

## DEFENSE

The President's 2008 Defense Budget will support our men and women in uniform and transform the military for 21<sup>st</sup> century threats:

- Supporting operations in the War on Terror
- Developing capabilities to meet future threats;
- Defending the homeland;
- Supporting the all-volunteer force and their families; and
- Strengthening the U.S. intelligence community.

The President's 2008 Budget provides \$481.4 billion for the Department of Defense's base budget – a 62 percent increase over 2001. In addition to base funding, the request includes \$93.4 billion in supplemental appropriations for 2007, and an additional \$141.7 billion in 2008. It also includes a \$50 billion allowance for 2009. This combined request will ensure a high level of military readiness, enabling the Department to respond to evolving and adaptive enemies, while sustaining traditional advantages in U.S. conventional warfighting capabilities by:

**Supporting operations in the War on Terror:** As a nation at war, the top priority is to ensure servicemembers have the resources necessary to fight and succeed in the War on Terror. To date, \$426.8 billion has been provided in supplemental appropriations for the War on Terror; the 2007 and 2008 request would increase this amount to \$ 661.9 billion.

### INCREASING SUPPORT FOR DEFENSE OPERATIONS IN THE WAR ON TERROR (in billions of dollars)

		Enacted					Enacted	Request		Total
2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	To Date	2007	2008	
9.3	8.3	62.2	62.0	100.5	114.5	70.0	426.8	93.4	141.7	661.9

**Developing capabilities to meet future threats:** Even as DoD focuses on military operations in Iraq and Afghanistan, it must prepare for future challenges and conflicts through organizational and technological transformations.

- Additional permanent forces: Increase the size of the Army from 482,400 to 547,400 by 2012 and Marine Corps from 175,000 to 202,000 by 2011 to reduce stress on active duty and reserve forces.
- Reorganizing the Army: \$7.6 billion in 2008 to continue the Army's transformation from a division centric force to a modular, flexible force, including the deployment of new Stryker vehicles and upgrades to existing aircraft.
- Expanding Special Operations Command: \$6.2 billion, which will strengthen and expand the Special Operations Command (SOCOM) by adding 3,000 special operators in 2008 and 10,000 special operators over the next five years without compromising training standards.
- Building partnership capacity: \$500 million for building international partnerships and enhancing the military's ability to train and equip allies and provide humanitarian assistance.
- Aligning infrastructure and requirements: \$8.2 billion for DoD to continue its efforts to meet the recommendations accepted by the Base Realignment and Closure Commission.
- Adjusting global posture: \$1.0 billion in 2008 and \$5.3 billion by 2012 to continue to fund an overall restructuring of the military by shifting Cold War bases to new areas of strategic importance.
- Improving technology to support our troops:

- Increase the Predator Unmanned Aerial Vehicle force to 170 aircraft.
- Provide \$14.2 billion for Navy shipbuilding, including the first of a new class of aircraft carriers and three Littoral Combat Ships.
- Support new global capabilities by providing \$315 million for a new Air Force tanker, \$175 million for conventional Trident missiles, and \$310 million for a missile defense site in Europe.

**Defending the Homeland:** Provides the resources necessary to deter, detect and defeat attacks against the U.S., its citizens and its infrastructure.

- Cooperative Threat Reduction Program: \$348 million will fund the completion of a chemical weapons destruction facility, provide security upgrades at a Russian warhead storage site and improve nuclear detection capabilities at borders and ports in the former Soviet Union.
- Missile Defense Agency: \$8.9 billion to develop new systems and improve upon existing land and sea based missile defense systems that protect the United States.
- National Guard and Reserve: \$43 billion to recruit, man, train, operate, and equip National Guard and Reserve forces that provide critical military capabilities both at home and abroad.

**Supporting the all-volunteer force and their families:** Continues to ensure servicemembers have the best training and equipment while maintaining a high quality of life for servicemembers and their families and providing the finest treatment, rehabilitation, and future opportunity for personnel wounded in action.

- Compensating servicemembers: Includes a three percent pay raise, bringing the total basic pay increases since 2001 to nearly 32 percent. In addition the Administration has added retention bonuses for servicemembers deployed in support of Operations Iraqi Freedom and Enduring Freedom, and enhanced pay, commissary, education and health benefits are made available for all reservists activated for war.
- Supporting the Severely Injured Support Center: \$45 million for counseling, assistance and advocacy for wounded servicemembers.
- Providing access to health care: \$20.6 billion plus \$1.9 billion in revenue proposals for the Defense Health Program to provide servicemembers and their families with high quality medical care.

**Strengthening the U.S. Intelligence Community:** Continues robust funding of the Intelligence Community, focusing on human and signals intelligence, data processing, and analytic capabilities.

- Central Intelligence Agency: Make progress towards the goal of increasing the number of case officers 50 percent and achieves that goal for analysts.
- Office of the Director of National Intelligence: Sustain implementation of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act and the Presidentially-approved recommendations of the 9-11 and Weapons of Mass Destruction Commissions.
- Information sharing environment: Improve coordination among agencies that support the War on Terror including information sharing between Federal, State and local authorities.