



# DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE STATISTICAL RESOURCES

**Professor Bert Chapman  
Purdue University Libraries and School of Information Studies  
U.S. Government Publishing Office**

# DoD Personnel, Workforce Reports & Publications

## DoD Personnel, Workforce Reports & Publications

DMDC maintains a DoD Personnel, Workforce Reports & Publications site. Users of this site may view and print DoD Personnel and U.S. Military casualty statistics, as well as, historical DoD procurement reports and data files.

For the Military and Civilian Personnel by Service/Agency by State/Country Reports, the DMDC data only reflects personnel who are permanently assigned for duty at these locations. Starting in December 2017, the table no longer includes personnel on temporary duty, or deployed in support of contingency operations.

*Note: Several reports and publications came to DMDC in 1996 from the Washington Headquarters Services (WHS), Statistical Information Analysis Division (SIAD). In some cases, DMDC did not receive the data behind the report and/or publication; therefore is unable to replicate them. These reports and publications are labeled as historical.*

[Expand All](#) | [Collapse All](#)

### Military Personnel

#### Active Duty Military Strength by Service (Updated Monthly)

- [Strength Comparison \(August 2019\)](#)
- [Percent Changes \(Last 12 months\)](#)
- [Strength Changes \(Last 12 months\)](#)
- [Historical Reports - FY 2013 - 2016](#)
- [Historical Reports - FY 1994 - 2012](#)
- [Historical Reports - FY 1954 - 1993 \(Not DMDC Data\)](#)

#### Military and Civilian Personnel by Service/Agency by State/Country (Updated Quarterly)

- [June 2019](#)
- [March 2019](#)
- [December 2018](#)
- [September 2018](#)
- [June 2018](#)

# Armed Forces Strength Figures

## August 31, 2019

	08/31/19	07/31/19			08/31/18
			Amount	Percent	
<b>Total Armed Services</b>	1,379,804	1,374,706	5,098	0.37%	1,357,154
Army	481,744	477,709	4,035	0.84%	475,367
Navy	337,099	336,952	147	0.04%	329,809
Marine Corps	186,316	185,634	682	0.37%	184,461
Air Force	332,630	332,367	263	0.08%	325,208
<b>Total DoD</b>	1,337,789	1,332,662	5,127	0.38%	1,314,845
Coast Guard	42,015	42,044	-29	-0.07%	42,309

# Number of Military and DoD Appropriated Fund (APF) Civilian Personnel Permanently Assigned

## Number of Military and DoD Appropriated Fund (APF) Civilian Personnel Permanently Assigned

By Duty Location and Service/Component

As of June 30, 2019

Sources: Active Duty Master File, Reserve Common Components Personnel Data System (RCCPDS) File, Appropriated Fund (APF) Civilian Master File

LOCATION	DUTY STATE / COUNTRY	ACTIVE DUTY					TOTAL	ARMY NATIONAL GUARD
		ARMY	NAVY	MARINE CORPS	AIR FORCE	COAST GUARD		
	ALABAMA	4,564	78	148	2,761	889	8,440	9,476
	ALASKA	9,902	45	17	7,383	2,000	19,347	1,647
	ARIZONA	4,352	402	3,916	10,517	5	19,192	5,124
	ARKANSAS	139	8	190	3,334	19	3,690	6,487
	ARMED FORCES EUROPE	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
	ARMED FORCES PACIFIC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CALIFORNIA	7,074	71,383	56,024	18,604	4,921	158,006	13,057
	COLORADO	26,024	795	225	9,657	43	36,744	3,664
	CONNECTICUT	105	4,983	66	39	836	6,029	3,538
	DELAWARE	69	18	19	3,435	40	3,581	1,571
	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	1,616	2,419	2,184	1,686	1,769	9,674	1,246
	FLORIDA	5,782	27,619	3,884	22,437	5,009	64,731	9,189
	GEORGIA	47,914	5,886	1,352	9,289	474	64,915	11,145
	HAWAII	15,605	13,758	7,071	5,309	1,283	43,026	2,919
	IDAHO	66	40	43	3,417	4	3,570	3,089
	ILLINOIS	983	14,474	430	4,424	145	20,456	10,202
	INDIANA	596	125	196	92	33	1,042	10,910
	IOWA	116	31	76	30	32	285	6,643
	KANSAS	18,234	89	98	3,188	78	21,687	4,290
	KENTUCKY	33,149	30	97	242	165	33,683	6,399
	LOUISIANA	8,023	420	753	5,291	1,222	15,709	9,865
	MAINE	50	71	26	10	686	843	1,876
	MARYLAND	8,460	10,437	1,966	8,401	872	30,136	4,492

# Number of Military and DoD Appropriated Fund (APF) Civilian Personnel Permanently Assigned

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By Duty Location and Service/Component

As of June 30, 2019

Sources: Active Duty Master File, Reserve Common Components Personnel Data System (RCCPDS) File, Appropriated Fund (APF) Civilian Master File

LOCATION	DUTY STATE / COUNTRY	ACTIVE DUTY						ARMY NATIONAL GUARD
		ARMY	NAVY	MARINE CORPS	AIR FORCE	COAST GUARD	TOTAL	
	GEORGIA	9	0	2	1	0	12	0
	GERMANY	20,736	406	1,228	12,852	10	35,232	0
	GHANA	4	3	2	2	0	11	0
	GREECE	9	365	1	24	0	399	0
	GREENLAND	0	0	0	154	0	154	0
	GUAM	172	3,386	21	2,051	0	5,630	1,128
	GUATEMALA	17	1	9	2	0	29	0
	GUINEA	4	0	0	0	0	4	0
	GUYANA	1	1	8	0	0	10	0
	HAITI	2	0	7	0	3	12	0
	HONDURAS	224	3	82	154	1	464	0
	HONG KONG	2	10	2	10	1	25	0
	HUNGARY	5	139	0	60	0	204	0
	ICELAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	INDIA	7	8	3	5	0	23	0
	INDONESIA	4	10	2	2	0	18	0
	IRAQ*							
	IRELAND	1	0	6	1	0	8	0
	ISRAEL	35	5	2	15	0	57	0
	ITALY	3,909	4,008	328	4,600	2	12,847	0
	JAMAICA	1	1	9	0	2	13	0
	JAPAN	2,671	20,845	19,348	12,447	16	55,327	0

# Department of Defense

## Active Duty Military Personnel by Rank/Grade

### August 31, 2019

Rank/Grade	Services				Total Services
	Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force	
GENERAL -ADMIRAL	14	8	6	12	40
LT GENERAL -VICE ADMIRAL	42	41	18	39	140
MAJ GENERAL -REAR ADMIRAL (U)	117	65	33	91	306
BRIG GENERAL -REAR ADMIRAL (L)	129	102	35	145	411
COLONEL -CAPTAIN	4,057	2,861	651	3,375	10,944
LIEUTENANT COL-COMMANDER	8,866	6,331	1,910	9,831	26,938
MAJOR -LT COMMANDER	15,594	10,091	3,910	14,046	43,641
CAPTAIN -LIEUTENANT	27,847	19,998	6,003	20,787	74,635
1st LIEUTENANT-LIEUTENANT (JG)	11,794	6,748	3,783	7,785	30,110
2nd LIEUTENANT-ENSIGN	10,032	7,173	3,022	7,564	27,791
CHIEF WARRANT OFFICER W-5	604	87	110	0	801
CHIEF WARRANT OFFICER W-4	1,967	401	312	0	2,680
CHIEF WARRANT OFFICER W-3	3,873	715	624	0	5,212
CHIEF WARRANT OFFICER W-2	5,355	605	883	0	6,843
WARRANT OFFICER W-1	2,599	0	256	0	2,855
<b>TOTAL OFFICER</b>	<b>92,890</b>	<b>55,226</b>	<b>21,556</b>	<b>63,675</b>	<b>233,347</b>
E-9	3,557	2,773	1,587	2,630	10,547
E-8	10,973	6,975	3,948	5,385	27,281
E-7	35,883	22,101	8,486	26,606	93,076
E-6	55,495	50,702	15,004	39,624	160,825
E-5	69,081	69,907	25,975	62,264	227,227
E-4	108,262	52,719	35,326	53,941	250,248
E-3	49,914	43,188	43,303	55,385	191,790
E-2	26,975	16,195	20,922	7,625	71,717
E-1	24,166	12,852	10,209	11,260	58,487
<b>TOTAL ENLISTED</b>	<b>384,306</b>	<b>277,412</b>	<b>164,760</b>	<b>264,720</b>	<b>1,091,198</b>
<b>CADETS-MIDSHIPMEN</b>	<b>4,548</b>	<b>4,461</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,235</b>	<b>13,244</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>481,744</b>	<b>337,099</b>	<b>186,316</b>	<b>332,630</b>	<b>1,337,789</b>

# Table of Active Duty Females by Rank/Grade and Service August 31, 2019

Data Source: Active Duty Master Personnel File, Military Academies							
Rank/Grade	Females					DoD Total	Pct Females
	Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force	TOTAL		
O10	0	0	0	1	1	42	2.4%
O09	2	4	1	3	10	144	6.9%
O08	7	5	0	4	16	327	4.9%
O07	13	10	2	17	42	428	9.8%
O06	492	330	18	519	1,359	11,346	12.0%
O05	1,416	842	106	1,622	3,986	27,841	14.3%
O04	3,004	1,787	251	2,859	7,901	45,099	17.5%
O03	5,554	4,410	519	5,121	15,604	76,958	20.3%
O02	2,462	1,574	375	1,893	6,304	31,056	20.3%
O01	2,236	1,616	365	1,840	6,057	28,582	21.2%
W05	52	6	6	0	64	801	8.0%
W04	191	17	14	0	222	3,168	7.0%
W03	391	58	42	0	491	5,746	8.5%
W02	497	61	53	0	611	7,603	8.0%
W01	287	0	18	0	305	2,855	10.7%
<b>Officer Total</b>	<b>16,604</b>	<b>10,720</b>	<b>1,770</b>	<b>13,879</b>	<b>42,973</b>	<b>241,996</b>	<b>17.76%</b>
E09	340	223	67	463	1,093	10,922	10.0%
E08	1,424	703	202	1,129	3,458	27,986	12.4%
E07	4,233	2,921	562	5,474	13,190	96,579	13.7%
E06	6,991	7,378	1,239	7,076	22,684	167,407	13.6%
E05	10,383	14,587	2,557	11,521	39,048	235,087	16.6%
E04	16,808	12,217	3,498	11,072	43,595	257,530	16.9%
E03	7,940	10,986	3,670	13,207	35,803	197,025	18.2%
E02	4,354	3,863	2,165	1,831	12,213	72,345	16.9%



[CONFLICT CASUALTIES](#)

[TIMELINE VIEW](#)

[SUMMARY DATA](#)

[ABOUT THE DATA](#)

## DEFENSE CASUALTY ANALYSIS SYSTEM (DCAS)

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The central objective of DCAS is to collect and maintain U.S. casualty information on warfighters who have fallen in global or regional conflicts involving the United States. This site is maintained by the Defense Manpower Data Center (DMDC).

While this data is used to support and influence many practical objectives, DMDC understands the sensitivity of this information and extends its respect to families and friends across our Nation who have lost loved ones to the wars and conflicts described here.







# DEFENSE CASUALTY ANALYSIS SYSTEM



CONFLICT CASUALTIES

TIMELINE VIEW

SUMMARY DATA

ABOUT THE DATA

U.S. Military Casualties:  
Conflicts 1775 - 1996

Principal Wars, 1775 - 1991

Selected Operations, 1980 - 1996

U.S. Active Duty Military Deaths:  
1980 - 2010

Military Casualty Historical Data

[Home](#) > [Summary Data](#)

## Summary Data

While DCAS focuses primarily on detailed U.S. casualty data from the Korean War to the present, the agency maintains historical data dating back to the American Revolutionary War. This data is valuable as it represents the human cost of war and identifies the great surges in casualties that occurred as early as the American Civil War, continued to rise proportionately through two World Wars, and became more regional as the U.S. and coalition forces fought a succession of wars in the Middle East.




**Defense Casualty Analysis System. USA.gov. February 3, 2018.**

CONFLICT CASUALTIES	TIMELINE VIEW	SUMMARY DATA	ABOUT THE DATA
<a href="#">Home</a> > <a href="#">Conflict Casualties</a> > <a href="#">Operation Freedom's Sentinel</a>			
<h2>Operation Freedom's Sentinel (OFS)</h2>			
<p>Casualties by Demographics</p>			
<p>Casualty Summary by Casualty Category</p>			
<p>Casualty Summary by Month</p>			
<p>Names of Fallen</p>			
<p>Operation Inherent Resolve (OIR)</p>			
<p>Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF)</p>			
<p>Operation New Dawn (OND)</p>			
<p>Operation Iraqi Freedom (OIF)</p>			
<p>Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO)</p>			
<p>Persian Gulf War</p>			
<p>Vietnam War</p>			

Following the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001, the United States executed Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF) in Afghanistan, targeting al Qaeda leadership and infrastructure supported by the Afghan Taliban regime. U.S. forces contributed to a coalition of up to 50 Allied and partner countries as part of the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) to secure the country and develop Afghan security forces.

U.S. combat operations in Afghanistan ended on December 31, 2014. As part of Operation FREEDOM'S SENTINEL (OFS), U.S. forces remain in the country to participate in a coalition mission to train, advise, and assist Afghan National Defense and Security Forces and to conduct counterterrorism operations against the remnants of al Qaeda.



# U.S. Military Casualties – Operation Freedom’s Sentinel (OFS)

## Names of Fallen – November 5, 2019

Service ▼	Component ▲	Name (Last, First M) ◆	Rank ◆	Pay Grade ▲	Date of Death (yyyy/mm/dd) ▲	Age ◆	Gender ◆
NAVY	ACTIVE DUTY	SALDANA, SLAYTON RICHARD	PO2	E05	2019/07/17	24	MALE
MARINE CORPS	RESERVE	HENDRIKS, ROBERT ANDREW	SGT	E04	2019/04/08	25	MALE
MARINE CORPS	RESERVE	HINES, BENJAMIN SCOTT	SSGT	E05	2019/04/08	31	MALE
MARINE CORPS	RESERVE	SLUTMAN, CHRISTOPHER-KENLEY ALDRIC	SSGT	E06	2019/04/08	43	MALE
ARMY	ACTIVE DUTY	IUBELT, TYLER RAY	PFC	E03	2016/11/12	20	MALE
ARMY	ACTIVE DUTY	KIRKPATRICK, HANSEN BRADEE	PFC	E03	2017/07/03	19	MALE
ARMY	ACTIVE DUTY	MIKEASKY, JOSHUA	PFC	E03	2018/12/13	19	MALE
ARMY	ACTIVE DUTY	KREISCHER, BRANDON JAY	PFC	E03	2019/07/29	20	MALE

# U.S. Military Casualties – Operation Freedom’s Sentinel (OFS)

## Military Deaths – November 5, 2019

CASUALTY TYPE					
CASUALTY TYPE	Army	Navy	Marines	Air Force	Total
HOSTILE	48	0	3	9	60
NON-HOSTILE	10	1	0	9	20
TOTAL	58	1	3	18	80

GENDER					
GENDER	Army	Navy	Marines	Air Force	Total
FEMALE	0	0	0	4	4
MALE	58	1	3	14	76
TOTAL	58	1	3	18	80

GRADE					
GRADE	Army	Navy	Marines	Air Force	Total
E1-E4	16	0	1	3	20
E5-E9	38	1	2	9	50
OFFICER	4	0	0	6	10
TOTAL	58	1	3	18	80

# U.S. Military Casualties – Operation Freedom’s Sentinel (OFS)

## Summary by Casualty Category – November 5, 2019

CASUALTY CATEGORIES - HOSTILE	Army	Navy	Marines	Air Force	Total
Killed in Action	24	0	3	9	36
Died of Wounds	24	0	0	0	24
<b>TOTAL HOSTILE DEATHS</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>60</b>

CASUALTY CATEGORIES - NON-HOSTILE	Army	Navy	Marines	Air Force	Total
Accident	4	0	0	8	12
Illness / Injury	1	0	0	1	2
Homicide	1	0	0	0	1
Self-Inflicted	4	0	0	0	4
Pending	0	1	0	0	1
<b>TOTAL NON-HOSTILE DEATHS</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>20</b>

TOTAL DEATHS	Army	Navy	Marines	Air Force	Total
<b>TOTAL DEATHS</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>80</b>

TOTAL WOUNDED IN ACTION	Army	Navy	Marines	Air Force	Total
<b>WOUNDED IN ACTION (WIA)</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>494</b>

# The Office of the Director, Operational Test and Evaluation



## Hon. Robert F. Behler Director, Operational Test & Evaluation Office of the Secretary of Defense

Robert F. Behler was sworn in as Director of Operational Test and Evaluation on December 11, 2017. A Presidential appointee confirmed by the United States Senate, he serves as the senior advisor to the Secretary of Defense on operational and live fire test and evaluation of Department of Defense weapon systems.

Prior to his appointment, he was the Chief Operating Officer and Deputy Director of the Carnegie Mellon University Software Engineering Institute (SEI), a Federally Funded Research and Development Center. SEI is a global leader in advancing software development and cybersecurity to solve the nation's toughest problems through focused research, development, and transition to the broader software engineering community.

[Read More](#)

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### DOT&E News & Updates

**November 01, 2019:** The OSD DOT&E Working Oversight List has been updated. *CAC required to view.*

**January 31, 2019:** The *FY2018 DOT&E Annual Report* has been released to Congress.

**July 18, 2018:** DOT&E Guidance Memorandum *Designation of Programs for DOT&E Oversight* has been posted.

**April 04, 2018:** DOT&E Guidance Memorandum *Procedures for OT&E of Cybersecurity in Acquisition Programs* has been posted.

**January 23, 2018:** The *FY2017 DOT&E Annual Report* has been released to Congress.

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### Focus Areas

As the Director, Operational Test and Evaluation, I provide independent and objective assessments so that our soldiers, sailors, airmen, and marines believe in their equipment and weapons, and are confident they are combat ready. Testing early and often is a critical aspect of ensuring warfighters have combat credible systems at the speed of relevance. I am committed to ensuring that testing is relevant to the acquisition process. To that end, my initial focus areas are:

# The Office of the Director, Operational Test and Evaluation

## Annual Reports

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- *Annual Reports*
- *Presentations*
- *Training*
- *Oversight List*
- *DOT&E TEMP Guidebook*
- *Other Documents*

### **2018 Annual Report**

2017 Annual Report

2016 Annual Report

2015 Annual Report

2014 Annual Report

2013 Annual Report

2012 Annual Report

2011 Annual Report

2010 Annual Report

2009 Annual Report

# The Office of the Director, Operational Test and Evaluation

## DOT&E FY 2018 Annual Report

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- Director's Introduction
- Table of Contents
- FY18 Activity Summary
- Program Oversight

+ DOD Programs

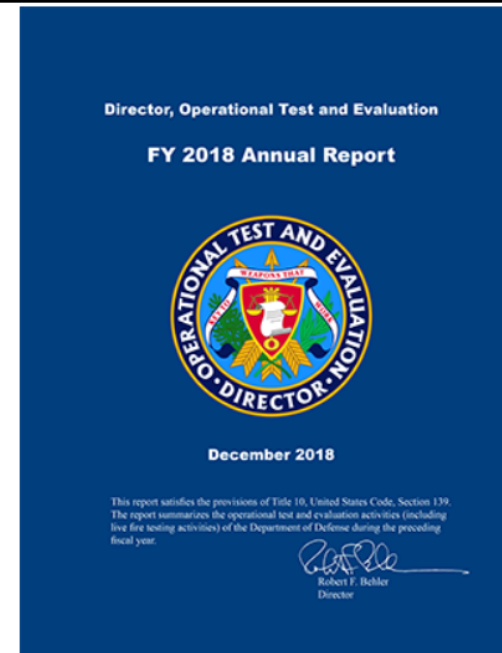
+ Army Programs

+ Navy Programs

+ Air Force Programs

+ BMDS Programs

- Live Fire Test and Evaluation (LFT&E)
- Cybersecurity
- Test and Evaluation Resources
- Joint Test and Evaluation (JT&E)
- The Center for Countermeasures (CCM)
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Welcome to the FY 2018 Annual Report  
for the Office of the Director,  
Operational Test & Evaluation



# The Office of the Director, Operational Test and Evaluation

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# Javelin Close Combat Missile System - Medium

## Executive Summary

- In FY18, the Army continued development of the Spiral 3 missile and a new Light Weight Command Launch Unit (CLU). The Army intends these efforts to reduce unit cost and weight while maintaining or improving system performance.
- In FY18, the Army conducted 22 Spiral 3 static penetration tests. Two additional static tests remain. Early indications from Spiral 3 static penetration testing showed no differences between the Spiral 3 and Spiral 2 warhead (behind seeker) performance.
- DOT&E and the Army continue to plan and execute the testing required for the Spiral 3 missile and Light Weight CLU developments. The Test and Evaluation Master Plan (TEMP) and Live Fire Strategy are under development and expected to be submitted for approval in FY19.

## System

- The Javelin Close Combat Missile System – Medium is a man-portable, fire-and-forget, anti-tank guided missile.
- The Javelin system consists of a missile in a disposable launch tube assembly and a reusable CLU. The CLU mechanically engages the launch tube assembly for shoulder firing, has day and night sights for surveillance and target acquisition, and electronically interfaces with the missile for target lock-on and missile launch. An operationally ready Javelin system weighs 48.3 to 48.8 pounds, depending on the variant.
- The Javelin missile employs a tandem shaped-charged warhead to defeat vehicle armor and can be fired in direct-attack or top-attack modes.
- The Army initiated four Javelin system improvements to reduce unit cost and weight and improve lethality against non-armored targets. These improvements are referred to as Spiral 1, 2, 3, and Light Weight CLU.
  - The Spiral 1 effort replaced electronic components in the control actuator section of the missile for cost and weight savings. Production missiles are designated FGM-148E.



- The Spiral 3 effort develops a new launch tube assembly and battery unit, and will replace the current gas-cooled seeker with an uncooled seeker in the guidance section of the missile. Production missiles will be designated FGM-148G.
- The Light Weight CLU effort develops a new CLU that is smaller and lighter while maintaining or improving system performance.

## Mission

- Commanders use Army and Marine Corps ground maneuver units equipped with the Javelin to destroy or repel enemy assault through maneuver and firepower.
- Service members use the Javelin to destroy threat armor targets and light-skinned vehicles, and to incapacitate or kill threat personnel within fortified positions. In recent conflicts, Javelin was used against enemy bunkers, caves, urban structures, mortar positions, snipers, and personnel emplacing IEDs.

# FY18 Navy Programs

## SSN 774 *Virginia*-Class Submarine

### Executive Summary

- The Navy completed FOT&E on the *Virginia*-class Block III submarine. FOT&E focused on testing significant modifications from Block I to Block III, specifically the replacement of a legacy submarine spherical array with a Large Aperture Bow (LAB) array and the replacement of 12 vertical launch tubes with 2 large diameter *Virginia* Payload Tubes (VPTs). The Navy tested the *Virginia*-class Block III submarine in anti-submarine, anti-surface, and strike warfare, and situational awareness in areas with significant shipping activity.
- DOT&E will submit a classified FOT&E report in 2QFY19. Based on preliminary assessment, the primary modifications (LAB array and two VPTs) are effective replacements to their legacy components in the *Virginia*-class Block I submarine. *Virginia*-class Block III is operationally effective and operationally suitable for the primary missions affected by these modifications, specifically anti-submarine and strike warfare.

### System

- The *Virginia*-class submarine is the Navy's latest fast-attack submarine and is capable of targeting, controlling, and launching MK 48 torpedoes and Tomahawk land-attack missiles (TLAMs).
- The Navy is procuring *Virginia*-class submarines incrementally in a series of blocks; the block strategy is for contracting purposes, not necessarily to support upgrading capabilities.
  - Block I (hulls 1-4) and Block II (hulls 5-10) ships were built to the initial design of the *Virginia*-class.



- Block V and beyond will increase strike payload capacity from 12 to 40 TLAMs by adding a set of 4 additional VPTs in an amidships payload module, capable of storing and launching 7 TLAMs each, as well as providing the potential to host future weapons and unmanned systems.

### Mission

The Operational Commander will employ the *Virginia*-class Block III submarine to conduct open-ocean and littoral covert operations that support the following submarine mission areas:

- Strike warfare
- Anti-submarine warfare
- Intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance
- Mine warfare
- Anti-surface warfare

# FY18 Navy Programs

## Assessment

- DOT&E will submit an FOT&E report on the *Virginia*-class Block III submarine in 2QFY19. The preliminary analyses indicate the following:
  - *Virginia*-class Block III submarine is operationally effective for anti-submarine warfare. The LAB array is an effective replacement for the legacy spherical array. The *Virginia*-class Block III submarine capability against diesel submarines remains unknown because submarine acoustic security restricts operational testing against real-world diesel submarines. Further, the absence of a mobile set-to-hit target limits the Navy's evaluation of submarine torpedo performance.
  - *Virginia*-class Block III submarine is operationally effective for strike warfare. Two VPTs are an effective replacement for 12 legacy vertical launch tubes.
  - *Virginia*-class Block III submarine did not meet Navy requirements for situational awareness in the presence of significant shipping activity. This capability of *Virginia*-class Block III submarine is highly dependent upon the submarine sonar system and the submarine

warfare primarily from the submarine sonar system, the submarine combat system, and the submarine torpedoes. The Navy intends these supporting systems to undergo periodic improvement on a 2- to 3-year cycle, and each system has a formal operational test program. DOT&E will evaluate anti-surface warfare capability of the *Virginia*-class Block III submarine through the test programs of these supporting systems.

## Recommendations

The Navy should:

1. Monitor *Virginia*-class Block III submarine capability to support anti-surface warfare during the test programs associated with the submarine sonar system, the submarine combat system, and submarine torpedo improvement.
2. Monitor *Virginia*-class Block III submarine capability to support situational awareness in environments with significant shipping activity during the test programs associated with submarine sonar and submarine combat system improvement.

# Office of the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller)

## Welcome to the OUSD(C) Public Website

This website is designed to provide all of the information you need to understand the budget and financial management policy of the Department of Defense. In addition to budget numbers, justification materials, and performance measures you will also find information about the Department's ongoing effort to improve efficiency and accountability.

### Acting Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller)/CFO

#### Elaine McCusker



Elaine McCusker, is currently the Acting Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller)/Chief Financial Officer. Previously she was sworn in as the Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller) on August 7, 2017.

Prior to that she was a member of the Senior Executive Service as the Director, Resources and Analysis, Headquarters U.S. Central Command, MacDill Air Force Base, Fla. ([more](#))

### Comptroller News

- [Providing for the Common Defense Report - September 2018](#)
- [Comptroller Statement on the Department of Defense Financial Statement Audit - December 6, 2017](#)
- [Vacancy Announcements](#)

### Field Activities

- [Defense Contract Audit Agency \(DCAA\)](#)
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### Quick Links

# Office of the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller)

## About OUSD(C)

### Functional Statements

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OUSD(C) Top Leaders

OUSD(C) Functional Statements

- Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller)
- Defense Contract Audit Agency (DCAA)
- Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS)
- Program/Budget (PB)
- Deputy Chief Financial Officer (DCFO)
- Budget and Appropriations Affairs (BAA)
- Resource Issues (RI)
- Human Capital and Resource Management (HCRM)

OUSD(C) History

#### Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller)

The Comptroller is the principal advisor to the Secretary of Defense for budgetary and fiscal matters including financial management, accounting policy and systems, management control systems, budget formulation and execution, contract and audit administration, and general management improvement programs. The office of the Comptroller consists of the following organizations:

- Budget and Appropriations Affairs (BAA)
- Office of the Deputy Chief Financial Officer (DCFO)
- Program/Budget (P/B)
- Resource Issues (RI)
- Human Capital and Resource Management (HCRM)

# Providing for the Common Defense A Promise Kept to the American Taxpayer

**Providing for the Common Defense**  
*A Promise Kept to the American Taxpayer*



# Providing for the Common Defense A Promise Kept to the American Taxpayer

## DEFENSE CHALLENGES

### Primary Challenge: Great Power Competition



#### CHINA

is using influence operations to penetrate democratic societies in a whole-of-government approach and is leveraging military modernization and predatory economics to coerce other countries in an effort to reorder the Indo-Pacific region and beyond to its advantage. China's militarization of disputed features in the South China Sea contributes to the intimidation and coercion of regional allies and partners, undermines the principles of a free and open Indo-Pacific, and is inconsistent with President Xi's 2015 Rose Garden pledges to President Obama.



#### RUSSIA

seeks veto authority over nations in their governmental, economic, and diplomatic decisions in order to shatter the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and change European and Middle East security and economic structures to its favor. Russia continues to use destabilizing activities as a security tool and subjugates democratic processes, as demonstrated by its occupation of territory seized following its invasion of Georgia in 2008 and its occupation of parts of Ukraine in 2014. In Syria, it supports the murderous Assad regime.

### Enduring Challenges

#### NORTH KOREA

DoD continues to ensure that the President and our diplomats negotiate from a position of strength with credible military options available to protect the U.S. and its interests. The U.S. works with allies and likeminded nations to enforce United Nations Security Council resolutions.

#### IRAN

is the principal destabilizing force in the Middle East and is increasing its malign influence, using state-sponsored terrorist activities, a growing network of proxies, and its cyber, naval, and missile programs. Iran is aiding a humanitarian catastrophe in Yemen by supporting and arming the Houthis in their conflict against the internationally recognized government.

### STATE OF DEFENSE IN 2016

Five years of operating under destructive spending caps left DoD with a significant funding shortfall. This resulted in:

- The smallest military since 1940;
- Key munitions shortages;
- Aircraft and ships unable to deploy;



# Providing for the Common Defense A Promise Kept to the American Taxpayer

## FUNDING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE STRATEGY

In 2018, the American people, through the President of the United States and Congress, provided \$700 billion in national security funding, with \$671 billion going to DoD to implement the 2018 National Defense Strategy. DoD is 15% of the Federal Budget; so for every thousand dollars paid in taxes, \$150 goes to the Department for people, operations, and investments in new military equipment.

### WHERE DO YOUR TAX DOLLARS GO?

For every \$1,000 in Federal taxes:

Department of Defense	\$150
People	\$50
Operations	\$47
Investments	\$53

### THE FISCAL YEAR 2018 DOD BUDGET

Department of Defense	\$671B
People	\$222B
Operations	\$212B
Investments	\$237B

### YOUR TAXES AT WORK

#### PEOPLE

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Active Duty Military</li> <li>• 483,500 Army</li> <li>• 327,900 Navy</li> <li>• 186,000 Marine Corps</li> <li>• 325,100 Air Force</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Guard/Reserve</li> <li>• 343,500 Army National Guard (NG)</li> <li>• 199,500 Army Reserve</li> <li>• 59,000 Navy Reserve</li> <li>• 38,500 USMC Reserve</li> <li>• 106,600 Air NG</li> <li>• 69,800 AF Reserve</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DoD Civilians</li> <li>• 741,671</li> </ul>	

FY18 Enacted Amounts

#### CURRENT OPERATIONAL FORCE

- 58 Army Brigade Combat Teams (31 Active and 27 Guard/Reserve)
- 284 Navy Battle Force Ships
- 3 USMC Marine Expeditionary Forces
- 312 Air Force Operational Squadrons

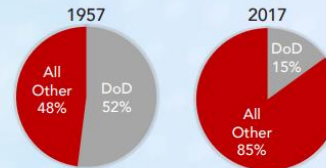
FY18 Enacted Amounts

#### INVESTMENTS

- 90 F-35 Fighter Jets
- 13 Battle Force Ships
- 24 F/A-18 Fighter Jets
- 100 H-60 Helicopters
- 2,637 Joint Light Tactical Vehicles
- 44,916 Joint Direct Attack Munitions

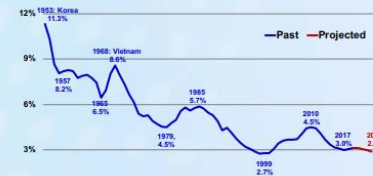
### DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SPENDING IS NEAR HISTORIC LOWS AS A SHARE OF BOTH THE FEDERAL BUDGET AND THE NATIONAL ECONOMY

#### DoD's % of the Federal Budget\*



\*DoD does not include funding for the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs.  
Source: OMB Historical Tables S-2 & S-4; U.S. Department of the Treasury FY 2019 Budget in Brief, Mandatory Funding Levels; and the Budget of the U.S. Government 1958

#### DoD's Spending as a % of gross Domestic Product (GDP)\*



# Providing for the Common Defense A Promise Kept to the American Taxpayer

## DoD Budget Request

2020 | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 | 2013 | 2012 | 2011 | 2010 | 2009 | 2008 | 2007 | 2006 | 2005 | 2004 | 2003 | 2002 | 2001 | 2000 | 1999 | 1998

The President's Budget request for the Department of Defense sustains the President's commitment to invest in America's security and prepare for the threats and challenges of a new age by funding a high state of military readiness and ground force strength; strengthening combat capabilities of America's Armed Forces; developing the capabilities to deter and defeat future threats to the Nation's security; and improving the quality of life for service members and their families.

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## Defense Budget Materials - FY2020

### Press Releases

[Press Release - Defense Budget](#)

### Budget Briefing

#### Transcripts:

- Briefing by Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller) Elaine A. McCusker; Lt. Gen. Anthony R. Ierardi, USA, Director, Force Structure, Resources and Assessment, Joint Staff (J8)

### Summary Budget Documents



[Overview - FY2020 Defense Budget](#)



[Performance Improvements](#)



[Program Acquisition Costs by Weapons System](#)



[Financial Summary Tables](#)

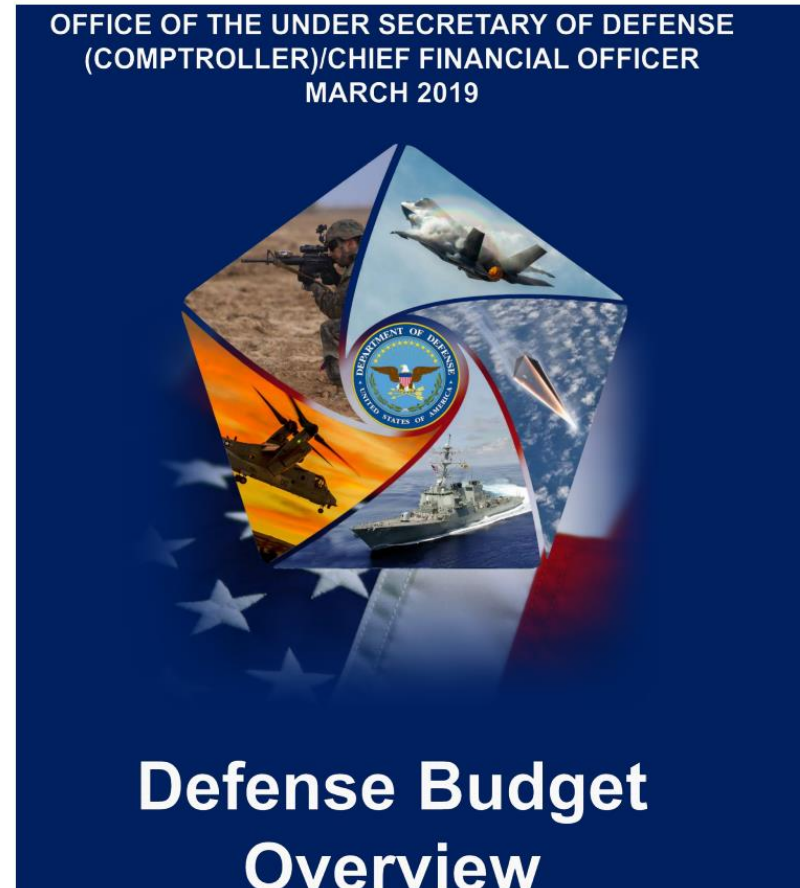


[National Defense Budget Estimates for FY 2020 \(Green Book\)](#) (Zip File)



[Operation and Maintenance Overview](#)

# Office of the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller)/Chief Financial Officer



# Office of the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller)/Chief Financial Officer

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# Office of the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller)/Chief Financial Officer

## MANAGING THE MILITARY HEALTH SYSTEM

The Military Health System (MHS) is a comprehensive, integrated system with a dual responsibility to deliver operational medicine to enhance the lethality of our forces and to provide peace time care to active duty and retired U.S. military personnel and their families.

The system leverages a \$49.5 billion budget to support more than 125 thousand medical professionals delivering services in 49 hospitals, 427 clinics, and 246 dental clinics as well as in contingency and combat-theater operations to 9.6 million beneficiaries globally.

From an operational perspective, the Department uses the MHS to deliver medical capabilities in support of the Nation's Security Strategy and the defense of our nation. **On the battlefield, every element of the MHS comes together to maximize survivability for our forces.** Army, Navy, and Air Force medical professionals help ensure those in uniform are medically ready to deploy anywhere around the globe on a moment's notice. Complementing the MHS's operational role is the organization's global benefit mission.

This complex operation integrates health care delivery, public health and medical education, private sector partnerships along with cutting edge medical research and development. The MHS purchases more than 65 percent of the total care provided for beneficiaries through tailored contracts, such as the Managed Care Support Contracts responsible for the administration of the TRICARE benefit. Its readiness mission spans a broad portfolio of operational requirements,

# Office of the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller)/Chief Financial Officer

## The Cost of Military Health Care

The MHS offers a rich health care benefit to 9.6 million eligible beneficiaries, which includes active military members and their families, military retirees and their families, dependent survivors, and certain eligible Reserve Component members and their families. The Unified Medical Budget (UMB), which comprises the funding and personnel needed to support the MHS' mission, consumes a significant portion of the Department's topline budget authority and is a stand-alone line item in the Department's financial portfolio.

## FY 2020 Budget Request

The FY 2020 UMB request is \$49.5 billion, down 2.3 percent from the enacted FY 2019 level. The decline is driven predominantly by the unrequested congressionally directed research and development additions in FY 2019, a decline in procurement based on the re-phasing of the MHS GENESIS electronic health record deployment schedule, and a reduction in the number of military personnel assigned to the Defense Health Agency. For a number of years, the UMB has been relatively flat, the result of slower growth in health care costs coupled with both meaningful benefit reform legislation and pursuit of internal efficiencies.

Due to the substantial reforms to the health benefit enacted in FY 2017 and FY 2018 and the slowing growth of the UMB, **the Department is not pursuing any further cost share reforms**

Figure 2.1: Military Health Care Funding  
(\$ in billions, Base and OCO)

Program	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Request
Defense Health (DHP)	34.4	33.3
Military Personnel <sup>1/</sup>	8.4	8.1
Military Construction <sup>1/</sup>	0.4	0.3
Health Care Accrual <sup>2/</sup>	7.5	7.8
<b>Unified Medical Budget</b>	<b>50.7</b>	<b>49.5</b>
Treasury Receipts for Current Medicare-Eligible Retirees <sup>3/</sup>	10.8	11.2

Numbers may not add due to rounding

<sup>1/</sup> Funded in Military Personnel & Construction accounts.

<sup>2/</sup> Includes health care accrual contributions into the Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Care Fund to provide for the future health care costs of personnel currently serving on active duty – and their family members – when they retire.

<sup>3/</sup> Transfer receipts in the year of execution to support 2.5 million Medicare-eligible retirees and family members.

# Office of the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller)/Chief Financial Officer

Figure 4.2. FY 2020 Funding for Munitions (Base and OCO) (\$ in millions)

Weapon System	FY 2018		FY 2019		FY 2020		FY18-FY20 Quantity Change
	Actual Qty	Actuals	Qty	Enacted	PB Qty	PB Request	
Guided Multiple Launch Rocket System	6,936	\$1,180.9	8,101	\$1,124.0	10,193	\$1,413.4	+3,257
Joint Direct Attack Munition	42,864	\$1,149.3	43,594	\$1,119.3	40,388	\$1,148.9	-2,476
Joint Air-to-Surface Standoff Missile	360	\$462.5	360	\$645.3	430	\$581.9	+70
Long Range Anti-Ship Missile (LRASM)	50	\$333.2	50	\$304.9	48	\$208.6	-2
Tomahawk	100	\$403.0	-	\$351.0	90	\$706.8	-10
Small Diameter Bomb I	6,964	\$301.4	5,744	\$209.3	7,078	\$275.4	+114
Hellfire	10,501	\$821.2	6,066	\$484.0	9,000	\$730.8	-1,501
Standard Missile-6	125	\$581.8	125	\$696.7	125	\$650.5	-

Amounts include both RDT&E and Procurement Funding

## NUCLEAR MODERNIZATION/NUCLEAR DETERRENCE

Modernizing the nation's nuclear delivery systems is the Department's number one priority, and these programs are fully funded in the FY 2020 budget request. The Department has steadily received strong, bipartisan congressional support for the nuclear deterrence modernization mission. Recapitalizing the nuclear platforms and delivery systems and associated support systems will require an increase in spending over the next 20 years. Notwithstanding, the amount expended in the nuclear enterprise continues to be cost effective and affordable, not anticipated to exceed 3 percent of the Department's budget. Most of the nation's nuclear deterrence delivery systems, built in the 1980s and prior, are reaching the end-of-service life in the 2025 to 2035 timeframe, with all currently-fielded systems having been extended well beyond their original service lives. Replacement programs are underway to ensure that there are no gaps in capability when the legacy systems age-out. There is little schedule margin between legacy system age-out and fielding of the replacement

**The Department will  
modernize the nuclear triad.**

*National Defense Strategy*

# Office of the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller)/Chief Financial Officer

## Overview – FY 2020 Defense Budget

Figure 4.3. Nuclear Modernization FY 2020 Funding (DoD Funding only) (\$ in billions)

Weapon System	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Request	FY18 – FY20 \$ Change
Ground Based Strategic Deterrent	\$0.2	\$0.4	\$0.6	+\$0.4
Long Range Stand Off cruise missile	\$0.4	\$0.7	\$0.7	+\$0.3
COLUMBIA class submarines	\$1.9	\$3.9	\$2.2	+\$0.3
Trident II Life Extension	\$1.3	\$1.1	\$1.2	-\$0.1
B-21 Bomber	\$2.0	\$2.3	\$3.0	+\$1.0
F-35 Dual Capable Aircraft	\$0.03	\$0.07	\$0.07	+\$0.04
B61 Tail Kit	\$0.2	\$0.2	\$0.1	-\$0.1

*R&D and Procurement Funding*

**Ground Based Strategic Deterrent (GBSD).** The GBSD system will replace the Minuteman III Intercontinental Ballistic Missile Weapon System (WS), including new flight, WS Command and Control, and ground systems; and conversion, modernization, and replacement of the MM III infrastructure, beginning in 2028. The program is in the Technology Maturation and Risk Reduction (TMRR) phase and is planning for a Milestone B decision and entry into the Engineering and Manufacturing Development (EMD) phase in FY 2020.

**Long-Range Stand Off (LRSO) cruise missile.** The LRSO effort will develop a weapon system to replace the AGM-86B Air Launched Cruise Missile, which has been operational since 1986. The LRSO weapon system will be capable of penetrating and surviving advanced Integrated Air Defense Systems from significant stand-off ranges to hold strategic targets at risk in support of the Air Force's nuclear deterrence operations core function. The LRSO is also critical for serving as a hedge against risks in the more complex nuclear deterrence system development programs and enhancing the credibility of the DoD deterrent to assure U.S. allies. The program is in the TMRR phase and is planning for a Milestone B decision and entry into the EMD phase in FY 2022.

**COLUMBIA class Ballistic Missile Submarine (SSBN).** The COLUMBIA class SSBN is being developed to replace the OHIO-class SSBNs starting in October 2030. The Navy will sustain the OHIO class to ensure a smooth transition for the sea-based leg of the Triad with the COLUMBIA class SSBN. The COLUMBIA class program successfully completed Milestone B in January 2017 and has entered the Engineering and Manufacturing Development (EMD) phase. Lead ship



# Office of the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller)/Chief Financial Officer

## 5. ESTABLISHING THE SPACE FORCE

*I'm hereby directing the Department of Defense and Pentagon to immediately begin the process necessary to establish a space force as the sixth branch of the armed forces.*

*President Donald J. Trump*

Space is fundamental to U.S. prosperity and national security. The United States has harnessed the potential of space-based capabilities, enabling the American way of life and greatly expanding the capability and capacity of the U.S. military to anticipate threats, to respond rapidly to crises, and to project power globally. Unfettered access to and freedom to operate in space is a vital national interest.

### Sections

- United States Space Force
- Fiscal Year 2020 Budget
- Transitional Budget and Resource Plan
- Associated Elements

Potential adversaries have recognized the joint force's dependency on space for modern military operations and are developing strategies, organizations, and capabilities to exploit real U.S. vulnerabilities in space.

This new security environment highlights the role of space in changing the character of warfare. No longer do space systems simply enable terrestrial forces to fight and win wars; actions in space also will directly contribute to the outcome of future crises or conflicts. In order to preserve peace and deter aggression, the Department of Defense (DoD) must strategically adapt to posture itself for the wars of the future. The DoD must be prepared to assure freedom of operation in space, to deter attacks, and, when necessary, to defeat space and counterspace threats to the national security interests of the United States and its allies and partners.

Reforming the organization of our military space enterprise is a fundamental step in transforming our approach to space from a combat support function to a warfighting domain. The current organization of space within the DoD has enabled the United States to maintain its position as the most lethal force in the world. These structures, however, must evolve with the changing environment.

**Long-term strategic competition is the central challenge to U.S. prosperity and national security. Space is a key arena of this competition.**

# Office of the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller)/Chief Financial Officer

The focus in the FY 2020 budget is establishing the USSF headquarters in order to posture the Space Force to receive and execute its missions as effectively and efficiently as possible in subsequent years. In FY 2020, the attention of the USSF headquarters staff will be to standup the organization, enabling it to seamlessly accept responsibilities for acquisition programs and operational missions beginning as soon as FY 2021.

What was once peaceful and uncontested is now crowded and adversarial, today other nations are seeking to disrupt our space based systems and challenge American supremacy in space

Vice President Mike Pence

In the FY 2020 budget, the DoD has identified 120 military and civilian authorizations for transfer to the Space Force and is requesting 40 additional permanent authorizations be assigned to stand up the USSF. The 120 transferring authorizations consist of authorizations from across the Department. In addition, the DoD requests funds for 40 new authorizations for subject matter experts that will build an effective and efficient organization. Lastly, the Department plans to detail another 40 personnel to assist with standing up the USSF Headquarters.

Figure 5.1. FY 2020 Budget Overview

	FY 2020 Costs	Estimated New Annual Costs at Full Operational Capability (projected for FY24)
Total FY 2020 Funding (\$Ms)	\$72.4	\$300
Other Recurring Costs	-	\$200
<b>Total (\$ in M)</b>	<b>\$72.4</b>	<b>\$500</b>
<b>Percentage of DoD Budget</b>	0.01%	0.07%

## Transitional Budget and Resource Plan

The Secretary of Defense, in consultation with each Military Department Secretary and Military Service Chief, will determine which existing space forces would transfer into the Space Force after creation. Units, personnel, capabilities, and budget will be transferred in a manner that avoids disrupting current missions and acquisition programs or adversely impacting military and civilian personnel.

Forces will transition into the Space Force organizational structure developed by the Secretary of the Air Force and Chief of Staff of the Space Force in FY 2020. Transferring units may be realigned, established, or re-designated to ensure existing and future forces are effectively arranged to execute the missions.

# Office of the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller)/Chief Financial Officer

The FY 2020 submission includes \$72.4 million for 160 personnel required to stand up the USSF Headquarters; \$149.8 million in new resources for the SDA; and \$83.8 million for USSPACECOM, as shown in Figure 5.1.

Long-term strategic competition is the central challenge to U.S. prosperity and national security. Space is a key arena of this competition.

In the FY 2020 budget, the Department will transfer 587 military and civilian authorizations and funding from the National Space Defense Center (NSDC), Joint Force Space Component Command (JFSCC), Joint Navigation Warfare Center (JNWC), as well as other organizations to USSPACECOM. The transfer will consist of these organizations changing their reporting channel from USSTRATCOM to USSPACECOM.

	USSF	SDA	SPACECOM	Total
<b>Total FY 2020 Manpower</b>	160*	50	617	827
Transfer	120	20	587	727
Growth	40	30	30	100
<i>Detailees</i>	40			40
<b>Total FY 2020 Funding (\$M)</b>	\$72.4	\$149.8	\$83.8	\$306.0
Transfer	\$8.7	\$0.0	\$75.6	\$84.3
Growth	\$63.7	\$149.8	\$8.2	\$221.8

# Office of the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller)/Chief Financial Officer

## Overview – FY 2020 Defense Budget

### DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

<i>Discretionary Budget Authority in Thousands</i> Navy Base + OCO	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Request	Δ FY19-20
Military Personnel	49,784,436	52,068,443	+2,284,007
Operation and Maintenance	62,917,422	68,523,783	+5,606,361
Procurement	61,001,712	61,065,391	+63,679
RDT&E	18,657,814	20,434,909	+1,777,095
Military Construction	2,848,155	3,113,617	+265,462
Family Housing	416,979	365,531	-51,448
Revolving and Management Funds	--	--	--
<b>Total Department of the Navy</b>	<b>195,626,518</b>	<b>205,571,674</b>	<b>9,945,156</b>

*Numbers may not add due to rounding.*

### Overview



The Department of the Navy provides America's primary forward deployed forces. The Marine Corps is an integral part of both the naval force and the combined/joint force that must be a tailorable, flexible, and versatile force capable of responding to any crisis across the full range of military operations. By enhancing lethality and investing in capabilities, the Navy and Marine Corps team will remain the most effective global maneuver force in the world. As great competitors attempt to remake the rules and disrupt the global

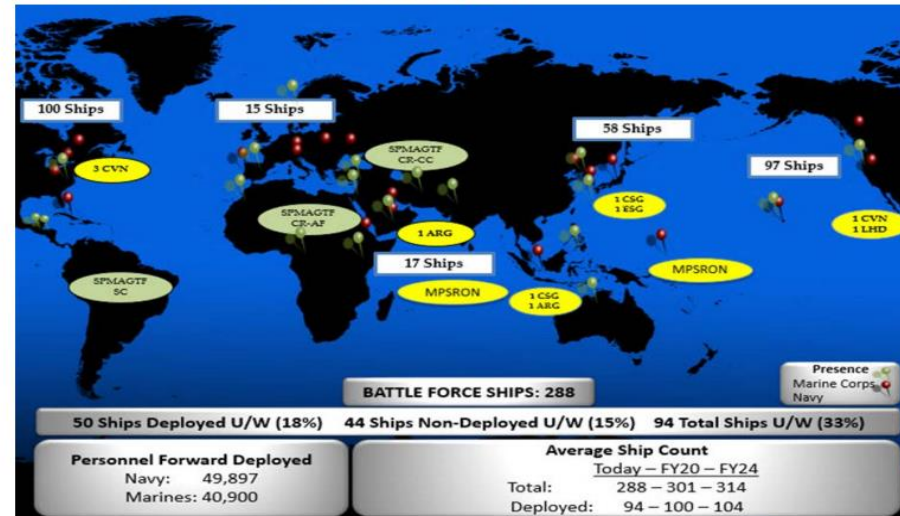
commons, we will rise to deter and defeat those challenges, protect the American homeland, and protect our economic prosperity by keeping the arteries of commerce open on the world's interconnected oceans.

# Office of the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller)/Chief Financial Officer

## Overview – FY 2020 Defense Budget

In meeting these challenges, the Navy and Marine Corps provide forward postured sea-based forces (Figure 1). This includes over 49,000 Sailors and over 40,000 Marines deployed or forward ashore on 94 ships, 2 Carrier Strike Groups, and 2 Amphibious Ready Groups around the world.

Figure 1 – Operational Context (as of 6 February 2019)



Overall, the Navy and Marine Corps today remain deeply engaged, at high tempo and in harm's way providing immediate options, assuring allies and deterring our adversaries.

## FY 2020 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET

The total FY 2020 President's Budget request for the DON is \$205.6 billion. This is an increase of 4.6 percent from the FY 2019 enacted budget and since FY 2018, the DON has been averaging a 3.8 percent annual budget growth. The increased funding is reversing the erosion of the military advantage from prior years. These increases and stability support our readiness and increase our overall combat capabilities while we grow our capacity where it makes sense. All resources are required to deliver a bigger, better, and more ready force.

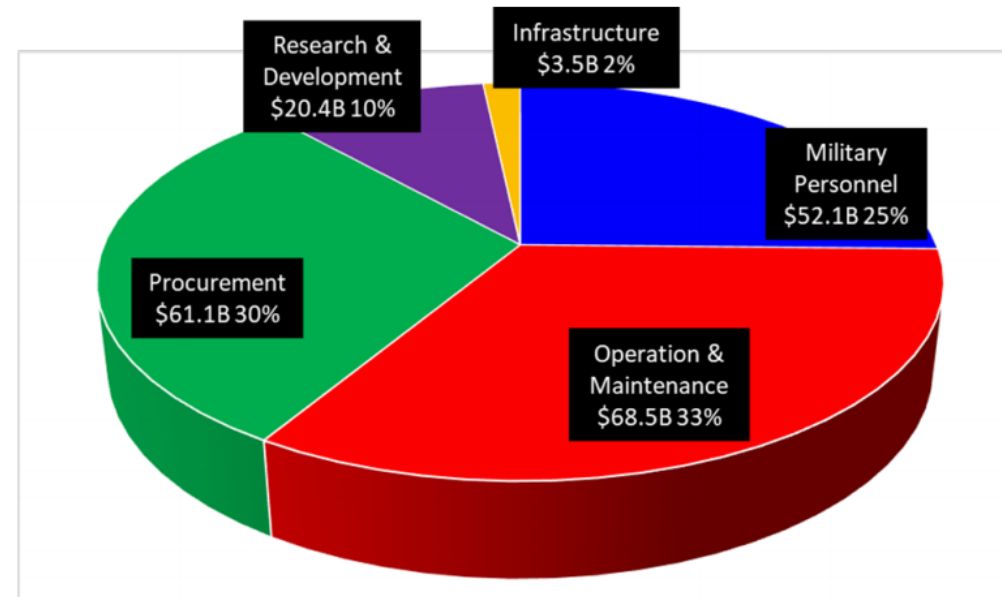
# Office of the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller)/Chief Financial Officer

## Overview – FY 2020 Defense Budget

### RESOURCE SUMMARY

The combined base and overseas contingency operations DON FY 2020 President's Budget request is \$205.6 billion. Figure 2 displays the total DON FY 2020 President's Budget request by Appropriation Title. All resources shown are required to deliver a bigger, better, and ready force. The need for stable and predictable funding remains.

Figure 2 – FY 2020 DON Total Budget by Appropriation Title \$205.6 Billion (Dollars in Billions)



# Operation and Maintenance Overview Fiscal Year 2020

## OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OVERVIEW FISCAL YEAR 2020 BUDGET ESTIMATES



MARCH 2019

OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE  
(COMPTROLLER) / CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

# Operation and Maintenance Overview Fiscal Year 2020

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# Operation and Maintenance Overview

## Fiscal Year 2020

### DEPOT MAINTENANCE

*\$ in Millions*

	<b>FY 2018<sup>1</sup></b> <b><u>Actual</u></b>	<b><u>Change</u></b>	<b>FY 2019<sup>2</sup></b> <b><u>Enacted</u></b>	<b><u>Change</u></b>	<b>FY 2020<sup>3</sup></b> <b><u>Estimate</u></b>
<b><u>Active Forces</u></b>					
Army	1,529.2	171.6	1,700.8	19.5	1,720.3
Navy	11,692.7	-532.2	11,160.5	588.8	11,749.3
Marine Corps	338.6	28.6	367.2	-80.1	287.1
Air Force	12,145.8	363.5	12,509.3	756.0	13,265.3
USSOCOM	1,621.5	291.7	1,913.2	0.9	1,914.1
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>27,327.8</b>	<b>323.2</b>	<b>27,651.0</b>	<b>1,285.1</b>	<b>28,936.1</b>
<b><u>Reserve Forces</u></b>					
Army Reserve	53.2	-3.1	50.1	-1.6	48.5
Navy Reserve	114.1	7.1	121.2	-1.3	119.9
Marine Corps Reserves	18.8	0.6	19.4	-1.0	18.4
Air Force Reserve	631.0	-2.2	628.8	146.1	774.9
Army National Guard	236.2	-20.8	215.4	42.9	258.3
Air National Guard	2,182.2	-313.8	1,868.4	495.5	2,363.9
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>3,235.5</b>	<b>-332.2</b>	<b>2,903.3</b>	<b>680.6</b>	<b>3,583.9</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>30,563.2</b>	<b>-8.9</b>	<b>30,554.3</b>	<b>1,965.7</b>	<b>32,520.0</b>
Numbers may not add due to rounding					
<sup>1</sup> FY 2018 includes Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) funding					
<sup>2</sup> FY 2019 includes \$4,788 million of OCO funding					
<sup>3</sup> FY 2020 includes \$31,884 million of Base for OCO requirements and traditional OCO funding					

# Operation and Maintenance Overview

## Fiscal Year 2020

### DEPOT MAINTENANCE

#### *Marine Corps*

The FY 2020 request of \$305.5 million, a net decrease of \$81.1 million from FY 2019 enacted levels, funds 82 percent of executable requirements. The following details the significant Marine Corps changes:

- Decrease in the Amphibious Assault Vehicle (AAV) Reform - Business Process Improvements. Combat Vehicles. Decrease due to identified quantity reduction savings for the Amphibious Assault Vehicle (AAV) system upgrade. Reforms were recognized via the Enterprise Lifecycle Maintenance Planning (ELMP) Requirements Review.
- Reduced maintenance requirements of the Combat Vehicles and Electronics and Communications Systems. For Combat Vehicles, it includes the M88A2 Full-Track Heavy Recovery Vehicle; the Command and Personnel variants of the Amphibious Assault Vehicle (AAV); the Survivability Upgrade for the Amphibious Assault Vehicle (AAV-SU); and the Anti-Tank, Command and Control, 25MM Light Assault, Logistics, Maintenance/Recovery, and Mortar variants of the Light Armored Vehicle (LAV). For base communications, it includes the AN/UPX-37 Interrogator Set, communication subsystem, the High Frequency Vehicle Radio.

#### Department of the Air Force:

The FY 2020 request of \$16,404.1 million, a net increase of \$1,397.6 million from FY 2019 levels, funds 89 percent of executable requirements. The following details the significant Department of the Air Force changes:

- Increased aircraft maintenance requirements supporting replenishment spares on the F-22 aircraft as a result of increased flying operations.
- Increased requirements for aircraft repair inductions, engine maintenance, replenishment spares, Contractor Logistics Support and Sustaining Engineering for C-130, B-52, A-10, F-16, KC-135, RC-135, C-17, C-5, HC-130, E-8, and F-15.
- Contractor Logistics Support requirements for additional programmed maintenance, engine overhauls, and spare parts for the KC-10 until the newer KC-46 fleet enters service engineering support; engine maintenance, replenishment spares and training systems maintenance on the F-35 aircraft to meet delivery schedules, and increase in pilot training flying operations.
- Increased maintenance requirements for programmed upgrades and consolidation of sustaining engineering requirements for the B-1, simulator upgrades for the B-52, and additional combat lines for the MQ-9 reaper; and sustaining engineering to address obsolescence of the satellite navigation system.

#### U.S. Special Operations Command (USSOCOM):

The FY 2020 request of \$1,914.1 million, an increase of \$0.9 million from FY 2019 levels, funds 100 percent of executable requirements. The following details significant SOCOM changes:

# Defense Security Cooperation Agency



# Defense Security Cooperation Agency

## Our Mission

- **DSCA's mission is to advance U.S. national security and foreign policy interests by building the capacity of foreign security forces to respond to shared challenges.** DSCA leads the broader U.S. security cooperation enterprise in its efforts to train, educate, advise, and equip foreign partners.
- DSCA administers security cooperation programs that support U.S. policy interests and objectives identified by the White House, Department of Defense, and Department of State. These objectives include developing specific partner capabilities, building alliances and partnerships, and facilitating U.S. access.
- DSCA integrates security cooperation activities in support of a whole-of-government approach; provides execution guidance to DoD entities that implement security cooperation programs; exercises financial and program management for the Foreign Military Sales system and many other security cooperation programs; and educates and provides for the long-term development of the security cooperation workforces.

# Defense Security Cooperation Agency

## Croatia – UH-60M Black Hawk Helicopters

WASHINGTON, October 30, 2019 - The State Department has made a determination approving a possible Foreign Military Sale to Croatia of two (2) UH-60M Black Hawk helicopters and related equipment for an estimated cost of \$115 million. The Defense Security Cooperation Agency delivered the required certification notifying Congress of this possible sale today.

The Government of Croatia has requested a possible sale of two (2) UH-60M Black Hawk Helicopters in standard USG configuration with designated unique equipment and Government Furnished Equipment (GFE), up to nine (9) each T700-GE-70 ID engines, and up to nine (9) each H-764GU/Embedded Global Positioning/Inertial Navigation (EGI). Also included are Communication Security equipment including an AN/APX-123A Identification Friend or Foe (IFF) transponder, AN/ARC-201D RT-1478D, and AN/ARC-231 RT-1808A radios, aircraft warranty, air worthiness support, calibration services, spare and repair parts, support equipment, communication equipment, weapons, ammunition, night vision devices, publications and technical documentation, personnel training and training devices, site surveys, tool and test equipment, U.S. Government and contractor technical and logistics support services, and other related elements of logistical and program support. The total estimated program cost is \$115 million.

This proposed sale will support the foreign policy and national security of the United States by helping to improve the security of a NATO ally. The sale of these UH-60 helicopters to Croatia will significantly increase its capability to provide troop lift, border security, counterterrorism, medical evacuation, search and rescue, re-supply/external lift, and combat support. These UH-60 helicopters will allow for interoperability with U.S. and NATO forces in rapid response to a variety of missions and quick positioning of troops with minimal helicopter assets.

# Defense Security Cooperation Agency

The proposed sale of this equipment will not alter the basic military balance in the region.

The principal contractors will be Sikorsky Aircraft Company, Stratford, Connecticut; and General Electric Aircraft Company (GEAC), Lynn, Massachusetts. There are no known offset agreements in connection with this potential sale.

Implementation of this proposed sale may require the assignment of an additional three U.S. Government and five contractor representatives in country full-time to support the delivery and training for approximately two-five years.

There will be no adverse impact on U.S. defense readiness as a result of this proposed sale.

This notice of a potential sale is required by law and does not mean the sale has been concluded.

All questions regarding this proposed Foreign Military Sale should be directed to the State Department's Bureau of Political Military Affairs, Office of Congressional and Public Affairs, [pm-cpa@state.gov](mailto:pm-cpa@state.gov).

# Foreign Military Sales (FMS) Video



Foreign Military Sales (FMS) Video

10,796 views • Mar 20, 2018

👍 83    💬 1    ➦ SHARE    ⌵ SAVE    ⋮

# Arms Sales: Congressional Review Process

This summary reviews the process and procedures that currently apply to congressional consideration of foreign arms sales proposed by the President. This includes consideration of proposals to sell major defense equipment, defense articles and services, or the re-transfer to third party nations of such military items.

Under Section 36(b) of the Arms Export Control Act (AECA), Congress must be formally notified 30 calendar days before the Administration can take the final steps to conclude a government-to-government foreign military sale of:

- major defense equipment valued at \$14 million or more,
- defense articles or services valued at \$50 million or more,
- or design and construction services valued at \$200 million or more.

In the case of such sales to NATO member states, NATO, Japan, Australia, or New Zealand, Congress must be formally notified 15 calendar days before the Administration can proceed with the sale. However, the prior notice threshold values are higher for sales to NATO members, Australia, Japan, or New Zealand.

Commercially licensed arms sales also must be formally notified to Congress 30 calendar days before the export license is issued if they involve the sale of:

- major defense equipment valued at \$14 million or more,
- or defense articles or services valued at \$50 million or more (Section 36(c) AECA).



# Historical Facts Book

## Historical Facts Book



**As of September 30, 2017**

# Historical Facts Book

## Foreign Military Sales, Foreign Military Construction Sales And Other Security Cooperation Historical Facts

As of September 30, 2017

NOTE: DATA IN THIS PUBLICATION ARE COMPILED FROM INTERNAL DSCA DATA SYSTEMS UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED. THIS PUBLICATION IS AVAILABLE ON THE DSCA WEB SITE FOR DOWNLOAD AT [WWW.DSCA.MIL](http://WWW.DSCA.MIL).

Prepared By  
Financial Policy And Analysis  
Business Operations, DSCA

# Historical Facts Book

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# Historical Facts Book

## FOREIGN MILITARY SALES AGREEMENTS

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	FY 1950 TO FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 1950 TO FY 2017	CC
<u>WORLDWIDE</u>	<u>458,375,134</u>	<u>21,203,323</u>	<u>25,838,695</u>	<u>62,715,064</u>	<u>23,482,479</u>	<u>31,380,336</u>	<u>44,881,216</u>	<u>27,515,763</u>	<u>49,370,830</u>	<u>744,762,839</u>	
<u>EAST ASIA &amp; PACIFIC</u>	<u>91,170,585</u>	<u>3,495,182</u>	<u>7,617,597</u>	<u>8,613,228</u>	<u>6,983,921</u>	<u>5,082,591</u>	<u>15,228,402</u>	<u>9,943,419</u>	<u>7,174,109</u>	<u>155,309,035</u>	
AUSTRALIA	17,503,808	1,317,077	3,981,672	2,982,535	2,072,465	800,498	2,673,537	1,477,587	1,601,234	34,410,412	AT
BRUNEI	1,630	-	-	122	393	1,509	19,214	1,057	-	23,925	BX
CAMBODIA	8,879	867	1,300	-	1,636	247	-	1,403	-	14,331	CB
CHINA	259,714	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	259,714	CH
FIJI	2,579	-	-	-	-	-	494	-	-	3,073	FJ
INDOCHINA	8,542	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,542	IC
INDONESIA	794,784	46,087	30,017	705,019	574,536	26,287	153,197	49,190	262,153	2,641,271	ID
JAPAN	16,886,114	484,247	563,979	1,385,519	1,555,666	1,887,026	2,937,469	3,324,019	3,837,105	32,861,144	JA
KOREA (SEOUL)	18,194,867	948,907	400,583	482,623	2,292,998	1,871,764	7,225,615	4,264,650	929,712	36,611,718	KS
LAOS	1,478	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,478	LA
MALAYSIA	1,267,956	38,622	49,373	167,160	12,328	38,009	30,198	25,755	44,147	1,673,547	MF
MONGOLIA	21,051	653	152	6,591	6,707	-	6,140	400	90	41,784	MG
MYANMAR	8,734	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,734	BM
NEW ZEALAND	516,650	7,718	16,454	7,858	11,777	40,912	16,354	21,092	25,442	664,257	NZ
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	327	-	-	-	160	-	-	-	-	487	PP
REP OF PHILIPPINES	1,450,992	21,961	48,111	42,889	21,118	51,727	98,263	142,303	64,946	1,942,310	PI
SINGAPORE	5,565,990	367,081	378,108	596,251	161,930	222,895	1,870,582	96,441	196,668	9,455,946	SN
TAIWAN	23,544,026	121,219	1,894,491	2,072,582	10,393	32,516	125	464,087	34,721	28,174,161	TW
THAILAND	5,120,987	140,395	252,706	164,078	258,694	98,800	196,187	54,645	163,993	6,450,484	TH
TIMOR-LESTE	7,818	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	8,318	TT
TONGA	2,492	350	-	-	621	-	227	790	-	4,480	TN
VIETNAM	-	-	653	-	2,000	10,400	800	20,000	13,900	47,753	VM
VIETNAM	1,167	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,167	VS

# Historical Facts Book

## FOREIGN MILITARY CONSTRUCTION SALES DELIVERIES (CONTINUED)

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	FY 1950 TO FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 1950 TO FY 2017	CC
<u>WESTERN HEMISPHERE</u>	<u>162,325</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>557</u>	<u>1,798</u>	<u>5,586</u>	<u>5,448</u>	<u>2,387</u>	<u>1,468</u>	<u>179,631</u>	
ANTIGUA & BARBUDA	244	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	244	AC
ARGENTINA	452	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	452	AR
BAHAMAS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	2	2	BF
BARBADOS	665	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	665	BB
BOLIVIA-INTL NARC	12,621	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,621	D1
COLOMBIA	7,105	22	16	527	1,798	5,582	5,448	2,387	1,466	24,350	CO
COLOMBIA-INTL NARC	16,241	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,241	D5
COSTA RICA	752	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	752	CS
ECUADOR	17,294	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,294	EC
ECUADOR-INTL NARC	1,070	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,070	D6
EL SALVADOR	61,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	61,600	ES
GUATEMALA	2,021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,021	GT
HAITI	333	-	-	-	*	4	-	-	-	337	HA
HONDURAS	34,589	15	9	31	-	-	-	-	-	34,644	HO
MEXICO	7,203	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,203	MX
PANAMA	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	PN
ST VINCENT + GREN.	85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	85	VC

# Historical Facts Book

## FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING PROGRAM (CONTINUED)

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	FY 1950 TO FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 1950 TO FY 2017	CC
<b>NEAR EAST &amp; SOUTH ASIA (CONT)</b>											
INDIA	28,110	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,110	IN
PAYMENT WAIVED	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	800	
DOD DIRECT	27,310	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27,310	
IRAN	496,407	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	496,407	IR
DOD DIRECT	175,705	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	175,705	
DOD GUARANTY	320,701	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	320,701	
IRAQ	-	-	-	850,000	37,291	-	-	2,850,000	107,378	3,844,669	IQ
PAYMENT WAIVED	-	-	-	850,000	37,291	-	-	150,000	107,378	1,144,669	
DOD DIRECT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,700,000	-	2,700,000	
ISRAEL E/F/	68,508,352	2,775,000	2,994,000	3,075,000	2,943,234	3,100,000	3,100,000	3,100,000	3,760,000	93,355,586	IS
PAYMENT WAIVED	57,304,108	2,775,000	2,994,000	3,075,000	2,943,234	3,100,000	3,100,000	3,100,000	3,760,000	82,151,341	
DOD DIRECT	1,667,103	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,667,103	
DOD GUARANTY	9,537,142	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,537,142	
JORDAN	3,659,091	300,000	299,400	300,000	284,829	300,000	385,000	450,000	470,000	6,448,320	JO
PAYMENT WAIVED	2,781,406	300,000	299,400	300,000	284,829	300,000	385,000	450,000	470,000	5,570,635	
DOD DIRECT	227,048	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	227,048	
DOD GUARANTY	650,637	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	650,637	
LEBANON	343,274	-	74,850	75,000	71,207	74,999	84,117	55,000	132,330	910,777	LE
PAYMENT WAIVED	99,606	-	74,850	75,000	71,207	74,999	84,117	55,000	132,330	667,109	
DOD DIRECT	9,168	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,168	
DOD GUARANTY	234,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	234,500	

# Historical Facts Book

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY EDUCATION AND TRAINING PROGRAM/DELIVERIES (CONTINUED)  
INCLUDES MILITARY ASSISTANCE SERVICE FUNDED AND EMERGENCY DRAWDOWNS

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	FY 1950 TO FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
<b>NEAR EAST &amp; SOUTH ASIA</b>	<b>358,887</b>	<b>24,700</b>	<b>22,749</b>	<b>23,494</b>	<b>22,091</b>	<b>21,606</b>	<b>19,537</b>	<b>19,979</b>	<b>29,751</b>
AFGHANISTAN	12,534	1,756	1,555	1,176	1,424	509	1,049	862	328
BAHRAIN	6,116	671	435	554	487	522	577	416	587
BANGLADESH	14,178	1,009	994	994	1,067	996	1,467	1,460	2,257
EGYPT	39,934	1,900	1,275	1,389	474	-	-	-	89
INDIA	22,272	1,269	1,601	1,462	1,267	1,388	1,260	1,289	1,970
IRAN	67,442	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IRAQ	2,581	1,989	1,736	1,997	1,116	1,471	902	993	1,016
ISRAEL	218	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
JORDAN	63,160	3,772	3,760	3,650	3,608	3,588	3,787	3,733	5,295
LEBANON	21,006	2,500	2,476	2,372	2,850	2,347	2,218	2,798	3,759
LIBYA	2,795	319	-	296	142	777	-	-	-
MALDIVES	2,378	203	179	193	216	222	314	271	496
NEPAL	8,434	896	1,010	1,142	978	1,004	885	862	1,407
OMAN	10,685	1,525	1,622	1,638	1,935	2,011	1,605	1,916	2,628
PAKISTAN	45,443	5,000	4,055	4,868	5,001	4,899	4,791	4,787	8,287
SAUDI ARABIA	12,537	7	4	9	9	9	8	8	8
SRI LANKA	7,496	731	952	690	591	756	547	584	1,365
SYRIA	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	261
YEMEN	19,623	1,153	1,094	1,064	931	1,109	127	-	-

# Historical Facts Book

SUMMARY OF STUDENTS TRAINED UNDER INTERNATIONAL MILITARY EDUCATION AND TRAINING PROGRAM (CONTINUED)  
INCLUDES MILITARY ASSISTANCE SERVICE FUNDED AND EMERGENCY DRAWDOWNS

	FY 1950 TO FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
EUROPE (CONT)									
BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA	1,134	39	28	22	24	50	45	48	59
BULGARIA	1,300	57	48	48	69	103	120	82	112
CROATIA	890	30	28	27	31	49	42	33	77
CZECH REPUBLIC	2,243	234	436	244	235	203	181	221	219
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DENMARK	4,657	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ESTONIA	1,626	97	38	48	38	45	58	38	80
FINLAND	185	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FRANCE	14,402	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GEORGIA	1,110	43	45	31	29	70	68	50	104
GERMANY	1,535	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GREECE	18,182	3	10	4	3	9	18	13	32
HUNGARY	1,861	52	37	44	42	53	47	52	55
ICELAND	98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IRELAND	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ITALY	9,622	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



# Benefits of Defense Department Statistics

- Acquiring information on military and civilian force personnel levels and demographics.
- Acquiring information on military casualties in combat or accidents.
- Learning about military weapons and non-weapons system performance and costs.
- Learning about the defense budget with itemized details for individual weapons systems and programs.
- Learn about the successes and failures of defense spending programs; Value for tax dollars and desirability for U.S. national security interests
- Learning about U.S. military assistance programs including their successes, failures, controversies etc.
- Gaining enhanced understanding of congressional role in foreign military assistance programs and DOD statistical programs.
- Having access to granular data on military assistance programs with breakdowns by country, year, cost, and education and training programs. Geographic dispersion of defense spending.
- Gaining the ability to use your knowledge of this data to communicate with our congressional representatives on the desirability or undesirability of these programs.



# THANK YOU

Professor Bert Chapman  
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