

## LAND FORCES

	<u>(\$ in Millions)</u>						
	<b>FY 2001</b>	<b>Price</b>	<b>Program</b>	<b>FY 2002</b>	<b>Price</b>	<b>Program</b>	<b>FY 2003</b>
	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Estimate</u>
<b>Army*</b>	3,358.4	-28.9	-28.1	3,301.4	+151.6	+278.9	3,731.9
<b>Marine Corps</b>	<u>481.0</u>	<u>+3.9</u>	<u>-8.8</u>	<u>476.1</u>	<u>+29.0</u>	<u>+126.0</u>	<u>631.1</u>
<b>Total</b>	3,839.4	-25.0	-36.9	3,777.5	+180.6	+404.9	4,363.0

\* Includes both Air and Ground OPTEMPO.

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 2003 budget request of \$4,363.0 million reflects a net increase of \$585.5 million. This includes a price increase of \$180.6 million, which is driven mostly by changes in working capital fund rates and a net program increase of \$404.9 million (10.2 percent).

### ARMY

The Army's Land Forces program provides Operating Tempo (OPTEMPO) resources to train and sustain the active component combat forces and support training strategies at high (T1/T2) readiness levels, which ensure that operating forces train to reach full proficiency on tasks identified in unit mission essential task lists (METL). In FY 2003, it supports an OPTEMPO training level for the M1 ground combat system of 849 training miles, which is the highest level executed in the last decade (i.e., FY 2001). The 849 OPTEMPO miles include live ground operations (homestation and National Training Center (NTC) miles) and Close Combat Tactical Trainer (CCTT) (simulator operations) for those units that have fielded CCTT as a part of the overall Army training strategy. Funding in this activity group will allow the Army to field a trained and ready force, possessing 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 addition to funding unit training and its associated costs (such as fuel, supplies, repair parts, travel and transportation), the Land Forces program includes the resources to fund the operation of the Combat Training Centers (CTCs).

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The Army's Land Forces resources support a training strategy that exposes all soldiers, from the infantryman to the corps commander, to a full range of realistic training exercises. FY 2002 funding will permit the Army to train 9 Active Component and 1 National Guard brigades at the National Training Center, 9 Active Component and 1 National Guard brigades at the Joint Readiness Training Center, and 5 Active Component brigades at the Combat Maneuver Training Center. Additionally, 6 Active Component divisions and 2 Active Component corps staffs (which includes 1 Command and General Staff College (CGSC) Prairie Warrior Exercise, a Corps Battle Command Training Program equivalent) will participate in the Battle Command Training Program.

The FY 2003 program reflects an increase of \$430.5 million above the FY 2002 funding level. This growth in Land Forces includes a price increase of \$151.6 million and a net program increase of \$278.9 million (+8.1 percent). The FY 2003 budget also includes a program increase in OPTEMPO (\$100 million) to fund total tank miles (including homestation, virtual, and NTC) at the highest level executed in the last decade (i.e., FY 2001). This "realistic budgeting" in FY 2003 will enable the Army to achieve its executable goals and maintain a high level of military readiness. In addition, the budget finances the cost increases associated with the demand changes in repair parts, changes in credit rates, and reclassification of depot level reparable and consumables (\$123.9 million) and additional cost increases to maintain and operate the recapitalized/modernized and more advanced combat weapon systems (i.e., M1A2 tanks, M2A2 Bradley Fighting Vehicles, and AH-64D Longbow) (\$38.8 million). The current budget submission continues to include funding to support the Army's transformation vision to produce a combat-ready "interim-brigade" equipped with medium-weight systems. The Interim Brigade Combat Team (IBCT) is a new organization centered on weapon systems that are lighter and faster to deploy than current heavy forces, but more lethal than current light forces. The IBCTs will better equip the Army to handle future operations and support the war on terror. The Army will complete the conversion of its first heavy brigade (Fort Lewis, Washington) to a new "interim-brigade" configuration in FY 2003. To support the Army Transformation properly, the FY 2003 budget finances the first IBCT deployment exercise (\$60.0 million) and the incremental cost to prepare and equip the second and third IBCT brigades as they begin the transformation cycle (\$31.4 million). Other major program increases primarily include the establishment of the Deep Attack Center of Excellence training site in order to provide a "Combat Training Center like" capability for the deep attack aviation community (\$18.1 million); changes in rotation schedules at the Combat Training Centers (\$15.5 million) and replacement of chemical overgarments with the next generation Joint Service Lightweight Integrated Suit Technology (JSLIST) (\$6.9 million). These program increases are partially offset by a net functional transfer of \$108.4 million out of OPTEMPO, primarily to align readiness support programs that indirectly support OPTEMPO with the appropriate Land Forces Readiness Operations Support programs. These transfers resulted due to the findings of the Army's recent in-depth study and analysis of OPTEMPO programs. In addition, the FY 2003 budget includes a program decrease (\$-24.9 million) due to a one-time increase in FY 2002 for the US Joint Forces Command exercise, Millennium Challenge, which was not extended into FY 2003.

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### **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 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 2003 program reflects an increase of \$155.0 million above the FY 2002 funding level. This increase is the sum of a price growth of \$29.0 million and a net program increase of \$126.0 million (+24.9 percent), which includes a transfer of the Unit Deployment Program to the Operation and Maintenance, Navy appropriation in order to properly fund Temporary Assigned Duty (TAD) costs for deployed aviation units. Major program increases include cost growth in Navy Marine Corps Intranet Services based on the first full year of service costs (\$101.3 million); increase in lift requirements for training primarily due to changes in aircraft locations in the Pacific Theatre and to support an increased readiness posture (\$13.1 million); increase in operation and maintenance support for newly fielded equipment (\$6.0 million); increase in maintenance costs due to aging equipment (\$8.8 million); increase for replenishment and replacement of individual and unit level equipment required to maintain an increased readiness posture within the operating forces (\$9.0 million); increase for the stand-up and operation of the 4th Marine Expeditionary Brigade (\$4.3 million); increase for the Unit Deployment program to ensure equitable payment of Unit Deployment Program (UDP) per diem to all participants (\$11.0 million); and increase for Joint Experimentation to include Marine Corps participation in joint experiments under the Joint Forces Command and the establishment of an experimental standard Joint Task Force Headquarters (\$3.3 million). These program increases are partially offset by a program decrease in FY 2003 due to a one-time increase in FY 2002 for the US Joint Forces Command exercise, Millennium Challenge (\$-5.0 million); savings associated with the Navy Marine Corps Intranet discontinued support costs (\$-7.4 million); and reduced FY 2003 OPTEMPO costs due to one-time FY 2002 congressional adds for items such as the extended cold weather clothing system, blister guard socks, Modular Lightweight Load-carrying Equipment (MOLLE), and Joint Service Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical (NBC) Defense Equipment Surveillance (\$-14.8 million).

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**Program Data**

**Army OPTEMPO Miles<sup>1/</sup>**

<b><u>Battalions</u></b>	<b>FY 2001</b>	<b>FY 2002</b>	<b>FY 2003</b>
	<b><u>Actual</u></b>	<b><u>Budget</u></b>	<b><u>Budget</u></b>
<b>Armor (M1): Live and Virtual Training<sup>2/</sup></b>	<b>849</b>	<b>831</b>	<b>849</b>

1. Excludes M1 OPTEMPO miles executed in Bosnia and S.W. Asia that are partially funded with Overseas Contingency Operations Transfer Funds. FY 2001 Actuals: Training in S.W. Asia (37 miles) and Bosnia (5 miles). Beginning in FY 2002, the funding for contingency operations in Bosnia and S.W. Asia are included in the Operation and Maintenance, Army appropriation (in Additional Activities subactivity group).
2. In FY 2001, the Army changed its policy to require all modernized units to transport armored vehicles rather than drawing from the prepositioned stocks at NTC. As a result, it is difficult to breakout ground operations training tank miles among homestation, NTC, and CCTT.

**Marine Corps Participation in Collective Unit Training**

	<b>FY 2001</b>		<b>FY 2002</b>		<b>FY 2003</b>
	<b><u>Actual</u></b>	<b><u>Change</u></b>	<b><u>Estimate</u></b>	<b><u>Change</u></b>	<b><u>Estimate</u></b>
<b><u>Marine Forces Atlantic (MFL)</u></b>					
Chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff Exercises	31	-1	30	-	30
II Marine Expeditionary Forces Exercises	61	-1	60	-	60
Marine Operating Force Exercises	14	-	14	-	14
Marine Expeditionary Unit Special Operations Capable (MEUSOC) Exercises	10	-	10	-	10
	<b>FY 2001</b>		<b>FY 2002</b>		<b>FY 2003</b>
	<b><u>Actual</u></b>	<b><u>Change</u></b>	<b><u>Estimate</u></b>	<b><u>Change</u></b>	<b><u>Estimate</u></b>
<b><u>Marine Forces Pacific (MPF)</u></b>					
Chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff Exercises	22	+3	25	-	25
I Marine Expeditionary Forces Exercises	48	+3	51	-	51
III Marine Expeditionary Forces Exercises	44	+1	45	-	45
Marine Operating Force Exercises	10	-	10	-	10
Marine Expeditionary Unit Special Operations Capable (MEUSOC) Exercises	17	-	17	-	17

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**Personnel Data**

	<b><u>FY 2001</u></b>		<b><u>FY 2002</u></b>		<b><u>FY 2003</u></b>
	<b><u>Actual</u></b>	<b><u>Change</u></b>	<b><u>Estimate</u></b>	<b><u>Change</u></b>	<b><u>Estimate</u></b>
<b><u>Active Forces Personnel</u></b>			<b><u>(End Strength)</u></b>		
Army Officer	31,265	-516	30,749	+432	31,181
Army Enlisted	<u>260,274</u>	<u>+3,676</u>	<u>263,950</u>	<u>+807</u>	<u>264,757</u>
Subtotal Army	291,539	+3,160	294,699	+1,239	295,938
Marine Corps Officer	8,189	+12	8,201	+211	8,412
Marine Corps Enlisted	<u>96,611</u>	<u>+201</u>	<u>96,812</u>	<u>+2,213</u>	<u>99,025</u>
Subtotal Marine Corps	104,800	213	105,013	+2,424	107,437
Total Officer	39,454	-504	38,950	+643	39,593
Total Enlisted	<u>356,885</u>	<u>+3,877</u>	<u>360,762</u>	<u>+3,020</u>	<u>363,782</u>
Total Active Force Personnel	396,339	3,373	399,712	+3,663	403,375
<b><u>Civilian Personnel</u></b>			<b><u>(Full-Time Equivalents)</u></b>		
Army	3,300	-603	2,697	-69	2,628
Marine Corps	<u>224</u>	<u>-25</u>	<u>199</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>199</u>
Total Civilian Personnel	3,524	-628	2,896	-69	2,827