

THE JOINT STAFF (TJS)

Global War on Terror (GWOT)/Regional War on Terror (RWOT)

Operations and Maintenance, Defense Wide Budget Activity 01, Operating Forces, and Budget Activity 04, Administrative and Service-Wide Activities

Detail by Subactivity Group

I. Description of Operations Financed:

The Joint Staff (TJS) supplemental funding request provides for the essential joint readiness and training required to maintain U.S. capability to employ joint combat forces effectively to meet contingencies worldwide. It provides tangible demonstrations of U.S. resolve and joint readiness capability to project a military presence anywhere in the world, in support of national interests and commitments to U.S. allies. Joint training with allies provides the necessary interaction to test and evaluate combined systems, lines of communication, and technical agreements. The Joint Exercise Program (JEP), Combating Terrorism Readiness Initiatives Fund (CbT RIF), the Combatant Commander (CoCOM) Initiatives Fund (CCIF), and the CoCOM Command and Control Initiatives Program (C2IP) support emergent requirements of the CoCOMs. This budget also includes the Command, Control, Communications, Computers, and Intelligence for the Warrior (C4IFTW) program, including the Coalition Warrior Interoperability Demonstration (CWID). TJS provides approximately 58 percent of these funds to Operating Forces.

- **Joint Exercise Program (JEP):** The JEP is the principal vehicle for achieving joint and multinational training. This program provides funds for the transportation of personnel and equipment for worldwide exercises. It provides the primary means for COCOMs to train battle staffs and forces in joint and combined operations, evaluate war plans, and execute engagement strategies as well as providing an opportunity to stress strategic transportation and C4I systems and evaluate their readiness and supportability across the full range of military operations. The JEP provides a vehicle for the Department of Defense (DoD) to assess the military's ability to satisfy joint national security requirements, enhance and evaluate interoperability between the Services, and exercise crucial Service-unique deployment and redeployment skills.

- **Combating Terrorism Readiness Initiatives Fund (CbT RIF)**: CbT RIF provides the flexibility to meet COCOMs' worldwide emergency or unforeseen Anti-terrorism/Force Protection (AT/FP) requirements that require immediate attention. The primary focus of the fund is on physical security equipment.
- **COCOM Initiatives Fund (CCIF)**: CCIF supports unforeseen contingency requirements critical to COCOMs' joint warfighting readiness and national security interests. The strongest candidates for approval are initiatives that support COCOM activities and functions, enhance interoperability, and yield high benefit at a low-cost. Initiatives support authorized activities such as: force training, contingencies, selected operations, humanitarian and civil assistance, military education and training of foreign personnel, personal expenses for bilateral or regional cooperation programs, and joint warfighting capabilities.
- **COCOM Command and Control Initiatives Program (C2IP)**: C2IP provides the COCOMs the capability to implement timely, low-cost, near-term improvements to their command and control systems. TJS and the COCOMs use these funds to adapt and evolve existing command and control systems to meet unique requirements that arise due to unforeseen situations.
- **Coalition Warrior Interoperability Demonstrations (CWID)**: CWID is a component of the C4IFTW program, including joint/coalition demonstrations of existing commercial off-the-shelf (COTS), new, and evolving technologies that, through Joint Staff screening, can satisfy warfighting requirements. CWIDs are the only opportunities where screeners can insert these technologies into a joint/coalition C4ISR network and stress them under the scrutiny of warfighters, without impacting training or real world missions. CWIDs enable COCOMs to review and use technologies immediately, rather than go through costly and time-consuming, full-scale development efforts.
- **Contingency Planning Database (CPD)** is an all-source, web-based information tool designed to facilitate collaboration across a broad span of interagency partners; including policymakers, strategists, and warfighters; to successfully prosecute the Global War on Terrorism (GWOT). Integral to successful GWOT prosecution is the strategic interagency management of alliances, coalitions, partnerships and initiatives across numerous worldwide operations and contingencies throughout the spectrum of conflict. CPD fills this critical niche by providing a common data picture where policymakers, strategists, and warfighters can: 1) sustain current forces by retaining the continued commitment of all troop-contributing countries and 2) identify new force contributors to relieve the burden on US forces and replace other forces withdrawn for various political reasons.

The DOD requires substantiated assessments to determine future courses of action and to eventually leave behind a safe, secure and stable Afghanistan and Iraq. The **Effects Based Assessment Support System (EBASS)** is a unique application of Value Focused Thinking and the integration with a web-based application to improve the military capabilities to link metrics to objectives. EBASS is a web-based application designed to provide an automated means to develop and refine effects-based strategic, operational, and

tactical assessments to support the planning process. Supplemental funding is required for installing, modifying, software updates, and providing support to EBASS requested by the Standing Joint Forces Headquarters (SJFHQ) and Joint Forces Command (JFCOM).

FY 2007
Title IX/Supplemental
61,904

FY 2008
GWOT Request
90,548

II. Financial Summary (\$ in Thousands):

A. Budget Activity 1 (Operating Forces) – CJCS Joint Exercise Program (JEP)

1. 4.0 Transportation

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25,550

Narrative Justification: The Joint Exercise Program (JEP) provides funds for strategic lift and other transportation-related costs for 102 CJCS-approved, Joint exercises in 61 different countries and CONUS. The JEP protects U.S. interests and supports the National Defense Strategy in the War on Terrorism by preparing U.S. forces for deployment to OIF/OEF, validating Joint Task Force Headquarters, and supporting Special Operations Training—focused primarily on combating terrorism and building relationships with our coalition partners. The strategic lift costs include all airlift (Military Air (MILAIR), commercial contract airlift, and commercial ticket program), sealift, and port-handling and inland transportation.

Despite reductions in the number of exercises, JEP funding requirements have increased for several reasons. CENTCOM’s BRIGHT STAR 2008 exercise will occur entirely within FY 2008 due to timing of the Muslim holy month of Ramadan. Normally the cost of BRIGHT STAR is spread across 2 fiscal years to decrease the impact to the JEP. Increased fuel costs also result in dramatic rate increases for commercial airlift: MilAir (up 180 percent since the JEP budget was set in FY 2005), and Sealift (up 48 percent since FY 2005). Even with a reduced JEP, these cost increases and the other JEP costs of port handling and inland transportation create a program shortfall in FY 2008.

Impact if not funded: Without funding for strategic lift the COCOMs will not be able to fully execute their joint training and theater security cooperation responsibilities. This will result in the cancellation or significant reduction of EUCOM’s SILVER EAGLE and PACOM’s SOFEX CHARLIE series of special operations exercises with key new allies in the GWOT. The effect will be similar in CENTCOM as the NATURAL FIRE exercise in MARCENT would be reduced or cancelled. The ability of COCOMs to train units to Joint Mission Essential Task List standards will be dramatically reduced, making validation of OPLANs and Joint Task Forces difficult if not impossible. The impact to validation exercises such as SOUTHCOM’s PANAMAX and FUERTAS DEFENSAS, as well as EUCOM’s MEDFLAG would directly impact their ability to meet their Title X responsibilities.

B. Budget Activity 1 (Operating Forces) – Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and high-yield Explosive (CBRNE) Consequence Management Response Force (C-CMRF)

1. 3.1 Training **28,500** **25,039**

Narrative Justification: Funding is requested for strategic lift and operation and maintenance support costs for the first-ever deployment of the Chemical, Biological, Radiological/Nuclear, and Explosive Incident Consequence Management Response Force (CBRNE C-CMRF) in support of exercise ARDENT SENTRY, which is a NORTHCOM Defense Support to Civil Authority exercise. The supplemental funds requested comply with Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5 (Management of Domestic Incidents), Homeland Security Presidential Directive 8 (National Preparedness), and achieve DOD strategic goals in executing the GWOT.

Impact if not funded: If funds are not provided, exercise deployment of the C-CMRF will not occur. Additionally, without these funds the NORTHCOM Commander will be unable to execute his joint training and Defense Support to Civil Authority responsibilities.

C. Budget Activity 1 (Operating Forces) – Combatant Commander Initiatives Fund (CCIF)

1. 3.2 Operating Tempo **25,000** **25,550**

Narrative Justification: The primary focus of CCIF is to support unforeseen contingency requirements critical to combatant command joint warfighting readiness and national security interests. Given the dynamic nature of the GWOT, fully funding warfighter needs is just as important today as it has been for the past three years. These funds will allow COCOMs needed flexibility to respond to unforeseen GWOT contingency requirements.

During FY 2006, \$24.903 million of the \$25.0 million supplemental funds available for CCIF was spent on the GWOT, Homeland Defense and exercises supporting OIF and OEF. Overall CCIF execution was 99.6 percent of funds available. The requirements levied by SECDEF's priorities require increased flexibility and responsiveness to opportunities with new coalition partners.

Impact if not funded: There will not be enough funds in CCIF to support OIF and OEF plus the increasing demands from Homeland Defense and other GWOT operations. Historical expenditures over the past three fiscal years (FY 2004 through FY 2006) attest that this amount of supplemental funding (above baseline funding) has been

necessary to fulfill Secretary of Defense priorities through funding of unforeseen/short-fuse requirements for GWOT, Homeland Defense and related exercises.

D. Budget Activity 1 (Operating Forces) – Combating Terrorism Readiness Fund (CbT RIF)

1. 3.7 Other Miscellaneous Contracts **6,700** **11,446**

Narrative Justification: Funding from the CbT RIF is provided to COCOMs to mitigate unforeseen or unanticipated force protection vulnerabilities (changes in terrorist threat levels and force protection) resulting from operations in support of the GWOT. Increases in the lethality of international and domestic threats dictate the need to take strong measures to protect our personnel and installations, at home and deployed. How the DoD protects its forces is critical to global engagement.

The Joint Staff concluded a COCOM threat assessment that identified a number of force protection vulnerabilities that exist within CENTCOM, EUCOM, PACOM, and TRANSCOM that can be directly tied to support of OIF, OEF and the GWOT. COCOMs are responsible for protecting the people and warfighting resources necessary to perform any military operation. Supplemental funding will be applied to the highest priority force projection projects within the COCOMs and will focus on perimeter defense and protection from mass casualties.

With this funding, the Department will purchase hardened overwatch towers to allow monitoring of activities at access control points at several installations; polymer spray on exterior of several exposed buildings to minimize blast fragmentation vulnerabilities; four relocatable cargo screening systems (one each in Central Command [CENTCOM], European Command [EUCOM], Pacific Command [PACOM], and Transportation Command [TRANSCOM]) that would be used at installation access control points, perimeter fencing for twelve posts (two in CENTCOM, six in EUCOM, and four in PACOM) to limit unauthorized access; and mass notification systems used to warn personnel of impending danger.

Installation mass notification systems allow for immediate communication across a wide area to alert and provide critical information to military and civilian personnel, family members, and other installation residents in the event of a threat or emergency. Mass notification systems consist of command centers, internal and external speaker systems, speaker towers, transmitter equipment, and associated training. Mass notification system projects include two in CENTCOM, three in EUCOM, and six in PACOM.

Impact if not funded: 21st Century Warfare has already demonstrated that Low Intensive military operations will dominate future warfare. The main threat will continue to come from terrorist, guerilla and small sabotage groups trying to infiltrate sensitive installations, blocking lines of communications, and attacking prime strategic targets. DoD assets (people, facilities, information, and equipment) can be used across the range of military operations at the strategic, operational, and tactical level of war. Known force protection vulnerability poses an unacceptable risk. Funding provided for force protection efforts will deter an adversary from attacking national and military assets.

E. Budget Activity 1 (Operating Forces) – Contingency Planning Database (CPD) and Effects-Based Assessment System Software (EBASS)

1. 3.6 C4I	1,704	1,737
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Narrative Justification: Achieving a decisive military advantage through end-to-end communications and universal situational awareness is the idea behind net-centric operations. The DoD vision is to connect everyone from the customer to the warfighter in the field who operates at “the tactical edge.” Achieving net-centricity depends on the supporting infrastructure of the DoD Global Information Grid (GIG). The GIG is a network of networks – a complex system that links hundreds of information system elements to enable the rapid exchange of information among the U.S. services, the Intelligence Community, and multinational allies. The GIG includes all owned and leased communications and computing systems and services, software (including applications), data, security services and other associated services necessary to achieve information superiority.

All Information Technology (IT) investments are managed as portfolios to ensure IT investments support the Department’s vision, mission, and goals; ensure efficient and effective delivery of capabilities to the warfighter; and maximize return on investment to the Enterprise. Each portfolio is managed using the GIG architecture, plans, risk management techniques, capability goals and objectives, and performance measures. Under the Enterprise portfolio, Warfighting Mission Area, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff is responsible for the portfolio governance of the GIG pertaining to Battlespace Awareness, Battlespace Communications Systems, Force Application, Focused Logistics, and Protection.

Sustainment of existing warfighter planning and assessment tools is essential to effective prosecution of the GWOT. Funding is required for the sustainment and spiral evolution of the CPD and EBASS. These key planning and assessment tools directly benefit planners, strategists, and assessors at the tactical, operational and strategic level and are supported by the GIG.

Impact if not funded: Sustainment of CPD and EBASS will cease. Users prosecuting the GWOT would then have to rely on inefficient, manual information flows of key planning and assessment data which would delay the timely presentation of vital information to key decision-makers across all levels of operations. Furthermore, without funds, the Chairman, Joint Chief of Staff is unable to execute portfolio governance of warfighting mission area GIG responsibilities.

Funding Totals

61,904

90,548