
**A STATEMENT ON THE
POSTURE OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY 2009**

submitted by

**THE HONORABLE PETE GEREN and
GENERAL GEORGE W. CASEY JR.**

to the Committees and Subcommittees of the

UNITED STATES SENATE

and the

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

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Our Nation is in its eighth year of war, a war in which our Army—Active, Guard, and Reserve—is fully engaged. The Army has grown to more than one million Soldiers, with 710,000 currently serving on active duty and more than 255,000 deployed to nearly 80 countries worldwide. Our Soldiers and Army Civilians have performed magnificently, not only in Afghanistan and Iraq, but also in defense of the homeland and in support to civil authorities in responding to domestic emergencies.

Much of this success is due to our Noncommissioned Officers. This year, we specifically recognize their professionalism and commitment. To honor their sacrifices, celebrate their contributions, and enhance their professional development, we have designated 2009 as the “Year of the Army NCO.” Our NCO Corps is the glue holding our Army together in these challenging times.

Today, we are fighting a global war against violent extremist movements that threaten our freedom. Violent extremist groups such as Al Qaeda, as well as Iran-backed factions, consider themselves at war with western democracies and even certain Muslim states. Looking ahead, we see an era of persistent conflict—protracted confrontation among state, non-state, and individual actors that are increasingly willing to use violence to achieve their political and ideological ends. In this era, the Army will continue to have a central role in providing full spectrum forces necessary to ensure our security.

The Army remains the best led, best trained, and best equipped Army in the world, but it also remains out of balance. The demand for our forces over the last several years has exceeded the sustainable supply. It has stretched our Soldiers and their Families and has limited our flexibility in meeting other contingencies. In 2007, our Army initiated a plan based on four imperatives: Sustain our Soldiers and Families; Prepare our forces for success in the current conflicts; Reset returning units to rebuild readiness; and Transform to meet the demands of the 21st Century. We have made progress in all of these and are on track to meet the two critical challenges we face: restoring balance and setting conditions for the future.

Our Army is the Strength of this Nation, and this strength comes from our values, our ethos, and our people—our Soldiers and the Families and Army Civilians who support them. We remain dedicated to improving their quality of life. We are committed to providing the best care and support to our wounded, ill, and injured Soldiers—along with their Families. And our commitment extends to the Families who have lost a Soldier in service to our Nation. We will never forget our moral obligation to them.

We would not be able to take these steps were it not for the support and resources we have received from the President, Secretary of Defense, Congress, and the American people. We are grateful. With challenging years ahead, the Soldiers, Families, and Civilians of the United States Army require the full level of support requested in this year’s base budget and Overseas Contingency Operations funding request. Together, we will fight and win the wars in Afghanistan and Iraq, restore balance, and transform to meet the evolving challenges of the 21st Century. Thank you for your support.

George W. Casey, Jr.
General, United States Army
Chief of Staff

Pete Geren
Secretary of the Army

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¹ Required by National Defense Authorization Act of 1994 (hard copy separate)

* Online

"As we consider the road that unfolds before us, we remember with humble gratitude those brave Americans who, at this very hour, patrol far-off deserts and distant mountains. They have something to tell us, just as the fallen heroes who lie in Arlington whisper through the ages. We honor them not only because they are guardians of our liberty, but because they embody the spirit of service; a willingness to find meaning in something greater than themselves. And yet, at this moment — a moment that will define a generation — it is precisely this spirit that must inhabit us all."

**President Barack Obama
Inaugural Address, January 2009**



Introduction

Our combat-seasoned Army, although stressed by seven years of war, is a resilient and professional force—the best in the world. The Army—Active, National Guard, and Army Reserve—continues to protect our Nation, defend our national interests and allies, and provide support to civil authorities in response to domestic emergencies.

The Army is in the midst of a long war, the third longest in our Nation's history and the longest ever fought by our All-Volunteer Force. More than one million of our country's men and women have deployed to combat; more than 4,500 have sacrificed their lives, and more than 31,000 have been wounded. Our Army continues to be the leader in this war, protecting our national interests while helping others to secure their freedom. After seven years of continuous combat, our Army remains out of balance, straining our ability to sustain the All-Volunteer Force and maintain strategic depth. The stress on our force will not ease in 2009 as the demand on our forces will remain high. In 2008, the Army made significant progress to restore balance, but we still have several challenging years ahead to achieve this vital goal.

As we remain committed to our Nation's security and the challenge of restoring balance, we remember that the Army's most precious resources are our dedicated Soldiers, their Families, and the Army Civilians who support them. They are the strength of the Army—an Army that is The Strength of the Nation.

Strategic Context

An Era of Persistent Conflict

The global security environment is more ambiguous and unpredictable than in the past. Many national security and intelligence experts share the Army's assessment that the next several decades will be characterized by persistent conflict—protracted confrontation among state, non-state, and individual actors that are increasingly willing to use violence to achieve their political and ideological ends. We live in a world where global terrorism and extremist ideologies, including extremist movements such as Al Qaeda, threaten our personal freedom and our national interests. We face adept and ruthless adversaries who exploit technological, informational, and cultural differences to call the disaffected to their cause. Future operations in this dynamic environment will likely span the spectrum of conflict from peacekeeping operations to counterinsurgency to major combat.

Global Trends

Several global trends are evident in this evolving security environment. Globalization has increased interdependence and prosperity in many parts of the world. It also has led to greater disparities in wealth which set conditions that can foster conflict. The current global recession will further increase the likelihood of social, political, and economic tensions.

Technology, which has enabled globalization and benefited people all over the world, also is exploited by extremists to manipulate perceptions, export terror, and recruit people who feel disenfranchised or threatened.

Population growth increases the likelihood of instability with the vast majority of growth occurring in urban areas of the poorest regions in the world. The limited resources in these areas make young, unemployed males especially vulnerable to anti-government and radical ideologies. The inability of governments to meet the challenges of rapid population growth fuels local and regional conflicts with potential global ramifications.

Increasing demand for resources, such as energy, water, and food, especially in developing economies, will increase competition and the likelihood of conflict. Climate change and natural disasters further strain already limited resources, increasing the potential for humanitarian crises and population migrations.

The proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) remains a vital concern. Growing access to technology increases the potential for highly disruptive or even catastrophic events involving nuclear, radiological, chemical, and biological weapons or materials. Many terrorist groups are actively seeking WMD. Failed or failing states, lacking the capacity or will to maintain territorial control, can provide safe havens for terrorist groups to plan and export operations, which could include the use of WMD.

These global trends, fueled by local, regional, and religious tensions, create a volatile security environment with increased potential for conflict. As these global trends contribute to an era of persistent conflict, the character of conflict in the 21st Century is changing.

The Evolving Character of Conflict

Although the fundamental nature of conflict is timeless, its ever-evolving character reflects the unique conditions of each era. Current global trends include a diverse range of complex operational challenges that alter the manner and timing of conflict emergence, change the attributes and processes of conflict, require new techniques of conflict resolution, and demand much greater integration of all elements of national power. The following specific characteristics of conflict in the 21st Century are especially important.

Diverse actors, especially non-state actors, frequently operate covertly or as proxies for states. They are not bound by internationally recognized norms of behavior, and they are resistant to traditional means of deterrence.

Hybrid threats are dynamic combinations of conventional, irregular, terrorist, and criminal capabilities. They make pursuit of singular approaches ineffective, necessitating innovative solutions that integrate new combinations of all elements of national power.

Conflicts are increasingly waged among the people instead of around the people. Foes seeking to mitigate our conventional advantages operate among the people to avoid detection, deter counterstrikes, and secure popular support or acquiescence. To secure lasting stability, the allegiance of indigenous populations becomes the very object of the conflict.

Conflicts are becoming more unpredictable. They arise suddenly, expand rapidly, and continue for uncertain durations in unanticipated, austere locations. They are expanding to areas historically outside the realm of conflict such as cyberspace and space. Our nation must be able to rapidly adapt its capabilities in order to respond to the increasingly unpredictable nature of conflict.

Indigenous governments and forces frequently lack the capability to resolve or prevent conflicts. Therefore, our Army must be able to work with these governments, to create favorable conditions for security and assist them in building their own military and civil capacity.

Interagency partnerships are essential to avoid and resolve conflicts that result from deeply rooted social, economic, and cultural conditions. Military forces alone cannot establish the conditions for lasting stability.

Images of conflicts spread rapidly across communication, social, and cyber networks by way of 24-hour global media and increased access to information through satellite and fiber-optic communications add to the complexity of conflict. Worldwide media coverage highlights the social, economic, and political consequences of local conflicts and increases potential for spillover, creating regional and global destabilizing effects.

Despite its evolving character, conflict continues to be primarily conducted on land; therefore, landpower—the ability to achieve decisive results on land—remains central to any national security strategy. Landpower secures the outcome of conflict through an integrated application of civil and military capabilities, even when landpower is not the decisive instrument. The Army, capable of full spectrum operations as part of the Joint Force, continues to transform itself to provide the prompt, sustainable, and dominant effects necessary to ensure our Nation's security in the 21st Century.

Global Commitments

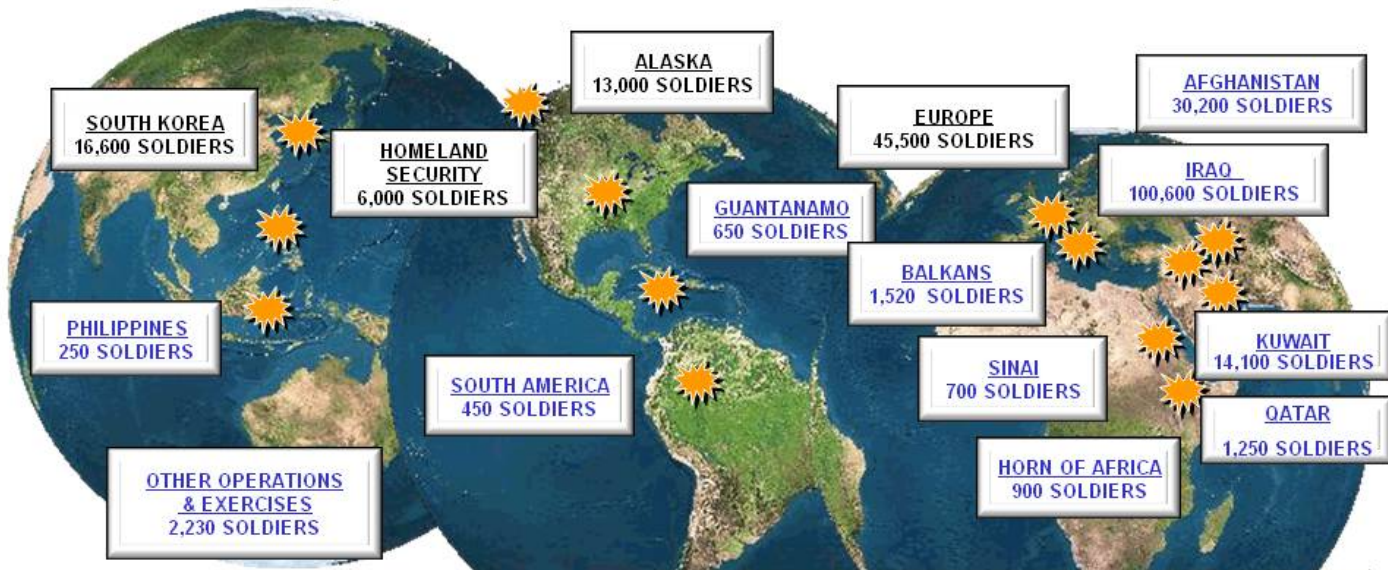
In this era of persistent conflict, the Army remains essential to our Nation's security as a campaign capable, expeditionary force able to operate effectively with Joint, interagency, and multinational partners across the full spectrum of conflict. Today, the Army has 255,000 Soldiers deployed in nearly 80 countries around the world, with more than 145,000 Soldiers in active combat theaters. To fulfill the requirements of today's missions, including defending the homeland and supporting civil authorities, the Army has over 710,000 Soldiers on active duty from all components. Additionally, 258,000 Army Civilians are performing critical missions in support of the Army. More than 4,100 of our Civilians and more than 33,000 U.S. contractors are forward-deployed, performing vital missions abroad.

The Army's primary focus continues to be combined counter-insurgency operations in Iraq and

Afghanistan, while training each nation's indigenous forces and building their ability to establish peace and maintain stability. Our Army is also preparing ready and capable forces for other national security requirements, though at a reduced rate. These forces support combatant commanders in a wide variety of military missions across the entire spectrum of conflict. Examples of Army capabilities and recent or ongoing missions other than combat include:

- Responding to domestic incidents by organizing, training, and exercising brigade-sized Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and high yield Explosive Consequence Management Reaction Forces—the first in 2008, the second in 2009, and the third in 2010
- Supporting the defense of South Korea, Japan, and many other friends, allies, and partners
- Conducting peacekeeping operations in the Sinai Peninsula and the Balkans
- Supporting the establishment of Africa Command, headquartered in Germany, and its Army component, U.S. Army Africa, headquartered in and Italy
- Providing military observers and staff officers to UN peacekeeping missions in Haiti, Iraq, Liberia, the Republic of Georgia, Israel, Egypt, Afghanistan, and Chad
- Conducting multinational exercises that reflect our longstanding commitments to our allies and alliances
- Supporting interagency and multinational partnerships with technical expertise, providing critical support after natural disasters
- Continuing engagements with foreign militaries to build partnerships and preserve coalitions by training and advising their military forces
- Supporting civil authorities in responding to domestic emergencies
- Participating, most notably by the Army National Guard, in securing our borders and conducting operations to counter the flow of illegal drugs

Army Global Commitments



AC STATIONED OVERSEAS 102,100
AC STATIONED STATESIDE 446,800

**255,000 SOLDIERS
DEPLOYED/"FORWARD
STATIONED" IN NEARLY
80 COUNTRIES OVERSEAS**
*INCLUDES AC STATIONED OVERSEAS

As of 5 May 2009

ARMY PERSONNEL STRENGTH

| Component | RC AUTHORIZED FOR MOBILIZATION / ON CURRENT ORDERS | |
|--------------|--|--------|
| Active (AC) | 549,000 | N/A |
| Reserve (RC) | | |
| USAR | 200,000 | 29,800 |
| ARNG | 362,000 | 65,100 |
| | 1,111,000 | |

- Supporting operations to protect against WMD and prevent their proliferation
- Protecting and eliminating chemical munitions

Current combat operations, combined with other significant demands placed on our forces, have stressed our Army, our Soldiers, and their Families. While we remain committed to providing properly manned, trained, and equipped forces to meet the diverse needs of our combatant commanders, we face two critical challenges.

Two Critical Challenges

While fully supporting the demands of our Nation at war, our Army faces two major challenges—**restoring balance** to a force experiencing the cumulative effects of seven years of war and **setting**

conditions for the future to fulfill our strategic role as an integral part of the Joint Force.

The Army is out of balance. The current demand for our forces in Iraq and Afghanistan exceeds the sustainable supply and limits our ability to provide ready forces for other contingencies. Even as the demand for our forces in Iraq decreases, the mission in Afghanistan and other requirements will continue to place a high demand on our Army for years to come. Current operational requirements for forces and insufficient time between deployments require a focus on counterinsurgency training and equipping to the detriment of preparedness for the full range of military missions. Soldiers, Families, support systems, and equipment are stressed due to lengthy and repeated deployments. Overall, we are consuming readiness as fast as we can build it. These conditions must change. Institutional and

operational risks are accumulating over time and must be reduced in the coming years.

While restoring balance, we must simultaneously set conditions for the future. Our Army's future readiness will require that we continue to modernize, adapt our institutions, and transform Soldier and leader development in order to sustain an expeditionary and campaign capable force for the rest of this Century.

Modernization efforts are essential to ensure technological superiority over a diverse array of potential adversaries. Our Army must adapt its institutions to more effectively and efficiently provide trained and ready forces for combatant commanders. We will continue to transform how we train Soldiers and how we develop agile and adaptive leaders who can overcome the challenges of full spectrum operations in complex and dynamic operating environments. We also must continue the transformation of our Reserve Components to an operational force to achieve the strategic depth necessary to successfully sustain operations in an era of persistent conflict.

Through the dedicated efforts of our Soldiers, their Families, and Army Civilians, combined with continued support from Congressional and national leadership, we are making substantial progress toward these goals. Our continued emphasis on the Army's four imperatives—Sustain, Prepare, Reset, and Transform—has focused our efforts. We recognize, however, that more remains to be done in order to restore balance and set conditions for the future.

Restoring Balance: The Army's Four Imperatives

Sustain

We must sustain the quality of our All-Volunteer Force. Through meaningful programs, the Army is committed to providing the quality of life deserved by those who serve our Nation. To sustain the force, we are focused on recruitment and retention; care of Soldiers, Families, and Civilians; care for our wounded Warriors; and support for the Families of our fallen Soldiers.

Recruit and Retain

- Goal – Recruit quality men and women through dynamic incentives. Retain quality Soldiers and Civilians in the force by providing improved quality of life and incentives.
- Progress – In 2008, nearly 300,000 men and women enlisted or reenlisted in our All-Volunteer Army. In addition, the Army created the Army Preparatory School to offer incoming recruits the opportunity to earn a GED in order to begin initial entry training. All Army components are exceeding the 90% Tier 1 Education Credential (high school diploma or above) standard for new recruits. In addition, our captain retention incentive program contributed to a nearly 90 percent retention rate for keeping experienced young officers in the Army.

Care of Soldiers, Families, and Civilians

- Goal – Improve the quality of life for Soldiers, Families, and Civilians through the implementation of the Soldier and Family Action Plan and the Army Family Covenant. Garner support of community groups and volunteers through execution of Army Community Covenants.
- Progress – The Army hired more than 1,000 new Family Readiness Support Assistants to provide additional support to Families with deployed Soldiers. We doubled the funding to Family programs and services in 2008. We began construction on 72 Child Development Centers and 11 new Youth Centers and fostered community partnerships by signing 80 Army Community Covenants. Our Army initiated the "Shoulder to Shoulder, No Soldier Stands Alone" program to increase suicide awareness and prevention.

The Army also committed to a 5-year, \$50 Million study by the National Institute for Mental Health for practical interventions for mitigating suicides and enhancing Soldier resiliency. In addition, the Army implemented the Intervene, Act, Motivate (I A.M. Strong) Campaign with a goal of eliminating sexual harassment and sexual assault in the Army. To

enhance the investigation and prosecution of criminal behavior, the Army's Criminal Investigation Command and Office of The Judge Advocate General have taken new measures to support victims, investigate crimes and hold offenders accountable. The Army also has provided better access to quality health care, enhanced dental readiness programs focused on Reserve Component Soldiers, improved Soldier and Family housing, increased access to child care, and increased educational opportunities for Soldiers, children, and spouses.

Warrior Care and Transition

- Goal – Provide world-class care for our wounded, ill, and injured Warriors through properly resourced Warrior Transition Units (WTUs), enabling these Soldiers to remain in our Army or transition to meaningful civilian employment consistent with their desires and abilities.
- Progress – The Army established 36 fully operational WTUs and 9 community-based health care organizations to help our wounded, ill, and injured Soldiers focus on their treatment, rehabilitation, and transition through in-patient and out-patient treatment. We initiated programs to better diagnose and treat Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder, Traumatic Brain Injury and other injuries through advanced medical research. We also have made investments in upgrading our clinics and hospitals including a \$1.4B investment in new hospitals at Forts Riley, Benning, and Hood.

Support Families of Fallen Comrades

- Goal – Assist the Families of our fallen comrades and honor the service of their Soldiers.
- Progress – The Army is developing and fielding Survivor Outreach Services, a multi-agency effort to care for the Families of our Soldiers who made the ultimate sacrifice. This program includes benefit specialists who serve as subject matter experts on benefits and entitlements, support coordinators who provide long-term advocacy, and financial counselors who assist in budget planning.

Prepare

We must prepare our force by readying Soldiers, units, and equipment to succeed in the current conflicts, especially in Iraq and Afghanistan. We continue to adapt institutional, collective, and individual training to enable Soldiers to succeed in combat and prevail against adaptive and intelligent adversaries. We are equally committed to ensuring Soldiers have the best available equipment to both protect themselves and maintain a technological advantage over our adversaries. To prepare our force, we continue to focus on growing the Army, training, equipping, and better supporting the Army Force Generation (ARFORGEN) process.

Grow the Army

- Goal – Accelerate the end strength growth of the Army so that by 2010 the Active Component has 547,400 Soldiers and the National Guard has 358,200 Soldiers. Grow the Army Reserve to 206,000 Soldiers by 2012 even as the Army Reserve works an initiative to accelerate that growth to 2010. Grow the Army's forces to 73 Brigade Combat Teams (BCTs) and approximately 227 Support Brigades with enabling combat support and combat service support structure by **2011**. Simultaneously develop the additional facilities and infrastructure to station these forces.
- Progress – With national leadership support, our Army has achieved our manpower growth in all components during 2009. The Army grew 32 Modular Brigades in 2008 (7 Active Component Brigades and 25 Brigades in the Reserve Component). This growth in the force, combined with reduced operational deployments from 15 months to 12 months, eased some of the strain on Soldiers and Families.

Training

- Goal – Improve the Army's individual, operational, and institutional training for full spectrum operations. Develop the tools and technologies that enable more effective and efficient training through live, immersive, and adaptable venues that prepare Soldiers and

leaders to excel in the complex and challenging operational environment.

- Progress – The Army improved training facilities at home stations and combat training centers, increasing realism in challenging irregular warfare scenarios. Army Mobile Training Teams offered career training to Soldiers at their home station, preventing them from having to move away for schooling and providing more time for them with their Families. Our Army continues to improve cultural and foreign language skills.

Equipment

- Goal – Provide Soldiers effective, sustainable, and timely equipment through fully integrated research and development, acquisition, and logistical sustainment. Continue modernization efforts such as the Rapid Fielding Initiative and the Rapid Equipping Force, using a robust test and evaluation process to ensure the effectiveness of fielded equipment.
- Progress – In 2008, the Army fielded more than one million items of equipment including over 7,000 Mine-Resistant, Ambush-Protected (MRAP) vehicles, providing Soldiers fighting in Iraq and Afghanistan the best equipment available.

Army Force Generation (ARFORGEN) Process

- Goal – Improve the ARFORGEN process to generate trained, ready, and cohesive units for combatant commanders on a rotational basis to meet current and future strategic demands. Achieve a degree of balance by reaching a ratio of one year deployed to two years at home station for Active Component units, and one year deployed to four years at home for Reserve Component units by 2011.
- Progress – Recent refinements in the ARFORGEN process have increased predictability for Soldiers and their Families. When combined with the announced drawdown in Iraq, this will substantially increase the time our Soldiers have at home.

Reset

In order to prepare Soldiers, their Families, and units for future deployments and contingencies, we must reset the force to rebuild the readiness that has been consumed in operations. Reset restores deployed units to a level of personnel and equipment readiness necessary for future missions. The Army is using a standard reset model and is continuing a reset pilot program to further improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the ARFORGEN process. To reset our force, we are revitalizing Soldiers and Families; repairing, replacing, and recapitalizing equipment; and retraining Soldiers.

Revitalize Soldiers and Families

- Goal – Increase the time our Soldiers and Families have together to reestablish and strengthen relationships following deployments.
- Progress – In the reset pilot program, units have no readiness requirements or Army-directed training during the reset period (6 months for the Active Component and 12 months for the Reserve Components). This period allows units to focus on Soldier professional and personal education, property accountability, and equipment maintenance, and also provides quality time for Soldiers and their Families.

Repair, Replace, and Recapitalize Equipment

- Goal – Fully implement an Army-wide program that replaces equipment that has been destroyed in combat and repairs or recapitalizes equipment that has been rapidly worn out due to harsh conditions and excessive use. As units return, the Army will reset equipment during the same reconstitution period we dedicate to Soldier and Family reintegration.
- Progress – The Army reset more than 125,000 pieces of equipment in 2008. The maintenance activities and capacity at Army depots increased to their highest levels in the past 35 years.

Retrain Soldiers, Leaders, and Units

- Goal – Provide our Soldiers with the critical specialty training and professional military education necessary to accomplish the full spectrum of missions required in today's strategic environment.
- Progress – The Army is executing a Training and Leader Development Strategy to prepare Soldiers and units for full spectrum operations. The Army is 60 percent complete in efforts to rebalance job skills required to meet the challenges of the 21st Century.

Reset Pilot Program

- Goal – Provide lessons learned that identify institutional improvements that standardize the reset process for both the Active and Reserve Components and determine timing, scope, and resource implications.
- Progress – In 2008, the Army initiated a six-month pilot reset program for 13 units (8 Active Component and 5 Reserve Components). The Army has learned many significant lessons and is applying them to all redeploying units to allow units more time to accomplish reset objectives at their home stations.

Transform

We must transform our force to provide the combatant commanders dominant, strategically responsive forces capable of meeting diverse challenges across the entire spectrum of 21st Century conflict. To transform our force, we are adopting modular organizations, accelerating delivery of advanced technologies, operationalizing the Reserve Components, restationing our forces, and transforming leader development.

Modular Reorganization

- Goal – Reorganize the Active and Reserve Components into standardized modular organizations, thereby increasing the number of BCTs and support brigades to meet operational requirements and creating a more deployable, adaptable, and versatile force.

- Progress – In addition to the 32 newly activated modular brigades, the Army converted 14 brigades from a legacy structure to a modular structure in 2008 (5 Active Component and 9 Reserve Component Brigades). The Army has transformed 83 percent of our units to modular formations—the largest organizational change since World War II.

Advanced Technologies

- Goal – Modernize and transform the Army to remain a globally responsive force and ensure our Soldiers retain their technological edge for the current and future fights.
- Progress – The Army will accelerate delivery of advanced technologies to Infantry BCTs fighting in combat today through “Spin-outs” from our Future Combat Systems program. This aggressive fielding schedule, coupled with a tailored test and evaluation strategy, ensures Soldiers receive reliable, proven equipment that will give them a decisive advantage over any enemy.

Operationalize the Reserve Components

- Goal – Complete the transformation of the Reserve Components to an operational force by changing the way we train, equip, resource, and mobilize Reserve Component units by 2012.
- Progress – The Army continued efforts to systematically build and sustain readiness and to increase predictability of deployments for Soldiers, their Families, employers, and communities by integrating the ARFORGEN process.

Restationing Forces

- Goal – Restation forces and families around the globe based on the Department of Defense's (DoD) Global Defense Posture and Realignment initiatives, Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) statutes, and the expansion of the Army directed by the President in January 2007.
- Progress – To date, in support of BRAC, our Army has obligated 95 percent of the \$8.5

Billion received. Of more than 300 major construction projects in the BRAC program, 9 have been completed and another 139 awarded. The Army has also completed 77 National Environmental Policy Act actions, closed 1 active installation and 15 U.S. Army Reserve Centers, terminated 9 leases, and turned over 1,133 excess acres from BRAC 2005 properties. The Army is on track to complete BRAC by 2011.

Soldier and Leader Development

- **Goal** – Develop agile and adaptive military and Civilian leaders who can operate effectively in Joint, interagency, intergovernmental, and multinational environments.
- **Progress** – The Army published Field Manual (FM) 3-0, *Operations*, which includes a new operational concept for full spectrum operations where commanders simultaneously apply offensive, defensive, and stability operations to achieve decisive results. Additionally, the Army published FM 3-07, *Stability Operations* and FM 7-0, *Training for Full Spectrum Operations* and is finalizing FM 4-0, *Sustainment*. The doctrine reflected in these new manuals provides concepts and principles that will develop adaptive leaders to train and sustain our Soldiers in an era of persistent conflict.

Setting Conditions for the Future: Six Essential Qualities of Our Army

In an era of persistent conflict, our Army is the primary enabling and integrating element of landpower. The Army's transformation focuses on distinct qualities that land forces must possess to succeed in the evolving security environment. In order to face the security challenges ahead, the Army will continue to transform into a land force that is versatile, expeditionary, agile, lethal, sustainable, and interoperable.

Versatile forces are multipurpose and can accomplish a broad range of tasks, moving easily across the spectrum of conflict as the situation demands. Our versatility in military operations—made possible by full spectrum training, adaptable

equipment, and scalable force packages—will enable us to defeat a wide range of unpredictable threats.

Our Army must remain an expeditionary force—organized, trained, and equipped to go anywhere in the world on short notice, against any adversary, to accomplish the assigned mission, including the ability to conduct forcible entry operations in remote, non-permissive environments. Working in concert with our force projection partners, the United States Transportation Command and sister services, we will enhance our expeditionary force projection and distribution capability to provide rapid, credible, and sustainable global response options for the Joint Force.

Agile forces adapt quickly to exploit opportunities in complex environments. Our Army is developing agile Soldiers and institutions that adapt and work effectively in such environments.

A core competency of land forces is to effectively, efficiently, and appropriately apply lethal force. The lethal nature of our forces enables our ability to deter, dissuade, and, when required, defeat our enemies. Because conflicts will increasingly take place among the people, the Army will continue to pursue technological and intelligence capabilities to provide lethal force with precision to minimize civilian casualties and collateral damage.

Our Army must be organized, trained, and equipped to ensure it is capable of sustainable operations for as long as necessary to achieve national objectives. In addition, we will continue to improve our ability to guarantee the logistical capacity to conduct long-term operations while presenting a minimal footprint to reduce exposure of support forces.

The extensive planning and organizing capabilities and experience of U.S. land forces are national assets. These capabilities are essential to preparing and assisting interagency, multinational, and host nation partners to execute their roles in conflict prevention and resolution. Our force needs to be increasingly interoperable to effectively support and integrate the efforts of Joint, interagency, intergovernmental, multinational, and indigenous elements to achieve national goals.

As we look to the future, our Army is modernizing and transforming to build a force that exhibits these six essential qualities in order to meet the challenges of the security environment of the 21st Century. The Army's adoption of a modular, scalable brigade-based organization provides a broad range of capabilities that are inherently more versatile, adaptable, and able to conduct operations over extended periods.

Another critical transformation initiative to enhance the Army's capabilities is the modernization of our global information network capabilities through integration of the Global Network Enterprise Construct (GNEC). The GNEC will enable network war-fighting capabilities, dramatically improve and protect the LandWarNet, improve both efficiency and effectiveness of the network, and ensure Army interoperability across DoD.

As part of our transformation, the Army is adapting as an institution principally in three areas: streamlining the Army Force Generation (ARFORGEN) process, implementing an enterprise approach, and establishing a more effective requirements process. A streamlined ARFORGEN process more efficiently mans, equips, and trains units to strengthen our expeditionary capability. The enterprise approach—a holistic method to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the Army's policies and processes—will make our institutions more efficient and more responsive to the needs of the combatant commanders. An improved requirements process will provide more timely and flexible responses to meet the needs of our Soldiers. In transforming our training and leader development model, we produce more agile Soldiers and Civilians who are capable of operating in complex and volatile environments.

The Army's modernization efforts are specifically designed to enhance these six essential land force qualities by empowering Soldiers with the decisive advantage across the continuum of full spectrum operations. Modernization is providing our Soldiers and leaders with leading-edge technology and capabilities to fight the wars we are in today while simultaneously preparing for future complex, dynamic threats. The Army is improving capabilities in intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance; information sharing; and Soldier protection to give our Soldiers an unparalleled awareness of their

operational environment, increased precision and lethality, and enhanced survivability.

The Army also is addressing the capability gaps in our current force by accelerating delivery of advanced technologies to Soldiers in Infantry BCTs. For example, more than 5,000 robots are currently in Iraq and Afghanistan, including an early version of the Small Unmanned Ground Vehicle (SUGV). Soldiers are using the SUGV prototype to clear caves and bunkers, search buildings, and defuse improvised explosive devices. In addition, an early version of the Class I Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) is currently supporting Soldiers in Iraq with reconnaissance, surveillance, and target acquisition. The Class I UAV operates in open, rolling, complex, and urban terrain and can take off and land vertically without a runway. It is part of the information network, providing real time information that increases Soldier agility and lethality while enhancing Soldier protection.

Overall, Army modernization efforts provide a technological edge for our Soldiers in today's fight and are essential to the Army's efforts to empower Soldiers with the land force qualities needed in the 21st Century.

Stewardship/Innovations

The Nation's Army remains committed to being the best possible steward of the resources provided by the American people through the Congress. We continue to develop and implement initiatives designed to conserve resources and to reduce waste and inefficiencies wherever possible.

The recent establishment of two organizations highlights the Army's commitment to improving efficiencies. In 2008, the Secretary of the Army established the Senior Energy Council to develop an Army Enterprise Energy Security Strategy. The Senior Energy Council is implementing a plan that reduces energy consumption and utilizes innovative technologies for alternative and renewable energy, including harvesting wind, solar and geothermal energy, while leveraging energy partnerships with private sector expertise. The Army is replacing 4,000 petroleum-fueled vehicles with electric vehicles. We also are underway in our six-year biomass waste-to-fuel technology demonstrations at six of our installations.

As part of the Army's efforts in adapting institutions, we also established the Enterprise Task Force to optimize the ARFORGEN process for effectively and efficiently delivering trained and ready forces to the combatant commanders.

In addition, in order to increase logistical efficiencies and readiness, the Army is developing 360 Degree Logistics Readiness—an initiative that proactively synchronizes logistics support capability and unit readiness. This new approach will allow the Army to see, assess, and synchronize enterprise assets in support of our operational forces. The 360 Degree Logistics Readiness bridges the information system gaps between selected legacy logistics automation systems and the Single Army Logistics Enterprise. It will improve visibility, accountability, fidelity, and timeliness of information to facilitate better decisions at every managerial level.

Finally, the Army is committed to reforming our acquisition, procurement, and contracting processes

to more efficiently and responsively meet the needs of our Soldiers. A streamlined requirements process based on reasonable requirements with adequately mature technology will produce a system with greater urgency and agility and guard against "requirements creep." The Army also will continue to grow its acquisition workforce and provide disciplined oversight to its acquisition programs.

Accomplishments

The Army has been fully engaged over the past year. We remain focused on prevailing in Iraq and Afghanistan, while concurrently working to restore balance and transforming to set the conditions for success in the future. Despite the high global operational tempo and our continuing efforts to restore balance and prepare for future contingencies, we have accomplished much in the last year:

Army Accomplishments

- Manned, trained, equipped, and deployed 15 combat brigades, 34 support brigades, and 369 military and police transition teams in support of Iraq and Afghanistan
- Deployed more than 293,000 Soldiers into or out of combat in Iraq and Afghanistan
- Repaired more than 100,000 pieces of Army equipment through the efforts at the Army's depot facilities
- Invested in the psychological health of the Army by investing over \$500 Million in additional psychological health providers, new facilities, and world-class research
- Reduced the on-duty Soldier accident rate by 46 percent in 2008 through Soldier and leader emphasis on Army safety measures
- Reduced the Army's ground accidents by 50 percent and the Army's major aviation accidents by 38 percent in 2008 through leader application of the Army's Composite Risk Management model
- Implemented Family Covenants throughout the Army and committed more than \$1.5 Billion to Army Family programs and services
- Improved on-post housing by privatizing more than 80,000 homes, building 17,000 homes, and renovating 13,000 homes since 2000 at 39 different installations through the Residential Communities Initiative
- Reduced energy consumption in Army facilities by 10.4 percent since 2003 through the implementation of the Army's energy strategy
- Won six Shingo Public Sector Awards for implementing best business practices
- Destroyed more than 2,100 tons of chemical agents, disposed of 70,000 tons of obsolete or unserviceable conventional ammunition, and removed 163,000 missiles or missile components from the Army's arsenal
- Fostered partnerships with allies by training more than 10,000 foreign students in stateside Army schools and by executing over \$14.5 Billion in new foreign military sales to include \$6.2 Billion in support of Iraq and Afghanistan
- Saved \$41 Million by in-sourcing more than 900 core governmental functions to Army Civilians
- Improved Soldier quality of life by constructing or modernizing 29,000 barracks spaces

America's Army—The Strength of the Nation

The Army's All-Volunteer Force is a national treasure. Less than one percent of Americans wear the uniform of our Nation's military; they and their Families carry the lion's share of the burden of a Nation at war. Despite these burdens, our Soldiers continue to perform magnificently across the globe and at home, and their Families remain steadfast in their support. Our Civilians remain equally dedicated to the Army's current and long-term success. They all deserve the best the Nation has to offer.

America's Army has always served the Nation by defending its national interests and providing support to civil authorities for domestic emergencies. Seven years of combat have taken a great toll on the Army, our Soldiers, and their Families. To meet the continuing challenges of an era of persistent conflict, our Army must restore balance and set the conditions for the future while sustaining our All-Volunteer Force. We must ensure our Soldiers have the best training, equipment, and leadership we can provide them. Our Army has made significant progress over the last year, but has several tough years ahead. With the support of Congress, the Army will continue to protect America's national security interests while we transform ourselves to meet the challenges of today and the future. **America's Army—The Strength of the Nation.**

ADDENDUM A – Information Papers

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| 360 Degree Logistics Readiness | Army Preparatory School |
| Accelerate Army Growth | Army Prepositioned Stocks (APS) |
| Active Component Reserve Component (ACRC) Rebalance | Army Reserve Employer Relations (ARER) Program |
| Adaptive Logistics | Army Reserve Voluntary Education Services |
| Add-on Armor for Tactical Wheeled Vehicles | Army Reserve Voluntary Selective Continuation |
| Africa Command (AFRICOM) | Army Spouse Employment Partnership (ASEP) Program |
| Armed Forces Recreation Centers | Army Strong |
| Army Asymmetric Warfare Office (AAWO) | Army Suicide Prevention Program (ASPP) |
| Army Career and Alumni Program (ACAP) | Army Values |
| Army Career Tracker (ACT) Program | Army Volunteer Program |
| Army Civilian University (ACU) | ARNG Active First Program |
| Army Community Service (ACS) Family Programs | ARNG Agribusiness Development Team |
| Army Community Service (ACS) Family Readiness Programs | ARNG Community Based Warrior Transition Units |
| Army Energy Plan (AEP) | ARNG Critical Skills Retention Bonus |
| Army Environmental Programs | ARNG Education Support Center |
| Army Evaluation Task Force (AETF) | ARNG Environmental Programs |
| Army Family Action Plan (AFAP) | ARNG Every Soldier a Recruiter |
| Army Force Generation (ARFORGEN) | ARNG Exportable Combat Training Capability |
| Army Geospatial Enterprise (AGE) | ARNG Family Assistance Centers |
| Army Integrated Logistics Architecture (AILA) | ARNG Freedom Salute Campaign |
| Army Leader Development Program (ALDP) | ARNG GED Plus Program |
| Army Modernization Strategy | ARNG Muscatatuck Army Urban Training Center |
| Army Onesource | ARNG Operational Support Airlift Agency |
| Army Physical Fitness Research Institute | ARNG Periodic Health Assessment (PHA) |
| Army Physical Readiness Training (FM 3-22.02) | ARNG Post Deployment Health Reassessment (PDHRA) |

ADDENDUM A – Information Papers

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| ARNG Recruit Sustainment Program | College of the American Soldier |
| ARNG Recruiting Assistance Program (G-RAP) | Combat Casualty Care |
| ARNG Strong Bonds | Combat Training Center (CTC) Program |
| ARNG Western Army Aviation Training Site (WAATS) | Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) |
| Asymmetric Warfare Group | Commander's Appreciation and Campaign Design (CACD) |
| Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Program | Common Levels of Support |
| Basic and Advanced NCO Courses | Common Logistics Operating Environment (CLOE) |
| Basic Officer Leader Course (BOLC) | Community Covenant |
| Behavioral Health | Comprehensive Soldier Fitness Program |
| Better Opportunity for Single Soldiers (BOSS) | Concept Development and Experimentation |
| Biometrics | Condition-Based Maintenance Plus (CBM+) |
| Broad Career Groups | Construction and Demolition Recycling Program |
| Building Partnership Capacity Through Security Cooperation | Continuum of Service |
| Campaign Capable Force | Contractor-Acquired Government Owned (CAGO) Equipment |
| Capabilities Development for Rapid Transition (CDRT) | Cultural and Foreign Language Capabilities |
| Career Intern Fellows Program | Cyber Operations |
| CBRNE Consequence Management Reaction Force (CCMRF) | Defense Integrated Military Human Resources System (DIMHRS) |
| CENTCOM Rest and Recuperation (R&R) Leave Program | Defense Support to Civil Authorities (DSCA) |
| Changing the Culture | Defense Support to Civil Authorities - Defense Coordinating Officer |
| Chemical Demilitarization Program | Defense Support to Civil Authorities - Special Events |
| Child and Youth Services School Support | Deployment Cycle Support |
| Child Care Program | Depot Maintenance Initiatives |
| Civil Works | Digital Training Management System (DTMS) |
| Civilian Corps Creed | Distributed Common Ground System-Army (DCGS-A) |
| Civilian Education System | Diversity |

ADDENDUM A – Information Papers

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|---|---|
| Document and Media Exploitation (DOMEX) | General Fund Enterprise Business System |
| Enhanced Use Leasing | Generating Force Support for Operations |
| Enlistment Incentives | Global Force Posture |
| Enlistment Incentives Program Enhancements | Global Network Enterprise Construct (GNEC) |
| Equal Opportunity and Prevention of Sexual Harassment (EO/POSH) | Helicopter, Black Hawk Utility Helicopter (UH-60) |
| Equipment Reset | Helicopter, Chinook Heavy Lift Helicopter (CH-47) |
| Equipping Enterprise and Reuse Conference | Helicopter, Lakota (UH-72) |
| Equipping the Reserve Components | Helicopter, Longbow Apache (AH-64D) |
| Exceptional Family Member Program (EFMP) | Human Terrain System (HTS) |
| Expanding Intelligence Training | HUMINT: Growing Army Human Intelligence (HUMINT) Capabilities |
| Expeditionary Basing | Information Doctrine |
| Expeditionary Capabilities | In-Sourcing |
| Expeditionary Contracting | Installation Planning Board |
| Expeditionary Theater Opening | Institutional Adaptation |
| Family Advocacy Program (FAP) | Institutional Training Under Centers of Excellence (COE) |
| Family Covenant | Intelligence Transformation |
| Family Housing Program | Interceptor Body Armor (IBA) |
| Foreign Military Sales | Interpreter/Translator Program |
| FORSCOM Mission Support Elements (MSE) | Irregular Warfare Capabilities |
| Freedom Team Salute | Joint Basing |
| Freedrop Packaging Concept Project (FPCP) | Joint Knowledge Development and Distribution Capstone Program (JKDDC) |
| Full Replacement Value (FRV) and Defense Property System (DPS) | Joint Precision Airdrop System (JPADS) |
| Full Spectrum Operations in Army Capstone Doctrine (FM 3-0) | Leader Development Assessment Course - Warrior Forge |
| Funds Control Module | Lean Six Sigma: Continuous Process Improvement Initiative |
| Future Force Integration Directorate | |

ADDENDUM A – Information Papers

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| Lean Six Sigma: G-4 Initiative | National Guard Yellow Ribbon Program |
| Life Cycle Management Initiative | National Guard Youth Challenge |
| Live, Virtual, Constructive Integrated Training Environment | National Security Personnel System (NSPS) |
| Manpower Personnel Integration Program (MANPRINT) | Next Generation Wireless Communications (NGWC) |
| March 2 Success | Officer Education System (OES) |
| Medical and Dental Readiness | Officer Education System - Warrant Officers |
| Military Construction (MILCON) Program | Officer Retention |
| Military Construction (MILCON) Transformation | Pandemic Influenza Preparation |
| Military Family Life Consultants (MFLC) Program | Partnership for Youth Success Programs (PaYS) |
| Military Intelligence Capacity | Persistent Air and Ground Surveillance to Counter IED |
| Mine-Resistant, Ambush-Protected (MRAP) Vehicles | Persistent Conflict |
| Mobile Training Teams (MTT) for Warrior Leader Course (WLC) | Physical Disability Evaluation System (PDES) |
| Mobilization Tiger Team | Post Deployment Health Reassessment (PDHRA) |
| Modular Force Conversion | Power Projection Platform |
| Morale Welfare and Recreation (MWR) | Privatization of Army Lodging |
| Multinational Exercises | Property Accountability |
| Multi-Source Assessment and Feedback (MSAF) Program | Rapid Equipping Force (REF) |
| National Guard CBRNE Enhanced Response Force Package (CERFP) | Rapid Fielding Initiative (RFI) |
| National Guard Counterdrug Program | Real-Estate Disposal |
| National Guard Public Affairs Rapid Response Team (PARRT) | Red Team Education and Training |
| National Guard State Partnership Program | Redeployment Process Improvements |
| National Guard Weapons of Mass Destruction Civil Support Teams (WMD-CSTs) | Referral Bonus Pilot Program |
| | Reset |
| | Residential Communities Initiative (RCI) |
| | Restructuring Army Aviation |
| | Retained Issue OCIE |
| | Retention Program |

ADDENDUM A – Information Papers

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| Retiree Pre-Tax Healthcare | Transferability of GI Bill Benefits to Family Members |
| Retirement Services | Transforming the Reserve Components to an Operational Force |
| Retrograde | Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI) |
| Risk Management | Unaccompanied Personnel Housing |
| Robotics | Unit Combined Arms Training Strategies |
| Safety and Occupational Training | Unmanned Aircraft, Raven Small System |
| Safety Center Online Tools and Initiatives | Unmanned Aircraft, Shadow System |
| Science and Technology | Unmanned Aircraft, Sky Warrior System |
| Sexual Harassment / Assault Response and Prevention (SHARP) Program | Up-Armored High Mobility Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicle (HMMWV) |
| Single Army Logistics Enterprise (SALE) | War Reserve Secondary Items |
| Soldier and Family Action Plan (SFAP) | Warfighter's Forums (WfF) |
| Soldier and Family Assistance Center Program and Warrior in Transition Units | Warrior Ethos |
| Soldier as a System | Warrior in Transition |
| Soldier's Creed | Warrior Tasks and Battle Drills |
| Stability Operations (FM 3-07) | Warrior University |
| Strong Bonds | Western Hemisphere Institute for Security Cooperation (WHINSEC) |
| Structured Self Development | Wounded Warrior Program |
| Survivor Outreach Services | Youth Programs |
| Sustainability | |
| Sustainable Range Program | |
| The Army Distributed Learning Program (TADLP) | |
| The Human Dimension: The Concept and Capabilities Development | |
| Training Counter-IED Operations Integration Center (TCOIC) | |
| Training for Full Spectrum Operations (FM 7-0) | |
| Training Support System (TSS) | |

ADDENDUM B – Websites

Headquarters, Department of the Army and other Commands

This site has links for information regarding the Headquarters, Department of the Army (HQDA), Army Command Structure, Army Service Component Commands (ASCC), and Direct Reporting Units (DRU).

<http://www.army.mil/institution/organization/>

The Army Homepage

This site is the most visited military website in the world, averaging about seven million visitors per month or approximately 250 hits per second. It provides news, features, imagery, and references.

<http://www.army.mil/>

The Army Modernization Strategy

http://www.g8.army.mil/G8site_redesign/modStrat.html

The Army Posture Statement

This site provides access to archived Army Posture Statements from 1997 to 2008.

<http://www.army.mil/aps>

The Army Staff

Personnel: G-1

<http://www.armyg1.army.mil/>

Intelligence: G-2

<http://www.dami.army.pentagon.mil/>

Operations, Plans, and Policy: G-3/5/7

<https://www.g357extranet.army.pentagon.mil>

Logistics: G-4

<http://www.hqda.army.mil/logweb/>

Programs: G-8

This site provides information on material integration and management.

<http://www.army.mil/institution/organization/unitsandcommands/dcs/g-8/>

Installation Management

This site provides information about policy formulation, strategy development, enterprise integration, program analysis and integration, requirements and resource determination,

and best business practices for services, programs, and installation support to Soldiers, their Families, and Army Civilians.

<http://www.acsim.army.mil/>

Army Commands (ACOMs)

Army Forces Command (FORSCOM)

<http://www.forscom.army.mil/>

Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC)

<http://www.tradoc.army.mil/>

Army Materiel Command (AMC)

<http://www.army.mil/institution/organization/unitsandcommands/commandstructure/amc/>

Reserve Components

Army Reserve

<http://www.armyreserve.army.mil>

Army National Guard

<http://www.arng.army.mil>

Other informative websites

Army Wounded Warrior Program

This site provides information on the Army's Wounded Warrior Program which provides support to severely wounded Soldiers and their Families.

<https://www.aw2.army.mil>

My ArmyLifeToo Web Portal

This site serves as an entry point to the Army Integrated Family Network and Army OneSource.

<http://www.myarmylifetoo.com>

ADDENDUM C – Acronyms

| | | | |
|----------|---|---------|---|
| AC | Active Component | COTS | Commercial Off-The-Shelf |
| ACOM | Army Command | CS | Combat Support |
| ACP | Army Campaign Plan | CSS | Combat Service Support |
| AETF | Army Evaluation Task Force | CT | Counter Terrorism |
| ARFORGEN | Army Force Generation | CTC | Combat Training Center |
| AFRICOM | Africa Command | | |
| AMAP | Army Medical Action Plan | DA | Department of the Army |
| AMC | Army Material Command | DA PAM | Department of the Army Pamphlet |
| APS | Army Prepositioned Stocks | DCGS-A | Distributed Common Ground System-Army |
| AR | Army Regulation | | |
| ARCIC | Army Capabilities Integration Center | DMDC | Defense Manpower Data Center |
| ARNG | Army National Guard | DMETL | Directed Mission Essential Task List |
| ASC | Army Sustainment Command | DoD | Department of Defense |
| ASCC | Army Service Component Command | DOTMLPF | Doctrine, Organization, Training, Material, Leadership and Education, Personnel, and Facilities |
| AWG | Asymmetric Warfare Group | | |
| AWO | Asymmetric Warfare Office | | |
| AW2 | Army Wounded Warrior Program | EBCT | Evaluation Brigade Combat Team |
| | | EOD | Explosive Ordnance Disposal |
| BCT | Brigade Combat Team | ES2 | Every Soldier a Sensor |
| BCTP | Battle Command Training Program | ETF | Enterprise Task Force |
| BOLC | Basic Officer Leader Course | | |
| BRAC | Base Realignment and Closure | FCS | Future Combat Systems |
| | | FM | Field Manual |
| CBRN | Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear | FORSCOM | Forces Command |
| | | FY | Fiscal Year |
| CBRNE | Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and (High-Yield) Explosives | | |
| CCDR | Combatant Commander | GBIAD | Global Based Integrated Air Defense |
| CCMRf | CBRNE Consequence Management Reaction Force | GCSS-A | Global Combat Service Support-Army |
| | | GDPR | Global Defense Posture Realignment |
| CES | Civilian Education System | GNEC | Global Network Enterprise Construct |
| C4ISR | Command, Control, Communications, Computer, Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance | | |
| | | HBCT | Heavy Brigade Combat Team |
| CMETL | Core Mission Essential Task List | HMMWV | High Mobility Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicle |
| CMTC | Combat Maneuver Training Center | | |
| COCOM | Combatant Command | HUMINT | Human Intelligence |
| COE | Center of Excellence; Common Operating Environment; Contemporary Operating Environment | | |
| | | IBA | Improved Body Armor |
| COIN | Counterinsurgency | IBCT | Infantry Brigade Combat Team |
| | | IED | Improvised Explosive Device |
| | | ISR | Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance |
| | | IT | Information Technology |

ADDENDUM C – Acronyms

| | | | |
|---------|--|--------|---|
| JIEDDO | Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Organization | QOL | Quality of Life |
| JIIM | Joint, Interagency, Intergovernmental, and Multinational | RC | Reserve Components |
| JRTC | Joint Readiness Training Center | RCI | Residential Communities Initiative |
| JTF | Joint Task Force | REF | Rapid Equipping Force |
| LMP | Logistics Modernization Program | RFI | Rapid Fielding Initiative |
| LSS | Lean Six Sigma | SALE | Single Army Logistics Enterprise |
| MI | Military Intelligence | SBCT | Stryker Brigade Combat Team |
| METL | Mission Essential Task List | SFAP | Soldier and Family Action Plan |
| MOU | Military Operations in Urban Terrain | SHARP | Sexual Harassment/Assault Response and Prevention (SHARP) Program |
| MRAP | Mine-Resistant, Ambush-Protected | SIGINT | Signal Intelligence |
| MRE | Mission Readiness Exercise | SOF | Special Operations Forces |
| MRX | Mission Rehearsal Exercise | SOS | Survivor Outreach Services |
| MTOE | Modified Table of Organization and Equipment | TBI | Traumatic Brain Injury |
| MTT | Mobile Training Teams | TDA | Table of Distribution and Allowances |
| NBC | Nuclear, Biological, Chemical | TRADOC | Training and Doctrine Command |
| NEPA | National Environmental Protection Act | TTP | Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures |
| NET | New Equipment Training | UAH | Up-Armored HMMWV |
| NCO | Noncommissioned Officer | UAS | Unmanned Aircraft System |
| NDAA | National Defense Authorization Act | UAV | Unmanned Aerial Vehicle |
| NDS | National Defense Strategy | UGV | Unmanned Ground Vehicle |
| NLOS-C | Non Line of Sight-Cannon | USAR | United States Army Reserve |
| NMS | National Military Strategy | VBIED | Vehicle Borne Improvised Explosive Device |
| NSPS | National Security Personnel System | WMD | Weapons of Mass Destruction |
| NSS | National Security Strategy | WO | Warrant Officer |
| NTC | National Training Center | WTBD | Warrior Tasks and Battle Drills |
| OCO | Overseas Contingency Operations | WTU | Warrior Transition Units |
| OEF | Operation Enduring Freedom | | |
| OIF | Operation Iraqi Freedom | | |
| OPTEMPO | Operational Tempo | | |
| O&M | Operations and Maintenance | | |
| POM | Program Objective Memorandum | | |
| PSYOP | Psychological Operations | | |
| PTSD | Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder | | |
| QDR | Quadrennial Defense Review | | |