

U.S. Department of Defense

FISCAL YEAR 2009
GLOBAL WAR
ON TERROR
BRIDGE REQUEST

May 2008





COMPTROLLER

This summary justification provides the Congress and the American people details on the President's request of \$66.0 billion of FY 2009 bridge funding for the Department of Defense to continue the global war on terror. This request is designed to support the Department of Defense's efforts in Iraq and Afghanistan well into the next fiscal year. Additional funding is required to fully support the troops next year and a further request will be made later.

This request funds troop levels 15 brigade combat teams (BCTs) in Iraq; and 4 BCTs in Afghanistan. The 4 BCTs in Afghanistan reflect 2 Army BCTs and 2 BCT equivalent teams training the Afghan National Security Forces.

Emergency funding for over 15,000 mine resistant, ambush protected vehicles is largely completed and many are deployed to the theater. This request includes funding to keep these vehicles properly supported in the field.

This request also includes expanded funding for unmanned aerial vehicles (UAV) for intelligence, reconnaissance and surveillance efforts. This will maximize U.S. industrial capacity. These additional UAVs will help save U.S. lives through closer surveillance of convoys, continue offensive actions against insurgents, and reduce the effectiveness of the enemy's improvised explosive devices against our troops.

Swift action on this request will ensure that our troops in harms way continue to receive the support, supplies, ammunition, and technology they need to be successful in their mission.

*Tina W. Jonas
Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller)*

TABLE OF CONTENTS

OVERVIEW – FY 2009 GLOBAL WAR ON TERROR (GWOT) REQUEST 1

JUSTIFICATION BY CATEGORY 6

OPERATIONS 6

FORCE PROTECTION 10

IED DEFEAT 12

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE 13

ADDITIONAL COMBATANT COMMANDER UAV AND ISR NEEDS 14

IRAQ SECURITY FORCES 15

AFGHAN NATIONAL SECURITY FORCES 16

COALITION SUPPORT 17

COMMANDER’S EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROGRAM 19

RECONSTITUTION 20

WOUNDED, ILL AND INJURED 21

FUEL ADJUSTMENT 22

NON-DOD CLASSIFIED 22

ALLOCATION OF FY 2009 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE GLOBAL WAR ON TERROR (GWOT) REQUEST 23

APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE 23

 MILITARY PERSONNEL 23

 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE 24

 PROCUREMENT 29

 RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION 31

 REVOLVING AND MANAGEMENT FUNDS 31

 TITLE VIII - GENERAL PROVISIONS 32

FY 2009 Global War on Terror Bridge Supplemental

OVERVIEW – FY 2009 GLOBAL WAR ON TERROR (GWOT) REQUEST

The Department of Defense requests \$66.0 billion in fiscal year (FY) 2009 bridge funding to continue operations in the Global War on Terror. This is a partial request, reflecting largely operational costs, and does not fund the full cost to repair or replace equipment that has been worn out or damaged in combat operations.

U.S. ENGAGEMENT IN IRAQ AND AFGHANISTAN

The goal of U.S. engagement in Iraq and Afghanistan is to establish stable, democratic and secure nations, with the institutions and resources needed for each nation to provide for its own security.

IRAQ

The strategic goal of the United States and its Coalition partners in Iraq remains a unified, democratic, and federal Iraq that can govern, defend, and sustain itself and that is an ally in the Global War on Terror. Stability in Iraq requires coordinated efforts in political and economic development, as well as the development of more capable security forces. Ultimately, success in these efforts lies with the government and people of Iraq.

Progress to Date

Success in Iraq is an essential element to counter the extremist ideology that breeds international terrorism.

Since March 2003, Iraq has made significant progress in overcoming the brutal dictatorship of Saddam Hussein, in reviving Iraqi society, and in establishing democratic rule. Iraq has achieved major milestones:

- March 2004: The Iraqi Governing Council approves the Transitional Administrative Law (interim constitution).

FY 2009 GWOT Request by Category

Over half of the \$66.0B Request funds daily operations in Iraq and Afghanistan

Functional Category (\$ in billions)	FY09
Operations	33.6
Force Protection (including MRAP sustainment)	3.6
IED Defeat	3.0
Military Intelligence	1.8
Additional COCOM UAV and ISR Needs	0.9
Iraq Security Forces	2.0
Afghan National Security Forces	3.7
Coalition Support	0.6
Commander's Emergency Response Program	1.7
Reconstitution	9.5
Wounded, Ill, and Injured Programs	0.6
Fuel Adjustment	2.2
Non-DoD Classified	3.0
Total Request	66.0

Source: FY 2009 GWOT Request Amendment

Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding

- June 2004: A free Iraqi becomes head of state of a sovereign nation as the Coalition Provisional Authority closes down.
- January 2005: Iraqis elect a Transitional National Assembly in the first free election in 50 years.
- October 2005: Iraqis ratify a new permanent Constitution.
- December 2005: Iraqis elect the Council of Representatives (CoR), which in turn forms the first government under the permanent constitution.
- July 2006: Iraqis assume responsibility from Multi-National Force-Iraq (MNF-I) for the security of Muthanna Province, the first to be transferred to Provincial Iraqi Control (PIC).

FY 2009 Global War on Terror Bridge Supplemental

- September 2006: The Government of Iraq (GoI) establishes the military Joint Headquarters and the Ground Forces Command, which assumes command and control of a portion of its armed forces.
- December 2007: The CoR passes the Unified Retirement Law (Pension Law).
- January 2008: The CoR passes the Accountability and Justice Law. The Executive Council is formalized—consisting of the Prime Minister, the President, and two Vice Presidents.
- February 2008: The CoR passes the 2008 Budget, the Amnesty Law, and the Provincial Powers Law.

Military Achievements

As of January 2008, 516,000 Iraqi Security Forces (ISF) were assigned, including the Army, Air Force, Navy, local and National Police, border guards, and specialized units. The ISF continue to take the operational lead, assuming primary security responsibility in progressively larger areas and demonstrating increased capability to plan and execute counterinsurgency operations. 11 division headquarters, 41 brigade headquarters, and 106 Iraqi Army battalions have assumed the lead for counterinsurgency operations in their areas of operation.

Political Achievements

Four laws passed by the Iraqi CoR in the last year are particularly noteworthy: the amended Unified Retirement Law (Pension Law), the Accountability and Justice Law, the Amnesty Law, and the Provincial Powers Law. The Pension Law has the potential to advance reconciliation by allowing former regime members to draw pensions. The Accountability and Justice Law could reinstate a larger number of former lower-level Ba'athists into the GoI, if the law is implemented transparently and impartially. The Amnesty Law may further encourage

reconciliation among ethno-sectarian groups, and the Provincial Powers Law is a first step toward provincial elections, in addition to outlining the authorities inherent in the provincial versus central governing institutions.

Economic Achievements

Iraq's economy is overcoming impediments to growth and is projected to grow 7% in 2008, resulting in an estimated nominal gross domestic product (GDP) of \$60.9 billion. Core inflation for 2007 was 12.3% compared to core inflation of 31.9% in 2006. These macroeconomic improvements are largely due to improved monetary policy, government spending of oil revenue, and improved security. The GoI's ability to use its own resources to provide essential services and promote economic development is progressing. This progress is further underscored by macroeconomic improvements that have occurred, in part, because of Iraq's well-managed monetary policy. Iraq's national and provincial governments have demonstrated an increasing capacity in their capital budget execution, a prerequisite for improved delivery of essential services. In 2007, capital budget execution occurred at more than double the 2006 rate. The volume of oil production and exports has increased since 2006 and, combined with the high price of oil, has enabled Iraq to accrue surplus revenues.

Strategic Partnership

The U.S. bilateral relationship with Iraq is evolving as the GoI and ISF become increasingly capable of providing for the security needs of their country. In accordance with the Declaration of Principles signed by President Bush and Prime Minister Maliki on November 26, 2007, the UN Security Council Resolution extending MNF-I's mandate under Chapter VII of the UN Charter will expire on December 31, 2008. The U.S. Government and the GoI currently are negotiating agreements that would continue this bilateral relationship.

FY 2009 Global War on Terror Bridge Supplemental

Much Remains To Be Done

In the last year, violence has declined. New strides have been taken in reconciliation at the national, provincial, and local levels, and the Iraqi economy is growing. However, recent security gains remain fragile, and sustained progress over the long term will depend on Iraq's ability to address complex political and economic issues.

THE WAY FORWARD IN IRAQ

Iraq is stepping forward on the security, economic, political, and diplomatic fronts.

- Iraq is beginning to shoulder the majority of reconstruction costs. In the Gol's 2008 Budget, Iraq will outspend the United States on reconstruction by more than ten to one. The U.S. share of Iraq's security costs will drop as well, as Iraqis pay for the vast majority of their own army and police in 2008.
- The Iraqi Army and Police are increasingly capable, and leading in the fight to secure their country. Iraqi and Coalition forces are stepping up conventional operations against al Qaeda. As Iraqis assume the primary role in providing security, U.S. forces will increasingly focus on targeted raids, continue training Iraqi forces, and be available to help Iraq's security forces if required.
- "Bottom-up" reconciliation initiatives are expanding as growing numbers of Sunni and Shi'a tribal leaders worked with the Gol and the Coalition to improve security and economic conditions at the local level. Tribes and other groups in the provinces are rebuilding local political structures and taking charge of their own affairs.
- Iraqis are planning to hold provincial elections later this year, and these will be followed by national elections in 2009.

Upcoming elections will consolidate this progress and provide a way for Iraqis to settle disputes through the political process instead of through violence.

- Iraq is increasing its engagement in the region and international community. A stable, successful, and independent Iraq is in the interest of Arab nations and all who want peace in the Middle East. U.S. efforts to increase regional and international support for Iraq were highlighted at the third Expanded Neighbors Conference in Kuwait and will also be highlighted at the upcoming International Compact with Iraq meeting in Stockholm.

Political

As of April 2008, negotiations are ongoing to bring the Tawafuq party back into the cabinet. Filling the remaining cabinet positions is critical to ensure that all of Iraq's major ethnic and religious groups are represented at the highest levels of Iraq's government.

The Executive Council has the potential to address critical national-level issues facing the Gol, such as filling vacant cabinet positions, breaking the logjam on ambassadorial appointments, increasing the effectiveness and inclusiveness of the Council of Ministers, and building the political momentum needed to pass reconciliation-related legislation in the CoR.

Economic

The Gol's ability to spend its resources, improve the delivery of essential services, and promote economic development has progressed. However, Iraq's economic picture is not entirely positive and economic progress remains hampered by a continued lack of transparency, endemic corruption, weak technical skills, and a complex legal framework. The Iraqis should continue to focus more economic effort on relatively secure areas and develop them as hubs for employment and

FY 2009 Global War on Terror Bridge Supplemental

growth by capitalizing and executing jobs-producing programs and by complementing U.S. efforts to create jobs with long-term, sustainable Iraqi programs. As Iraqi revenues grow, the Iraqis should also continue to increase their contributions to reconstruction and security efforts. Finally, the Iraqis should enact laws, such as the Hydrocarbons Law, to promote foreign investment and further diversify domestic revenue.

Regional

Together, the Coalition and the Iraqis will focus on the International Compact and retain active UN engagement in Iraq. The United Nations Assistance Mission – Iraq (UNAMI) operates under an expanded mandate that includes, at the GoI’s request, assisting in political dialogue and national reconciliation, developing processes to resolve disputed internal boundaries, and facilitating regional dialogue. The UNAMI mandate also includes promoting, supporting, and facilitating the delivery of humanitarian assistance; the safe, orderly, and voluntary return of refugees and displaced persons; and implementing programs to improve Iraq’s capacity to provide essential services.

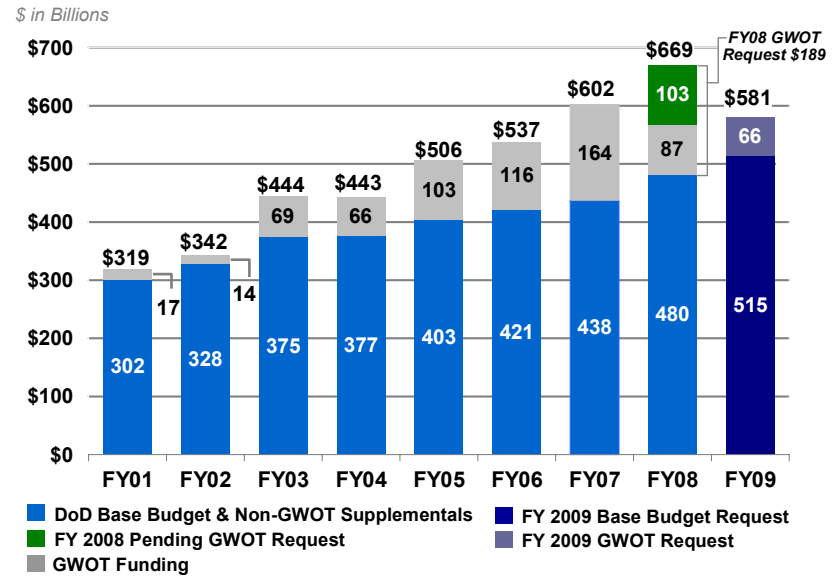
Iraqi Security Ministries

During the past year, Iraq’s Ministry of Interior (MoI) has expanded its training facilities from four to 17, and the Ministry of Defense (MoD) has generated 134 army combat, infrastructure, and Special Operations battalions.

In 2007, separate force structure and capability studies released findings on the status and likely future requirements of the Iraqi Security Forces (ISF). The reports were conclusive: significant ISF growth was required to fill capability gaps in order to achieve the ability to maintain security. Coalition Forces, in concert with their Iraqi partners, have been successful at generating Iraqi forces to meet this requirement.

Historical Budget and GWOT Funding

\$636B has been appropriated to date to support the GWOT



Source: Defense Appropriation Acts FY 2001 to FY 2007; FY 2008 President’s Budget; FY 2009 Budget Estimates

Numbers may not add due to rounding

Significant progress has been made in providing the appropriate infrastructure and enablers to allow increased self-reliance in terms of maintenance, life support, and logistics. The Department will continue to support expanding an increasingly professional ministerial capacity, improving the quality of training, and ensuring all of the appropriate combat support force elements are developed—all contributing to increased self management, with ISF in the lead for providing protection to the population. The Department will continue to increase the leader-to-led ratio across the ISF and professionalism of the force, and will continue to embed advisors at the ministerial and operational headquarters to increase ministerial capacity.

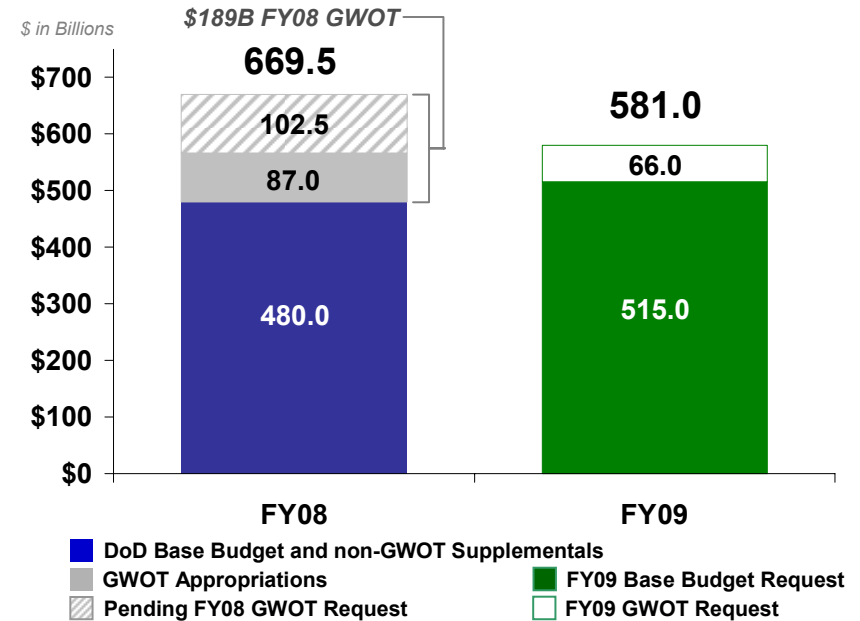
FY 2009 Global War on Terror Bridge Supplemental

In areas where ISF have continued to rely on Coalition support, The Department will seek to close those gaps. To close those gaps, The Department will ensure that sufficient combat support elements are in place for MoD. These support elements include assets such as: engineer and fire support; intelligence; surveillance and reconnaissance; and aviation capabilities. For MoI forces, efforts will focus on establishing command and control for ports of entry and the provision of protected mobility assets. These efforts will ensure the goal of establishing ISF leadership in Iraqi national security remains on track.

The Coalition's intent in FY09 is to improve MoD and MoI ministerial capacity, enabling them to operate with increasing independence and competence. The Coalition's efforts will continue to develop six force management functions including training and development, acquisition of people, acquisition of material, resource management, sustainment, and management of the force. Success in these areas will allow us to consolidate gains by using the professional training capabilities of the ISF and by supporting GoI efforts to develop enabler capabilities in intelligence, logistics, counterinsurgency aircraft, and protected mobility assets. These efforts will increase ISF operational independence so the ISF can lead missions with reduced Coalition support. Security self-reliance is paramount to ISF being able to conduct operations to sustain and regenerate themselves with competent and professional leaders, soldiers, sailors, airmen, and police committed to the GoI.

FY 2009 GWOT Request

**Congress has yet to act on \$102.5B of the \$189.3B
FY 2008 GWOT Request**



Numbers may not add due to rounding

FY 2009 Global War on Terror Bridge Supplemental

JUSTIFICATION BY CATEGORY

The President requests \$66.0 billion in bridge funding to support Operations Iraqi Freedom and Enduring Freedom in Fiscal Year 2009. Funds sustain daily operations in Iraq and Afghanistan with an average troop strength of 15 Brigade Combat Teams (BCT) in Iraq and 2 BCTs and 2 BCT equivalent units in Afghanistan. The request also provides critical force protection requirements; training, equipment, and assistance to our coalition partners; funds to reconstitute equipment stressed by the pace of wartime operations; intelligence capabilities to enable and enhance the war effort; and additional emergency requirements. Detailed justification materials, organized by functional category, have been provided in this volume to improve understanding of, and increase transparency into, requirements established by the GWOT.

OPERATIONS

DESCRIPTION

The Department requests \$33.6 billion in bridge funding for military operations in support of Operations Iraqi Freedom and Enduring Freedom in FY 2009. Operations costs are directly linked to the operational tempo of frontline combat and support forces in the theater. This bridge request assumes FY 2009 operational tempo will be equivalent to the post-surge level by the end of FY 2008.

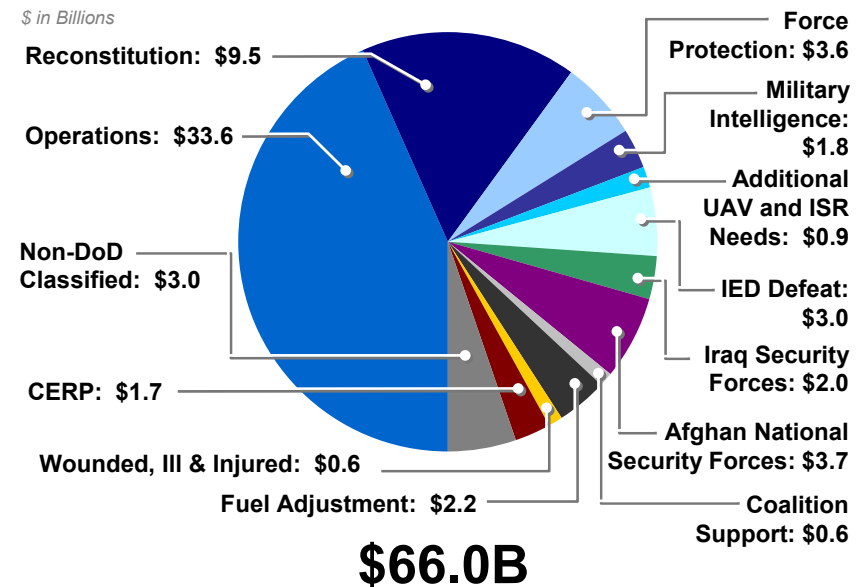
FUNDING REQUEST

The Operations category supports the full spectrum of military personnel, operation and maintenance, supply, and fuel requirements applicable to military reserve component (RC) mobilization, deployment and redeployment of all forces, as well as theater operations and sustainment.

This request supports continued deployment of approximately 144,000 service members in Iraq and 30,900 in Afghanistan. The FY 2009 request partially funds sustained daily operations in Iraq

FY 2009 GWOT Request

This Request addresses both daily OEF and OIF operations and critical needs such as Force Protection, IED Defeat and Military Intelligence



and Afghanistan at the post-surge level with an average troop strength of 15 Brigade Combat Teams (BCT) in Iraq and 4 BCTs in Afghanistan; in October 2007 peak surge levels in Iraq were 20 BCTs. The 4 BCTs in Afghanistan are composed of 2 traditional BCTs and 2 BCT equivalents for the training of the Afghan National Security Forces;

Pay and Benefits

In support of the GWOT, the Military Personnel accounts fund:

- Incremental pay and allowances for deployed active personnel (special pays);
- Subsistence;

FY 2009 Global War on Terror Bridge Supplemental

- Permanent-change-of-station travel;
- Military personnel costs for mobilizing Reserve component personnel, Active Duty for Operational Support (ADOS) uniformed personnel deployed in support of contingency operations; and
- Recruiting and retention bonuses and incentives.

Major requirements are as follows:

Reserve Component Personnel on Active Duty: The force mix needed to support combat operations and the worldwide fight against terrorism 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, retired pay accrual, Social Security contributions, and incentive pay – are incremental to the base budget and are supported with additional GWOT appropriations.



U.S. Army Sgt. Warren Mckee, of the 186th Military Police Company, Army National Guard, takes part in military operations on urban terrain mobilization training conducted by the 72nd Field Artillery Brigade in Fort Dix, N.J.

U.S. Army photo by Staff Sgt Russell Lee Kilka – January 2008

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 Global War on Terror.

Reserve and National Guard: Funds requested in the Reserve Component military pay appropriations provide primarily for pre-mobilization training and support, recruiting and retention, and family support programs for deployed forces. This amendment to the FY 2009 Budget for Pay and Benefits would partially fund the incremental costs for Active and Reserve component service members activated for duty in support of the GWOT.

Recruiting and Retention: Additional funding is necessary for recruiting and retention due to the enormous challenges in trying to recruit and retain Service members facing high operational tempo and the risks of war. Without this funding, the Services will be unable to maintain end strength levels required to meet the National Military Strategy.

Military Operations

Operation and Maintenance appropriations for Active and Reserve requests in bridge funding are required to cover the costs of military operations including transportation, supplies, communications, and fuel consumed in pre-deployment training and operations in theater. FY 2009 OIF and OEF operations will require approximately 22 million barrels of fuel at a cost of \$2.5 billion. 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, and intelligence assets support. Major subcategories of Operation and Maintenance include the following:

Operating Tempo (OPTEMPO): Provides fuel, supplies, repair parts, etc., for combat teams and supporting forces operating continuously in harsh conditions. Provides funds for:

FY 2009 Global War on Terror Bridge Supplemental

- Army OPTEMPO funds 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 Operations Iraqi Freedom and Enduring Freedom. Sustainment includes forward deployment training, air and ground OPTEMPO facility support, organizational maintenance, and communications support. 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, simulations and simulators and selected contracted logistics support, facilities and base support;
- Naval Forces cover Marines conducting ground Combat and Counterinsurgency operations. This includes funding for materials/supplies, training, operating tempo (ground equipment), command, control, communications, computers, and intelligence (C4I), facilities, and support to Coalition Forces;
- Air Force expeditionary operations support the projection of combat air power in support of OIF and OEF. 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; security forces; as well as the full range of critical base services including emergency and food services.
- U.S. Special Operations Command operations include funding for travel, billeting, deployment gear, emergency medical supplies and services; pre-deployment/forward deployment training; aviation parts, consumables, and fuel, Special Operations Forces (SOF) unique facility requirements;

equipment maintenance; C4I; transportation support including sealift, inter-theater and channel cargo airlift, port handling/inland transportation, second destination charges, and commercial tenders used as transport carriers. Also civilian overtime and temporary overhires to support the incremental workload associated with OIF and OEF deployments.

In-Theater Base Support: Provides base operations services, supplies and equipment, maintenance and storage facilities, pre-deployment training support and the full range of activities at DoD bases supporting mobilization and deployment missions.

In-Theater Maintenance: Provides for contract labor and repair parts for forward activities that perform maintenance and repair of such key systems as Unmanned Aircraft, Light Utility Helicopters, missiles and radar, Stryker combat vehicles, HMMWV and tank engines, the Armored Security Vehicle, and C-130 aircraft.



A U.S. Navy Sailors observe flight operations, aboard the Nimitz-class nuclear-powered aircraft carrier USS Harry S. Truman (CVN 75). Truman and embarked Carrier Air Wing Three are under way in the Persian Gulf on a scheduled deployment in support of maritime security operations.

U.S. Navy photo by Mass Communication Specialist 2nd Class Felecito Rustique - January 2008

FY 2009 Global War on Terror Bridge Supplemental

Theater Communications and Intelligence: Funds critical strategic and tactical communications infrastructure in theater. Also supports intelligence activities, such as electronic warfare and sensor systems sustainment, and counter-intelligence programs. The request includes requirements associated with the Army's role as DoD executive agent for contract linguists and cultural advisors, and reconnaissance aircraft operations as well as upgraded Joint Intelligence Operations Centers to streamline information sharing among geographically separated headquarters.

Transportation: Supports deployment, sustainment, redeployment and reset of forces. Includes strategic lift by air and sea, port handling operations, and second destination transportation.

Personnel Support Costs: Provides service members with family counseling and support services, such as extended child care, Military Welfare and Recreation (MWR) services in theater; Rest and Recuperation (R&R) travel; and civilian special pays.

Yellow Ribbon Reintegration Programs: This program provides Reserve component members and families with information, services, referral and proactive outreach opportunities throughout the entire deployment cycle.

Pre-deployment (occurs from first notification of mobilization until deployment of the mobilized unit) events focus on educating Members, families and affected communities on combat deployment. Activities include family counseling, TRICARE, VA support, etc.

Post-mobilization constitutes the period from arrival at home station until 180 days following demobilization. Reintegration activities (at the 30-60-90 day interval after unit demobilization) focus on ensuring the Member and their families have a clear

understanding of benefits they are entitled to and what resources are available to help them overcome the challenges of reintegration. This includes combat stress and transition assistance.

Services and Related Support: Provides for the Defense Agencies to support GWOT activities such as contract management and audit services in theater; secure credentials; personnel and support costs for military trials; and rewards for information provided by local nationals.

Drug Interdiction and Counter-Drug Activities: Provides training, equipment, facilities and air mobility for the National Interdiction Unit within the Counternarcotics Police of Afghanistan. Funding also supports Border Police, tactical and strategic intelligence centers, and non-intrusive inspection systems for use by partner nations.

Subsistence and Logistics Support

These funds are requested to cover the costs of Logistics support in theater, e.g., operations of the theater bases for deployed troops and subsistence costs for civilians and contractors.

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 2009 request reflects the transition to Phase IV of the LOGCAP contract that moves from a single to multiple vendors.

Consumables: Funds the costs of food and other consumables for DoD civilians and DoD contractors deployed in theater.

FORCE PROTECTION

DESCRIPTION

The Department requests \$3.6 billion in bridge funding for Force Protection in FY 2009. The Department is committed to ensuring U.S. forces are provided with the best force protection equipment possible to deter and defend against asymmetric threats against U.S. forces.

The most direct and visible method to increase Force Protection is to enhance personnel protective armor, provide the latest force protection equipment, and improve the armor on vehicles. Force Protection directly impacts the Department's ability to save lives and increase the operational effectiveness of U.S. troops on the ground and others involved in combat.

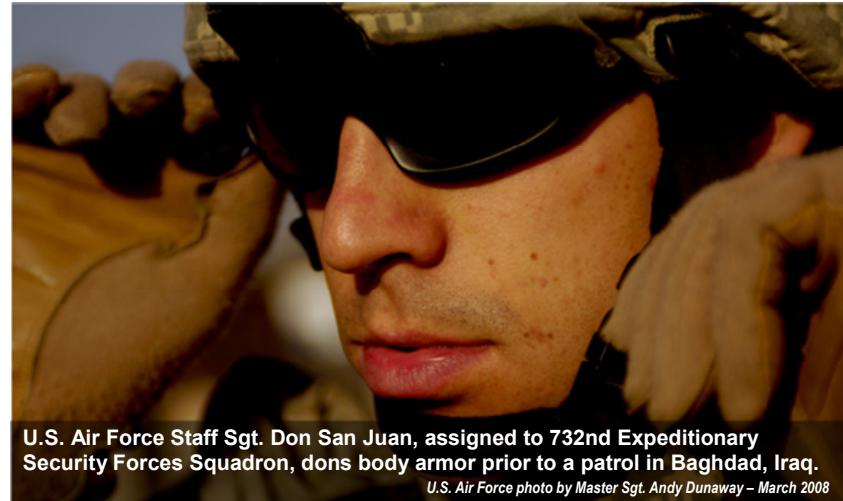
FUNDING REQUEST

The request would fund the procurement of protective measures against attacks on U.S. soldiers and DoD civilians by insurgent forces. 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): 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 with the latest technology.

Body armor is purchased in both individual sets and replacement parts and components. Body armor requirements have evolved from an initial basic vest with chest and back protection in FY 2004 (Outer Tactical Vest) combined with 2 rifle plates called Small Arms Protective Inserts (SAPI). These were improved with Enhanced Small Arms Protective Inserts (ESAPI). 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 all combat operations. It is worn to stop small arms and shrapnel wounds to the upper body area.

Through FY 2007 the Department procured 100 percent of its requirements for Active, Reserve and National Guard units. Since that time, additional quantities have been procured as newer, enhanced body armor and components. In FY 2009, the next generation Small Arms Protective Inserts (X-SAPI) will be ready for procurement. This improvement includes protection against armor piercing ammunition.

In addition, other personal protection not specifically labeled as body armor includes a helmet (including the new Advanced Combat Helmet), earplugs, gloves, boots, and other items. This may result in problems in making year-to-year comparisons on how many "sets" of body armor are procured each year. The following table reflects total whole sets of individual body armor, additional items and replacement parts.

FY 2009 Global War on Terror Bridge Supplemental

Table 1A. Body Armor — SAPI / E-SAPI / X-SAPI Equivalent Sets (Quantities)

	Army	Marines	Navy	Air Force	SOCOM	Total
FY 2004 through FY 2007 Purchases	1,104,097	102,306	18,275	156,523	43,532	1,424,733
FY 2008 Baseline	-	-	-	-	9,875	9,875
FY 2008 GWOT Bridge	200,000	-	-	45,000	-	245,000
FY 2008 GWOT Request	70,000	-	-	-	3,200	73,200
Cumulative Totals FY 2004 - 2008	1,374,097	102,306	18,275	201,523	56,607	1,752,808
FY 2009 Baseline	-	7,900	-	-	2,289	10,189
FY 2009 GWOT Submitted Request	30,000	17,000	-	16,000	-	63,000
Grand Totals FY 2004 - 2009	1,404,097	127,206	18,275	217,523	58,896	1,825,997
Requirement, Whole Sets	966,000	75,000	7,200	177,000	47,182	1,272,382
Above (+) / Below (-) Goal	+438,097	+52,206	+11,075	+40,523	+11,714	+553,615

Note 1: Quantities: Body armor is purchased in both individual sets and replacement parts and components. The specific composition of individual sets also varies according to operational specialty.

Note 2: Above (+) / Below (-) Goal: Whole sets requirements consist of Individual Body Armor (IBA) sets, which include either SAPI, E-SAPI or X-SAPI body armor inserts. Quantities above the goal indicate that replacement or improved units are being proc.

Note 3: Army will finish the procurement of E-SAPI requirements of 966,000 by September 2008. Since the next generation, X-Small Arms Protective Inserts (X-SAPI), providing improved protection against emerging armor piercing threats, is not scheduled to

Protection Equipment and Activities

Newly fielded combat uniforms for desert warfare operations: Request provides Army Combat Uniforms (ACU's) for deployed troops to support operations in Iraq, Afghanistan, and Kuwait. Improved uniform capabilities include better camouflage and improved performance for desert warfare operations.

Armored Vehicles

At this time, the Department is not requesting additional procurement funds for MRAP vehicles. This request includes \$2.6 billion for the sustainment and transportation of vehicles in theater. Sustainment includes costs for maintenance personnel, facilities in theater, training, and repairable and consumable parts. Since the immediate operational needs of the commanders have been met with over 6,250 MRAPs currently in theater, transportation cost savings will be realized by utilizing surface transportation for over 90% of the MRAPs to be fielded; the remaining 10%, up to 360 MRAPs per month, will be airlifted into theater.



FY 2009 Global War on Terror Bridge Supplemental

IED DEFEAT

DESCRIPTION

The Department requests \$3.0 billion in bridge funding for defeating the IED threat to U.S. and Coalition forces in FY 2009.

FUNDING REQUEST

The FY 2009 request would fund action against components of the IED system, the IED makers, the trainers, and supporting infrastructures. The request will help to counter the effects of all forms of IEDs used against the U.S. and Coalition forces. It includes equipment and materials used in the field for attacking the IED threat and funds improved counter-IED training.

Successes to Date

Since its inception in 2006, the Joint IED Defeat Organization (JIEDDO) has funded thousands of countermeasure devices and systems devices to defeat IEDs as weapons of strategic influence. JIEDDO initially focused on capabilities to protect the Warfighter at the point of attack. Throughout 2007, the organization's focus has expanded to fused products of operations, technology and intelligence. This not only defends the Warfighter against IEDs, but also enables offensive actions against the IED bombmakers and anticipates the enemy's evolving tactics and strategies. JIEDDO's current efforts are dedicated to defeating IEDs in Iraq and Afghanistan. This approach is producing results as units in the field are making progress against the enemy. Casualty rates have remained relatively constant despite an overall increase in IED attacks.

Successful programs enabled by previous funding for IED Defeat include:

Counter-IED Operations Integration Center (COIC): The COIC's unique ability to fuse multi-source intelligence in support of



U.S. Marine Corps Cpl. Manual Favila, with Personal Security Detail, Regimental Combat Team 1, looks at a possible improvised explosive device during a patrol on Route Michigan near Camp Fallujah, Iraq.

U.S. Marine Corps photo by Cpl. William J. Faffler – February 2008

tactical unit targeting, especially for conventional forces at the battalion and brigade level, provides an unprecedented real-time network attack capability.

Law Enforcement Program (LEP): The LEP provides commanders in Iraq and Afghanistan with retired agents from the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Drug Enforcement Agency, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms and Explosives, and several major metropolitan police departments to assist in identifying, monitoring, penetrating, and suppressing IED networks.

Counter Radio-Controlled Electronic Warfare (CREW): A family of vehicle-mounted, man-portable, and fixed site C-IED jamming systems, CREW prevents radio frequency-initiated IEDs from detonating, resulting in a reduction in radio-controlled IED mechanisms used from approximately 80% to 20% of the identified triggers.

FY 2009 Global War on Terror Bridge Supplemental

Robots: Disarm or detonate IEDs from safe distances.

Route Clearance Blowers: Powerful air blowers mounted on the front of military vehicles and used to remove debris and enhance the identification of camouflaged IEDs.

Drivers' Vision Enhancer Plus (DVE+): DVE+ is an infrared imaging device designed to help drivers identify and avoid IEDs.

Vehicle Optics Sensor System (VOSS): VOSS is a vehicle-mounted stabilized day/night camera, mounted on a 25-foot mast designed to enhance situational awareness in combat environments.

Center of Excellence: Establishment of the Joint Center for Excellence for Standardization of Counter-IED Training.

FY 2009 IED Defeat Program

The FY 2009 IED Defeat request continues to address the IED threat with a three-part response:

Attack-the-Network: This request includes \$0.8 billion for initiatives that disrupt IED activity to include the movement among and between financiers, IED makers, trainers, and their supporting infrastructure.

Defeat-the-Device: \$1.6 billion is included in this request for initiatives designed to thwart the impact of IEDs after they are emplaced. This includes technologies that assist in detecting IEDs from greater distances, mitigating blast effects and protecting against blast injuries, and tools to enable troops to safely disarm or detonate IEDs before they can be activated by the enemy.

Train-the-Force: \$0.5 billion will support demanding individual and collective training requirements to prepare units prior to and during deployment for operations in an intense, fluid IED environment.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

DESCRIPTION

The Department requests \$1.8 billion in bridge funding for military intelligence vital to the conduct of the Global War on Terror in FY 2009.

FUNDING REQUEST

Intelligence, counterintelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance activities remain critical to the effective prosecution of Global War on Terror and our national security. Adversaries continue to develop resources to match our capabilities and erode our access to vital intelligence. Continuous enhancement of our intelligence capabilities and improvements in our traditional and non-traditional intelligence operations are required to understand the complexity of terrorist organizational structure, and assist in identifying, tracking, and apprehending our enemies. This request continues the operation of programs in All-Source Intelligence, Counterintelligence, Human Source Intelligence (HUMINT),



U.S. Army Soldiers from Alpha Company, 2nd Battalion, 23rd Infantry Regiment, 4th Brigade Combat Team, 2nd Infantry Division gathers information during a patrol in Muqadiyah, Iraq.

U.S. Army photo by Spc. Shawn M. Cassatt - February 2008

FY 2009 Global War on Terror Bridge Supplemental

Geospatial Intelligence (GEOINT), Measurement and Signatures Intelligence (MASINT), and Signals Intelligence (SIGINT).

ADDITIONAL COMBATANT COMMANDER UAV AND ISR NEEDS

DESCRIPTION

The Department requests \$0.9 billion in bridge funding to procure 28 additional unmanned aerial vehicles (UAV) and support systems to enhance protection of U.S. and coalition forces. These additional UAV procurements will maximize the capacity of U.S. industry and provide the warfighter more intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance capability in the next 12 to 18 months.

FUNDING REQUEST

Recently, the Secretary of Defense directed a Department-Wide task force to assess and propose options to maximize and optimize current deployed Intelligence, Reconnaissance, and Surveillance (ISR) capability. This request fully supports that direction by adding funds to procure additional Global Hawks, Reapers, and Sky Warrior UAVs, along with needed sensors and support systems.

Global Hawk: The request includes \$0.4 billion for three Global Hawk UAVs to provide Battlefield commanders and Command and Control Centers with the persistent, near real-time intelligence to support operations across the spectrum of conflict in all weather, day or night. Reachback capability enables a reduced forward footprint and enhanced crew safety while retaining full mission effectiveness.

Reaper: The request funds \$0.3 billion for 15 MQ-9A Reapers and associated ground stations to primarily prosecute Time Sensitive Targets (TST) as a radar-based attack asset with organic hard-kill capability. Reapers also perform Intelligence, Surveillance, Reconnaissance and Target Acquisition (ISR TA) as a secondary

role in direct support of the Unified Combatant Commanders and Joint Task Force Commanders. This will maximize Reaper production while O&M funding provides contractor logistics support (CLS) to facilitate day-to-day operations.

Sky Warrior: The request provides \$0.1 billion to procure 10 MQ-1C Sky Warrior Predators. The Sky Warrior Unmanned Aircraft System (UAS) provides a much-improved real-time responsive capability to conduct long-dwell, wide area reconnaissance, surveillance, target acquisition, communications relay, and attack missions with its four HELLFIRE missiles.

Wide Area Airborne Surveillance (WAAS): This request includes \$0.1 billion to procure eight Wide Area Airborne Surveillance (WAAS) sensors to provide persistent 24/7 city-size video coverage with direct feed to ground troops within line-of-site and operations centers for immediate exploitation. WAAS will also store high-resolution data for forensics and provide Multi-INT cued high-res spot coverage for moving target tracking and identification.

Support Systems: Funding is also requested for MQ-1 Predator and MQ-9 Reaper satellite terminals and video dissemination equipment to establish a second remote split operations relay site. The current site is approaching maximum capacity and cannot meet continuing rapid growth in Predator full motion video (FMV) combat air patrols.

UAVs/ISR Systems	\$ in Millions	Request	Qty
Global Hawk (RQ-4B) / USAF		354.2	3
Reaper (MQ-9) / USAF*		283.5	15
Sky Warrior / Army		80.0	10
Wide Area Airborne Surveillance Sensors		82.0	8
MQ-1 & MQ-9 Remote Split Ops Add. Site		19.6	1
USAF O&M Support**		75.6	0
Total		894.9	28

* Reaper (MQ-9) is not part of the Military Intelligence Program (MIP).

** A portion of the USAF O&M Support (\$26.2M) is not part of the Military Intelligence Program (MIP).

IRAQ SECURITY FORCES

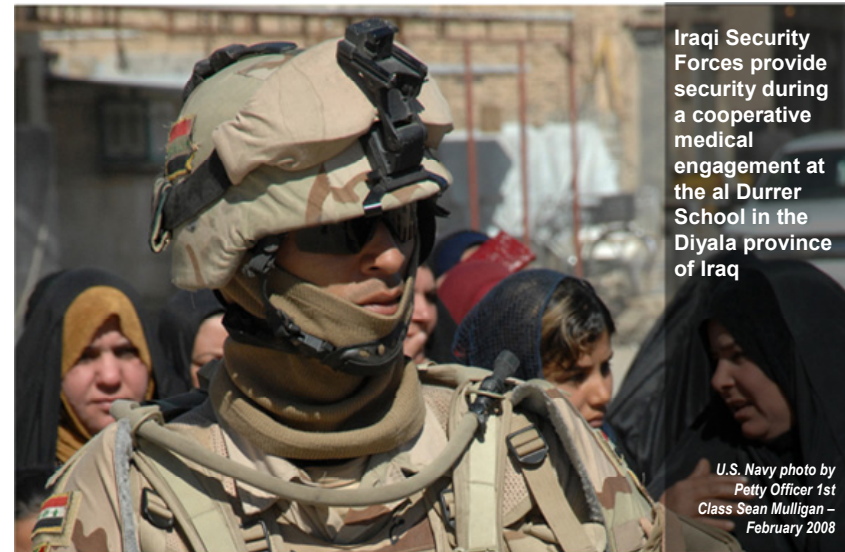
DESCRIPTION

The Department of Defense requests \$2.0 billion in bridge funding for support to the Iraq Security Forces (ISF) in FY 2009. The request builds upon the Government of Iraq's (GoI) success in assuming primary financial responsibility for security infrastructure and sustaining the ISF and bearing a greater share of responsibility for equipment. The FY 2009 request consolidates ISF gains as an effective counterinsurgency force, emphasizes enabler capabilities, and invests in modest force modernization required for ISF operational independence. Our investment of \$2.0 billion represents a small fraction of the overall investment in Iraq's security forces, with the GoI providing \$9.0 billion in funding toward its security ministries in calendar year 2008. However, the U.S. contribution remains essential to expedite the formation of security forces capable of assuming full responsibility for Iraq's security.

FUNDING REQUEST

This ISFF funding request will enable the GoI to improve its ability to manage its own security institutions and increase the operational independence of its security forces. The GoI and Coalition forces will make progress toward the goal of a mature ISF and supporting institutions operating under fully-functioning government structures, responsible for their own national security.

Coalition commitment and resolve to bring peace and stability to the region has realized positive results, but the threats faced by the GoI have proven resilient, flexible, and persistent. Critical capability gaps, identified within the ISF during several assessments during 2007, will begin to be filled during 2008, but will continue to require additional investment during 2009. At the same time, further investment in improvements to ministerial capacity will assist in increasing the operational independence of the ISF in 2009.



Iraqi Security Forces provide security during a cooperative medical engagement at the al Durrer School in the Diyala province of Iraq

U.S. Navy photo by
Petty Officer 1st
Class Sean Mulligan -
February 2008

INCREASING IRAQI OWNERSHIP

As of April 2008, Iraqi forces man police stations across 18 provinces, 258 border forts, 22 ports of entry, and are in charge of more than 65 percent of Iraq's territory and population. Iraqi forces include 144 Iraqi Army, Special Operations, and Strategic Infrastructure battalions, of which 106 battalions are operating independently or in the lead. Total ISF assigned strength is 559,400, with 189,800 Ministry of Defense (MoD) and 369,500 Ministry of Interior (MoI) forces. The GoI has assumed responsibility for personnel requirements determination and accounting, so the above personnel figures reflect MoD and MoI statistics.

The GoI continues to assume ownership of Iraq's defense programs. For the second year in a row, the GoI's security budget (MoD and MoI combined) is greater than ISF. With passage of the 2008 Iraqi Budget, this trend continues, allowing

FY 2009 Global War on Terror Bridge Supplemental

us to reduce our request from the \$3.0B requested in FY 2008. The MoD and Mol both run their own training bases and academies. These ministries now pay the salaries of recruits and Iraqi trainers and bear the costs of operations, maintenance, and life support at the training bases. In addition, to an increasing degree, the Iraqi security ministries are funding much of the initial entry training and unit equipment. U.S. funding is shifting its focus to developing logistics and sustainment capacity, equipment replenishment, and equipment for enabler units such as aviation, engineer, and transportation units. The MoD and Mol increasingly contribute to these efforts and programs. Furthermore, U.S. and Iraqi funding supports ministerial capacity development and provincial and station-level civilian police advisors.

The Department will continue to work with the Iraqis to identify further areas of financial responsibility to transfer to the Gol during 2009. As the capacity of Iraq's security ministries improve and the ISF consolidates its capabilities, the Gol will assume



Soldiers from the Afghan National Army and coalition forces talk with village elders from Tangay, Tarin Kowt District, Oruzgan Province, Afghanistan. The soldiers are conducting a security patrol through the Tiri Rud Valley and stopped to meet with village elders to determine the needs of its residents.

U.S. Army photo - February 2008

more and more responsibility for Iraq's security. However, remaining constraints on the capacity of the Iraqi security ministries and a persistent, thinking enemy mean that the need still exists to act nimbly to events on the ground and changing security force requirements. The flexibility of ISF has given the Department a powerful tool to help consolidate the security and stability gains the Gol, supported by Coalition forces, has made so far. This request for FY 2009 funds for ISF will allow the Iraqi Ministry of Defense and Ministry of Interior, and their associated security forces, to increasingly assume operational and strategic control from the Coalition. Although ISF is a relatively small investment, it is instrumental in expediting Iraq's ability to assume full responsibility for its own security.

AFGHAN NATIONAL SECURITY FORCES

DESCRIPTION

The Department requests \$3.7 billion in bridge funding to support Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF) for FY 2009. At \$3.7 billion, the total funding level for FY 2009 builds on FY 2008 priorities while also funding training, equipping, and facilities construction to support an increased ANSF end-strength. After reaching an end strength of 162,000, the vast majority of future ANSF funding requests will be for training and sustaining the enhanced ANSF.

FUNDING REQUEST

The FY 2009 GWOT bridge request supports the expansion of ANSF into a force with independent capabilities sufficient to secure Afghanistan and prevent it from again becoming a haven for international terrorism and associated militant extremist movements. After thoroughly analyzing the ANSF program in 2006, the Commanding General for the Combined Security Transition Command-Afghanistan (CSTC-A) determined that

FY 2009 Global War on Terror Bridge Supplemental

additional resources were necessary to develop an ANSF of sufficient capability or capacity to address the increased insurgent threats facing Afghanistan. The ANSF produced by the post-FY 2006 program are less dependent Coalition Forces for basic combat enablers such as highly-trained and equipped counter-insurgent forces, Close Air Support, Casualty Evacuation, Transport Aviation, Military Intelligence, and logistics. This FY 2009 funding request is structured to complete the FY 2007 and 2008 supplemental requests by increasing ANSF capacity in logistics and other force enablers. Also, approximately \$1.0 billion of the \$3.7 billion request will support the addition of 10,000 new members of the Afghan National Army; this will raise the total ANSF end-strength to 162,000 (excluding 6,000 trainers and other personnel) by the end of FY 2009.

Without U.S. funding, the Government of Afghanistan will be incapable of countering the increasing threat of a well-armed anti-Coalition militia, Taliban, al Qaeda, criminal gangs, narco-terrorists, and any other anti-government elements that threaten the peace and stability of Afghanistan. Afghanistan has neither the budget, Army or Police force experience, or the infrastructure to equip, build, and sustain a reliable, effective security force without U.S. support.

COALITION SUPPORT

DESCRIPTION

The Department requests \$0.6 billion in bridge funding to continue its support of U.S. coalition partners in FY 2009.

These funds will enable the Department to leverage the support of coalition 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 Iraq, Afghanistan, and globally. Funding to support coalition forces is more critical to current operations than ever before.

The composition of the coalition is more diverse than it has been in the past. The coalition countries who receive support are able to participate in U.S. military operations only because of the provision of logistical support, in the form of reimbursements for expenses incurred (or about to be incurred) or provision of transportation, sustainment, and subsistence when the forces are down-range.

The funding request for FY 2009 will:

- Ensure Pakistan, Jordan, and key cooperating nations are reimbursed for support to U.S. operations;
- Provide funding to pay for lift and sustain support to coalition forces in Iraq, Afghanistan, and other U.S. military operations globally.

Participation by coalition forces reduces 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 coalition partners like Georgia, which has contributed 3,000 troops to combat missions in Iraq. Fewer coalition forces translates to greater U.S. force requirements, ultimately adversely impacting U.S. deployment and redeployment schedules.

FUNDING REQUEST

Coalition Support

Continued support from Congress for Coalition Support Funds is critical to maintaining the viability of the coalition and supporting countries that are able to make a military contribution to the GWOT but do not have the economic means to finance their participation.

Specific examples of the results of DoD Coalition Support include:

FY 2009 Global War on Terror Bridge Supplemental

- *Pakistan*

- Since October 2001, the United States has reimbursed Pakistan approximately \$5.6 billion for operations in support of Operation Enduring Freedom.
- Pakistan is a key ally in the War on Terror, regularly engaging enemy forces, arresting and killing Taliban and al Qaeda forces and rendering significant support to U.S. forces operating in Afghanistan.
- Pakistan has 120,000 troops in the border region (with Afghanistan) and has suffered over 1,400 deaths of military and security forces personnel since 9/11.
- Reimbursements are made to Pakistan for primarily logistical expenses incurred in conducting joint operations against al Qaeda and Taliban forces, manning observation posts along the Afghanistan border, and conducting maritime interdiction operations, combat air patrols and maritime operations.

- *Jordan*

- Since October 2001, the United States has reimbursed Jordan more than \$380 million for operations Jordan is conducting in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom.
- Despite its limited economic means, Jordan has conducted border operations along the Jordan-Iraq border. These operations are having a major impact in curbing undesirables transiting across the border.
- Jordan has also operated two field hospitals in Iraq and Afghanistan, providing medical treatment to thousands of injured coalition forces and civilians, which has served to free up U.S. and other coalition medical resources to support needs elsewhere.

- *Key Cooperating Nations*

- *Georgia*: The United States has reimbursed Georgia approximately \$125 million for pre-deployment training and essential equipment to support Georgia's deployment of nearly 3,000 forces to Operation Iraqi Freedom. Without this key support, Georgia would not have been capable of undertaking the combat role it carries out in Iraq. Georgia is planning to commit another brigade in late 2008 and has served as a significant force multiplier.
- *Kyrgyz Republic*: The United States has reimbursed the Kyrgyz Republic approximately \$30 million for support it provides to U.S. military operations in support of Operation Enduring Freedom. The continued unhindered access to and use of Kyrgyz facilities at Manas Air Base are vital to support logistical operations associated with Operation Enduring Freedom
- Other partners including Uzbekistan, Romania, Ukraine, Lithuania, Poland, Tonga, and Mongolia have received reimbursements with Coalition Support Funds. These countries have been able to support the coalition and reduce requirements for U.S. soldiers in Iraq and Afghanistan.

Lift and Sustain

Lift and Sustain funds are essential to enable the Department to support coalition forces from approximately 25 countries with vital logistical support in the form of transportation to and from Iraq and Afghanistan and sustainment and subsistence while serving with U.S. forces in Iraq and Afghanistan. Coalition forces who receive this support would not be able to participate without the basic necessities provided with these funds.

FY 2009 Global War on Terror Bridge Supplemental

Since FY 2005, the Department has provided approximately \$1 billion in logistical support to coalition partners with a lesser capacity to pay. The Department requests a slight increase in Lift and Sustain funding for FY 2009, to meet higher charges associated with transportation, food, and other sustainment.

Without these funds, smaller coalition 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. This support from the United States enables these forces to remain in theater and to contribute to coalition operations. Without this vital support, the coalition forces may have to return home and more U.S. forces may be required to conduct the mission.

Global Lift and Sustain

The Congress provided the Department of Defense the authority to extend its Lift and Sustain support to contingency operations outside of Iraq and Afghanistan. This authority is an important part of the DoD strategy to prosecute the GWOT as it allows the DoD to assist international partners and reduce the stress on U.S. forces.

The Department has used this authority in FY 2007 and FY 2008 to provide sustainment support to forces in Kosovo. This program allows the United States to benefit from the assistance of partners who are willing, but not capable of deploying strategically or providing for sustainment of forces, to participate in current and future Global War on Terror operations.

COMMANDER'S EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROGRAM

DESCRIPTION

The Department requests \$1.7 billion in bridge funding to continue the Commander's Emergency Response Program (CERP) in FY 2009.

FUNDING REQUEST

The CERP supports Operations Iraqi Freedom and Enduring Freedom by providing ground commanders a source of funds to respond to urgent humanitarian relief and reconstruction requirements within their areas of responsibility by carrying out programs that will immediately assist the local population. CERP supports the GWOT by helping to win trust and improve civilian infrastructures in Iraq and Afghanistan. It provides U.S. appropriated funds directly to operational and tactical forces, enabling them to meet emergency needs. What distinguishes CERP is that commanders spend funds based on local

CERP Categories

Types of Payments/Projects Funded by CERP Over the Life of the Program

- 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** – Humanitarian food deliveries, livestock, animal feed, slaughterhouse repair, fish farms
- Healthcare** – Hospital and health care center repair, medical equipment, wheelchairs, ambulances
- Irrigation** – Irrigation stations and canals
- Protective Measures** – Private security at reconstruction projects, oil refinery and pipeline facilities
- Civic/Cultural Repair** – Repair to mosques, 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, injury or property damage

FY 2009 Global War on Terror Bridge Supplemental

information. The CERP projects are the grassroots efforts by local commanders to deal quickly with short-term needs. Projects are conducted in concert with large-city and nationwide projects headed by the United States Agency for International Development and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

RECONSTITUTION

DESCRIPTION

The Department requests \$9.5 billion in bridge funding for reconstituting the force for FY 2009.

Operations in Iraq and Afghanistan have placed increasing demands on equipment that is far beyond what is typically experienced during training or home-station operations. These demands on equipment result in higher maintenance, repair, and replacement costs.

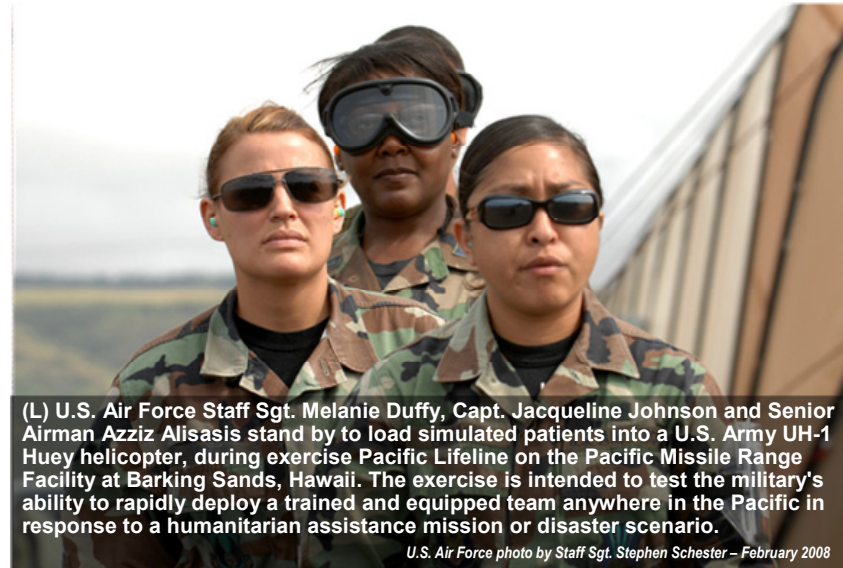
FUNDING REQUEST

This request includes reconstitution funding for the repair of equipment stressed by the pace of wartime operations and procurement of joint rapid acquisition needs.

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 and Marine Corps, repair includes depot maintenance on items such as rotary wing aircraft, M1A1/M1A2 tanks, M2/M3 Bradley Fighting Vehicles, Paladin Self-Propelled Howitzer systems, Field Artillery Ammunition Supply Vehicles, M113 armored personnel carrier family of vehicles, tactical wheeled vehicles, missiles, missile equipment, and various pieces of command, control, communications, and combat support equipment. It also includes intermediate and unit levels



(L) U.S. Air Force Staff Sgt. Melanie Duffy, Capt. Jacqueline Johnson and Senior Airman Azziz Alisasis stand by to load simulated patients into a U.S. Army UH-1 Huey helicopter, during exercise Pacific Lifeline on the Pacific Missile Range Facility at Barking Sands, Hawaii. The exercise is intended to test the military's ability to rapidly deploy a trained and equipped team anywhere in the Pacific in response to a humanitarian assistance mission or disaster scenario.

U.S. Air Force photo by Staff Sgt. Stephen Schester – February 2008

of maintenance, as well as Aviation Special Technical Inspection and Repair.

For the Air Force, the request funds depot maintenance as well as Contractor Logistics Support. Aircraft continuously deployed in support of OIF/OEF 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). 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 GWOT contingencies. Increased flying hours have driven increased costs for spares, repairs, and replenishment, as well as additional contract Field Team Support at deployed locations.

FY 2009 Global War on Terror Bridge Supplemental

Joint Rapid Acquisition Funds

This request includes \$100 million for the Joint Rapid Acquisition Fund (RAF), which will be used to address unforeseen joint warfighting needs identified by battlefield commanders, and validated by the Joint Staff during operations against evolving and rapidly changing global terrorism threats and asymmetric challenges. To date, Joint Rapid Acquisition funds have been used to deliver numerous Immediate Warfighter Need (IWN) solutions to the Warfighter, with the emphasis on financing in an expedient manner the Joint Urgent Operational Needs (JUONs) requirements emanating from Iraq and Afghanistan commanders. With a focus on both the procurement of special or unique equipment, and specific research and development efforts, the RAF aims at funding innovative solutions to meeting immediate challenges to U.S. forces in the theater.

WOUNDED, ILL AND INJURED

DESCRIPTION

The Department requests \$0.6 billion in bridge funding to provide our wounded, ill, and injured service members returning from conflict with the right support and care for their recovery, rehabilitation, and reintegration.

FUNDING REQUEST

Enhanced Care and Support

To ensure the Department's efforts in this area are integrated, implemented, coordinated, and resourced, the Wounded, Ill and Injured Senior Oversight Committee (WII SOC) was established. The WII SOC will streamline, de-conflict, and expedite the Department's efforts to improve the provision of medical care, disability processing, and transition activities to the Department of Veterans Affairs (DVA) for all military personnel. The committee is chaired by the Deputy Secretaries of Defense and



Veterans Affairs and includes senior civilian and military leadership from both departments.

This request provides partial funding to support the following actions:

- Continue to lead the worldwide medical community in research and treatment of Traumatic Brain Injury/ Psychological Health (TBI/PH) to include the development of diagnosis standards and screening protocols. In order to maintain this leadership role, the Department is seeking authority to establish a Medical Support Fund to ensure maximum flexibility for TBI/PH funding. As new technology, research, and treatment for TBI/PH emerge, this fund will enable the Department to react and provide cutting-edge care for our WII.

FY 2009 Global War on Terror Bridge Supplemental

- Improve and streamline the disability and compensation systems. The Department will institute a single, comprehensive medical exam for each wounded Service member and deploy the lessons learned from the National Capitol Region pilot program.
- Sustain, renovate, and furnish existing barracks and support centers used to care for WWII service members and their families. Supports day-to-day essential services at the facilities, such as electricity, sewage and communications, and implements quality of life programs.

The Department takes very seriously our commitment to ensuring world-class healthcare for America's returning Wounded, Ill, and Injured service members and support for their families. This commitment is guided by the efforts of the Services and WII SOC at the most senior leadership levels. These efforts are extensive and touch all aspects of how the Department cares for our WII members. Failure to provide funding for any of the initiatives outlined above could place undue strain on the Department's ability to execute these initiatives on a timely and consistent basis.

FUEL ADJUSTMENT

DESCRIPTION

The Department requests \$2.2 billion in bridge funding for the Defense Working Capital Fund to pay for projected fuel price increases above the crude oil price assumed in the FY 2009 President's Budget.

FUNDING REQUEST

The price of crude oil has continued to climb, and the Department projects that these higher rates will remain in effect through FY 2009. This additional funding supports the latest Office Management and Budget projected crude oil price of \$97.19 per barrel and an average refined petroleum product cost



U.S. Navy Aviation Boatswain's Mate (Fuel) 3rd Class Justin T. Laughlin transports a fueling hose along the flight deck during flight operations, aboard the Nimitz-Class nuclear-powered aircraft carrier USS Harry S. Truman (CVN 75). Truman and embarked Carrier Air Wing Three are under way on a deployment in support of maritime security operations.

U.S. Navy photo by Mass Communication Specialist 3rd Class Ricardo J. Reyes - January 2008

of \$126.35. The projected crude oil price used to justify the FY 2009 President's Budget was \$84.01 per barrel.

The requested baseline fuel funding is required to ensure solvency of the Defense Working Capital Fund and to minimize the disruption to the Military Services customer appropriations resulting from execution year fuel price increases.

NON-DOD CLASSIFIED

\$3.0 billion is requested on behalf of the Director of National Intelligence in support of the Intelligence Community. The details of this request will be provided by the DNI under separate cover.

ALLOCATION OF FY 2009 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE GLOBAL WAR ON TERROR (GWOT) REQUEST

APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE – MAY 1, 2008

MILITARY PERSONNEL

MILITARY PERSONNEL, ARMY

For an additional amount for "Military Personnel, Army," \$3,500,000,000: Provided, That the Congress designates this amount as an emergency requirement for this specific purpose.

This proposal would partially fund the incremental costs for pay, allowances, subsistence, and other personnel costs for Active and Reserve component service members activated for duty in Iraq, Afghanistan, and other areas around the world in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom

MILITARY PERSONNEL, NAVY

For an additional amount for "Military Personnel, Navy," \$95,000,000: Provided, That the Congress designates this amount as an emergency requirement for this specific purpose.

This proposal would partially fund the incremental costs for pay, allowances, subsistence, and other personnel costs for Active and Reserve component service members activated for duty in Iraq, Afghanistan, and other areas around the world in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom.

MILITARY PERSONNEL, MARINE CORPS

For an additional amount for "Military Personnel, Marine Corps," \$85,000,000: Provided, That the Congress designates this amount as an emergency requirement for this specific purpose.

This proposal would partially fund the incremental costs for pay,

allowances, subsistence, and other personnel costs for Active and Reserve component service members activated for duty in Iraq, Afghanistan, and other areas around the world in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom.

MILITARY PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for "Military Personnel, Air Force," \$105,000,000: Provided, That the Congress designates this amount as an emergency requirement for this specific purpose.

This proposal would partially fund the incremental costs for pay, allowances, subsistence, and other personnel costs for Active and Reserve component service members activated for duty in Iraq, Afghanistan, and other areas around the world in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom

NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL, ARMY

For an additional amount for "National Guard Personnel, Army," \$20,000,000: Provided, That the Congress designates this amount as an emergency requirement for this specific purpose.

This proposal would partially fund the incremental costs for pay, allowances, subsistence, and other personnel costs for National Guard members performing additional pre- and post-mobilization training in support of duty in Iraq, Afghanistan, and other areas around the world in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom.

Military Personnel

\$ in Millions – numbers may not add due to rounding

	Allocation
Army	3,500.0
Navy	95.0
Marine Corps	85.0
Air Force	105.0
National Guard, Army	20.0
Total	3,805.0

FY 2009 Global War on Terror Request

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY

For an additional amount for "Operation and Maintenance, Army," \$35,560,055,000: Provided, That the Congress designates this amount as an emergency requirement for this specific purpose.

This proposal would partially fund the incremental costs for activities in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom. These activities include ground combat operations, flying hours, military intelligence activities, logistics support, fuel purchases, base support, depot maintenance, and over-ocean transportation related to military operations in Iraq and Afghanistan. In addition, this request includes security and detainee operations, and the Commander's Emergency Response Program in Afghanistan and Iraq. This request also includes Army-wide initiatives to address wounded warrior needs, as well as other classified activities.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY

For an additional amount for "Operation and Maintenance, Navy," \$238,437,000: Provided, That up to \$200,000,000 shall be transferred to the Coast Guard "Operating Expenses" account: Provided further, That the Congress designates this amount as an emergency requirement for this specific purpose.

This proposal would partially fund the incremental costs for activities conducted by the U.S. Coast Guard in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom, as well as other classified activities. Other Navy-funded incremental operational costs in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom will be requested at a later date.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS

For an additional amount for "Operation and Maintenance,

Marine Corps," \$2,200,000,000: Provided, That the Congress designates this amount as an emergency requirement for this specific purpose.

This proposal would partially fund the incremental costs for activities in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom. These activities encompass ground combat operations, military intelligence activities, logistics support, fuel purchases, base support, and depot maintenance related to military operations in Iraq and Afghanistan. This request also includes funds to support pre-deployment training; mobilization; personal protective equipment; family support initiatives; contractor logistics support; command, control, communication, and intelligence activities; and second destination transportation.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for "Operation and Maintenance, Air Force," \$3,644,078,000: Provided, That the Congress designates this amount as an emergency requirement for this specific purpose.

This proposal would partially fund the incremental costs for activities in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom. These activities encompass flying hours, combat operations, military intelligence activities, logistics support, fuel purchases, base support, depot maintenance, and over-ocean transportation related to military operations in Iraq and Afghanistan. This request includes mobilization efforts specific to airlift operations, air operations program support, base support programs, and combat communications, as well as other classified activities.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE-WIDE

For an additional amount for "Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide," \$3,193,494,000, of which

FY 2009 Global War on Terror Request

(1) not to exceed \$25,000,000 may be used for the Combatant Commander Initiative Fund, to be used in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom;

(2) not to exceed \$100,000,000, to remain available until expended, may be used, notwithstanding any other provision of law, for the purpose of providing specialized training and procuring supplies and specialized equipment and providing such supplies and loaning such equipment on a non-reimbursable basis to coalition forces supporting United States military operations in Iraq and Afghanistan;

(3) not to exceed \$50,000,000 may be used, notwithstanding any other provision of law, for the purpose of providing for the redevelopment of the Iraqi industrial sector by identifying, and providing assistance to, factories and other industrial facilities that are best situated to resume operations quickly and reemploy the Iraqi workforce; and

(4) not to exceed \$900,000,000, to remain available until expended, may be used for payments to reimburse Pakistan, Jordan, and other key cooperating nations, for logistical, military, and other support provided, or to be provided, to United States military operations, relating to Iraq, Afghanistan or other aspects of combating terrorism, notwithstanding any other provision of law:

Provided, That the Congress designates this amount as an emergency requirement for this specific purpose: Provided further, That reimbursement payments provided under (4) above may be made in such amounts as the Secretary of Defense, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, and in consultation with the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, may determine, in his discretion, based on documentation determined by the Secretary of Defense to adequately account for the support provided, and such determination is final and conclusive upon the accounting officers of the United States, and 15 days following notification to the appropriate

congressional committees: Provided further, That the Secretary of Defense shall provide quarterly reports to the congressional defense committees on the use of funds provided under (2) and (4) above.

This proposal would partially fund the incremental costs for activities in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom, including classified activities. These activities encompass operations; transportation; supplies and equipment; depot maintenance; and command, control, and intelligence capabilities. This request would also fund the communication backbone and continuing support for voice, video and data systems management; transmission; and satellite services. In addition, this request would finance continuing support for contract audit; contract management; media; family support counseling; wounded, ill and injured initiatives; and critical infrastructure protection.

The additional funding authorized for the Combatant Commander Initiative Fund supports unforeseen low-cost, high-benefit initiatives that enhance joint warfighting capabilities in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom.

The request would also partially fund payments to key cooperating nations (e.g., Pakistan and Jordan) and coalition countries providing logistical, military, or other support to U.S. military operations in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom. Such support includes transportation into the theater, providing supplies to coalition forces in the theater, and helping coalition forces with communication support.

The proposed language would authorize the Department of Defense (DOD) to use up to \$100 million of Operation and Maintenance, Defense-wide funds to provide specialized training, supplies and equipment to coalition forces that could

FY 2009 Global War on Terror Request

not deploy to or conduct their missions in Iraq and Afghanistan without such support. This authority will allow specialized pre-deployment training to ensure coalition forces are adequately prepared for deployment. Use of this authority to purchase equipment for deployments will allow the U.S. Government to retain ownership of such equipment and to rotate the equipment to follow-on replacements of coalition forces (except for those personal clothing items or other supplies not normally re-issued to follow-on rotations), thus achieving a cost savings. Furthermore, DOD can ensure that coalition forces have current and interoperable equipment, especially counter-improvised explosive device equipment, thus potentially reducing casualties for both coalition and U.S. forces.

The proposed language would also provide authority of up to \$50 million to continue the work being done by the Task Force to improve Business and Stability Operations in Iraq, as well as other classified activities.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS RESERVE

For an additional amount for "Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps Reserve," \$34,000,000: Provided, That the Congress designates this amount as an emergency requirement for this specific purpose.

This proposal would partially fund the incremental costs for activities in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom. These activities encompass training, material readiness, logistics support, fuel purchases, training centers, base support, depot maintenance, and transportation related to the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan. This request also includes pre-mobilization training.

DRUG INTERDICTION AND COUNTER-DRUG ACTIVITIES, DEFENSE

(including transfer of funds)

For an additional amount for "Drug Interdiction and Counter-Drug Activities," \$130,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That these funds may be used only for such activities related to Afghanistan, Central Asia, and the Horn of Africa: Provided further, That the Secretary of Defense may transfer the funds provided herein only to appropriations for military personnel; operation and maintenance; procurement; and research, development, test, and evaluation: Provided further, That the funds transferred shall be merged with and be available for the same purposes and for the same time period, as the appropriation to which transferred: Provided further, That the transfer authority provided in this paragraph is in addition to any other transfer authority available to the Department of Defense: Provided further, That upon a determination that all or part of the funds transferred from this appropriation are not necessary for the purposes provided herein, such amounts may be transferred back to this appropriation: Provided further, That the Congress designates this amount as an emergency requirement for this specific purpose.

This proposal would fund the incremental costs for counter-drug activities in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom. These activities encompass training, equipment, intelligence, infrastructure, and information operations related to the campaign against narcotics trafficking and narcotics-related terrorist activities in Afghanistan and Central Asia.

FY 2009 Global War on Terror Request

MEDICAL SUPPORT FUND

(including transfer of funds)

There is hereby established in the Treasury of the United States a fund to be known as the "Medical Support Fund". For necessary expenses of the Medical Support Fund, \$400,000,000, to remain available until expended, to support programs and activities relating to the treatment, care, rehabilitation, recovery and support of the armed forces for traumatic brain injury and psychological health issues: Provided, that the Secretary of Defense may transfer such funds only to appropriations for military personnel; operation and maintenance; procurement; research, development, test and evaluation; and the Defense Health Program: Provided further, That funds transferred shall be merged with and be available for the same purposes and for the same time period as the appropriation or fund to which transferred: Provided further, That this transfer authority is in addition to any other transfer authority available to the Department of Defense: Provided further, That upon a determination that all or part of the funds transferred from this appropriation are not necessary for the purposes provided herein, such amounts may be transferred back to this appropriation: Provided further, That the Secretary of Defense shall, not fewer than 5 days prior to making transfers from this appropriation, notify the congressional defense committees in writing of the details of any such transfer: Provided further, That the Congress designates this amount as an emergency requirement for this specific purpose.

This proposal would authorize a new Medical Support Fund and partially fund activities to improve the effectiveness of efforts to transition service members' returning from deployment in support of the Global War on Terror who have traumatic brain injuries or psychological health issues, to a successful return to productive military service or civilian society

AFGHANISTAN SECURITY FORCES FUND

(including transfer of funds)

For the "Afghanistan Security Forces Fund," \$3,666,259,000, to remain available until September 30, 2010: Provided, That such funds shall be available to the Secretary of Defense, notwithstanding any other provision of law, for the purpose of allowing the Commander, Combined Security Transition Command -Afghanistan, or the Secretary's designee, to provide assistance, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, to the security forces of Afghanistan, including funding, the provision of equipment, supplies, services, and training, and facility and infrastructure repair, renovation, and construction: Provided further, That the authority to provide assistance under this heading is in addition to any other authority to provide assistance to foreign nations: Provided further, That the Secretary of Defense may transfer such funds to any appropriations available to the Department of Defense or to any other Federal account to accomplish the purposes provided herein: Provided further, That this transfer authority is in addition to any other transfer authority available to the Department of Defense: Provided further, That upon a determination that all or part of the funds so transferred from this appropriation are not necessary for the purposes herein, such amounts may be transferred back to this appropriation: Provided further, That contributions of funds for the purposes provided herein from any person, foreign government, or international organization may be credited to this Fund, and used for such purposes: Provided further, That the Secretary shall notify the congressional defense committees in writing upon the receipt and upon the transfer of any contribution, delineating the sources and amounts of the funds received and the specific use of such contributions: Provided further, That the Secretary of Defense shall, not fewer than 5 days prior to making transfers from this appropriation account, notify the congressional defense committees in writing of the details of any such transfer: Provided further, That the Congress designates this amount as an emergency requirement for this specific purpose.

FY 2009 Global War on Terror Request

This proposal would provide a total of \$3,666.3 million, which includes \$2,084.4 million for training, equipping, sustaining, and providing infrastructure to support the Afghan Ministry of Defense forces. Also included is \$1,513.6 million for training, equipping, sustaining, and infrastructure to support the Afghan Ministry of Interior forces. It further includes \$68.3 million for associated activities, including detainee operations and counterinsurgency activities

IRAQ SECURITY FORCES FUND

(including transfer of funds)

For the "Iraq Security Forces Fund," \$2,000,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2010: Provided, That such funds shall be available to the Secretary of Defense, notwithstanding any other provision of law, for the purpose of allowing the Commander, Multi-National Security Transition Command Iraq, or the Secretary's designee, to provide assistance, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, to the security forces of Iraq, including the provision of equipment, supplies, services, training, facility and infrastructure repair, renovation, and construction, and to provide assistance to the Government of Iraq to support the disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration of the Sons of Iraq, former militia members, and former detainees: Provided further, That the authority to provide assistance under this heading is in addition to any other authority to provide assistance to foreign nations: Provided further, That the Secretary of Defense may transfer such funds to any appropriations available to the Department of Defense or to any other Federal account to accomplish the purposes provided herein: Provided further, That this transfer authority is in addition to any other transfer authority available to the Department of Defense: Provided further, That upon a determination that all or part of the funds so transferred from this appropriation are not necessary for the purposes provided herein, such amounts may be transferred back to this

appropriation: Provided further, That contributions of funds for the purposes provided herein from any person, foreign government, or international organization may be credited to this Fund, and used for such purposes: Provided further, That the Secretary shall notify the congressional defense committees in writing upon the receipt and upon the transfer of any contribution, delineating the sources and amounts of the funds received and the specific use of such contributions: Provided further, That the Secretary of Defense shall, not fewer than 5 days prior to making transfers from this appropriation account, notify the congressional defense committees in writing of the details of any such transfer: Provided further, That the Congress designates this amount as an emergency requirement for this specific purpose.

This proposal would provide \$2 billion to support the Government of Iraq's efforts in training, equipping, sustaining, and providing infrastructure to support the Iraqi Ministry of Defense forces and the Iraqi Ministry of Interior forces. In addition, it would provide for associated activities, including a quick response fund to respond to urgent, time-sensitive requirements.

Operation and Maintenance

\$ in Millions— numbers may not add due to rounding

	Allocation
Army	35,560.1
Navy	238.4
Marine Corps	2,200.0
Air Force	3,644.1
Defense-Wide	3,193.5
Marine Corps Reserve	34.0
Drug Interdiction and Counter-drug Activities	130.0
Medical Support Fund (Wounded Warrior)	400.0
Afghanistan Security Forces	3,666.3
Iraq Security Forces	2,000.0
Total	51,066.3

FY 2009 Global War on Terror Request

PROCUREMENT

OTHER PROCUREMENT, ARMY

For an additional amount for "Other Procurement, Army," \$80,536,000, to remain available until September 30, 2011: Provided, That the Congress designates this amount as an emergency requirement for this specific purpose.

This proposal would fund the procurement of 10 Sky Warrior unmanned aerial vehicles and associated ground stations, which have proven to be critical in protecting U.S. and coalition forces participating in military operations for the Global War on Terror.

JOINT IMPROVISED EXPLOSIVE DEVICE DEFEAT FUND

(including transfer of funds)

For an additional amount for "Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Fund," \$2,970,444,000, to remain available until September 30, 2011: Provided, That the Congress designates this amount as an emergency requirement for this specific purpose.

This proposal would enable the Department to continue to protect U.S. forces by defeating improvised explosive devices (IEDs) -- the enemy's weapon of choice. These funds will enable the Department to attack the IED network, defeat the devices, and train U.S. forces to defeat and disarm these weapons. The use of IEDs continues to be a significant challenging threat to U.S. and coalition forces in Iraq and Afghanistan. This request will fund action against components of the IED system, the IED makers, the trainers, and supporting infrastructures. It will enable the Department to meet Joint Urgent Operating Needs identified by the field commanders by developing and procuring the latest technologies and equipment. The request will fund efforts to improve the Department's ability to detect IEDs at

greater stand-off distances; conduct research on counter-IED protective materials; and conduct research and development of systems to detect and counter-IED triggers at increasing ranges.

AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for "Aircraft Procurement, Air Force," \$1,209,300,000, to remain available until September 30, 2011: Provided, That the Congress designates this amount as an emergency requirement for this specific purpose.

This proposal would fund the procurement of 15 Reaper unmanned aerial vehicles, three Global Hawks, associated support equipment (e.g., terminals, video dissemination equipment) and ground stations, and 8 wide area airborne surveillance sensors. Unmanned aerial vehicles have proven to be critical in protecting U.S. and coalition forces participating in military operations for the Global War on Terror as well as for other classified activities.

OTHER PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for "Other Procurement, Air Force," \$1,467,475,000, to remain available until September 30, 2011: Provided, That the Congress designates this amount as an emergency requirement for this specific purpose.

This proposal would fund classified activities.

PROCUREMENT, DEFENSE-WIDE

For an additional amount for "Procurement, Defense-Wide," \$72,733,000, to remain available until September 30, 2011: Provided, That the Congress designates this amount as an emergency requirement for this specific purpose.

The request will fund classified activities.

FY 2009 Global War on Terror Request

RAPID ACQUISITION FUND

(including transfer of funds)

For an additional amount for the "Rapid Acquisition Fund," \$100,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2011: Provided, That the Congress designates this amount as an emergency requirement for this specific purpose.

This proposal would enable the Department to transfer funds for rapid response to unforeseen, joint urgent operational needs for U.S. Central Command to minimize casualties and to ensure mission success for Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom. These funds will provide additional force protection equipment acquisition and sustainment that will address emerging requirements

MINE RESISTANT AMBUSH PROTECTED VEHICLE FUND

(including transfer of funds)

For the "Mine Resistant Ambush Protected Vehicle Fund," \$2,610,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2010: Provided, That such funds shall be available to the Secretary of Defense, notwithstanding any other provision of law, to procure, sustain, transport, and field Mine Resistant Ambush Protected vehicles: Provided further, That the Secretary of Defense shall transfer such funds only to appropriations for operation and maintenance; procurement; research, development, test and evaluation; and defense working capital funds to accomplish the purpose provided herein: Provided further, That this transfer authority is in addition to any other transfer authority available to the Department of Defense: Provided further, That upon determination that all or part of the funds so transferred from this

Procurement

\$ in Millions— numbers may not add due to rounding

	Allocation
Other Procurement, Army	80.5
Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Fund	2,970.4
Aircraft Procurement, Air Force	1,209.3
Other Procurement, Air Force	1,467.5
Procurement, Defense-Wide	72.7
Rapid Acquisition Fund	100.0
Mine Resistant Ambush Protection Vehicle Fund	2,610.0
Total	8,510.5

appropriation are not necessary for the purpose provided herein, such amounts may be transferred back to this appropriation: Provided further, That the Secretary of Defense shall, not fewer than 5 days prior to making transfers from this appropriation, notify the congressional defense committees in writing of the details of any such transfer: Provided further, That the Congress designates this amount as an emergency requirement for this specific purpose.

This proposal would enable the Department to fund the sustainment, transportation, and upgrades of Mine Resistant Ambush Protected Vehicles for forces deployed to support the Global War on Terror. It would also allow additional procurement should on-going analysis of theater requirements warrant.

FY 2009 Global War on Terror Request

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, NAVY

For an additional amount of "Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Navy," \$113,228,000, to remain available until September 30, 2010: Provided, That the Congress designates this amount as an emergency requirement for this specific purpose.

This proposal would support classified activities.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount of "Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Air Force," \$71,741,000, to remain available until September 30, 2010: Provided, That the Congress designates this amount as an emergency requirement for this specific purpose.

This proposal would support classified activities

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, DEFENSE-WIDE

For an additional amount of "Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense-Wide," \$194,156,000, to remain available until September 30, 2010: Provided, That the Congress designates this amount as an emergency requirement for this specific purpose.

This proposal would fund classified activities

Research, Development, Test And Evaluation

\$ in Millions— numbers may not add due to rounding

	Allocation
RDT&E, Navy	113.2
RDT&E, Air Force	71.7
RDT&E, Defense-Wide	194.2
Total	379.1

REVOLVING AND MANAGEMENT FUNDS

DEFENSE WORKING CAPITAL FUNDS

For an additional amount of "Defense Working Capital Funds," \$2,200,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That the Congress designates this amount as an emergency requirement for this specific purpose.

This proposal would enable the Department to fund projected fuel price increases above the crude oil price of \$84.01 per barrel assumed in the President's FY 2009 Budget. The price of crude oil has continued to climb, and the Department projects that these higher rates will remain in effect through FY 2009. The additional funding requested will support a crude oil price of \$97.19 per barrel and an average refined petroleum product of \$126.35.

Revolving and Management Funds

\$ in Millions— numbers may not add due to rounding

	Allocation
Defense Working Capital Funds	2,200.0
Total	2,200.0

TITLE VIII - GENERAL PROVISIONS

(including transfer of funds)

SEC. 8059. Upon the determination of the Secretary of Defense that such action is necessary in the national interest, the Secretary may transfer between appropriations up to \$4,000,000,000 of the funds made available to the Department of Defense in this Act and designated as an emergency requirement: Provided, That the Secretary shall notify the Congress promptly of each transfer made pursuant to the authority in this section: Provided further, That the authority provided in this section is in addition to any other transfer authority available to the Department of Defense and is subject to the same terms and conditions as the authority provided in section 8003 of this Act.

This language will provide the Department with special transfer authority to fund emerging requirements.

SEC. 8060. INTELLIGENCE AUTHORITY.

Funds appropriated or made available by transfer in this Act may be obligated and expended notwithstanding section 504(a)(1) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 414(a)(1)).

This proposed waiver is necessary in order to authorize DOD and the Intelligence Community to obligate supplemental amounts for activities funded through the National Intelligence Program.

SEC. 8061. COMMANDER'S EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROGRAM (CERP) AUTHORITY.

(a) Availability of Funds for CERP. From funds made available in this Act to the Department of Defense and designated as an emergency requirement, not to exceed \$1,722,000,000, to

remain available until December 31, 2009, may be used, notwithstanding any other provision of law, to fund the Commander's Emergency Response Program, for the purpose of enabling military commanders in Iraq to respond to urgent humanitarian relief and reconstruction requirements within their areas of responsibility by carrying out programs that will immediately assist the Iraqi people, and to fund a similar program to assist the people of Afghanistan: Provided, That the Secretary of Defense may accept contributions of funds from any person, foreign government, or international organization to carry out the Commander's Emergency Response Program in Iraq or Afghanistan, and may use any funds contributed for such purpose.

(b) Quarterly Reports. Not later than 45 days after the end of each fiscal year quarter (beginning with the first quarter of fiscal year 2009), the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report regarding the source of funds and the allocation and use of funds during that quarter that were made available pursuant to the authority provided in this section or under any other provision of law for the purposes of the programs under subsection (a).

Additional Commander's Emergency Response Program (CERP) authority is required to support the military commanders in winning the support of the locals and in stabilizing Iraq and Afghanistan. The CERP projects are identified by commanders working in concert with provincial and district leaders. The military commanders in the field believe that CERP is one of their most valuable weapons in securing and stabilizing the various regions/cities in Iraq. The last proviso will allow the Secretary of Defense to accept contributions from the Government of Iraq and others for the military commanders to use for CERP projects.

FY 2009 Global War on Terror Request

SEC. 8062. DEFENSE COOPERATION ACCOUNT CONTRIBUTIONS TRANSFER AUTHORITY.

During fiscal year 2009, the Secretary of Defense may transfer amounts in or credited to the Defense Cooperation Account, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2608, to such appropriations or funds of the Department of Defense as he shall determine for use consistent with the purposes for which such funds were contributed and accepted: Provided, That such amounts shall be available for the same time period as the appropriation to which transferred: Provided further, That the Secretary shall report to the Congress all transfers made pursuant to this authority.

This authority will allow the Department to obligate any funds contributed by the Iraqis and others specifically for the Global War on Terror.

SEC. 8063. SPECIAL COUNTER-DRUG AUTHORITY.

(a) AUTHORITY TO PROVIDE SUPPORT.—Of the amount appropriated by this Act under the heading, "Drug Interdiction and Counter-Drug Activities, Defense," not to exceed \$30,000,000 may be used for support for counter-drug activities of the Governments of Afghanistan, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Pakistan, Tajikistan, and Turkmenistan: Provided, That such support shall be in addition to support provided for the counter-drug activities of such Governments under any other provision of the law.

(b) TYPES OF SUPPORT.—(1) Except as specified in subsection (b)(2) of this section, the support that may be provided under the authority in this section shall be limited to the types of support specified in section 1033(c)(1) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1998 (Public Law 105–85, as amended by Public Laws 106–398, 108–136, and 109–364) and conditions on the provision of support as contained in section 1033 shall apply for fiscal year 2009.

(2) The Secretary of Defense may transfer vehicles, aircraft, and detection, interception, monitoring and testing equipment to said Governments for counter-drug activities.

This section would add \$30 million in additional Section 1033 authority in FY 2009. Current law authorizes the Department of Defense (DOD) to provide specific types of support, not to exceed \$60 million annually. This authorization has enabled the Department and the U.S. Government to bolster nascent security efforts in Afghanistan and Central Asia. The requested authority increases the amount of funding DOD can spend to accommodate Afghanistan's and other Central Asia nations' acute requirements for equipment and maintenance. These countries are situated either along key drug smuggling routes or are facing an increasing threat of narcoterrorism. Enhanced interdiction capabilities for the countries listed in this legislation are critical to U.S. efforts to stem the flow of illicit drugs, and to reduce the threat of narcoterrorism to struggling democracies.

SEC. 8064. LIFT AND SUSTAIN AUTHORITY FOR IRAQ AND AFGHANISTAN.

Funds made available to the Department of Defense in this Act and designated as an emergency requirement may be used, notwithstanding any other provision of law, to provide supplies, services, transportation, including airlift and sealift, and other logistical support to coalition forces supporting military and stability operations in Iraq and Afghanistan: Provided, That the Secretary of Defense shall provide quarterly reports to the congressional defense committees regarding support provided under this section.

This section would authorize the Department of Defense (DOD) to provide airlift, sealift, and sustainment for countries supporting U.S. military operations in Iraq and Afghanistan. The DOD has used this authority, generally referred to as Lift and Sustain authority, to support willing coalition countries that otherwise

FY 2009 Global War on Terror Request

could not support U.S. military operations. Smaller coalition countries do not have the financial means or the funding to transport their forces to and from the operating theater or to sustain their forces for extended deployments. Direct support from the United States is critical to enabling forces from these countries to remain in theater. Without this authority, many coalition countries will not be able to maintain their forces in U.S. military operations thus increasing the stress on U.S. forces operating in theater.

SEC. 8066. EXTENSION OF FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR POST TRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDER AND TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURY.

Of the amounts provided under the heading "Defense Health Program" in Public Law 110 28, for the treatment of traumatic brain injury and post-traumatic stress disorder, \$600,000,000 of such amounts shall be available for psychological health and traumatic brain injury: Provided, That of such amounts, \$100,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2009.

The Department needs to extend the period of availability for \$100 million of the \$600 million appropriated for Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder and Traumatic Brain Injury in the U.S. Troop Readiness, Veterans' Care, Katrina Recovery, and Iraq Accountability Appropriations Act, 2007 (Public Law 110 28) to ensure funds are executed in a fiscally prudent manner. While the Department has moved aggressively to improve research, prevention, access, diagnosis, mitigation, treatment and rehabilitative care for individuals with Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder and Traumatic Brain Injury, initial ramp-up and staffing requirements have taken longer than expected due to the specialized and cutting-edge nature of these programs. To avoid further complications in the execution of these funds, the language also clarifies that the funding provided for Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder is available under the more broadly defined term of psychological health.

FY 2009 Global War on Terror Request

Table 6.3. Discretionary Budget Authority by Functional Category

\$ in Millions

	FY 2008 Request	FY 2009 Request
Continuing the Fight		
Operations	76,868.7	36,360.6
Force Protection	30,461.0	3,555.1
IED Defeat	4,269.0	2,970.4
Military Intelligence Program	3,706.0	1,768.2
Additional Combatant Commander UAV and ISR Needs	–	894.9
Iraq Security Forces	3,000.0	2,000.0
Afghan Security Forces	2,700.0	3,666.3
Coalition Support	1,700.0	600.0
CERP	1,219.4	1,722.0
Military Construction	1,694.5	–
Factory Restart	100.0	–
Subtotal Continuing the Fight	125,718.6	53,537.5
Reconstitution		
Reconstitution	46,366.8	9,462.4
Subtotal Reconstitution	46,366.8	9,462.4
Enhancing Ground Forces		
BCTs / RCT	1,557.2	–
Restore the Force	5,403.9	–
Strengthening the Army Guard and Reserve	994.2	–
Subtotal Enhancing Ground Forces	7,955.3	–
Additional Emergency Requests and Non-DoD Classified	9,275.6	2,960.9
Total	189,316.3	65,960.9

Numbers may not add due to rounding

Note: Fy 2009 Request for Operations includes \$2.2B of fuel adjustment and \$0.6B of wounded, ill and injured

FY 2009 Global War on Terror Request

Table 2. Discretionary Budget Authority by Appropriation Title

\$ in Millions

	FY 2009 GWOT Bridge Request
Military Personnel	3,805.0
Operation and Maintenance	44,359.0
Procurement	3,999.3
RDT&E	–
Military Construction	–
Iraqi Freedom Fund/Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat	2,970.4
Defense Health Program	–
Iraq and Afghan Security Forces	5,666.3
Revolving Funds	2,200.0
Subtotal	63,000.0
Additional Emergency Requests and Non-DoD Classified	2,960.9
Total	65,960.9

Numbers may not add due to rounding

Notes: Additional Emergency Requests and Non DoD Classified includes funding from across multiple titles