

CSIS²

CENTER FOR STRATEGIC &
INTERNATIONAL STUDIES

BURKE CHAIR
IN STRATEGY

Paying for America's Wars in FY2017

The Projected Cost and Nature of U.S. Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) in Afghanistan, Syria, Iraq, Counterterrorism Partnerships, European Reassurance Initiative (ERI), and the World

By Anthony H. Cordesman

Working Draft: February 18, 2016

Please provide comments to acordesman@gmail.com

Table of Contents

I. INTRODUCTION AND ASSESSMENT OF THE CONTENTS	6
U.S. NATIONAL SECURITY STRATEGY AND BUDGET DOCUMENTS: THE FOG OF TRANSPARENCY IN DEALING WITH THE FOG OF WAR	6
IMPROVING REPORTING ON OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS (OCO)	6
<i>Summary</i>	7
<i>Total OCO Funding</i>	7
<i>Afghanistan</i>	7
<i>Syria</i>	8
<i>Iraq</i>	8
<i>European Defense Initiative</i>	8
<i>Counterterrorism Partnership Funds</i>	9
<i>U.S. Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force Maps and Deployment Data</i>	9
<i>State Department FY2017 OCO Program</i>	9
II. SUMMARY	10
FORCE LEVEL BUDGET ASSUMPTIONS	11
OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS BUDGET REQUEST	11
IRAQ TRAIN AND EQUIP FUND	14
SYRIA TRAIN AND EQUIP FUND	14
COUNTERTERRORISM PARTNERSHIPS FUND	15
EUROPEAN REASSURANCE INITIATIVE (ERI)	15
III: TOTAL DOD OCO FUNDING.....	17
IV: AFGHANISTAN	20
<i>FISCAL YEAR 2017 OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS (OCO) REQUEST</i> <i>AFGHANISTAN SECURITY FORCES FUND (ASFF) (Dollars in Thousands)</i>	20
OVERVIEW OF OPERATIONS AND RESULTS TO DATE	20
ASFF RECURRING AREAS OF INTEREST	21
<i>Direct Contributions (DC):</i>	21
<i>International Contributions:</i>	22
<i>NATO ANA Trust Fund (ANA TF):</i>	22
<i>Law and Order Trust Fund for Afghanistan (LOTFA):</i>	22
<i>Women in the ANDSF:</i>	22
FORCE STRUCTURE SUMMARY	22
ANA END-STRENGTH SUMMARY	23
BUDGET ACTIVITY: DEFENSE FORCES (AFGHAN NATIONAL ARMY)	23
<i>ANA Sustainment</i>	24
<i>ANA Logistics Sustainment</i>	24
<i>ANA Personnel Sustainment</i>	25
<i>ANA Combat Forces Sustainment</i>	26
<i>ANA Facilities Sustainment</i>	26
<i>ANA Communication and Intelligence Sustainment</i>	27
<i>ANA Vehicles & Transportation Sustainment</i>	28
<i>ANA Medical Sustainment</i>	29
ANA OTHER SUSTAINMENT	29
<i>ANA Infrastructure</i>	30
<i>Equipment and Transportation</i>	30
<i>ANA and AAF Training and Operations</i>	32
<i>ANA General Training</i>	32

BUDGET ACTIVITY: DEFENSE FORCES (AFGHAN AIR FORCE)	33
<i>Afghan Air Force Sustainment</i>	33
<i>ANA Afghan Air Force (AAF) Equipment</i>	35
<i>Afghan Air Force Training</i>	35
BUDGET ACTIVITY: DEFENSE FORCES (AFGHAN NATIONAL POLICE).....	36
<i>Sustainment</i>	37
<i>Logistics Sustainment</i>	37
<i>Personnel Sustainment</i>	38
<i>Police Forces Sustainment</i>	39
<i>ANP Facilities Sustainment</i>	40
<i>ANP Communication and Intelligence Sustainment</i>	40
<i>ANP Vehicles & Transportation Sustainment</i>	42
<i>ANP Medical Sustainment</i>	43
<i>ANP Other Sustainment</i>	43
<i>Infrastructure</i>	45
<i>ANP Equipment</i>	45
<i>Training</i>	46
BUDGET ACTIVITY: RELATED ACTIVITIES.....	48
TOTAL ANDSF REQUIREMENTS (WITH PROJECTED FUNDING SOURCE)	49
ACRONYMS	50
V: SYRIA	51
SECTION 1 BUDGET SUMMARY.....	51
SECTION 2: OVERVIEW OF OPERATIONS.....	51
<i>Syria Train and Equip Recurring Requirements</i>	51
<i>International Contribution FY 2017</i>	52
<i>Force Structure Summary</i>	52
SECTION 3: REQUIREMENTS	53
<i>Requirements Summary</i>	54
SECTION 4: IMPACT IF STEF IS NOT FUNDED	55
SECTION 5: ACRONYMS.....	56
VI: IRAQ	57
I. FY 17 ITEF BUDGET SUMMARY.....	57
FY 2016.....	57
FY 2017.....	57
II. OVERVIEW OF OPERATIONS.....	57
III. PROGRAM SUMMARY	58
IV. PROJECT DESCRITPN/JUSTIFICATION	58
<i>Equipment Maintenance and Sustainment</i>	59
<i>Training, Logistics and Operational Site Improvements, Maintenance and Sustainment</i>	60
V. IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED	61
VII: EUROPEAN REASSURANCE INITIATIVE	63
OVERVIEW	63
ASSURANCE	63
INCREASED PRESENCE	64
<i>Army</i>	64
<i>Defense-Wide</i>	64
<i>Navy</i>	65
<i>Marine Corps</i>	65

<i>Air Force</i>	65
ADDITIONAL BILATERAL AND MULTILATERAL EXERCISES AND TRAINING.....	65
<i>Army</i>	65
<i>Defense-Wide</i>	65
ENHANCED PREPOSITIONING.....	66
<i>Air Force</i>	66
IMPROVED INFRASTRUCTURE	66
<i>Army</i>	66
BUILDING PARTNER CAPACITY.....	67
<i>Navy</i>	68
<i>Defense-Wide</i>	68
DETERRENCE	68
INCREASED PRESENCE	68
<i>Army</i>	68
<i>Navy</i>	69
<i>Air Force</i>	70
<i>Defense-Wide</i>	71
<i>Defense-Wide</i>	71
<i>Air Force</i>	72
ENHANCED PREPOSITIONING.....	72
<i>Army</i>	72
<i>Marine Corps</i>	74
IMPROVED INFRASTRUCTURE	74
<i>Army</i>	74
<i>Navy</i>	75
<i>Air Force</i>	75
BUILDING PARTNER CAPACITY.....	76
<i>Army</i>	76
VIII: COUNTERTERRORISM PARTNERSHIPS FUND	81
OVERVIEW	81
FOCUS AREAS.....	81
U.S. AFRICA COMMAND	82
<i>SAHEL MAGHREB</i>	82
<i>Lake Chad Basin</i>	83
<i>East Africa</i>	83
THE LEVANT	85
<i>Arabian Peninsula</i>	85
CENTRAL ASIA	86
IX: U.S. ARMY, NAVY, MARINE CORPS, AND AIR FORCE SUMMARY OCO AND DEPLOYMENT DATA	88
U.S. ARMY SUMMARY DEPLOYMENT AND OCO CHARTS AND MAPS.....	88
U.S. NAVY AND MARINE CORPS SUMMARY DEPLOYMENT AND OCO CHARTS AND MAPS.....	90
U.S. AIR FORCE SUMMARY DEPLOYMENT AND OCO CHARTS AND MAPS.....	92
IX: STATE DEPARTMENT FY2017 OCO	94
OVERALL SECURITY PROGRAM.....	94
OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS	95
OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS OVERVIEW.....	95

<i>STATE OPERATIONS and FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REQUEST OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY</i>	
<i>OPERATIONS (OCO) FY 2015 - FY 2017 (\$000)</i>	98
DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR PROGRAMS - OCO	99
<i>D&CP - Ongoing Operations</i>	99
<i>Worldwide Security Protection</i>	100
<i>Embassy Security, Construction and Maintenance - OCO</i>	100
OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL - OCO.....	101
CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS - OCO	101
CONTRIBUTIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES - OCO	102
MECHANISM FOR PEACE OPERATIONS RESPONSE - OCO.....	102
USAID OPERATING EXPENSES - OCO.....	103
USAID CAPITAL INVESTMENT FUND - OCO.....	103
INTERNATIONAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE - OCO.....	103
TRANSITION INITIATIVES - OCO	104
COMPLEX CRISES FUND - OCO	104
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND - OCO.....	104
<i>Sub-Saharan Africa (\$365.2 million)</i> :.....	105
<i>Europe and Eurasia (\$363.3 million)</i> :.....	105
<i>Near East (\$1,378.9 million)</i> :.....	106
<i>South and Central Asia (\$1,505.8 million)</i> :.....	108
<i>Global Programs (\$59 million)</i> :.....	109
MIGRATION AND REFUGEE ASSISTANCE - OCO.....	110
U.S. EMERGENCY REFUGEE AND MIGRATION ASSISTANCE FUND - OCO.....	110
INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL AND LAW ENFORCEMENT - OCO	111
<i>Highlights: Africa</i>	111
<i>Europe and Eurasia</i>	111
<i>Near East</i>	112
<i>South and Central Asia</i>	112
NONPROLIFERATION, ANTI-TERRORISM, DEMINING AND RELATED PROGRAMS - OCO	113
<i>Highlights: Nonproliferation Activities</i>	113
<i>Antiterrorism Activities</i>	113
<i>Regional Stability and Humanitarian Assistance</i>	114
PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS - OCO	114
FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING - OCO.....	116

I. INTRODUCTION AND ASSESSMENT OF THE CONTENTS

The United States is exceptionally transparent in reporting on its military activities and spending – but only in comparison to the far more limited level of transparency in most other governments. Security and “spin” still limit or color much of the official reporting, and it is often difficult to track any clear relationship between U.S. defense budgets and programs and what the U.S. actually spends on given wars. In most cases, it is even harder to determine what programs the United States is actually executing, and what the broad rhetoric used in official documents and briefings actually means.

U.S. National Security Strategy and Budget Documents: The Fog of Transparency in Dealing with the Fog of War

Almost all official U.S. reporting on strategy and future programs, for example, is so lacking in specifics that it justifies virtually anything the U.S. does, and is issued without supporting that rhetoric with either substantive cost-benefit analysis or meaningful measures of effectiveness. Like virtually every other country in the world, the budget data the United States issues is “line item” data that is tied to some broad category of what the United States buys rather than a key element of strategy, the efforts of a given major command, or a program budget that ties the assessment of spending to some key mission.

The United States has effectively abandoned any effort to justify and explain its national security efforts in terms of a public net assessment, future force plan, or “program budget” since the end of the Cold War. Where it once provided a clear Future Years Defense Program, and justification of that plan in terms of strategy, force plans, other details, and cost – the United States now issues a Quadrennial Defense Review (QDR) that is so general and focused so far in the future as to be nearly meaningless. Its annual budget justifications only really cover the coming year and the strategy sections are not tied in any specific way to the force, readiness, and budget data that follow – either on a Department of Defense-wide basis or by military service.

Improving Reporting on Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO)

There are, however, exceptions. In the past, the United States dealt with the need to pay for ongoing military operations by voting for very broad and poorly defined supplementals to the regular defense budget and then by creating a very broad set of funding requests for an Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) account that failed to provide enough data to explain what the money was being used for, or even to provide a credible accounting for given wars.

It is one of the ironies of the often intense U.S. political debates over both strategy and the use of force that neither the Executive Branch nor Congress ever really reported on the overall cost of the Afghan or Iraq Wars per se from FY2001/FY2002 to the present, and that the OCO account was sufficiently general so that the Departments of Defense and State used it to cover additional expenditures – sometimes with tacit Congressional support – that had little to do with actual OCO activity.

The quality of the Department of Defense budget requests and analysis of OCO operations has, however, improved with time. The broad budget briefs now submitted every year still do not attempt to project costs beyond the coming fiscal year, are not linked to any clearly defined net assessment of the threat or capabilities of U.S. partners and allies, or a strategy that links civil-military operations, anticipates the nature and cost of stability operations, or provides measures of effectiveness.

In fairness, however, there are real security reasons for limiting some of the missing data. War is an uncertain and constantly evolving business, and strategies and plans often fail to survive their encounter with reality. Ever since FY2014, the budget briefing data provide by the Comptroller of the Office of the Secretary of Defense have provided more data on the individual wars and key elements of OCO activity. (<http://comptroller.defense.gov/budgetmaterials/budget2016.aspx>)

In FY2016, these briefing data began to present supplements that covered individual wars in some depth, and in FY2017 they provide both overview and individual briefs on the Overseas Contingency Operations Afghanistan Security Forces Fund (ASFF), Overseas Contingency Operations Syria Train and Equip Fund (STEF), Overseas Contingency Operations Iraq Train and Equip Fund (ITEF), European Reassurance Initiative, and Counterterrorism Partnerships Fund.

All of these different reports on the President's FY2017 budget request and Overseas Contingency Operations activities are combined in this report.

Contents of the New Report

The key budget justifications included are all somewhat direct in scope and content, and in the insights that they can provide:

Summary

This section provides a summary of major OCO programs and their costs. It projects a minor increase in funding from \$58.6 billion to \$58.8 billion, with most of the cost in Afghanistan, but a slight decline in funding from \$42.9 to \$41.7 billion. Iraq and Syria increase substantially from \$5.0 billion to \$7.5 billion, but these costs are minimal compared to Afghanistan and to the cost of the fighting in Iraq from 2003-2011. The European Reassurance Initiative acquires its first serious funding level – rising from \$0.8 billion to \$3.4 billion.

The sharp limits to the President's decision to keep forces in Afghanistan are illustrated by the fact that U.S. military personnel drop from 10,012 in FY2015 to 9,737 in FY2016, and then to 6,217 in FY2017. As General Campbell indicated on his departure from command, these levels do not seem to reflect anything approaching a conditions-based assessment of Afghan needs or the security situation.

The U.S. personnel in Iraq are shown as constant at 3,550 in FY2017. This seems to reflect both the overt U.S. presence rather than the full numbers of U.S. personnel and to omit ongoing increases to over 4,000. The Summary does point out, however, that these levels may have to change.

The cost and personnel tables are also interesting in showing that most of the money and the vast majority of the 81,445 personnel projected for FY2017 are in in-theater support and CONUS. If this can be called some form of tooth to tail ration – which is questionable – the tail would be eight times larger than the teeth.

There is no projection of costs, but the roughly \$59 billion requested for FY2017 compares with peak OCO levels of \$187 billion in FY2008 and \$159 billion in FY2011. Troop levels in Afghanistan and Iraq have dropped from a peak of 187,000 in FY2008 to around 10,000 in FY2016 and FY2017.

As is the case with each of the specific budget justifications of each major OCO effort that follow, there is a great deal of useful information on training, troop activity, support, and specific aspects of the U.S. effort. At the same time, there is little or no explanation of the contingency planning and flexibility of given effort to deal with the uncertain and rapidly changing conditions of war, no threat analysis, minimal review of host country problems, no measures of effectiveness, and no serious effort to look at the longer-term implications of any given effort beyond FY2017.

Total OCO Funding

These data describe the trends in OCO spending relative to the “regular” or baseline” defense budget, and show OCO spending by major budget category. One striking point in terms of cost is that the Army still costs as much as the Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force combined. Reducing troop levels does not mean that the Army does not play a major role in terms of activity and cost.

Afghanistan

The detailed justification of the Afghan military effort provides a great deal of information on the training and equipment efforts, and their costs. It is not clear, however, how a force still fighting intense combat and taking significant combat losses of men and equipment can sustainably cut the total cost of U.S. support from \$4.1 billion before transition to \$3.4 billion in FY2017.

The assessment of Afghan military manning also raises issues. The army increases slightly and the air force drops – in spite of the need for more airpower. The police shift substantially towards what seems to be a greater combat role, but this is not explained either here or later in the more detailed section on Afghanistan. The impact of combat and attrition on both the Army and Police are not mentioned and the cost of warfighting seems to be unrealistically minimized.

In broad terms, a very high-risk U.S. effort that is driven more by a continuing effort to cut its size rather than by the conditions is presented in a way where these risks are not clear and often ignored. The level of

need for added U.S. support in terms of forward deployed train and assist personnel and air power is not addressed.

There is a great deal of useful detail on the Afghan effort, but when it comes to any form of cost-benefit and risk analysis, the entire section is all spin and no substance and more of a warning of future problems than an adequate budget justification.

Syria

A budget request dealing with a totally unstable situation involving a significant amount of covert activity and complex relations between both hostile states and close allies has justifiable limits. This budget justification does, however, provide more open source details on the train and assist mission than any official reporting to date, as well as hint at the strategy that needs to be pursued in dealing with partner nations.

It also comes to grips with the need for a train and assist mission that extends down to the combat unit level – a point that is critically missing in the budget plans for Afghanistan and Iraq: “The DoD plans to implement a curriculum that develops effective ground enablers, fosters an effective and reliable chain of command, and procures sufficient materiel to provide the supported forces with a significant advantage over the enemy.”

The budget sheets do explain a great deal about the actual mission in the field, and the text addresses another key issue: “A potential risk to the program is that Vetted Syrian Opposition (VSO) forces may use the U.S. provided equipment and weapons for actions other than their intended purpose. DoD plans to mitigate risks through a variety of measures including using a rigorous and continuous screening process to identify and sustain viable Syrian opposition field commanders and units for participation in the program.”

What is not addressed are the past problems in creating effective rebel forces, challenges in dealing with different ethnic groups like the Kurds, and the challenges in focusing on ISIL or ISIS when virtually all the nations in the region—as well as most Syrian rebel groups – are focused on Assad. The effort in Syria is totally decoupled from the effort in Iraq, although both nations share a common border and ISIS threat.

More broadly, there is no coverage of the linkage between Syrian forces and U.S.-led air operations, discussion of the reasons for limitations that preclude air defense weapons, or reflection on the problems raised by the different interests of nations like Turkey, and operating in an environment where Iran and the Hezbollah provide further challenges.

Iraq

The budget request for Iraq only deals with a small part of the effort to create effective Iraqi forces and to create a combined air-land operation that can defeat ISIS and liberate Western Iraq. It does not deal with the problems created by an Iran presence, Shi’ite-Sunni tensions, relying on a Kurdish minority, or the broader strategic context of a fight where defeating ISIS requires integration of air-land operations in both Iraq and Syria.

The data on progress to date in improving both Iraqi government and Kurdish forces ranges from minimal to non-existent. There is no meaningful threat assessment, and there are no measures of effectiveness in creating combat-capable Iraqi forces. The role of Iran and Shi’ite militias is ignored, and so are the impacts of failing to provide a train and assist mission that extends to the major combat unit level, and challenges in improving Iraqi coordination with the air operations of the U.S.-led coalition.

The report does, however, put the practical tasks of liberating Mosul in useful perspective, and its discussion of the Sunni “Hold Force” is perhaps the most detailed open source discussion to date. The section on equipment aid also provides a more tangible picture of the tactics used in dealing with ISIS forces.

The chart at the end on ammunition requirements – at a time when combat is still limited relative to what must take place to liberate Ninewa – also reflects the seriousness of the fighting.

European Defense Initiative

This budget justification provides a highly detailed explanation of the new level of U.S. effort and is highly useful. It does provide a limited strategic rationale for U.S. actions, and makes no effort to put them in a broader alliance context. It does note, however, that the request will support an average strength of approximately 5,100 active and reserve component personnel in U.S. European Command (USEUCOM), including 4,955 Army personnel and 127 Air Force personnel. These personnel will participate in assurance

and deterrence activities, including the expansion of planned exercises for enhanced NATO interoperability, rotations to increase the temporary presence or strengthen allied/partner capacity during planned exercise, and support to USEUCOM's Joint Exercise Program (JEP)/Joint Multi-National Readiness Center (JMRC) training events.

It also explains the swing in funding from \$985 million in FY2015 to \$789.3 million in FY2016 and then \$3,419 million in FY2017.

The detailed text often reveals key priorities for improving allied capabilities as well as details on new repositioning activities, and new exercise activities like cyberwarfare.

The key weakness in the ERI presentation does not lie in its contents but in the extremely uneven level of effort by European allies, and the lack of credible integrated planning and efforts by NATO's European states and other friendly European states.

Counterterrorism Partnership Funds

Like Syria, this report deals with sensitive areas of cooperation in areas experiencing high levels of instability where the response must be flexible and ready to change. The report still, however, provides useful new data on the levels and type of effort for individual countries by AFRICOM, in the Levant, in the Arabian Peninsula, and in Central Asia.

U.S. Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force Maps and Deployment Data

The maps and charts in this section put OCO operations in a broader context by showing where the United States deploys its forces and key data on the trends in these deployments. It also reveals, in passing, the total lack of coordination among the U.S. military services in presenting key aspects of their budget justifications. Every service has a radically different approach.

State Department FY2017 OCO Program

The U.S. State Department provides useful data on individual aspects of OCO expenditures, and key elements of parts of the OCO programs in given countries. If the country and region-specific sections are read in combination with the Department of Defense reports on the same OCO operations, it is possible to get a vague idea of how the military and civil efforts track – although no clear links are ever provided.

As is the case with the Department of Defense request, there is little or no explanation of the contingency planning and flexibility of given effort to deal with the uncertain and rapidly changing conditions of war, no threat analysis, minimal review of host country problems, no measures of effectiveness, and no serious effort to look at the longer-term implications of any given effort beyond FY2017.

However, its entire Congressional Budget Justification might be politely described as an analytic nightmare. It is broken down into sections by major budget activity where it is often impossible to determine where and how the money is actually spent. There are no sections that summarize spending by country and region, there is no effort to tie the reported OCO or other expenditures to an integrated civil-military plan, many OCO expenditures are not broken down by war or key area of activity, and OCO efforts clearly overlap with other country efforts that have an impact on contingency operations.

In some ways, the main value of the entire Congressional Budget Justification is to illustrate the major problems in coordinating and assessing activities within the State Department and the need to provide some integrated plan, program, and budget for each key OCO conflict and activity that would push the different departments involved – as well as the Congress – into developing something approaching the credible “whole of government” approach to civil-military operations that is now little more than a myth.

II. SUMMARY

(Adapted from OSD Comptroller Summary Budget Documents: http://comptroller.defense.gov/Portals/45/Documents/defbudget/fy2017/FY2017_Budget_Request_Overview_Book.pdf; and http://comptroller.defense.gov/Portals/45/Documents/defbudget/fy2017/FY2017_Budget_Request.pdf.)

The FY 2017 budget requests \$58.8 billion for overseas contingency operations (OCO) spending, in accordance with the Bipartisan Budget Act (BBA) of 2015. This request focuses on Operation FREEDOM'S SENTINEL (OFS) in Afghanistan, Operation INHERENT RESOLVE (OIR) in Iraq and the Levant, increasing efforts to support European allies and deter aggression, and supporting a partnership-focused approach to counterterrorism...

The request supports the following activities:

- Maintaining a U.S. presence in Afghanistan consistent with the President's drawdown plan;
- Sustaining personnel forward deployed to the Middle East to conduct a range of operations alongside a robust international coalition to degrade and defeat the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL);
- Building the capacity of the Iraqi and Syrian opposition forces to counter ISIL in Iraq and Syria in support of the United States' comprehensive regional strategy;
- Conducting in-country and in-theater support activities, such as intelligence support to military operations;
- Supporting partner nations through a more sustainable approach to counterterrorism; and
- Enhancing U.S. assurance and deterrence activities in Eastern Europe to assure North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) allies and partners and deter aggressive actors in the region.

The FY 2017 OCO budget request remains relatively consistent with the FY 2016 enacted amount of \$58.6 billion, including congressional adds and cancellations of prior year appropriations. The primary drivers of the FY 2017 OCO amount include: (1) the President's plan to extend the presence of U.S. forces in Afghanistan; (2) intensified operations to counter ISIL; (3) expanded U.S. presence in Eastern Europe; and (4) compliance with the funding caps established by the Bipartisan Budget Act (BBA) of 2015.

Figure 7.1 OCO Funding by Activity
(Dollars in Billions)

Operation/Activity	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 Request
Operation FREEDOM'S SENTINEL (OFS) and Related Missions	42.9	41.7
Operation INHERENT RESOLVE (OIR) and Related Missions	5.0	7.5
European Reassurance Initiative (ERI)	0.8	3.4
Counterterrorism Partnerships Fund (CTPF)	1.1	1.0
National Guard and Reserve Equipment/Restore Military Readiness	1.5	--
Subtotal	51.3	53.6
Prior-Year Rescissions ^{1/}	-0.4	--
Bipartisan Budget Act (BBA) of 2015 Compliance ^{2/}	7.7	5.2
Grand Total	58.6	58.8^{3/}

^{1/} From FY 2015 Afghanistan Security Forces Fund (\$400M)
^{2/} FY 2016 Enacted 'BBA Compliance' includes Congressional adds and base budget amounts transferred by the Congress (ISR Improvement Fund \$500M, Ukraine Security Assistance Initiative \$250M, and \$7.0B in transfers and increases)^{3/} Excludes the portion of the congressional base budget fuel adjustment that was applied to OCO (\$893.5M)

Force Level Budget Assumptions

In October 2015, the President approved plans for a future military presence in Afghanistan in support of the Department's dual counterterrorism (CT) and train, advise, and assist mission to the Afghan National Defense and Security Forces (ANDSF). The United States will sustain up to 9,800 troops through calendar year 2016 before drawing down to approximately 5,500 troops by January 2017.

In Iraq and the Levant, the United States and coalition partners focus on destroying ISIL through active and effective air strikes and enabling local partners on the ground to seize territory from ISIL and deliver it a lasting defeat, without putting U.S. forces on the front lines. The budgeted force levels in Iraq represent the forces associated with the counter-ISIL mission as well as Iraq and Syria train and equip efforts.

Figure 7.2 displays the force levels assumed in the Department's FY 2017 OCO budget, expressed as annual average troop strength. In FY 2017, the average annual troop strength of 6,217 in Afghanistan is consistent with the President's drawdown plan. The average annual troop strength of 3,550 in Iraq is consistent with the President's counter-ISIL mission.

Figure 7.2. U.S. Force Level Assumptions in DoD OCO Budget
(Average Annual Troop Strength)

Force	FY 2015 Actuals	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 Request
Afghanistan (OFS)	10,012	9,737	6,217
Iraq (OIR)	3,180	3,550	3,550
In-Theater Support ¹	55,958	55,831	58,593
In CONUS ² /Other Mobilization	16,020	15,991	13,085
Total Force Levels	85,170	85,108	81,445

¹ In-Theater support includes support for Afghanistan/Iraq, Combined Joint Task Force (CJTF) HOA / NW Africa CT, and ERI (including approximately 10,500 afloat forces).

² In-CONUS = In the Continental United States

Overseas Contingency Operations Budget Request

Funding in the FY 2017 OCO budget request is captured by operational support category in **Figure 7.3**, followed by brief explanations of select activities.

Figure 7.3. OCO Functional/Mission Category Breakout
(Dollars in Billions)

OCO Budget	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 Request
Operations/Force Protection	8.8	8.7
In-Theater Support	14.8	17.0
Joint Improvised-Threat Defeat Fund	0.4	0.3
Afghanistan Security Forces Fund (ASFF)	3.6	3.4
Support for Coalition Forces	1.4	1.4
Iraq Train and Equip Fund (ITEF)	0.7	0.6
Syria Train and Equip Fund (STEF) ¹	–	0.3
Equipment Reset and Readiness	10.1	9.4
Classified Programs	8.1	8.1
Counterterrorism Partnerships Fund (CTPF) ¹	1.1	1.0
European Reassurance Initiative (ERI)	0.8	3.4
National Guard and Reserve Equipment/Military Readiness	1.5	–
Subtotal	51.3	53.6
Prior-Year Cancellation	-0.4	–
Bipartisan Budget Act (BBA) of 2015 Compliance	7.7	5.2
Total	58.6	58.8

¹ In FY 2016, Congress did not establish the STEF account, but did authorize the Syria Train and Equip (ST&E) mission. The Department is likely to leverage CTPF funding for the ST&E mission in FY 2016. Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Operations/Force Protection (\$8.7 billion): This category of incremental cost includes the full spectrum of military operations requirements for U.S. personnel operating in Afghanistan, Iraq, and the Levant:

- Personnel special pays and subsistence for deployed forces;
- Personnel pay for mobilized forces;
- Operating tempo (ground vehicles/equipment, combat aviation, Special Operations Forces);
- Communications;
- Pre-deployment training;
- Transportation cost to sustain and support the forces, to include the retrograde of U.S. equipment from Afghanistan;
- Various classes of supplies;
- Deployment and redeployment of combat and support forces;
- Life support and sustainment; and
- Additional body armor and personal protective gear.

In-Theater Support (\$17.0 billion): Funds requested in this category provide for critical combat and other support for personnel in Afghanistan and Iraq that comes from units and forces operating outside of Afghanistan and Iraq. This category also includes funding to support other operations conducted outside of Afghanistan and Iraq.

The types of costs incurred for in-theater operations are similar to those outlined in the “Operations/Force Protection” category. However, this category also includes incremental costs for afloat and air expeditionary forces, engineers, fire support, and other capabilities located elsewhere that support operations in Afghanistan, Iraq, and other important missions. It also includes support for some activities operating from the United States (such as remote piloted aircraft and reach back intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) capabilities).

- Office of Security Cooperation — Iraq (OSC-I) (\$0.085 billion): This program is DoD’s cornerstone for achieving the long-term U.S. goal of building partnership capacity in the Iraqi Security Forces (ISF). The OSC-I conducts the full range of traditional security cooperation activities such as joint

exercise planning, combined arms training, conflict resolution, multilateral peace operations, senior level visits, and other forms of bilateral engagement. Additionally, the OSC-I conducts security cooperation activities in support of the ISF to include CT training, institutional training; ministerial and service level advisors; logistic and operations capacity building; intelligence integration; and interagency collaboration. The OSC-I is the critical Defense component of the U.S. Mission Iraq and a foundational element of the long-term strategic partnership with Iraq.

- **Commander's Emergency Response Program (CERP) (\$0.005 billion):** This program provides a vital resource that allows military commanders on the ground in Afghanistan to respond to urgent humanitarian relief and reconstruction needs within their areas of responsibility by carrying out programs that will immediately assist the Afghan people and assist U.S. forces in maintaining security gains, thereby advancing the counterinsurgency mission.

Joint Improvised-Threat Defeat Fund (\$0.4 billion): These funds will be used to understand, develop, procure, and field measures to defeat improvised threats to U.S. forces, closing the gap between the enemy's innovation cycles and operational capabilities used by the Joint Force. The FY 2017 budget request for the Joint Improvised-Threat Defeat Fund marks the transition of essential enduring capabilities to a permanent organization under the Defense

Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA). Includes \$113 million in BBA compliance funding. **Afghanistan Security Forces Fund (ASFF) (\$3.4 billion):** This request funds the sustainment, operations, and professionalization of up to 352,000 members of the ANDSF, including 195,000 members of the Afghan National Army (ANA) and 157,000 Afghan National Police (ANP). The request funds the sustainment of the ANA and ANP and supports further development of the capacity of the Afghan Ministries of Defense and Interior to sustain and command and control their forces.

Support for Coalition Forces (\$1.4 billion): Amounts requested finance coalition, friendly forces, and a variety of support requirements for key foreign partners who wish to participate in U.S. military operations but lack financial means. Such support reduces the burden on U.S. forces and is critical to overall mission success.

Equipment Reset (\$9.4 billion): The request funds the replenishment, replacement, and repair of equipment and munitions expended, destroyed, damaged, or worn out due to prolonged use in combat operations.

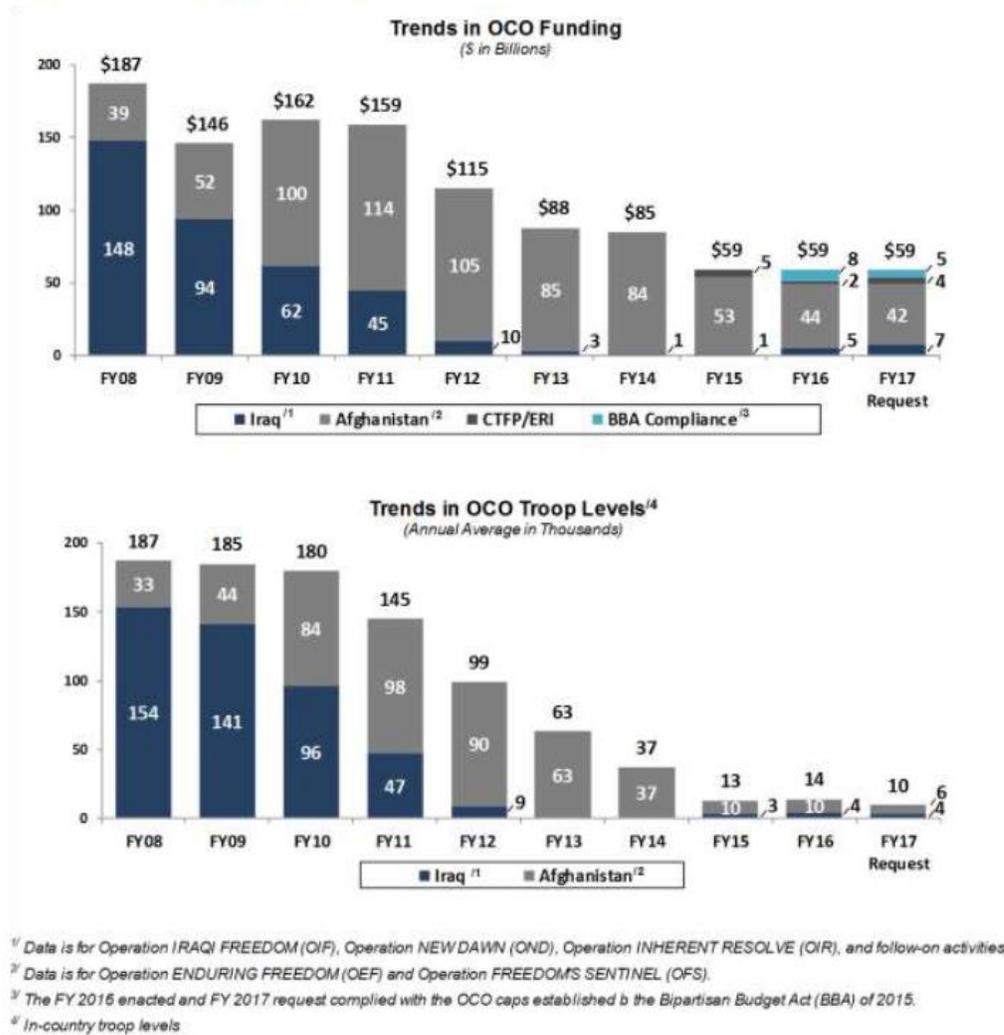
The major items that will be repaired or replaced include helicopters, fixed wing aircraft, trucks, other tactical vehicles, Mine-Resistant Ambush Protected (MRAP) vehicles, radios, and various combat support equipment.

Munitions that will be replenished include missiles, such as the Laser Maverick, Standoff Precision Guided Munitions (SOPGM), and Hellfire, and ammunition for all the Military Services.

Upon returning from war zones, units restore their equipment to a condition that enables them to conduct training exercises, achieve required readiness levels, and prepare for future deployments. As personnel and equipment return from theater to their home stations, the need for equipment reset will continue for several years.

The FY 2017 OCO request for \$58.8 billion is down substantially from requests in recent years, and reflects less than a 1 percent reduction from the FY 2016 enacted OCO level of \$58.6 billion (Figure 7.4).

Figure 7.4. OCO Funding and Troop Level Trends



Iraq Train and Equip Fund

The continued and evolving nature of the Islamic State of Iraq and Levant (ISIL), also known as Daesh, underscores the importance of training, advising, assisting, and equipping Iraqi Security Forces (ISF). The Iraq Train and Equip Fund (ITEF) enhances the ISF's ability to liberate and secure lost territory, secure borders, protect the population, and further improve the quality of provincial and national defenses.

To build the required capacity and achieve U.S. objectives, U.S. assistance in FY 2017 will focus on: (1) training and equipping additional ISF elements needed to hold liberated areas and establish local security; (2) providing equipment and supplies needed for ongoing counter-ISIL/Daesh operations; and (3) performing maintenance and providing sustainment for equipment vital to the defeat of ISIL/Daesh.

The requested FY 2017 ITEF funding of \$630 million will further the critical work accomplished in FY 2015 and FY 2016 and is a key component of the U.S. counter-ISIL/Daesh strategy. Helping the Government of Iraq to develop a sustainable defense force is essential to ensure lasting security and stability in Iraq.

Syria Train and Equip Fund

The Syria Train and Equip Fund (STEF) is a key component of the U.S. Government's strategy to degrade, dismantle, and ultimately defeat the ISIL/Daesh. The absence of a national military or civilian partner in Syria and the disparate nature of the Syrian opposition have constrained progress in the counter-ISIL campaign.

The STEF provides resources to train, equip, and/or sustain appropriately vetted opposition forces engaged in the counter-ISIL/Daesh fight. The train and equip program addresses the immediate need to enable and build the capacity of partners on the ground within Syria to degrade and destroy the ISIL/Daesh threat.

Military operations in the fight against ISIL/Daesh in Syria continue to evolve, increase in scale, and grow in complexity. A flexible train and equip program, resourced through the requested FY 2017 STEF, will enable the Department to provide the equipment and supplies needed to reinforce battlefield successes while continuing to explore opportunities to provide targeted training to vetted opposition forces.

Counterterrorism Partnerships Fund

The FY 2017 request of \$1.0 billion for the Counterterrorism Partnerships Fund (CTPF) will continue the President's initiative to support a more sustainable and partnership-focused approach to counterterrorism in the U.S. Africa Command (USAFRICOM) and U.S. Central Command (USCENTCOM) areas of responsibility. The CTPF allows U.S. forces to be more readily available for other contingency operations, build better relationships with partners, and promote global security in a more cost effective manner. The CTPF will provide direct CT support to partner nations and augment U.S. capability to support partners in CT operations.

The CTPF is set up to permit DoD — consistent with guidance from an interagency process and appropriate notification to Congress — to transfer funds to other accounts for execution.

Figure 7.5 CTPF Funding Request
(Dollars in Billions)

	FY 2015 Enacted ¹	FY 2016 Enacted ²	FY 2017 Request ³	Δ FY16 - FY17	%Δ FY16 - FY17
Counterterrorism Partnerships Fund	1.3	1.1	1.0	-0.1	-9.1%
TOTAL	1.3	1.1	1.0	-0.1	-9.1%

¹ In FY 2015, \$500 million of the \$1.3 billion for CTPF was allocated for Syria Train and Equip (ST&E)

² In FY 2016, the Department may use a portion of CTPF funding for authorized (but unfunded) ST&E programs

³ The FY 2017 request excludes funding for ST&E (requested in a separate fund)

European Reassurance Initiative (ERI)

This budget enhances the President's European Reassurance Initiative (ERI), which was originally proposed in Warsaw on June 3, 2014. The FY 2017 budget request of \$3.4 billion for ERI continues efforts started in FY 2015 and FY 2016 to reassure allies of the U.S. commitment to their security and territorial integrity as members of the NATO Alliance. The request provides near-term flexibility and responsiveness to the evolving concerns of U.S. allies and partners in Europe (especially Central and Eastern Europe), and help increase the capability and readiness of U.S. allies and partners. The FY 2017 funding request also supports the expansion of ERI to provide measures for a quick joint response against any threats made by aggressive actors in the region.

Specifically, the request funds enhanced training and exercises, improvements to key infrastructure, and three continuous brigade-sized rotations to train with allies. It also funds the placement of a full set of Army Prepositioned Stocks (APS) in Europe consisting of one Armored Brigade Combat Teams (ABCT), a fires element, a division headquarters, and associated enablers. The request sustains the ABCT European Activity Set (EAS) currently in theater conducting exercises with NATO allies and partners.

The DoD would continue several lines of effort to accomplish the purposes of this initiative, including:

- (1) increased U.S. military presence in Europe;
- (2) additional bilateral and multilateral exercises and training with allies and partners;
- (3) improved infrastructure to allow for greater responsiveness;
- (4) enhanced prepositioning of U.S. equipment in Europe; and
- (5) intensified efforts to build partner capacity for newer NATO members and other partners.

Funding for ERI is requested in the applicable Component's accounts. Figure 7.6 provides the allocation of ERI by categories.

Figure 7.6 Allocations for European Reassurance Initiative Categories

(Dollars in Millions)

Categories	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Enacted ²	FY 2017 Request
Increased Presence	423.1	471.4	1,049.8
Exercises and Training	40.6	108.4	163.1
Improved Infrastructure	196.5	89.1	217.4
Enhanced Prepositioning	136.1	57.8	1,903.9
Building Partner Capacity	13.7	62.6	85.5
ERI Transfer Fund ¹	175.0	--	--
Total	985.0	789.3	3,419.7

¹ The Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2015 (PL 113-235) provided \$175 million in the ERI transfer fund to support the Governments of Ukraine, Estonia, Lithuania, and Latvia.

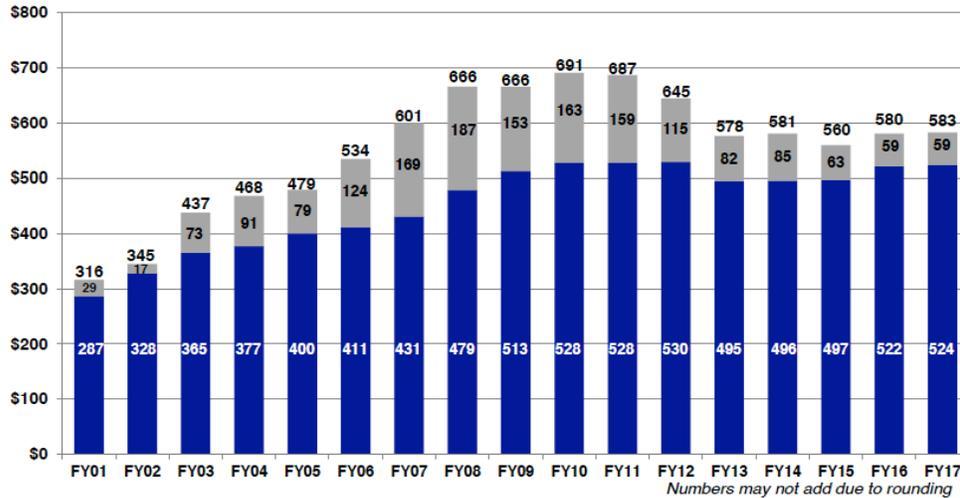
² The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016 (PL 114-113) provided an additional \$250 million to support the Government of Ukraine [not shown above].

III: TOTAL DOD OCO FUNDING

(Adapted from OSD Comptroller Summary Budget Documents:
http://comptroller.defense.gov/Portals/45/Documents/defbudget/fy2017/FY2017_Budget_Request_Overview_Book.pdf;
 and http://comptroller.defense.gov/Portals/45/Documents/defbudget/fy2017/FY2017_Budget_Request.pdf.)

DoD Funding from 9/11 Through FY 2017 Request

(Discretionary Budget Authority)



DoD Topline, FY 2001 – FY 2017

(Current Dollars in Billions)

■ Base Budget ■ OCO/Other Budget

Figure 1-2. Department of Defense Topline Since September 11th Attacks

(\$ in billions)	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
Base	287.4	328.2	364.9	376.5	400.1	410.6	431.5	479.0	513.2
OCO	22.9	16.9	72.5	90.8	75.6	115.8	166.3	186.9	145.7
Other*	5.8	--	--	0.3	3.2	8.2	3.1	--	7.4
Total	316.2	345.1	437.5	467.6	478.9	534.5	600.9	665.9	666.3

(\$ in billions)	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Base	527.9	528.2	530.4	495.5	496.3	497.3	521.7	523.9
OCO	162.4	158.8	115.1	82.0	84.9	63.0	58.6	58.8
Other*	0.7	--	--	0.1	0.2	0.1	--	--
Total	691.0	687.0	645.5	577.6	581.4	560.4	580.3	582.7

*Other non-war supplemental funding

Numbers may not add due to rounding

FY 2017 Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO)

- (Dollars in Billions)
- Operation FREEDOM'S SENTINEL (Afghanistan) and Theater Posture \$41.7
 - Continues responsible transition of in-country presence
 - Includes training and equipping of Afghan security forces (\$3.4 billion)
 - Includes other theater-wide support requirements and costs
 - Includes Coalition Support (\$1.4B)
 - Operation INHERENT RESOLVE (Iraq and Syria) \$7.5
 - Supports slightly increased activities
 - Includes training and equipping of Iraqi security forces and vetted moderate Syrian opposition (\$0.9 billion)
 - European Reassurance Initiative \$3.4
 - Counterterrorism Partnerships Fund \$1.0
 - Increases counterterrorism activities in Africa \$0.2
 - Base-to-OCO requirements \$5.0
 - Consistent with enacted BBA OCO level of \$58.8B
 - Supports other readiness and readiness support requirements
 - Includes preferred munitions

OCO funding crucial to trans-regional counterterrorism efforts

Table A-7. DoD OCO Budget by Military Department

<i>\$ in Thousands</i> OCO Budget	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 Request	Delta FY17 - FY16
Army	23,668,804	25,035,892	+1,367,088
Navy	9,449,242	9,476,438	+27,196
Air Force	16,098,000	15,826,413	-271,587
Defense-Wide	9,421,954	8,459,257	-962,697
Total	58,638,000	58,798,000	+160,000

Note: Reflects Discretionary Budget Authority

Numbers may not add due to rounding

Table A-11. DoD OCO Budget by Military Department and Appropriation Title

<i>\$ in Thousands</i> Department of the Army	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 Request	Delta FY17 - FY16
Military Personnel	2,036,833	2,290,556	+253,723
Operation and Maintenance	19,197,494	19,805,016	+607,522
Procurement	2,432,977	2,774,065	+341,088
RDT&E	1,500	100,522	+99,022
Military Construction	--	18,900	+18,900
Family Housing	--	--	--
Revolving and Management Funds	--	46,833	+46,833
Total Department of the Army	23,668,804	25,035,892	+1,367,088

Note: Reflects Discretionary Budget Authority

Numbers may not add due to rounding

<i>\$ in Thousands</i> Department of the Navy	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 Request	Delta FY17 - FY16
Military Personnel	438,176	525,983	+87,807
Operation and Maintenance	8,577,243	8,101,319	-475,924
Procurement	398,076	711,004	+312,928
RDT&E	35,747	78,323	+42,576
Military Construction	--	59,809	+59,809
Family Housing	--	--	--
Revolving and Management Funds	--	--	--
Total Department of the Navy	9,449,242	9,476,438	+27,196

Note: Reflects Discretionary Budget Authority

Numbers may not add due to rounding

<i>\$ in Thousands</i> Department of the Air Force	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 Request	Delta FY17 - FY16
Military Personnel	747,664	745,719	-1,945
Operation and Maintenance	11,206,819	9,576,416	-1,630,403
Procurement	4,123,917	5,382,633	+1,258,716
RDT&E	17,100	32,905	+15,805
Military Construction	--	88,740	+88,740
Family Housing	--	--	--
Revolving and Management Funds	2,500	--	-2,500
Total Department of the Air Force	16,098,000	15,826,413	-271,587

Note: Reflects Discretionary Budget Authority

Numbers may not add due to rounding

<i>\$ in Thousands</i> Defense-Wide	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 Request	Delta FY17 - FY16
Military Personnel	--	--	--
Operation and Maintenance	7,984,599	7,551,332	-433,267
Procurement	1,173,918	646,706	-527,212
RDT&E	177,087	162,419	-14,668
Military Construction	--	5,000	+5,000
Family Housing	--	--	--
Revolving and Management Funds	86,350	93,800	+7,450
Total Defense-Wide	9,421,954	8,459,257	-962,697

Note: Reflects Discretionary Budget Authority

Numbers may not add due to rounding

Grand Total Budget	58,638,000	58,798,000	+160,000
---------------------------	-------------------	-------------------	-----------------

Note: Reflects Discretionary Budget Authority

Numbers may not add due to rounding

IV: AFGHANISTAN

(Adapted from http://comptroller.defense.gov/Portals/45/Documents/defbudget/fy2017/FY17_J-Book-ASFF.pdf.)

FISCAL YEAR 2017 OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS (OCO) REQUEST AFGHANISTAN SECURITY FORCES FUND (ASFF) (Dollars in Thousands)

I. O-1 Exhibit, Funding by Budget Activity Group and Sub-Activity Group

Budget Activity 1, Afghan National Army (ANA)	FY 2015¹	FY 2016 Appropriated	FY 2017 Request²
Sustainment	2,514,660	2,136,899	2,188,841
Infrastructure	20,000		48,262
Equipment and Transportation	21,442	182,751	60,716
Training and Operations	359,645	281,555	220,139
Total Afghan National Army	\$2,915,747	\$2,601,205	\$2,517,958
Budget Activity 2, Afghan National Police (ANP)	FY 2015	FY 2016 Appropriated	FY 2017 Request
Sustainment	953,189	869,137	860,984
Infrastructure	15,155		20,837
Equipment and Transportation	18,657	116,573	7,610
Training and Operations	174,732	65,342	41,326
Total Afghan National Police	\$1,161,733	\$1,051,052	\$930,757
Budget Activity 4, Related Activities (RA)	FY 2015	FY 2016 Appropriated	FY 2017 Request
Sustainment	29,603		
Infrastructure			
Equipment and Transportation			
Training and Operations	2,250		
Total Related Activities	\$31,853	\$0	\$0
Total	\$4,109,333	\$3,652,257	\$3,448,715

¹ FY 2015 column reflects appropriated amount before \$400 million rescission per the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2016.

² FY 2017 reflects the requested amount of \$3,448 million for ASFF. See charts on pages 65 and 66 for ANDSF funding sources to include the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan (GIROA) and the International Community.

Overview of Operations and Results to Date

Funding is the center of gravity for the Afghanistan National Defense and Security Forces (ANDSF). The Afghanistan Security Forces Fund (ASFF) plays a critical role in enabling the ANDSF to secure Afghanistan with an effective and sustainable force and is central to the U.S. strategy to achieve and sustain the overall objective of preventing al Qaeda's resurgence and external plotting against the United States homeland, U.S. allies, and U.S. interests in the region by denying it safe haven in Afghanistan. The FY 2017 ASFF budget request supports the overall U.S. objective and provides \$3.448 billion to resource an authorized end-strength of 352,000 ANDSF personnel comprised of 195,000 Afghanistan National Army (ANA) personnel and 157,000 Afghan National Police (ANP) personnel. The request also supports 30,000 Afghanistan Local Police (ALP) for a total force level of 382,000. The total amount required to support the ANDSF during FY 2017 is \$4.9 billion of which it is anticipated that the Afghan Government will fund \$544 million, international contributors \$915 million, and the U.S. \$3.448 billion through the ASFF. \$4.9 billion is a decrease from previous levels and keeps the ANDSF on a path to sustainability.

The FY 2017 ASFF request will enable the Secretary of Defense to continue to provide assistance, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, to the security forces of Afghanistan including the provision of equipment, supplies, services, training, facility and infrastructure repairs and renovation, as well as sustainment and operations. The ASFF provides the Afghan Ministries of Defense (MoD) and Interior (MoI) and their respective forces with the resources needed to continue to develop into an effective and independent

ANA and ANP that is capable of securing Afghanistan, protecting the Afghan people, and contributing to regional and international security.

The goal is to increase ANDSF effectiveness, capabilities, and systems in order for the ANDSF to become more professional and increasingly self-sustaining. The FY 2017 ASFF request will continue efforts to enhance ANDSF long-term sustainability by building institutional capacity in critical systems and processes (e.g. budget, procurement, personnel management, and logistics); refining maintenance training and compliance conditions; and rebalancing sustainment and procurement activities to ensure effective integration and use of ANDSF capabilities. The budget request also instills fiscal discipline based on accountability and transparency to enhance the professionalism and sustainability of the ANDSF.

In January 2015, NATO and U.S. forces transitioned from a country-wide combat role to a Kabul-centric train, advise, and assist (TAA) mission (Resolute Support), which is focused on building Afghan expertise from the ministerial level down to the Corps level while continuing to provide tactical advising and assistance to the ANA Special Operations Forces (ANASOF) and Afghan Air Force (AAF). The broader TAA mission leverages functional-based security force assistance (SFA) through the Train, Advise, and Assist Commands (TAACs) at ministry headquarters.

This advisory network focuses on making the ANDSF self-sufficient and preparing the ANDSF for long term self-sustainment based on eight essential functions (EF): EF1 - Plan, Program, Budget and Execute (PPBE); EF2 -Transparency, Accountability, and Oversight (TAO); EF3 – Civilian Governance of Afghan Security Institutions, including adherence to rule of law (ROL); EF4 – Force Generation (FORGEN); EF5 – Sustain the Force (Sustainment); EF6 – Plan, Resource and Execute Effective Security Campaigns and Operations (Camp & Ops); EF7 – Sufficient Intelligence Capabilities and Processes (INTEL); and EF8 – Strategic Communication (STRAT COMM). The FY 2017 ASFF request will continue to build on the progress achieved to date and further develop self-sustaining systems and processes in key Afghan security institutions so that Afghanistan can effectively leverage its own resources and assistance from the international community.

Much has already been accomplished under the Resolute Support mission. The ANDSF are steadily improving and the Afghans are receptive and responsive to ministerial and tactical advising. The Afghans also understand that our commitment to them is neither unconditional nor indefinite and they acknowledge that they will increasingly need to carry the fight on their own. Based on the recommendation of the Commander of U.S. Forces-Afghanistan (COMUSFOR-A) and Resolute Support (COMRS), the President made a decision in October 2015 to extend U.S. efforts under the Resolute Support mission to maintain and extend the gains made over the past decade and ensure the requisite conditions are present for a responsible transition. Conditions may change but the overarching emphasis remains an effective, affordable, and sustainable ANDSF. Under Resolute Support, U.S. forces strive to ensure that MoD and MoI systems and the capabilities of the ANDSF are more effectively integrated and better sustained. With continued assistance from the international community, and continued emphasis on anti-corruption, accountability, and fiscal discipline, the Afghan Government will be able to better budget for, equip, and sustain their ANDSF.

ASFF Recurring Areas of Interest

Direct Contributions (DC):

Combined Security Transition Command-Afghanistan (CSTC-A) began providing direct assistance funding (“on budget” support) in February 2011 to assist the Afghan Government in building fiscal discipline, acquisition capacity, and financial management competencies. CSTC-A provides direct assistance to GIRoA based on direction from OUSD(C) in the memorandum “Interim Guidance on Afghanistan Security Forces Fund (ASFF) Contributions to the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan (GIRoA),” dated 4 Feb 2011. Direct contributions are primarily used for ANDSF salaries, fuel, base operating support, ANDSF equipment maintenance support, information technology systems management support, as well as facility sustainment, restoration and modernization. Funding threshold parameters and spending caps for the Afghan Government are outlined in MoD and MoI commitment letters, which impose conditions of compliance and fiscal discipline based on accountability and transparency requirements.

International Contributions:

International donors provide funding for sustainment of the ANDSF on a bilateral basis or through one of two multi-lateral channels, the NATO ANA Trust Fund (ANA TF) or the Law and Order Trust Fund for Afghanistan (LOTFA).

NATO ANA Trust Fund (ANA TF):

DoD manages the ANA TF on behalf of international donors who contribute national funds to provide operational support to the ANA. Since its establishment in 2007, 26 nations have contributed more than \$1 billion to the ANA TF. As in previous years, international funding will continue to be provided in accordance with the “Revised Funding Arrangements for non-Article 5 NATO-led Operations and Missions” and as defined in ANA TF Board decisions regarding specific funding arrangements.

Law and Order Trust Fund for Afghanistan (LOTFA):

The Law and Order Trust Fund for Afghanistan (LOTFA) is a mechanism that was established by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) in 2002 to enable the international community to mobilize resources to strengthen Afghanistan’s law enforcement capabilities. Funds are used to pay the salaries of police officers and Central Prison Department guards through direct electronic transfer systems. LOTFA also pays to build infrastructure such as police check points and to support the professionalization of police officers with an emphasis on the recruitment and retention of female ANP personnel. LOTFA also supports the functional and operational capacity of Family Response Units, Gender and Human Rights Units, and provides funds to the Ministry of Interior Affairs and other partners to ensure a safe and equitable working environment for both male and female police officers.

Women in the ANDSF:

The FY 2016 National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) included a provision that establishes a goal that \$25 million (but not less than \$10 million) of ASFF be available for programs and activities to support the recruitment, integration, retention, training, and treatment of women in the ANDSF. The development of credible, legitimate, and professional Afghan security forces requires the promotion and implementation of equal human rights for men and women. Any progress toward gender equality depends on the protection and empowerment of women, along with the encouragement of greater female participation in Afghanistan’s government and society. Under Resolute Support, U.S. forces continue to promote gender equality within the ANDSF and the Afghan government, while carrying out TAA at the ministerial, institutional, operational and tactical levels. The FY 2017 request continues to resource various gender initiatives that encourage greater female representation in the ANA/MoD and the ANP/MoI.

Force Structure Summary

The FY 2017 request fully funds the ANDSF based on the *tashkil* established in FY 2015 and reflects the projected requirements to optimize the effectiveness of the ANDSF. (Force Structure Summary

The FY 2017 request fully funds the ANDSF based on the *tashkil* established in FY 2015 and reflects the projected requirements to optimize the effectiveness of the ANDSF.³ The rank structure of the *tashkil* used to project the FY 2017 funding requirement is expected to remain constant, and adjustments in FY 2017 will likely be limited to the repositioning of authorizations in the current force structure in order to meet emergent operational requirements. These adjustments will not significantly change the cost to fund the ANDSF to full *tashkil*.) The rank structure of the *tashkil* used to project the FY 2017 funding requirement is expected to remain constant, and adjustments in FY 2017 will likely be limited to the repositioning of authorizations in the current force structure in order to meet emergent operational requirements. These adjustments will not significantly change the cost to fund the ANDSF to full *tashkil*.

ANA Force Structure	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Combat Forces	149,651	149,651	150,355
Afghan Air Force	8,020	8,020	7,981
Institutional Forces	17,261	17,261	23,305
Afghan National Detention Facility	568	568	
Trainees, Transients, Holdovers, Students	19,500	19,500	13,359
Total	195,000	195,000	195,000

ANP Force Structure	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Afghan Uniform Police	81,420	81,420	100,427
Afghan National Civil Order Police	14,568	14,568	16,203
Afghan Border Police	23,086	23,086	23,316
Afghan Anti-Crime Police	8,162	8,162	1,927
Enablers & Others	16,764	16,764	15,127
Trainees, Transients, Holdovers, Students	13,000	13,000	
Total	157,000	157,000	157,000

ALP Force Structure	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
District Leader	150	150	150
Checkpoint Leader	976	976	976
Guardian	28,874	28,874	28,874
Total	30,000	30,000	30,000

ANA End-Strength Summary

The FY 2017 budget request funds the full ANDSF tashkil (by unit) for an authorized end-strength of up to 352,000 personnel, comprised of an ANA funded to 195,000 personnel and an ANP funded to 157,000 personnel; the ALP is funded up to 30,000 personnel, totaling 382,000 forces. Additionally, guards at the Afghan National Detention Facility (ANDF) are ANA personnel who receive specialized training as corrections officers. Their force structure numbers are captured in the ANA force structure summary.

ANA Rank	ANA Grade	ANA Total	ANP Rank	ANP Grade	ANP Total	ALP Rank	ALP Total
General	0-10	3	General	0-10	1	District Leader	150
Lieutenant General	0-9	10	Lieutenant General	0-9	8	Checkpoint Leader	976
Major General	0-8	55	Major General	0-8	38	Guardian	28,874
Brigadier General	0-7	164	Brigadier General	0-7	138		0
Colonel	0-6	1,064	Colonel	0-6	957		0
Lieutenant Colonel	0-5	3,165	Lieutenant Colonel	0-5	2,048		0
Major	0-4	6,511	Major	0-4	4,268		0
Captain	0-3	10,444	Captain	0-3	9,388		0
1st Lieutenant	0-2	11,079	1st Lieutenant	0-2	8,489		0
2nd Lieutenant	0-1	2	2nd Lieutenant	0-1	4,534		0
Sergeant Major	E-9	1,089	n/a	E-9	0		0
Master Sergeant	E-8	4,789	Senior Sergeant	E-8	19,218		0
Sergeant First Class	E-7	12,319	Staff Sergeant	E-7	12,991		0
Staff Sergeant	E-6	19,241	Sergeant	E-6	22,932		0
Sergeant	E-5	30,716	Patrolman 1st Class	E-5	31,435		0
Soldier	E-4	94,349	Patrolman 2nd Class	E-4	40,555		0
Total		195,000	Total		157,000	Total	30,000

Budget Activity: Defense Forces (Afghan National Army)

Summary: The FY 2017 budget request for the ANA provides the necessary resources to train, equip, and professionalize the ANA up to an authorized force level of 195,000. This amount reflects an overall reduction of 3 percent from the FY 2016 appropriated amount.

The infrastructure increase reflects the approved initiative to connect ANA facilities to the power grid as part of the Power Delivery Power Purchase Agreement (PDPPA). This is a five year investment that will reduce the long term sustainment cost associated with powering ANA facilities. International contributions will fund the expansion of the power grid, and ASFF will support the connectivity of ANA facilities to the grid.

The equipment and transportation request is based on those items necessary to enhance the ability of the ANA and the Afghan Air Force (AAF) to retain operational control and ensure operational mobility. The ANA, including ANA Special Operation Forces (ANASOF), have replaced battle damaged and depreciated vehicle fleets through replenishment programs over the course of the previous two fighting seasons. Furthermore, the ANA is in the process of professionalizing its Special Mission Wing (SMW) as well as the AAF.

The ANA training plan remains focused on the development of specialized capabilities in the areas of logistics and maintenance and the professionalization of its force to develop an effective ANA that can provide long term security and stability for Afghanistan.

Budget Activity 1, Afghan National Army (ANA)	FY 2015	FY 2016 Appropriated	FY 2017 Request
Sustainment	2,514,660	2,136,899	2,188,841
Infrastructure	20,000		48,262
Equipment and Transportation	21,442	182,751	60,716
Training and Operations	359,645	281,555	220,139
Total Afghan National Army	\$2,915,747	\$2,601,205	\$2,517,958

ANA Sustainment

Program Summary: The FY 2017 ANA sustainment budget request consists of requirements to support the ANA, AAF, and SMW. Sustainment is 87 percent of the ANA budget and 64 percent of the FY 2017 ASFF budget. Major cost drivers include ANA salaries and incentive pay programs, organizational clothing and individual equipment (OCIE), and general operational sustainment services. This program also sustains ANA communications assets and intelligence activities.

ANA Sustainment	FY 2015	FY 2016 Appropriated	FY 2017 Request
Logistics	418,851	172,684	213,550
Personnel	544,480	710,989	615,807
Afghan Air Force (AAF)	780,370	380,402	500,521
Combat Forces	248,401	221,439	227,218
Facilities	111,335	139,797	129,312
Communications & Intelligence	74,925	137,231	252,285
Vehicles & Transportation	301,157	336,366	246,867
Medical	14,137	32,993	
Other Sustainment	21,003	5,000	3,280
Total	\$2,514,660	\$2,136,899	\$2,188,841

ANA Logistics Sustainment

Program Description: The ANA logistics sustainment program addresses petroleum, oil and lubrication products, Class IV materials and FMS equipment waypoints required for the routine sustainment functions and operations.

Petroleum, Oil, and Lubrication (POL) Products: Fuel requirements include diesel, motor gas (MOGAS)/petrol, and propane for vehicles, power generation, and cooking. The fuel budget request represents increased accountability of fuel allocations and usage, and the Afghan Government's ability to procure more fuel requirements autonomously.

Fortification and Barriers (CL-IV) Materials: This requirement provides fortification and barrier materials (Class IV) for building and repairing existing infrastructure to protect ANA soldiers and equipment. Materials will be used to repair items like T-Walls and HESCO barriers and to replace sandbags at Afghan check points and forward operating bases.

Foreign Military Sales (FMS) Equipment Waypoints: This requirement provides support services for goods received and prepared for use. It also includes shipping damage and pilfering inspection, completion of transportation discrepancy reports, estimated cost of damages, repositioning of vehicles, pre-delivery inspection, storage, and title transfers. This requirement also supports technical inspections, preventative maintenance checks and services, and rolling stock repair. Security Assistance Office-Afghanistan (SAO-A) executes a large volume of procurements annually and the existing ANDSF logistics system is incapable of absorbing the volume of equipment procured. The requirement will increase the effective distribution, accountability and inventory management of this equipment.

Impact if not provided: ANA units across Afghanistan will not be able to perform required training, execute security missions, or conduct logistics operations, consequently diminishing their effectiveness. The inability to sustain ground operations, protect soldiers and equipment, provide electricity and heat for their facilities will significantly degrade ANA combat effectiveness.

ANA Logistics Sustainment	FY 2015	FY 2016 Appropriated	FY 2017 Request
Depot & Warehouse Operations		1,881	
Petroleum, Oil, and Lubrication (POL) Products	418,851	170,803	202,171
Fortification and Barriers (CL-IV) Materials			6,713
Foreign Military Sales (FMS) Equipment Waypoints			4,666
Total	\$418,851	\$172,684	\$213,550

ANA Personnel Sustainment

Program Description: Personnel sustainment is required to fund a full tashkil of up to 195,000 ANA personnel.

Army Salaries/Pay Reimbursements: This requirement covers salaries that are required to recruit and retain high-quality Afghan personnel. This includes time-in-service pay increases, which assist in retaining experienced ANA soldiers and developing a mature fighting force. In FY 2017, ASFF will continue to fund 100 percent of ANA salaries. The current pay levels are based on full tashkil requirements.

Incentive Pays/Pay Programs: ASFF funds 94 percent of this program and GIRoA funds six percent. This requirement includes incentives and bonuses that are necessary to recruit and retain high-quality Afghan personnel. Both programs are essential to the overall ANA compensation and retention program. Increased scrutiny is placed on all incentives to ensure they are appropriate for the respective career fields.

Recruiting and Personnel Management: This requirement resources the Afghan Personnel and Pay System – Army (APPS-A). The system supports the establishment of a Project Management Office that is responsible for the development, procurement, fielding, and sustainment of a fully integrated personnel and pay system. This system will provide human capital management (HCM) capabilities covering: personnel authorizations and management, compensation, pension/retirement, payroll, and report generation. These capabilities will enable the ANA to manage current personnel and payroll requirements while providing a planning and project capability required to budget for out-year requirements in both payroll and retirement compensation. The requirement also includes the development of Functional Area Support Teams to provide MoD the technical advice needed in the areas of financial and business principles, procurement and contracting services, and procedures, operations, functions, and regulatory policy requirements as applicable to human resources transactions.

Civilian Salaries: This request supports the salaries of the civilian workforce. Civilian employees support the development, training, administration, and overall operations of the ANA. ASFF will fund 100 percent of the ANA civilian employee salary costs. The estimated cost of civilian salaries is \$16.3M.

ANA Personnel Sustainment	FY 2015	FY 2016 Appropriated	FY 2017 Request
ANA Salaries/Pay Reimbursements	214,733	304,444	279,578
Incentive Pays/Pay Programs	327,011	385,949	309,825
Recruiting and Personnel Management	2,736	5,909	10,100
Civilian Salaries		14,687	16,304
Total	\$544,480	\$710,989	\$615,807

ANA Combat Forces Sustainment

Program Description: Combat Forces sustainment funds are requested to provide ammunition for training and combat operations, OCIE, weapons maintenance repair parts, and counter improvised explosive device (CIED) sustainment for ANA combat forces.

Ammunition: This requirement provides the ground ammunition that is needed for training and combat operations in support of upcoming fighting seasons. The FY 2016 request replenished losses and sustained the ANA at their unit basic load (UBL), while the FY 2017 request maintains ANA UBL at sustainable levels.

Organizational Clothing and Individual Equipment (OCIE): This requirement provides initial issue and replacement of OCIE items that are no longer serviceable, and OCIE upgrades. The request also includes requirements that are unique to the ANASOF.

Weapons Maintenance Repair Parts: This funding request provides repair parts in order to maintain ANA weapons systems, including NATO standard systems. This requirement also covers maintenance and repair parts for ANASOF unique weapon systems.

Counter Improvised Explosive Device (CIED) Sustainment: This requirement provides contractor support and parts to service the Electronic Countermeasures Systems (ECM) utilized by the ANA. It also provides equipment, replacement parts, and sustainment for route clearance equipment in accordance with the current tashkil.

Impact if not provided: Lack of funding will adversely impact the ANA's overall effectiveness. The ANA will not have the functional systems required to fight the insurgency and bring stability to Afghanistan. Without OCIE, adequate munitions, and spare parts the ANA's effectiveness will be severely degraded and compromise the ANA's ability to conduct combat and security missions.

ANA Combat Forces Sustainment	FY 2015	FY 2016 Appropriated	FY 2017 Request
Ammunition	210,177	105,675	105,469
OCIE	37,436	101,840	104,666
Weapons Replenishment		8,700	
Weapons Maintenance Repair Parts	788	5,224	9,303
CIED Sustainment			7,780
Total	\$248,401	\$221,439	\$227,218

ANA Facilities Sustainment

Program Description: Facilities sustainment funds are requested to maintain MoD facilities to keep them in good working order.

Facilities Sustainment, Restoration and Modernization (SRM) and Operation and Maintenance (O&M): This requirement provides resources to keep the ANA facilities in good working order. Funding will be used to maintain existing MoD facilities.

Site Improvements and Minor Construction: This requirement corrects minor deficiencies and implements new or higher standards to accommodate new functions or mission. This funding will be used to fund the programs at numerous MoD installations that are in the ANA inventory.

Impact if not provided: The structural integrity and basic facility operating systems will be degraded and unable to support the facilities used by the ANA. Facilities will deteriorate and lose operability, and inhibit the progress of the ANA to develop competent and capable leadership.

ANA Facilities Sustainment	FY 2015	FY 2016 Appropriated	FY 2017 Request
Facilities SRM and O&M	79,591	66,398	60,990
Site Improvements and Minor Construction	31,745	73,399	68,323
Total	\$111,335	\$139,797	\$129,313

ANA Communication and Intelligence Sustainment

Program Description: Communication and Intelligence sustainment requirements include supplies and support equipment necessary for ANA communications and intelligence integration. This program supports interconnectivity between offices of the General Staff (GS) G2 Staff/Intel School and Regional/Provincial G2, including links to intelligence databases.

National Military Intelligence Center (NMIC) Tactical Secure Intelligence Communications: There are a number of service contracts to sustain the GSG2 communications architecture. These provide field service representatives and local-national field service engineers. The local national field service engineers provide nationwide maintenance and training for the ANA on high frequency modulation, antenna theory, troubleshooting and repair of the ANA Tactical Wideband Networking System to include 7800H and 7800W broadband Ethernet radio equipment. This strategy maintains the ANA equipment while providing train-the-trainer courses to enable future ANA self-sufficiency.

Core Inventory Management System Enterprise Edition (CORE IMS EE): Core IMS EE is warehouse inventory software that performs shipping, receiving, and inventory management for warehouse operations. Core IMS EE provides an accounting of inventory along with automated management and visibility of material at national and regional facilities for logistics planners. It is used to accurately forecast requirements and eliminate duplicate issues of material, and allows for real time audit visibility.

Aerostats and Tower-Based ISR: This requirement includes technical and mechanical training associated with the aerostat and tower systems. The ANA, in coordination with U.S. certified trainers, will develop a program that will maintain and sustain this valuable ISR asset. Additionally, Level I and II maintenance will be taught to ensure the ANA can operate and maintain the generator power sources that are part of the systems, as well as the sensor, tether and ground control station. Projected costs include tether-up, sparring, Star SAFIRE III sensors/cameras, airborne C2 payload, hub spare components, envelopes, tethers and shipping.

ANA Integrated Radio Architecture and Network Enterprise: Presented in previous justification books as Information Technology (IT), this requirement provides ANA radio interoperability and integration for a radio enterprise program that operates, trains, repairs, and maintains secure radio communications without interruption. ANDSF's goal is to have one common enterprise capability comprised of Very High Frequency (VHF), High Frequency (HF) and Ultra High Frequency (UHF) radios and infrastructure. This program will ensure full interoperability across and between the ANA, ANP, AAF, ANASOC, and G2. It ensures integration and interoperability with intelligence elements and counter IED (i.e. jammers), AAF, and Special Operations capabilities. It also provides the ANA with a single integrated, common enterprise of network services and infrastructure with a single integrator means to operationalize, train, repair, maintain, and sustain support for 24/7 (365 days a year) continuous network communications capabilities.

ANDSF Tracking and C3 System: The Afghanistan National Tracking System (ANTS) program objectives are twofold: 1) deconflict friendly fires and 2) improve ANDSF situational awareness. The program achieves these two objectives by providing near real-time, commercial based, geographic location services to ANASOC, Ktah Khas (KKA), SMW, and the AAF. Furthermore, the system provides asset location and identification to Afghan command centers, enabling the tracking of subordinate units and aviation assets to reduce the likelihood of friendly fire incidents. The devices also offer emergency beacon and brevity code services.

Night Vision Device (NVD) Maintenance: Night Vision Devices (NVDs) require routine maintenance and repair to remain operational. This maintenance will be provided through CLS.

ANA Printing Plant, Postage and Cellular Phones: This requirement provides the ANA Printing Plant with support in all operations and maintenance of equipment, and critical supplies to facilitate the effective management and productivity of the facility, as well as services provided by factory-certified technicians and all support supplies and consumables produced by the original equipment manufacturer. Increases in FY 2017 facilitate technical refresh of the current equipment which is obsolete. The operations and maintenance contractor is unable to obtain replacement parts for current equipment which is almost 50 years old. This requirement also covers ANA requirements for postage and telecommunications costs, including cellular and satellite telephones for day-to-day operations.

Impact if not provided: If this requirement is not funded, communications capabilities across the ANA and in all districts will be degraded. Without sustainment of equipment, supplies, and associated maintenance, the ANA cannot maintain a network and operationally effective communications system. A lack of funding for this requirement will put Afghan forces at risk and impede their ability to perform combat operations and stall progress made to integrate command and control functions.

ANA Communication and Intelligence Sustainment	FY 2015	FY 2016 Appropriated	FY 2017 Request
ANASOC, KKA, SMW Secure Communications		5,500	
Low Level Voice Intercept		2,908	
NMIC Tactical Secure Intelligence Communications			8,400
Core Inventory Management System Enterprise Edition (CORE IMS EE)	28	82	85
Aerostats and Tower-Based ISR			38,039
ANA Integrated Radio Architecture and Network Enterprise (Formerly Known as IT)	51,929	100,272	179,000
Financial Management Systems	45		
Intelligence Analytical Tools and Database	2,706	2,576	
ANDSF Tracking and C3 System	4,913	11,259	4,413
NVD Maintenance	630	8,447	6,848
Vehicle ECM	11,243	5,926	
Personal Dismounted ECM	3,255		
Afghan Defense Resource Management (AFDARM)	161	246	
ANA Preliminary Credibility Assessment Screening System (PCASS) Program	15	15	
ANA Printing Plant, Postage and Cellular Phones			15,500
Total	\$74,925	\$137,231	\$252,285

ANA Vehicles & Transportation Sustainment

Program Description: The Vehicles and Transportation Sustainment program includes requirements that enable the ANA to conduct movement throughout Afghanistan.

Transportation Services: Contracted commercial air transport is required to support ANA personnel for rest and recuperation (R&R) leave from combat regions (205th, 215th, 209th, and 207th Corps) with high operational tempos. Air transport will reduce the impact on Intra Theater Airlift System (ITAS) assets that support military operations and facilitate a leave program for the ANDSF to reduce attrition rates.

National Maintenance Strategy: The National Maintenance Strategy (NMS) is an initiative designed to address shortfalls in ANDSF maintenance capabilities. Currently, the ANA has competent mechanics but is lacking in the area of maintenance facility management and supply chain management, resulting in excess costs in bulk Class IX repair parts procurement. The NMS will be executed through a contract that will encompass maintenance support for the ANA's three critical vehicle fleets (MSFVs, MTVs, HMMWVs) as well as ANDSF maintenance facility managers and supply chain management managers to oversee Class IX procurement and distribution. This NMS contract will rely on the ANDSF Class IX sustainment system and provide the service to both the ANA and the ANP.

Vehicle Maintenance Repair Parts: This requirement establishes approved Class IX prescribed load lists for tashkil fielded equipment. This list identifies critical repair parts and required on-hand quantities for sustainment.

Foreign Military Sales (FMS) Transportation: This requirement resources the transportation of equipment and transportation-related services to support delivery of FMS equipment. Funding will be used for the

procurement of transportation through the Defense Transportation System in the form of Special Assignment Airlift Missions (SAAM), channel flights, surface container movements, and other modes of shipment. Includes all costs associated with the transportation of equipment and other items. This effort will fund CONUS and OCONUS transportation as well as storage, care of material in storage, and associated costs for equipment and ammunition. Reasons for storage and care include transportation delays, re-disposition, and altered distribution plans. Additionally, this requirement covers costs related to containerization, palletization, materials, TDY, and any other expenses associated with multi-modal transportation of ammunition or material.

Impact if not provided: Failure to fund these requests will hinder the ANA's ability to conduct movement operations and take the fight to the enemy. Failure to provide maintenance sustainment and vehicle maintenance repair parts will impact operational readiness and significantly degrade all operational capabilities. A lack of properly serviced vehicles to conduct military operations negatively impacts Afghanistan's national security by giving an advantage to the enemy.

ANA Vehicles & Transportation Sustainment	FY 2015	FY 2016 Appropriated	FY 2017 Request
Transportation Services	42,018	11,191	9,000
Vehicle Maintenance / National Maintenance Strategy (NMS)	176,108	203,175	147,867
Vehicle Maintenance Repair Parts	83,031	82,000	60,000
Base Maintenance Depot		40,000	
Foreign Military Sales (FMS) Transportation			30,000
Total	\$301,157	\$336,366	\$246,867

ANA Medical Sustainment

Program Description: Funding for the FY 2017 ANA Medical Sustainment requirement is projected to be accomplished through international contributions to the NATO ANA Trust Fund (NATF).

ANA Medical Sustainment	FY 2015	FY 2016 Appropriated	FY 2017 Request
Contracts	2,298	2,000	
Medical Equipment Management	5,068	5,000	
Medical Consumables	6,246	25,431	
Air Transportable Treatment Units	525	562	
Total	\$14,137	\$32,993	\$0

ANA Other Sustainment

Program Description: The FY 2017 budget request for Other Sustainment resources ANASOF sustainment, gender initiatives to encourage greater female representation in the MoD and ANA, public affairs and information operations, as well as SMW Aircrew Life Support Equipment (ALSE) and OCIE.

Women in the ANDSF: This requirement includes gender initiatives such as recruitment pay incentives, referral bonuses, retention pay incentives, training incidental stipends, child care, and technical degree scholarships to build the capacity of female MoD personnel.

Public Affairs and Information Operations: This requirement provides the ANA the capability to use broadcast media to preserve and increase public support, as well as recruit young Afghans, both female and male, into the ANA ranks. The request includes funds for the production of ANA posters, flags, and advertisement for government and other special ceremonies. The requirement also includes maintenance and repair of mass media equipment and technical tools.

Interpreters for Mobile Education Teams: The Mobile Education Teams will teach the Security Cooperation Management course in English, which requires consecutive English-Dari interpretation for the duration of the course to deliver the course material to the target audience. Interpreters must possess sufficient linguistic capability and must have a solid working knowledge of technical and legal terminology.

SMW Aircrew Life Support Equipment (ALSE) and OCIE: The SMW ALSE is unique equipment required for aviation personnel and includes aviation clothing and survival equipment such as helmets for pilots, navigators, and crew chiefs. Funding is based on full operational capability of the unit.

Impact if not provided: Without funding for public affairs and information operations, the MoD will not have the capability to communicate with the Afghan people and counter anti-government propaganda. The mobile education teams will not be able to teach the required courses, thereby undermining the efforts to develop an ANDSF capable of procuring U.S.-origin military equipment. The SMW will not have the unique equipment and uniforms for aviators conducting special operations in Afghanistan.

ANA Other Sustainment	FY 2015	FY 2016 Appropriated	FY 2017 Request
Furniture	21,003		
Women in the ANDSF		5,000	909
Public Affairs and Information Operations			1,910
Interpreters for Mobile Education Teams			21
SMW Aircrew Life Support Equipment (ALSE) and OCIE			440
Total	\$21,003	\$5,000	\$3,280

ANA Infrastructure

Program Summary: There are no major construction requirements for the infrastructure program in FY 2017. Care of infrastructure facilities will be funded within sustainment, restoration, and modernization (SRM).

Base Connection to Power Grid: This approved initiative will allow for the ANA facilities to connect to the power grid. This is one component of the Power Delivery Power Purchase Agreement (PDPPA) that is a five year investment to reduce long term sustainment costs and part of the broader effort to increase ANDSF affordability for the Afghans.

Impact if not provided: Without funding for this requirement, the ANA will not be able to connect their facilities to the power grid and will continue to rely on more expensive fuel to operate their facilities.

ANA Infrastructure Projects	FY 2015	FY 2016 Appropriated	FY 2017 Request
Major Capital Projects	20,000		
Base Connection to Power Grid			48,262
Total	\$20,000	\$0	\$48,262

Equipment and Transportation

Program Summary: The FY 2017 ANA budget request continues the transition from building and equipping to improving, readying, sustaining and professionalizing the fielded force. The FY 2017 equipment and transportation request includes equipment that is essential for the continued development and maturation of the ANA. The AAF will continue to require rotary and fixed wing aircraft as they grow to full operational capability. The funding request for maintenance test equipment, training aircraft, and Light Air Support aircraft will expedite the ability of the ANDSF to operate independently. Equipment and transportation makes up 2.4 percent of the ANA budget and 1.8 percent of the FY 2017 ASFF budget request.

ANA Equipment and Transportation	FY 2015	FY 2016 Appropriated	FY 2017 Request
Vehicles & Transportation		120,328	
Afghan Air Force	21,442	22,063	57,276
Communications and Intelligence		40,360	
Other Equipment			3,440
Total	\$21,442	\$182,751	\$60,716

Program Description: There are no ANA Vehicles and Transportation Equipment requirements for FY 2017.

ANA Vehicles and Transportation Equipment	FY 2015	FY 2016 Appropriated	FY 2017 Request
Medium Tactical Vehicles		26,992	
High Mobility Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicle		93,336	
Total	\$0	\$120,328	\$0

There are no ANA Communications and Intelligence Equipment requirements for FY 2017.

ANA Communications and Intelligence Equipment	FY 2015	FY 2016 Appropriated	FY 2017 Request
Cell Phone Jammer		195	
CIED Jammers		40,165	
Total	\$0	\$40,360	\$0

Program Description: Other Tools and Equipment provides ANA with engineering tools and equipment to support sustainment, restoration and modernization (SRM) operations of their facilities.

General Support Engineering Vehicles and Equipment: This requirement provides ANA with military equipment and engineering tools needed for minor construction projects and SRM of facilities. Request also includes the purchase of heavy lift equipment needed to achieve full operational capability of the National Engineering Brigade and the procurement and maintenance of broadcasting equipment to support disaster relief operations.

Impact if not provided: Without these capabilities ANA facilities will deteriorate at a faster pace due to the lack of timely SRM and the required tools and equipment to perform these functions. As a consequence, force protection will be impacted, exposing ANA personnel and facilities to the enemy.

ANA Other Tools and Equipment	FY 2015	FY 2016 Appropriated	FY 2017 Request
General Support Engineering Vehicles and Equipment			3,440
Total	\$0	\$0	\$3,440

ANA and AAF Training and Operations

Program Summary: The Training and Operations request facilitates the continued training and professionalization of an enduring ANA capable of conducting effective counter-insurgency and counter-terrorism operations. Training is the foundation of a self-reliant, professionally-led force. It is also necessary for a credible, accountable, and effective ANA that is responsive to security concerns of the Afghan people. Training and operations makes up 9 percent of the ANA budget and 6 percent of the FY 2017 ASFF budget request.

ANA Training and Operations	FY 2015	FY 2016 Appropriated	FY 2017 Request
Afghan Air Force Training	124,111	131,104	99,123
General Training	220,485	144,890	121,016
Communications & Intelligence	1,312	1,318	
Other Specialized Training	13,737	4,243	
Total	\$359,645	\$281,555	\$220,139

ANA General Training

Program Description: The General Training request focuses on training fielded forces while developing leaders at all levels, both at the unit and the institutional level, in order to meet fielding timelines. The train-the-trainer methodology is implemented to build ANA organic capabilities.

Combat Support Kandak: (A *kandak* is the ANA equivalent of a battalion, usually 600 soldiers)This line item combines previous Commando Logistics Training Team (LTT) and Commando Training Development Program (CTDP) contracts in order to reduce the overall cost and the number of trainers from 250 to 166. The contract provides U.S.-contracted mentors and trainers in support of ten Special Operations kandaks and Depot Teams at multiple locations, as well as mentors and trainers to support one General Support kandak, one Military Intelligence kandak and one Mobile Strike Force kandak. It further provides trainers for the Commando Qualification Course and the Special Forces Qualification Course. The trainers provide instruction in tactical leadership, personnel management, administration, tactical intelligence, garrison operations, noncommissioned officer development, artillery support, ammunition management, weapons maintenance and operations, combat engineering, reconnaissance, tactical communications, and battlefield medical operations. The request includes funding for the Mentor Academy at Camp Morehead for training personnel assigned to the Special Operations Advisory Group.

Ministry of Defense (MoD), Advisors/Trainers: This requirement provides special advisory teams for core acquisition competencies, contract advise and assist teams, and teams to instill methodologies and practices to successfully complete financial programming, planning, budget, and execution. This contract supports ANDSF efforts to transition command and control oversight at the brigade level, within the General Staff, and across all MoD echelons.

Afghan Partner Unit (APU) Special Infantry Training Program (SITP): Funding requested is to organize, man, equip, and train special infantry units for the ANA. Special infantry units are elite, highly mobile, light infantry units specializing in assaults on conventional targets. This program will assist them in assuming full responsibility for fielding an effective special infantry force.

U.S.-Based Professional Military Education: Professional military education (PME) will increase technical and tactical skills and enhance knowledge and leadership at all levels. The program uses the U.S. PME curriculum to inform training for the ANA Officer Corps and allows the U.S. Military to have a lasting impression on the development of the ANA Officer Corps. No contractors will be utilized for this requirement; all classes will be taught in a classroom environment in Afghanistan by Afghan leaders.

Engineer Seminar and Conferences: This requirement provides the resources for General Support Engineers to conduct conferences and seminars to train and disseminate information, tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTPs), and guidance on future planning to Afghan engineering authorities.

Impact if not provided: The overall impact of not funding general training is decreased operational effectiveness and a degraded Afghan security environment. ANA capability gaps will emerge during a pivotal time in its transformation into a competent and professional force.

ANA General Training	FY 2015	FY 2016 Appropriated	FY 2017 Request
Combat Support Kandak ⁴	77,000	73,800	62,000
Commando Kandak Logistics Support Training	33,000		
Ministry of Defense, Advisors/Trainers	82,000	55,257	39,438
Afghan Partner Unit Special Infantry Training	12,000	10,000	
Special Infantry Training Program (SITP)			8,200
U.S. Based Professional Military Education	16,485	5,833	11,358
Engineer Seminar and Conferences			20
Total	\$220,485	\$144,890	\$121,016

There are no requirements for Communications and Intelligence Training in FY 2017.

ANA Communications and Intelligence Training	FY 2015	FY 2016 Appropriated	FY 2017 Request
Communications Training	1,312	1,318	
Total	\$1,312	\$1,318	\$0

There are no requirements for Specialized Training in FY 2017.

ANA Other Specialized Training	FY 2015	FY 2016 Appropriated	FY 2017 Request
Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) and Counter Improvised Explosive Device (CIED)	6,768	500	
EOD/CIED Mentors & Trainers	1,530		
Language Training (English Language ID/IQ Contract)		750	
Literacy Training	2,156		
ANA Public Affairs		500	
Medical Training		45	
Training Program Support Office	1,462	2,448	
Afghan Defense Resource Management (AFDARM) Training	1,821		
Total	\$13,737	\$4,243	\$0

Budget Activity: Defense Forces (Afghan Air Force)

Afghan Air Force Sustainment

Program Description: Afghan Air Force (AAF) sustainment funds the AAF and the Special Mission Wing (SMW) as they continue to build to their full operational capabilities.

Aviation Petroleum, Oils and Lubricants (AVPOL): This requirement sustains the AAF and SMW and facilitates the purchase of fuel for operational requirements. The total request for bulk fuel includes diesel, MOGAS/petrol, and propane for vehicles, power generation and cooking.

Other Aircraft Sustainment: This requirement provides maintenance and training activities to support up to 26 Cessna C-208B aircraft at Hamid Karzai International Airport as well as the option for a secondary base. The maintenance training accomplished through contractor logistics support (CLS) is required to enhance the existing skill sets of up to 100 AAF students per year and will continue through the end of CY 2020, or until the organic capability exists to support the entire C-208B fleet.

Simulator Sustainment: This requirement covers sustainment and maintenance for Mi-17, C-182/208, MD-530, and Light Air Support (LAS) simulators to train pilots. This funding will provide the capability to perform maintenance, major and minor repairs, and order parts and supplies to keep the simulators in acceptable working condition.

Rotary Wing (RW) Aircraft Sustainment: This requirement provides CLS to perform maintenance, major and minor repairs, and the ability to order parts and supplies to keep Mi-17 and Mi-35 aircraft operational. Support includes overhauls, returns to service, and other necessary repairs incurred as the aircraft age. This

requirement also includes funding for programmatic support provided by the U.S. Army Non-Standard Rotary Wing Aviation (NSRWA) Project Office for the AAF fleet of Mi-17s, Mi-35s, and MD-530s. Support includes on and off-site assistance for CLS, training, and the mitigation of issues and problems that may arise in the logistical, technical, and contractual sectors. This requirement provides for MD-530 aircraft upgrades to include high performance engines, armor and 2x .50 caliber cannons. This requirement also provides the capability to perform routine maintenance, major and minor repairs, or order parts and supplies to keep the MD-530 aircraft operational.

Light Air Support Sustainment: This requirement is for the Light Air Support (LAS) aircraft interim contractor support and ground training device CLS. Twenty A-29 LAS aircraft were purchased to provide the Afghan Air Force an air-to-ground attack capability to support ground forces. The AAF does not currently have the organic capability to perform routine maintenance, major and minor repairs, or order parts and supplies to keep the aircraft and training devices in operating condition.

Ammunition/Ordnance: Provides funding for Mi-17, Mi-35, MD-530 and A-29 training and operational munitions. The A-29 accounts for the majority of the munition costs per year. The A-29 CONUS training ammo is computed based on a training syllabus from the U.S. Air Force Air Education Training Command. The OCONUS ammo requirement is based on operational needs.

Non-Airframe Sustainment: This requirement covers maintenance and repairs to AAF facilities. An annual maintenance contract will support those Kabul AAF facilities utilized by CLS personnel and includes new barracks to house AAF Airmen in maintenance training. It funds the private security personnel required to support CLS and vital base services and also supports standard base infrastructure requirements (e.g., medical supplies, facilities manager, potable water, well testing, etc.) for the AAF.

Medium Airlift Aircraft Sustainment: This requirement covers the CLS to sustain four C-130s. The CLS contract includes spare engines and parts, repair and replacement services, technical publications and software, field service representatives, weapons system logistics, and program management oversight.

Special Mission Wing (SMW) Aircraft Sustainment: This requirement covers contractor maintenance, mentoring, and training required for the aircraft and aircraft simulators belonging to the SMW. At full strength, the SMW will have 37 rotary-wing aircraft (Mi-17) and 18 fixed-wing aircraft (PC-12) with one simulator for each platform. This requirement also includes SMW required tools and equipment sets for PC-12 maintenance and sustainment.

These tools are required for regular phase maintenance and unscheduled maintenance to sustain the fleet in accordance with Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM) and Air Worthiness Requirement (AWR) standards.

Impact if not provided: The AAF and SMW will not be able to meet their enduring missions to provide full-spectrum air operations, including close air attack, fixed and rotary wing operations, medium airlift support, battlefield mobility operations, casualty evacuation, and cargo/passenger transportation.

ANA Afghan Air Force Sustainment	FY 2015	FY 2016 Appropriated	FY 2017 Request
Aviation Petroleum, Oils and Lubricants (AVPOL)		39,892	49,740
Other Aircraft Sustainment	5,258	8,000	35,020
Simulator Sustainment	11,674	5,550	5,550
Rotary Wing (RW) Aircraft Sustainment	286,059	42,760	164,823
Light Air Support Sustainment		25,010	87,813
Close Air Support (CAS) Sustainment	59,079	28,930	
Initial Trainer Sustainment	107,798	21,150	
Basic Fixed Wing (FW) & RW Sustainment	10,475		
Ammo/Ordnance	26,818	20,690	30,720
Non-Airframe Sustainment	8,413	102,680	21,832
ATAC/ALO Equipment and Sustainment		630	
Medium Airlift Aircraft Sustainment	51,959	69,610	34,321
Other Flight Line Sustainment	3,155		
SMW Aircraft Sustainment	209,682	15,500	70,702
Total	\$780,370	\$380,402	\$500,521

ANA Afghan Air Force (AAF) Equipment

Program Description: The AAF will continue to develop its ability to provide tactical mobility and aerial fires capability in support of the ANDSF throughout Afghanistan.

Maintenance Test and Ground Support Equipment: Funding will address the AAF requirements for maintenance tools, test equipment, ground support equipment, and mission support equipment. Funding is also required for replacement equipment due to attrition. Existing maintenance shops will require expansion of capabilities to include structural maintenance, machine and welding, and battery maintenance. Maintenance shops will expand in conjunction with Afghan maintenance personnel capabilities and training.

Light Air Support Aircraft: This requirement supports the anticipated upgrades and modifications to the 20 A-29 Light Air Support fixed-wing aircraft that were purchased to provide air-to-ground attack capability to support Afghan ground forces. This requirement also covers necessary Engineering Change Proposals (ECPs) and/or support equipment. The aircraft currently at Moody AFB for training will arrive in Afghanistan starting in early 2016. This requirement buys equipment to enable maintenance, transport, and loading of aircraft as well as associated equipment and munitions packages.

AAF Transportation/Contracted Airlift: This requirement provides contracted commercial rotary wing airlift capability to increase the overall air support to the ANDSF while allowing the AAF to focus more on mission areas that require specific military capabilities. The benefits of contracting airlift during this critical time in AAF development relieve the unsustainable demand on Mi-17s and offer the AAF opportunities to focus on aircrew training to mature current and developing capabilities.

SMW Aircraft Modification, Tooling and Equipment: This requirement provides Mi-17 aircraft modifications and engineering support required to provide better operational awareness and improve operational safety to support air assault security missions to include suppression of targets in and around landing zones and pickup zones and during infiltration, exfiltration, and casualty evacuation.

Impact if not provided: The AAF's ability to provide tactical mobility, airlift, and close air attack support to forces throughout Afghanistan will be limited. Without funding for these requirements, the AAF will continue to depend on Coalition Forces and contractor support for maintenance and training support, and not able to fully exploit the advantages of air operations against the enemy in urban environments and small landing zones.

ANA Afghan Air Force (AAF) Equipment	FY 2015	FY 2016 Appropriated	FY 2017 Request
Maintenance Test / Ground Support Equipment	7,500	7,500	2,000
Basic Rotary Wing Training Aircraft	6,030		
Light Air Support Aircraft	7,912	14,563	24,043
AAF Transportation/Contracted Airlift			14,233
SMW Aircraft Modification, Tooling and Equipment			17,000
Total	\$21,442	\$22,063	\$57,276

Afghan Air Force Training

Program Description: AAF training funds resource the crucial requirements for mentoring and training pilots as the AAF progresses toward full operational effectiveness.

Rotary-Wing Instructor Pilot Training: This requirement supports training for two pilots (per year) at Fort Rucker to become instructor pilots. The SMW was established to enable the Afghans to take the lead in counter-terrorism and counter-narcotics missions. Pilot training is an integral part of the ANDSF achieving self-sufficiency in these missions, and instructor pilots are a key element of a stand-alone aviation organization.

Initial Entry Rotary Wing: This requirement covers pilots who are recruited from the active AAF, ANP, and other sources. Rated pilots from the AAF are selected for specialized training on the Mi-17v5 in preparation for the transition from fixed wing aircraft. The advanced schools will be initially populated from the pool of current rated aviators. This requirement also covers training pilots and aviation maintenance

students at Ft. Rucker, AL. The training includes English language training, OH-58 Initial Entry Rotary Wing Training (IERWT), Mi-17 Initial Qualification Training (IQT), and Mi-17 maintenance test pilot training. Aviation maintenance, safety, and leadership courses are allocated each year based on training seats available at Fort Rucker and the number of qualified AAF students available to attend. Graduates of this training are assigned to the AAF and SMW.

Out-of-Country Fixed Wing Pilot Training: This requirement provides for up to 35 students per year to receive English language training to International Civil Aviation Organization standards, ground school, and flight training in either rotary or fixed wing aircraft conducted in the United Arab Emirates and the Czech Republic. This program alleviates the stress on the Shindand training pipeline to build up the AAF.

Medium Airlift Replacement Aircraft Training: This requirement provides continuity of CONUS-based training including English language training, Fixed Wing Initial Entry Pilot Training, aircraft maintenance training, travel, living allowances, medical expenses, required publications for pilots, flight engineers, load masters, and maintenance students for the C-130H platform. Student pilots will attend multi-engine training consisting of private pilot training, instrument training, and multi-engine pilot training. Funding for this requirement supports an autonomous AAF.

SMW Aircraft Training: This requirement covers the training required for the aircraft and aircraft simulators belonging to the SMW. At full strength the SMW will have 37 Rotary Wing and 18 Fixed Wing platforms with one simulator for each design. At present, the SMW lacks the internal capability to conduct the training and will continue to depend on CLS to fulfill this requirement.

Impact if not provided: Failure to fund the AAF training requirements will significantly hinder the development of the AAF and delay organic training capabilities. Without trained and developed pilots and air crews, the AAF will be unable to provide critical battlefield support to ANA units. The AAF will be unable to provide casualty evacuation, combat air-to-ground attack support, and battlefield mobility. Without such capabilities, ground units will not be able to execute operations in locations where the terrain prohibits the use of traditional ground transportation, thereby limiting operational effectiveness.

Afghan Air Force Training	FY 2015	FY 2016 Appropriated	FY 2017 Request
Rotary-Wing Pilot Training	3,500	6,310	
Rotary-Wing Instructor Pilot Training	695	695	907
Fixed-Wing Pilot Training	6,500	59,083	
Initial Entry Rotary Wing (IERW)	5,546	5,946	1,370
Basic Training / Light Lift Training		8,840	
Mentor Training	9,000	2,600	
Rotary-Wing Aircraft Transition		8,600	
Out of Country Fixed-Wing Pilot Training	47,020	29,620	28,490
Shindand Academics	34,000		
Medium Airlift Replacement Aircraft Training	17,850	9,410	7,770
SMW Aircraft Training			60,586
Total	\$124,111	\$131,104	\$99,123

Budget Activity: Defense Forces (Afghan National Police)

Summary: The FY 2017 budget provides the resources needed to train and equip up to 157,000 ANP and 30,000 Afghan Local Police (ALP) forces. This request sustains the ANP and the ALP, up to their authorized strengths, while putting an emphasis on professionalizing the force.

The program emphasizes the continued development of the ANP in order to employ a force that can conduct law enforcement, counter-terrorism, and counter-insurgency operations independently. Funding also facilitates the development of specific areas of the ANP to improve effectiveness and ensure the long-term security and stability of Afghanistan. The ANP is a task-focused police force comprised of four pillars: Afghan Uniform Police (AUP), Afghan Border Police (ABP), Afghan National Civil Order Police (ANCOP), and Afghan Anti-Crime Police (AACP). The AUP provides a local police presence throughout the country. The ABP maintains border security of air and ground points of entry, which encourages the development of commerce and increases revenue collection. ANCOP provides national level response capability that

supports other police organizations in times of crisis. The AACP provides the expertise required to enable evidence-based convictions to replace confession-based convictions and improves regional judicial capability. The MoI continues to develop the ANP support elements such as intelligence, logistics, and training organizations. The training and logistics base will ensure long-term sustainability by focusing on developing a professional and specialized police. Training includes basic policing, tactical training, counter-terrorism training, criminal investigation, and other specialized training.

In FY 2017, sustainment funding covers pay, fuel, and maintenance operations to enhance ANP operational readiness. Equipment and transportation enables the ANP to provide security, enforce and uphold the rule of law, conduct special investigations, and perform special police functions. Training and Operations includes basic training, advanced training, leadership and management training, and training for enabler specialists. The FY 2017 funding request reflects an overall reduction of 11 percent from the FY 2016 appropriated amount.

Budget Activity 2, Afghan National Police (ANP)	FY 2015	FY 2016 Appropriated	FY 2017 Request
Sustainment	953,189	869,137	860,984
Infrastructure	15,155		20,837
Equipment and Transportation	18,657	116,573	7,610
Training and Operations	174,732	65,342	41,326
Total Afghan National Police	\$1,161,733	\$1,051,052	\$930,757

Sustainment

Program Summary: Sustaining personnel, equipment, and facilities of a professional police force requires adequate funding. This budget request captures the need to continue to improve the capabilities of the ANP. It also improves, readies, and sustains the force for a greater role in the security of the nation, and further develops a sustainable logistics system. Sustainment makes up 92 percent of the ANP budget and 25 percent of the FY 2017 ASFF budget request.

ANP Sustainment	FY 2015	FY 2016 Appropriated	FY 2017 Request
Logistics	261,185	66,553	120,157
Personnel	224,190	223,472	77,216
Police Forces	123,460	157,752	187,614
Facilities	104,767	131,070	125,039
Communications & Intelligence	77,089	137,924	171,017
Vehicles & Transportation	91,136	93,934	160,215
Medical	20,961	39,500	529
Other Sustainment	50,401	18,932	19,197
Total	\$953,189	\$869,137	\$860,984

Logistics Sustainment

Program Description: This program focuses on petroleum products (fuels, oils, and lubricants), lifecycle sustainment, FMS equipment waypoints, supplies, and materials as part of the FY 2017 budget request.

Petroleum, Oil, and Lubrication (POL) Products: Funding provides the means to purchase fuel, oils and lubricants for the ANP. The FY 2017 requirements include diesel, motor gas (MOGAS)/petrol, and propane for vehicles and power generation.

ALP Lifecycle Sustainment: This requirement covers lifecycle sustainment for weapons, non-tactical vehicles and motorcycles, radios and solar chargers that sustain communications, and personal protective equipment critical for the ALP mission accomplishment.

Foreign Military Sales (FMS) Equipment Waypoints: This requirement provides support services for goods received and prepared for use. It also includes shipping damage and pilfering inspection, completion of transportation discrepancy reports and estimated cost of damages, repositioning of vehicles, pre-delivery inspection, storage, and title transfer. Funding will also support technical inspections, preventative maintenance checks and services, and rolling stock repair. SAO-A executes a large volume of procurements

annually and the current ANDSF logistics system is incapable of absorbing procured equipment, and this requirement will support the effective distribution, accountability and inventory management of this equipment.

Office Equipment and Supplies: This requirement provides the capability to procure office supplies, such as stationary/paper products, napkins/tissues, soap, pens/pencils, calculators, staplers, punchers, folders, notebooks and certificates to conduct day-to-day operations.

Fortification and Barriers (CL-IV) Materials: This requirement provides fortification and barrier materials (Class IV) to build up and repair existing infrastructure to protect ANP forces and equipment. Materials will be used to repair items like T-Walls and HESCO barriers, and includes the replacement of sandbags at Afghan check points and forward operating bases.

Impact if not provided: Failure to fund this program inhibits the ANP's ability to sustain operations and maneuvers to counter threats, patrol populated areas to enforce laws, and obtain intelligence. A lack of funding will significantly degrade the operational effectiveness and capabilities of the ANP to serve as the first responder to the people of Afghanistan.

ANP Logistics Sustainment	FY 2015	FY 2016 Appropriated	FY 2017 Request
Depot & Warehouse Operations	1,333		
Life Support Services (LSS) & Services Contracts			
Petroleum, Oil, and Lubrication (POL) Products	259,852	66,553	98,874
ALP Lifecycle Sustainment			13,907
Foreign Military Sales (FMS) Equipment Waypoints			4,666
Office Equipment and Supplies			10
Fortification and Barriers (CL-IV) Materials			2,700
Total	\$261,185	\$66,553	\$120,157

Personnel Sustainment

Program Description: ANP personnel sustainment is required to fully fund the authorized end-strength of 157,000 ANP and 30,000 ALP.

ALP Salaries: The ALP program is authorized to recruit, train, and field 30,000 personnel throughout the less populated areas of the country. Funding covers ALP base salaries to the authorized end strength of 30,000 personnel. In FY 2017, ASFF will contribute \$5M of ANP personnel sustainment to LOTFA to fund ALP salaries through direct payment by the Afghan Government.

ALP Subsistence: In accordance with the Ministry of Finance established rates, funds support a subsistence allowance for 30,000 ALP.

ALP Performance Bonus: This requirement rewards ALP personnel for extraordinary efforts in the performance of their duties. The bonus is given by the ALP Headquarters in accordance with the level of performance.

ALP Severance Pay: This requirement covers ALP severance pay when a tashkil position is removed, resulting in early termination of a guardian contract. Upon termination, the guardian returns weapons and equipment, and the ALP Staff Directorate provides payment for the last month of service as severance pay.

Ministry of Interior Civil Servant Subject Matter Experts (SMEs): The subject matter expert (SME) program is designed to bring specialized talent to manage critical ministerial programs. This program infuses the MoI with highly skilled civilian employees. The program's success has resulted in an increase of funding to provide more SMEs in all functional pillars. Without SME augments, the MoI would not succeed as an organization.

MoI Forensics Laboratory – Mentorship and Sustainment: The laboratories have the principal responsibility for processing and analyzing evidence utilized in the prosecution of national security and general criminal cases, and they support ANDSF intelligence activities in Afghanistan. Coalition Forces continue to support and advise MoI in the advancement and sustainability of the Afghan forensic capability at the Kabul laboratory. Future efforts will focus on providing MoI with advice, analyses, evaluations, recommendations, and training.

Afghan Personnel and Pay System – Police: This requirement funds the Afghan Personnel and Pay System – Police (APPS-P), which supports the establishment of a Project Management Office responsible for the development, procurement, fielding, and sustainment for a fully integrated personnel and pay system. This system will provide human capital management capabilities covering: personnel authorizations and management, compensation, pension/retirement, payroll generation, and report generation. These capabilities will enable the ANP to manage current personnel and payroll requirements while providing a planning and project capability required to budget for out-year requirements in both payroll and retirement compensation.

Women in the ANDSF: This requirement resources gender initiatives such as recruitment pay incentives, referral bonuses, retention pay incentives, training incidental stipends, child care, tailoring of uniforms, performance awards, annual pay increases, and higher education scholarships to build the capacity of female MoI personnel.

Impact if not provided: Without adequate funding, the MoI's ability to recruit, improve, ready, and sustain a capable force of 157,000 ANP and 30,000 ALP and the personnel necessary to conduct administrative functions will be severely diminished. Failure to fund these requirements increases risks to the security and safety of the Afghan people, and limit the ability of administrators and SMEs to provide insight and clarity below the ministerial level and the capability to forecast future resource needs accurately.

ANP Personnel Sustainment	FY 2015	FY 2016 Appropriated	FY 2017 Request
Police Salaries	175,113	8,252	
Afghan Local Police (ALP) Salaries	41,918	38,905	41,312
Afghan Local Police (ALP) Subsistence		26,397	24,638
Afghan Local Police (ALP) Performance Bonus			445
Afghan Local Police (ALP) Severance Pay			171
Police Food/Subsistence		96,289	
Recruiting and Personnel Management	2,636	23,317	
MoI Civil Servant Subject Matter Experts	3,136	4,000	5,500
Afghan Human Resource Information System (AHRIMS)	1,387	1,544	
ANP Pension Requirement		24,767	
MoI Forensics Laboratory – Mentorship and Sustainment			700
Afghan Personnel and Pay System - Police			1,000
Women in the ANDSF			3,450
Total	\$224,190	\$223,472	\$77,216

Police Forces Sustainment

Program Description: Police Forces sustainment provides necessary support for members of the ANP and ALP. It includes ammunition, OCIE, and weapon maintenance repair parts.

Ammunition: The methodology used to forecast ammunition for FY 2017 follows a days-of-supply model instead of the previously used three-year average model. The request also resources the ammunition necessary to complete the transition to NATO-standard M16 rifles. The ammunition forecast provides a steady-state replacement of ammunition for FY 2017.

Organizational Clothing and Individual Equipment (OCIE): Funding supports initial issue, replacement of OCIE items that are no longer serviceable, and OCIE upgrades for the ANP. Each OCIE item has an expected service life that varies between one to ten years. The cost is calculated for 157,000 ANP personnel.

Weapons Maintenance Repair Parts: This requirement provides funding for repair parts to maintain all ANA weapons systems, including NATO standard systems.

Impact if not provided: The ANP's capability to build an operationally competent, proficient, and professional police force relies on the sustainment of effective programs and processes. Insufficient funding of the sustainment program restricts the overall effectiveness of the ANP and risks the ability to execute their mission.

Police Forces Sustainment	FY 2015	FY 2016 Appropriated	FY 2017 Request
Ammunition	101,139	104,930	72,114
OCIE ANP	17,076	39,840	111,500
Weapons Replenishment		8,300	
Weapons Maintenance Repair Parts	2,136		4,000
ABP 82mm Mortars Sustainment	3,109	4,682	
Total	\$123,460	\$157,752	\$187,614

ANP Facilities Sustainment

Program Description: This program funds the ANP's use of over 4,800 facilities, buildings, and office spaces at approximately 500 police installations.

Facilities Sustainment, Restoration and Modernization (SRM) and Operation and Maintenance (O&M): This requirement provides resources to keep ANP facilities in working order. The cost is calculated using the industry standard 4-step method for O&M and the historic data for SRM. Funding will be used for building maintenance and repairs to include: a waste water plant, water canals and repairs, electricity, municipality service and refuse, engineering and design, freight and handling, construction equipment maintenance and repair, agricultural equipment repair, water, and agricultural tools.

Impact if not provided: The improvement, readiness, and sustainment of these basic facility operating systems (water, electricity, and sewer) reinforces the commitment to the success of the ANP. Failure to fund these necessities will result negatively on the health, welfare, and morale of the ANP and will create leadership challenges at all levels.

ANP Facilities Sustainment	FY 2015	FY 2016 Appropriated	FY 2017 Request
Facilities SRM and O&M	68,630	131,070	125,039
Site Improvements and Minor Construction	36,137		
Total	\$104,767	\$131,070	\$125,039

ANP Communication and Intelligence Sustainment

Program Description: This program funds the ANP Communication and Intelligence sustainment capacity for the ANP to communicate effectively throughout the country and gather intelligence on both insurgents and criminals. This facilitates emergency response, coordination among police units, night operations capability, surveillance capability, and other specialized functions.

Afghan Automated Biometrics Info System (AABIS): The requirement supports the AABIS database that is used to store and manage biometric data for the ANDSF. The operation and maintenance of this database is vital to force accountability, identification of ANP members, and data sharing with DoD and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). Database operations and maintenance continue to be critical to the biometrics program. The ability to store personal identification and other personnel information and to maintain the integrity and accountability of ANDSF personnel is essential for the capture and prosecution of criminals.

Core Inventory Management System Enterprise Edition (CORE IMS EE): CORE IMS EE is warehouse inventory software that performs shipping, receiving, and inventory management in warehouses. It provides an accounting of inventory along with automated management and visibility of material at national and regional facilities for logistics planners. It is used to accurately forecast requirements and eliminate duplicate issues of material, allows real time audit visibility, and prevents compiling written records from across the country.

ANP Integrated Radio Architecture and Network Enterprise: Presented in previous justification books as Information Technology (IT), this requirement provides ANP radio interoperability and integration for a radio enterprise program that operates, trains, repairs, and maintains secure radio communications without interruption. ANDSF's goal is to have one common enterprise capability comprised of Very High Frequency (VHF), High Frequency (HF) and Ultra High Frequency (UHF) radios and infrastructure. This program will ensure full interoperability across and between the ANP, ANA, AAF, ANASOC, and G2. It ensures integration and interoperability with intelligence elements and counter IED (i.e. jammers), AAF, and Special Operations capabilities. It also provides the ANP with a single integrated, common enterprise of network

services and infrastructure with a single integrator means to operationalize, train, repair, maintain, and sustain support for 24/7 (365 days a year) continuous network communications capabilities.

Special Police Night Vision Devices (NVD): General Command Police Special Units (GCPSU) require NVDs for their embedded Investigative Surveillance Unit (ISU). These are highly trained units that perform unconventional high risk operations, countering the insurgent and terrorist threat. The capability to operate at night offers battlefield superiority. The procurement and allocation of this equipment increases the capability and continues to enhance target designation, minimize collateral damage, and lead to greater operational effectiveness.

Kabul Security System: Kabul Security System (KSS) is a network of closed circuit cameras with full-motion video. It is used by the Kabul City Police Command (KCPC) and other MoI elements for situational awareness and command and control of security operations throughout Kabul. The cameras provide a feed to the KSS operations room at KCPC and the Joint Operations Center at Kabul Garrison Command. KSS is an essential component of police intelligence collection, and it provides real-time eyes on key locations in the city. This requirement funds the KSS maintenance contract to provide regular maintenance, technical support, upgrades, parts, insurance, and replacement cameras.

GCPSU Tracking System (ANTS): The ANTS program deconflicts and improves ANDSF situational awareness. The program provides near real-time, commercial based, geographic location services to selected Afghan units. Furthermore, the system provides location and identification to Afghan command centers, enabling the tracking of subordinate units and aviation flight status, thereby reducing potential friendly fire incidents. The devices also offer emergency beacon and brevity code services.

MoI Forensics Laboratory – Mentorship and Sustainment: The laboratories have the principal responsibility for processing and analyzing evidence utilized in the prosecution of national security and general criminal cases and support ANDSF intelligence activities in Afghanistan. Coalition Forces continue to support and advise MoI in the advancement and sustainability of the Afghan forensic capability at the Kabul laboratory. Future efforts will focus on providing MoI with advice, opinions, analyses, evaluations, recommendations, and training. The cost associated with the maintenance and sustainment of the laboratory database will increase as compared to FY 2016 estimates, due to projected expiration of database warranty.

Repair and Maintenance of Office Equipment and Computers: This request provides ANP with the necessary funds to maintain and repair information technology equipment (i.e., computers, printers, monitors) in order to perform day-to-day functions.

Gender Communication and Media Requirements: This requirement supports MoI gender initiatives related to their female recruitment campaign by providing funds for promotional items like electronic billboards, banners, pamphlets, and television and radio advertisements to increase the representation of women in the MoI.

ANP/ALP Postage, Phone Cards and Cellular Phones: This requirement provides funds for phone cards, postage and telecommunications costs, including cellular and satellite telephones for ANP and ALP Directorates, in order to facilitate communication in the course of day-to-day operations.

Impact if not provided: The ANP will not be able to effectively gather intelligence to counter organized crime or terrorism. Its ability to investigate and prosecute crimes will be degraded. Without this requirement, radio and repeater teams will have limited communication capabilities throughout the country, particularly in rural areas. Without sustainment of CORE IMS EE, the ANP logistics system will be too slow to support operations in a counter-insurgency environment. The ANP will not be able to maintain the distribution of large volumes of materiel since the manual system currently in place cannot keep pace with the management and distribution of material throughout the ANP supply chain. The ability of the ANP logistics system to rapidly and adequately resupply units will be insufficient and likely result in mission failure if logistics processes are not automated.

ANP Communication and Intelligence Sustainment	FY 2015	FY 2016 Appropriated	FY 2017 Request
Afghan Automated Biometrics Info System (AABIS)	5,625	5,700	1,200
Core Inventory Management System Enterprise Edition (CORE IMS EE)	27	82	80
Crime Scene investigation Kits & Supplies	20	13	
National Information Management System (NIMS)	2,222	885	
Mol Integrated Radio Architecture and Network Enterprise (Formerly Known as IT)	50,420	70,106	160,000
Special Police Night Vision Devices	1,737	3,612	4,100
Mol Vetting	1,156		
GCPSU Secure Communications	4,784	56,228	
NIU Secure Communications	1,339		
ANP Night Vision Device Maintenance	3,336		
Radio Frequency Spectrum Management	3,836		
Kabul Surveillance System	1,436	1,120	1,200
ANP Preliminary Credibility Assessment Screening System (PCASS) Program	1,151	15	
Afghan Defense Resource Management (AFDARM) Program		164	
GCPSU Tracking System (ANTS)			1,720
Mol Forensics Laboratory – Mentorship and Sustainment			350
Repair and Maintenance of Office Equipment and Computers			10
Gender Communication and Media Requirements			1,814
ANP/ALP Postage, Phone Cards and Cellular Phones			543
Total	\$77,089	\$137,924	\$171,017

ANP Vehicles & Transportation Sustainment

Program Description: ANP Vehicles & Transportation Sustainment provides the necessary maintenance and contract support to keep the procured fleet operational and effective.

Transportation Services: Transportation Services provide overarching support for the procurement of transportation through the Defense Transportation System in the form of Special Assignment Airlift Missions (SAAM), channel flights, surface container movement, other modes of shipment, as well as all costs associated with the transportation of equipment and other items. This effort funds CONUS and OCONUS transportation as well as storage, care of material in storage, and associated costs for equipment and ammunition. Reasons for storage and care of material include transportation delays, re-disposition, and altered distribution plans. Additionally, this requirement covers costs related to containerization, palletization, materials, TDY, and any other expenses associated with the multi-modal transportation of ammunition or material. The requirement also includes transportation fees and services in support of the gender initiative in order to provide women with a secure commute to and from work.

Vehicle Maintenance / National Maintenance Strategy (ANP): This requirement provides critical maintenance and repair parts to support ANP operational maintenance readiness. The National Maintenance Strategy (NMS) is an initiative designed to address shortfalls in the ANDSF maintenance capability. Currently, the ANP has competent mechanics but is lacking proficiency in the areas of maintenance facility management and supply chain management, resulting in excess costs in bulk Class IX procurements. The NMS will be executed through a contract that will encompass maintenance support for the ANP's three critical vehicle fleets (LTVs, MTVs, HMMWVs) as well as ANDSF maintenance facility and supply chain management managers to oversee Class IX procurement and distribution. The NMS contract will rely on the ANDSF Class IX sustainment system and will provide the same service to both the ANA and the ANP.

Special Operation Maintenance and Procurement for Covert Vehicles: This requirement funds the maintenance and procurement of vehicles used to support ANP covert missions. Military vehicles cannot be used for undercover operations due to the high risk to the personnel and the mission.

Impact if not provided: If this requirement is not funded there will be significant degradation of operational readiness and vehicle availability rates leading to erosion of regional security conditions. Without maintenance and repair of vehicles, ANP readiness will be greatly degraded and will negatively impact national security. ANP operations will have to be cancelled or delayed due to lack of operable equipment.

ANP Vehicles & Transportation Sustainment	FY 2015	FY 2016 Appropriated	FY 2017 Request
Transportation Services		1,882	20,040
Vehicle Maintenance / National Maintenance Strategy (ANP)	91,136	92,052	140,000
Special Operation Maintenance and Procurement for Covert Vehicles			175
Total	\$91,136	\$93,934	\$160,215

ANP Medical Sustainment

Program Description: ANP medical sustainment is designed to support a strategically planned portfolio of healthcare facilities. The maturing ANP healthcare system will support the police force and eligible beneficiaries. In order to successfully sustain the ANP healthcare system, key medical commodities such as pharmaceuticals, immunizations, dental and orthopedic services, physical therapy, radiology, and laboratory supplies are needed. The funding for the majority of this requirement is projected to be accomplished through international contributions to the NATF, see page 66.

Consumables: This requirement provides medical supplies, vaccines, and pharmaceuticals. Medical supplies are needed to perform procedures and provide care to the ANP to sustain a healthy security force. The depot and regional units submit their annual requirements based on usage reports and changes to the tashkil.

Gender Medical Incentive: The martyr and disabled program currently does not provide funding for a family member to accompany personnel out of the country when sick. Based on Afghan cultural practices, a woman must travel with another woman if men are traveling as well. This incentive will cover the cost of a female family member to accompany ANP personnel on travel.

Impact if not provided: The survivability of wounded ANP will not improve and may deteriorate. Casualty and attrition rates due to poor preventive medicine will increase. Failure to fund these sustainment initiatives will greatly diminish the capacity of the ANP healthcare system and may impact the ANP's ability to maintain force manning levels.

ANP Medical Sustainment	FY 2015	FY 2016 Appropriated	FY 2017 Request
Consumables	14,137	32,000	519
Medical Equipment Management	5,381	5,000	
Contracts	1,443	2,500	
Gender Medical Incentive			10
Total	\$20,961	\$39,500	\$529

ANP Other Sustainment

Program Description: ANP Other Sustainment provides funding necessary to improve, ready, and sustain key requirements in several functional areas that support effective ANP and ALP forces.

Counter-Improvised Explosive Device/Explosive Ordnance Disposal (CIED/EOD): This requirement provides contractor support and parts to service the current Electronic Countermeasures Systems (ECM) utilized by the ANP. It also provides equipment and sustainment for route clearance equipment in accordance with the current tashkil.

Force Protection Upgrades: Force protection provides physical security for General Command Police Special Units (GCPSU) forces on their bases. It includes physical force protection measures such as barriers, entry control points and upgrades to perimeter security.

Counter Terrorism (CT) Equipment Sustainment: This requirement is for the GCPSU, which is responsible for crisis response in Kabul City. High profile attacks highlighted the requirement for specialized counter terrorism equipment in order to access high rise buildings, ballistic protection for troops, enhanced training capability, and improved protection for mobile command and control elements.

14 x Provincial Response Companies Expansion (PRC): Funding supports the sustainment of equipment for the GCPSU PRCs currently located throughout Afghanistan in the 19 highest threat provinces. Their

purpose is to provide better trained and equipped ANP, capable of countering insurgent, terrorist, narcotics, and other criminal threats that are beyond the capability of the provincial level AUP. Funding will also support sustainment for 14x PRCs (for a total of 33 PRCs) to provide an enhanced capability to respond to incidents with a highly trained police force.

Commercial Air Movement / Special ANDSF Leave Transportation: This requirement is for air transportation to support ANP personnel on R&R leave from combat. The use of commercial air transport reduces the impact to ANDSF air assets, and the ANP leave program helps to reduce attrition rates.

GCPSU Evidence Based Operations: This request will enhance GCPSU capabilities and allow them to better feed the continuous targeting process and populate the evidence database. This capability is essential for successful prosecution and supports the ability to uphold and enforce the rule of law.

Miscellaneous Requirement Sustainment: This requirement supports the allocation of funds for food purchases during ALP seminars and meetings conducted by the ALP Headquarters to communicate and train its members throughout the different provinces and districts. The requirement also includes modest representational allowances for ALP senior leadership.

ANP Public Affairs: This requirement supports promoting public awareness of ANP duties, laws and responsibilities, police professionalization, advertising, and recruitment (especially of female candidates); assisting with ministerial media related duties; coordinating media events, public education regarding police functions, and public interaction via traditional and modern networks. The ANP has an obligation to communicate with the Afghan public, and it is in the national interest to communicate with international audiences to maintain donor nation support. Through the responsive release of information to domestic and international audiences, effective public affairs initiatives place operational actions in context, facilitates the development of informed perceptions about security operations, helps undermine anti-government propaganda efforts, and contributes to the achievement of strategic, national, and operational objectives.

Interpreters for Mobile Education Teams: The Mobile Education Teams will teach the Security Cooperation Management course in English, which requires consecutive English-Dari interpretation for the duration of the course to deliver the course material to the target audience. Interpreters must possess sufficient linguistic capability and must have a solid working knowledge of technical and legal terminology.

Gender Travel Allowance: The women recruited for the ANP are often sent abroad for training. Training abroad offers a wider perspective on being a police officer and provides a first-hand demonstration of how other female police officers operate in other countries, and supports a more focused and effective training environment for female officers. This requirement provides women in the ANP funding to support a travel allowance when attending training outside of Afghanistan.

GCPSU Weapon Accessories and Sustainment: In order to sustain MoI's objective to standardize GCPSU's weapons, these funds will facilitate a transition of weapons to NATO standard weapons systems, including weapons, accessories, and training.

Impact if not provided: Security and stability within Afghanistan will be significantly degraded if the sustainment for equipment is not provided to combat crime and counter insurgent forces. Lack of force protection will put the police at greater risk of harm. Police special units provide a quick reaction force to provide support as needed. Without the sustainment of PRCs, Afghanistan's efforts to enforce sovereignty and uphold the rule of law will be undermined.

ANP Other Sustainment	FY 2015	FY 2016 Appropriated	FY 2017 Request
CIED/EOD	1,687		2,300
Fire Department Minor Equipment & Supplies	5,137		
Force Protection Upgrades	2,997	1,859	2,615
Counter Terrorism (CT) Equipment Sustainment		739	739
Jammer Sustainment		1,271	
14 x Provincial Response Companies Expansion (PRCs)	7,688	2,991	4,151
GIRoA National Forensics Labs	5,387	4,800	
Commercial Air Movement/Special ANDSF Leave Transportation	2,836	1,700	1,000
ANCOP Crowd Control	1,736		
ABP Blue Border Equipment	6,636	5,481	
General Command Police Special Unit (GCPSU) Evidence Based Operations	1,153	17	55
Heavy Equipment Disaster Response Afghanistan	2,436		
AFG National Fire & Emergency Equipment	4,136		
ANP Route Clearance Company	5,636	74	
Vehicle Mounted Electronic Counter Measure	2,936		
Miscellaneous Requirement Sustainment			70
ANP Public Affairs			771
Interpreters for Mobile Education Teams			21
Gender Travel Allowance			75
GCPSU Weapon Accessories and Sustainment			7,400
Total	\$50,401	\$18,932	\$19,197

Infrastructure

Program Summary: There are no major construction requirements for the infrastructure program in FY 2017. Care of infrastructure facilities will primarily be within sustainment, restoration, and modernization (SRM).

Base Connection to Power Grid: This approved initiative will allow for ANP facilities to connect to the power grid. This is one component of the Power Delivery Power Purchase Agreement (PDPPA), which represents a five year investment (starting in FY 2016) from ASFF and NATO to reduce long term sustainment costs. This is one element of the broader effort to increase ANDSF affordability for the Afghans.

Gender Buildings Renovations: Facilities are not available for the women in the ANP or lack basic utilities and security. Funding will provide safe and secure facilities for women, ensuring appropriate facilities are available to support the gender initiatives to build the capacity of females in the ANP.

Impact if not provided: Without funding for this requirement, the ANP will not be able to connect their facilities to the power grid and will be forced to continue to use more expensive fuel to operate their facilities. Without dedicated safe facilities for women to live and work, the gender initiative to build the capacity and representation of women in the ANP will be degraded.

ANP Infrastructure	FY 2015	FY 2016 Appropriated	FY 2017 Request
Fire Department Infrastructure	10,155		
Major Capital Projects	5,000		
Base Connection to the Grid			7,500
Gender Buildings Renovations			13,337
Total	\$15,155	\$0	\$20,837

ANP Equipment

Program Summary: ANP equipment and transportation is required for the continued development and readiness of the ANP. The equipment enhances the ANP's ability to provide internal security, enforce the rule of law, conduct investigations, and perform special police functions. Equipment and

Transportation is 0.9 percent of the ANP budget and 0.2 percent of the total FY 2017 ASFF budget request.

ANP Equipment and Transportation	FY 2015	FY 2016 Appropriated	FY 2017 Request
Vehicles & Transportation Equipment		105,512	
Other Equipment & Transportation	18,657	11,061	7,610
Total	\$18,657	\$116,573	\$7,610

There are no Afghan National Police Vehicles & Transportation Equipment funding requests for FY 2017.

ANP Vehicles & Transportation Equipment	FY 2015	FY 2016 Appropriated	FY 2017 Request
Medium Tactical Vehicles		7,392	
High Mobility Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicles		98,120	
Total	\$0	\$105,512	\$0

Program Description: The FY 2017 ANP Other Equipment & Transportation program supports military equipment and tools, equipment to support gender initiatives, and equipment spares for Provincial Response Companies (PRCs) in order to improve, ready, and sustain the ANP and ALP forces.

Military Equipment and Tools: This requirement provides funding for the purchase of bandoliers, utility belts, magazines, and other miscellaneous tools for the ALP.

Gender Equipment Requirements: This requirement provides support gender initiatives to build the capacity of female Mol personnel and includes funding for self-defense training equipment, forensic, police, and medical training equipment, in addition to security cameras for females-only facilities.

Additional PRC Equipment Spares: The 33 PRCs located throughout Afghanistan provide specialized response to counter insurgent, terrorist, narcotics, and other criminal threats that exceed AUP capabilities. The requested funds provide equipment spares for PRCs.

Impact if not provided: The ANP will be without the tools and equipment to support national-level efforts to ensure sovereignty and uphold the rule of law through the application of precision deterrence.

ANP Other Equipment & Transportation	FY 2015	FY 2016 Appropriated	FY 2017 Request
Military Equipment and Tools			100
CIED/EOD Equipment		8,661	
Transportation (Special Assignment Airlift Mission [SAAM])	18,200		
Electronic Counter Measures	457		
Gender Equipment Requirements			5,110
Additional Provincial Response Companies Equipment Spares		2,400	2,400
Total	\$18,657	\$11,061	\$7,610

Training

Program Summary: The FY 2017 budget request provides the funds to continue to develop an effective, credible, and professional ANP. Funding levels support the training of ANP personnel, with an emphasis on community security operations meant to prevent criminal activity and insurgent attacks. Training and operations comprise 4.4 percent of the ANP budget and 1.2 percent of the FY 2017 ASFF budget request.

ANP Training and Operations	FY 2015	FY 2016 Appropriated	FY 2017 Request
General Training	78,668	62,558	41,109
Communications & Intelligence	47,757	2,326	12
Other Specialized Training	48,307	457	205
Total	\$174,732	\$65,341	\$41,326

Program Description: ANP General Training includes basic police training, advanced police training, leadership and management training, and training for enabler specialties. This is critical to ANP professionalization and overall human capital improvement.

MoI Mentors / Trainers and Life Support: The MoI security assistance advisor and mentor program provides dedicated in-depth functional and programmatic contractor support to advise, teach, and mentor MoI personnel.

U.S.-Based Training: This requirement supports CONUS-based professional military education, travel, living allowances, and medical expenses for MoI, ANP, and GCPSU personnel to attend law enforcement and military training. Courses include Command and General Staff College, CID Special Agent, Sergeant Major Academy, and Military Police Basic Officer Leaders' Course, and Captains' Career Course. The goal of U.S.-based military training is to increase technical and tactical skills and to enhance knowledge and leadership at all levels. The program also allows the U.S. military to have a lasting impression on the development of the ANP.

ALP Travel Pay and Allowances: This requirement provides funds to be used as travel allowance for ALP Staff Directorate visits to provinces and districts throughout Afghanistan. Additionally, this requirement funds travel allowances for women, who for security reasons, attend training outside of the provinces in which they work and live.

Seminars and Training: ALP Seminars and Training allows the ALP Headquarters to communicate and train ALP Guardians in the provinces and districts. Funding will be used for training and promotional materials, and associated costs to include paper, pens, notebooks, and food.

Impact if not provided: The ANP will not acquire the professionalism or technical capability to provide basic policing services to the population, which will erode security and compromise the credibility and legitimacy of Afghan security forces.

ANP General Training	FY 2015	FY 2016 Appropriated	FY 2017 Request
Fire Department Training	6,356		
MoI Mentors/Trainers and Life Support	65,556	61,349	39,438
Public Affairs Office Training		9	
U.S. Based Training	6,756	1,200	1,200
ALP Travel Pay and Allowances			264
Seminars and Training			207
Total	\$78,668	\$62,558	\$41,109

Program Description: The ANP Communication and Intelligence Training request will provide training on media and public affair operations.

ALP Public Affairs Office: This requirement funds training opportunities for promoting public awareness of ALP duties, laws and responsibilities, police professionalization, advertising and recruitment (especially of female candidates), assisting with media related duties, coordinating media events, public education regarding police functions, and public interaction via traditional and modern networks. The ALP has an obligation to keep the Afghan public informed, and it is in the national interest to communicate with international audiences to maintain donor nation support. Through the proactive release of accurate information to domestic and international audiences, effective public affairs efforts can place operational actions in context, facilitate the development of informed perceptions about security operations, undermine anti-government propaganda efforts, and contribute to the achievement of strategic, national, and operational objectives.

Impact if not provided: ALP will not be able to engage in strategic communications at a national level, thereby hindering the impact that the ALP has on the population, and allowing anti-government propaganda efforts to disrupt ANP and ALP operations.

ANP Communication and Intelligence Training	FY 2015	FY 2016 Appropriated	FY 2017 Request
Legacy Future Intelligence Training	35,556		
Information Technology (IT) Training	12,201	2,326	
ALP Public Affairs Office			12
Total	\$47,757	\$2,326	\$12

Program Description: ANP Other Specialized Training provides complex and critical skills training found in various specialty programs within the Afghan National Police.

Specialized Gender Training: This requirement supports gender initiatives for specialized training in areas such as sexual harassment, violence in the workplace, confidence training, weapons and drivers training, CIED awareness training, riot control training, and seminars and conferences to safely integrate women into the police force and build the capacity of female MoI personnel.

Impact if not provided: Without funding, the ability of the MoI to provide women within the ANP and the ALP with the specialized training needed to ensure successful integration into a male-dominated force will be significantly degraded, thereby preventing professional growth and denying a safe working environment to build the capacity and representation of women in the MoI. Without this capability, the ANP will not be able to perform its mission to provide for the security of all Afghans.

ANP Other Specialized Training	FY 2015	FY 2016 Appropriated	FY 2017 Request
CIED/EOD Training	25,555		
Combat Medic Training/Medical Training	6,055	400	
Language Training (Textbooks and Teaching Material)		57	
Transportation for Trainees	5,695		
Vehicle Maintenance Training	11,002		
Specialized Gender Training			205
Total	\$48,307	\$457	\$205

Budget Activity: Related Activities

Program Summary: No funding is requested in Related Activities for FY 2017

Budget Activity 4, Related Activities (RA)	FY 2015	FY 2016 Appropriated	FY 2017 Request
Sustainment	29,603		
Infrastructure			
Equipment and Transportation			
Training and Operations	2,250		
Total Related Activities	\$31,853	\$0	\$0

RA Operations Sustainment	FY 2015	FY 2016 Appropriated	FY 2017 Request
Life Support	29,446		
Sewage Removal	157		
Total	\$29,603	\$0	\$0

RA Detention Operations Training	FY 2015	FY 2016 Appropriated	FY 2017 Request
MoD Guard Training	2,250		
Total	\$2,250	\$0	\$0

Total ANDSF Requirements (With Projected Funding Source)**ANA**

BAG	SAG	Requirement	GIRoA	NATF	LOTFA	ASFF	GRAND TOTAL
ANA	INFRA	Power Delivery Power Purchase Agreement		\$55,000			\$55,000
ANA	SUST	Rotary Wing (RW) Aircraft Sustainment		\$64,000		\$92,431	\$156,431
ANA	SUST	CIED Sustainment		\$60,126		\$7,780	\$67,906
ANA	SUST	Intelligence Analytical Tools and Database		\$2,543			\$2,543
ANA	SUST	Low Level Voice Intercept/ Wolfhounds		\$6,140			\$6,140
ANA	SUST	Facilities SRM and O&M	\$4,980			\$45,912	\$50,892
ANA	SUST	Medical Contracts /Equipment/Consumables		\$56,150			\$56,150
ANA	SUST	Air Transportable Treatment Units		\$455			\$455
ANA	SUST	Public Affairs and Information Operations	\$217			\$1,910	\$2,127
ANA	SUST	MOD PCASS - Equipment Maintenance		\$15			\$15
ANA	SUST	Scan Eagle		\$15,075			\$15,075
ANA	SUST	Logistics/ Insurance/ Agriculture	\$717				\$717
ANA	SUST	Food/Subsistence Pay	\$187,650				\$187,650
ANA	SUST	Retirement Pension and Pension for Family of Martyrs	\$67,106				\$67,106
ANA	SUST	Professional and Cadre Allowance	\$1,500				\$1,500
ANA	SUST	Special Operative and Hidden Expenses	\$5,967				\$5,967
ANA	SUST	Organizational Clothing and Individual Equipment		\$18,321		\$102,575	\$120,896
ANA	SUST	Travel	\$2,050				\$2,050
ANA	TRAIN	A-29 LAS Pilot Training and C-208B Training		\$25,980			\$25,980
ANA	TRAIN	AAF English Language Training (ELT)		\$7,380			\$7,380
ANA	TRAIN	Initial Entry Rotary Wing (IERW)		\$9,400			\$9,400
ANA	TRAIN	Ministerial Development Program		\$4,000			\$4,000
ANA	TRAIN	Medical Training		\$945			\$945
ANA	TRAIN	EOD/IED School Sustainment		\$7,500			\$7,500
ANA	TRAIN	ANA Language Training		\$750			\$750
ANA	TRAIN	Literacy Training		\$2,952			\$2,952
ANA	TRAIN	Scan Eagle Training		\$20,609			\$20,609
ANA TOTAL			\$270,187	\$357,341	\$0	\$250,608	\$878,136

ANP

BAG	SAG	Requirement	GIRoA	NATF ⁵	LOTFA ⁶	ASFF	GRAND TOTAL
ANP	INFRA	Improvement to Buildings		\$31,663		\$13,337	\$45,000
ANP	SUST	National Information Management System (NIMS)		\$2,895			\$2,895
ANP	SUST	Contracted Services(Advertising, Seminars, Security Services)	\$69				\$69
ANP	SUST	Fuel	\$8,486				\$8,486
ANP	SUST	Rental of Buildings, Machinery, Equipment, Land	\$717				\$717
ANP	SUST	Tools and Materials (item or set acquisition value less than 50K Afs)	\$3,597				\$3,597
ANP	SUST	Medical Contracts/ Equipment/ Consumables		\$33,300		\$519	\$33,819
ANP	SUST	MOI PCASS - Equipment Maintenance		\$15			\$15
ANP	SUST	Assist Payments to Employees	\$9,000				\$9,000
ANP	SUST	Family Payment on Death	\$3,667				\$3,667
ANP	SUST	Police Salaries	\$4,993		\$251,086	\$5,000	\$261,079
ANP	SUST	Civilian Salaries	\$16,687				\$16,687
ANP	SUST	Police Food/Subsistence	\$176,364				\$176,364
ANP	SUST	ANP Hazardous Duty Pay	\$83		\$81,365		\$81,448
ANP	SUST	ANP Retirement Pension	\$10,000				\$10,000
ANP	SUST	ANP Special Bonus Pay			\$21,170		\$21,170
ANP	SUST	ANP Temp Pay			\$102,050		\$102,050
ANP	SUST	Purchase of Land	\$9,167				\$9,167
ANP	SUST	Severance Payments	\$333				\$333
ANP	SUST	Travel	\$5,183				\$5,183
ANP	SUST	CIED/EOD		\$29,140		\$2,300	\$31,440
ANP	SUST	Construction of Dwellings	\$9,833				\$9,833
ANP	SUST	Energy Generating Equipment, Water Supply Equipment	\$433				\$433
ANP	SUST	Fees, license, Permits, Dues and memberships fees	\$175				\$175
ANP	SUST	Repairs, Maintenance and Utilities	\$4,208				\$4,208
ANP	TRAIN	ANP Ministerial Development Program		\$4,000			\$4,000
ANP	TRAIN	Medical Training		\$360			\$360
ANP	TRAIN	Language Training (Textbooks/Teaching Material)		\$1,465			\$1,465
RA	SUST	Parwan Detention Facilities Life Support	\$11,314				\$11,314
ANP / RA TOTAL			\$274,309	\$102,838	\$455,671	\$21,156	\$853,974
ASFF Contribution for Requirements Not Shared						\$3,176,951	\$3,176,951
GRAND TOTAL ALL ANDSF REQUIREMENTS (FY17/1396)			\$544,496	\$460,179	\$455,671	\$3,448,715	\$4,909,060

⁵ NATO ANA Trust Fund⁶ Law and Order Trust Fund for Afghanistan

Acronyms

(AABIS) Afghan Automated Biometrics Info System	(GCPSU) General Command Police Special Unit
(AACP) Afghan Anti-Crime Police	(GIROA) Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan
(AAF) Afghan Air Force	(GSK) General Support Kandak
(ABP) Afghan Border Police	(IED) Improvised Explosive Device
(ACME) ANDSF Construction Management Execution	(ISR) Intelligence, Surveillance, & Reconnaissance
(ALP) Afghan Local Police	(IT) Information Technology
(ANA) Afghan National Army	(KKA) Ktah Khas
(ANASOC) Afghan National Army Special Operation Command	(KSS) Kabul Surveillance System
(ANCOP) Afghan National Civil Order Police	(LAS) Light Air Support
(ANP) Afghan National Police	(LOTFA) Law and Order Trust Fund for Afghanistan
(ANDSF) Afghan National Defense and Security Forces	(LTT) Logistics Training Team
(ANTS) Afghan National Tracking System	(MoD) Ministry of Defense
(APPS) Afghan Personnel and Pay System	(MOGAS) Motor gas
(AUP) Afghan Uniform Police	(MoI) Ministry of Interior
(AVPOL) Aviation Petroleum, Oils and Lubricants	(NATO) North Atlantic Treaty Organization
(C2) Command and Control	(NIMS) National Information Management System
(C3) Command, Control, Communications	(NVD) Night Vision Devices
(CAS) Close Air Support	(OCIE) Organizational Clothing and Individual Equipment
(CF) Coalition Forces	(PCASS) Preliminary Credibility Assessment Screening System
(CIED) Counter Improvised Explosive Device	(POL) Petroleum, Oils and Lubricants
(CLS) Contractor Logistics Support	(PRC) Provincial Response Companies
(CONUS) Continental United States	(R&R) Rest and Relaxation
(CORE IMS EE) Core Inventory Management System Enterprise Edition	(RA) Related Activities
(CSTC-A) Combined Security Transition Command-Afghanistan	(RW) Rotary Wing
(CTDP) Commando Training Development Program	(SAAM) Special Assignment Airlift Mission
(CT) Counter Terrorism	(SAO-A) Security Assistance Office-Afghanistan
(DoD) Department of Defense	(SFA) Security Forces Assistance
(ECM) Electronic Counter Measures	(SITP) Special Infantry Training Program
(EOD) Explosive Ordnance Disposal	(SME) Subject Matter Experts
(FBI) Federal Bureau of Investigation	(SMW) Special Mission Wing
(FMS) Foreign Military Sales	(SOF) Special Operations Forces
(FSR) Field Service Representatives	(SRM) Sustainment, Restoration and Modernization
(FW) Fixed Wing	(TAA) Train, Advise and Assist
(FY) Fiscal Year	(TAAC) Train, Advise, and Assist Command

V: SYRIA

(Adapted from <http://comptroller.defense.gov/Portals/45/Documents/defbudget/fy2017/FY17-J-B.pdf>.)

FISCAL YEAR 2017 OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS (OCO) REQUEST SYRIA TRAIN & EQUIP FUND (STEF)

SECTION 1 Budget Summary	FY 2017 Request
Weapons, Ammunition, and Equipment	\$210,800,000
Strategic Lift and Intra-Theater Transportation of equipment	\$18,600,000
Trainee Life Support, Stipends, and Operational Sustainment	\$20,600,000
TOTAL	\$250,000,000

Section 2: Overview of Operations

The United States Government (USG) strategy to counter the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), also known as Daesh, directs the Department of Defense (DoD) and the U.S. Central Command (USCENTCOM) to conduct a campaign to degrade, dismantle, and ultimately defeat Daesh. One of the keys to successfully countering Daesh is training, equipping, and sustaining Vetted Syrian Opposition (VSO) forces.

The FY 2017 STEF budget request provides the resources necessary to train, equip, and sustain VSO forces currently engaged in military operations while training additional forces in FY2017. The Special Operations Joint Task Force-Operation Inherent Resolve (SOJTF-OIR) requires flexibility in the training program due to many variables, including the identification of select Moderate Syrian Opposition (MSO) forces that request and gain approval as VSO and the potential for expansion in the training program given site capacity and throughput.

We expect training to evolve in terms of duration, size, and course program of instruction (POI) syllabus. Training courses will be tailored to train specific skills and capabilities. Training will be scalable and tailored based on experience, competence and potential of individuals and size of teams. The Train & Equip program supports current objectives to degrade and counter Daesh, enable the security of Syria, and support the defense of the United States and Partner Nations (PN). To accomplish U.S. military objectives, VSO should be appropriately, trained, and supplied with weapons, ammunition, equipment, and sustainment to gain and maintain dominance on the battlefield. DoD supports the VSO development into a legitimate and effective force by creating increased capability to effectively defeat Daesh in the Combined Joint Operations Area (CJOA). Simultaneously, DoD must recruit, vet, train, and equip additional Syrians of different sects and ethnic groups of the Syrian population to enable them to engage Daesh across the Syrian battlespace. The expansion of support to forces already fielded and engaged against Daesh inside Syria necessitates a transition from U.S. to Former Soviet Bloc (FSB) weapons and ammunition because these groups currently operate FSB weapons. Success in these efforts sets the conditions for the VSO to combat and defend existing MSO territorial enclaves through continued military actions in support of the broader campaign to degrade and ultimately destroy Daesh.

Syria Train and Equip Recurring Requirements

The recurring requirements for this mission are: weapons; ammunition; vehicles; fuel; sustainment of forces; and communications equipment for training site stocks. These forces must be trained and equipped to attack and win against adversaries through a potential spectrum of combined arms capabilities, including anti-tank

and indirect fire capabilities, bolstered by the mobility, gunnery, and communications platforms of their modified organic Toyota Hilux four wheel drive trucks. The VSO require consistent replenishment of critical supplies to sustain combat operations, including ammunition, medical supplies, funds for stipend payments and subsistence, Satellite Communications (SATCOM) equipment. The selection of pickup and cargo vehicles that are common across the region is intended to facilitate local maintenance and repair, and to eliminate the requirement for supply chain management and Contracted Logistics Support (CLS) necessary for U.S. or non-regional variants of vehicles. Class IX repair parts for weapons and vehicles will be provided, but it is anticipated that some weapons (e.g., mortars and other crew-served weapons) may need to be moved out of Syria in order to repair, replace, or exchange weapons systems.

International Contribution FY 2017

DoD expects Partner Nations to play a critical role in the program. Partner Nations have offered to host and, in some cases, resource activities related to training and support of the VSO. Interagency and Coalition support to the Syria T&E mission comes in the form of personnel and materiel donations outlined in Technical Understandings (TU). Partner Nation contributions for the Syria T&E effort are particularly difficult to forecast due the various and sometimes conflicting objectives of each nation. Partner Nation activities supporting VSO include recruiting and vetting of Syrian trainees, providing training and Mission Support Sites (MSS), logistical nodes, and sustainment support to trainers and recruits. The provision of resources by PNs varies, but DoD has identified specific equipment and capabilities that PNs can provide to augment or replace the support provided by the United States. These include, but are not limited to, specific weapon systems that the United States does not maintain in its stocks, life support for program trainees and U.S. personnel, civilian vehicles, airlift, and potentially some forms of financial support for VSO forces.

The DoD continues to engage Coalition partners on potential support for the VSO and operational sustainment. All PNs participating in the Syria T&E effort absorb all costs associated with their own personnel participating in the training, equipping, and sustainment operations. Most of this support is reimbursable utilizing existing Acquisition Cross Servicing Agreements (ACSAs). New construction or infrastructure expansion costs in Qatar and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia are expected to come entirely from the host nation. Turkey and Jordan have absorbed most costs associated with operational training sites. Those nations are expected to provide sustainment, transportation, and security for trainees, coalition trainers, and coalition enabler personnel.

Force Structure Summary

The FY 2017 request fully funds the Syria Train and Equip program based on projected requirements to support the training of new recruits and sustainment of these forces sent into Syria to combat Daesh. Initial indications are that there could be significantly higher numbers of potential trainees eager to join the program, in particular from northern areas of Syria. Site capacity could be expanded to accommodate additional throughput. The actual class sizes and duration are based on a number of variables, including the size of a particular group, an individual's level of combat experience and capabilities, leadership capabilities, length of time the group can be away from their local area, and anticipated threats they face upon reentry in Syria. These factors determine the mix of weapons and equipment provided to VSO forces.

The DoD plans to implement a curriculum that develops effective ground enablers, fosters an effective and reliable chain of command, and procures sufficient materiel to provide the supported forces with a significant advantage over the enemy. A potential risk to the program is that VSO forces may use the U.S. provided equipment and weapons for actions other than their intended purpose. DoD plans to mitigate risks through a variety of measures including using a rigorous and continuous screening process to identify and sustain viable Syrian opposition field commanders and units for participation in the program. An initial viability test determines recruit ability and willingness to comply with appropriate use and inventory reports for non-military equipment and supplies. Once field commanders prove reliable, the SOJTF-OIR plans to introduce and incrementally provide additional military training, equipment, and supplies. The SOJTF-OIR plans to distribute all equipment and supplies through each trained VSO's unit chain of command to reinforce commander credibility within the units.

Section 3: Requirements

Syria Train and Equip Fund (STEF)		
Requirement	FY17	Assumptions/Status
Weapons	\$13,200,000	Includes weapons for issue to trainees. Weapons issued depend on recruit experience, capability, purpose, and geographic region which dictates light, medium, and heavy weapons and ammunition requirements. Estimates developed through investigation of sourcing, average costs and reevaluation of weapon mix projections, plus resupply estimates conducted prior to initial class experience and is subject to revision during execution.
Ammunition	\$193,000,000	Ammunition to support and resupply trainees both during and after training. Ammunition resupply is vital to the survivability and effectiveness of VSO engaged in combat operations.
Other equipment (Communication, Clothing, Medical, etc.)	\$4,600,000	Individual uniforms and equipment, including medical kit, hygiene and nuclear, biological, and chemical (NBC) items. Initial issue only. Communication and navigation equipment.
Trainee Basic Life Support Integration (BLS) life support and facility maintenance costs	\$9,600,000	Funding for trainee life support at sites in Turkey and Jordan including subsistence, sanitation, power generation, Class IV, laundry, wastewater removal, shower, latrines and communications at training and mission support sites. Assumes significant Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA)/Qatar absorption of BLS costs at those sites.
Trainee Stipends	\$6,000,000	Monthly stipend payments of up to \$400 that encompasses VSO engaged in fighting Daesh and new trainees

Syria Train and Equip Fund (STEF)		
Requirement	FY17	Assumptions/Status
Weapons	\$13,200,000	Includes weapons for issue to trainees. Weapons issued depend on recruit experience, capability, purpose, and geographic region which dictates light, medium, and heavy weapons and ammunition requirements. Estimates developed through investigation of sourcing, average costs and reevaluation of weapon mix projections, plus resupply estimates conducted prior to initial class experience and is subject to revision during execution.
Ammunition	\$193,000,000	Ammunition to support and resupply trainees both during and after training. Ammunition resupply is vital to the survivability and effectiveness of VSO engaged in combat operations.
Other equipment (Communication, Clothing, Medical, etc.)	\$4,600,000	Individual uniforms and equipment, including medical kit, hygiene and nuclear, biological, and chemical (NBC) items. Initial issue only. Communication and navigation equipment.
Trainee Basic Life Support Integration (BLS) life support and facility maintenance costs	\$9,600,000	Funding for trainee life support at sites in Turkey and Jordan including subsistence, sanitation, power generation, Class IV, laundry, wastewater removal, shower, latrines and communications at training and mission support sites. Assumes significant Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA)/Qatar absorption of BLS costs at those sites.
Trainee Stipends	\$6,000,000	Monthly stipend payments of up to \$400 that encompasses VSO engaged in fighting Daesh and new trainees

Requirements Summary

The FY 2017 budget request for the STEF provides the resources necessary to generate a combat ready force. This includes sustainment and life support during training, and equipping and resupplying during operational missions, and the Contracted Logistics Support (CLS) and Field Service Representatives (FSR) crucial to performing the inventory accountability, maintenance, and distribution of equipment received and arriving in theater. As an example, the ruggedizing of vehicles, fabricating gun mounts, and installing communications and navigational equipment is necessary prior to issuing vehicles.

Weapons and ammunition estimates are based on both training and equipping the VSO forces to include resupply during operational mission support. Ammunition resupply of VSO engaged in tactical missions is essential to combatting enemy forces and has direct correlation with the Theater Supply Chain Management, as air and ground resupply must be used to support VSO forces. The provision of equipment sets and supplies varies based partly on capabilities and partly on the combat conditions these forces may face in Syria. Lethal equipment sets may include FSB small arms (i.e., AK-47s, and PKM machine guns) heavy weapons (i.e., DShk machine guns), mortar systems (i.e., 50mm, 82mm and 120mm mortars), anti-tank weapons (i.e., RPG), and respective maintenance kits. This request includes first station destination costs where equipment is palletized for lift into theater. This is a transition from U.S. weapons to FSB. Deviations in supplying FSB weapons to the supported Syrian opposition are driven by weapon availability, technology transfer considerations, and weapon system compatibility in the operating environment.

Other Equipment estimates are comprised of non-lethal equipment sets that include uniforms, hygiene kits, medical equipment, communications equipment, navigational aids, and vehicles for hauling cargo, mounted weapons and VSO personnel. The majority of non-lethal equipment is commercially available and not military issue. The vehicles are intended to be variants that are widely available and that can be maintained or repaired from both commercial sources inside of Syria and from spare parts delivered to the VSO.

Trainee BLS requirements are for training forces at training locations and nodes within Turkey and Jordan. This budget request provides subsistence, sanitation, power generation, Class IV, laundry, wastewater removal, shower/latrines and communications at training and mission support sites for trainees. The cost estimate assumes significant KSA/Qatar absorption of BLS costs at their respective training sites. Additionally, the sustainment request provides the VSO funding for training and operations cost, contracted medical support in Jordan and Turkey, stipends, and funding for reimbursable logistics services provided by host nations. Sustainment for T&E forces employed in Syria is provided to the greatest extent possible by coalition forces at sites outside Syria or distributed by other available means without U.S. forces entering Syria. The request includes funding for requirements for logistics support provided by partner nation's military in Jordan and Turkey for costs of services provided by those host nations not previously agreed to in Technical Understandings or Memorandums of Agreement. Every effort is made to avoid having to utilize these agreements, however experience in these countries necessitate providing reimbursement for logistics support provided via T&E host nation military mechanisms.

Stipends are incentive based payments ranging up to \$400 per trainee per month. These stipends are paid to those previously trained VSO forces actively engaged in the fight against Daesh as well as to new, appropriately vetted, trainees inducted into the program in FY 2017.

Strategic Lift into the theater of operations was estimated for weapons, ammunition, and equipment from depots to staging areas by air and sea to include U.S. and Partner Nation donations. The request is based on historical transportation rates and estimates of 17 to 20 C-17 sorties at \$500K per lift from CONUS into theater, in addition to ground transportation from depots to staging areas. The plan is to transition from STRATLIFT to sea movement once sufficient warehousing at sites exists to support sea movement timelines in Syria. Lethal equipment sets may include FSB small arms (i.e., AK-47s, and PKM machine guns) heavy weapons (i.e., DShk machine guns), mortar systems (i.e., 50mm, 82mm and 120mm mortars), anti-tank weapons (i.e., RPG), and respective maintenance kits. This request includes first station destination costs where equipment is palletized for lift into theater. This is a transition from U.S. weapons to FSB. Deviations in supplying FSB weapons to the supported Syrian opposition are driven by weapon availability, technology transfer considerations, and weapon system compatibility in the operating environment.

Other Equipment estimates are comprised of non-lethal equipment sets that include uniforms, hygiene kits, medical equipment, communications equipment, navigational aids, and vehicles for hauling cargo, mounted

weapons and VSO personnel. The majority of non-lethal equipment is commercially available and not military issue. The vehicles are intended to be variants that are widely available and that can be maintained or repaired from both commercial sources inside of Syria and from spare parts delivered to the VSO.

Trainee BLS requirements are for training forces at training locations and nodes within Turkey and Jordan. This budget request provides subsistence, sanitation, power generation, Class IV, laundry, wastewater removal, shower/latrines and communications at training and mission support sites for trainees. The cost estimate assumes significant KSA/Qatar absorption of BLS costs at their respective training sites. Additionally, the sustainment request provides the VSO funding for training and operations cost, contracted medical support in Jordan and Turkey, stipends, and funding for reimbursable logistics services provided by host nations. Sustainment for T&E forces employed in Syria is provided to the greatest extent possible by coalition forces at sites outside Syria or distributed by other available means without U.S. forces entering Syria. The request includes funding for requirements for logistics support provided by partner nation's military in Jordan and Turkey for costs of services provided by those host nations not previously agreed to in Technical Understandings or Memorandums of Agreement. Every effort is made to avoid having to utilize these agreements, however experience in these countries necessitate providing reimbursement for logistics support provided via T&E host nation military mechanisms.

Stipends are incentive based payments ranging up to \$400 per trainee per month. These stipends are paid to those previously trained VSO forces actively engaged in the fight against Daesh as well as to new, appropriately vetted, trainees inducted into the program in FY 2017.

Strategic Lift into the theater of operations was estimated for weapons, ammunition, and equipment from depots to staging areas by air and sea to include U.S. and Partner Nation donations. The request is based on historical transportation rates and estimates of 17 to 20 C-17 sorties at \$500K per lift from CONUS into theater, in addition to ground transportation from depots to staging areas. The plan is to transition from STRATLIFT to sea movement once sufficient warehousing at sites exists to support sea movement timelines.

Theater Supply Chain Management mainly includes Intra-Theater Transportation requirements based on historic and estimated air and ground movement of weapons, ammunition, and equipment for movement from airfields or sea ports of disembarkation to staging or storage areas, distribution and resupply of VSO forces to include maintenance, storage, and security at MSS and to VSO engaged in direct actions. Ammunition resupply of VSO engaged in tactical missions is essential to combatting enemy forces. Operational requirements are based on VSO mission development as they successfully combat Daesh and gain territory in CJOA requiring ammunition resupply and equipment maintenance.

Operational Sustainment is essential to the survivability of VSO forces combatting Daesh across Syria. Major cost drivers include Satellite Communications (SATCOM) and emerging mission costs from training growth and evolving authorities in a dynamic battle space.

DoD provides continuous monitoring of the vetted Syrian opposition forces in Syria and future payments, resupply, and training are contingent on battlefield effectiveness and the proper use of training, equipment and sustainment, including compliance with Law of Armed Conflict and respecting human rights.

Section 4: Impact if STEF is not funded

The FY 2017 STEF request furthers critical efforts accomplished since FY 2015 and is a key component of the strategy to counter Daesh operations in both Syria and Iraq. The request provides resourcing to retain the flexibility to support VSO in a very dynamic, evolving environment. If the funding for the VSO forces contained in the STEF is not provided, U.S. security and stability goals and momentum against Daesh in Syria and the surrounding area will fail. There would be a significant loss of credibility and reluctance of opposition forces and neighboring nations to rely on or trust the U.S. to meet commitments given the failure to resource those forces who have assembled as VSO. It is critical to build on the successes that capable opposition forces have already demonstrated in countering Daesh attacks, regaining lost territory, and providing safe enclaves for Syrian civilians. The limited number of NSF that was trained to date have enhanced the ability of the U.S. and coalition allies to conduct deliberate and dynamic fires against Daesh and have greatly increased the capabilities and confidence of the VSO groups in which they operate.

It is in the best interest of the United States to train, equip, and supply VSO forces in order to avoid losing Syria to Daesh and other forces. If not countered, Daesh will continue to attract extremist elements, including

many foreigners, to fight and learn their terrorist trade and export those skills and extremism back to the nations they came from, continue to create waves of refugees and internally displaced persons, create broader sectarian conflict throughout the region, and ultimately increase the direct risks of terrorism and hostility focused towards the United States.

Section 5: Acronyms

ACSA – Acquisition Cross Servicing Agreements
AFCENT – Air Force-Central
AOR – Area of Responsibility
ARCENT – Army-Central
BLS – Base Life Support
CJOA – Combined Joint Operations Area
CJSOTF-S – Combined Joint Special Operations Task Force - Syria
CLS – Contracted Logistics Support
CONUS – Continental United States
DoD – Department of Defense
ICASS - International Cooperative Administrative Support Services
IOC – Initial Operations Capable
ISIL (Daesh) – Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant
MSO – Moderate Syrian Opposition
MSS – Mission Support Site
NSF – New Syrian Forces
OCIE – Organizational Clothing and Individual Equipment
OCO – Overseas Contingency Operations
POI – Program of Instruction
PN – Partner Nation
RPG – Rocket Propelled Grenade
SATCOM – Satellite Communications
SOJTF-OIR – Special Operations Joint Task Force-Operation Inherent Resolve
TU – Technical Understanding
USACE – United States Army Corps of Engineers
USAFE – United States Air Force Europe
USCENTCOM – United States Central Command
VSO – Vetted Syrian Opposition

VI: IRAQ

(Adapted from <http://comptroller.defense.gov/Portals/45/Documents/defbudget/fy2017/FY17-J-B.pdf>.)

I. FY 17 ITEF Budget Summary	FY 2016	FY 2017
Budget Activity – Defense Forces		
- Train, advise, assist, equip Iraqi Security Forces (ISF)	\$715,000	\$630,000
TOTAL	\$715,000	\$630,000

II. Overview of Operations

The United States Government (USG) strategy to counter the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), also known as Daesh, directed the Department of Defense (DoD) and the U.S. Central Command (USCENTCOM) to conduct a campaign to degrade, dismantle, and ultimately defeat ISIL/Daesh. The focus of DOD's efforts is to work with and through the Government of Iraq (GoI) to build key security force capabilities, help professionalize its security forces, and promote longer term stability of the country and the region. Because the U.S. does not have direct operational control over these forces, the campaign is progressing at a pace that is driven by the GoI. This creates a more fluid and less predictable future that makes projecting funding requirements extremely challenging. For identification of the funding required, crucial assumptions must be made, and for FY 2017, these key assumptions are:

1. In FY 2017, the costs for equipping and training existing and new Iraqi units will decline, but the logistics requirements for supporting ongoing operations, including resupply and replacement of combat losses, will increase as compared to previous fiscal year justifications.
2. Iraqi security forces will be involved in continuing major operations to isolate, clear, hold, and stabilize territory currently occupied by ISIL, to include major population centers such as Mosul.
3. Using the operations in Ramadi and elsewhere in Anbar as a reference, it is expected that Mosul clearing operations will be slow; there will be a significant need for ammunition, anti-armor weapons, and counter-IED equipment; and the Iraqi forces will lose a significant amount of equipment to combat losses. (As an example, Iraqi Counter Terrorism Service (CTS) has seen over 200 HMMWVs destroyed in Ramadi operations between August and November 2015.)
4. The effectiveness of hold forces made up of federal police, local police/security forces, and border police/security will be critical to holding liberated territory and improving security for the population and achieving U.S. objectives. Budget estimate assumes procurement of equipment to supply 20,000 of this hold force.
5. Current Building Partner Capacity (BPC) sites will continue to operate while new sites will be established as Iraqi security forces (ISF) moves north to and through Mosul.
6. The Iraqi economy will continue to be weak and their government will find it difficult to fund counter-ISIL/Daesh operations. U.S. and coalition support will continue to be important in paying for costs associated with the current crisis to achieve U.S. objectives.
7. Strong U.S. and coalition support, particularly highly visible support such as training and equipping, will be necessary for ISF to maintain sufficient combat power to accomplish assigned and future missions.

Summary: Based on these assumptions and estimates, DoD/USCENTCOM requires continued funding to achieve U.S. objectives and assist Iraq in defeating ISIL/Daesh and restore their borders. U.S. and coalition assistance has proven effective in halting the expansion of ISIL/Daesh, and will enable the Iraqi government to continue to liberate areas from ISIL/Daesh control, thereby providing a safe and secure environment in which Iraq can return to a sovereign and relatively stable state. Iraqi security forces will continue to need training and equipment to be successful in combined operations, securing liberated areas, and developing a non-sectarian and integrated security capability. FY 2017 is a critical year in the campaign to defeat ISIL/Daesh and continued financial support by the United States is required to execute the strategy and achieve the objectives as outlined by the President. These costs are considerably lower than

a large scale deployment of U.S. armed forces, but still reaffirms our commitment to counter the ISIL/Daesh threat.

III. Program Summary

The continued and evolving nature of the ISIL/Daesh threat underscores the importance of training, advising, assisting, and equipping Iraqi Security Forces, and providing them increased ability to liberate and secure lost territory, secure borders, protect the population, and enhance provincial and national defense. Support for these Iraqi Security Forces (including Iraqi Army; Kurdish Peshmerga; Ministry of Interior Police, Border Security, Emergency Response Division and other local security forces; Counter Terrorism Service; Popular Mobilization Forces; and other forces with a national security mission) demonstrates our commitment to maintaining the territorial integrity of a multi-ethnic Iraq and a unity of effort in defeating ISIL/Daesh.

This request outlines requirements to continue to generate additional capacity across key Iraqi security force elements by training and equipping “hold forces,” supporting ongoing combat operations, improving maintenance and sustainment of ITEF equipment provided, and ultimately improving their ability to provide security to the population and to re-establish full sovereignty in Iraq. To increase Iraqi security force capabilities and achieve U.S. objectives, U.S. assistance will focus on:

- Training and equipping additional security force elements needed to hold liberated areas and establish local security.
- Providing training, equipment and supplies needed to support ongoing operations.
- Providing maintenance support and providing sustainment for equipment vital to the defeat of ISIL/Daesh.
- Supporting the operation of training and engagement areas and establishing additional locations that will support Iraqi security force operations.

Government of Iraq Forces	FY 2017
	(Dollars in Thousands)
EQUIPPING ADDITIONAL SECURITY FORCES (Hold Forces)	\$ 170,406
RESUPPLY COMBAT OPERATIONS	\$ 323,969
MAINTENANCE AND SUSTAINMENT	\$ 71,600
SITE IMPROVEMENTS, MAINTENANCE AND SUSTAINMENT	\$ 64,025
Total	\$ 630,000

IV. Project Description/Justification

Equipment for Hold Forces. Primary equipping efforts in FY 2017 will focus more on Sunni “hold” and local security forces. The Combined Joint Task Force – Operation Inherent Resolve (CJTF-OIR) and Iraqi government currently assess that over 30,000 “hold force” personnel are required for Anbar, Salah Ad Din, and Ninewa provinces. These security forces will need training and equipment to make them more effective in holding liberated territory and maintaining security. This assessment calls for buying equipment to supply a 20,000 man force that will include federal police, local police/security forces, Sunni Popular Mobilization Forces, and border police. We project that the Iraqi GoI will contribute the funds and equipment for at least the remaining 10,000 to reach this goal.

Iraqi Security (Hold) Force Requirements (Dollars in Thousands)

Description	Quantity	Unit Cost	Total Item Cost
Helmets	20,000	\$275.00	\$5,500

Body Armor	20,000	\$965.00	\$19,300
First Aid Kits	20,000	\$110.00	\$2,200
Rifle (w/magazines & pouches)	20,000	\$646.50	\$12,930
Shotguns	2,400	\$300.00	\$720
Pistols	2,400	\$640.00	\$1,536
Binoculars	1,200	\$350.00	\$420
Light Machine Guns (M240 B)	6,000	\$6,000.00	\$36,000
Heavy Machine Gun (M2)	1,200	\$13,000.00	\$15,600
Armored Vehicles	280	\$115,000.00	\$32,200
4x4 SUVs/Trucks	1,200	\$30,000.00	\$36,000
Satellite Phone (w/1yr service)	800	\$10,000.00	\$8,000
Total			\$170,406

Combat Resupply. The Iraqis will have at least 24,000 security force personnel armed with NATO-standard weapons by FY 2017 and will continue to require NATO-standard ammunition to resupply units using these weapons. CJTF-OIR analysis to determine how much ammunition is needed to supply twelve approximately 2000-man brigades (or equivalent) for one year of basic combat operations are reflected in the table below. These estimates represent the most likely requirements but may be superseded by operational needs for other equipment, munitions or weapons as the campaign progresses, including for the Counter Terrorism Service. The Iraqis are expected to lose more vehicles in combat operations and will need replacements to sustain operations.

Equipment like bulldozers and armored vehicles remain critical to operational success and are prone to heavy losses in front line and counter-improvised explosive device (C-IED)/clearing operations. Additionally, the Iraqis are losing up-armored vehicles such as the Iraqi Light Armored Vehicle (ILAV), some support vehicles, and heavy bulldozers which are used to clear mined areas. Projected operations to reclaim and hold Mosul, with extensive IED belts and layered defenses emplaced by ISIL/Daesh, are expected to inflict even more combat losses on these key Iraqi vehicles. Previous ITEF expenditures for maintenance and sustainment have returned many vehicles to the fight, but many of the armored troop carriers, gun trucks, route clearance and CIED exploitation vehicles have suffered unreparable catastrophic damage. Current loss projections based on existing data and campaign plan projections of upcoming and future operations exceed existing and inbound equipment sourced from current appropriations and other Iraqi/coalition sources, to include Foreign Military Financing (FMF) and Iraqi National Funds via Foreign Military Sales (FMS).

Combat Resupply Requirements (Dollars in Thousands)

Description	Quantity	Cost	Total Item Cost
D7 Armored Dozer	30	\$500	\$15,000
Iraqi Light Armored Vehicle	75	\$750	\$56,250
M1151A1 HMMWV	350	\$220	\$77,000
FMTV Cargo Trucks	25	\$200	\$5,000
Ammunition Resupply (NATO-Standard)	varies by type	varies by type	\$110,183
Shipping costs	--	--	\$60,536
Total		\$323,969	

Equipment Maintenance and Sustainment.

Under ITEF authority, the USG purchased and provided U.S. military equipment to support urgent operational requirements for the ISF. The purpose of this support was to generate and maintain momentum in the immediate fight against ISIL/Daesh. Due to the pace of delivery required to support operations and the expectation that sustainment was an Iraqi responsibility, the equipment provided did not include maintenance and sustainment support that would normally be provided by the GoI or as part of a FMS/FMF case. The lack of organic Iraqi capacity to maintain ITEF and other equipment required to defeat ISIL/Daesh is a critical weakness with the potential for severely negative operational impacts.

In order to preserve Iraqi combat power and the USG-invested equipment that can be used in operations to defeat ISIL/Daesh, there is a requirement for maintenance and sustainment of the equipment already purchased. This program will facilitate ISF logistics sustainment capacity and enable the ISF to maintain

sufficient combat power to accomplish assigned missions. This sustainment is not intended to replace FMS and FMF programs, but rather, to complement it and to fill the gaps not covered by existing programs.

For example, increased utilization of heavy, protected vehicles and armored forces in increasingly mobile operations may also require some use of ITEF funding to augment existing Iraqi capabilities and force structure.

This is intended as a limited program that is needed to support operations against ISIL/Daesh, with costs to be transitioned to the Iraqi government as soon as possible. Beyond FY 2017, costs are estimated to decrease as Iraqi sustainment capabilities continue to improve, or FMS/FMF funded programs are implemented and/or expanded to meet this enduring requirement. Moreover, the program is intended to complement existing mechanisms for maintenance and sustainment funded by the GoI to help develop a sustainable supply and maintenance program focused on U.S.-provided equipment.

Maintenance and Sustainment of Existing Equipment and Programs (Dollars in Thousands)

Implementation, training, maintenance of automated inventory management system	\$15,000
Iraqi Logistics Contractor Support (Appox 25)	\$10,000
Embedded Maintenance SME Translated Technical Mmaterial	\$15,000
Rotational Maintenance SMEs	\$8,100
Reachback Technical Support	\$6,000
Sustainment Support for Combat Ops in Northern Iraq	\$17,500
Total	\$71,600

For planning purposes:

- Basic Life Support and Security (BLSS) is estimated by the DoD Iraq Program Office US Army TACON at or about \$1 Million, per person, per year
- Contract personnel estimated at \$600,000 per year, includes management overhead and salary, etc.

Training, Logistics and Operational Site Improvements, Maintenance and Sustainment.

It is expected that the current BPC sites will continue to operate while new advise and assist engagement or training sites will be established as the Iraqi security forces move north to and through Mosul. There is a projected need for one or more assembly areas designed to support final organization and refit of combat forces prior to entering combat as well as sites to support advise/assist operations and direct logistics support as supply lines are extended further from Baghdad.

These sites will be critical to the success of the Mosul operation. Effective logistics support will be a key element required for Iraqi Security Forces' success; remediating a critical operational weakness of the Iraqi military. The requested funding supports initial estimates regarding establishment of engagement and support areas, improvements related to training and training support systems, perimeter security, ammunition supply points, entry control points, and airfield maintenance – all to support Iraqi security force elements extending their logistics tail.

These costs may also be associated with adding additional types of training to support other national security forces or missions required for success. The estimated costs, not transferred to the Iraqis, to continue to operate existing sites and/or establish new sites \$64.025 million.

BPC/A&A/Training/Operational Site Improvements, Maintenance, and Sustainment Support (Dollars in Thousands)

Al Asad (facility improvements of Tribal Training Areas)	\$2,500
Al Asad Iraqi Life Support Areas annual sustainment	\$2,000
Besmaya Iraqi Life Support Areas annual sustainment	\$3,600
Erbil Maintenance, Sustainment, training support for Iraqi Living/Training Areas	\$2,125

TQ Maintenance, Sustainment, training support for Iraqi Living/Training Areas	\$16,500
Taji Maintenance, Sustainment, training support for Iraqi Living/Training Areas	\$2,300
Future Iraqi Logistics Support Areas and Tactical Assembly Areas along road to Mosul	\$35,000
Total	\$64,025

V. Impact If Not Provided

The FY 2017 budget request furthers critical work accomplished in the FY 2015 and FY 2016 ITEF program and is a key component of the counter-ISIL strategy to enable the Iraqi government to defeat ISIL/Daesh within its borders and re-establish full sovereignty. If the Iraq security force components – Army, Kurdish, CTS, MOI/Police, Popular Mobilization forces and potentially others with national security missions – do not receive the necessary training, equipment, advice, and assistance they will not be successful in liberating and holding areas, denying ISIL safe havens and producing an integrated force. Assisting the GoI in the development of a sustainable defense force is a cost-effective means of defeating ISIL/Daesh and providing lasting improvements to the security and stability of Iraq.

This assistance to the GoI and support to the ISF will also ensure continued U.S. influence in Iraq, reassure Iraqi Sunnis of their importance to the fight and GoI acceptance, and help provide security solutions in support of improved governance.

Appendix 1: Ammunition Requirements

Ammo Type	SUST REQ per BDE/Month	12 BDE per year	Requested	Cost/Round	Total Item Cost / 12 BDE /yr
5.56mm Ball	57,600	8,294,400	8,294,400	\$0.22	\$1,824,768.00
Ctg. 5.56mm 4 Ball, 1 tracer linked	8,720	1,255,680	1,255,680	\$0.33	\$414,374.40
Ctg. 7.62mm 4 ball M80/1 tracer linked	9,728	1,400,832	1,400,832	\$0.56	\$784,465.92
Ctg. 60mm HE, M720A1 w/MO fuze	216	31,104	31,104	\$293.77	\$9,137,422.08
Ctg. 81mm HE M821E1 w/fuze	72	10,368	10,368	\$564.85	\$5,856,364.80
Ctg. 120mm Mortar HE M934A1	64	9,216	9,216	\$882.28	\$8,131,092.48
Grenade, hand fragmentation M67	640	92,160	92,160	\$42.85	\$3,949,056.00
Ctg. 12 Gauge #00 Buck	7	1,008	1,008	\$0.15	\$151.20
5.56mm Tracer	9,600	1,382,400	1,382,400	\$0.53	\$732,672.00
Ctg. 9mm Ball, NATO M882	360	51,840	51,840	\$0.15	\$7,776.00
Ctg. 50 CAL, 4 API M8/1 API-T Linked	27,900	4,017,600	4,017,600	\$2.09	\$8,396,784.00
Ctg. 7.62mm NATO Special Ball, M118 Match	175	25,200	25,200	\$0.54	\$13,608.00
Ctg. 12 gauge M1030 (Door breaching)	42	6,048	6,048	\$3.88	\$23,466.24
Ctg. 40mm Green Star Parachute (M661)	6	864	864	\$19.58	\$16,917.12
Ctg. 40mm Red Star Parachute (M662)	6	864	864	\$19.87	\$17,167.68
Ctg. 40mm Green Smoke M715	3	432	432	\$16.71	\$7,218.72
Ctg. 40mm Yellow Smoke M716	3	432	432	\$17.14	\$7,404.48
Ctg. Illum. White Star Parachute M583	10	1,440	1,440	\$23.09	\$33,249.60
Ctg. Illum. White Star Cluster M585	6	864	864	\$24.38	\$21,064.32
Ctg. 40mm HEDP M430 32 belt linked	21,000	3,024,000	3,024,000	\$15.36	\$46,448,640.00
Ctg. 40mm HEDP M433	50	7,200	7,200	\$15.58	\$112,176.00
Ctg. 60mm Illum M721	25	3,600	3,600	\$215.00	\$774,000.00
Ctg. 60mm Smoke WP M722A1/E1 w/fuze	80	11,520	11,520	\$160.00	\$1,843,200.00
Ctg. 120mm Mortar Illum XM930 w/fuze	16	2,304	2,304	\$442.00	\$1,018,368.00
Ctg. 81mm Smoke RP M819 w/fuze	21	3,024	3,024	\$346.40	\$1,047,513.60
Ctg. 81mm Illum M853A1 w/fuze	5	720	720	\$215.00	\$154,800.00

Ctg. 120mm Mortar Smoke WP M929A1	64	9,216	9,216	\$936.00	\$8,626,176.00
Ctg. 120mm Mortar HE M934A1	64	9,216	9,216	\$725.00	\$6,681,600.00
Grenade, hand fragmentation M67	640	92,160	92,160	\$21.96	\$2,023,833.60
Grenade, hand white HC M8	160	23,040	23,040	\$19.00	\$437,760.00
Grenade, hand smoke green, AN-M18	64	9,216	9,216	\$21.19	\$195,287.04
Grenade, hand, smoke, yellow, AN-M18	64	9,216	9,216	\$31.89	\$293,898.24
Grenade, hand, smoke, red, AN-M18	64	9,216	9,216	\$29.77	\$274,360.32
Grenade, hand, smoke, violet, AN-M18	64	9,216	9,216	\$31.90	\$293,990.40
Smoke, Pot, M5 HC (10/20 min burn)	2	288	288	\$138.00	\$39,744.00
Signal, Illum, Ground Green Star	0	0	0	\$27.31	\$0.00
Signal, Illum, Ground Green Star, M195	24	3,456	3,456	\$38.25	\$132,192.00
Signal, Illum, Ground, White Star, M159	24	3,456	3,456	\$43.76	\$151,234.56
Signal, Illum, Ground, Red Star, M126A1	24	3,456	3,456	\$33.97	\$117,400.32
Signal, Illum, Ground, White Star, M127A1	24	3,456	3,456	\$41.01	\$141,730.56
				Total	\$110,182,927.68

VII: EUROPEAN REASSURANCE INITIATIVE

(Adapted from http://comptroller.defense.gov/Portals/45/Documents/defbudget/fy2017/FY2017_ERI_J-Book.pdf.)

Overview

This budget continues and expands projects under the President's European Reassurance Initiative (ERI), which was originally proposed by the President in Warsaw on June 3, 2014. The Fiscal Year (FY) 2017 Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) budget request funds ERI efforts started in FY 2015 and FY 2016 to reassure North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Allies and partners of the U.S. commitment to their security and territorial integrity.

Funds provide near-term flexibility and responsiveness to the evolving concerns of U.S. allies and partners in Europe, particularly Central and Eastern Europe, and increase the capability and readiness of U.S. allies and partners. Additionally, the FY 2017 ERI funding strengthens deterrence through measures that provide a quick joint response against any threats made by aggressive actors in the region. As such, the FY 2017 ERI request is broken down into two broad funding categories: (1) continuance of ongoing assurance measures (referred to hereafter as "Assurance"); and (2) the introduction of deterrence measures to better set European posture in the wake of Russian aggression (referred to hereafter as "Deterrence").

The Department of Defense (DoD) continues pursuing several lines of effort to accomplish the purposes of both the Assurance and Deterrence initiatives, including: (1) increased military presence in Europe; (2) additional bilateral and multilateral exercises and training with allies and partners; (3) enhanced repositioning of U.S. equipment in Europe; (4) improved infrastructure to allow for greater responsiveness; and (5) intensified efforts to build partner capacity with newer NATO members and allied partners.

The FY 2017 ERI request supports an average strength of approximately 5,100 active and reserve component personnel in U.S. European Command (USEUCOM), including 4,955 Army personnel and 127 Air Force personnel. These personnel will participate in assurance and deterrence activities, including the expansion of planned exercises for enhanced NATO interoperability, rotations to increase the temporary presence or strengthen allied/partner capacity during planned exercise, and support to USEUCOM's Joint Exercise Program (JEP)/Joint Multi-National Readiness Center (JMRC) training events.

European Reassurance Initiative (ERI)

(Dollars in Millions)

Category	FY 2015 <u>Enacted</u>	FY 2016 <u>Enacted</u>	FY 2017 <u>Request</u>
Increased Presence	423.1	471.4	1,049.8
Additional Bilateral and Multilateral Exercises	40.6	108.4	163.1
Enhanced Prepositioning	136.1	57.8	1,903.9
Improved Infrastructure	196.5	89.1	217.4
Building Partnership Capacity	13.7	62.6	85.5
ERI Transfer Fund	<u>175.0</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>
Total:	985.0	789.3	3,419.7

Assurance

Through projects funded in support of the FY 2017 ERI, the Department seeks to continue reassurance of NATO Allies and bolster the security and capacity of U.S. partners for the purpose of deterring adversarial threats. The President has stated that the United States, along with its NATO Allies, will continue to take actions that increase the capability, readiness, and responsiveness of NATO forces to address any threats or destabilizing actions from aggressive actors. The FY 2017 ERI funding allows the DoD to reinforce the defenses of NATO members and non-NATO partners in the region that feel most threatened by Russian aggression. Moreover, this initiative messages the strength of the U.S. commitment to security in Europe.

Increased Presence

Increasing the presence of U.S. forces in Europe through additional rotations of U.S. ground, air, and maritime forces provides assurance to NATO Allies and U.S. partners across USEUCOM's area of responsibility (AOR). These actions demonstrate that the U.S. security commitment to Europe remains unshakable. In FY 2017, the Army will augment presence through the rotation of U.S.-based units from an Armored Brigade Combat Team (ABCT), the Air Force will sustain its current Mobility Air Force (MAF) capability and add new intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) capabilities in Europe, and the Navy will maintain its presence in the Black and Baltic Seas.

Army

□ Armored Brigade Combat Team (ABCT) Presence (\$507.2 million)

Description: Continues to support the Combatant Commander's requirement for an Armored Brigade Combat Team (ABCT) presence Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (ISR) Radio Frequency (RF) Electromagnetic Survey (\$0.2 million)

Description: Provides access to ISR capabilities in the Baltic and Eastern European NATO nations to support Joint and Combined Forces training and operations. The RF surveys are required for flying Remotely Piloted Aircraft (RPA) via datalinks. The electromagnetic battlespace requires updated surveys every 2-3 years. Supporting this electromagnetic spectrum initiative informs critical positioning for ISR platforms and supporting units.

Funding Details: This initiative funds the extension of European Partnership ISR Enterprise (EPIE) capabilities to forward locations which directly support deployed U.S. and coalition forces and provide a conduit to broader U.S. and allied ISR reach back. Furthermore, this initiative funds the planning, coordination, and integration of airspace access and overflight agreements for RPA operations.

□ U.S. Air Forces in Europe (USAFE) Flying Training Exercises (\$4.0 million) Description: Enables Bulgarian and Romanian participation in Flying Training Exercises (FTEs) with USAFE. The FTEs support reassurance efforts and increase U.S. interoperability and information sharing with Bulgarian and Romanian air forces. This effort enhances the capabilities and interoperability of partner nations.

Funding Details: This initiative funds the sustainment of approximately 300 personnel and 12 Combat Air Force (CAF) / 4 Mobility Air Force (MAF) airframes for each flying training exercise.

Defense-Wide

□ Intelligence and Warning (\$20.0 million)

Description: Maintains dedicated analytic support to provide timely indications and warning as well as exercise planning. Intelligence is a key enabler for U.S. and NATO partners to accurately assess military activity by aggressive actors in the region. This capability enables the U.S. and their allies to respond rapidly to the changing theater security environment and design tailored partner exercises in Europe.

Funding Details: This initiative funds intelligence sharing of immediate and mid-range Indications and Warning, all-source analysis, an open source information in support of U.S. and NATO operations, exercises, and training. through rotations of the Regionally Aligned Force ABCT, a Division headquarters Mission Command Element, aviation support, as well as combat support and service support enablers. The FY 2017 funding maintains a continuous ABCT presence, including heel-to-toe rotations of armored forces coupled with assigned light and Stryker forces, ensuring a continuous U.S. presence in the Baltic States and Poland as well as periodic presence in Romania and Bulgaria. Additionally, this funding integrates a greater diversity of capability to meet NATO training objectives by allowing access to Army National Guard and Army Reserve units. Funding Details: This initiative funds three main programs to support in-theater presence:

1) ABCT: Transportation, life support, temporary duty (TDY), and operating tempo (OPTEMPO) (\$391 million)

2) Division Headquarters: Division Mission Command Element and others (\$15 million)

3) Enablers: Engineers, fires capability, sustainment capability, staff augmentation, and others, including pay and allowances for extended annual training (\$76 million for OPTEMPO and \$25 million for pay and allowances).

Navy

- Black, Mediterranean, and Baltic Sea Engagements (\$4.95 million)

Description: Continues allied and partner nations' participation in various Black Sea, Mediterranean Sea, and Baltic Sea multinational exercises, helping to develop their capabilities. This initiative improves regional maritime safety and security by increasing U.S. presence, building partnership capacity, expanding exercise participation and quality, increasing interoperability with partner forces, sharing information, and gaining understanding of regional forces' defensive capabilities.

Funding Details: This initiative funds allied and partner nations' participation in multinational exercise, including travel, training, and transportation.

Marine Corps

- Marine Corps Black Sea Rotational Force (BSRF) Increased Presence (\$17.9 million)

Description: Allows the U.S. Marine Corps (USMC) BSRF to increase the volume and scope of engagements with NATO Allies and partners conducted from Mihail Kogălniceanu (MK) Air Base, Romania and Novo Selo, Bulgaria.

Funding Details: This initiative funds exercises, training, transportation, and maintenance costs.

Air Force

- Persistent Mobility Air Force (MAF) Capability (\$2.0 million)

Description: Continues MAF capabilities deployed throughout Europe as well as air refueling augmentation directly to NATO Allies, non- NATO partners in the region, and other U.S. Air Force (USAF) forces supporting MAF capabilities in Europe. The increased cooperation between forces strengthens interoperability between NATO Allies and other non-NATO partners in the region. The U.S. MAF presence allows regular training and exercises throughout the region.

Funding Details: This initiative funds mobility aircraft, support equipment, mobility equipment, and personnel required to support MAF exercises and training in Europe.

Additional Bilateral and Multilateral Exercises and Training

Additional presence of U.S. forces in Europe enables more extensive U.S. participation in exercises and training activities with NATO Allies and non- NATO partner countries, and sends a strong message on the U.S. commitment to European security.

Army

- Continued Assurance Exercises (\$25.0 million) Description: Continues Exercise SWIFT RESPONSE, which employs the U.S.-based Global Response Force (GRF) with associated strategic airlift. Operating in conjunction with our NATO Allies demonstrates U.S. capability to conduct joint forcible entry operations and rapidly reinforce the theater. Additionally, the Multinational Intelligence Readiness Operations Center (MN-IROC) supports intelligence-focused exercises and training with multinational allies and partners, both as a standalone exercise and in conjunction with other scheduled events.

Funding Details: This initiative funds the transportation and training costs of the Global Response Force units (one Airborne Infantry Brigade Combat Team with enablers), strategic airlift, and additional Stryker and Infantry Brigade Combat Teams to participate in Exercise SWIFT RESPONSE. The request also funds portions of an Armored Brigade Combat Team (ABCT) and enablers, plus sustainment of the MN-IROC facility.

Defense-Wide

- Support to NATO Exercises, Multinational Exercises, and USEUCOM's Joint Exercise Program (JEP) (\$45.8 million)

Description: Supports interoperability by increasing the level of interaction between U.S. forces, NATO, and NATO Partnership for Peace Allies. This increased interaction reassures not only individual NATO Allies, but also the overall Alliance in order to further enhance regional security and deter aggressive threats.

Funding Details: This initiative funds the participation of additional forces to support the NATO Response Force, including European Rotation Forces, and increases the size and scope of NATO exercises, including travel, training, exercise support, and strategic lift (\$3.8 million for Navy; \$6.1 million for Marine Corps; \$15.3 million for Air Force; \$3.0 million for Special Forces components; and \$17.6 million for Defense-Wide).

Enhanced Prepositioning

The DoD will demonstrate tangible support for regional security by prepositioning additional stocks of equipment in Europe.

Air Force

□ Eastern European Air Equipment Prepositioning (\$21.2 million) Description: Provides the necessary air equipment for coalition ISR Tasking, Collection, Processing, Exploitation, and Dissemination (TCPED) support for Eastern European and Baltic partners. The TCPED provides resources for forward-based operations, engagements, and support to USEUCOM exercises (SOF and conventional). Air equipment includes service vehicles to maintain aircraft, mechanical equipment to load and unload aircraft, crash/fire and rescue equipment, Materials Handling Equipment (MHE) for specialized cargo, and snow removal equipment for airfield maintenance.

Funding Details: This initiative funds the following equipment:

- Service equipment includes eight R11 aircraft refueling trucks, six aircraft tow tractors, 12 tow tractors, and eight aircraft de-icers to bolster annual and seasonal air operations at multiple airfields (\$8.1 million). This equipment provides for direct aircraft generation and recovery capability for USEUCOM, host nation, and other coalition airframes.
- Aircraft cargo handling equipment includes four high-lift 25K Next Generation Cargo Loaders (NGSLs) to provide theater tactical/strategic mobility lift of cargo and equipment to generate air operations at multiple airfields (\$4.8 million). This equipment provides for airfield cargo handling capability for USEUCOM, host nation, and other coalition air operations.
- Crash/Fire Rescue equipment includes four crash recovery/fire rescue trucks for emergency recovery operations at multiple airfields (\$2.6 million). Equipment can be co-utilized to extinguish fires for flight line facilities and support equipment.
- Materials Handling Equipment (MHE) includes four all-terrain forklifts, four standard 10K forklifts, and eight 6K standard forklifts to provide airfield movement of cargo, materials, and supplies to generate air operations at multiple airfields (\$1.5 million). This equipment provides direct aircraft generation, recovery, and sustainment capability for USEUCOM, host nation, and other coalition air operations.
- Airfield snow removal equipment includes four reversible runway snowplows and four runway snow brooms/blower trucks at multiple airfields (\$4.2 million). This equipment provides runway/airfield servicing during ice and snow weather conditions.

Improved Infrastructure

A key enabler for training and combat operations is sufficiently robust infrastructure at key locations to support military activities. The Department will pursue, subject to final agreement with host nations, selective improvements that expand NATO's flexibility and contingency options and give concrete expressions of support to U.S. allies and partners.

Army

□ Increase Range Capacity, Enhance Unit Operations, and Upgrade Training Area Infrastructure (\$57.8 million)

Description: Improves infrastructure, to include range modernization, range support facilities construction, and Reception, Staging, Onward-Movement and Integration (RSOI) facility renovations. This request builds on previous efforts and includes the maintenance cost for U.S. construction projects to support NATO partnerships and exercises. Funding ensures that ranges comply with applicable standards (NATO or U.S.) for unit and specialized training.

Funding Details: This initiative funds training areas supporting collective, combined arms maneuver, as well as Army equipment (i.e., communication, targetry, utilities, safety, security, grounds, storage) to sustain infrastructure for RSOI of training forces.

□ USEUCOM Information Sharing Program (\$8.0 million) Description: Provides information environment monitoring capability to identify and assess issues, propaganda, and misinformation, which supports rapid assessment and response activities.

Funding Details: This initiative funds contract personnel and monitoring tools in USEUCOM Operation Centers, including coordination with other relevant agencies.

Building Partner Capacity

An important focus in reassuring European states is the effort to build and strengthen the partner capacity of the newer NATO Allies as well as with non- NATO partners, such as Georgia, Moldova, and Ukraine. Providing these countries with the capability and capacity to defend themselves and enable their participation as full operational partners against threatening actors is an important complement to multiple U.S. lines of effort. The ERI funding focuses on improving border security and air/maritime domain awareness, as well as building stronger institutional oversight of the defense establishments in these *countries*.

ARMY

□ USEUCOM Partner Engagements (\$39.3 million)

Description: Enables unified and synchronized efforts across the USEUCOM AOR in order to facilitate interoperability and various engagements with NATO Allies and non-NATO partners. Builds partner capacity through exchanges and interoperability interaction between USEUCOM partner nations and activities of the National Guard and the National Guard State Partnership Program (SPP) designated U.S. State partners.

- Funding Details: This initiative funds the following engagements:
- Increased mil-to-mil engagements
- USEUCOM Open Source Elements (ECOSE) which support synchronization efforts across the USEUCOM AOR
- National Guard Bureau (NGB) pay and allowances
- USEUCOM Cyber Multi-National Information Sharing
- Atlantic Resolve network to support bi- and multi-lateral operations, exercises, and other activities
- Sustainment of the bi-lateral U.S.-Ukraine operational network (Maidan) and one Federally Funded Research and Development Center
- (FFRDC) staff-year of Technical Effort (STE)
- Traditional Combatant Command Activities (TCA)-funded events
- reduction of decision making tools that will be shared across the DoD enterprise
- Augmentation to funds for Reserve Component mobilization requirements and 66th MI BDE TROJAN Air-Transportable Tactical

Electronic Reconnaissance Analysis Node (TATTERAN) Shelter

□ Exercise-Related Construction Projects (\$5.0 million)

Description: Supports unspecified minor military construction in the USEUCOM AOR in support of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) Exercise program, in accordance with 10 USC 2805. These small-scale, exercise-related construction projects in various locations in Europe support increased interoperability between partner nations by upgrading training and life support area facilities. The U.S. establishes a non-permanent presence in a number of ally and partner nations, allowing frequent access to ally and partner nation's military forces.

Funding Details: This initiative funds the maintenance and repair or construction of facilities in support of the JCS Exercise program, including the cost of planning and design, materials, supplies, labor costs, transportation costs of materials, and contracted support.

Project candidates for the FY 2017 ERC program include barracks renovations and construction, force protection and communications upgrades, classroom renovations and construction, operations center construction, and training area upgrades and construction.

Navy

Multinational Information Exchange Requirement (\$4.7 million)

Description: Sustains Multinational Information Exchange Requirements (MIER) sharing systems of U.S. Battlefield Information Collection and Exploitation Systems (BICES), CENTRIX, and other classified and non-classified information systems that have not been incorporated into a program of record with Service or Joint program support. Provides the capability to support NATO-releasable services in-theater (SharePoint, Adobe Connect, and VOIP), Cross-Domain Capabilities, and unclassified information sharing.

Funding Details: This initiative funds a sustainment review and upgrades required to support and extend services to both U.S. and host nation command centers.

Defense-Wide

Increased Special Operations Forces (SOF) Partnership Activities in Central/Eastern Europe (\$25.0 million)

Description: Supports increased partnership activities with NATO Allies and other partner nations to build and strengthen regional partner capacity to responsibly manage and conduct counterterrorism and stability operations. This initiative also enhances NATO and partner nation counterterrorism training and interoperability with U.S. forces as well as improve force effectiveness through increased internal defense operations, surveillance, and border security activities.

Funding Details: This initiative funds SOF activities to train, advise, and assist allies and conduct defense planning with select countries to counter malign influence in Central and Eastern Europe (\$15 million). Additionally, the request funds various U.S. National Guard unit engagements in SOF Partnership Activities (\$10 million).

Deterrence

The FY 2017 ERI request builds on the progress made in the FY 2015 and FY 2016 by funding additional measures to address a more dynamic security situation in Europe.

Increased Presence

Necessary U.S. actions to deter potential adversaries include increasing the presence of U.S. forces in Europe through additional rotations and the potential deferral of previously-planned force and footprint reductions. These actions provide deterrence measures against adversaries throughout the region and demonstrate the re-establishment of a more robust U.S. military presence in the European theater. The Services and USEUCOM continue developing options to best utilize equipment and forces to counter regional threats.

Army

Working Capital Fund (\$46.8 million)

Description: Provides OCO War Reserves that will be used to include War Reserve Secondary Item packets (spares) in Army Prepositioned Stocks (APS) supporting two Armored Brigade Combat Teams (ABCT), a sustainment brigade, and enablers.

Funding Details: This initiative funds Army Working Capital Funds (AWCF) direct appropriations. All AWCF spares destined for War Reserve must be funded with direct appropriations.

□ Aviation Rotation (\$58.6 million)

Description: Supports a Combat Aviation Brigade (-) rotation to provide rotary wing aviation capability in support of USEUCOM assigned missions. Specific capabilities include: a Brigade Headquarters, an Armed Reconnaissance Squadron (AH-64), a General Support Aviation Battalion (CH-47 and air MEDEVAC), an Assault Battalion (UH-60s), and an Aviation Support Battalion. This integrates Army aviation assets into Atlantic Resolve, a series of exercises and training events held in conjunction with our NATO Allies.

Funding Details: This initiative funds the transportation of personnel and equipment for two rotations (\$34.8 million), flying hours (\$17.0 million), rotational aviation port operations (\$3.2 million), aviation contract maintenance (\$2.4 million), and aviation maintenance at the ports of embarkation and debarkation (\$1.2 million).

Reserve Component Man-Years (\$109.5 million)

Description: Provides the resources required to support 1,000 additional Reserve Component man-years in order to facilitate a rotating force for one year.

Funding Details: This initiative funds pay and allowances and health care for Reserve Component Soldiers mobilized on active duty.

□ Information Operations (\$5.0 million)

Description: Supports the Operational Influence Platform (OIP), initiated in FY 2015, is an influence capability which leverages social media and advanced online marketing techniques to counter misinformation and propaganda by malicious actors by delivering messages through traditional, digital, and emerging media. The OIP builds upon lessons learned gathered under previous USEUCOM web-based programs. Key components of the OIP include developing close relationships with host nations as well as creating tactics and procedures to provide USEUCOM the agility to quickly counter misinformation and propaganda during contingency operations. The OIP is enabled primarily by local market research and augmented by open source data.

Funding Details: This initiative funds contracted OIP research, production, and dissemination functions, as well as capacity for program management and assessment at HQ USEUCOM. During FY 2017, USEUCOM will build upon the OIP pilot program emphasizing enhanced research, production, and dissemination capabilities.

Navy

□ Theater Anti-Submarine Warfare (TASW) (\$2.5 million)

Description: Provides shared, immediate and mid-range all-source analysis and situational awareness in support of U.S. and partner operations, exercises, and training in USEUCOM. The ability to support known geographical lines of advance provides greater water space management in combined operations with NATO and Maritime Patrol Reconnaissance assets. To properly execute duties against a highly capable adversary additional Command and Control (C2) systems are required. These systems include:

- Net-centric ability for the ASW Commander to Plan, Coordinate, Establish, and Maintain a Common Tactical Picture (CTP) and execute

Tactical Control

- Shared Common Tactical Picture (CTP)
- Comprehensive Mission Planning capability
- Metrics based Mission Execution monitoring
- Collaboration both in a bi-lateral and multi-lateral shared operations
- On-site sensor performance, mission data, tracks

Funding Details: This initiative funds initial start-up and sustainment costs, including \$0.6 million to procure required systems and \$1.9 million for follow-on support, maintenance, and training.

Air Force

Retain Air Superiority Presence (\$130.0 million)

Description: Provides Air Superiority capabilities to support increased USEUCOM missions by deferring previously planned force reductions. This initiative retains 20 x F-15Cs aircraft in the 493rd Fighter Squadron (FS) at Royal Air Force (RAF) Base Lakenheath.

Funding is provided to support Combat Mission Ready training and Flying Training deployments which enable the 493rd FS to remain fully mission ready for operational patrols and joint exercises.

Funding Details: This initiative funds the Flying Hour Program (FHP) and operation and maintenance (O&M) requirements for the 493rd FS. Specific costs include, but are not limited to, flying training deployments and contractor-provided training to support Combat Mission

Ready status for the 493rd FS aircrew.

Increased Combat Air Forces Presence (\$35.0 million)

Description: Provides combat and/or mobility unit deployments to various European countries. These deployments complement USAFE engagements that provide assurance to European allies and deterrence against Russian aggression. This initiative enables fighter, mobility, air refueling aircraft (tanker support) operations, crisis response, base operating support equipment, and personnel required for deployments across Europe, as well as Intra-/Inter- theater airlift and ground/sea transport.

Funding Details: This initiative funds combat and/or mobility unit deployments to various European countries. Specific locations will be determined based on access, training, and engagement value. These deployments complement USAFE engagement in theater and provide the necessary intra-theater airlift and ground transport. Includes \$5 million in military personnel funding for required Air Reserve Component manpower support.

NATO Air Policing (\$15.0 million)

Description: Continues capability, readiness, responsiveness, and associated support for air policing missions. These missions demonstrate a continued commitment to European security and solidarity with NATO Allies and non-NATO partners in the region. For the past 10 years,

NATO member states have taken turns sending fighter aircraft to police the airspace of the Baltic States since Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania do not have fighters of their own. NATO's air policing mission protects the safety and integrity of NATO Alliance airspace on a 24/7 basis.

NATO Allies conduct patrols on 4-month rotations. There remains a requirement to police the airspace of all NATO Alliance airspace, beyond just the Baltic States, throughout FY 2017.

Funding Details: This initiative funds deployment of air assets to maintain a permanent readiness posture to deter against aggressors in the region.

Increased ISR Capabilities (\$22.0 million)

Description: Provides coalition ISR Tasking, Collection, Processing, Exploitation, and Dissemination (TCPED) support for Eastern

European and Baltic partners by providing TCPED capabilities for forward-based operations, engagements, and support to USEUCOM and NATO exercises and interoperability activities. By enabling the U.S. Air Force (USAF) to conduct ISR orientation sessions for Eastern European, Baltic, and NATO partners, it develops and leads ISR support to NATO. The program also develops concept of operations (CONOPS) and infrastructure to support forward and reach-back ISR activities by U.S., USEUCOM, and NATO Partners. This initiative directly supports crisis response by ensuring NATO partners' ISR assets are integrated and can effectively support coalition and NATO operations.

Funding Details: This initiative funds the lease of one commercial aircraft (contractor owned and operated) to fly in support of ISR engagement and operations activities for one year. This covers all operations, maintenance, and logistics costs to enable the aircraft to deploy to airfields in the Baltics and Eastern

European locations. It also funds communications bandwidth for sensor exploitation, tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP) development; and direct support to U.S. and NATO forces.

Defense-Wide

□ Enhance and Expand Theater Intelligence and Warning Operations (\$40.6 million)

Description: Augments current analytic capacity to provide full spectrum all-source analysis for 24/7 Intelligence and Warning (I&W) and ongoing efforts to deter aggressive actors in the region. Augments targeteers for target package production. Provides support to bilateral and multilateral operations, exercises, and training in the Black Sea and USEUCOM AOR. Provides support to bilateral and multilateral operations, NATO Air Policing (\$15.0 million)

Description: Continues capability, readiness, responsiveness, and associated support for air policing missions. These missions demonstrate a continued commitment to European security and solidarity with NATO Allies and non-NATO partners in the region. For the past 10 years,

NATO member states have taken turns sending fighter aircraft to police the airspace of the Baltic States since Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania do not have fighters of their own. NATO's air policing mission protects the safety and integrity of NATO Alliance airspace on a 24/7 basis.

NATO Allies conduct patrols on 4-month rotations. There remains a requirement to police the airspace of all NATO Alliance airspace, beyond just the Baltic States, throughout FY 2017.

Funding Details: This initiative funds deployment of air assets to maintain a permanent readiness posture to deter against aggressors in the region.

□ Increased ISR Capabilities (\$22.0 million)

Description: Provides coalition ISR Tasking, Collection, Processing, Exploitation, and Dissemination (TCPED) support for Eastern

European and Baltic partners by providing TCPED capabilities for forward-based operations, engagements, and support to USEUCOM and NATO exercises and interoperability activities. By enabling the U.S. Air Force (USAF) to conduct ISR orientation sessions for Eastern European, Baltic, and NATO partners, it develops and leads ISR support to NATO. The program also develops concept of operations (CONOPS) and infrastructure to support forward and reach-back ISR activities by U.S., USEUCOM, and NATO Partners. This initiative indirectly supports crisis response by ensuring NATO partners' ISR assets are integrated and can effectively support coalition and NATO operations.

Funding Details: This initiative funds the lease of one commercial aircraft (contractor owned and operated) to fly in support of ISR engagement and operations activities for one year. This covers all operations, maintenance, and logistics costs to enable the aircraft to deploy to airfields in the Baltics and Eastern European locations. It also funds communications bandwidth for sensor exploitation, tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP) development; and direct support to U.S. and NATO forces.

Defense-Wide

□ Enhance and Expand Theater Intelligence and Warning Operations (\$40.6 million)

Description: Augments current analytic capacity to provide full spectrum all-source analysis for 24/7 Intelligence and Warning (I&W) and ongoing efforts to deter aggressive actors in the region. Augments targeteers for target package production. Provides support to bilateral and multilateral operations, exercises, and training in the Black Sea and USEUCOM AOR. Provides support to bilateral and multilateral operations, Readiness / Training Enhancements (\$18.8 million)

Description: Enhances training capacity in theater in order to sustain readiness of Army forces and enable connected training with allies in support of Atlantic Resolve and other theater missions.

Funding Details: This initiative funds capacity to enhance readiness through procurement of mobile targets to allow live fire training at forward training locations, upgrades to simulation information technology to enable connected training, and continued development of network communications with allies to enhance interoperability.

Air Force

□ Eastern European Countries Exercise Support (\$12.9 million)

Description: Supports increased presence in Eastern European nations as well as rotations to augment Polish Aviation Detachment events. It enables increased presence and engagement with our European allies, doubly serving to reassure them of U.S. commitment to the alliance and deterring aggressive actors in the region. These forces will exercise and train in Joint, Multi-, and Bi-lateral detachments and exercises to increase interoperability. These additional forces further increase the size and scope of the training and exercises in the region.

Funding Details: This initiative funds manpower requirements from the Air Reserve Component fighter units to various European countries.

It also funds fighter aircraft, air refueling aircraft (tanker support), special airlift mission aircraft and forces, staff augmentation (logistics, exercise control, exercise oversight, exercise planners, etc.), exercise enablers (observer controllers, military police, medical personnel, security teams, etc.), crisis response forces, and other base operation support personnel and equipment.

□ Advanced Exercises (\$15.7 million)

Description: Enables USAF Warfare Center support to USEUCOM theater-specific needs through Live-Virtual-Construct (LVC) exercises.

These exercises require extensive coordination and preparation, in particular to ensure the threat modeling is as realistic as possible. Based upon the RED FLAG, NORTHERN EDGE, and NEPTUNE FALCON exercises, USAFWC-supported advanced exercises can be conducted at the NOFORN and coalition-level. Such advanced exercises are an optimal way to demonstrate coalition interoperability, refine TTPs, and validate U.S. and NATO planning efforts, especially as the F-35 aircraft comes on-line in NATO.

Funding Details: This initiative funds high fidelity training through LVC methods. Projected costs include operations support as well as military personnel costs for exercise planners, liaisons, facilitators, and evaluators.

□ Strengthening Rapid Response Capability (\$20.0 million)

Description: Demonstrates the ability to rapidly repair a battle damaged runway and make it usable for continued combat operations as

NATO forces move forward into territory previously held by an adversary.

Funding Details: This initiative funds pre-positioned Airfield Damage Repair kits at select airfields.

Enhanced Prepositioning

The DoD will enhance prepositioning of U.S. combat equipment throughout Europe. Initiatives include the placement of Army Prepositioned Stocks

(APS) in Europe, added air equipment in Eastern European nations, improved prepositioning facilities and stockpiling of USMC equipment, and improved weapons and ammunition storage capabilities. The expansion of U.S. equipment in the region demonstrates the U.S. security commitment to deter threats in the region.

Army

□ Planning and Design for Army Prepositioned Stocks (APS) Facility (\$18.9 million)

Description: Designs a new facility in Europe to meet the total storage requirement and to support USEUCOM's deterrence objectives.

Funding Details: This initiative funds planning and design with Military Construction (MILCON), Army appropriations. The typical estimate for all (MILCON) planning and design is 9-10% of the estimated project cost; this provides ~6% for plans and specs and ~3% for studies. This initiative supports the planning and design of a standard brigade-sized APS facility enabling the maintenance, storage and preservation of unit equipment sets. This includes a 77,000 square foot care and preservation workshop, 650,000 square feet of

temperature controlled warehousing, a central receiving facility, and general-purpose ammunition storage magazines.

□ Army Prepositioned Stocks (APS) Unit Set Requirements (\$546.5 million)

Description: Provides a Division Headquarters, one Armored Brigade Combat Team (ABCT), a Fires Brigade, Sustainment Brigade, and associated enablers. This equipment will be sourced from existing units and depot stocks. These stocks require ongoing maintenance to be made fully mission capable, and, in some cases, require a capability upgrade. Prepositioning these unit sets supports mobilization requirements needed for crisis response.

Funding Details: This initiative funds the sourcing of expanded APS (Operation and Maintenance, Army), including repairs necessary to bring equipment to APS readiness standards prior to shipping the equipment to Europe, transportation costs to move equipment for the expanded APS to Europe, and base operations support costs for APS maintenance and storage locations. Includes \$335 million for Depot

Maintenance, \$184 million for equipment transportation (within CONUS), \$15 million for base operating support (utilities), and \$13 million for Carrier Bridge Landing XM1 repairs.

□ Army Prepositioned Stocks (APS) Unit Set Requirements (\$1,096.1 million)

Description: Supports establishing APS equipment on the European continent by the end of FY 2017, in concert with the previous operations and maintenance,. The formation of unit sets of APS equipment delivers a viable solution to providing a credible deterrent and enabling a rapid response if deterrence fails. The APS equipment seeks to solve the significant time-distance gap between desired deterrent or response options and force availability. Supports procurement of equipment not available through re-allocation of existing stocks, then procures shortages after re-allocation and modernization assessment. Procurements include equipment for an ABCT, Fires Brigade, Division Headquarters, Sustainment Brigade, and enablers. Procurements include Fire support weapon systems, Combat support equipment (trucks, trailers, generators, maintenance sets), armor kits, communications systems and engineer systems. The APS procurements significantly improves U.S. ability to rapidly employ the equipment in crisis response, along with reduce the amount of equipment units would need to deploy with.

Funding Details: This initiative funds APS procurement (\$651 million), ammunition (\$213 million), missile procurement (\$96 million), procurement of wheeled and tactical combat vehicles (\$131 million), and the Atlantic Resolve mission network (\$5 million).

□ Army Prepositioned Stocks (APS) – Army Material Command (AMC) (\$149.4 million)

Description: Provides U.S. Army Material Command (AMC) start-up and first year maintenance costs. Total requirements are based on the use of existing Prepositioned Organizational Materiel, Configured to Unit Sets (POMCUS) and additional storage sites in Western Europe.

Funding Details: This initiative funds maintenance contracts for labor and government furnished equipment required to maintain facilities and equipment.

□ Army Prepositioned Stocks (APS) – Medical Command (\$16.8 million)

Description: Supports U.S. Army Medical Command (MEDCOM) requirements for a Combat Surgical Hospital consisting of three forward surgical teams, headquarters detachments, veterinary detachments, sustainment and logistics, laboratory services, and blood support detachment. Requirement includes initial fielding of refrigerator vaults, temperature monitoring systems, temporary duty (TDY) costs, medical consumables, and infrastructure upgrades.

Funding Details: This initiative funds the purchase and/or replacement cost of diverting materiel from other requirements in order to fill the USEUCOM requirement.

□ European Activity Set Forward Sites Sustainment (\$20.0 million)

Description: Sustains forward European Activity Set (EAS) sites in order to support exercises and training. Specific project costs vary based on operating costs and the condition of infrastructure at each location.

Funding Details: This initiative funds facility sustainment costs, utilities, and other costs associated with training areas, support facilities, and storage/maintenance facilities.

Marine Corps

Enhance Marine Corps Prepositioning (\$25.0 million)

Description: Enhances USMC repositioning in Europe to quickly deploy a sizeable force to respond to threats made by aggressive actors in the region, including allowing for an increase in the amount of combat arms equipment available in the Marine Corps Prepositioned Program –

Norway (MCPN-N), adding new combat arms equipment to the MCPN-N, improving the cold weather equipment in the MCPN-N, and reconstituting the Maritime Prepositioning Force capability in Europe. The funding would also allow the Marine Corps to conduct an exercise

to test the ability to draw combat equipment from the MCPN-N caves, configure the equipment, and transport it, before returning it to the MCPN-N

Funding Details: The funding supports transportation, travel, exercises, training, maintenance, and the purchase of equipment, supplies, and material.

AIR FORCE

Improve Prepositioning and Weapons Storage Capabilities (\$10.0 million)

Description: Installs munitions storage pads with weather shelter overhangs to hold containerized munitions along with an entry road, forklift turnaround area, and lightning protection system for each pad. Additionally, two projects provide U.S. and NATO with increased weapons storage igloos.

Funding Details: This initiative funds theater weapons storage capabilities at various locations, including:

1. Graf Ignatievo AB, Bulgaria, to upgrade the munitions storage area (\$2.6 million; MILCON, Air Force). The project provides the capability to store munitions, as well as deconflict storage munitions mixture/type issues.
2. Campia Turzii AB, Romania, to construct a munitions storage area (\$3.0 million; MILCON, Air Force). This project installs two munitions igloos rated for munitions and a connecting road between the site and the bomb-build-up pad.
3. Šiauliai AB, Lithuania, to construct a munitions storage area capable of holding munitions (\$3.0 million; MILCON, Air Force). Currently, there is no ability to store on Siauliai.
4. Spangdahlem AB, Germany, to upgrade munitions storage doors so larger amounts can be stored (\$1.4 million; MILCON, Air Force).

Improved Infrastructure

A key enabler for training and combat deterrence operations is sufficient infrastructure at key locations to support military activities. The DoD will pursue, subject to final agreement with host nations, selective improvements throughout Europe on various types of installations, such as airfields, training centers, and ranges. These steps expand the military capability in the region, provide for quick dispersal of forces, and demonstrate concrete expressions of the support the U.S. is providing to allies and partners.

Army

Persistent Ground Surveillance Systems (PGSS) (\$39.3 million)

Description: Provides persistent passive ISR to the defense of U.S. and allied infrastructure, ground, and maritime forces. This initiative consists of three 'static' (but persistent) ISR aerostats and one fixed Rapid Aerostat Initial Deployment (RAID) tower with the intent to watch coastal areas. The Persistent Ground Surveillance Systems (PGSS) deployment focuses on border security, including Indications and Warning (I&W).

Funding Details: This initiative funds three ISR aerostats and one fixed RAID tower.

SOF Range and Training Area Improvements (\$5.6 million)

Description: Supports training area improvements in direct support of USEUCOM's Joint Multinational Training Group-Ukraine and

SOCEUR Ukraine Train and Equip Program. SOCEUR's number one priority for the Ukraine Train and Equip Program is to develop a sustainable Ukraine (UKR) Special Operations Force Generation model.

Funding Details: This initiative funds improvements to ranges and training areas (\$1.6 million) as well as provides SOF-specific equipment in Eastern European countries where there is a SOF presence (\$4.0 million).

Navy

□ Keflavik Airfield Facilities Modification for P-8A (\$21.4 million)

Description: Supports two military construction projects at Keflavik, Iceland, to accommodate P-8As on short duration/expeditionary detachments. The P-8A Hangar Upgrade funds modifications to the existing hangar door to allow the P-8As to fit inside for maintenance, the reconnection of the facility to a 400HZ power source, painting the P-8A parking apron lines, and reinforcing the hangar floor to accommodate the weight of P-8A nose gear. The P-8A Aircraft Rinse Rack includes a new outdoor automatic aircraft rinse facility to accommodate P-8As and satisfy post-flight requirement for corrosion avoidance.

Funding Details: This initiative funds the construction of a hangar notch (\$15 million), the construction of a rinse facility (\$5 million), and planning and design (\$2 million) (all Military Construction, Navy).

Air Force

□ 5th Generation Warfighting Capability (\$19.8 million)

Description: Improves infrastructure to support 5th Generation fighter rotational ops at Spangdahlem AB, Germany. Spangdahlem's geographic location and available ramp space make it an ideal location as a 5th Generation fighter rotational hub. Building 5th Gen capability at Spangdahlem supports future interoperability training as well as demonstrate the capacity to generate 5th Gen operations if required.

Funding Details: This initiative funds infrastructure improvements (MILCON, Air Force) to expand Air Force ability to deploy and maintain 5th generation fighters at operating bases in Europe. It funds the following projects at Spangdahlem AB: Upgrade Hardened Aircraft Shelter (\$2.7 million), Upgrade Infrastructure/Communications/Utilities (\$1.6 million), construct a Low Observable/Composite Repair Facility (\$12.0 million), and construct a High Capacity Trim Pad and Hush House ((\$1.0 million). Operation and Maintenance, Air Force funds an additional \$2.5 million for Facility Sustainment and Repair for this effort.

Enable Tactical Interoperability (\$2 million)

Description: Supports projects, equipment, and exercises to enable interoperability between the U.S. and NATO Allies by providing these

countries with the capability and capacity to execute tactical-level air operations.

Funding Details: This initiative funds slab repair to support tactical-level air operations and constructing a Squadron Operations building to support the KC-135 aircraft operations and deployment. Airfield grooving, an operation and maintenance project, provides additional safety to aircrews during inclement weather, removing excess water.

□ Improve Airfield and Support Infrastructure (\$63.1 million)

Description: Improves airfield infrastructure across the European theater to provide increased dispersal options, an increased level of fixed wing fighter operations, as well as additional mobility capabilities. These airfield and support facility improvements are necessary to make fighter and air mobility operations less dependent on weather and optimize training and operations. Airfield upgrades include airfield lighting, repair trim pad, extension of parking apron, joint seal of airfield pavements, and the improvement of airfield markings.

Squadron Operation projects enhance fighter operations. Currently deployed squadrons are set up in a tent near the runway to facilitate operations and crews share a Bulgarian building for mission briefings and operations support—classified information cannot be discussed in this environment. The construction of bulk fuel storage and pipelines provide additional fuel capability for U.S. offensive counter-air and mobility operations. Additional parking aprons/ramps are required to park the entire fighter squadrons without great risk to wing tip clearance.

The 2-bay maintenance hangar is necessary because current hangars, sized to only support F-16 maintenance, cannot accommodate A-10 and

F-15 aircraft.

Funding Details: This initiative funds airfield and support facility improvements in various locations, including:

- Amari AB, Estonia, to construct a bulk fuel storage facility (\$6.5 million; MILCON, Air Force)
- Graf Ignatievo AB, Bulgaria, to construct funds Squadron Operations/Alert facility (\$3.8 million; MILCON, Air Force)
- Graf Ignatievo AB, Bulgaria, to extend a fighter ramp (\$7.0 million; MILCON, Air Force)
- Campia Turzii AB, Romania, to construct a Squadron Operations facility (\$3.4 million; MILCON, Air Force)
- Campia Turzii AB, Romania, to extend a parking apron (\$6.0 million; MILCON, Air Force)
- Campia Turzii AB, Romania, construct a two-bay hangar (\$6.1 million; MILCON, Air Force)
- Powidz AB, Poland, to construct a Squadron Operations facility (\$4.1 million; MILCON, Air Force)
- Lask AB, Poland, to construct a Squadron Operations facility (\$4.1 million; MILCON, Air Force)
- Various Locations: Other Procurement, Air Force (\$5.0 million) and Operation and Maintenance, Air Force Facility Sustainment

Restoration and Modernization (\$17.1 million) to repair the trim pad at Romania which has degraded due to high ops tempo.

Forward Basing Infrastructure and Enhancements (\$0.5 million)

Description: Enhances force protection capabilities at forward operating bases supporting USEUCOM and provides Basic Expeditionary Airfield Resources (BEAR). Provides ability to integrate Joint Component, Combined, and Partner (NATO /non- NATO) ISR and develops sharing procedures to make ISR tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTPs) interoperable. And it synchronizes partners ISR support to Atlantic Resolve activities and concepts. This initiative improves Indications and Warning (I&W), ISR capacity, and battlespace awareness in support of U.S. and NATO operations, exercises, and training for European partners across the USEUCOM AOR.

Funding Details: This initiative funds the procurement of weapons storage containers, ropes/stanchions, weapons cases, vehicle GPS, radios,

NVG's, and thermal imagers, all of which enhance force protection capabilities at forward operating bases supporting USEUCOM. In addition, procurement of Basic Expeditionary Airfield Resources (BEAR) (i.e., admin buildings, maintenance areas, billeting) provides ability to integrate Joint Component, Combined, and allied/partner ISR and develops sharing procedures to make ISR tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTPs) interoperable.

Building Partner Capacity

An important focus in reassuring European states is the effort to build and strengthen partner capacity with some of the newer NATO Allies as well as with non-NATO partners, such as Georgia, Moldova, and Ukraine. Providing these countries with the capability and capacity to defend themselves and enable their participation as full operational partners against threatening actors is a cornerstone of the U.S. strategy for the region. The ERI funding focuses on improving border security and air/maritime domain awareness, as well as to build stronger institutional oversight of the defense establishments in these countries.

Army

- USEUCOM International Cyber Security Exercises and Engagement (\$3.0 million)

Description: Supports international engagement with Atlantic Resolve countries to improve cyber security readiness through exercises and familiarization events. This effort improves information sharing, C2, Intelligence, and collaboration capabilities with the U.S., NATO, and allied partner nations participating in Atlantic Resolve activities.

Funding Details: This initiative funds training and equipment to develop engagement and support exercises, including \$0.75 million for two Staff-years of Technical Effort (STE) and \$2.25 million for travel.

Multi-National Information Sharing (\$8.5 million)

Description: Procures and sustains of the Atlantic Resolve Network, sustainment of the U.S.-Ukraine bilateral network (Maidan), and one Staff-year of Technical Effort (STE). The Atlantic Resolve Network will be a coalition mission network to support rotational regional training events and rapidly transition to support crisis response if the need arises. The Atlantic Resolve Network will serve as the central operational synchronization platform to enable coalition multi-national training and execution at the tactical and operational level spanning Central Region to the Baltics. The Maidan Network will support ongoing bilateral USEUCOM-UKR Joint Commission

Engagements.

Funding Details: This initiative funds MAIDAN Network labor and software/hardware licenses, including limited new hardware/software purchases that result from the expansion of the network due to changing mission requirements. This initiative also funds the establishment of the Atlantic Resolve network, including hardware/software procurement, engineering costs, sustainment, and the addition of engineer planners to the USEUCOM J6 staff to manage and coordinate network establishment.

Table 1 – ERI Funding by Military Department
(Dollars in Millions)

European Reassurance Initiative	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Request</u>
Army	438.9	504.4	2,825.3
Navy	31.0	34.1	86.3
Air Force	310.6	191.9	388.7
Defense-Wide	29.5	58.9	119.5
ERI Transfer Fund	<u>175.0</u>	--	--
Total:	985.0	789.3	3,419.7

Table 2 – ERI Funding by Appropriation Title
(Dollars in Millions)

European Reassurance Initiative	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Request</u>
Military Personnel	1.5	24.3	264.8
Operation and Maintenance	632.9	765.0	1,829.1
Procurement	0.6	--	1,165.4
Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation	--	--	--
Military Construction	175.0	--	113.6
Revolving and Management Funds	--	--	46.8
ERI Transfer Fund	<u>175.0</u>	--	--
Total:	985.0	789.3	3,419.7

Table 3 – ERI Funding by Proposal*(Dollars in Millions)*

Category	Component	Project	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 Request	
Increased Presence	Assurance				
	Army	Armored Brigade Combat Team (ABCT) Presence	257.9	507.2	
	Army	Increase Range Capacities and Operation, and Upgrade Training Sites	20.7	--	
	Air Force	Persistent MAF Capability	2.0	2.0	
	Air Force	ISR Radio Frequency (RF) Electromagnetic Survey	0.3	0.2	
	Air Force	USAFE Flying Training Exercises	4.5	4.0	
	DIA	Intelligence and Warning (I&W)	20.0	20.0	
	Marine Corps	Marine Corps Black Sea Rotational Force (BSRF) Increased Presence	11.4	17.9	
	Navy	Black Sea Engagements	5.0	5.0	
	Navy	Navy SEABREEZE and Other Multinational Exercises	3.0	-	
			Subtotal	324.8	556.3
		Deterrence			
	Army	Aviation Rotation	21.6	58.6	
	Army	Working Capital Fund	-	46.8	
	Army	Reserve Component Man-Years	-	109.5	
	Air Force	Retain Air Superiority Presence	125.0	130.0	
	Air Force	Increased Combat Air Forces Presence	-	35.0	
	Air Force	NATO Air Policing	-	15.0	
	Air Force	Increased ISR Capabilities	-	22.0	
	DIA	Enhance and Expand Theater I&W Operations	-	40.6	
	Army	Information Operations	-	5.0	
	Navy	Theater Anti-Submarine Warfare (TASW)	-	2.5	
	SOCOM	Increased SOF Presence	-	28.5	
			Subtotal	146.6	493.6
			Increased Presence Total	471.4	1,049.8

Table 3 – ERI Funding by Proposal (cont.)*(Dollars in Millions)*

Category	Component	Project	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 Request	
Additional Bilateral and Multilateral Exercises and Training	Assurance				
	Army	Confirmed Assurance Exercises	61.4	25.0	
	Marine Corps	Support to NATO Exercises, Multinational Exercises and EUCOM's Joint Exercise Program (JEP)	13.4	6.1	
	Air Force	Support to NATO Exercises, Multinational Exercises and EUCOM's JEP	15.3	15.3	
	Navy	Support to NATO Exercises, Multinational Exercises and EUCOM's JEP	0.5	3.8	
	Army	Support to NATO Exercises, Multinational Exercises and EUCOM's JEP (SOCEUR)	-	3.0	
	Army	Support to NATO Exercises, Multinational Exercises and EUCOM's JEP (EUCOM)	9.9	17.6	
			Subtotal	100.5	70.8
		Deterrence			
	Army	Enhanced Interoperability Exercises	-	25.0	
	Army	Readiness/Training Enhancements	-	18.8	
	Air Force	Eastern European Countries Exercise Support	7.9	12.9	
	Air Force	Advanced Exercises	-	15.7	
	Air Force	Strengthening Rapid Response Capability	-	20.0	
			Subtotal	7.9	92.4
			Exercises and Training Total	108.4	163.1
	Enhanced Prepositioning	Assurance			
		Army	Armored Brigade Combat Team (ABCT) Presence	40.0	-
		Air Force	Eastern European ISR Air Equipment Prepositioning	8.0	21.2
			Subtotal	48.0	21.2
		Deterrence			
Army		APS Unit Set Requirements (OMA)	-	546.5	
Army		APS Unit Set Requirements (OPA)	-	1,096.1	
Army		APS - Army Material Command (OMA)	-	149.4	
Army		APS - Army Medical Command (OMA)	-	16.8	
Army		European Activity Set Forward Sites Sustainment	-	20.0	
Army		Planning and Design (MILCON)	-	18.9	
Air Force		Improve Prepositioning and Weapons Storage Capability	9.8	10.0	
Marine Corps		Enhance Marine Corps Prepositioning	-	25.0	
			Subtotal	9.8	1,882.7
			Enhanced Prepositioning Total	57.8	1,903.9

Table 3 – ERI Funding by Proposal (cont.)
(Dollars in Millions)

Category	Component	Project	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 Request	
Improved Infrastructure	Assurance				
	Army	Increase Range Capacity, Enhance Unit Operations, and Upgrade Training Area Infrastructure	70.0	57.8	
	Army	EUCOM Information Sharing Initiatives	-	8.0	
		Subtotal	70.0	65.8	
	Deterrence				
	Air Force	5th Generation Warfighting Capability	-	19.8	
	Air Force	Enable Tactical Interoperability	-	2.0	
	Air Force	Improve Airfield and Support Infrastructure	19.1	63.1	
	Air Force	Forward Basing Infrastructure and Enhancements	-	0.5	
	Army	Persistent Ground Surveillance Systems (PGSS)	-	39.3	
	Navy	Keflavik Modify Airfield Facilities for P-8A	-	21.4	
	Army	SOF Range and Training Area Improvements (FSRM)	-	1.6	
	Army	SOF Range and Training Area Improvements (OPA)	-	4.0	
		Subtotal	19.1	151.6	
		Improved Infrastructure Total	89.1	217.4	
	Building Partnership Capacity	Assurance			
		Army	Pay and Allowances & 12304 Requirements	37.8	7.3
Army		OAR Mission Network (OPA) & 66th MI BDE TATTERAN Shelter - TROJEN (MIP)	-	4.7	
Army		TCA-Funded Events	-	3.1	
Army		EUCOM ERI Engagements	-	24.2	
Joint Staff		Exercise-Related Construction Projects	-	5.0	
Navy		Multinational Information Exchange Requirement (MIER)	0.8	4.7	
SOCOM		Increased SOF Partnership Activities in Central/Eastern Europe	24.0	15.0	
National Guard		National Guard P&A for SOF	-	10.0	
		Subtotal	62.6	74.0	
Deterrence					
Army		EUCOM JCC ERI International Cyber Security Exercises and Engagement	-	3.0	
Army		Multi-National Information Sharing	-	8.5	
		Subtotal	-	11.5	
		Building Partnership Capacity Total	62.6	85.5	

Note: Several enacted FY 2016 projects are displayed as deterrence activities to better align them with FY 2017 projects and to highlight their deterrence benefits.

Assurance Total:	605.9	788.0
Deterrence Total:	183.4	2,631.8
Grand Total:	789.3	3,419.7

Table 4 – ERI Military Construction Project*(Dollars in Millions)*

Project Title	Country	Location	FY 2017 Request
Military Construction, Army			18.9
Planning and Design	Worldwide	Unspecified	18.9
Military Construction, Navy			21.4
P-8A Hangar Upgrade	Iceland	Keflavik AB	14.6
P-8A Aircraft Rinse Facility	Iceland	Keflavik AB	5.0
Planning and Design	Worldwide	Unspecified	1.8
Military Construction, Air Force			68.3
Construct Bulk Fuel Storage	Estonia	Amari AB	6.5
Munitions Storage	Lithuania	Siauliai AB	3.0
Construct Squadron Operations/Operation Alert Facility	Bulgaria	Graf Ignatievo AB	3.8
Upgrade Munitions Storage	Bulgaria	Graf Ignatievo AB	2.6
Fighter Ramp Extension	Bulgaria	Graf Ignatievo AB	7.0
Construct Munitions Storage Area	Romania	Campia Turzii AB	3.0
Extend Parking Apron	Romania	Campia Turzii AB	6.0
Construct Squadron Operations Building	Romania	Campia Turzii AB	3.4
Construct Two-Bay Hangar	Romania	Campia Turzii AB	6.1
Construct Squadron Operations Facility	Poland	Powidz AB	4.1
Construct Squadron Operations Facility	Poland	Lask AB	4.1
Upgrade Hardened Aircraft Shelters for F/A-22	Germany	Spangdahlem AB	2.7
F/A-22 Upgrade Infrastructure/Communications/Utilities	Germany	Spangdahlem AB	1.6
F/A-22 Low Observable/Composite Repair Facility	Germany	Spangdahlem AB	12.0
Construct High Capacity Trim Pad and Hush House	Germany	Spangdahlem AB	1.0
Upgrade Munition Storage Doors	Germany	Spangdahlem AB	1.4
Military Construction, Defense-Wide			5.0
ERI: Unspecified Minor Military Construction	Worldwide	Unspecified	5.0
Total			113.6

Table 5 – ERI Force Level Assumptions*(Average Annual Troop Strength)*

	<u>Active</u>	<u>Guard</u>	<u>Reserve</u>	<u>Total</u>
U.S. Forces	2,660	2,078	344	5,082

VIII: COUNTERTERRORISM PARTNERSHIPS FUND

(Adapted from http://comptroller.defense.gov/Portals/45/Documents/defbudget/fy2017/FY2017_CTPF_J-Book.pdf.)

Overview

The FY 2017 Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) request includes \$1.0 billion for the Counterterrorism Partnerships Fund (CTPF) to continue implementing the President's goal of a sustainable, partnership-focused approach to counterterrorism (CT).

Originally proposed by the President on May 28, 2014, at the United States Military Academy in West Point, New York, the CTPF provides the ability to enable partner nations to deter and defeat terrorist threats. This account allows the Department of Defense (DoD) to quickly respond to evolving terrorist threats in the U.S. Central Command (USCENTCOM) and U.S. Africa

Command (USAFRICOM) areas of responsibility, and other areas as determined by the Secretary of Defense, consistent with statute. The Department will use CTPF funding to build on existing tools and authorities to enhance the United States' ability to support partner nations in CT operations, applying the right solution to the right requirement.

Counterterrorism Partnership Fund

(Dollars in Millions)

By Category	FY 2015 ENACTED ¹	FY 2016 ENACTED ²	FY 2017 REQUEST ³
CTPF	800	1,100	1,000
Syria Train & Equip	500	--	--
Total	1,300	1,100	1,000

By Region	FY 2016 PLAN	FY 2017 REQUEST
U.S. Africa Command	<u>375</u>	<u>450</u>
Sahel Maghreb	105	125
Lake Chad Basin	105	125
East Africa	165	200
U.S. Central Command	<u>375</u>	<u>550</u>
Greater Levant	315	470
Arabian Peninsula	40	50
Central Asia	20	30
Syria Train & Equip	<u>350</u>	--
Total	1,300	1,000

1/ Of the funds enacted for FY 2015, \$500 million was available for Syria Train & Equip (ST&E) activities.

2/ In FY 2016, Congress did not include dedicated funding for ST&E activities, but the conference report to the Consolidate Appropriations Act allows the Secretary of Defense to use CTPF funds for efforts to assist vetted Syrian opposition forces.

3/ In FY 2017, ST&E is requested as a standalone fund.

Focus Areas

The Department's FY 2016 CTPF request focused on providing CT support to partner nations for capacity-building, augmenting U.S. capability to support partners in CT operations, and enabling DoD to respond to unexpected crises.

The FY 2017 CTPF request again focuses on providing CT support to partner nations and augmenting U.S. capability to support partners in CT operations. The preliminary allocation of CTPF funds are organized by region. The mix of initiatives and amounts may change as adversaries act and the Department prioritizes these initiatives to best enhance our partner nations' capabilities to respond.

U.S. Africa Command

SAHEL MAGHREB

The DoD proposes allocating CTPF funds in the Sahel Maghreb to counter al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM), Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), and other regionally-based terrorist groups, and to promote stability in the region. Key partner nations in the region include Algeria, Burkina Faso, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Senegal, and Tunisia. Funding will support CT partners in a region where civil war in Libya and other regional pressures challenge the security interests of the U.S., its allies, and partners.

CTPF funds will be used to assist countries in: (1) Securing their respective borders; (2) denying access to Violent Extremist Organizations (VEOs); (3) conducting effective counter-incursion operations to disrupt VEOs; and (4) enabling African partners to interdict illicit flows of arms, drugs, money, weapons of mass destruction (WMDs), natural resources, and persons that enable VEOs to grow and threaten U.S. and partner nation interests. The CTPF will also enable U.S.-partner interoperability and collaboration.

In addition to providing partners with operational training, equipment, and services, CTPF will support the development of partners' institutional capacity to absorb and apply new capabilities in their security forces. The CTPF-funded activities will also support partners' institutional capacity to sustain critical capabilities. In many cases, the CTPF will fund U.S. engagements with partners to enhance U.S. understanding of partner capability gaps and increase interoperability and collaboration.

The following activities illustrate potential uses of CTPF funds. The initiatives outlined below may change to respond to world events and evolving security needs.

- **Airlift Capability**
Provide airlift capability, such as cargo aircraft and medical/casualty evacuation, in support of CT operations. This includes aviation maintenance and pilot training programs, equipment, and spare parts to reinforce previous security assistance programs.
- **Counterterrorism Interdiction Capabilities**
Support CT units with vehicles, radios, uniforms, training, ammunition, and training. Programs may include training and other equipment to improve basic combat training and facilitate selection of candidates for CT Units. Enablers may include small arms, ammunition, training aids, and minor improvements to firing ranges (small scale construction).
- **Border Security Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (ISR)**
Augment border security forces with low-altitude ISR capability for force protection and situational awareness. Support may include unmanned aircraft systems, downlink ground stations, flight simulators, tactical aviation control capability, spare parts, related communications gear, vehicles, night vision devices, thermal detection equipment, radios, ammunition, individual soldier equipment, and training.
- **Counter-Improvised Explosive Device (C-IED) Capabilities**
Provide C-IED and explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) capabilities, including mine resistant vehicles, mine detection equipment, road clearing equipment, body armor, bomb suits, and training.
- **Command and Control (C2) Capabilities**
Provide partners with communications devices capable of sharing information with ground and air assets throughout battlespace. Enablers may include C2 suites, system integration, components, and training.
- **Logistics Support for CT Units**
Provide equipment and training that enables CT units to operate for extended periods, including vehicles specialized for handling of fuel, cargo, and water. Enhance partner capacity to increase mobility, night capability, and night vision devices (NVD), and multiband radios.

Lake Chad Basin

The DoD proposes allocating CTPF funds in the Lake Chad region to counter Boko Haram (BH) and AQIM, and to promote stability in the region. Key partner nations in the region include Cameroon, Chad, Niger, and Nigeria. The CTPF funding will support CT partners in a region where VEOs challenge the security interests of the U.S., its allies, and partners. Preventing BH's free movement between Nigeria and neighboring countries will significantly diminish its ability to secure material support and safe haven. Enabling partner nations to protect their borders will interdict flow of illicit arms, drugs, money, WMD, natural resources, and people. This will prevent VEOs from gaining strength and provide an environment where local security forces can degrade and dismantle VEOs.

CTPF funds will be used to assist partner nations in securing their borders, denying access to VEOs, and conducting effective counter-incursion operations to interdict, disrupt, and destroy VEOs. The CTPF will also enable U.S.-partner interoperability and collaboration.

In addition to providing operational training, equipment, and services, the CTPF will support development of partners' institutional capacity to absorb and apply new capabilities into security forces. The CTPF-funded activities will also support

partner nations' institutional capacity to sustain critical capabilities. In many cases, the CTPF will fund U.S. engagements with partners to enhance U.S. understanding of partner capability gaps and increase interoperability and collaboration.

The following activities illustrate potential uses of CTPF funds. Funds may also be used to enable multilateral partnership through organizations such as the Lake Chad Basin Commission, and the African Union (AU), including the AU Multi-National Task Force (MNTF). The initiatives outlined below may change to respond to world events and evolving security needs.

- **Airlift Capability**

Provide fixed and/or rotary wing airlift capabilities in support of CT operations, including medical/casualty evacuation.

This can include training programs for pilots, flight engineers, mechanics, aircrew members, loadmasters, and aerial port operations crew members. Equipment and spare parts for aircraft may also be provided.

- **Counterterrorism Interdiction Capabilities**

Support CT units with vehicles, radios, uniforms, training, ammunition, and training. Training programs may include instruction on doctrine, organization, and infantry skills. Equipment may include small arms, mortars, and artillery plus related ammunition and training.

- **Counter-Improvised Explosive Device (C-IED) Capabilities**

Provide enhanced C-IED and explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) capabilities which may include mine resistant vehicles, mine detection equipment, road clearing equipment, body armor, bomb suits, EOD robots, and training.

East Africa

The DoD proposes allocating CTPF funds to East Africa to counter Al-Shabaab (AS), Al Qaida in East Africa (AQEA), and other regionally-based terrorist groups, and to promote stability in the region. Key partner nations in the region include Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, and Uganda. Funding will aid CT partners supporting the transition from security led by the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) to a Somali-led mission to secure its own territory. The CTPF-funded activities will aid in neutralizing AS, interdicting VEOs in the region, and neutralizing threats to regional partners and U.S. interests.

The CTPF funds will be used to assist countries in controlling their territory, securing their respective borders from illicit transit of people and goods, denying access to VEOs, and conducting effective counter-incursion operations to disrupt VEOs. The

CTPF will also enable U.S.-partner interoperability and collaboration.

In addition to providing operational training, equipment, and services, The CTPF will support development of partners' institutional capacity to absorb and apply new capabilities into security forces. The CTPF-funded activities will also support partners' institutional capacity to sustain critical capabilities. In many cases, the CTPF will fund U.S. engagements with partners to enhance U.S. understanding of partner capability gaps and increase interoperability and collaboration.

The following activities illustrate potential uses of CTPF funds. The initiatives outlined below may change to respond to world events and evolving security needs.

- **Counterterrorism Interdiction Capabilities**

Support CT units with vehicles, radios, uniforms, training, and training. Training programs may include instruction on doctrine, organization, and infantry skills. Equipment may include small arms, mortars, and artillery plus related ammunition and training.
- **Counter-Improvised Explosive Device (C-IED) Capabilities**

Provide enhanced C-IED and EOD capabilities, including mine resistant vehicles, mine detection equipment, roadclearing equipment, body armor, bomb suits, EOD robots, and training.
- **Logistics Support for Counterterrorism Units**

Provide equipment that enables CT units to operate for extended periods, including vehicles specialized for handling for fuel, cargo, and water. Enhance partner capacity to increase mobility, night capability, and surveillance. Support may include light and medium wheeled vehicles, spare parts, NVDs, and multiband HF/VHF radios.
- **Counterterrorism Mobility**

Provide critical armored vehicles to support AMISOM, including security vehicles, specialized fuel/water/cargo transport trucks, and light armored ambulances. The priority will be on vehicles with a proven track record of operating over rough terrain in Somalia. This item may include supplemental equipment plus training on tactics, driving, equipment maintenance, and radio operation.
- **Survivability and Counterterrorism Engineer Support**

Provide critical road-clearing and forward operating base improvement in support of AMISOM. C-IED equipment may be provided as well as training for engineers on IED detection and reduction. Medical equipment, warrior aid, combat lifesaver packages, vehicles, and associated training may be provided to enhance AMISOM medical capabilities. Vehicles may include armored wheeled vehicles, earth moving vehicles, water purification equipment, and communications equipment. These enablers combine to improve freedom of survivability, movement, and health and morale which aid the transition to a proactive CT force.
- **Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (ISR) Support**

Augment border security forces with low-altitude ISR capability to provide overwatch for ground forces, locate VEOs, and inform ground forces' response. Support may include manned or unmanned aircraft systems with ISR capability, downlink ground stations, flight simulators, tactical aviation control capability, spare parts, related communications gear, vehicles, night vision devices, thermal detection equipment, radios, ammunition, individual soldier equipment, data link software, and pilot/operator/maintenance training.
- **Command and Control Capabilities**

Provide partners with communications infrastructure, C2 equipment, and staff training to process and disseminate information. The proposal may also support communication devices capable of sharing information with ground and air assets throughout battlespace. Enablers may include C2 suites, system integration, components, associated parts/spares, computer hardware/software, and training.

The CTPF funds will be used to assist countries in securing their respective borders with Syria and Iraq, denying access to VEOs, and conducting effective counter-incursion operations to disrupt VEO's freedom of maneuver. The CTPF will also enable U.S.- partner interoperability and collaboration.

In addition to providing operational training and equipment, the CTPF will support development of partners' institutional capacity to absorb and apply new capabilities into security forces. The CTPF-funded activities will also support partner nations' institutional capacity to sustain critical capabilities. In many cases, the CTPF will fund U.S. engagements with partners to enhance U.S. understanding of partner capability gaps and increase interoperability and collaboration.

The following activities illustrate potential uses of CTPF funds. The initiatives outlined below may change to respond to world events and evolving security needs.

- **Security Capabilities**

Supply ammunition, radios, and night vision devices needed to expand the Border Guard's combined arms capabilities. It also includes the ability to integrate fires from a variety of direct, indirect, and aerial systems.

- **Border Security Rapid Reaction Force**

Strengthen partner nation's ability to respond to border incursions through enhanced airlift, protected land mobility, and logistical support. This proposal builds on previous CT support of rapid reaction forces by providing air-ground training and air assault training to improve situational awareness, command, and control.

- **Special Operations Counterterrorism Interdiction Force**

Provide Special Operations interdiction forces with night vision devices, thermal imaging devices, and aiming lights to conduct effective night operations. For terminal guidance operations, units require laser designators, compasses, global positioning system (GPS) units, binoculars, and a variety of signaling devices. The proposal will also assist Special Operations Forces to integrate intelligence and enable operational planning.

- **Close Air Support**

Provide additional airborne capability to provide close air support and overwatch for ground forces engaged with enemy forces along its border. The enhancements would add the armament necessary to support ground forces, including up-arming airborne assets with machine guns, rocket pods, and ISR sensors to detect, track, and target VEO forces.

The Levant

The DoD proposes allocating CTPF funds in the Levant to counter the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) and other

Arabian Peninsula

The DoD proposes allocating CTPF funds in the Arabian Peninsula to counter al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP) and other regionally-based terrorist groups, and to promote stability in the region. Key partner nations in the region include Oman, Bahrain, and other nations of the Gulf Coordination Council. Funding will support CT partners in a region where civil war in Yemen, Iranian actions that foment regional instability, and other regional pressures challenge the security interests of the U.S., its allies, and partners.

CTPF funds will be used to assist countries in securing their borders, denying access to VEOs, and conducting effective counter-incursion operations to disrupt VEOs. Partner nations are interested in, and are increasingly capable of, serving as buffers against expansion of VEOs across USCENTCOM and the Arabian Peninsula. CTPF will also enable U.S.-partner interoperability and collaboration.

In addition to providing operational training and equipment, the CTPF will support development of partners' institutional capacity to absorb and apply new capabilities into security forces. The CTPF-funded activities will also support partner nations' institutional capacity to sustain critical capabilities. In many cases, the

CTPF will fund U.S. engagements with partners to enhance U.S. understanding of partner capability gaps and increase interoperability and collaboration.

The following activities illustrate potential uses of CTPF funds. The initiatives outlined below may change to respond to world events and evolving security needs.

- **Counterterrorism Interdiction**

Enhance partner nations' Special Operations Forces capability and interoperability with U.S. forces, as a cost-effective way of improving regional CT capabilities and ensuring better regional integrate partner CT activities. This proposal would improve partner CT interdiction operational proficiency and increase opportunities for combined training and collaboration.
- **Border Security Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (ISR)**

Border Guards require ISR capabilities to detect personnel attempting to transit border zone areas that cannot be quickly accessed or continuously monitored by ground forces. Border security initiatives may include interdiction capabilities, monitoring of dead spaces along borders, and providing training and equipment to security forces regionally-based terrorist groups, and to promote stability in the region. Key partner nations in the Levant include Jordan, Lebanon, and Turkey. Funding will support CT partners in a region where civil war in Syria, ISIL's control of territory in Syria and Iraq, and other regional pressures challenge the security interests of the U.S., its allies, and partners.
- **Border Security Mobility**

Border Guards and defense forces require improved mobility to secure borders, and the capability to quickly mobilize Quick Reaction Forces in response to incidents and border incursions.

Central Asia

The DoD proposes allocating CTPF funds in Central Asia to counter the Taliban, ISIL, and other regionally-based terrorist groups, and to promote stability in the region. A key partner nation in the region is Tajikistan. CTPF funding will support CT partners in a region where war in Afghanistan and other regional pressures challenge the security interests of the U.S., its allies, and partners.

The CTPF funds will be used to assist in securing borders with Afghanistan to interdict illicit movement of people, narcotics, and weapons; deny access to VEOs; and conduct effective counter-incursion operations to disrupt VEOs. The CTPF will also enable U.S.-partner interoperability and collaboration.

In addition to providing operational training and equipment, the CTPF will support development of partners' institutional capacity to absorb and apply new capabilities into security forces. The CTPF-funded activities will also support partners' institutional capacity to sustain critical capabilities. In many cases, the CTPF will fund U.S. engagements with partners to enhance U.S. understanding of partners' capability gaps and to increase interoperability and collaboration.

The following activities illustrate potential uses of CTPF funds in Central Asia. The initiatives outlined below can be changed to respond to world events and evolving security needs.

Border Security Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (ISR)

Border Guards require ISR capability to detect personnel attempting to transit border zone areas that cannot be quickly accessed or continuously monitored by forces on the ground.

Border Security Engineer Support

Border Guards and defense forces conducting border security along the Afghanistan border require improved engineer asset capability to emplace obstacles (earth walls, trenches, wire, and other man-made barriers) in vulnerable areas

Border Security Mobility

Border Guards and defense forces require improved mobility to secure the border zone, and the capability to quickly mobilize Quick Reaction Forces in response to border incursions and incidents.

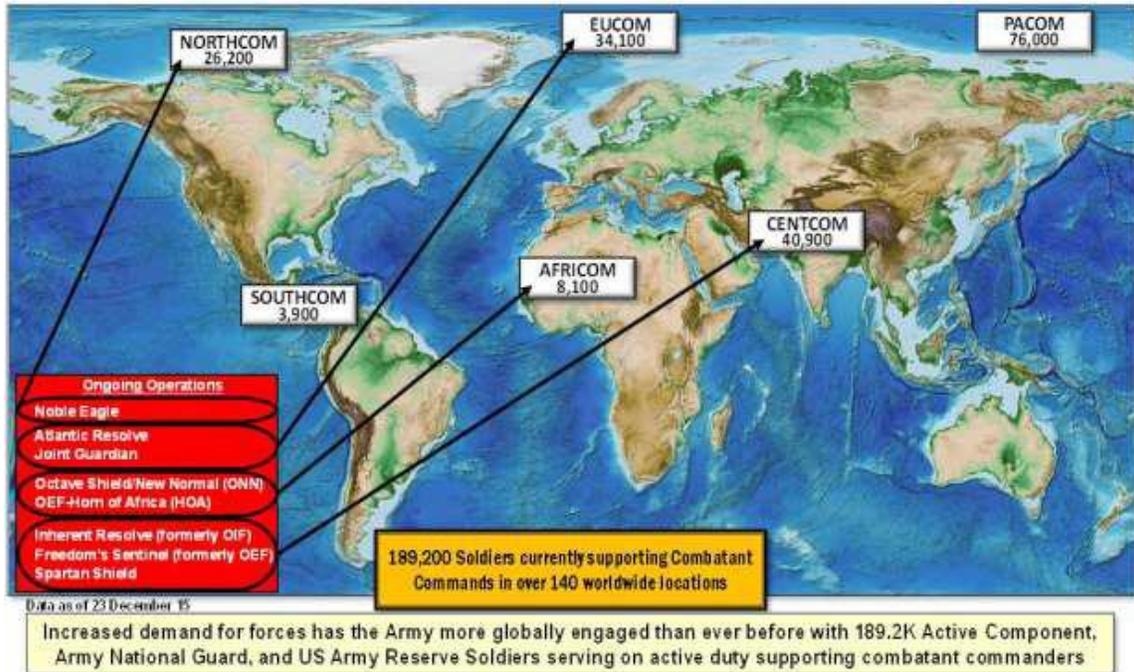
ACRONYMS

AMISOM Africa Union Mission to Somalia
AQEA Al Qaida in East Africa
AQIM Al Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb
AS al-Shabaab
AU African Union
BH Boko Haram
C-IED Counter-Improvised Explosive Device
CT Counterterrorism
CTPF Counterterrorism Partnerships Fund
C2 Command and Control
DoD Department of Defense
EOD Explosive Ordnance Disposal
FY Fiscal Year
GPS Global Positioning System
HF/VHF High Frequency/Very High Frequency
HMMWV High Mobility Multi-purpose Wheeled Vehicle
IED Improvised Explosive Device
ISIL Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant
ISR Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance
MNTF Multi-National Task Force
NVD Night Vision Device
OCO Overseas Contingency Operations
ST&E Syria Train and Equip
SRSI Syria Regional Stabilization Initiative
USAFRICOM U.S. Africa Command
USCENTCOM U.S. Central Command
VEO Violent Extremist Organization
WMD Weapons of Mass Destruction

IX: U.S. ARMY, NAVY, MARINE CORPS, AND AIR FORCE SUMMARY OCO AND DEPLOYMENT DATA

U.S. Army Summary Deployment and OCO Charts and Maps

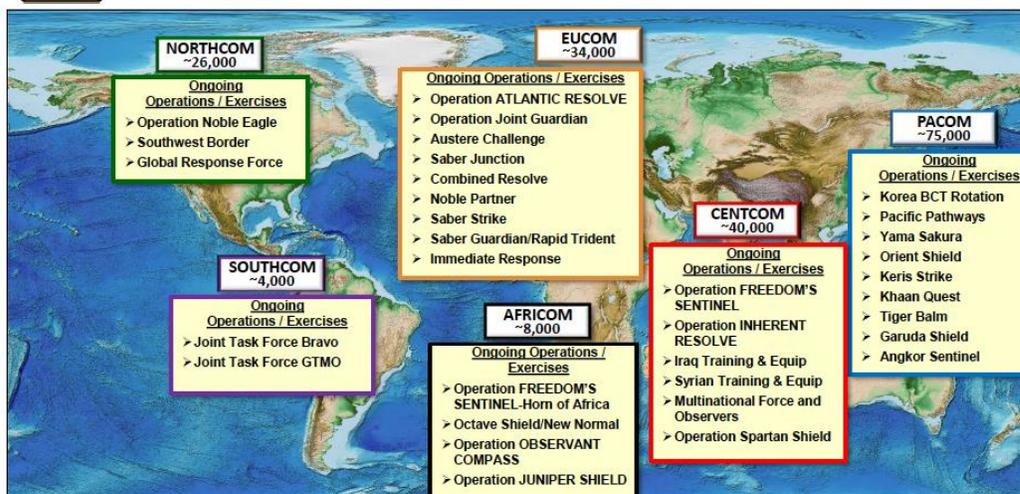
U.S. Army Global Commitments



Source: Overview – FY 2017 Defense Budget, p. 8.2



America's Army – Globally Committed



Increased demand for forces has the Army globally engaged supporting combatant commanders with Regular Army, Army National Guard, and US Army Reserve Soldiers serving on active duty

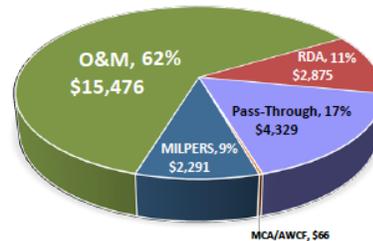


Overseas Contingency Operations

Request (\$M)	FY14 Actuals	FY15 Actuals	FY16 Enacted	FY17 Request
Military Personnel (MILPERS)	5,593	3,190	2,037	2,228 ¹
Operation & Maintenance (O&M)	23,636 ²	17,135 ²	12,272 ²	13,826 ²
Research, Development, & Acquisition (RDA)	1,802	1,676	2,084	2,563 ³
Military Construction, Army (MCA)	-	37	-	19
Working Capital Fund (AWCF)	45	-	-	47
Army Total	31,076	22,038	16,393	18,682
Passthrough / Transfer Accounts				
Afghan Security Forces Fund	3,962	4,109	3,652	3,449
Iraq Train & Equip Fund	-	1,618	715	630
Syria Train & Equip Fund	-	-	-	250
Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Fund	879	445	350	- ⁴
Afghanistan Infrastructure Fund	199	-	-	-
All Army Appropriations	36,116	28,209	21,110	23,011



► **OCO Request** ◀
\$25.0B⁵



1: MILPERS account does not include \$63M in FY17 OCO request to comply with BBA15
 2: O&M account does not include Base-to-OCO Transfers: FY14: \$3,100M; FY 15: \$850M; FY16: \$2,200M. Does not include \$1,650M in FY17 OCO request to comply with BBA15
 3: RDA account does not include \$312M in FY17 OCO request to comply with BBA15
 4: The Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat mission has been assumed by a new DOD organization for FY17 and beyond.
 Partial FY16 and FY17 JIEDDF funding information can be found in the DOD Budget Materials.

- ❖ Operation FREEDOM's SENTINEL (Afghanistan; Horn of Africa) includes Operation Spartan Shield (CENTCOM)
- ❖ Operation INHERENT RESOLVE (Iraq)
- ❖ European Reassurance Initiative (Europe)
- ❖ Training for Moderate Syrian Opposition (Levant)

5: \$25B OCO request includes \$2B in OCO to comply with BBA15 11



OCO-European Reassurance Initiative

- ❖ Extends Presidential initiative beyond initial two year period
- ❖ Continues Brigade Combat Team rotations to Europe
- ❖ Increases warfighting capacity on the continent through increased prepositioned equipment stocks
- ❖ Continues to provide rotational aviation capability to the European Command Area of Responsibility

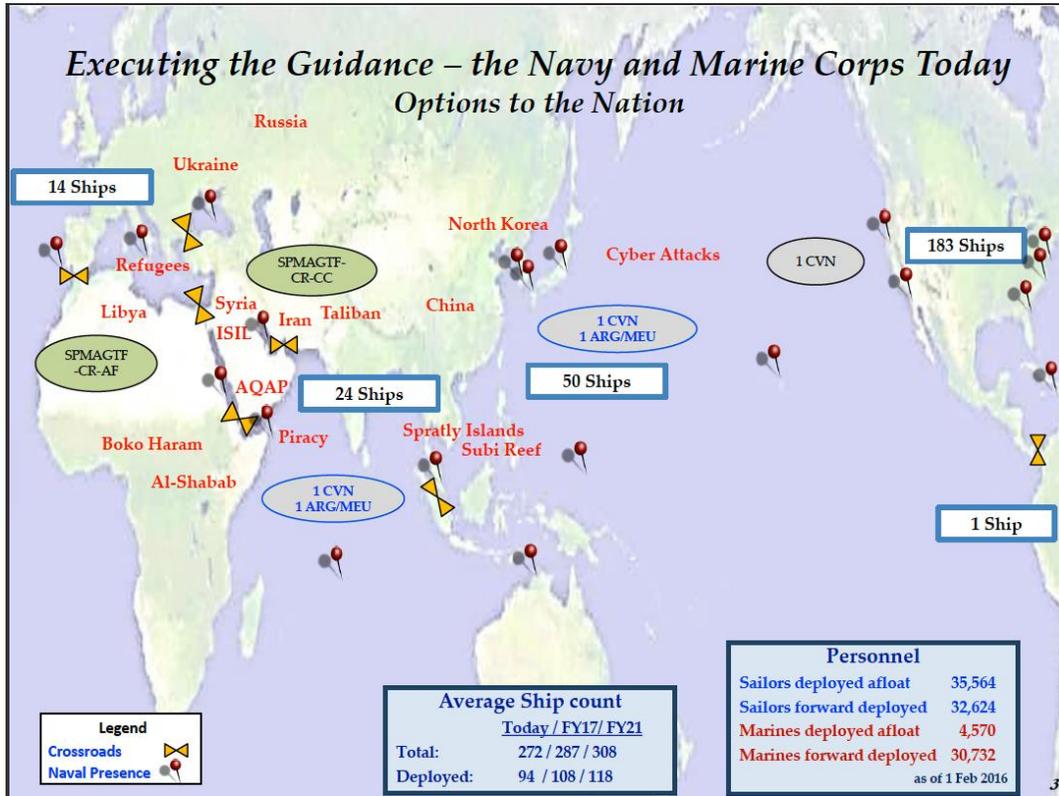


U.S. Army AH-64 helicopter crew, assigned to 12th Combat Aviation Brigade, provides over watch for a Danish Leopard 2 battle tank moving into initial battle position on the live-fire range during Operation White Sword at the Oksbol Training Area, Denmark, Dec. 10, 2015

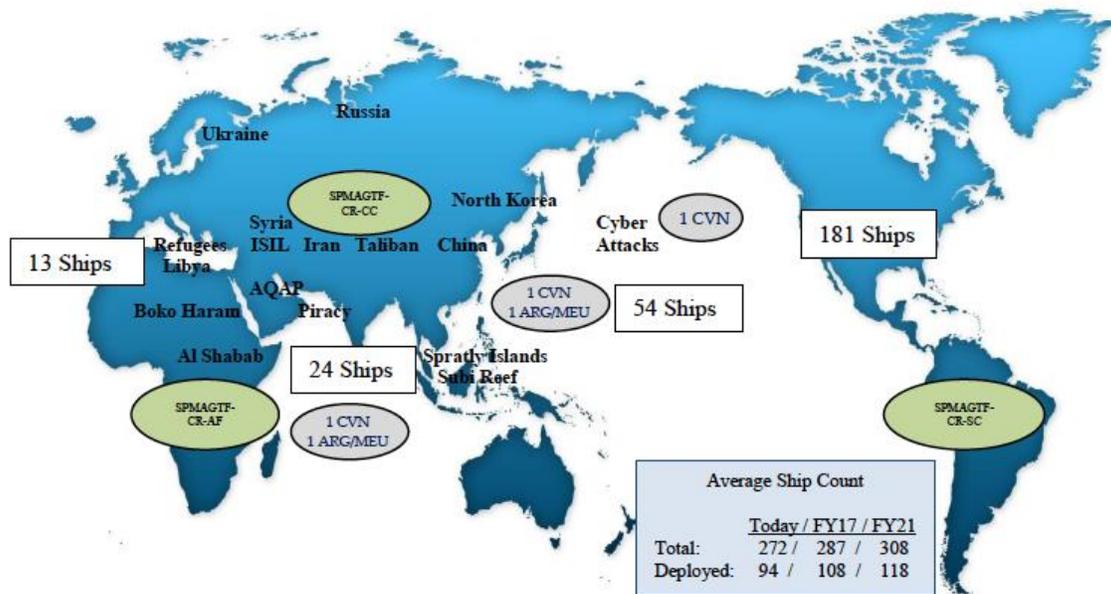
Initiative (\$M)	FY15 Actual	FY16 Enacted	FY17 Request
Increased Presence	\$ 266	\$ 320	\$ 727
Build Partner Capacity	\$ 3	\$ 38	\$ 50
Additional Bilateral & Multilateral			
Exercises & Training	\$ 15	\$ 61	\$ 89
Setting Conditions	\$ 161	\$ 91	\$ 1,959
Total	\$ 444	\$ 509	\$ 2,825

The Army is key to the EUCOM effort to demonstrate US resolve to assure our European Allies and deter any aggression that could threaten European security

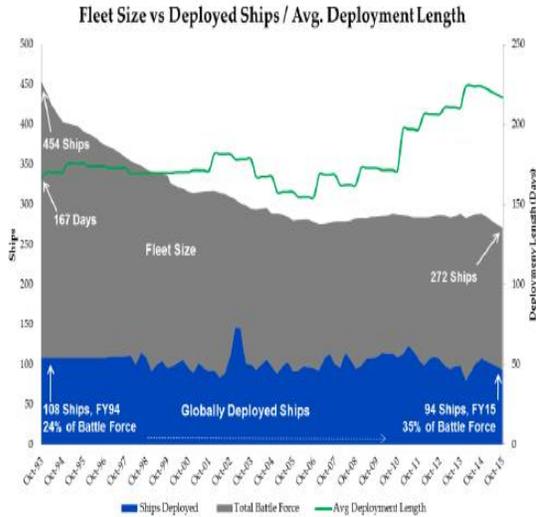
U.S. Navy and Marine Corps Summary Deployment and OCO Charts and Maps



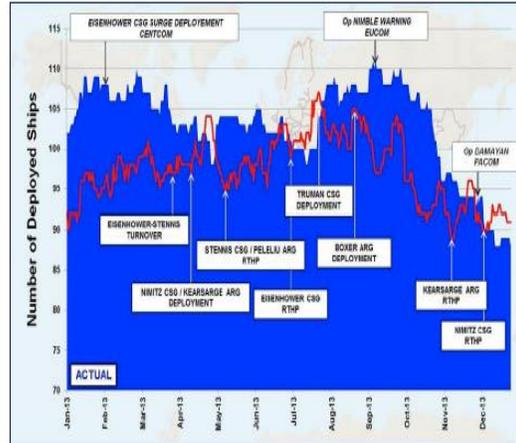
Naval Engagements in 2015



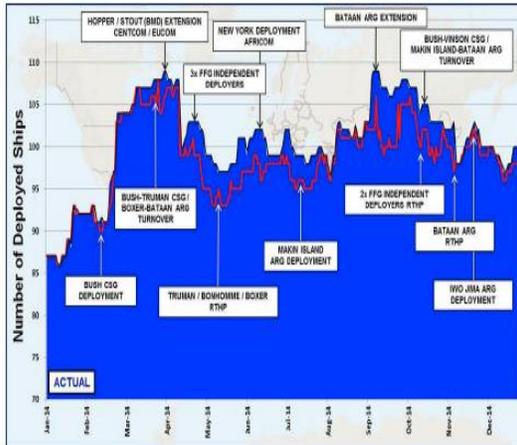
Executing the Guidance – Operational Trends



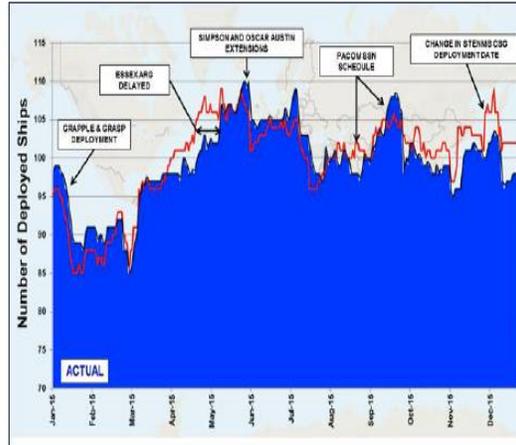
CY 13 – Operational Employment



CY 14 – Operational Employment



CY 15 – Operational Employment



*Planned deployments historically address 45% of COCOM demand

— Planned Deployments

Source: US Navy FY2017 Budget Briefs, <http://www.secnv.navy.mil/fmc/Pages/home.aspx>.

U.S. Air Force Summary Deployment and OCO Charts and Maps



Delivering Global Vigilance, Reach, and Power...Daily



Where we are vs. What we thought in 2012

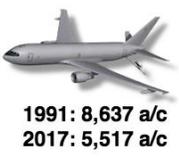
Region	Where we are	What we thought in 2012
Europe	569	1,194
Middle East	2,020	1,194
Asia	773	1,194
Africa	172	1,194

- 205,000 Airmen directly support Combatant Commander requirements from home stations
- 20,200 Airmen deployed...80,800 stationed overseas – Active, Guard, & Reserve
- Flew nearly 1.7 million hours, equal to 194 continuous years of flying
- Delivered 1.2 billion pounds of fuel, 345,000 tons of cargo & evacuated 4,300+ injured / ill patients
- Conducted over 8,000 cyber ops – detected 29 intrusions / 1,400 anomalies investigated & closed
- Executed 9,400 ISR missions in Iraq / Syria – improved targeting with fewer civilian casualties
- Supported 25 space missions in support of National Security objectives
- 35,000 Airmen provide the bedrock of our Nation’s security with credible nuclear strategic deterrence

American Airmen...amazing results, but 25 years of combat ops are taking a toll



State of the Air Force ...Today's Reality



1991: 8,637 a/c
2017: 5,517 a/c



AVERAGE AF FLEET AGE - 27 YEARS
21 FLEETS*
21 QUALIFY FOR ANTIQUE PLATES

- Since Desert Storm...25 yrs of combat ops...tremendous toll on Airmen, their readiness & equipment
 - 59% fewer combat coded fighter squadrons...134 in 1991, 55 today...33 used in DESERT STORM
 - 30% fewer people...down from 946K to 664K military and civilian airmen
 - 37% fewer aircraft...from 8,637 in 1991 to 5,517 in 2017
 - Average age of a/c is 27 yrs...21 qualify for antique license plates...readiness near all-time lows
- Demand for Air Force capability is increasing...capability advantage over competitors is shrinking
 - Leading global response against ISIL in the Middle East...still heavily engaged in Afghanistan
 - Facing a resurgent Russia...watchful eye on North Korea and rising China in the Pacific
 - Competitors closing gap in space, cyber, strategic deterrence...fielding advanced air defenses & their own 5th generation aircraft

Air Force is one of the busiest, smallest, oldest and least ready fleets in our history ...all while we continue to have unstable budget environments



U.S. AIR FORCE

Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO)



Category (\$B)	FY16 Enacted	FY17 BBA
Military Personnel (MILPERS)	0.7	0.7
Operation and Maintenance (O&M)	8.6	9.6
Procurement	0.8	1.9
RDT&E	0.0	0.0
MILCON	0.0	0.1
Total	10.1	12.3



FY16 RDT&E is \$0.3M / FY17 RDT&E is \$20M

Supports President's comprehensive strategy to confront threats to U.S. security and interests

	FY17 (\$M)	Qty
Flying / Support Operations		
Flying Hours	2,326	214K
WSS	2,137	N/A
Ops Support	5,097	N/A
Procurement		
MQ-9	453	24
SDB I	168	4,195
Hellfire	145	1,252
JDAM	403	18,531

- Current Ops:** Operations *in* Afghanistan and Iraq and *in support of* European Reassurance Initiative (ERI) and Trans-Regional Counterterrorism
- More than 28,000 munitions dropped in fight against ISIS and ISIL
 - In 2015, for Operation Inherent Resolve:
 - Flew 14,700 tanker sorties to refuel 84,000 aircraft with 136 million gallons of fuel
 - Executed 9,400 ISR missions in Iraq and Syria
 - Airlifted 71,600 tons of cargo and 43,000 passengers
- Major Requirements: Funds day-to-day basics for current operations**
- Flying hrs and Weapon System Sustainment (WSS)—WSS at 88% with base
 - Operating Support for six enduring locations
 - Procures critical preferred munitions in response to high ops tempo & declining inventories
 - Provides 8 additional RPA combat lines to support high demand
 - Invests in MILCON airfield projects in AFRICOM
 - Funds airfields, aircraft storage, & munitions storage facilities in Europe in support of ERI

Combatant Commanders' demand for unique Air Force capabilities continue to grow

Source: U.S. Air Force, FY2017 Budget Overview, <http://www.saffm.hq.af.mil/budget/>.

IX: STATE DEPARTMENT FY2017 OCO

(Adapted from *Congressional Budget Justification, Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs, FY2017*, <https://mail.google.com/mail/u/0/#inbox/152d342a933dc1c0?projector=1>.)

This year, our budget request for the Department of State and USAID is \$50.1 billion. This funding includes a base request of \$35.2 billion, which will directly support the people and programs that advance critical national security priorities. These resources will deepen cooperation with our allies and regional partners and bolster American leadership at the UN and other multilateral organizations. They will protect U.S. diplomatic personnel, facilities, and information worldwide. They will help us to mitigate the harmful consequences of climate change, promote human rights, combat trafficking in persons, and facilitate educational exchanges with promising young leaders. Worldwide, they will furnish life-saving humanitarian aid, foster growth, reduce poverty, increase access to education, combat disease, and promote democratic governance and the rule of law.

Overall Security Program

The President's highest priority is to keep the American people safe. To fulfill this duty, our budget invests in the tools, programs, and platforms needed to counter violent extremism, defeat terrorist networks, stabilize zones of conflict, strengthen our alliances, and address urgent crises and threats in the Middle East, North Africa, Eastern Europe, Central America, South Asia, and elsewhere.

First and foremost, our request supports ongoing efforts to fight extremist groups perpetrating unspeakable acts of violence today and to prevent new terrorist organizations from gaining strength in the future. This includes help for programs to address failed governance, poor economic growth, and corruption that create environments that violent extremists exploit. The funding will also enable us to expand the newly launched Center for Global Engagement which is designed to strengthen the ability of our international partners to counter violent extremist groups.

The budget seeks resources to enhance our nation's leadership of the global coalition to degrade and destroy ISIL. Our strategy draws on every aspect of our power and that of our partners to intensify pressure against ISIL's leaders, infrastructure, and revenue sources. To that end, our request aims to stabilize communities liberated from ISIL in Syria and Iraq; disrupt ISIL's decision-making, financing, and recruitment; discredit terrorist propaganda; and support a political solution to the Syrian civil war.

We will also continue our long-standing efforts to strengthen our key regional partners, including Israel and Jordan. We will provide humanitarian assistance to those impacted by the conflict inside Syria and in neighboring countries, and address the needs of refugees.

In addition to the battle against the forces of terror and violent extremism, our budget would protect U.S. interests by investing in peace, security, and stability in key regions.

In Europe, our request includes \$953.0 million to support a democratic Ukraine, and to enhance security, prosperity, energy independence and good governance in partner countries. These efforts will contribute to our long term strategic goal of an integrated, free, and peaceful Europe.

In our own Hemisphere, our budget ensures ongoing implementation of the U.S. Strategy for Engagement in Central America and dedicates over \$750.6 million - as part of the Administration's \$1.0 billion request for appropriations and financing assistance to Central America - to a long-term, comprehensive approach designed to address the underlying factors of migration of unaccompanied children and families. These whole-of-government efforts are geared toward promoting economic opportunities for the Central American people; building democratic, accountable, transparent, and effective public institutions; and providing a safer and more secure environment for citizens in the region.

In South America, in anticipation of a possible peace agreement between the Colombian government and the rebel group FARC, the request provides assistance to address emerging security concerns in post-conflict areas and highlights the importance of demining efforts in the agreement, and supports civil society programs through increased security assistance, access to justice, and public services.

In Afghanistan and Pakistan, our proposal calls for \$3.4 billion to sustain our commitment to both countries. Our proposal requests \$2.5 billion for programs that reinforce Afghanistan's security and development by maintaining the gains of the last decade, supporting military training and assistance, tackling corruption, countering the influence of extremists and terrorists, strengthening civil society, and supporting health, education, economic growth, and good governance.

The budget also includes \$859.8 million towards sustaining cooperative relationships with Pakistan and making progress to disrupt, dismantle and defeat violent extremist groups. The requested funding will support the country's counter-insurgency missions, and bolster stability, energy access, economic growth, and social reform.

In Africa, the budget requests \$7.1 billion to bolster democracy, health, education, economic growth, and security. We are focused on strengthening civil society and democratic institutions, improving governance, spurring economic growth, and protecting human rights through such mechanisms as the President's Stand With Civil Society Initiative. Our assistance is also designed to capitalize on democratic gains in Nigeria and support for critical democratic transitions in Guinea and elsewhere. We are investing in regional prosperity through Power Africa. Finally, the budget supports regional stability by contributing to strategically important international peace operations, and by continuing efforts under the African Peacekeeping Rapid Response Partnership as well as the Security Governance Initiative.

In the Asia Pacific, the budget requests \$1.5 billion to support the Administration's Asia Rebalance priorities that advances security, prosperity, and human dignity across the region. The request aligns resources and activities to strengthen U.S. alliances and partnerships with emerging powers, promote regional economic cooperation, and support the Trans-Pacific Partnership to help open markets and level the playing field for U.S. workers and businesses. Beyond specific regions and countries, our budget provides the resources needed to address challenges that are global in nature and reach.

Overseas Contingency Operations

The Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) portion of our budget request is \$14.9 billion, consistent with the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015. The OCO request will provide support to, respond to, recover from, or prevent crises abroad, including armed conflict, as well as human caused and natural disasters. The OCO request will enable us to contribute to peacekeeping and UN special political missions; shield allies and partners from potential threats; aid Afghanistan and Pakistan; step up our efforts to destroy ISIL and confront and recover from other crises in the Middle East and Africa; and sustain security programs and embassy construction at high risk posts. The request includes a mechanism for supporting new or expanded peace operations.

While the Department welcomes the revised budget levels set by the Bipartisan Budget Act, shifts in funding for FY 2016 and FY 2017 result in OCO funding covering greater than 50 percent of select ongoing programs. The FY 2017 President's Budget assumes that further adjustments to the Budget Control Act's discretionary spending limits will be needed to sustain these activities in FY 2018. To mitigate perceptions that some of our core programs, including ongoing assistance to key partners such as Iraq and Afghanistan, our UN treaty commitments, and security and humanitarian responsibilities, are 'temporary' contingencies, the Department's enduring funding for ongoing operations must remain at a sustainable level as we move into FY 2018.

With your support, a strategic investment of \$50.1 billion in FY 2017 will advance U.S. national security priorities while confronting new and urgent global challenges; promote our economic interests and reaffirm America's indispensable role in the world.

Overseas Contingency Operations Overview

The Administration's FY 2017 International Affairs request includes \$14.9 billion for Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) funding. The OCO request will enable us to prevent, address, and help countries recover from manmade-caused crises and natural disasters, particularly in Africa, the Middle East and South Central Asia. It will ensure continued strong support for humanitarian assistance activities as well as peacekeeping and UN special political missions, including support for new or expanded peace operations. It supports our response to the crisis in Syria, our efforts to counter the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), the building of counterterrorism partnerships, and both new and ongoing peace operations. It will also continue to provide key support for ongoing operations in Afghanistan and Pakistan. In addition, it supports efforts to

counter Russia's malign influence. This approach allows the Department to deal with extraordinary activities critical to our immediate national security objectives.

The FY 2017 OCO request reflects the Bipartisan Budget Agreement (BBA) base to OCO shift. Normal operating costs for Worldwide Security Protection, Contributions to International Organizations, Contributions to International Peacekeeping Activities, and Embassy Security, Construction and Maintenance are funded in OCO, in line with the allocation of OCO in the FY 2016 appropriation. The FY 2017 OCO request also includes funding for the majority of foreign assistance and operations in Iraq, Afghanistan, Pakistan, and other countries affected by conflict or natural disasters.

As this BBA-determined level requires a significant expansion in the scope of OCO relative to previous Budgets, the Department assumes that the OCO increase will shift back to the base in FY 2018.

The FY 2017 OCO request for Afghanistan continues transitioning to a more self-sustaining diplomatic mission, focused on diplomatic engagement, public outreach, and empowering the Government of Afghanistan in its ongoing efforts toward self-sustainment. Maintaining the development gains made over the last 13 years in health, education, and gender remains a priority, while also continuing to partner with the Government of Afghanistan in its ongoing efforts to bolster economic growth, strengthen the rule of law, and fight corruption. Mission Afghanistan supports vital national security objectives, chief among them disruption of al-Qaida and its extremist allies and empowerment of the government of Afghanistan as it takes the lead on management of security, economic, and political transitions.

The request for the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction (SIGAR) provides for timely, effective oversight of Afghanistan programs.

For Pakistan, the OCO request supports a robust diplomatic presence and critical assistance programs to advance cooperation and reforms in energy, economic growth, and agriculture, education, health, and stabilization of areas vulnerable to violent extremism. This includes supporting the government and its people, while maintaining diplomacy and outreach in the face of challenging political and security conditions. The request will help facilitate increased stability and prosperity in this strategically important nation.

The State Department plans to sustain the presence necessary to achieve our essential strategic priorities of combatting terrorism and enhancing stability in Pakistan and the region following the transition in Afghanistan. OCO resources will support critical U.S. activities such as ensuring the safety of Pakistani nuclear installations, working with Pakistan to facilitate the peace process in Afghanistan, and promoting improved relations with India.

In Syria, OCO funds will enable the ongoing U.S. response to the humanitarian crisis and provide support through foreign assistance for the moderate Syrian opposition as they seek to counter ISIL, provide local services and security to their communities. The request also addresses Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) and fostering the conditions that can lead to political settlement. The OCO request sustains and expands counter-ISIL programs initiated in FY 2015, to include public diplomacy lines of effort. Public Diplomacy programming is targeted to increase the organizational capacity to expand counterterrorism messaging in the key languages of Arabic, Urdu, Somali, and English during hours of peak activity in the Middle East, Central Asia and Africa, and includes dedicated counter-ISIL content, speakers, platform development, outreach programs and analytics.

FY 2017 OCO funds for Iraq will continue to promote Iraq's security, stabilization and recovery activities, economic reform agenda, and reconciliation efforts as we continue to work towards the mutually shared goal to degrade and ultimately defeat ISIL. The request supports staff and activities at Embassy Baghdad, as well as consulates in Erbil and Basrah. In addition, OCO funds will enable the ongoing U.S. response to the humanitarian crisis in Iraq.

In Jordan, consistent with the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), OCO funds will help address temporary and extraordinary needs related to countering ISIL and mitigating Syria-related economic and security strains. These funds will expand essential services like health, education, and water required to support communities that are hosting refugees. Funds will also support the Jordanian Armed Forces' efforts to improve their border security capacity; control national territory; and improve their interoperability with the United States to participate in coalition operations, including operations to counter ISIL.

The OCO request will also support other countries affected or recovering from conflict in Africa and the Middle East. In East Africa, OCO will continue to support efforts to bring peace to South Sudan and counter Al Shabaab in Somalia. OCO funds will also help sustain a peaceful transition in the Central African Republic, and strengthen peacekeeping, rule of law and promotion of good governance, while minimizing the impact of years of conflict in the Democratic Republic of Congo.

The OCO request will continue to aid Liberians as they recover from the Ebola crises. Regional programs such as the Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership will reinforce bilateral efforts to counter and prevent the spread of violent extremism and ensure effective transnational security needs across Africa. The request also helps Tunisia continue to solidify its transition to democracy while dealing with threats from regional instability; supports the new Government of National Accord and stabilization efforts in Libya; and helps Yemen recover and rebuild from a lengthy civil war.

In FY 2017, the OCO request for Diplomatic Security operations includes program costs for High Threat / High Risk posts, including local guard forces and the Special Program for Embassy Augmentation and Response (SPEAR). OBO's Worldwide Security Upgrades OCO funding will support Compound Security program projects, and comprise much of State's Capital Security Cost-Sharing contribution for new secure facilities in Europe, Asia, and Africa.

Finally, FY 2017 OCO funds will support efforts to build and maintain strong counterterrorism (CT) partnerships through CT capacity-building activities, as well as, targeted programs and outreach to address the underlying conditions that enable violent extremism. In Nepal, OCO funds will support democratic reform and post-earthquake recovery efforts. Lastly, OCO resources will assist partners to resist Russian aggression while supporting integration with Europe.

STATE OPERATIONS and FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REQUEST OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS (OCO) FY 2015 - FY 2017 (\$000)

	FY 2015 OCO Actual	FY 2016 Estimate OCO	FY 2017 Request OCO	Increase / Decrease
OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS (OCO) TOTAL - STATE OPERATIONS and FOREIGN ASSISTANCE	9,365,240.00	14,895,000.00	14,894,989.00	(11)
STATE OPERATIONS & RELATED AGENCIES - OCO (With Rescissions)	1,767,156	5,282,775	5,260,189	(22,586)
Administration of Foreign Affairs	1,683,503	3,376,259	3,425,949	49,690
State Programs	1,350,803	2,561,808	2,132,249	(429,559)
Diplomatic and Consular Programs	1,350,803	2,561,808	2,132,249	(429,559)
Ongoing Operations	361,097	595,176	317,039	(278,137)
Worldwide Security Protection	989,706	1,966,632	1,815,210	(151,422)
Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance	260,800	747,851	1,238,800	490,949
Ongoing Operations	10,800	12,650	10,800	(1,850)
Worldwide Security Upgrades	250,000	735,201	1,228,000	492,799
Other Administration of Foreign Affairs	71,900	66,600	54,900	(11,700)
Conflict Stabilization Operations (CSO) ¹	15,000	-	-	0
Office of the Inspector General	56,900	66,600	54,900	(11,700)
International Organizations	74,400	1,895,816	1,834,240	(61,576)
Contributions to International Organizations (CIO)	74,400	101,728	96,240	(5,488)
Contributions for Peacekeeping Activities	-	1,794,088	1,588,000	(206,088)
Mechanism for Peacekeeping Response	-	-	150,000	150,000
Broadcasting Board of Governors	9,253	10,700	0	(10,700)
International Broadcasting Operations	9,253	10,700	-	(10,700)
FOREIGN OPERATIONS - OCO	7,598,084	9,612,225	9,634,800	22,575
U.S Agency for International Development - OCO	125,464	139,262	232,300	93,038
USAID Operating Expenses (OE)	125,464	139,262	98,460	(40,802)
USAID Capital Investment Fund (CIF)	-	-	133,840	133,840
Bilateral Economic Assistance - OCO	5,757,650	6,964,777	7,502,756	537,979
International Disaster Assistance (IDA)	1,335,000	1,919,421	1,832,000	(87,421)
Transition Initiatives (TI)	20,000	37,000	62,600	25,600
Complex Crises Fund (CCF)	30,000	20,000	20,000	0
Economic Support Fund (ESF) ^{1, 2, 3, 4}	2,245,536	2,422,673	3,672,153	1,249,480
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia & Central Asia (AEECA)	-	438,569	-	(438,569)
Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA)	2,127,114	2,127,114	1,876,003	(251,111)
U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA)	-	-	40,000	40,000
International Security Assistance - OCO	1,714,970	2,508,186	1,899,744	(608,442)
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) ³	439,195	371,650	324,240	(47,410)
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR) ⁴	95,240	379,091	214,254	(164,837)
Peacekeeping Operations (PKO)	328,698	469,269	349,100	(120,169)
Foreign Military Financing (FMF) ²	851,837	1,288,176	1,012,150	(276,026)

Footnotes

1/ The FY 2015 OCO level includes Foreign Assistance Act sec. 610 transfers from FY 2014 International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement-OCO account (\$66.011 million), Foreign Military Financing-OCO (\$10.5 million), and Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (\$32.176 million).

2/ The FY 2015 OCO level includes the transfer of \$14.583 million from the the FY 2015 Foreign Military Financing-OCO account to the Economic Support-OCO Fund.

3/ The FY 2015 OCO level includes the transfer of \$4 million from the FY 2015 International Narcotics and Law Enforcement-OCO account to the Economic Support Fund-OCO account.

4/ The FY 2015 OCO level includes the transfer of \$4 million from the FY 2015 Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs-OCO account to the Economic Support Fund account-OCO.

Diplomatic and Consular Programs - OCO

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Diplomatic and Consular Programs	1,350,803	2,561,808	2,132,249	-429,559
Ongoing Operations	361,097	595,176	317,039	-278,137
Worldwide Security Protection	989,706	1,966,632	1,815,210	-151,422

The FY 2017 Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) request for Diplomatic and Consular Programs (D&CP) totals \$2.1 billion, addressing the extraordinary costs of diplomatic operations in Iraq, Afghanistan, and Pakistan, High Threat / High Risk posts, and Public Diplomacy programming focused against the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL). This funding is critical to achieving the following U.S. national security goals: establishing a secure, democratic, and self-reliant Iraq; supporting the Afghan government's efforts to promote peace, security, and economic development, in addition to improved relations with its regional partners; and working to eliminate terrorist safe havens in Pakistan.

OCO resources support a flexible diplomatic presence along Syria's borders to provide humanitarian relief, counter sectarian strife and terrorism, and prepare for a peaceful post- conflict transition. The OCO Request also includes Diplomatic Security's High Threat / High Risk security programs and the Special Program for Embassy Augmentation and Response (SPEAR), as well as NEA's emergency Air Bridge from Lebanon to Cyprus.

D&CP - Ongoing Operations

For Iraq, the OCO request of \$172.1 million supports the U.S. Mission's strategic partnership with Iraq, through which the U.S. can advance its economic and security interests in the region. The NEA's request will support staff and activities at Embassy Baghdad, as well as consulates in Erbil and Basrah.

The emergence of ISIL within Iraq has further increased the volatility and instability in the region, resulting in an expanded role for U.S. engagement with the Iraqi government. While the request is \$67.5 million above the FY 2016 estimate due to reduced carryover levels, it incorporates a \$17.1 million OCO to base shift for recurring operating costs.

For Afghanistan, the OCO request of \$93.5 million reflects the transition to a more self-sustaining diplomatic Mission, focused on engagement and public outreach. Department personnel engage in capacity building, stabilization, and development programs that are essential to strengthening Afghanistan's ability to take full responsibility for its security and growth. The request incorporates a \$41.4 million OCO to base shift for normal operating costs, and is \$50 million below the FY 2016 Estimate as the number of Department and interagency personnel is decreasing. Aviation costs for FY 2017 will largely be funded from Worldwide Security Protection.

For Pakistan, the OCO request of \$3 million reflects the normalization of 96 percent of ongoing costs into the enduring base budget. Pakistan lies at the heart of the U.S. counterterrorism strategy, the peace process in Afghanistan, nuclear non-proliferation efforts, and economic integration in South and Central Asia. OCO resources will support temporary positions critical to U.S. activities. The request incorporates a \$33.0 million OCO to base shift for normal operating costs, and is \$55.3 million below the FY 2016 Estimate.

The D&CP OCO request also includes \$48.4 million for other extraordinary costs at selected posts facing unique operating challenges due to security, as well as counter-ISIL activities: \$4.2 million for Syria Operations which includes the Syria Transition Assistance Response Team (START), Southern Syria Assistance Program (SSAP), Protective Power Agreement, and CSO's Syria program transitioning to NEA. \$20 million for NEA to sustain the Lebanon Air Bridge. \$5.5 million for the Yemen Affairs Unit operating out of Jeddah and Libya External Office (LEO) operating out of Tunis. \$600,000 for Counter ISIL Coalition Working Group. \$18.1 million for IIP to sustain and expand the Center for Global Engagement and counter-ISIL Public Diplomacy programs initiated in FY 2015, increasing the Department's capacity to expand counterterrorism messaging in key languages for the Middle East, Central Asia, and Africa. D&CP –

Worldwide Security Protection

For Iraq, the \$966.2 million OCO request supports operational requirements, movement security, equipment, physical and technical security, static guards, and security operations in Basrah and Erbil. The request is \$271.3 million above the FY 2016 estimate, with the following increases: \$58.2 million in recurring increases for ongoing lifecycle replacement of systems and equipment as well as projected increases in the static and movement security contract; \$43.6 million in start-up costs for lifecycle replacement of security systems, equipment and vehicles, which have been deferred in previous years; and \$170 million for replacement of the Worldwide Protective Services (WPS) mancamp at Camp Condor.

The FY 2017 OCO increase will enable necessary investments to maintain an appropriate level of security for current diplomatic operations. The increase is needed to avoid reductions in the security footprint, which would result in reduced movement of diplomatic personnel and decreases in the aviation platform.

For Afghanistan, the \$672.1 million OCO request is \$115.7 million above the FY 2016 estimate. Requested changes include: \$10 million for lifecycle replacement of equipment including armored vehicles, personnel tracker locators, contingency communicator radio, sense and warn, and electronic countermeasures; \$16 million towards projected increases in the static and movement security contract; \$80 million to support aviation operations and maintenance and Camp Alvarado life support now funded from Diplomatic Engagement; and \$26 million for Camp Alvarado Static Guards, for a total requirement of \$64 million and - \$16.3 million in offsetting reductions due to the closeout of field locations and other one-time FY 2016 costs.

For Pakistan, the \$31.6 million OCO request provides for overseas protective operations at the Embassy and consulates. The request is -\$6.1 million below the FY 2016 estimate due to reduced countermeasure costs compared to FY 2016.

The OCO request includes \$145.4 million For High Threat / High Risk posts. This includes \$123.8 million for 20 posts in the AF, NEA, and SCA regions that managed by the High Threat Programs Directorate, covering ICASS payments, surveillance detection, bodyguards, physical security and countermeasures programs, and position support costs.

In addition, \$21.5 million is requested to sustain the Special Program for Embassy Augmentation and Response (SPEAR). SPEAR enhances the security of high-threat, high-risk posts by providing training and loaned equipment to host nation security forces that are assigned to respond to emergencies at U.S. diplomatic facilities, but who otherwise could be inadequately trained or equipped to perform that mission effectively. SPEAR is not a one-time training program, but is expected to become a long-term engagement with the goal of institutionalizing the host nation's enhanced capability for U.S. diplomatic community security.

Relative to FY2016, this portion of the FY 2017 OCO Request shifts \$529.2 million in global ICASS costs from OCO to Enduring and realigns \$3.2 million to other OCO priorities in Afghanistan, Iraq, and Pakistan.

The FY 2017 President's Budget assumes that further adjustments to the Budget Control Act's discretionary spending limits will be needed to sustain these activities in FY 2018. The Administration's enduring funding for ongoing operations must return to a sustainable level as we move into FY 2018 to ensure this increased scope of OCO countries and levels can shift back to the base in FY 2018.

Embassy Security, Construction and Maintenance – OCO

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Embassy Security, Construction and Maintenance	260,800	747,851	1,238,800	490,949

The Bureau of Overseas Buildings Operations (OBO), funded through the Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance (ESCM) appropriation, is responsible for providing U.S. Diplomatic and Consular missions overseas with secure, safe, and functional facilities to assist them in achieving the foreign policy objectives of the United States.

The FY 2017 ESCM OCO request is \$1,239 million, an increase of \$490.9 million above the FY 2016 estimate which funds the remaining components of transition in Kabul, Afghanistan, Iraq property lease costs and Worldwide Security Upgrades. The ESCM OCO Request includes \$282.2 million for the following

projects as detailed in the Department's Kabul multiyear funding strategy: renovation of Staff Dependent Apartments A, B, and C; parking garage with a new helicopter landing zone; perimeter security; utilities and infrastructure upgrades; and project development and design services. In addition, the Afghanistan request funds security upgrades to enable the Embassy compound to more safely accommodate the planned civilian presence that will remain after the military transition. In FY 2017, Worldwide Security Upgrades funding is shifted into OCO as a result of the FY 2016

Balanced Budget Agreement (BBA). These resources are to support Compound Security program projects and Capital Security Construction (CSCS). When combined with Capital Security Cost Sharing (CSCS) contributions from other agencies and other reimbursements, the request will provide a total of \$2.2 billion for five new construction projects, as well as site acquisitions for future plans.

The FY 2017 President's Budget assumes that further adjustments to the Budget Control Act's discretionary spending limits will be needed to sustain these activities in FY 2018. The Administration's enduring funding for ongoing operations must return to a sustainable level as we move into FY 2018 to ensure this increased scope of OCO countries and levels can shift back to the base in FY 2018.

Office of Inspector General – OCO

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Office of Inspector General	56,900	66,600	54,900	-11,700
Special Inspector General OIG	-	9,700	-	-9,700
Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction	56,900	56,900	54,900	-2,000

SIGAR was established by the National Defense Authorization Act for FY 2008 (Public Law 110-181) to conduct independent and objective audits and investigations of all programs and operations funded with amounts appropriated or otherwise made available for the reconstruction of Afghanistan. SIGAR's statutory mission is to prevent and detect waste, fraud, and abuse in U.S.-funded reconstruction programs and operations in Afghanistan. SIGAR is the only oversight agency that focuses solely on the reconstruction mission in Afghanistan and has the authority to audit, inspect, and investigate the reconstruction activities of all U.S. government agencies and U.S.-funded Afghanistan reconstruction activities of international organizations. SIGAR also has the responsibility for monitoring and reviewing the effectiveness of the U.S. coordination with the Afghan government and other donor countries helping implement the reconstruction.

The FY 2017 request of \$54.9 million for the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction (SIGAR) will enable the organization to perform independent and objective oversight of reconstruction and security assistance programs. SIGAR will continue to address emergent reconstruction issues, coordinate with experts from multiple SIGAR Directorates, and highlight potential issues that may impact the implementation of reconstruction programs. Additionally, SIGAR will produce lessons learned reports on the reconstruction efforts to help inform future overseas contingency operations.

Contributions to International Organizations - OCO

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Contributions to International Organizations	74,400	101,728	96,240	-5,488

The Contributions to International Organizations (CIO) account is the source of funding for annual U.S. assessed contributions to 44 international organizations, including the United Nations (regular budget), organizations in the United Nations System, and other international organizations such as the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

U.S. membership in each of these organizations is the result of U.S. accession to treaties and conventions or, in a few instances, acts of Congress that authorize U.S. participation. For each organization funded through

this account, the obligations of membership include the payment of assessed contributions. The amounts of the assessed contributions are determined by the membership of the organizations.

The FY 2017 OCO request represents an overall decrease of \$5.5 million below the FY 2016 estimate. The funding will support the costs of United Nations special political missions in Afghanistan, Iraq, Libya and Somalia.

The FY 2017 President's Budget assumes that further adjustments to the Budget Control Act's discretionary spending limits will be needed to sustain these activities in FY 2018. The Administration's enduring funding for ongoing operations must return to a sustainable level as we move into FY 2018 to ensure this increased scope of OCO countries and levels can shift back to the base in FY 2018.

Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities – OCO

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities	-	1,794,088	1,588,000	-206,088

The Contribution for International Peacekeeping Activities (CIPA) account supports international peacekeeping activities that seek to maintain or restore international peace and security. UN peacekeeping operations are invaluable to promoting international peace and security. Such operations allow for financial burden-sharing and participation by countries from around the world that contribute peacekeepers, police, and enablers. Because deployment of U.S. forces to carry out similar duties would in many cases be inappropriate and in other cases very costly, IO is committed to meeting its peacekeeping funding obligations, while striving for a more equitable scale of assessments. Additionally, IO works with key stakeholders to improve the UN's planning, force generation, and accountability capacities in order to identify, generate, and deploy effective troops, police, and enablers more rapidly to peacekeeping missions.

The FY 2017 OCO request of \$1.6 billion represents a decrease of -\$206 million from the FY 2016 estimate. The funding will support the assessments for several UN Missions in Africa, including South Sudan, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Darfur, Mali, and Somalia. OCO funding will also support assessments for War Crimes Tribunals.

The FY 2017 President's Budget assumes that further adjustments to the Budget Control Act's discretionary spending limits will be needed to sustain these activities in FY 2018. The Administration's enduring funding for ongoing operations must return to a sustainable level as we move into FY 2018 to ensure this increased scope of OCO countries and levels can shift back to the base in FY 2018.

Mechanism for Peace Operations Response – OCO

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Mechanism for Peace Operations Response	-	-	150,000	150,000

The proposed Mechanism for Peace Operations Response (MPOR), Overseas Contingency Operations account, will support critical requirements for peace operations and activities that emerge outside of the regular budget cycle. Such missions may involve the United Nations (UN), regional security partnerships, coalition peacekeeping efforts, or forces which promote the peaceful resolution of conflict. MPOR will allow the United States to respond more rapidly and effectively to unanticipated peacekeeping requirements without disrupting ongoing missions and programs. Unanticipated peacekeeping requirements that have arisen in Africa over the past two years demonstrate the need for such a mechanism, which would enable the United States to respond to future missions in Africa, the Middle East, or other needs around the world. MPOR is aimed to ensure that funding is available to respond expeditiously to unforeseen global peacekeeping requirements, including those led by the African Union, other regional or coalition entities, or the United Nations.

Allocation of this funding is subject to a determination by the Secretary that additional resources are necessary to support new or expanded peacekeeping operations or activities above the program level recommended in the FY 2017 budget submission to the Congress in the Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) or Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities (CIPA) accounts. The MPOR request includes transfer authority to the PKO and CIPA accounts to provide flexibility for new UN or non-UN peacekeeping missions, to include significant troop level or mission expansions when approved by the relevant governing bodies.

The FY 2017 President's Budget assumes that further adjustments to the Budget Control Act's discretionary spending limits will be needed to sustain these activities in FY 2018. The Administration's enduring funding for ongoing operations must return to a sustainable level as we move into FY 2018 to ensure this increased scope of OCO countries and levels can shift back to the base in FY 2018.

USAID Operating Expenses – OCO

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
USAID Operating Expenses	125,464	139,262	98,460	-40,802

The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) Operating Expense (OE) request of \$98.5 million provides the resources to fund the extraordinary costs of operations in the frontline states of Afghanistan, Iraq, and Pakistan.

USAID Capital Investment Fund – OCO

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
USAID Operating Expenses	125,464	139,262	98,460	-40,802

The FY 2017 request for the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) Capital Investment Fund (CIF) Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) of \$133.8 million will support capital investments in facility construction. The request will support approximately 80 percent of USAID's costs to participate in the Capital Security Cost Sharing (CSCS) Program, which is designed to accelerate the construction of new secure, safe, and functional diplomatic and consular office facilities for all U.S. government personnel overseas. The Secure Embassy Construction and Counterterrorism Act of 1999 (P.L. 106-113) requires USAID to co-locate on new embassy compounds.

International Disaster Assistance – OCO

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
USAID Capital Investment Fund	-	-	133,840	133,840

The FY 2017 International Disaster Assistance (IDA) Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) request of \$1,832 million will provide funds to save lives, reduce suffering, and mitigate and prepare for natural disasters and complex emergencies through relief, rehabilitation, and reconstruction assistance, including food assistance, activities that transition to development assistance programs, and disaster preparedness/risk reduction activities. This request includes \$1,001 million for the Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance to prepare for and respond to natural disasters, civil strife and prolonged displacement of populations that continue to hinder the advancement of development and stability. It also includes \$831 million for the Office of Food for Peace for emergency food response with a range of interventions, such as local and regional purchase of agricultural commodities, food vouchers and cashtransfers.

The FY 2017 President's Budget assumes that further adjustments to the Budget Control Act's discretionary spending limits will be needed to sustain these activities in FY 2018. The Administration's enduring funding

for ongoing operations must return to a sustainable level as we move into FY 2018 to ensure this increased scope of OCO countries and levels can shift back to the base in FY 2018.

Transition Initiatives – OCO

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
International Disaster Assistance	1,335,000	1,919,421	1,832,000	-87,421

The FY 2017 Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) request of \$62.6 million for the Transition Initiatives (TI) account will be used to address opportunities and challenges in conflict-prone countries and assist in their transition toward sustainable development, peace, good governance, and democracy. TI funding will support catalytic programs targeting political crises, preventing and mitigating conflict, and addressing stabilization needs in countries important to U.S. foreign policy. TI funds will support fast, flexible, short-term assistance to help government and civilian partners advance peace and democracy. TI funding will target foreign policy priority countries where the USAID Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI) acts as a first responder to engage quickly and robustly and where additional contingency funds are less readily available.

Examples of assistance include addressing underlying causes of instability and violent extremism, support to key transitional processes such as elections and constitutional assemblies, promoting central government responsiveness to local needs, civic participation programs, media programs raising awareness of national issues, and conflict resolution measures.

The FY 2017 President's Budget assumes that further adjustments to the Budget Control Act's discretionary spending limits will be needed to sustain these activities in FY 2018. The Administration's enduring funding for ongoing operations must return to a sustainable level as we move into FY 2018 to ensure this increased scope of OCO countries and levels can shift back to the base in FY 2018.

Complex Crises Fund – OCO

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Transition Initiatives	20,000	37,000	62,600	25,600

The FY 2017 Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) request for the Complex Crises Fund (CCF) of \$20 million will be used to support prevention activities, and respond to emerging or unforeseen challenges and complex crises. Managed by USAID, the funds in the request will target countries or regions that demonstrate a high or escalating risk of conflict, instability, or atrocities. Funds will also be used to respond to unanticipated opportunities for progress in a newly emerging or fragile democracy. CCF projects will aim to address and prevent the root causes of conflict and instability through a whole-of-government approach, including host government participation, as well as other partner resources.

The FY 2017 President's Budget assumes that further adjustments to the Budget Control Act's discretionary spending limits will be needed to sustain these activities in FY 2018. The Administration's enduring funding for ongoing operations must return to a sustainable level as we move into FY 2018 to ensure this increased scope of OCO countries and levels can shift back to the base in FY 2018.

Economic Support Fund - OCO

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Complex Crises Fund	30,000	20,000	20,000	-

1/ The FY 2015 OCO level includes Foreign Assistance Act sec. 610 transfers from FY 2014 International Narcotics Control and Law

Enforcement-OCO account (\$66.011 million), Foreign Military Financing-OCO account (\$10.5 million), and Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs account (\$32.176 million).

2/ The FY 2015 OCO level includes the transfer of \$14.583 million from the FY 2015 Foreign Military Financing-OCO account to the Economic Support Fund-OCO account.

3/ The FY 2015 OCO level includes the transfer of \$4 million from the FY 2015 International Narcotics and Law Enforcement-OCO account to the Economic Support Fund-OCO account.

4/ The FY 2015 OCO level includes the transfer of \$4 million from the FY 2015 Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs-OCO account to the Economic Support Fund-OCO account.

The FY 2017 Economic Support Fund (ESF) Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) account includes \$3,672.2 million in Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) funding for bilateral and regional programs in strategically important countries in Africa, Europe and Eurasia, the Near East, and South and Central Asia that are threatened by or recovering from crisis, including armed conflict, as well as natural or man-made disasters.

Sub-Saharan Africa (\$365.2 million):

The FY 2017 request includes funding for programs that strengthen democratic institutions and support conflict mitigation and reconciliation, basic education, and economic growth in key African countries, including:

- **Democratic Republic of the Congo (\$75.2 million):** The FY 2017 request will support conflict mitigation to avert violence and human rights violations, the prevention and treatment of victims of sexual and gender-based violence, basic education, agriculture, and capacity building for the legislature, justice, and media sectors. Funds will also be used for rule of law programs to support the development of democratic institutions that provide basic needs and services for citizens.

- **Liberia (\$65.4 million):** The FY 2017 request will support Liberia's efforts to consolidate progress made over the past few years and move more clearly from post-Ebola crisis activities into sustainable assistance programs as the Liberian government takes on greater responsibilities to solidify confidence in public governance. Funding will also be used to rebuild health, water, governance, education, and agriculture programs, all of which have faced significant setbacks due to the Ebola epidemic.

- **Somalia (\$79.4 million):** The FY 2017 request will continue to support the formation of legitimate, durable governing institutions that are essential to enhancing peace and stability in Somalia and alleviating suffering in the broader Horn of Africa. Increased resources will focus on stabilization and reconciliation efforts; nascent political party development; civil society efforts to promote peace, good governance, and consensus-building; and programs in education, livelihoods, and economic growth.

- **South Sudan (\$131.9 million):** As a result of the peace agreement that was signed in August 2015, this funding request will continue United States support for an inclusive peace process to enable a response to opportunities as conditions permit. South Sudan will continue to need significant donor assistance in developing governmental and civil society capacity and economic infrastructure to advance towards a lasting peace and democratic future. U.S. assistance will be positioned to support progress in governance, rule of law, conflict mitigation, civil society building, agriculture, biodiversity, health, and basic education.

- **State Africa Regional (\$9 million):** These funds will support cross-cutting programs that prevent, mitigate, and resolve conflict and address regional transnational threats through the Partnership for Regional East African Counter Terrorism, and the Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership.

Europe and Eurasia (\$363.3 million):

The FY 2017 ESF request for Europe and Eurasia will counter Russian aggression as well as advance European integration to support the strategic goal of a Europe whole, free, and at peace. Funding will support programs focused on increasing access to objective sources of information, developing energy and economic diversification, helping countries fight corruption and strengthen their stability, and building strong and engaged civil societies. The FY 2017 request maintains high levels of support for Ukraine, Georgia, and

Moldova, the countries most vulnerable to Russian aggression, and will address regional, cross-border challenges such as corruption, energy security, and trade diversification. Highlights include the following:

- **Georgia (\$63 million):** FY 2017 resources will support Georgia's democratization, economic development, Euro-Atlantic integration, and resistance to Russian aggression. U.S. programs will help strengthen institutional checks and balances and the rule of law; develop a more vibrant civil society; improve access to independent, reliable, and balanced media; promote political pluralism and reconciliation efforts in Abkhazia; increase energy security and advance clean energy; promote reforms necessary to foster economic development; expand private-sector competitiveness and agricultural productivity; and attract foreign investment. Increased funding will be targeted towards enhancing energy security and economic opportunities for populations susceptible to Russian influence.

- **Moldova (\$41.1 million):** FY 2017 funding will help expedite reforms necessary for Moldova's European integration and mitigate vulnerabilities to Russian trade bans and other forms of aggression. The United States will provide increased support for Moldova's integration with the EU energy market, as well as private sector competitiveness and regulatory reform as Moldova pivots toward European markets and looks to promote greater foreign investment. FY 2017 funding will also support ongoing reforms to improve governance; increase transparency and accountability; strengthen the rule of law; address corruption; and bolster civil society, civic activism, and independent media.

- **Ukraine (\$192.4 million):** FY 2017 ESF funding will help Ukraine reduce its vulnerability to Russian aggression and build its resilience as it seeks to advance a comprehensive reform agenda intended to comply with EU and IMF requirements, and respond to the strong demands from the Ukrainian people for meaningful change. Funding will accelerate reforms to address corruption; enhance transparency and accountability, including by expanding e-governance initiatives; advance institutional reforms and training necessary for European integration; improve the business climate and enhance trade capacity, including to implement World Trade Organization agreement rights and obligations; strengthen the agricultural sector; support energy security through reform of Ukraine's national oil and gas company and increase energy efficiency; contribute to reconstruction efforts, and increase support for a robust OSCE border monitoring mission to help secure Ukraine's border. Funds will also continue to promote democratic and economic reforms; support civil society, decentralization, improve access to unbiased information, and judicial reform; encourage clean energy investment; and help bring the damaged Chernobyl nuclear facility to an environmentally safe and stable condition and properly store its nuclear waste.

- **Europe and Eurasia Regional (\$66.8 million):** Resources will support initiatives to counter corruption and advance economic and democratic transition in the region. U.S. assistance will help advance economic integration, growth, and competitiveness, especially in the Western Balkans; support cross-border energy linkages and lower emissions development pathways for the region; promote civil society development and networks; foster professional investigative journalism particularly through regional journalist networks; and leverage transition experience and resources from emerging donors in Central Europe and the Baltic states.

Near East (\$1,378.9 million):

The FY 2017 OCO request addresses urgent and extraordinary needs associated with prevention and recovery from conflicts in the region. OCO funding will be used to support the moderate Syrian opposition, provide assistance to Syria's neighbors, support to the Iraqi government, and counter extremist elements in the region, including ISIL. Support provided to the moderate Syrian opposition, Jordan, and Iraq will be tailored to the individual needs of each partner and country. Funding will be used to meet needs in communities in the region that are hosting refugees from Syria as well as bolster governments that are bearing costs associated with the refugee crisis and countering ISIL. Assistance will also address transitions in Tunisia, Libya, and Yemen. The Administration's strategy makes clear that bolstering resilience and stability in the region is a priority while the United States continues to focus efforts on countering violent extremists and terrorist organizations, like ISIL, and their ability to exploit governance shortfalls and sectarian tensions to expand their own reach.

- **Iraq (\$332.5 million):** The FY 2017 request for ESF-OCO for Iraq is required to support the President's strategy to degrade and ultimately defeat ISIL. These programs will have a direct impact in communities and areas liberated from ISIL's control, and will promote long-term stability nationwide through activities that support good, responsive governance; inclusivity; and effective and transparent use of public resources.

Assistance will support the reform agenda, designed to help government at all levels better respond to citizens' needs to rebuild trust and legitimacy necessary to counter ISIL's messaging and promote stabilization, recovery, and reconciliation. A significant increase in ESF-OCO resources is planned to support Iraq's efforts to stabilize and strengthen its macroeconomic position as it pursues reforms in line with conditions outlined in international financial institutions agreements. This includes \$260 million to provide a \$1 billion Sovereign Loan Guarantee to the Government of Iraq, conditioned on economic reform implementation in support of International Financial Institution reform efforts. FY 2017 request will include assistance to support moderate, democratic actors to reinforce Iraq's constitutional system, and promote inclusive governance. Assistance will support work at the community level to complement national-level efforts that promote tolerance and counter sectarianism.

• **Jordan (\$632.4 million):** The FY 2017 request will continue critical support to mitigate the economic strains Jordan faces due to regional instability, the ISIL offensive, and the influx of refugees from the crisis in both Iraq and Syria. Funds will also provide balance of payments support to the Government of Jordan to enhance economic stability. In addition to supporting Jordan's economic stability, funding may provide assistance in sectors that are increasingly under strain in communities hosting significant numbers of refugees from Syria. The request includes programs that will increase private sector competitiveness through reforms to the business enabling environment and development of a workforce that can meet the demands of Jordan's growing private sector. A portion of ESF assistance will be provided for sub-national and local governments to support policies that enhance government functionality at the municipal level, as well as support meaningful citizen participation and representation. Finally, this assistance will improve the Government of Jordan's ability to strengthen the delivery and quality of basic, essential services, especially those related to health, education, and water.

• **Lebanon (\$110 million):** The FY 2017 request supports Lebanese institutions that advance internal and regional stability, combat the influence of extremists, and promote transparency and economic growth. Stability and good governance in Lebanon contribute to a peaceful Middle East and a direct enhancement of U.S. national security. The request includes assistance to promote Lebanon's stability by strengthening the delivery of public services such as clean water and education, and promoting good governance and economic growth across sectarian lines. Lebanon is on the front lines of the Syrian crisis and under constant threat from extremists such as ISIL at its borders. Funds will also provide additional support to Lebanese communities through programs that bolster Lebanon's ability to provide basic services and governance, like water infrastructure and basic education, which are under strain due to the massive influx of Syrian refugees.

• **Syria (\$175 million):** The FY 2017 request will continue to provide assistance to moderate Syrian opposition groups to support critical needs resulting from the ongoing crisis. U.S. leadership will remain critical through FY 2017, and this request will help the United States advance a political transition; counter violent extremist groups, including ISIL; support local communities in liberated areas to maintain basic services; and preserve U.S. national security interests in the region. Specifically, this request continues ongoing efforts to support the moderate opposition, including national and local-level opposition groups as they strive to achieve a negotiated political solution to this conflict; provide goods and services to their communities; and jumpstart local economies. The United States remains firmly committed to international efforts that support a negotiated political solution to the crisis. Should a transition occur, U.S. assistance will focus on helping consolidate the political transition, support the democratic process, and enable reconstruction and recovery efforts, in coordination with the other international donors.

• **Tunisia (\$74 million):** Undertaking political and economic reform amid high unemployment is a key challenge for the democratically-elected Tunisian government. The ESF request will facilitate market-oriented reforms that address Tunisia's primary constraints for economic growth. In addition, the United States will continue to support bottom-up economic growth, including generating professional growth and training opportunities for women and youth in historically marginalized areas. ESF assistance will allow for increased support for Tunisia's democratic institutions and civil society, as well as support for increased governmental transparency. ESF may also be used to support appropriate institutions and processes as part of the Security Governance Initiative (SGI). This request includes \$20 million in support of the Tunisian-American Enterprise Fund.

• **Yemen (\$40 million):** The United States remains committed to supporting all Yemenis who strive for a peaceful, resilient, and unified Yemen. The needs were great before the current conflict and have risen

substantially since. The FY 2017 request will help Yemen recover and rebuild in the areas of democracy and governance, education, health, nutrition, water, and economic growth. It is critical that U.S. assistance is coordinated with both the Republic of Yemen Government and international donors to bolster a Yemeni-led democratic society and support the country's most vulnerable citizens.

South and Central Asia (\$1,505.8 million):

The FY 2017 request includes funding to support

extraordinary and temporary needs that will help stabilize conflict areas and aid in the transition to long-term sustainable and durable development of Afghanistan and Pakistan.

• **Afghanistan (\$1,027 million):** In FY 2017, Afghanistan will be entering its third year under a new government with international forces pursuing a train, advise-and-assist mission. This request prioritizes areas critical to sustaining gains of the last decade and objectives of the government while continuing to lay the foundation for sustained economic, political, and social sector development. Civilian assistance programs will center increasingly on long-term development and the critical task of making Afghanistan more self-reliant and sustainable. The United States will continue to sustain our partnership with Afghanistan in close coordination with the government as it advances its plan to grow the private sector, combat corruption, and expand upon the development gains made since 2001. Support from the United States will remain critical, as Afghanistan will continue to be tested by economic and governance challenges as well as threats to stability posed by violent extremism. The government continues to work towards reforms first laid out in London in 2014. The concept of mutual accountability was further refined with the announcement of the New Development Partnership between the Government of Afghanistan and the United States in March 2015 and the development of the Self Reliance Through Mutual Accountability Framework (SMAF) in September 2015. FY 2017 ESF programs will focus on promoting economic growth by investing in key enabling sectors that include agriculture, improved governance, a better system of justice, and alternatives to the illicit production of narcotics. The U.S. government will also work with the Afghan government

to support the completion and maintenance of core infrastructure investments that bring sustainable electric grid power to the North and South – a critical component of the U.S. government economic growth strategy for Afghanistan. U.S. assistance programs will promote a more sustainable and resilient economy, increased government revenues driven by private sector-led investment and growth, and stronger regional market linkages. To foster sustained growth, funds will also support investments in high-growth potential sectors such as agriculture, extractive industries and information communications technology.

The U.S. government will work with international partners to sustain gains in health and education and will support women and girls through the transition decade and beyond. This includes continued support for the Let Girls Learn initiative where the United States will continue to support substantial investments in girls' education, further advancing the United States' commitment to empower women and girls in Afghanistan. The United States and the Government of Afghanistan will continue working together to make progress on the fundamental reform objectives laid out in the Afghan government's reform agenda and the SMAF. The United States will continue to provide incentive for progress by conditioning a portion of assistance on the Afghan government's achievement of development and reform results in critical areas. The current areas of emphasis for the U.S. incentive program are improving fiscal sustainability, improving governance, countering corruption, and reducing poverty including through the empowerment of women. Incentive funds will support government reform efforts through the Afghan Reconstruction Trust Fund. Donors and the Afghan government will meet in Brussels in late 2016 to review progress on SMAF benchmarks and renew development assistance commitments.

• **Nepal (\$64 million):** U.S. assistance will be used to foster economic growth, and support reconstruction of houses, schools, and livelihoods in Nepal following the devastating April 2015 earthquake. Resources will also be used to increase agricultural productivity and promote changes in nutrition habits in order to lower the poverty rate and increase food security. Additionally, U.S. assistance will be used to improve resource management, adaptation to climate change, and protect biodiversity. ESF will also be used to strengthen national disaster institutions in order to increase Nepal's preparedness and response to future natural disasters. U.S. assistance will also help increase effective governance through support for constitutional reform, increased political competition, improved government institutions, and a more strategic and effective civil society that advances the public interest.

• **Pakistan (\$400 million):** The FY2017 ESF-OCO request will continue to support the United States' strategic objectives in the region, including combatting terrorism and violent extremism and increasing security, growth and stability within Pakistan and the broader region. The request will also demonstrate the United States' commitment to fostering long-term cooperation with the Government of Pakistan in order to address areas of mutual interest. Civilian assistance is organized around a five-sector strategy focused on fostering Pakistan's growth and stability: energy; economic growth and agriculture; stabilization of areas vulnerable to violent extremism; education; and health. This request will continue assistance to support to energy investments that help Pakistan address its debilitating energy crisis, which remains the highest civilian assistance priority for both the United States and the Government of Pakistan. These projects will focus on clean energy, particularly facilitating private sector investment in the energy sector. Interventions will support increasing power generation, transmission, reforms, and improving the business climate of the energy sector. U.S. assistance will support economic growth through facilitating trade, private sector led growth, modernization of agricultural operations and good farming practices; improve Pakistan's education sector by enhancing both reading skills and teacher capacity, as well as build U.S.-Pakistan ties and cooperation in higher education; and promote improvements in Pakistan's health sector, including maternal and child health services. U.S. assistance will also support stabilization and civilian governance, infrastructure reconstruction and development, and increased regional trade economic activity, particularly but not exclusively in the tribal areas and border regions with Afghanistan. U.S. assistance will also help expand the writ of the Government of Pakistan to improve democracy, governance, and the delivery of essential services, as well as expand economic opportunities, in areas prone to instability. In addition, this request also supports the return of persons displaced by counterterrorism operations, and provides related construction and rehabilitation of roads, bridges, irrigation systems, and other infrastructure to promote development in these areas.

• **Central Asia Regional (\$14.8 million):** U.S. assistance will complement bilateral programs in Central Asia to build resilience to economic and political aggression due to Russian influence. Funding will support regional efforts to increase access to relevant objective news and information. Funding will continue to support regional cross-border activities under the New Silk Road initiative, which aims to further Afghanistan's economic integration into the broader region and increase Central Asia's access to diverse markets. Specifically, these resources will fund projects that increase economic growth and trade, including improving the transit of legal goods and services across borders, increase regional cooperation on the use of energy resources, increase cooperation and rational use of water and other natural resources, improve governance along trade and transit corridors, and foster business-to-people exchanges. These funds will support the new "C5+1" process, which provides a forum for high-level dialogue between the United States and all five Central Asian states, and will include projects on enhancing regional economic connectivity, addressing environmental challenges, and improving regional coordination on security challenges, such as recruitment by violent extremist groups.

Global Programs (\$59 million):

The FY 2017 ESF-OCO request also funds a program that is implemented worldwide.

• **Counterterrorism Partnerships Fund (CTPF) (\$59 million):** Pursuant to strategic threat assessments and building upon FY 2016 funding, FY 2017 ESF funds for the CTPF will enhance the capabilities of governmental and non-governmental partners across the Middle East, North Africa and the Sahel, the Horn of Africa, and South and Central Asia, and other regions as required, to mitigate the threat posed by foreign terrorist fighters, prevent and counter terrorist safe havens and recruitment, and counter Iranian-sponsored terrorism. Funds will allow the United States to broaden partnerships with other governmental actors, sub-national authorities, and civil society organizations in these regions that can help provide the necessary civilian security to those most vulnerable to brutal terrorist actions and prevent radicalization to violent extremism. An additional \$21 million for CTPF is requested in the Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining and Related Programs-OCO account. Programs will be appropriately balanced among interventions focused on security and criminal justice, and interventions focused on addressing the conditions driving recruitment and radicalization. Allocation decisions will be made in the context of a robust, coordinated interagency process.

The FY 2017 President's Budget assumes that further adjustments to the Budget Control Act's discretionary spending limits will be needed to sustain these activities in FY 2018. The Administration's enduring funding

for ongoing operations must return to a sustainable level as we move into FY 2018 to ensure this increased scope of OCO countries and levels can shift back to the base in FY 2018.

Migration and Refugee Assistance - OCO

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Migration and Refugee Assistance	2,127,114	2,127,114	1,876,003	-251,111

The FY 2017 Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA) Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) request of \$1,876 million will fund humanitarian assistance to meet basic needs, including emergency shelter, medical care, protection and assistance to the most vulnerable, such as survivors of gender-based violence, with a particular emphasis on populations impacted by conflict. These funds will support multilateral organizations, including the UN High Commissioner for Refugees and the International Committee of the Red Cross, and non-governmental organizations as they respond to the immense needs of conflict victims. MRA-OCO programs aim to save lives and ease suffering, protect vulnerable populations, achieve durable solutions for those displaced by conflict, and exert leadership in the international community.

The Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM) provides humanitarian assistance in response to complex emergencies and protracted displacement, as well as supports the voluntary return and local integration of refugees and IDPs. PRM-supported programs are designed to identify and protect the most vulnerable, such as single heads of households, children, the elderly, and the disabled to ensure that they have equal access to life-sustaining goods and services. Strategies to protect the beneficiaries from harm and to protect their rights are incorporated into multiple sectors including: water, sanitation and hygiene, shelter, food, health and nutrition, education, livelihoods, and camp management.

Coupled with diplomatic efforts, these programs seek to: prevent the forcible return of refugees to a place where their lives or freedom would be threatened; negotiate access for humanitarian agencies to operate safely and reach people affected by conflict; resolve protracted refugee situations; prevent and reduce statelessness; promote adherence to international humanitarian and human rights law; and help vulnerable people maintain their dignity by advocating for opportunities that promote self-sufficiency. The FY 2017 President's Budget assumes that further adjustments to the Budget Control Act's discretionary spending limits will be needed to sustain these activities in FY 2018. The Administration's enduring funding for ongoing operations must return to a sustainable level as we move into FY 2018 to ensure this increased scope of OCO countries and levels can shift back to the base in FY 2018.

U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund – OCO

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund	-	-	40,000	40,000

The U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund (ERMA) enables the President to provide humanitarian assistance for unexpected and urgent refugee and migration needs. The FY 2017 Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) request of \$40 million will allow the United States to respond quickly to urgent and unforeseen needs of refugees and other populations of concern, with a particular emphasis on populations impacted by conflict.

The FY 2017 President's Budget assumes that further adjustments to the Budget Control Act's discretionary spending limits will be needed to sustain these activities in FY 2018. The Administration's enduring funding for ongoing operations must return to a sustainable level as we move into FY 2018 to ensure this increased scope of OCO countries and levels can shift back to the base in FY 2018.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement – OCO

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual ¹	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	439,195	371,650	324,240	-47,410

1/ The FY 2015 OCO level includes the transfer of \$4 million from the FY 2015 International Narcotics and Law Enforcement-OCO account to the Economic Support Fund-OCO account.

The FY 2017 International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) request includes \$324.2 million in Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) funding for bilateral and regional programs that address national and transnational citizen security concerns in strategically important countries in Africa, Europe and Eurasia, the Near East, and South and Central Asia that are threatened by or recovering from crisis, including armed conflict, as well as natural or man-made disasters.

Highlights: Africa

- **Central African Republic (\$5.7 million):** Funding will support ongoing efforts to help reestablish a functioning criminal justice system in the Central African Republic (CAR) and end impunity for serious crime by building upon current programming. Funds will support stability operations and security sector reform projects to train and professionalize CAR's law enforcement forces and prison system in line with international standards and best practices. Rule of law projects will expand the capabilities of justice sector actors, prosecution functions, and court institutions through training, mentoring, and work-related equipment for prosecutors, investigators, and court officials.

- **Liberia (\$11.1 million):** Funding to civilian law enforcement will be used to continue to develop the Liberia National Police (LNP), focusing on supporting LNP's nationwide reach and building transparent processes within an efficient and effective management structure. Department of State-led efforts will complement and coordinate with other donors' programs and support the broader strategy to assist the Government of Liberia. U.S. assistance will also provide technical training, advising, mentorship, technical assistance, and materials to criminal justice institutions to uphold the rule of law and improve adherence to laws and international standards.

- **South Sudan (\$6 million):** Funding will be used to develop South Sudan's capacity to provide civilian security and basic criminal justice services. Funds will support technical assistance and training for South Sudan's criminal justice sector officials, both through bilateral programs and through support to the UN Mission in South Sudan. INCLE programs will enhance short- and long-term stability as South Sudan transitions domestic security responsibility away from the military to the South Sudan National Police Service and develops its justice and correctional institutions.

- **State Africa Regional (\$15 million):** The INCLE OCO request includes funding for three regional initiatives: the Trans-Sahara Counter-terrorism Partnership (TSCTP), the Partnership for Regional East African Counter Terrorism (PRACT), and the West Africa Regional Security Initiative (WARSI). Both TSCTP and PRACT focus on enhancing the capabilities of partner nations to prevent and respond to terrorism in their respective regions. TSCTP seeks to build institutional capacity in the justice and security sectors in the Sahel, in support of cross-regional programs to address emerging security challenges facing the Sahel region of sub-Saharan Africa and the Maghreb region of North Africa. WARSI focuses on enhancing rule of law, promoting security sector reform, and building partner nations' capacity to counter transnational criminal threats, including narcotics trafficking.

Europe and Eurasia

- **Ukraine (\$15 million):** To ensure the country's future stability and advance its European integration, INCLE funding will be used to enhance efforts to develop fair, effective, and transparent justice and law enforcement systems in Ukraine. INCLE-funded programs will complement other U.S. government assistance efforts by supporting the development of a criminal justice system that is more effective and transparent, thereby limiting opportunities for corruption. As part of a comprehensive law enforcement reform program, INCLE-funded technical expertise and capacity building assistance will help the Ukrainian government reform its law enforcement and police structures, including organizational reforms within the

Ministry of Interior. Programs will also improve the quality and performance of new and existing law enforcement and justice-sector personnel, assist and support reform of the Prosecutor General's Office, and counter corruption across the justice sector.

Near East

• **Lebanon (\$10 million):** INCLE assistance supports two major objectives: helping the Lebanese internal security forces become more responsive to the public's internal security needs, and enhancing the ability of Lebanon's criminal justice institutions to work together to provide effective criminal justice and internal security services to the public. The FY 2017 INCLE request supports these two objectives through assistance in law enforcement, justice sector reform, and transnational crime programming. Assistance consists of training, advising, and limited equipping procurement to increase individual and organizational capacity, improve internal processes and organizational makeup; and improve coordination within and between sectors of Lebanon's criminal justice system.

• **Tunisia (\$13 million):** INCLE funding will sustain ongoing programming focused on criminal justice sector reform efforts. Programming will continue to support the transition of Tunisia's civilian law enforcement institutions into professional organizations that are more accountable and transparent to the public; enhance the professionalism, independence, and accountability of the judiciary; and enhance the capacity of the Tunisian correctional system to manage prisons in a safe, secure, humane, and transparent fashion. Funding will support Security Governance Initiative activities as defined in the Joint Country Action Plan related to the development of national-level priorities such as border management; police policy, procedure, and community engagement; and promoting integrity and addressing radicalization in the criminal justice sector.

South and Central Asia

• **Afghanistan (\$185 million):** Afghan governing institutions continue to face a number of challenges as they assume greater responsibility for providing security and justice to the Afghan people, and for fighting corruption and the narcotics trade. INCLE funding will continue to strengthen Afghan rule of law and counternarcotics efforts and institutions, as well as enhance the Afghan government's capacity to govern in a fair, transparent, secure, and effective manner. Funding will continue to promote Afghan ownership by increasing the percentage of Afghans employed by our justice, corrections, and counternarcotics programs. Increasing Afghan management and implementation of these programs will ensure that the Department of State is able to maintain its programmatic effectiveness and overarching objectives.

INCLE-funded programming contributes to the overall commitments made by the United States at the 2012 Tokyo Conference and supports the reform agenda presented by the Afghan government and endorsed by international donors at the London Conference in 2014. FY 2017 funds will support Afghanistan's National Drug Action Plan, which is being prepared with direct input from President Ghani and includes clear, realistic benchmarks to measure progress over the remainder of his term.

Additionally, FY 2017 funds will continue to support gender focused programs that provide women with paths to government and civil society leadership positions, improved security, access to justice, and provide necessary shelter for victims of domestic violence.

• **Pakistan (\$40 million):** INCLE-funded programs in Pakistan will promote stability and security in the region during the transition of U.S. forces in Afghanistan. Funding will continue to support Pakistani efforts to enhance the capacity of both federal and provincial civilian law enforcement and other criminal justice entities; extend the rule of law and access to justice; modernize and professionalize the corrections sector to ensure safe, secure, humane, and transparent prisons; and counter the production, trafficking, and use of narcotics. Programs will continue to focus on improving security in regions bordering Afghanistan and major cities such as Karachi and will support Pakistani institutions responsible for providing security and justice. The Department will be nearing completion of transitioning the 50th Aviation Squadron Air Wing to the Ministry of Interior.

To ensure a responsible transition, funding will be used for training of pilots and technical personnel as well as close out costs.

The FY 2017 President's Budget assumes that further adjustments to the Budget Control Act's discretionary spending limits will be needed to sustain these activities in FY 2018. The Administration's enduring funding

for ongoing operations must return to a sustainable level as we move into FY 2018 to ensure this increased scope of OCO countries and levels can shift back to the base in FY 2018.

Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs - OCO

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual ¹	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs	95,240	379,091	214,254	-164,837

1/ The FY 2015 OCO level includes the transfer of \$4 million from the FY 2015 Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs-OCO account to the Economic Support Fund-OCO account.

The FY 2017 Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR) Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) request of \$214.3 million will support a broad range of U.S. national interests through critical, security-related programs that reduce threats posed by international terrorist activities; landmines, explosive remnants of war (ERW) and stockpiles of excess conventional weapons and munitions; nuclear, chemical, biological, weapons of mass destruction (WMD); and other destabilizing weapons and missiles, including Man-Portable Air Defense Systems (MANPADS) and their associated technologies. The NADR OCO request is focused on programs for countries in Africa, Europe, the Near East, and South and Central Asia that are threatened by or recovering from crisis, including armed conflict.

Highlights: Nonproliferation Activities

- The Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) program (\$18.5 million) seeks to prevent states and terrorist organizations from acquiring WMD, their delivery systems, and destabilizing conventional weapons by helping partner countries to develop comprehensive strategic trade control and related border security systems. The program builds partner country capacity to ensure that transfer authorizations support only legitimate trade, and to detect and interdict illicit transfers at borders. The OCO request includes resources for country and regional EXBS programs in Afghanistan, Georgia, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Moldova, Nepal, Pakistan, Syria, Tunisia, Ukraine, Yemen, and Europe and Eurasia Regional.

Antiterrorism Activities

- Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA) programs (\$128.9 million) provide training, consultations, equipment, infrastructure, and mentoring/advising to help partner nations deal effectively with security challenges within their borders, defend against threats to national and regional stability, and deter terrorist operations across borders and regions. ATA capacity-building includes, but is not limited to, strengthening law-enforcement counterterrorism investigations, bomb detection and disposal, critical-incident management, dignitary protection, airport and border security, hostage negotiation, and cyber security. ATA capacity-building is specifically designed to foster increased respect for human rights and the rule of law. The OCO request includes resources for ATA country and regional programs in Afghanistan, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Nepal, Pakistan, Somalia, Syria, Tunisia, Yemen, Central Asia Regional, and State Africa Regional (AF), as well as for the Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP) and the Counterterrorism bureau's Regional Strategic Initiative (RSI).

- In response to strategic threat assessments and building on FY 2016 funding, the FY 2017 request includes \$21 million in NADR OCO funds under the ATA program heading for the Counterterrorism Partnerships Fund (CTPF), which will enhance the civilian counterterrorism capabilities of key partner nations in the Middle East, North Africa and the Sahel, the Horn of Africa, and South and Central Asia, and other regions as required to mitigate the threat posed by foreign terrorist fighters, prevent and counter terrorist safe havens and recruitment, and counter Iranian-sponsored terrorism.

Additional funding for CTPF (\$59 million) is requested in the Economic Support Fund- OCO account to allow the United States to broaden partnerships with other governmental actors, sub-national authorities, and civil society organizations in these regions that can help provide the necessary civilian security to those most vulnerable to brutal terrorist actions and prevent radicalization to violent extremism. Programs will be appropriately balanced among interventions focused on security and criminal justice, and interventions

focused on addressing the conditions driving recruitment and radicalization. Allocation decisions will be made in the context of a robust, coordinated interagency process.

- The Terrorist Interdiction Program/Personal Identification, Secure Comparison, & Evaluation System (TIP/PISCES) program (\$3 million) provides state-of-the-art computerized screening systems, periodic hardware and software upgrades, and technical assistance and training to partner nations that enable immigration and border control officials to quickly identify suspect persons attempting to enter or leave their countries. The OCO request includes resources for TIP/PISCES bilateral and regional programs in Afghanistan and State Africa Regional.

Regional Stability and Humanitarian Assistance

- The Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) program (\$63.9 million) will continue to advance U.S. efforts to secure and combat the illicit proliferation of small arms/light weapons (SA/LW), including MANPADS and other advanced conventional weapons systems, and to clear land contaminated with landmines and ERW. CWD activities mitigate security and public safety risks associated with excess, obsolete, unstable, or poorly-secured/maintained weapons and munitions stockpiles, including MANPADS, by assisting countries with destruction programs, improving physical security at storage facilities, and enhancing stockpile management practices. CWD also confronts the dangers posed by landmines and other ERW by surveying hazard areas, clearing landmines and ERW from affected areas, educating vulnerable populations, and assisting victims.

CWD OCO priorities for FY 2017 include preventing illicit SA/LW proliferation from the Middle East and Sahel/Maghreb region; denying SA/LW to destabilizing forces in North Africa and the Sahel; clearing battle areas in Iraq; continuing landmine and ERW clearance in Afghanistan; and engaging in UXO clearance efforts in the Islamic State in Iraq and Levant (ISIL)-liberated areas within Syria and Iraq. The OCO request includes resources for CWD bilateral and regional programs in Afghanistan, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Somalia, South Sudan, Syria, Ukraine, and Yemen, as well as Europe and Eurasia Regional.

The FY 2017 President's Budget assumes that further adjustments to the Budget Control Act's discretionary spending limits will be needed to sustain these activities in FY 2018. The Administration's enduring funding for ongoing operations must return to a sustainable level as we move into FY 2018 to ensure this increased scope of OCO countries and levels can shift back to the base in FY 2018.

Peacekeeping Operations - OCO

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Peacekeeping Operations	328,698	469,269	349,100	-120,169

The FY 2017 Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) request of \$349.1 million supports critical bilateral and regional peacekeeping, counterterrorism, and security sector reform efforts in countries in Africa and the Near East threatened by, recovering from, or responding to crisis, including armed conflict. Funds for monitoring and evaluation efforts to help evaluate the effectiveness of PKO funded programs are also included in the request.

Highlights:

- **Somalia (\$110 million):** FY 2017 funds will be used to continue voluntary support to the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM), including training and advisory services, equipment, and logistics support of personnel/goods from current and new force-contributing countries not covered by the UN Support Office for Somalia (UNSOS). Given the security gains and expansion made by AMISOM, increased support to the national Somali military forces is critically important.

Accordingly, PKO funds will be used to professionalize, and provide training, advisory, equipment, logistical, operational, and facilities support to Somali military forces to ensure they have the capability to contribute to national peace and security in support of the international peace process efforts, and as part of a multi-sector approach to post-conflict security sector reform. Programming will emphasize human rights and civil-

military relations. Funds to pay the United States' portion of the UN assessment for UNSOS are requested separately in the Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities account.

- **Syria (\$50 million):** FY 2017 assistance will build the capacity of moderate partners inside Syria to counter ISIL, enhance security and stability in their local communities, and foster conditions that can lead to political settlement in Syria. PKO OCO funds will enable the Department of State to continue the provision of non-lethal assistance to the moderate, armed Syrian opposition, which will serve to bolster their capacity, cohesion, and credibility. This funding will also be used to strengthen linkages between armed and civilian actors which are critical to enabling the opposition to counter ISIL and set the conditions for a political settlement. This assistance will complement the train and equip efforts of the Department of Defense.

- **South Sudan (\$30 million):** FY 2017 funds will support the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) efforts to overcome the legacy of conflict and transform into an appropriately-sized professional military that respects human rights, represents its population, is accountable to elected leadership, protects the people of South Sudan, and encourages stability in the Horn of Africa. U.S. assistance is implemented through a "dual use" approach that builds the capacity of the SPLA in areas that will also directly benefit the citizens of South Sudan. In doing so, PKO-funded programs will provide technical training and non-lethal equipment to the military as well as expert advisors to assist both the military and the Ministry of Defense and Veteran's Affairs in the professionalization of the defense sector. If needed (depending on the security situation), funds may also support efforts to resolve or enforce stability in South Sudan such as the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD)-led monitoring mechanisms of the peace agreement.

Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP) (\$20.1 million): The FY 2017 request continues support for the TSCTP, an interagency program designed to build the capacity and cooperation of governments across West and North Africa to counter terrorism. Funds will enhance the military capacity of TSCTP partners to respond to current and emerging threats, with an emphasis on border security, aerial mobility, military intelligence, logistics, institutional capacity, civil-military operations, military information support operations, and countering improvised explosive devices. Funds will support advisory assistance, modest infrastructure improvement, and training and equipping of counterterrorist military units in the West and North African regions and will also have a new focus on institutional reform in the partner countries to ensure they can sustain and logistically support the new counterterrorism capabilities being developed. Funds will also support a monitoring and evaluation effort to evaluate the effectiveness of the TSCTP PKO funded programs.

- **Democratic Republic of the Congo (\$10 million):** FY 2017 funds will be used to continue long-term efforts to reform the military in the DRC into a force capable of maintaining peace and security, including the development of the military justice system and the Congolese military logistics system. Funds will support advisory assistance at the strategic and operational levels, training, equipment, and infrastructure improvements that contribute to the professionalization of the Congolese military.

- **Central African Republic (\$8 million):** Requested funds will primarily support security sector reform at the national level with the Central African Republic military, including training, advisory support, and non-lethal equipment.

- **Liberia (\$1 million):** The FY 2017 request will continue to support the long-term effort to transform the Liberian military into a professional 2,100-member armed force that respects the rule of law and has the capacity to protect Liberia's borders and maintain adequate security in the country. Funds will primarily provide for support for the Department of Defense military mentors in Liberia, select infrastructure support, and advisory and/or training support.

- **Africa Regional (\$120 million):** FY 2017 OCO funds will be used to support the following programs:

- **African Peacekeeping Rapid Response Partnership (APRRP): (\$110 million):** Funds will support the third year of the program, announced at the 2014 U.S.-Africa Leaders Summit, to build rapid peacekeeping response capabilities in the following initial African countries: Ethiopia, Ghana, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, and Uganda. Supporting partner country efforts to deploy, employ, and sustain an effective rapid response capability requires a full spectrum approach so funds may support doctrine development, organizational structures, facilities, training and education, logistics capabilities, and equipment.

o *Partnership for Regional East Africa Counterterrorism (PRACT) (\$10 million)*: Funds will continue support for PRACT, an interagency effort to build the capacity of governments in East Africa to counter terrorism. Funds will be used to enhance the tactical, strategic, and institutional capacity of PRACT partner militaries to respond to current and emergent terrorist threats, with an emphasis on border security, command-and-control, communications, civil-military operations, logistics, military intelligence, special forces, and countering improvised explosive devices.

Funds will also support advisory assistance; modest infrastructure improvements; and training and equipping of military counterterrorism units in the East Africa region.

The FY 2017 President's Budget assumes that further adjustments to the Budget Control Act's discretionary spending limits will be needed to sustain these activities in FY 2018. The Administration's enduring funding for ongoing operations must return to a sustainable level as we move into FY 2018 to ensure this increased scope of OCO countries and levels can shift back to the base in FY 2018.

Foreign Military Financing - OCO

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual ¹	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Foreign Military Financing	851,837	1,288,176	1,012,150	-276,026

1/ The FY 2015 OCO level includes the transfer of \$14.583 million from the FY 2015 Foreign Military Financing-OCO account to the Economic Support Fund-OCO account.

The FY 2017 Foreign Military Financing (FMF) Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) request of \$1,012.2 million is for Liberia, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Tunisia, Georgia, Moldova, Ukraine, Europe and Eurasia Regional, Nepal, Pakistan, and Central Asia Regional.

Highlights:

• **Iraq (\$150 million)**: The FMF OCO requested for Iraq in FY 2017 will focus broadly on helping the Iraqis improve the capability and professionalism of their military and will build upon the efforts made since 2003 by U.S. military, coalition forces, and Iraqi military operations and initiatives. This assistance will help ensure that a strong U.S.-Iraq relationship is in place as Iraq continues to rely on its own fiscal resources to contribute to peace and security in the region. The program will focus on helping the Iraqi Security forces counter the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL); developing enduring logistics capabilities and institutions to sustain U.S. and Iraqi post-war investments; professionalizing the security forces; and strengthening the United States' long-term strategic partnership with Iraq. FMF funding may be used to support a second \$2.7 billion FMF loan to the Government of Iraq to help assist in procurement U.S. military items.

• **Jordan (\$350 million)**: Under the three-year Memorandum of Understanding, this \$350 million FMF OCO request for Jordan in FY 2017 will support the Jordanian Armed Forces' (JAF) efforts to improve border and maritime security, capacity to control national territory and counter internal and external threats, and interoperability with the United States to participate in coalition operations, including operations to counter ISIL. FMF will support training, equipment, and defense services that build the JAF's overall ability to secure Jordan. Such assistance may include support for Jordan's precision strike capabilities, mobility, professionalization, intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) capacity, communications and command and control ability, and logistics and maintenance processes. This assistance enables Jordan's ability to support ongoing operations against extremist threats stemming from Syria. Building the capacity of the JAF will support regional security and their ability to contribute to regional security efforts.

• **Lebanon (\$105 million)**: With the conflict in Syria almost five years in, Lebanon remains on the frontline in the fight against regional instability and the corrupting and destabilizing influence of extremists and terrorists. FMF assistance is crucial to supporting Lebanon's security and stability. FMF OCO requested for FY 2017 will support the Lebanese Armed Forces (LAF)'s ability to secure the border and national territory against extremist threats, including ISIL and al Nusra. Assistance may focus on bolstering the capacity of the LAF to improve ISR on the border, to support mobility and precision strike capabilities, to improve technical and operational skills through training, to build improve communications and command and control capacity, and to enhance sustainment of existing equipment.

Tunisia (\$45 million): Tunisia faces internal as well as external terrorist threats, including those emanating from Libya and Algeria. Terrorist cells affiliated with al-Qaida in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM), Ansar Al-Sharia-Tunisia (AAS-T), and ISIL have a foothold in Tunisia. FMF OCO will help Tunisia counter increasing threats to its security by augmenting the capabilities of Tunisia's security forces, particularly in the areas of ISR and border security, and ensuring that Tunisia's aging equipment remains combat-capable.

- **Georgia (\$20 million):** Funds will be used to advance Georgia's development of forces capable of enhancing security, countering Russian aggression, and contributing to coalition operations. This will include support in areas such as upgrades to Georgia's rotary wing air transport capabilities, advisory and defense reform, and modernization of Georgia's military institutions.

- **Moldova (\$12.8 million):** This FMF OCO request will build on previous efforts to enable Moldova to contribute to regional stability and security and counter Russian aggression, while also increasing its ability to participate in future international peacekeeping and coalition operations. Funds will focus on providing individual equipment and training to the Moldovan Armed Forces.

- **Ukraine (\$42 million):** The FMF OCO request for Ukraine in FY 2017 will address critical equipment shortfalls to assist its armed forces in maintaining Ukraine's sovereignty and countering Russian aggression. Assistance will focus on building capabilities that respond to short-term needs and also constitute long-term investments in the modernization of Ukraine's armed forces. These funds will continue to promote Ukraine's political realignment towards the transatlantic alliance, improve interoperability with NATO and other western forces, increase Ukraine's capacity to provide for its own defense, and reinforce the long-term U.S. commitment to Ukraine's sovereignty.

- **Europe and Eurasia Regional (\$15 million):** The Europe and Eurasia Regional FMF OCO request will focus on strengthening security and enhancing stability in the region amid Russian aggression. These funds will allow the United States to respond with maximum flexibility and agility to developments in the region by providing equipment and training to assist allies and partners build capabilities focused on deterring and defending against hybrid threats, increasing military readiness, and enhancing deployable capabilities. Assistance is likely to focus on allies and partners which face the greatest vulnerability to Russian aggression, while also investing in critical capabilities among allies that will be important within NATO for current and future coalition operations.

- **Pakistan (\$265 million):** Given the ongoing transition in Afghanistan and continued terrorist attacks against civilian and military targets throughout Pakistan, FMF is essential to Pakistan's efforts to increase stability in its western border region and ensure overall stability within its own borders. The FMF OCO request for Pakistan in FY 2017 will enhance the Pakistan Army, Frontier Corps, Air Force, and Navy's ability to conduct counterinsurgency (COIN) and counterterrorism (CT) operations against militants throughout its borders, especially in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, improve Pakistan's ability to deter threats emanating from those areas, and encourage continued U.S.-Pakistan military-to-military engagement. FMF will continue to focus on seven priority COIN/CT capability areas identified and agreed to with the Government of Pakistan, including precision strike; air mobility and combat search and rescue; counter-improvised explosive device and survivability; battlefield communications; night operations; border security; and maritime security/counternarcotics in support of CT aims.

The FY 2017 President's Budget assumes that further adjustments to the Budget Control Act's discretionary spending limits will be needed to sustain these activities in FY 2018. The Administration's enduring funding for ongoing operations must return to a sustainable level as we move into FY 2018 to ensure this increased scope of OCO countries and levels can shift back to the base in FY 2018.