

LAND FORCES

	<u>(\$ in Millions)</u>									
	FY 2002	Price	Program	FY 2003	Price	Program	FY 2004	Price	Program	FY 2005
	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Estimate</u>
Army	3,110.0	+109.0	-4.0	3,215.0	+73.0	-7.0	3,281.0	+65.0	-101.0	3,245.0
Marine Corps	554.0	+29.5	-5.3	578.2	-7.1	+17.6	588.7	+9.4	+14.1	612.2
Total	3,664.0	+138.5	-9.3	3,793.2	+65.9	+10.6	3,869.7	+74.4	-86.9	3,857.2

The Land Forces program describes those resources committed to the training and sustainment of DoD's land forces. Land Forces encompass the Land Forces Activity Group within the Army and that portion of the Expeditionary Forces Activity Group within the Marine Corps for the Fleet Marine ground forces. The Army's Land Forces are comprised of the units assigned to heavy, airborne, air assault and light division; corps combat units and corps support forces; echelon above corps forces; and combat training centers. The Marine Corps' land forces include Marine divisions, service support groups, helicopter groups, and light anti-aircraft missile battalions that constitute the Marine air-ground team and Marine security forces.

Resources in Land Forces train and sustain the active component ground combat forces. These resources support the key ingredients of combat readiness by providing the funds necessary to operate combat vehicles and weapon systems, train combat personnel, perform field level equipment maintenance, and maintain required readiness levels. The FY 2004 budget request increases by \$76.5 million from the FY 2003 baseline with only \$10.6 million attributed to program growth with the remainder for price increases.

ARMY

The Army Land Forces program provides Operating Tempo (OPTEMPO) resources to train and sustain the active component combat forces execution of approved training strategies that support readiness levels consistent with mission requirements. The budget supports the Active Component ground OPTEMPO training strategy, encompassing actual miles driven for home station training (HST) and National Training Center (NTC) rotations as well as virtual miles associated with using simulators, such as the Close Combat Tactical Trainer (CCTT) and the Unit Conduct of Fire Trainer (UCOFT). The Department of Army is fully committed to providing the resources required to meet this training strategy and associated level of readiness.

Funding will allow the Army to field a trained and ready force, with the combat capabilities necessary to execute assigned missions and fulfill the Army's critical role in meeting the National Military Strategy, threat scenarios, and other national military requirements. In

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addition to funding unit training and its associated costs (such as fuel, supplies, repair parts, travel and transportation), Land Forces also includes the resources to fund the operation of the Combat Training Centers (CTCs).

Land Forces supports a training strategy that provides soldiers, from the infantryman to the corps commander, a full range of realistic training exercises. Funding in FY 2004 will permit the Army to train 10 brigades (nine Active Component and one Army National Guard) at the National Training Center, 10 brigades (nine Active Component and one Army National Guard) at the Joint Readiness Training Center, and 4 brigades at the Combat Maneuver Training Center. Additionally, 7 divisions and 3 corps staffs, which includes the Command and General Staff College (CGSC) Prairie Warrior Exercise, is a Corps BCTP equivalent.

The Army's FY 2004 budget request supports the Combined Arms Training Strategy (CATS), which includes both actual miles driven and credit for virtual miles associated with using simulators. As the Army completes the fielding of the CCTT in FY 2005 its virtual simulator miles will increase and homestation live miles will decrease accordingly. The NTC miles will change annually due to the number of rotations per year and the different types of units scheduled to complete training at the NTC.

The FY 2004 program reflects a increase of \$66.0 million above the FY 2003 funding level. This growth in Land Forces includes a price increase of \$73.0 million and a net program decrease of \$7.0 million (-0.2 percent). The FY 2004 program decrease is primarily associated with an anticipated reduction in orders for consumable repair parts. However, this decrease is mostly offset by a program increase associated with higher demand for parts and higher costs to repair equipment. The demand growth is driven by aging equipment and improved OPTEMPO execution over the last several years as the Army continues to improve its ground OPTEMPO Combined Arms Training Strategy.

MARINE CORPS

The Marine Corps Land Forces program encompasses the ground portion of Fleet Marine Forces and includes three Marine divisions, three service support groups, five helicopter groups, and two light anti-aircraft missile battalions. Forces are located at installation on the east and west coasts of the United States and at bases in the Pacific Ocean.

The Operating Forces are considered the heart of the Marine Corps. About 65 percent of all active duty Marines are assigned to the operating forces. They constitute the forward presence, crisis response, and fighting power available to the warfighting combatant commanders. The Land Forces program supports the operating forces that constitute the Marine Air-Ground Team and Marine security forces at Naval installations and aboard Naval vessels. The funding provides for training and routine operations; maintenance and repair of

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organic ground equipment; routine supplies, travel, per diem and emergency leave; automatic data processing and initial purchase; and replenishment and replacement of both unit and individual equipment. Additionally, resources support the movement of troops and their participation in training exercises essential to sustaining readiness levels.

The FY 2004 program reflects a net increase of \$10.5 million above the FY 2003 funding level. This increase is the sum of a price growth of \$-7.1 million and a net program increase of \$17.6 million. Major program increases include additions for operation and maintenance of new equipment (\$+7.3 million), Joint Concept Development and Experiment (JCDE) and Joint Command and Control Integration and Interoperability (JC2I2) (\$+6.6 million), NMCI Contract Costs (+\$71.2 million), one extra paid day (\$+0.1), removal on Congressional Adjustment to DERF (\$-15.6 million), Removal of Undistributed Congressional Adjustment (\$-10.8 million), Removal of FY 1999 Emergency Supplemental Carry Forward (\$-0.8 million), Net decrease for exercises and participation in JCS and CINC sponsored exercises (\$-1.3 million); decrease for Corrosion Control Program (\$-10.2 million), and NMCI Discontinued Service Costs (\$-28.9 million).

PROGRAM DATA

Army OPTEMPO Tank Miles^{1/}

	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005
Battalions – Armor (M1) Tank Miles	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Estimate</u>
<i>Live Training:</i>				
Training at Home Stations and National Training Center (NTC) ^{2/}	809	857	832	858
<i>Virtual Training:</i>				
Close Combat Tactical Trainer (CCTT)	40	46	51	60
Unit Conduct of Fire Trainer (UCOFT) ^{3/}	30	30	30	30
Total Live and Virtual Training	879	933	913	948

1/ Excludes M1 OPTEMPO miles executed in the Balkans (FY 2002: 4 tank miles) and Kuwait (FY 2002: 61 tank miles). The training costs at these locations are financed in the Additional Activities subactivity group and NOT in the OPTEMPO Land Forces activity group.

2/ The Army removed its prepositioned fleet at the NTC in order to reduce requirements. This change now requires all units to transport their armored vehicles to the NTC. As a result, it is difficult to breakout the tank miles driven at homestation from those driven at the NTC.

3/ Beginning in FY 2002, the Army included UCOFT tank miles in the total OPTEMPO tank miles in order to capture all virtual tank miles.

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Marine Corps Participation in Collective Unit Training

	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005
<u>Marine Forces Atlantic (MFL)</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Estimate</u>
Chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff Exercises	36	36	36	36
II Marine Expeditionary Forces Exercises	50	50	50	50
Marine Operating Force Exercises	7	10	10	10
Marine Expeditionary Unit Special Operations Capable (MEUSOC) Exercises	6	10	10	10
Chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff Exercises	19	22	19	21
I Marine Expeditionary Forces Exercises	51	51	51	51
III Marine Expeditionary Forces Exercises	50	50	50	50
Marine Operating Force Exercises	11	10	10	10
Marine Expeditionary Unit Special Operations Capable (MEUSOC) Exercises	6	13	10	13

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Personnel Data

	FY 2002		FY 2003		FY 2004		FY 2005
Personnel	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Estimate</u>
Army Officer	32,474	-1,301	31,173	+213	31,386	+291	31,677
Army Enlisted	269,504	-5,036	264,468	-54	264,414	+853	265,267
Subtotal Army	301,978	-6,337	295,641	+159	295,800	+1,144	296,944
Marine Corps Officer	8,300	+117	8,417	+18	8,435	+15	8,450
Marine Corps Enlisted	96,524	+1,465	97,989	+360	98,349	+375	98,724
Subtotal Marine Corps	104,824	+1,582	106,406	+378	106,784	+390	107,174
Total Officer	40,774	-1,184	39,590	+231	39,821	+306	40,127
Total Enlisted	366,028	-3,571	362,457	+306	362,763	+1,228	363,991
Total Active Force Personnel	406,802	-4,755	402,047	+537	402,584	+1,534	404,118
Army Civilians	1,843	-281	1,562	+440	2,002	+1	2,003
Marine Corps Civilians	254	-16	238	-	238	-1	237
Total Civilian Personnel	2,097	-297	1,800	+440	2,240	-	2,240