

**COUNTERTERRORISM PARTNERSHIPS FUND
AND THE
EUROPEAN REASSURANCE INITIATIVE**



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COUNTERTERRORISM PARTNERSHIPS FUND AND THE EUROPEAN REASSURANCE INITIATIVE

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COUNTERTERRORISM PARTNERSHIPS FUND AND THE EUROPEAN REASSURANCE INITIATIVE

OVERVIEW

The FY 2015 Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) request includes DoD funding for two new Presidential initiatives, with dedicated transfer accounts for each. The Counterterrorism Partnerships Fund (CTPF), proposed by the President at West Point on May 28, 2014, will support a transition to a more sustainable and partnership-focused approach to counterterrorism with a flexible mechanism that allows the Department of Defense (DoD) and the Federal Government as a whole to respond more nimbly to evolving terrorist threats from South Asia to the Sahel. The European Reassurance Initiative (ERI), proposed by the President in Warsaw on June 3, will provide temporary support to bolster the security of our NATO allies and partner states in Europe.

The request for dedicated transfer accounts, as opposed to requesting funding in the standard operating, military personnel, construction and investment accounts, provides the greatest flexibility to respond to evolving threats. The CTPF will be available for 3 years and will provide the flexibility to respond to a range of terrorist threats and crisis response scenarios. The ERI will be available for 2 years and will provide the flexibility to transfer funds to the initiatives that are deemed to be the highest priority to reassure NATO allies and bolster security in Europe. Both accounts require congressional notification prior to the transfer of funds.

Counterterrorism Partnerships Fund

(Dollars in Millions)

<u>Category</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>
Counterterrorism	2,500
Syria Regional Stabilization Initiative	1,000
Crisis Response	500
Total	4,000

European Reassurance Initiative

(Dollars in Millions)

<u>Category</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>
Increased Presence	440
Additional Bilateral and Multilateral Exercises	75
Improved Infrastructure	250
Enhanced Prepositioning	125
Building Partner Capacity	35
Total	925

COUNTERTERRORISM PARTNERSHIPS FUND

COUNTERTERRORISM PARTNERSHIPS FUND (\$4.0 billion)

The proposed Counterterrorism Partnerships Fund (CTPF) builds on existing tools and authorities to respond to a range of terrorist threats and crisis response scenarios. The CTPF will have three broad purposes: (1) to provide counterterrorism (CT) support to partner nations, including capacity-building and enabling support; (2) to provide support to address the conflict in Syria and the impact on its neighbors through a Regional Stabilization Initiative, including support to the moderate Syrian opposition; and (3) to help DoD respond to unexpected crises.

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. To illustrate potential uses of CTPF dollars, a preliminary allocation follows. These amounts could change based on world events and resulting needs.

COUNTERTERRORISM SUPPORT (\$2.5 billion)

Many strategically important states are particularly vulnerable to a range of destabilizing forces, including terrorism. In response, the Department has developed a two-track framework for allocating CTPF dollars for specific mitigating efforts: (1) expanding U.S. efforts to provide direct support to partners in those countries and regions where terrorist threats pose the greatest challenge to U.S., allied, and partner security interests; and (2) augmenting U.S. military capabilities needed to sustain a higher level of partnership activity globally and enabling partners to perform their own security operations. The overall goal of this category of CTPF would be to increase the ability of partner forces in these countries to conduct CT operations within their own borders, prevent the spillover of terrorist presence and activities from neighboring states, and participate in multinational CT operations to degrade terrorist threats. This funding category also provides adequate resources to enhance critical capabilities of U.S. special operations forces (SOF) and conventional forces that are in greatest demand, especially given the ongoing efforts to recover and reset from the extended conflicts in Iraq and Afghanistan. For example, CTPF could fund additional ISR capabilities, with a focus on ISR investments that are particularly well-suited to CT environments.

Direct Partner Support. This category of support focuses on direct partner support in order to establish and maintain a network of partners on the front lines of the terrorist threat. This assistance could include near-term training, equipping, advising, operational support, and longer-term capacity-building efforts in coordination with the Department of State.

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The CTPF direct partner support will be guided by (1) a rigorous threat and regional prioritization process and (2) an interagency coordination process that is designed to maximize the effectiveness of CTPF programming. Priority partner states and regions would be selected based on an approved list of tiered CT priorities that includes Al Qaeda (AQ) Core, Al Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP), Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), Nusrah Front, al-Shabaab, al-Qa'ida in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM), and other top threats to U.S. interests. These tiered focus areas, first developed in the 2011 National Strategy on Counterterrorism, were recently updated based on a thorough Intelligence Community analysis of top terrorist threats and interagency discussion of how relative threats and CT missions should be prioritized. The priority focus areas will be reviewed and further updated on an annual basis. CTPF initiatives will also be developed and reviewed via a deliberate interagency process. The DOD, the Department of State, and appropriate interagency partners will develop regional and country-specific initiatives, to be funded from the CTPF, for countering these prioritized threats. These plans will focus on key CT priorities but will also be informed by best practices in security sector assistance and will complement larger U.S. initiatives. A National Security Council-led interagency process will review these plans to ensure that CTPF programming is carefully tailored to the CT priority areas and that the CTPF finances activities most likely to make a meaningful impact on the threat of concern.

Initial analysis has identified several possible regional CT support strategies that might be funded from the CTPF. In Iraq, for example, the United States has committed to providing the Iraqi government with military advice and assistance, as well as intelligence support to enable Iraqi operations against ISIL. The CTPF might support the operational costs of deploying such advisors and providing such intelligence support, even while the United States continues to support Iraq's security sector through more traditional security assistance programs (e.g., Foreign Military Sales). Similarly, the United States could use the CTPF to continue to bolster key partners – such as Jordan, Tunisia, Morocco, or certain European governments – to expand their capabilities and cooperation to disrupt foreign fighter flows that are supporting ISIL, Nusrah Front, and other terrorist threats in Iraq and the Levant.

The President has publicly acknowledged the importance of supporting Yemen in its struggle against al Qaeda on the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP). Using CTPF dollars, DoD could reinforce efforts to expand CT training for Yemeni SOF and conventional units, including providing equipment, and improving training facilities, as well as addressing mobility and transportation issues so that Yemeni forces can more effectively prosecute their offensive against AQAP.

As the U.S. military footprint decreases in Afghanistan, regional partners, such as Pakistan and Uzbekistan, will take on increasing responsibility for preventing al Qaeda from reconstituting its safe haven and operational base in South and Central Asia, but also to counter terrorist groups that pose a threat to regional stability. As an example in South and Central Asia, DoD could use CTPF dollars to provide CT-specific training and equipment to Pakistani forces to augment the fight against terrorist threats emanating from within its borders.

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In Africa, where offshoots of al Qaeda – or groups inspired by it – have found fertile soil, DoD has categorized its investments regionally and by threat source. In North Africa and the Sahel, Ansar al-Sharia (AAS), al Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM), and Boko Haram (BH) have taken advantage of stretched, poorly trained, and under-resourced security forces to launch attacks that undermine government control in various states. The CTPF could be used for investments in the states most affected by these terrorist groups (e.g., AAS and/or AQIM in Libya, Tunisia, Morocco, or Mauritania; BH in Nigeria, Niger, Chad, or Cameroon) by enhancing CT training, interoperability, and operational infrastructure; enhancing border/maritime security and expeditionary capabilities; and addressing mobility and transportation requirements.

In the Horn of Africa, comparable challenges exist for partner nation security forces in responding to threats posed by al Shabaab, the violent extremist group that has expanded beyond its original base in Somalia to conduct terrorist attacks against neighboring states. The DoD could tailor security cooperation programs with countries in this region (e.g., Somalia, Kenya, Ethiopia, Djibouti) to address similar capability shortfalls as in North Africa and the Sahel, with a particular focus on enhancing the CT skill sets and equipment of forces from these countries participating in the African Union Mission in Somalia.

From recent experience in Iraq and Afghanistan, the Department has identified several common shortfalls in transportation and logistical capabilities of partner nation forces to participate in multinational operations against CT threats or other crisis response scenarios. The DoD proposes to address these gaps by committing CTPF resources to cover “global lift and sustain” costs of partners, which could include European and other allies conducting CT operations in these regions, when those allies’ participation in an operation advances U.S. security interests and/or relieves pressure on U.S. forces by enabling partners to assume a greater operational burden. The DoD would also seek to enhance partner CT capacity at the institutional and ministerial levels.

Augmenting U.S. Capability to Support Partners in CT Operations. The Department would also use the CTPF to enhance selected DoD capabilities, which can provide essential support to partner force operations. Potential applications of funding for this category could include:

- Increases in ISR funding to improve ISR capacity and capabilities available to provide support to partner nation CT efforts as well as an expanded ability to share ISR data with partner nations;
- Rotary-wing and maritime support to fund helicopter lift squadrons in the Persian Gulf; and
- Support for naval CT enablers, such as communications and logistics support at austere locations within the U.S. Central Command’s area of responsibility and the Horn of Africa, where there are no established base support functions.

Under its preliminary allocations, DoD could also provide additional funds to cover increased SOF mission costs and the deployment of greater numbers of conventional forces to engage with partner nation forces to combat terrorism. In addition, the Department could fund an assortment of other enablers, including counter IED efforts, contracted personnel recovery operations in Africa, and increased

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SOF deployments and support facilities overseas to help fill a gap in U.S. CT/crisis response capabilities oriented toward Africa, the Levant, Iraq, and other areas threatened by terrorism.

Counterterrorism Support initiatives might include:

- Develop/Enhance Coalition and Multilateral Partner Counterterrorism Capacity at Institutional/Ministry Levels

DoD seeks to increase the security sector governance capacity of key CT partners. These efforts could include enhancing partners' ability to develop CT strategies and policies, manage requisite resources and personnel, undertake logistics planning, develop and sustain acquisition and procurement processes, and promote civil-military relations. Such efforts are meant to help ensure that partners are able to absorb and sustain operational and tactical training provided by U.S. forces. Specifically, funding could go towards increasing foreign student attendance at CT-related education programs, expanding CT and related curriculum at the DoD Regional Centers, and expanding the Minister of Defense Advisory (MoDA) and Defense Institution Reform Initiative (DIRI) programs for key CT partner nations, allowing the Department to provide technical experts and advisors to partner defense ministries.

- Global Lift and Sustain for Allied Partners Conducting Counterterrorism Operations

This funding could provide essential support capabilities (e.g. logistics, lift, ISR, refueling) for allies and partners conducting counterterrorism and peacekeeping operations. Currently, 10 U.S.C. 127d provides the Department with the authority to extend such support to non-developed nations, with funding coming from the Services' base budget operations accounts. The notwithstanding language in CTPF would allow DoD to expand its Global Lift and Sustain activities in support of counterterrorism objectives, enabling partner and ally operations with mobility and logistics support. This authority would allow the Secretary of Defense to make the determination on eligible countries based on U.S. national security objectives, not the development status of the nation, and would allow DoD to provide support in excess of the statutory cap.

- Iraqi CT Efforts

The ISIL threat in Iraq is clear, and the United States has committed to supporting the Iraqi government and security forces in their efforts to combat this threat. U.S. military advisors are working to assess how we can best train, advise, and support Iraqi security forces going forward. Based on the assessment of Iraqi needs, CTPF could help support the operational costs of deploying advisors and other efforts that will help strengthen the Iraqi Security Forces and provide critical assistance.

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- Countering Syria Foreign Fighters

Disrupting the recruitment of foreign fighters from North Africa or Jordan to Syria and their travel and attack plotting into Europe and against the West is a top priority for the U.S. Government. The CTPF resources would allow DoD, in coordination with the Department of State, to provide key training to these partners and ensure they have appropriate intelligence support to provide targeted responses to these flows.

- Horn of Africa Region

Prior U.S investment in regional militaries has weakened al-Shabaab (AS) within Somalia, but the group remains a threat to the fledgling Somali state. Moreover, al-Shabaab has recently increased its operational tempo with respect to asymmetric, mass casualty attacks against civilian targets across the Horn of Africa. The CTPF dollars would allow DoD to expand and accelerate capacity building efforts with Africa Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) troop contributing countries (TCCs) and the Somalia National Army (SNA) to secure porous borders, eliminate AS safe-havens and establish security conditions in Somalia that are inhospitable to terrorism and conducive to the establishment of a fully functioning Somali state. Funding for AMISOM TCCs would be spent on improving intelligence, reconnaissance, and surveillance in Somalia and adjacent borders, improving logistics and operational mobility of AMISOM forces, and enhancing counterterrorism force capacity and professionalism. Funding to expand the capacity of the SNA would focus on establishing civil-military command and control capability and creating a professional mobile force capable of conducting counterinsurgency and counterterrorism operations in support of, and in partnership with, AMISOM and other elements of the SNA.

- North/West Africa Region

Regional instability, proliferation of weapons and terrorism tactics, and limited governance capacity have created an environment that has allowed al Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM), Boko Haram (BH), and other terrorist groups to challenge state control, attack security forces, and kill and kidnap local and western civilians. The CTPF dollars could be used to accelerate and expand the capacity of states on the front-line in the fight against terrorism (e.g., Cameroon, Chad, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Tunisia) to better detect terrorist threats in border areas, enhance expeditionary CT capabilities, improve operational infrastructure and logistics, and foster regional CT cooperation. In fragile states with emerging democracies, funding could also be used to create

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internal security forces capable of conducting CT operations and establishing a stable, secure environment that is inhospitable to terrorism.

- Yemen Counterterrorism

Yemen is subject to a number of destabilizing forces and its internal challenges have provided an opening for al Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula to secure a foothold and seek to carve out a sanctuary from which it can launch attacks directly against the United States and other regional U.S. interests and partners. Yemen's current offensive against extremist elements provides an opportunity for the United States to reinforce progress in degrading the capability of these terrorist forces. The CTPF resources could support expanded SOF and conventional unit CT training for Yemeni forces, provide equipment, facilities, and address mobility requirements.

- AFRICOM Personnel Recovery

Africa's vast expanse and the complexity of the security environment pose significant challenges to ensuring sufficient capacity to support personnel recovery missions. The CTPF resources would provide the ability to fund 3-5 sites across Africa with one fixed wing asset and one rotary wing asset to ensure contracted capability is in position to conduct personnel recovery missions as required. Maintaining a robust capability to extract personnel who are in danger or injured is a critical requirement and fundamental DoD responsibility, ensuring that personnel are not unduly put at risk in performing assigned missions.

- Counter Improvised Explosive Device (IED) Activities

- The IED is one of the many asymmetric weapons available to terrorist networks. The existing capability gaps within the counter-IED (C-IED) community are similar to and support the larger capability gaps within the CT community. The same threat networks identified and attacked through non-material and material C-IED capabilities are often the same networks targeted by CT efforts.
- Examples of JIEDDO efforts which illustrate the C-IED/CT nexus include:
 - Identification and Attack of Threat Networks:

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- Identification of threat network activities through the collection, analysis, and production of intelligence and operational data;
 - Capture, catalog, and analysis of network observables to include finance and facilitation; and
 - Collection, exploitation, and dissemination of biometric and forensic data.
- Material Solutions and ISR:
- The development of low visibility capabilities and Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (ISR) solutions to detect home-made explosives, chemical or biological agents, and other threats;
 - Tagging, tracking, and locating devices to covertly detect and monitor networks and facilitation lines; and
 - Fusion and dissemination of C-IED and network data through appropriate information technology systems across multiple networks and domains.
- Enhanced DoD Posture in Africa for Embassy Security Missions

The DoD has the responsibility to help protect U.S. personnel and facilities on the African continent. The complexity of the security environment, the sheer size and the continent's limited infrastructure have combined to demonstrate the need for DoD to position forces with the capability to respond to potential crises in the African region. These resources could support the initial expeditionary build-up and logistical support for potential staging locations in Africa for crisis response. This increased DoD presence on the continent could take shape in coordination with the relevant host nations and the U.S. Department of State.

- Increased General Purpose Forces (GPF) Deployment

Funding for increased GPF deployments to train with foreign security forces pursuant to section 1203 of the FY 2014 National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) would better enable understanding and sharing of tactics, techniques, and procedures for CT and other related missions. Additional resources, in conjunction with the authority to notwithstanding the statutory cap, would also expand the ability of GPF to pay the incremental expenses of partner nation (PN) participation in U.S. training events and broaden the number

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of counterpart forces with which GPF can train. This exposure and interaction would strengthen and reinforce existing relationships, provide opportunities for new cooperative relationships, and demonstrate U.S. resolve with our allies and partners.

- Increased Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (ISR) Capacity

The CTPF resources could be used to increase the capabilities of existing platforms, sustain critical contract ISR efforts, expand U.S. ability to share ISR collection with partner nations, and improve processing, exploitation and dissemination to minimize deployed forces. The ISR capability is a critical enabler in understanding, tracking and targeting terrorist networks. The real-time situational awareness provided by ISR improves partner nations' understanding of the operational environment, which improves their operational effectiveness, force protection and avoidance of civilian casualties.

- Intel Combat Support Agency Efforts

The CTPF resources for this effort would leverage existing Defense Intelligence Agency, National Security Agency, and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency efforts as well as select Service capabilities to enhance Combatant Command (COCOM) counterterrorism intelligence capabilities. Intelligence Analysis at the COCOMs is essential to increased partner operations by enhancing operational planning, threat awareness, and intelligence sharing.

Such funding would increase intelligence analysis at key COCOM Joint Intelligence Operations Centers, improve COCOM access to all source, signals intelligence (SIGINT) and geospatial intelligence (GEOINT) data in the Middle East and Africa in support of counterterrorism operations and expand COCOM ability to share intelligence with Partner Nations.

- Naval Counterterrorism Enablers

The CTPF resources could support additional naval counterterrorism enablers (e.g., communications and logistics support at austere locations, within the U.S. Central Command's area of responsibility and the Horn of Africa, where there are no established base support functions). Funds would provide for capabilities such as surface or air cargo handling, fuel distribution, cargo terminal and warehouse operations, postal services, customs inspections, ordnance reporting and handling, and expeditionary communications required for operations supporting counterterrorism missions

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- Special Operations Forces (SOF) Counterterrorism Crisis Response Force

As forces are withdrawn from Afghanistan, more SOF will be available to support Combatant Commanders' efforts to counter a range of challenges across the globe. The demand for U.S. forces to expand the counterterrorism capabilities of allied or partner forces will likely increase in the coming years. The United States will continue to advise, train, and equip partner forces to perform essential tasks against terrorist networks, complementing other U.S. activities in the field. Operations and activities in the Maghreb, Sahel, and Horn of Africa, for example, further our national security interests without a large commitment of U.S. forces.

This item would fund infrastructure, communications systems, and renovation of an Intermediate Staging Base required to support the rotational deployment of over 200 SOF personnel in support of CT and Crisis Response missions. The CTPF could be leveraged to increase the crisis response capability of U.S. Africa Command by providing a more robust steady state SOF CT presence in Africa. The DoD will continue to protect its capacity and capability to counter terrorist threats around the world. U.S. SOF play a central role in these efforts, increasingly maintaining persistent forward presence to prevent crises in addition to serving as a crisis response and contingency force.

- Classified Intelligence Support - Details will be provided under separate cover.

SYRIA REGIONAL STABILIZATION INITIATIVE (\$1.0 billion)

In response to the turmoil generated by the Syrian conflict and its destabilizing repercussions across the Levant and Middle East, DoD would provide greater support to Syria's neighbors – Iraq, Lebanon, Jordan, and Turkey. In coordination with the Department of State, this funding will strengthen these states' capacity to conduct and manage stability operations; enhance these countries' border security; and expand multilateral exercise and engagement activities in the region. The strains of the conflict in recent months have grown significantly so these investments are intended to build resiliency as Syria's neighbors contend with growing numbers of refugees and expanding terrorist threats.

The Administration is requesting \$500 million to provide assistance to the moderate elements of the Syrian opposition. The request includes a proposed authority to train and equip vetted elements of the Syrian armed opposition. This program would expand our efforts to build the capacity of the vetted elements of the opposition to defend the Syrian people against regime and extremist attacks,

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stabilize areas under opposition control and facilitate the provision of essential services, counter terrorist threats, and promote conditions for a negotiated settlement.

Providing assistance to partners that are at greatest risk of instability from Syria's turmoil advances several important goals, to include reassuring key partners of the U.S. commitment to their security, curbing the spread of destructive extremist forces that could threaten U.S. interests more broadly, and helping establish a bulwark against wider instability in a vital region.

CRISIS RESPONSE (\$0.5 billion)

Finally, unforeseen contingencies have a preliminary allocation of \$0.5 billion. The uncertain situation in Iraq is just one situation that underscores the importance of reserving funds that can be allocated based on unforeseen needs. A crisis response fund would facilitate flexibility and speed in responding to this or other contingencies (after an interagency policy process and appropriate congressional notification), and would allow DoD to maintain balance between responding to crises and being ready to respond to future contingencies.

With unpredictability an increasingly prominent aspect of the international setting, this funding would support U.S. forces' ability to respond quickly to a range of contingencies, from noncombatant evacuation operations to smaller-scale combat missions. These additional resources would also minimize the impact of such unplanned and unfunded activities on other DoD accounts.

EUROPEAN REASSURANCE INITIATIVE

EUROPEAN REASSURANCE INITIATIVE (\$925 million)

Through the European Reassurance Initiative (ERI), DoD seeks to reassure NATO allies and bolster the security and capacity of U.S. partners. As the President has stated, 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 threat or destabilizing action. With ERI funding, DoD would also seek to help shore up the defenses of NATO members, as well as other non-NATO partners in the region, that feel most threatened by Russia's actions against Ukraine.

The DoD would pursue 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 such as Georgia, Moldova, and Ukraine. The ERI would be established as a fund that would permit DoD – after appropriate notice to Congress – to transfer funds to those initiatives that are deemed to be of the highest priority. After appropriate congressional notification, ERI funds would be transferred to traditional DoD accounts for execution of the approved initiatives.

INCREASED PRESENCE (\$400 million)

Increasing the presence of U.S. forces in Europe through stepped-up rotations and potential deferral of some previously-planned force reductions. These actions would provide a tangible measure of reassurance to NATO allies and partners and demonstrate through unambiguous actions that the U.S. security commitment to Europe remains unshakable. All the Military Services are working with U.S. European Command to develop options. The Army would explore augmented presence through the rotation of U.S.-based units from the Armored Brigade Combat Team currently allocated to the NATO Response Force (NRF). For FY 2015, the Air Force is considering sustaining its current air superiority force structure in Europe and once again augmenting NATO's Baltic Air Policing mission. The Navy would expand its presence in the Black and Baltic Seas, as would the Marine Corps through its Black Sea Rotational Force. As a preliminary estimate, DoD would allocate approximately \$440 million for these activities.

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Army

- Armored Brigade Combat Team (ABCT) Presence (\$260.0 million)

The Army will meet the Combatant Commander's requirement for an armored brigade combat team presence through rotations of the Regionally Aligned Force ABCT (or elements), a Division headquarters tactical operations center, aviation support and combat support and service support enablers.

Navy

- Navy Black Sea Multinational Exercises (\$14 million)

Funding certain Allied deployments will enable participation in various Black Sea multinational exercises by increasing Allied presence, building partnership capacity, and increasing exercise participation and quality. Additionally, by providing funds for Allied deployments, capital needed by U.S. Allies will be available to make long-term improvements and modernization to their assets.

- Navy Seabreeze Multinational Exercises (\$4 million)

Funding will enable participation in both Seabreeze and Breeze exercises along with an additional 420 flying hours for P-3s participating in the exercises. The increased flying hours will facilitate increased presence in the Black Sea.

Marine Corps

- Marine Corps Black Sea Multilateral Engagements (\$9 million)

Funding will enable persistent presence which assures greater crisis response capability within the Black Sea, Caucus, and Baltic regions. The Black Sea Rotational Force Military support will increase to enhance training, exercises, and strategic lift capabilities.

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Air Force

- Retain Air Superiority Presence (\$110 million)

Provides Air Superiority capabilities to support increased U.S. European Command assigned missions either by increased rotations or deferring previously planned force reductions. These actions demonstrate that the Air Force's security commitment to Europe remains unshakable and provides reassurance to NATO allies and partners.

- Baltic Air Policing (\$20 million)

Provides capability, readiness, responsiveness and associated support for air policing missions in the Baltic States. Air assets deployed on the mission maintain a permanent readiness posture to deter against aggressors in the region. These missions demonstrate the Air Force's continued commitment to European security and solidarity with other NATO allies.

- Baltic ISR (\$10 million)

Provides intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance (ISR) capabilities for the Baltic and Eastern European NATO nations. ISR collection capability supports joint combatant forces in operational and training operations.

- Persistent Mobility Air Force (MAF) Capability in Poland (\$2 million)

Mobility Air Force (MAF) capabilities deployed to Poland enhance the bilateral defensive ties in the spirit of the 2008 U.S.-Polish Declaration on Strategic Cooperation. The increased cooperation between forces strengthens interoperability as NATO allies. The MAF presence allows regular joint training exercises in Poland.

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Defense-wide

- Intelligence and Warning (I&W) Capability (\$11 million)

Provides dedicated analytic support at the EUCOM Joint Intelligence Operations Center and NATO Intelligence Fusion Center to provide timely indications and warnings and enhanced exercise planning. Intelligence is a key enabler to U.S. and NATO partners in accurately assessing the increased Russian military activity, enabling the UNITED STATES and their allies to respond rapidly to the changing theater security environment and designing tailored partner exercises in Europe.

- **ADDITIONAL BILATERAL AND MULTILATERAL EXERCISES AND TRAINING (\$75 million)**

Additional U.S. forces in Europe would enable more extensive U.S. participation in exercises and training activities with NATO and non-NATO partner countries, improving readiness and interoperability as well as highlighting the determination of participants to resist coercive or provocative measures from any source. Additional funding would allow DOD to provide increased levels of U.S. forces PARTICIPATING in various European-based exercises, including Allied Spirit II, which focuses on ground force multinational interoperability, and Joint Warrior, which hones maritime security capabilities through combat drills. Additional funding would enable U.S. allies and partners to fully participate and benefit from these exercises. As a preliminary estimate, DoD would allocate about \$75 million for these activities.

Army

- Increased Global Response Force (GRF) Exercises (\$15 million)

Allied nation participation in GRF exercises plays an important role to create better engagement opportunities by synergizing and incentivizing wider allied and partner nation participation in Combatant Commander exercises. Additionally, GRF exercises enable newer members to leverage NATO common funding to participate in other exercises and achieve tangible results, creating an expanded pool of allied forces that meet NATO standards

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Navy

- Navy Austere Challenge Multinational Exercises (\$10 million)

This initiative will expand participation in the Austere Challenge exercise, by shifting the geographic focus, increasing capabilities and capacity, increasing the number of events, and deploying functional component staffs to Poland and Romania. Executing the exercise with the additional scope will demonstrate greater assurance and provide insights into future force capabilities by utilizing coalition assessments.

- Navy Baltic Operations Multinational Exercises (\$1 million)

Funding will support expansion of exercises with Poland and other participating partner nations by providing additional funds for travel and transportation of personnel and associated equipment participating in the exercises.

Marine Corps

- Marine Corps Black Sea Multilateral Engagements (\$10 million)

Funding will enable increased bilateral and multilateral training and exercises within the Black Sea, Caucus, and Baltic region which will strengthen partnership engagement opportunities.

- Marine Corps Moldova and Georgia Multilateral Engagements (\$7 million)

Funding will support increased deployed land-based forces training and exercises with Moldavian and Georgian forces.

- Marine Corps NATO Multinational Exercises (\$5 million)

Funding will enable increased Marine Corps participation in NATO multinational exercises such as Trident Juncture, Trident Jaguar, Steadfast Illusion, Operation Egemen, Combined Resolve I, II, and III, Phiblex-West, and Phiblex-East. Funds support travel, training, exercise support, and strategic lift.

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- Marine Corps Baltic Operations Multinational Exercises (\$4 million)

Funding is required for increased Marine Corps participation in Baltic Operations (BALTOPS) multinational exercises. Funds support Military Sealift Command ship fuel and crew costs, port handling and inland transportation, and strategic lift. There are also additional costs to support equipment arrival, assembly, and reconstitution.

- Marine Corps Cold Response Multinational Exercises (\$2 million)

The Marine Corps currently conducts this cold weather training exercise in Norway biennially with an established cycle in FY 2014 and FY 2016. Funding will support executing this exercise in FY 2015. Funds support rotational costs for travel, training, exercise support, port handling and inland transportation, and strategic lift, as well as equipment arrival, assembly, and reconstitution at home station.

Air Force

- NATO Exercises (\$16 million)

Sustains air force participation in NATO exercises to strengthen interoperability with U.S. allies. These exercises enhance and display NATO's military capabilities across the Alliance's full mission spectrum. In addition, NATO exercises integrate and improve the military capabilities of non-NATO participants and support the development/implementation of the military aspects of the European Security and Defense Identity (ESDI) within NATO.

- Eastern European Countries Exercise Support (\$5 million)

Provides support for air training and exercises in the Baltic States and other Eastern European countries. Exercises ensure interoperability with current/potential coalition partners and strengthen interoperability with U.S. allies. In addition, exercises enable the Air Force and other Service Components to plan and execute full-spectrum operations responding to crises affecting the EUCOM area of responsibility.

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- **IMPROVED INFRASTRUCTURE (\$250 million)**

A key enabler for training and combat operations is sufficiently robust infrastructure at key locations to support military activities. The DoD would pursue, subject to final agreement with host nations, selective improvements mostly to air fields in Eastern and Central Europe, but there could also be improvements at training ranges and operations centers. These steps would expand NATO's flexibility and contingency options and give concrete expressions of support to U.S. allies and partners. As a preliminary estimate, DoD would allocate about \$250 million for these activities.

Army

- Increase Range Capabilities and Operations, and Upgrade Training Sites (\$118 million)

Supports infrastructure improvements to training sites and increases range capabilities and operations at Central and Eastern European military reservation areas. These upgrades to the infrastructure will provide increased training capacity for U.S. forces and increased ability to accommodate U.S. equipment.

- Multi-Modal Improvements (\$17 million)

Improves Multi-Modal Node infrastructure to allow for greater responsiveness and to support expanded U.S. military presence in Central and Eastern Europe. Construct new facilities, which may include an airfield operations terminal, hardstand, warehouses, staging areas, transient barracks, and roads, to enhance the transition of U.S. forces in and out of theater. Multi-Modal is an Army term to describe the movement of cargo and personnel using two or more transportation methods (air, highway, rail, sea) from point of origin to destination.

- Hazardous Cargo Ramp (\$5 million)

Enhances ability to handle and trans-load hazardous materials and facilitates the movement of U.S. equipment in and out of theater. Improves security of sensitive military equipment and allows for the international transportation of hazardous cargo. Project may include improvements to current site, construction of new facilities, demolition of obsolete facilities, and installation of fueling equipment.

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Navy

- Navy EUCOM Information Sharing Initiatives (\$8 million)

Funding provides for contract personnel and monitoring tools operating from EUCOM Operation Centers and coordinated with intelligence, cultural, and linguist experts. The funding provides information environment monitoring capability to identify and assess issues, propaganda, and misinformation, which supports rapid assessment and response activities.

- Navy Infrastructure Projects (\$4 million)

Funding supports infrastructure improvements to expand port headquarters facilities. Funds support the renovation and repair of an approximately four thousand square foot facility that will be used as the exercise maritime operations center, renovation of existing degraded force protection control measures at the compound, and renovation of the berthing facility capable of housing exercise personnel and facilitators. Funds also support repairs to piers and construction of a repelling tower to support exercises.

Air Force

- Improve Support Infrastructure (\$51 million)

Funds necessary and essential repairs to a variety of mission enhancing infrastructure-related requirements that support continued and robust operations associated with an Aviation Detachment training mission, Air-to-Air Refueling operation and Open Skies Treaty flights. These facility projects also support NATO Air Policing, and NATO Response Force commitments. Requirements include, but are not limited to, repair of a main operational runway to improve drainage and significantly increase friction ratings for aircraft landings; enhancing munitions storage functions; repair of a dormitory for deploying, supporting, or theater sustaining personnel; and constructing dining and laundry facilities to support the mission and mitigate the need for extensive off-base contracting option.

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- Improve Airfield Infrastructure (\$47 million)

Funds are required to improve mission critical infrastructure that support fighter and mobility aircraft operations, other related operational capabilities, and associated personnel to ensure Baltic air superiority. Infrastructure projects include, but are not limited to:

- Extend ramp space
- Repair runways/taxiways and repair/construct aprons
- Restore/modernize instrument landing and airfield lighting systems
- Repair hangar deficiencies
- Enlarge arm/de-arm pads and alleviate deficient arm/de-arm pads
- Enhance/modernize squadron operations facilities
- Test/repair fuel systems / upgrade primary fuel systems
- Install Tactical Air Navigation (TACAN) equipment

- **ENHANCED PREPOSITIONING (\$125 million)**

The DoD would also use ERI funds to enhance prepositioning of U.S. equipment in Europe. Initiatives could include added air equipment in Eastern European nations, improved prepositioning facilities for Marine equipment, and weapons/ammunition storage capabilities. As a preliminary estimate, DoD would allocate about \$125 million for these activities.

Army

- Fuel Storage Capacity (\$15 million)

The infrastructure project would facilitate the movement of U.S. equipment in and out of theater by increasing the fuel storage capacity to support additional aircraft. Project may include infrastructure improvements to the bulk fuel storage tanks and fuel distribution system that connects the storage tanks to the refueling pump near the taxiway.

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Marine Corps

- Marine Corps Infrastructure Projects (\$19 million)

Funds workshop and infrastructure projects that facilitate storage of M1A1 tanks as part of the Marine Corps Prepositioning Program in support of the new Marine Air Ground Task Force (MAGTF) model requiring specialized equipment sets for an infantry battalion task force. Funds the construction of a Wash Down facility to support equipment transported into and out of Europe. This facility would have the capability to maintain equipment by washing vehicles and other items such as tents. Funds provide for equipment maintenance as well as improvements to facilities.

Air Force

- Improve Weapons Storage Facilities (\$83 million)

Infrastructure repair projects are necessary to improve responsiveness and bolster strategic bombing and munitions storage capabilities for Northern and Southern Europe. These projects will improve accessibility, capacity and capability at these installations by:

- Repairing docks and railhead systems necessary to ensure secure operational capacity and sufficient contingency capability. These facilities serve as a munitions storage area (MSA) for supplies and provide a significant multi-modal capability that is theater unique and mission essential. The facilities support U.S. and NATO contingency plans and United States Air Forces in Europe (USAFE) Theater Munitions Distribution Strategy. The existing railhead is on a non-contiguous section of the installation; therefore, trucks are required to transport the munitions from the MSA over five miles of public roads with police escort.
- Meeting other mission essential requirements, including:
 - Expanding and/or strengthening munitions storage pads,
 - Lightning protection systems for personnel and munitions safety,
 - Repair of lighting for security and safety in and around the storage igloos, and
 - Minor road repairs to ensure proficient munitions movements.

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- Preposition Air Equipment (\$8 million)

The primary purpose is to strategically place equipment near potential conflict areas or locations where the Department intends to conduct air operations in support of national defense objectives. This ensures the equipment is readily available to forces in the event of a crisis or training/exercise operations. Prepositioning common air equipment allows Air Force Active, Reserve and/or National Guard units to project forces into a conflict area faster and increases response times. It also decreases the strain on scarce airlift capabilities and reduces reliance on relatively slow sealift deliveries. As a result, rotating Air Force units are not required to bring common support equipment from home station that would be costly to move and increase transit time.

- **BUILDING PARTNER CAPACITY (\$35 million)**

Another important focus in Europe would be efforts to build partner capacity in some of the newer NATO allies and with non-NATO partners such as Georgia, Moldova, and Ukraine. Providing these countries with the capability and capacity to defend themselves and to enable their participation as full operational partners within NATO is an important complement to other U.S. lines of effort. More formidable defense capabilities will also strengthen deterrence against aggressive actions by Russia or from other sources. The DoD efforts, along with State Department contributions, would focus on filling critical operational gaps, such as border security and air/maritime domain awareness, as well as building stronger institutional oversight of the defense establishments in these countries. The preliminary allocation of funds for these efforts is about \$35 million for NATO allies and non-NATO partners), in addition the Department of State has \$75 million for non-NATO partners.

Army

- Increased Partnership Activities in Central and Eastern Europe (\$10 million)

The increased partnership activities with NATO and other partner nations will build and strengthen regional partner capacity to responsibly manage and conduct counter terrorism and stability operations. It will also enhance the NATO and partner nation counter terrorism training and interoperability with U.S. forces. Finally, it will improve force effectiveness through increased internal defense operations, surveillance and border security activities

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- Leverage State Partnership Program Relationships to Boost Civil-military Response Options (\$4 million)

The Army National Guard has already established state partnership with most Central and Eastern Europe NATO and partner nations. Additional funding would further enhance and strengthen existing relationship. These enhanced state partnerships will also improve NATO and partner nation counter terrorism training, and interoperability with U.S. forces.

The State Partnership Program (SPP) will focus primarily on building partners' capacity. It will also support additional bilateral and multilateral exercises and training with allies and partners. Through the SPP, over the past two decades the National Guard has developed close and enduring partnerships with 22 countries in the USEUCOM AOR, including several newer NATO allies and partners. The SPP provides high value, scalable security cooperation engagements that go beyond military-to-military linkages by leveraging the National Guard's unique civil-military nature to build deeper whole-of-government relationships between U.S. states and partner countries.

Navy

- Navy Black Sea Information Sharing Initiatives (\$2 million)

This initiative has three goals: conduct open source research to establish vessel traffic patterns in the Black Sea, develop and disseminate an enhanced common operational picture, and improve partner capacity through a command post exercise. The Black Sea region is an area of heavy commercial vessel traffic and the Defense science and technology organizations will complete a vessel analysis of the Black Sea, to include traffic patterns and high risk vessels. The second portion of the initiative will include improved information sharing with coalition partners. The final portion of the initiative includes a 1-week command post exercise with coalition partners designed to improve information sharing and strengthen partner capacity.

- Navy Information Sharing with Coalition Partners (\$1 million)

Funding provides for information sharing connectivity in the Mediterranean and Baltic Sea mission areas, which allows coalition partners access to information networks while embarked on Navy vessels.

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Defense-wide

- Section 1206, Global Security Contingency Fund (GSCF), Warsaw Initiative Fund (WIF), Global Lift and Sustain Activities (\$18 million)

State funding (through an additional \$75 million of Foreign Military Financing, or FMF) and DoD efforts to build partner capacity will be complementary and mutually reinforcing. State's FMF for Ukraine, Georgia and Moldova will expand programming in the areas of defense reform and institution building, including professionalization, training, capability development, and equipment upgrades. DoD programs will enable training, advice and assistance, and exercises for these partners' military forces, plus other security forces, to enhance their long-term capacity for territorial defense. DoD programs will also support other partners (for example, in the Balkans) in resisting Russian diplomatic and economic pressure to distance themselves from NATO.

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Table 1 – Summary of ERI by Military Department

Department	(Dollars in Millions)	FY 2015 Request
Army		444
Navy		100
Air Force		352
Defense-wide		29
Total DoD European Reassurance Initiative		925

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Table 2 – ERI Funding by Category and Military Department

DoD European Reassurance Initiative	Organization	Category (Dollars in Millions)	FY 2015 Request
Increased Presence	Army	Armored Brigade Combat Team (ABCT) presence	260
	Navy	Navy Black Sea Multinational Exercises	14
	Navy	Navy Seabreeze Multinational Exercises	4
	Navy	Marine Corps Black Sea Multilateral Engagements	9
	Air Force	Baltic Air Policing	20
	Air Force	Baltic Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance	10
	Air Force	Persistent MAF Capability	2
	Air Force	Retain Air Superiority Presence	110
	Defense-Wide	Intelligence and Warning (I&W)	11
Subtotal Increase Presence			440
Additional Bilateral and Multilateral Exercises and Training	Army	Increased Global Response Force Exercises	15
	Navy	Navy Austere Challenge Multinational Exercises	10
	Navy	Navy BALTOPS Multinational Exercises	1
	Navy	Marine Corps BALTOPS Multinational Exercises	4
	Navy	Marine Corps Black Sea Multilateral Engagements	10
	Navy	Marine Corps Cold Response Multinational Exercises	2
	Navy	Marine Corps Moldova and Georgia Multilateral Engagements	7
	Navy	Marine Corps NATO Multinational Exercises	5
	Air Force	NATO Exercises	16
	Air Force	Eastern European Countries Exercise Support	5
Subtotal Additional Bilateral and Multilateral Exercises and Training			75

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DoD European Reassurance Initiative	Organization	Category (Dollars in Millions)	FY 2015 Request
Improved Infrastructure	Army	Construct Hazardous Cargo Ramp	5
	Army	Increase Range Capacities and Operation, and Upgrade Training Sites	118
	Army	Multi-modal Improvements	17
	Navy	Navy EUCOM Information Sharing Initiatives	8
	Navy	Navy Infrastructure Projects	4
	Air Force	Improve Airfield Infrastructure	47
	Air Force	Improve Support Infrastructure	51
Subtotal Improved Infrastructure			250
Enhanced Prepositioning	Army	Fuel Storage Capacity	15
	Navy	Marine Corps Infrastructure Projects	19
	Air Force	Improve Weapons Storage Facilities	83
	Air Force	Preposition Air Equipment	8
Subtotal Enhanced Prepositioning			125
Building Partner Capacity	Army	Increased Partnership Activities in Central and Eastern Europe	10
	Army	Leverage State Partnership Program	4
	Navy	Navy Black Sea Information Sharing Initiatives	2
	Navy	Navy Information Sharing with Coalition Partners	1
	Defense-Wide	Sec 1206, GSCF, WIF, and Global Lift and Sustain Activities	18
Subtotal Building Partner Capacity			35
Total DoD European Reassurance Initiative			925

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COUNTERTERRORISM PARTNERSHIPS FUND / EUROPEAN REASSURANCE INITIATIVE

Acronym List

AQ	Al Qaeda	ISR	Intelligence Surveillance and Reconnaissance
AS	al-Shabaab	I&W	Intelligence and Warning
AAS	Ansar al-Sharia	MILCON	Military Construction
ABCT	Armored Brigade Combat Team	MSV	Maritime Support Vessels
AOR	Area of Operation	MoDA	Ministry of Defense Advisory
AQAP	Al Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula	MAF	Mobility Air Force
AQIM	Al Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb	MAGTF	Marine Air Ground Task Force
AMISOM	African Union Mission in Somalia	NDAA	National Defense Authorization Act
BALOPS	Baltic Operations	NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
BH	Boko Haram	NRF	NATO Response Force
COCOM	Combatant Command	OCO	Overseas Contingency Operations
CONUS	Continental United States	OPTEMPO	Operating Tempo
C-IED	Counter Improvised Explosive Device	OSD	Office of the Secretary of Defense
CT	Counterterrorism	OUSD(C)	Office of the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller)
CTPF	Counterterrorism Partnerships Fund	PN	Partner Nations
DIRI	Defense Institution Reform Initiative	SOF	Special Operations Forces
DoD	Department of Defense	SIGINT	Signals Intelligence
ERI	European Reassurance Initiative	SNA	Somalia National Army
ESDI	European Security and Defense Identity	SPP	State Partnership Program
GSCF	Global Security Contingency Fund	TACAN	Tactical Air Navigation
GPF	General Purpose Forces	TCC	Troop Contributing Countries
GRF	Global Response Force	USAFE	United States Air Forces in Europe
FMF	Foreign Military Financing	USAFRICOM	United States Africa Command
FY	Fiscal Year	USCENTCOM	United States Central Command
GEOINT	Geospatial Intelligence	USEUCOM	United State Europe Command
HSC	Helicopter Sea Combat	USMC	United States Marine Corps
IED	Improvised Explosive Device	USSOCOM	United States Special Operations Command
ISIL	Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant	WIF	Warsaw Initiative Fund

