I. <u>Description of Operations Financed</u>: This Budget Activity Group encompasses nine functions supporting military medical readiness and delivery of patient care worldwide. The nine medical support functions include:

**Examining Activities -** Resources administering physical examinations and performing evaluations of medical suitability for military service. Includes resources required for Armed Forces Examination and Entrance Stations and the Department of Defense (DoD) Medical Examination Review Board.

Other Health Activities - Resources organizations and functions that support the provision of health care for DoD beneficiaries. Examples include: central medical laboratories, medical services squadrons, Army and Navy Medicine regional commands, public affairs, the Women, Infants and Children Program, humanitarian actions, family advocacy, patient affairs, and contribution of resources for the DoD beneficiaries' health care at the CAPT James A. Lovell Federal Health Care Center North Chicago, IL.

Military Public/Occupational Health - Resources military public health manpower, supplies, permits, certification and licensure fees, support equipment, and the associated requirements specifically identified for management, direction, and operation of disease prevention and control. Examples include: epidemiology, medical entomology, drinking water safety, monitoring hazardous waste disposal, food and facility sanitation, wellness/health promotion and education, community health nursing, medical intelligence, disease and climate illness, disease prevention and control, hearing conservation, and health and injury surveillance.

**Veterinary Services -** Resources the management, direction and operation of DoD's worldwide veterinary missions, as well as veterinary support requirements for other specified federal agencies. Includes veterinary care of government-owned animals,

#### I. Description of Operations Financed (cont.)

procedures involving animals in clinical investigation departments, and control of zoonotic and veterinary public health diseases.

Military Unique - Other Medical Activities - Resources unique military medical functions and activities that have a relationship to the size of the military population supported. Examples of programs include: physiological training units, drug abuse detection laboratories, optical repair and fabrication laboratories, medical logistics offices, medical materiel activities, deployment planning, plans, operation and training offices in military treatment facilities, and Department of Defense Armed Forces Blood Program.

Aeromedical Evacuation System - Resources the operation and administration of the Aeromedical Evacuation System, costs associated with intra- and inter-theater patient transportation, and operations to sustain the Aeromedical Evacuation Epidemiology Laboratory.

Service Support to Other Health Activities - Resources to support USTRANSCOM's Global Patient Movement Requirements Center.

Joint Pathology Center (JPC) - Resources manpower, equipment, and the associated operation and maintenance of the JPC including pathology education, consultation, and diagnostic testing provided to the Department of Defense and other Federal Agencies.

Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA) Advisory Board Activities - Resources the FACA Advisory Board and subcommittee functions, meetings, support, studies and other activities. FACA is composed of those committees, boards, commissions, councils, task forces and similar groups which have been established to advise officers and agencies in the executive branch of the Federal Government and must follow the regulatory and

#### I. <u>Description of Operations Financed (cont.)</u>

statutory requirements related to FACA in Title 5 Appendix, United States Code (U.S.C.).

#### II. Force Structure Summary:

Consolidated Health Support includes staffing and contracts to support the Defense Health Agency, the Army Medical Command, Navy Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, and the Air Force Medical Services by providing the active duty and beneficiary population with complementary health care such as laboratory testing, immunizations, physical exams, humanitarian actions, epidemiology and entomology testing, disease prevention and control, veterinary services, physiological training, optical repair and fabrication, intra- and inter-theater patient transportation, and pathology education and consultation. In addition, this Budget Activity Group funds operations at the Army and Navy regional medical commands, the Armed Forces Blood Program, the medical logistics offices, deployment planning, and provides resources for USTRANSCOM's Global Patient Movement Requirements Center.

#### III. Financial Summary (\$ in thousands)

FY 2020 Congressional Action FY 2019 Budget Current FY 2021 A. BA Subactivities Actuals Request Amount Percent Appropriated Estimate Estimate 1. Examining Activities 100,494 104,303 -1.104-1.1 103,199 103,199 14,886 2. Other Health Activities 518,269 532,867 -28,284 -5.3 504,583 504,583 381,356 3. Military Public / 505,028 533,379 2,556 0.5 535,935 534,867 456,687 Occupational Health 4. Veterinary Services 29,112 32,192 -985 -3.1 31,207 31,207 2,921 5. Military Unique-Other 671,160 607,460 3,527 0.6 610,987 610,987 453,112 Medical Activities 52,349 137,482 -8,892 -6.5 128,590 6. Aeromedical Evacuation 128,590 2,579 System 1,855 2,484 64 2.6 2,548 2,548 691 7. Service Support to Other Health Activities-TRANSCOM 8. Joint Pathology Center 26,764 23,236 -441 -1.9 22,795 22,795 23,977 9. Support to FACA 1,387 2,133 -1.92,092 2,092 -41 2,060 Advisory Board Activities 1,906,418 1,975,536 -33,600 -1.7 1,941,936 1,940,868 1,338,269 Total

<sup>1.</sup> FY 2019 actuals includes \$2,426K for OCO.

<sup>2.</sup> FY 2020 estimate excludes  $$2,800\mbox{K}$$  for OCO.

<sup>3.</sup> FY 2021 estimate excludes \$3,198K for OCO.

<sup>4.</sup> The Department of Defense transferred O&M funding of \$113,000K in FY 2019 and will transfer \$127,000K in FY 2020 and \$130,404K in FY 2021 to the Joint Department of Defense - Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Facility Demonstration Fund (James A. Lovell Federal Health Care Center Great Lakes) established by section 1704 of Public Law 111-84 (National Defense Authorization Act for FY 2010). Additionally, the Department of Defense transferred \$15,000K of O&M funding in FY 2019 and will transfer the same amount in FY 2020 and FY 2021 to the DoD-VA Health Care Joint Incentive Fund (JIF) as required by Section 8111 of Title 38 of the United States Code (USC) and Section 722 of Public Law 111-92 (National Defense Authorization Act for FY 2016).

### III. Financial Summary (\$ in thousands)

	Change	Change
B. Reconciliation Summary	FY 2020/FY 2020	FY 2020/FY 2021
Baseline Funding	1,975,536	1,940,868
Congressional Adjustments (Distributed)	-33,600	
Congressional Adjustments (Undistributed)		
Adjustments to Meet Congressional Intent		
Congressional Adjustments (General Provisions)		
Subtotal Appropriated Amount	1,941,936	
Fact-of-Life Changes (2020 to 2020 Only)	-1,068	
Subtotal Baseline Funding	1,940,868	
Supplemental	2,800	
Reprogrammings		
Price Changes		44,972
Functional Transfers		-605,386
Program Changes		-42,185
Current Estimate	1,943,668	1,338,269
Less: Wartime Supplemental	-2,800	
Normalized Current Estimate	1,940,868	

### III. Financial Summary (\$ in thousands)

C. <u>Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases</u> FY 2020 President's Budget Request (Amended, if applicable)	Amount	<u>Totals</u> 1,975,536
1. Congressional Adjustments		-33,600
a. Distributed Adjustments		·
1) Aeromedical Evacuation System Excess Growth	-7 <b>,</b> 100	
2) Historical Underexecution:	-37 <b>,</b> 500	
3) Program Increase - Therapeutic Service Dog Training	11,000	
Program:		
b. Undistributed Adjustments		
c. Adjustments to Meet Congressional Intent		
d. General Provisions		
FY 2020 Appropriated Amount		1,941,936
2. OCO and Other Supplemental Enacted		2,800
a. OCO and Other Supplemental Requested		
1) 000	2,800	
FY 2020 Overseas Contingency Operations request.		
3. Fact-of-Life Changes		-1,068
a. Functional Transfers		
b. Technical Adjustments		
1) Increases		
2) Decreases		
a) FY 2020 Adjustments for Civilian pay raise and	-1,068	
subsequent revisions impacting BAG 3:		1 040 660
FY 2020 Baseline Funding		1,943,668
4. Reprogrammings (Requiring 1415 Actions)		1 042 660
Revised FY 2020 Estimate		1,943,668
5. Less: OCO and Other Supplemental Appropriations and		-2,800
Reprogrammings (Items 2 and 4)  FY 2020 Normalized Current Estimate		1 040 969
		<b>1,940,868</b> 44 <b>,</b> 972
6. Price Change		44,314

#### III. Financial Summary (\$ in thousands)

#### C. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases

<u>Amount</u> <u>Totals</u> -605,386

8,500

- 7. Functional Transfers
  - a. Transfers In
    - 1) a. Operation Live Well (OLW) Initiative Transfer: Transfers funding for the Operation Live Well (OLW) Initiative from the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness to the Defense Health Agency's Public Health Division. OLW formulates concurrent Department of Defense strategies for optimizing Total Force Fitness (TFF) doctrine for all three military components in support of Combatant Commands OLW, through the development of analytic performance measures and policy formulation. The Operation Live Well Initiative aims to identify effective TFF initiatives and aligns the Military Departments policies and business practices to improve the warrior capability and capacity across the Department of Defense community. Funding will measurably improve human performance optimization and readiness of the Total Force through addressing eight domains of fitness via data-informed and synchronized policy, programs, and business practices. The FY 2020 Consolidated Health Support baseline funding is \$1,941,936K. The FY 2020 Consolidated Health Support Baseline contractor staffing is 3,204 CMEs. The FY 2020 Consolidated Health Support Baseline civilian staffing is 7,267.
  - b. Transfers Out
    - 1) a. Defense-Wide Review (DWR) Medical Readiness Transfer to the Military Departments:

-613,328

#### III. Financial Summary (\$ in thousands)

#### C. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases

In accordance with the FY 2021 Secretary of Defense Memo, Department of Defense Reform Focus in 2020, the Defense Health Program has transferred the Service Medical Readiness activities which occur outside of the Military Treatment Facility to the Military Departments. This transfer allows the medical force structure to meet the operational requirements in support of the National Defense Strategy and support the Congressionally-mandated reforms to the Military Health System. The following Medical Readiness programs have been identified as functions that would be more effectively and efficiently run by the Military Departments and support development of a Ready Medical Force and will not have an adverse impact to the delivery of healthcare in the Military Treatment Facilities.

- (a) Army Medicine: (-\$346,139K and -2,315 Civilian Full-Time Equivalents)
- (1) The US Military Entrance Processing Command (MEPCOM) has the responsibility for initial entry medical screening and processing activities for all Services. Army is the executive agent for the MEPCOM. Medical examinations are used to determine applicants' physical qualifications for enlistment. These examinations help ensure applicants can meet the demanding physical challenges of basic training and military service.
- (2) The Army Public Health Center (APHC) sustains

#### III. Financial Summary (\$ in thousands)

#### C. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases

joint readiness by identifying and assessing current and emerging health threats, developing and communicating public health solutions, and assuring the quality and effectiveness of the Army's Public Health Enterprise.

- (3) Army's Veterinary Medicine Services is responsible for policy development and oversight of command missions regarding Animal Medicine and Food Protection matters. Animal Medicine includes veterinary care of government-owned animals and procedures involving animals in clinical investigation departments.
- (4) Soldier Readiness Processing (SRP) sites are designed to ensure soldiers are medically ready to deploy to hazardous locations around the world. The SRP provides periodic review of medical readiness, as well as last minute assessments before a rapid deployment.
- (5) The Optical Fabrication mission provides single-vision and multi-focal prescription lenses for a variety of frames for all Soldiers and support to other Services. Frames are provided upon entry to the Service, during deployment processing, or after annual screenings. Frames provided include standard issue and frame-of-choice glasses, inserts for gas masks and eye protection, and flight goggles for pilots.
- (6) Army Medical Logistics Command (AMLC) is the Army's primary medical logistics and sustainment

#### III. Financial Summary (\$ in thousands)

### C. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases

command, responsible for managing the global supply chain and medical materiel readiness across the Total Force. AMLC's provides worldwide operational medical logistics support, including fielding, sustainment, medical maintenance, and centralized management of readiness-enabling contingency programs.

- (7) The U.S. Army Medical Research and Development Command (MRDC) executes the science and technology program to investigate medical solutions for the battlefield with a focus on various areas of biomedical research, including military infectious diseases, combat casualty care, military operational medicine, medical chemical and biological defense, and clinical and rehabilitative medicine.
- (8) U.S. Army Medical Center of Excellence (MEDCoE) is responsible to envision and design responsive Army Medicine capabilities and structure that support the fielded force and the future force. MEDCoE provides specialized skills training, graduate and postgraduate education, and professional development education programs.
- (b) Air Force Medical Service: (-239,367K and -338 Civilian Full-Time Equivalents)
- (1) The 711th Human Performance Wing (711 HPW) advances human performance in air, space, and cyberspace through research, education, and consultation. The Wing's primary focus areas are aerospace medicine, Human Effectiveness Science and

#### III. Financial Summary (\$ in thousands)

#### C. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases

Technology, and Human Systems Integration. The 711 HPW functions as a Joint Department of Defense Center of Excellence for human performance sustainment and readiness, optimization, readiness.

- (2) The Air Force Research Laboratory (AFRL) plays an integral role in leading the discovery, development and integration of affordable warfighting technologies for our air, space and cyberspace force. AFRL provides a diverse portfolio of science and technology ranging from fundamental to advanced research and technology development.
- (3) USAF School of Aerospace Medicine (USAFSAM) is an institute for research, education, and worldwide operational consultation in Aerospace Medicine. USAFSAM has guided the advancement of aerospace medicine and human performance from the beginnings of aviation through the onset of the space age and into the present.
- (4) Aerospace physiologists study the changes in physiological parameters associated with the aerospace environment. Their expertise is employed in the training of aviators and support staff, to encourage the anticipation of the physical challenges associated with aviation and space travel challenges such as acceleration, ejection, spatial disorientation, and hypoxia. They incorporate practical aspects of human factors into mission preparation to ensure that aviators and mission specific staff are aware of the impact of issues like

#### III. Financial Summary (\$ in thousands)

#### C. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases

fatigue, stress, nutrition, and circadian rhythms. (5) En-route Patient Staging (ERPS) provides support and continuity of medical care for patient movement, and serves as an integral link in the global patient movement system. The ERPS provides medical personnel and equipment necessary for 24-hour patient staging operations, patient transportation to/from aircraft, and administrative processes for tracking patients

worldwide. It is designed for short-term inpatient medical-surgical nursing care and limited emergent intervention.

transiting the Aeromedical Evacuation system

- (c) Navy Bureau of Medicine and Surgery: (-27,822K and -71 Civilian Full-Time Equivalents)
- (1) Industrial Operations provides resources in support of Sailor and Marine Corps requirements specifically tied to disease and illness prevention in the operational environment. Key functions under this program include, Armed Services Blood Program Office (ASBPO), the Industrial Hygiene Program, and Naval Infectious Disease Diagnosis Laboratory (NIDDL), Service Blood Donor Testing Program, and Health Surveillance.
- (2) Navy Readiness Reporting and Preparedness provides resources for the deployment preparation and administrative support of Sailors and Marines. Includes readiness programs primarily focused on Sailor and Marine well-being and tracking such as:

### III. Financial Summary (\$ in thousands)

b. One-Time FY 2020 Increasesc. Program Decreases in FY 2021

C. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases	Amount	<u>Totals</u>
the Navy Undersea Warfighter Health Readiness		
Program, the Readiness Cost Reporting System (RCRP),		
Navy Expeditionary Health Service Support (NEHSS)		
Capabilities Requirements Analysis Program, and		
Command Strategic Tracking Accountability Reporting		
Support (C-STARS).		
2) b. Army Medical Civilian Personnel Transfer to the	-558	
Department of the Army:		
Transfers four (4) civilian full-time equivalents and		
associated funding from the Army Medical Command's		
Military Unique/Occupational Health program element		
program element to the Department of the Army to		
accurately reflect the transfer of assets to the		
Department of the Army, in compliance with Military		
Health System reform initiatives. The FY 2020		
Consolidated Health Support baseline funding is		
\$1,941,936K. The FY 2020 Consolidated Health Support		
baseline funding is \$1,941,936K. The FY 2020		
Consolidated Health Support Baseline contractor		
staffing is 3,204 CMEs. The FY 2020 Consolidated		
Health Support Baseline civilian staffing is 7,267.		
8. Program Increases		
a. Annualization of New FY 2020 Program b. One-Time FY 2021 Increases		
c. Program Growth in FY 2021		
9. Program Decreases		-42,185
		-42,103
a. Annualization of FY 2020 Program Decreases		

Consolidated Health Support
CHS-13

#### III. Financial Summary (\$ in thousands)

#### C. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases

<u>Amount</u> -24,817

Totals

1) a. Military Health System Management Headquarters Reform:

Continues the implementation of the Military Health System organizational reforms required by the National Defense Authorization Acts of FY 2017 and FY 2019 focused on efforts to reduce redundant and unnecessary headquarters overhead while building a structure that drives improved outcomes for readiness, health, quality and cost. Reform efforts reduces the Defense Health Agency contract requirements in the Examining Activities (-\$709K), Military Public/Occupational Health (-\$6,876K), Other Health Activities (-\$1,951K), Military Unique - Other Medical (\$15,150K), support to FACA Advisory Board Activities (-\$131K) program elements (PE). The FY 2020 Consolidated Health Support baseline funding is \$1,941,936K. The FY 2020 Consolidated Health Support Baseline contractor staffing is 3,204 CMEs. The FY 2020 Consolidated Health Support Baseline civilian staffing is 7,267.

-10,886

2) b. Reduced Resource Requirements:
Reduces funding for Military Unique - Medical program element due to a consolidation of workstreams/efforts and projected budget execution. Funding reductions will better align actual execution to programming without creating an adverse impact to the program's mission. Detailed analysis was performed on various programs within the Military Unique - Other Medical program element. Reductions were based on the

### III. Financial Summary (\$ in thousands)

C. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Totals</u>
incorporation of updated budgetary projections and		
better pricing methodologies following this in-depth		
analysis of the Consolidated Health Support's		
requirement, resulting in improved requirements		
identification and resource management. The FY 2020		
Consolidated Health Support baseline funding is		
\$1,941,936K. The FY 2020 Consolidated Health Support		
Baseline contractor staffing is 3,204 CMEs. The FY		
2020 Consolidated Health Support Baseline civilian		
staffing is 7,267.	2 121	
3) c. One Less Compensable Day:	-3,134	
In accordance with OMB Circular A-11, Section 85.5C,		
reduces civilian pay to account for one fewer paid		
day in FY 2021 (261 paid days) than in FY 2020 (262		
paid days). The FY 2020 Consolidated Health Support		
baseline funding is \$1,941,936K. The FY 2020		
Consolidated Health Support Baseline contractor staffing is 3,204 CMEs. The FY 2020 Consolidated		
Health Support Baseline civilian staffing is 7,267.		
4) d. Military Health System Major Headquarters	-2,916	
Reduction:	2, 510	
Continues the Management Headquarters reduction		
associated with Section 702, Reform of the		
Administration of the Defense Health Agency and		
Military Treatment Facilities in NDAA 2017.		
Reduction result from efforts to eliminate		
duplicative activities carried out by the elements of		
the Defense Health Agency and the military		
departments. By Service, funds are reduced from Army		

#### III. Financial Summary (\$ in thousands)

#### C. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases

Medical Command (-\$1,324K) and from Air Force Medical Services (-\$1,592K). Efforts reduces the Defense Health Agency requirements in the Other Health Activities (-\$2,614K) and Military Unique - Other Medical (-\$302K) program elements (PE). The FY 2020 Consolidated Health Support baseline funding is \$1,941,936K. The FY 2020 Consolidated Health Support Baseline contractor staffing is 3,204 CMEs. The FY 2020 Consolidated Health Support Baseline civilian staffing is 7,267.

5) f. Veterinary Services Information Management Systems Realignment:

Realigns three (3) civilian full-time equivalents and associated funding from Consolidated Health Support's Military Public/Occupational Health program element to Information Management/Information Technology, Tri-Service IM/IT program element to account for the budgeting and execution of the IT capability for the Veterinary Service Information Management System (VSIMS). This realignment allows for oversight of the VSIMS IT capability, which supports DoD food protection (food safety plus food defense), veterinary public health, and operational missions at over 700 locations around the world. In addition, this realignment supports the Defense Health Agency's effort to finalize the standardization of information technology at DHA under the Enterprise Support Activity construct. The FY 2020 Consolidated Health Support baseline funding is \$1,941,936K. The FY 2020

-432

Amount

Totals

### III. Financial Summary (\$ in thousands)

C. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases	Amount	<u>Totals</u>
Consolidated Health Support Baseline contractor		
staffing is 3,204 CMEs. The FY 2020 Consolidated		
Health Support Baseline civilian staffing is 7,267.		
FY 2021 Budget Request		1,338,269

#### IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:

#### Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary

1) Active Duty Force Structure	FY 2019 Actuals 1,590,677	FY 2020 Estimate 1,601,680	FY 2021 Estimate 1,607,119	Change FY 2019/2020 11,003	_
2) Military Entrance Processing Stations Workload (000's)	315	345	0	30	(345)
3) Spectacles/Inserts Fabricated (000's)	1507	1547	892	40	(655)
4) Veterinary Lab Procedures (000's)	80	92	0	12	(92)

- 1) Active Duty Force Structure: The FY 2019 to FY 2020 and FY 2020 to FY 2021 changes in Active Duty Force Structure support Department of Defense's increases in Active Duty end strength.
- 2) Military Entrance Processing Stations Workload: The Military Entrance Processing Command (MEPCOM) projects an increase in applicant workload for FY 2019 to FY 2020 to produce qualified accessions to achieve Department of Defense Armed Forces required escalating manning levels. Updated accession goals published and holding at 10K over the baseline year of FY17. Methodolgy for calculating workload is still roughly 1.3 medical examinations to produce an accession. From FY 2020 to FY 2021, a decrease of workload is being reported because funding for the Military Entrance Processing Stations is expected to transfer to the Department of the Army in FY 2021.
- 3) Spectacles/Inserts Fabricated: The FY 2019 to FY 2020 increase is due to a combination of historical workload growth, the introduction of 6 new Frame of Choice (FOC) frames and patient directed/self-ordering solution, Joint Spectacle Prescription Entry Cloud-based Solution (JSPECS), that is expected to come to fruition within the next two fiscal years. Once available, JSPECS will remove several access barriers to optical services for eligible DoD beneficiaries and thus further increase optical orders. We anticipate a 1% increase in the first year of JSPECS as version 1.0 will be limited to Active Duty (AD) orders only. As ensuing versions are rolled out we are forecasting a potential 3-4% increase in orders. From FY 2020 to FY 2021, a decrease is being reported because the Army's Optical Fabrication is transferring to the Department of the Army in FY 2021.
- 4) Veterinary Lab Procedures: The increase from FY19 to FY20 is due to increased destination monitoring requirements from Veterinery Services and increased testing capabilities with Regional Health Command Europe (RHC-E) leading to increased inhouse testing. Anticipate 8-10% annual increase in food and vector-borne disease diagnostic testing to support readiness of the warfighter, the FY20 NDAA, and align with projected military end strength. Overdue logistic and equipment requirements for the Department of Defense Military Working Dog Serum Repository. Replace critical equipment that is past life cycle and/or out of maintenance funds/support. Also start replacing equipment which no longer fits the laboratory's needs or is outdated (better technology, increased efficiency). The FY20 to FY21 decrease is the result of the Army's Veterinary Services funding transfer to the Department of the Army in FY 2021.

				Change	Change
V. <u>Personnel Summary</u>	FY 2019	<b>FY 2020</b>	FY 2021	FY 2019/	FY 2020/
				FY 2020	FY 2021
Active Military End Strength (E/S) (Total)	<u>7,112</u>	<u>7,636</u>	<u>7,354</u>	524	<u>-282</u>
Officer	2 <b>,</b> 175	2,236	2,180	61	-56
Enlisted	4,937	5,400	5,174	463	-226
Active Military Average Strength (A/S)	7,277	<u>7,375</u>	7,495	<u>98</u>	<u>120</u>
<pre>(Total)</pre>					
Officer	2,225	2,206	2,208	-19	2
Enlisted	5 <b>,</b> 052	5 <b>,</b> 169	5 <b>,</b> 287	117	118
<u>Civilian FTEs (Total)</u>	<u>8,393</u>	7,267	<u>4,536</u>	<u>-1,126</u>	<u>-2,731</u>
U.S. Direct Hire	7 <b>,</b> 854	6 <b>,</b> 827	4,340	-1,027	-2,487
Foreign National Direct Hire	183	95	94	-88	-1
Total Direct Hire	8,037	6 <b>,</b> 922	4,434	-1,115	-2,488
Foreign National Indirect Hire	324	313	71	-11	-242
Reimbursable Civilians	32	32	31	0	-1
Average Annual Civilian Salary (\$ in	110.7	113.5	118.5	2.8	5.0
thousands)					
Contractor FTEs (Total)	<u>3,035</u>	<u>3,204</u>	<u>2,917</u>	<u>169</u>	<u>-287</u>

Explanation of changes in Active Military End Strength:
The increase from FY 2019 to FY 2020 (+524) includes a 10% end strength reduction for
Major Headquarters Activities (-160; Army: -145, Navy: -15), mission transfers to the
Military Departments for Medical Readiness Programs: (Army: -14), and internal
realignments from In-House Care (+441) and Base Operations/Communications (+257) in
support of the Navy Bureau of Medicine and Surgery's emerging requirements. The decrease
from FY 2020 to FY 2021 (-282) includes a 10% end strength reduction for Major

Headquarters Activities (-160; Army: -145, Navy: -15), transfers to the Defense Health Agency for Major Headquarters Activities (-64: Army: -14, Navy -32, AF: -18), transfers to the military departments for Medical Headquarters activities (Army: -11); transfers to the military departments for medical readiness programs (Navy: -47).

Explanation of changes in Civilian FTEs:

The decrease from FY 2019 to FY 2020 (-1,126) includes mission transfers to the Military Departments for medical readiness: (-584: Army: -345, Navy: -139, Air Force: -100); transfers to the Defense Health Agency for Major Headquarters Activities (-358: Army: -248, Navy -159, DHA +49); 10% FTE reduction for Major Headquarters Activities (Navy: -22); Army Material Readiness (+13), U.S. Military Entrance Processing Command (+41); the 25% reduction to the Military Health System (MHS) major headquarters as directed in the Terms of Reference of the "Military Health System Reform" memorandum signed by the Deputy Secretary of Defense on April 27, 2017 (-14); and Service headquarters execution and internal reprogramming adjustments (-202: Army: +91, Navy: -119, Air Force: +59, DHA: -85, NCR: -157, USUHS: +9). Manpower adjustments by component are: Army Medical Command (-458), Navy Bureau of Medicine and Surgery (-439), Air Force Medical Service (-45), Defense Health Agency (-36), National Capital Region (-157), and Uniformed Services University of the Health Services (+9). The decrease from FY 2020 to FY 2021 (-2,731) includes the 25% reduction to the Military Health System (MHS) major headquarters as directed in the Terms of Reference of the "Military Health System Reform" memorandum signed by the Deputy Secretary of Defense on April 27, 2017 (-13: Army: -10, Air Force: -3); realignment of the Veterinary Services Information Management Systems from Army Consolidated Health Support to the Defense Health Agency (Army: -3); Army Medical Command Medical Headquarters transfer to the Department of the Army (-4); Service headquarters execution and internal reprogramming adjustments (Air Force: +13); and the transfer of Consolidated Health Support FTEs following the Defense Wide Review to the Department of the Army (-2,315), the Department of the Navy (-71), and the Department of the Air Force (-338). Manpower adjustments by component are: Army Medical Command (-2,332), Navy

Bureau of Medicine and Surgery (-71), and Air Force Medical Service (-328).

Explanation of changes in Contractor FTEs:

The increase from FY 2019 to FY 2020 (+169) includes execution adjustments and reflects the net impact of the Medical Headquarters transfer from the Services to the Defense Health Agency (DHA). Changes from FY 2019 to FY 2020 are accounted for in the Examining Activities program element (+27), Military Public/Occupational Health program element (+264), Other Health Activities program element (-95), Military Unique-Other Medical program element (-28), Support to Federal Advisory Committee Act Advisory Board Activities program element (+1). The decrease from FY 2020 to FY 2021 (-287) includes execution adjustments and reflects the net impact of the Medical Headquarters transfer from the Services to the Defense Health Agency (DHA), reductions due to contract consolidation efforts, reductions associated with Biological Equipment Maintenance Support, reductions due to Phase 2/3 transfer of Clinical Quality Management, reductions due to decreased support of Audiology, Flight, and Operation Medicine. Changes from FY 2020 to FY 2021 are accounted for in the Examining Activities program element (-186), Military Public/Occupational Health program element (-9), Other Health Activities program element (-5), Military Unique-Other Medical program element (-85), and Aeromedical Readiness program element (-2).

### VI. OP 32 Line Items as Applicable (Dollars in thousands):

		Chan	ge	Change					
	FY 2019	FY 2019/E	Y 2020	FY 2020	FY 2020/E	Y 2021	FY 2021		
OP 32 Line	<u>Actuals</u>	<u>Price</u>	Program	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Price</u>	Program	<u>Estimate</u>		
101 Exec, Gen'l & Spec Scheds	903,725	25,124	-127,696	801,153	12,338	-282,918	530,573		
199 TOTAL CIV COMPENSATION	903,725	25,124	-127,696	801,153	12,338	-282,918	530,573		
308 Travel of Persons	43,714	874	-18,101	26,487	530	-7,884	19,133		
399 TOTAL TRAVEL	43,714	874	-18,101	26,487	530	-7,884	19,133		
401 DLA Energy (Fuel Products)	66	0	-5	61	-3	-52	6		
402 Service Fund Fuel	1	0	2	3	0	0	3		
412 Navy Managed Supply, Matl	813	17	-830	0	0	0	0		
414 Air Force Consol Sust AG (Supply)	294	24	-318	0	0	0	0		
416 GSA Supplies & Materials	2,918	58	-1,840	1,136	23	-632	527		
417 Local Purch Supplies & Mat	5,398	108	-2,884	2,622	52	-146	2,528		
422 DLA Mat Supply Chain (Medical)	4,410	-18	-2,688	1,704	2	32	1,738		
499 TOTAL SUPPLIES & MATERIALS	13,900	189	-8,563	5,526	74	-798	4,802		
503 Navy Fund Equipment	7	0	22	29	1	0	30		
506 DLA Mat Supply Chain (Const & Equip)	197	-1	-196	0	0	0	0		
507 GSA Managed Equipment	449	9	-340	118	2	-120	0		
599 TOTAL EQUIPMENT PURCHASES	653	8	-514	147	3	-120	30		
601 Army Industrial Operations	43	0	-43	0	0	0	0		
633 DLA Document Services	121	1	-60	62	0	1	63		
635 Navy Base Support (NAVFEC Other Support Services)	22	0	-11	11	0	0	11		
671 DISA DISN Subscription Services (DSS)	5	0	10	15	1	-4	12		
675 DLA Disposition Services	289	0	-287	2	0	-1	1		
679 Cost Reimbursable Purchase	295	6	-296	5	0	-1	4		
680 Building Maint Fund Purch	0	0	357	357	0	7	364		
699 TOTAL DWCF PURCHASES	775	7	-330	452	1	2	455		
706 AMC Channel Passenger	30,139	603	2,698	33,440	669	-34,109	0		
707 AMC Training	142	28	-170	0	0	0	0		

Consolidated Health Support CHS-22

		Chan	Change Change			ge		
	FY 2019	FY 2019/E	Y 2020	FY 2020	FY 2020/F	Y 2021	FY 2021	
OP 32 Line	<u>Actuals</u>	<u>Price</u>	Program	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Price</u>	Program	<u>Estimate</u>	
771 Commercial Transport	3,659	73	-629	3,103	62	-1,642	1,523	
799 TOTAL TRANSPORTATION	33,940	704	1,899	36,543	731	-35,751	1,523	
901 Foreign National Indirect Hire (FNIH)	21,941	0	-2,009	19,932	399	-16,906	3,425	
912 Rental Payments to GSA (SLUC)	102	2	-99	5	0	0	5	
913 Purchased Utilities (Non-Fund)	617	12	-629	0	0	0	0	
914 Purchased Communications (Non- Fund)	2,368	47	-836	1 <b>,</b> 579	32	-523	1,088	
915 Rents (Non-GSA)	12,816	256	-9,606	3,466	69	-1,138	2,397	
917 Postal Services (U.S.P.S)	19	0	31	50	1	-45	6	
920 Supplies & Materials (Non- Fund)	109,262	2,185	-38,174	73,273	1,465	-3,145	71 <b>,</b> 593	
921 Printing & Reproduction	1,207	24	270	1,501	30	-298	1,233	
922 Equipment Maintenance By Contract	9,900	198	<b>-</b> 5,325	4,773	95	-2,120	2,748	
923 Facilities Sust, Rest, & Mod by Contract	2,716	54	-2,408	362	7	1,624	1,993	
924 Pharmaceutical Drugs	4,564	178	49,713	54,455	2,124	606	57 <b>,</b> 185	
925 Equipment Purchases (Non-Fund)	43,227	865	62 <b>,</b> 951	107,043	2,141	-83,993	25,191	
926 Other Overseas Purchases	15,782	316	-16,055	43	1	0	44	
930 Other Depot Maintenance (Non- Fund)	12	0	413	425	9	0	434	
932 Mgt Prof Support Svcs	142,547	2,851	-32,638	112,760	2,255	-13,974	101,041	
933 Studies, Analysis & Eval	19,903	398	-4,475	15,826	317	-9,765	6,378	
934 Engineering & Tech Svcs	7,725	155	<b>-7,</b> 536	344	7	0	351	
936 Training and Leadership Development (Other Contracts)	91	2	-93	0	0	0	0	
937 Locally Purchased Fuel (Non- Fund)	70	0	115	185	4	-8	181	
955 Other Costs (Medical Care)	106,431	4,151	-31,577	79,005	3,081	-44,487	37 <b>,</b> 599	
959 Other Costs (Insurance Claims/Indmnties)	64	1	-65	0	0	0	0	
960 Other Costs (Interest and Dividends)	128	3	1,203	1,334	27	0	1,361	

Consolidated Health Support CHS-23

		Chan	ge	Change					
	FY 2019	FY 2019/F	Y 2020	FY 2020	FY 2020/E	Y 2021	FY 2021		
OP 32 Line	<u>Actuals</u>	Price	Program	<b>Estimate</b>	<u>Price</u>	Program	<b>Estimate</b>		
964 Other Costs (Subsistence and Support of Persons)	1,579	32	<b>-1,</b> 175	436	9	-27	418		
984 Equipment Contracts	3,521	70	-3,591	0	0	0	0		
985 Research & Development, Contracts	2,727	0	-2,727	0	0	0	0		
986 Medical Care Contracts	133,338	5,201	248,111	386,650	15,079	-53,257	348,472		
987 Other Intra-Govt Purch	44,360	887	23,281	68,528	1,371	-3,670	66,229		
988 Grants	13,329	267	-2,507	11,089	222	-11,267	44		
989 Other Services	183,452	3,669	-75,608	111,513	2,230	-72,732	41,011		
990 IT Contract Support Services	25,913	518	-10,448	15,983	320	-4,977	11,326		
999 TOTAL OTHER PURCHASES	909,711	22,342	138,507	1,070,560	31,295	-320,102	781,753		
Total	1,906,418	49,248	-14,798	1,940,868	44,972	-647,571	1,338,269		

FY 2019 to FY 2020 Notes:

- 1. Medical Headquarters realignments and reductions and Army manpower increases at MEPCOM and U. S. Army Medical Research and Materiel Command (USAMRMC) drive the change in Civilian Compensation. (OP-32 Line 199).
- 2. Medical Headquarters realignments, increases for Patient Movement Item (PMI) equipment, readiness programs, and Long-Term Opioid Therapy Pilot Program drive the change in Supplies and Materials (OP-32 Line 920.1).
- 3. An increased requirement for Patient Movement Item equipment drives the change in Equipment Purchases (Line 925).
- 4. The realignment of the Vision Center of Excellence (VCOE) from Navy to the Defense Health Agency drives the changes in Management and Professional Support Services and Studies (OP-32 Line 932), Analysis and Evaluation (Line 933).
- 5. Reduced resource requirements drive the change in Other Costs (OP-32 Line 955), Medical Care Contracts (Line 986) 6. Reduced resource requirements, Medical Headquarters realignments and an increase to Army material readiness drive the change to Other Services (Line 989.1).
- 6. Reduced resource requirements, Medical Headquarters realignments and an increase to Army material readiness drive the change to Other Services (Line 989.1).

#### FY 2020 to FY 2021 Notes:

- 1. Medical Headquarters realignments and reductions and readiness transfers drove the change in Civilian Compensation (OP-32 Line 101)
- 2. Medical readiness transfers to the Military Departments drive the change in Supplies and Materials, AMC Channel Messenger, Equipment Purchases (Non-Fund), Other Costs-Medical Care (OP-32 Line 706, Line 920.1 Line 925, and Line 955).
- 3. Medical Headquarters Contract Reductions, Medical Readiness Transfers, and Operation Live Well Initiative drives the change in Mgt Professional Support Services (OP-32 Line 932).
- 4. Medical Headquarters Contract Reductions, Medical Readiness Transfers, and the James A. Lovell Federal Health Care Center drives the change in Medical Care Contracts (OP-32 Line 986).
- 5. Medical Readiness Transfers to the Military Department, Reduced Resource Requirements, and Operation Live Well Initiative Transfer to DHA drives the change in Other Services (OP-32 Line 989)