constitute the Nation's forward rotational force, with Navy and Marine Corps units operating globally at sea and on land. With a forward presence and flexibility, the Navy serves as a ready response team, able to deliver capability where needed on short notice. In today's uncertain environment, engaging foreign counterparts becomes even more important. The ability to prevent conflict by direct interaction is essential to the Nation's security. The *Cooperative Strategy for 21st Century Seapower* outlines certain capabilities,

which comprise the core of U.S. maritime power and reflect an increase in emphasis on those activities that prevent war and build partnerships – forward presence, deterrence, sea control, power projection, maritime security, humanitarian assistance and disaster relief. In recent years, the sea services have begun to expand these core capabilities to achieve a balanced blend of peacetime engagement, irregular warfare, and major combat operations capabilities.

Maritime forces must be forward deployed, and the FY 2010 budget supports a forward posture and readiness to ensure an agile and timely response. Worldwide operational activities include drug interdiction, joint maneuvers, multi-national training exercises, and humanitarian assistance. Operations may also

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

include contingency operations when called upon, such as in the Arabian Gulf, the Balkans, Afghanistan/Northern Arabian Sea (Operation Enduring Freedom), and Iraq (Operation Iraqi Freedom). On any given day, naval forces are deployed to locations around the world, ready to answer the Nation's call.

Prevailing in the Maritime Domain

The DON budget for FY 2010 continues efforts to develop an enhanced capability to identify threats within the maritime domain as early and as far from U.S. shores as possible by integrating intelligence, observation, and navigation systems into a common operating picture accessible throughout the United States government. The Department is working to combine the efforts of federal, state, and local governmental agencies, international governments, non-governmental organizations, and commercial and private enterprises to create an understanding of anything associated within the global maritime domain that could impact the security, safety, economy, or environment of the United States. For example, piracy is an international problem and requires an international solution. The Department will continue to function as part of a larger international endeavor combining efforts of governments, militaries and maritime industry to stop piracy on the high seas. The Navy remains engaged in counter-piracy operations as part of longstanding efforts to combat crime on the high seas.

An uncertain strategic environment places a premium on multi-purpose forces that possess the ability to easily integrate the efforts of diverse partners. Tactically flexible, strategically agile, and scalable to the situation, the Marine Air-Ground Task Force (MAGTF) — the fundamental Marine fighting organization — has proven to be of exceptional value across a wide range of military operations. While today's fight takes place in particular places and under certain conditions, tomorrow's fight will almost certainly require a different mix of capabilities in a different



operational environment. The Marine Corps remains organized, trained and equipped to serve anywhere, at any time.

The Department continues to rebalance efforts from capabilities optimized primarily to address traditional challenges, toward the force capabilities needed to defeat irregular threats. In the contemporary strategic environment, the challenge is one of deterring or dissuading a range of potential adversaries from taking a variety of actions against the United States, our allies or our interests. Deterrence must be tailored to fit particular actors,

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

situations, and forms of warfare. The United States must be positioned to defeat enemies employing a combination of capabilities, conventional and irregular, kinetic and non-kinetic, across the spectrum of conflict. Rogue states will remain a threat to U.S. regional interests, and the DON must maintain the capabilities required to defeat such adversaries, including those armed with nuclear weapons.

FISCAL YEAR 2008 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The Navy and Marine Corps team continued to answer the Nation's call, both in Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) and in the establishment of stability and security around the world. The Department met its FY 2008 objectives, including provision of a total workforce capable and optimized to support the National Defense Strategy, meeting the demands of the OCO, and continuing to build the Navy and Marine Corps force for tomorrow. From combat operations in Iraq and Afghanistan to humanitarian assistance and disaster relief throughout the world, the Department of the Navy has proven ready to meet any task and answer any challenge.

The U.S. Marine Corps continued to reshape its forces to meet the growing demands of the OCO and to provide trained forces in support of other contingencies. The Marine Corps accelerated its 202,000 end strength goal, and it is expected that it will be met earlier than planned. The additional forces will reduce the strain on individual Marines and the institution, reducing the deployment to dwell ratio of some habitually high-demand units.

The DON continued to see the fleet take shape with ongoing ship construction programs in FY 2008, which included: Dry Cargo and Ammunition Ship (T-AKE), Guided-Missile Destroyers (DDG), Nuclear-Powered Attack Submarine (SSN), Ford Class (CVN 21) next generation of aircraft carrier, Landing Platform Dock Ship (LPD 17) and Littoral Combat Ship (LCS). To sustain global air superiority, the DON invested in

naval aviation acquisition programs and procured the following aircraft in FY 2008: F/A-18E/F, EA-18G, MH-60R/S, MV-22B, AH-1Z/UH-1Y, MQ-8B, and KC-130J.

Humanitarian missions were also undertaken. In 2008, the U.S. hospital ship, USNS Mercy, treated 990,000 patients during its deployment, conducted more than 1,300 surgeries and provided dental help to 14,000 people. Sailors assigned to Amphibious Construction Battalion (ACB) 2 embarked aboard the amphibious assault ship, USS Nassau, (LHA 4) to clean debris left behind from Hurricane Ike in Galveston, Texas, and medical personnel from the amphibious assault ship, USS Kearsarge, (LHD 3) provided medical assistance and supplies to Marose, Haiti.

FISCAL YEAR 2010 BASE BUDGET OVERVIEW

The FY 2010 Base budget funds baseline requirements while meeting the diverse needs of a dynamic global environment. Fully resourcing forward deployed naval forces to optimize engagement potential is the most cost-effective method of increasing presence and partnership building efforts. The FY 2010 budget addresses these concerns by funding baseline requirements, investing resources in acquisition programs, and providing readiness levels consistent with the need to maintain an engaged global presence.

Budgeted resources support operational tempo that consists of steaming, flying, expeditionary personnel, and a Marine Air-Ground Task Force. Increases in OPTEMPO and the incremental cost of reconstitution required to restore combat equipment that is worn, damaged or lost during combat are addressed in the \$15.3 billion FY 2010 OCO request.

Marine Corps Grow the Force (GTF) support funding in FY 2010 enables new construction of Bachelor Enlisted Quarters (BEQs), additional utilities funding, training and administrative space and operating force support included in the baseline. The FY 2010 is

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

the final year for Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) construction funding, as the implementation deadline nears.

MILITARY PERSONNEL OVERVIEW

FY 2010 Base budget estimates include a basic pay raise of 2.9 percent. The Department has funded various bonus programs to ensure success in meeting budgeted strength levels. All core DON missions can be accomplished at this level as a result of force structure changes, efficiencies gained through technology, altering the workforce mix, and new manning practices. Additionally, work continues on providing core naval competencies throughout the total force.

The training of Sailors, Marines, and the civilian workforce is critical to the implementation of transformational initiatives, delivering qualified personnel to the right place at the right time. The Department is creating modern human resource systems to achieve the objectives of Sea Power 21 and the Commandant's Planning Guidance. Using advanced technologies, the Department is shifting from the traditional schoolhouse/classroom approach to the use of simulators, trainers, computer-based interactive curriculums, and other media-based approaches. This initiative provides the total force with appropriate training, accommodates the demand in a more efficient manner, and identifies and delivers personnel capable of performing critical tasks to a leaner, more complex Navy. Recruiting and retention is projected to meet Navy and Marine Corps requirements, with particular focus on active and reserve components "low density/high demand" skill sets such as Naval Special Warfare, Seabees, Reconnaissance Marines, Explosive Ordnance Disposal, and Medical specialties.

The most important element in carrying out the Department's mission is people. It is because of their efforts that the

Department is making progress fostering maritime security, defeating terrorist networks, progressing toward a stable Iraq, supporting the Afghan government, countering piracy and the proliferation of deadly technology, giving humanitarian assistance to people in need and strengthening partnerships around the world.

The Navy is providing Individual Augmentees (IAs) to fulfill the OCO mission requirements of the Combatant Commanders (COCOMs). They provide commanders with mission-tailored, globally distributed forces. As IAs they fulfill vital roles, serving in non-traditional missions such as provincial reconstruction teams, detainee operations, civil affairs, training teams, customs inspections, counter IED, and combat support. The enduring, core missions satisfied by Navy IAs have now been specifically accommodated as an increase to Base strength, which will result in greater balance across the force and address a primary source of execution instability.

The Department's service members bring dedication, patriotism, strength, talent, unity of effort, and cultural diversity to the Navy. People are the catalysts for the Department's success.

The Navy and Marine Corps team helps ensure the joint force has the ability to gain access to denied areas from great distances, even in the face of determined adversaries and despite increasing diplomatic, political, and cultural challenges. By exploiting the Naval forces' command of the sea, the DON remains ready to perform both immediate and extended operations "without a permission slip," even in austere environments, and with forces designed to efficiently scale up or down in size whenever necessary. By continuing to invest in the incomparable flexibility of U.S. Naval forces, DON will continue to provide joint force commanders with unique options to project, protect, and influence.

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

OPERATIONS OVERVIEW

Readiness is maintained when personnel, operational costs, and reset requirements are fully funded. A cornerstone of this requirement is recruiting and retention of highly motivated, trained and skilled individuals at all levels of the Navy and Marine Corps. Readiness levels for steaming days, flying hours, maintenance, and repair parts must include funding for COCOM presence requirements as well as for Naval Expeditionary Combat Command (NECC) forces. These requirements have been addressed in the FY 2010 baseline budget and FY 2010 OCO request. They are imperative for the continuation of global security, cooperative engagement and humanitarian assistance.

Ship Operations

The budget provides for a deployable battle force of 287 ships in FY 2009 and FY 2010. This level of operational funding supports 11 aircraft carriers and 31 large amphibious ships that serve as the foundation upon which the carrier and expeditionary strike groups are based. These ships, when formed into Strike Groups that include surface combatants, logistics support forces and attack submarines when required, provide the capability to dynamically deploy, maneuver and ultimately engage potential enemies in all environments. The robust and consistent capabilities they bring to the fight enable the U.S. Navy to meet the Nation's strategic and the geographic COCOM's mission objectives. Included in the battle force is an inherent capability to sustain the Navy's forces using highly capable logistics support ships and planes that can strategically and operationally maneuver as required to meet all support requirements.

Air Operations

The FY 2010 Base budget provides for the operation, maintenance, and training of ten active Navy Carrier Air Wings



U.S. Navy Chief Aviation Boatswain's Mate Caleb McDonald gives the signal to stand by as he scans the flight deck for a cue to advance aircraft during night flight operations aboard the aircraft carrier USS John C. Stennis (CVN 74), in the Pacific Ocean. Stennis and Carrier Air Wing (CVW) 9 are on a scheduled six-month deployment to the Western Pacific.

U.S. Navy photo by Mass Communication Specialist 2nd Class Elliott Fabrizio – March 2009

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

(CVWs) and three Marine Corps Air Wings. Naval aviation is divided into three primary mission areas: Tactical Air/Anti-Submarine Warfare (TACAIR/ASW), Fleet Air Support (FAS), and Fleet Air Training (FAT). The TACAIR squadrons conduct strike operations and support the Marine Air Ground Task Force (MAGTF) by providing flexibility in moving to a position of advantage in air and surface environments in order to provide logistics, command and control, battlespace awareness, and force application capabilities to the Fleet and COCOMs. The TACAIR integration ensures that Navy and Marine Corps units are effectively incorporated in the CVWs and MAGTFs to achieve maximum force application capabilities at sea, land and air. The ASW squadrons locate, destroy, and provide force support and command and control capabilities while conducting maritime surveillance operations. FAS squadrons provide consistent and vital fleet logistics and battlespace awareness capabilities. In FAT, the Fleet Replacement Squadrons (FRS) provide force support capabilities by training pilots to become proficient in their specific type of aircraft while transitioning to fleet operations.

INVESTMENT OVERVIEW

In an effort to build the future force structure to implement the Navy's Maritime Strategy, the FY 2010 Base budget strives to maintain a conventional advantage while increasing the capacity to defeat the threats of tomorrow. Fiscal constraints, exacerbated by the war, have stretched out development and procurement of state-of-the-art equipment. It is critical for the Department of the Navy to "reset" equipment that has been worn far beyond peacetime rates and often damaged or destroyed in battle. The Navy is committed to providing the best equipment available to forces in conflict as well as developing the new technologies to keep our acquisition programs at the "cutting edge." Therefore, increased requests for shipbuilding, aviation,

Marine Corps ground equipment, and military construction are included in the FY 2010 budget.

Shipbuilding

The FY 2010 shipbuilding budget funds eight ships, including the twelfth Virginia class submarine, the second Joint High Speed Vessel (JHSV) for the Navy, two T-AKE Dry Cargo and Ammunition ships, and three Littoral Combat Ships.

The eighth ship, a DDG 51 class, restarts the DDG 51 program. An integral part of the joint force application capability, the carriers, surface combatants and submarines that make up tomorrow's Navy provide the ability to maneuver to engage, insert, influence and secure by kinetic and non-kinetic means. Bringing a potent logistics capability to the joint force commander; T-AKE, and JHSV provide the ability to move, maintain and sustain the joint force.

Aircraft

Navy and Marine Corps aviation continues to provide forward deployed air presence in support of our national strategy.

The FY 2010 Base budget provides the Department with the best balance of naval aviation requirements. The Navy's Aircraft Procurement Plan continues to decrease the average age of the aircraft inventory. From a high above 20 years in the 1990's, the average age decreases again, from 18.2 years in 2009 to 17.8 years in 2010. Multi year procurement contracts for MH-60R/S and MV-22B continue to provide significant savings and stretch available procurement funds. Development funding continues for F-35, P-8A, CH-53K, and Broad Area Maritime Surveillance Unmanned Aircraft System (BAMS UAS). The FY 2010 Base budget includes the first Low Rate Initial Production (LRIP) of four Joint Strike Fighter (JSF) carrier variant, 16 STOVL JSF, and six P-8A Multi-mission Maritime Aircraft (MMA).

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

The FY 2010 Base budget request achieves the Department's key goals, financing 123 military construction projects. Of these: 36 are for the active Navy and 81 for the active Marine Corps, two for the Navy Reserve and four for the Marine Corps Reserve. The request supports new construction and replacement of existing facilities that will support the Marine Corps' increase in end strength. The requested funding will provide permanent barracks, mess facilities, operations centers, training ranges, and other supporting facilities on existing Marine Corps installations. For improving the quality-of-life for Sailors and Marines the program supports new Bachelor Enlisted Quarters, Student Quarters and a new Student Dining Facility.

The construction program supports improvements in the Navy's Global Defense Posture in support of the Defense Policy Review Initiative, an international alliance to enhance the security environment. The United States and the Government of Japan signed an agreement for the relocation of U.S. Marines from Okinawa to Guam. The result will be the relocation of approximately 8,000 Marines and their family members. As part of a cost-sharing arrangement, the Japanese government is providing funding to support the overall relocation effort. Improvements in other Global Posture missions include logistical upgrades and security and safety improvements in Rota Spain, and Camp Lemonier in Djibouti.

As facilities reach the end of service life, they must be modernized or replaced. These projects recapitalize the waterfront, improve ship berthing, enhance operational capabilities and replace outdated facilities. As new systems are introduced into service, supporting facilities are required. New systems such as the F-35 Joint Strike Fighter, P-8 Multi-Mission Aircraft, E-2D Hawkeye and the BAMS UAV are supported with military construction projects. Additionally, there are efforts funded to support upgrading operations, training, and security

facilities. These projects range from airfield operations, training ranges, logistics support and berthing improvements.

FISCAL YEAR 2010 OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS REQUEST

The FY 2010 DON request for OCO of \$15.3 billion, includes incremental costs to sustain operations, manpower, equipment and infrastructure repair, as well as equipment replacement. These costs include aviation and ship operations, combat



U.S. Navy Cryptologic Tech. 3rd Class Corey McMillan monitors radar screens inside the combat information center aboard Ticonderoga-class guided-missile cruiser USS Antietam (CG 54) Feb. 26, 2009, in the Pacific Ocean. Antietam, part of the USS John C. Stennis (CVN 74) Carrier Strike Group, is on a scheduled six-month deployment to the western Pacific.

U.S. Army photo by Sgt. Christopher S. Barnhart - February 2009

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

support, base support, USMC operations and field logistics, as well as pay for activated reservists and other special pays. Finally, both the FY 2009 Supplemental request and the FY 2010 Base budget request reflect the shift in forces from Iraq to Afghanistan.

The DON is refocusing this strategic capability more intensely in Afghanistan in an effort to counter the increasing threat of a well-armed anti-coalition militia, Taliban, al Qaeda, criminal gangs, narcoterrorists, and any other anti-government elements that threaten the peace and stability of Afghanistan. Our increased efforts to deter or defeat aggression, improve overall security and counter violent extremism and terrorist networks advance the interests of the U.S. and the security of the region. The FY 2010 OCO request supports the expansion of capabilities sufficient to secure Afghanistan and prevent it from again becoming a haven for international terrorism and associated militant extremist movements.

The Department's overseas force posture currently involves approximately 30,000 Marines conducting counterinsurgency, security cooperation, and civil-military operations in Iraq and Afghanistan. On any given day, there are approximately 14,500 Sailors ashore and another 9,200 afloat throughout the U.S. Central Command region conducting riverine operations, maritime

infrastructure protection, explosive ordnance disposal, combat construction engineering, cargo handling, combat logistics, maritime security, and other forward presence activities.

SUMMARY

Support of the Department of the Navy FY 2010 Base and OCO budget is critical to achieving its mission and to supporting the Twenty-first century seapower strategy. The FY 2010 budget supports a forward posture and readiness for agile response. It positions the Department of the Navy to play an integral role in global maritime security and humanitarian efforts, alongside other federal and international agencies. Readiness is properly priced and funded to meet the demand of our Joint Combat Commanders. Manpower adjustments align the Department's ongoing Total Force manpower to mission objectives. Training of sailors, marines, and the civilian workforce is resourced to achieve transformational initiatives, delivering qualified personnel to the right place at the right time. Warfighting capability investments focus on increasing support to combat operations. The DON is funded to procure 8 ships and 203 airplanes in FY 2010. It supports the right size force, trained and ready for tasking in any waterway of the world to meet both traditional and irregular threats in the global maritime domain.

Department of the Air Force

HIGHLIGHTS

Mission

The mission of the Department of the Air Force is to *fly, fight and win*. . . in air, space, and cyberspace.

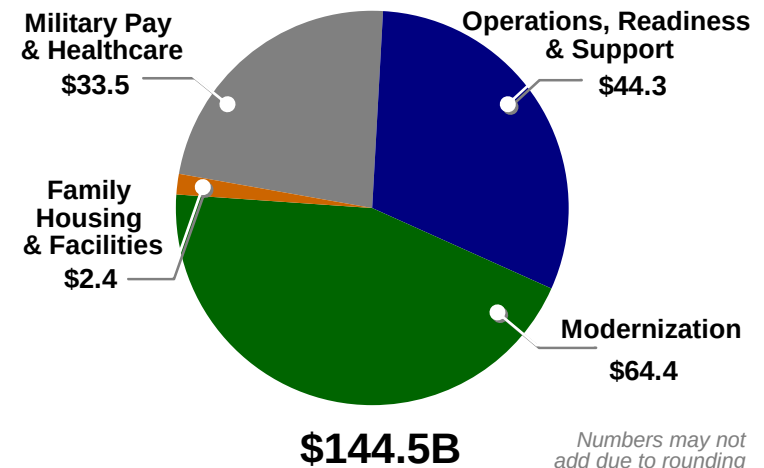
Funding Priorities

- Reinvigorate the Air Force Nuclear Enterprise
- Partner with the Joint and Coalition Team to Win Today's Fight
- Develop and Care for Airmen and their Families
- Modernize Air and Space Inventories, Organizations and Training
- Recapture Acquisition Excellence

FY 2009 to FY 2010 Base Budget is a \$+3.3 billion or 2.4% increase

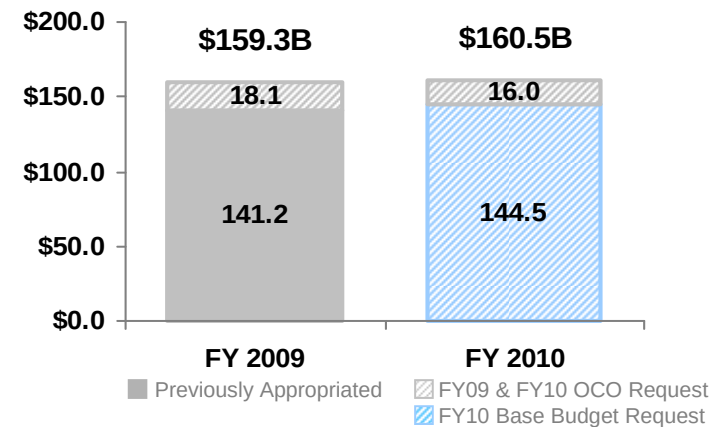
FY 2010 Base Budget Request - Air Force

(\$ in billions)



Total Annual Cost

(\$ in billions)



Numbers may not add due to rounding

* FY 2009 does not include ARRA (stimulus) funding; FY 2009 does not include a proposed cancellation / reappropriation from the Base budget to the OCO Budget

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

Department of the Air Force <i>\$ in Billions – Base Budget Request</i>	FY 2009 Enacted*	FY 2010 Request	Delta '09-'10	Percent Change '09-'10
Military Pay & Healthcare	31.6	33.5	+1.8	+5.7%
Operations, Readiness & Support	44.2	44.3	+0.1	+0.1%
Modernization	61.8	64.4	+2.6	+4.2%
Family Housing & Facilities	3.5	2.4	-1.1	-31.9%
Total Department of the Air Force	141.2	144.5	+3.3	+2.4%

Military End Strength <i>(in thousands)</i>	FY 2009 Enacted**	FY 2010 Request	Delta '09-'10	Percent Change '09-'10
Active Component	316.8	331.7	+14.9	+4.7%
Air Force National Guard	106.8	106.7	-0.1	-0.1%
Air Force Reserve	67.4	69.5	+2.1	+3.1%
Total Military End Strength	490.9	507.9	+17.0	+3.5%

* FY09 does not include ARRA funding; FY09 does not include a proposed cancellation/reappropriation from the Base budget to the OCO Budget. Numbers may not add due to rounding.

** FY09 reflects DoD Appropriations Act End Strength levels. Air Force projects ending FY09 Active End Strength of 332,748.

OVERVIEW

The Air Force provides the Joint Force Commanders with the strategic advantage of air and space dominance in any conflict. This provides protection to American and Coalition ground forces from enemy air attacks, enables battlespace awareness, cyber capabilities, and the ability to deliver precise, tailored effects whenever and wherever needed. The Air Force is delivering these capabilities today in Iraq and Afghanistan with nearly 265 operational sorties flown daily and battle-space awareness provided through both air and space assets. The Air Force is also engaged in humanitarian efforts globally for disaster relief. The Department provides the joint team with the advantages of speed, stealth, and flexibility in any engagement. The FY 2010 budget supports these advantages beyond today's operational requirements and into the future.

U.S. Air Force Tech. Sgt. James Seidel, assigned to 386th Expeditionary Security Forces Squadron, provides front security for a C-130 Hercules aircraft during a Fly Away Security Team (FAST) training exercise at an undisclosed air base in Southwest Asia.

U.S. Air Force photo by Tech. Sgt. Raheem Moore – August 2008



DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

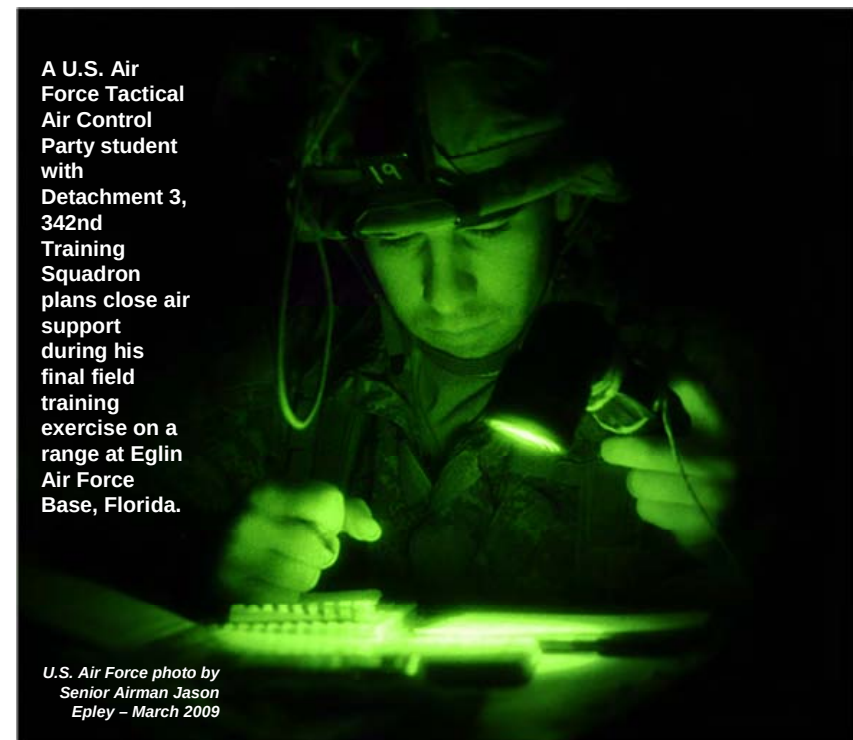
In addition to balancing current operational needs with future capabilities, the Air Force is collaborating with the rest of the DoD to strengthen focus on Wounded Warrior care as part of the commitment to America's Airmen. The importance of ensuring Wounded Warriors receive the services and support they need throughout the recovery process cannot be overstated. The Air Force is also including programs specifically designed to help relieve the burdens on families of wounded warriors to honor their sacrifices as part of this commitment.

The Air Force's FY 2010 requirements are addressed in each of the four pillars: People, Readiness, Infrastructure, and Modernization. These pillars provide a structure that enables the Air Force to address a balanced resource strategy across the diverse mission sets and functions. This balance-driven strategy means finding the right mix between prevailing in today's operations with current capabilities while simultaneously identifying and investing in new capabilities and force structure to meet tomorrow's challenges. The FY 2010 budget request ensures the Air Force's ability to meet Combatant Commanders requirements worldwide through Global Vigilance, Global Reach and Global Power.

FISCAL YEAR 2008 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Through integration of the total Air Force team of Active, Reserve, National Guard, and civilians, along with its joint partners, the Air Force continued to provide world-class air, space, and cyber capabilities for the Combatant Commanders in FY 2008. The span and diversity of the efforts and accomplishments of the team exemplify that the Air Force is living up to its mission of protecting the U.S. and its global interests—to fly, fight, and win in air, space, and cyberspace. The Air Force completes this mission in a very challenging and dynamic environment, ensuring the Nation's most critical warfighting needs are met with world-class air and space power. The Air Force is "All In" for today's joint fight.

Mission accomplishment requires quality people performing at optimal levels. Taking care of Airmen and their families is a leadership priority, as America's Airmen are the key to the Air Force's ability to continue the fight against transnational threats. The Air Force is constantly focusing on recruiting and retaining the right people and skill sets to ensure the workforce will be on-hand, trained, and capable of executing the mission. In FY 2008, the Air Force attained its overall recruiting goals and focused on filling needs in stressed career fields such as doctors, dentists, pararescue, linguists, explosive ordnance disposal, air traffic control, and intelligence. The Air Force uses bonuses and incentives as one means to attract highly demanded talent.



U.S. Air Force photo by
Senior Airman Jason
Epley - March 2009

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While recruiting talent and maintaining the correct force balance, the Air Force must also comply with end strength levels. The Air Force had focused efforts on decreasing its end strength by about 60,000 from FY 2004 through FY 2009, with an end goal of approximately 316,600 active duty personnel by the end of FY 2009. However, after manpower shortfalls were identified to maintain aging aircraft and to fill growing demands from U.S. Special Operations Command for irregular warfare skills, the drawdown was halted. This left the Air Force on a relatively constant end strength of 332,748 in FY 2009 to 331,700 in FY 2010, and level off at approximately 332,800 in FY 2012.

The Air Force also expanded its Basic Military Training program in FY 2008. The training program increased by 14 days as a direct result of Airmen's experiences in Iraq, Afghanistan, and other hot spots. In FY 2008, Air Force recruits faced a tougher eight-and-a-half week course focused on instilling warrior core values and providing more hands-on experience in learning such critical skills as battlefield first aid and defending a base. The Air Force invested in facilities, class time, and instructor retraining to better prepare its Airmen to meet the challenges of the current fight and future strategic environment. The Air Force also completed an overhaul of the Officer Training School and the Air and Space Basic Course.

As part of a larger DoD effort to strengthen the focus of the nuclear enterprise, the Air Force initiated a nuclear task force in 2008, which identified key areas needing improvement. To address the findings of the task force, the Air Force developed a strategic plan, *Reinvigorating the Air Force Nuclear Enterprise*, commonly referred to as the "nuclear roadmap". The roadmap identified action plans to overcome documented shortfalls and establish an environment for prolonged excellence throughout the Air Force nuclear enterprise. Specifically, the Air Force is restoring a culture of compliance; rebuilding the nuclear expertise in its workforce; investing in nuclear capabilities, including

strengthening the physical integrity of its Weapon Storage Areas; organizing to enable clear lines of authority; and reinvigorating the Air Force nuclear stewardship role. In addition to the roadmap actions being taken, the Air Force stood up a new Air Staff directorate, the Strategic Deterrence and Nuclear Integration Office (AF/A10), to provide policy oversight, heightened institutional focus, and staff integration for nuclear issues. The AF/A10 directorate is expected to meet Full Operational Capability (FOC) in September 2009. The provisional Global Strike Command officially stood up in January 2009 and will be responsible for increasing inspections and creating better tracking systems, in addition to other oversight duties.

A growing threat to U.S. military forces and the nation is the threat of cyber attack. Cyberspace challenges are constant and continue to grow. These challenges include increasing identity theft, constant intrusions into government networks, rampant cybercrime, advanced social engineering techniques, and widespread vulnerabilities continuously exploited by entities ranging from criminal organizations and entrepreneurial hackers to well-resourced espionage agents. The Air Force is actively working to counter and combat the war in cyberspace by defining and shaping the Service's future cyber operations requirements. The provisional Air Force Cyberspace Command (AFCYBER (P)) team worked to determine how the Air Force should organize, train, and equip its cyber forces. Air Force officials decided to stand up a numbered Air Force headquarters (24th AF) to lead related cyberspace administrative, policy, and organize-train-equip functions. This component will be organized under Air Force Space Command.

The Air Force also supports Operation Noble Eagle—the mission to protect the homeland from air threats, and if necessary, eliminate threats that endanger the public or critical infrastructure in the United States. In FY 2008, the Air Force flew the 50,000th Noble Eagle sortie over the continental United

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States. While these sorties are not always in response to a specific threat, they are an important part of the overall homeland defense mission.

In addition to normal operations, the Air Force provides disaster relief, responding to crises both at home and abroad. In response to Hurricane Gustav in August 2008, Air Mobility Command's C-130 Hercules, C-17 Globemaster IIIs, and C-5 Galaxy aircraft delivered aeromedical evacuation teams, medical equipment, and contingency response elements into Louisiana and Texas and also assisted in evacuation efforts in those states. The Air Force also provided disaster relief to China twice during 2008—first in February when a C-17 from Hickam delivered winter relief supplies after 19 Chinese provinces experienced the most severe winter storms in 50 years, then again in May in the wake of a devastating earthquake when two Air Force C-17 Globemasters delivered nearly 200,000 pounds of relief supplies including food, tents, blankets, generators, lanterns, and tools. In May 2008, the Air Force delivered critical relief supplies to the people of Burma in the wake of Tropical Cyclone Nagris, providing bottled water, mosquito netting, blankets, hygiene kits, food, first aid, and medical supplies via C-130 airlift. These disaster relief efforts provided critical National support and strengthened relationships with U.S. allies.

While responding to crises operations at home and abroad, the Air Force completed numerous infrastructure projects in FY 2008, including 108 MILCON projects, supporting operations, quality of life initiatives, and Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) reshaping in the U.S. and abroad. These construction projects addressed improvement in quality of life for Airmen and their families. The Air Force created 724 childcare spaces at three new centers in FY 2008 as part of a larger DoD effort to provide more and better child care for military families. The Air Force also constructed new dormitories to provide housing for single and unaccompanied personnel, as well as new overseas family housing in an effort to eliminate all inadequate military

family housing outside the continental United States. Further, the Air Force made significant progress in the stateside housing privatization plan with multiple new contracts signed in 2008. This puts the Air Force in position to meet or exceed its goal of 100 percent privatization of CONUS housing by end of FY 2010.

As part of its infrastructure strategy, the Air Force has taken great strides to reduce its energy demands by incorporating alternative energy technology solutions. Solar power is the



U.S. Air Force Tech. Sgt. Fred Spears secures the satellite communication Radom to an MQ-9 Reaper unmanned aerial vehicle on Joint Base Balad, Iraq. A coalition force of experts from the U.S. Air Force and Royal Air Force deployed to man a new Reaper aircraft maintenance unit. Spears, a Reaper avionics specialist assigned to the 332nd Expeditionary Aircraft Maintenance Squadron, is deployed from Creech Air Force Base, Nev.

U.S. Air Force photo by Airman 1st Class Jason Epley – November 2008

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largest contributor in the Air Force's renewable energy development program. In FY 2008, the Air Force commissioned the largest photovoltaic solar array in the Americas at Nellis AFB. This supports about one-third of the base's energy usage per day and has an estimated annual cost savings of \$1 million. The Air Force was named the winner of the 2008 Green Power Leadership Award in the Green Power Purchaser category. This award acknowledges the Air Force for leading the Federal government in purchasing renewable energy, with 37 bases meeting some portion of their base-wide electrical requirements from commercial sources of wind, solar, geothermal, or biomass.

The Air Force also accelerated purchases of MQ-1 Predators and MQ-9 Reapers, Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs) in FY 2008. These assets are providing persistent surveillance, unmatched intelligence and precision strike for ground forces that depend on airborne fire support. The Air Force purchased a total of 24 MQ-1s and 20 MQ-9s in FY 2008 and reassigned pilots from other aircraft duties to meet the growing demand for these systems' capabilities.

In FY 2008, Air Force officials successfully completed the early on-orbit checkout of the second Space Based Infrared Systems (SBIRS) sensor operating in a highly-elliptical orbit (HEO) over the northern hemisphere. The SBIRS is revolutionizing space based infrared monitoring of the earth with its wide field of view, increased sensitivity, fast revisit rate, and persistent situational awareness. The SBIRS HEO-2 payload provides performance that is exceeding specifications across the missile warning, missile defense, technical intelligence, and battlespace awareness mission areas. The SBIRS delivers about ten times better sensitivity and up to five times faster revisit capability compared to the legacy Defense Support Program infrared sensor.

The Air Force also continued procurement of the F-22 Raptor in FY 2008. The F-22 Raptor has a combination of stealth,



supercruise, maneuverability, and integrated avionics, coupled with improved supportability. The Raptor performs both air-to-air and air-to-ground missions, providing a major leap in warfighting capabilities. The Air Force funded procurement of 20 additional F-22 aircraft in FY 2008, and will complete the buy of F-22s in 2009. The F-22's unmatched Air Superiority is complementary to the capabilities of the F-35 aircraft which excels at Global Precision Attack. The Air Force completed six Low Rate Initial Production purchases of the F-35 in FY 2008.

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

Modernization and recapitalization require acquisition excellence to enable combat support functions and posture the warfighter to execute required missions and maintain our Nation's defense. The Air Force strives to ensure Airmen are equipped to successfully execute every mission. However, managing contract requirements in a dynamic environment can be challenging. Air Force leadership and the acquisition community acknowledged the challenge, and the Air Force made acquisition excellence and transformation of acquisition processes a top priority in FY 2008. The Air Force is working to establish and enforce standards and business processes for governance, transparency, and consistency in contracting. These fundamental changes will allow the Air Force to move towards acquisition excellence and ensure Airmen are equipped to execute Air Force global missions.

Supporting Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) efforts has taken a toll on our people and equipment. During FY 2008, the Air Force flew an average of 265 sorties a day, 99,000 this year, and over a million since September 11, 2001. This equates to an average of one aircraft taking off on a mission every 90 seconds, 7 days a week, 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. The Air Force also deployed more than 29,000 Airmen to 63 locations around the Middle East and employed more than 4,220 air-to-ground weapons while conducting air strikes in support of OCO. The Air Force has fulfilled 524,000 deployments since 09/11, with personnel deployed to 135 countries around the world. These operations accomplished by the Total Force are vital to supporting the warfighting mission.

In FY 2008, the MQ-9 Reaper flew its first mission for the Air Force in Iraq, significantly enhancing the strike and close-air-support capabilities of our airpower forces. The Reaper is the first hunter-killer unmanned aerial vehicle. It offers longer loiter times to monitor (it can stay airborne for up to 14 hours fully loaded) and upon command can deliver precision strikes at enemy targets.

The Air Force made a push to accelerate the production and deployment of unmanned aerial systems for surveillance and strike capabilities in FY 2008. One example is the MQ-1 Predator, which surpassed 400,000 flight hours in FY 2008. The Predator's primary mission is to provide armed reconnaissance, airborne surveillance, and target acquisition to commanders in the field.

In addition to the precision air strike capabilities, airlift and airdrop missions provide essential support to the warfighter, who may otherwise have no access to the food and supplies needed to get the mission done. In places like Afghanistan, forces may be several miles from a road and an airdrop may be the only means of resupply. Airdrop also increases safety by eliminating the need for ground troops to travel on dangerous roads. The Air Force delivered the equivalent of 3,500 trucks worth of cargo per month in Operation Iraqi Freedom alone. Maximizing the use of airdrop decreases the need for ground transport, improves safety, and saves time and resources that can be allocated to other missions.

The Air Force also completed construction of a new firefighting facility in Kirkuk Air Base, Iraq in FY 2008. This training facility allows both U.S. and Iraqi firefighters to sharpen their abilities for operating effectively inside burning structures (such as conducting search and rescue) and exchange information on firefighting tactics, techniques, and procedures.

In FY 2008, the Air Force augmented and recapitalized the aging HC-130J, Combat Rescue Tanker aircraft that were experiencing airworthiness, maintainability, and operational limitations. The Air Force also initiated modifications on the B-1 bomber related to the Fully Integrated Data Link, the B-2 bomber for the radar system, and to mobility aircraft for installation of the Large Aircraft Infrared Countermeasures (LAIRCM) protection. The B-1 Fully Integrated Data Link modification significantly improved combat situational awareness and command and

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control connectivity with theater forces. In addition, this modification replaced displays at the rear cockpit crew stations with color, multi-functional displays required to utilize the data links and enhance management of multiple, precision weapons, in particular, airborne retargeting. The B-2 aircraft required a number of modifications that were low in cost, but essential to the aircraft's reliability, availability, and maintainability. The LAIRCM system installed on C-17, C-5 and C-130 aircraft, automatically counters advanced infrared missile systems with no action required by the crew. The Air Force used OCO funding for these modifications to meet daily contingency operations requirements, maintain aircraft utility, and provide for the needs of its warfighters as they provided world-class air, space, and cyber capabilities for the Combatant Commanders in FY 2008.

FISCAL YEAR 2010 BASELINE BUDGET REQUEST

The Air Force's FY 2010 Base budget of \$144.5 billion supports the 2008 National Defense Strategy as well as SECDEF priorities. The Air Force's vision is to be a trusted and reliable joint partner with its sister Services known for integrity in all activities, including supporting the joint mission first and foremost. The Air Force provides compelling air, space, and cyber capabilities for use by the Combatant Commanders. The Department excel as stewards of all Air Force resources in service to the American people, while providing precise and reliable Global Vigilance, Reach and Power for the nation.

The Air Force budget is developed on four funding "pillars": People, Readiness, Infrastructure, and Modernization. As mentioned in the overview, these four "pillars" provide the foundation on which support to the joint force is based and the Air Force accomplish its mission through the Air Force's overarching capabilities: Global Vigilance, Global Reach, and Global Power. The Air Force vision and priorities provide the framework that directly supports the Joint Team. The Air Force

has built the FY 2010 budget request to balance today's operational requirements while simultaneously investing in new capabilities and force structure to meet tomorrow's threats. The sections to follow highlight some of the funding priorities of the Air Force in each of its four pillars.

People

Developing and caring for Airmen and their families is one of the Air Force's Top 5 priorities. Air Force personnel are the nucleus that enables the Air Force to achieve its capabilities. Every day, America's Airmen demonstrate a commitment to offer and deliver capabilities for the United States in, through and from air, space, and cyberspace. Airmen are the most valuable resource, and the Air Force remains committed to recruiting and retaining the world's highest quality force. People programs, pay, and entitlements continue to be a priority to support recruiting and retention. The FY 2010 budget supports a total force end strength of 688K (Active: 331.7K; Air Reserve Component: 69.5K; Air National Guard 106.7K; and Civilians: 180K). Military pay and entitlements increase by \$1.8 billion which includes a 2.9 percent pay raise. These pay and allowance increases are required to maintain the force at a standard of living that will attract and retain quality people. End strength was increased to support critical mission areas like the Defense Health Program, nuclear compliance, special forces, and ISR. Additionally, the Air Force budget request includes: \$452 million for retention bonus initiatives to keep Airmen on active duty in critical skill areas such as linguists, medical, and explosive ordnance disposal. The Air Force is committed to fostering a diverse workforce reflecting the nation that it serves. By fostering respect and pride in its diversity, we strengthen teamwork and the effectiveness we have on the mission. Recruiting programs focus on attracting a diverse and multi-skilled workforce with a FY 2010 enlisted Total Force recruiting goal of 49,352 supported by targeted recruiting and advertising efforts and recruiting

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bonus initiatives. The FY 2010 budget request also includes an increase of \$900 million in civilian personnel pay that supports a 2.0 percent pay raise and employee benefit changes. These increases sustain mission requirements, competitive sourcing, and contractor to civilian conversion initiatives.

Readiness

Air Force readiness funding supports its current daily operational requirements. The FY 2010 budget request supports the Air Force Strategic Plan priority of partnering with the Joint and Coalition team to win today's fight by applying the Air Force's unique capabilities provided through air, space, and cyberspace. Some specific mission areas to note for the FY 2010 budget are in the nuclear; Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (ISR); irregular warfare; space; and Combat Air Force areas.

The Air Force is reinvigorating the entire nuclear enterprise. This includes putting processes in place to increase accountability to meet recognized benchmarks for nuclear surety. As a result, the Air Force has realigned an additional \$665 million into the nuclear enterprise and is funding an Air Force Nuclear Weapons Center, hardening for nuclear Command and Control facilities, implementing stronger inventory control processes, increasing training for its people, and modifying B-52 aircraft. The Air Force has made its nuclear enterprise a top priority in this FY 2010 budget request.

The ISR is a key enabler for the Joint team. The Air Force has seen a surge in the demand for Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS) and has doubled Air Force Combat Air Patrol (CAP) support in the U.S. Central Command (CENTCOM) theater since 2007. The FY 2010 budget request increases UAS to 43 CAPs, which is an increase from 31 in theater today, and the Air Force is on track to meet the 50 CAP mandate to support the Joint Force by FY 2011. The Air Force is also partnering with Special Operations Command (SOCOM) to provide additional

manpower billets to meet special operations ISR needs worldwide. The Air Force is making improvements to its Distributed Common Ground System that will allow further harmonization of intelligence increasing both the volume and types of shared data.

Air Force space capabilities provide the joint warfighter persistent battlespace awareness and defense through control and exploitation. Funding in this area supports launch operations; on-orbit operations for DoD systems; weather, navigation communications, and ISR capabilities; and space situational awareness and counterspace operations. The FY 2010 budget request phases out the Delta II launch vehicle program, and provides range sustainment essential to our Eastern and Western range operations while continuing operational support for the Nation's Satellite Control Network and its ground operations.

The Air Force flying hour operations continue to transform through improved processes and application of new technologies. The Department has reduced the number of training flying hours by incorporating transformation initiatives and retiring legacy inventory as it transitions to the 5th Generation Enabled Force. These changes as well as others result in a reduction of flying hours from FY 2009 to FY 2010 for a total program of 1.4M hours (\$6.6 billion). Part of the Air Force strategy to meet modernization initiatives is the retirement of legacy fighter aircraft due to service life limitations. The FY 2010 budget request retires 292 aircraft. The request includes realignment of the funding and manpower for these aircraft to meet near-term and emerging mission needs like the modernization efforts for B-52 aircraft.

The Air Force is also focusing on developing Irregular Warfare (IW) capabilities. The IW is a struggle among state and non-state actors for legitimacy and influence over the relevant populations. It favors indirect approaches, but may employ a full

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range of military and other capabilities to seek asymmetric approaches in order to erode an adversary's power, influence, and will. The FY 2010 budget request includes additional resources to increase Air Force capabilities in this area.

The Air Force has also reached significant milestones in its alternative aviation fuel initiative. The Department tested and certified synthetic fuel blends on the B-52, C-17 and B-1B, and are positioned to certify the remainder of the Air Force fleet by early 2011. The Department has also initiated a similar pioneer program for bio-fuel based aviation fuel blends. The Air Force will continue its work toward efficient facilities, alternative aviation fuels, and related technological advancements through initiatives with other DoD agencies and its Interagency partners. The Department is also using new methodologies for weapon system sustainment to include Depot Purchased Equipment Maintenance, Contract Logistics Support, Sustaining Engineering, and Technical Orders.

Infrastructure

Air Force infrastructure funding includes support for Military Construction (MILCON), Family Housing, and BRAC. The FY 2010 budget request includes \$2.4 billion for 98 infrastructure projects worldwide. Its \$1.3 billion MILCON program (excluding BRAC and Family Housing) supports modernizing the force, winning today's fight, people programs, and other minor construction and design changes. Modernization efforts include supporting beddown for new missions/weapon systems (F-35, F-22, Labs, and HC/MC-130 for \$350 million). Supporting today's fight includes Operation Centers, Air Logistics Centers, and communications facilities. Other MILCON projects support CONUS Combatant Commands and Global Posture construction projects. The MILCON "people programs" include construction of dormitories, Child Development Centers, and training facilities.

Facility Maintenance and Restoration/Modernization is a big readiness issue since Air Force installations are the power projection platforms. This funding area supports existing facilities across all of the Air Force bases. The FY 2010 budget includes \$2.2 billion for facility sustainment (including civilian pay), \$1.8 billion total investment for recapitalization, and \$0.4 million for demolition/consolidation projects. Air Force Family Housing funding supports over 80K units. By the end of FY 2010, the Air Force will privatize 55.3K units (this will be 100 percent of all units in the U.S.). FY 2010 funding includes \$66 million to sustain/modernize more than 360 family housing units at overseas locations. It also provides \$503 million to operate, maintain, and manage Air Force owned and leased housing



Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Navy Adm. Mike Mullen and senior leaders break ground on a new Soldier and Family Assistance Center on Fort Campbell, Kentucky. Mullen is visiting with Soldiers and Airmen assigned to Minot and Scott Air Force Bases and Fort Campbell.

DoD photo by Mass Communication Specialist 1st Class Chad J. McNeeley – February 2009

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units, and to provide oversight for the Air Force housing privatization projects.

The Air Force BRAC 2005 programs support 7 closures and 59 realignments. The FY 2010 request from all BRAC rounds includes \$83 million for MILCON planning and design; \$335 million for operating expenses; and funding from four prior BRAC rounds of \$127 million for a total FY 2010 program of \$545 million.

Modernization

The technology-fueled environment of the 21st century demands continued dominance in air, space, and cyberspace, which can only be accomplished through modernization. With continued focus on getting more for every dollar, the Air Force is investing more time in reforming how and what we buy. The Department is accomplishing this while balancing modernization with current operational requirements. This includes transformational initiatives in the acquisition workforce to rebuild the core of crucial skills in the procurement sector, and implement procedures to provide discipline, oversight and transparency to these processes. To modernize the air and space inventories, the Air Force strategy is based on retiring aging systems that are too costly to operate, or are obsolete, and reinvesting those resources to procure new more capable systems. The Air Force's top procurement priorities are the KC-X Tanker, the F-35 Joint Strike Fighter, the MQ-9 Reaper, and Space programs including the Advanced Extremely High Frequency (AEHF) Satellite Communication (SATCOM) system.

Air refueling is a critical capability in supporting Joint and Coalition air missions, and a lack thereof would cause a single point of failure for Global Strike. The KC-135 is currently the Air Force's primary air refueling capability, but with the average age of the inventory over 45 years old, a new Tanker has become an operational necessity as well as a financially prudent decision to meet refueling requirements. The Tanker will provide greater

capability, increased aircraft availability, and more adaptable technology than the current tankers it will replace. The FY 2010 budget request has \$0.4 billion of RDT&E for the KC-X.

The F-35A is a supersonic, multi-role, 5th-generation stealth fighter, and will replace legacy aircraft to complement the F-22 Raptor. The F-35A exceeds F-16 performance levels with stealth, increased range, and advanced avionics that all contribute to improved operational effectiveness, survivability, and supportability. It will support all of these capabilities at about the same procurement cost as legacy fighters but requires significantly less infrastructure to support it. The total Air Force projected buy is for 1,763 aircraft with an Initial Operational Capability (IOC) in FY 2013. The FY 2010 budget request includes \$4.2 billion of RDT&E and Procurement for the F-35 aircraft.

The MQ-9 Reaper is a medium altitude, long endurance aircraft with a primary mission as a hunter-killer against intensifying targets. Its alternate mission is to serve as an ISR asset employing sensors to provide real-time data to commanders and intelligence personnel. The Air Force plans to fund 10 Reapers in FY 2010 with increasing procurement quantities through the FYDP.

Air Force Space systems modernization is a critical component of our space strategy. The AEHF system is a joint service SATCOM system that provides global, highly secure, survivable communications for high-priority military land, sea, and air assets succeeding the Military Strategic, Tactical, and Relay (Milstar) system. The AEHF consists of several satellites in Geosynchronous Earth Orbit (GEO) offering from 10 to 100 times the total capacity and six times higher channel data rates over the Milstar II satellites. The higher data rates allow transmission of real-time video, battlefield maps, and targeting data to support tactical military operations. The FY 2010 budget request includes \$1.8 billion for this system.

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FISCAL YEAR 2010 OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS REQUEST

The Air Force budget request of \$16.0 billion for Overseas Contingency Operations directly supports operational capabilities in the CENTCOM theater. The Air Force is prepared to support the Combatant Commander as forces transition between Iraq and Afghanistan. The Air Force request provides the resources necessary to sustain our deployed forces and to ensure mission success. The request aligns with the four pillars: People, Readiness, Infrastructure and Modernization.

People

The FY 2010 Overseas Contingency Operations budget request includes a total of \$1.5 billion for military pay and benefits. This funding will cover incremental costs for pay, allowances, subsistence, and other personnel costs for Active and Reserve Component Service members activated for duty in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom (OIF) and Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF).

Readiness

The FY 2010 OCO budget request supports operational costs associated with flying hours, supplies, and materials; Depot Procured Equipment Maintenance and Contractor Logistics Support; transportation costs; equipment and communications; and other miscellaneous costs. These Operation & Maintenance costs support daily operating expenses for world-wide missions, and the FY 2010 budget request includes \$10.4 billion for OCO

Readiness. The request also includes \$2.3 billion for non-DoD classified requirements; details are classified.

Infrastructure

The Air Force request includes a \$0.5 billion funding request for 23 military construction projects in Afghanistan. These facilities are required to support increased ground operations in Southern and Eastern Afghanistan to maximize operational effectiveness and improve response time to ground forces in the region.

Modernization

Due to the wear on equipment, OCO funds will be used to purchase medium tactical and passenger carrying vehicles, and modifications to aircraft and communication equipment. These resources will also restore war reserve material stocks of missiles, ammunition, and personal protective equipment. The FY 2010 request includes \$1.3 billion for OCO modernization.

SUMMARY

The FY 2010 Air Force budget reflects thoughtful decisions for optimizing our mission within the resources provided. The Air Force is “All In” for today’s Joint fight, and at the same time, making investments today that will shape the future of force in the years to come. The Air Force will provide superior air, space, and cyber capabilities for use by the Combatant Commanders and will excel as stewards of all Air Force resources in service to the American people, while providing precise and reliable Global Vigilance, Reach, and Power for the Nation.

Defense-Wide Agencies

HIGHLIGHTS

Mission

It is the mission of the Department's agencies and field activities to produce and provide high quality products and services for the warfighter and a variety of support senior leaders.

Funding Priorities

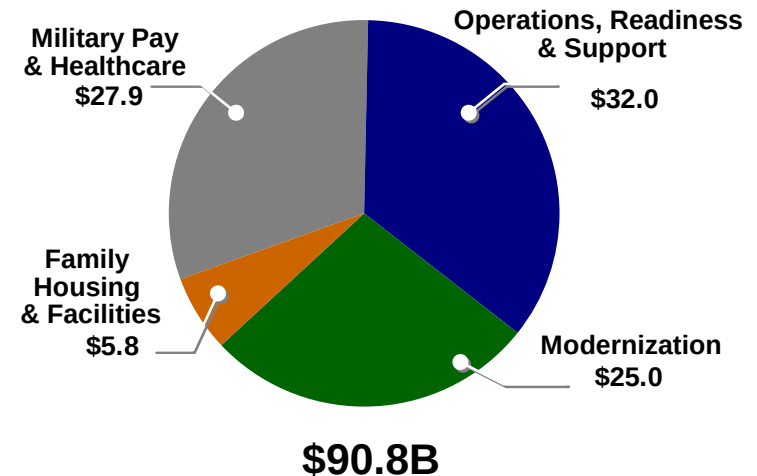
- Caring for Service Members and their Families
- Defending the Homeland
- Prevailing in the Overseas Contingency Operations
- Ensuring Technology and Information Superiority

**FY 2009 to FY 2010 Base Budget is a
\$+5.3 billion or 6.2% increase**

* FY 2009 does not include ARRA (stimulus) funding; FY 2009 does not include a proposed cancellation / reappropriation from the Base budget to the OCO Budget

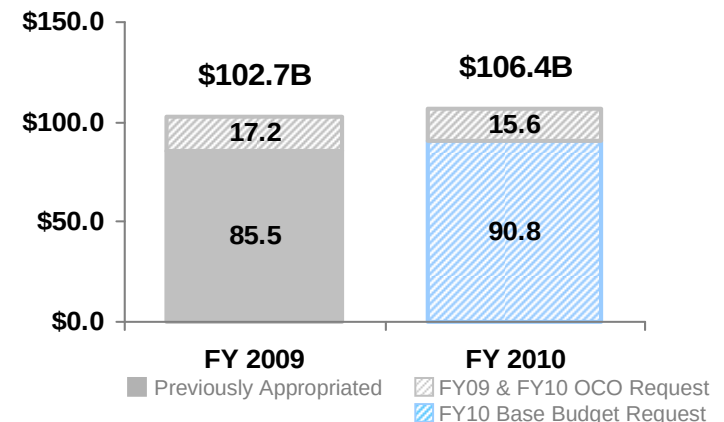
FY 2010 Base Budget Request - Defense-Wide

(\$ in billions)



Total Annual Cost

(\$ in billions)



Numbers may not add due to rounding

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Defense-Wide <i>\$ in Billions – Base Budget Request</i>	FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Request	Delta '09-'10	Percent Change '09-'10
Military Pay & Healthcare	25.8	27.9	+2.1	+8.1%
Operations, Readiness & Support	29.5	32.0	+2.4	+8.3%
Modernization	25.5	25.0	-0.5	-2.0%
Family Housing & Facilities	4.6	5.8	+1.2	+26.8%
Total Defense-Wide	85.5	90.8	+5.3	+6.2%

Civilian Full Time Equivalents <i>(in thousands)</i>	FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Request	Delta '09-'10	Percent Change '09-'10
Total Civilian Full Time Equivalents	119.3	123.7	+4.4	+3.7%

Numbers may not add due to rounding

OVERVIEW

The FY 2010 President's request is \$90.8 billion for the Base budget to fund the Department's 18 defense agencies, 10 field activities, select programs receiving their own budget allocation, Special Operations Command (SOCOM), the Joint Staff, and the Office of the Secretary of Defense. Defense agencies and field activities serve an important role by providing common capabilities centrally rather than establishing redundancies in each Military Department.

Defense agencies and field activities provide a variety of support services through consolidated initiatives and missions. Select organizations and activities – such as the Defense Health Program (discussed in the Taking Care of People chapter) – receive their own budget allocation funding for these special interest programs.

The Defense-Wide submission advances key Department objectives including:



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- Caring for Service members and their families through provision of high quality services including healthcare, education, and legal services;
- Prevailing in Overseas Contingency Operations through the efforts of SOCOM to defeat insurgent networks through direct and indirect approaches and the Defense Security Cooperation Agency (DSCA) in building alliances through training and equipping of U.S. Allies and partners;
- Defending the Homeland through investments in missile, chemical, and biological defense and counternarcotics; and
- Providing DoD with superior technology and information exchanges through Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation (RDT&E).

Further, this request includes critical enabling processes and operations that ensure the Department is prepared today to prosecute conflicts and efficiently respond to tomorrow's challenges through combat and service support agencies.

CARING FOR SERVICE MEMBERS AND THEIR FAMILIES

A key Department priority is caring for service members and their families. The Department of Defense recognizes that military families' quality of life is critical, and the Department is committed to providing a high level of support to meet their needs and expectations. This responsibility is particularly significant as service members and their families sacrifice daily to guarantee security of the nation and further U.S. national interests around the world.

Congress has placed heavy emphasis on supporting Active duty and Guard and Reserve members and their families. Both the Senate and the House supported continuity of family support funding in the Base budget. This request reflects the necessary funding for those Agencies and field activities that support the family effort, which includes:

Military Healthcare and Medical Facilities

- Defense Health Program (DHP) – \$27.9 billion; and
- Military Medical Construction – \$1.0 billion.

Service Member and Family Assistance

- DoD Dependents Education (DoDDE) – \$2.5 billion; and
- Defense Commissary Agency (DeCA) – \$1.3 billion plus approximately \$5.8 billion in Working Capital Funds

Personnel Support and Care

- Defense Human Resources Activity (DHRA) – \$0.7 billion;
- Defense Security Service (DSS) – \$0.5 billion;
- Defense Media Activity (DMA) – \$0.3 billion;
- Defense Acquisition University (DAU) – \$0.1 billion;
- Defense Prisoner of War/Mission Personnel Office (DPMO) – <\$0.1 billion; and
- U.S. Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces – <\$0.1 billion.

Military Healthcare

For a detailed discussion of Military Healthcare, including the Defense Health Program, refer to sections on Healthcare and Wounded Warrior in the Taking Care of People chapter.

Service Member and Family Assistance

The mission of the DoD Dependents Education (DoDDE) includes the programs for the DoD Education Activity (DoDEA), the Family Assistance Center (FAC)/Family Advocacy Program (FAP), and the Transition Assistance/Relocation Assistance Programs (TAP/RAP). The FY 2010 Base budget request of \$2.5 billion will support these programs.

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The mission of the DoDEA is to provide an excellent education program that prepares K-12 students in military communities around the world to be successful and responsible citizens in a dynamic global environment. The Department of Defense Dependents Schools educates 58,552 students in 124 schools located in 12 countries, while their domestic equivalent educates 28,912 students in 68 schools located in 7 states, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the Territory of Guam.

The FAC provides 24/7 family outreach support through the Military OneSource Center. This outreach supports emotional and financial counseling and family assistance services to all active Guard and Reserve Components in pre-deployment, deployment, and post-deployment needs and requirements. The FAP funding used by the Military Services ensures program delivery of prevention programs for spouse and child abuse.

The TAP/RAP program assists all separating Military Personnel and their families. These tools include a TurboTAP website to assist with career decisions. Funding also supports training, marketing, overseas job fairs, veterans' counselors, and database development and maintenance.

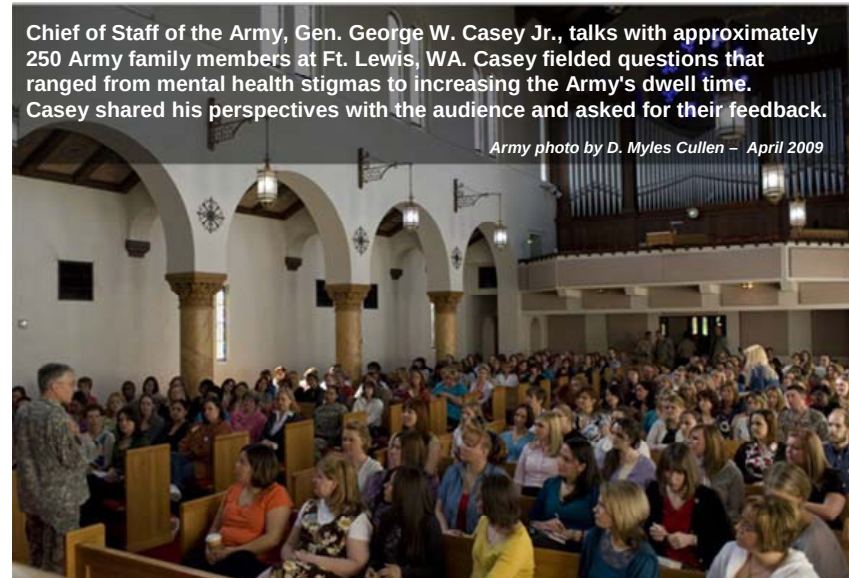
The commissary benefit, administered by the Defense Commissary Agency (DeCA), enhances military families' quality of life by providing them high quality grocery and household products at significant savings. DeCA continues to meet or exceed its performance goals, including increased sales without increased non-inflation costs; superior stewardship of funds; independent customer satisfaction ranking second among the U.S. largest private sector supermarket chains; and grocery savings of at least 30 percent compared to civilian supermarkets. Military Personnel and families consistently rate the commissary among their most highly valued non-pay benefits. The FY 2010 budget request for DeCA is \$1.3 billion and supports the delivery of the commissary benefit as an integral part of the total compensation package for Military Personnel.

Personnel Support and Care

The Defense Human Resources Activity (DHRA) funding request of \$0.7 billion will support numerous personnel and readiness programs. These programs support readiness through management of the largest automated personnel data repository in the world, support recruiting and retaining the best and brightest personnel, and deliver benefits and critical services to warfighters and their families. The DHRA is able to implement cutting-edge technologies for research, analysis, and departmental reengineering efforts. They leverage existing data repositories to support critical initiatives, federal credentials for physical and logical access, accommodating and mitigating the wide-ranging impacts of BRAC decisions, and supporting the integration of pay and benefit delivery systems with significant changes in personnel management and policy. The DHRA provides centralized support of critical National Security Education initiatives and supports language capability programs

Chief of Staff of the Army, Gen. George W. Casey Jr., talks with approximately 250 Army family members at Ft. Lewis, WA. Casey fielded questions that ranged from mental health stigmas to increasing the Army's dwell time. Casey shared his perspectives with the audience and asked for their feedback.

Army photo by D. Myles Cullen – April 2009



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when needed by operational commanders around the world.

The Defense Security Service (DSS) is the premier provider of personnel and industrial security services. The DSS supports national security, secures the Nation's technological base, and oversees the protection of U.S. and foreign classified information in the hands of industry. The DSS requests \$0.5 billion to accomplish this mission by clearing industrial facilities, accrediting information systems, facilitating the personnel security clearance process, delivering security education and training, and providing information technology services that support the industrial and personnel security missions of DoD and its partners.

The Defense Media Activity (DMA) requests \$0.3 billion to continue providing high-quality news, Command information, and entertainment. This recently consolidated activity meets the requirements of the Military Services and Combatant Commands' (COCOMs) U.S. forces stationed worldwide to promote and sustain unit and individual readiness, situational awareness, quality of life, and morale. Through its all Services news production, television, radio, newspaper, print news service, and World Wide Web distribution services and facilities, the DMA is the primary tool for the Secretary and senior leaders to communicate important messages, news, and information about DoD programs and activities.

The Defense Acquisition University (DAU) requests \$0.1 billion for the corporate university providing mandatory, assignment specific, and continuing education courses for military and civilian personnel serving in 13 acquisition career fields. The DAU coordinates the DoD acquisition education and training program to meet the training requirements of more than 125,000 personnel serving in acquisition positions. Through its regional campuses, the DAU sponsors acquisition curriculum and instructor training to provide a full range of basic,

intermediate, and advanced courses supporting the career goals and professional development of the acquisition workforce. The DAU provides research, publications, symposia, and consulting in areas related to the acquisition functional areas. The Council on Occupational Education, a national institutional accrediting agency, accredits DAU.

The Defense Prisoner of War/Missing Personnel Office (DPMO) is a field activity that recovers and accounts for missing personnel from previous and current military operations. The FY 2010 funding request is \$21 million for DPMO to support case investigations, family outreach, and accounting of Americans lost in past conflicts (including World War II, the Cold War, the Korean War, the Vietnam Conflict, and the 1991 Gulf War).

The U.S. Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces reviews all Armed Services cases that involve serious court-martial felony convictions, and sentences that present legal issues of serious constitutional magnitude. Costs in FY 2010 total \$14 million to fund security and IT support requirements.

DEFENDING THE HOMELAND

Defending the homeland is the U.S. military's most basic mission. It involves the deterrent posture and capabilities to convince adversaries that they cannot achieve their objectives by attacking the U.S. and consequence management capabilities should an attack occur. These capabilities include:

- Special Operations Command (SOCOM) – \$5.9 billion
- Missile Defense Agency (MDA) – \$7.8 billion;
- Chemical and Biological Defense Program (CBDP) – \$1.7 billion; and
- Counternarcotics (CN) – \$1.1 billion.

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U.S. Special Operations Command

Unlike other Combatant Commands, SOCOM receives direct Defense-Wide appropriations to ensure continuous support for the management of unique training and equipment requirements of the Special Operations Forces (SOF). SOCOM's mission is to provide fully capable SOF to defend the United States and its interests, and to plan and synchronize operations against terrorist networks. To achieve this mission, SOF commanders and staff must plan and lead a full range of lethal and non-lethal special operations missions in complex and ambiguous environments.

The SOF personnel serve as key members of Joint, Interagency, and International teams and must be prepared to employ all assigned authorities and apply all available elements of power to accomplish assigned missions. In this capacity, SOF personnel must maintain the highest degree of professionalism, cultural awareness, responsiveness, and initiative.



The request funds initiatives designed to enhance SOCOM's flexibility and effectiveness, enhance soldier care and support systems, sustain equipment, and strengthen SOF training capabilities. These initiatives include providing persistent civil affairs presence in high priority countries, increasing SOCOM's global coordination of psychological operations, improving combat casualty care, and enhancing tactical site exploitation of computer hardware.

Non-traditional approaches are required to counter and defeat the elusive, asymmetric, and disruptive threats pervasive in today's operational environment. To meet this demand, SOCOM has invested in capabilities to increase force structure and manpower, improve systems, advance force operations and leap ahead technology, and provide specialized and institutional training.

SOCOM FY 2010 investments include:

- Non-Standard Aviation purchases for the first six medium fixed-wing aircraft providing increased SOF mobility for operations in permissive environments;
- MH-60 Modifications including increased engine procurements, manufacturing, kitting, and installation requirements for UH-60M to MH-60M conversion. Aircraft used to infiltrate, provide logistics, reinforce and extract SOF war fighters;
- Joint Multi-Mission Submersible investments to conduct materials solution analyses and perform technology development efforts for a submersible capable of inserting and extracting personnel and/or payloads into denied areas from strategic distances;
- Special Operations Aviation Systems Advanced Development will integrate and test a precision strike package on the MC-130W platform and will provide C-130 Modifications for six MC-130W aircraft to meet combat mission requirements.

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- Tactical Radios purchases for additional multi-band inter/intra team radios required for vehicle and force structure increases.

Changes from the FY 2009 budget include increased funding of combat development activities, force related training, specialized skills training and Military Construction requirements for SOCOM headquarters and Component Commands. The funding supports the planned expansion of SOF capabilities and personnel for the following activities: completing the addition of one battalion to each Army Special Operations Group; enhancing operations capacity at the 95th Civil Affairs Brigade; additional sustainment for new Non-Standard Aviation platforms; and support for a new Air Force Special Operations Wing at Cannon Air Force Base.

Missile Defense Agency

The Missile Defense Agency (MDA) continues the development of the Ballistic Missile Defense System (BMDS). The system is a key part in providing national security to the United States, our allies, and deployed forces from attacks by ballistic missiles of all ranges in all phases of flight. The FY 2010 base funding request of \$7.8 billion provides greater capability to the warfighter and reshapes the missile defense program. The strategic objective for the BMDS is to develop and field a balanced integrated architecture that will counter existing threats, and over time, provide more cost-effective operational ability, and agile enough to protect against uncertain threats of the future. There is increased emphasis on the near-term development and fielding of capabilities against short- and medium-range ballistic missile threats to enhance the protection for deployed forces and allies. The remaining strategic goals focus on far-term program development, enhanced testing, modeling, and simulation programs for all ranges of threats and the development of an ascent phase intercept capability. There is also increased

emphasis in an operationally realistic and robust flight testing plan that incrementally stresses the performance of the system's interceptors, sensors, and the command, control, battle management and communications assets.

Chemical and Biological Defense

The Department's Chemical and Biological Defense Program (CBDP) is a key part of a comprehensive national strategy to counter the threat of chemical and biological weapons today and in future years. The CBDP FY 2010 base funding request of \$1.6 billion supports consequent management and counter-



U.S. Soldiers from the 20th Support Command out of Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Md., and South Korean soldiers conducted an annual exercise to enhance their interoperability. South Korean soldiers with U.S. Chemical Special Forces demonstrate decontamination procedures at Headquarters, Republic of Korea Armed Forces, Chemical, Biological and Radiological Defense Command in South Korea.

DoD photo by Sgt. J.C. McKenzie, U.S. Army – March 2009

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proliferation. The consequent management provides capabilities to respond to effects of chemical and biological weapons used against forces deployed here and abroad. The CBDP counter-proliferation program supports passive defenses tailored to the unique characteristics of the various chemical and biological weapons, including emerging threats. The program provides the U.S. with the ability to mitigate the effects of a Chemical and Biological (CB) attack against deployed forces.

The CBDP funds research, science, and technology based programs in CB capabilities to exploit leading technologies. These superior capabilities will enable U.S. forces to defend against CB threats in future years. This science and technology research provides core capabilities to ensure U.S. advantages, including research into advanced chemical and biological detection systems, advanced materials for improved filtration systems and protection systems, advanced decontaminants, investigations into the environmental fate of chemical warfare agents, advanced information technologies, and medical biological research and chemical defense.

Counternarcotics

The clear linkages between international narcotics trafficking and international terrorism constitute a threat to U.S. national security interests. The global and regional terrorists who threaten U.S. interests can finance their activities with the proceeds from narcotics trafficking. The Department's counternarcotics efforts contribute to Homeland Defense, foster cooperation with U.S. agencies, strengthen alliances with partner nations, and form relationships with new international partners to cooperate with DoD.

In accordance with its statutory authorities, the Department will continue to use its counternarcotics resources to achieve national counternarcotics priorities. The FY 2010 budget request of \$1.1 billion will fund mandatory counternarcotics detection and monitoring missions; permissive counternarcotics support

such as information sharing, to domestic and host nation law enforcement and/or military forces; and the reduction of drug demand activities internal to the Department.

ENSURING TECHNOLOGY AND INFORMATION SUPERIORITY

Technology and information are critical enablers to success in both asymmetric and conventional warfare. The Department stays on the leading edge of innovation through investments in:

- Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA) – \$3.2 billion;
- Test Resource Management Center (TRMC) – \$0.3 billion;
- Defense Technical Information Center (DTIC) – \$<0.1 billion;
- Defense Technology Security Administration (DTSA) – <\$0.1 billion; and

The DARPA's mission is to maintain the technological superiority of the U.S. military through searching worldwide for revolutionary high-payoff ideas and then sponsoring research projects that bridge the gap between fundamental discoveries and their military use. The DARPA is the Department's only research agency not tied to a specific operational mission and is designed to be a specialized "technological engine" for transforming the entire DoD. The DARPA's FY 2010 Base request for \$3.2 billion funds a joint Air Force/DARPA program to develop technologies for rapid access to space and hypersonic cruise vehicles and enhancements to Command, Control, and Communications systems.

The Test Resource Management Center (TRMC) FY 2010 budget request of \$0.3 billion enables oversight of budgets and expenditures for DoD's test and evaluation facilities. The TRMC develops strategic plans for test and evaluation at these facilities and assesses the adequacy of the Major Range and Test Facility Base to support the development and fielding of major

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weapon systems. It administers and executes the Science and Technology/Test and Evaluation Program for developing technologies to verify the performance of weapon systems.

The Defense Technical Information Center (DTIC) budget request of \$54 million for FY 2010 will provide the timely and effective exchange of Scientific and Technical Information and Research & Engineering Information. These funds support the management and oversight of the Information Analysis Centers which collect, analyze, synthesize, and disseminate scientific and technical information through more than 100 DoD websites.

The Defense Technology Security Administration (DTSA) prevents the transfer of sensitive technologies that threaten U.S. military superiority to countries that pose security threats. DTSA's FY 2010 \$35 million request will fund continued protection of critical technologies.

PROVIDING COMBAT AND SERVICES SUPPORT

Combat Support Agencies (CSAs) fulfill combat support or combat service support functions for joint operating forces to combatant commanders executing military operations. Combat Support Agencies include:

- Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA) – \$2.2 billion appropriated (\$7.7 billion including Working Capital Funds);
- Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA) – \$1.3 billion;
- Defense Contract Management Agency (DCMA) – \$1.1 billion;
- Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) – \$0.9 billion appropriated (\$42.5 billion including Working Capital Funds); and
- Intelligence Agencies and Activities – Classified.

Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA)

DISA manages and defends the Global Information Grid (GIG)

to ensure warfighting forces, including partners and allies, can deploy and connect globally, and share timely, trusted and accurate information needed for their missions. In this capacity, the DISA is responsible for planning, engineering, acquiring, fielding, and supporting global net-centric solutions. DISA provides a network of information and capabilities that will meet the demands of contingency operations and commanders' needs by connecting warfighters to one another. This connectivity and information needs to be available, secure, agile, and flexible enough to keep pace with cutting-edge technology and increasing demand in support of military operations around the globe. The DISA also provides systems to simplify the complex interoperability issues associated with coalition warfare and homeland security.

The FY 2010 request of \$2.2 billion funds DISA's key missions:

- Supporting the net-centric environment, which includes Net-Centric Enterprise Services, for data that is continuously available in a trusted environment to enable decision-making superiority that results in increased mission effectiveness;;
- Supporting building and sustaining a secure GIG transport infrastructure, which eliminates bandwidth constraints and allows rapid surges to meet demands. Supports enterprise-wide computing services at Defense Enterprise Computing Centers (DECCs) to DoD components in secure, interoperable classified and unclassified environments. In addition to its appropriated funds, DISA finances sustainment through the Defense Working Capital Fund (DWCF) and reimbursements from customers; and
- Strengthening enterprise-wide command and control for improved decision-making and combat support through exploiting the capabilities of the GIG. Supports Global Command and Control System - Joint (GCCS-J) as the principal foundation for dominant battlespace awareness,

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providing an integrated, near real-time picture of the battlespace necessary to conduct joint and multinational operations. The follow-on Net-Enabled Command Capability (NECC) reinvents the development, testing and certification processes to expedite the fielding of high priority joint warfighter needs.

Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA)

The Defense Threat Reduction Agency provides a vital layer of the defense strategy to counter attacks on the U.S. The FY 2010 budget request of \$1.3 billion will support efforts across three pillars of the National Strategy of nonproliferation, counter-proliferation, and consequence management. The DTRA serves as the primary Combat Support Agency, under U.S. Strategic Command as the lead COCOM, for integrating and synchronizing the defense in potential attacks. The DTRA provides integrated technical and operational solutions and provides the intellectual capital to shape both the Department's and national-level policies and strategies. This funding supports a dedicated and integrated focus to the mission of safeguarding the U.S. and our Allies from Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and high-yield Explosives (CBRNE) by providing capabilities to reduce, eliminate, and counter the threat and mitigate its effects.

Defense Contract Management Agency (DCMA)

The Defense Contract Management Agency serves as America's link between the warfighter and industry. The DCMA uses its insight into contractor operations to produce predictive information about contractor capabilities to meet program goals and schedules. As a combat support agency, DCMA provides customers with contract management and acquisition support services. The FY 2010 budget request of \$1.1 billion provides for the personnel, travel, training, and equipment purchases.

Defense Logistics Agency (DLA)

The Defense Logistics Agency is responsible for providing worldwide logistics support for the missions of the Military Departments and the COCOMs under conditions of peace and war. Responsibilities include the acquisition, storage, and distribution of most of the Department's spare parts, fuel, and other consumable items, reutilization and marketing of excess military property, document automation services, and operation of the Defense National Stockpile. The FY 2010 budget request for DLA's appropriated funding is \$0.9 billion.

Intelligence Functions

The chapter on Intelligence discusses the combat support agencies with intelligence functions.

Leadership Support

A number of Defense-Wide agencies and activities exist to support civilian and military leaders as they guide the Department and support the warfighter:

- Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) – \$4.7 billion;
- Washington Headquarters Services (WHS) – \$1.6 billion;
- Joint Staff (JS) – \$0.6 billion;
- Defense Contract Audit Agency (DCAA) – \$0.5 billion;
- Business Transformation Agency (BTA) – \$0.4 billion;
- Office of the Inspector General (OIG) – \$0.3 billion;
- Office of Economic Adjustment (OEA) – \$<0.1 billion;
- National Defense University (NDU) – \$0.1 billion;
- Defense Legal Services Agency (DLSA) – <\$0.1 billion.

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U.S. Navy Cmdr. James C. Goudreau, of the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) speaks to his peers during an activation ceremony, at Naval Station North Island in Coronado, Calif. The DLA, headquartered at Fort Belvoir, Va., is the Department of Defense's largest combat support agency.

U.S. Navy photo by Mass Communication Seaman Apprentice Shannon K. Cassidy – February 2009



Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD)

The Office of the Secretary of Defense is the principal staff element of the Secretary for policy development, planning, resource management, fiscal, and program evaluation responsibilities. The FY 2010 request of \$4.7 billion funds the staff, offices, and special projects for each of the Secretary's Principal Staff Advisors. The largest program funded in the Operation and Maintenance (O&M) account, managed by the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness, is the Combatant Commanders' Exercise Engagement and Training Transformation (CE2T2) Program. Joint training funding was realigned from the Services and Joint Staff to this account to gain better Department-wide insight and to improve our agility to address joint training requirements across the enterprise. The

Science and Technology program of the Director for Defense Research and Engineering constitutes the majority of the RDT&E program.

Washington Headquarters Services

The Washington Headquarters Services (WHS) is a field activity that serves as a centralized, consolidated administrative and operational support to DoD in the National Capital Region. The FY 2010 request of \$1.1 billion funds the Pentagon and General Services Administration (GSA) rents, information technology, and general support services for OSD and other components. The O&M account request of \$0.6 billion includes an additional 118 civilian billets and funding for required support services. The WHS requests military construction, procurement, RDT&E, and BRAC-related funding of \$0.5 billion.

Joint Staff (JS)

The Joint Staff supports the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff as the principal military adviser to the President, the Secretary, and the National Security Council. The Chairman relies on the expertise on the Joint Staff to create and promulgate guidance for combatant forces' unified strategic direction, operation under unified command, and integration into an efficient team of land, naval, and air forces. As such, the Joint Staff meets the Nation's security challenges and facilitates its strategic objectives by providing Combatant Commands, Services, and warfighters with joint policy, strategy, and doctrine.

The Joint Staff FY 2010 funding request of \$0.6 billion supports the joint readiness and training capabilities to deploy joint combat forces worldwide. Several programs combine to make up the Joint Staff's funding request. Historically, 58 percent of all Joint Staff funding directly supports Combatant Command operations. Programs that directly support the COCOMs include the Combating Terrorism Readiness Initiatives Fund; the

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COCOM Initiatives Fund; the COCOM Command and Control Initiatives Program; the Command, Control, Communications, Computers, and Intelligence for the Warrior program; the Planning and Decision Aid System; and the Joint Theater Air and Missile Defense Organization all directly support the COCOMs. The Joint Staff also budgets for the joint data and analytic support programs and the day-to-day operations and facility rent of the Joint Staff.

Defense Contract Audit Agency (DCAA)

The Defense Contract Audit Agency (DCAA) requests \$0.5 billion in FY 2010. The DCAA is responsible for performing contract audits for the Department and providing accounting and financial advisory services regarding contracts and subcontracts to all DoD Components. These services include assistance with procurement, contract administration, negotiation, and the closeout and settlement of contracts and subcontracts. The DCAA provides the contract audit function as part of the overseas military operations, which serves as part of the oversight and management controls to ensure integrity and regulatory compliance by Defense contractors.

Business Transformation Agency (BTA)

The BTA requests \$0.4 billion for FY 2010 in support of its mission to develop, with the assistance of DoD Components, the requirements, standards, systems, procedures, and practices for transforming business processes and operations.

Office of the Inspector General (OIG)

The Office of the Inspector General independently and objectively audits, investigates, inspects, and evaluates the program and operations of the Department to recommend policies and process improvements that promote economy, efficiency, and effectiveness and detect and prevent fraud,

waste, and abuse. The FY 2010 budget request of \$0.3 billion supports the OIG in its mission to inform DoD management and Congress about the problems and deficiencies in programs and operations and the progress of corrective actions.

Office of Economic Adjustment (OEA)

The OEA provides technical and financial assistance to communities adversely impacted by Department changes. The FY 2010 budget request of \$37 million supports communities as they plan and carry out local adjustment strategies, engage the private sector in ventures to plan and/or undertake economic development and base redevelopment, and collaborate with the Military Departments as they implement BRAC actions in support of the DoD mission. The amount of OEA funding gradually declines as the BRAC execution timeline ends and varies depending on actual community needs.

National Defense University (NDU)

The National Defense University's FY 2010 \$0.1 billion in funding supports the academic center for joint professional military education. The NDU's charter is to educate military and civilian leaders from the U.S. and other countries to evaluate national and international security challenges through multidisciplinary educational and research programs, and fostering professional exchanges and outreach programs. Some of the Components of the Washington, DC based university include are the National War College, Industrial College of the Armed Forces, Information Resources Management College, the Joint Forces Staff College, and the Institute for National Strategic Studies. NDU is a primary DoD center for seminars and symposia and frequently supports DoD and Congressional representatives with professional development and conferencing. The Commission on Higher Education of the Middle States Association of Colleges and Schools accredits NDU.

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

Defense Legal Services Agency (DLSA)

DLSA provides legal services to the Department through two major activities. The Defense Office of Hearings and Appeals (DOHA) is responsible for adjudicating cases that arise from all Military Departments and Defense Agencies. The DOHA provides hearings and issues decisions in personnel security clearance cases for civilian and military personnel and contractors performing classified work for DoD and other Federal Agencies. The Office of Military Commissions facilitates preparation for and trial of cases before military commissions that involves appointing authority function, prosecution, and defense functions. The FY 2010 budget request of \$43 million includes customary expenses including salaries and benefits, travel, rental of office space, rental and purchase of equipment, communications, and supplies.

Defense Security Cooperation Agency (DSCA)

The mission of the Defense Security Cooperation Agency (DSCA) is to lead, direct, and manage security cooperation programs and resources. DSCA's objectives are to build and strengthen defense relationships, and support partner nations' abilities to participate in overseas contingency operations. It also seeks to foster access and influence through the management and execution of assigned security cooperation programs and activities, and promote the growth of democratic ideals through international defense education, training, and other programs

The DSCA's FY 2010 request of \$0.7 billion includes:

- Global Train and Equip programs collaborate with foreign countries to identify ungoverned environments exploited for terrorist safe haven and developing threats. The foreign forces are trained and equipped to address their own security problems to mitigate long term risks and military interventions;

- Security and Stabilization Assistance authority allows DoD to transfer funds to the Department of State to facilitate civilian non-military expertise and tools to the stabilization and reconstruction missions in complex security environments;
- The Regional Centers for Security Studies are responsible for countering ideological support for terrorism, harmonizing views on common security challenges, and building the capacity of partner national security institutions consistent with the norms of civil-military relations;
- The Warsaw Initiative Fund (WIF)/Partnership for Peace (PfP) Program provides security cooperation designed to support developing members of the Northern Atlantic Treaty Organization for defense reform and interoperability efforts;
- Regional International Outreach provides open source information technology collaboration among international faculty and educational institutions;
- The Humanitarian Assistance program provides assurances to friendly nations and Allies of our support to populations in need of basic humanitarian aid and services;
- The Humanitarian Mine Action (HMA) program focuses on the highly visible, worldwide problem of landmines, unexploded ordnance, and small arms munitions by providing training and readiness-enhancing benefits;
- The Foreign Disaster Relief and Emergency Response (FDR/ER) program enables COCOMs to respond and manage humanitarian crises effectively during disaster responses in their areas of responsibility.

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

FISCAL YEAR 2010 OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS

The Defense-Wide budget request of \$15.6 billion for Overseas Contingency Operations directly supports operational capabilities in Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom. The Defense Agencies provide centralized combat services and combat service support to the Combatant Commanders and the Military Departments.

Specifically, the FY 2010 OCO request supports intelligence activities, mine resistant ambush protected vehicle funding, health care, reimbursement and lift and sustainment for coalition partners in support of U.S. operations, contract management and oversight in theater, family assistance and counseling, development of other nations' drug interdiction capabilities, communications, Combatant Commanders' initiatives, and operational costs associated with USSOCOM's support to the theater. The increased USSOCOM deployed force levels reflect additional effort in Afghanistan. Increases for FY 2010 are attributable to efforts in Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance, Non-Standard Aviation, and Information

Operations capabilities. These resources are needed to sustain the deployed forces, support our coalition partners, and ensure support to our military families across the country who are dealing with the impact of the sustained high operating tempo.

SUMMARY

As evident in this FY 2010 budget request, the Defense-Wide Agencies serve as a key supporter and partner to the combat and combat support forces in their role of protecting and defending the United States. Through the centralization of functions, innovations, and research, the Defense-Wide agencies and field activities produce and provide high quality policies, processes, technologies, systems, and personnel support. The Defense-Wide Agencies strive to develop capabilities to equip the warfighter with the latest tools and technology, develop superior information systems, secures the homeland with the best defensive suite of systems and consequence management capabilities, and focuses on the Department's priority of high quality health care and quality of life support for the soldiers and their families.

Special Topics

HIGHLIGHTS

Overview

The FY 2010 budget request includes seven budget priorities and three enterprise initiatives, identified for their strategic importance or new focus this year. In each of these priorities, advances have been made.

Budget Priorities

- Taking Care of People
- Insourcing and Acquisition Workforce
- Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (ISR) Task Force
- Irregular Warfare
- Global Defense Posture
- Combatant Commands
- National Guard and Reserve

Department-Wide Initiatives

- American Recovery & Reinvestment Act of 2009
- Financial Management
- Performance Improvement



DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

Taking Care of People

\$ in Billions – Base Budget Request

	FY 2009 Enacted ^{1/}	FY 2010 Request ^{1/}	Delta '09-'10	Percent Change '09-'10
Military Healthcare – excluding Wounded, Ill, and Injured (WII) ^{2/}	43.5	45.7	+2.2	+5.0%
WII - Military Healthcare (Defense Health Program (DHP) only) ^{2/}	0.3	1.7	+1.4	+461.0%
WII - Non-Medical Care & Infrastructure Support (Non-DHP)	0.5	1.6	+1.2	+249.2%
Military Pay and Benefits net of Military Healthcare Costs ^{3/}	107.5	117.6	+10.1	+9.4%
Family Support	9.7	9.2	-0.5	-5.5%
Housing for Single Service Members – excluding WII Barracks	2.9	1.8	-1.1	-38.8%
Civilian Pay and Benefits	63.3	67.0	+3.7	+5.8%
Taking Care of People Total	227.7	244.5	+16.9	+7.4%

Source: (Service and Agency Data Call Submissions)

Numbers may not add due to rounding

Includes O&M, MilPers, MilCon, DeCA, and Family Housing appropriations

^{1/} FY 2009 and FY 2010 exclude OCO funds; ^{2/} Sum of Military Healthcare lines above equal the Unified Medical Budget; ^{3/} Excludes military medical support personnel and Medicare-Eligible Healthcare Accrual, which are included in "Military Healthcare"

“At the heart of the volunteer force is a contract between the United States of America and the men and women who serve in our military: a contract that is simultaneously legal, social, and indeed sacred. That when young Americans step forward of their own free will to serve, they do so with the expectation that they and their families will be properly taken care of...”

Secretary of Defense Robert M. Gates

Wounded Warriors Family Summit
Washington, D.C. — October 20, 2008

OVERVIEW

The FY 2010 Base budget request honors this contract by devoting \$244.5 billion or nearly half of the Department's \$533.8 billion Base budget to Taking Care of People. This funding not only provides direct pay and benefits to the Department's three million Active, Reserve, and Guard military and civilian personnel, but also funds critical family support programs necessary given the rigors of military life, and world-class healthcare, rehabilitative care, and state of the art living and support facilities for America's injured warriors and their families.

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

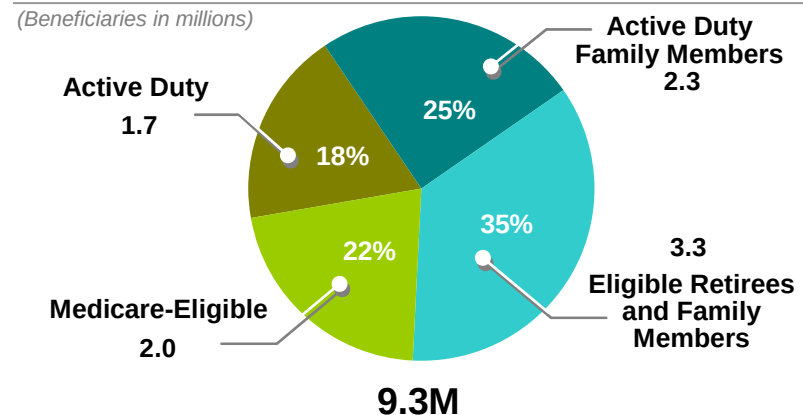
Military Healthcare	FY 2009 Enacted ^{1/}	FY 2010 Request ^{1/}	Delta '09-'10	Percent Change '09-'10
<i>\$ in Billions – Base Budget Request</i>				
Defense Health Program (DHP less Wounded/III/Injured (WII))	25.5	26.2	+0.7	+2.7%
Military Personnel in Military Healthcare System ^{2/}	7.1	7.7	+0.6	+8.8%
Military Construction of Medical Facilities ^{2/}	0.6	1.0	+0.5	+81.8%
Medicare-Eligible Retiree Healthcare Accrual ^{3/}	10.4	10.8	+0.4	+3.9%
Subtotal – Unified Medical Budget without WII	43.5	45.7	+2.2	+5.0%
Wounded, Ill, and Injured (DHP only) ^{4/}	0.3	1.7	+1.4	+461.0%
Total Unified Medical Budget for Military Health System	43.8	47.4	+3.6	+8.2%
Treasury Receipts for Current Medicare-Eligible Retirees ^{5/}	8.7	9.1	+0.4	+4.6%

Notes: ^{1/} FY 2009 and FY 2010 exclude OCO funds; ^{2/} Not included in Defense Health Program Appropriation; ^{3/} Includes contributions into the Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Care Fund to provide for future healthcare costs of active duty personnel, and their families, when they retire; ^{4/} Included in the "Wounded, Ill, and Injured" section; ^{5/} Transfer receipts from the Department of Treasury in the year of execution to support the delivery of healthcare to the current 2.0 million Medicare-eligible retirees and their family members. Numbers may not add due to rounding.

OVERVIEW

The Military Health System (MHS) consists of the medical services of the Army, Navy (including the Marine Corps) and Air Force, the TRICARE Management Activity, and the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs. The MHS provides healthcare services to approximately 9.3 million eligible beneficiaries – Active Duty, Reserve and National Guard Soldiers, Sailors, Marines, Airmen, and their family members, plus military retirees and their family members (Figure 2.1). The MHS strives to provide optimal Healthcare Services in support of our Nation's military mission – anytime, anywhere. The Department's FY 2010 Base request for the Unified Medical Budget includes \$47.4 billion to achieve that goal.

Figure 2.1 MHS Eligible Beneficiaries



Source: MCFAS FY 2007.0 Version. FY 2010 estimate.

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Caring for Men and Women in Uniform

The MHS has one mission separated into four components (Figure 2.2):

1. Healthy, fit and protected force
2. Casualty care and humanitarian assistance
3. Healthy and resilient individuals, families and communities
4. Education, training and research

As with civilian systems, the MHS is challenged by rising healthcare costs and the goal of delivering the highest quality care at the lowest possible cost to the Department. The

Department is focused on ensuring that accessible, quality healthcare is available as the number of permanent Armed Forces members increase and that WII Service members receive the best care, treatment, and support while they recover, rehabilitate, and reintegrate.

The MHS uses the Balanced Scorecard approach to improve patient satisfaction, enhance staff engagement, and incorporate medical innovation in its performance management effort. It has developed key performance indicators based on value propositions and measures of financial performance. In addition, the MHS has selected mission success outcomes for each of its mission elements and performance measures to drive

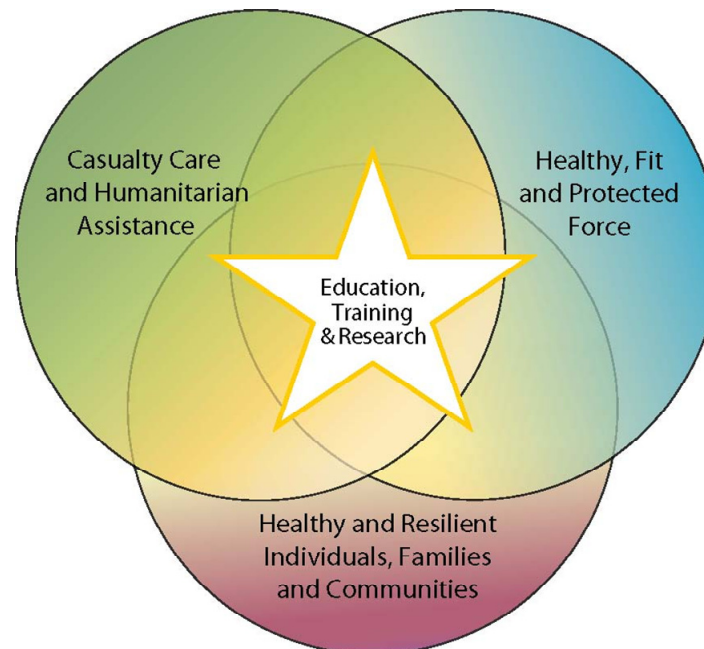
Figure 2.2 Military Health System Mission

Casualty Care and Humanitarian Assistance

- We maintain an agile, fully deployable medical force and a healthcare delivery system so that we can provide state-of-the-art health services anywhere, any time. We use this medical capability to treat casualties and restore function and to support humanitarian assistance and disaster relief, building bridges to peace around the world.

Healthy and Resilient Individuals, Families and Communities

- The MHS provides long-term health coaching and health care for 9.3 million DoD beneficiaries. Our goal is a sustained partnership that promotes health and creates the resilience to recover quickly from illness, injury or disease.



***Our team provides optimal
Health Services in support of our
nation's military mission—
anytime, anywhere***

Healthy, Fit and Protected Force

- We help the Services' commanders create and sustain the most healthy and medically prepared fighting force anywhere.

Education, Training & Research

- Sustaining our mission success relies on our ability to adapt and grow in the face of a rapidly changing health and national security environment. To do this we must be a learning organization that values both personal and professional growth and supports innovation.

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these outcomes. On July 31, 2008, the MHS Office of Strategy Management unveiled the first MHS Values Dashboard, which is supported by approximately 50 performance measures. The Military Health System Strategic Plan outlines these performance management efforts and is available at: <http://health.mil/StrategicPlan/2008%20Strat%20Plan%20Final%20-lowres.pdf>

This performance-based management effort supports Executive Order 13410, which calls for measurement and transparency of the quality of health care delivery and for the availability of price information on health care items and services. The MHS is working toward making the new measures of performance available to the public.

The Executive Order: Promoting Quality and Efficient Health Care in Federal Government Administered or Sponsored Health Care Programs, August 22, 2006, is available online at www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2006/08/20060822-2.html.

Advancements in Delivery of Healthcare

The FY 2010 budget request for the Defense Health Program (DHP) focuses on two major priorities:

- *Cutting Edge Medical Research.* The DHP funded Research Development, Test and Evaluation (RDT&E) request includes a \$0.2 billion program to advance the state of medical science by leveraging the capabilities of both the Services and medical industry. World-class medical products and capabilities will be developed to improve the survivability and quality-of-life of our service-members.
- *Building and Sustaining the Best Facilities.* DoD has committed to creating a new generation of medical facilities capable of responding to rapidly evolving clinical practices, technology, and the increased expectations of our patients and their families. Active engagement with leading national

experts in facility design and feedback from our patients has provided the foundation necessary to design and construct military medical facilities that promote improved health outcomes, patient and staff safety, and operational efficiencies. The DoD commitment to medical facilities has been demonstrated by enhancing implementation of BRAC in the National Capital Region and San Antonio, as well as by increasing funding for medical construction in the FY 2010 budget request by \$0.4 billion.

FY 2010 Budget Base Request

The Department's total request for healthcare – referred to as the Unified Medical Budget above – is \$47.4 billion. The largest segment of this budget is the DHP appropriation, which is \$27.9 billion in the FY 2010 Base Budget request. This includes:

- \$0.3 billion for Procurement of equipment or systems with a unit cost of \$250,000 or more. This includes equipment for outfitting new, expanded, or refurbished healthcare facilities, modernization and replacement of equipment past its useful life, and automation equipment for central purchase of information systems.
- \$0.6 billion for RDT&E, which funds military relevant medical research, healthcare-related information management and information technology development, Small Business Innovative Research, In-House Laboratory Independent Research, and the Armed Forces Radiobiology Research Institute. \$0.4 billion is included for research of Traumatic Brain Injuries, Psychological Health and other casualty related injuries.
- \$27.0 billion for Operation and Maintenance (O&M), which funds day-to-day operational costs of healthcare activities to include treatment of Traumatic Brain Injuries, Psychological Health, and other casualty care. Specifically, O&M includes:

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- *In-House Care* (\$6.9 billion) – medical and dental care and pharmaceuticals provided in the Department's medical and dental treatment facilities;
- *Private Sector Care* (\$14.3 billion) – health care from private sector providers;
- *Consolidated Health Support* (\$1.9 billion) – readiness and military unique functions, including Armed Forces Examination and Entrance Stations, aeromedical evacuation, and certain contingency operations costs;
- *Information Management* (\$1.4 billion) – Central Information Management/Information Technology program management, system and infrastructure sustainment, software licensing and equipment lease costs, and specific military medical service and TRICARE Management Activity functional area applications;
- *Management Activities* (\$0.3 billion) – MHS Command and Control activities of the MHS, including the Army Medical Command, the Navy Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, the Surgeons' Offices of Air Force Medical Services, and the TRICARE Management Activity;
- *Education and Training* (\$0.6 billion) – scholarship and financial assistance programs, the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences; and military medical service health training activities, such as specialized skill training and professional development programs; and
- *Base Operations and Communications* (\$1.6 billion) – costs of operation and maintenance of certain installations and facilities.



U.S. Navy Hospital Corpsman Jennifer Goodwin creates a custom impression tray for a dental patient in the dental office aboard aircraft carrier USS Dwight D. Eisenhower (CVN 69), in the Red Sea. The Eisenhower Carrier Strike Group is under way for a regularly scheduled deployment in support of the ongoing rotation of forward-deployed forces.

U.S. Navy photo by Mass Communication Spc Apprentice Shonna Cunningham – March 2009

Military Personnel and Construction

Military Personnel: Funding for military medical personnel and certain deployable healthcare activities is included in the budget requests of the Military Departments. More than 150,000 military and civilian medical personnel provide healthcare services when deployed in military theaters of operations and in fixed healthcare facilities around the world, including 59 inpatient medical facilities and more than 800 medical and dental clinics. They conduct global aeromedical evacuation, perform shipboard and undersea medicine, deliver humanitarian assistance, and respond to medical crises around the world. The Department conducts ground-breaking healthcare research, developing new technologies that save lives on the modern battlefield and advancing treatment protocols for Traumatic Brain Injury, Post

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

Traumatic Stress Disorder, and a wide variety of diseases that pose significant threats to military operations.

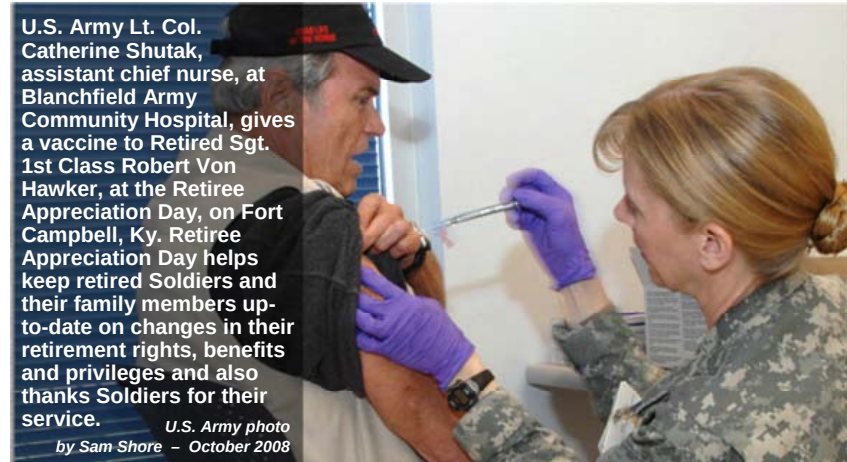
Medical Military Construction (\$1.0 billion): The FY 2010 Base budget funds 23 medical construction projects at 12 locations, including Phase 1 of a Hospital Replacement project in Guam and Phase 1 of a new Ambulatory Care Center at Lackland Air Force Base, Texas. These are two of the Department's highest priority medical construction requirements.

DoD Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Care Fund (MERHCF)

The DoD MERHCF was established in FY 2003 to pay the Department's healthcare costs for Medicare-eligible military retirees, retiree family members, and survivors. MERHCF funding is overseen by the DoD Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Care Board of Actuaries, appointed by the Secretary of Defense. An actuarially determined, "normal cost" contribution for all military members is contributed into the MERHCF each year to pay for their healthcare once they retire from the Military and they, their family members, or their survivors become eligible for Medicare. Estimated FY 2010 MERHCF distributions to DoD are \$9.1 billion. This includes payments to the DHP to provide healthcare in military treatment facilities, private sector healthcare providers, and to the military personnel appropriations of the Army, Navy, and Air Force to reimburse them for the cost of military labor used to provide healthcare in military treatment facilities.

SUMMARY

The MHS mission is to provide a fit and protected force, optimal deployable medicine, satisfied beneficiaries, healthy communities, and a world-class health benefit at a reasonable cost to the Department. The MHS augments the care that is available from military treatment facilities through the TRICARE health benefit. TRICARE provides eligible beneficiaries with access to a global



network of private-sector healthcare providers, hospitals, and pharmacies. Significant risks to these goals include stress on the medical force to support contingency operations, a growing and aging patient population, higher-than-anticipated medical cost growth, and increased demand for healthcare.

In addition, the MHS is committed to help America's injured warriors return to full duty or move on to the next phase of their lives. DoD is working closely with Veterans Affairs (VA) to improve case management and access to medical information. The joint DoD/VA goal is to enable patients to play a larger role in their own treatment - no matter where it takes place.

The MHS is like no other health system. Its people - the military and civilian doctors, nurses, and technicians - are driven by a dedication to medicine and country. The scope of the MHS mission for medicine, nursing, and public health far exceeds that of the private sector. Every day the MHS delivers "good" medicine in "bad" places. For these services, there is no civilian comparison.

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

Wounded, Ill, and Injured (WII) <i>\$ in Billions – Base Budget Request</i>	FY 2009 Enacted ^{1/}	FY 2010 Request ^{1/}	Delta '09-'10	Percent Change '09-'10
Enhanced Military Healthcare for WII	-	0.5	+0.5	+100.0%
Traumatic Brain Injury/Psychological Health	0.3	1.2	+0.9	+291.3%
Subtotal (Funded in the Defense Health Program (DHP))	0.3	1.7	+1.4	+461.3%
Non-Medical Care and Recovery of WII (Non-DHP)	-	0.4	+0.4	+100.0%
WII Infrastructure Improvements (Non-DHP) ^{2/}	0.5	1.2	+0.8	163.2%
Total WII (DHP & Non-DHP)	0.8	3.3	+2.5	332.4%

Notes: ^{1/} FY 2009 and FY 2010 exclude OCO funds; ^{2/} Includes FY 2005 Base Realignment and Closure projects that support Care for the Warfighter and Warriors in Transition and barracks for WII (barracks portion also included in "Housing for Single Service Members" section).

Numbers may not add due to rounding

OVERVIEW

Apart from the war itself, the Department has no greater priority than providing the highest quality support to Wounded, Ill and Injured (WII) Soldiers, Sailors, Airmen and Marines. The Department has always recognized this compelling and critical need to provide world class health and rehabilitative care to all war fighters who are wounded, ill, or injured in their service to our nation. The FY 2010 budget request recognizes this important responsibility of improving the support of an injured Service member's recovery, rehabilitation and reintegration. It includes increased funding in the base budget for enhanced care for our WII members, new infrastructure to house and care for those WII members, and research efforts to mitigate the effects of Traumatic Brain Injury / Psychological Health.

To ensure the Departments' efforts in this area are well integrated, implemented, coordinated and resourced, the Department established the Wounded, Ill and Injured Senior Oversight Committee (WII SOC) in May 2007. This committee consists of senior leadership from both DoD and VA and is co-chaired by the Deputy Secretaries. The WII SOC has



U.S. Navy Adm. Mike Mullen, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, listens as his wife Deborah answered a question, during a question and answer session with spouses of deployed service members assigned to the 10th Mountain Division at Ft. Drum, N.Y. Mullen also held an all-hands call with more than 700 enlisted Soldiers and participated in a ribbon cutting ceremony for the new Behavioral Health Clinic at the base.

DoD photo by Mass Communication Specialist 1st Class Chad J. McNeeley, U.S. Navy – February 2009

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

streamlined, de-conflicted, and expedited the Department's efforts to improve the provision of medical care, disability processing and transition activities to the VA for all military personnel.

Caring for Wounded, Ill and Injured Service members

The Department has achieved outstanding success saving lives, treating wounds, and preparing wounded service members to lead productive lives. However, much remains to be done to help America's injured warriors return to full duty or to move on to the next phase of their lives.

To that end, the Military Services developed Service specific programs to ensure prompt delivery of benefits to WII members and their families. Tools such as the National Resource Directory, the Compensation and Benefits Handbook, and the Wounded Warrior Resource Centers bring critical information closer to the member and their families. With recent improvement in case management and access to medical information, patients are now able to play a more active role in their recovery, rehabilitation and reintegration into society.

Improving Infrastructure

In the Department's FY 2010 Base budget request, funding is included for the construction of 12 Army Warrior in Transition Complexes, which provide barracks, soldier family assistance centers and administrative/support facilities adjacent to those medical facilities which are providing recuperative care. As a result of this request, which is in addition to funding provided in the FY 2008 and FY 2009 supplemental requests and the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, a total of 21 Army complexes will be constructed to support the recovery of our WII members. For the Marine Corps, community-based facilities

(Marine Resource and Recovery Centers) were funded prior to FY 2010 to provide counseling, employment support, financial management, community orientation, and various other training and outreach programs to members and their families.

Further, the continued implementation of the 2005 Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) projects in the National Capital Region will ensure that world class healthcare and living quarters remain available to the recovering WII members and their families. In addition, funding increases in the Restoration and Modernization baseline also ensure that the Military Services maintain their existing medical and living facilities in optimal condition.

Addressing Psychological Health and Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI) Issues

The Department is committed to ensuring Service members with psychological health needs or TBI consistently receive excellent care across the entire medical continuum. For both psychological health and TBI, the continuum includes prevention, protection, screening, diagnosis, treatment, recovery and transition from DoD to VA.

The Department understands that the impact of deployments of returning WII Service member also affects the psychological health of family members and has implemented programs to support those beneficiaries as well as to provide the clinical input to programs educating military leaders and communities. The Department is working to overcome these challenges and to develop therapies that are more effective by leveraging research conducted within the DoD, the VA, and at national healthcare research institutions.

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

Recent Progress

The Department continues to make progress on fulfilling the recommendations set forth in the President's Commission on Care for America's Returning Wounded Warriors (Dole - Shalala) report and in the National Defense Authorization Acts for FY 2008 and FY 2009. Developments include:

- *Restructuring Disability and Compensation Systems.* Implementation of recommendations by Dole-Shalala and the SOC included integration of DoD and VA's disability evaluation and compensation processes. The integrated disability evaluation process standardizes and improves the timeliness, effectiveness, and transparency, plus avoids unnecessary duplication in the transition of Service members from the Military Service to the VA.
- *Enhancing Case Management.* The Department seeks to provide an integrated continuum of case/care management that includes world-class quality care and service delivery for WII Service members and their families from recovery and rehabilitation to reintegration into society. A DoD Case Management Oversight Office was established to provide oversight of the development and implementation of comprehensive, uniform case management policies, standards, and programs across the Services and Agencies.
- *Recovery Care Coordinators.* The FY 2010 request includes funding to support hiring Recovery Care Coordinators (RCCs) charged with providing oversight and monitoring functions of their assigned wounded warriors throughout the recovery, rehabilitation, and reintegration processes. In addition, the RCCs will develop individualized recovery plans for each WII Service member based on uniform standards consistent across the services. Each recovery plan will guide the family and service member from recovery to rehabilitation and reintegration back to their community or back to the Service.
- *National Resource Directory.* The National Resource Directory provides WII Service members and Veterans, families of the fallen, and those who support them with a web-based directory of benefits and compensation; education, training, and employment, family and caregiver support; housing and transportation information, and links to other state and local benefits and resources.
- *Compensation and Benefits Handbook.* DoD, VA, Labor, Health and Human Services and Education and the Social Security Administration, as well as other governmental and non-governmental agencies and organizations, have contributed to the handbook to help Service members, their families, and their caregivers understand the compensation and benefits that are available from numerous Federal and State Agencies.
- *Wounded Warrior Resource Center.* The Wounded Warrior Resource Center is the point of contact for Service Members, their families, and primary caregivers to report issues with facilities, obtain health care, and receive benefits information directly from trained professionals. Multiple methods of access, including an Internet website and toll-free telephone number, and strict confidentiality of information will be provided through the center.
- *Standardizing Facilities.* The WII SOC has approved housing standards for all facilities used to house wounded warriors. Both housing and inspection standards exceed those established by the Americans with Disabilities Act. The Department is conducting semiannual inspections of existing facilities.
- *Improving DoD/VA Electronic Health Records Sharing:* The

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

National Defense Authorization Act of 2008, Section 1635, established the DoD/VA Interagency Program Office to act as a single point of accountability for the rapid development and implementation of Electronic Health Record (EHR) systems and capabilities that allow for interoperability of healthcare and benefit information between DoD and VA. As of January 31, 2009, DoD and VA have shared health data on more than 4.7 million unique retired or discharged Service members.

FY 2010 Base Budget Request

The Department's total request for Wounded, Ill and Injured is \$3.3 billion. The FY 2010 Base Budget request includes:

- \$0.5B for adding medical and non-medical case managers to assist wounded members and their families in accessing needed services.
- \$0.3B to implement WII initiatives outlined in the FY 2008 National Defense Authorization Act, such as increasing availability of respite care, staffing for the Wounded Warrior Resource Centers, and enhancing severance disability pay.
- <\$0.1B to streamline the disability and compensation system by instituting a single, comprehensive medical exam for each wounded Service member.
- <\$0.1B to improve DoD and VA data sharing initiative by developing a user friendly exchange of patient medical and personnel information.
- \$0.5B to construct Warrior in Transition Complexes at 12 locations. Facilities include American with Disabilities Act compliant barracks, soldier family assistance centers for members and their families, and administrative space for staff at key locations throughout the Army.

- \$0.1B to sustain, modernize, and furnish existing barracks and support centers used to care for WII service members and their families.
- \$0.6B to continue to renovate Walter Reed National Military Medical Center at Bethesda, MD, and the new DeWitt Community Hospital at Ft Belvoir, VA. Since these facilities are often the final stop for wounded service members medically evacuated from OIF/OEF areas, expediting their completion is critical to the continuity of the medical aerovac system.
- \$0.4B to continue the efforts in the research and treatment of TBI/PH, to include the development of diagnosis standards and screening protocols.
- \$0.8B to fund operations of the Defense Center of Excellence (DCoE) for Psychological Health and Traumatic Brain Injury, and to ensure that critical wartime medical and health professionals are available to provide needed mental health services by improving hiring and retention bonuses and offering targeted special pay.

SUMMARY

Apart from the war itself, the Department has no greater priority than providing the highest quality support to Wounded, Ill and Injured Service members and their families. By ensuring access to world-class healthcare, rehabilitative care, and state of the art living and support facilities, America's injured warriors and their families have all the resources needed to either return to full duty or move on to the next phase of their lives. The commitment by both the Department of Defense and Department of Veterans' Affairs will ensure that those who do choose to transition continue to be provided the finest healthcare and benefits the U.S. Government can offer.

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

Military Pay and Benefits	FY 2009 Enacted ^{1/}	FY 2010 Request ^{1/}	Delta '09-'10	Percent Change '09-'10
<i>\$ in Billions – Base Budget Request</i>				
Military Personnel Appropriations	114.5	125.3	+10.7	+9.4%
Medicare-Eligible Retiree Healthcare Accrual	10.4	10.8	+0.4	+3.9%
Total Military Pay and Benefits	124.9	136.0	+11.1	+8.9%
Less Military Personnel Costs Captured in Unified Medical Budget ^{2/}	-7.1	-7.7	-0.6	-8.8%
Less Medicare-Eligible Retiree Healthcare Accrual Captured in Unified Medical Budget ^{2/}	-10.4	-10.8	-0.4	-3.9%
Pay and Benefits Net of Military Healthcare Costs	107.5	117.6	+10.1	+9.4%

Source: (Service and Agency Data Call Submissions)

^{1/} FY 2009 and FY 2010 exclude OCO funds ^{2/} Also included in the "Military Health Care" section

Numbers may not add due to rounding

OVERVIEW

In order to attract and retain the high quality military personnel it needs, the Department offers a competitive compensation package including a wide variety of cash, non-cash, and deferred pay and benefits to adequately reward service members for the rigors of military life. Although comparisons of military and civilian compensation are often problematic due to different job characteristics and pay and benefit structures, reviews such as the Congressional Budget Office study *Evaluating Military Compensation* of June 2007, indicate that no matter what methodology is used, "military compensation compares favorably with civilian compensation."

Since the late 1990's, significant across-the-board and targeted pay raises coupled with substantial increases to housing and subsistence allowances have dramatically improved military compensation. Even without accounting for other cash payments such as special/incentive pays and recruiting and retention bonuses or generous non-cash and deferred benefits

the military offers such healthcare, education benefits, retirement, and paid time-off, military members across the ranks earn more than at least 70 percent of civilians with similar education and experience (i.e., military pay ranks in at least the 70th percentile for all experience levels both officer and enlisted).

The FY 2010 Base budget maintains these improvements in military pay and benefits. Military personnel funding totals \$136.0 billion in FY 2010, an increase of \$11.1 billion or 8.9 percent from FY 2009. This increase ensures that military personnel compensation remains competitive with the private sector and keeps pace with inflation.

- **End Strength Growth.** Fully funds the accelerated end strength growth for the Army and the Marine Corps in the FY 2010 Baseline budget. Due to impressive success in recruiting and retention, the Active Army and Army National

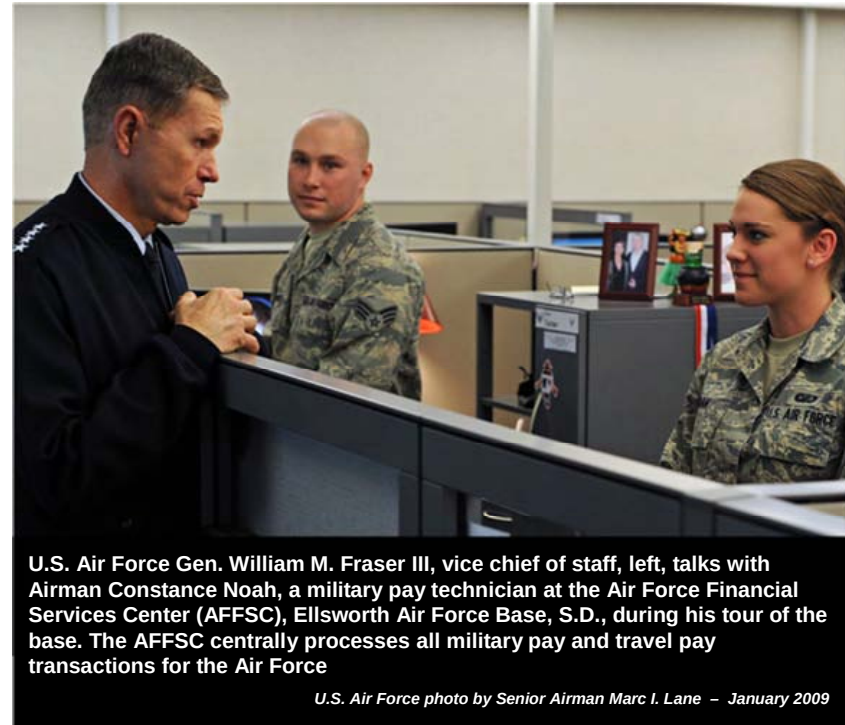
DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

Guard and the Active Marine Corps expect to meet end state goals for growing the force in FY 2009.

- Active Army will have increased by 65,000 Soldiers to 547,400 in FY 2009 instead of FY 2012.
- Army National Guard will have increased by 8,200 Soldiers to 358,200 in FY 2009 instead of FY 2013
- Active Marine Corps will have increased by 27,100 Marines to 202,100 in FY 2009 instead of FY 2011.

Meeting these end strength goals early will enhance the combat capability of U.S. ground forces and improve the deployment-dwell time ratio to reduce stress on deployable personnel and their families.

- *Pay Raise.* The military pay raise provides an annual increase to service members' basic pay. Currently, the proposed pay raise for FY 2010 is 2.9 percent across-the-board effective January 1, 2010. The proposed pay increase is in accordance with section 1009 of Title 37, which requires the military pay raise to equal the Employment Cost Index (ECI) as of September 30th in the year before the beginning of the budget year.
- *Basic Allowance for Housing (BAH) and Basic Allowance for Subsistence (BAS).* The housing and subsistence allowances are tax-free, cash allowances that compensate military personnel for housing costs and daily meals. The FY 2010 budget request includes a 6.0 percent average rate increase in BAH and a 5.0 percent increase in BAS. The increase reflects inflation and maintains entitlement programs at current standards.
- *Recruiting and Retention.* While the Department continues to face some challenges to recruit and retain an All-



U.S. Air Force Gen. William M. Fraser III, vice chief of staff, left, talks with Airman Constance Noah, a military pay technician at the Air Force Financial Services Center (AFFSC), Ellsworth Air Force Base, S.D., during his tour of the base. The AFFSC centrally processes all military pay and travel pay transactions for the Air Force

U.S. Air Force photo by Senior Airman Marc I. Lane – January 2009

Volunteer Force, the interest in joining and remaining in the military has risen as the Nation's economic situation has declined. The FY 2010 budget reflects an additional \$0.6 billion in baseline funding for recruiting and retention, a shift of funding previously resourced by supplemental appropriations. Overall funding for recruiting and retention declines by \$0.8 billion from FY 2009 to FY 2010. This reduction in recruiting and retention funding is possible now that the Army and Marine Corps have met their higher end strength goals two to three years ahead of schedule.

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

Family Support	FY 2009 Enacted ^{1/}	FY 2010 Request ^{1/}	Delta '09-'10	Percent Change '09-'10
<i>\$ in Billions – Base Budget Request</i>				
Child Care and Youth Programs	1.2	1.0	-0.2	-13.8%
Morale, Welfare, and Recreation	1.1	1.2	+0.1	+13.0%
Warfighter and Family Services	1.2	1.6	+0.4	+38.3%
Family Housing	3.2	2.0	-1.2	-38.0%
Commissary	1.3	1.4	<+0.1	+3.2%
DoDEA Schools	1.8	2.0	+0.2	+6.9%
Military Spouse Employment	-	0.1	+0.1	+100.0%
Total Family Support	9.7	9.2	-0.5	-5.5%

Source: (Service and Agency Data Call Submissions)

Includes O&M, MilCon, DeCA, and Family Housing appropriations 1/ FY 2009 and FY 2010 exclude OCO funds

Numbers may not add due to rounding

OVERVIEW

Support for military families is firmly established as a top priority for the new Administration and has been personally endorsed repeatedly by the President, the First Lady, the Vice President and Dr. Biden. The Department remains fully committed to provide assistance to the All-Volunteer Force and their families particularly in light of the unprecedented demands that have been placed on them. The fact that families play a crucial role in supporting service members is not a new concept for family support policy makers or program developers. The family assistance programs serve a critical need in direct mission support for the mobilization and deployment of Active Duty military and the Guard and Reserve. To that end, the Department has undertaken major initiatives to improve the quality of life of its service members and their families. Some initiatives focus primarily on the service member, while others, like child care and school programs focus on the children and youth, and others are devoted to spouses. All are inextricably interwoven and all affect the family in total and are designed to reduce the burdens during all phases of deployment.

The Military Services recognize the need for greater investments in family assistance programs as reflected in the FY 2010 budget request. The FY 2010 Base budget funds vital family assistance for military members and their families on more than 300 installations worldwide. Programs include Child Care and Youth Programs, Morale, Welfare and Recreation, Warfighter and Family Services, Family Housing, Commissary operations, DoDEA Schools, and Military Spouse Employment.

- *Child Care and Youth Programs:* Includes funding for emergency and respite child care, child and youth development programs and Child Development Centers.
- *Morale, Welfare, and Recreation:* Includes funding for Community Support Activities, recreation programs, and revenue generating programs.
- *Warfighter & Family Services:* Includes funding for Family Support Centers, Yellow Ribbon Reintegration Program efforts, Counseling, and Guard and Reserve Joint Family Support - change in FY 2010 primarily due to Army Base budget increases.

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

- *Family Housing:* Privatization of family housing units continues to provide adequate and affordable housing to our military members and their families. The downward trend in funding is primarily driven by the reduced number of privatization projects, as we have privatized over 80% of the domestic family housing inventory, and cost avoidance through housing privatization, where the responsibility of recurring O&M costs is transferred to the private sector developer.
- *Commissary:* The Defense Commissary Agency (DECA) operates 255 stores at military installations around the world. The workforce will consist of over 14,500 civilian Full-Time Equivalents in FY 2010.
- *DODEA Schools:* The Department of Defense Dependent Schools (DODDS) educates over 58,522 students in 124 schools in 12 countries, while the domestic equivalent educates 28,900 students in 68 schools located in seven states, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the Territory of Guam. The increase in FY 2010 provides for additional school construction projects to replace school facilities that are in the worst, failing condition.
- *Spouse Employment:* This initiative provides for tuition assistance to enable spouses to pursue college or technical training, as well as credentials or licenses, to help advance them into high-demand occupations. Spouses will be able to obtain recertification or licensure training as they move from state to state. Also includes funding in FY 2010 to support the Military Spouse Federal Intern Program to assist in securing positions in other Federal agencies.

While the budget reflects a decrease in child care and youth program funding, this is due to prior year one-time construction funding in FY 2009 for Army to create additional child care capacity. Further, in an effort to ensure continuity in program delivery, the Army and Marine Corps FY 2010 budget request

The son of U.S. Air Force Staff Sgt. Marcus Ellis, a munitions systems specialist with the 28th Munitions Squadron, drags his father's bag at Ellsworth Air Force Base, S.D. Ellis is returning from a deployment in support of Operations Iraqi Freedom and Enduring Freedom.

U.S. Air Force photo by
Senior Airman Marc I.
Lane – January 2009



shifts family assistance funding from the Overseas Contingency Operations funding to the Baseline. The Family Advocacy Program also shifts resources to the Base from OCO funding sources.

Military OneSource Center

The Department's FY 2010 Defense-Wide Family Support budget request for \$472 million supports an aggressive family outreach program for Active Duty, National Guard and Reserve. To augment the Military Service family support and National Guard and Reserve support, the DoD stood up the *Military OneSource Center* to manage centralized outreach efforts and provide vehicles for surge support during deployments.

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

Of particular emphasis were outreach efforts for the National Guard and Reserve families who are geographically dispersed across the United States. Over 700,000 National Guard and Reserve service members have deployed to date. This outreach augments Yellow Ribbon Reintegration Program efforts and provides a robust family support component during the entire deployment cycle - pre, during and post deployment. It can also support active duty who are geographically dispersed. Three family support staff have been institutionalized at each State's Adjutant General's headquarters to assist in the organization and delivery of family support. This staff has the backing of the Military OneSource Center and can request resources for each mobilizing unit.

Other major family support outreach initiatives include:

- *Child Care Public Private Ventures:* Will expand child care accessibility for geographically dispersed military families not near military installations centers.
- *Child Care Centers:* Funds construction of Child Development Centers to support families during deployments.
- *Military OneSource Call Center:* Will expand the highly used call center which is receiving over 2,000 calls a day for help and assistance around the clock.
- *Confidential Counseling:* More sessions are available to help Service members and families adjust to Military life and deployment. Because of demand and overwhelming positive reviews, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs requested that the Department increase the availability of counseling from six to twelve sessions per member.
- *Financial Planning/Assistance:* Assists young military members and families adjusting to the military lifestyle that includes financial dilemmas around frequent moves and deployments. The goal is a financial plan for each service member.

- *Spouse Education and Tuition Assistance:* The Department has recently begun accepting requests for up to \$6,000 in education, training and certification assistance. This is welcome relief to many military members whose spouses experience today's economic stresses and competition for jobs and family income.
- *Educational Partnership Program:* The Department will collaborate with stateside school districts affected by base closure and force structure changes to assist in the development of high quality instructional programs and promote academic and social/emotional support for students transitioning from DoDEA schools to local education agencies.
- *Service Member Tuition Assistance:* The Department has a Uniform Tuition Assistance policy for all active duty members, to include activated Guard and Reserve. Each service member participates in off-duty, voluntary education, has \$4,500 per year available, with a \$250 cap per semester hour. Tuition assistance also allows service members to take strategically needed language courses unrelated to a degree.

SUMMARY

The Department has made family support a high priority in recognition of the crucial role families play in supporting service members on the battlefield, a concept that has resounded during these times of multiple deployments. This budget request acknowledges the importance of families who also serve, and supports the Department's force management quality of life and retention goals of attracting and retaining the highest quality personnel. The needs of Service members and their families will continue to evolve and the Department stands ready to improve the quality of life of its greatest resource – people.

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

Housing for Single Service Members	FY 2009 Enacted ^{1/}	FY 2010 Request ^{1/}	Delta '09-'10	Percent Change '09-'10
<i>\$ in Billions – Base Budget Request</i>				
Barracks (including dining facilities) – Non-Wounded/III/Injured	2.9	1.8	-1.1	-38.8%
Barracks – Wounded/III/Injured ^{2/}	0.1	0.5	+0.4	+373.5%
Total Housing for Single Soldiers	3.0	2.3	-0.7	-25.1%

Source: (Service and Agency Data Call Submissions)

Includes O&M, MilPers, MilCon, and Family Housing appropriations

^{1/} FY 2009 and FY 2010 exclude OCO funds; ^{2/} Also included in the "Wounded, III, and Injured" section

Numbers may not add due to rounding

OVERVIEW

The FY 2010 Base budget request includes \$2.3 billion for 58 barracks and dining facility construction projects, including 12 Warrior in Transition barracks. The 58 new barracks and dining facilities projects are part of a continuing commitment that began in the mid-1990's to replace or renovate aging permanent party and training barracks, and to construct new barracks in response to added requirements resulting from Grow the Force, Global Restationing, Homeport Ashore, and force modernization initiatives. In addition, the new Army Warrior in Transition facilities will replace interim solutions by providing a campus of healing environment for recovering Soldiers located adjacent to medical treatment facilities and assistance centers for Soldiers and their families.

Improving barracks and the associated impact on single Service members' quality-of-life is a critical initiative for the Department to keep recruiting and retaining quality personnel in an All-Volunteer Force. It is also the right thing to do in view of the substantial improvements made to Family Housing from privatization, and because in this era of high OPTEMPO, housing quality should be commensurate with the sacrifices brave men and women in uniform make every day in defense of our Nation's freedom.



DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

Civilian Pay and Benefits <i>\$ in Billions – Base Budget Request</i>	FY 2009 Enacted ^{1/}	FY 2010 Request ^{1/}	Delta '09-'10	Percent Change '09-'10
Civilian Pay and Benefits	63.3	67.0	+3.7	+5.8%
Total Civilian Pay and Benefits	63.3	67.0	+3.7	+5.8%

Source: (Service and Agency Data Call Submissions)

^{1/} FY 2009 and FY 2010 exclude OCO funds

Numbers may not add due to rounding

OVERVIEW

Adequate pay and benefits are necessary for the Department to attract and sustain qualified personnel. The FY 2010 request reflects a 2.0 percent pay raise and sustains benefits at the FY 2009 level, adjusted for inflation.

- **Pay Raise.** The civilian pay raise provides an annual increase to civilians' basic pay plus a locality adjustment for regional differences in pay. Currently, the proposed pay raise for FY 2010 is 2.0 percent effective January 1, 2010. Section 5303 of Title 5 states the civilian pay increase should match the Bureau of Labor Statistics Employment Cost Index (ECI) minus 0.5 percent but may be modified in times of national emergency. Currently, the pay raise is planned at ECI minus 0.9 percent. This pay raise will allow the Department to retain qualified personnel in the current economic environment.
- **Benefits.** The Department of Defense provides all of the core benefits offered by most private sector firms, such as retirement pay, retirement savings plan, health care, life insurance, and paid time off. The budget provides \$15.5 billion in civilian employee benefits. Currently, benefits count for 29 percent of the civilian budget and reflect the Department's commitment to its workforce.



Insourcing and Acquisition Workforce

OVERVIEW

The Department is embarking on a process to right size the workforce and control costs. The Department's plan to insource Contractor Advisory and Assistance Services (CAAS) and other service contracts will return the proportion of DoD civilians and contractors to pre-war levels for these services over the next 5 years. Due to the requirements of the war, there was a need for the Department to move quickly to fill functional requirements in support of operations. Contractor services provided an expedient solution to these requirements. Additionally, the Department's acquisition programs have suffered due to the lack of sufficient trained and qualified in-house acquisition personnel.

BACKGROUND

From FY 2000 to FY 2008, funding for CAAS and other service contracts increased by \$32 billion in FY 2009 constant dollars, including war costs (Figure 2.3).

In addition, Congress has continually expressed concerns over the extensive use of outsourcing in the Department. In FY 2009, Congress reduced contractor services funding by \$650 million.

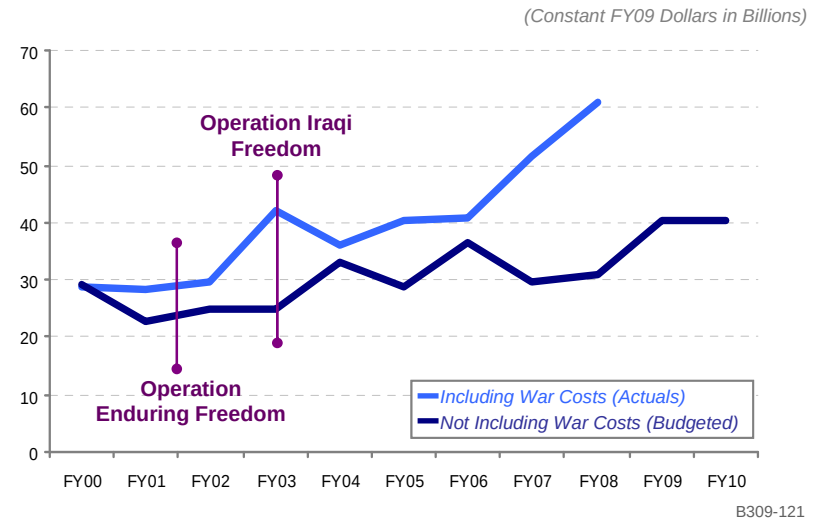
Increased reliance on service contractors has decreased government oversight, blurred the distinction of what is inherently governmental, and may not provide the best value for the Department.

Additionally, the Department recognizes the need for an increased capacity to manage and oversee the contracting process from start to finish and ensure taxpayer funds are spent wisely in the acquisition process.

INSOURCING

Insourcing will reduce the funding of support service contractors from the current 39 percent of the Department's workforce to the

Figure 2.3 Historical Contractor Costs



pre-2001 level of 26 percent by converting these positions to civil servants. The Department's hiring capacity places constraints on how many civilians it can bring on board during a given fiscal year. To achieve this goal, the Department will insource as many as 13,600 civil servants in FY 2010 to replace contractors and up to 33,400 new civil servants in place of contractors over the next 5 years.

This initiative focuses on a subset of service contracts (valued at about \$20 billion) considered as more applicable to insourcing. The initiative did not examine Health Care, Maintenance, and Family Housing contracts, which may require more substantial review, may not be readily insourced, and could result in higher costs. However, this plan allows the Components the flexibility to achieve insourcing goals where they will realize the greatest benefit. The Department estimates it will save \$0.9 billion in FY 2010 from this initiative.

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

ACQUISITION WORKFORCE

The Department will restore its Federal acquisition workforce to the FY 1998 level of approximately 147,000 personnel by FY 2015. By FY 2010, the Federal acquisition workforce will grow to 133,700 from 127,800 in FY 2008. To achieve this first step, The Department will convert at least 2,500 of existing acquisition contract personnel to Federal civilians within the insourcing initiative. Additionally, the Department will hire 3,669 new acquisition civil servants by FY 2010. This includes 1,856 from the Defense Acquisition Workforce Development Fund (DAWDF) in FY 2009, 1,580 from the DAWDF in FY 2010, and 233 funded within the O & M appropriations. The DAWDF is funded through mandated contributions in FY 2009 and the Department is requesting appropriation of \$100M in FY 2010. The Department is requesting elimination of the mandated contributions to the DAWDF.

HUMAN RESOURCES

Growing the civilian workforce requires the assistance of additional human resource personnel. The budget provides funding for an additional 225 human resources personnel.



Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance (ISR) Task Force (TF)

OVERVIEW

Defense Secretary Gates created the Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance Task Force (ISR TF) in April 2008 to assess and propose options for maximizing currently deployed ISR capability in the U.S. Central Command (CENTCOM) Area of Responsibility (AOR). The FY 2010 budget request designates a total of \$317 million for ISR Task Force Initiatives. This total includes an \$80 million investment in the Long Endurance Multi-Intelligence Vehicle (LEMV), an unmanned hybrid airship that will fill a critical gap in CENTCOM's long-term airborne surveillance capacity. The remaining \$237 million will be directed toward the improvement and expansion of Full-Motion Video (FMV) surveillance; such as high definition upgrades to the airborne FMV used in MC-12W Liberty, MQ-1C Warrior and Army's Medium Altitude Reconnaissance Surveillance System (MARSS) aircraft that will allow for increased targeting and recognition of previously undetectable enemy activity. Additionally, this investment will procure encryption technology that protects FMV intelligence received by the One System Remote Video Terminal (OSRVT) and other hand-held devices against enemy interception, and enhancing the accuracy and precision of FMV geo-location and precision targeting.

The FY 2010 Overseas Contingency Operations portion of the request includes over \$850 million to sustain vital ISR collection, Processing, Exploitation, and Dissemination (PED) and communication capabilities previously procured by the ISR Task Force in FY 2008 and FY 2009. Additionally it includes over \$620 million further develop and grow these three capability areas with initiatives that include six new Army C-12 multi-intelligence aircraft, imagery sensors, communications



improvements, and significant upgrades to the intelligence infrastructure in Afghanistan.

The ISR TF was charged with identifying and recommending solutions to challenges associated with deploying increased ISR capability to the CENTCOM AOR using the full resources of the DoD. Speed of deployment and enhancement of operational capability were the prime objectives in evaluating available options. This was achieved by improving the capabilities of existing platforms, fielding non-traditional platforms and identifying new capabilities that could be rapidly fielded.

The ISR TF leveraged ongoing U.S. Strategic Command Joint Staff efforts to maximize global allocation of ISR assets, assessing the feasibility of shifting platforms already deployed in support of other geographic Combatant Commands to Operations Enduring Freedom and Iraqi Freedom. Additionally, the ISR TF worked with the Services to analyze and achieve

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

more efficient use of various ISR assets. These efforts increased the MQ-1 Predator combat flight time, improved the aircrew training strategy, and accelerated the deployment timeline for new Predator CAPs into theater.

The ISR TF also assessed non-traditional ISR platforms. This resulted in the deployment of the last Navy S-3B Viking squadron into Iraq to provide FMV support to ground forces. The Army reconfigured and upgraded older RQ-5A Hunter Unmanned Aerial Systems (UAS) located at the depot into the latest MQ-5B variant with signals intelligence (SIGINT) capability. These systems will deploy as part of the Army's Task Force Observe Detect Identify Neutralize (ODIN) – Afghanistan



A U.S. Air Force MQ-1B Predator unmanned aerial vehicle, assigned to Detachment 1, 46th Expeditionary Reconnaissance Attack Squadron, taxis along the runway on Ali Base, Iraq, after a mission. Through the use of advanced capabilities, focused doctrine and detailed training, the Predator provides integrated and synchronized close air combat operations, to include intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance.

U.S. Air Force photo by Airman 1st Class Christopher Griffin – September 2008

Counter-IED operations. The Navy worked closely with the Air Force and operationally deployed its Broad Area Maritime Surveillance Demonstration Global Hawk UAS (RQ-4) to the CENTCOM AOR. This platform is now conducting overwater and overland surveillance missions in theater. Additionally, the Army deployed National Guard Shadow UAS (RQ-7) equipment and developed new operational tactics to increase their support to Coalition Forces.

After maximizing ISR capacity from the existing inventory of systems, the ISR TF shifted its focus to the rapid acquisition of new irregular warfare (IW) capabilities. The Task Force's strategy was closely linked to the need to defeat insurgency networks by identifying high value targets and rapidly relaying actionable intelligence to the field. ISR TF efforts will add more than 50 additional aircraft into the DoD inventory to provide forward capability. Thirty-seven of these aircraft are part of the Air Force's Project Liberty and eight are in the Army's MARSS program – both highlighted below. These efforts included acquiring and integrating tools for SIGINT, FMV, and associated Processing, Exploitation, and Dissemination (PED) systems.

Coordination Hub

The ISR TF leveraged expertise across the Department, the Services, Combat Support Agencies, Combatant Commands, and the Intelligence Community to assemble key resource and acquisition elements which resulted in expedited decision making inside the traditional DoD budgeting and procurement timelines.

The ISR TF is working closely with CENTCOM to ensure these new ISR capabilities are integrated into the operational framework upon arrival in theater and that they can be used for maximum advantage. A key integration objective is to identify and field secure and effective communications infrastructure, data links, and the PED architecture necessary for Soldiers and

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

Marines to rapidly employ the tactical intelligence generated by the collection platforms.

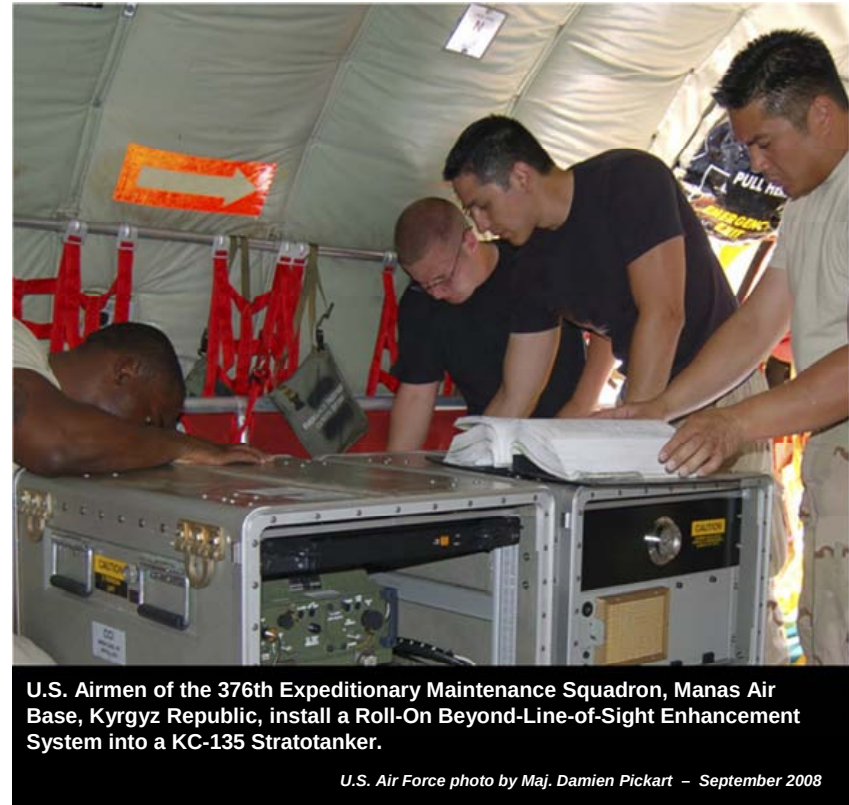
The ISR TF remains vigilant in identifying new capability gaps and fielding solutions that will better enable our troops on the ground to conduct ongoing IW operations. It leverages analysis and lessons learned on how ISR supports counterinsurgency operations. These observations are enabling the creation of an integrated intelligence network which will enhance operations and improve force protection. Ultimately, the programs initiated through the ISR TF will either be folded into service or agency Programs of Record or will end as war needs diminish.

Networked ISR

The ISR TF is working to develop and instantiate a network that allows ISR platforms to semi-autonomously discover, task, and coordinate ISR sensors across the battlespace. The vision of the ISR TF is manned and unmanned ISR platforms working together, all feeding an ISR network, using machine-to-machine real-time interfaces. The network enables transmission of real-time intelligence data to disadvantaged users by networking ISR platforms together and extending that network to a dispersed but logically organized secure storage environment. Additionally, through the use of advanced technologies, the ISR network will be integrated into current tactical networks used by strike aircraft and ground forces. This effort will enable the real time integration and tasking of ISR and Strike aircraft for the first time in history and will greatly decrease the time required to prosecute targets based on newly discovered, actionable intelligence.

Reinforcing the Communications Base

To enhance the connectivity and communications environment for deployed forces, the ISR TF is working with the Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA), the Services, and



U.S. Airmen of the 376th Expeditionary Maintenance Squadron, Manas Air Base, Kyrgyz Republic, install a Roll-On Beyond-Line-of-Sight Enhancement System into a KC-135 Stratotanker.

U.S. Air Force photo by Maj. Damien Pickart – September 2008

CENTCOM to improve satellite bandwidth management, find opportunities for additional satellite communications, and procure multi-band terminals. These efforts will provide digital video broadcasts in real-time to Line of Sight (LOS) ground and special operations forces using remote video terminals and in near-real time to Beyond Line of Sight (BLOS) exploiters and decision-makers. ISR TF initiatives are enhancing current BLOS coverage as well as filling in areas with no coverage today via Digital Video Broadcast-Return Channel Systems (DVB-RCS).

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Building PED Capacity

In addition to increasing intelligence collection and communications capacity, the Task Force has focused on improving overall PED capabilities. Advancing both the quality and quantity of intelligence analysis is key to ensuring ISR collection delivers maximum benefit to the warfighter. To do this, the Task Force has initiated several efforts to train and deploy additional intelligence analysts and linguists. Finally, the ISR TF is helping create an improved PED architecture that will seamlessly fuse raw intelligence collection and accelerate the flow of actionable intelligence products to ground forces.

Liberty Project Aircraft

In addition to increasing production of unmanned aerial vehicles, the Department looked to quickly increase the number of small, manned, "Multi-Int" platforms equipped with SIGINT and FMV capability for the theater. Building on the Army's successful Medium Altitude Reconnaissance and Surveillance Systems program, the Air Force reached out to industry to rapidly manufacture 37 Hawker-Beechcraft King Air twin-engine aircraft within the LIBERTY Program. The first seven aircraft are refurbished and modified Hawker-Beechcraft King Air 350s. The remaining 30 aircraft will be new King Air 350 Extended Range (ER) models. The ER version offers an extra hour-and-half of flight time beyond the six hours typically flown by the standard King Air 350. Designated the MC-12W, the first of these new aircraft deployed to theater in April.

The MC-12Ws will be equipped with SIGINT sensors, electro-optical/infrared FMV sensors, as well as video data links and a self-protection countermeasures system. This configuration will enable the aircraft to collect SIGINT and full-motion video data and pass it to tactical ground troops in real-time. This imagery can facilitate the discovery of insurgent activities. The aircrew (two pilots and two sensor operators) can also pass information



The first of thirty new King Air 350ERs was delivered to the USAF. The Air Force is rapidly configuring these aircraft with ISR equipment and redesignating them as MC-12W Liberty Aircraft. The initial MC-12W will arrive in theater in May 2009 and will provide critically needed multi-intelligence collection and targeting capabilities.

Hawker Beech Aircraft Corporation – March 2009

directly to ground-site locations for airmen deployed with Army and Marine units to analyze and process the data. The Project Liberty aircraft will help to satisfy the high demand for full-motion video and signals intelligence to support theater counter-insurgency and high-value individual operations.

Medium Altitude Reconnaissance And Surveillance Systems (Marss)

Similar to the Air Force Liberty Aircraft, the Army is developing eight MARSS C-12s as part of the stand up of TF ODIN-Afghanistan. The Army procured eight used Hawker-Beechcraft King Air 300s and modified them with the same SIGINT sensors, electro-optical/infrared FMV sensors, as well as video data links and self-protection countermeasures, as are on the Air Force Liberty Project Aircraft. Six of the MARSS aircraft will deploy to Operation Enduring Freedom and two will remain in the United States to train follow-on aircrews for deployment.

Irregular Warfare (IW)

OVERVIEW

The 2008 National Defense Strategy identifies improving the U.S. Armed Forces' proficiency in irregular warfare (IW) as a top priority and directs the Department to focus investments on irregular challenges and assume additional risk in traditional operations. Counterterrorism, unconventional warfare, foreign internal defense, counterinsurgency, and stability operations are not new missions for the U.S. military. These have been and will continue to be manpower-intensive activities. In an era when the joint force is likely to engage in a spectrum of conflict, the Department must seek a better balance in its portfolio of capabilities. The FY 2010 budget supports the Department's effort to institutionalize the capabilities needed to conduct IW by adequately resourcing IW capabilities. Much of the Department's spending goes towards capabilities that can be used for both major combat operations and low-end missions. Many of the capabilities required to execute these missions are resident in parts of the force, but not with sufficient capacity to meet current or future demand. In other cases, the Department must develop new capabilities to address the range of irregular challenges. To this end, the FY 2010 Base budget request adds significant resources for IW.

The Department defines IW as "a violent struggle among state and non-state actors for legitimacy and influence over the relevant populations. The IW favors indirect and asymmetric approaches, though it may employ the full range of military and other capabilities, in order to erode an adversary's power, influence, and will."

In IW, the objective is to compel a change in adversaries – whether state or non-state actors – by isolating them from the populations from whom they draw support. At the same time,

The U.S. Navy littoral combat ship pre-commissioning unit Independence (LCS 2) sits in dry dock before its official launch. Independence will be the lead ship of a new class of littoral combat ships. The LCS will provide a platform that is fast, highly maneuverable and geared to support mine detection/elimination, anti-submarine warfare and anti-surface warfare operations, better allowing the Navy to address asymmetric threats in the twenty-first century.

U.S. Navy photo by Cmdr. Michael Riley – June 2008



adversaries using IW methods seek to bolster their own legitimacy and credibility among that same population. The IW involves both indirect and direct approaches to defeat these adversaries. The campaign against terrorism, for example,

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includes activities to disrupt and defeat those committed to violence against the U.S. and its interests globally, as well as to ensure that terrorists' capacity to strike is outweighed by the capacity of local governments to counter and defeat them.

Increasingly, the Department is seeking to employ indirect approaches. For example, in Afghanistan and Iraq, the joint force and coalition partners are training local security forces and advising them on missions to strengthen their capacity to operate independently. In other parts of the world, building the capacity of partners' security forces may prevent threats from maturing in or emanating from their borders that might otherwise require costly and controversial direct U.S. military intervention. As this budget reflects, the Department seeks to expand its ability to train and advise partner security forces and institutions.

The Department has taken significant strides toward achieving lasting institutional change. It has produced an IW Joint Operating Concept; published a DoD directive to establish policies and assign responsibilities for the development of IW-relevant capabilities; and completed a comprehensive review of the capability and capacity demands for General Purpose Forces (GPF) to conduct long-duration counterinsurgency operations and to train, advise, and assist foreign security forces. Various other initiatives are under way to integrate and coordinate U.S. military efforts with civilian agencies more effectively, and U.S. Joint Forces Command has established an IW Center to collaborate with the Military Departments and U.S. Special Operations Command to develop joint IW doctrine, education, and training programs for the GPF. These efforts and this budget ensure that the joint force is prepared to counter the range of irregular threats from state and non-state actors.

The FY 2010 Base budget request represents significant investment in closing capability gaps critical to winning today's wars and places greater emphasis on IW capabilities in the long term:



U.S. Navy Special Warfare Combatant-craft Crewmen (SWCC) assigned to Special Boat Teams 12 and 20 rig their rigid-hull inflatable boat to a CH-47 Chinook helicopter assigned to the 159th Aviation Regiment during a maritime external air transportation system (MEATS) training exercise in the Virginia Capes near Fort Eustis, Virginia. MEATS trains members of SWCC on extending their operational reach by attaching special operations crafts to helicopters for transport to remote locations for further training.

DoD photo by Mass Communication Specialist 3rd Class Robyn Gerstenslager - July 2008

Adapt General Purpose Forces (GPF) for today's conflicts and enhance Special Operations Forces (SOF) capabilities.

In addition to continuing to expand SOF capabilities, this budget reorients GPF expertise and capabilities toward IW while maintaining their ability to prevail in traditional campaigns. It also promotes increased integration between SOF and GPF to the extent that SOF relies on GPF combat support. In addition

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to conducting integrated IW-related operations with SOF units, GPF will continue to conduct missions such as training, advising, and equipping foreign security forces, deploying and engaging with security forces of partner nations, and supporting civil-military teams in stability operations.

Build Responsive Partnerships. This budget reflects a continued emphasis on leveraging “soft power” and building the capacities of our partner nations. This includes increased investment in counternarcotics, counterterrorism, and security and stabilization assistance. Since FY 2009, the Department has also completed the stand-up of U.S. Africa Command, which focuses on preventing war and enhancing the security forces of our partners.

Increase ISR support for the warfighter. This request prioritizes enablers, such as ISR, that are critical to supporting IW missions in Iraq and Afghanistan.

Improve IED countermeasures. This budget seeks to acquire and field capabilities that will neutralize the IED threat that has killed or injured many of our Service members.

Highlights of the changes from the Department’s FY 2009 budget request to the FY 2010 request:

- General Purpose Forces
 - Increase Active Duty end strength to facilitate the growth of additional IW capabilities
 - Army (15K persons)
 - Air Force (15.1K persons)
 - Marine Corps (8.1K persons)
 - Increase Army Civil Affairs/PSYOP forces to support conventional units (707 persons)

- Sustain growth of Foreign Area Officers (FAOs), allowing the Military Departments to recruit/train 170 new FAOs
- Procure additional Army and Marine Corps light/attack helicopters (\$500 million)
- Increase Army pilot availability by hiring additional rotary-wing instructors and procuring UH-60 aircraft (\$256 million)
- Institutionalize an Air Force Advisor School and enhance Air Force coordination centers to support ground forces (\$37 million)
- Increase language and cultural training initiatives (\$38 million)
- Charter High Speed Vessels to increase maritime presence and intra-theater lift capacity (\$35 million)
- Mature maritime and littoral IW operations capabilities and embrace partner development through Global Partnership Stations in AFRICOM and SOUTHCOM
- Procure additional Maritime Interdiction Operations/Visit Board Search & Seizure equipment (\$2 million)
- Special Operations Forces:
 - Increase SOF personnel in FY 2010, to include:
 - Bolster SOCOM’s ability to deploy SOF globally for long-term operations by adding one Army Special Forces Battalion (444 persons)
 - Add ISR personnel to AFSOC (579 persons)
 - Enhance SOF mobility operations worldwide by adding one Army SOF Aviation company (236 persons)
 - Increase SOF schoolhouse force structure (134 persons)

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- Increase SOF fixed wing mobility (\$228 million)
- Increase airborne precision-strike capability to provide new global mission capability (\$59 million)
- Add a new IW maritime capability with initial funding to support the development of Joint Multi-Mission Submersibles (\$43 million)
- Accelerate recapitalization of MC-130J fleet (\$72 million)
- Increase baseline flight hour funding for Navy Helicopter Squadrons to support SOF training (\$8 million)
- Continue to build foreign partner capacity to undertake counterterrorism and stability operations:
 - Increase shaping programs that support partnering with foreign governments (\$289 million)
 - Add funding for programs that inform foreign audiences and influence adversaries and competitors (\$134 million)
 - Establish AFRICOM as a viable Combatant Command by providing additional manpower, airlift, and communications support (\$263 million)
 - Enhance funding for security and stabilization assistance (FY 2009 NDAA, section 1207) (\$100 million)
 - Enhance the Combatant Commanders' Initiative Fund (\$25 million)
 - Fund Joint Forces Command National Center for Small Unit Excellence (\$22 million)
- Increase ISR capabilities:
 - Field and sustain up to 43 ISR combat air patrols by end of FY 2010 for Predator-class aircraft (\$890 million)
 - Procure additional tactical unmanned Army ISR platforms to counter irregular threats (\$410 million)
 - Fund ISR Task Force initiatives such as Full Motion Video upgrades and Long Endurance Multi-INT Vehicles in

Base budget (\$317 million)

- Fund sustainment of initial qualification and mission qualification training for manned FMV/SIGINT capable MC-12 aircraft (\$102 million)
- Institutionalize Counter-Improvised Explosive Device (C-IED) capabilities:
 - Establish the Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Organization (JIEDDO) in the Base budget (\$565M).



Global Defense Posture

OVERVIEW

The Department faces different threats - both conventional and unconventional - than it did during the Cold War. To meet these threats, the Department is realigning its global military presence, transforming U.S. overseas forces, basing structures and host nation relationships into a flexible and relevant forward posture that coherently supports the Defense Strategy. This realignment has resulted in a significant increase in Military Construction costs for FY 2010, totaling \$1.8 billion, as facilities are built or replaced in critical locations across the world.

BACKGROUND

The Global Defense Posture (GDP) realignment is the Department's strategy for improving the U.S. global military forward presence to increase ability to fulfill U.S. security commitments and to work with allies and partners in military activities across the spectrum of endeavors from combat to peace operations.

GDP focuses on four key themes:

- Develop flexibility to contend with uncertainty
- Expand allied roles, build new partnerships and ensure relevant forward capabilities
- Manage forces globally
- Ensure positive effects on military forces and families

The GDP initiatives generally require robust Military Construction funding to reflect changes in the Department's footprint overseas. The FY 2010 Base budget request includes \$1.8 billion for GDP, a significant increase over previous years that is primarily due to the following:



A B-2 Spirit aircraft from the 13th Bomb Squadron, 509th Bomb Wing out of Whiteman Air Force Base, Mo., takes off while another B-2 waits for clearance at Andersen Air Force Base, Guam. More than 250 Airmen and four B-2s are deployed to Andersen supporting the Pacific region's continuous bomber presence.
U.S. Air Force photo by Master Sgt. Kevin J. Gruenwald - March 2009

- Start of construction in Guam to relocate 8,000 Marines from Japan (\$378 million)
- Replacing or upgrading of facilities at enduring U.S. Central Command (CENTCOM) and U.S. Africa Command (AFRICOM) locations (\$451 million)

Asia-Pacific

The intent of Asia-Pacific initiatives is to improve American ability to meet alliance commitments by strengthening

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deterrence of current and emerging threats; helping allies strengthen their own military capabilities; and strengthening access and forward capabilities to support contingency response priorities.

Korea

The Department has implemented force posture realignments in the Republic of Korea (ROK) since 2004 in order to make U.S. presence less intrusive to the Korean people and to better position U.S. forces to respond to contingencies on the peninsula. U.S. forces in Seoul and neighboring camps will relocate to hubs in the South (Humphreys and Daegu) as part of the Yongsan Relocation Plan and the Land Partnership Plan.

Furthermore, in 2012 the Department plans to transition wartime operational control of ROK forces to the ROK as the ROK-US Combined Forces Command is disestablished. The U.S. will provide air and naval support, and ROK forces will be responsible primarily for the land defense of the peninsula. This change will provide enhanced response in contingency situations and ensure a ROK military role commensurate with its capabilities.

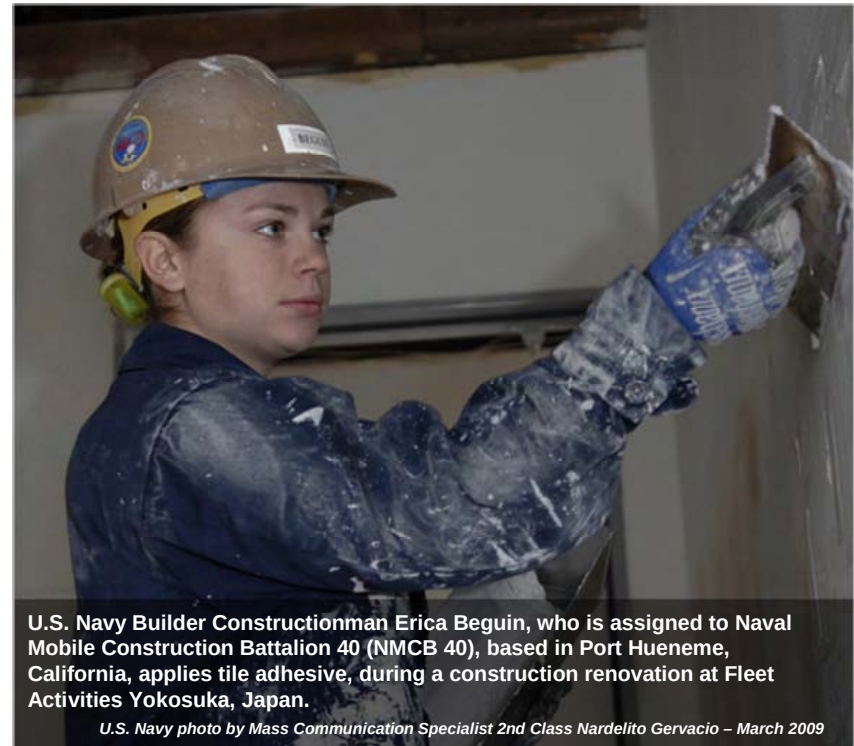
Japan

The Department intends to strengthen the U.S.-Japan alliance by realigning its force posture within Japan and by relocating forces to Guam. In particular, the Department plans to:

- Relocate the Marine Corps medium lift capability between sites within Okinawa, due in large part to public concern about noise and safety. Retaining the capability within Okinawa will ensure a stable, operationally viable presence for the 10,000 Marines remaining on Okinawa.
- Relocate 8,000 Marines from Okinawa, Japan to Guam. Guam-based forces offer strategic flexibility and freedom of

maneuverability, increased ability to respond to theater contingencies, and improved peacetime engagement. The relocation will maintain capabilities to meet treaty obligations, while reducing the footprint of U.S. forces in Okinawa. A critical event for FY 2010 is the completion of the Record of Decision (ROD) that will allow construction to proceed. The ROD is the final step in the National Environmental Protection Act process.

Japan will cover most in-Japan realignment costs, which across the entire program may total an estimated \$20-30 billion. This includes \$6.1 billion for facilities development on Guam



U.S. Navy Builder Constructionman Erica Beguin, who is assigned to Naval Mobile Construction Battalion 40 (NMCB 40), based in Port Hueneme, California, applies tile adhesive, during a construction renovation at Fleet Activities Yokosuka, Japan.

U.S. Navy photo by Mass Communication Specialist 2nd Class Nardelito Gervacio – March 2009

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associated with the relocation of the Marines from Okinawa, which the Government of Japan agreed to finance to achieve timely completion of the relocation. The Department's FY 2010 Base budget includes \$0.4 billion of the estimated \$4.2 billion total U.S. cost to relocate the Marines to Guam.

European Consolidation

The Department is changing its posture in Europe to establish lighter, more flexible, and more deployable ground capabilities and shift of presence to the south and east. The most significant of these initiatives are:

- Relocation of Naval Command, Europe to Naples, Italy (now complete)
- Ongoing realignment of U.S. Air Force in Europe Headquarters to Ramstein Air Base, Germany
- Locating Southern European Task Force (SETAF) in Vicenza, Italy

The current FY 2010 Base budget includes \$182 million for these actions.

Western Hemisphere

The Department's objective is to develop an array of access arrangements for contingency operations, logistics, and training in Central/South America, and it is currently discussing possible arrangements for increased access in several countries in the region. The FY 2010 Base budget includes \$46 million for a cooperative security location at Palanquero Air Base in Colombia.

Africa

The Department's objective is to develop an array of access arrangements for contingency operations, logistics, and training in Africa. Current plans include:



U.S. Air Force Airman 1st Class Lucke Boyer, a crew chief with the 86th Aircraft Maintenance Squadron, performs a preflight inspection on a C-130 Hercules cargo aircraft, at Ramstein Air Base, Germany. Ramstein is one of the busiest flying bases in U.S. Air Forces in Europe, supporting C-17 Globemasters, C-5 Galaxy and C-130s. Ramstein is also the in-between destination for deploying and returning service members.

U.S. Air Force photo by Airman 1st Class Kenny Holston – March 2009

- Significant investment at Camp Lemonier, Djibouti, a forward operating site for which responsibility has been moved from CENTCOM to AFRICOM
- For the near future, basing of the command and service component Headquarters in allied countries within Europe
- Temporary stationing of AFRICOM Headquarters in Stuttgart, Germany

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Greater Middle East and Central Asia

The Department's objective is to develop a network of Forward Operating Sites (FOSs) and Cooperative Security Locations (CSLs) to support current and future operations in the Gulf and Central Asia. The Department plans significant investments at the following enduring locations:

- Al Udeid Air Base, Qatar, and Al Mussanah Air Base, Oman, both of which are Cooperative Security Locations, and
- Bagram Air Base, Afghanistan, a Forward Operating Site

Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC)

The Department is realigning units from Germany and Korea to Fort Bliss, Texas, and Fort Riley, Kansas, as part of Base Closure Commission recommendations.

LOOKING FORWARD

The Global Posture Executive Council (GPEC), a senior governance body charged with managing implementation of posture initiatives, and the supporting Global Posture Integration Team (GPIT) at the action officer level, continue to oversee, review, recommend, and coordinate issues associated with GDP.

The Department is conducting three major GDP-related studies, which may result in funding adjustments. These studies will:

- Assess the level of personnel and facilities necessary for the interceptor sites in Poland and the radar site in the Czech Republic

- Assess the need for facilities changes to support the planned realignments in Korea
- Assess the increasing requirement for facilities and training enablers in Guam

Additionally, Global Posture is a focus area in the Quadrennial Defense Review, and the Department will look at long-term strategies and policies that may require adjustments in our overseas footprint.

FUNDING SUMMARY

As shown in Figure 2.4, Global Defense Posture Military Construction Funding totals \$1.8 billion in FY 2010. This funding is critical not only to meeting commitments to our allies, but it is also critical to supporting our global defense strategies, especially in the CENTCOM and AFRICOM area of responsibilities.

Figure 2.4 Global Defense Posture Military Construction Funding

\$ in Nominal Millions

Military Construction Program	FY 2010
Army	488.1
Navy	487.6
Air Force	320.6
BRAC	476.1
Total	1,772.4

Numbers may not add due to rounding

B309-101

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Combatant Commands¹ (O&M)

\$ in Billions – Base Budget Request

	FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Request	Delta '09-'10	Percent Change '09-'10
U.S. Africa Command	0.2	0.3	0.1	31%
U.S. Central Command ²	0.2	0.2	>0.1	18%
U.S. European Command ³	0.1	0.1	>0.1	33%
U.S. Joint Forces Command	0.2	0.2	>0.1	3%
U.S. Northern Command	0.2	0.2	>0.1	3%
U.S. Pacific Command	0.2	0.2	>0.1	1%
U.S. Southern Command	0.2	0.2	>0.1	2%
U.S. Special Operations Command ⁴	3.7	3.6	-0.1	-2%
U.S. Strategic Command	0.5	0.5	0.1	19%
Total Combatant Commands (Excluding TRANSCOM)⁵	5.5	5.6	0.2	3%
<i>U.S. Transportation Command⁶</i>	<i>10.2</i>	<i>9.8</i>	<i>-0.4</i>	<i>-4%</i>

Notes: ¹These amounts reflect funding executed by the Combatant Command and best available information; ²Does not include Overseas Contingency Operations funding. ³AFRICOM and OEF-Trans Sahara amounts are included in AFRICOM line; ⁴SOCOM FY 2008 actual data includes Overseas Contingency Operations supplemental funding. ⁵Total does not include TRANSCOM as it is Obligation Authority, not Discretionary Budget Authority; ⁶Amounts reflect DWCF Obligor Authority. Numbers may not add due to rounding

OVERVIEW

The FY 2010 Base budget request includes \$5.6 billion in Operation and Maintenance (O&M) funds for Combatant Commands to achieve desired military and civilian end strength and fund critical capability gaps. The request:

- Funds Manpower requirements related to responsibilities of the Combatant Commanders as outlined in their Unified Command Plan: the Standing Joint Force Headquarters, Security Assistance Office and Management Headquarters requirements, and Headquarters restructuring initiatives;
- Enhances funding for irregular warfare requirements such as: Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (ISR), Cyberspace, MILSATCOM and Strategic Communications;



SPECIAL TOPICS

COMBATANT COMMANDS

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- Improves capability and capacity of Building Partnership initiatives for the Combatant Commands;
- Addresses quality of life initiatives;
- Funds operations of current systems Distributed Common Ground System (DCGS), C4 integration, Secure Line of Sight (SLOS) and Beyond Line of Sight (BLOS) communications, Real-Time Regional Gateway (RTRG).

The Department intends to continue to promote regional stability and key enablers to meet the warfighters immediate needs. Significant investment in Building Partnership Capacity, strategic mobility, interagency support, and cyber and space operations, allows a comprehensive and strategic approach to respond rapidly and effectively to confront threats at home and abroad. The balance of these requirements improves core processes and sustains the capability advantages gained over the last years to wage asymmetric and irregular warfare.

U.S. AFRICA COMMAND (USAFRICOM)

October 1, 2008 marked U.S. Africa Command's transition to independent Unified Command Status. The establishment of the nation's newest Unified Command, the sixth geographic command, provides a single focus for all DoD activities in Africa. U.S. Africa Command's mission is, in concert with other U.S. Government agencies and international partners, to conduct sustained security engagement through military-to-military programs, military-sponsored activities, and other military operations as directed to promote a stable and secure African environment in support of U.S. foreign policy, as follows:

- Provide effective security assistance programs that add value to the security and stability of the continent of Africa and its island nations.
- Sustain Theater Security Cooperation programs to build lasting relationships and promote common interests.

- Support security engagement activities to build security capacity, promote regional cooperation and protect national interests.
- Provide theater lift and distribution capability to manage mobility requirements and support theater security cooperation activities in a vast Area of Responsibility (AOR).

The USAFRICOM's long-term success depends largely upon its ability to sustain crucial international programs, engagements, and exercises on the continent. Without follow-through, gains will be short-lived. Examples of the command's strategy in action include:

- Operation Enduring Freedom --Trans Sahara is designed to assist participating African nations as they improve control of their territories and deny safe havens to terrorist groups. Cooperation strengthens counterterrorism capabilities and reduces the illegal flow of arms, goods and people through the region.
- Operation Objective Voice is a proactive effort in which multiple U.S. government agencies partner with African governments to counter extremist ideology and propaganda.
- Additional Offices of Security Cooperation will be established, enhancing the ability to interact with African partner organizations and with interagency partners.

U.S. CENTRAL COMMAND (USCENTCOM)

The USCENTCOM priorities remain focused on sustaining major campaigns in two theaters and preventing the spread of Al Qaeda and other violent extremist organizations. The USCENTCOM contributes to the security, stability, and prosperity of the Central Region while maintaining its readiness to confront numerous threats to the United States interests. USCENTCOM aims to:

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- Improve security and increase stability to reduce conflict.
- Institutionalize key enablers to set the stage for long-term success in the command's AOR.
- Perform critical intelligence analysis missions to succeed in counterinsurgency operations and irregular warfare.
- Provide robust strategic communication capabilities through Information Operations such as Operation Earnest Voice (OEV).
- Provide strategic communications, political-military activities, Theater Security Cooperation (TSC), basing and infrastructure, logistics, and the forces necessary to promote stability and defeat violent extremist organizations.

U.S. EUROPEAN COMMAND (USEUCOM)

The USEUCOM defends the United States national interests from forward positions in Europe and creates and maintains an environment that advances U.S. strategic interests. Enduring challenges in the command's strategic environment are not limited to the traditional geographic confines of Europe.

The FY 2010 Base funding balances long-term recapitalization and modernization requirements with immediate warfighter needs.

- Funding will ensure Partner Nations' assistance will continue.
- Coalition Operations and Partner Development for Special Operations Forces (SOF) provides training, equipment, and transportation to deploy allies worldwide.
- The NATO SOF Coordination Center's (NSCC) continued success resulted in providing additional resources for operations training, education, SOF exercises, communication structure, and personnel to support expanded Partner Nation participation.



Nigerian army band members present arms during pass and review at the opening ceremony of Africa Endeavor 2008 (AE-08) at Nigerian Air Force Base, Abuja, in Nigeria. AE-08, a U.S. European Command-sponsored exercise, brings the United States and African nations together to plan and execute interoperability testing of command, control, communications and computer systems from participant nations in preparation for future African humanitarian, peacekeeping, and disaster relief operations.

U. S. Air Force photo by Airman 1st Class Nathan Lipscomb – July 2008

- Building Partnership Capacity (BPC) efforts will enhance peace and stability in the USEUCOM Area of Responsibility.
- Conduct critical sea-linked Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) exercises, sea-basing activities, or Humanitarian Assistance/Disaster Relief missions.

U.S. JOINT FORCES COMMAND (USJFCOM)

The USJFCOM focuses on six comprehensive areas to accomplish its joint mission:

- Making irregular warfare a core competency of the Joint Force;
- Enhancing joint command and control;

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- Improving as a joint force provider;
- Accelerating efforts toward a whole-of-government approach;
- Building and improving partnership capacity;
- Providing joint training and education.

Making Irregular Warfare a Core Competency

- Works closely with the U.S. Special Operations Command and the Services to export traditional SOF expertise to General Purpose Forces (GPF).
- Develop the Future Immersive Training Environment (FITE) to provide ground units from all Services with realistic simulator training.
- Improve the capabilities of Small Unit Decision Making (SUDM). This initiative enlists the help of social scientists, psychologists, leader development experts, small unit leaders, and first responders to develop decision-making tools for the SUDM.
- Improves irregular warfare capabilities through the National Center for Small Unit Excellence by a joint approach to training exercises focused on the small unit.

Enhancing Joint Command and Control

- Promulgates a Joint Vision and describes the responsibilities for joint command and control integration assigned to USJFCOM in the Unified Command Plan (UCP).
- Finds and replaces outdated and redundant C2 policies with unambiguous and coherent documentation.

Improving as a Joint Force Provider

- Works with the Joint Staff and Services to establish a Global Response Force designed to respond to unforeseen crises either at home or abroad. This capable force provides the Commander-in-Chief with flexible options to respond to a

variety of crises while simultaneously fulfilling commitments in Iraq, Afghanistan, the Horn of Africa, and elsewhere around the world.

- Teams with the OSD, the Joint Staff, Service headquarters, and DoD to establish the Force Management Improvement Project (FMIP) to improve the GFM enterprise.

Accelerating Efforts Toward a Whole of Government Approach

- Publishes the “Partnership Opportunity Catalog,” a listing of DOD exercises and training events that provide our government and non-government partners with opportunities to integrate and train.

Building and Improving Partnership Capacity

- Strengthens partnerships through engagement with DoD, NATO, and 24 other nations representatives assigned to the command via Allied Command Transformation.
- Lead a two-year, multinational and interagency effort — Multi-National Experiment (MNE) 6 — to improve coalition capabilities against irregular threats through a whole-of-government or comprehensive approach.

Providing Training and Education

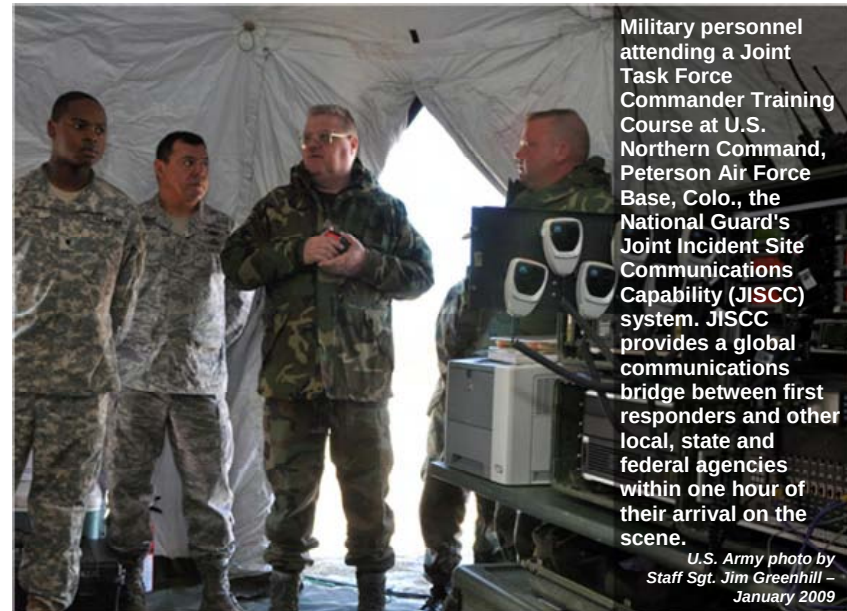
- Incorporate joint education at the tactical level among junior officers and senior NCOs.
- Incorporate battlefield lessons learned into Mission Rehearsal Exercises (MRX) and senior leader education programs like the Pinnacle, Capstone, and Keystone Courses.
- Provide joint training context capabilities to Service mission readiness training centers to improve joint task training. Provides distributed, joint, on-line learning capabilities through Joint Knowledge Online for individuals and provides planners, observer trainers and best practices in support of the Combatant Commander exercise programs.

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U.S. NORTHERN COMMAND (USNORTHCOM)

Homeland defense is North American Aerospace Defense Command's (NORAD) and USNORTHCOM's number one priority. The Command's are vigilant in protecting our citizens from threats that exist in the air, space, land, maritime, and cyberspace domains. Homeland defense and civil support plans remain vital to the nation's ability to deter, prevent, and defeat threats to our security, and support civil authorities when called upon by the President of the United State and the Secretary of Defense.

- The Secretary of Defense established the requirement to have three Chemical, Biological, Radiological/Nuclear and Explosive (CBRNE) Consequence Management Response Forces (CCMRFs) trained, equipped, and ready to respond to requests from civil authorities.
- The USNORTHCOM has one CCMRF trained and ready to support the Federal response to a CBRNE incident; a second will be stood up in 2009 and a third CCMRF will be operational in 2010. Each CCMRF is designed to provide robust command and control (C2) and consequence management capabilities such as aviation, medical and general logistics support
- The command has significant equities in the homeland defense mission to include the C2 gapfiller, over the sustainability and reliability of the current Ground-Based Interceptor fleet, and civil support operations
- For air sovereignty, NORAD provides voice and datalink communications for tactical and C2 nodes for effective engagement orders and mission execution.
- The USNORTHCOM provides missile defense through the current Ground-Based Interceptor fleet, realistic training simulations, and operationally viable tactics, techniques for new procedures.



Military personnel attending a Joint Task Force Commander Training Course at U.S. Northern Command, Peterson Air Force Base, Colo., the National Guard's Joint Incident Site Communications Capability (JISCC) system. JISCC provides a global communications bridge between first responders and other local, state and federal agencies within one hour of their arrival on the scene.

U.S. Army photo by Staff Sgt. Jim Greenhill - January 2009

- National Guard and Reserve forces are fundamental to the total force and essential to homeland security and defense. The USNORTHCOM advocates for leveraging opportunities to resource capabilities, such as Joint Continental U.S. Communications Support Environment (JCCSE).

U.S. PACIFIC COMMAND (USPACOM)

USPACOM protects and defends the territory of the United States, its people, and its interests. With allies and partners, USPACOM is committed to enhancing stability in the Asia-Pacific region by promoting security cooperation, encouraging peaceful development, responding to contingencies, deterring aggression, and, when necessary, fighting to win. The FY 2010 Base funding will enhance counter intelligence, intelligence coalition networks, Theater Security Cooperation (TSC), Global Command and Control Systems (GCCS) workstations, Data

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Fusion Center, the Joint POW/MIA Command (JPAC) and the additional Noncombatant Evacuation Operations Tracking System (NTS) to create a more secure region.

- Provides Counter Intelligence/intelligence coalition networks for the planning and operations capabilities for the command with full-spectrum HUMINT to make timely and relevant decision-making at the tactical and strategic level
- Strengthens TSC interests through Military-to-Military relationships and Regional Security Cooperation achieved through Overseas Humanitarian Disaster and Civic Aid (OHDACA) funds and funding for the DoD Disaster Program in coordination with the Center of Excellence for Disaster Management and Humanitarian Affairs (COE DMHA)
- Exploits funding for new technology development while continuing to leverage existing technologies and allow USPACOM to address critical issues such as operating in a robust Electronic Warfare (EW) threat environment, counter radio jamming and increase network security
- Capitalizes on Service and/or Department-wide efforts to enhance nuclear weapons surety as well as efforts to combat and prevent proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction
- Exploits funding for Navy ships, EW and next generation weapon systems, to maintain the conventional strategic advantage we currently maintain over any potential adversaries
- Conducts remains investigation missions globally with the ultimate goal of bringing home U.S. personnel remains to ensure that all who serve will never be forgotten or left behind.



U.S. SOUTHERN COMMAND (USSOUTHCOM)

The FY 2010 budget for USSOUTHCOM will complete its transformation and reorganization into an interagency oriented organization, positioning the United States as the partner of choice in the Americas. The command is setting the standard to ensure the organization operates effectively in a 21st century environment and supports democracy, individual freedoms and rights, liberty, fair trade, diplomacy, development, security for the Americas.

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The USSOUTHCOM's strategy and activities are designed to promote security and stability in partnership with all the nations in the region. They also complement and support the activities conducted by many departments and agencies, principally the State Department, Agency for International Development, the Drug Enforcement Administration and the Coast Guard.

The FY 2010 Base funding request includes resources to fund the following efforts:

- Expands humanitarian activities, build friendships and attract allies at the regional and local level with the additional funding requested for Humanitarian and Civic Assistance (HCA) and OHDACA
- Integrates military and civilian efforts through closer interaction with other government agencies to ensure a whole of government approach
- Advises foreign security forces and expand their ability to combat narcoterrorism/terrorism
- Implements a newly developed public-private cooperation and business engagement strategy.
- Expands exercises, country participation and military-to-military engagement with our allies, strengthen partnerships, renew alliances, improve partner nation capabilities, establish relationships and gain increased access.
- Focuses on community outreach and improve the profile of the U.S. Government and U.S. Southern Command in the local community.
- Works in partnership with other government agencies to train and equip partner nations and propose initiatives that address common security challenges.

US SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND (USSOCOM)

The USSOCOM receives direct Defense-wide appropriations to ensure continuous support for the management of unique training and equipment requirements of the Special Operations Forces (SOF). USSOCOM's mission is to:

- Provide fully capable SOF to defend the United States and its interests
- Plan and synchronize operations against terrorist networks.
- Plan and lead a full range of lethal and non-lethal special operations missions in complex and ambiguous environments.

The SOF personnel serve as key members of joint, interagency, and international teams and must be prepared to employ all assigned authorities and all available elements of power to accomplish assigned missions. In this capacity, SOF personnel must maintain the highest degree of professionalism, cultural awareness, responsiveness, and initiative.

The FY 2010 Base budget request funds initiatives designed to enhance USSOCOM's flexibility and effectiveness, enhance soldier care and support systems, sustain equipment, and strengthen SOF training capabilities. These initiatives include providing persistent civil affairs presence in high priority countries, increasing USSOCOM's global coordination of psychological operations, improving combat casualty care, and enhancing tactical site exploitation of computer hardware.

Non-traditional approaches are required to counter and defeat the elusive, asymmetric, and disruptive threats pervasive in today's operational environment. To meet this demand, USSOCOM has invested in capabilities to increase force structure and manpower, improve systems, advance force operations and leap ahead technology, and provide specialized and institutional training.

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US STRATEGIC COMMAND (USSTRATCOM)

The USSTRATCOM mission is to operate global missions across physical and/or functional boundaries. Three lines of operations within this category are:

- Strategic Deterrence Operations
- Space Operations
- Cyberspace Operations

The FY 2010 Base funding supports continued operation of Joint Functional Component Command (JFCC) – Network Warfare, Joint Task Force – Global Network Operations, JFCC – Space, JFCC – Global Strike, Cyberspace Operations and the headquarters support for these lines of operations.

USSTRATCOM funding also supports an Integrated Missile Defense (IMD) system including:

- Integrating DoD planning and advocacy efforts to better combat the threats posed by Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)
- Managing the allocation of DOD's high demand/low density Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (ISR) assets
- Integrating Information Operations in support of all the combatant commands

The Command places emphasis on readiness, detailed planning, command and control supported by robust realistic command-wide exercises.

US TRANSPORTATION COMMAND (USTRANSCOM)

The USTRANSCOM's fiscal priorities focus on guaranteeing the United States has strategic airlift/sealift capabilities and an integrated sustainment/distribution network unmatched by any other nation. The command is committed to having the

resources to deliver logistical solutions which enable the Combatant Commanders to succeed anywhere in the world.

The FY 2010 budget provides \$10 billion for the Transportation Working Capital Fund (TWCF) to support both base and war efforts. The TWCF provides synchronized transportation and sustainment making it possible to project and maintain national power with speed, agility, and efficiency. The Base budget also addresses:

- Continued improvements to the strategic airlift fleet;
- Upgrades to the Continental United States and en route infrastructure;
- Procurement/maintenance/readiness of strategic sealift assets, including High Speed Vessels (HSV); and
- Recapitalization of the aging tanker fleet



C-17 Globemaster III transport aircraft from the 437th and 315th Airlift Wings, Charleston Air Force Base, S.C., taxi out for takeoff during a strategic brigade airdrop (SBA) exercise. The Air Force's C-17 mission includes meeting the Army's need for air delivery of a full brigade to the battlefield, including troops and equipment (approximately 3,250 Soldiers and 3,450 tons of materiel). SBA training develops multi-service capabilities and hones the skills of the services' active-duty, reserve and civilian components. Charleston Air Force Base aircraft currently account for half of the Air Force SBA requirement.

DoD photo by Mass Communication Specialist 3rd Class Robyn Gerstenslager – July 2008

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National Guard and Reserve¹ <i>(\$ in Billions) – Base Budget Request</i>	FY 2009 Appropriated ²	FY 2010 Request	Delta '09-'10	Percent Change '09-'10
Army Reserve	7.5	8.0	0.6	6.7%
Navy Reserve	3.4	3.5	0.1	2.9%
Marine Corps Reserve	0.9	1.0	0.1	11.1%
Air Force Reserve	4.5	4.9	0.4	8.9%
Army National Guard	14.5	15.5	1.0	6.9%
Air National Guard	9.0	9.4	0.3	3.3%
Total National Guard and Reserve	39.8	42.3	2.5	6.3%

Military Strength <i>(in thousands)</i>	FY 2009 Authorized	FY 2010 Request	Delta '09-'10	Percent Change '09-'10
Army Reserve	205.0	205.0	–	–
Navy Reserve	66.7	65.5	-1.2	-1.8%
Marine Corps Reserve	39.6	39.6	–	–
Air Force Reserve	67.4	69.5	2.1	3.1%
Army National Guard	352.6	358.2	5.6	1.6%
Air National Guard	106.7	106.7	–	–
Total National Guard and Reserve	838.0	844.5	6.5	0.8%

Notes:

¹ Includes only Base budget Operation & Maintenance, Military Personnel, and Military Construction funds. Does not include: OCO funds, Procurement funds; or National Guard & Reserve Equipment Appropriation (NGREA). ² FY 2009 amounts reflect a proposal in the FY09 Supplemental Request to cancel / reappropriate \$3.4B from the FY09 Base budget to the FY09 OCO budget
Numbers may not add due to rounding

OVERVIEW

The Department of Defense FY 2010 budget request supports the Reserve Components of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force as operational Reserve forces. Like the Active Components, many National Guard and Reserve units and individual members are heavily utilized across the full spectrum of current military operations, ranging from combat missions in support of Overseas Contingency Operations to domestic emergencies.

This budget request includes \$41.3 billion for pay, allowances and costs of Reserve Component training, incentives, operation and maintenance costs, and readiness for eligible military personnel.

The FY 2010 Base budget request supports the Department's Ready Reserve totaling 1.1 million members, and contributes 48 percent of the total military end strength. The Ready Reserve consists of the Selected Reserve (about 838,300), the

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Individual Ready Reserve about (250,000), and the Inactive National Guard (ING) (about 2,000).

Balanced Strategy

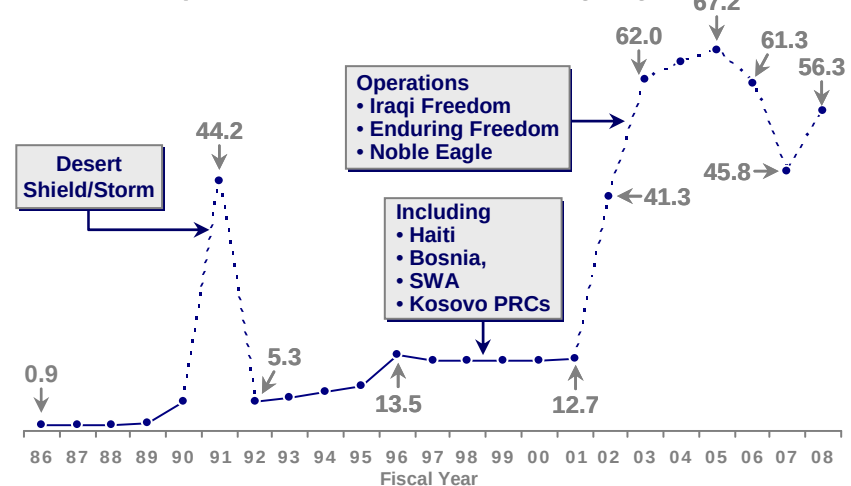
The FY 2010 budget incorporates the principle of a balanced National Defense Strategy with the Reserve Components managed to provide operational capabilities and strategic depth across the full spectrum of conflict. Since 2001, the Reserve Components have been managed as strategic and operational forces which operate across the continuum of military missions performing both strategic and operational roles in peacetime, wartime, contingency, domestic emergencies and homeland defense operations. As such, the Services organize, resource, equip, train, and utilize their Guard and Reserve Components to support mission requirements integrated with the Active Components as a Total Force to the same standards as their Active Components. Each Service's force generation plan prepares both units and individuals to participate in missions, across the full spectrum of military operations, in a cyclic or periodic manner that provides predictability for the Combatant Commands, the Services, Service members, their families, and civilian employers.

Portions of the Reserve Components still serve as a strategic hedge, such as the Individual Ready Reserve and certain hardware units, but others are integrated into day-to-day military operations and participate at a higher level in operational missions than ever before. Figure 2.5 illustrates the increased man-days the Reserve Components have recently contributed to the Total Force effort.

Prior to September 11, 2001, members of the Reserve Components could expect to be mobilized once or twice in their career and train 39 days a year. Today, all Reserve Components are moving toward a more rotational process, characterized by a period of active service followed by an

Figure 2.5 Total Reserve Component Force Contribution

Reserve Component Contribution in Man Duty Days



Source: Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Reserve Affairs

B309-102

Note: Data Shows "Direct Support" Only, Not "Indirect Support" (e.g., Recruiting, USPFO, Most AGR Support).

Includes mobilizations, domestic emergencies, exercises, counter drug operations, Combatant Commander and Service Support

extended period at home. The current mobilization policy issued in January 2007 by the Secretary of Defense mandated that involuntary mobilizations be limited to no more than 12 months, which does not include individual skill training days required for mobilization or deployment or terminal leave. The Secretary of Defense also set a goal of not more than one year mobilized in any six-year period for the Reserve Components. The Services are moving toward this goal as quickly as possible given current operational requirements. Unlike before, when the Reserve Components were usually funded at less than full readiness because they were not first to fight, specific units now must be fully resourced in any given year. This new train-mobilize-

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deploy construct means that the Reserve Components must be ready, manned, trained, and equipped when their scheduled availability comes up, and that they are funded accordingly. Supplemental funding is requested for the increased readiness directly related to war.

Commission on the National Guard and Reserves

In the FY 2005 Ronald Reagan National Defense Authorization Act, Congress established a Commission on the National Guard and Reserves to recommend any changes to ensure the Reserve Components are organized, trained, equipped, compensated and supported to best meet the needs of national security. The Commission provided the Department 118 recommendations affecting the National Guard and Reserve. Many of these recommendations are already underway; 105 of the 118 are being implemented which have the potential to significantly enhance the ability of the Guard and Reserve to accomplish their assigned missions. Budget, procurement, compensation, and benefits are among the issues being addressed. As milestones in the various plans are achieved, legislation necessary to affect implementation will be pursued through the Department's omnibus legislative process.

Training and Resourcing Operational Reserve Forces

Managing the Reserve Components as operational forces affects training schedules and funding requirements. In the past, normal training profiles meant training about two days per month plus 14-15 days of active duty for training annually, during which time Reserve Component personnel were required to train to the same standards as their Active counterparts. While that training profile remains for some units, current Department policy states that for those with planned deployments, training days prior to mobilization must increase. This training profile, with more training pre-deployment and less post-deployment, minimizes mobilized time away from families and civilian jobs



U.S. Army Sgt. 1st Class Christina Sepulveda, a member of the Colorado Army National Guard's Pre-Mobilization Training Assistance Element, watches a video screen to see if the Soldiers inside the vehicle are ready to begin rollover training, at Fort Carson, Colo. Her intercom allows her and the Soldiers to communicate during training, and the monitor allows her to watch that the Soldiers train safely.
U.S. Army photo by Staff Sgt. Liesl Marelli - February 2009

and requires a different resourcing approach. In general, the land based (Army and Marine Corps) Reserve Components train according to this new profile. This change results in a shift of funding from the active accounts (post-mobilization) to the reserve accounts (pre-mobilization) and requires additional Reserve Component training in preparation for deployment. These additional requirements are requested in the Overseas Contingency Operation request.

Concurrent with the transformation to an operational reserve force, the Congress has authorized Reserve Component military personnel funds to be executed from a single budget activity, allowing much improved management of Reserve Component assets and more agile fund allocation. This flexibility is especially crucial for managing funds for the operational reserve, and the Department appreciates the recent Congressional approval to permanently use the single budget activity format for

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the Reserve military personnel appropriations, thereby enabling more effective budget execution, and better real-time oversight. The Department requests a continuation of Congress' traditionally strong support to compensate members of the Reserve Components through a 2.9 percent pay raise and funds for strong family support programs.

The FY 2010 budget also supports the Department's continuing efforts to rebalance skills within and across all components to minimize stress on the force. Reserve Component members are all volunteers, accessible for the full spectrum of missions, trained and properly equipped for their mission, and completely integrated into required warfighting capabilities. The Overseas Contingency Operations budget request provides funds for the DoD Yellow Ribbon Reintegration Program for combat veteran reintegration activities which began in July 2008 and is a companion program to the joint family program initiatives for the Active Components. It focuses on supporting National Guard and Reserve members across the continuum of mobilization and demobilization activities, including support for the unique issues experienced by families of mobilized Reserve Component military personnel.

Equipping and Basing Operational Reserve Forces

The Department continues to ensure that deployed and next-to-deploy units, whether in the Active or Reserve Component, receive the highest equipping priority. Effective and realistic readiness training at home requires that the National Guard and Reserve have access to equipment compatible with the Active Components and used in the assigned operational environment. For FY 2010, force structure and new mission assignments are changing equipping requirements. Modernizations, mission transformation, equipment replacement due to the war losses, as well as homeland defense are catalysts for a new approach to equip the Reserve Components.

In the past, the Reserve Components relied on cascaded equipment from the Active Components, and they often were short in their equipment inventories. From 2002 to 2009, the Reserve Components' equipment accounts increased 191 percent, from \$2.3 billion to \$6.7 billion, helping to alleviate that problem and making it easier to manage the Reserve Components as an operational force. The FY 2010 Base budget contains funds needed for Reserve Component equipment procurement to continue that transition to modernize equipment, and to correct longstanding deficiencies. The budget request includes funds for equipment that will not only improve combat readiness but will also allow the National Guard to further improve its ability to respond to domestic emergencies.

Additionally, the National Guard and Reserves previously have been a low priority for receiving new equipment. However, that standard has now changed and these forces receive the same equipment as their Active counterparts. We have achieved major progress in programming funds and equipping our Reserve Components for an operational role. With this operational role comes the requirement for equipment transparency in form of increased visibility and accountability for the National Guard and Reserve in the programming and budgeting process. Institutionalizing this process will ensure an adequate mission capability for foreign and domestic responses.

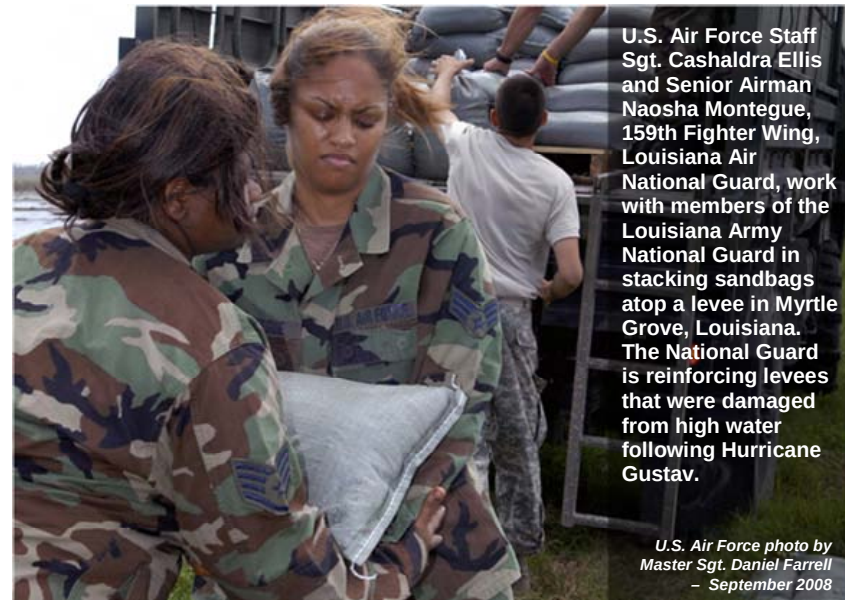
The Reserve Components request \$1.0 billion for Military Construction projects. These projects will meet both current and new mission requirements for Reserve Component operations, readiness, and training facilities. The budget request for sustainment is \$ 1.2 billion. Sustainment is essential to maintaining facilities at a level that supports readiness and preserves the substantial investment the country has made in infrastructure.

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Homeland Defense and Civil Support

The FY 2010 budget continues support for the National Guard and Reserve to play an important role in mitigation of significant events such as those seen over the last several years – from terrorist attacks to domestic emergencies. The national responses to Hurricanes Ike and Gustav in 2008 again proved that civil authorities rely upon the Department for support in times of crisis. Locally based, and community-oriented units with a presence in every State, territory, and region, the National Guard and Reserve are uniquely positioned to play a large role in local Homeland Defense and Civil Support missions. The Department continues to work with the Department of Homeland Security, other Federal agencies, various State Governors, and others to define specific military support requirements. The budget request funds Civil Support Teams across the nation, as well as Chemical, Biological, Radioactive, Nuclear and Explosive (CBRNE), and CBRNE Enhanced Force Package (CERF-P) activities in selected localities.

The Army and Air National Guard specifically have dual mission responsibilities — (1) a Federal national defense mission under the President, and (2) a State mission during which the President places them under control of their respective State Governor. While National Guard members are being trained and equipped to undertake Federal Active service, they are paid from Defense Department appropriations; for State missions, they are paid from State coffers, although they could be Federally funded or reimbursed from Defense Department appropriations if approved by the Secretary of Defense, such as occurred during the 2008 political conventions and the January 2009 Presidential inauguration. Acting in their State capacity, qualified National Guard members may perform specific law enforcement functions which they are legally restricted from performing while serving in an active Federal status.



Employer Support

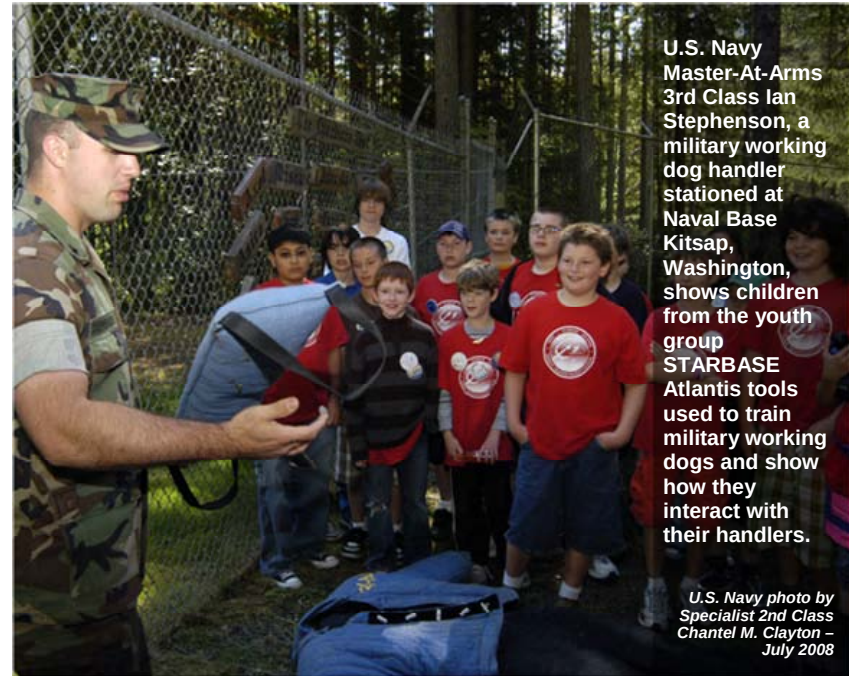
The Department shares members of the National Guard and Reserve with civilian employers. These employers contribute significantly to the Nation's defense when their serving employees, who are sometimes individual business owners themselves, are called to active military service. The Department's National Committee for Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve (ESGR) works closely with Reservists, employers, and other governmental entities to inform and educate all parties of their rights and responsibilities under the Uniformed Services Employment and Re-employment Rights Act. ESGR's chartered mission is to gain and maintain employer support for Guard and Reserve service by recognizing outstanding support, increasing awareness of the law, and resolving conflict through mediation. The FY 2010 Base budget provides for a community-based national network of 56 State,

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district, and territory Field Committees consisting of over 4,500 volunteers. These volunteers and a small headquarters staff have the large responsibility to support a comprehensive outreach effort to the approximately 125,000 employers along with the 1.1 million Reserve Component members that have the further challenge of balancing their civilian and military commitments. Additionally, almost 800 trained ESGR ombudsmen mediate workplace conflicts and disputes between Service members and their employers to further ensure continued support for the All Volunteer Force.

Civil Military Programs

The FY 2010 Base budget continues to support the Department's Civil Military Programs, including National Guard Youth Challenge, DoD STARBASE, and Innovative Readiness Training (IRT). The Challenge Program enables approximately 8,000 selected young adults to attain their high school diploma or GED and to develop as future leaders, using a military training model that teaches leadership skills. The DoD STARBASE is aimed at encouraging science and mathematics interest in grades K-12 to approximately 55,000 students annually by direct exposure to scientific examples and applications. Both Challenge and STARBASE often economize by utilizing existing National Guard and Reserve military facilities. The IRT program provides realistic combat support and combat service support in a multi-service training environment for National Guard and Reserve members. This pre and post-deployment readiness training provides hands-on mission-essential training, while simultaneously providing renewal of infrastructure and health care to underserved communities throughout the United States. The program can provide unique training opportunities that can seldom be under any conditions other than actual combat, such as road



U.S. Navy Master-At-Arms 3rd Class Ian Stephenson, a military working dog handler stationed at Naval Base Kitsap, Washington, shows children from the youth group STARBASE Atlantis tools used to train military working dogs and show how they interact with their handlers.

U.S. Navy photo by Specialist 2nd Class Chantel M. Clayton – July 2008

construction in rural Alaska, health care to Native Americans in the southwest, and raising a sunken submarine off the coast of Rhode Island.

SUMMARY

There is a limit to how much Active service can be expected from the Reserve Components, which are designed to be a part-time force. The FY 2010 budget strikes a critical balance between the utilization and compensation for members of the National Guard and Reserve.

American Recovery & Reinvestment Act of 2009

OVERVIEW

The *American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009* (ARRA) was designed to stimulate U.S. economic growth by creating jobs through investments in infrastructure improvements and expanding energy research in an effort to lead the way toward energy independence for the country. The Department of Defense has identified over 4,000 projects suitable for ARRA funding and is moving swiftly to implement these funds in the most effective manner.

For updated information, see: www.defenselink.mil/recovery

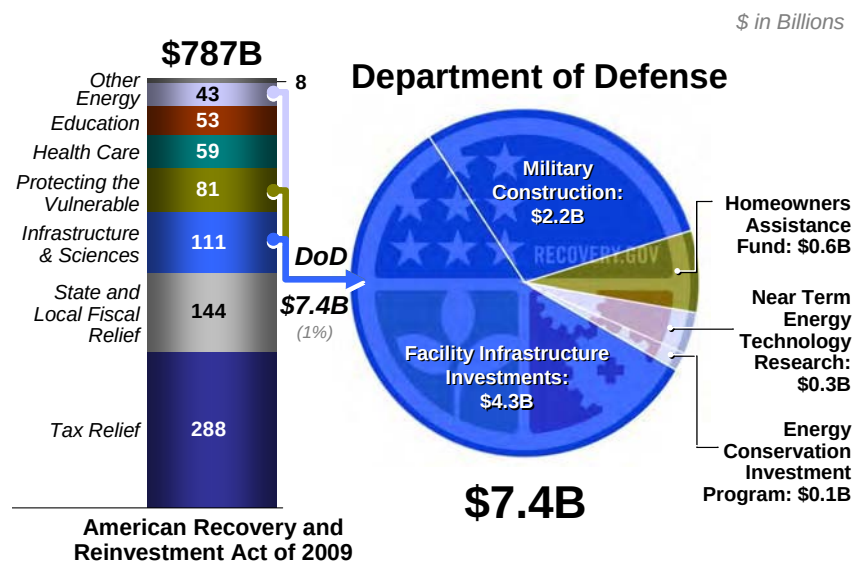
BACKGROUND

The President signed the ARRA on February 17, 2009. It includes \$7.345 billion in Defense-related appropriations – less than 1 percent of the \$787 billion stimulus package (Figure 2.6). The Department intends to spend this funding with unprecedented transparency and accountability, ensuring that the Act fulfills its purpose to create and save jobs, jumpstart our economy, address unfunded facility requirements and build the foundation for long-term economic growth. The Department's implementation plan includes:

- \$4.3 billion for facility infrastructure investments to upgrade DoD facilities, including:
 - Energy-related improvements
 - Medical facilities
 - Family housing, barracks, and other quality-of-life facilities
 - Operational facilities, Utilities, and Roofs
 - Pavements: Roads and Grounds
- \$2.2 billion for Military Construction of new facilities:

- \$1.3 billion for hospital replacement projects at Camp Pendleton, California and Fort Hood, Texas, and a hospital alteration project at Naval Air Station, Jacksonville, Florida
- \$0.2 billion for 21 Child Development Centers
- \$0.2 billion for 7 Soldier, Marine and Troop Housing
- \$0.1 billion for 13 Family Housing Construction projects
- \$0.1 billion for 2 Warrior in Transition Facilities
- \$0.1 billion for multiple Energy Conservation/Alternative Energy projects (photovoltaic and energy monitoring technologies).
- \$0.1 billion for 16 National Guard facilities

Figure 2.6 Defense Is Moving Swiftly on Recovery Act



Numbers may not add due to rounding
 Source: Recovery.gov, American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009
 Source: American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, Recovery.gov,
 Department of Defense Expenditure Plan

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- \$0.6 billion for a temporary expansion of Homeowner's Assistance Program (HAP) benefits to provide monetary assistance to eligible Service members and civilians affected by the downturned housing market. It would provide benefits to those affected by base closures and realignments, wounded warriors, the spouses of members killed in the line of duty during deployment, and Service members given Permanent Change of Station orders.
- \$0.3 billion to research and develop near-term energy-efficiency technologies, alternative energy supplies, and demonstrate tactical energy/power systems.
- \$0.1 billion for 16 Energy Conservation Investment Program (ECIP) projects that reduce energy consumption by using better management and control systems and exploiting alternative energy technologies.
- Administrative funding provided to the DoD Inspector General for additional oversight and audit of ARRA execution.

The ARRA funding addresses some of the unique challenges faced by American Service members because of their voluntary commitment to serve our nation. Specific investment in military construction will provide stimulus to the economy while helping to enhance the quality of life for our troops and their families. In addition to providing much needed facility improvements, the Recovery Act also funds higher levels of energy efficiency and enhances important energy research programs so that the Department can continue to lead the way in the national effort to achieve greater energy independence.

PROJECT SELECTION

The Recovery Act funded specific categories of Military Construction. Within these categories, the Department selected validated priority projects based on several factors, primarily operational need and the ability to obligate funds quickly. Further, in determining how quickly a project could be executed, the Department considered the degree of its compliance with legal requirements within the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and the acquisition strategy.

For Facility Infrastructure Investments (i.e., Facilities Sustainment, Restoration, and Modernization (FSRM)) funding identified in the Recovery Act, the Department selected projects based primarily on the following criteria: (1) mission requirements, (2) quality-of-life impact, (3) NEPA documentation status, and (4) acquisition strategy and the ability to execute quickly. In addition, the Department included repair and modernization projects for facilities that could be occupied by troops returning from Iraq or Afghanistan.

In accordance with the guidance from the Office of Management and Budget, the Department – like all other Federal agencies – is working diligently to ensure that funds are awarded and distributed in a prompt, fair, and reasonable manner; that both the recipients and uses of all funds are transparent; and funds are used for the intended purpose – curtailing fraud, waste, abuse and avoiding unnecessary delays

Financial Management

OVERVIEW

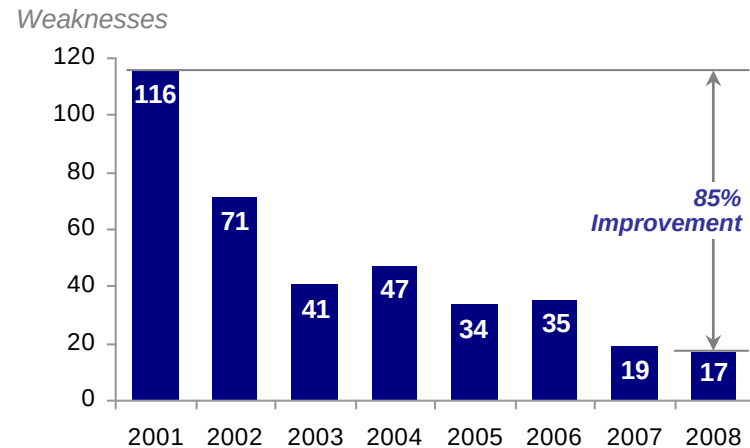
In 1995, The General Accounting Office – now known as the Government Accountability Office (GAO) – first identified DoD financial management as one of its high risk areas. DoD financial management is still on the list of high-risk areas because, according to GAO's latest update in 2009, there are continuing problems with data integrity; needs for improvements in policies, [processes, procedures, and controls; and a need to implement fully integrated systems.

Progress Has Been Made

DoD has made improvements in its financial management in recent years. Several examples illustrate the scope of these improvements:

- DoD has made progress toward improving its financial information and demonstrating that progress by achieving clean audit opinions in selected areas. Several funds have achieved clean opinions. The Army Corps of Engineers has achieved clean opinions on all of its financial statements, and the Marine Corps is nearly ready for an audit of its Statement of Budgetary Resources.
- The Department has also improved financial stewardship through stronger internal controls that reduce opportunities for waste, fraud, and abuse. Of 116 managers' internal control weaknesses that were identified in 2001, 99 have been eliminated, and the Department is on track to eliminate the remaining 17 (Figure 2.7).
- Improved efficiencies in financial operations have resulted in lower costs. For example, from FY 2001 through FY 2008, the Defense Finance (DFAS) and Accounting Service reduced personnel work years 30% and annual cost of

Figure 2.7 Reducing Internal Control Weaknesses



Source: FY 2001-2007 DoD Performance and Accountability Reports

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operations by 15%. The services are also achieving efficiencies. The Air Force, for example, will achieve cost savings by combining most of its financial services operations at Ellsworth Air Force Base.

- Improved financial operations have also produced savings by reducing interest penalties on invoices. Since 2001, efforts by the Services and the DFAS have avoided \$335 million in interest penalties while doubling the dollar amounts of payments made.

The Department has also begun to make improvements in its financial systems. It is important to note that DoD's financial systems have always been able to keep accurate track of obligations made compared with the funds appropriated by the Congress. Current systems, however, do not do a good job of integrating various types of financial and non-financial information and cannot always track financial information back to its sources. The new Enterprise Resource Planning Systems

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(ERPs) planned by each of the Military Departments, and the one being planned for installation at the Defense Agencies, will be more fully integrated.

DoD plans its financial improvements using the Financial Improvement and Audit Readiness (FIAR) Plan. The FIAR Plan has three basic goals:

1. To ensure that the financial information provided by the Department is timely, reliable, accurate, and relevant;
2. To sustain improvements through an effective internal control program; and implementation of the requirements of OMB Circular A-123, Appendix A.
3. To achieve unqualified audit opinions on DoD annual financial statements as a by-product of efforts to improve financial information and internal controls.



The FIAR Plan is updated semi-annually. The most recent update was released last December. It contained a standard framework for analysis of business processes, milestones, and metrics, and a schedule of detailed action plans for progress toward financial management improvement and auditability.

Considerable Work Remains to be Done

While DoD has made progress in improving its financial management, the Department recognizes that much work remains to be done. New systems, such as the ERPs planned by the department and agencies, are notoriously difficult to install successfully. There will also be major problems associated with cleaning up and reconfiguring data so that it can be processed by the new systems. For these reasons, DoD has a long way to go before integrated financial systems are deployed throughout the organization.

Also, while progress has been made toward improving financial information and thereby achieving clean audits, the hardest problems still remain to be solved. Notably, the largest organizations in the DoD, including all three of the Military Departments, have yet to achieve improvements in financial information and processes sufficient to warrant asking for an audit. Given the scope and complexity of these organizations, it will be many years before they will have achieved enough progress to achieve unqualified audit opinions on all of their financial statements. In light of these challenges, DoD is currently reassessing its audit strategy with the goal of focusing its improvement efforts on those categories of financial information that are most used to manage the Department activities.

DoD remains committed to improving its financial management. But we recognize that much work remains to be done before we realize that goal.

Performance Improvement

PUT PERFORMANCE FIRST

President Obama is creating a focused team within the White House that will work with agency leaders and the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to improve results and outcomes for Federal Government programs, while eliminating waste and inefficiency. This unit will be composed of top-performing and highly-trained Government professionals and will be headed by a new Chief Performance Officer (CPO). The CPO will work with Federal agencies to set tough performance targets and hold managers responsible for progress. The President will meet regularly with cabinet officers to review the progress their agencies are making toward meeting performance improvement targets.

The Administration plans to open up the insular performance measurement process to the public, the Congress, and outside experts. The Administration will eliminate ideological performance goals and replace them with goals Americans care about and that are based on congressional intent and feedback from the people served by Government programs. Programs will not be measured in isolation, but assessed in the context of other programs that are serving the same population or meeting the same goals.

The Department welcomes the opportunity to support the President's vision of putting performance first.

DoD Mission and Organization Structure

The mission of the DoD is to provide the military forces needed to deter war and to protect the security of the United States. Since the creation of America's first Army in 1775, the Department and its predecessor organizations have evolved into a global presence of 3 million individuals, stationed in more than 140 countries and dedicated to defending the United States by



President of the United States Barack Obama talks to service members and civilians during his visit to Camp Lejeune, N.C. The President is visiting Camp Lejeune to speak on current policies and exit strategy from Iraq.

U.S. Marine Corps photo by Lance Cpl. Michael J. Ayotte – February 2009

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detering and defeating aggression and coercion in critical regions. Figure 2.8 illustrates how the Department of Defense is organized. Details on major operating components are discussed below.

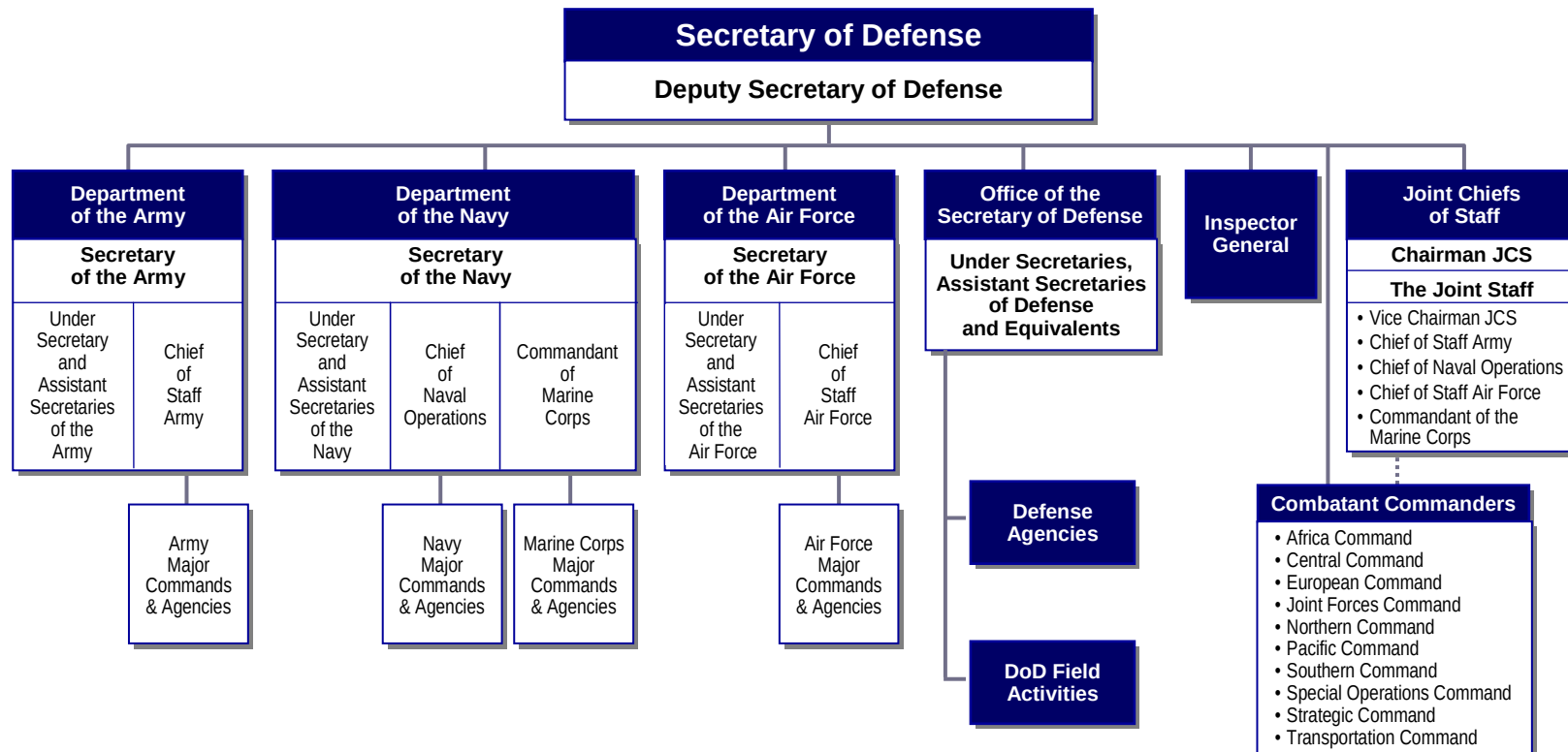
The Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD)

The Secretary of Defense and his principal staff are responsible for the formulation and oversight of defense strategy and policy.

The OSD supports the Secretary in policy development, planning, resource management, acquisition, and fiscal and program evaluation. Figure 2.9 depicts the immediate Office of the Secretary of Defense, comprised of several Under Secretaries of Defense (USDs) and Assistant Secretaries of Defense (ASDs) for various functional areas.

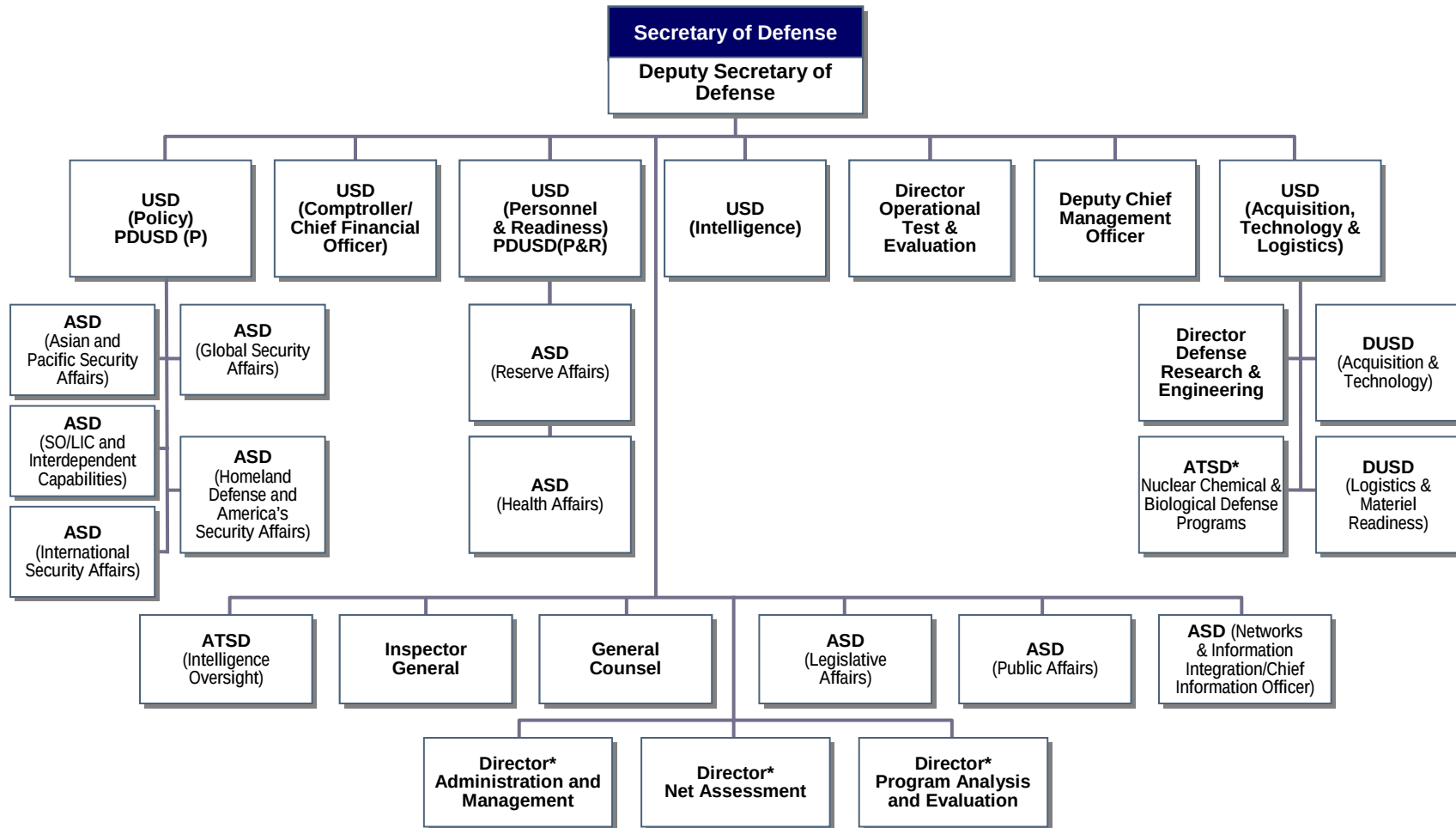
Select OSD Principals also oversee the activities of various defense agencies and DoD field activities.

Figure 2.8 Department of Defense Organizational Structure



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Figure 2.9 Office of the Secretary of Defense



Organization Reflects Presidentially-Appointed/Senate-Confirmed Officials plus four positions (*) who report directly to the Secretary of Defense

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Military Departments

The Military Departments consist of the Army, Navy (of which the Marine Corps is a component), and the Air Force. In wartime, the U.S. Coast Guard becomes a special component of the Navy; otherwise, it is part of the Department of Homeland Security. The Military Departments organize, staff, train, equip, and sustain America's military forces. When the President and Secretary of Defense determine that military action is required, these trained and ready forces are assigned to a Combatant Command responsible for conducting military operations.

The Military Departments include Active Duty, Reserve, and National Guard forces. Active Duty forces are full-time military Service members. Reserve forces, when called to active duty, support the Active forces. Reserve forces are an extension of Active Duty forces and perform similar functions when called to Active Duty. The National Guard has a unique dual mission with both Federal and state responsibilities. The Guard is commanded by the governor of each state or territory, who can call the Guard into action during local or statewide emergencies such as storms, drought, or civil disturbances. When ordered to Active Duty for mobilization or called into Federal service for national emergencies, units of the Guard are placed under operational control of the appropriate Military Department. The Guard and Reserve forces are recognized as indispensable and integral parts of the Nation's defense.

Defense Agencies

Eighteen defense agencies have evolved over time as a result of DoD-wide functional consolidation initiatives. Defense agencies provide a variety of support services commonly used throughout the Department. For instance, the Defense Finance and Accounting Service provides accounting services, contractor and vendor payments, and payroll services; and the Defense

Logistics Agency provides logistics support and supplies to all Department activities.

DoD Field Activities

Ten DoD field activities have also evolved over time as a result of DoD-wide functional consolidation initiatives. DoD field activities perform missions more limited in scope than defense agencies, such as the American Forces Information Service (AFIS) that serves as the DoD focal point for all Armed Forces information programs.

The Joint Staff

The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff is the principal military advisor to the President, the National Security Council, and the Secretary of Defense. The Chairman and his principal staff assist the President and the Secretary in providing for the strategic direction of the Armed Forces, including operations conducted by the Commanders of the Combatant Commands. As part of this responsibility, the Chairman also assists in the preparation of strategic plans and helps to ensure that plans conform to available resource levels projected by the Secretary of Defense.



U.S. Army Sgt. Boomer Jones looks for his next checkpoint after rallying with the rest of his men during an air assault mission with the 1st Battalion, 187th Infantry Regiment, 101st Airborne Division, in Sadr Yusifiyah, Iraq

U.S. Army photo by Spc. Richard Del Vecchio - July 2008

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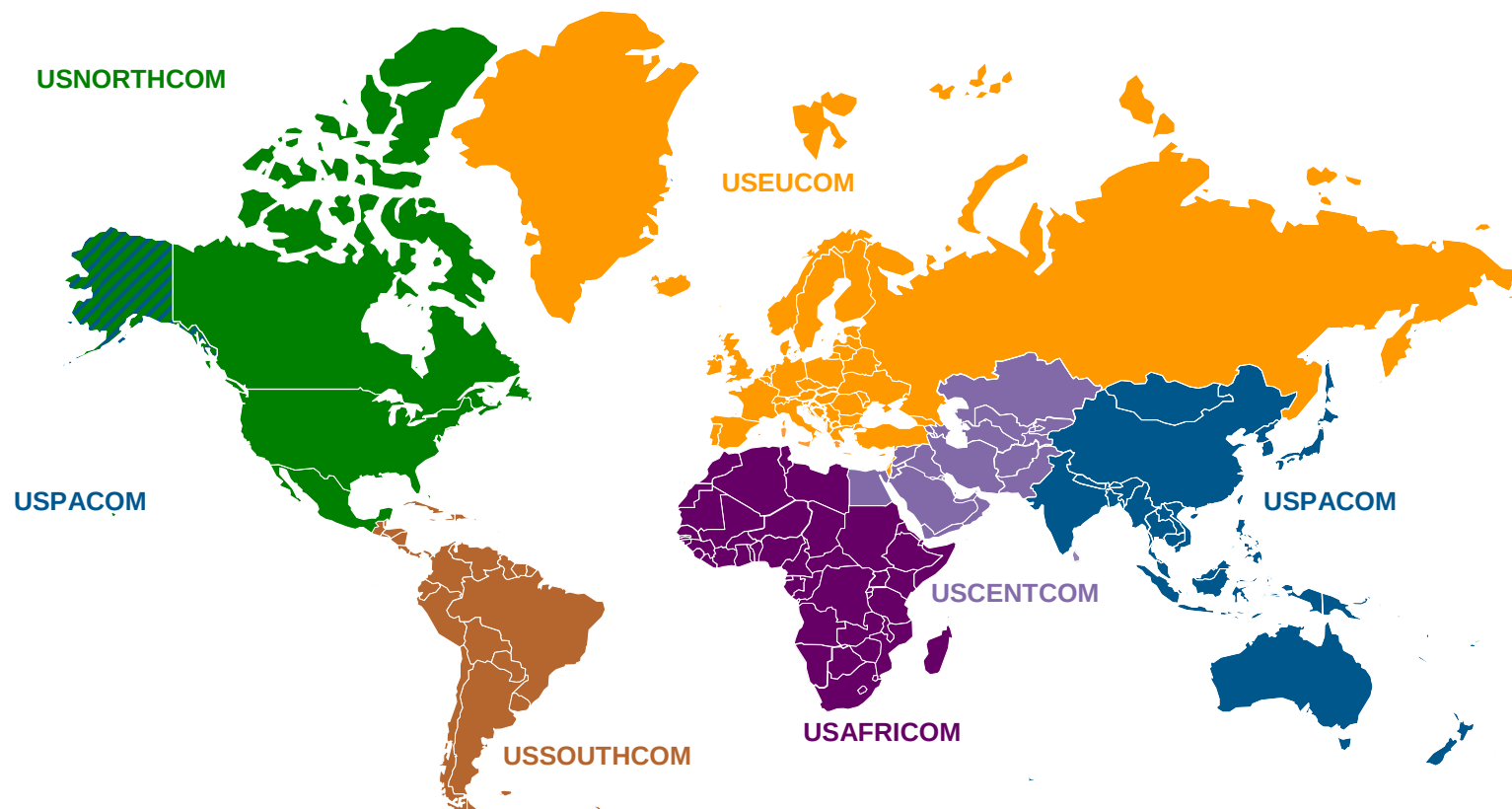
Combatant Commands

Ten Combatant Commands are responsible for conducting the Department's military operational missions around the world.

Six commands (Figure 2.10) have specific military operational mission objectives for geographic areas of responsibility.

- U.S. European Command (USEUCOM) is responsible for activities in Europe, Greenland, and Russia.
- U.S. Central Command (USCENTCOM) is responsible for the Middle East, Egypt, and several of the former Soviet

Figure 2.10. Geographic Combatant Commands



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republics. This Command is primarily responsible for conducting Operation Enduring Freedom in Afghanistan and Operation Iraqi Freedom.

- U.S. Pacific Command (USPACOM) is responsible for China, South and Southeast Asia, Australia, and the Pacific Ocean.
- U.S. Southern Command (USSOUTHCOM) is responsible for Central and South America and the Caribbean.
- U.S. Northern Command (USNORTHCOM) is responsible for North America, including Canada and Mexico.
- U.S. Africa Command (USAFRICOM) is responsible for the entire continent of Africa (minus Egypt).

In addition, four Commands have specified worldwide mission responsibilities focused on a particular function(s):

- U.S. Strategic Command (USSTRATCOM) provides global deterrence capabilities, direction of Global Information Grid operations, and synchronizes Department efforts to combat weapons of mass destruction worldwide.
- U.S. Special Operations Command (USSOCOM) leads, plans, synchronizes, and as directed, executes global operations against terrorist networks.
- U.S. Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM) moves military equipment, supplies, and personnel around the world in support of operations.
- U.S. Joint Forces Command (USJFCOM) leads joint innovation and experimentation, integrates joint force capabilities, trains joint forces, leads development of joint force readiness standards, and provides trained and ready joint forces to other combatant commanders.

The Military Departments supply the necessary capabilities to these Commands. As such, the operating costs of these



U.S. Navy Aviation Warfare Systems Operator 2nd Class Travis Nelson of Helicopter Combat Support Squadron (HCS) 21, based in San Diego, looks out over the water of Micronesia while riding in a MH-60S Seahawk helicopter as part of Pacific Partnership 2008. Pacific Partnership is a four-month humanitarian mission to Southeast Asia.

U.S. Navy photo by Mass Communication Specialist 3rd Class Michael C. Barton – August 2008

commands (except the USSOCOM) are subsumed within each Military Department's budget. The USSOCOM is the only Combatant Command that has budget authority that resides outside of the control of the Military Departments and is reflected in the Department's Defense-wide accounts.

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DoD Performance Budget Plan Hierarchy

The Department's Performance Budget hierarchy is focused on implementing all the statutory provisions of the Government Performance and Results Act of 1993 and the President's performance vision.

Sections 200-230 of OMB Circular A-11 characterize a performance budget as a hierarchy of goals, structured like an agency's strategic plan. At the top of the pyramid is the agency's mission statement followed by overarching strategic goals, or statements of aim or purpose, as outlined in the agency's strategic plan. For each strategic goal, there are a limited number of high priority strategic objectives that add greater specificity to the overarching strategic goal in terms of the outcomes to be achieved. For each strategic objective, there are a limited number of performance targets (measures and milestones) that are used to indicate progress toward accomplishing the objective.

The Department's performance budget hierarchy is depicted in Figure 2.11. This hierarchy indicates that every level of the DoD is accountable for measuring performance and delivering results at multiple tiers of the organization that support the Department's strategic goals and objectives. Performance accountability cascades to the appropriate management level (DoD Enterprise to DoD Component to program level) with personnel accountability at all management echelons. DoD investments in systems and other initiatives are aggregated to support strategic objectives at the enterprise or highest DoD echelon level.

Primary responsibility for performance improvement in the DoD rests with the Deputy Secretary of Defense in his role as the Chief Management Officer (CMO). The Deputy Secretary is assisted by a Deputy CMO and the DoD Performance Improvement Officer (PIO), who provides advice and integrates

Figure 2.11 Department of Defense Performance Budget Hierarchy



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performance information across the Department, all of which can be found at www.defenselink.mil/dbt.

DoD strategic objectives and performance targets were identified by Principal Staff Assistants (PSAs) within the Office of the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Joint Staff, as most relevant for DoD-wide or enterprise-level strategic focus. This list does not represent a comprehensive and exhaustive list of all DoD performance targets. The list does not include classified performance targets or address performance

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improvements associated with the National Intelligence Program, since responsibility for the NIP falls under the purview of the Director for National Intelligence.

DoD strategic objectives and performance targets (measures and milestones) are subject to annual refinement based on changes in missions and priorities. Such changes reflect the evolutionary nature of DoD's performance budget and the Department's continuing efforts to link budgetary resources and investments to identifiable and measurable strategic outcomes.

The DoD Strategic Plan

Performance-based management and budgeting begins with an overarching strategic plan. The Quadrennial Defense Review (QDR) constitutes the DoD's strategic plan.

Subsection 118 of Chapter 2, United States Code requires that the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, conduct a comprehensive examination of the United States defense strategy and establish a defense program for the next 20 years. This review examines national defense strategy, force structure, force modernization plans, infrastructure, budget plans, and other elements of the defense program and policies of the United States, consistent with the most recent National Security Strategy and National Military Strategy. The review calls for a budget plan that would be required to provide sufficient resources to execute successfully the full range of missions called for in the national defense strategy at a low-to-moderate level of risk.

On February 3, 2006, the Defense Department unveiled its latest Quadrennial Defense Review (QDR). A copy of the Department's complete QDR can be found at www.defenselink.mil/qdr/report/Report20060203.pdf. The Department will be updating its strategic plan with the completion of its 2009 QDR later this year.

DoD Strategic Goals

The QDR acknowledged that everything done in the Defense Department contributes to joint warfighting capability, as depicted by the following overarching DoD strategic goals:

- Goal 1: Fight the Long War on Terror
- Goal 2: Reorient Capabilities and Forces
- Goal 3: Reshape the Defense Enterprise
- Goal 4: Develop a 21st Century Total Force
- Goal 5: Achieve Unity of Effort

The 2006 QDR was the first contemporary defense review to coincide with an ongoing major conflict. Consequently, strategic goal 1 acknowledged the ensuing major conflict and extended stabilization campaigns in Iraq and Afghanistan. For FY 2010, strategic goal 1 has been refocused on conducting overseas contingency operations to support President Obama's defense agenda.

At the same time, the 2006 QDR recognized that the Department needed to recast its view of future warfare through the lens of a long duration and globally distributed conflict. Therefore, strategic goal 2 focuses on reorienting the Armed Forces to deter and defend against transnational terrorists around the world. Strategic goal 5 recognizes that the DoD cannot meet today's complex challenges alone. This goal recognizes integrated security cooperation and strategic communication as additional tools the Combatant Commanders may use to fight wars. Together, these three goals were deemed to encompass the Department's primary warfighting missions.

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Strategic goals 3 and 4 focus on developing a Total Force and reshaping the defense infrastructure, respectively, in ways that better support the warfighter. Therefore, these goals are supporting goals that enable accomplishment of the Department's primary warfighting goals 1, 2, and 5. See Figure 2.12.

DoD Strategic Objectives

Based on the above over-arching strategic goals, a task force and Senior Review Group (SRG) were established to develop and maintain a limited number of high priority strategic objectives and performance targets for DoD-wide or enterprise-level focus. The Performance Budget Task Force and SRG includes representatives from each OSD Principal Staff, the Joint Staff, and the Military Departments. Each year, these forums meet to consider changes to strategic objectives and refinements to performance targets based on changes in management priorities and Administration direction. Figure 2.13

identifies the Department's latest refinements to its strategic goals and objectives for FY 2010. Since the 2006 QDR, the Department has modified, deleted, and added to some of its original strategic objectives based on the National Defense Strategy, published June 2008, and President Obama's defense agenda. Figure 2.13 identifies the Department's five overarching strategic goals and 14 strategic objectives for FY 2010. Figure 2.14 links the Department's strategic goals and objectives for FY 2010 to the 2008 National Defense Strategy objectives and to President Obama's defense agenda.

Figure 2.12 FY 2010 Strategic Goals

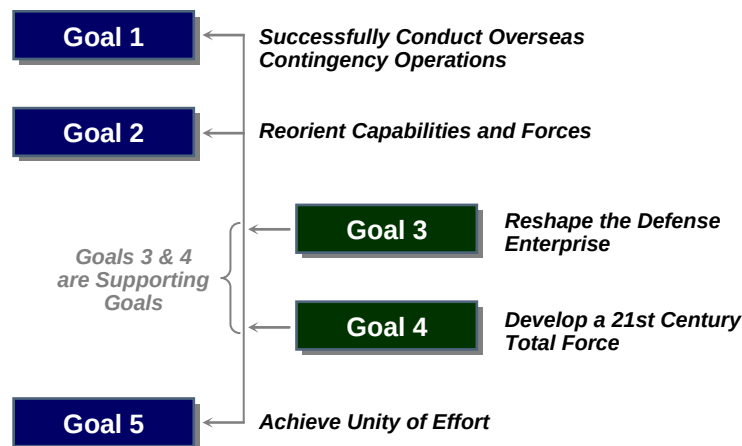


Figure 2.13 FY 2010 Strategic Goals and Objectives

Strategic Goal 1: Successfully Conduct Overseas Contingency Operations

- 1.1: Conduct a large-scale, potentially long-duration irregular warfare campaign that includes counterinsurgency, security, stability, transition, and reconstruction operations.

Strategic Goal 2: Reorient Capabilities and Forces

- 2.1: Improve capabilities to prevent and mitigate attacks on U.S. personnel, facilities, and key assets.
- 2.2: Deter and defend against transnational terrorist attacks and globally distributed aggressors and shape the choices of countries at strategic crossroads, while postured for a second, nearly simultaneous campaign.
- 2.3: Improve intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) to enhance battlespace awareness.

Strategic Goal 3: Reshape the Defense Enterprise

- 3.1: Improve acquisition processes and execution to support warfighter requirements.
- 3.2: Focus research and development to address warfighting requirements.
- 3.3: Implement improved logistics operations to support joint warfighting.
- 3.4: Maintain capable, efficient, and cost-effective installations to support the DoD workforce.
- 3.5: Improve financial management and budget and performance integration to support strategic decisions and improve financial stewardship to the taxpayer.
- 3.6: Enable an operational advantage for the DoD, non-DoD partners, and national leadership through the effective and efficient management of an assured DoD information enterprise.

Strategic Goal 4: Develop a 21st Century Total Force

- 4.1: Sustain the capacity of the "All-Volunteer" force and enhance the role of the civilian workforce in the total force*.
- 4.4: The force is prepared to meeting emerging challenges faced by operational commanders.
- 4.5: Ensure the medical readiness of military members.

Strategic Goal 5: Achieve Unity of Effort

- 5.1: Build capacity of international partners in fighting the war on terrorism.

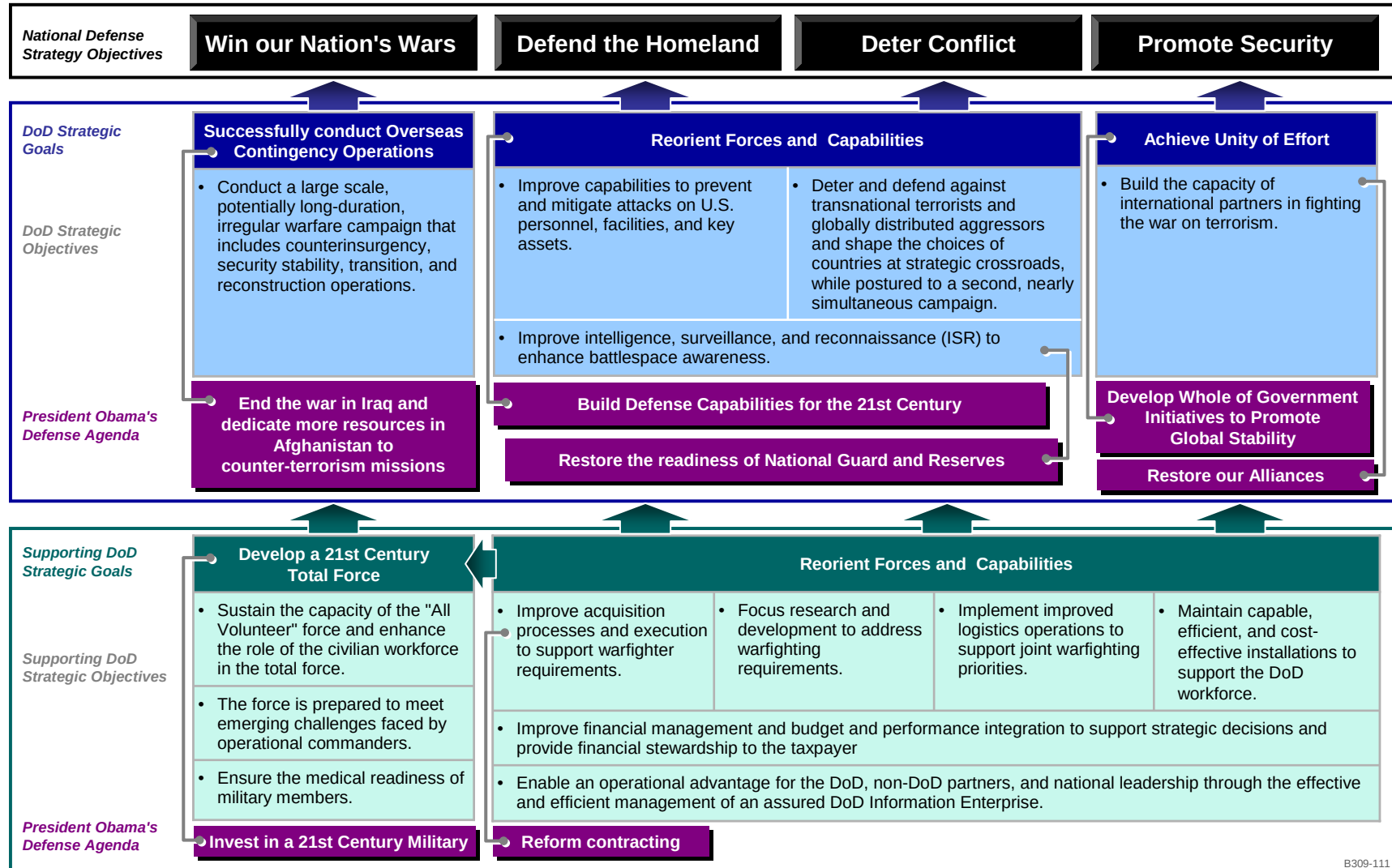
**Revised to incorporate prior year strategic objectives 4.2 and 4.3.*

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Figure 2.14 DoD Strategic Goals and Objectives

Linkage to National Defense Strategy and President Obama's Defense Agenda



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FY 2008 DoD Performance Report

The Department Performance Budget Report for FY 2008 includes 50 DoD-wide or enterprise-level performance targets and over 300 program-level performance targets distributed among DoD major mission areas. A copy of the Department's detailed report is available at www.defenselink.mil/dbt. Data on FY 2008 program results and improvement plan progress can be found at www.whitehouse.gov/omb/expectmore/.

Results for five (or 10 percent) of the 50 enterprise-level targets were not available at the time the DoD report was published for FY 2008. Since that time, two additional results have been received, as summarized at Figure 2.15. Three results, related to acquisition cycle time and cost growth, are still pending analysis for FY 2008. Based on latest available results, Figure 2.15 indicates that 68 percent (32 performance targets) for FY 2008 were met or exceeded, 21 percent (10 performance targets) were not met but showed improvement over the prior year, and

11 percent (5 performance targets) were not met. Figure 2.15 also indicates that the Department achieved a 50 percent or greater success rate in meeting or exceeding the performance targets applicable to each DoD Strategic Goal.

FY 2009 DoD Performance Plan Changes

The Deputy Secretary of Defense/Chief Management Officer approved the following changes to performance targets for enterprise-level focus for FY 2009:

Goal 1: *Fight the Long War on Terrorism*

- Deleted one performance target, at the request of the Under Secretary of Defense (Policy), since the result was deemed outside of the Department's control:
 - Percent DoD personnel contribution to coalition partners' forces supporting Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF) and International Security Assistance Force (ISAF)

Figure 2.15 FY 2008 Performance Results by DoD Strategic Goal

DoD Strategic Goal	Met or Exceeded		Improved Over Prior Year, But Did Not Meet		Did Not Meet		Total	
Goal 1 - Fight the Long War on Terrorism	2	67%	1	33%	0	0%	3	100%
Goal 2 - Reorient Capabilities and Forces	8	80%	1	10%	1	10%	10	100%
Goal 3 - Reshape the Defense Enterprise	6	55%	4	36%	1	9%	11	100%
Goal 4 - Develop a 21st Century Total Force	14	74%	2	10%	3	16%	19	100%
Goal 5 - Achieve Unity of Effort	2	50%	2	50%	0	0%	4	100%
DoD Total	32	68%	10	21%	5	11%	47	100%

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Goal 2: Reorient Capabilities and Forces

- Deleted two performance targets based on achievement of performance end states in FY 2008 and one performance target based on new direction from the Under Secretary of Defense (Intelligence), respectively:
 - Percent of DoD reduction in deployed Minuteman III Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles (ICBMs) achieved
 - Percent of Joint Intelligence Operations Centers (JIOCs) at initial operating capability (IOC)
 - Percent of DoD counterintelligence mission-focused Technical Surveillance Countermeasure (TSCM) requirements satisfied.
- Added two new performance targets, at the request of the Under Secretary of Defense (Intelligence), to focus management attention on improved intelligence sharing:
 - Rate of customer satisfaction with DoD HUMINT support
 - Percent of CoCOMs rating the Defense Intelligence Operations Coordination Center (DIOCC) satisfactory or better.

Goal 4: Develop a 21st Century Total Force

- Added one performance target, at the request of the Under Secretary of Defense (Personnel and Readiness), to focus management attention on foreign language training and cultural awareness needs:
 - Percent of operational and contingency language needs met

Per Figure 2.16, these changes resulted in a net decrease of one (from 50 to 49) in the number of enterprise-level performance targets for FY 2009 compared to FY 2008.

FY 2010 DoD Performance Plan Changes

Goal 1: Successfully Conduct Overseas Contingency Operations

- Deleted the following two performance targets, at the request of the Under Secretary of Defense (Policy), associated with training Iraqi and Afghan security forces, pending policy direction from the President:
 - Cumulative number of Iraqi Security Forces (ISFs) trained
 - Cumulative number of Afghan National Security Forces (ANSFs) trained
- Added one new performance target, at the request of the Under Secretary of Defense (Personnel and Readiness), that focuses management attention on the Department's overall readiness posture to execute Overseas Contingency Operations:
 - Percent that DoD Combatant Commanders are ready to execute Current Operations

Goal 2: Reorient Forces and Capabilities

- Deleted three performance targets associated with achieving performance end states in FY 2008 with regard to the following defense capabilities:
 - Number of National Guard Weapons of Mass Destruction-Civil Support Teams (WMD-CSTs) certified
 - Number of National Guard Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and High-Yield Explosive (CBRNE) Enhanced Force Packages (CERFPs) certified
 - Cumulative number of DoD Maritime Pre-position Force (MPF) ships procured.

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- Added three new performance targets, at the request of the Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics) to focus management attention on the Departmental initiatives that are designed to prevent and mitigate attacks on U.S. personnel, facilities, and key assets;
 - Percent of treaty-declared category 1 chemical weapons destroyed
 - Cumulative number of zonal diagnostic labs built and equipped for biological agent detection and response
 - Average time required for Joint Biometrics Identify Program (JBI2P) to provide biometrically enable intelligence to the lowest echelon warfighter
- Added four performance targets, at the request of the Under Secretary of Defense (Personnel and Readiness), focused on the President's defense agenda to expand military needs on the ground, rebuild Defense capabilities for 21st century tasks, and focus attention on the Department's overall readiness postures to execute Core/Theater Security Operations and Contingency Plans:
 - Cumulative percent of unit initiatives completed to balance three Marine Corps Expeditionary Forces (MEFs) by increasing end strength by 27,000 (from 175,000 to 202,000)
 - Percent of 2/3-star Designated Service Headquarters (DSHQ) certified as Joint Task Force-capable
 - Percent that DoD Combatant Commanders (CoCOMs) are ready to execute Core or Theater Security Operations
 - Percent that DoD Combatant Commanders (CoCOMs) are ready to execute Contingency Plans

Goal 3: Reshape the Defense Enterprise

- Deleted five performance targets, at the request of the Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition, Technology, and Readiness) and the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Networks & Information/Chief Information Officer), respectively, in favor of more refined indicators associated with acquisition, facilities, housing, and information technology activities, as follows:
 - Average acquisition cycle time for Major Defense Acquisition Programs (MDAPs) starting in FY 1992
 - Average facilities recapitalization rate
 - Number of inadequate family housing units in the continental United States (CONUS)
 - Number of inadequate family housing units outside the continental United States (OCONUS)
 - Percent of information technology business cases acceptable to the Office of Management and Budget
- Added four new performance targets, at the request of the Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics) that support the President's direction to reform contracting, sustain Service members' housing around the world, and improve energy efficiency:
 - Percent of contract obligations that are competitively awarded
 - Percent of government-owned Family Housing inventory in the United States at Q1 or Q2 ratings
 - Percent of government-owned Family Housing at foreign locations at Q1 or Q2 ratings

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- Percentage of renewable energy produced or procured based on DoD's annual electric energy usage
- Added five performance targets, at the request of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Networks & Information/Chief Information Officer), that focus management attention on enabling an operational advantage through an assured DoD Information Enterprise:
 - Percent of information technology (IT) and National Security systems compliant with reporting requirements
 - Number of operational availability gaps in protected MILSATCOM mission area (space segment)
 - Number of operational availability gaps in narrowband MILSATCOM mission area (space segment)
 - Percent reduction in the number of point-to-point (P2P) legacy, cross-domain solution (CDS) connections between the unclassified NIRPnet and DoD SIPRnet
 - Percent of customer computing requirements met by the Defense Information Services Agency (DISA)

Goal 4: Develop a 21st Century Total Force

- Deleted six performance targets, at the requests of the Under Secretary of Defense (Personnel and Readiness) and the Under Secretary of Defense (Intelligence), respectively, based on having completed the most important results associated with the Defense Travel System and a preference to focus management attention on overall military end strength and other civilian manpower initiatives that support President Obama's defense agenda:
 - Average civilian employee satisfaction rate
 - Percent of eligible DoD civilian employees covered under the National Security Personnel System (NSPS), as activated

Figure 2.16 FY 2010 Performance Targets

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Performance Goals	FY 08	FY 09	FY 10	FY 09-10 Change	
				Number	%
Goal 1 (Overseas Contingency)	3	2	1	-1	-50%
Goal 2 (Reorient Forces)	10	9	12	3	33%
Goal 3 (Reshape the Enterprise)	14	14	18	4	29%
Goal 4 (Develop the Total Force)	19	20	21	1	5%
Goal 5 (Unity of Effort)	4	4	1	-3	-75%
TOTAL	50	49	53	4	8%

- Percent of applicable temporary duty voucher processed in the Defense Travel System (DTS)
- Percent of applicable Defense Travel authorizations, requiring air or rental car travel, that utilize the DTS Reservation Module
- Percent of planned Phase III Defense Travel System sites fielded
- Cumulative number of Defense intelligence components converted to the Defense Civilian Intelligence Personnel System (DCIPS)
- Added seven new performance targets, at the request of the Under Secretary of Defense (Personnel and Readiness), that support, among other things, the President's direction to build military capabilities for the 21st century, improve acquisition, contract management oversight, and the quality of healthcare:

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- Percent of annual force rebalancing targets achieved
- Cumulative number of DoD civilian and/or military authorizations added as a result of in-sourcing
- Percent fill-rate for deployable civilian positions
- Percent of military population, whose Quality of Life (QoL) is improved as a result of living in states or territories that comply with key DoD QoL issue criteria
- Percent of Service-tailored goals achieved for units trained in Irregular Warfare and Stability Operations
- Overall Hospital Quality Index score
- DoD TRICARE Prime Enrollee Preventive Health Quality Index score

Goal 5: Achieve Unity of Effort

- Deleted three performance targets, at the requests of the Under Secretary of Defense (Policy) and the Assistant

Secretary of Defense (Public Affairs), respectively, who are working to develop more outcome-oriented targets for FY 2011 and beyond:

- Annual number of international students participating in Department-sponsored educational activities
- Number of Strategic Communications plans approved
- Annual number of officers graduated from Joint, Intermediate, Expeditionary, and Senior Public Affairs courses

Per Figure 2.16, these changes resulted in a net increase of nine (from 49 to 53) in the number of enterprise-level performance targets for FY 2010 compared to FY 2009.

FY 2010 DoD Performance Assessment

Figure 2.17 indicates that 34 percent (or 18 DoD enterprise-level targets) project incremental performance improvement between FY 2009 and FY 2010.

Figure 2.17 FY 2010 Performance Assessment by DoD Strategic Goal

DoD Strategic Goal	Above Prior Year Projection	No Change from Prior Year	Below Prior Year Projection	New Metric 1/	Total
Goal 1 - Fight the Long War on Terrorism	0	0	0	1	1
Goal 2 - Reorient Capabilities and Forces	8	1	0	3	12
Goal 3 - Reshape the Defense Enterprise	3	10	2	3	18
Goal 4 - Develop a 21st Century Total Force	6	11	2	2	21
Goal 5 - Achieve Unity of Effort	1	0	0	0	1
DoD Total	18	22	4	9	53
%	34%	42%	8%	17%	100%

^{1/} No prior year data for comparison.

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

While several performance targets do not reflect incremental improvement, the FY 2010 targets are considered ambitious in light of significant external factors that challenge the Department's ability to sustain prior year performance levels in a variety of DoD mission areas. These include, but are not limited to, performance targets associated with managing Active and Reserve end strengths and controlling cost growth for Major Defense Acquisition Programs and military healthcare.

Detailed performance targets, by strategic goal and objective, are included at the Resource Exhibits section of this summary justification.

DoD Performance Budget Challenges and Initiatives

OMB Circular A-11, Part 6 addresses preparation and submission of agency annual performance plans/budgets that link strategic objectives with costs for achieving targeted levels of performance. The alignment of the DoD budget among strategic goals and objectives presents a challenge given:

- The size (\$667.9 billion for FY 2010) and complexity of the Defense budget (\$533.8 billion of discretionary base budget authority (BA), \$4.1 billion in mandatory base BA, and \$130 billion of discretionary BA for overseas contingency operations));
- The absence of DoD budget and accounting systems that support a "total cost" concept;
- A lack of consensus on a common DoD strategic framework should will used to support senior level decision-making at the DoD-wide or enterprise level; and
- The tendency to focus performance targets on outputs vice the outcomes or results achieved from the outputs.

The DoD Future Year's Defense Program (FYDP) consists of approximately 6,500 active program elements (PEs) that describe DoD missions and functions and constitute the basic

building blocks for aggregating resources among strategic goals and objectives.

The Defense budget aggregates the approximately 6,500 program elements into approximately 475 budget activities that are presented to the Congress for funding from approximately 116 different DoD appropriation accounts. Once funds are appropriated, these are distributed to approximately 45 different DoD organizations.

The Department remains hindered by the lack of budget and accounting systems that were not designed to accumulate "total costs" in any manner other than along appropriation lines. It is a labor-intensive effort to update the Department's budget among its 6,500 program elements in order to present a budget display by strategic goal and objective. This program update is completed weeks after the budget justification is submitted. This precludes the Department from being able to provide a budget display by DoD strategic goal and objective in the Secretary's Summary Justification for FY 2010.

Over the years, the Department has developed a number of taxonomies that it uses to support strategic-level evaluation and resource analyses. These include analyses by major force programs, defense mission categories, forces and infrastructure categories, and, more recently joint capability portfolios. In FY 2008, the Department adopted a DoD Capability Portfolio management concept to advise the Deputy Secretary of Defense on how to optimize investments across the defense enterprise. The Department's strategic guidance for FY 2010 was also issued along these lines and the Department planned to transition future performance budgets to support this new strategic framework. However, much work remains to allocate resources among functional groupings and utilization of the portfolio concept to support resource decision-making is under Departmental review.

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

The Department's transition to outcome-oriented performance measures is still evolving. Many DoD-wide or enterprise-level performance targets continue to focus on output measures contained in traditional, appropriation-specific budget justification. In addition, approximately 77 percent of the Department's performance targets are focused on outputs associated with the DoD infrastructure vice force structure. The Department looks forward to working with the new Administration to develop performance targets that reflect the strategic outcomes Americans care most about.

The Department's Performance Improvement Officer has partnered with the USD Comptroller to pursue a number of initiatives, that once implemented, will improve the Department's overall performance management process. Major initiatives include:

- Implementation of quarterly performance reviews to monitor and report the Department's compliance against performance budget targets;
- Automation of current performance data collection and reporting processes in order to provide performance results in a more timely and dynamic manner that includes visualization technology and executive dashboards; and
- Design of a 21st century budget system that includes a performance module that relates information on the Department's strategic goals, objectives, and performance targets to associated resources.

The Department welcomes the opportunity to brief the Congress on its FY 2010 performance plan and ensuing performance management initiatives.

Major Weapons Systems

HIGHLIGHTS

OVERVIEW

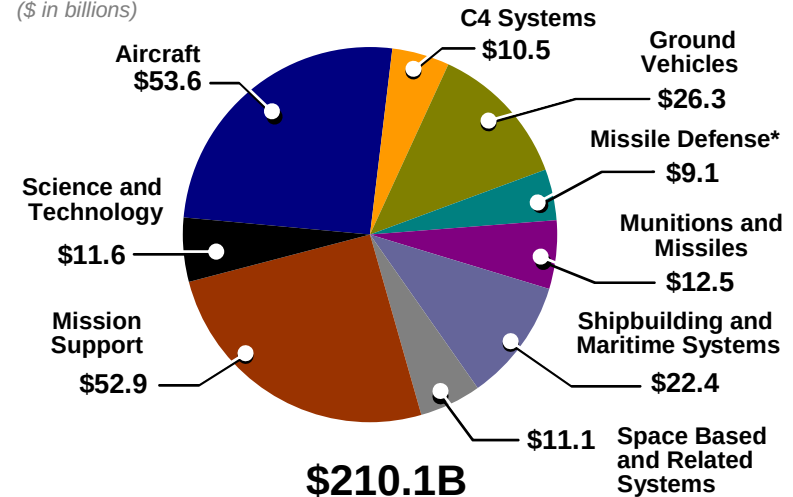
The combined capabilities and performance of U.S. weapons systems are unmatched throughout the world, ensuring that our military forces have the tactical edge over any adversary. The \$210.0 billion represents the total FY 2010 funding for procurement and development for both the Base and Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) requests. The following exhibits are the major programs within the \$210.1 billion.

Funding Categories

- Aircraft
- Command, Control, Communications, and Computer (C4) Systems
- Ground Programs
- Missile Defense
- Mission Support
- Munitions and Missiles
- Science and Technology
- Shipbuilding and Maritime Systems
- Space Based and Related Systems

FY 2010 Modernization – Base and OCO

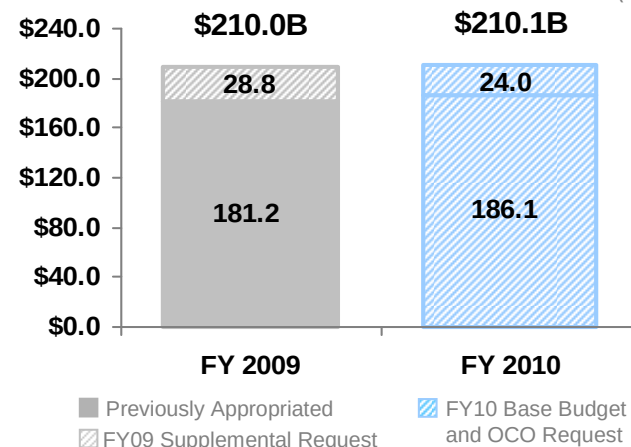
(\$ in billions)



* Excludes Missile Defense Agency S&T

Total Annual Cost

(\$ in billions)



Numbers may not add due to rounding

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

Major Weapons Systems Summary (\$ in Millions)				2010			Page
				FY 2008	FY 2009	Base	
Aircraft – Joint Service							
MQ–1/MQ–9	Predator and Reaper	1,000.4	1,153.2	1,033.1	252.8	1,285.9	3-7
RQ–4	Global Hawk	959.9	1,453.3	1,451.1	—	1,451.1	3-7
RQ–7/RQ–11	Shadow and Raven	293.1	133.4	137.7	87.1	224.8	3-8
C–12	Liberty	210.5	493.5	—	105.0	105.0	3-8
C–130J	Hercules	3,934.3	1,686.1	2,009.5	282.8	2,292.3	3-9
JCA	Joint Cargo Aircraft	176.3	280.1	328.5	—	328.5	3-9
F–35	Joint Strike Fighter	6,423.7	6,789.6	10,426.9	—	10,426.9	3-10
JPATS T–6A	Texan II	524.6	318.7	282.2	—	282.2	3-10
V–22	Osprey	3,057.4	2,722.8	2,860.4	—	2,860.4	3-11
Aircraft – USA							
AH–64	Apache Longbow Block 3	185.4	208.8	370.0	—	370.0	3-11
CH–47	Chinook	1,407.9	1,304.3	921.6	141.2	1,062.8	3-12
LUH	Light Utility Helicopter	228.9	256.4	326.0		326.0	3-12
UH–60	Black Hawk	1,447.6	1,178.4	1,390.6	74.3	1,464.9	3-13
Aircraft – USN/USMC							
C-40A	Clipper	—	154.5	74.4	—	74.4	3-13
E–2/D	Hawkeye	838.0	867.4	970.8	—	970.8	3-14
E–6	Mercury	84.6	88.6	102.6	—	102.6	3-14
F/A–18E/F	Super Hornet	2,805.7	1,930.2	1,188.7	—	1,188.7	3-15
EA–18G	Growler	1,794.8	1,723.7	1,687.8	—	1,687.8	3-15
EA–6B	Prowler	256.9	124.0	137.6	45.0	182.6	3-16
H–1	Huey/Super Cobra	421.3	640.7	813.2	55.0	868.2	3-16
MH–60R	Multi-Mission Helicopter	1,143.8	1,260.3	1,025.2	—	1,025.2	3-17
MH–60S	Fleet Combat Support Helicopter	602.3	641.3	542.0	—	542.0	3-17
P–8A	Poseidon	861.1	1,239.2	2,987.5	—	2,987.5	3-18

Note: FY 2008 and FY 2009 funding includes both Base and OCO

Numbers may not add due to rounding

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

Major Weapons Systems Summary (\$ in Millions)			2010				Page
			FY 2008	FY 2009	Base	OCO	
Aircraft – USAF							
A–10	Thunderbolt	174.5	147.7	262.2	10.0	272.2	3-18
B–2	Spirit	380.0	712.0	699.4	—	699.4	3-19
C–17	Globemaster	3,993.0	1,115.9	720.1	132.3	852.4	3-19
C–5	Galaxy	519.9	701.4	810.6	57.4	868.0	3-20
F–15	Eagle	301.9	252.6	404.1	—	404.1	3-20
F–16	Falcon	460.4	498.6	365.6	20.0	385.6	3-21
F–22	Raptor	4,397.8	4,951.2	1,015.2	—	1,015.2	3-21
KC–X	New Tanker	29.7	22.9	439.6	—	439.6	3-22
C4 Systems – Joint Service							
JTRS	Joint Tactical Radio System	892.0	946.9	1,063.8	—	1,063.8	3-24
C4 Systems – USA							
FCS	Future Combat Systems	3,383.1	3,601.6	2,981.0	—	2,981.0	3-24
SINCGARS	Single Channel Ground & Airborne Radio	508.4	187.0	6.8	128.2	135.0	3-25
WIN–T	Warfighter Information Network – Tactical	309.1	1,049.0	724.9	13.5	738.4	3-25
Ground Programs – Joint Service							
JTLV	Joint Light Tactical Vehicle	146.4	66.0	90.1	—	90.1	3-27
MRAP	Mine Resistant Ambush Protected Vehicle	16,838.0	4,393.0	—	5,456.0	5,456.0	3-27
Ground Programs – USA							
ASV	Armored Security Vehicle	568.9	318.7	136.6	13.2	149.8	3-28
FHTV	Family Of Heavy Tactical Vehicles	3,095.8	1,978.6	812.9	623.2	1,436.1	3-28
FMTV	Family Of Medium Tactical Vehicles	2,147.0	1,017.5	1,158.5	461.7	1,620.2	3-29
M1 Upgrade	Abrams Tank	2,390.8	1,384.0	471.1	—	471.1	3-29
Stryker	Stryker Family of Armored Vehicles	2,919.8	1,388.4	478.9	—	478.9	3-30

Note: FY 2008 and FY 2009 funding includes both Base and OCO

Numbers may not add due to rounding

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

				2010		Total Request	Page
Major Weapons Systems Summary (\$ in Millions)		FY 2008	FY 2009	Base	OCO		
HMMWV	High Mobility Multi-purpose Wheeled Vehicle	3,149.2	1,856.8	290.9	1,456.0	1,746.9	3-30
Ground Programs – USN/USMC							
EFV	Expeditionary Fighting Vehicle	240.5	255.3	293.5	—	293.5	3-31
Missile Defense – Joint Service							
Missile Defense	Missile Defense	10,709.9	10,920.5	9,301.5	—	9,301.5	3-33
AEGIS	AEGIS Ballistic Missile Defense	1,214.1	1,170.5	1,859.5	—	1,859.5	3-35
THAAD	Terminal High Altitude Area Defense	881.4	882.4	1,117.5	—	1,117.5	3-35
Patriot/PAC-3	Patriot, Army	1,005.4	1,037.1	404.4	—	404.4	3-36
Patriot/MEADS	Patriot Medium Extended Air Defense System	401.6	460.8	585.6	—	585.6	3-36
Munitions and Missiles – Joint Service							
AMRAAM	Advanced Medium Range Air-Air Missile	315.7	359.4	490.9	—	490.9	3-38
AIM-9X	Air Intercept Missile - 9X	118.2	146.7	143.8	—	143.8	3-38
Chem-Demil	Chemical Demilitarization	1,616.9	1,649.9	1,707.3	—	1,707.3	3-39
JAGM	Joint Air-to-Ground Missile	63.3	180.3	208.8	—	208.8	3-39
JASSM	Joint Air-to-Surface Standoff Missile	171.8	232.6	82.2	—	82.2	3-40
JDAM	Joint Direct Attack Munition	167.1	200.1	105.0	98.0	203.0	3-40
JSOW	Joint Standoff Weapon	159.2	165.0	155.3	—	155.3	3-41
SDB	Small Diameter Bomb	253.6	278.6	332.5	7.3	339.8	3-41
Munitions and Missiles – USA							
Javelin	Javelin Advanced Tank Weapon	278.5	377.9	148.6	141.0	289.6	3-42
HIMARS	High Mobility Artillery Rocket System	306.1	368.8	321.3	60.6	381.9	3-42
Munitions and Missiles – USN							
ESSM	Evolved Seasparrow Missile	82.7	84.8	51.4	—	51.4	3-43

Note: FY 2008 and FY 2009 funding includes both Base and OCO

Numbers may not add due to rounding

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

				2010			
Major Weapons Systems Summary		FY 2008	FY 2009	Base	OCO	Total Request	Page
(\$ in Millions)							
RAM	Rolling Airframe Missile	75.2	70.8	74.8	—	74.8	3-43
Standard	Standard Family of Missiles	372.4	462.3	431.4	—	431.4	3-44
Tomahawk	Tactical Tomahawk Cruise Missile	490.4	298.5	296.3	—	296.3	3-44
Trident II	Trident II Ballistic Missile	1,108.5	1,163.7	1,135.4	—	1,135.4	3-45
Shipbuilding and Maritime Systems – Joint Service							
JHSV	Joint High Speed Vessel	231.9	357.5	373.3	—	373.3	3-47
Shipbuilding and Maritime Systems – USN							
CVN 21	Carrier Replacement	3,230.8	4,063.3	1,397.3	—	1,397.3	3-47
DDG 51	AEGIS Destroyer	47.7	199.4	2,241.3	—	2,241.3	3-48
DDG 1000	Destroyer	3,421.0	1,953.5	1,623.2	—	1,623.2	3-48
LCS	Littoral Combat Ship	309.6	1,458.9	1,877.8	—	1,877.8	3-49
LPD 17	Amphibious Transport Dock Ship	1,510.4	964.5	1,062.2	—	1,062.2	3-49
SSN 774	VIRGINA Class Submarine	3,559.4	3,864.6	4,182.0	—	4,182.0	3-50
RCOH	CVN Refueling Complex Overhaul	295.3	613.1	1,775.4	—	1,775.4	3-50
T-AKE	Auxiliary Dry Cargo/Ammunition Ship	720.6	962.4	940.1	—	940.1	3-51
Space Based and Related Systems – USN							
MUOS	Mobile User Objective System	807.8	858.2	903.6	—	903.6	3-53
Space Based and Related Systems – USAF							
AEHF	Advanced Extremely High Frequency	762.2	552.0	2,307.8	—	2,307.8	3-53
EELV	Evolved Expendable Launch Vehicle	1,098.3	1,383.9	1,321.8	—	1,321.8	3-54
GPS	Global Positioning System	805.3	924.4	927.8	—	927.8	3-54
NPOESS	National Polar–Orbiting Operational Environmental Satellite System	331.0	287.5	400.5	—	400.5	3-55
SBIRS	Space Based Infrared System	982.6	2,335.5	1,013.5	—	1,013.5	3-55
WGS	Wideband Global Satellite Communication	333.3	73.7	335.1	—	335.1	3-56

Note: FY 2008 and FY 2009 funding includes both Base and OCO

Numbers may not add due to rounding

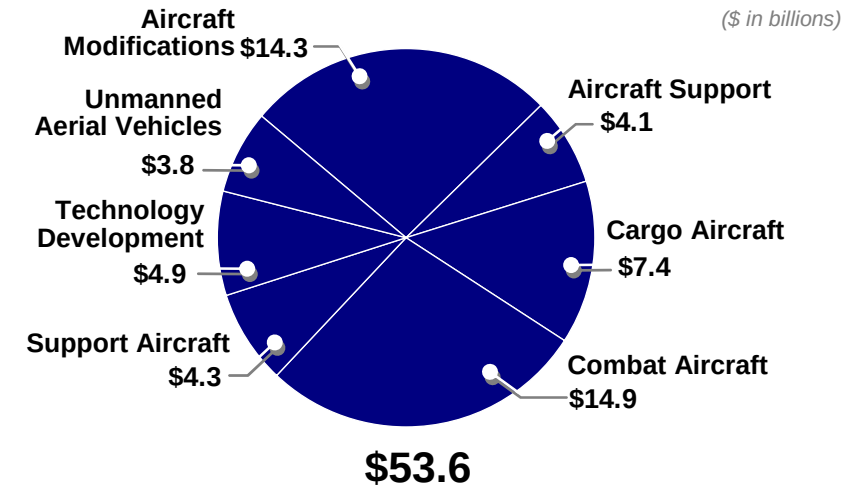
DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

Aircraft

Aviation forces — including fighter/attack, bomber, mobility (cargo/tanker) and specialized support aircraft — provide a versatile striking force capable of rapid deployment worldwide. These forces can quickly gain and sustain air dominance over regional aggressors, permitting rapid air attacks on enemy targets while providing security to exploit the air for logistics, command and control, intelligence, and other functions. Fighter/attack aircraft, operating from both land bases and aircraft carriers, combat enemy fighters and attack ground and ship targets. Bombers provide an intercontinental capability to rapidly strike surface targets. The specialized aircraft supporting conventional operations perform functions such as surveillance, airborne warning and control, air battle management, suppression of enemy air defenses, reconnaissance, and combat search and rescue. In addition to these forces, the U.S. military operates a variety of air mobility forces including cargo, aerial-refueling aircraft, helicopters, and support aircraft.

Aircraft funding has continued to increase to support the procurement of aircraft such as the F-35 Joint Strike Fighter, the V-22, the Next-Generation Aerial Refueling Aircraft, and the Navy's F/A-18 E/F and E/A-18G. In addition, \$3.8B in FY2010

FY 2010 Aircraft – Base and OCO



Source: FY 2009 Procurement Programs (P-1) and RDT&E Programs – 106-WP
Investment Categorization
Numbers may not add due to rounding

will fund the development and procurement of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAV) including the MQ-9 Reaper, the RQ-4 Global Hawk, and the tactical Raven and Shadow UAVs.

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

MQ-1 Predator / MQ-9 Reaper

DOD - JOINT

The Predator and Reaper Unmanned Aerial System (UAS) usually comprise of an aircraft segment consisting of aircraft with an array of sensors to include day/night Full Motion Video, Signals Intelligence (SIGINT), and Synthetic Aperture Radar (SAR) sensor payload, avionics, and data links; a ground segment consisting of a Launch and Recovery Element (LRE), and a Mission Control Element (MCE) with embedded ground communications equipment; a support element; and trained personnel. The aircraft is equipped with a color nose camera (generally used by the pilot for flight control), a day variable-aperture TV camera, and a variable-aperture infrared camera (for low light/night). The Army Warrior MQ-1 is being developed with a 2.0L engine; where as the Air Force Predator MQ-1 has a piston engine and the Air Force Reaper MQ-9 has a turbojet engine.

Mission: A single-engine, remotely piloted armed reconnaissance aircraft designed to operate over-the-horizon at medium altitude for long endurance. The primary mission is reconnaissance with an embedded strike capability against critical, perishable targets. The Army Warrior also has the unique mission of communications relay.

FY 2010 Program: Continues the implementation of the transformation towards the development and fielding of UASs. The Air Force budget builds to a 43 CAP fleet of MQ-1/9 by the end of FY 2010. Army focuses on a tactical fleet, New Equipment Training (NET), and long lead procurements.

Prime Contractor: General Atomics-Aeronautical Systems Inc., San Diego, CA

MQ-1 Predator / MQ-9 Reaper

	FY 2008		FY 2009		Base Budget		FY 2010		Total Request	
	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty
RDT&E										
Predator USAF	37.6	—	36.9	—	18.1	—	1.4	—	19.5	—
Reaper USAF	55.9	—	46.4	—	39.2	—	1.4	—	40.6	—
Warrior USA	103.4	—	61.8	—	84.9	—	—	—	84.9	—
Subtotal	197.0	—	145.1	—	142.3	—	2.8	—	145.1	—
Procurement										
Predator USAF	299.2	24	377.7	38	—	—	—	—	—	—
Reaper USAF	374.5	20	444.5	24	489.5	24	—	—	489.5	24
Warrior USA	129.7	8	185.9	15	401.4	24	250.0	12	651.4	36
Subtotal	803.4	52	1,008.1	77	890.8	48	250.0	12	1,140.8	60
Total	1,000.4	52	1,153.2	77	1,033.1	48	252.8	12	1,285.9	60

RQ-4 Global Hawk

DOD - JOINT

Funds 2 Block 30 RQ-4 aircraft, which adds a robust SIGINT capability, and 3 Block 40 RQ-4, with the advanced Multi-Platform



Radar Technology Insertion Program (MP-RTIP) system, in concurrent development/production. The RQ-4 can survey large geographic areas with pinpoint accuracy over land and water. Once mission plans are programmed, the aircraft can autonomously taxi, take off, fly, and remain on station capturing mission data, return, and land. Ground-based operators monitor UAV health and status, and can change navigation and sensor plans during flight as necessary.

Mission: Both the Air Force RQ-4 Global Hawk and the Navy RQ-4 Broad Area Maritime Surveillance (BAMS) perform a mission similar to the U-2, which provides high altitude, near-real-time, high-resolution Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (ISR) collection.

FY 2010 Program: Procures 5 USAF aircraft, appropriate payloads for each block configuration, integrated logistics support (to include initial spares, support equipment, technical data, etc.), other support requirements (training devices, etc.), testing, program management support, and related tasks. Also supports continued Navy System Development and Demonstration (SDD).

Prime Contractor: Northrop Grumman Corporation, Rancho Bernardo, CA

RQ-4 Global Hawk

	FY 2008		FY 2009		Base Budget		FY 2010		Total Request	
	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty
RDT&E										
RQ-4, USAF	274.7	—	310.7	—	317.3	—	—	—	317.3	—
RQ-4, USN	111.3	—	432.5	2	465.8	—	—	—	465.8	—
Subtotal	386.0	—	743.2	2	783.2	—	—	—	783.2	—
Procurement										
RQ-4, AF	573.9	5	710.1	5	667.8	5	—	—	667.8	5
Subtotal	573.9	5	710.1	5	667.8	5	—	—	667.8	5
Total	959.9	5	1,453.3	7	1,451.1	5	—	—	1,451.1	5

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

RQ-7 Shadow / RQ-11 Raven

The FY 2010 budget continues the implementation of the transformation towards the development and fielding of Unmanned Aircraft Systems.

Mission: The Shadow provides the tactical maneuver commander near-real-time reconnaissance, surveillance, target acquisition, and force protection during day/night and limited adverse weather conditions. Raven is an “over the hill” rucksack-portable, day/night, limited adverse weather, remotely-operated, multi-sensor system in support of combat battalions and below as well as selected combat support units.

FY 2010 Program: Procures multiple variations of quantities for the small unmanned aircraft, system hardware, contractor logistics support, and new equipment training. Additionally, the budget supports modifications and retrofit of aircraft with the congressionally mandated Tactical Common Data Link (TCDL), and purchase of mod kits and retrofit of aircraft systems with Laser Target Designator payloads. These modifications will provide Shadow systems with a secure, digital data link, and enable shadow to provide laser designation capability for both airborne and ground laser weapons systems.

Prime Contractors: Shadow: AAI Corporation Hunt Valley, MD;
Raven: AeroVironment, Monrovia, CA

RQ-7 Shadow / RQ-11 Raven

	FY 2008		FY 2009		Base Budget		FY 2010 OCO Budget		Total Request	
	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty
RDT&E										
Shadow USA	—	—	—	—	—	—	29.5	—	29.5	—
Shadow USMC	—	—	—	—	1.0	—	—	—	1.0	—
Raven USA	22.0	—	2.0	—	2.0	—	—	—	2.0	—
Raven USMC	—	—	—	—	0.6	—	—	—	0.6	—
Subtotal	22.0	—	2.0	—	3.5	—	29.5	—	33.0	—
Procurement										
Shadow USA	72.7	8	37.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shadow USMC	151.7	36	20.5	4	56.8	11	—	—	56.8	11
Raven USA	33.3	702	57.6	689	35.0	618	44.6	86	79.6	704
Raven USMC	13.4	240	15.4	294	42.4	517	13.0	—	55.4	517
Subtotal	271.0	986	131.4	987	134.2	1,146	57.6	86	191.8	1,232
Total	293.1	986	133.4	987	137.7	1,146	87.1	86	224.8	1,232



C-12 Liberty

The Air Force (Liberty Project) and Army (Medium Altitude Reconnaissance and Surveillance Systems — MARSS) are modifying King Air 350 aircraft manufactured by Hawker Beechcraft for military tactical operations. The systems will include a full motion video (FMV) sensor as well as signals intelligence payloads. The aircraft will have a four-person crew — two pilots and two sensor operators.

Mission: The system will perform airborne intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance. During missions, the sensor operators will be in direct contact with ground forces and personnel involved in analyzing and disseminating information across the battlefield. The mission equipment is operated by the onboard sensor operators as well as operators located in ground control stations. The aircraft will relay FMV information in real time using line of sight datalinks to One System Remote Video Terminals, Rover video terminals, as well as Video Scout hand held receivers. The aircraft will also relay information collected by the payloads to ground stations using a Ku satellite datalink.

FY 2010 Program: Funds procure six Army aircraft. The Army and Air Force are scheduled to deploy the first of C-12 class aircraft configured with full-motion video and signals intelligence capabilities to U.S. Central Command this spring for use in Afghanistan and Iraq.

Prime Contractor:

Aircraft: Hawker Beechcraft, Wichita, KS

Integration: L-3 Communications, Greenville, TX

C-12 Liberty

	FY 2008		FY 2009		Base Budget		FY 2010 OCO Budget		Total Request	
	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty
Procurement USAF	98.5	7	493.5	30	—	—	—	—	—	—
Procurement USA	112.0	8	—	—	—	—	105.0	6	105.0	6
Total	210.5	15	493.5	30	—	—	105.0	6	105.0	6



DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

C-130J Hercules

The C-130J Hercules is a tactical airlift aircraft modernizing the U.S. tactical airlift capability. It is capable of performing a number of tactical airlift missions including deployment and redeployment of troops and/or supplies within/between command areas in a theater of operation, aeromedical evacuation, air logistic support and augmentation of strategic airlift forces.

Mission: The mission of the C-130J is the immediate and responsive air movement and delivery of combat troops and supplies directly into objective areas primarily through airlanding, extraction, and airdrop and the air logistic support of all theater forces.

FY 2010 Program: Continues the C-130J procurement for the Air Force with 3 aircraft in FY 2010, modification of existing C-130J aircraft, and continues recapitalization of nine HC/MC-130 aircraft. Funding includes 7 additional C-130J aircraft in FY 2008 from supplemental funds. Additionally, one C-130J aircraft is requested in the FY 2010 OCO submission.

Prime Contractor: Lockheed Martin Corporation, Marietta, GA

C-130 Hercules

	FY 2008		FY 2009		FY 2010		Total Request	
	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	Base Budget \$M	OCO Budget \$M	\$M	Qty
RDT&E								
C-130	233.3	—	179.3	—	201.3	—	201.3	—
C-130J	62.1	—	27.3	—	30.0	—	30.0	—
Subtotal	295.4	—	206.6	—	231.3	—	231.3	—
Procurement USAF								
C-130J	2,342.3	28	120.7	—	393.6	3	465.6	3
CI30J Mods	58.3	—	43.3	—	13.6	—	13.6	—
CI30 Mods	357.6	—	624.5	—	354.4	—	565.2	—
HC/MC-130	75.2	—	538.0	6	1,016.6	9	1,016.6	9
Recap								
Subtotal	2,833.4	28	1,326.5	6	1,778.2	—	2,061.0	—
Procurement USN								
KC-130J	805.5	13	153.0	2	—	—	—	—
Total	3,934.3	41	1,686.1	8	2,009.5	12	2,292.3	12

Joint Cargo Aircraft

The Joint Cargo Aircraft (JCA) is an intra-theater light cargo fixed-wing airlift platform that will meet the warfighter need for intra-theater airlift.

The aircraft will be a commercial derivative aircraft that meets the Army's immediate requirements and provides the Air Force an additional capability in meeting intra-theater airlift missions.

Mission: The JCA will provide responsive, flexible, and tailored airlift for combat, humanitarian operations and homeland defense.

FY 2010 Program: Begins procurement of JCA for the Air Force with 8 aircraft in FY 2010 and transfers the mission to support direct delivery of Army time sensitive mission critical cargo from the Army to the Air Force.

Prime Contractors: L-3 Communications, Greenville, TX

Joint Cargo Aircraft

	FY 2008		FY 2009		FY 2010		Total Request	
	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	Base Budget \$M	OCO Budget \$M	\$M	Qty
RDT&E								
Air Force	20.3	—	16.7	—	9.4	—	9.4	—
Subtotal	20.3	—	16.7	—	9.4	—	9.4	—
Procurement								
Army	156.0	4	263.4	7	—	—	—	—
Air Force	—	—	—	—	319.1	8	319.1	8
Subtotal	156.0	4	263.4	7	319.1	—	319.1	8
Total	176.3	4	280.1	7	328.5	8	328.5	8

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

F-35 Joint Strike Fighter

DOD - JOINT

The F-35 Joint Strike Fighter (JSF) is the next-generation strike fighter for the Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and U.S. Allies.

The JSF consists of three variants: Conventional Take-Off and Landing (CTOL), Short Take-Off and Vertical Landing (STOVL), and Carrier (CV).

Mission: The JSF will complement the Navy F/A-18E/F and the Air Force F-22, and replace the Marine Corps AV-8B, F/A-18C/D and Air Force A-10 and F-16 aircraft. The JSF will provide all-weather, precision, stealthy, air-to-air and ground strike capability, including direct attack on the most lethal surface-to-air missiles and air defenses.

FY 2010 Program: Continues the concurrent development and production of F-35 aircraft procuring 30 aircraft (4 CV for Navy, 16 STOVL for Marine Corps and 10 CTOL for Air Force).



Prime Contractors: Lockheed Martin Corporation, Fort Worth, TX
Pratt & Whitney; General Electric/Rolls Royce Fighter Engine Team

F-35 Joint Strike Fighter

	FY 2008		FY 2009		FY 2010		Total Request	
	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	Base Budget \$M	OCO Budget Qty	\$M	Qty
RDT&E								
Navy	1,848.9	—	1,744.6	—	1,741.3	—	1,741.3	—
Air Force	1,939.1	—	1,734.3	—	1,858.1	—	1,858.1	—
Subtotal	3,788.0	—	3,478.9	—	3,599.4	—	3,599.4	—
Procurement								
Navy	1,223.6	6	1,650.1	7	4,478.0	20	4,478.0	20
Air Force	1,412.1	6	1,660.6	7	2,349.4	10	2,349.4	10
Subtotal	2,635.7	12	3,310.7	14	6,827.5	30	6,827.5	30
Total	6,423.7	12	6,789.6	14	10,426.9	30	10,426.9	30

JPATS T-6A Texan II

DOD - JOINT

The Joint Primary Aircraft Training System (JPATS) is a joint Navy/Air Force program that will use the T-6A Texan as a replacement for the Services' fleets of primary trainer aircraft (T-34 and T-37, respectively) and associated Ground Based Training Systems. The T-6 Texan II is a tandem seat, turboprop aircraft derivative of the Pilatus PC-9 powered by a single Pratt & Whitney PT6A-68 engine.

Mission: Supports joint Navy and Air Force specialized undergraduate pilot training.

FY 2010 Program: Continues production of JPATS aircraft, supporting procurement of 38 aircraft for the Navy in FY 2010 and JPATS program management, systems engineering and dedicated prime contractor support for the Air Force.



Prime Contractor: Hawker Beechcraft Corporation, Wichita, KS

JPATS T-6A Texan II

	FY 2008		FY 2009		FY 2010		Total Request	
	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	Base Budget \$M	OCO Budget Qty	\$M	Qty
Procurement								
Air Force	231.4	39	27.6	—	15.7	—	15.7	—
Navy	293.2	44	287.1	44	266.5	38	266.5	38
Total	524.6	83	318.7	44	282.2	38	282.2	38

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

V-22 Osprey

DOD - JOINT

The V-22 Osprey is a tilt-rotor, vertical takeoff and landing aircraft designed to meet the amphibious/vertical assault needs of the Marine Corps, the strike rescue needs of the Navy and long range special operations forces (SOF) missions for US Special Operations Command (USSOCOM). The aircraft will be capable of flying 2,100 miles with one in-flight refueling, giving the services the advantage of a vertical and/or short takeoff and landing (V/STOL) aircraft that could rapidly self-deploy to any location in the world.



Mission: The V-22 mission includes airborne assault, vertical lift, combat search and rescue, and special operations.

FY 2010 Program: Supports procurement of 30 MV-22 and 5 CV-22 aircraft. The procurement objective is 458 aircraft (408 MV-22 aircraft for the Navy/Marine Corps and 50 CV-22 aircraft for USSOCOM). The program is being executed under a 5-year multiyear procurement contract, which began in FY 2008.

Prime Contractors:

Bell Helicopter, Fort Worth, TX
The Boeing Company, Philadelphia, PA

V-22 Osprey

	FY 2008		FY 2009		Base Budget		FY 2010 OCO Budget		Total Request	
	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty
RDT&E										
Navy	125.2	—	68.6	—	89.5	—	—	—	89.5	—
Air Force	23.4	—	18.5	—	19.6	—	—	—	19.6	—
Subtotal	148.6	—	87.1	—	109.1	—	—	—	109.1	—
Procurement										
Navy	2,070.7	23	2,213.8	30	2,300.2	30	—	—	2,300.2	30
Air Force	838.1	10	421.9	6	451.1	5	—	—	451.1	5
Subtotal	2,908.8	33	2,635.7	36	2,751.3	35	—	—	2,751.3	35
Total	3,057.4	33	2,722.8	36	2,860.4	35	—	—	2,860.4	35

AH-64 Apache Longbow Block 3

USA

The Apache Longbow Block 3 program consists of a mast mounted Fire Control Radar (FCR) integrated into an upgraded and enhanced AH-64 airframe. This program also provides for the installation of the Target Acquisition Designation Sight (TADS) and Pilot Night Vision Sensors (PNVS), plus other safety and reliability enhancements.



Mission: The AH-64 provides a fire-and-forget HELLFIRE air-to-ground missile capability, modernized target acquisition and night vision capabilities.

FY 2010 Program: Supports the remanufacture of 8 AH-64 aircraft to the AH-64 D (Longbow) Block 3 configuration.

Prime Contractors:

Integration: Northrop Grumman Corporation, Baltimore, MD
Lockheed Martin Corporation, Owego, NY

Longbow Apache: The Boeing Company, Mesa, AZ

AH-64 Apache

	FY 2008		FY 2009		Base Budget		FY 2010 OCO Budget		Total Request	
	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty
RDT&E	185.4	—	197.7	—	150.8	—	—	—	150.8	—
Procurement	—	—	11.1	—	219.2	8	—	—	219.2	8
Total	185.4	—	208.8	—	370.0	8	—	—	370.0	8

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

CH-47 Chinook

The CH-47F program procures new and remanufactured/Service Life Extension Program CH-47F helicopters. The aircraft include an upgraded digital cockpit and modifications to the airframe to reduce vibration. The upgraded cockpit includes a digital data bus that permits installation of enhanced communications and navigation equipment for improved situational awareness, mission performance, and survivability. The new aircraft uses more powerful T55-GA-714A engines that improve fuel efficiency and enhance lift performance.

Mission: To provide a system designed to transport ground forces, supplies, ammunition, and other battle-critical cargo in support of worldwide combat and contingency operations.

FY 2010 Program: Funds the acquisition of 39 aircraft, of which 25 will be new build aircraft and 14 will be remanufactured/Service Life Extension Program aircraft.



Prime Contractor: The Boeing Company, Philadelphia PA

CH-47 Chinook

	FY 2008		FY 2009		Base Budget		FY 2010 OCO Budget		Total Request	
	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty
RDT&E	21.6	—	13.9	—	10.8	—	—	—	10.8	—
Procurement	1,386.3	47	1,290.4	50	910.8	35	141.2	4	1,052.0	39
Total	1,407.9	47	1,304.3	50	921.6	35	141.2	4	1,062.8	39

LUH Light Utility Helicopter

The Light Utility Helicopter (LUH) will be a utility helicopter replacing the UH-1 and the OH-58 Kiowa Warrior. It will provide reliable and sustainable general and administrative support in permissive environments at reduced acquisition and operating costs. There is no RDT&E funding required for this program. The LUH acquisition strategy provides for the competitive procurement of a commercial-off-the-shelf, non-developmental aircraft.

The UH-72A Lakota is a United States Army light utility helicopter that entered service in 2006, built by the American Eurocopter division of EADS North America. The Lakota is a militarized version of the Eurocopter EC145 modified to the Light Utility Helicopter (LUH) requirements. In June 2006, the US Army selected it as the winner of its LUH program with a 345 aircraft fleet planned.

Mission: The Light Utility Helicopter will provide organic general support at Corps and Division levels. The primary mission for the LUH is to provide aerial transport for logistical and administrative support.

FY 2009 Program: Supports the continued production of 54 aircraft.



Prime Contractor: EADS North America American Eurocopter, Columbus, MS

LUH Light Utility Helicopter

	FY 2008		FY 2009		Base Budget		FY 2010 OCO Budget		Total Request	
	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty
Procurement	228.9	42	256.4	44	326.0	54	—	—	326.0	54
Total	228.9	42	256.4	44	326.0	54	—	—	326.0	54

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

UH-60 Black Hawk

The BLACKHAWK is a four bladed, twin engine, single-rotor helicopter that is designed to carry a crew of four and a combat equipped squad of 11 or an equal cargo load.

It is also capable of carrying external loads of up to 6,000 lbs. The UH-60 comes in many variants, and many different modifications. The Army variants can be fitted with the stub wings to carry additional fuel tanks or weapons. Variants may have different capabilities and equipment in order to fulfill different roles. The Black Hawk series of aircraft can perform a wide array of missions, including the tactical transport of troops, electronic warfare, and aeromedical evacuation.

Mission: The BLACKHAWK provides a highly maneuverable, air transportable, troop carrying helicopter for all intensities of conflict, without regard to geographical location or environmental conditions. It moves troops, equipment and supplies into combat and performs aeromedical evacuation and multiple functions in support of the Army's air mobility doctrine for employment of ground forces.

FY 2010 Program: Continues procurement of the Blackhawk UH-60 under a 5-year multiyear procurement (MYP) contract, which began in FY 2007. The program is currently on schedule and within budget. The budget request supports continued production of 83 aircraft.

Prime Contractor: Sikorsky Aircraft, Stratford, CT

UH-60 Black Hawk

	FY 2008		FY 2009		FY 2010		Total Request	
	Base Budget		OCO Budget		Total Request			
	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty
RDT&E	93.0	—	35.5	—	33.5	—	33.5	—
Procurement	1,354.6	77	1,142.9	68	1,357.1	79	1,431.4	83
Total	1,447.6	77	1,178.4	68	1,390.6	79	1,464.9	83

C-40A Clipper

The C-40A is a twin turbofan jet engine, transport aircraft capable of carrying passengers and/or outsized cargo using reconfigurable main deck sections and a specialized, large cargo door.

Mission: The C-40A provides flexible, time critical, intra-theater air logistical support to Navy Component Commanders. Based on the Boeing 737 airframe, the C-40A supports Sea-based logistics as a connector between strategic Airlift Points of Delivery (APOD) and Carrier Onboard Delivery and Vertical Onboard Delivery (COD/VOD) locations. Typical movements include ship parts/resupply, SEAL teams, USMC Fleet Antiterrorism Security Teams, Marine mammals, and Humanitarian/Disaster aid. Additionally, the C-40A provides logistical support for Continental United States (CONUS) Fleet Response Plan (FRP) and Sea Swap lift requirements.

FY 2010 Program: Funds the procurement of one C-40A aircraft and associated spares to replace aging C-9/DC-9 aircraft.

Prime Contractors: The Boeing Company, Kent, WA

C-40A Clipper

	FY 2008		FY 2009		FY 2010		Total Request	
	Base Budget		OCO Budget		Total Request			
	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty
Procurement	—	—	154.5	2	74.4	1	74.4	1
Total	—	—	154.5	2	74.4	1	74.4	1

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

E-2D Hawkeye

The E-2D Advanced Hawkeye is an airborne early warning, all weather, twin-engine, carrier-based aircraft designed to extend task force defense perimeters. The Advanced Hawkeye provides improved battle space target detection and situational awareness, especially in the littorals; supports the Theater Air and Missile Defense operations; and provides Operational Availability for the radar system



Mission: The E-2D aircraft provides advance warning of approaching enemy surface units and aircraft to vector interceptors or strike aircraft to attack. They provide area surveillance, intercept, strike/air traffic control, radar surveillance, search and rescue assistance, communication relay and automatic tactical data exchange. The E-2D Advanced Hawkeye is the next generation of the E-2C aircraft, and will provide the long range air and surface picture, theater air and missile defense, and an expanded littoral capability.

FY 2010 Program: Funds two E-2D Advanced Hawkeye Low Rate Initial Production aircraft and associated support and Advance Procurement for E-2D long lead items for four FY 2011 aircraft. Supports using research and development funds for correcting system obsolescence, testing, replacing communication components, improving operator workstations, and incorporating a Multi-level Security Open Architecture.

Prime Contractors:

Airframe: Northrop Grumman Corporation, St. Augustine, FL

Engine: Rolls-Royce Corporation, Indianapolis, IN

Radar: Northrop Grumman Corporation, Bethpage, NY

E-2D Hawkeye

	FY 2008		FY 2009		FY 2010		Total Request	
	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	Base Budget \$M	OCO Budget \$M	\$M	Qty
RDT&E	785.8	—	482.8	2	364.6	—	364.6	2
Procurement	52.2	—	384.6	2	606.2	—	606.2	2
Total	838.0	—	867.4	2	970.8	—	970.8	2

E-6 Mercury

The E-6 Mercury aircraft is a uniquely configured Boeing 707 supporting Take Charge and Move Out (TACAMO), Airborne Command Post (ABNCP) and Airborne Launch Control System (ALCS) on a continuous basis (24/7). It has an endurance of 15+ hours without refueling and a maximum endurance of 72 hours with in-flight refueling. Mission range is over 6,000 Nautical Miles.



Mission: The E-6 Mercury TACAMO aircraft provide a survivable, endurable, reliable airborne command, control, and communications link between the President, Secretary of Defense, and U.S. strategic and non-strategic forces.

FY 2010 Program: Funds the performance safety and obsolescence modifications and upgrades to communications systems to ensure improved connectivity and reliability. Supports procurement increases with the first funding for Block I Mission Deficiency Improvements. Block I removes and replaces several high maintenance and/or obsolete mission components including the mission computer, displays, and Command, Control and Communications (C3) modem.

Prime Contractors:

Airframe: The Boeing Company, Wichita, KS

Block I: Rockwell Collins, Richardson, TX

E-6 Mercury

	FY 2008		FY 2009		FY 2010		Total Request	
	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	Base Budget \$M	OCO Budget \$M	\$M	Qty
Procurement	84.6	—	88.6	—	102.6	—	102.6	—
Total	84.6	—	88.6	—	102.6	—	102.6	—

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

F/A-18E/F Super Hornet

The F/A-18E/F Super Hornet is a carrier-based, twin-engine, high-performance, multi-mission, tactical fighter and attack aircraft. With selected external equipment, the aircraft can be optimized to accomplish both fighter and attack missions.

Mission: The F/A-18E/F strike fighter performs traditional missions of fighter escort and fleet air defense, interdiction, and close air support, while still retaining excellent fighter and self-defense capabilities. The F/A-18E/F aircraft possesses enhanced range, payload and survivability features compared with prior C/D model aircraft and was designed to replace the F-14 fighter aircraft.

FY 2010 Program: Funds procurement of nine F/A-18E/F aircraft and associated spares; funds the modification of fielded aircraft for safety, obsolescence, and capability improvements; and continues research, development, and testing of F/A-18E/F related systems. The Department is committed to building a fifth-generation tactical fighter capability that can be produced in large quantity at a sustainable cost.



Prime Contractors:

Airframe: The Boeing Company, St. Louis, MO

Engine: General Electric Aviation, Lynn, MA

F/A-18E/F Super Hornet

	FY 2008		FY 2009		FY 2010		Total Request	
	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty
RDT&E	43.0	—	73.4	—	127.7	—	127.7	—
Procurement	2,762.7	37	1,856.8	23	1,061.0	9	1,061.0	9
Total	2,805.7	37	1,930.2	23	1,188.7	9	1,188.7	9

EA-18G Growler

The EA-18G Growler is a tandem two-seat, twin turbojet engine, carrier-based, electronic attack variant of the F/A-18F Super Hornet strike fighter.

Mission: The EA-18G supports naval, joint, and coalition strike aircraft, providing radar and communications jamming and kinetic effects to increase the survivability and lethality of all strike aircraft. The EA-18G can operate autonomously or as a major node in a network centric operation. The EA-18G's electronic suite can both detect, identify, and locate emitters; and suppress hostile emitters through jamming and kinetic effects. The EA-18G replaces the EA-6B aircraft.

FY 2010 Program: Procures 22 EA-18G aircraft and associated spares, and continues research, development, and testing of electronic systems and techniques.



Prime Contractors:

Airframe: The Boeing Company, St. Louis, MO

Engine: General Electric Aviation, Lynn, MA

EA-18G Growler

	FY 2008		FY 2009		FY 2010		Total Request	
	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty
RDT&E	269.4	—	129.7	—	55.4	—	55.4	—
Procurement	1,525.4	21	1,594.0	22	1,632.4	22	1,632.4	22
Total	1,794.8	21	1,723.7	22	1,687.8	22	1,687.8	22

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

EA-6B Prowler

The Improved Capability III (ICAP III) modification to the EA-6B Prowler replaced a 1960s era

electronic receiving system with modern equipment, improving the sensitivity, frequency coverage, probability of intercept, and geo-specificity of electronic threat signals. The ICAP III addresses significant obsolescence and maintenance issues of the EA-6B and provides the basic architecture for the incorporation of the EA-18G's electronic receiver system into the EA-6B.

Mission: The EA-6B aircraft is a carrier-based, unique national asset that can also be deployed from land bases. This aircraft provides airborne electronic intercept and attack capability, tactically controlling the electromagnetic environment and degrading, deceiving, denying, and destroying adversary radar and communication capabilities in support of Navy and Marine Corps strike forces.

FY 2010 Program: Continue the research, development, and testing of the improved capability for system improvements and optimization routines. Supports procurement of the overall modification program to extend life of aircraft.



US Navy Photo

Prime Contractors: Northrop Grumman Corporation, Bethpage, NY

	EA-6B Prowler							
	FY 2008		FY 2009		FY 2010		Total Request	
	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	Base Budget \$M	OCO Budget \$M	\$M	Qty
RDT&E	50.9	—	90.7	—	97.6	—	97.6	—
Procurement	206.0	—	33.3	—	40.0	45.0	85.0	—
Total	256.9	—	124.0	—	137.6	45.0	182.6	—

H-1 Huey/Super Cobra

The H-1 Helicopter Upgrade program converts AH-1W and UH-1N helicopters to the AH-1Z and UH-1Y, respectively.

The upgraded helicopters will have increased maneuverability, speed, and payload capability. The upgrade scope includes a new four-bladed rotor system, new transmissions, a new four-bladed tail rotor and drive system, and upgraded landing gear.

Mission: The H-1 Upgrades provide offensive air support, utility support, armed escort, and airborne command and control during naval expeditionary operations or joint and combined operations.

FY 2010 Program: Provides for the production of 30 aircraft (16 UH-1Y new build aircraft, 12 AH-1Z remanufactured aircraft, and 2 new build AH-1Z aircraft).



USAF Photo

Prime Contractor: Bell Helicopter, Fort Worth, TX

	H-1 Huey/Super Cobra							
	FY 2008		FY 2009		FY 2010		Total Request	
	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	Base Budget \$M	OCO Budget \$M	\$M	Qty
RDT&E	4.5	—	3.8	—	32.8	—	32.8	—
Procurement	416.8	15	636.9	20	780.4	55.0	835.4	30
Total	421.3	15	640.7	20	813.2	55.0	868.2	30

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

MH-60R Multi-Mission Helicopter

USN

The MH-60R Multi-Mission Helicopter Upgrade program provides battle group protection, and adds significant

capability in coastal littorals and regional conflicts. The upgrade scope includes new H-60 series airframes, significant avionics improvements, enhancements to the acoustic suite, new radars, and an improved electronics surveillance system.

Mission: The MH-60R will be the forward deployed fleet's primary Anti-Submarine and Anti-Surface Warfare platform.

FY 2010 Program: Provides funding for continued production and supports a 5-year multiyear procurement contract covering FY 2007 through FY 2011.



Prime Contractors:

Airframe: Sikorsky Aircraft, Stratford, CT

Avionics: Lockheed Martin Corporation, Owego, NY

MH-60R Multi-Mission Helicopter

	FY 2008		FY 2009		FY 2010		Total Request	
	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	Base Budget \$M Qty	OCO Budget \$M Qty	\$M Qty	\$M Qty
RDT&E	74.2	—	70.1	—	82.0	—	82.0	—
Procurement	1,069.6	28	1,190.2	31	943.2	24	943.2	24
Total	1,143.8	28	1,260.3	31	1,025.2	24	1,025.2	24

MH-60S Fleet Combat Support Helicopter

USN

The MH-60S is a versatile twin-engine helicopter used to maintain forward deployed fleet sustainability through rapid airborne delivery of materials and personnel, to support amphibious operations through search and rescue coverage and to provide an organic airborne mine countermeasures capability.

Mission: The MH-60S will conduct vertical replenishment (VERTREP), day/night ship-to-ship, ship-to-shore, and shore-to-ship external transfer of cargo; internal transport of passengers, mail and cargo, vertical onboard delivery; air operations; and day/night search and rescue. Organic Airborne Mine Countermeasures (OAMCM) has been added as a primary mission for the MH-60S. Five separate sensors will be integrated into the MH-60S helicopter and will provide Carrier Battle Groups and Amphibious Readiness Groups with an OAMCM capability.

FY 2010 Program: Supports a follow-on 5-year multiyear procurement begun in FY 2007 and running through FY 2011.



Prime Contractor: Sikorsky Aircraft, Stratford, CT

MH-60S Fleet Combat Support Helicopter

	FY 2008		FY 2009		FY 2010		Total Request	
	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	Base Budget \$M Qty	OCO Budget \$M Qty	\$M Qty	\$M Qty
RDT&E	38.1	—	47.1	—	49.1	—	49.1	—
Procurement	564.2	20	594.2	20	492.9	18	492.9	18
Total	602.3	20	641.3	20	542.0	18	542.0	18

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

P-8A Poseidon

The P-8A Poseidon is an all-weather, twin engine, land-based, network enabled, maritime patrol aircraft designed to sustain and improve armed maritime and littoral Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (ISR) capabilities in traditional, joint, and combined roles to counter changing and emerging threats. The P-8A is a commercial derivative of the Boeing 737 aircraft.

Mission: The P-8A will provide armed Anti-Submarine Warfare (ASW), Anti-Surface Warfare (ASuW), Intelligence Surveillance and Reconnaissance (ISR) in maritime and littoral areas above, on and below the surface of the ocean. The P-8A is the replacement for the P-3C Orion aircraft. The Poseidon will have a substantial role in Sea Power 21 and will satisfy several mission requirements in Sea Shield, Sea Strike, and FORCEnet

FY 2010 Program: Funds the procurement of six P-8A aircraft and associated spares, and continues the research, development, and test of P-8A systems.



Prime Contractors:

Airframe: The Boeing Company, Kent, WA

Engine: CFM International (General Electric Aviation and SNECMA), Cincinnati, OH

P-8A Poseidon										
	FY 2008		FY 2009		Base Budget		FY 2010		Total Request	
							OCO Budget			
	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty
RDT&E	861.1	—	1,129.0	—	1,162.4	—	—	—	1,162.4	—
Procurement	—	—	110.2	—	1,825.1	6	—	—	1,825.1	6
Total	861.1	—	1,239.2	—	2,987.5	6	—	—	2,987.5	6

A-10 Thunderbolt

The A-10 Thunderbolt is designed for close air support of ground forces and is capable of delivering a full range of air-to-ground munitions as well as self defense air-to-air missiles. It is a twin-engine aircraft that can be used against all ground targets, including tanks and armored vehicles.

Mission: The primary mission of the A-10 is to provide day and night close air support for land forces. The A-10 has a secondary mission of supporting search and rescue and Special Forces operations. It also possesses a limited capability to perform certain types of interdiction. All of these missions may take place in a high or low threat environment.

FY 2010 Program: Continues the modernization of the A-10 aircraft. Primary modifications funded in FY 2010 are the wing replacement and precision engagement.



Prime Contractor: The Boeing Company, St. Louis, MO
Lockheed Martin Corporation, Owego, NY

A-10 Thunderbolt												
	FY 2008		FY 2009		Base Budget		FY 2010		OCO Budget		Total Request	
	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty
RDT&E	6.5	—	4.0	—	9.7	—	—	—	9.7	—		
Procurement	168.0	—	143.7	—	252.5	—	10.0	—	262.5	—		
Total	174.5	—	147.7	—	262.2	—	10.0	—	272.2	—		

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

B-2 Spirit

The B-2 Spirit is an inter-continental bomber that employs low observable technology to achieve its mission.

The bomber is an all-wing aircraft with twin weapon bays. The B-2's low observability is derived from a combination of reduced infrared, acoustic, electromagnetic, visual, and radar signatures. The dramatically reduced sum of these signatures makes it difficult for today's sophisticated defensive systems to detect, track, and engage the B-2 aircraft. The B-2 aircraft is capable of delivering massive firepower in a short time, anywhere in the world through high-threat defenses, using both conventional and nuclear munitions.

Mission: The primary mission of the B-2 is to enable any theater commander to hold at risk and, if necessary, attack an enemy's war-making potential, especially time-critical targets that, if not destroyed in the first hours or days of a conflict, would allow unacceptable damage to be inflicted on the friendly side. The B-2 will also retain its potential as a nuclear bomber, reinforcing the deterrence of nuclear conflict.

FY 2010 Program: Continues the modification of the B-2 aircraft, primarily upgrades to the radar system and aft deck programs.



Prime Contractor: Northrop Grumman Corporation, El Segundo, CA

B-2 Spirit								
	FY 2008		FY 2009		FY 2010		Total Request	
	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	Base Budget \$M	OCO Budget \$M	\$M	Qty
RDT&E	277.9	—	364.1	—	415.4	—	415.4	—
Procurement	102.1	—	347.9	—	284.0	—	284.0	—
Total	380.0	—	712.0	—	699.4	—	699.4	—

C-17 Globemaster

The C-17 Globemaster is a wide-body aircraft capable of airlifting outsized and oversized payloads over intercontinental ranges, with or without in-flight refueling. Its capabilities include rapid direct delivery of forces by airland or airdrop into austere tactical environments with runways as short as 3,000 feet. The C-17 aircraft is capable of performing both inter-theater and intra-theater airlift missions.

Mission: The C-17 aircraft provides outsize intra-theater airland/airdrop capability not available in the current airlift force. It provides rapid strategic delivery of troops and all types of cargo to main operating bases or directly to forward bases in the deployment area.

FY 2010 Program: Supports production shutdown activities for production of new aircraft and continues the modification of existing C-17 aircraft. The Department has determined that the C-17 aircraft already procured satisfies the Department's airlift requirement. The primary modification in FY 2010 is the Large Aircraft Infrared Countermeasures (LAIRCM).



Prime Contractor: The Boeing Company, Long Beach, CA
Pratt & Whitney Corporation, East Hartford, CT

C-17 Globemaster								
	FY 2008		FY 2009		FY 2010		Total Request	
	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	Base Budget \$M	OCO Budget \$M	\$M	Qty
RDT&E	166.2	—	235.4	—	161.9	—	161.9	—
Procurement	3,826.8	15	880.5	—	558.2	—	690.5	—
Total	3,993.0	15	1,115.9	—	720.1	—	852.4	—

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

C-5 Galaxy

The C-5 Galaxy is the U.S. military's largest aircraft. Using the front and rear cargo openings, the Galaxy can be loaded and off-loaded at the same time. Both nose and rear doors open the full width and height of the cargo compartment.



Mission: The C-5 aircraft is a heavy cargo transport designed to provide strategic inter-theater airlift for deployment and supply of combat and support forces. It can carry fully equipped, combat-ready troops to any area in the world on short notice and provide full field support necessary to maintain a fighting force.

FY 2010 Program: Continues the modernization of the C-5 aircraft. The Avionics Modernization Program (AMP) and the Reliability Enhancement and Re-engining Program (RERP) are the primary modernization programs for the C-5 fleet.

Prime Contractor: Lockheed Martin Corporation, Marietta, GA

		C-5 Galaxy							
		FY 2008		FY 2009		FY 2010		Total Request	
		\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	Base Budget \$M Qty	OCO Budget \$M Qty	\$M	Qty
RDT&E		174.0	—	127.1	—	95.3	—	95.3	—
Procurement		345.9	—	574.3	—	715.3	—	772.7	—
Total		519.9	—	701.4	—	810.6	—	868.0	—

F-15 Eagle

The F-15's superior maneuverability and acceleration are achieved through high engine thrust-to-weight ratio and low wing loading. A multi-mission avionics system sets the fighter apart from other fighter aircraft. The F-15 is an extremely maneuverable, tactical fighter designed to permit the Air Force to gain and maintain air supremacy over the battlefield.



Mission: The F-15 performs both air superiority and all-weather, deep penetration, and night/under-the-weather attack with large air-to-surface weapon payloads.

FY 2010 Program: Continues development and procurement of modifications for upgrading the F-15 aircraft to enhance flight safety and improve reliability and maintainability.

Prime Contractor: The Boeing Company, St. Louis, MO

		F-15 Eagle							
		FY 2008		FY 2009		FY 2010		Total Request	
		\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	Base Budget \$M Qty	OCO Budget \$M Qty	\$M	Qty
RDT&E		114.9	—	198.9	—	311.2	—	311.2	—
Procurement		187.0	—	53.7	—	92.9	—	92.9	—
Total		301.9	—	252.6	—	404.1	—	404.1	—

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

F-16 Falcon

The F-16 is a single seat, fixed wing, high performance fighter aircraft powered by a single engine. The advanced technology features include a blended wing body, reduced static margin, and fly-by-wire flight control system.

Mission: The F-16 aircraft is a lightweight, high performance, multipurpose fighter capable of performing a broad spectrum of tactical air warfare tasks at affordable cost well into the next century. F-16 aircraft provide high-performance air-to-air and air-to-surface attack capability.

FY 2010 Program: Continues the development and procurement of modifications to upgrade the F-16 aircraft. The primary modifications funded in FY 2010 are the Engine Service Life, Modular Mission Computer Upgrade, Embedded GPS/INS and Falcon Star.



Prime Contractors: Lockheed Martin Corporation, Fort Worth, TX
Pratt & Whitney Corporation, East Hartford, CT
General Electric Aviation, Evandale, OH

F-16 Falcon							
	FY 2008		FY 2009		FY 2010		Total Request
	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	Base Budget \$M Qty	OCO Budget \$M Qty	
RDT&E	76.8	—	126.8	—	141.0	—	141.0
Procurement	383.6	—	371.8	—	224.6	—	244.6
Total	460.4	—	498.6	—	365.6	20.0	385.6

F-22 Raptor

The F-22 Raptor program is producing the next generation air superiority fighter for the first part of the century. The F-22A will penetrate enemy airspace and achieve first-look, first-kill capability against multiple targets. It has unprecedented survivability and lethality, ensuring the Joint Forces have freedom from attack, freedom to maneuver, and freedom to attack.

Mission: The F-22A will enhance U.S. air superiority capability against the projected threat and will eventually replace the F-15 aircraft. The F-22 is a critical component of the Global Strike Task Force, and is designed to protect air dominance rapidly at great distances and to defeat threats attempting to deny access to our Nation's Joint Forces.

FY 2010 Program: Continues critical F-22 modernization through incremental capability upgrades and key reliability and maintainability efforts.



Prime Contractors: Lockheed Martin Corporation, Marietta, GA and Ft. Worth, TX
The Boeing Company, Seattle, WA
Pratt & Whitney, East Hartford, CT

F-22 Raptor							
	FY 2008		FY 2009		FY 2010		Total Request
	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	Base Budget \$M Qty	OCO Budget \$M Qty	
RDT&E	607.8	—	605.7	—	569.3	—	569.3
Procurement	3,790.0	20	4,345.5	24	445.9	—	445.9
Total	4,397.8	20	4,951.2	24	1,015.2	—	1,015.2

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

KC-X New Tanker

The KC-X Aerial Refueling Tanker will replace the aging fleet of KC-135 tankers. KC-X, the first phase of KC-135 recapitalization, will procure aircraft to replace roughly one-third of the current KC-135 tanker fleet.



Mission: The KC-X will meet the primary air refueling missions of Global Attack, Air Bridge, Theater Support, Deployment, and Special Operations Support. Air refueling forces perform these missions at the strategic, operational, and tactical level across the entire spectrum of military operations. Other missions include emergency air refueling, aero medical evacuation, and combat search and rescue.

FY 2010 Program: Supports source selection and development of a new aerial refueling tanker.

Prime Contractor: Currently in Source Selection

KC-X New Tanker							
	FY 2008		FY 2009		FY 2010		Total Request
	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	Base Budget \$M	OCO Budget \$M	
RDT&E	29.7	—	22.9	—	439.6	—	439.6
Total	29.7	—	22.9	—	439.6	—	439.6

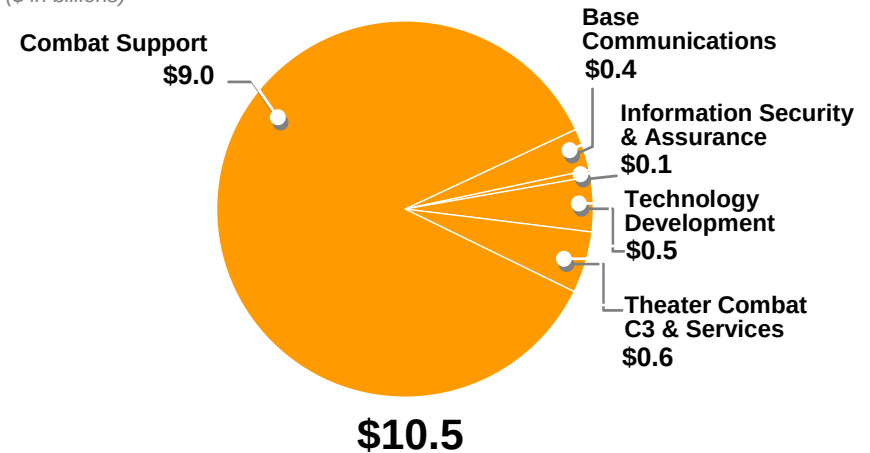
Command, Control, Communications and Computer (C4) Systems

The Department is transforming and developing new concepts for the conduct of future joint military operations. The overarching goal is full spectrum dominance—defeat of any adversary or control of any situation across the full range of military operations—achieved through a broad array of capabilities enabled by an interconnected network of sensors, shooters, command, control, and intelligence. This network-based interconnectivity increases the operational effectiveness by assuring access to the best possible information by decision makers at all levels, thus allowing dispersed forces to communicate, maneuver, share a common user-defined operating picture, and successfully complete assigned missions more efficiently. Net-centricity transforms the way that information is managed to accelerate decision-making, improve joint warfighting, and create intelligence advantages. Hence, all information is visible, available, usable and trusted—when needed and where needed—to accelerate the decision cycles.

Net-centricity is a services-based architecture pattern for information sharing. It is being implemented by the Command, Control, Communications, Computer, and Intelligence (C4I) community via building joint architectures and roadmaps for integrating joint airborne networking capabilities with the evolving ground, maritime and space networks. It encompasses the development of technologies like gateways, waveforms, network management and information assurance. This growth is

FY 2010 Command, Control, Communications, and Computer (C4) Systems – Base and OCO

(\$ in billions)



Source: FY 2009 Procurement Programs (P-1) and RDT&E Programs – 106-WP
Investment Categorization
Numbers may not add due to rounding

supported in the FY 2010 President's budget with programs like the Future Combat Systems, Warfighter Information Network-Tactical (WIN-T), Joint Tactical Radio System, Next Generation Enterprise Network (NGEN), Joint Battle Command-Platforms and Interim Gateway.

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

Joint Tactical Radio System

DOD - JOINT

The Joint Tactical Radio System (JTRS) is a joint DoD effort lead by the Navy to develop, produce, integrate, test and field a family of software-defined, secure, multi-channel, digital radios that will be interoperable with existing radios and increase communication and networking capabilities for mobile and fixed sites. Ground, airborne, vehicular, maritime, and small form factor variants of the radio hardware and 36 waveforms for importing into the JTRS hardware encompasses program. All JTRS products are being developed in a joint environment, enhancing hardware and software commonality and reusability.



Mission: The JTRS products will simultaneously receive, transmit and relay voice, data, and video communications with software re-programmable, net-workable, multi-band, and multi-mode system.

FY 2010 Program: Funds the design, development and manufacture of JTRS engineering development models (EDMs) and low rate initial production (LRIP), to include hardware and software.

Prime Contractors: The Boeing Company, Anaheim, CA
Lockheed Martin Corporation, Marietta, GA
ViaSat Incorporated, San Diego, CA
General Dynamics Corporation, Scottsdale, AZ

Joint Tactical Radio System

	FY 2008		FY 2009		Base Budget		FY 2010 OCO Budget		Total Request	
	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty
RDT&E	830.8	—	843.1	—	876.4	—	—	—	876.4	—
Procurement	44.5	—	87.3	—	150.3	—	—	—	150.3	—
O&M	16.7	—	16.5	—	37.1	—	—	—	37.1	—
Total	892.0	—	946.9	—	1,063.8	—	—	—	1,063.8	—

Future Combat Systems

USA

Future Combat Systems (FCS) is the Army's principal modernization program. It improves the Army's ability to move, shoot and communicate on the battlefield with an unprecedented level of joint interoperability, shared situation awareness, and ability to execute highly synchronized mission operations. It is a complex acquisition program that involves developing and integrating a family of unmanned ground and air vehicles, unattended ground sensors and a network into the current brigade combat team (BCT) structure. It is 6 years into a 10-year development schedule.



The FCS program has been restructured for the FY 2010 President's budget from a core program with spin-outs of mature technologies to the current force to an incremental program focused on improving the Infantry Brigade Combat Team (IBCT) by adding FCS technologies and replacing the most vulnerable platforms in the Heavy Brigade Combat Team (HBCT).

Mission: FCS is designed to transform the Army into a more rapidly deployable and responsive force, moving away from the large division-centric structure.

FY 2010 Program: Continues development of three unmanned ground vehicles, two unmanned aerial vehicles, non-line-of-sight launch system, unattended ground sensors and an information network. Terminates the current manned ground vehicles (MGV) efforts, non-line-of-sight (NLOS) cannon program and the medium-range munitions. Creates a new combat vehicle development program to replace the aging current force systems.

Prime Contractors: The Boeing Company, St. Louis, MO
Science Applications International Corporation (SAIC), Torrance, CA

Future Combat Systems

	FY 2008		FY 2009		Base Budget		FY 2010 OCO Budget		Total Request	
	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty
RDT&E	3,302.8	—	3,380.2	—	2,653.0	—	—	—	2,653.0	—
Procurement	80.3	—	221.4	—	327.9	—	—	—	327.9	—
Total	3,383.1	—	3,601.6	—	2,981.0	—	—	—	2,981.0	—

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

Single Channel Ground & Airborne Radio

The Single Channel Ground and Airborne Radio System (SINCGARS) is a flexible and secure combat radio while over time has evolved from voice-only into a software defined, open architecture system with networking capabilities. The SINCGARS includes a frequency-hopping and jam-resistant feature that can defeat less sophisticated jamming techniques.



Mission: The SINCGARS provides clear, secure voice and data communications that provide situational awareness and transmit command and control (C2) information across the entire battlefield. The SINCGARS continues its evolutionary development with the fielding of the Advanced SINCGARS System Improvement Program (ASIP) radio. The SINCGARS ASIP radio provides for enhanced data and voice communications while using commercial internet protocols. The family of SINCGARS radios is employed on such weapon systems as the Bradley M2A3, PATRIOT, ABRAMS M1A2SEP, and the Longbow Apache helicopter.

FY 2010 Program: Procures SINCGARS radios to provide command and control for combat, combat support, and combat service support units.

Prime Contractors: ITT, Fort Wayne, IN and Gaithersburg, MD
General Dynamics Corporation, Tallahassee, FL

Single Channel Ground & Airborne Radio										
Procurement	FY 2008		FY 2009		Base Budget		FY 2010		Total Request	
	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	OCO Budget	\$M		Qty
Total	508.4	—	187.0	—	6.8	—	128.2	—	135.0	—
	508.4	—	187.0	—	6.8	—	128.2	—	135.0	—

Warfighter Information Network- Tactical

The Warfighter Information Network- Tactical (WIN-T) is the Army's on-the-move, high speed, high capability backbone communications network, linking warfighters in the battlefield with the Global Information Grid (GIG). This network is intended to provide command, control, communications, computers, intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance (C4ISR) support capabilities. The system, however, is being developed as a network for reliable, secure and seamless video, data, imagery and voice services for the warfighters in the theater to enable decisive combat actions.



The WIN-T program consists of four increments. Increment 1 provides "networking at the halt" by upgrading the Joint Network Node (JNN) satellite capability to access the Ka-band defense Wideband Global Satellite (WGS). Increment 2 provides an initial networking on-the-move on the battlefield. Increment 3 provides full networking on-the-move via air tier. Increment 4 provides protected satellite communications on-the-move.

Mission: The WIN-T program designs, develops and fields a future satellite-based communications and network for the warfighters based on the Army's move to a modular, brigade combat team structure.

FY 2010 Program: Continues System Development and Demonstration (SDD) efforts for Increments 1 and 2; procures WIN-T systems for fielding to 10 additional Army units (for a total of 55 units by FY 2015).

Prime Contractors: Lockheed Martin Corporation, Gaithersburg, MD
General Dynamics Corporation, Taunton, MA

Warfighter Information Network- Tactical										
	FY 2008		FY 2009		FY 2010		FY 2010		FY 2010	
					Base Budget		OCO Budget		Total Request	
	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty
RDT&E	309.1	—	393.1	—	180.7	—	—	—	180.7	—
Procurement	—	—	655.9	—	544.2	—	13.5	—	557.7	—
Total	309.1	—	1,049.0	—	724.9	—	13.5	—	738.4	—

Ground Programs

The Department continues to modernize the Army and Marine Corps' Combat and Tactical Wheeled Vehicle fleets. Both Services plan to modernize their fleets by replacing older vehicles and combat losses with new procurement or upgrading existing vehicles through recapitalization. Their plans call for improvements in the capabilities of vehicles by inserting advanced technologies into the current vehicles as quickly as possible.

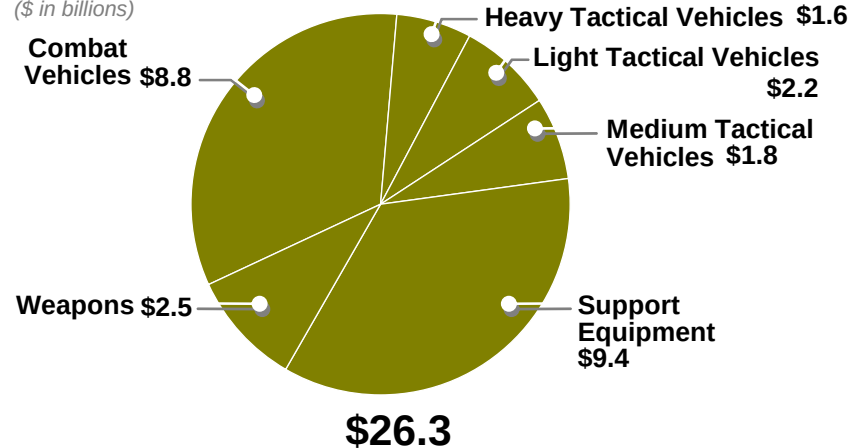
During the last several years, ground-based conflicts such as Operation Iraqi Freedom (OIF) and Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF) have increased the demand for ground vehicles. Ground vehicle funding has seen an average annual compounded growth of 45 percent from FY 2002 to FY 2008. This funding growth is due, in large measure, to the procurement of Mine Resistant Ambush Protected (MRAP) vehicles to support forces in Iraq and Afghanistan. The MRAPs have been entirely funded through Supplemental funds. The MRAP is a heavily armored vehicle capable of mitigating the effects of underbody mines and small arms fire threats. It provides survivable, safe, and sustainable vehicles to troops in theater.

Ongoing operations also resulted in acquisition of tactical vehicles:

- Light Tactical Vehicles such as the High Mobility Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicle (HMMWV) comprise about half of the tactical wheeled vehicle fleet for the Army. The Joint Lightweight Tactical Vehicle (JLTV) is a joint Army and Marine Corps program currently in development and is intended to replace the HMMWV;
- Medium Tactical Vehicles provide a significant portion of the supply and ammunition delivery to the combat vehicle fleet;
- Heavy Tactical Vehicles consist of cargo and missile carriers, load-handling systems, fuel tankers, wreckers and materiel-handling cranes;

FY 2010 Ground Programs – Base and OCO

(\$ in billions)



Source: FY 2009 Procurement Programs (P-1) and RDT&E Programs – 106-WP
Investment Categorization

Numbers may not add due to rounding

- Integration of new technologies across various types of combat vehicles increases firepower, lethality, mobility, and survivability;
- The Abrams tank upgrades include armor protection, a nuclear, biological, and chemical protection system, improved power, and a second-generation thermal sensor;
- The Stryker family of armored vehicles is the centerpiece for the Stryker Brigade Combat Teams and provides the Army with a mobile weapon system that operates with speed and can maneuver in combat terrain and urban areas.
- The Expeditionary Fighting Vehicle (EFV) is currently in development and is the keystone for the Marine Corps Expeditionary Maneuver Warfare fighting concepts. It will provide the Marine Corps a primary means of tactical mobility during the conduct of amphibious/ground combat operations.

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

Joint Light Tactical Vehicle

DOD - JOINT

The Joint Light Tactical Vehicle (JLTV) is a joint program currently in development for the Army and Marine Corps. The JLTV is intended to replace the High Mobility Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicle (HMMWV), which is the current light tactical vehicle. The JLTV concept is based on a family of vehicles focused on scalable armor protection and vehicle agility, and mobility required of the light tactical vehicle fleet. The JLTV will provide defensive measures to protect troops while in transport, increase payload capability, and achieve commonality of parts and components to reduce the overall life cycle cost of the vehicle. The JLTV project seeks to optimize performance, payload, and protection of the vehicle and crew while ensuring a design that is transportable by CH-47, CH-53, and C-130 aircraft.



Mission: As a light tactical vehicle, JLTV will be capable of performing multiple mission roles, and will be designed to provide protected, sustained, networked mobility for personnel and payloads across the full range of military operations. There are three mission role variants: General Purpose 3,500 lb; Infantry Carrier 4,500 lb; and Utility 5,100 lb.

FY 2010 Program: Continues the program in technology development at acquisition lifecycle Milestone A.

Prime Contractor: Currently in Technology Development

Joint Light Tactical Vehicle

	FY 2008		FY 2009		FY 2010		Total Request	
	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	Base Budget \$M	OCO Budget \$M	\$M	Qty
RDT&E USA	106.4	—	22.0	—	32.1	—	32.1	—
RDT&E USMC	40.0	—	44.0	—	58.0	—	58.0	—
Total	146.4	—	66.0	—	90.1	—	90.1	—

MRAP Vehicle

DOD - JOINT

The Mine Resistant Ambush Protected (MRAP) vehicle family is a joint acquisition program that provides the nation's operating forces with vehicles that are capable of defeating or mitigating the effects of Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) and rocket propelled grenades while conducting operations in the highest threat areas. A raised chassis, heavy armor, and V-shaped hull deflect from underneath, the blast effect created by mines or IEDs providing passengers with effective and reliable protection. There are three versions of the MRAP vehicle: Category I is the smallest version of MRAP and is primarily intended for operations in the urban combat environment, carrying up to 7 personnel. Category II is a multi-mission platform capable of supporting security, convoy escort, troop or cargo transport, medical, explosive ordnance disposal, and carries up to 11 personnel. Category III is the largest of the MRAP family is primarily intended for the role of mine and IED clearance operations, and carries up to 13 personnel.



Mission: The MRAP vehicle fleet has multiple missions to include reconnaissance, convoy operations, troop transport, ambulance, combat engineer and explosive ordnance disposal missions for maneuver units. The MRAP is also designed to mitigate explosive hazards by identifying and clearing mines by neutralizing the effects of explosive devices.

FY 2010 Program: Procures 1,080 lighter MRAP All Terrain Vehicles (ATV) with integrated armor and safety initiatives to provide a lighter, more mobile and maneuverable variant to support operations in Afghanistan.

Prime Contractors: Various

MRAP Vehicle

	FY 2008		FY 2009		FY 2010		Total Request	
	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	Base Budget \$M	OCO Budget \$M	\$M	Qty
MRAP Fund	16,838.0	9,380	4,393.0	1,000	—	—	5,456.0	1,080
Total	16,838.0	9,380	4,393.0	1,000	—	—	5,456.0	1,080

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

Armored Security Vehicle

The M1117 Armored Security Vehicle (ASV) is a lightly armored all-wheel drive vehicle with 360 degree armor protection against armor piercing, high explosive fragmentation, and anti-tank mines under the wheels and under the hull. The ASV has a crew of three plus one passenger. It has a full collective NBC protection system and a digitized package, which includes Blue Force Tracker and Single Channel Ground and Airborne Radio System (SINCGARS) radio.

The ASV provides protection to the crew compartment, gunner's station, and the ammunition storage area. The turret is fully enclosed with both an MK-19 40mm grenade machine gun, an M-2 Browning .50 caliber machine gun and with a multi-salvo smoke grenade launcher. The ASV provides ballistic, blast and overhead protection for its four person crew. The ASV has a payload of 3,360 lbs and supports Army transformation with its 400 mile plus range, top speed of nearly 70 miles per hour, and C-130 deployability.

Mission: The ASV is a turreted, armored, all-wheel drive vehicle that supports military police missions, such as rear area security, law and order operations, and protects convoys in hostile areas, battlefield circulation, and enemy prisoner of war operations, over the entire spectrum of war and operations other than war.

FY 2010 Program: Procures 150 ASV vehicles in the Baseline budget and integrated armor in the Overseas Contingency Operations budget.



Prime Contractor: Textron, New Orleans, LA

Armored Security Vehicle

	FY 2008		FY 2009		Base Budget		FY 2010 OCO Budget		Total Request	
	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty
Procurement	568.9	685	318.7	345	136.6	150	13.2	—	149.8	150
Total	568.9	685	318.7	345	136.6	150	13.2	—	149.8	150

Family of Heavy Tactical Vehicles

The Family of Heavy Tactical Vehicles (FHTV) consists of the Palletized Load System (PLS) and the Heavy Expanded Mobility Tactical Truck (HEMTT).

The PLS entered service in 1993 and consists of a 16.5 ton, 10 wheel tactical truck with self load/unload capability. The PLS carry payload on flat rack cargo bed, trailer, or International Standards Organization (ISO) containers. The HEMTT is a 10-ton, 8 wheel (8x8) truck that comes in several configurations: Tanker to refuel tactical vehicles and helicopters, Tractor to tow Patriot missile system and Multi-Launch Rocket System (MLRS), Wrecker to recover vehicles, and Cargo transport. The HEMTT entered service in 1982.

Mission: Provides transportation of heavy cargo to supply and re-supply combat vehicles and weapons systems. The HEMTT is used in line haul, local haul, unit resupply, and other missions throughout the tactical environment to support modern and highly mobile combat units. The PLS is fielded to transportation units, ammunition units, and to forward support battalions with the capability to self-load and transport 20 ft. International Standards Organization (ISO) container. The HEMTT A4 is an important truck to transport logistics behind quick-moving forces such as the M-1 Abrams and Stryker. The HEMTT trucks carry all types of cargo, especially ammunition and fuel.

FY 2010 Program: Procures various FHTV vehicles, trailers, and tracking systems to fill urgent theater requirements and modernize the Heavy Tactical Vehicle fleet for the Active, National Guard, and Reserve units.



Prime Contractor: Oshkosh Truck Corporation, Oshkosh, WI

Family of Heavy Tactical Vehicles

	FY 2008		FY 2009		Base Budget		FY 2010 OCO Budget		Total Request	
	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty
Procurement	3,095.8	—	1,978.6	—	812.9	—	623.2	—	1,436.1	—
Total	3,095.8	—	1,978.6	—	812.9	—	623.2	—	1,436.1	—

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

Family of Medium Tactical Vehicles

The Family of Medium Tactical Vehicles (FMTV) is a family of diesel powered trucks in the 2 1/2 ton and 5 ton payload class. The vehicle first went into service in 1996. It capitalizes on current state of the art automotive technology including a diesel engine, automatic transmission, and central tire inflation system (CTIS).

The use of common chassis, engines, tires, and cabs are features over 80% commonality of parts between models and weight classes, which significantly reduces the logistics burden and operating costs. Numerous models perform a wide variety of missions including cargo transport (cargo model), vehicle recovery operations (wrecker), construction (dump), line haul (tractor), and airdrop missions, and civil disaster relief. The FMTV also serves as the platform for the High Mobility Artillery Rocket System (HIMARS) and support vehicle for the Patriot missile.

Mission: The FMTV provides unit mobility and resupply of equipment and personnel for rapidly deployable worldwide operations on primary and secondary roads, trails, cross-country terrain, and in all climatic conditions. It is strategically deployable in C-5, C-17, and C-130 aircraft. Experience in Iraq led to the development of an up-armored cab known as the Low Signature Armored Cab (LSAC) for installation on FMTV vehicles that adds ballistic and mine blast protection for the crew.

FY 2010 Program: Procures 3,889 Medium Tactical Vehicles in the Baseline budget and 1,643 vehicles in the Overseas Contingency Operations budget to support the Army modular transformation effort to modernize the tactical wheeled vehicle fleet for medium size trucks.

Prime Contractor: Stewart and Stevenson, Sealy, TX

Family of Medium Tactical Vehicles										
	FY 2008		FY 2009		Base Budget		FY 2010		Total Request	
							OCO Budget			
	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty
Procurement	2,147.0	6,802	1,017.5	3,724	1,158.5	3,889	461.7	1,643	1,620.2	5,532
Total	2,147.0	6,802	1,017.5	3,724	1,158.5	3,889	461.7	1,643	1,620.2	5,532



M-I Abrams Tank Upgrade

The M1 Abrams is the Army's main battle tank, which first entered service in 1980.

It was produced from 1978

until 1992. Since then, the

Army has modernized it with a series of upgrades to improve its

capabilities. The current M1 Abrams tank modernization effort supports two variants. The M1A1 Situational Awareness (SA) and the M1A2 System Enhancement Program (SEP). The M1A1 SA modernization includes steel encased depleted uranium for increased frontal and turret side armor protection, suspension improvements, an advanced computer system with embedded diagnostics, a second generation thermal sensor, and a laser rangefinder to designate targets from increased distances. The M1A2 SEP tank modernization includes a commander's independent thermal weapons station, position navigation equipment, improved fire control system, and an improved AGT1500 turbine engine.

Mission: The M1A2 Abrams is the Army's main battle tank that provides mobile and protected firepower for battlefield superiority against heavy armor forces.

FY 2010 Program: Upgrades and fields M1A2 SEP tanks to armor units including the 1st Armor Division.



Prime Contractor: General Dynamics Corporation, Sterling Heights, MI

M-I Abrams Tank Upgrade										
	FY 2008		FY 2009		Base Budget		FY 2010		Total Request	
							OCO Budget			
	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty
RDT&E	29.1	—	37.0	—	101.7	—	—	—	101.7	—
Procurement	2,361.7	260	1,347.0	111	369.4	22	—	—	369.4	22
Total	2,390.8	260	1,384.0	111	471.1	22	—	—	471.1	22

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

Stryker Family of Armored Vehicles

Stryker is a 19-ton wheeled armored vehicle that will provide the Army a family of ten different vehicles. The Stryker can be deployed by C-130, C-17, and C-5 aircraft and be combat-capable upon arrival in any contingency area. It can reach speeds of 62 mph on the highway and has a maximum range of 312 miles. There are 2 basic versions which include the Infantry Carrier Vehicle (ICV) and the Mobile Gun System (MGS). There are 8 different configurations which include the Reconnaissance Vehicle (RV); Anti-Tank Guided Missile (ATGM); Nuclear, Biological, Chemical, and Radiological Vehicle (NBCRV); Medical Evacuation Vehicle (MEV) Commander's Vehicle (CV); Fire Support Vehicle (FSV); Mortar Carrier (MC); and Engineer Squad Vehicle (ESV).



Mission: The Stryker vehicle is designed to enable the Brigade Combat Team to maneuver more easily in close and urban terrain while providing protection in open terrain. It fills the Army's current transformation goal to equip a strategically deployable (C-17/C-5) and operationally deployable (C-130) brigade capable of rapid movement anywhere on the globe in a combat ready configuration.

FY 2010 Program: Procures survivability enhancements, systems engineering, and training devices. No vehicles will be procured in FY 2010.

Prime Contractor: General Dynamics Corporation, Sterling Heights, MI

Stryker Family of Armored Vehicles										
RDT&E Procurement Total	FY 2008		FY 2009		Base Budget		FY 2010 OCO Budget		Total Request	
	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty
	127.7	—	79.4	—	90.3	—	—	—	90.3	—
	2,792.1	677	1,309.0	88	388.6	—	—	—	388.6	—
	2,919.8	677	1,388.4	88	478.9	—	—	—	478.9	—

High Mobility Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicle

The High Mobility Multi-purpose Wheeled Vehicle (HMMWV) is a light, highly mobile, diesel powered, air transportable, 4-wheel drive tactical vehicle with a common chassis. The HMMWV can be configured through the use of common components and kits to become a cargo/troop carrier, armament carrier, shelter carrier, ambulance, and a platform for mounted anti-tank TOW missile launchers. The HMMWV's high power-to-weight ratio, 4 wheel drive, and high ground clearance combine to give it cross-country mobility. The M1151 Enhanced Armament Carrier and M1152 Enhanced Shelter Carrier have a heavier chassis and improved engine that enable the use of removable add-on armor (B kits) protection that can be installed or removed to meet mission requirements. The B-kits add armor to doors, rocker panel, and front wheel wells.



Mission: The HMMWVs provide a common light tactical vehicle capability and are designed for use over all types of roads and in all weather conditions.

FY 2010 Program: Procures 1,824 HMMWV's in the Base budget and 8,444 HMMWV's in the Overseas Contingency Operations with integrated armor and safety initiatives to replace inventories of HMMWV's that have reached the end of their service life.

Prime Contractor: AM General, Mishawaka, IN

High Mobility Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicle										
	FY 2008		FY 2009		Base Budget		FY 2010		Total Request	
	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	OCO Budget	\$M		Qty
Procurement USA	2,796.9	17,012	1,676.0	10,995	281.1	1,770	1,251.0	8,444	1,532.1	10,214
Procurement USMC	352.3	1,206	180.8	301	9.8	54	205.0	—	214.8	54
Total	3,149.2	18,218	1,856.8	11,296	290.9	1,824	1,456.0	8,444	1,746.9	10,268

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

Expeditionary Fighting Vehicle

The Expeditionary Fighting Vehicle (EFV) is an armored, amphibious, and fully tracked infantry combat vehicle that is a keystone for the Marine Corps Expeditionary Maneuver Warfare



and Ship-to-Objective Maneuver warfighting concepts. The EFV provides the Marine Corps' Marine Rifle Squad with tactical mobility during amphibious operations and subsequent ground combat operations ashore. The EFV will be launched from Navy amphibious ships at distances up to 25 miles. The vehicles can travel inland up to 340 miles without refueling and can carry a crew of 3 plus 17 combat-loaded Marines. The EFV will be armed with a 30mm cannon and 7.62 mm machine gun. The EFV will replace the Amphibious Assault Vehicle (AAV), which was originally fielded in 1972.

Mission: The EFV is a self-deploying armored amphibious vehicle that provides high speed transport of the Marine infantry from ships located beyond the horizon to conduct operations ashore. Although not a main battle tank, the EFV will have the speed and maneuvering capabilities to conduct operations with battle tanks on land and provide land mobility and direct fire support during combat operations.

FY 2010 Program: Continues system development. The first EFV is scheduled for initial production in FY 2012.

Prime Contractor: General Dynamics Corporation, Woodbridge, VA

Expeditionary Fighting Vehicle

	FY 2008		FY 2009		Base Budget		FY 2010		OCO Budget		Total Request	
	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty
RDT&E	240.5	—	255.3	—	293.5	—	—	—	—	—	293.5	—
Total	240.5	—	255.3	—	293.5	—	—	—	—	—	293.5	—

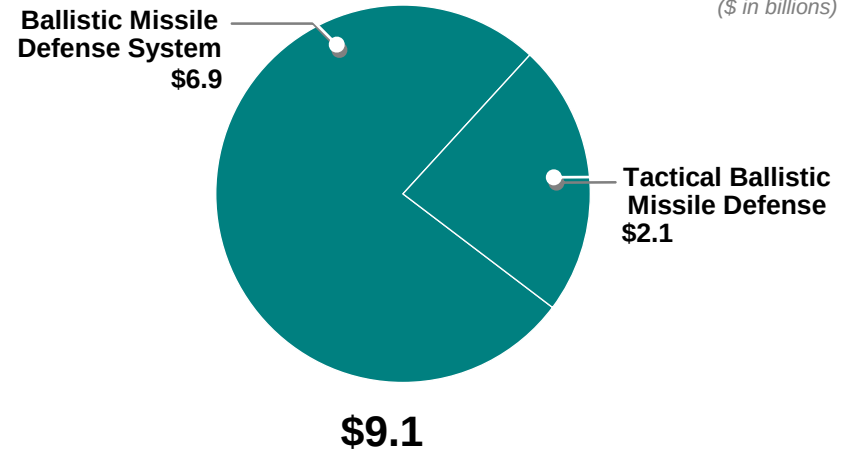
Missile Defense

The goal of the Nation's missile defense investment is to develop and progressively field a system to defend the U.S., its deployed forces, and its Allies and friends against ballistic missiles with a focus on threats from rogue states. This category includes all missile defense systems designed to defeat hostile ballistic missiles of various ranges.

Components include interceptor missiles themselves as well as the associated sensors and command, control, battle management, and communications systems. There are also significant investments in construction, targets and counter-measures, and research, development, test, and evaluation activities. Included in this category are all programs that are either critical to the functionality of missile defense or support missile defense as a primary mission. Representative programs are the AEGIS (ship-based), Terminal High Altitude Area Defense (THAAD) (ground-based), Ground-Based Midcourse Defense (GMD) (ground-based), and Patriot Advance Capability – 3 (PAC-3) (ground based).

FY 2010 Missile Defense – Base and OCO

(\$ in billions)



Note: \$9.1B does not include \$0.2B for BRAC, MILCON or MDA S&T 106-WP
Source: FY 2009 Procurement Programs (P-1) and RDT&E Programs – Investment Categorization
Numbers may not add due to rounding

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

Missile Defense

DOD - JOINT

An integrated, layered Ballistic Missile Defense System (BMDS) program, designed to focus on threats from rogue states. The system capability will protect the United States, its Allies and deployed forces from all phases of ballistic missile attack. The program is managed as one system that is exploring concepts, developing and fielding the earliest possible capability in ground, sea, space and air which will intercept any range of threat in the boost, midcourse or terminal phases of flight trajectory. Major elements include AEGIS Ballistic Missile Defense (BMD), Ground Based Midcourse (GMD), Terminal High Altitude Area Defense (THAAD), Sensors (Sea-Based, Early Warning and Forward Based Radars), Command, Control Battle Management, and Communications (C2BMC), Airborne Laser (ABL), Space Tracking and Surveillance System (STSS), and Patriot Advanced Capability-3 (PAC-3) components. Further, the program is involved internationally in cooperative efforts for advancements of the mission.

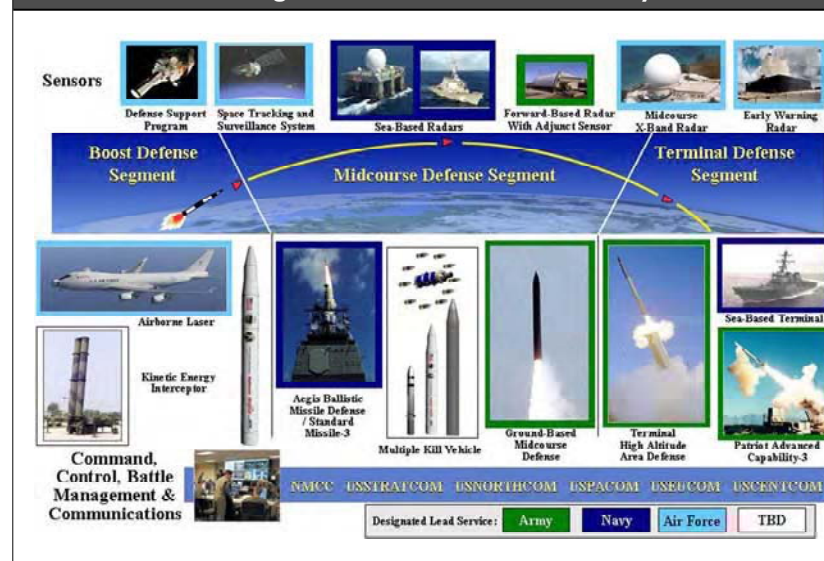
Mission: To develop, field, and sustain an initial missile defense capability to defend the United States, its Allies, and our deployed forces against rogue nation attacks, to close gaps and improve this capability against rogue states, and to develop options to defeat near-term and emerging threats.

FY 2010 Program: Continues the development, procurement, fielding, and sustainment of ground-based and sea-based interceptors; AEGIS BMD capable ships, and sensors. Also continues to fund the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) relocation of the Missile Defense Agency (MDA) to Huntsville, AL. Total program funds of \$9.3 billion include MDA BRAC, Military Construction (MILCON) and Science and Technology (S&T). The Israeli Cooperative Program resources are captured in the BMD Terminal funding in FY 2008 and in FY 2009.

Prime Contractors: Boeing, Lockheed Martin, Northrop Grumman, Raytheon

Missile Defense										
	FY 2008		FY 2009		FY 2010					
					Base Budget		OCO Budget		Total Request	
	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty
RDT&E	9,605.0	—	9,372.4	—	8,186.1	—	—	—	8,186.1	—
Procurement	994.9	—	1,218.6	—	998.6	—	—	—	998.6	—
MILCON	—	—	169.5	—	30.2	—	—	—	30.2	—
BRAC	110.0	—	160.0	—	86.6	—	—	—	86.6	—
Total	10,709.9	—	10,920.5	—	9,301.5	—	—	—	9,301.5	—

The Integrated Ballistic Missile Defense System



Planned BMDS Interceptor Inventory (Cumulative Totals)

	FY 2008		FY 2009		FY 2010	
	Qty		Qty		Base Budget Qty	OCO Budget Qty
Ground Based Interceptor (GBI)	24		28		35	—
Standard Missile -3	44		54		80	—
THAAD Interceptor	—		8		32	—
PAC-3 Interceptor	603		681		791	—
Total	671		771		938	—

Planned BMDS Tactical Capability Inventory (Cumulative Totals)

	FY 2008		FY 2009		FY 2010	
	Qty		Qty		Base Budget Qty	OCO Budget Qty
GBI Silos	28		30		30	—
AEGIS ships	18		21		27	—
THAAD Batteries	2		2		4	—
Patriot/PAC-3 Fire Units	48		56		60	—
Total	96		109		121	—

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

Missile Defense (MDA)					
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010		
			Base Budget	OCO Budget	Total Request
	\$M Qty	\$M Qty	\$M Qty	\$M Qty	\$M Qty
RDT&E, DW, MDA					
BMD Technology	106.4 —	119.3 —	109.8 —	— —	109.8 —
BMD Terminal	1,034.5 —	956.7 —	719.5 —	— —	719.5 —
BMD Midcourse (GMD)	2,198.7 —	1,507.5 —	982.9 —	— —	982.9 —
BMD Boost (ABL)	503.5 —	400.8 —	186.7 —	— —	186.7 —
BMD Sensors (Radars)	574.2 —	767.6 —	636.9 —	— —	636.9 —
BMD Interceptor	330.9 —	385.5 —	— —	— —	— —
BMD Test and Targets	619.1 —	911.7 —	966.8 —	— —	966.8 —
Advanced Concepts/Special Programs	193.2 —	175.7 —	301.6 —	— —	301.6 —
BMD AEGIS	1,214.1 23	1,113.7 12	1,690.8 18	— —	1,690.8 18
Space Tracking & Surveillance System (STSS)	226.5 —	208.9 —	180.0 —	— —	180.0 —
Multiple Kill Vehicle (MKV)	223.1 —	283.5 —	— —	— —	— —
BMD Space	16.2 —	24.7 —	12.5 —	— —	12.5 —
BMD Command & Control, Battle Mgt & Comm (C2BMC)	440.0 —	288.3 —	340.0 —	— —	340.0 —
Sea Based X-Band Radar (SBX)	155.2 —	146.7 —	174.6 —	— —	174.6 —
BMD European Components	— —	465.5 —	50.5 —	— —	50.5 —
Israeli Cooperative	— —	— —	119.6 —	— —	119.6 —
BMD Enabling Programs	416.9 —	402.8 —	369.1 —	— —	369.1 —
BMD Other Programs	403.1 —	335.4 —	279.3 —	— —	279.3 —
Subtotal MDA, RDT&E	8,655.6 —	8,494.3 —	7,120.6 —	— —	7,120.6 —

Missile Defense (MDA)					
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010		
			Base Budget	OCO Budget	Total Request
	\$M Qty	\$M Qty	\$M Qty	\$M Qty	\$M Qty
Procurement, DW, MDA					
THAAD Missiles, Proc	— —	104.8 —	420.3 26	— —	420.3 26
AEGIS, SM-3 Missiles, Proc	— —	56.8 —	168.7 —	— —	168.7 —
Sub-total MDA, Proc	— —	161.6 —	589.0 —	— —	589.0 —
MILCON, MDA	0.0 —	169.5 —	30.2 —	— —	30.2 —
BRAC, MDA	110.0 —	160.0 —	86.6 —	— —	86.6 —
Subtotal MDA	8,765.6 —	8,985.4 —	7,826.4 —	— —	7,826.4 —
Missile Defense (Non MDA)					
RDT&E, Army					
PAC-3/MEADS Combined Aggregate Program (CAP)	401.6 —	429.8 —	569.2 —	— —	569.2 —
Missile /Air Defense Product Improvement Program	29.2 —	37.7 —	39.3 —	— —	39.3 —
Aerostat Joint Program Office (JLENS)	464.9 —	355.3 —	360.1 —	— —	360.1 —
Subtotal, RDT&E, Army	895.7 —	822.8 —	968.6 —	— —	968.6 —
Procurement, Army					
Patriot/PAC-3, Army Proc	994.9 108	1,026.0 108	393.2 59	— —	393.2 59
Patriot/MEADS, Army, Proc	0.0 —	31.0 —	16.4 —	— —	16.4 —
Subtotal, Army, Proc	994.9 —	1,057.0 —	409.6 —	— —	409.6 —
BMD Joint Staff, RDT&E, DW	53.7 —	55.3 —	96.9 —	— —	96.9 —
Total Missile Defense	10,709.9 —	10,920.5 —	9,301.5 —	— —	9,301.5 —

Numbers may not add due to rounding

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

AEGIS Ballistic Missile Defense

DOD - JOINT

The AEGIS is a Missile Defense Agency (MDA) program and a key element of the Ballistic Missile Defense System (BMDS), while building upon the existing U.S. Navy AEGIS Weapons System (AWS) and Standard Missile (SM) infrastructures. AEGIS provides a forward-deployable, mobile capability to detect and track Ballistic Missiles of all ranges, and the ability to destroy Short-Range Ballistic Missile, Medium-Range Ballistic Missile, Intermediate-Range Ballistic Missile, and selected long-range class threats in the midcourse phase of flight. Spiral upgrades to both the AEGIS BMD Weapon System (AWS) and the SM-3 configurations will enable AEGIS BMD to provide effective, supportable defensive capability against more difficult threats, including Long Range Ballistic Missiles, and expand capability to counter limited engagements in the terminal phase of flight.



Mission: The AEGIS BMD is delivering an enduring, operationally effective and supportable BMDS capability on AEGIS cruisers and destroyers to defend the nation, deployed forces, friends and allies, and to incrementally increase this capability by delivering evolutionary spiral improvements as part of the BMDS upgrades.

FY 2010 Program: Procures and installs the AEGIS Weapon System upgrades for 6 additional AEGIS ships (increases total from 21 to 27). RDT&E funds procure SM-3 Block 1B missiles. The Procurement funds the continuous FY 2008 and FY 2009 delivery of SM-3 Block 1A missiles.

Prime Contractor:

AWS: Lockheed Martin Corporation, Moorestown, NJ

SM-3: Raytheon Company, Tucson, AZ

AEGIS Ballistic Missile Defense

	FY 2008		FY 2009		FY 2010		Total Request	
	Base Budget		OCO Budget		Base Budget		OCO Budget	
	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty
RDT&E	1,214.1	—	1,113.7	—	1,690.8	18	—	1,690.8 18
Procurement	—	—	56.8	—	168.7	—	—	168.7 —
Total	1,214.1	—	1,170.5	—	1,859.5	18	—	1,859.5 18

THAAD

DOD - JOINT

The Terminal High Altitude Area Defense (THAAD) is a Missile Defense Agency (MDA) key element of the Ballistic Missile Defense System (BMDS). THAAD Tactical groups will provide rapidly-transportable interceptors, using "Hit-To-Kill" technology to destroy ballistic missiles inside and outside the atmosphere. A Battery consists of three truck-mounted launchers, 24 interceptors (eight per launcher), one AN/TPY-2 radar, and one fire control/communications (TFCC) component.



Mission: To provide any Combatant Commander the rapidly deployable, ground-base missile defense components that deepen, extend and complement the Ballistic Missile Defense System (BMDS), which will defeat ballistic missiles of all types and ranges in all phases of flight.

FY 2010 Program: Supports the development, testing, fielding and sustainment of the THAAD components. The initial fielding to the Army of two Batteries at Fort Bliss, TX will be completed. An extensive unit training program will continue to train the soldiers on how to use and maintain the components as an operational unit. Funding will continue the purchase of Battery 3 and long lead items for Batteries 4 and 5. The changes to the program will increase THAAD missile manufacturing capability to 4 per month. The THAAD missiles are being procured in the Procurement appropriation and are fully funded beginning in FY 2010. Flight testing will transition from the Pacific Missile Range Facility (PMRF) in Kauai, HI to the Reagan National Test Facility at Kwajalein Atoll in FY 2010 to allow engagement of longer range targets.

Prime Contractor: Lockheed Martin Corporation, Sunnyvale, CA

Terminal High Altitude Area Defense

	FY 2008		FY 2009		FY 2010		Total Request	
	Base Budget		OCO Budget		Base Budget		OCO Budget	
	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty
RDT&E	881.4	—	777.6	—	697.2	—	—	697.2 —
Procurement	—	—	104.8	—	420.3	26	—	420.3 26
Total	881.4	—	882.4	—	1,117.5	26	—	1,117.5 26

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

Patriot / PAC-3

DOD - JOINT

The Army's Patriot Advanced Capability (PAC-3) is the latest improvement to the proven air and missile defense system. The Army and the Missile Defense Agency jointly continue to evolve the successful integration of the PAC-3 capabilities into the Ballistic Missile Defense System (BMDS). The PAC-3 units are proven in combat and remain the only ground force capable of defeating Tactical Ballistic Missile, Cruise Missile, and Air Breathing threats worldwide today. The current Army plan to grow the force incorporates the decision to add two additional Patriot PAC-3 configuration battalions. This addition to the force is a result of increased requirements to support combatant commander's (COCOM) concerns about the rapid growth of threats to U.S. forces deployed in the Overseas Contingency Operations.

Mission: The Patriot contributes to the BMDS overall situational awareness for short and intermediate range terminal ballistic missile threats. It can cue other systems while protecting BMDS assets against large caliber rockets and air breathing threats. The Patriot also provides Cruise Missile engagement capabilities and is further enhanced by networked BMDS remote sensors supplying early warning data increasing the probability of successful threat engagement. The PAC-3 units are the COCOMs most capable system to protect Soldiers, Allies, and assets against these threats.

FY 2010 Program: Continues procurement of the PAC-3 missiles, system upgrades, and modifications. The Army is preparing to transition missile production from the PAC-3 version to the Missile Segment Enhancement (MSE) version in FY 2011.

Prime Contractor: Lockheed Martin Corporation, Dallas, TX (PAC-3 Missile)

	Patriot / PAC-3							
	FY 2008		FY 2009		FY 2010			
					Base Budget		OCO Budget	
	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty
RDT&E	10.5	—	11.1	—	11.2	—	—	11.2
Procurement	994.9	108	1,026.0	108	393.2	59	—	393.2
Total	1,005.4	108	1,037.1	108	404.4	59	—	404.4

Patriot / MEADS

DOD - JOINT

The Medium Extended Air Defense System (MEADS) is a cooperative effort between the United States, Germany, and Italy to develop a ground based air and terminal ballistic missile defense capability system as a replacement for Patriot (U.S. and Germany), Hawk (Germany), and Nike Hercules (Italy). The MEADS will be a highly mobile, tactically deployable system providing defense to critical assets from short and medium range ballistic missiles, cruise missiles, and other air breathing threats. Mounted on wheeled vehicles, the system will include launchers carrying several interceptors along with advanced radars that will provide 360-degree coverage on the battlefield. Interceptors will use the latest Hit-To-Kill technology (directly hitting the target to destroy it). The cooperative effort will help promote interoperability within North Atlantic Treaty Organization forces and will help bridge the gap between short-range maneuver air and missile defense systems and the long-range Ballistic Missile Defense System elements. The Missile Segment Enhancement (MSE) is the primary missile for the system, which performs at an extended range.

Mission: Provides a capability that can rapidly be deployed to critical areas around the globe, providing missile defense coverage wherever and whenever it is needed.

FY 2010 Program: Funds the System Development and Demonstration (SDD) phase of the program by continuing the design and development of the system and completing the Critical Design Review.

Prime Contractor: MEADS International, Orlando, FL

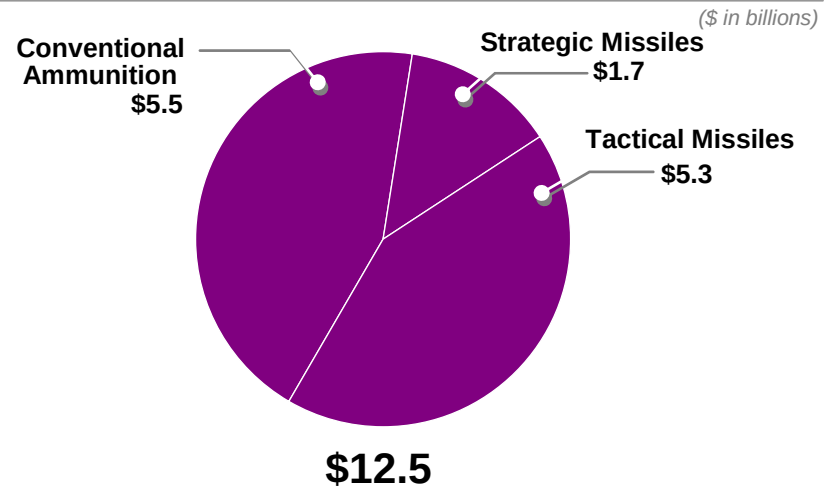
	Patriot / MEADS							
	FY 2008		FY 2009		FY 2010			
					Base Budget		OCO Budget	
	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty
RDT&E	401.6	—	429.8	—	569.2	—	—	569.2
Procurement	—	—	31.0	—	16.4	—	—	16.4
Total	401.6	—	460.8	—	585.6	—	—	585.6

Munitions and Missiles

Munitions is a general term for ammunition and missiles including conventional ammunition, bombs, missiles, warheads, and mines. This category includes conventional and nuclear weapons and weapons used for both tactical and strategic purposes. Many of the missiles and munitions are precision guided with the technical sophistication to allow guidance corrections during flight-to-target. Some programs include non-explosive articles that enhance the performance of other munitions. For example, the Joint Direct Attack Munition (JDAM) adds guidance capability when attached to a gravity bomb, making it a “smart” bomb. Interceptor missiles supporting the missile defense mission are included in the Missile Defense section.

The Department continues to build inventories of standoff weaponry, such as the Joint Air to Surface Standoff Missile, the Joint Standoff Weapon, and the Small Diameter Bomb.

FY 2010 Munitions and Missiles – Base and OCO



Source: FY 2009 Procurement Programs (P-1) and RDT&E Programs – 106-WP
Investment Categorization
Numbers may not add due to rounding

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

Advanced Med. Range Air-to-Air Missile **DOD - JOINT**



The Advanced Medium Range Air-to-Air Missile (AMRAAM) is an all-weather, all-environment radar guided missile developed to improve capabilities against very low-altitude and high-altitude, high-speed targets in an electronic countermeasures environment. The AMRAAM is a joint Navy/Air Force program led by the Air Force.

Mission: The mission of the AMRAAM is to destroy low and high altitude, high-speed enemy targets in an electronic countermeasures environment.

FY 2010 Program: Continues full rate production as well as product improvements such as fuzing, guidance, and kinematics.

Prime Contractor: Raytheon Company, Tucson, AZ

Advanced Med. Range Air-to-Air Missile									
	FY 2008		FY 2009		Base Budget		FY 2010 OCO Budget		Total Request
	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	\$M Qty
RDT&E									
Air Force	36.4	—	54.1	—	50.0	—	—	—	50.0 —
Navy	2.5	—	8.5	—	3.6	—	—	—	3.6 —
Subtotal	38.9	—	62.6	—	53.6	—	—	—	53.6 —
Procurement									
Air Force	190.8	133	203.8	133	291.8	196	—	—	291.8 196
Navy	86.0	52	93.0	57	145.5	79	—	—	145.5 79
Subtotal	276.8	185	296.8	190	437.3	275	—	—	437.3 275
Total	315.7	185	359.4	190	490.9	275	—	—	490.9 275

Air Intercept Missile – 9X **DOD - JOINT**



The Air Intercept Missile-9X (AIM-9X) is a short range air-to-air missile that provides a launch and leave air combat missile, which uses passive infrared energy for acquisition and tracking of enemy aircraft. The AIM-9X is a joint Navy/Air Force program led by the Navy.

Mission: The mission of the AIM-9X is to destroy low and high altitude, high-speed enemy targets in an electronic countermeasures environment.

FY 2010 Program: Continues full rate production as well as product improvements, such as data link capabilities, and battery and safety improvements.

Prime Contractor: Raytheon Company, Tucson, AZ

Air Intercept Missile – 9X									
	FY 2008		FY 2009		Base Budget		FY 2010 OCO Budget		Total Request
	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	\$M Qty
RDT&E									
Air Force	7.7	—	5.7	—	5.9	—	—	—	5.9 —
Navy	4.8	—	6.7	—	2.3	—	—	—	2.3 —
Subtotal	12.5	—	12.4	—	8.2	—	—	—	8.2 —
Procurement									
Air Force	52.3	149	77.0	163	78.8	219	—	—	78.8 219
Navy	53.4	170	57.3	144	56.8	161	—	—	56.8 161
Subtotal	105.7	319	134.3	307	135.6	380	—	—	135.6 380
Total	118.2	319	146.7	307	143.8	380	—	—	143.8 380

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

Chemical Demilitarization

DOD - JOINT

The Chemical Demilitarization Program is composed of two major defense acquisition programs with the goal of destroying a variety of chemical agents and weapons, including the destruction of former chemical weapon production facilities. This program is designed to eliminate the existing chemical weapons stockpile in compliance with the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) signed in 1997 – while ensuring the safety and security of the workers, the public, and the environment. Under the CWC, the United States has an obligation to destroy the chemical weapons stockpile by April 29, 2012.

Mission: There are five mission areas within the Chemical Demilitarization Program: (1) destroy chemical agents and weapons stockpile using incineration technology; (2) destroy bulk container chemical agents stockpiles using neutralization technology; (3) destroy chemical agents and weapons stockpiles using neutralization technologies; (4) destroy Chemical Warfare Material (CWM) apart from the stockpile including: disposal of binary chemical weapons, former production facilities, and recovered chemical weapons; and (5) chemical stockpile emergency preparedness.

FY 2010 Program: Continue safe and secure destruction operations at the U.S. Army Chemical Materials Agency (CMA) existing sites, with a goal of 90% destruction of the U.S. chemical weapons by 2012. Funds construction efforts at the Assembled Chemical Weapons Alternatives (ACWA) Program sites in order to complete destruction of the remaining 10% of the U.S. chemical stockpile as close to 2017 as possible, in accordance with the National Defense Authorization Act (NTAA) for FY 2008.

Prime Contractors: URS Corporation, Arlington, VA
Parsons Corporation, Newport, IN
Bechtel Parsons, Richmond, KY

Chemical Demilitarization

	FY 2008		FY 2009		Base Budget		FY 2010		Total Request	
	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty
Chemical Agents and Munitions Destruction	1,512.7	—	1,505.6	—	1,560.8	—	—	—	1,560.8	—
MILCON	104.2	—	144.3	—	146.5	—	—	—	146.5	—
Total	1,616.9	—	1,649.9	—	1,707.3	—	—	—	1,707.3	—

Joint Air-to-Ground Missile

DOD - JOINT

The Joint Air To Ground Missile (JAGM) is a joint Army and Navy program led by the Army to provide a conventional, precision-guided, air-to-ground weapon that can be delivered from both fixed and rotary wing aircraft. The JAGM is intended to replace the aging inventory of Hellfire and Maverick missiles. The concept of JAGM is to employ a multi-mode seeker to attack fixed and moving targets alike.

Mission: The mission of JAGM is to provide close air support with the ability to attack fixed and moving targets. Although a different program, JAGM is meant to fill the same capability as the earlier terminated Joint Common Missile.

FY 2010 Program: Continues system development.

Prime Contractor: Currently in Source Selection

Joint Air-to-Ground Missile

	FY 2008		FY 2009		Base Budget		FY 2010		Total Request	
	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty
RDT&E USA	51.7	—	118.1	—	127.4	—	—	—	127.4	—
RDT&E USN	11.6	—	62.2	—	81.4	—	—	—	81.4	—
Total	63.3	—	180.3	—	208.8	—	—	—	208.8	—

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

Joint Air to Surface Standoff Missile **DOD - JOINT**



The Joint Air-to-Surface Standoff Missile (JASSM) is a joint Air Force and Navy program led by the Air Force to provide a conventional precision guided, long range standoff cruise missile that can be delivered from both fighters and bombers.

Mission: The mission of the JASSM is to destroy targets from a long-range standoff position deliverable by fighter and bomber aircraft.

FY 2010 Program: Puts production on hold pending test results to occur in FY 2009 due to technical production issues. If testing is successful, FY 2009 funding will be used to continue full rate production between FY 2009 and FY 2010. Remaining production and development funding in FY 2010 is to address JASSM reliability issues.

Prime Contractor: Lockheed Martin Corporation, Orlando, FL

Joint Air to Surface Standoff Missile								
	FY 2008		FY 2009		FY 2010		Total Request	
	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	Base Budget \$M	OCO Budget \$M	\$M	Qty
RDT&E	11.8	—	32.9	—	29.5	—	29.5	—
Procurement	160.0	111	199.7	175	52.7	—	52.7	—
Total	171.8	111	232.6	175	82.2	—	82.2	—

Joint Direct Attack Munition **DOD - JOINT**



The Joint Direct Attack Munition (JDAM) is a joint Air Force/Navy program led by the Air Force. The JDAM improves the existing inventory of general purpose gravity bombs by integrating a Global Positioning System (GPS)/inertial navigation guidance capability that improves accuracy and adverse weather capability.

Mission: This program enhances DoD conventional strike system capabilities by providing the ability to precisely attack time-critical, high value fixed, relocatable or maritime targets under adverse environmental conditions and from all altitudes.

FY 2010 Program: Continues production of the system.

Prime Contractor: The Boeing Company, St. Charles, MO

Joint Direct Attack Munition								
	FY 2008		FY 2009		FY 2010		Total Request	
	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	Base Budget \$M	OCO Budget \$M	\$M	Qty
Procurement USAF	124.1	4,312	190.8	7,049	103.0	3,592	98.0	3,860
Procurement USN	43.0	1,412	9.3	169	2.0	—	2.0	—
Total	167.1	5,724	200.1	7,218	105.0	3,592	98.0	3,860

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

Joint Standoff Weapon

DOD - JOINT



The Joint Standoff Weapon (JSOW - AGM-154) program is a joint Navy/Air Force program led by the Navy. The JSOW provides day, night and adverse weather environment munition capability, and consists of two variants. The JSOW baseline (BLU-97) provides a day, night, and all-weather environment submunition for soft and area targets. The JSOW Unitary incorporates the dual-stage Broach penetrating warhead with terminal accuracy via Automatic Target Acquisition Seeker Technology.

Mission: The JSOW is a primary standoff precision guided munition. The day/night, adverse weather capability provides continuous munitions operations from a survivable standoff range. The Air Force terminated production of JSOW in FY 2005, favoring other weapons to meet the requirement.

FY 2010 Program: Continues production and product improvements of JSOW Unitary for the Navy only.

Prime Contractor: Raytheon Company, Tucson, AZ

Joint Standoff Weapon

	FY 2008		FY 2009		Base Budget		FY 2010		Total Request	
	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty
RDT&E	28.8	—	22.4	—	10.0	—	—	—	10.0	—
Procurement	130.4	370	142.6	496	145.3	430	—	—	145.3	430
Total	159.2	370	165.0	496	155.3	430	—	—	155.3	430

Small Diameter Bomb

DOD - JOINT



The Small Diameter Bomb (SDB) is a joint Air Force and Navy program led by the Air Force to provide a conventional small sized, precision guided, standoff air-to-ground weapon that can be delivered from both fighters and bombers.

Mission: The mission of the SDB is to destroy targets from a medium-range standoff position deliverable by both fighters and bombers, with higher loadout and less collateral damage compared to other weapons.

FY 2010 Program: Continues production of SDB Increment I for fixed target attack, and continues development of Increment II for moving target attack.

Prime Contractor: The Boeing Company, St. Charles, MO

Small Diameter Bomb

	FY 2008		FY 2009		Base Budget		FY 2010		Total Request	
	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty
RDT&E										
Air Force	147.6	—	126.3	—	153.8	—	—	—	153.8	—
Navy	11.3	—	19.5	—	43.9	—	—	—	43.9	—
Subtotal	158.9	—	145.8	—	197.7	—	—	—	197.7	—
Procurement										
Air Force	94.7	1,395	132.8	2,612	134.8	2,340	7.3	100	142.1	2,440
Subtotal	94.7	1,395	132.8	2,612	134.8	2,340	7.3	100	142.1	2,440
Total	253.6	1,395	278.6	2,612	332.5	2,340	7.3	100	339.8	2,440

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

Javelin Advanced Anti-Tank Weapon

The Javelin Advanced Anti-tank Weapon System-Medium is a man-portable fire-and-forget weapon system used against tanks with conventional and reactive armor. Special features of Javelin are the choice of top attack or direct fire mode, integrated day/night sight, soft launch permitting fire from enclosures, and imaging infrared seeker.



Mission: To defeat armored targets with a man-portable weapon.

FY 2010 Program: Continues full rate production of missiles, Command Launch Units (CLU) and training devices.

Prime Contractor: Raytheon Lockheed Martin Javelin Joint Venture, Tucson, AZ and Orlando, FL

Javelin Advanced Anti-Tank Weapon

	FY 2008		FY 2009		Base Budget		FY 2010 OCO Budget		Total Request	
	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty
Procurement	278.5	1,320	377.9	1,320	148.6	470	141.0	864	289.6	1,334
Total	278.5	1,320	377.9	1,320	148.6	470	141.0	864	289.6	1,334

High Mobility Artillery Rocket System

The High Mobility Artillery Rocket System (HIMARS) consists of a C-130 transportable, wheeled, indirect fire, rocket/missile system capable of firing all rockets and missiles in the current and future Multiple Launch Rocket System (MLRS) family of munitions.



Mission: The mission of HIMARS is to neutralize or suppress enemy field artillery and air defense systems and supplement cannon artillery fires.

FY 2010 Program: Continues full rate production as well as product improvements such as insensitive munition and alternative warhead development. Funds are for development and procurement of guided rockets.

Prime Contractor: Lockheed Martin Corporation, Dallas, TX

High Mobility Artillery Rocket System

	FY 2008		FY 2009		Base Budget		FY 2010 OCO Budget		Total Request	
	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty
RDT&E	42.4	—	59.6	—	27.7	—	—	—	27.7	—
Procurement	263.7	2,070	309.2	2,652	293.6	2,628	60.6	678	354.2	3,306
Total	306.1	2,070	368.8	2,652	321.3	2,628	60.6	678	381.9	3,306

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

Evolved Seasparrow Missile



The Evolved Seasparrow Missile (ESSM) is an improved version of the NATO Seasparrow missile, designed for ship self-defense.

Mission: The mission of the ESSM is to provide to the Navy a missile with performance to defeat current and projected threats that possess low altitude, high velocity, and maneuver characteristics beyond the engagement capabilities of other ship self-defense systems.

FY 2010 Program: Continues full rate production.

Prime Contractor: Raytheon Company, Tucson, AZ

Evolved Seasparrow Missile

	FY 2008		FY 2009		Base Budget		FY 2010 OCO Budget		Total Request	
	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty
Procurement	82.7	79	84.8	75	51.4	50	—	—	51.4	50
Total	82.7	79	84.8	75	51.4	50	—	—	51.4	50

Rolling Airframe Missile



The Rolling Airframe Missile (RAM) is a high firepower, lightweight complementary self-defense system to engage anti-ship cruise missiles.



Mission: The mission of the RAM is to provide high firepower close-in defense of combatant and auxiliary ships by utilizing a dual mode, passive radio frequency/infrared missile in a compact 21 missile launcher.

FY 2010 Program: Continues production of missiles and alterations

Prime Contractor: Raytheon Company, Tucson, AZ

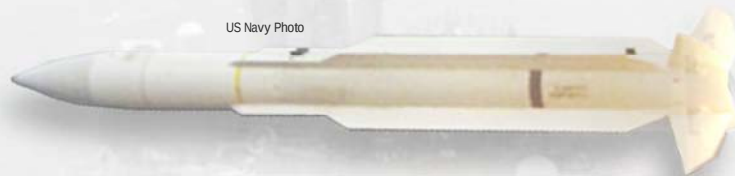
Rolling Airframe Missile

	FY 2008		FY 2009		Base Budget		FY 2010 OCO Budget		Total Request	
	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty
Procurement	75.2	90	70.8	90	74.8	90	—	—	74.8	90
Total	75.2	90	70.8	90	74.8	90	—	—	74.8	90

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

Standard Family of Missiles

USN



The STANDARD missile family consists of various air defense missiles including supersonic, medium, and extended range; surface-to-air; and surface-to-surface missiles.

Mission: The mission of the STANDARD missile family is to provide all-weather, anti-aircraft and surface-to-surface armament for cruisers, destroyers, and guided missile frigates.

FY 2010 Program: Continues production of the SM-2 variant, as well as the follow-on SM-6 variant.

Prime Contractor: Raytheon Company, Tucson, AZ

Standard Family of Missiles

	FY 2008		FY 2009		FY 2010		Total Request	
	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	Base Budget \$M Qty	OCO Budget \$M Qty	\$M	Qty
RDT&E	214.6	—	237.0	—	182.2	—	182.2	—
Procurement	157.8	75	225.3	70	249.2	62	249.2	62
Total	372.4	75	462.3	70	431.4	62	431.4	62

Tactical Tomahawk Cruise Missile

USN



The Tactical Tomahawk is a Navy cruise missile weapon system with a long-range conventional warhead system, which is sized to fit torpedo tubes and capable of being deployed from a variety of surface ship and submarine platforms.

Mission: The mission of the TOMAHAWK is to provide a long-range cruise missile launched from a variety of platforms against land and sea targets.

FY 2010 Program: Continues production at a minimum sustaining rate.

Prime Contractor: Raytheon Company, Tucson, AZ

Tactical Tomahawk Cruise Missile

	FY 2008		FY 2009		FY 2010		Total Request	
	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	Base Budget \$M Qty	OCO Budget \$M Qty	\$M	Qty
RDT&E	14.6	—	18.2	—	13.2	—	13.2	—
Procurement	475.8	496	280.3	207	283.1	196	283.1	196
Total	490.4	496	298.5	207	296.3	196	296.3	196

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

Trident II Ballistic Missile

The Trident II (D5) is a submarine launched ballistic missile with greater range, payload capability and accuracy than the Trident I (C4) missile.

Mission: The mission of the Trident II (D5) ballistic missile is to deter nuclear war by means of assured retaliation in response to a major attack on the United States and to enhance nuclear stability by providing no incentive for enemy first strike. The Trident II (D5) missile has the ability to precisely attack time-critical, high value, fixed targets.

FY 2010 Program: Funds program and production support (including flight test instrumentation and additional re-entry system hardware) and the D5 Missile Life Extension Program, which procures missile motors and other critical components.



Prime Contractor: Lockheed Martin Corporation, Sunnyvale, CA

Trident II Ballistic Missile

	FY 2008		FY 2009		Base Budget		FY 2010		OCO Budget		Total Request	
	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty
RDT&E	64.3	—	78.6	—	74.9	—	—	—	74.9	—	—	—
Procurement	1,044.2	12	1,085.1	24	1,060.5	24	—	—	1,060.5	24	—	—
Total	1,108.5	12	1,163.7	24	1,135.4	24	—	—	1,135.4	24	—	—

Shipbuilding and Maritime Systems

A central principle to the U.S. Maritime Strategy is forward presence. Forward presence promotes conflict deterrence by ensuring forces are in a position to respond to conflict expeditiously. To ensure expeditious responses to conflict, sea services must buy, build, and maintain maritime systems in accordance with mission need.

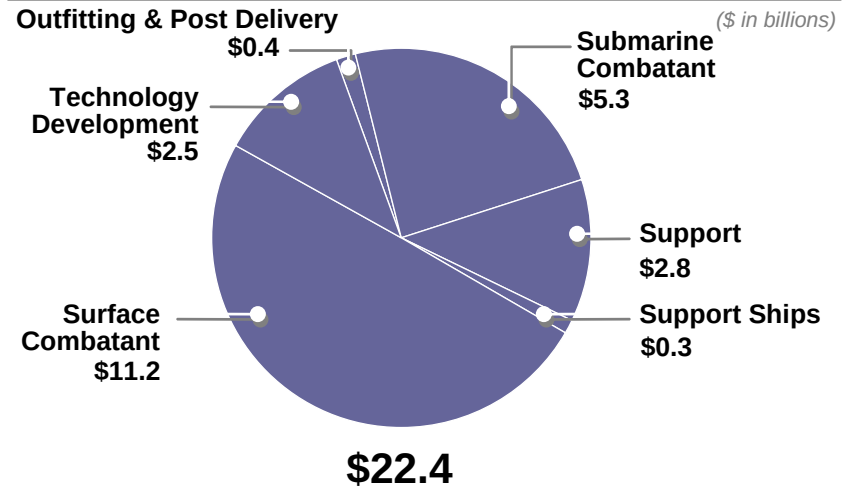
The Shipbuilding Portfolio details programs that ensure the overall maritime mission is accomplished. The Shipbuilding Portfolio consists of bought, built, and maintained systems, subsystems, and components. A subset of the Shipbuilding Portfolio is the Shipbuilding Program. The Shipbuilding Program focuses on maritime system acquisitions and aims to achieve a minimum force structure of 313 ships for global missions.

The Navy's 313-ship fleet will allow the U.S. to maintain maritime superiority well into the 21st century. The mobilization of the 313-ship fleet will ensure missions are accomplished. The following highlights the FY 2010 Shipbuilding Portfolio budget request:

Highlights of the FY 2010 Shipbuilding Portfolio:

- DDG 51 AEGIS Destroyer – one ship procured.
- DDG 1000 – second year of incremental funding for the FY 2009 ship.
- JHSV – two ships procured (1 Navy, 1 Army).
- LCS – three ships procured at \$460 million unit cost cap.
- MLP – advance procurement for a future ship.

FY 2010 Shipbuilding and Maritime Systems – Base and OCO



Note: \$0.9 billion in the National Defense Sealift Fund appropriation (T-AKE ships) not included
Source: FY 2009 Procurement Programs (P-1) and RDT&E Programs – Investment Categorization
Numbers may not add due to rounding

- LPD 17 – second year of incremental funding for the tenth ship in FY 2009 and advance procurement for the eleventh ship in FY 2011.
- T-AKE – two ships procured as part of the Maritime Prepositioning Force Future mission.
- VIRGINIA Class – one ship procured in multiyear procurement contract and advance procurement for future ships.

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

Joint High Speed Vessel

DOD - JOINT

The Joint High Speed Vessel (JHSV) is a cooperative Army and Navy effort for a high speed shallow draft vessel designed for rapid intra-theater transport.

Mission: The JHSV ships provide combatant commanders high-speed, intra-theater sealift mobility, inherent cargo handling capacity, and the agility to achieve positional advantage over operational distances. Delivery of the first JHSV is scheduled for the first quarter of FY 2012.

FY 2010 Program: Procures two predominantly commercially designed vessels, one for the Army and one for the Navy.



Prime Contractor: Austal USA, Mobile, AL

Joint High Speed Vessel

	FY 2008		FY 2009		Base Budget		FY 2010 OCO Budget		Total Request	
	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty
RDT&E										
Navy	18.4	—	11.9	—	8.4	—	—	—	8.4	—
Army	5.0	—	2.9	—	3.1	—	—	—	3.1	—
Subtotal	23.4	—	14.8	—	11.5	—	—	—	11.5	—
Procurement										
Navy	—	—	174.3	1	178.0	1	—	—	178.0	1
Army	208.6	1	168.3	1	183.7	1	—	—	183.7	1
Subtotal	208.6	1	342.6	2	361.7	2	—	—	361.7	2
Total	231.9	1	357.5	2	373.3	2	—	—	373.3	2

CVN 21 Carrier Replacement

USN

Currently, there are 11 active carriers in the Navy's fleet.

The CVN 21 ships will include new technologies such as an integrated topside island with a new multi-function radar, a new propulsion plant, monitoring improvements, manpower reduction technologies, flight deck enhancements, Electromagnetic Aircraft Launching System (EMALS), and advanced arresting gear.

Mission: The CVN 21 Carrier Replacement ships provide credible, sustainable, independent forward presence during peacetime without access to land bases; operate as the cornerstone of a joint and/or allied maritime expeditionary force in response to crisis; and carry the war to the enemy through joint multi-mission offensive operations.

FY 2010 Program: Funds the third year of incremental funding for the lead ship and advance procurement items for a future ship. The Nuclear Propulsion Equipment is one of the critical long-lead time items.



Prime Contractor: Northrop Grumman Corporation, Newport News, VA

CVN 21 Carrier Replacement

	FY 2008		FY 2009		Base Budget		FY 2010 OCO Budget		Total Request	
	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty
RDT&E										
	85.7	—	147.7	—	173.6	—	—	—	173.6	—
Procurement										
	3,145.0	—	3,915.6	—	1,223.7	—	—	—	1,223.7	—
Total	3,230.8	—	4,063.3	—	1,397.3	—	—	—	1,397.3	—

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

DDG 51 AEGIS Destroyer

The DDG 51 AEGIS Destroyer Class ships operate defensively and offensively as units of Carrier Strike Groups and Surface Action Groups, in support of Underway Replenishment Groups and the Marine Amphibious Task Forces in multi-threat environments that include air, surface, and subsurface threats.

The DDG 51 ship is armed with a vertical launching system that accommodates 96 missiles and a five inch gun that provides Naval Surface Fire Support to forces ashore and anti-ship gunnery capability.

Mission: The DDG 51 AEGIS Destroyer ship provides air and maritime dominance and land attack capability with its Aegis Anti-Submarine and Tomahawk Weapon Systems.

FY 2010 Program: Funds one DDG 51 AEGIS Destroyer. The DDG 51 program was restarted to meet ballistic missile defense and open ocean anti-submarine warfare (ASW) requirements.



US Navy Photo

DDG 1000 Destroyer

The DDG 1000 Zumwalt Class Destroyer (DDG 1000) will be an optimally-crewed, multi-mission surface combatant designed to fulfill volume firepower and precision strike requirements. Armed with an array of weapons, the DDG 1000 ship will provide offensive, distributed, and precision firepower at long ranges in support of forces ashore.

Mission: The DDG 1000 provides striking power, sustainability, survivability, and information dominance

FY 2010 Program: Funds the second year of incremental funding for the FY 2009 ship. The DDG 1000 program will be completed with the third ship in FY 2009.



Image Courtesy of Northrop Grumman

Prime Contractors: General Dynamics Corporation, Bath, ME
Northrop Grumman Corporation, Pascagoula, MS

DDG 51 AEGIS Destroyer

	FY 2008		FY 2009		Base Budget		FY 2010 OCO Budget		Total Request	
	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty
Procurement	47.7	—	199.4	—	2,241.3	1	—	—	2,241.3	1
Total	47.7	—	199.4	—	2,241.3	1	—	—	2,241.3	1

Prime Contractors: Northrop Grumman Corporation, Pascagoula, MS
General Dynamics Corporation, Bath, ME

DDG 1000 Destroyer

	FY 2008		FY 2009		Base Budget		FY 2010 OCO Budget		Total Request	
	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty
RDT&E	514.1	—	449.2	—	539.1	—	—	—	539.1	—
Procurement	2,906.9	—	1,504.3	1	1,084.2	—	—	—	1,084.2	—
Total	3,421.0	—	1,953.5	1	1,623.2	—	—	—	1,623.2	—

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

Littoral Combat Ship

The Littoral Combat Ship (LCS) will be a fast, agile, and stealthy surface combatant capable of anti-access missions against asymmetric threats in the littorals. It will be the first Navy ship to separate capability from hull form. For example, LCS will be capable of employing interchangeable mission modules for Mine Warfare, Anti-Submarine Warfare, and Anti-Surface Warfare to counter anti-access threats close to shore such as mines, quiet diesel submarines, and swarming small boats. The LCS mission modules will be exchanged as operational conditions warrant.

Mission: The LCS defeats asymmetric threats, and assures naval and joint forces access into contested littoral regions by prosecuting small boats, mines countermeasures, and littoral anti-submarine warfare.

FY 2010 Program: Funds three LCS ships at a unit cost of \$460 million each, which equals the congressional cost cap. Procurements in FY 2009 and FY 2010 will be combined to maximize competitive pressure on pricing as a key element of cost control. Procurement includes LCS mission modules.

Prime Contractor: Lockheed Martin Corporation (Marinette Marine, Marinette, WI)
General Dynamics Corporation (Austal USA, Mobile, AL)

Littoral Combat Ship

	FY 2008		FY 2009		FY 2010		Total Request	
	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	Base Budget \$M Qty	OCO Budget \$M Qty	\$M Qty	\$M Qty
RDT&E	309.4	1	368.3	1	360.5	—	360.5	1
Procurement	0.1	1	1,090.6	2	1,517.3	3	1,517.3	3
Total	309.6	1	1,458.9	2	1,877.8	3	1,877.8	3

LPD 17 Amphibious Transport Dock Ship

The San Antonio Class Amphibious Transport Dock ships (LPD 17) are functional replacements for 41 ships of four classes of amphibious ships. The LPD 17 design includes systems configurations that reduce operating and support costs, besides other operational performance improvements. System engineering and integration efforts have developed further reductions in life cycle costs and integrated performance upgrades in a rapid, affordable manner.

Mission: The LPD 17 San Antonio Class Amphibious Transport Dock ships embark, transport, and land Marines in amphibious assault by helicopters, landing crafts, and amphibious vehicles.

FY 2010 Program: Funds the second year of incremental funding for the tenth ship in FY 2009 and advance procurement for the eleventh ship in FY 2011.

Prime Contractors: Northrop Grumman, Pascagoula, MS and New Orleans, LA

LPD 17 Amphibious Transport Dock Ship

	FY 2008		FY 2009		FY 2010		Total Request	
	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	Base Budget \$M Qty	OCO Budget \$M Qty	\$M Qty	\$M Qty
RDT&E	4.2	1	1.0	1	5.3	—	5.3	1
Procurement	1,506.2	1	963.5	1	1,056.9	—	1,056.9	1
Total	1,510.4	1	964.5	1	1,062.2	—	1,062.2	1

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

SSN 774 Virginia Class Submarine

The Virginia Class Submarine is an attack submarine that provides the Navy with the capabilities to maintain undersea supremacy in the 21st century.

The Virginia Class Submarine is nuclear-powered and is intended to replace the fleet of 688 class submarines. It is characterized by state-of-the-art stealth and enhanced features for Special Operations Forces. Virginia Class Submarines are able to attack targets ashore with Tomahawk cruise missiles and conduct covert long-term surveillance of land areas, littoral waters, and other sea-based forces.

Mission: The Virginia Class Submarines seek and destroy enemy ships across a wide spectrum of scenarios, working independently and in consort with a battle group and other ships, providing joint commanders with early, accurate knowledge of the battlefield.

FY 2010 Program: Funds one Virginia Class Submarine in a multiyear procurement contract and advance procurement for future ships. Procurement includes funds for Virginia Class Support Equipment.



Prime Contractors: General Dynamics Corporation, Groton, CT
Northrop Grumman Corporation, Newport News, VA

SSN 774 Virginia Class Submarine

	FY 2008		FY 2009		FY 2010		Total Request	
	Base Budget		OCO Budget		Total Request			
	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty
RDT&E	239.8	—	189.8	—	154.8	—	154.8	—
Procurement	3,319.7	1	3,674.8	1	4,027.2	1	4,027.2	1
Total	3,559.4	1	3,864.6	1	4,182.0	1	4,182.0	1

CVN Refueling Complex Overhaul

The CVN Refueling Complex Overhaul (RCOH) life extension program provides for the modernization of nuclear powered fleet aircraft carriers. In the RCOH program, the nuclear fuel is replaced, and major system modernization activities are implemented to extend the useful operational life of the ship.

Mission: The RCOH program refuels and upgrades the Nimitz class aircraft carriers at mid-life to ensure reliable operations during the remaining ship life that uses a traditional maintenance cycle.

FY 2010 Program: Funds the second year of incremental funding for the FY 2009 ship and advance procurement for a future ship.



Prime Contractor: Northrop Grumman Corporation, Newport News, VA

CVN Refueling Complex Overhaul

	FY 2008		FY 2009		FY 2010		Total Request	
	Base Budget		OCO Budget		Total Request			
	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty
Procurement	295.3	—	613.1	1	1,775.4	—	1,775.4	—
Total	295.3	—	613.1	1	1,775.4	—	1,775.4	—

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

T-AKE Auxiliary Dry Cargo/Ammunition Ship



The Lewis and Clark Class Auxiliary Dry Cargo and Ammunition Ship (T-AKE) will replace the aging fleet of refrigerated cargo and food storage ships and ammunition ships in the Navy's Combat Logistics Force. The T-AKE will provide logistic lift capability as a shuttle ship from sources of supply for transfer at sea to station ships and other naval warfare forces.

Mission: Lewis and Clark Class Auxiliary Dry Cargo (T-AKE) ships provide ammunition, spare parts and provisions to naval forces at sea in its role as a shuttle ship.

FY 2010 Program: Funds two T-AKE ships in the National Defense Sealift Fund as part of the Maritime Prepositioning Force Future (MPF(F)) mission.

Prime Contractor: General Dynamics Corporation, San Diego, CA

T-AKE Auxiliary Dry Cargo/Ammunition Ship										
Procurement	FY 2008		FY 2009		Base Budget		FY 2010 OCO Budget		Total Request	
	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty
	720.6	—	962.4	2	940.1	2	—	—	940.1	2
Total	720.6	—	962.4	2	940.1	2	—	—	940.1	2

Space Based and Related Systems

Space assets support deployed United States forces by providing communications services, navigation capabilities, and information collected by remote sensors such as weather satellites and intelligence collection systems. Space forces contribute to the overall effectiveness of U.S. military forces by acting as a force multiplier that enhances combat power. The capability to control space will contribute to achieving information superiority and battlespace dominance.

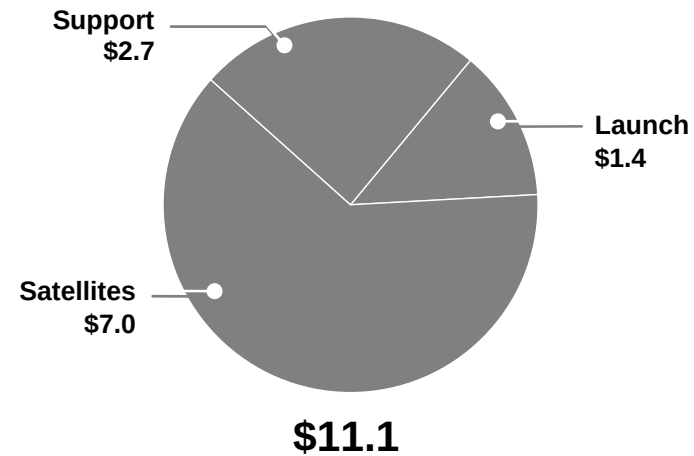
Highlights

Procurement of satellites and launch services are typically funded two years prior to launch. Generally speaking the first two satellites of a new system are purchased with Research, Development, Test & Evaluation funding and the remainder of the satellites are purchased with procurement funding. Since FY 2008, the funding for space systems has increased, most notably to develop and procure a new generation of spacecraft that provide a vital contribution to communications, navigation, weather forecasting, tactical warning and attack assessment, and surveillance.

The FY 2010 overall space program request is slightly higher than for FY 2009 (+3%), however there are several significant programmatic shifts from the FY 2009 funding levels; the Advanced Extremely High Frequency (AEHF) satellite program (+\$1.8 billion) due to the full funding of one satellite in FY 2010;

FY 2010 Space Based and Related Systems – Base and OCO

(\$ in billions)



Source: FY 2009 Procurement Programs (P-1) and RDT&E Programs – 106-WP
Investment Categorization
Numbers may not add due to rounding

Space Based Infrared System (SBIRS) (-\$1.3 billion) due to funding one less satellite in FY 2010; and the Transformational Satellite Communications System (TSAT) was terminated (-\$0.8 billion).

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

Mobile User Objective System

The Mobile User Objective System (MUOS) is the next generation DoD advanced narrow band Ultra High Frequency (UHF) communications satellite constellation. It consists of four satellites in geosynchronous orbit with one on-orbit spare and a fiber optic terrestrial network connecting four ground stations. The MUOS satellite includes the new networked payload and a separate legacy payload. The MUOS will replace the existing UHF Follow-On (UFO) constellation and provide a much higher data rate capability for mobile users.

- There will be 16 beams per satellite with data rates of 64 kbps “on the move”
- The DoD Teleport will be the portal to the Defense Information System Network (DSN, SIPRNET and NIPRNET)
- The initial launch capability for MUOS is projected for fourth quarter FY 2010

Mission: The MUOS will provide the mobile warfighter with point-to-point and netted communications services with a secure, “comm-on-the-move” capability on a 24 x 7 basis.

FY 2010 Program: Funds continued system development and procurement of satellite #4, long lead items for satellite #5, and the launch vehicle for satellite #2.

Prime Contractor: Lockheed Martin Corporation, Sunnyvale, CA

Mobile User Objective System									
	FY 2008		FY 2009		FY 2010		Total Request		
	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	Base Budget \$M	OCO Budget \$M	\$M	Qty	\$M
RDT&E	593.4	—	515.3	—	387.5	—	387.5	—	387.5
Procurement	214.4	—	342.9	1	516.1	—	516.1	1	516.1
Total	807.8	—	858.2	1	903.6	—	903.6	1	903.6

Advanced Extremely High Frequency

The Advanced Extremely High Frequency (AEHF) satellite will be a constellation of communications satellites in geosynchronous orbit that will replenish the existing EHF system (Milstar) at a much higher capacity and data rate capability.

- 24-hour low, medium, and high data rate satellite connectivity from 65 N to 65 S latitude worldwide
- 8 full time spot beam antennas @ 75 bps to 8.192 Mbps data rate
- 24 time shared spot beam antennas @ 75 bps to 2.048 Mbps data rate
- 2 crosslink antennas per satellite (10 Mbps)
- Up to 160 cellular coverages (75 bps to 8.192 Mbps)
- X-band frequency data rate capable

The AEHF is a collaborative program that includes resources for Canada, the United Kingdom, and the Netherlands.

Mission: The AEHF constellation will provide survivable, anti-jam, worldwide secure communications for strategic and tactical users.

FY 2010 Program: Funds the launch of the first satellite due to launch the fourth quarter of FY 2010; continues assembly, integration and testing of the second and third satellites; and fully funds the procurement of the fourth satellite.

Prime Contractor: Lockheed Martin Corporation, Sunnyvale, CA

Advanced Extremely High Frequency									
	FY 2008		FY 2009		FY 2010		Total Request		
	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	Base Budget \$M	OCO Budget \$M	\$M	Qty	\$M
RDT&E	612.3	—	386.4	—	464.3	—	464.3	—	464.3
Procurement	149.9	—	165.6	—	1,843.5	—	1,843.5	—	1,843.5
Total	762.2	—	552.0	—	2,307.8	—	2,307.8	—	2,307.8

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

Evolved Expendable Launch Vehicle

The Evolved Expendable Launch Vehicle (EELV) replaces the current families of Delta, Atlas, and Titan launch vehicles with a new, lower cost program for the acquisition of space launch services. The EELV significantly reduces launch costs over current systems by redesigning launch hardware and ground processing facilities and by introducing commercial business practices. The EELV provides the DoD, the National Reconnaissance Office, and other government and commercial purchasers launch services for medium to heavy lift class satellites. As of December 2006, the United Launch Alliance joint venture is the sole provider of EELV launch services.

Mission: The EELV launches DoD satellites.

FY 2010 Program: Funds the procurement of five launch vehicles and associated launch services and support activities. The figures below do not include EELVs for the Navy or NRO. These are funded in the specific satellite program budgets.



Prime Contractor: United Launch Alliance, Decatur, AL

Evolved Expendable Launch Vehicle									
	FY 2008		FY 2009		Base Budget		FY 2010		Total Request
	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	OCO Budget	\$M	Qty
RDT&E	6.5	—	33.6	2	26.5	—	—	26.5	—
Procurement	1,091.8	4	1,350.3	2	1,295.3	5	—	1,295.3	5
Total	1,098.3	4	1,383.9	2	1,321.8	5	—	1,321.8	5

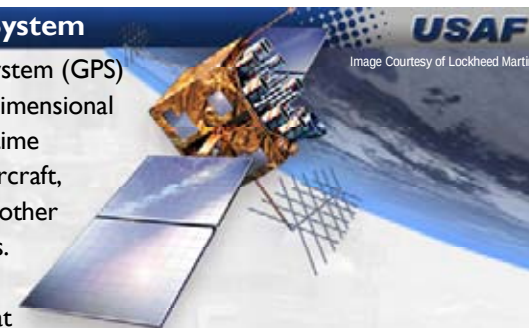
Global Positioning System

The Global Positioning System (GPS) provides a global, three-dimensional positioning, velocity and time information system for aircraft, artillery, ships, tanks and other weapons delivery systems. The fully operational GPS constellation consists of at least 24 satellites on orbit at all times.

The GPS IIIA with advanced anti-jam and higher quality data is planned for initial launch in 2014.

Mission: The GPS constellation provides worldwide positioning, navigation, and precise time to military and civilian users.

FY 2010 Program: Funds satellite launch, integration of replenishment satellites and continued development of the GPS constellation. Also funds the GPS III satellite variant, which is the next generation in precision satellite navigation, as well as the ground control system (OCX).



Prime Contractor:

GPS IIIA: Lockheed Martin Corporation, King of Prussia, PA

GPS OCX Phase A: Raytheon Company, Aurora, CO

Northrop Grumman Corporation, Fairfax, VA

Global Positioning System									
	FY 2008		FY 2009		Base Budget		FY 2010		Total Request
	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	OCO Budget	\$M	Qty
RDT&E	556.4	—	789.5	—	867.1	—	—	867.1	—
Procurement	248.9	—	134.9	—	60.7	—	—	60.7	—
Total	805.3	—	924.4	—	927.8	—	—	927.8	—

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

NPOESS

The National Polar-orbiting Operational Environmental Satellite System (NPOESS) is a joint civil-military polar environmental satellite. The four satellite constellation will replace the Defense Meteorological Space Program (DMSP) satellites and NOAA's Polar-orbiting Operational Environmental Satellite (POES) providing timely, high-quality environmental data on weather and atmospheric conditions, covering the oceans, land, and near-space environments.

Initial launch capability is planned for the second quarter of FY 2014.

The NPOESS is a joint effort with the Department of Commerce (DOC), the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and the U.S. Air Force, with a 50/50 funding split between DoD and DOC.

Mission: The NPOESS will collect worldwide environmental data to support weather forecasting.

FY 2010 Program: Funds continued system development and design for risk reduction missions involving both ground and space systems.



Space Based Infrared System

Space Based Infrared System (SBIRS) will field a constellation of satellites in Geosynchronous Earth Orbit (GEO) and hosted payloads in Highly Elliptical Orbit (HEO) with an integrated centralized ground station serving all SBIRS space elements. The SBIRS is the follow-on system to the Defense Support Program (DSP).

The infrared (IR) payload consists of:

- Scanning IR sensor two times the revisit rate and three times the sensitivity of DSP
- Staring IR sensor providing a higher fidelity and persistent coverage for areas of interest

The first HEO payload was operational December 2008.

The initial launch capability for GEO is planned for the fourth quarter of FY 2010.

Mission: The SBIRS will provide initial warning of ballistic missile launches.

FY 2010 Program: Funds the procurement of the HEO-4 payload. Funds the host vehicle integration for the HEO-3 & 4 payloads. Funds advance procurement for the GEO-4 satellite and continues development of the ground segment.



Prime Contractor: Northrop Grumman Corporation, Redondo Beach, CA

	NPOESS							
	FY 2008		FY 2009		FY 2010		Total Request	
	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	Base Budget \$M Qty	OCO Budget \$M Qty	\$M	Qty
RDT&E	331.0	—	287.5	—	396.6	—	396.6	—
Procurement	—	—	—	—	3.9	—	3.9	—
Total	331.0	—	287.5	—	400.5	—	400.5	—

Prime Contractor: Lockheed Martin Corporation, Sunnyvale, CA

	Space Based Infrared System							
	FY 2008		FY 2009		FY 2010		Total Request	
	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	Base Budget \$M Qty	OCO Budget \$M Qty	\$M	Qty
RDT&E	583.3	—	542.4	—	512.6	—	512.6	—
Procurement	399.3	—	1,793.1	2	500.9	1	500.9	1
Total	982.6	—	2,335.5	2	1,013.5	1	1,013.5	1

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

Wideband Global SATCOM System

The Wideband Global Satellite communications system (WGS) is a constellation of satellites in geosynchronous orbit providing worldwide communication coverage for tactical and fixed users. Dual-frequency WGS satellites augment, then replace the Defense Satellite Communications System (DSCS) X-band frequency service and augments the one-way Global Broadcast Service (GBS) Ka-band frequency capabilities. Additionally, WGS provides a new high capacity two-way Ka-band frequency service.

- X-band: 8 spot-beam transmit/receive via steerable phased-array antennas
- Ka-band: 10 gimbaled dish antennas
- 39 x 125 MHz channels

The second WGS satellite launched in April 2009.

Mission: The WGS constellation will provide wideband communications and point-to-point service on Ka-band and X-band frequencies.

FY 2010 Program: Funds on-orbit testing of the second and third satellites, continues production of the fourth, fifth and sixth satellites.

Prime Contractor: The Boeing Company, El Segundo, CA

Wideband Global SATCOM System

	FY 2008		FY 2009		Base Budget		FY 2010 OCO Budget		Total Request	
	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty	\$M	Qty
RDT&E	21.0	—	52.1	—	71.0	—	—	—	71.0	—
Procurement	312.3	1	21.6	—	264.1	—	—	—	264.1	—
Total	333.3	1	73.7	—	335.1	—	—	—	335.1	—

Overseas Contingency Operations

HIGHLIGHTS

Overview

The FY 2010 Overseas Contingency Operations budget request funds U.S. military operations in Afghanistan, Iraq, Pakistan, and around the globe through September 2010.

Continuing the Fight

- Operations
- Force Protection
- Improvised Explosive Device Defeat
- Military Intelligence
- Afghan National Security Forces
- Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund
- Coalition Support
- Commander's Emergency Response Program
- Military Construction

Reconstituting the Force

- Reconstitution



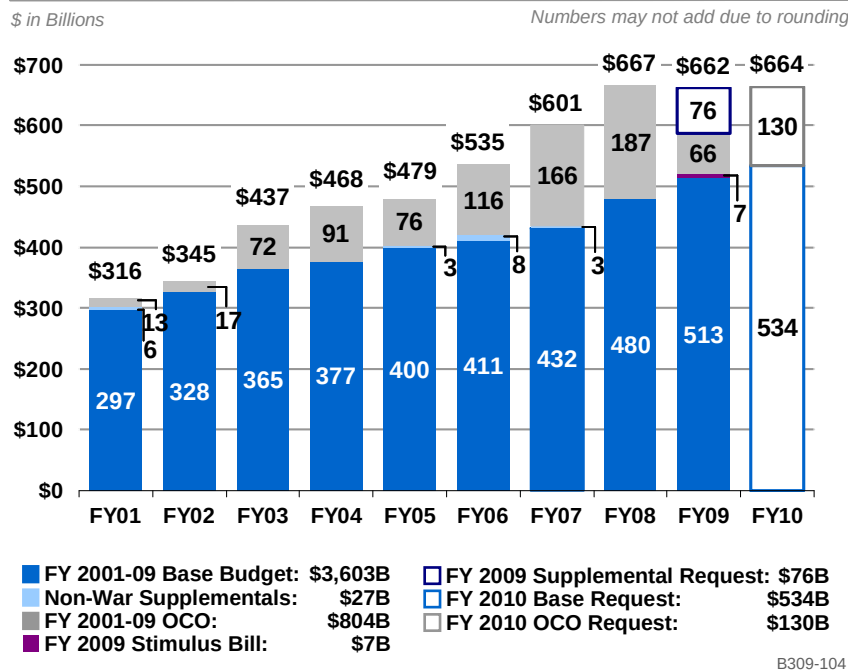
DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

Overseas Contingency Operations

OVERVIEW

The Department of Defense requests a total of \$130.0 billion primarily to support Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF) and Operation Iraqi Freedom (OIF) in FY 2010 (Figure 4.1). With this appropriation, Congress will fund U.S. military operations in Afghanistan, Iraq, Pakistan, and around the globe through September 2010.

**Figure 4.1 Historical DoD Funding
FY01 to FY10**



Note: Numbers in this table have been updated from previously published figures to better reflect transfers, rescissions, non-war supplementals, and scoring captured by DoD and OMB databases
Source: FY 2009 OMB Historical Tables, Table 5.4; Comptroller Information Systems

Nine years of operations in multiple theaters have put incredible stress on personnel and equipment. Incremental Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) funding provided pay and benefits to the All-Volunteer Force and replaced, repaired, and replenished equipment eroded through continual use in theater. Despite these strains, the FY 2010 OCO request represents approximately a 10 percent decrease from the Department's FY 2009 OCO funding level of \$145.1 billion.

U.S. ENGAGEMENT IN IRAQ, AFGHANISTAN, AND PAKISTAN

With the comprehensive strategic reviews of Iraq, Afghanistan and Pakistan now complete, the United States is taking steps to rebalance its global efforts and to meet the challenges faced in Overseas Contingency Operations. In Iraq, the United States will see through the responsible drawdown of forces, building on Iraq's improved yet fragile security gains. In Afghanistan, new efforts will bring to bear the coordinated efforts of the U.S. and its allies, and will support Pakistan in denying safe haven to the extremists that threaten the democratic government in Islamabad, our regional partners, and the U.S. homeland.

Iraq

The United States seeks to assist in establishing an Iraq that is sovereign, stable and self-reliant; an Iraqi government that is just, representative, and accountable; neither a safe haven for, nor sponsor of, terrorism; integrated into the global economy; and a long-term partner contributing to regional peace and security.

On February 27, 2009, the President outlined the planned drawdown of U.S. forces in Iraq and the change in mission by August 31, 2010. By this time, U.S. forces will have completed the transition from combat and counterinsurgency to a more limited mission set focused on training and assisting the Iraqi

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

Security Forces (ISF); providing force protection for U.S. military and civilian personnel and facilities; and conducting targeted counterterrorism operations and supporting civilian agencies and international organizations in their capacity-building efforts. Further drawdowns will occur in accordance with the U.S.-Iraq Security Agreement. The pace of the drawdown takes into consideration Iraq's improved, yet fragile, security gains and provides U.S. commanders sufficient flexibility to assist the Iraqis with emerging challenges. As combat brigades are responsibly redeployed, the U.S. will also continue to pursue other aspects of its strategy, including a sustained diplomatic effort with a more peaceful and prosperous Iraq.

Military Achievements

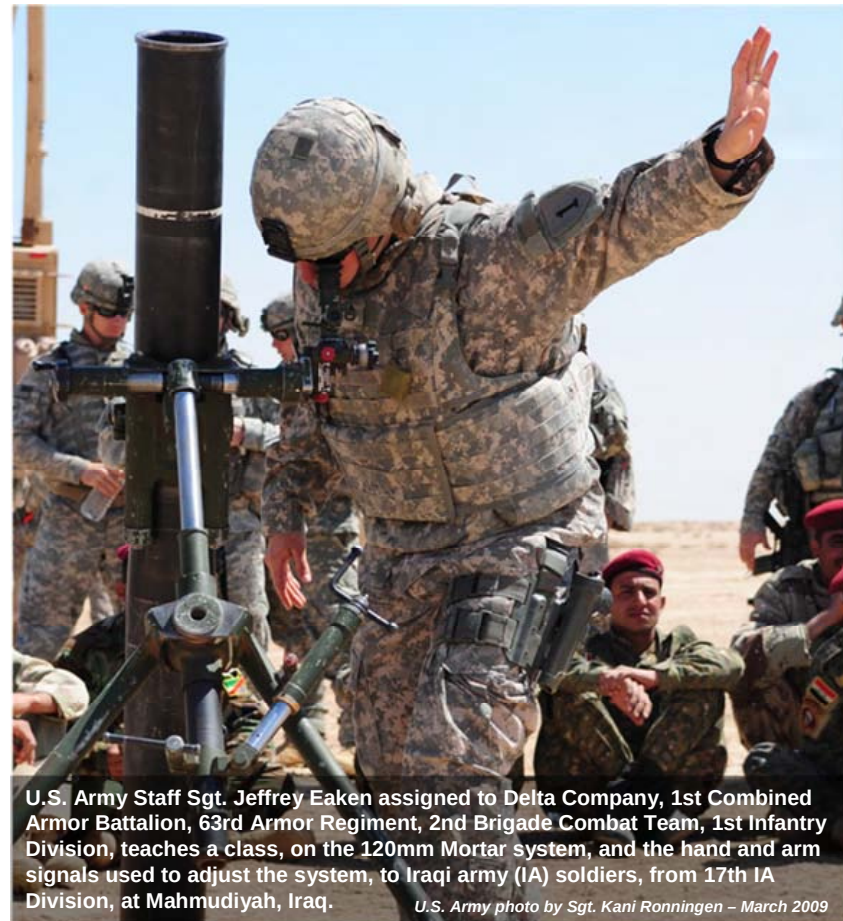
As a result of ISF operational successes over the last year and other factors, security incidents are now at the lowest levels since early 2004. The ISF and the Coalition forces have achieved these security gains while continuing to draw down Coalition forces below pre-surge levels. Although security gains remain fragile, the ISF continue to demonstrate a growing capability and confidence while leading operations throughout the country.

Political Achievements

Iraq continued to make political and legislative progress. The most significant accomplishments over the past few months include the Government of Iraq's (GoI's) ratification of the Strategic Framework Agreement and the Security Agreement with the United States on December 4, 2008, the successful transfer of security authority from Coalition forces to the GoI on January 1, 2009, the successful conduct of provincial elections in 14 of Iraq's 18 provinces on January 31, 2009, and the passage of the 2009 Iraqi budget on March 5, 2009. The willingness of the GoI to confront militias, regardless of sect, has encouraged parties to engage in the political process.

Economic Achievements

The GoI has improved national and provincial budget execution and the distribution of essential services, although investment on capital projects continues to fall short of needed spending. Investments in electrical generation have led to a stable national grid, improved reliability, and recent all-time highs in generation.



U.S. Army Staff Sgt. Jeffrey Eaken assigned to Delta Company, 1st Combined Armor Battalion, 63rd Armor Regiment, 2nd Brigade Combat Team, 1st Infantry Division, teaches a class, on the 120mm Mortar system, and the hand and arm signals used to adjust the system, to Iraqi army (IA) soldiers, from 17th IA Division, at Mahmudiyah, Iraq.

U.S. Army photo by Sgt. Kani Ronningen – March 2009

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

The collapse in oil prices, however, has prompted several revisions to the recently-passed 2009 Iraqi Budget. Volatile oil prices have refocused the attention of Iraqi leaders on oil infrastructure, although the results of major improvements will not be felt for several years. While continuing to seek reductions, the GoI remains focused on opportunities to generate economic growth and diversify Iraq's economy beyond oil.

Much Remains to Be Done

Despite the positive developments, national reconciliation and accommodation continue to be hindered by the pursuit of ethno-sectarian agendas and disagreements over the distribution of power and resources. This is underscored by significant distrust between partisan national leaders. Arab-Kurd tensions continue to grow, surrounding the debate over the centralization versus decentralization of power, the resolution of disputed internal boundaries, property rights and restitution, the status of the Kurdistan Regional Government's Peshmerga, the status of Kirkuk, and the resolution of hydrocarbon policy. Tensions between the Iraqi Army and the Peshmerga in and around disputed territories continue to be a flashpoint for potential violence. In addition, longstanding Sunni-Shi'a discord remains, with some Sunnis suspicious of the extent of the Shi'a political parties' ties to Iran and doubtful of the GoI's long-term commitment to the (Sons of Iraq) Sol transition program and the implementation of the Amnesty and Accountability and Justice Laws. Furthermore, there is growing opposition between those favoring a strong central government versus a highly decentralized government. The GoI will face challenges as it continues to assume authority for security detainees and as it addresses the long-term issue of resettling refugees and internally displaced persons. These issues will require Iraq's political blocs to overcome their fears and build coalitions that reach across ethnic lines to compromise on sensitive political issues. National elections, scheduled for the end of 2009 or early 2010, will be a

key turning point in the process of consolidating Iraq's democracy.

The GoI's ability to spend its resources, improve the delivery of essential services, and promote economic development has progressed measurably. However, Iraq's economy continues to be constrained by a lack of transparency, endemic corruption, weak technical skills, and a poor legal framework. The agricultural and agribusiness sectors could advance economic growth, but are distorted by subsidies. A decline in oil revenues will put an added strain on a government that has had difficulty delivering basic services. Iraq will need to implement economic reforms and pass key legislation to take full advantage of foreign and domestic investment.

Debt relief, economic support, and other strategic initiatives are helping, as is Iraq's diplomatic outreach to neighboring countries and other nations. Jordan, Bahrain, Kuwait, Syria, and the United Arab Emirates have formally named ambassadors to Iraq. Egypt and Qatar have announced their intention to identify and send ambassadors. In September 2008, after significant delay, the GoI helped to strengthen these ties by appointing ambassadors to six neighboring countries: Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Lebanon, Turkey, Syria, and Bahrain. The Iraqis should continue to engage neighboring states on issues of mutual concern, including refugees, border security, and economic ties.

Afghanistan

Against a backdrop of reinstated safe havens in Pakistan, and increasing violence in Afghanistan, the United States continues to work with the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan (GIROA) and our international partners to build an Afghanistan that is never again a safe haven for terrorists. Achieving this strategic goal requires a comprehensive counterinsurgency (COIN) campaign that coordinates the security, governance, and development efforts of the United States and the international community.

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

In 2008, the security situation in Afghanistan deteriorated in several areas of the country. The spring and summer of 2008 saw the highest levels of violence since the U.S. and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)-led International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) began their involvement in Afghanistan. Violence is concentrated in the south (the historic heartland of the Taliban) and the east, the area most vulnerable to cross-border activity from neighboring Pakistan. The Taliban regrouped after its fall from power and has coalesced into a resilient and evolving insurgency. The insurgents are challenging the control of the GIROA in areas of the south and the east, and increasingly in the west.

Military Achievements

The Department's approach to these and other security challenges is to build the capacity of the Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF), ensure security of the Afghan population, and diminish the capacity of insurgent groups. Toward these goals, in February 2009, the President announced the deployment of 17,700 additional U.S. forces, along with supporting and enabling forces to help meet urgent security needs, especially in the south. These additional forces, along with increased Coalition and Afghan forces, will play a pivotal role in eliminating, detaining, or expelling insurgents and anti-government entities, separating these elements from the general Afghan population. In March 2009, the President approved the deployment of an additional 4,000 U.S. forces, whose primary mission will be to train the ANSF.

The increase in U.S. forces reinforces Afghan and international forces' momentum and enables accelerated growth of the ANSF. The Afghan National Army (ANA) has demonstrated considerable improvements, leading 60 percent of military operations in 2008. The Afghan National Police (ANP) continues its steady development, in large part due to the Focused District Development (FDD) plan, led by the Combined Security

Transition Command – Afghanistan (CSTC-A).

The CSTC-A, using the Afghan Security Forces Fund, will continue to lead the planning, programming and implementation of structural, institutional, and management reforms of the ANSF. These efforts will work towards expanding the ANA as well as to increase the training and capabilities of the ANP. Through these efforts the United States and Coalition partners seek to build a force that is respected by the population, professional, ethnically balanced, accountable, and eventually able to provide security for its own population.

Fortunately, the ISAF and ANSF military campaign has caused setbacks to the Afghan insurgency, including leadership losses and the loss of some key safe havens in Afghanistan. Despite these setbacks, the insurgency has maintained and in some areas increased the scope and pace of its terrorist attacks and



An Afghan National Police officer monitors the crowd as guest speaker Gen. David McKiernan, commander of the International Security Assistance Force and U.S. Forces Afghanistan, prepares for a graduation ceremony for the first members of the Afghan Public Protection Force, at Camp Mether Lam, Afghanistan.

U.S. Navy photo by
Chief Mass
Communication
Specialist Brian Naranjo
– March 2009

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

bombings. The increase in insurgent-initiated violence in Afghanistan relates directly to the perceived ineffectiveness of the government, the availability of safe havens in western Pakistan, and increased ISAF presence in former insurgent-controlled areas.

Although security remains fragile in many parts of Afghanistan, the U.S. COIN approach – clear, hold, and build – has successfully demonstrated how combining military and civilian resources can diminish insurgent capacity, maintain security, and link the Afghan people to their government. Wherever the United States and ISAF are able to concentrate forces, development resources, and civilian expertise, tangible security improvements have been made.

Political Achievements

A pivotal element of the COIN strategy is to help build a responsible Afghan government. An effective government serves as the most valuable partner for the United States and international community to maintain security gains, achieve the loyalty of the population, enable continued economic growth and development, and deliver services. Although notable progress has been made, most Afghan ministries lack sufficient administrative capacity necessary for effective program implementation. The United States will continue to pursue a governance assistance strategy that strengthens the GIRoA by building the human capital of the executive, legislative, and judicial branches. The United States provides training and mentoring to Afghan ministries and sub-national governments; provides assistance to improve legal education and build the judicial infrastructure and civil society crucial to the rule of law in Afghanistan; and promotes human rights.

Economic Achievements

Sustained security achievements and accountable governance provide the groundwork for reconstruction and development

efforts to take hold. The Provincial Reconstruction Teams (PRTs) are instrumental to these efforts, ensuring coordination among different contributing entities and responsiveness to the needs of the population. In addition, the Commander's Emergency Response Program (CERP) continues to be a critical part of reconstruction and development efforts in Afghanistan. The CERP provides local commanders with the funds and flexibility required to bring needed urgent humanitarian assistance and reconstruction to areas that have been affected by years of conflict and neglect. These resources provide a unique, rapid, high-impact COIN tool that brings immediate benefits to the people of Afghanistan.

The battle against drug traffickers is ongoing and will continue for some time. The GIRoA's own Afghan National Drug Control Strategy (NDCS) establishes the basic framework for counter-narcotics success in Afghanistan. The aim of the strategy is to stop current poppy cultivation and trafficking in order to dissuade Afghans from participation in the narco-economy. The United States and international community efforts support the Afghan NDCS.

Success in Afghanistan is vital to America's security. The United States will continue to support the GIRoA, all the while encouraging the Afghan security forces to take a leading role in securing Afghanistan. Continued efforts by the United States will keep Afghanistan from once again becoming a safe haven for the Taliban and Al Qaeda. While the United States is assisting Afghanistan, it must also help the government of Pakistan defeat extremists harboring in the border regions between the two countries. The United States and its Coalition partners will continue to assist Pakistan in defeating extremists, who plan and execute attacks against Coalition forces in Afghanistan and innocent civilians worldwide.

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

Pakistan

Success in Afghanistan is heavily dependent on Pakistan's ability to deny safe haven for terrorists. Funding a robust COIN capability for Pakistan will serve as a combat multiplier and increase success in OEF. Moreover, extremists in Pakistan threaten the stability of Afghanistan and provide sanctuary for those who plot against the United States homeland. Extremists in Pakistan also threaten the stability of its democratically elected government. Pakistan must have the capability to defeat extremists that threaten the democratic government in Islamabad, our regional partners, and the United States homeland.

The Pakistan military has been engaged in combat operations against extremists along its western border with Afghanistan for several years. Nonetheless, it requires additional resources if it is to ultimately defeat the extremist groups entrenched in the rugged border terrain. The Pakistan Army and other security forces must be re-oriented for a sustained counterinsurgency campaign against extremists.

The Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capabilities Fund (PCCF) will provide the resources required by the Combatant Commander at U.S. Central Command to build the counterinsurgency capacity of the Pakistani security forces. Building more capable military and paramilitary forces is essential to capitalizing on expanded U.S. military presence in Afghanistan.

The PCCF will complement, not replace, existing security assistance and development programs in Pakistan. It will enable Pakistan's security forces to create a secure environment for development initiatives to take root. The PCCF will build the capabilities of the Pakistani security forces to combat extremists, but it is equally important that the United States adequately



resource humanitarian, development, and governance initiatives in Pakistan to ensure there is a comprehensive approach to address the root causes of extremism in Pakistan.

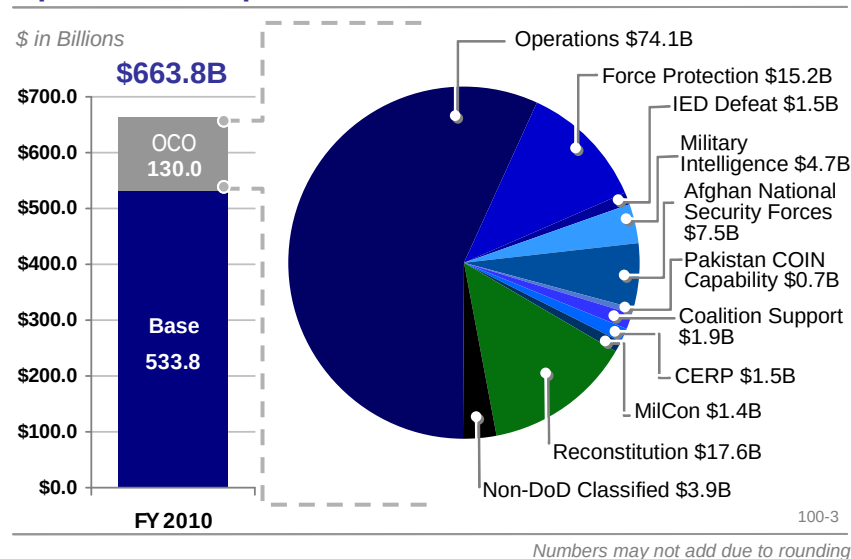
Overseas Contingency Operations Request

JUSTIFICATION

The Department requests \$130.0 billion to support Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF) and Operation Iraqi Freedom (OIF) in FY 2010 (Figure 4.2). The request continues to support the President's decisions to both increase forces in Afghanistan and redeploy forces from Iraq for a combined average force level in these two countries of approximately 168,000 in FY 2010.

The request also provides critical force protection requirements; training, equipment, and assistance to U.S. coalition partners; funds to reconstitute equipment lost or stressed by the pace of wartime operations; and intelligence capabilities to enable and enhance the war effort. Detailed justification materials, organized by functional category, are provided in this volume to improve

Figure 4.2 FY10 Overseas Contingency Operations Request: \$130.0B



understanding of, and increase transparency into, requirements established by the Overseas Contingency Operations.

CONTINUING THE FIGHT

Operations (\$74.1B)

The Operations request will fund the incremental costs of military operations in Afghanistan and Iraq for FY 2010. Operations costs are directly linked to the operating tempo of frontline combat and support forces in theater. This category includes the cost of military operations, family programs, pre-deployment training, inter- and intra-theater transportation, aircraft flying hours, ship steaming days, and vehicle miles at a wartime operating tempo.

Force Protection (\$15.2B)

Force Protection remains critical to the success of U.S. operations in the Overseas Contingency Operations. In Afghanistan and Iraq, military personnel, rather than military capabilities, are the primary targets of the enemy. This funding will provide an array of body armor, protection equipment, and armored vehicles to protect forces while maintained a high level of mobility and lethality. In particular, this request supports an additional 1,080 lighter All-Terrain MRAP vehicles primarily for OEF, sustainment and maintenance for 16,238 vehicle procured and fielded for use in both Iraq and Afghanistan; fund labor costs associated with increased OEF missions; and perform ballistics and automotive testing.

Improvised Explosive Device (IED) Defeat (\$1.5B)

The IED Defeat request will fund measures to defeat the IED threat to U.S. and Coalition forces in Afghanistan and Iraq throughout FY 2010. Insurgents continue to use IEDs to endanger U.S. and Coalition forces, as IED makers and networks adapt their tactics to target vulnerabilities and

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

undermine force protection. The persistent use of IEDs by the insurgency warrants continued investment in technologies, equipment, and materials that can be used in the field to defeat these asymmetric weapons.

Military Intelligence (\$4.7B)

The Military Intelligence OCO request funds continuous enhancements of U.S. intelligence capabilities as well as improvements of traditional and non-traditional intelligence operations. Intelligence, counterintelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance activities remain critical to the effective prosecution of the OCO. Adversaries continue to develop resources to counter defense capabilities and erode United States access to vital intelligence. The Military Intelligence category funds continuation of programs in all-source intelligence, counterintelligence, human source intelligence, geospatial intelligence, measurement and signatures intelligence, and signals intelligence.

Afghan National Security Forces (\$7.5B)

The Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF) request funds the acceleration of U.S. efforts to build military and police forces capable of conducting independent operations and providing for the long-term security of Afghanistan. With a resurgent Taliban, narco-terrorists, and the persistent threat of al Qaeda, it is a critical priority to continue building the capabilities of the ANSF.

The request also funds the development of the Afghan National Army (ANA), which is growing to an end strength to 134,000 (including some 12,000 soldiers in training, transients, etc), and the continued development of the Afghan National Police (ANP) force, which is growing to an end strength of 86,800. The Department's goal is to complete the growth of the ANA by December 2011. The ANSF funding also provides the associated infrastructure and equipment to enable the ANSF to

expand their capacity. Finally, sustainment funding in the request ensures existing ANSF institutions can continue to support domestic stability inside Afghanistan. The Department also needs Congress to continue to provide needed flexibility by appropriating these funds for 2 year execution through September 30, 2011.

Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund (\$0.7B)

The Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund will provide funding to build the counterinsurgency capabilities of Pakistan's security forces to secure its borders, deny safe haven to violent extremists, and fight insurgents. This support to Pakistan's forces fighting on the Afghanistan-Pakistan border will make Pakistan a more effective partner to U.S. forces in Afghanistan and ultimately contribute to success in this volatile region.

The request for FY 2010 funds a robust counterinsurgency capability for Pakistan to serve as a combat multiplier and increase successes by U.S. forces in the Overseas Contingency Operations.

Coalition Support (\$1.9B)

The Coalition Support request funds the Department's continuing effort to work with or through Coalition partners, thereby reducing the burden on the U.S. Armed Forces. Funding for Coalition Support allows the United States to reimburse cooperating nations and provide lift and sustainment support to partner nations in support of U.S. military operations. The constant participation and commitment of U.S. allies is a critical element of the Overseas Contingency Operations, helping to reduce stress on U.S. forces and increasing the military capacity devoted to counter terrorism. These funds ensure key cooperating nations are reimbursed for their support to U.S. operations; and finance lift and sustain support to coalition forces in Afghanistan and Iraq. The request, is an

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

increase from FY 2009 requested amounts due to increased reimbursements for the escalation of operations in Pakistan.

Commander's Emergency Response Program (\$1.5B)

The Commander's Emergency Response Program (CERP) request provides flexible funds for commanders in the field to finance small-scale, urgent civil and humanitarian needs. By enabling projects like the repair of water treatment plants, the creation of irrigation canals, the building of roads, or the reconstruction of power lines, the CERP has proven that it can help U.S. forces garner the trust of local populations and ultimately protect U.S. and Coalition lives. The request provides continued funding for the CERP activities in both Afghanistan and Iraq. The CERP funds will continue to help fund urgent civil and humanitarian relief and reconstruction efforts in Afghanistan as it builds capacity.

Military Construction (\$1.4B)

The Military Construction request provides funding for construction projects in Afghanistan for FY 2010. The request will primarily fund needed infrastructure enhancements associated with the realignment of U.S. forces into and within Afghanistan, both enabling strategic and operational flexibility and increasing Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance capabilities.

RECONSTITUTING THE FORCE (\$17.6B)

The Reconstitution request funds the replenishment, replacement, and repair of equipment used during the Contingency Operations. Funding maintains readiness by replenishing consumables, replacing and repairing weapon systems damaged or destroyed in battle, and upgrading equipment to better address current threats. Without continued investment in Reconstitution, the dynamic pace and extreme environments presented by OEF and OIF would have a

significant, detrimental effect on equipment reliability and warfighting capability. Specifically, this request includes funding to replenish ammunition and missile stocks; replace day-to-day used items and a wide variety of combat support vehicles and aircraft; and provide the necessary depot and intermediate maintenance on equipment returning from Afghanistan and Iraq.

NON-DOD CLASSIFIED (\$3.9B)

Details on this non-DoD classified request will be provided to Congress in a classified annex.

U.S. Army Sgt.
Landon Gilbert
from U.S. Army
Garrison
Benelux adopts
a defensive
stance during
the 650th
Military
Intelligence
Group/Allied
Command
Counter-
intelligence
pre-deployment
Mission
Rehearsal
Exercise (MRX)
on the Alliance
Home Station
Training Area,
Chievres Air
Base, Chievres,
Belgium

US Army photo by
Vanessa Thonnard -
March 2009



Operations

HIGHLIGHTS

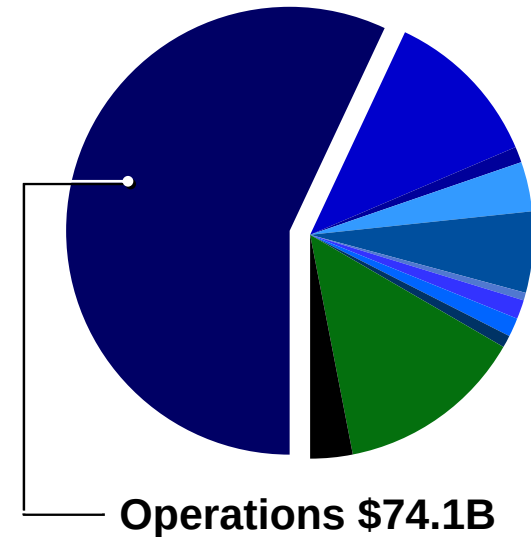
Policy

It is the policy of the Department of Defense to ensure the men and women of the all-volunteer military engaged in the Overseas Contingency Operations are appropriately compensated and have the funds, supplies, and logistical support they need to conduct military operations.

FY 2010 Request: \$74.1B

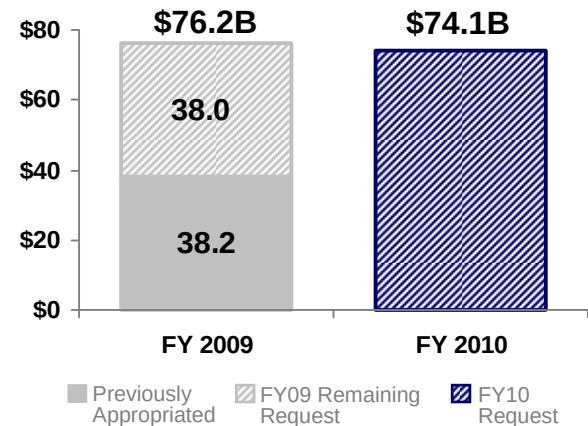
- Continues to support the President's decision to increase forces in Afghanistan and redeploy forces from Iraq for a combined average force levels in these two countries of approximately 168,000 in FY 2010
- Supports military operations to include: pre-mobilization, mobilization and post-mobilization requirements for reintegration training, medical, and administrative support; inter-and intra-theater transportation; aircraft flying hours; ship steaming days; vehicle and ground miles
- Funds subsistence (food and water) and logistics support; fuel and supply purchases; base and facility support; contract oversight; communications; and organizational maintenance related to military operations in Iraq and Afghanistan
- Funds incremental pay, benefits, and support for military family programs

FY 2010 Overseas Contingency Operations



Total Annual Cost

\$ in Billions



Numbers may not add due to rounding

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

Operations <i>\$ in Billions</i>	FY 2009 Supplemental			FY 2010 Request
	Bridge Enacted	Request	Total	
Pay and Benefits	1.2	14.5	15.7	13.6
Military Operations	33.6	18.5	52.1	51.9
Subsistence and Logistics Support	3.4	4.2	7.6	8.2
Operating and Restocking Supply Depots	—	0.8	0.8	0.4
Total Operations	38.2	38.0	76.2	74.1

Numbers may not add due to rounding

DESCRIPTION

The Department of Defense requests \$74.1 billion for military operations in support of Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF) and Operation Iraqi Freedom (OIF) in FY 2010. This represents a 3 percent decline from the \$76.2 billion needed for FY 2009. Operation costs directly support the operating tempo of frontline combat and support forces in the theater. This request assumes that the FY 2010 combined force levels in Iraq and Afghanistan will average approximately 168,000 troops (100,000 in Iraq and 68,000 in Afghanistan). This is a decrease from the FY 2009 average of 185,000 troops (140,000 in Iraq and 45,000 in Afghanistan). However, conditions on the ground and the commander's assessment could drive the requirement for significant changes in force structure that would compel the Department to request additional funding.

FUNDING REQUEST

The Operations category supports the full spectrum of military personnel, operation and maintenance, supply, and fuel requirements applicable to Reserve Component mobilization, pre-deployment training, deployment and redeployment of all forces, as well as theater operations and sustainment.

The request sustains daily operations of the estimated FY 2010



U.S. Soldiers of 3rd Brigade Combat Team, 82nd Airborne Division, listen to Sgt. Maj. of the Army Kenneth Preston speak during a visit to Joint Security Station Loyalty, eastern Baghdad, Iraq. Preston discussed issues of interest to the enlisted Soldier, such as changes to the Army noncommissioned officer education system, Army force structure, and the Army's stop-loss policy.

U.S. Army photo by Staff Sgt. James Selesnick – March 2009

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

average force levels in Iraq of 100,000 and Afghanistan of 68,000. The average force levels reflect the drawdown from Iraq and focus on Afghanistan.

Pay and Benefits

This portion of the Operations request funds:

- Incremental pay and allowances for all deployed military personnel (special pays);
- Subsistence for military personnel;
- Permanent-change-of-station travel;
- Other military personnel costs for mobilizing Reserve component personnel, to include Active Duty for Operational Support (ADOS) uniformed personnel deployed in support of Contingency Operations.

Major requirements are as follows:

Reserve Component Personnel on Active Duty: The force mix needed to support combat operations includes a combination of Active Component units and Reserve Component personnel serving on active duty (mobilized under presidential call-up authority or serving in ADOS status). All basic military pay and entitlements – basic pay, basic allowance for housing and subsistence, retired pay accrual, Social Security contributions, and incentive pay – are incremental to the base budget and supported with supplemental appropriations.

Subsistence: Requested funds provide Subsistence-in-Kind – subsistence for dining facilities, operational rations, and augmentation rations – for all U.S. military forces deployed in support of the Overseas Contingency Operations.

Reserve and National Guard: Funds requested in the military pay appropriations of the Reserve Component provide pre-mobilization training and support.



U.S. Soldiers of the 443rd Transportation Company United States Army Reserves Unit, headquartered in Nebraska, fire MK19 automatic grenade launchers in preparation for their upcoming deployment to Iraq slated for later this year at a range in Camp Atterbury, Ind.,

U.S. Army photo by Spc. John Crosby – March 2009

Active Navy Individual Augmentees: Requested funds provide pay and allowances for 4,400 Active Navy Individual Augmentees who are performing Contingency missions. These Navy personnel retained above the baseline strength profile provide critical augmentation support in capabilities such as Detainee Operations, Civil Affairs, Military Police, Intelligence, Medical Support, and Combat Air Support.

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

Military Operations

Operation and Maintenance funding for Active, Reserve, and Special Operations forces are required to finance the costs of military operations including transportation, supplies, communications, and fuel consumed in pre-deployment training and in operations in-theater. The FY 2010 overseas contingency operations will require approximately 24.5 million barrels of fuel. Operations funding includes requirements for incremental pre-deployment training and support, transportation to and from theater, operating tempo in-theater, sustainment of equipment, and the full range of logistics and communications. The Reserve Forces' Operation and Maintenance appropriations fund incremental training and support costs prior to mobilization, and support programs for deployed Reserve forces and their families. Major subcategories of Operation and Maintenance include the following:

Operating Tempo (OPTEMPO): Provides fuel, supplies, repair parts, etc., for combat and supporting forces operating continuously in harsh conditions. The request provides funds for:

- Army OPTEMPO to fund the sustainment of light, mixed, and heavy unit equipment in the full range of combat, combat support, and combat service support units conducting day-to-day operations in support of OEF and OIF. Sustainment includes forward deployment training, air and ground OPTEMPO facility support, and organizational maintenance. The Army incurs both direct and indirect OPTEMPO costs. Direct OPTEMPO costs include fuel, oil, repair parts, etc. Indirect OPTEMPO costs generally include combat training center support, soldier support, training aids, devices, simulators and contracted logistics support.
- Naval Forces to finance the incremental costs of Carrier Strike Groups, Expeditionary Strike Groups, aviation support (Carrier Air Wings and land-based Maritime Patrol and



A U.S. Navy landing craft, air cushion from Assault Craft Unit 5 departs the beach, during an exercise near Camp Lemonnier, Djibouti. ACU-5 is currently assigned to the USS Boxer Expeditionary Strike Group in support of Combined Task Force-151, a multinational coalition of naval forces conducting antipiracy operations in the Gulf of Aden.

U.S. Navy photo by Mass Communication Specialist 2nd Class Jesse B. Awalt – April 2009

support aircraft) conducting Maritime Security Operations; Marines conducting the full range of Combat and Counter Insurgency (COIN) operations; and Sailors on the ground providing combat support operations. This includes funding for materials/supplies, training, OPTEMPO (flying, steaming, and operation of ground vehicles), and support to Coalition Forces;

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

- Air Force expeditionary operations for the projection of combat air power into OEF and OIF. Flying missions include close air support; air interdiction; intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance; and both inter- and intra-theater airlift. The expeditionary combat support functions provide mission readiness at forward installations where the Air Force is the lead component. Major mission support programs include airfield and air operations support and security forces, as well as the full range of critical base services including emergency and food services;
- The USSOCOM as the DoD-lead for planning, synchronizing, and, as directed, executing global operations against terrorist networks. Funding supports global Special Operations Forces (SOF) operations. Funds also support USSOCOM headquarters' role as the DoD-lead for planning and synchronizing operations against terrorist networks. The SOF funding also provides for activities designed to counter and defeat terrorism through Unconventional Warfare (UW), Foreign Internal Defense (FID), Psychological Operations, Special Reconnaissance, Information Operations, and Civil Affairs.

Base Support and In-Theater Communications: Provides base operations services, supplies, and equipment; maintenance and storage facilities; pre-deployment training support; and the DoD bases supporting mobilization and deployment missions. Funding supports critical strategic and tactical, in-theater communications infrastructure.

In-Theater Maintenance: Provides for contract labor and repair parts for forward activities that perform maintenance and repair of key systems such as unmanned aircraft, Light Utility Helicopters, missiles and radar, Stryker combat vehicles, High Mobility Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicles (HMMWV) and tank engines, Armored Security Vehicles, and C-130 aircraft.

Transportation: Supports the deployment, sustainment, and redeployment of forces, which includes strategic lift by air, sea, and ground transportation, port-handling operations, and transportation of fallen heroes.

Personnel Support Costs: Provides service members support services such as Military Welfare and Recreation (MWR) services in-theater; Rest and Recuperation (R&R) travel; and civilian special pays.

Yellow Ribbon Reintegration Programs: Provides Reserve Component members and families with information, services, referral, and proactive outreach opportunities throughout the entire deployment cycle.

Guantanamo Bay Detainee Relocation: This provides the Secretary with funding to support the relocation and disposition of individuals detained at the base, the relocation of military and support forces associated with detainee operations, and the closure of detainee facilities. In the Executive Order signed January 22, 2009, the President directs the closure of the detention facilities at the Guantanamo Bay Naval Base no later than one year from the date of the order. Also funds the Office of Military Commission Review.

Services and Related Support: Provides for the Defense Agencies to support Contingency Operations activities such as contract management and in-theater audit services; secure credentials; personnel and support costs for military trials; rewards for information provided by local nationals; emergency childcare, family counseling, coalition support, and classified activities.

Subsistence and Logistics Support

Provides for the cost of in-theater logistics support (e.g., operations of the forward operating bases for deployed troops) and subsistence and associated transportation costs for authorized civilians and contractors.

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

- *Theater Base Camp and Logistics Support:* Includes Logistics Civil Augmentation Program (LOGCAP) base camp and life support services – power generation, facilities management, billeting, dining services, latrines and waste management – at sites in Iraq, Afghanistan, and Kuwait. The FY 2010 request reflects ongoing transition to Phase IV of the LOGCAP contract that moves from a single vendor to multiple vendors.

Operating and Restocking Supply Depots

Funds are required for the Defense Working Capital Fund to support Overseas Contingency Operations to include, the Kuwait in-theater consolidated shipping point, distribution function, logistics information systems support, and demilitarization operating costs within the Area of Responsibility (AOR). Funds are also required to pay the cost of in-theater transportation, delivery, and storage of fuel, plus the cost to replenish combat fuel losses experienced at tactical fuel sites and along fuel delivery routes.

SUMMARY

The request for FY 2010 is required to support the President's plans to increase troop levels in Afghanistan and redeploy forces from Iraq. Without these funds, the Military Services will have to reduce the level of military operations, which would prevent U.S. and coalition forces in Afghanistan and Iraq, from achieving their objectives, weakening future warfighting capabilities, and ultimately undermine U.S. security.



U.S. Navy Lts. Evan D. Reese and Jessica E. Caldwell, both pilots from Fleet Logistics Support Squadron 30, Detachment 4, speak with maintainers and aircraft mechanics before a flight mission to USS John C. Stennis (CVN 74) in the Pacific Ocean to deliver supplies and gear on a C-2A Greyhound, from Marine Corps Air Station Iwakuni, Japan. The C-2A Greyhound is a twin-engine cargo aircraft designed specifically for its primary mission, carrier on-board delivery.

U.S. Marine Corps photo by Lance Cpl. Jacqueline Diaz – March 2009

Force Protection

HIGHLIGHTS

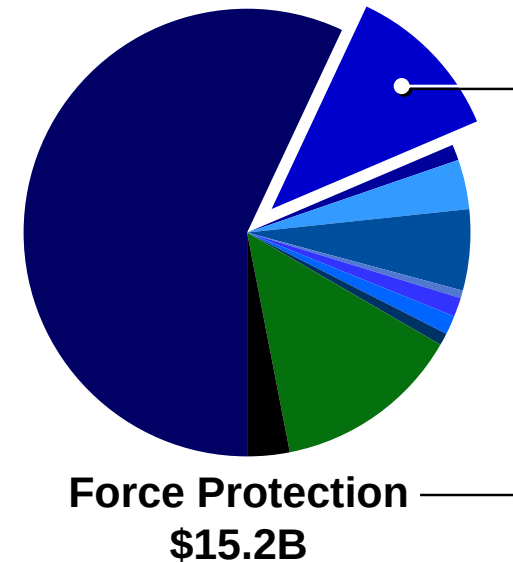
Policy

It is the policy of the Department of Defense to provide U.S. Armed Forces with the best protection and the most effective technology against all forms of hostile action.

FY 2010 Request: \$15.2B

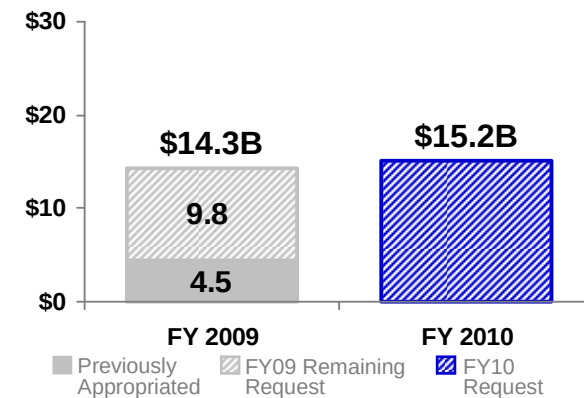
- Body armor and other personal protection items
- Equipment
 - Aircraft survivability components
 - Command and Control equipment
 - Radios
 - Night vision equipment
- Armored vehicles and High Mobility Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicle (HMMWV) Fragmentation Kits
- Continued support for body armor, protection equipment, and armored vehicles
- Lighter Mine Resistant Ambush Protected (LMRAP) vehicles and All Terrain Vehicles (ATV) for OEF missions
- Labor costs for mechanics and logisticians supporting OEF missions

FY 2010 Overseas Contingency Operations



Total Annual Cost

\$ in Billions



* Includes \$16.8B MRAP appropriation

Numbers may not add due to rounding

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

Force Protection

\$ in Billions

	FY 2009 Supplemental			FY 2010 Request
	Bridge Enacted	Request	Total	
Body Armor and Protective Gear	1.1	0.9	2.0	1.3
Protection Equipment	1.5	4.5	6.0	8.4
Armored Vehicles (includes MRAP)	1.9	4.4	6.3	5.5
Total Force Protection	4.5	9.8	14.3	15.2

Numbers may not add due to rounding

DESCRIPTION

The Department of Defense requests \$15.2 billion for force protection efforts in FY 2010. This represents an approximate 6 percent increase from the \$14.3 billion appropriated and requested for FY 2009. The Department's FY 2010 total request of \$15.2 billion includes \$5.5 billion for the Mine Resistant Ambush Protected (MRAP) vehicle program. This request supports an additional 1,080 lighter All-Terrain MRAP vehicles for OEF, sustainment and maintenance for 16,238 vehicle procured and fielded for both OIF and OEF, labor costs for mechanics and logisticians supporting OIF and OEF, and ballistics and automotive testing.

The Department is committed to ensuring that U.S. forces are provided with the best force protection equipment possible to deter and defend against asymmetric threats. The most direct and visible method to increase force protection is to enhance personnel protective armor, provide the most effective force protection equipment, and improve the armoring on vehicles. Funds utilized for force protection directly impact the Department's ability to save lives and increase the operational effectiveness of U.S. troops on the ground and others involved in combat.

FUNDING REQUEST

The \$15.2 billion FY 2010 request supports the procurement of protective measures against attacks on U.S. troops and civilians



U.S. Army Spc. Kevin Wells, a psychological operations specialist, attached to Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 315th Psychological Operational Group, watches traffic, from the turret, of an ambush protected-mine resistant vehicle, in the Rashid district, of Baghdad, Iraq.

U.S. Army photo by Sgt. Gustavo Olgiati – March 2009

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

in Afghanistan and Iraq. These measures include an array of specialized equipment intended to protect forces while maintaining a high level of force mobility and lethality.

Body Armor

Individual Body Armor (IBA): The IBA provides an increased level of protection for forces on the ground and in the air. The Department is purchasing next generation body armor systems to take advantage of the most effective technology.

Body armor is purchased in both individual sets and replacement parts and components (Figure 4.3). Body armor requirements have evolved from an initial basic vest with chest and back protection in FY 2004 (Outer Tactical Vest) combined with two rifle plates called Small Arms Protective Inserts (SAPI). These were improved with Enhanced Small Arms Protective Inserts (E-SAPI). Also added were side, leg, and neck protection (Deltoid Auxiliary Protection System), which provides

additional shoulder protection and protection against armor-piercing rounds. This level of body armor protection is the minimum protective level for combat operations. It is worn to stop small arms and shrapnel. The Department started transitioning certain service members to the next generation Small Arms Protective Inserts (X-SAPI). This improvement includes protection against armor piercing ammunition.

Through FY 2008, the Department procured 100 percent of its requirements for Active, Reserve and National Guard units. Since that time, additional quantities have been procured as whole sets and component replacements with enhanced body armor and components, such as Improved Outer Tactical Vest (IOTV-a major Body Armor component). In FY 2010, body armor purchases (both E-SAPI and X-SAPI) maintain the required quantities for deployed forces. These purchases replace body armor set losses due to combat or other actions, as well as integrate the latest technological advances in body

Figure 4.3 Body Armor – SAPI / E-SAPI/X-SAPI Equivalent Sets, Quantities

	Army	Navy	Marines	Air Force	SOCOM	Total
FY 2004 through FY 2007 Purchases	1,104,097	18,275	102,306	156,523	43,532	1,424,733
FY 2008 Baseline	—	—	—	—	9,875	9,875
FY 2008 Contingency Bridge	200,000	5,700	800	45,000	—	251,500
FY 2008 Contingency Remaining Supplemental	70,000	—	—	—	3,200	73,200
Cumulative Totals FY 2004 - 2008	1,374,097	23,975	103,106	201,523	56,607	1,759,308
FY 2009 Baseline	—	—	5,210	—	4,353	9,563
FY 2009 Contingency Bridge Enacted	120,000	6,178	14,317	—	—	140,495
FY 2009 Contingency Supplemental Request	—	2,251	29,713	19,200	—	51,164
FY 2009 Total	120,000	8,429	49,240	19,200	4,353	201,222
FY 2010 Baseline	---	400	10,180	---	2,151	12,731
FY 2010 Overseas Contingency Operation Request	120,000	9,120	27,200	19,900	---	176,220
FY 2010 Total	120,000	9,520	37,380	19,900	2,151	188,951
Grand Totals FY 2004 - 2010	1,614,097	41,924	189,726	240,623	63,111	2,149,481

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

armor components into forward units. Additionally, efforts are underway to improve the fidelity of E-SAPI serviceability inspections by X-raying the ceramic-based composite plates. This provides improved confidence level that allows the prediction of stable sustainment percentages.

In addition, there are other personal protection items not specifically labeled as body armor such as helmets (including the new Advanced Combat Helmet (ACH)), earplugs, gloves, boots, and other items. This makes it difficult to make year-to-year comparisons on how many "sets" of body armor are procured each year. Figure 4.3 reflects the total whole sets of individual body armor and replacement parts.

Advanced Combat Helmets (ACH) to Aircrew and Ground support personnel: The ACH outperforms the Personnel Armor System, Ground Troops (PASGT) Kevlar helmet in survivability and injury avoidance. The ACH has better ballistic and impact protection, increased 9mm and 7.62mm bullet protection, and improved field of vision and localization.

Protection Equipment and Activities

Fire-resistant combat uniforms for protection against fuel-enhanced Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs): Fire-retardant "Nomex" uniforms are designed to protect soldiers from fuel-based accelerants used in conjunction with IEDs. The fuel-based IEDs are inflicting serious burns to gunners and operators of tactical vehicles. The Nomex fabric provides protection up to 700 degrees Fahrenheit. Nomex adds an additional two to four seconds of fire protection for vehicle egress. The request will enable the Army to continue to provide gunners with two sets of uniforms, gloves, and a balaclava-type hood. The complete uniform ensemble will include Combat Vehicle Crewmember Coveralls, Gloves, and Balaclava Hoods.

Newly fielded combat uniforms for desert warfare operations: The request provides Army Combat Uniforms (ACU) for deployers in support of OIF and OEF. Improved uniform capabilities include better camouflage and improved performance for desert warfare operations.

Asymmetric Warfare Group (AWG): The Army's AWG mission is to study and provide recommendations to commanders on the ground for the neutralization and defeat of IEDs and other insurgent tactics that harm U.S. and Coalition forces. The organization is actively engaged in real-time assessment and quick response solutions, and coordinates closely with the IED Defeat Organization.

Rapid Equipping Force (REF): The REF bridges the gap between the lengthy acquisition process and immediate warfighter needs. Specifically, the REF mission is 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 rapidly confront an adaptive enemy.

Rapid Fielding Initiative (RFI): The RFI leverages current programs and provides commercial-off-the-shelf equipment to soldiers such as helmets, clothing items, and hydration systems. This technology gives the soldier increased survivability, lethality, and mobility capabilities.

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

Communication and Electronic Equipment: The request for Command, Control, Communications, Computers, and Intelligence (C4I) technology will enable information dominance and decisive lethality for the networked warfighter.

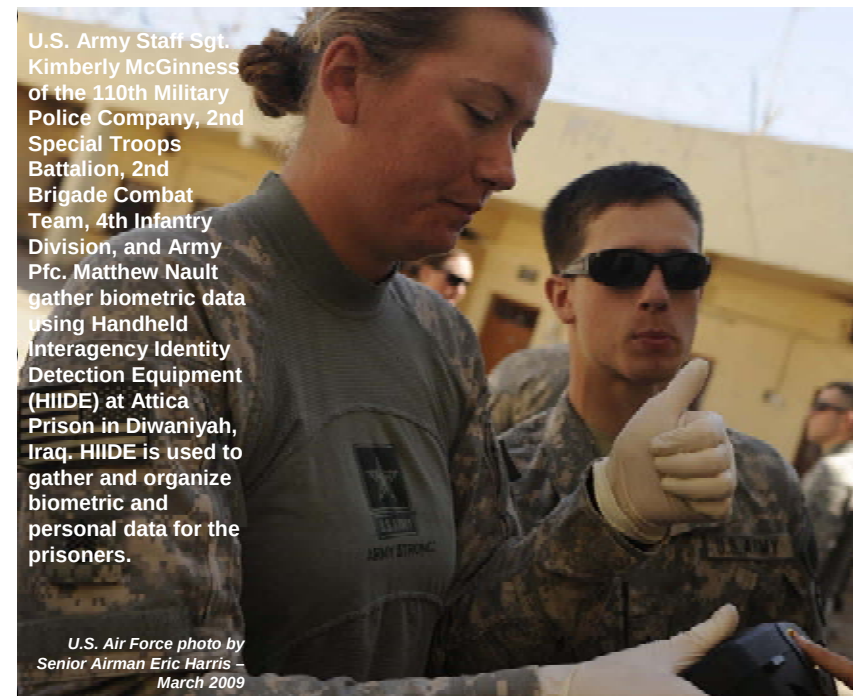
- **Communications:** Funding would provide for Command and Control systems such as Force XXI Battle Command Brigade and Below (FBCB2) to increase situational awareness at the lowest tactical level. Knight Command and Control provides precision strike capability by accurately locating and designating targets for both ground and air-delivered laser-guided ordnance and conventional munitions. Funds also provide information systems, tactical operations centers, and vehicle tracking systems.
- **Electronic equipment:** Funding would provide for electronic equipment such as Warlock and CREW II, which are IED jamming devices that attempt to intercept or block a signal before it reaches its intended target, preventing detonation. Lightweight Counter Mortar Radar tracks and detects enemy mortar fire, and the Sequoyah language translator for one or two-way speech translation. Funding for night vision devices would improve situational awareness by providing the capability to rapidly detect and recognize targets, while simultaneously maintaining the ability to see details and to use rifle mounted aiming lights. Night vision provides soldiers the ability to engage and execute close combat operations and can perform in all levels of light, environments, and weather conditions. Lightweight Laser Designator Rangefinder (LLDR) enables fire support teams and forward observers to observe and accurately locate targets, digitally transmit target location data to the tactical network, and laser-designate high priority targets for destruction by precision munitions.

Biometrics: Funds for biometrics would enable verification of an individual's identity. Biometrics can deny an adversary the

ability to hide their true identity by stripping away anonymity with swift, accurate, and definitive identity verification.

Aircraft Survivability Equipment: The request funds investments in equipment to increase the survival of personnel and equipment to include missile warning systems, aircraft countermeasure systems, dispensers, and infrared suppression systems.

Mine-Clearance Equipment: The request funds the procurement of Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) equipment, the Self Protection Adaptive Roller Kit (SPARK) mine roller kit, which will be fitted to tactical vehicles such as the MRAP and High Mobility Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicles (HMMWV) to counter explosive threats.



U.S. Army Staff Sgt. Kimberly McGinness of the 110th Military Police Company, 2nd Special Troops Battalion, 2nd Brigade Combat Team, 4th Infantry Division, and Army Pfc. Matthew Nault gather biometric data using Handheld Interagency Identity Detection Equipment (HIIDE) at Attica Prison in Diwaniyah, Iraq. HIIDE is used to gather and organize biometric and personal data for the prisoners.

U.S. Air Force photo by Senior Airman Eric Harris – March 2009

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

gasoline-powered Micro Air Vehicle (gMAV): The request funds the procurement of the gMAV, which provides the dismounted soldier Reconnaissance, Surveillance, and Target Acquisition (RSTA). The gMAV can hover while its sensor platform can take still and video imagery, which provides key intelligence for precision targeting and surveillance operations.

Weapon Systems: Funds will continue procurement of counter-rocket/artillery and mortar (C-RAM) radars, which are critical to protecting Soldiers from cannon, rocket and mortar fire. The funding will also continue to be used to purchase howitzers, small arms, non-lethal weapons, and vehicle mounted weapons stations that can be remotely operated within vehicles such as HMMWVs.

- **Counter-Rocket, Artillery and Mortar (C-RAM):** Funding would procure the C-RAM air defense weapon system. The request enables the Army to detect rocket, artillery and mortar threats; warn the defended area; and intercept rounds in flight preventing damage to ground forces or facilities.
- **Small Arms:** Funds will continue procurement and modification of various individual and crew-served weapons such as the M240 Medium Machine Gun, and .50 caliber machine gun modifications and special rifle mounted optics to enable soldiers and marines to conduct combat operations and engage targets with lethal fire.
- **Common Remotely Operated Weapon Station (CROWS):** Funding would procure CROWS, which is a vehicle mounted weapons station that enables soldiers to remotely operate various types of automatic weapons and machine guns while under armor protection from within their vehicle.

Light Armored Vehicle (LAV) Upgrades: The LAV is a light armored combat, combat support, and combat service support vehicles. Funding will upgrade the armor and armament, along with survivability and capability enhancements.

High Mobility Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicle (HMMWVs): Funds would provide for the procurement of HMMWVs destroyed, damaged, or worn out due to combat operations. The HMMWV has several configurations such as cargo carrier, troop carrier, armament carrier, ambulance, and shelter carrier.

Armored Vehicles

The request funds the procurement of armored vehicles. Armored vehicles procurement includes MRAP vehicles; Mine Detection Vehicles that enable detection, protection, and early reaction to explosive hazards while on the move assuring mobility of the force; armored security vehicles and upgrades for the Bradley Fighting Vehicle and M1 Abrams Tank.

- **MRAP Vehicles:** Procure an additional 1,080 MRAP light all-terrain vehicles to fill an urgent in-theater need for OEF activities and continue production of selected MRAP vehicles at minimum levels. This request also includes funding to provide logistics support to MRAP vehicles such as repair parts; labor associated with vehicle and component repair in Kuwait, OEF, and OIF; and support of increased air transportation of vehicles. Sustainment costs for MRAP vehicles include maintenance personnel, in-theater facilities, training, repairable and consumable parts. Sustainment costs are driven mostly by an estimated 7,000 miles per year per MRAP vehicle OPEMPO and a more distributed in-theater maintenance and support strategy.

SUMMARY

Force Protection is essential for ensuring the safety and security of U.S. troops. Without these funds – and the most effective body armor and protective equipment available – U.S. soldiers, sailors, marines, and airmen will be placed unnecessarily in harm's way.

Improvised Explosive Device (IED) Defeat

HIGHLIGHTS

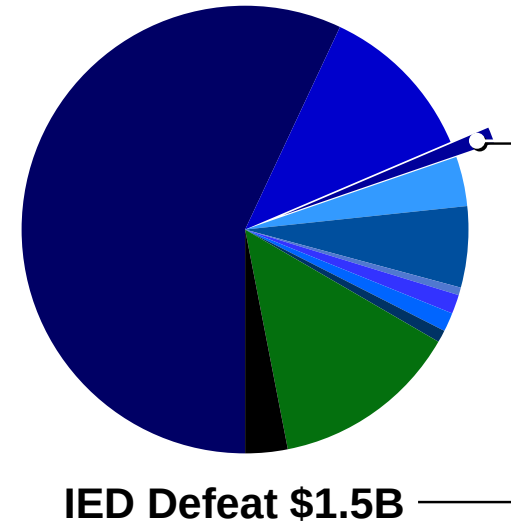
Policy

It is the policy of the Department of Defense to defeat IEDs as the enemy's weapon of choice by attacking the IED network, defeating the device, and training our forces to detect, neutralize and mitigate these weapons of strategic influence.

FY 2010 Request: \$1.5B

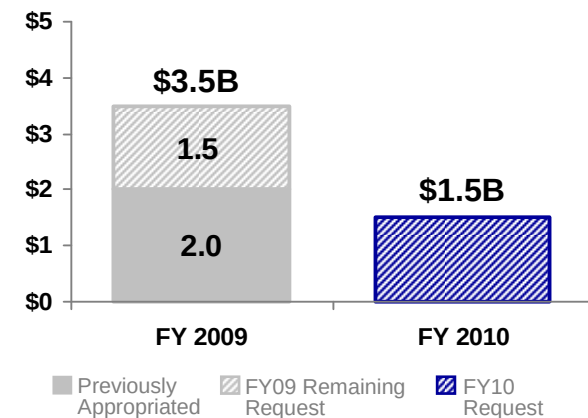
- Attack the Network
 - Joint Urgent Operational Need (JUON) Response
 - Information Fusion
 - Non-JUON Initiative Development
- Defeat the Device
 - Joint Urgent Operational Need (JUON) Response
 - Test Environment
 - Non-JUON Initiative Development
- Train the Force
 - Counter-IED Training

FY 2010 Overseas Contingency Operations



Total Annual Cost

\$ in Billions



Numbers may not add due to rounding

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

IED Defeat

\$ in Billions

	FY 2009 Supplemental			FY 2010 Request
	Bridge Enacted	Request	Total	
Attack the Network	0.7	0.5	1.2	0.8
Defeat the Device	1.0	0.6	1.6	0.5
Train the Force	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.2
Staff and Infrastructure	0.1	<0.1	0.1	-
Total IED Defeat	2.0	1.5	3.5	1.5

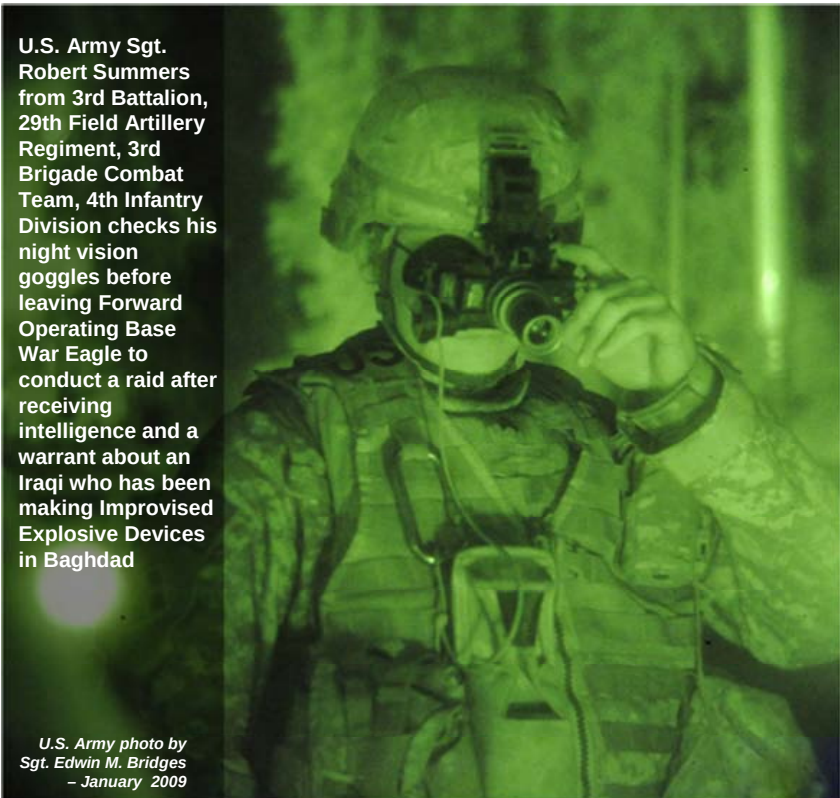
Numbers may not add due to rounding

DESCRIPTION

The Department of Defense requests \$1.5 billion in FY 2010 to defeat Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) as weapons of strategic influence, a 57 percent decrease from the FY 2009 total of \$3.5 billion. The FY 2010 IED funding request is split between the base budget (\$0.6 billion) and OCO request (\$1.5 billion) to institutionalize counter-IED capabilities. The FY 2010 OCO request also reflects a declining number of warfighting generated Joint Urgent Operational needs (JUONS).

The IEDs are easy to produce, inexpensive and effective, and they remain a persistent, asymmetric threat to Joint and Coalition Forces in Afghanistan and Iraq. The enemy continues to evolve and adapt IEDs in response to effective counter-measures, developing IEDs that are even more sophisticated at a faster pace. Consequently, the IED will be a pervasive, inseparable component of the asymmetric threat posed by insurgent and terrorist networks.

To address comprehensively this critical threat, the Department established the Joint IED Defeat Organization (JIEDDO) in February 2006 to develop, procure, and field Counter-IED (C-IED) technology as quickly as possible. The organization has produced significant successes and continued congressional



DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

support will ensure that deployed U.S. forces have the best protection against the deadly IED threat.

The funding requested for IED defeat supports the following Lines of Operation:

- Attack the Network;
- Defeat the Device; and
- Train the Force.

FUNDING REQUEST

The FY 2010 request would fund actions against all components of the IED network – the IED manufacturers, the trainers, and the supporting infrastructures. The request will help to counter IED threats against U.S. Forces.

Attack the Network

The Department requests \$0.8 billion in FY 2010 Overseas Contingency Operations funding to enhance the warfighter's capabilities to attack and disrupt the enemy's IED networks. By identifying and exploiting IED network vulnerabilities, the JIEDDO enables offensive operations that disrupt the enemy's innovation cycle. The JIEDDO develops, procures, integrates and sustains new technologies and tools for modeling and simulation; fuses information; and provides operationally integrated products to theater-deployed forces that capitalize on synergies from offensive operations. The JIEDDO makes the resulting C-IED capabilities available to the warfighter at the required tactical levels to meet their requirement for planning and execution. Critical items include the following:

- *Joint Urgent Operational Need (JUON) Response:* Addresses emerging, immediate needs identified by Combatant Commanders and their respective Joint Task Forces that are considered life- or combat mission-

threatening. The JIEDDO rapidly acquires systems and develops capabilities in response to unforeseen capability gaps, normally deploying potential C-IED solutions to the warfighter in 4 to 24 months. The JUON budget estimate for FY 2010 is derived from historical experience as well as current trends and anticipated needs.

- *Information Fusion:* Leverages existing information, forensic analyses, technology and collaboration to provide real-time, tactical information to the warfighter that enables more precise attacks against enemy IED networks.
- *Non-JUON Initiative Development:* Funds strategic investments that capitalize on opportunities to deploy C-IED non-materiel solutions outside of the JUON process. These initiatives focus on technologies aimed at disrupting IED networks (e.g., financiers, bomb makers, trainers, etc.).

Defeat the Device

The Department requests \$0.5 billion in FY 2010 Overseas Contingency Operations funding for initiatives designed to thwart the impact of IEDs after they are emplaced, including technologies that assist in detecting IEDs from greater distances, mitigating blast effects, protecting against blast injuries, and safely disarming or detonating IEDs before enemy activation. The JIEDDO identifies, develops, acquires, and fields technology to Combatant Commanders to find IEDs and defeat them at the point of attack, thereby lowering casualties and enhancing commanders' freedom of action.

- *JUON Response:* As is the case with Attack the Network, this funding permits a rapid response to emerging, warfighter-generated requirements. These efforts include initiatives to detect and neutralize a wide range of devices such as radio-controlled, deep-buried underbelly, pressure-plate initiated and personnel/vehicle-borne IEDs.

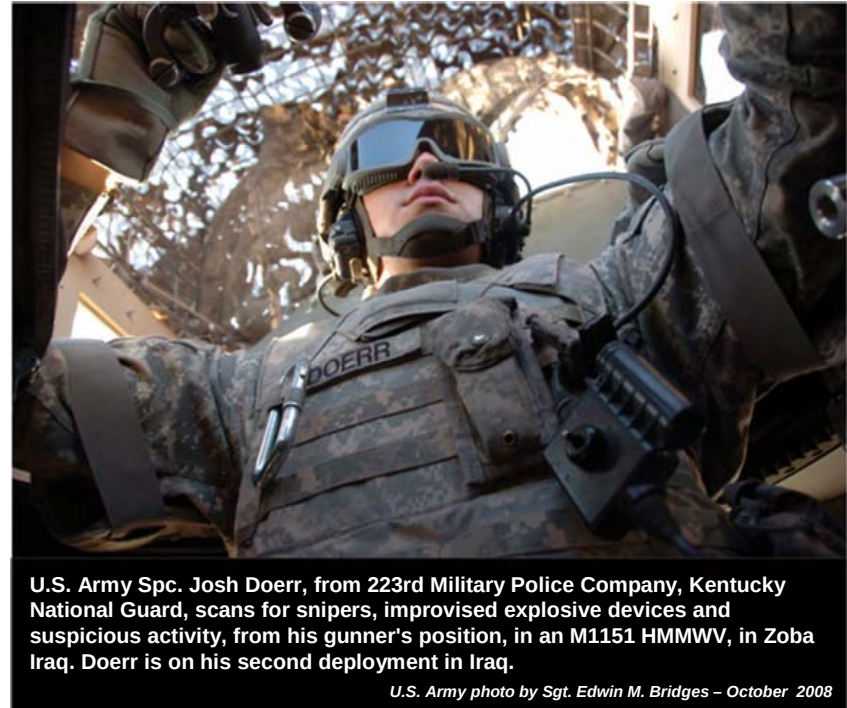
DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

- *Test Environment:* Coordinates and synchronizes test and evaluation (T&E) resources to ensure that all systems are adequately tested and evaluated in an environment that mirrors the theater in which they will be operated. Allows for the development of T&E protocols and standards and the coordination of operational assessments.
- *Initiative Development:* Funds strategic investments in technologies aimed at detecting, neutralizing and mitigating IEDs.

Train the Force

The Department requests \$0.2 billion in FY 2010 Overseas Contingency Operations funding to prepare units prior to and during deployment for operations in an intense, fluid IED environment. The JIEDDO-sponsored initiatives will facilitate individual and collective training, provide critical C-IED surrogate equipment necessary to ensure that Joint Forces receive realistic C-IED training prior to deployment, and will fuse IED Defeat training efforts across the Services in an integrated approach that supports a joint operating environment.

- *Counter-IED Training:* Ensures that deploying warfighters are trained against the most current threat using proven tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTPs) tailored to their specific theaters of operation. Ensures that deployed and deploying forces are proficient in the use of the newest C-IED equipment and methods including route reconnaissance and clearance, C-IED robotics, predictive analysis tools, weapons intelligence teams, biometrics, and tactical site exploitation. Closes C-IED training gaps that the Services cannot address on short-notice, including advanced technical training. Provides for the purchase, distribution and fielding, and sustainment of surrogate equipment used



to support multiple Services' training venues around the world, including training aids used in combat theaters.

SUMMARY

The Overseas Contingency Operations request of \$1.5 billion covers planned FY 2010 initiatives and emerging Joint Urgent Operating Needs identified by Combatant Commanders and their respective Joint Task Forces, who are required to defeat IEDs and protect U.S. troops against the quickly evolving, asymmetrical threats that have proven to be the single most effective weapon against deployed forces.

Military Intelligence

HIGHLIGHTS

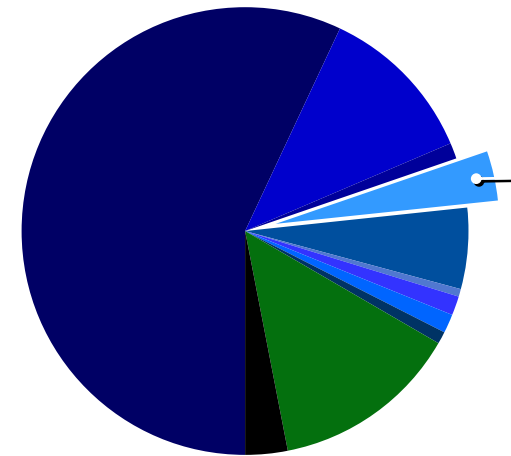
Policy

It is the policy of the Department of Defense to support warfighting units with timely, accurate, and comprehensive intelligence.

FY 2010 Request: \$4.7B

- Airborne Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (ISR)
- All-Source Intelligence
- Human Derived Information
- Geospatial Intelligence (GEOINT)
- Measurement and Signatures Intelligence (MASINT)
- Multidisciplinary Intelligence
- Operational Support
- Signals Intelligence (SIGINT)

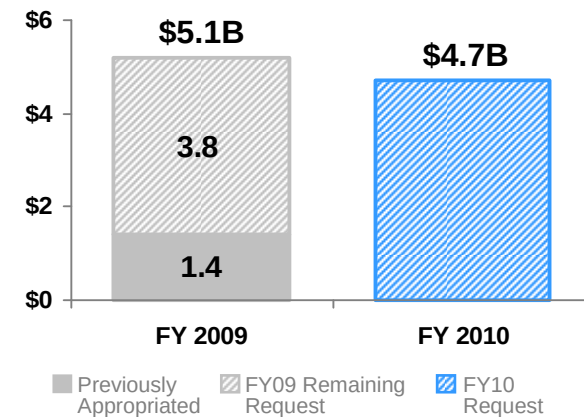
FY 2010 Overseas Contingency Operations



Military Intelligence
\$4.7B

Total Annual Cost

\$ in Billions



Numbers may not add due to rounding

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

Military Intelligence

\$ in Billions

	FY 2009 Supplemental			FY 2010 Request
	Bridge Enacted	Request	Total	
Military Intelligence Program	1.4	3.8	5.1	4.7

Numbers may not add due to rounding

DESCRIPTION

The Department of Defense requests \$4.7 billion for Military Intelligence Programs (MIP) vital to the conduct of operations in the Overseas Contingency Operations. This represents an 8 percent decline from the FY 2009 requirement of \$5.1 billion.

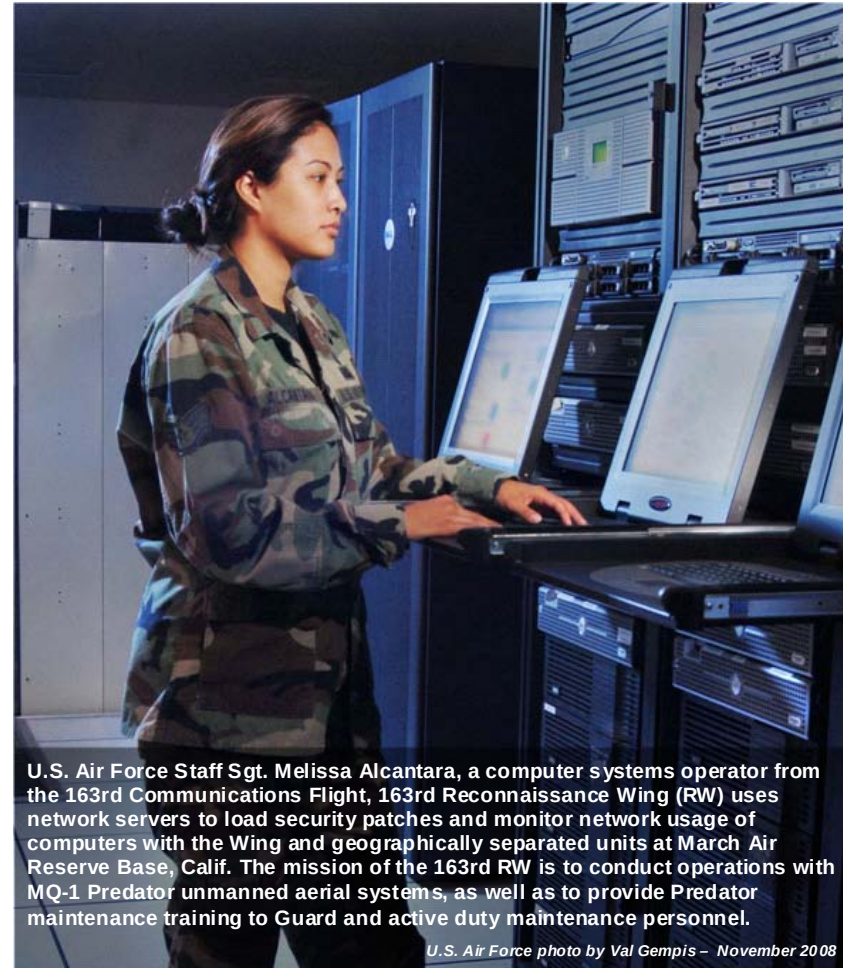
FUNDING REQUEST

The Department's request is critical to providing deployed units and next-to-deploy units with access to real-time, operationally focused intelligence. The MIP request is provided in the following intelligence disciplines:

- Airborne Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (ISR);
- All-Source Intelligence;
- Human Derived Information;
- Geospatial Intelligence (GEOINT);
- Measurement and Signatures Intelligence (MASINT);
- Multidisciplinary Intelligence;
- Operational Support;
- Signals Intelligence (SIGINT)

Airborne ISR

The Airborne ISR discipline includes activities that synchronize and integrate the planning and operation of airborne sensors, assets and processing, exploitation, and dissemination systems in direct support of current and future operations. The Airborne



DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

ISR provides a diverse set of “multi-INT” capabilities and reachback support for Combatant Commands (COCOMs) engaged in the Overseas Contingency Operations, particularly U.S. Central Command (CENTCOM). Airborne ISR is an integrated intelligence and operations function. The MIP request would fund procurement of and modifications to platforms such as the Warrior (MQ-1C aircraft and ground stations), Constant Hawk, and Air Force SENIOR SCOUT to provide critical capabilities to the forces engaged in OEF and OIF.

The MIP request would also fund logistical support to unmanned aerial systems, such as Broad Area Maritime Surveillance Demonstrator (BAMS-D), and Saber Focus, which will provide persistent ISR capabilities.

Additionally, this request would add Predator data link upgrades to mitigate in-theater C-band congestion, increase video quality, and improve interoperability. In addition, the Air Force MIP request includes Global Hawk transportable aircraft shelters to accommodate the deployment of Block 20/30/40 aircraft that are larger than the current shelters.

The Air Force request includes funding to procure additional Wide Area Airborne Surveillance (WAAS) sensors that provide persistent, broad area motion imagery to combat IEDs and insurgent activities. It also would sustain ISR operations through contractor logistics support. The ISR assets, including U-2 aircraft, Global Hawk, Predator, RJ-135, and Distributed Command Ground/Surface System (DCGS), provide critical intelligence collection and Processing, Exploitation & Dissemination (PED) function for combat operations in both OEF and OIF. These Air Force MIP ISR capabilities ensure warfighters have the real-time (or near-real-time) sensitive targeting, force protection (to include counter-IED), threat warning, and overall situational awareness they need, and directly improve joint warfighters’ and operational commanders’ combat effectiveness.

All-Source Intelligence

The All-Source Intelligence discipline funds activities that support the production of finished intelligence products by incorporating all sources of intelligence, to include human, signals, and imagery. The MIP request would fund efforts across the Services and Agencies, but particularly at the Combatant Commands (part of the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) request). It provides Human Terrain Teams and Social Science Research and Analysis efforts for both OEF and OIF. These funds primarily support contracted analytic efforts and related OPTEMPO to enable 24/7 support of operations around the world.

Human Derived Information

The Human Derived Information (HDI) includes identification and tracking of activities related to conducting and supporting collection of information by and through humans (formerly Counterintelligence and HUMINT).

In particular, the request would fund force protection efforts in the Services and DIA, in-theater CI analysis and operations, as well as CI training for deploying forces. The request would fund a broad array of CI capabilities and projects in direct support of deployed forces, like CI 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 worldwide. It would provide near-real-time intelligence and analytic support to protect DoD and other U.S. Government personnel, dependents, and assets against terrorist attacks and exploitation by foreign intelligence services. The CI support to critical information infrastructure provides hardware and software upgrades and the contractors to conduct cyber CI activities targeting foreign terrorists, organizations, and insurgents that represent a threat to DoD and other U.S. Government interests. The CI support to technical services responds to Overseas Contingency Operations

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

requirements for CI technical services and Technical Surveillance Countermeasures (TSCM) capabilities. These funds would support contracted efforts to sustain CI operations and training, as well as some equipment purchases to enable information sharing across components engaged in CI activities.

The HDI also includes intelligence information collected from and provided by human sources. The MIP request supports the evolution of the CI and HUMINT architectures (hardware, communications, training, and software), integrates standardized operational systems, and identifies technical requirements for the future force. These efforts are underway in the Army and

DIA. The Army portion of this request would sustain contract support to develop and revise CI/HUMINT doctrine for CI source operations, TSCM, polygraph support, biometrics, Offensive Foreign Counter-intelligence Operations, and the management and operation of the Army CI Case Control Office and the Theater Sub-Case Control Offices.

Additionally, the request would continue to support HUMINT training, contract instructors, and support personnel to produce 35M HUMINT Collectors and 35LCI Agents at the Joint Intelligence Combat Training Center (JI-CTC), as well as automated classroom support to produce functional and leader development training as well as capabilities development.

Geospatial Intelligence (GEOINT)

The GEOINT discipline refers to the exploitation and analysis of imagery and geospatial information to describe, assess, and visually depict physical features and geographically referenced activities on earth. The GEOINT consists of imagery, imagery intelligence, and geospatial information. The MIP funds GEOINT efforts primarily through National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA), which allow warfighters to “see” the battlefield, an essential capability for combating terrorism and providing quality mission planning information in the theater. The NGA MIP request would support the procurement and operation of mobile, deployable exploitation tools as well as contracted support to enable effective and timely access of GEOINT by the forces on the ground. In particular, the request would support imagery exploitation workstations, and training for Full Motion Video (FMV) intelligence exploitation units.

Measurement and Signatures Intelligence (MASINT)

The MASINT discipline is technically derived intelligence that detects, locates, tracks, identifies, and describes the unique characteristics of fixed and dynamic target sources. The



U.S. Navy Aviation Ordnanceman 2nd Class Marie Fentress affixes a GBU-12 laser-guided bomb to the wing of an F/A-18A+ Hornet aircraft on the flight deck of aircraft carrier USS Theodore Roosevelt (CVN 71), under way in the Pacific Ocean. The ship and embarked Carrier Air Wing (CVW) 8 are operating in the U.S. 5th Fleet area of responsibility.

U.S. Navy photo by Mass Communication Spc 3rd Class Antwjuan Richards-Jamison – February 2009

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

MASINT capabilities include radar, laser, optical, infrared, acoustic, nuclear radiation, radio frequency, spectroradiometric, and seismic sensing systems as well as gas, liquid, and solid materials sampling and analysis. The MASINT provides insights into the areas of operation in Afghanistan and Iraq that other intelligence sensors cannot. The Department's request would support force protection, counter-targeting, persistent surveillance, and the reduction of combat risk by funding sensors, sustaining their operation, and providing warfighters with the tools to access and utilize the sensor data collected in the field. The request would also support maintenance, spare parts, repairs, and sustainment of older systems, critical for maintaining continuity for the war effort and ensuring no production breaks for critical equipping of sensor systems.

Multidisciplinary Intelligence

The Multidisciplinary Intelligence discipline refers to the collection and processing of information by two or more disciplines. The MIP request would fund the procurement and sustainment of platforms and systems such as the Shadow UAV in the Army and Distributed Common Ground/Surface System (DCGS) ISR Processing, Exploitation & Dissemination (PED) functions. In addition, the Air Force DCGS provided multi-INT tasking, collection, processing, exploitation, dissemination, and correlation operations support for over 3,800 U-2 aircraft, Global Hawk, and Predator sorties in recent missions.

Operational Support

The Operational Support discipline funds those activities that provide general, financial, and administrative functions, including logistics, comptroller, legal and audit functions, personnel management, facilities costs, development activities, public information, medical services, supply operations, base services, and property disposal. This request would sustain 24/7 intelligence staff support at critical operational locations, IT

infrastructure support, and some training infrastructure, particularly for the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps.

The MIP request would fund efforts throughout all Components to provide deploying forces, as well as deployed forces, with training in intelligence collection, exploitation and analysis, as well as utilization of equipment in the field.

Signals Intelligence (SIGINT)

The SIGINT discipline is comprised of communications intelligence, electronic intelligence, and foreign instrumentation signals intelligence, however transmitted. The SIGINT provides force protection and indications and warning products in support of deployed forces in the theater, followed by target development, analysis and reporting of logistics, support, and recruitment networks. The MIP request would fund equipment and operations, primarily in the Army, Marine Corps, Air Force, and National Security Agency (NSA), to equip forces with systems such as TROJAN and Prophet, to allow them to apply the collected information to ongoing operations. The TROJAN Data Network facilitates all-source analysis and SCI reach back



Removable hard drives purportedly containing intelligence are being used as training props, during 650th Military Intelligence Group/Allied Command Counterintelligence pre-deployment Mission Rehearsal Exercise (MRX), at Alliance Home Station Training Area, on Chievres Air Base, in Chievres, Belgium

U.S. Army photo by Pierre-
Etienne Courtejoie -
March 2009

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

for warfighters in support of OEF/OIF. The TROJAN Classic XXI capability provides unmanned SIGINT systems in forward deployed locations, providing actionable intelligence to Combatant Commanders in particular. The MIP request would provide IT personnel support to users worldwide at the TROJAN Network Control centers, supporting approximately 400 sites worldwide. The request would also provide 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 assignments. The request would also fund training and target familiarization to forces deploying to Afghanistan, Iraq, and Africa.

SUMMARY

Without these funds, the Department will be unable to conduct essential surveillance against high value and high interest targets in Afghanistan and Iraq with the frequency and effectiveness required by U.S. warfighters. For example, intelligence collection on – and therefore detection of – IEDs will be reduced, leading to more deaths of and injuries to U.S. forces in-theater. Similarly, curtailed maintenance or sustainment of critical theater-level collection systems, such as UAVs, will threaten the safety and effectiveness of U.S. forces. The MIP capabilities supported in this request are essential to the timely, effective, and targeted operations U.S. and Coalition forces conduct every day.



U.S. Navy Chief Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Technician Kenneth Simpson, assigned to Joint Special Operations Task Force Philippines EOD task unit, and members of Philippine Army EOD Battalion, 3rd EOD Detachment, examine the blast site after the successful explosion of a simulated improvised explosive device during a subject matter expert exchange in Zamboanga City, Philippines. The U.S. EOD task force continually assists Philippine security forces by sharing information and technical assistance.

U.S. Navy photo by Mass Communication Specialist 2nd Class Aaron Burden – April 2009

Afghan National Security Forces

HIGHLIGHTS

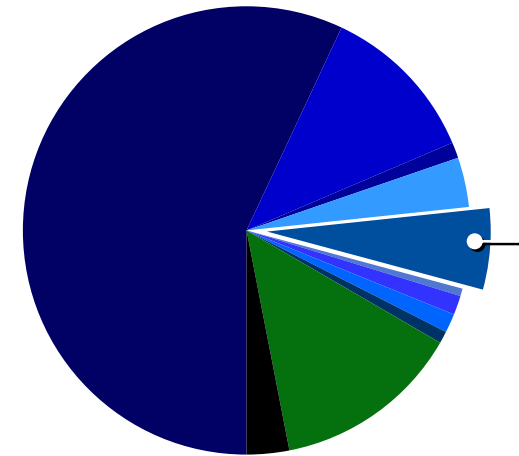
Policy

It is the policy of the United States to develop the capabilities of the Afghan National Army (ANA) and Afghan National Police (ANP) to conduct independent counterinsurgency (COIN) operations and establish security throughout Afghanistan.

FY 2010 Request: \$7.5B

- Continues building the Afghan National Army and the Afghan National Police
- Funds the accelerated growth of the Afghan National Army to an end strength of 134,000 soldiers in 2011
- Continues support to man, train, and equip 86,800 Afghan National Police

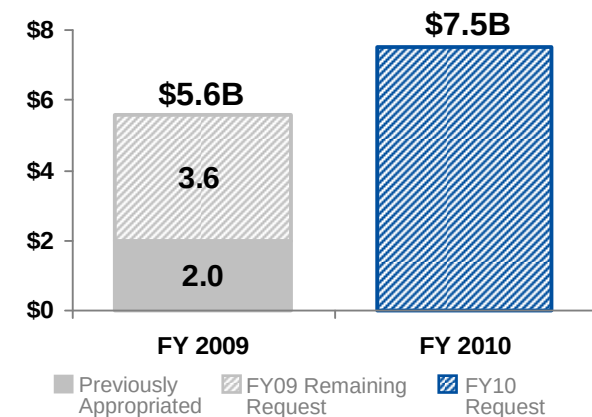
FY 2010 Overseas Contingency Operations



Afghan National Security Forces \$7.5

Total Annual Cost

\$ in Billions



Numbers may not add due to rounding

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

Afghan National Security Forces <i>\$ in Billions</i>	FY 2009 Supplemental			FY 2010 Request
	Bridge Enacted*	Request**	Total	
Ministry of Defense				
Infrastructure	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.9
Equipment and Transportation	0.5	1.2	1.7	1.6
Training and Operations	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3
Sustainment	0.6	0.8	1.3	1.9
Total Ministry of Defense	1.5	2.6	4.0	4.7
Ministry of Interior				
Infrastructure	<0.1	0.3	0.3	0.6
Equipment and Transportation	<0.1	<0.1	0.1	0.3
Training and Operations	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.6
Sustainment	0.2	0.4	0.6	1.2
Total Ministry of Interior	0.5	1.0	1.5	2.8
Related Activities	—	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
Total Afghan National Security Forces	2.0	3.6	5.6	7.5
* Bridge Enacted reflects approved spend plan. Numbers may not add due to rounding				
** Request includes legislation to cancel and reappropriate \$0.1B of the \$2.0B Bridge funding and make it available until September 30, 2010				

DESCRIPTION

The Department of Defense requests \$7.5 billion to support Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF) for FY 2010. This represents an increase of 34 percent above the FY 2009 level of \$5.6 billion. The Department also requests Congress continue to provide needed flexibility by appropriating these funds for two-year execution through September 30, 2011.

The FY 2010 budget provides essential resources to maintain the accelerated growth of the Afghan National Army (ANA) force structure to a goal of 134,000 (122,000 trained and 12,000 soldiers in training) by December 2011 and to continue training and supporting the 86,800 Afghan National Police (ANP)



DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

force. The FY 2010 budget provides resources to increase the capability of ANSF combat and police units and associated infrastructure and equipment to reduce and eventually eliminate dependence on Coalition forces.

FUNDING REQUEST

The FY 2010 OCO budget supports the expanded ANSF with independent capabilities to secure Afghanistan and prevent it from becoming a haven for international terrorism and associated militant extremist movements. The request continues the acceleration plan initiated with the FY 2009 OCO supplemental, expands training and professionalization of the police force, sustains those forces, and provides equipment and supporting infrastructure.



U.S. Marine Corps Lt. Col. David L. Odom, commanding officer, 3rd Battalion, 8th Marine Regiment, points to an area and states his intentions to one of his Marines, in Delaram, Farah, Afghanistan. Odom and his Marines have partnered with the Afghan National Police to provide security to Delaram citizens. Odom is the commanding officer of the ground combat element for the Special Purpose Marine Air Ground Task Force-Afghanistan.

U.S. Marine Corps photo by Chief Warrant Officer Philippe Chasse – March 2009

The ANSF are steadily growing in strength and capability. The FY 2010 Overseas Contingency Operation budget will support growth to approximately 97,000 ANA soldiers (plus 10,000 students) and over 86,800 ANP trained and equipped. Enabling these forces to provide for the security of their own nation is central to the success of OEF and the long-term stability of Afghanistan.

Despite the considerable achievements and growth in international community support since the start of OEF, security threats remain a major impediment to development, and the environment continues to be fluid, demanding continual re-examination of the strategy.

In response to the changing security environment, the Department requested funding to support acceleration of the military force expansion in the FY 2009 OCO supplemental request. The FY 2010 funds will enable the ANA to grow while providing basic and specialized training for the ANP.

Afghan National Army

Building on the FY 2009 OCO request, the FY 2010 OCO budget will provide the expanded ANA with the capacity and capabilities that will allow it to assume the lead for counterinsurgency and internal operations. The FY 2010 OCO request, which supports a larger, more comprehensive and more capable military force, builds on the current success made by the ANA. These soldiers have fought bravely along side U.S. and Coalition forces and have earned the respect of the Afghan people.

Commando Battalions, focused on the counterinsurgency mission, are now part of the Afghanistan planned military force. The Army will now also include combat support units, including engineering units, military intelligence companies, and military police. The FY 2010 OCO request includes funds to increase and sustain these units as well.

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

Afghan National Police

The revised ANSF program recognized that a more robust police force is required to contribute to the counterinsurgency effort by maintaining security throughout Afghanistan, particularly in areas from which the ANA and international forces have cleared Taliban fighters. The original ANP program focused on a more narrow law enforcement mission, leaving the ANP less capable of addressing a security environment complicated by Taliban, narco-traffickers, and other illegal elements.

In comparison with the ANA, the ANP lagged in progress, due in part to institutional corruption, low literacy rates among recruits, and a history of low pay. The FY 2010 OCO request continues the sustainment and training of the 86,800 person ANP and provides funds to equip the force for operation in a counterinsurgency environment. The budget will provide vehicles for the Fire Department and Uniform Police and Border Police facilities. The budget continues to provide the ANP with basic and specialized training and supports the Afghanistan Police Protection Force (APPF), a new Ministry of Interior initiative that encourages community security operations intended to marginalize insurgent activities, prevent insurgent attacks, and deny insurgents access to and support from local villages.

To address one of Afghanistan's key police issues, the Combined Security Transition Command-Afghanistan (CSTC-A) introduced the Focused District Development (FDD) Program, a pilot initiative designed for the critical development requirements of the ANP in each district. The FDD provides a strong reform program that focuses resources on the district level Afghan Uniform Police (AUP) by providing district police training for an entire unit. The FDD takes into account the need to professionalize the police and eliminate corruption in order to ensure that systems of justice, governance, development, and outreach are in place; contribute to local security; and support a stable, well-respected Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan (GIROA). The FDD initiative is complementary to ongoing International Security

Assistance Force (ISAF) operations and will center on the Eastern and Southern regions, with eventual expansion throughout the country. The CSTC-A also placed increased emphasis on the training and mentoring of the Afghan Border Police (ABP) through the Focused Border Development (FBD), which began in October 2008 and is similar to FDD. The FY 2010 OCO request includes funding for training and mentoring of the ABP, as well as construction of ABP facilities.

Additionally, the Afghan National Civil Order Police (ANCOP), a specialized unit with tactical gear, improved force protection, and specialized equipment. The ANCOP's primary role is that of a national quick reaction force for civil emergencies like the May 2006 Kabul riots. The ANCOP also relieve district Afghan Uniform Police (AUP) forces while those forces are reformed and receive training through the FDD process.

Detainee Operations

Funding for Detainee Operations supports the Afghan National Detention Facility at Pol-e-Charki and mentors and organizes, trains, and equips a self-sustaining detainee guard program within the MoD for the detention of Afghan enemy combatants. The FY 2010 OCO funds will be spent on sustainment and training of the guard force.

SUMMARY

The GIROA does not have the financial capability, the experienced security forces, or the infrastructure required to equip, build, and sustain a reliable, effective security force alone. Without U.S. funding, the GIROA will be unable to counter the increasing threat of a well-armed anti-Coalition militia, Taliban, Al Qaeda, narco-terrorists, and other anti-government elements that threaten the peace and stability of Afghanistan. This is a critical capability to prevent re-emergence of safe havens when the Afghans eventually take full responsibility for security in their country.

Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund

HIGHLIGHTS

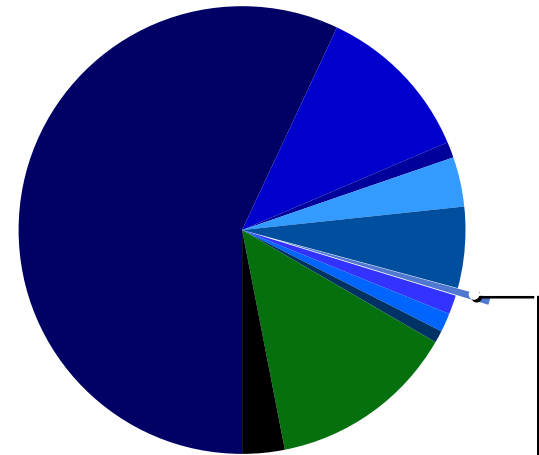
Policy

It is the policy of the United States to support the Government of Pakistan in building the capability of its security forces.

FY 2010 Request: \$0.7B

- Builds the capabilities of the Pakistan Security Forces to secure their borders, fight insurgents, and prevent their territory from becoming a safe haven for extremists
- Funds the U.S. Security Development Plan for Pakistan and the training and equipment needed to develop the counterinsurgency capabilities of the Pakistan Security Forces

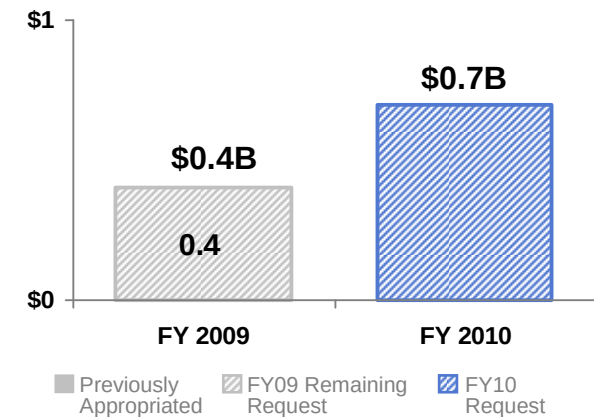
FY 2010 Overseas Contingency Operations



Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund \$0.7B

Total Annual Cost

\$ in Billions



Numbers may not add due to rounding

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund

\$ in Billions

	FY 2009 Supplemental			FY 2010 Request
	Bridge Enacted	Request	Total	
Infrastructure	—	<0.1	<0.1	0.1
Equipment and Transportation	—	0.4	0.4	0.5
Humanitarian Relief	—	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
Training and Operations	—	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
Total Pakistan COIN Capability Fund	—	0.4	0.4	0.7

Numbers may not add due to rounding

DESCRIPTION

The Department of Defense requests \$0.7 billion to accelerate the development of Pakistan's counterinsurgency capabilities and operations in support of U.S. efforts in OEF. This funding is required to continue and expand the activities that were initiated in the FY 2009 Overseas Contingency Operations request for the Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund (PCCF). The FY 2010 funding represents an increase of 75 percent above the FY 2009 level of \$0.4 billion.

The purpose of the PCCF is to improve Pakistan's ability to secure its borders, deny safe haven to extremists, fight insurgents, and provide security for the indigenous population in the Afghanistan-Pakistan border region. This Fund will help Pakistan, a critical ally in OEF, to develop expanded counterinsurgency capabilities to improve success in overcoming extremists on the Pakistan side of the border with Afghanistan, thus increasing the opportunity for victory in Afghanistan. Support for Pakistan's security forces fighting in the western frontier region will help ensure a more successful outcome for OEF.

The goal is to: 1) fund the U.S. Security Development Plan (SDP); 2) assist Pakistan Security Forces to organize, train,



U.S. Navy Capt. Kevin P. Campbell, the commanding officer of the guided-missile cruiser USS Lake Champlain (CG 57), and Lt. J.G. Rebecca A. Faunt, a helicopter pilot, show Pakistani navy Lt. Abid, a deck division officer, the equipment and shipboard procedures used on board the ship while in port in Karachi, Pakistan. Lake Champlain is in the area to participate in the multinational naval exercise Aman 2009. The 10-day exercise focuses on air, surface and maritime security training and includes representatives from 38 countries and ships from 11 nations, including the United States, the United Kingdom, Pakistan and Australia.

DoD photo by Mass Communication Specialist 2nd Class Daniel Barker, U.S. Navy – March 2009

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

equip, and operate as a counterinsurgency-capable force; and 3) provide humanitarian relief in post-combat/conflict areas. By providing increased resources, the PCCF will support a program to help the Government of Pakistan build the counterinsurgency capability of the Pakistan Security Forces.

Lack of funding could reduce the capability of Pakistan's security forces to pursue terrorists that threaten the United States and its allies and could impede success in OEF.

FUNDING REQUEST

The PCCF will be used to improve the counterinsurgency capabilities of Pakistan's defense and border security forces by continuing the SDP. The SDP is a multiyear program designed to enhance Pakistan's capability to secure the border with Afghanistan, deny safe haven for terrorists, and provide security for the indigenous population in Pakistan's border regions. The SDP is a critical program to help build counterinsurgency capabilities in Pakistan and to date has been funded using a number of authorities, such as Counternarcotics and DoD Section 1206 (Global Train and Equip). The PCCF will provide a single authority and the requisite funding to help achieve success on the ground in Afghanistan.

In addition to funding the SDP, the PCCF will support the replacement of equipment necessary for the Pakistan Security Forces to conduct counterinsurgency operations against enemy militants. Replacing Pakistan Army assets destroyed during 7 years of operations in the border regions between Pakistan and Afghanistan will give new life to units fighting a war with dated and depleted equipment. This includes requirements for: tactical wheeled vehicles, utility helicopters, armored personnel carriers, tactical radio equipment, and specialized ammunition.

To perform more effectively in its counterinsurgency role, the Pakistan military also requires training and several specific

combat multipliers including: Army aviation helicopters; close air support capability; night fighting capability; training and a civil affairs/humanitarian relief capability.

SUMMARY

Success in Afghanistan lies in part in Pakistan's ability to deny safe haven for terrorists. Funding a robust counterinsurgency capability for Pakistan will serve as a combat multiplier and increase success in OEF. Lack of funding could result in a Pakistan less capable of defeating extremists that threaten the democratic government in Pakistan, United States regional partners, and the U.S. homeland.



U.S. Army Gen. David H. Petraeus, commander of U.S. Central Command, and Michelle Flournoy, Under Secretary of Defense Policy, testify about U.S. policy toward Pakistan and Afghanistan during a Senate Armed Services Committee hearing on Capitol Hill in Washington, D.C.

DoD photo by Staff Sgt. Bradley A. Lail - April 2009

Coalition Support

HIGHLIGHTS

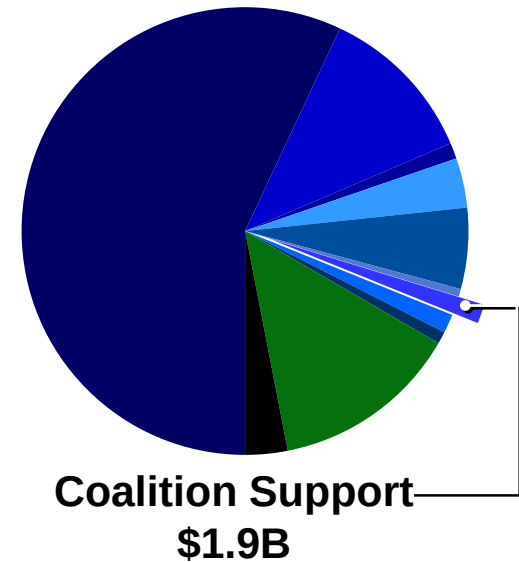
Policy

It is the policy of the United States to support Coalition partners who are participating in U.S. military operations to counter terrorism, and may not otherwise have the financial or logistical means to do so.

FY 2010 Request: \$1.9B

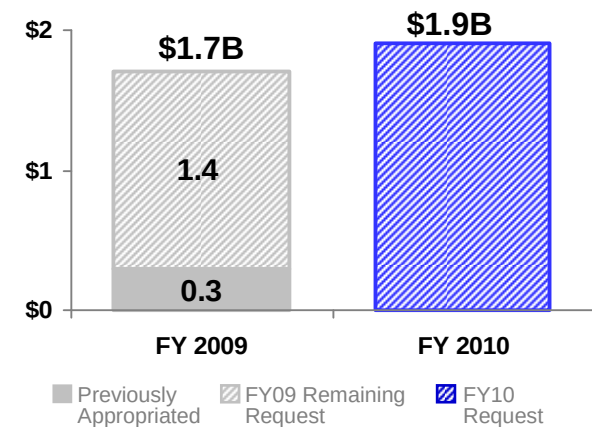
- Continues reimbursements to Pakistan, Jordan, and other key cooperating nations for their support to U.S. military operations
- Funds airlift and sustainment for partner nations in Iraq, Afghanistan

FY 2010 Overseas Contingency Operations



Total Annual Cost

\$ in Billions



Numbers may not add due to rounding

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

Coalition Support

\$ in Billions

	FY 2009 Supplemental			FY 2010 Request
	Bridge Enacted	Request	Total	
Coalition Support Funds	0.2	1.0	1.2	1.6
Lift and Sustain	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.3
Kyrgyz Republic Air Traffic Control & Safety System	—	<0.1	<0.1	—
Total Coalition Support	0.3	1.4	1.7	1.9

Numbers may not add due to rounding

**Funded in base budget in FY 2009 and beyond*

DESCRIPTION

The Department of Defense requests \$1.9 billion to continue support for foreign partners in FY 2010, a 12 percent increase over the FY 2009 requirement level of \$1.7 billion. The Department requires additional Coalition Support Funds to continue payments to Pakistan, where claims have increased to approximately \$120 million per month due to the escalation of operations in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) and the Northwest Frontier Province (NWFP). These funds will enable the Department of Defense to leverage the support of foreign partners by reimbursing them for expenses incurred in support of U.S. military operations (Coalition Support Funds) and providing logistical support (Lift and Sustain) to countries that are participating in U.S. military operations in Afghanistan and Iraq. Funding to support these efforts is extremely critical to current operations.

The composition of the Coalition is more diverse than in the past, and the conflict in Afghanistan more intense. The Coalition and friendly foreign countries who receive support are able to participate in U.S. military operations only because of the provision of financial support, in the form of reimbursements for



DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

expenses incurred (or to be incurred) or provision of transportation, sustainment, and subsistence when the forces are down-range.

The FY 2010 funding request will:

- Ensure Pakistan, Jordan, and key cooperating nations are reimbursed for support to U.S. operations (\$1.6 billion);
- Provide funding to pay for Lift and Sustainment support to Coalition forces in Afghanistan and Iraq (\$0.3 billion)

These programs support U.S. military operations and reduce the stress on U.S. forces. Failure to fully fund these programs would jeopardize the continued support of important partners like Pakistan and Jordan who conduct key border operations. Lack of requested funds could also minimize participation of foreign partners like Poland, Romania, and Georgia who plan to deploy thousands of troops to Afghanistan. All of these funding requirements serve as force multipliers providing increased troop strength and enhanced safety for U.S. military operations.

FUNDING REQUEST

Coalition Support Funds

Continued support from Congress for Coalition Support Funds is critical to supporting countries that are able to make a military contribution to Overseas Contingency Operations but do not have the means to finance their participation. The Department's request for FY 2010 is \$1.6 billion.

Specific examples of the results of DoD Coalition Support Funds include:

- *Pakistan*
 - Since October 2001 through April 2009, the United States has reimbursed Pakistan approximately \$6.4 billion for operations in support of OEF.

- Pakistan, a key ally in Operation Enduring Freedom, regularly engages enemy forces, arrests and kills Taliban and Al Qaeda forces, and renders significant support to U.S. forces operating in Afghanistan.
- Pakistan has increased its forces to more than 110,000 troops in the border region with Afghanistan and has suffered over 1,400 deaths of military and security forces personnel since September 11, 2001.
- The United States reimburses Pakistan for military support to Operation Enduring Freedom. The expenses Pakistan incurs to conduct joint operations against Al Qaeda and Taliban forces include providing logistical support for its forces and manning observation posts along the Afghanistan border.
- *Jordan*
 - Since October 2001 through April 2009, the United States has reimbursed Jordan close to \$0.5 billion for operations that Jordan is conducting in support of OEF and OIF.
 - Despite limited economic means, Jordan conducts border operations along the Jordan-Iraq border. These operations are having a major impact in curbing undesirables transiting across the border.
 - Jordan also operates two field hospitals in Iraq and Afghanistan, providing medical treatment to thousands of injured Coalition forces and civilians.
- *Other Key Cooperating Nations*
 - Other partners including Georgia, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyz Republic, Romania, Ukraine, Lithuania, Hungary, Poland, Tonga, and Mongolia have received reimbursements with Coalition Support Funds. These countries have supported the Coalition and reduced requirements for U.S. soldiers in Iraq and Afghanistan.

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

Lift and Sustain

Lift and Sustain funds are essential to enable the Department to support coalition and friendly foreign forces with vital logistical support in the form of transportation to and from Iraq and Afghanistan and sustainment and subsistence while serving with and alongside U.S. forces. Coalition and friendly foreign forces who receive this support would not be able to participate without this support. The Department's request for FY 2010 is \$0.3 billion.

Since FY 2005, the Department has provided approximately \$1.4 billion of support to lift and sustain foreign forces with a lesser capacity to pay.

Without these funds, foreign countries that lack the financial means to transport their forces to and from Iraq and Afghanistan or to sustain their forces for extended deployments would not be able to participate. Support from the United States allows these forces to remain in-theater and to contribute to U.S. military overseas contingency operations. Without this vital support, the foreign forces may have to return home, increasing the burden on U.S. forces.

SUMMARY

It is clear the United States cannot succeed in Overseas Contingency Operations alone. The support of foreign partners is fundamental to operational success, and U.S. financial and logistical support is necessary to ensure their continued participation.

Coalition Support Funds are vital. They enable foreign partners to support U.S. military operations and receive reimbursement of their actual expenses. Without this program, the United States



will not be able to reimburse Pakistan and Jordan for critical border operations or support countries like Poland, Romania, and others who are willing to serve in key roles in U.S. military operations but lack the needed training and equipment to ensure safety of U.S. and other foreign forces. Without support from friendly foreign forces, the U.S. military may be required to take on operations better covered by partner nations. In the case of Pakistan and Jordan border operations, the United States would likely not be able to conduct these operations as capably as the indigenous forces.

Without Lift and Sustain funding, many foreign countries would not be able to maintain their forces in Iraq and Afghanistan. This would adversely affect U.S. operations by placing an additional burden on U.S. forces. Without support in Afghanistan, NATO members with limited economies, such as Poland, Romania, and Georgia may not be able to participate thus hindering the ability of NATO and the United States to succeed in Afghanistan.

Commander's Emergency Response Program (CERP)

HIGHLIGHTS

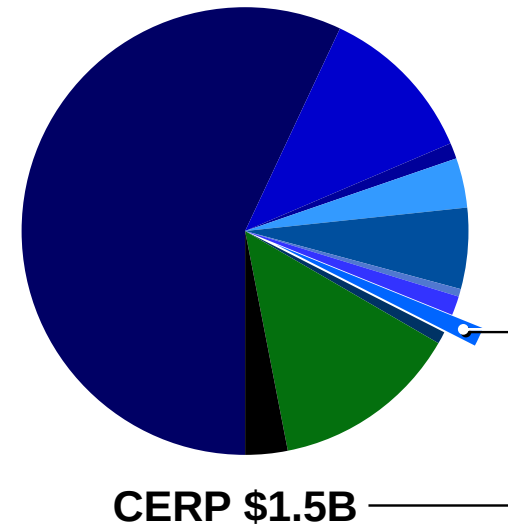
Policy

It is the policy of the Department of Defense to provide commanders in the field with a flexible source of funds to assist local populations with urgent humanitarian relief and reconstruction.

FY 2010 Request: \$1.5B

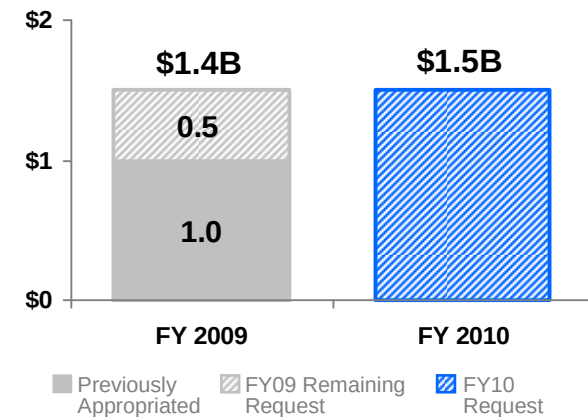
- Funds a variety of critical, small-scale humanitarian relief and reconstruction projects as identified by commanders in the field, such as:
 - Protective measures
 - Transportation and roads
 - Health and education needs
 - Power lines and generators
- Incorporates reduced requirements for CERP funding to Iraq, given changing conditions on the ground and increased Government of Iraq capacity to provide support to its people.

FY 2010 Overseas Contingency Operations



Total Annual Cost

\$ in Billions



Numbers may not add due to rounding

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

Commander's Emergency Response Program

\$ in Billions

	FY 2009 Supplemental			FY 2010 Request
	Bridge Enacted	Request	Total	
Commander's Emergency Response Fund	1.0	0.5	1.4	1.5

Numbers may not add due to rounding

DESCRIPTION

The Department of Defense requests \$1.5 billion to continue support of the Commander's Emergency Response Program (CERP) for FY 2010. This represents a 7 percent increase above the FY 2009 level of \$1.4 billion.

FUNDING REQUEST

The CERP enables commanders in the field to respond quickly to urgent humanitarian relief and reconstruction needs by executing programs that will assist the people of Afghanistan and Iraq. As such, CERP is a dynamic, flexible program that provides commanders with the tools to address local concerns, bolster support for local governments, and undermine insurgents. The CERP's demonstrated multiplier effect continues to help U.S. forces hold recent security gains and counter insurgent influence. The FY 2010 request is required to continue to support the ground commander's ability to respond to local humanitarian relief and reconstruction needs.

Insurgent activities continue to destabilize neighborhoods and degrade infrastructure, health, education, and economic life in both countries. Military commanders consider CERP a key tool to maintain and expand stability gains. Commanders apply funds to assist in alleviating the hardships inflicted on the civilian population of Afghanistan and Iraq and providing needed relief and reconstruction. The request for FY 2010 is critical to

CERP Categories

Types of Payments/Projects Funded by CERP – FY 2007/2008

Water/Sanitation – Repair or reconstruction of water treatment plants, sanitation facilities, pump stations, pipelines, wells, sewers

Education – School repair/furnishings; education supplies, student backpacks, sport areas

Electricity – Repair or reconstruction of electricity stations, power lines, generators, street lights

Food Production & Distribution – Humanitarian food deliveries, livestock, animal feed, slaughterhouse repair, fish farms

Healthcare – Hospital and health care center repair, medical equipment, wheelchairs, ambulances

Agriculture/Irrigation – Irrigation stations and canals, increase agriculture production

Protective Measures – Contracts for security at reconstruction projects, oil refinery and pipeline facilities

Civic/Cultural Repair – Repair to religious buildings, museums, libraries, cultural centers, city halls, fire stations

Telecommunications – Repair or reconstruction of telecommunication systems infrastructure.

Transportation – Road repair, paving, highway guard rails and lights

Condolence Payments – Payment to individual civilians for death or injury

Battle Damage/Repair – Payments for property damage, economic and financial improvement

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DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

achieving additional security and developing gains in Afghanistan and sustaining security gains in Iraq.

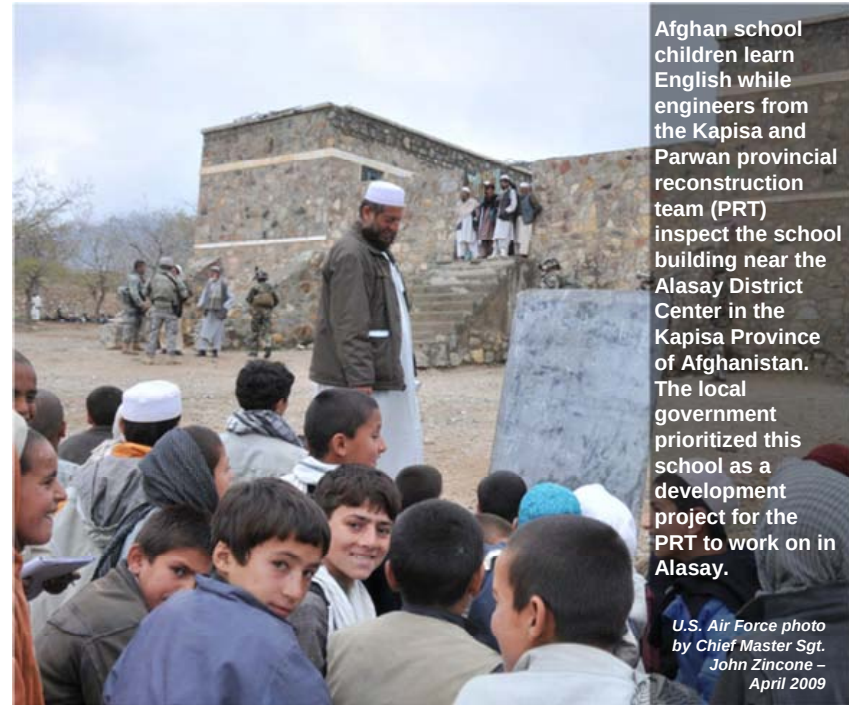
The CERP funds Military Commanders' projects related to water and sanitation; food production and distribution; agriculture; electricity production and distribution; healthcare; education; telecommunications; transportation; irrigation; civic cleanup; repair of civic and cultural facilities; economic, financial and management improvements; efforts to improve rule of law and governance; condolence payments and former detainee payments; reimbursement for losses incurred as a result of U.S., Coalition or supporting military operations; protective measures to ensure the viability and survivability of critical infrastructure sites; and other urgent humanitarian or reconstruction projects.

Increasing Government of Iraq Participation

The GoI has assumed responsibility for substantial reconstruction costs. Responsibility for payments to the Sons of Iraq (Sol) will completely transfer to the GoI in FY 2009.

Iraq-CERP (I-CERP)

With the success of the U.S. appropriated CERP funds in Iraq, the GoI provided \$270.0 million of Iraqi funds in April 2008, to be executed through the established CERP processes in Iraq. Although the U.S. military is the I-CERP executor, these funds are restricted by Iraqi requirements and priorities; they cannot substitute for the U.S. CERP funds and are kept separate. The GoI has designated use of I-CERP for urgent reconstruction projects benefiting the Iraqi people in the 15 non-Kurdish provinces at specific proportions.



Afghan school children learn English while engineers from the Kapisa and Parwan provincial reconstruction team (PRT) inspect the school building near the Alasay District Center in the Kapisa Province of Afghanistan. The local government prioritized this school as a development project for the PRT to work on in Alasay.

*U.S. Air Force photo
by Chief Master Sgt.
John Zincone –
April 2009*

SUMMARY

Without CERP funds in request, commanders in the field would lose a proven, effective, and flexible tool in the counterinsurgency fights in Afghanistan and Iraq. Commanders would be less able to rapidly respond to immediate needs of the Afghan and Iraqi people or to apply resources to activities that build trust, provide stability and security, and ultimately result in the increased safety of U.S. and Coalition personnel.

Military Construction

HIGHLIGHTS

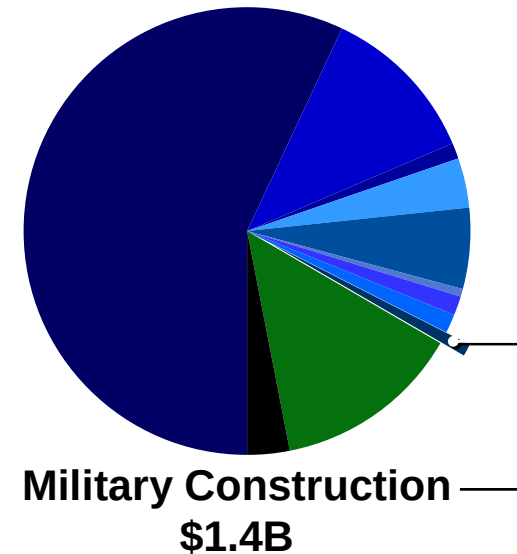
Policy

It is the policy of the Department of Defense to carry out the minimum construction necessary to support wartime operations and enhance force protection.

FY 2010 Request: \$1.4B

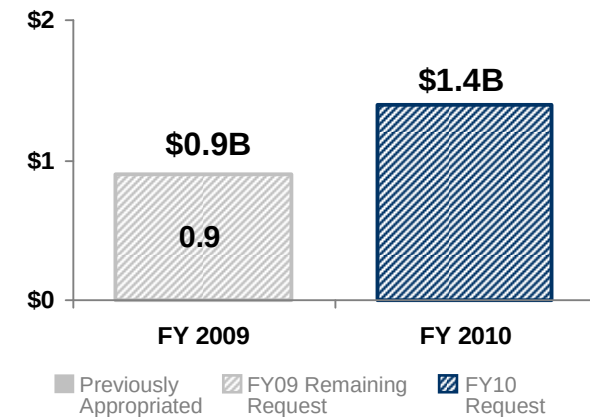
- Funds infrastructure projects in Regional Commands – East and South – to support the realignment of U.S. forces into and within Afghanistan

FY 2010 Overseas Contingency Operations



Total Annual Cost

\$ in Billions



Numbers may not add due to rounding

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

Military Construction	FY 2009 Supplemental			FY 2010 Request
	Bridge Enacted	Request	Total	
<i>\$ in Billions</i>				
Operational Facilities	—	0.5	0.5	0.8
Roads and Bridges	—	0.1	0.1	<0.1
Basic Infrastructure	—	0.1	0.1	<0.1
Force Protection	—	—	—	0.1
Camp Lemonier, Djibouti	—	—	—	—
Logistics Support Facilities	—	0.2	0.2	0.4
Environmental/Landfills	—	—	—	0.1
Total Military Construction	—	0.9	0.9	1.4

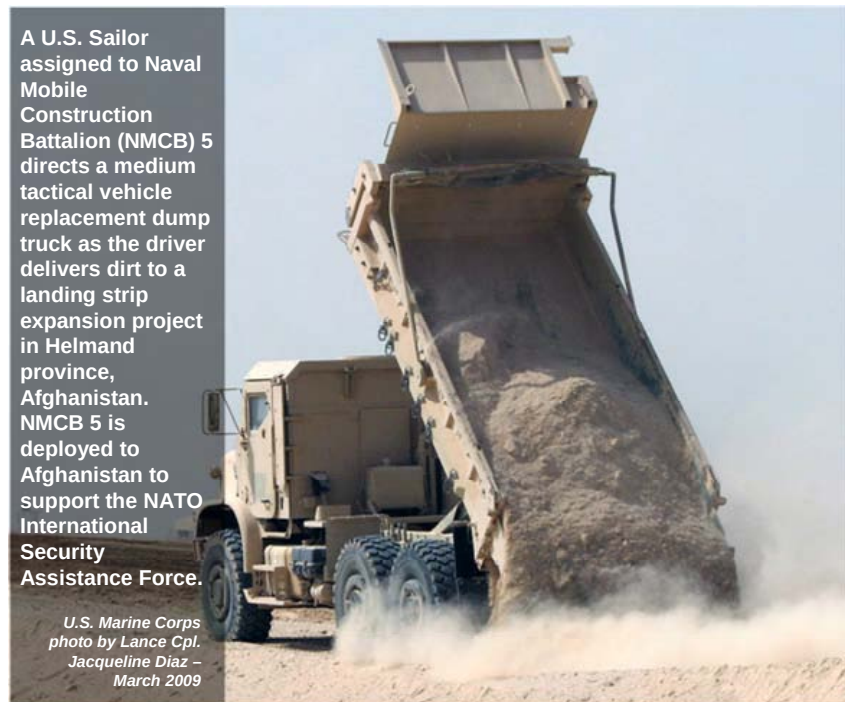
Numbers may not add due to rounding

DESCRIPTION

The Department of Defense requests \$1.4 billion for critical military construction projects in Afghanistan for FY 2010. This represents an increase of 56 percent above the FY 2009 level of \$0.9 billion. The FY 2010 projects continue the construction efforts started in FY 2009 that are specifically requested to support the realignment of forces into and within Afghanistan, both enabling strategic and operational flexibility and increasing Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (ISR) capabilities. Military construction is a key enabler in the Overseas Contingency Operations, directly supporting wartime operations by providing operational and support facilities at key locations in the U.S. Central Command's area of responsibility.

FUNDING REQUEST

The requested funds primarily support the increase in forces in Afghanistan. In Regional Command (RC) – East, military construction projects will support ongoing operations, as well as increased presence at several contingency operating bases. The



DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

Department's request also provides infrastructure projects that increase its ability to enable both strategic and operational flexibility to support the President's decision to increase U.S. force levels in Afghanistan, particularly in RC-South. Such projects will increase the capacity of U.S. air-lines of communication in theater, broaden U.S. logistics and ISR capabilities throughout the theater, and provide the Commander, U.S. Forces Afghanistan, with the ability to reposition forces as necessary to counter emerging threats or reinforce successful operations.

Operational Facilities

The request includes \$0.8 billion for operational facilities, primarily focused on increased aviation support and command and control capabilities. Projects such as close air support ramps at Bastion/Tombstone and Kandahar, runway upgrades at Salerno and Gardez, a refueler apron at Kandahar, and rotary wing parking at Sharana are crucial to support airlift capabilities and planned operations. Associated projects, such as fuel operations facilities and cargo handling areas, support the Department's readiness by increasing supplies at key locations. Further, Command and Control facilities at Kabul, Kandahar, and Bagram are pivotal to ensuring operational control in RC-East and South.

Roads and Bridges

The request includes <\$0.1 billion for construction of roads at Bagram and Kandahar to support the influx of troops and equipment at these enduring locations.

Basic Infrastructure

Critical infrastructure projects such as water supply and distribution systems, drainage systems, and electrical systems at Tombstone/Bastion, Salerno, Bagram, Sharana, and Shank

are included in this request, reflecting the high demand at those bases. The amount requested for these basic infrastructure projects is <\$0.1 billion.

Force Protection

Perimeter expansion projects in Kabul and Jalalabad, and an entry control point at Tombstone/Bastion, will provide safer facilities. The request includes \$0.1 billion.

Logistics/Support Facilities

The request also includes \$0.4 billion for logistics and support facilities at several key locations in RC-East and RC-South to support increased operations. A Level 3 medical facility at Tombstone/Bastion, ammunition supply points, vehicle compounds and warehouses at various locations increase the logistics and medical capacity. Additionally, life support areas at several locations provide austere dining facilities and contingency troop housing at smaller forward operating bases such as Dwyer, Maywand, Frontenac, Shank, Tarin Kowt, and Gardez.

Environmental Facilities

The request also includes \$0.1 billion to address environmental concerns at 15 locations by building waste management complexes which will more efficiently and effectively dispose of waster material and create a healthier environment for deployed forces.

SUMMARY

These military construction projects have been requested by the Commander, U.S. Central Command, and are critical because of the immediacy and volume of the troop movements and the scarcity of supporting infrastructure in Afghanistan.

Reconstitution

HIGHLIGHTS

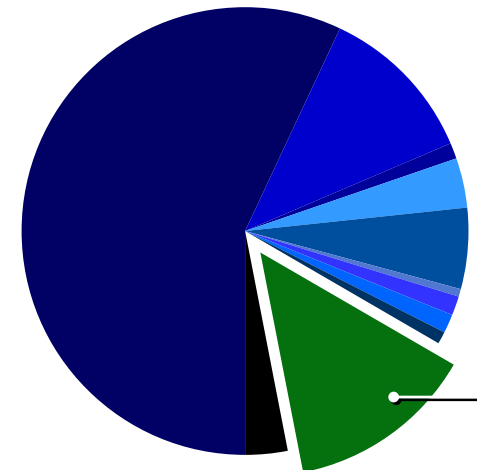
Policy

It is the policy of the Department of Defense to ensure force readiness by quickly repairing or replacing equipment that has been destroyed, damaged, stressed, or worn out in Overseas Contingency Operations, and by providing critical equipment and technology for future deploying forces.

FY 2010 Request: \$17.6B

- Funds continued replenishment, replacement, and repair of equipment utilized in Overseas Contingency Operations worldwide.

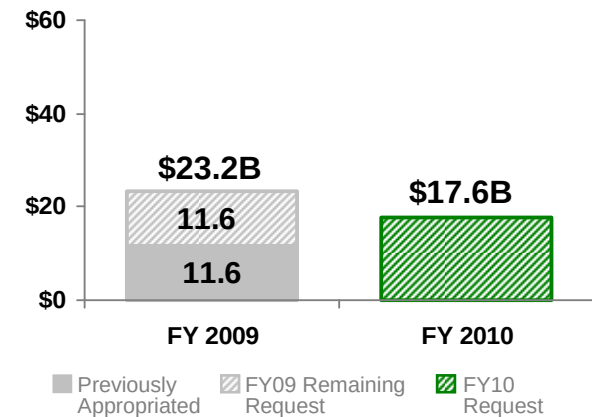
FY 2010 Overseas Contingency Operations



Reconstitution
\$17.6B

Total Annual Cost

\$ in Billions



Numbers may not add due to rounding

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

Reconstitution	FY 2009 Supplemental			FY 2010 Request
	Bridge Enacted	Request	Total	
\$ in Billions				
Replenishment				
Army	0.1	1.0	1.1	0.8
Navy	—	0.1	0.1	0.3
Marine Corps	—	0.3	0.3	0.5
Air Force	—	0.2	0.2	0.3
Total Replenishment	0.1	1.6	1.7	1.8
Replacement				
Army	1.6	5.8	7.4	3.3
Navy	—	0.5	0.5	0.4
Marine Corps	0.2	1.0	1.2	0.6
Air Force	0.2	1.1	1.3	0.4
Defense-wide	—	0.4	0.4	0.1
Total Replacement	2.0	8.8	10.8	4.9
Repair				
Army	7.9	—	7.9	7.9
Navy	0.4	0.2	0.6	1.2
Marine Corps	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.6
Air Force	0.7	0.7	1.4	1.2
Total Repair	9.5	1.1	10.6	10.9
Total Reconstitution	11.6	11.6	23.2	17.6

Numbers may not add due to rounding

DESCRIPTION

The Department of Defense requests \$17.6 billion for the timely reconstitution of equipment used during Overseas Contingency Operations, primarily in Iraq and Afghanistan. This represents a decline of 24 percent from the FY 2009 level of \$23.2 billion.

Reconstitution encompasses maintenance and procurement activities to restore and enhance combat capability to units and



DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

pre-positioned equipment that were destroyed, damaged, stressed, or worn beyond economic repair due to combat operations. Reconstitution is funded through a variety of appropriations, and includes the replenishment, replacement, and repair of equipment.

FUNDING REQUEST

Combat operations put considerable stress on U.S. military equipment beyond that incurred during peacetime operations. Overseas Contingency Operations require the military to use its equipment at much higher rates than in routine peacetime missions. In Afghanistan and Iraq, usage rates have run two to eight times higher than comparable peacetime rates.

In addition to higher rates of use, the very nature of warfare places additional stress on equipment. Whether evading enemy fire, surviving improvised explosive devices (IEDs), or engaging enemy forces in direct combat, equipment is used under extreme conditions. The damage resulting from combat operations, coupled with the reduced time available for detailed maintenance, leads to an accumulation of wear and tear on equipment.

The harsh physical environment, both terrain and climate, in Afghanistan and Iraq causes equipment damage, further increasing maintenance requirements. Parts such as turbine engines for aircraft and tanks tend to fail more often when operating under harsh conditions. Moreover, the wear on these subsystems steadily diminishes their ability to be rebuilt or reused, ultimately increasing replacement and maintenance costs. Another contributor to equipment stress is the practice of adding armor to unarmored trucks. The extra weight combined with the occasional need to shift loads in ways for which the vehicles were not designed, places greater stress on the tires, suspensions, frames, and power trains of these systems.

During reconstitution, older systems are replaced with new models designed to accept and carry armor.

Replenishment

Timely replenishment of equipment is critical to ensuring the deploying units have the equipment needed to achieve the mission.

This category provides for replenishment of ammunition and missile stocks consumed in pre-deployment training of accelerated Brigade Combat Teams (BCT) and forces in the fight. The BCTs are equipped with significantly more weapons and require individual and crew training to reach proficiency prior to deployment.

U.S. Navy Culinary Specialist 3rd Class Alejandro Chavez, and Cryptologic Technician 2nd Class Loren Ovieda run back to the foul line aboard aircraft carrier USS Bonhomme Richard (LHD 6), under way in the Pacific Ocean, after attaching a pallet of ammunition to an MH-60S Knighthawk helicopter. The ship took on more than 1,000 pallets of ordnance in preparation for a deployment in the Western Pacific Ocean later this year.

U.S. Navy photo by Mass Communication Specialist 2nd Class Mark Patterson II
— March 2009



DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

Replenishment includes conventional ammunition items for all services, such as bombs, artillery rounds, small and medium caliber mortars, rockets, aircraft launched rockets and flares, demolition materials, grenades, propellant charges, simulators, cartridges and non-lethal munitions. The request also funds precision guided ammunition items such as the Army's Excalibur artillery round and the Air Force's Joint Direct Attack Munition (JDAM).

The request also funds tactical missiles to replace those expended in combat, such as Hellfire, Javelin, Tube-Launched Optically Tracked Wire Guided (TOW), Guided Multiple Launched Rockets, and Small Diameter Bomb.

Replacement

Reconstitution funding provides for the replacement of equipment lost in battle or stressed beyond economic repair. This ranges



A U.S. Soldier from the Combat Aviation Brigade prepares a CH-47 aircraft for redeployment back to Ft. Riley, Kan., from Grand Forks Air Force Base, N.D. The CH-47s were brought to Grand Forks to aid in flood relief efforts.

U.S. Air Force photo
by Staff Sgt. Quinton
Russ - April 2009

from major platforms such as UH-60 and CH-47 aircraft, to support equipment such as radios, power equipment, and construction equipment.

Funds are also requested for aircraft modifications designed to replace or upgrade capabilities required to support Overseas Contingency Operations, such as various aircraft targeting pods.

The request includes funding for the replacement of combat and logistics support equipment needed to maintain and sustain operations in the theater, such as secure radios, communications network switches, terrestrial and satellite receivers, and small arms and surveillance equipment, which are needed to allow U.S. forces to maintain a tactical advantage. The request also includes funding for a myriad of day-to-day use items such as generators, tools, power equipment and construction equipment.

The request also funds the replacement and modification of a wide variety of support vehicles lost in battle or stressed beyond economic repair. Examples of vehicle replacements and modifications include the following:

- *High Mobility Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicles (HMMWV)* – Lightweight high performance four wheel drive air transportable and air droppable family of tactical vehicles, some equipped with TOW missile firing capability
- *Family of Heavy Tactical Vehicles* – A combination of heavy tanker, wrecker, cargo, and tractor trucks used in line haul, local haul, unit resupply and other missions throughout the tactical environment to support modern combat vehicles

In addition to major platforms such as aircraft and vehicles, it is important to emphasize that reconstitution funding provides for the replacement of day-to-day support equipment necessary to keep the platforms operating at peak combat readiness. This support equipment includes aircraft and vehicle spare parts,

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radios and other command and communications equipment, bridges, containers, medical equipment, power equipment, tools and other construction equipment, water purification and fuel distribution systems, air traffic control equipment, small boats, salvage equipment, explosive ordinance disposal equipment, night vision equipment, and portable shelters. Replacing these items as they wear out is critical not only to the operation of the platforms, but also to the subsistence of the soldiers, sailors, marines, and airmen.

Repair

Repair activities involve the necessary depot and intermediate level maintenance required to restore equipment returning from Iraq and Afghanistan to pre-deployment conditions.

For the Army, the request funds depot and intermediate repair of a wide variety of platforms such as helicopters, trucks, HMMWVs, Bradley, Stryker, and other tactical vehicles. It also funds repair of support equipment such as radios, power equipment, physical security equipment, and construction equipment.

For the Department of the Navy, this request funds the repair of aircraft, ships, and support equipment. This also includes the cost to overhaul, clean, inspect, and maintain equipment to the required condition at the conclusion of an operation. Major components include:

- Airframe rework
- Engine rework
- Aeronautical components
- Ship operating systems

The request funds Air Force Depot Purchased Equipment Maintenance (DPEM) and Contractor Logistics Support (CLS). Aircraft continuously deployed in support of OEF and OIF experience extreme operational demands in harsh

environments, thus accelerating the need for repairs to maintain operational capability. Funding will support bomber and fighter weapon systems used in support of operations including the B-1, F-15, F-16, and ground stations for Military Strategic and Tactical Relay Satellite (MILSTAR) and Global Broadcast Service (GBS). Also included is CLS funding that addresses the wear and tear resulting from the flying hours associated with KC-10, C-21, C-37, C-40, U-2, and Global Hawk in support of Overseas Contingency Operations. Increased flying hours have driven increased costs for spares, repairs, and replenishment, as well as additional contract Field Team Support at deployed locations.

Air Force operational requirements, as a direct result of overseas contingency operation, have raised the demand for



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depot level repairs. The FY 2010 OCO funding request provides fleet-wide refurbishment for Active Duty Air Force, Air Force Reserve, and Air National Guard. Funding will support depot maintenance overhauls for multiple aircraft (e.g., A-10, B-52, C-5, C-130, F-16 and KC-135). Additionally, funds will allow for depot maintenance and depot software maintenance for missiles.

SUMMARY

Replacing, repairing, and replenishing the complex equipment in the U.S. inventory is critical to continuing the Overseas Contingency Operations. Given the harsh conditions in Afghanistan and Iraq, application of Reconstitution funding has been central to military readiness.

Operations in Afghanistan and Iraq are placing demands on equipment far beyond what is typically experienced during training or home-station operations. These higher demands increase reconstitution requirements for equipment employed in the theater, and they do not end when units and equipment redeploy to the home station. The Department's ability to sustain itself through reconstitution efforts is essential to ensuring that the nation has a ready and reliable military force. Reconstitution is a cost of war and one of several components affecting readiness.

Without the requested reconstitution funds, overall U.S. military ability to support deploying units will suffer. Critical military capabilities will be deficient, and combat air, mobility, and Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (ISR) support pledged to Combatant Commanders will not meet mission requirements. In sum, without the requested reconstitution funding the Department will not be able to support and train the next deploying forces.

U.S. Airmen perform an engine check on a C-17 Globemaster III aircraft prior to its departure from Ramstein Air Base, Germany. Ramstein Air Base is one of the busiest military airports in Europe.

U.S. Air Force
photo by Airman
1st Class
Kenny Holston –
February 2009



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Table 5.1 Base Discretionary Budget Authority by Appropriation Title

\$ in Millions

Base Budget	FY 2009 Enacted¹	FY 2010 Request	Delta '09-'10	Percent Change '09-'10
Military Personnel	124,866.5	136,016.3	+11,149.8	8.9%
Operation and Maintenance	179,096.1	185,699.3	+6,603.2	3.7%
Procurement	101,682.8	107,418.3	+5,735.5	5.6%
RDT&E	79,492.8	78,634.3	-858.5	-1.1%
Military Construction	21,891.3	20,987.3	-904.0	-4.1%
Family Housing	3,157.8	1,958.7	-1,199.1	-38.0%
Revolving Funds	3,155.8	3,119.8	-36.0	-1.1%
Total	513,343.1	533,834.0	+20,490.9	4.0%

¹ FY 2009 excludes \$7.4B ARRA funding (see Table 5.1)

Numbers may not add due to rounding

Table 5.2 Base Discretionary Budget Authority by Military Department

\$ in Millions

Base Budget	FY 2009 Enacted¹	FY 2010 Request	Delta '09-'10	Percent Change '09-'10
Army	139,206.7	142,107.8	+2,901.1	2.1%
Navy	147,424.8	156,427.7	+9,002.8	6.1%
Air Force	141,199.0	144,523.0	+3,323.9	2.4%
Defense-Wide	85,512.5	90,775.6	+5,263.0	6.2%
Total	513,343.1	533,834.0	+20,490.9	4.0%

¹ FY 2009 excludes \$7.4B ARRA funding (see Table 5.1)

Numbers may not add due to rounding

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Table 5.3 American Recovery and Reinvestment Act Budget Authority by Appropriation Title

\$ in Millions

ARRA Budget

	FY 2009 Enacted ¹	FY 2010 Request	Delta '09-'10	Percent Change '09-'10
Military Personnel	—	—	—	—
Operation and Maintenance	4,255.0	—	-4,255.0	-100.0%
Procurement	—	—	—	—
RDT&E	300.0	—	-300.0	-100.0%
Military Construction	2,190.0	—	-2,190.0	-100.0%
Family Housing	690.0	—	-690.0	-100.0%
Revolving Funds	—	—	—	—
Total	7,435.0	—	-7,435.0	-100.0%

Note: These numbers are excluded from FY 2009 Base Budget amounts throughout this volume

Numbers may not add due to rounding

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Table 5.4a Base Discretionary Budget Categories to Appropriation Titles Conversion

\$ in Millions

	FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Request	Delta '09-'10	Percent Change '09-'10
Base Budget				
Military Pay & Healthcare	150,685.3	163,919.4	+13,234.1	8.8%
Military Personnel (less Healthcare)	107,463.2	117,593.4	+10,130.1	9.4%
Healthcare	43,222.1	46,326.1	+3,104.0	7.2%
<i>Defense Health Program (O&M: Defense-Wide)</i>	25,818.8	27,903.2	+2,084.3	8.1%
<i>Military Personnel (MilPer: Army, Navy, and Air Force)</i>	7,052.7	7,671.6	+618.9	8.8%
<i>Healthcare Accrual (MilPer: Army, Navy, Air Force)</i>	10,350.6	10,751.3	+400.7	3.9%
Operations, Readiness & Support	156,433.0	160,915.9	+4,482.9	2.9%
Operation & Maintenance (less DHP)	153,277.2	157,796.1	+4,518.9	2.9%
Revolving Funds	3,155.8	3,119.8	-36.0	-1.1%
Modernization	181,175.7	186,052.6	+4,877.0	2.7%
Procurement	101,682.8	107,418.3	+5,735.5	5.6%
RDT&E	79,492.8	78,634.3	-858.5	-1.1%
Family Housing & Facilities	25,049.1	22,946.0	-2,103.0	-8.4%
Family Housing	3,157.8	1,958.7	-1,199.1	-38.0%
Military Construction	21,891.3	20,987.3	-904.0	-4.1%
Total	513,343.1	533,834.0	+20,490.9	4.0%

Numbers may not add due to Rounding

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

Table 5.4b Base Discretionary Budget Categories to Appropriation Titles Conversion Matrix

\$ in Millions

Base Budget	Military Pay & Healthcare	Operations, Readiness & Support	Modernization	Family Housing & Facilities	Title Subtotals
Military Personnel	136,016.3	—	—	—	136,016.3
Operation and Maintenance	27,903.2	157,796.1	—	—	185,699.3
Procurement	—	—	107,418.3	—	107,418.3
RDT&E	—	—	78,634.3	—	78,634.3
Military Construction	—	—	—	20,987.3	20,987.3
Family Housing	—	—	—	1,958.7	1,958.7
Revolving Funds	—	3,119.8	—	—	3,119.8
Category Subtotals	163,919.4	160,915.9	186,052.6	22,946.0	533,834.0

Numbers may not add due to Rounding

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

Table 5.5 Base Discretionary Budget Authority by Appropriation Account

\$ in Millions

	FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Request	Delta '09-'10	Percent Change '09-'10
Base Budget				
ARMY				
Military Personnel				
Military Personnel, Army	36,454.7	41,312.4	+4,857.7	+13.3%
Reserve Personnel, Army	3,904.3	4,336.7	+432.4	+11.1%
National Guard Personnel, Army	6,616.2	7,621.5	+1,005.3	+15.2%
Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Fund Contribution, Army	2,902.2	3,064.1	+161.9	+5.6%
Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Fund Contribution, Reserve Personnel Army	678.9	692.3	+13.4	+2.0%
Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Fund Contribution, National Guard Personnel, Army	1,194.5	1,228.4	+33.9	+2.8%
Military Personnel Subtotal	51,750.8	58,255.3	+6,504.5	+12.6%
Operation and Maintenance				
Operation and Maintenance, Army	30,317.7	31,274.9	+957.2	+3.2%
Operation and Maintenance, Army Reserve	2,623.5	2,620.2	-3.3	-0.1%
Operation and Maintenance, Army National Guard	5,849.3	6,257.0	+407.7	+7.0%
Environmental Restoration, Army	456.8	415.9	-41.0	-9.0%
National Science Center, Army	<0.1	<0.1	+<0.1	+13.6%
Operation and Maintenance Subtotal	39,247.4	40,568.0	+1,320.6	+3.4%
Procurement				
Aircraft Procurement, Army	4,711.8	5,316.0	+604.2	+12.8%
Missile Procurement, Army	2,178.6	1,370.1	-808.5	-37.1%
Procurement of Weapons and Tracked Combat Vehicles, Army	3,159.8	2,452.0	-707.8	-22.4%
Procurement of Ammunition, Army	2,211.5	2,051.9	-159.6	-7.2%
Other Procurement, Army	10,652.5	9,907.2	-745.4	-7.0%
Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Fund	—	564.9	+564.9	—
Chemical Agents and Munitions Destruction, Army	1,505.6	1,560.8	+55.1	+3.7%
Procurement Subtotal	24,419.8	23,222.7	-1,197.1	-4.9%

Numbers may not add due to Rounding

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

Table 5.5 Base Discretionary Budget Authority by Appropriation Account (continued)

<i>\$ in Millions</i>	FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Request	Delta '09-'10	Percent Change '09-'10
Base Budget				
ARMY (continued)				
RDT&E				
Research, Development, Test, & Evaluation, Army	11,970.5	10,438.2	-1,532.3	-12.8%
RDT&E Subtotal	11,970.5	10,438.2	-1,532.3	-12.8%
Military Construction				
Military Construction, Army	4,641.3	3,660.8	-980.5	-21.1%
Military Construction, Army Reserve	282.6	374.9	+92.3	+32.6%
Military Construction, Army National Guard	881.9	426.5	-455.4	-51.6%
Chemical Demilitarization Construction, Army	144.3	146.5	+2.3	+1.6%
Department of Defense Base Realignment and Closure - Army	87.9	98.7	+10.9	+12.4%
Department of Defense Base Realignment and Closure Account 2005, Army	4,315.4	4,081.0	-234.4	-5.4%
Military Construction Subtotal	10,353.4	8,788.4	-1,565.0	-15.1%
Family Housing				
Family Housing Construction, Army	646.6	273.2	-373.3	-57.7%
Family Housing Operation and Maintenance, Army	716.1	523.4	-192.7	-26.9%
Family Housing Subtotals	1,362.7	796.7	-566.0	-41.5%
Revolving Funds				
Working Capital Funds, Army	102.2	38.5	-63.7	-62.4%
Revolving Funds Subtotal	102.2	38.5	-63.7	-62.4%
ARMY Subtotal	139,206.7	142,107.8	+2,901.1	+2.1%

Numbers may not add due to Rounding

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

Table 5.5 Base Discretionary Budget Authority by Appropriation Account (continued)

\$ in Millions

Base Budget	FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Request	Delta '09-'10	Percent Change '09-'10
NAVY				
Military Personnel				
Military Personnel, Navy	24,037.6	25,504.5	+1,466.9	+6.1%
Military Personnel, Marine Corps	11,793.0	12,915.8	+1,122.8	+9.5%
Reserve Personnel, Navy	1,856.0	1,938.2	+82.2	+4.4%
Reserve Personnel, Marine Corps	584.9	617.5	+32.6	+5.6%
Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Fund Contribution, Navy	1,771.0	1,825.7	+54.6	+3.1%
Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Fund Contribution, Marine Corps	1,052.7	1,136.1	+83.4	+7.9%
Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Fund Contribution, Reserve Personnel, Navy	239.8	234.3	-5.6	-2.3%
Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Fund Contribution, Reserve Personnel, Marine Corps	133.9	128.9	-5.0	-3.7%
Military Personnel Subtotal	41,468.9	44,300.9	+2,832.1	+6.8%
Operation and Maintenance				
Operation and Maintenance, Navy	34,340.2	35,070.3	+730.2	+2.1%
Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps	5,507.9	5,536.2	+28.3	+0.5%
Operation and Maintenance, Navy Reserve	1,305.5	1,278.5	-27.0	-2.1%
Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps Reserve	212.1	228.9	+16.9	+8.0%
Environmental Restoration, Navy	290.2	285.9	-4.4	-1.5%
Operation and Maintenance Subtotal	41,655.8	42,399.9	+744.0	+1.8%
Procurement				
Aircraft Procurement, Navy	14,099.6	18,378.3	+4,278.7	+30.3%
Weapons Procurement, Navy	3,283.3	3,453.5	+170.2	+5.2%
Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy	12,678.9	13,776.9	+1,098.0	+8.7%
Procurement of Ammunition, Navy and Marine Corps	1,082.0	840.7	-241.3	-22.3%

Numbers may not add due to Rounding

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

Table 5.5 Base Discretionary Budget Authority by Appropriation Account (continued)

<i>\$ in Millions</i>	FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Request	Delta '09-'10	Percent Change '09-'10
Base Budget				
NAVY (continued)				
Procurement (continued)				
Other Procurement, Navy	5,235.1	5,661.2	+426.0	+8.1%
Procurement, Marine Corps	1,372.9	1,600.6	+227.8	+16.6%
Procurement Subtotal	37,751.7	43,711.1	+5,959.4	+15.8%
RDT&E				
Research, Development, Test, & Evaluation, Navy	19,702.8	19,270.9	-431.9	-2.2%
RDT&E Subtotal	19,702.8	19,270.9	-431.9	-2.2%
Military Construction				
Military Construction, Navy and Marine Corps	3,333.4	3,763.3	+429.9	+12.9%
Military Construction, Naval Reserve	57.0	64.1	+7.1	+12.4%
Department of Defense Base Realignment and Closure, Navy	228.7	168.0	-60.7	-26.5%
Department of Defense Base Realignment and Closure Account 2005, Navy	802.2	591.6	-210.6	-26.3%
Military Construction Subtotal	4,421.3	4,587.0	+165.7	+3.7%
Family Housing				
Family Housing Construction, Navy and Marine Corps	380.1	146.6	-233.6	-61.4%
Family Housing Operation and Maintenance, Navy and Marine Corps	376.1	368.5	-7.5	-2.0%
Family Housing Subtotals	756.2	515.1	-241.1	-31.9%
Revolving Funds				
Working Capital Funds, Navy	1.6	—	-1.6	-100.0%
National Defense Sealift Fund	1,666.6	1,642.8	-23.8	-1.4%
Revolving Funds Subtotal	1,668.1	1,642.8	-25.4	-1.5%
NAVY Subtotal	147,424.8	156,427.7	+9,002.8	+6.1%

Numbers may not add due to Rounding

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

Table 5.5 Base Discretionary Budget Authority by Appropriation Account (continued)

\$ in Millions

	FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Request	Delta '09-'10	Percent Change '09-'10
Base Budget				
AIR FORCE				
Military Personnel				
Military Personnel, Air Force	25,103.8	26,439.8	+1,336.0	+5.3%
Reserve Personnel, Air Force	1,423.7	1,607.7	+184.0	+12.9%
National Guard Personnel, Air Force	2,741.8	2,970.9	+229.2	+8.4%
Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Fund Contribution, Air Force	1,778.0	1,839.8	+61.8	+3.5%
Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Fund Contribution, Reserve Personnel, Air Force	223.6	225.6	+2.0	+0.9%
Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Fund Contribution, National Guard Personnel, Air Force	376.0	376.2	+0.2	+0.0%
Military Personnel Subtotal	31,646.8	33,460.0	+1,813.2	+5.7%
Operation and Maintenance				
Operation and Maintenance, Air Force	34,755.5	34,748.2	-7.3	-0.0%
Operation and Maintenance, Air Force Reserve	3,012.0	3,079.2	+67.3	+2.2%
Operation and Maintenance, Air National Guard	5,888.9	5,885.8	-3.2	-0.1%
Environmental Restoration, Air Force	495.3	494.3	-1.0	-0.2%
Operation and Maintenance Subtotal	44,151.6	44,207.4	+55.8	+0.1%
Procurement				
Aircraft Procurement, Air Force	13,073.7	11,966.3	-1,107.4	-8.5%
Missile Procurement, Air Force	5,418.1	6,300.7	+882.6	+16.3%
Procurement of Ammunition, Air Force	856.9	822.5	-34.5	-4.0%
Other Procurement, Air Force	16,003.0	17,293.1	+1,290.1	+8.1%
Procurement Subtotal	35,351.8	36,382.6	+1,030.8	+2.9%
RDT&E				
Research, Development, Test, & Evaluation, Air Force	26,680.1	27,992.8	+1,312.7	+4.9%
Tanker Replacement Transfer Fund, Air Force	-239.8	—	+239.8	-100.0%
RDT&E Subtotal	26,440.3	27,992.8	+1,552.5	+5.9%

Numbers may not add due to Rounding

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

Table 5.5 Base Discretionary Budget Authority by Appropriation Account (continued)

\$ in Millions

	FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Request	Delta '09-'10	Percent Change '09-'10
Base Budget				
AIR FORCE (continued)				
Military Construction				
Military Construction, Air Force	1,096.4	1,145.4	+49.0	+4.5%
Military Construction, Air Force Reserve	37.0	27.5	-9.5	-25.7%
Military Construction, Air National Guard	270.9	128.3	-142.7	-52.7%
Department of Defense Base Realignment and Closure, Air Force	139.2	127.4	-11.8	-8.5%
Department of Defense Base Realignment and Closure Account 2005, Air Force	1,013.2	418.3	-595.0	-58.7%
Military Construction Subtotal	2,556.7	1,846.8	-709.9	-27.8%
Family Housing				
Family Housing Construction, Air Force	395.9	66.1	-329.8	-83.3%
Family Housing Operation and Maintenance, Air Force	594.5	502.9	-91.5	-15.4%
Family Housing Subtotals	990.3	569.0	-421.3	-42.5%
Revolving Funds				
Working Capital Fund, Air Force	61.5	64.2	+2.8	+4.5%
Revolving Funds Subtotal	61.5	64.2	+2.8	+4.5%
AIR FORCE Subtotal	141,199.0	144,523.0	+3,323.9	+2.4%

Numbers may not add due to Rounding

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

Table 5.5 Base Discretionary Budget Authority by Appropriation Account (continued)

\$ in Millions

Base Budget	FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Request	Delta '09-'10	Percent Change '09-'10
DEFENSE-WIDE				
Operation and Maintenance				
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide	26,004.2	28,357.2	+2,353.1	+9.0%
Inspector General	271.8	272.4	+0.6	+0.2%
United States Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces	13.2	13.9	+0.7	+5.3%
Environmental Restoration, Defense-Wide	13.1	11.1	-2.0	-15.6%
Environmental Restoration, Formerly Used Defense Sites	290.7	267.7	-23.0	-7.9%
Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster, and Civic Aid	83.1	109.9	+26.8	+32.2%
Drug Interdiction and Counter-Drug Activities	1,096.7	1,059.0	-37.8	-3.4%
Disposal of Department of Defense Real Property	12.0	10.4	-1.6	-13.3%
Lease of Department of Defense Real Property	3.5	8.9	+5.3	+151.8%
Overseas Military Facility Investment Recovery	0.7	1.2	+0.5	+66.0%
Defense Health Program	25,818.8	27,903.2	+2,084.3	+8.1%
Former Soviet Union Threat Reduction Account	433.2	404.1	-29.2	-6.7%
Overseas Contingency Operations Transfer Account	—	5.0	+5.0	—
Department of Defense Acquisition Workforce Development Fund	—	100.0	+100.0	—
Operation and Maintenance Subtotal	54,041.2	58,524.0	+4,482.8	+8.3%
Procurement				
Procurement, Defense-Wide	3,311.5	3,984.4	+672.8	+20.3%
Rapid Acquisition Fund	—	79.3	+79.3	—
National Guard and Reserve Equipment	747.8	—	-747.8	-100.0%
Defense Production Act Purchases	100.3	38.2	-62.0	-61.9%
Procurement Subtotal	4,159.6	4,101.9	-57.7	-1.4%

Numbers may not add due to Rounding

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Table 5.5 Base Discretionary Budget Authority by Appropriation Account (continued)

<i>\$ in Millions</i>	FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Request	Delta '09-'10	Percent Change '09-'10
Base Budget				
DEFENSE-WIDE (continued)				
RDT&E				
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense-Wide	21,192.2	20,741.5	-450.7	-2.1%
Operational Test and Evaluation, Defense	187.0	190.8	+3.7	+2.0%
RDT&E Subtotal	21,379.2	20,932.3	-446.9	-2.1%
Military Construction				
Military Construction, Defense-Wide	1,691.6	3,097.5	+1,405.9	+83.1%
Department of Defense Base Realignment and Closure - Defense-Wide	2.7	2.7	+<0.1	+0.5%
Department of Defense Base Realignment and Closure Account 2005, Defense-Wide	2,634.8	2,388.6	-246.2	-9.3%
North Atlantic Treaty Organization Security Investment Program	230.9	276.3	+45.4	+19.7%
Military Construction Subtotal	4,559.9	5,765.2	+1,205.2	+26.4%
Family Housing				
Family Housing Construction, Defense-Wide	-6.0	2.9	+8.9	-147.3%
Family Housing Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide	49.2	49.2	-0.0	-0.0%
Homeowners Assistance Fund	4.5	23.2	+18.7	+416.1%
Department of Defense Family Housing Improvement Fund	0.9	2.6	+1.8	+205.9%
Family Housing Subtotals	48.5	77.9	+29.4	+60.5%
Revolving Funds				
Working Capital Funds, Defense-Wide	32.9	38.7	+5.8	+17.5%
Working Capital Funds, Defense Commissary Agency	1,291.1	1,313.6	+22.5	+1.7%
Defense Coalition Support Fund, Defense-Wide	—	22.0	+22.0	—
Revolving Funds Subtotal	1,324.0	1,374.3	+50.3	+3.8%
DEFENSE-WIDE Subtotal	85,512.5	90,775.6	+5,263.0	+6.2%
GRAND TOTAL	513,343.1	533,834.0	+20,490.9	+4.0%

Numbers may not add due to Rounding

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

Table 5.6 Department of Defense Discretionary Budget Authority Funding Summary

\$ in Millions

	FY 2009			FY 2010 Request	Delta '09-'10	Percent Change '09-'10
	Enacted	Supplemental Request ¹	Total			
Base Budget ¹	513,343.1	—	513,343.1	533,834.0	+20,490.9	+4.0%
American Recovery & Reinvestment Act	7,435.0	—	7,435.0	—	-7,435.0	-100.0%
Overseas Contingency Operations ¹	65,921.2	75,829.3	141,750.5	130,000.0	-11,750.5	-8.3%
Total	586,699.3	75,829.3	662,528.6	663,834.0	+1,305.4	+0.2%

Numbers may not add due to rounding

¹ The FY 2009 OCO Supplemental Request included a proposal for \$3.4 Billion to be cancelled from the Base budget (\$2.9B in fuel savings; \$0.5B in Procurement reductions) to offset the cost of Additional Requests in the FY 2009 OCO Supplemental Request (Base: \$513.3B – \$3.4B = \$509.9B; OCO: \$75.8B + \$3.4B = \$79.2B). Numbers throughout this volume (including this table) do not reflect the proposed cancellation / reappropriation.

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Table 5.7 Mandatory Budget Authority by Appropriation Title

\$ in Millions

Base Budget	FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Request	Delta '09-'10	Percent Change '09-'10
Military Personnel	3,745.0	5,063.0	+1318.0	+35.2%
Operation and Maintenance	629.0	635.0	+6.0	+1.0%
Procurement	—	—	—	—
RDT&E	—	—	—	—
Military Construction	—	—	—	—
Family Housing	—	—	—	—
Revolving Funds	-1,300.0	—	+1300.0	-100.0%
Trust Funds	252.4	250.0	-2.4	-1.0%
Offset Receipts and Interfund Transfers	-1,922.5	-1,851.1	+71.4	-3.7%
Total	1,403.9	4,096.9	+2,693.0	+191.8%

Numbers may not add due to Rounding

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

Table 5.8 Personnel Levels by Military Department

Personnel Levels in Thousands

Base Budget	FY 2009 Enacted¹	FY 2010 Request¹	Delta '09-'10	Percent Change '09-'10
Army Active	532.4	547.4	+15.0	+2.8%
Army National Guard	352.6	358.2	+5.6	+1.6%
Army Reserve	205.0	205.0	—	—
Total Soldiers	1,090.0	1,110.6	+20.6	+1.9%
Navy Active	325.3	324.4	-0.9	-0.3%
Navy Reserve	66.7	65.5	-1.2	-1.8%
Total Sailors	392.0	389.9	-2.1	-0.5%
Marine Corps Active	194.0	202.1	+8.1	+4.2%
Marine Corps Reserve	39.6	39.6	—	—
Total Marines	233.6	241.7	+8.1	+3.5%
Air Force Active	316.8	331.7	+14.9	+4.7%
Air Force National Guard	106.8	106.7	-0.1	-0.1%
Air Force Reserve	67.4	69.5	+2.1	+3.1%
Total Airmen	490.9	507.9	+17.0	+3.5%
Total Military Personnel	2,206.5	2,250.1	+43.6	+2.0%
Army	242.5	250.2	+7.6	+3.1%
Navy	177.1	177.5	+0.4	+0.2%
Marine Corps	17.1	18.1	+1.0	+5.9%
Air Force	168.9	175.3	+6.5	+3.8%
Defense Wide	119.3	123.7	+4.4	+3.7%
Total Civilians²	725.0	744.8	+19.9	+2.7%
Total DoD Personnel	2,931.5	2,994.9	+63.4	+2.2%

¹ FY 2009 and FY 2010 military personnel levels do not include strength funded in the Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) Requests

² Civilians personnel levels are in Full Time Equivalents (FTE)

Numbers may not add due to Rounding

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

Table 5.9 Overseas Contingency Operations Funding by Military Operation¹

\$ in Millions

	FY 2009			FY 2010 Request	Delta '09-'10	Percent Change '09-'10
	Enacted	Supplemental Request ²	Total			
OCO Budget						
Operation Iraqi Freedom (OIF)	46,179.6	40,369.4	86,549.0	60,770.3	-25,778.7	-29.8%
Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF)	15,833.0	31,034.6	46,867.6	65,351.7	+18,484.1	+39.4%
Additional Requests ²	986.2	4,660.6	5,646.8	—	-5,646.8	-100.0%
Non-DoD Classified	2,922.4	3,145.6 ³	6,068.0	3,878.0 ⁴	-2,190.0	-36.1%
Total	65,921.2	79,210.2	145,131.4	130,000.0	-15,131.4	-10.4%
Cancellation of Base Funding ² (Fuel Savings)	—	-2,910.0	-2,910.0	—	+2,910.0	-100.0%
Cancellation of Base Funding ² (Procurement)	—	-470.9	-470.9	—	+470.9	-100.0%
Total	65,921.2	75,829.3	141,750.5	130,000.0	-11,750.5	-8.3%

Numbers may not add due to rounding

¹ Congress does not appropriate Supplemental funds by military operation. This estimate is subject to change depending on the needs of commanders in the field.

² Additional Requests amounts include \$3.4 billion of funds to be cancelled from the Base budget to offset the cost of Additional Requests in the FY 2009 Supplemental Request (\$2.2B for Accelerate/Grow the Force; \$0.4B for Family Support; \$0.3B for NCR Acceleration; \$0.5 for Military Personnel). ³ Reflects the requested reappropriation of \$181.5 million from the O&M, Defense-Wide appropriation to the Military Construction, Defense-wide appropriation associated with a general provision to properly fund a National Security Agency project. ⁴ Includes \$6.6 million for a National Security Agency classified Military Construction project.

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

Table 5.10 Overseas Contingency Operations Funding by Functional Category

\$ in Millions

\$ in Millions	FY 2009			FY 2010 Request	Delta '09-'10	Percent Change '09-'10
	Enacted	Supplemental Request ¹	Total			
OCO Budget						
Continuing the Fight						
Operations	38,232.1	38,001.2	76,233.3	74,063.6	-2,169.7	-2.8%
Force Protection	4,528.5	9,764.0	14,292.5	15,211.7	+919.2	+6.4%
IED Defeat	2,000.0	1,466.8	3,466.8	1,535.0	-1,931.8	-55.7%
Military Intelligence Program	1,364.6	3,769.5	5,134.1	4,732.7	-401.4	-7.8%
Iraq Security Forces	1,000.0	—	1,000.0	—	-1,000.0	-100.0%
Afghan National Security Forces	2,000.0	3,606.9	5,606.9	7,462.8	+1,855.9	+33.1%
Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability	—	400.0	400.0	700.0	+300.0	+75.0%
Coalition Support	300.0	1,430.0	1,730.0	1,950.0	+220.0	+12.7%
CERP	977.0	453.0	1,430.0	1,500.0	+70.0	+4.9%
Military Construction	—	946.8	946.8	1,398.4	+451.6	+47.7%
Subtotal Continuing the Fight	50,402.2	59,838.2	110,240.4	108,554.2	-1,686.2	-1.5%
Reconstitution	11,610.4	11,565.8	23,176.2	17,567.9	-5,608.3	-24.2%
Additional Requests ¹						
Grow the Force / Accelerate Grow the Force	139.8	2,193.9	2,333.7	—	-2,333.7	-100.0%
Wounded Warrior / Family Support / NCR ²	846.4	1,645.8	2,492.2	—	-2,492.2	-100.0%
U.S. Southwest Border Security (FY 09/10)	—	350.0	350.0	—	-350.0	-100.0%
Military Personnel	—	470.9	470.9	—	-470.9	-100.0%
Other Requests and Non-DoD Classified	2,922.4	3,145.6 ³	6,068.0	3,878.0 ⁴	-2,190.0	-36.1%
Subtotal Additional Requests	3,908.6	7,806.2	11,714.8	3,878.0	-7,836.8	-66.9%
Total	65,921.2	79,210.2	145,131.4	130,000.0	-15,131.4	-10.4%
Cancellation of Base Funding ¹ (Fuel Savings)	—	-2,910.0	-2,910.0	—	+2,910.0	-100.0%
Cancellation of Base Funding ¹ (Procurement)	—	-470.9	-470.9	—	+470.9	-100.0%
Total	65,921.2	75,829.3	141,750.5	130,000.0	-11,750.5	-8.3%

Numbers may not add due to rounding

¹ Additional Requests include \$3.4 billion to be cancelled from the Base budget to offset the costs in the FY 2009 Supplemental Request (\$2.2B for Accelerate/Grow the Force; \$0.4B for Family Support; \$0.3B for NCR Acceleration, \$0.5B for Military Personnel). ² FY 2009 column includes amounts for Wounded Warrior and Family Support programs. \$0.3B is included in FY 2009 for National Capital Region Acceleration. ³ Reflects the requested reappropriation of \$181.5 million from the O&M, Defense-Wide appropriation to the Military Construction, Defense-wide appropriation associated with a general provision to properly fund a National Security Agency project. ⁴ Includes \$6.6 million for a National Security Agency classified Military Construction project.

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Table 5.11 Overseas Contingency Operations Functional Categories by Military Operation

\$ in Millions

OCO Budget	FY 2009			FY 2010			Delta '09-'10	Percent Change '09-'10
	OIF	OEF	Total	OIF	OEF	Total		
Continuing the Fight								
Operations	52,370.2	23,863.2	76,233.4	41,874.4	32,189.2	74,063.6	-2,169.8	-2.8%
Force Protection	9,573.7	4,718.8	14,292.5	7,394.7	7,817.0	15,211.7	+919.2	+6.4%
IED Defeat	2,738.9	728.0	3,466.9	767.5	767.5	1,535.0	-1,931.9	-55.7%
Military Intelligence Program	3,194.8	1,939.2	5,134.0	974.0	3,758.7	4,732.7	-401.3	-7.8%
Iraq Security Forces	1,000.0	—	1,000.0	—	—	—	-1,000.0	-100.0%
Afghan National Security Forces	—	5,606.9	5,606.9	—	7,462.8	7,462.8	+1,855.9	+33.1%
Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability	—	400.0	400.0	—	700.0	700.0	+300.0	+75.0%
Coalition Support	365.0	1,365.0	1,730.0	75.0	1,875.0	1,950.0	+220.0	+12.7%
CERP	711.0	719.0	1,430.0	300.0	1,200.0	1,500.0	+70.0	+4.9%
Military Construction	61.6	885.1	946.7	—	1,398.4	1,398.4	+451.7	+47.7%
Subtotal Continuing the Fight	70,015.2	40,225.2	110,240.4	51,385.6	57,168.6	108,554.2	-1,686.2	-1.5%
Reconstitution	16,533.6	6,642.5	23,176.1	9,384.7	8,183.1	17,567.8	-5,608.3	-24.2%
Total	86,548.8	46,867.7	133,416.5	60,770.3	65,351.7	126,122.0	-7,294.5	-5.5%
Additional Requests ¹			5,646.8			—	-5,646.8	-100.0%
Non-DoD Classified			6,068.0 ²			3,878.0 ³	-2,190.0	-36.1%
Total			145,131.4			130,000.0	-15,131.4	-10.4%
Cancellation of Base Funding ¹ (Fuel Savings)			-2,910.0			—	+2,910.0	-100.0%
Cancellation of Base Funding ¹ (Procurement)			-470.9			—	+470.9	-100.0%
Total			141,750.5			130,000.0	-11,750.5	-8.3%

Numbers may not add due to rounding

¹ Additional Requests include \$3.4 billion to be cancelled from the Base budget to offset the costs in the FY 2009 Supplemental Request (\$2.2B for Accelerate/Grow the Force; \$0.4B for Family Support; \$0.3B for NCR Acceleration, \$0.5B for Military Personnel ² Reflects the requested reappropriation of \$181.5 million from the O&M, Defense-Wide appropriation to the Military Construction, Defense-wide appropriation associated with a general provision to properly fund a National Security Agency project. ³ Includes \$6.6 million for a National Security Agency classified Military Construction project.

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Table 5.12 Overseas Contingency Operations Funding by Appropriation Title

\$ in Millions

\$ in Millions	FY 2009			FY 2010 Request	Delta '09-'10	Percent Change '09-'10
	Enacted	Supplemental Request ¹	Total			
OCO Budget						
Military Personnel	1,194.0	16,658.3	17,852.3	13,586.3	-4,266.0	-23.9%
Operation and Maintenance	55,190.5	34,211.9	89,402.4	89,084.9	-317.5	-0.4%
Procurement	6,583.9	21,819.6	28,403.5	21,416.9	-6,986.6	-24.6%
RDT&E	30.4	415.2	445.6	238.6	-207.0	-46.5%
Military Construction	—	2,113.0	2,113.0	1,398.4	-714.6	-33.8%
Revolving and Management Funds	—	846.7	846.7	396.9	-449.8	-53.1%
Subtotal	62,998.8	76,064.7	139,063.5	126,122.0	-12,941.5	-9.3%
Additional Request and Non-DoD Classified	2,922.4	3,145.6 ²	6,068.0	3,878.0 ³	-2,190.0	-36.1%
Total	65,921.2	79,210.2	145,131.4	130,000.0	-15,131.4	-10.4%
Cancellation of Base Funding ¹ (Fuel Savings)	—	-2,910.0	-2,910.0	—	2,910.0	-100.0%
Cancellation of Base Funding ¹ (Procurement)	—	-470.9	-470.9	—	470.9	-100.0%
Total	65,921.2	75,829.3	141,750.5	130,000.0	-11,750.5	-8.3%

Numbers may not add due to rounding

¹ Additional Requests amounts include \$2.9 billion of funds to be cancelled from the base budget to offset the FY 2009 supplemental cost of Accelerate/Grow the Force (\$2.2B); Family Support (\$0.4B); NCR Acceleration (\$0.3B). ² Reflects the requested reappropriation of \$181.5 million from the O&M, Defense-Wide appropriation to the Military Construction, Defense-wide appropriation associated with a general provision to properly fund a National Security Agency project. ³ Includes \$6.6 million for a National Security Agency classified Military Construction project.

DoD Performance Targets by Strategic Goal and Objective

STRATEGIC GOAL 1 (revised): SUCCESSFULLY CONDUCT OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS		
Strategic Objective 1.1: Conduct a large-scale, potentially long-duration irregular warfare campaign that includes counterinsurgency, security stability, transition, and reconstruction operations. (USD(P) and USD(P&R), in coordination with JS))		
Performance Measures	Strategic Plan Long-term Performance Targets 1/	Annual Performance Targets
Metrics and targets are being revised to reflect the results of the Afghanistan – Pakistan Strategy Review.		
STRATEGIC GOAL 2: REORIENT CAPABILITIES AND FORCES		
*Strategic Objective 2.1 (Revised): Improve capabilities to prevent and mitigate attacks on U.S. personnel, facilities, and key assets. (USD(AT&L), in coordination with JS))		
Performance Measures	Strategic Plan Long-term Performance Targets 1/	Annual Performance Targets
2.1-1: Number of National Guard Weapons of Mass Destruction – Civil Support Teams (WMD-CSTs) certified	2.1-1: By FY 2009, 55 National Guard Weapons of Mass Destruction-Civil Support Teams (WMD-CSTs) will be certified.	FY 05 Actual: 32 WMD-CSTs certified FY 06 Actual: 42 WMD-CSTs certified FY 07 Actual: 52 WMD-CSTs certified FY 08 Actual: 53 WMD-CSTs certified FY 09: 55 WMD-CSTs certified FY 10: Deleted (end state achieved)
2.1-2: Number of National Guard Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and High-Yield Explosive (CBRNE) Enhanced Response Force Packages (CERFPs) trained	2.1-2: By FY 2008, 17 National Guard Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and High-Yield Explosive (CBRNE) Enhanced Response Force Packages (CERFPs) will be trained for WMD or other catastrophic responses.	FY 05 Actual: 12 CERFPs trained FY 06 Actual: 12 CERFPs trained FY 07 Actual: 12 CERFPs trained FY 08 Actual: 17 CERFPs trained FY 09: 17 CERFPs trained FY 10: Deleted (end state achieved)

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*2.1-3: Percent of treaty-declared category 1 chemical weapons destroyed	2.1-3: By FY 2023, the DoD will have destroyed 100 percent of treaty-declared category 1 chemical weapons.	FY 05 Actual: Non-applicable FY 06 Actual: 37.9% of category 1 chemical weapons destroyed FY 07 Actual: 48.2% of category 1 chemical weapons destroyed FY 08 Actual: 49.6% of category 1 chemical weapons destroyed FY 09: 53.6% of category 1 chemical weapons destroyed FY 10: 56.8% of category 1 chemical weapons
*2.1-4: Cumulative number of zonal diagnostic labs built and equipped for biological agent detection and response	2.1-4: By FY 2013, the DoD will have built and equipped 64 zonal diagnostic labs for biological agent detection and response.	FY 05 Actual: 6 zonal diagnostic labs built and equipped FY 06 Actual: 9 zonal diagnostic labs built and equipped FY 07 Actual: 13 zonal diagnostic labs built and equipped FY 08 Actual: 23 zonal diagnostic labs built and equipped FY 09: 38 zonal diagnostic labs built and equipped FY 10: 45 zonal diagnostic labs built and equipped.
*2.1-5: Average time required for Joint Biometrics Identify Program (JBI2P) to provide biometrically-enabled intelligence to the lowest echelon warfighter	2.1-5: By FY 2015, the JBI2P will deliver biometrically-enabled intelligence to the lowest echelon warfighter within 30 minutes.	FY 05-09 Actual: Not available FY 10: Biometrically-enabled intelligence within four weeks.
Strategic Objective 2.2: Deter and defend against transnational terrorists attacks and globally distributed aggressors and shape the choices of countries at strategic crossroads, while postured for a second, nearly simultaneous campaign. (USD(P&R), in coordination with JS))		
Performance Measures	Strategic Plan Long-term Performance Targets 1/	Annual Performance Targets
2.2-1: Percent of DoD reduction in deployed Minuteman III Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles (ICBMs) achieved	2.2-1: By FY 2009, the DoD will reduce the number of deployed Minuteman III Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles (ICBMs) by 50 (from 500 to 450).	FY 05-06 Actual: Non-applicable FY 07 Actual: 24% of the ICBM reduction achieved FY 08 Actual: 100% of the ICBM reduction achieved FY 09: Deleted (end state achieved)

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2.2-2: Percent increase in DoD Special Forces and Navy SEAL personnel achieved	2.2-2: By FY 2012, the DoD will increase its Special Forces and Navy SEAL personnel by 32 percent from FY 2006 actual of 13,206 end strength.	FY 05-06 Actual: Non-applicable FY 07 Actual: 4% personnel increase from FY 2006 actual FY 08 Actual: 18% personnel increase from FY 2006 actual FY 09: 22% personnel increase from FY 2006 actual FY 10: 25% personnel increase from FY 2006 actual
2.2-3: Cumulative number of DoD Maritime Pre-position Force (MPF) ships procured	2.2-3: By FY 2009, the DoD will have procured seven Maritime Pre-position Force (MPF) ships	FY 05 Actual: Non-applicable FY 06 Actual: 3 MPF ships procured FY 07 Actual: 4 MPF ships procured FY 08 Actual: 4 MPF ships procured FY 09: 7 MPF ships procured FY 10: Deleted (end state achieved)
2.2-4a: Number of Army brigades converted to a modular design and available to meet military operational demands	2.2-4a: By FY 2014, the DoD will convert 73 Army Brigade Combat Teams (BCTs) to a modular design.	FY 05 Actual: 13 Army BCTs converted FY 06 Actual: 31 Army BCTs converted FY 07 Actual: 35 Army BCTs converted FY 08 Actual: 38 Army BCTs converted FY 09: 47 Army BCTs converted FY 10: 56 Army BCTs converted
2.2-4b: Number of Army Multi-functional and Functional Support (MFF) brigades converted to a modular design and available to meet military operational demands	2.2-4b: By FY 2013, the DoD will convert 227 Army Multi-functional and Functional Support (MFF) brigades to a modular design.	FY 05 Actual: 74 Army MFF brigades converted FY 06 Actual: 116 Army MFF brigades converted FY 07 Actual: 144 Army MFF brigades converted FY 08 Actual: 188 Army MFF brigades converted FY 09: 201 Army MFF brigades converted FY 10: 201 Army MFF brigades converted
*2.2-5: Cumulative percent of unit initiatives completed to balance three Marine Corps Expeditionary Forces (MEFs) by increasing end strength 27,000 (from 175,000 to 202,000)	2.2-5: By FY 2012, the DoD will have completed 100 percent of unit initiatives required to have balanced three MEFs by increasing end strength 27,000 (from 175,000 to 202,000)..	FY 05-06 Actual: Non-applicable FY 07 Actual: 11% of unit initiatives completed FY 08 Actual: 47% of unit initiatives completed FY 09: 72% of unit initiatives completed FY 10: 84% of unit initiatives completed

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*2.2-6: Percent of 2/3-star Designated Service Headquarters (DSHQ) certified as Joint Task Force (JTF)-capable.	2.2-6: By FY 2013, 100 percent (15 of 15) of 2/3-star Designated Service Headquarters (DSHQ) will be certified as Joint Task Force (JTF)-capable.	FY 05-06 Actual: Non-applicable FY 07 Actual: 33% (5 of 15) of DSHQ certified JTF-capable FY 08 Actual: 53% (8 of 15) of DSHQ certified JTF-capable FY 09: 87% (13 of 15) of DSHQ certified JTF-capable FY 10: 93% (14 of 15) of DSHQ certified JTF-capable
*2.2-7: Percent that DoD Combatant Commanders (CoCOMs) are ready to execute Core or Theater Security Operations	2.2-7: For each applicable fiscal year, DoD Combatant Commanders (CoCOMs) will be ready to execute 100 percent of Core or Theater Security Operations.	FY 05-09 Actual: Not available FY 10: 100% DoD CoCOMs are ready to execute Core or Theater Security Operations
*2.2-8: Percent that DoD Combatant Commanders (CoCOMs) are ready to execute Contingency Plans	2.2-8: By FY 2016, DoD Combatant Commanders (CoCOMs) will be ready to execute 100 percent of their Contingency Plans.	FY 05-09 Actual: Not available FY 10: 80% DoD CoCOMs are ready to execute Contingency Plans
*Strategic Objective 2.3 (Revised): Improve intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) to enhance battlespace awareness. (USD(I))		
Performance Measures	Strategic Plan Long-term Performance Targets 1/	Annual Performance Targets
2.3-1a: Percent of Joint Intelligence Operations Centers (JIOCs) at initial operating capability (IOC)	2.3-1a: By FY 2008, the DoD will establish 100 percent of Joint Intelligence Operations Centers (JIOCs) at initial operating capability (IOC), excluding tactical JIOCs and AFRICOM.	FY 05-06 Actual: Not available FY 07 Actual: 90% of JIOCs at IOC FY 08 Actual: 100% of JIOCs at IOC FY 09: Deleted (end state achieved)
2.3-1b: Percent of Joint Intelligence Operations Centers (JIOCs) at intended end state	2.3-1b: By FY 2011, 100 percent of JIOCs will reach intended end state, excluding tactical JIOCs and STRATCOM.	FY 05-06 Actual: Non-applicable FY 07 Actual: 20% of JIOCs at intended end state FY 08 Actual: 40% of JIOCs at intended end state FY 09: 66% of JIOCs at intended end state FY 10: 100% of JIOCs at intended end state
2.3-2: Rate of customer satisfaction with DoD HUMINT support	2.3-2: By FY 2020, the DoD will achieve and maintain a customer satisfaction rate with DoD HUMINT support of 95 percent or greater.	FY 05-08 Actual: Non-applicable FY 09: 86% customer satisfaction rate FY 10: 87% customer satisfaction rate

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2.3-3: Percent of CoCOMs rating the Defense Intelligence Operations Coordination Center (DIOCC) satisfactory or better	2.3-3: By FY 2020, 100 percent of CoCOMs will rate the DIOCC performance at satisfactory or better.	FY 05-08 Actual: Non-applicable FY 09: 88.6% of CoCOMs rate DIOCC satisfactory or better FY 10: Deleted (at USD(I) request)
Strategic Objective 2.4 (Deleted): Enhance security and reduce vulnerabilities. (USD(I))		
Performance Measures	Strategic Plan Long-term Performance Targets 1/	Annual Performance Targets
2.4-1: Percent of DoD counterintelligence mission-focused Technical Surveillance Countermeasure (TSCM) requirements satisfied	2.4-1: By FY 2009, the DoD will satisfy 94 percent of counterintelligence mission-focused Technical Surveillance Countermeasure (TSCM) requirements.	FY 05-06 Actual: Non-applicable FY 07 Actual: 71% of TSCM requirements satisfied FY 08 Actual: 55% of TSCM requirements satisfied FY 09: Deleted (at USD (I) request))
STRATEGIC GOAL 3: RESHAPE THE DEFENSE ENTERPRISE		
Strategic Objective 3.1: Improve acquisition processes and execution to support warfighter requirements. (USD(AT&L))		
Performance Measures	Strategic Plan Long-term Performance Targets 1/	Annual Performance Targets
3.1-1a: Average acquisition cycle time for Major Defense Acquisition Programs (MDAPs) starting in FY 1992	3.1-1a: For each fiscal year, the DoD will reduce average cycle time for Major Defense Acquisition Programs (MDAPs) starting in FY 1992 and later to less than 99 months.	FY 05 Actual: 101 months acquisition cycle time FY 06 Actual: 101 months acquisition cycle time FY 07 Actual: 99.8 months acquisition cycle time FY 08 Actual: Available June 2009 2/ FY 09: <99 months acquisition cycle time FY 10: Deleted (at USD(AT&L) request))
3.1-1b: Average acquisition cycle time for Major Defense Acquisition Programs (MDAPs) starting in FY 1992	3.1-1b: For each fiscal year, the DoD will reduce average cycle time for Major Defense Acquisition Programs (MDAPs) starting in FY 2002 and later to less than 66 months.	FY 05 Actual: 81 months acquisition cycle time FY 06 Actual: 80 months acquisition cycle time FY 07 Actual: 83.1months acquisition cycle time FY 08 Actual: Available June 2009 2/ FY 09: <66 months acquisition cycle time FY 10: <66 months acquisition cycle time

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3.1-2: Average annual rate of acquisition cost growth for Major Defense Acquisition Program (MDAPs)	3.1-2: For each fiscal year, the DoD will reduce the annual rate of acquisition cost growth for Major Defense Acquisition Programs (MDAPs) to zero percent.	FY 05 Actual: 6.9% acquisition cost growth FY 06 Actual: 3.8% acquisition cost growth FY 07 Actual: 0.6% acquisition cost growth FY 08 Actual: Available June 2009 2/ FY 09: 0% acquisition cost growth FY 10: 0% acquisition cost growth
*3.1-3: Percentage of contract obligations that are competitively awarded	3.1-3: Beginning in FY 2010, the DoD will increase, by one percent annually, the amount of contract obligations that are competitively awarded.	FY 05-09: Non-applicable FY 10: 1% increase over FY 2009 competitive award percentage
Strategic Objective 3.2: Focus research and development to address warfighting requirements. (USD(AT&L))		
Performance Measures	Strategic Plan Long-term Performance Targets 1/	Annual Performance Targets
3.2-1: Percent of completing demonstration programs transitioning per year	3.2-1: Beginning in FY 2008, the DoD will transition 30 percent of completing demonstration programs per year.	FY 05-07 Actual: Non-applicable FY 08 Actual: 43.1% of programs transitioning FY 09: 30% of programs transitioning FY 10: 30% of programs transitioning
Strategic Objective 3.3: Implement improved logistics operations to support joint warfighting priorities. (USD(AT&L))		
Performance Measures	Strategic Plan Long-term Performance Targets 1/	Annual Performance Targets
3.3-1: Average customer wait time	3.3-1: Beginning in FY 2007, the DoD will reduce average customer wait time to 15 days.	FY 05 Actual: 21 days customer wait time FY 06 Actual: 18 days customer wait time FY 07 Actual: 17 days customer wait time FY 08 Actual: 16.7 days customer wait time FY 09: 15 days customer wait time FY 10: 15 days customer wait time
Strategic Objective 3-4: Maintain capable, efficient, and cost-effective installations to support the DoD workforce. (USD(AT&L))		
Performance Measures	Strategic Plan Long-term Performance Targets	1/Annual Performance Targets
3.4-1: Cumulative average percent reduction in building energy consumption	3.4-1: By FY 2015, DoD will reduce average building energy consumption by 30 percent from the FY 2003 baseline of 116,134 BTUs per gross square foot.	FY 05 Actual: Not available FY 06 Actual: 5.5% reduction from FY 2003 baseline FY 07 Actual: 10.1% reduction from FY 2003 baseline

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		FY 08 Actual: 10.7% reduction from FY 2003 baseline FY 09: 12% reduction from FY 2003 baseline FY 10: 15% reduction from FY 2003 baseline
3.4-3: Average minimum facilities sustainment rate	3.4-3: Beginning in FY 2009, the DoD will fund an average minimum facilities sustainment rate of 90 percent.	FY 05 Actual: 79% sustainment rate FY 06 Actual: 90% sustainment rate FY 07 Actual: 90% sustainment rate FY 08 Actual: 94% sustainment rate (updated from 08 report) FY 09: 90% sustainment rate FY 10: 91% sustainment rate
3.4-4a: Number of inadequate family housing units in the continental United States (CONUS)	3.4-4a: By FY 2009, the DoD will eliminate all inadequate family housing in the continental United States (CONUS).	FY 05 Actual: 62,812 inadequate housing units in CONUS FY 06 Actual: 43,019 inadequate housing units in CONUS FY 07 Actual: 13,242 inadequate housing units in CONUS FY 08 Actual: 5,085 inadequate housing units in CONUS FY 09: 0 inadequate housing units in CONUS FY 10: Deleted (replaced with 3.4-6 below)
3.4-4b: Number of inadequate family housing units outside the continental United States (OCONUS)	3.4-4b: By FY 2009, the DoD will eliminate all inadequate family housing outside the continental United States (OCONUS).	FY 05 Actual: 24,702 inadequate housing units in OCONUS FY 06 Actual: 19,722 inadequate housing units in OCONUS FY 07 Actual: 14,298 inadequate housing units in OCONUS FY 08 Actual: 7,273 inadequate housing units in OCONUS FY 09: 0 inadequate housing units in OCONUS FY 10: Deleted (replaced with 3.4-7 below)
*3.4-5: Percentage of renewable energy produced or procured based on DoD's annual electric energy usage	3.4-5: By FY 2025, the DoD will produce or procure renewable energy equal to 25 percent of its annual electric energy usage.	FY 05 Actual: 8.8% renewable of annual electric energy usage FY 06 Actual: 9.5% renewable of annual electric energy usage FY 07 Actual: 11.9% renewable of annual electric energy usage FY 08 Actual: 9.8% renewable of annual electric energy usage FY 09: 12.5% of renewable of annual electric energy usage FY 10: 13.4% renewable of electric energy usage
*3.4-6: Percent of government-owned Family Housing inventory in the United States at Q1-Q2 ratings	3.4-6: Beginning in FY 2010, the DoD will maintain at least 95 percent of government-owned Family Housing inventory in the United States at Q1-Q2 ratings	FY 05-07 Actual: Not available FY 08 Actual: 69% of government-owned housing in the U.S. at Q1-Q2 ratings

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		FY 09: 95% of government-owned housing in the U.S. at Q1-Q2 ratings FY 10: 95% of government-owned housing in the U.S. at Q1-Q2 ratings
*3.4-7: Percent of government-owned Family Housing inventory at foreign locations at Q1-Q2 ratings	3.4-7: Beginning in FY 2010, the DoD will maintain at least 90 percent of government-owned Family Housing inventory at foreign locations at Q1-Q2 ratings	FY 05-07 Actual: Not available FY 08 Actual: 50% of government-owned housing at foreign locations at Q1-Q2 ratings FY 09: 90% of government-owned housing at foreign locations at Q1-Q2 ratings FY 10: 90% of government-owned housing at foreign locations at Q1-Q2 ratings
Strategic Objective 3-5: Improve financial management and budget and performance integration to support strategic decisions and provide financial stewardship to the taxpayer. (USD(C)/CFO))		
Performance Measures	Strategic Plan Long-term Performance Targets 1/	Annual Performance Targets
3.5-1a: Percent of audit-ready assets and liabilities	3.5-1a: By 2017, the DoD will demonstrate that 100 percent of assets have achieved audit readiness.	FY 05 Actual: 16% audit-ready assets FY 06 Actual: 15% audit-ready assets FY 07 Actual: 15% audit-ready assets FY 08 Actual: 18% audit-ready assets FY 09: 42% audit-ready assets FY 10: 18% audit-ready assets
3.5-1b: Percent of audit-ready assets and liabilities	3.5-1b: By 2017, the DoD will demonstrate that 100 percent of liabilities have achieved audit readiness.	FY 05 Actual: 48% audit-ready liabilities FY 06 Actual: 48% audit-ready liabilities FY 07 Actual: 50% audit-ready liabilities FY 08 Actual: 66% audit-ready liabilities FY 09: 88% audit-ready liabilities FY 10: 66% audit-ready liabilities

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*Strategic Objective 3-6 (Revised): Enable an operational advantage for the DoD, non-DoD partners, and national leadership through the effective and efficient management of an assured DoD Information Enterprise. (ASD(NII/CIO))		
Performance Measures	Strategic Plan Long-term Performance Targets 1/	Annual Performance Targets
3.6-1: Percent of information technology (IT) business cases (exhibit 300s) acceptable to the OMB	3.6-1: Beginning in FY 2007, the DoD will maintain the percent of IT business cases (exhibit 300s) acceptable to the OMB at 90 percent or higher.	FY 05 Actual: 93.0% of IT cases acceptable to the OMB FY 06 Actual: 90.2% of IT cases acceptable to the OMB FY 07 Actual: 98% of IT cases acceptable to the OMB FY 08 Actual: 98% of IT cases acceptable to the OMB FY 09: 90% or higher of IT cases acceptable to the OMB FY 10: Deleted (at ASD (NII/CIO request))
3.6-2: Percent of applicable IT and National Security Systems (NSS) that are Certification and Accreditation (C&A)-compliant	3.6-2: By FY 2013, 95 percent of applicable IT and National Security Systems (NSS) that are Certification and Accreditation (C&A)-compliant. 3/	FY 05 Actual: Not available FY 06 Actual: 90% of systems C&A-compliant FY 07 Actual: 90% of systems C&A-compliant FY 08 Actual: 95% or higher of systems C&A-compliant FY 09: 80% or higher of systems C&A-compliant FY 10: 80% or higher of systems C&A-compliant
*3.6-3: Percent of IT and NSS investment initiatives and systems complaint with reporting requirements	3.6-3: By FY 2013, 95 percent of IT and NSS investment initiatives and systems complaint with reporting requirements.	FY 05-09 Actual: Not available FY 10: 70% of IT and NSS compliant with reporting requirements
*3.6-4: Number of operational availability gaps in protected MILSATCOM mission area (space segment)	3.6-4: For each fiscal year, the DoD will ensure there are no operational availability gaps in protected MILSATCOM mission area (space segment)	FY 05-08 Actual: 0 gaps in protected MILSATCOM mission area FY 09: 0 gaps in protected MILSATCOM mission area FY 10: 0 gaps in protected MILSATCOM mission area
*3.6-5: Number of operational availability gaps in narrowband MILSATCOM mission area (space segment)	3.6-5: For each fiscal year, the DoD will ensure there are no operational availability gaps in narrowband MILSATCOM mission area (space segment)	FY 05-08 Actual: 0 gaps in narrowband MILSATCOM mission area FY 09: 0 gaps in narrowband MILSATCOM mission area FY 10: 0 gaps in narrowband MILSATCOM mission area

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*3.6-6: Percent reduction in the number of point-to-point (P2P) legacy, cross domain solution (CDS) connections between the unclassified NIPRnet and DoD SIPRnet	3.6-6: By FY 2013, the DoD will achieve a 50 percent reduction from the FY 2008 baseline number of point-to-point (P2P) legacy, cross domain solution (CDS) connections (156 connections) between the unclassified NIPRnet and DoD SIPRnet.	FY 05-09 Actual: Not available FY 10: 32% reduction in P2P legacy CDS connections
*3.6-7: Percent of customer computing requirements met by the Defense Information Services Agency (DISA)	3.6-7: For each fiscal year, not less than (NLT) 96 percent of customer computing requirements will be met by the Defense Information Services Agency (DISA)	FY 05-07 Actual: Not available FY 08 Actual: 98.5% of customer computing services met by DISA FY 09: NLT 96% of customer computing services met by DISA FY 10: NLT 96% of customer computing services met by DISA

STRATEGIC GOAL 4: DEVELOP A 21ST CENTURY TOTAL FORCE

***Strategic Objective 4.1 (Revised): Sustain the capacity and support of the “All Volunteer” force and enhance the role of the civilian workforce in the total force .
(USD(P&R))**

Performance Measures	Strategic Plan Long-term Performance Targets 1/	Annual Performance Targets
4.1-1a: Percent variance in Active component end strength	4.1-1a: For each fiscal year, the DoD Active component end strength must be maintained at or not to exceed (NTE) three percent above the SECDEF prescribed end strength for that fiscal year.	FY 05 Actual: 1.2% below SECDEF prescribed end strength FY 06 Actual: 1.2% below SECDEF prescribed end strength FY 07 Actual: 0.9% above SECDEF prescribed end strength FY 08 Actual: 2.1% above SECDEF prescribed end strength FY 09: NLT authorized/NTE +3% above SECDEF prescribed end strength FY 10: NLT authorized/NTE +3% above SECDEF prescribed end strength
4.1-1b: Percent variance in Reserve component end strength	4.1-1b: For each fiscal year, the DoD Reserve component end strength will not vary by more than three percent from the SECDEF prescribed end strength for that fiscal year.	FY 05 Actual: 4.7% below SECDEF prescribed end strength FY 06 Actual: 2.7% below SECDEF prescribed end strength FY 07 Actual: 1.7% below SECDEF prescribed end strength FY 08 Actual: 0% from SECDEF prescribed end strength FY 09: +/-3% from SECDEF prescribed end strength FY 10: +/-3% from SECDEF prescribed end strength

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4.1-2: Percent of deployable Armed Forces without any deployment- limiting medical condition		Realigned to Strategic Objective 4.5 (below)
4.1-3: Percent of Armed Forces whose medical readiness status is unknown		Realigned to Strategic Objective 4.5 (below)
4.1-4: Attrition rate for first-termers	4.1-4: Beginning in FY 2007, the DoD attrition rate for first-termers will not vary by more than two percent of the FY 2006 baseline of 27 percent.	FY 05 Actual: 28% first termers' attrition rate FY 06 Actual: 27% first termers' attrition rate FY 07 Actual: 28% first termers' attrition rate FY 08 Actual: 26% first termers' attrition rate FY 09: +/-2% of FY 2006 attrition rate FY 10: +/-2% of FY 2006 attrition rate
4.1-5: Percent of Active Service members intending to stay in the military (realigned from 4.2-1a)	4.1-5: Beginning in FY 2007, the percent of Active Service members intending to stay in the military force, if given the choice, must not decline by more than 10 percent of pre-GWOT levels (of 50 percent).	FY 05 Actual: 55% of Active Service members FY 06 Actual: 57% of Active Service members FY 07 Actual: 56% of Active Service members FY 08 Actual: 58% or higher of Active Service members FY 09: 50% or higher of Active Service members FY 10: 40% or higher of Active Service members
4.1-6: Percent of Reserve Service members intending to stay in the military (realigned from 4.2-1b)	4.1-6: Beginning in FY 2007, the percent of Reserve Service members intending to stay in the military force, if given the choice, must not decline by more than 10 percent of pre-GWOT levels (of 74 percent).	FY 05 Actual: 64% of Reserve Service members FY 06 Actual: 67% of Reserve Service members FY 07 Actual: 69% of Reserve Service members FY 08 Actual: 69% or higher of Reserve Service members FY 09: 64% or higher of Reserve Service members FY 10: 64% or higher of Reserve Service members
4.1-7: Percent of Active Service members, who, in their opinion, believe their spouse/significant other thinks the members should stay in the military (realigned from 4.2-2a)	4.1-7: Beginning in FY 2007, the percent of Active Service members, who, in their opinion, believe their spouse or significant other thinks the member should stay in the military must not decline by more than 10 percent of pre-GWOT levels (of 44 percent)	FY 05 Actual: 46% of Active Service members FY 06 Actual: 47% of Active Service members FY 07 Actual: 45% of Active Service members FY 08 Actual: 47% or higher of Active Service members FY 09: 39% or higher of Active Service members FY 10: 34% or higher of Active Service members

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4.1-8: Percent of Reserve Service members, who, in their opinion, believe their spouse/significant other thinks the members should stay in the military (realigned from 4.2-2b)	4.1-8: Beginning in FY 2007, the percent of Reserve Service members, who, in their opinion, believe their spouse or significant other thinks the member should stay in the military must not decline by more than 10 percent of pre-GWOT levels (of 70 percent)	FY 05 Actual: 60% of Reserve Service members FY 06 Actual: 63% of Reserve Service members FY 07 Actual: 64% of Reserve Service members FY 08 Actual: 64% or higher of Reserve Service members FY 09: 60% or higher of Reserve Service members FY 10: 60% or higher of Reserve Service members
*4.1-9: Percent of annual force rebalancing targets achieved	4.1-9: By FY 2015, the DoD will have rebalanced 100 percent of its active/reserve force rebalancing target of 225,415 authorizations.	FY 05-08 Actual: 100% of annual rebalancing targets achieved FY 09: 100% of annual rebalancing target (25,813) achieved FY 10: 100% of rebalancing target (30,248) achieved
*4.1-10: Cumulative number of DoD civilian and/or military authorizations added as a result of in-sourcing	4.1-10: By FY 2015, the DoD will decrease reliance on contract services by increasing the in-house civilian or military workforce by 33,375 authorizations.	FY 05-09: Non-applicable FY 10: 13,571 authorizations in-sourced
*4.1-11: Percent fill rate for deployable civilian positions	4.1-11: Beginning in FY 2010, the DoD will maintain a fill rate of 90 percent or greater for deployable civilian positions.	FY 05-08 Actual: Not available FY 09: 35% deployable civilian fill rate FY 10: =>90% deployable civilian fill rate
*4.1-12: Percent of military population, whose Quality of Life (QoL) is improved as a result of living in states or territories that comply with key DoD QoL issue criteria	4.1-12: By FY 2013, five of the QoL issue criteria are accepted by states and territories so that for each of these issues at least 75 percent of the military population has had their quality of life positively impacted	FY 05-09 Actual: Not available FY 10: 40% of military population whose QoL positively impacted
Strategic Objective 4.2 (Merged with 4.1): DoD remains competitive for needed talent by sustaining workforce satisfaction. (USD(P&R))		
Performance Measures	Strategic Plan Long-term Performance Targets 1/	Annual Performance Targets
4.2-1a: Percent of Active Service members intending to stay in the military		Realigned to Strategic Objective 4.1 (above)
4.2-1b: Percent of Reserve Service members intending to stay in the military		Realigned to Strategic Objective 4.1 (above)

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4.2-2a: Percent of Active Service members, who, in their opinion, believe their spouse/significant other thinks the members should stay in the military		Realigned to Strategic Objective 4.1 (above)
4.2-2b: Percent of Reserve Service members, who, in their opinion, believe their spouse/significant other thinks the members should stay in the military		Realigned to Strategic Objective 4.1 (above)
4.2-3: Average civilian employee satisfaction rate	4.2-3a: Beginning in FY 2008, the DoD will maintain an average civilian employee satisfaction rate that is equal to or above the average civilian satisfaction rate of other Federal agencies on each Federal Human Capital (FHCS) survey.	FY 05 Actual : Non-applicable 4/ FY 06 Actual : 1% above other agency rate (DoD 53% vice other agency 52%) FY 07 Actual: Non-applicable 4/ FY 08 Actual: 0.8% above other agency rate (DoD 63.6% vice other agency 62.8%) FY 09: Non-applicable 4/ FY 10: Deleted (at USD(P&R) request))
	4.2-3b: Beginning in FY 2007, the DoD will show a minimum of one percent increase in civilian employee satisfaction from prior results for all six Status of Forces-Civilian (SOF-C) survey questions.	FY 05 Actual: 55% civilian satisfaction rate FY 06 Actual: Non-applicable 4/ FY 07 Actual: 1% below prior SOF survey or 54% FY 08 Actual: Non-applicable 4/ FY 09: 1% or higher from prior SOF survey results FY 10: Deleted (at USD(P&R) request))
4.2-4: Average percent Defense Health Program annual cost per equivalent life increase compared to average civilian sector increase		Realigned to Strategic Objective 4.5 (below)

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Strategic Objective 4.3 (Merged with 4.1): Provide effective and efficient human resources management to DoD customers. (USD(P&R))		
Performance Measures	Strategic Plan Long-term Performance Targets 1/	Annual Performance Targets
4.3-1: Percent of eligible DoD civilian employees covered under the National Security Personnel System (NSPS) as activated	4.3-1: By FY 2010, the DoD will have 100 percent of eligible DoD civilian employees under coverage by the National Security Personnel System (NSPS) as activated.	FY 05 Actual: Non-applicable FY 06 Actual: 1.5% of eligible civilians covered FY 07 Actual: 17% of eligible civilians covered FY 08 Actual: 28% of eligible civilians covered FY 09: 30% of eligible civilians covered FY 10: Deleted (at USD(P&R) request))
4.3-2: Percent Defense Travel System (DTS) usage	4.3-2: By FY 2013, 100 percent of applicable temporary duty vouchers will be processed in the Defense Travel System (DTS).	FY 05 Actual: Non-applicable FY 06 Actual: Non-applicable FY 07 Actual: 52% of vouchers processed in DTS FY 08 Actual: 65% of vouchers processed in DTS FY 09: 60% of vouchers processed in DTS FY 10: Deleted (at USD(P&R) request))
4.3-3: Percent of applicable Defense Travel authorizations, requiring air or rental car travel, that utilize the DTS Reservation Module.	4.3-3: By FY 2011, 100 percent of applicable DTS authorizations requiring air or rental car travel that utilize the DTS Reservation Module.	FY 05 Actual: Non-applicable FY 06 Actual: Non-applicable FY 07 Actual: 84% utilization of DTS Reservation Module FY 08 Actual: 85% utilization of DTS Reservation Module FY 09: 90% utilization of DTS Reservation Module FY 10: Deleted (at USD(P&R) request))
4.3-4: Percent of planned Phase III Defense Travel System (DTS) sites fielded	4.3-4: By FY 2009, 100 percent of planned Phase III DTS sites will be fielded.	FY 05 Actual: Non-applicable FY 06 Actual: Non-applicable FY 07 Actual: 84% of Phase III DTS sites fielded FY 08 Actual: 93% of Phase III DTS sites fielded FY 09: 100% of Phase III DTS sites fielded FY 10: Deleted (end state achieved)

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*Strategic Objective 4.4(Revised): The force is prepared to meet emerging challenges faced by operational commanders. (USD(P&R))		
Performance Measures	Strategic Plan Long-term Performance Targets 1/	Annual Performance Targets
4.4-1: Percent of operational and contingency language needs met	4.4-1: By FY 2011, the DoD will increase the percent of operational and contingency language needs met by three percent from FY 2008 baseline.	FY 05 Actual: Non-applicable FY 06 Actual: Non-applicable FY 07 Actual: Non-applicable FY 08 Actual: Baseline developed FY 09: +1% from FY 08 baseline FY 10: +2% from FY 08 baseline
4.4-2: Percent of combat units receiving joint training in Joint National Training Capability (JNTC) -accredited programs prior to arriving in theater	4.4-2: By FY 2012, the DoD will increase the percent of combat units receiving joint training in JNTC-accredited programs prior to arriving in theater to not less than 80 percent.	FY 05 Actual: Not available FY 06 Actual: Not available FY 07 Actual: 71.3% of units trained FY 08 Actual: 82.1% or greater of units trained FY 09: 74% or greater of units trained FY 10: 76% or greater of units trained
4.4-3a: Percent of acquisition positions filled with personnel meeting Level II certification requirements	4.4-3a: Beginning in FY 2007, the DoD will increase the percent of positions filled with personnel meeting Level II certification requirements from the previous fiscal year.	FY 05 Actual: 43.14% of Level II acquisition positions filled FY 06 Actual: 48.05% of Level II acquisition positions filled FY 07 Actual: 51.46% of Level II acquisition positions filled FY 08 Actual: 55.10% of Level II acquisition positions filled FY 09: > FY 2008% of Level II acquisition positions filled FY 10: > FY 2009% of Level II acquisition positions filled
4.4-3b: Percent of acquisition positions filled with personnel meeting Level III certification requirements	4.4-3b: Beginning in FY 2007, the DoD will increase the percent of positions filled with personnel meeting Level III certification requirements from the previous fiscal year.	FY 05 Actual: 62.64% of Level III acquisition positions filled FY 06 Actual: 60.31% of Level III acquisition positions filled FY 07 Actual: 61.71% of Level III acquisition positions filled FY 08 Actual: 69.89% of Level III acquisition positions filled FY 09: > FY 2008% of Level III acquisition positions filled FY 10: > FY 2009% of Level III acquisition positions filled
4.4-4: Cumulative number of Defense intelligence components converted to the Defense Civilian Intelligence Personnel System (DCIPS)	4.4-4: By FY 2010, the DoD will have converted nine Defense intelligence components to the Defense Civilian Intelligence Personnel System (DCIPS).	FY 05 Actual: Non-applicable FY 06 Actual: Non-applicable FY 07 Actual: Non-applicable FY 08 Actual: 1 Defense intelligence components FY 09: 7 Defense intelligence components FY 10: Deleted (at USD(I) request)

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*4.4-5: Percent of Service-tailored goals achieved for units trained in Irregular Warfare and Stability Operations	4.4-5: For each fiscal year, the percent of Service-tailored goals achieved for units trained in Irregular Warfare and Stability Operations, at major Service training centers, will meet or exceed the following Service-tailored goals of Army and MC (90%), AF (75%), and Navy (60%).	FY 05-07 Actual: Non-applicable FY 08 Actual: 100% of goals met or exceeded in all Services FY 09: 100% of goals met or exceeded in all Services FY 10: 100% of goals met or exceeded in all Services
*Strategic Objective 4.5 (New): Ensure the medical readiness of military members. (USD(P&R))		
Performance Measures	Strategic Plan Long-term Performance Targets 1/	Annual Performance Targets
4.5-1: Percent of deployable Armed Forces without any deployment- limiting medical condition (realigned from 4.1-2)	4.5-1: By FY 2010, the DoD will sustain the percent of deployable Armed Forces without any deployment - limiting medical condition to equal to or greater than 92 percent.	FY 05 Actual: Not available FY 06 Actual: 83% of deployable Armed Forces FY 07 Actual: 85% of deployable Armed Forces FY 08 Actual: 84% of deployable Armed Forces FY 09: >92% of deployable Armed Forces FY 10: =/>92% of deployable Armed Forces
4.5-2: Percent of Armed Forces whose medical readiness status is unknown (realigned from 4.1-3)	4.5-2: By FY 2010, the DoD will reduce the percent of Armed Forces whose medical readiness status is unknown to equal to or less than eight percent.	FY 05 Actual: Not available FY 06 Actual: 32% of Armed Forces FY 07 Actual: 24% of Armed Forces FY 08 Actual: 20% of Armed Forces FY 09: <10% of Armed Forces FY 10: =/<8% of Armed Forces
4.5-3: Average percent Defense Health Program annual cost per equivalent life increase compared to average civilian sector increase (realigned from 4.2-4)	4.5-3: Beginning in FY 2007, the DoD will maintain an average Defense Health Program (DHP) medical cost per equivalent life increase at or below the average healthcare premium increase in the civilian sector. 5/	FY 05 Actual: 3.2% below civilian sector rate FY 06 Actual : 1% below civilian sector rate FY 07 Actual: 0.8% below civilian sector rate FY 08 Actual: 1.1% above civilian sector rate FY 09: =/< civilian sector increase FY 10 : =/< civilian sector increase
*4.5-4: Overall Hospital Quality Index score	4.5-4: Beginning in FY 2010, the DoD will increase the Overall Hospital Quality Index score related to ORYX quality measures to 80 percent or higher.	FY 05-06 Actual: Not available FY 07 Actual: 77.6% for Overall Hospital Quality Index score FY 08 Actual: 78.4% for Overall Hospital Quality Index score FY 09: =/>80% for Overall Hospital Quality Index score FY 10: =/> 80% for Overall Hospital Quality Index score

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*4.5-5: DoD TRICARE Prime Enrollee Preventive Health Quality Index score	4.5-5: Beginning in FY 2010, the DoD will increase the TRICARE Prime Enrollee Preventive Health Quality Index score, related to evidence based quality measures, to 20 points or higher	FY 05-06 Actual : Not available FY 07 Actual : 19 points for the DoD TRICARE Prime Enrollee Preventive Health Quality Index score FY 08 Actual : 18.3 points for the DoD TRICARE Prime Enrollee Preventive Health Quality Index score FY 09: =/> 20 points for the DoD TRICARE Prime Enrollee Preventive Health Quality Index score FY 10: =/> 20 points for the DoD TRICARE Prime Enrollee Preventive Health Quality Index score
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STRATEGIC GOAL 5: ACHIEVE UNITY OF EFFORT

Strategic Objective 5.1: Build capacity of international partners in fighting the war on terrorism. (USD(P))

Performance Measures	Strategic Plan Long-term Performance Targets 1/	Annual Performance Targets
5.1-1: Annual number of international students participating in Department-sponsored educational activities	5.1-1: Beginning in FY 2007, the DoD will increase the number of international students participating in Department-sponsored education by at least two percent per year.	FY 05 Actual: Non-applicable FY 06 Actual: Non-applicable FY 07 Actual: 52,607 international students FY 08 Actual: 55,895 international students FY 09: 56,400 international students FY 10: Deleted (at USD(P) request))
5.1-2: Annual number of Technology Security Actions (TSAs) processed	5.1-2: Beginning in FY 2007, the DoD will increase the number of reviews of relevant technologies involving transfers to international partners by two percent per year.	FY 05 Actual: Non-applicable FY 06 Actual: Non-applicable FY 07 Actual: 116,017 TSAs processed FY 08 Actual: 118,367 TSAs processed FY 09: 120,704 TSAs processed FY 10: 124,568 TSAs processed

Strategic Objective 5.2 (deleted): Improve strategic communication process to link information issues with policies, plans, and actions and improve primary communication supporting capabilities. (ASD(PA))

Performance Measures	Strategic Plan Long-term Performance Targets 1/	Annual Performance Targets
5.2-1: Number of Strategic Communication plans approved	5.2-1: Beginning in FY 2008, the DoD will approve five Strategic Communication plans each year	FY 05 Actual: Non-applicable FY 06 Actual: Non-applicable FY 07 Actual: 5% of strategic communication plans approved

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		FY 08 Actual: three strategic communications plans approved FY 09: five strategic communications plans approved FY 10: Deleted (at ASD(PA) request))
5.2-2: Annual number of officers graduated from Joint Intermediate, Expeditionary, and Senior Public Affairs courses	5.2-2: Beginning in FY 2008, the DoD will graduate 81 officers, each year, from the Joint Intermediate, Expeditionary, and Senior Public Affairs courses.	FY 05 Actual: Non-applicable FY 06 Actual: Non-applicable FY 07 Actual: 16 Public Affairs graduates FY 08 Actual: 56 Public Affairs graduates FY 09: 81 Public Affairs graduates FY 10: Deleted (at ASD(PA) request))
1/ Long-term performance targets are subject to change based on 2009 QDR. 2/ Actual results linked to System Acquisition Reports (SARs) delayed for FY 2010 to June 2009. 3/ A drop in the percentage is foreseeable in the next couple of years as improved Computer Network Defense standards and definitions are implemented. 4/ FHCS government-wide and DoD results will be reported only for even numbered years; SOF-C government-wide and DoD results will be reported only for odd numbered years. 5/ Reporting normally has a six month lag due to medical claims data; The objective is to keep the rate of cost growth for the treatment of TRICARE enrollees to a level at or below the civilian health care plans rate increases at the national level. Targets historically have been based on the Kaiser Family Foundation and the Health Research and Educational Trust (HRET) annual Health Insurance Survey Premium increase for the most recent year. * Reflects new goal, objective, or measure added to the Performance Plan for FY 2010. ** Additional performance targets, under Goal 1 for Overseas Contingency Operations, will be provided by June 30, 2009.		

