

**OFFICE OF THE
SECRETARY OF DEFENSE**

**DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE BUDGET
FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2019**

February 2018



**Justification for FY 2019
Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO)
COUNTER-ISLAMIC STATE OF IRAQ AND SYRIA (ISIS)
TRAIN AND EQUIP FUND (CTEF)**

The estimated cost of this report or study for the Department of Defense is approximately \$7,300 for the 2018 Fiscal Year. This includes \$200 in expenses and \$7,100 in DoD labor.

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**FY 2019 OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS (OCO) REQUEST
COUNTER-ISIS TRAIN AND EQUIP FUND (CTEF)**

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**FY 2019 OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS (OCO) REQUEST
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I. BUDGET SUMMARY:

The United States Government (USG) strategy to counter ISIS directed the Department of Defense (DoD) to conduct a campaign to degrade, dismantle, and ultimately defeat ISIS. The focus of DoD’s efforts is to work by, with, and through the Government of Iraq’s (GoI) Iraqi Security Forces (ISF) in Iraq and Vetted Syrian Opposition (VSO) forces in Syria to build key security force capabilities, help professionalize security forces, and promote the long-term stability of the region.

Although most of the ISIS “caliphate” is lost, remnants of the organization still exist in both Iraq and Syria with the intent to regroup and rebuild and to continue the battle in the future. Countering ISIS requires capabilities that create an environment in which ISIS cannot shift operations from its former caliphate to other areas. This requires a continued commitment through Fiscal Year (FY) 2019 to ensure the worldwide defeat of ISIS and its affiliates.

The FY 2019 President’s Budget request totals \$1,400 million, including \$850 million for Iraq Train and Equip (T&E) activities, \$300 million for Syria T&E activities, and \$250 million for Border Security requirements for areas outside of Iraq and Syria.

The FY 2019 budget request for the Counter-Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (C-ISIL) Train and Equip Fund (CTEF) strengthens the security capabilities of DoD partners securing territory liberated from ISIS and countering any future ISIS threats. The training, equipment, and operational support in this request will consolidate the gains achieved against ISIS and help prevent its reemergence. Additionally, this request includes funding in support of border security to improve the resilience of neighboring countries against the spread of ISIS.

The CTEF is designed to provide a flexible and reliable funding source that allows the Secretary of Defense, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, to transfer funds, equipment, and related capabilities to counter emergent ISIS threats. Instead of being limited to one specific country, the CTEF program is focused on defeating ISIS and its ideology wherever they may exist. The categories of funding in the table below represent proposed lines of effort in key counter ISIS operational areas. Specific requirements may be adjusted due to emerging operational requirements with the appropriate Congressional notification.

Budget Summary (\$ in Millions)	FY 2018 Request	FY 2019 Request
Iraq Train and Equip CTEF Requirements	\$1,269.0	\$850.0
Syria Train and Equip CTEF Requirements	\$500.0	\$300.0
Border Security CTEF Requirement	--	\$250.0
TOTAL	\$1,769.0	\$1,400.0

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II. REQUIREMENTS IN IRAQ:

DoD and U.S. Central Command (USCENTCOM) are conducting a campaign by, with, and through partner forces in Iraq to degrade, dismantle, and ultimately defeat ISIS. Throughout 2017, the Coalition-enabled partnered forces made significant gains, most notably in the liberation of Mosul, Tal Afar, and Hawijah. ISIS is expected to transition to an asymmetric approach that seeks to prevent GoI consolidation of authority in the liberated areas. The GoI's consolidation of gains requires the effective execution of security-related tasks by the ISF – to include the Peshmerga, which are a component within the overall ISF – to set conditions for a stable environment. Improved performance on the battlefield by the ISF is an important indicator of a positive trend in ISF development as a self-sustaining force. However, the ISF still rely upon significant coalition enablers to achieve tactical overmatch against ISIS. Continued efforts to train and equip the ISF remains a clear requirement to ensure the GoI is postured to effectively secure its people and territory from ISIS and deny ISIS the opportunity to regenerate.

A. PROGRAM SUMMARY:

The budget request for FY 2019 provides the necessary resources to continue training and equipping all element of the vetted ISF to support the consolidation of gains and develop into an inclusive and sustainable force capable of securing Iraq. As the tempo of offensive operations slows, this budget request realigns resources from the need to support partner forces with urgent materiel assistance for major combat operations to enhancing the capability of security forces, consolidating gains, and dealing ISIS a lasting defeat while developing partner capacity to prevent its reemergence.

The ISF require additional capabilities to secure key terrain of the five liberated provinces and their people, the western border with Syria, and critical infrastructure. These requirements consist of five border guard battalions, twenty provincial emergency response units, and six energy police battalions. For counterterrorism operations, the Iraqi Ministry of Defense's ranger brigades will relieve the Counter Terrorism Service (CTS) from its current role as an elite-level infantry force, allowing the CTS to return to its primary role in warrant-based targeting. Critical capabilities to reset a counterterrorism force consist of three battalions of a ranger brigade, specialty training courses, and equipment for the CTS. Additionally, fiscal challenges may require Coalition assistance with sustainment and stipend support to ensure the integrity of the ISF and their ability to maintain operational capabilities.

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The following is a summary of the train and equip requirements in Iraq by category:

Category (\$ in Millions)	FY 2018 Request	FY 2019 Request
Building Partner Capacity	\$445.0	\$420.0
Maintenance and Sustainment of Equipment and Programs	\$70.0	\$98.0
Site Repair, Renovation, Maintenance and Sustainment	\$60.0	\$42.0
Operational Sustainment	\$365.0	\$290.0
Resupply Combat Operations	\$329.0	--
TOTAL	\$1,269.0	\$850.0

B. PROGRAM DESCRIPTION/JUSTIFICATION:

Building Partner Capacity (BPC). Elements of the vetted ISF are tasked with securing key terrain and populations liberated from ISIS while providing a safe and secure environment for the Iraqi people. As GoI efforts in consolidating gains mature, it is anticipated that the Iraqi Army (IA) will transition security to vetted local police, border guards, and energy police. The FY 2019 CTEF request for Iraq develops the components of the ISF to succeed in this mission and ensure ISIS cannot reemerge.

Border Guards. Border security is a critical capability of the GoI to prevent ISIS movement between Iraq and Syria and protect western Iraqi communities. This requirement will build upon the FY 2018 goal of supporting Border Guard Forces by training and equipping five additional border guard battalions (approximately 1,500 personnel total, with each battalion consisting of 300 personnel each) to revitalize the security posture on the western border. The primary equipment required for the border guard battalions will include a mix of tactical and non-tactical vehicles, crew-served weapons, night vision devices, and communication systems. These equipment enhancements will provide the Border Guard Forces the means to secure the border against localized and changing ISIS threats.

Local Police-Emergency Response Units (ERU). It is critical to ensure ERUs in the liberated areas have sufficient capability to defeat localized threats from ISIS and its affiliates. The ERUs are made up of 300-person police security units trained in security and stabilization related force tactics, techniques and procedures, and provides the provincial authority with a quick reaction force to augment local police during emergencies. The FY 2019 requirement supports the training and equipping of 20 ERUs (approximately 6,000 total personnel) from Anbar, Diyala, Salah Ad Din, and Kirkuk. The primary equipment for ERUs are non-tactical vehicles, crew-served weapons, and communication systems. These equipment enhancements will

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provide the ERUs with the means to conduct presence patrolling and the ability to respond to threats that exceed the capabilities of local police.

Energy Police. The Energy Police are essential to the effort to secure critical infrastructure in the five liberated provinces. The Energy Police are part of the Ministry of Interior with the mission to secure and protect oil, electric, and transportation lines from threats of terrorism. The FY 2019 request supports the training and equipping of six Energy Police battalions (300 personnel each, approximately 1,800 total personnel) to support the five liberated provinces plus a reserve. The primary equipment for the Energy Police battalions are non-tactical vehicles, crew served weapons, and communication systems. These equipment enhancements will provide Energy Police battalions with the capability to conduct area reconnaissance and respond to protect infrastructure from ISIS attacks.

Counter Terrorism Service. The CTS functioned as an elite infantry force to counter ISIS during the defeat phase of the campaign. In order to provide the GoI with a ready capability to conduct focused targeting, the CTS must return to its primary mission of developing the capacity to combat insurgents and terrorists. The CTS was deeply involved in the fight against ISIS and suffered high rates of combat losses in personnel and equipment. The FY 2019 request supports the training and equipping 24 CTS Battalions consisting of 300 -600 personnel each, at an estimated total of 13,000; approximately 1,000 are considered post-combat operation replacements. CJTF expects these numbers to remain steady as force

Qwat Khasah (Ranger). The FY 2019 request supports the training and equipping of one ranger brigade consisting of three battalions (670 personnel each). The Qwat Khash Brigade will enable the MoD to generate and deploy a fully capable force that is prepared to disrupt, destroy, and defeat ISIS and its affiliates. The Battalions will also provide a quick reaction, direct action capability within the Ministry of Defense, freeing up the Counter Terrorism Service for its national level mission.

Building Partner Capacity			
Organizational Clothing and Individual Equipment	Unit Cost	Quantity	Total Price
Assault Pack	\$60	7,800	\$468,000
Body Armor and 2 SAPIs	\$1,636	9,810	\$16,049,160
Canteen	\$6	7,800	\$46,800
Helmet	\$275	9,810	\$2,697,750
Individual First Aid Kit (IFAK)	\$50	9,810	\$490,500
M50, Protective Gas Mask	\$554	2,010	\$1,113,540

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Building Partner Capacity			
Organizational Clothing and Individual Equipment	Unit Cost	Quantity	Total Price
Magazine, 7.62x51mm NATO	\$19	390	\$7,410
Magazine, 5.56x45mm M16/M4	\$14	17,670	\$247,380
Magazine, Pistol	\$25	315	\$7,875
Pistol Holster	\$17	105	\$1,785
Sling, M249	\$50	108	\$5,400
TOTAL Organizational Clothing and Individual Equipment			\$21,135,600
Weapons	Unit Cost	Quantity	Total Price
Heavy Machine Gun, M2 .50 Cal (NATO)	\$17,001	288	\$4,896,288
Machine Gun, M240B 7.62x51mm (NATO)	\$8,536	1,582	\$13,503,952
Mortar, 81mm	\$79,671	12	\$956,052
Machine Gun, M249 SAW 5.56x45mm (NATO)	\$3,830	110	\$421,300
Machine Gun, MK19 40mm Grenade Launcher	\$18,916	50	\$945,800
Mount, Gun Ring .50 Cal	\$3,097	60	\$185,820
Mount, Machine Gun, 40mm Mk 93	\$1,780	60	\$106,800
Mount, Machine Gun Tripod	\$757	24	\$18,168
Pistol, 9mm	\$365	225	\$82,125
Plotting Board Indirect Fire, M16	\$663	12	\$7,956
Rifle, 7.62x51mm (NATO)	\$2,100	69	\$144,900
Rifle, AK47 7.62x39 (w/ 6 Mags)	\$798	6,000	\$4,788,000
Rifle, M4A1 Carbine 5.56x45mm (NATO)	\$653	2,910	\$1,900,230
Shotgun, 12 Gauge	\$235	176	\$41,360
Sight, Bore Optical	\$2,044	12	\$24,528
Sight, Bore Optical (RCO)	\$1,229	216	\$265,464

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Building Partner Capacity			
Weapons	Unit Cost	Quantity	Total Price
Sight, Dual Role Combat	\$2,000	78	\$156,000
Sight, Reflex Collimator	\$386	2,010	\$775,860
TOTAL Weapons			\$29,220,603
Equipment	Unit Cost	Quantity	Total Price
3K Generator	\$9,922	45	\$446,490
Generator, MEP-803A 10kw	\$10,000	6	\$60,000
Aiming Circle M2A2	\$6,814	6	\$40,884
Binoculars	\$44	647	\$28,468
Binoculars, M22	\$419	102	\$42,738
CAT Tourniquet	\$20	1000	\$20,000
Cleaning Kit, .50 Cal	\$101	24	\$2,424
Cleaning Kit, M4	\$50	2,010	\$100,500
Compass, magnetic	\$70	6,000	\$420,000
Detector, Mine AN/PSS-14	\$193,000	15	\$2,895,000
Detector, Handheld Mine	\$5,135	400	\$2,054,000
GPS Commercial	\$3,592	341	\$1,224,872
GPS, Personal	\$189	90	\$17,010
Harness, NVD	\$37	750	\$27,750
Illuminator	\$847	750	\$635,250
Medical Set, Ambulance	\$45,000	10	\$450,000
Medical Set, Combat	\$615	310	\$190,650
Medical (individual medical kits, triage/lifesaving equipment; company-level medical equipment)	Varies	Varies	\$5,000,000

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Building Partner Capacity			
Equipment	Unit Cost	Quantity	Total Price
Monocular NVD	\$7,020	1,207	\$8,473,140
Mount Viewer	\$125	750	\$93,750
PVS-14 Spares	\$96	30	\$2,880
Tent GP Large, Tan	\$3,944	15	\$59,160
Tool Set, Carpenters	\$1,238	3	\$3,714
Tool Set, Electrical	\$599	3	\$1,797
Tool Set, General Mechanics	\$1,847	34	\$62,798
Tool Set, MISC Mechanic	\$1,500	60	\$90,000
Tool Set, Small Arms	\$1,809	3	\$5,427
Universal Shroud Mount	\$140	750	\$105,000
Weapon Kit, Light	\$249	750	\$186,750
TOTAL Equipment			\$22,740,452
Ammunition	Unit Cost	Quantity	Total Price
Ammunition Resupply (NATO-Standard)	Varies	Varies	\$19,360,000
Ammunition Resupply (Non-NATO-Standard)	Varies	Varies	\$10,080,000
TOTAL Ammunition			\$29,440,000
Mobility	Unit Cost	Quantity	Total Price
Ambulance, 4 Litter Armed 4x4 W/E	\$310,000	3	\$930,000
Ambulance, Commercial	\$55,000	10	\$550,000
Dozer, Armored	\$784,000	10	\$7,840,000
2.5-Ton LMTV	\$194,166	146	\$28,348,236
5-Ton MTV	\$211,847	87	\$18,430,689
Wrecker	\$489,656	3	\$1,468,968

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Building Partner Capacity			
Mobility	Unit Cost	Quantity	Total Price
HMMWV	\$238,500	214	\$51,039,000
Non-Tactical Vehicle (NTV)	\$48,850	1,104	\$53,930,400
Tow bar Motor Vehicle	\$1,909	60	\$114,540
Trailer, 3/4 Ton	\$8,126	62	\$503,812
Trailer, High Mobility 1.25 Ton	\$11,484	45	\$516,780
Trailer, Water	\$12,955	9	\$116,595
Truck, 6x6 5-Ton Cargo MTV W/E	\$109,316	48	\$5,247,168
TOTAL Mobility			\$169,036,188
Communications	Unit Cost	Quantity	Total Price
10W Hand Held Dismount Communications	\$18,631	120	\$2,235,720
150W Base Station Communications System	\$6,941	93	\$645,513
150W Base Station Communications System	\$85,762	78	\$6,689,436
150W Vehicle System Communications Access	\$91,467	71	\$6,494,157
150W Vehicle Communications System	\$2,312	59	\$136,408
20W Base Station Communications System	\$48,958	23	\$1,126,034
20W Vehicle Communications System	\$45,597	20	\$911,940
50W Base Station Communications Access	\$6,064	9	\$54,576
50W IPA Base station Communications	\$36,779	66	\$2,427,414
50W IPA Vehicle Communications System	\$30,641	188	\$5,760,508
Antenna, OE254	\$1,019	9	\$9,171
Communications Dismount System	\$6,793	49	\$332,857
Communications Patrol System	\$15,048	17	\$255,816

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Building Partner Capacity			
Communications	Unit Cost	Quantity	Total Price
Communications (blue force tracking, tactical systems, SATCOM, networked systems)	Varies	Varies	\$5,000,000
Hand Held Radio, Multiband	\$12,015	120	\$1,441,800
Level 2 Radio Spares	\$350,306	15	\$5,254,590
Programming Laptop	\$5,303	23	\$121,969
Vehicle Communications System Accessories	\$2,360	183	\$431,880
TOTAL Communications			\$39,329,789
Miscellaneous	Unit Cost	Quantity	Total Price
Operations Center Kitting	\$5,000,000	5	\$25,000,000
Various Contracts: Training, Communications, and other	Varies	Varies	\$64,100,000
Evolving requirements (unforeseen operational requirements or needed enhancements: e.g. C-UAS systems or ISR)	Varies	Varies	\$20,000,000
TOTAL Miscellaneous communication items, cables, etc.			\$109,100,000
Building Partner Capacity		TOTAL:	\$420,002,632

Maintenance and Sustainment of Equipment and Programs. Continued professional maintenance and sustainment remains necessary for the ISF to maintain combat power and consolidate gains. Ensuring that the ISF remain fully mission capable will be achieved through supplying BPC sites with the necessary tools and spare parts to ensure that ISF units can conduct routine maintenance and conduct critical repairs to vehicles, weapons, and equipment. Support is closely linked to a renewed focus on building ISF logistical competencies. The below funding request covers the overall transportation and staging of all CTEF-purchased equipment and supplies intended to support ISF in future training and operations. The increase in costs from FY 2018 reflects two factors: a focus on buying spares to enable repairs instead of major end items to replace, and the transition of focus from Baghdad and Mosul to a widely dispersed ISF footprint.

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Maintenance and Sustainment of Equipment and Programs	
Description	Total Cost Estimate
Logistical Transportation and Staging of Purchased CTEF Equipment and Supplies	\$67,200,000
Vehicle, Weapons, and Equipment: Maintenance, Repair, and Repair Parts	\$30,800,000
TOTAL	\$98,000,000

Repair, Renovation, Maintenance, and Sustainment. The Department expects that the current BPC training sites listed below will continue to operate and support train and equip activities. Continuing the provision of life support at these BPC sites – bulk water delivery, latrine service, bulk trash removal, power generation, pest control, and generator fuel – allows DoD to control the quality of the training environment as the Coalition transitions to Iraqi training efforts. Funding is also focused on infrastructure repair and renovation that will continue to emerge as the ISF operational and training footprint adjusts to developing contingencies. This process is expected to continue over the course of FY 2019 as the campaign transitions.

Site Repair, Renovation, Maintenance and Sustainment	
Description	Total Cost Estimate
Q-West Life Support Areas annual sustainment	\$11,200,000
Al Assad Iraqi Life Support Areas annual sustainment	\$3,400,000
Besmaya Iraqi Life Support Areas annual sustainment	\$1,800,000
Ninawa Operations Center maintenance and sustainment	\$600,000
Repair, Renovation, Maintenance, and Sustainment of Existing Facilities	\$10,000,000
CTS Training Site Improvement: Radwaniyah Complex	\$10,000,000
CTS Training Site Improvement: Various	\$5,000,000
TOTAL	\$42,000,000

Operational Sustainment. In light of GoI fiscal challenges, providing sustainment support may be required on a case-by-case basis to ensure the integrity of the ISF – to include the Peshmerga, which are a component within the overall ISF – and their ability to maintain operational capabilities. Funding will ensure adequate numbers of vetted forces are available to consolidate gains, hold territory, and protect infrastructure from the ISIS and its affiliates.

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Operational Sustainment	
Description	Total Cost Estimate
Operational Sustainment	\$290,000,000
TOTAL	\$290,000,000

C. IMPACT IF NOT FUNDED:

The FY 2019 CTEF request is a critical part of the DoD strategy of developing partner forces to defeat ISIS and consolidating gains. A lack of resources will deprive partner forces of the necessary enhancements required for hold force operations to secure key terrain of the five liberated provinces and their people, critical infrastructure, and the Western border of Iraq. This situation would jeopardize the ability of the GoI to consolidate gains made by Coalition-enabled partner forces against ISIS and would give ISIS the opportunity to regenerate. It would also hinder the GoI's ability to make important improvements in its security architecture, such as enabling Iraqi Border Guard Forces to own the border security mission, enabling Energy Police to own the infrastructure security mission, and most importantly, enable the CTS to return to its role of Counter-Terrorism and Counter-Insurgency. Finally, without the resources of CTEF at this critical moment in the campaign, the GoI may strengthen relations with other state actors such as Iran and Russia creating an opportunity for them to exploit and expand their influence within the region and Iraq.

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III. REQUIREMENTS IN SYRIA:

DoD supports a Coalition campaign to degrade, dismantle, and ultimately defeat ISIS in Syria. One key element of DoD’s strategy to defeat ISIS is to train, equip, sustain, and enable elements of the Vetted Syrian Opposition (VSO) eligible for support under current law. By the end of FY 2018, these forces are projected to total approximately 60,000 to 65,000; 30,000 to conduct ongoing combat missions against ISIS in the MERV, and 35,000 Internal Security Forces in liberated areas (to provide approximately 20 police/security forces for every 1,000 civilians). Transitioning offensive forces to Internal Security Forces, together with minimal recruitment of new Internal Security Forces, will result in an overall decline in the total personnel under arms as the security environment improves. To accomplish U.S. military objectives, partner force generation in Syria will be comprised of local forces that are demographically representative, appropriately vetted, trained, and equipped to ensure a safe and secure environment and capable of countering ISIS 2.0 and AQ. The goal will be to create a secure environment while addressing the conditions that brought ISIS to power.

A. PROGRAM SUMMARY:

The FY 2019 request fully funds the Syria T&E program based on requirements to sustain a 35,000 Internal Security Force together with a 30,000 combat personnel partner forces (as required) to liberate, secure, and defend territory previously controlled by ISIS. The following is a summary of the requirements in Syria by category:

Category (\$ in Millions)	FY 2018 Request	FY 2019 Request
Weapons, Ammunition, Vehicles and Other Equipment	\$393.3	\$162.5
Basic Life Support	\$6.1	\$8.0
Transportation and Staging	\$40.0	\$28.0
Operational Sustainment	\$60.6	\$101.5
TOTAL	\$500.0	\$300.0

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION/JUSTIFICATION:

VSO combat effectiveness, movement, and operational tempo are linked to U.S. trainers and enablers who advise, assist, and accompany the partner forces in defeating ISIS and creating a environment that facilitates a secure environment for the population. This relationship is reliant upon DoD’s ability to provide weapons, ammunition, and other equipment required for planned objectives. DoD equips vetted partner forces to secure and hold territory liberated from ISIS, which mitigates risk of ISIS regaining territory.

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Weapons and Ammunition. The weapons provided under this Section, are limited, mission-specific, and provided incrementally to achieve military objectives. Wherever possible, our advisors will monitor the use of the weapons and supplies we give the VSOs, including Internal Security Forces, ensuring use only for appropriate missions. Any alleged misuse or diversion of U.S. support will lead to the possible curtailment of support, if verified. The FY 2019 force projection models have an additional personnel in projected growth to establish the forces needed for internal security, and replacements for combat losses. To accomplish U.S. military objectives, partner force generation must be comprised of vetted local forces that are appropriately trained and equipped. These projected sustainment levels and force requirements account for a transition from major offensive operations to security and stabilization related operations. The DoD will conduct monitoring to the extent possible to prevent misuse and ensure transparency with our key international partners.

Weapons			
Description	Unit Cost	Quantity	Total Cost Estimate
Rifle, AK-47 (7.62x39mm) w/cleaning kits and slings	\$798	25,000	\$19,950,000
Magazine, 7.62x39mm (AK-47)	\$7	152,500	\$1,067,500
Machine Gun, PKM (7.62x54mm)	\$6,108	1500	\$9,162,000
Heavy Machine Gun, DShK (12.7x108mm)	\$16,965	500	\$8,482,500
RPG-7 Launcher	\$5,398	400	\$2,159,200
Rifle, Sniper SDV	\$6,079	95	\$577,505
Mortar, 60mm	\$66,186	20	\$1,323,720
Mortar, 120mm	\$84,965	60	\$5,097,900
TOTAL			\$47,820,325
Ammunition			
Description	Unit Cost	Quantity	Total Cost Estimate
7.62 x 39mm	\$0.40	15,000,000	\$6,000,000
7.62 x 54mm	\$0.60	1,000,000	\$600,000
7.62 x 54mm linked	\$0.35	4,000,000	\$1,400,000
PG-7VM (HEAT)	\$997	6,000	\$5,982,000
60mm HE	\$295	1,000	\$295,000
60mm Illum	\$650	200	\$130,000
82mm HE	\$675	3,000	\$2,025,000

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Ammunition			
Description	Unit Cost	Quantity	Total Cost Estimate
82mm Illum	\$750	1,000	\$750,000
120mm HE	\$490	6,000	\$2,940,000
120mm Illum	\$990	4,000	\$3,960,000
Hand Grenade F-1	\$12	4,000	\$48,000
TOTAL			\$24,130,000

Vehicles. The majority of vehicles are variants that are widely available on the local market. This availability ensures that most can be maintained or repaired from commercial sources inside Syria and from spare parts delivered to the partner forces. Partner force mobility is necessary to provide area security, address ISIS and related sleeper cells, and prevent resurgence of ISIS in areas cleared by partner forces. This mobility will also be necessary for local security forces to rapidly respond as required.

Vehicles			
Description	Unit Cost	Quantity	Total Cost Estimate
Non-Tactical Vehicle (NTV)	\$48,850	820	\$40,057,000
Non-Standard Commercial Vehicle	\$96,343	200	\$19,268,600
TOTAL			\$59,325,600

Other Equipment. Other equipment estimates are comprised of non-lethal equipment sets that include uniforms, hygiene kits, medical equipment, communications equipment, navigational aids, counter improvised explosive device equipment, and equipment to enhance partner force lethality. Support items for partner forces are required to sustain the current force and for generation of additional partner forces.

Other Equipment			
Description	Unit Cost	Quantity	Total Cost Estimate
OCIE	\$1,000	23,700	\$23,700,000
Robot with Manipulating Arm	\$138,268	50	\$6,913,400
Detector, Metal Handheld	\$3,500	100	\$350,000
Quad-copter UAS w/accessories	\$1,385	100	\$138,500
ICOM Radio	\$200	100	\$20,000
GPS, Handheld Personal	\$189	100	\$18,900

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Other Equipment			
Description	Unit Cost	Quantity	Total Cost Estimate
Binoculars, M22	\$419	100	\$41,900
TOTAL			\$31,182,700

Base Life Support. Base Life Support (BLS) requirements are for operational forces in the field of battle or at training locations and nodes. This budget estimate provides subsistence, sanitation, power generation, water, waste water removal, shower/latrines and pest/disease control within partner force assembly areas. Estimated BLS requirements for FY 2019 will remain similar to FY 2018 as training throughput is estimated to remain at similar levels.

Base Life Support			
Description	Unit Cost	Quantity	Total Cost Estimate
Base Life Support	\$8,000,000	Multiple Training Sites	\$8,000,000
TOTAL			\$8,000,000

Transportation and Staging Costs. The largest transportation cost driver is Strategic Lift (STRATLIFT) utilized to move weapons, ammunition, vehicles, and equipment from the point of sale or manufacture. This budget estimate is based upon estimates of 40x C-17 sorties at \$500 thousand per lift from the Continental United States into theater. In addition, ground movement and air drop supplies have also been estimated as most items will not flow directly into Syria, but rather be staged in Turkey, Jordan, or Kuwait and will be prepared for rapid movement into Syria. Sea movement, when feasible, will be used in lieu of air movement, in an effort to reduce transportation costs.

Transportation and Staging			
Description	Unit Cost	Quantity	Total Cost Estimate
STRATLIFT	\$500,000	40	\$20,000,000
Ground Movement, and Aerial Delivery	\$10,000	800	\$8,000,000
TOTAL			\$28,000,000

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Operational Sustainment. Operational sustainment is essential to the survivability of partner forces combatting ISIS across Syria. U.S. commanders provide stipends to VSO groups actively fighting ISIS. Currently, 10,000 established partner force personnel are being paid stipends. The individual stipend payments range from \$200 to \$400 per month. As offensive operations against the ISIS physical caliphate wind down, DoD will transition to a stabilization effort that will focus on support to local Internal Security Forces, who will receive stipends for their efforts to secure liberated territory and prevent the re-emergence of ISIS or its affiliates. Service contracts will provide logistics support, related sustainment, maintenance, and airtime communications. Other operational sustainment provides flexibility for requirements indicative to the dynamic nature of the changing battlefield. Stipends, sustainment, and resupply are contingent on partner force operational effectiveness, the proper use of training and equipment, and compliance with the Law of Armed Conflict.

Operational Sustainment and Emerging Costs			
Description	Unit Cost	Quantity	Total Cost Estimate
Stipends	\$2,500,000	12	\$30,000,000
Airtime Contract	\$7,000,000	1	\$7,000,000
Operational Sustainment/Dist/Casualty MGMT/Prev-Med/Det/Op bases	Various	Various	\$64,500,000
TOTAL			\$101,500,000

C. IMPACT IF NOT FUNDED:

The FY 2019 Counter-ISIS Train and Equip Fund request will solidify gains made in 2017 and 2018 with the elimination of the physical "caliphate" and liberation of areas that were former ISIS strongholds. The request provides resourcing to retain the flexibility to support partner forces in a very dynamic and evolving environment. If funding for the partner forces is not provided, ISIS insurgents will degrade security and partner forces, resulting in lost DoD gains within Syria. Without strong internal security forces commanded and controlled by local civil councils, ISIS will reconstitute and seek to recruit extremist elements to export terror outside of Syria including the United States and its allies. Funding proposed will allow our assistance to adapt to the operational environment while maintaining counterterrorism pressure on our enemies and facilitating the stabilization and political reconciliation efforts needed to ensure the enduring defeat of ISIS and AQ and their extremist ideology.

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IV. REQUIREMENTS FOR BORDER SECURITY FOR AREAS OUTSIDE OF IRAQ AND SYRIA:

Strengthening border security adjacent to ISIS conflict areas degrades the flow of hostile fighters, foreign fighters fleeing back to their homeland, and illicit weapons, as well as narcotics and other forms of smuggling. Uncontrolled illegal crossings of borders are the primary threat today as ISIS supporters attempt to flee to new safe havens, and sovereignty of the adjacent Nations depends on effective control of their borders. Secure borders can be managed to reduce the impact of regional refugee flow and related humanitarian crises thereby enhancing the resiliency of host communities. This funding counters ISIS and its affiliates from fleeing from the “caliphate” and promotes greater stability in the region. Funding supports partner nation border security in a region where civil war in Syria, ISIS’s control of territory in Syria and Iraq, cross-border conflict, criminal and other regional pressures challenge the security interests of our partners, Allies, and ultimately the United States.

A. PROGRAM SUMMARY:

The FY 2019 request will fund the CTEF Border Security category, which incorporates ongoing efforts taking place to defeat ISIS, sustain gains against ISIS, and removing safe havens as well as minimize the potential for the creation of new ones in countries adjacent to Iraq or Syria. This funding will be used to assist these countries in securing their respective borders with Syria and Iraq, denying ISIS access, and conducting effective counter-incursion operations to disrupt and restrict ISIS freedom of movement. It will enable them to effectively organize their security forces to be able to respond effectively and comprehensively to situations that otherwise would not be possible. This funding will also enable U.S.-partner interoperability and collaboration in the overall C-ISIS effort.

Border Security	
Description	Total Cost Estimate
Border Security	\$250,000,000
TOTAL	\$250,000,000

B. PROGRAM DESCRIPTION/JUSTIFICATION:

As the Coalition continues to degrade ISIS in Iraq and Syria, it is imperative to prevent ISIS from reconstituting or building safe havens in neighboring countries. The key to promoting regional stability and preventing this unwanted access is to strengthen the security at the borders of countries adjacent to the conflicts in Iraq and Syria. In addition to providing operational training and equipment, this funding supports development of partners’ institutional capacity to absorb and apply new capabilities into security

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forces. Border security activities will enhance U.S. understanding of partner capability gaps, increase interoperability and collaboration given the complexities of borders that do not have well-defined natural features of the terrain.

The following activities illustrate potential uses of these funds that may change to respond to evolving security needs and conditions:

Border Security Capabilities. Supply ammunition, radios, and night vision devices needed to expand the border protection forces' combined arms capabilities. This also includes the ability to integrate fires from a variety of direct, indirect, and aerial systems.

Border Security Rapid Reaction Force. Strengthen partner nations' ability to respond to border incursions through enhanced airlift, protected land mobility, and logistical support. This proposal builds on previous support of rapid reaction forces by providing air-ground training and air assault training to improve situational awareness, command, and control.

Border Security Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (ISR). Border Guards require ISR capabilities to detect personnel attempting to transit border zone areas that cannot be quickly accessed or continuously monitored by ground forces. Border security initiatives may include interdiction capabilities, monitoring of dead spaces along borders, and providing training and equipment to security forces.

Border Security Mobility. Border Guards and defense forces require improved mobility to secure borders, and the capability to quickly mobilize Quick Reaction Forces in response to incidents and border incursions. It is necessary to acquire communication and monitoring equipment, mobility vehicles, and a modern system of command and control to secure their borders from ISIS and other terrorist organizations.

Border Security Engineer Support. Border Guards and defense forces conducting security along the borders require improved engineering asset capability to emplace obstacles (earth walls, trenches, wire, and other man-made barriers) in vulnerable areas.

Border Interdiction Force. Special Operations interdiction forces require night vision devices, thermal imaging devices, and aiming lights to conduct effective night operations. For terminal guidance operations, units require laser designators, compasses, global positioning system (GPS) units, binoculars, and a variety of signaling devices.

Close Air Support. Provide additional airborne capabilities to provide close air support and over-watch for ground forces engaged with enemy forces along its borders. The enhancements would add the armament necessary to support ground forces, including up-arming airborne assets with machine guns, rocket pods, and ISR sensors to detect, track, and target ISIS and related forces.

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C. IMPACT IF NOT FUNDED:

The FY 2019 Border Security category is critical to the final defeat of ISIS in the region and worldwide or its re-emergence. It is in the interest of the United States to prevent ISIS from reconstituting by building safe havens in conflict border countries by supporting partner nation border security and management. If not countered, ISIS and its affiliates will continue to move freely between secure and non-secure cross-border areas, recruit extremist elements across these porous borders, bring war-making materials from bordering states, and export their ideology outside of the borders of Iraq and Syria against the United States, our Allies and partners. Funding under this Section will provide the ability to leverage our partner's internal knowledge and capabilities with our external knowledge and resources to enhance integrated operations, co-operating with the Coalition to bring about the enduring defeat of ISIS.