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THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301



JCSM-275-80
31 October 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

Subject: FY 1981 Supplemental Budget Request (U)

1. (S) The Joint Chiefs of Staff have been considering a number of actions the United States should take to signal US resolve to the Soviets in opposition to further offensive initiatives in Southwest Asia as well as to improve US readiness for conflict in that region.
2. (S) Those actions cannot be accommodated within expected FY 1981 Defense funding levels and without reestablishing ready access to the region. Since the Department of Defense has not received a formal appropriation for FY 1981 and may have to operate under Continuing Resolution Authority for several months, the Joint Chiefs of Staff are concerned that this situation could severely hamper any new initiatives. Because of the grave international situation in Southwest Asia, the Joint Chiefs of Staff believe there are certain critical initiatives that should be taken immediately.
3. (S) The Joint Chiefs of Staff have reviewed the readiness proposals submitted to your office by the Secretaries of the Military Departments in order to provide you with recommended joint military priorities. They are presented in Appendices A and B in order of priority within general categories of capabilities (e.g., "mobility/deployment" or "sustainability"); the priorities were developed without fiscal constraint and are intended to underwrite achievable improvements balanced across the spectrum of military requirements. No attempt has been made to prioritize among the nine categories. The Commander, Rapid Deployment Joint Task Force, has expressed greatest concern over

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REVIEW ON 15 OCTOBER 1990
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REASON: 5200.1R, PARA 2-301c5,6&7

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deficiencies in communications, intelligence, and water support. His concerns are reflected in JCS prioritizations within each category. The joint review produced additional initiatives that the Joint Chiefs of Staff believe should also be considered for execution in early FY 1981; these are also presented in Appendices A and B. Costs shown are not of budget quality, and do not cover all potential requirements (e.g., O&M funds for transportation, care and handling, and base operations). Programs listed in Appendix A should not require new congressional authorization, but will require additional appropriations; programs listed in Appendix B will require authorizing legislation as well.

4. (S) These programming initiatives are executable in early FY 1981 if new funding is made available and are designed to produce online combat/combat support capabilities by mid to late FY 1981. In some cases, the leadtime for the complete capability extends beyond this timeframe, but the partial capability and deterrent value provided warrants early execution and inclusion in this proposal. While none of the proposals herein is dependent on industrial mobilization, timely execution would be enhanced by relaxation of peacetime procurement procedures and regulations. All initiatives are sized for support of the Baseline (3-1/3 divisions) rapid deployment force and are consistent with the developing Southwest Asia strategies.


5. (S) Since the decision was made to phase out the Military Assistance Program (MAP), except under extraordinary circumstances, the strategic situation in certain parts of the world has been changed by events in Southwest Asia. Where once the United States had assured access to the region, i.e., Iran, and virtually unimpeded use of Portuguese and Spanish bases, it is now considered essential to reestablish ready access. In light of the economic situations--caused primarily by the rise in oil prices--that exist in Portugal, Turkey, Pakistan, Spain, Greece, the Philippines, and Egypt, it is clear that MAP is needed to provide the quid pro quo for such access. Viewed in this context, the Joint Chiefs of Staff believe the situation fully meets the criterion of extraordinary circumstance and that these requirements are urgent enough to warrant seeking supplemental foreign assistance authorization and appropriation for FY 1981.

6. (S) The Joint Chiefs of Staff believe it essential that these initiatives be pursued now, through whatever means are necessary, with the President, the Secretary of State, the Office of Management and Budget, and the appropriate congressional leadership. The urgency of the requirements and the magnitude of their funding clearly indicate that an FY 1981 amendment and supplemental requests increasing the Services' Total Obligational Authority are necessary. The Services have already absorbed decreases to programs impacting on the readiness of the Total Force in the

SECRET

submission of the FY 1980 Supplemental and the FY 1981 Budget Amendment. Further absorption of additive programs is inconsistent with your desire to increase near-term readiness and would cause further imbalance of the remainder of the FY 1981 program. Given this year's congressional calendar and the difficulties the Department of Defense has experienced in the past in receiving timely consideration of program supplemental requests, extraordinary steps must be taken to insure that the necessary additional funding is made available. The Joint Chiefs of Staff are particularly concerned that action be taken as soon as possible to begin the initiatives recommended herein. Your strong support is urgently solicited.

For the Joint Chiefs of Staff:

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "David C Jones". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, looped "J" at the end.

DAVID C. JONES, General, USAF
Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff

Attachments

SECRET

APPENDIX A

ITEMS NOT REQUIRING AUTHORIZATION (U)

<u>MOBILITY/DEPLOYMENT</u>		
<u>TITLE (SERVICE/AGENCY)</u>	<u>FY 1981 TOA (\$M)</u>	<u>APPN</u>
<u>CVBG Indian Ocean Operations (N)</u>	76.6	OMN
Necessary to continue presence of two CVBGs in the Indian Ocean beyond December 1980. Funds second CVBG operation in 2d through 4th quarter FY 1981.		
<u>Transportation of Things (MC)</u>	1.0	OMMC
Funds continued technical and logistic support of near-term pre-positioning ships (NTPs) in Indian Ocean.		
✓ <u>Mobile Logistic Support Force Enhancement (N)</u>	16.0	OMN
Current operations are heavily taxing Mobile Logistic Support Force assets in the Indian Ocean. Funds charter (to be followed by eventual purchase) of one LYNESSE class Royal Fleet Auxiliary. This is the best alternative for near-term improvement in logistic support to naval forces in the Indian Ocean.		
✓ <u>Southwest Asia Deployments (AF)</u>	15.0	OMAF
Funds ongoing and planned deployments to Southwest Asia such as AWACS and PROUD PHANTOM.		
<u>Airlift Other War Reserve Material (AF)</u>	0.2	OMAF
	5.1	MPAF
	3.9	OPAF
Funds increased C-5/C-141 spares to support wartime surge/sustained utilization rates; provides additional War Reserve Spares Kit material for two C-130 squadrons. This item provides for maintenance and support of the material; OPAF procurement of the spares is shown in Appendix B.		
<u>Materials Handling Equipment (AF)</u>	15.5	OPAF
Provides equipment for aerial port operations. Equipment would be pre-positioned at programmed beddown locations to eliminate intertheater and intratheater movement requirements and to facilitate immediate availability. This equipment can be procured off the shelf.		
✓ <u>Amphibious Ships (N)</u>	13.8	OMN
Shortage of amphibious lift has recently been highlighted by CINCPAC. Immediate return of six Naval Reserve Force ships to the active fleet would ease this shortage and could be accomplished rapidly, at minimal cost, and would provide a significant potential for building up Indian Ocean/Persian Gulf assault forces. The ships are four LKA-113s and two LST-1179s.		

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SECRET

MUNITIONS

<u>TITLE (SERVICE/AGENCY)</u>	<u>FY 1981 TOA (\$M)</u>	<u>APPN</u>
✓ <u>Land Forces Ammunition* (A, MC)</u> Provides for acceleration of current production to provide at least 30 days of ammunition supply support for the current force structure using approved programming rates. This initiative is required to support employment of the joint Army/Marine Corps rapid deployment force (RDF) in Southwest Asia.	373.4 457.3	PAA PMC
<u>Tactical Fire Direction System (A)</u> Tactical Fire Direction System (TACFIRE) automates selected field artillery functions. It is the fire support command and control system, in the field, which allows the United States to offset a numerical advantage. Complete fielding of TACFIRE is essential to retain maximum flexibility in committing Army forces in any contingency and to provide effective and efficient interoperation among Army field artillery units.	73.0	OPA
✓ <u>Level of Effort Ordnance (N)</u> Procures quantities necessary to fill deficiencies associated with Indian Ocean requirements for 60 days of normal-intensity combat for three CVBGs and one Marine amphibious force (MAF), or two CVBGs and 5/9 MAF at high-intensity rates. These items can be produced in FY 1981 and will not cause inventory objectives to be exceeded.	120.6	OPN
<u>Munitions Rework (N)</u> Provides additional capacity for rework of surface-launched missiles, ship gun ammunition, and weapon systems to increase quantities available for Indian Ocean forces. Additional workload is executable in FY 1981.	21.3	OMN

* An additional \$369.2 million worth of ammunition is required but is not producible during the FY 1981 funded delivery period because many production lines are either not yet in existence (e.g., COPPERHEAD) or are inactive and would require reactivation (e.g., 155mm illuminating projectile, 8-inch high explosive, 105mm antipersonnel cartridge, etc.).

SECRET

A-2

Appendix A

SECRET

<u>Laser-Guided Bomb Kits (AF)</u>	36.9	OPAF
<p>Converts general purpose bombs to precision guided weapons, increasing weapon effectiveness by five times. Current inventories available to RDF will support less than 5 days of operations. This procurement will add 6 to 15 days of support. Ongoing contracts are in effect, and delivery can be accelerated to 5 months after funds availability.</p>		
<u>PAVE SPIKE Mobile Maintenance Facility (AF)</u>	3.0	OPAF
<p>Employment of the laser-guided bomb inventory depends on the availability of operational laser designator packs (PAVE SPIKE). Without a deployable facility, aircraft that are forward deployed in support of the RDF will be limited to pod removal/replacement. Failed pods will require airlift/ground transport to main operating base for repair. A mobile PAVE SPIKE maintenance facility could be delivered 17 months from contract start.</p>		
<u>30mm Ammunition (AF)</u>	80.0	OPAF
<p>Near-term acceleration of 30mm ammunition procurement will provide RDF with 3.5 million rounds of API/HEI for use in the 30mm gun pod by early FY 1983. This capability, together with ROCKEYE and MAVERICK, represents the primary armor killing munition. 30mm ammunition is being procured under an ongoing contract; delivery can be made 6 months after fund availability.</p>		
<u>Sonobuoys (N)</u>	2.8	OPN
<p>Replaces drawdown of war reserve stocks used to date in Indian Ocean operations and supports anticipated continued high tempo of operations. This program is executable in FY 1981.</p>		
✓ <u>Super Rapid Blooming Offboard Chaff Antiship Missile Defense Decoys (N)</u>	2.5	OPN
<p>Additional procurement, deliverable by mid-1981, would accelerate solution of current shortfall problems that prevent filling of magazines except in deployers. The additional rounds would permit much needed tactical development and system evaluation in the Indian Ocean environment.</p>		
<u>MK-20 ROCKEYE (AF)</u>	33.4	OPAF
<p>Provides the major antiarmor capability in view of MAVERICK shortfall. Procurement of 7,200 units would satisfy 80 percent of RDF requirements for this munition. Delivery of these assets by late FY 1982 would contribute greatly toward upgrading the antiarmor capability of the force. ROCKEYE is being procured under ongoing contract; accelerated delivery can be made 7 months after fund availability.</p>		

SECRET

A-3

Appendix A

SECRET

PRE-POSITIONING

<u>TITLE (SERVICE/AGENCY)</u>	<u>FY 1981 TOA (\$M)</u>	<u>APPN</u>
<u>Tactical Air Deployment to Middle East (AF)</u> Provides additional funding to deploy USAF flights to Southwest Asia for regional experience and an opportunity to pre-position additional war reserve materiel in the area.	5.0	OMAF
<u>Near-Term Pre-Positioning Ship Support (MC)</u> Provides for combat-essential maintenance of equipment currently aboard ships in the Indian Ocean. Physical offloading and reloading of selected maintenance cycles. Included in these funds are 30 days' TDY for 250 maintenance personnel and the repair parts and consumables used in maintenance.	6.8	OMMC
✓ <u>Additional Near-Term Pre-Positioning Ship (N)</u> Provides charter and hire of three additional <u>water/POL tankers</u> and three dry cargo ships. These additional ships would significantly enhance the deployment profile of US forces in Southwest Asia. The 7th Marine amphibious brigade (MAB), currently supported by the existing NTPS for about 15 days, could be sustained until the sea LOC is established, thus freeing critical airlift to deploy additional forces. Further, supplies for early deploying Army and Air Force units could be carried, thereby optimizing the use of airlift during the early days of deployments. Of this amount, \$8 million is for communications, maintenance, and facilities support.	88.0	OMN
✓ <u>Near-Term Pre-Positioning Ship (Ammo) (A)</u> Provides for pre-positioning of ammunition afloat in NTPSSs. This action supports the pre-positioning of 72,864 short tons of Class V ammunition aboard NTPSSs for a 30-day stockage of munitions for two airborne brigades, two airmobile brigades, and a mechanized infantry brigade and supporting artillery. This capability would be available to support initial forces deployed into an area of critical airlift for the resupply of ammunition until the sea LOC is open.	28.3	OMA
✓ <u>A-2 Water Trucks (AF)</u> Procures demineralized water trucks for onsite support of deployed aircraft. Vehicles would be pre-positioned at the programmed beddown locations to eliminate intertheater and intratheater airlift requirements and to facilitate immediate availability. Equipment is readily procurable.	1.9	OPAF

SECRET

A-4

Appendix A

SECRET

✓ Water Equipment (AF)

6.0 OPAF

Procures water storage bladders, desalination kits, and well drilling equipment to support USAF forces deployed to Southwest Asia. Equipment can be delivered within 12-18 months of fund availability.

Cairo Fuel Storage (AF)

13.0 AFSF
0.6 OMAF

Provides an additional 10 million gallons storage at Cairo International Airport, which will be a prime en route and/or recovery base during Southwest Asia deployments. Existing storage is inadequate to support anticipated aircraft flow. Storage of US-owned product would be leased.

Fuel Bladders (AF)

5.0 OPAF

Fuel storage and dispensing capability is inadequate at most Southwest Asia forward operating bases to support planned wartime . sortie rates. Bladders and dispensing equipment would be pre-positioned to reduce initial airlift requirements and provide immediate capability. Equipment can be delivered 12-18 months from fund availability.

R-9 Refuelers (AF)

9.8 OPAF

This equipment is required for onsite support of deployed aircraft. Vehicles would be pre-positioned at programmed beddown locations to reduce airlift movement requirements and facilitate immediate availability. Equipment can be delivered 12-18 months after fund availability.

Aircraft Support Equipment (AF)

11.2 OPAF

Provides for the procurement and pre-positioning of base maintenance and support equipment to reduce airlift movement requirements and facilitate early availability. Procurement can be accomplished within 6 months of fund availability. Additional equipment requiring authorization is included in Appendix B. In combination, this equipment would reduce the RDP airlift deployment requirement by 150 C-141 sortie equivalents.

SECRET

A-5

Appendix A

<u>Additional Mobility Support Equipment (AF)</u>	137.9	OPAF
<p>Provides support equipment for <u>billeting, messing, and operations/maintenance</u> requirements for 16 of the 30 aircraft squadron equivalents at 13 beddown locations. This equipment would reduce the airlift requirement by 636 C-141 <u>sortie equivalents</u>. Initial equipment deliveries can be made 12 months from fund availability, with a 10-percent premium and sole source; leadtime can be reduced by a third.</p>		
<u>Establish Deployable HQ Rapid Deployment Joint Task Force Capability (AF)</u>	0.1	OMAF
	7.3	OPAF
<p>The Air Force has been designated the executive agent for providing HQ Rapid Deployment Joint Task Force (RDJTF) with a deployment capability. Provides billeting, messing, power, and environment control capabilities to support the deployed headquarters. Equipment can be delivered within 12-18 months from fund availability. Delivery time can be reduced a third if sole source and a 10-percent premium are authorized.</p>		
<u>HARVEST EAGLE Sets (AF)</u>	7.4	OPAF
	22.7	OMAF
<p>Procures 13 HARVEST EAGLE sets to support billeting, messing, and general house-keeping needs of 14,000 personnel to be deployed with the 4 TFW RDF to austere/bare base locations. Equipment can be delivered within 6-12 months after award.</p>		
<u>Crash Fire Vehicles (AF)</u>	12.7	OPAF
<p>Procures and pre-positions vehicles, fire agent, and equipment to support the RDF. Equipment can be delivered within 18 months after fund availability.</p>		
<u>Other Vehicles (AF)</u>	23.8	OPAF
<p>Procures and pre-positions vehicles required for onsite support of the RDF. Equipment can be delivered within 6-18 months after fund availability.</p>		

SECRET

Rapid Runway Repair (AF)

12.0 OPAF

Procures rapid runway repair (RRR) assets to support the RDF at programmed beddown locations. ~~There are no Air Force RRR assets currently available.~~ Equipment can be procured within 12-18 months after fund availability.

Manpower--11 Forward Operating Bases (AF)

10.2 MPAF

Provides the manpower to operate 11 forward operating bases in caretaker status.

AM-2 Matting (AF)

6.6 OPAF

Procures sufficient AM-2 matting to park 3 squadrons of tactical aircraft. Matting can be procured within 12-18 months after fund availability.

Arresting Gear (AF)

1.9 OPAF

Procures aircraft arresting system barriers to support RDF aircraft recovery operations. Equipment can be procured within 12-18 months after fund availability.

SECRET

A-7

Appendix A

SECRET

SUSTAINABILITY

<u>TITLE (SERVICE/AGENCY)</u>	<u>FY 1981 TOA (\$M)</u>	<u>APPN</u>
<u>Water Support (A, AF, MC)</u>	145.9	OPA
	9.5	OMA
	5.2	PMC
There are critical deficiencies within all Services of water support resources for sustainability of the RDF in the water-poor areas of Southwest Asia. Items are initial near-term requirements. Estimated equipment availability following contract award is: \$32.5 million in 6 months, \$52.8 million in 7-12 months, \$72.3 million in 13-18 months (total \$157.6 million); \$.3 million for R&D appears in Appendix B.		
<u>Contingency Stocks (A)</u>	93.7	ASF
	90.2	OPA
There are shortages in contingency stocks for Army units designated for the RDF. Items to be procured include special clothing, POL products, camouflage netting, consumable spares for vehicles and equipment, and medical stocks. Material can be fielded within 6-8 months.		
<u>Special Equipment (MC)</u>	54.5	PMC
Provides additional camouflage and other special equipment to improve USMC readiness if deployed to Southwest Asia. Items are deliverable in FY 1982.		
<u>Rapid Deployment Force Enhancement (MC)</u>	157.4	PMC
	36.0	OMMC
Provides end-items and spares for the RDF essential to complete outfitting one MAF and one MAB for Southwest Asia commitment. OMMC funds correct existing deficiencies and can be delivered in FY 1981. PMC-funded items would not be delivered until FY 1982.		
<u>Special Equipment (Near Term) (N)</u>	15.3	OPN
Provides immediately available equipment to support water requirements, material handling, and "logistics over the shore" capability for areas lacking substantial port facilities in Southwest Asia.		

SECRET

A-8

Appendix A

SECRET

<u>Nuclear, Biological, Chemical (A)</u>	7.1	OPA
<p>Upgrades the nuclear, biological, and chemical readiness capability of the RDF by alleviating shortages of protective masks and allowing replacement of unserviceable assets. The age and condition of currently fielded masks has resulted in unserviceable turn-ins of 100 thousand/year with a return to inventory of 25 to 30 percent. This initiative therefore supports a complete exchange of masks for the RDF to reduce the risk of potential mask failures in a toxic agent environment.</p>		
<u>Chemical/Biological (AF)</u>	8.9	OPAF
<p>Provides 50 shelters sized to RDJTF requirements to maintain personnel in a chemical environment; also procures 25,000 masks to eliminate RDJTF shortfall and funds 100 decontamination tents. Items are deliverable within 12-18 months.</p>		
<u>HQ Support for RDJTF (AF)</u>	0.5 6.5	OMAF MPAF
<p>Provides manpower and O&M support for 401 personnel to support the RDJTF, Joint Deployment Agency (JDA), and the Joint Special Operations and Support Element. Six-month leadtime is required.</p>		
<u>Special Equipment (Midterm) (N)</u>	21.4	OPN
<p>Provides equipment available in FY 1981 to support water requirements, material handling, and logistics over the shore in Southwest Asia areas lacking substantial port facilities.</p>		
<u>Increased Aircraft Readiness (N)</u>	46.4	OMN
<p>Increases aircraft readiness in support of current and projected Indian Ocean operations by funding depot level repair of components. Also increases the availability of ready-for-issue spare engines and reduces the number of aircraft operating on extension. This initiative is fully executable in FY 1981.</p>		
<u>Aircraft Battle Damage Repair (AF)</u>	4.0	OPAF
<p>Procures deployable aircraft battle damage repair tool and material kits and technical orders for RDJTF-tasked units. Allows in-theater repair of weapon systems. Deliverable within 12-18 months of fund availability.</p>		

SECRET

A-9

Appendix A

SECRET

<u>MEDICAL SUPPORT</u>	<u>FY 1981</u>	
<u>TITLE (SERVICE/AGENCY)</u>	<u>TOA (\$M)</u>	<u>APPN</u>
✓ <u>Medical Facilities (AF)</u>	25.8	OPAF
Provides 25 percent of hospitalization, 100 percent of aeromedical staging, and 100 percent of tactical aeromedical capabilities for the RDJTF. All items would be pre-positioned and are available within 12-18 months of fund availability.	16.2	AFSP
✓ <u>Fleet Hospitals (N)</u>	68.8	OPN
Accelerates the FY 1982 procurement of the first increment of fleet hospitals destined for combat medical support of the RDF. This program can be commenced in FY 1981.		
<u>Class VIII Shortages (A)</u>	0.3	OMA
Provides centrally identified Class VIII shortages in the RDF for medical end-items. Equipment is available 2-3 months after fund availability.		
<u>"H" Series TOE 21st Evacuation Hospital (A)</u>	1.5	OMA
21st Evacuation Hospital has been retained under the "G" series TOE for short-term disaster relief operations. Conversion to the "H" series equipment would improve the environment in which patient care is provided and would result in potentially increased survivability. Program can be accomplished within 3-4 months after fund availability.	4.4	OPA
<u>Medical Support (MC)</u>	11.6	OMMC
Provides critical unbudgeted medical support for one MAP plus one MAB. Without these items, necessary field medical treatment will be less than optimal, with measurable increases in fatalities. Program is executable in FY 1981.		
<u>Reequip Medical Assemblages (A)</u>	4.6	OMA
The Academy of Health Sciences has reviewed and revised two medical assemblages (battalion aid station set and clearing station set) which improve the medical care that can be provided. The items that constitute these assemblages are for the most part standard in the supply systems. Reequipping could be accomplished in FY 1981 and would significantly improve health care delivery in combat.		

SECRET

✓ Reactivate USS SANCTUARY (N)

35.0

OMN

Provides an immediate, deployable combat medical support asset for use in an RDP contingency. The ship offers maximum mobility in the near term, combined with sophistication of care beyond that available in battle area medical companies. Conversion and reactivation can be accomplished in FY 1981.

3.0

OPN

4.5

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SECRET

A-11

Appendix A

SECRET

<u>EW/C3</u>	<u>FY 1981</u>	
<u>TITLE (SERVICE/AGENCY)</u>	<u>TOA (\$M)</u>	<u>APPN</u>
<u>AN/WSC-3 Satellite Communication (SATCOM) Terminals (N, AF)</u>		
RDJTF/Joint Communications Support Element (JCSE) has an immediate need for 53 AN/WSC-3 terminals to provide satellite communications connectivity for the RDF. Navy is the procurement service for this item, and these funds would permit early delivery of this equipment and provide payback for assets delivered from other high-priority applications. This program is executable in FY 1981.	2.5	OPN
OPAF funding provides the USAF share of 30 terminals for the JCSE. The JSCE requires 30 additional transceivers to enable it to perform its directed mission in support of the RDF in Southwest Asia. Delivery may take in excess of 18 months from fund availability.	1.5	OPAF
<u>PRT-250B7 UHF Tactical SATCOM Manpacks (A)</u>	0.5	OPA
Provides a significant increase in the communications effectiveness of Southwest Asia deployed forces. The PRT-250B7 is a manpack satellite terminal providing communications capability among widely dispersed teams/forces. There is a current contract with an option that expires 31 December 1980. A new contract would realize final deliveries 12 months after award.		
<u>Combat Communications (AF)</u>	5.0	OPAF
Procures tactical communications equipment for support of the USAF component of the Joint Unconventional Warfare Task Force (JUWTF) element of the RDF. The requirement is for an equipment package to provide all communications at the AF special operations base to enable mission performance in support of the RDF in Southwest Asia. Item deliveries may be in excess of 18 months from fund availability.		
<u>RDJTF HQ C3 Upgrade (AF)</u>	4.3	OPAF
Provides the USAF share (25 percent) of the communications package for the JUWTF HQ. Item deliveries may be in excess of 18 months from fund availability.		
<u>AN/TSC-99 (A)</u>	12.0	OPA
Provides a high-speed burst communications capability for use by UW forces of the RDF. Use of this system makes it extremely difficult for enemy forces to locate UW forces by homing in on their terrestrial radio and satellite transmissions. The RDF urgently needs this capability.		

SECRET

A-12

Appendix A

SECRET

<u>AN/TSC-38B Replacement (A)</u>	15.0	OPA
<p>Provides new state-of-the-art HF radios for the RDF. The current long-range high-power HF radio, the AN/TSC-38B, is unreliable and a maintenance nightmare. Repair parts have not been produced for some time. Replacement is urgently required.</p>		
<u>UTS-700 (AF)</u>	0.1	OPAF
<p>Funds the USAF share (25 percent) of procurement of a UTS-700 data terminal for the JCSE. This unit is required to provide a mobile, high-speed data terminal capability at the deployed RDJTF HQ. Delivery may be in excess of 18 months from fund availability.</p>		
<u>VHF "Applique" Jammers (A)</u>	0.6	OPA
<p>Provides an off-the-shelf buy of commercial power amplifier fits for standard AN/GRC-46 radios. This is a highly mobile tactical jamming capability for divisions and separate brigades and will augment current EW capabilities for Southwest Asia.</p>		
<u>AN/TRQ-32 (A)</u>	3.0	OPA
<p>Modifies existing AN/TRQ-32 systems within the RDF with an enhanced receiver/intercept capability to include direction finding. These will be in lieu of the AN/MSQ-114 (TRAILBLAZER). This will provide Southwest Asia forces with basic tactical SIGINT capabilities.</p>		
<u>AN/TRQ-35 (A)</u>	0.8	OPA
<p>Provides an automated device (CHIRPSOUNDER) to determine the best frequency to use based on propagation, atmospheric, and other variable effects. The RDF does not now have this capability for its long-range HF radios; it is required to insure continuous command and control.</p>		
<u>Indian Ocean Communication Enhancements (N)</u>	7.9	OPN
<p>The funds would fill urgent communications requirements of USMC/JCSE/CTF 70 units operating in Southwest Asia. The programs can all be initiated in FY 1981, with substantial deliveries commencing prior to the end of the FY, with all equipment delivered prior to mid FY 1982.</p>		

SECRET

A-13

Appendix A

Deployment Community ADP

USREDCOM/JDA (AF): ADP, Data Communications Related Equipment, and Software Support:	2.6	OPAF
equipment and related software is required to support the RDJTF in monitoring, coordinating, and mobilizing the appropriate forces and resources, plus planning and coordinating the deployment of forces/resources to the appropriate staging and crisis areas.	1.3	OMAF
RDJTF Deployable ADP Systems and Related Equipment and Software Design and Development (AF): provides the necessary resources and software to support the USREDCOM required operational capability (ROC) 1-80, which would provide the RDJTF with a deployable ADP capability for use in a forward area of operations.	0.9 0.4	OPAF OMAF
ANMCC ADP Equipment Backup Capability for the JDA (DCA): JDA's Joint Deployment System is the heart of the deployment community's ADP support. Backup capability is required to provide the necessary reliability and accessibility to support this high priority requirement.	0.7	PDA (DCA)
Military Traffic Management Command (MTMC) ADP and Data Communications Enhancement (A): develops a near-real-time crisis, rapid deployment, mobilization, and movement monitoring capability that would support the Installation Transportation Officer, the transportation operating agencies, JDA, and RDJTF HQ by providing timely and accurate data to all appropriate commands and agencies.	0.8 0.7	OPA OMA
Forces Command (FORSCOM) WWMCCS ADP Entry System (A): meets FORSCOM and RDJTF requirement for providing timely and accurate force status and location data and the ability to tailor units to meet crisis requirement in order to streamline and expedite deployment planning and execution capabilities.	0.6 0.1	OPA OMA
Military Sealift Command (MSC) ADP and Data Communications Support Capabilities (N): provides MSC with an adequate capability to support rapidly joint operations planning, mobilization, and deployment in support of the RDJTF. This system will provide MSC with its own stand-alone C2 ADP capability.	0.8 0.6	OPN OMN

SECRET

WWMCCS Intercomputer Network (WIN) (A, N, AF): the WIN is the backbone of US joint command and control data communications capabilities. The system must be reconfigured and expanded, particularly overseas, to support RDJTF deployment planning and execution.	0.4 0.1 0.4 0.1 0.4 0.1	OPA OMA OPN OMN OPAF OMAF
<u>Air Traffic Control/Combat Direction</u>	0.3	OMN
AN/TSQ-18A Rehabilitation (MC): accelerates upgrade of the landing central control system to provide reliable reconditioned equipment in the event the RDF is committed to combat in the near term.		
Airlift Control Element Operations Center (ALCE) (AF): the ALCE is a highly mobile capability tailored to support airlift operations at location where command and control, mission reporting, and support functions are not available or require augmentation. MAC requires dedicated MAC ALCE Reaction Communication (MARC) operations centers that will utilize off-the-shelf state-of-the-art communications and automation equipment to support the planned forward airfields called for in Southwest Asia operation plans. The funds will provide an operational MARC operations center, which will be available for deployment with the RDF. With immediate fund avail- ability, the MARC program could be in contract by FY 4/81, with first delivery by FY 3/82.	1.7	OPAF
<u>AN/PRC-104 Manpack HF Radio (A)</u>	0.8	OPA
Provides a lightweight manpack radio offering communications ranges of several hundred kilometers or more. The AN/PRC-104 can be used reliably and effectively in Southwest Asia because its range coverage is less affected by obstacles such as mountains, trees, and buildings. With fund availability in early CY 1981, deliveries can begin in August 1981 and can be completed 90 days later.		
<u>ASW Operations Center (N)</u>	15.0	OPN
Provides direct tactical support to P-3 aircraft operating in the Indian Ocean and provides a data link in the Diego Garcia C3 network. Training and capability of P-3/S-3 crews operating in the Indian Ocean will be significantly enhanced. The equip- ment can be acquired and sited in FY 1981.		

SECRET

A-15

Appendix A

SECRET

C2 Communications Upgrade (A)

1.6

OPA

Provides repackaging of long-haul communications equipment so that it can be moved to and used in Southwest Asia. The equipment is assigned to the 11th Signal Brigade at Fort Huachuca and includes two commercial WECO 400 switchboards and oversized MTC-11 and MSG-68 units that require resizing into S-280 shelters. Also provides for repair and retrofit of an AN/TYC-5A unit.

SECRET

A-16

Appendix A

SECRET

<u>INTELLIGENCE</u>	<u>FY 1981</u>	<u>APPN</u>
<u>TITLE (SERVICE/AGENCY)</u>	<u>TOA (\$M)</u>	
<u>National Level Imagery (DIA)</u>	0.031 0.015	PDA OMDA
Provides a terminal, printer, and associated communications connectivity between USREDCOM and Washington; contractor maintenance of hardware is included.		
<u>Automated Intelligence Data Base (AF)</u>	0.90 0.10 0.05	OPAF OMAF MPAF
Provides a computer system for use onboard the RDJTF EC-135 aircraft to provide essential intelligence support to the deployed commander; includes centrally managed hardware and software maintenance and manpower cost for an initial staff.		
<u>Intelligence Communications (NSA)</u>	1.3	PDA
Procures three communications packages to be deployed at NSA, NSA Cryptologic Support Staff, Europe, and NSA Cryptologic Support Staff, Pacific, which allow Quick Reaction Capability communications connectivity from NSA to the operational area. Also provides connectivity with the Mobile Cryptologic Support Facility in the field.		
<u>Requirements Study (AF)</u>	0.3	OMAF
The RDJTF currently does not have any type of intelligence requirements document, and its deployed requirements are understood only at the broad, macro level. A contract study would provide for development of both a data base and deployed capabilities.		
<u>HQ RDJTF Intelligence Support</u>		
Deployable Data Base (AF): Required for targeting and other combat applications.	6.5 2.8	OPAF OMAF
Intelligence Data Handling System (AF): Provides communications support processing and interfaces with national level intelligence systems.	2.8 1.4 0.3	OPAF OMAF MPAF

SECRET

A-17

Appendix A

SECRET

<u>Intelligence Communications Enhancement</u>	2.2	PDA
Mobile Cryptologic Support Facility (NSA): Existing facility is a prototype model that permits dissemination of SIGINT data derived from global system to tactical units deployed in Southwest Asia. Lessons learned from the prototype permit rapid deployment of this capability in an efficient combat module.		
Tactical Special Security Office (TASSO) Van Upgrade (AF): Upgrade would provide for connectivity between this USREDCOM asset and Navy, Marine Corps, and UW forces assigned to the RDF.	1.0	OMAF
USMC Special Communications Facility (MC): Upgrades the AN/MCS-63 currently in the Marine Corps inventory to provide high-speed, multicircuited terminals for all source intelligence material to USMC units when deployed to Southwest Asia.	2.3	PMC
Emergency Relocatable Air Force Special Security Office (ERAFSSO) Communications Van (AF): Accelerates upgrade of vans, which have limited connectivity to existing communications due to their age. The vans serve as emergency communications systems for deployed forces, are self-contained, and are readily deployable.	0.9	OPAF
<u>Tactical Air Intelligence (AF)</u>	2.1	OPAF
Provides the capability to transmit and receive high-priority imagery to support combat operations.	0.8	OMAF
<u>Team Portable Direction Finder (MC)</u>	7.55	PMC
Replaces inadequate equipment with a team portable direction finding system capable of automatically fixing the position of enemy VHF radios to improve the intelligence gathering capability of USMC units when deployed to Southwest Asia. Program is executable in FY 1982.		
<u>AN/GRR-8 Intercept Radios (MC)</u>	0.5	PMC
Provides a manpack intercept capability in HF, VHF, and UHF bands to improve the intelligence gathering capability of USMC units if deployed to Southwest Asia. Program is executable in FY 1982.		

SECRET

A-18

Appendix A

SECRET

<u>Reference Library (DIA)</u>	0.025 0.006	PDA OMDA
Provides light tables, photo interpretation kits, and film to permit RDJTF HQ access to the latest, best imagery of designated areas of interest.		
<u>SENIOR JUMP (NSA)</u>	0.8	PDA
Provides mobile tether for U-2R SIGINT aircraft. This capability has been tested and is the only way to utilize U-2R assets in Southwest Asia, short of relocating six vans of equipment from Europe.		
<u>Airborne RDF (MC)</u>	5.2	PMC
Provides an automatic position fixing capability against VHF radios before and during ship-to-shore movement and would extend that capability against VHF radios beyond the ground-based radio frequency line-of-sight for USMC units if deployed to Southwest Asia. Initiative is executable in FY 1982.		
<u>AN/TSQ-103 Upgrade (MC)</u>	0.75 0.18	PMC OMMC
Extends the service life of the current system, thus providing increased readiness to intercept enemy single-channel voice and manual Morse communications. Initiative is executable in FY 1982.		
<u>AN/TSQ-88 Upgrade (MC)</u>	2.5 0.6	PMC OMMC
Extends the service life of the current system, thus providing increasing readiness to intercept multichannel and teletype communications. This item is executable in FY 1982.		
<u>Targeting Capability (AF)</u>	0.022	OPAF
Provides hand-held calculators and mini-computers to expedite weapon engineering.		
<u>AN/USQ-81(V) (NSA)</u>	2.5	PDA
Provides the National SIGINT Operations Center or appropriate Cryptologic Support Group with a capability to tailor information needs of deployed forces in Southwest Asia.		

SECRET

A-19

Appendix A

SECRET

<u>Tactical SIGINT Dissemination (NSA)</u>	0.4	PDA
Provides automated, highly mobile communications equipment necessary to permit ground forces deployed in Southwest Asia to receive tailored SIGINT derived from information obtained from global sensor systems.		
<u>Tactical Commanders Terminals (NSA)</u>	2.0	PDA
Provides terminals to be installed in USAF and Navy SIGINT aircraft and deployed with users of SIGINT information on the ground in Southwest Asia. They will allow SIGINT collected by aircraft to be transmitted to the tactical forces on the ground.		
<u>Imagery Processing (AF)</u>	0.9	OPAF
	0.2	OMAF
	0.8	MPAF
Provides a deployable photo processing and exploitation facility, which is required if SR-71/U-22 photo missions recover at other than Mildenhall, UK.		
<u>Automatic ELINT Emitter Location System (AEELS) (AF)</u>	0.5	OPAF
	0.1	OMAF
Provides direct downlink from RIVET JOINT aircraft to USAF units on the ground in Southwest Asia.		
<u>AEELS Antenna (AF)</u>	0.8	OPAF
Permits RIVET JOINT aircraft to fly outside of normal aircraft-to-AEELS van radio range.		
<u>SENIOR STRETCH Upgrade (NSA)</u>	4.6	PDA
Provides for development of ground-based tether for U-2R/TR-1 aircraft in Southwest Asia and a capability to remote data collected from U-2R/TR-1 aircraft to distant processing centers for exploitation.		
<u>Deployable Receive Segment Engineering Model (AF)</u>	2.0	OPAF
Permits downlink to the deployed RDJTF HQ of national level intelligence products.		

SECRET

A-20

Appendix A

SECRET

TRAINING/EXERCISES

TITLE (SERVICE/AGENCY)

FY 1981
TOA (\$M) APPN

Outside CONUS Battalion Deployment (A)

0.8

OMA

Exercise BRIGHT STAR is a JCS-directed exercise approved for FY 1981. Army is currently scheduled to participate with a battalion task force that is not budgeted. Participation will provide training for initial RDF forces in the Southwest Asia area. Program is executable in FY 1981.

NTPS/7th Marine Amphibious Brigade (MAB)
Exercise (MC, N)

15.5

OMN

3.0

OMMC

Provides for exercising the 7th MAB/NTPS alert and deployment procedures concurrently with three maintenance offloads by deploying selected elements of the MAB. These exercises will serve to enhance deployment procedures and improve the combat ready response time of the MAB. The OMN funding provides for airlift of 7th MAB/NTPS personnel.

Brigade Airdrop (AF)

8.2

OMAF

Provides additional C-141 flying hours to expand current airdrop crew forces from 56 to 137. Additional capability will provide for the intertheater deployment/employment of a brigade-size force.

Outside CONUS Brigade Deployemnt (A)

3.7

OMA

Provides for deployment of a division HQ and brigade task force to Southwest Asia as a second step in the RDF major overseas exercise program. It will allow a major Army force with senior commanders the opportunity to deploy and conduct tactical and area oriented combined training with allies in Southwest Asia in FY 1981. The deployment will allow development of a base of regional expertise on which to refine plans, deployment, and employment criteria and improve units' capability to deploy. Executability is dependent on USAF providing airlift.

SECRET

A-21

Appendix A

Environmental Training (A)

13.7

OMA

Provides funding for deployment of six brigades of RDF plus Special Forces Group and Ranger battalions to desert training sites at Forts Irwin, Bliss, and Huachuca to conduct training under environmental conditions approximating those of Southwest Asia. Deployments would be 3 weeks in length and conducted under emergency deployment readiness exercise conditions. This will allow the earliest deploying RDF units to experience the harsh, arid conditions of Southwest Asia; develop plans and techniques to survive and fight in that environment without overseas training; and significantly improve their readiness to deploy to the region.

TDY Fighter Deployment (AF)

0.6

OMAF

Provides RDF units with additional funding for deployment to tactical ranges for training in special weapons (PAVE SPIKE and MAVERICK) that cannot be supported locally.

External Army Training and Evaluation Program (ARTEP) (A)

0.9

OMA

Twelve RDF battalions scheduled for ARTEPs in the next 12 months. Additional OMA funding would allow the remaining 15 RDF battalions (2 divisions) to conduct ARTEP exercises during FY 1981, thereby increasing unit readiness.

Small Unit Exchanges (A)

1.0

OMA

Provides funds for five small unit exchanges between units (up to company size) of the RDF and forces of countries in Southwest Asia. Initial exchanges are currently being negotiated. FORSCOM has indicated a capability to support 20 such exercises annually. The program would enhance small unit area orientation and interoperability training and would develop a base of regional expertise on which to refine plans, improve training, and enhance deployability.

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CAPABILITY IMPROVEMENTS

<u>TITLE (SERVICE/AGENCY)</u>	<u>FY 1981 TOA (\$M)</u>	<u>APPN</u>
<u>Combat Rescue (NVG/DOPPLER) (AF)</u> Procures 220 pairs of night vision goggles (NVGs) for night combat rescue operations; modifies 22 HH-53, 44 HH-3, and 23 UH-1N helicopters with APPN doppler noise system to allow night VFR operations. Equipment is available for delivery in FY 1981. This item provides for maintenance and support of the equipment; APAF procurement is shown in Appendix B.	2.7	OMAF
<u>Combat Rescue (ALE-40) (AF)</u> Provides helicopter force with AN/ALR-46 and ALE-40 flare/chaff dispensers for ECM/infrared countermeasures and self-defense operations. Equipment is available for delivery in FY 1981. This item provides for maintenance and support of the equipment; APAF procurement is shown in Appendix B.	3.2	OMAF
<u>Night Vision Goggles (A)</u> Procures 525 NVGs to provide an extra set to each cargo/utility aircraft for use by crew members. RDF operations can be expected to occur both day and night, especially in early peak activity periods. Aircrew members at night provide critical guidance and combat support for their aircraft; in order to operate without telltale light signatures, they require their own NVGs.	2.8	OPA
<u>A-6E Primary Aircraft Authorization (PAA) Restoral (MC)</u> Restores the 5 USMC all-weather attack squadrons PAA to 12 from the present 10 aircraft. This provides a near-term increase in the air support availability to USMC forces that would be committed to combat in Southwest Asia by 17 percent.	2.7	OMN
<u>UW Spaces (Special Warfare) (A)</u> Restores 380 spaces to return Special Forces Groups to TOE authorization or 54 operational detachments and required support in communications and logistics; the existing authorization has been reduced to 45 detachments. This initiative would increase the number of operational detachments available to the 5th and 7th Special Forces Groups (total 15) that are oriented to Southwest Asia.	1.3 5.2	OMA MPA

SECRET

A-23

Appendix A

<u>Army Reserve Component (RC) Improvements (A)</u>	24.1	ONAR
	4.0	ONARNG
Upgrades RC RDF units' operational capability by providing additional full-time personnel and training days necessary to accomplish additional planning, training, and premobilization processing. Procures various necessary items such as camouflage modules, chemical defense equipment, repair parts, special organizational clothing, and consumable shipping materials. Without such improvements, the RC RDF units' capability to mobilize rapidly and deploy directly from home station is seriously degraded.	1.6	NGPA
	1.3	RPA
 <u>Recruiting (A)</u>	 5.0	 MPA
Present level of resourcing in the FY 1981 budget indicates a 5-10 thousand shortfall in personnel. As the Army element of the RDF is part of the personnel sustaining base for deployed forces, a shortfall of this magnitude would have an adverse effect on the readiness of the force.	17.8	OMA

SECRET

APPENDIX B

ITEMS REQUIRING AUTHORIZATION (U)

MOBILITY/DEPLOYMENT

<u>TITLE (SERVICE/AGENCY)</u>	<u>FY 1981 TOA (\$Million)</u>	<u>APPN</u>
<u>Airlift Other War Reserve Material (AF)</u>	171.5	APAF

Funds increased C-5/C-141 spares to support wartime surge/sustained utilization rates; provides additional War Reserve Spares Kit (WRSK) material for two C-130 squadrons. This item procures the material; maintenance and support of the spares is shown in Appendix A.

<u>Basing: Planning and Design (A)</u>	6.5	MCA
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Provide for advance and final design of a crucial Army project in support of the rapid deployment force (RDF): an intermediate staging base at Ras Banas, Egypt. Without these funds, planning and design of the base cannot be conducted in FY 1981 in time to allow FY 1982 construction. The base is critical to support of RDF surge requirements.

<u>Basing: Planning and Design (AF)</u>	50.0	MCAF
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Provides for planning and design of programmed beddown locations to accelerate the operational capability of key sites in Southwest Asia.

<u>Buildings for Brigade Element (A)</u>	6.3	MCA
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Provides pre-engineered steel frame buildings for command and control of a brigade size intermediate staging base at Ras Banas in support of the RDF. Early procurement of these items will accelerate the availability of surge support capacity in Southwest Asia.

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B-1

Appendix B

SECRET

<u>Buildings for Two Brigade Elements (A)</u>	12.6	MCA
Provides additional steel frame buildings, which, combined with the previous items, would support an RDF division at Ras Banas.		
<u>F-15 Conformal Fuel Tanks (CFT) (AF)</u>	16.1 2.0	APAF RDTE,AF
Provides extended range to reduce tanker requirements for deployment and enhances AF tactical air capabilities in the Southwest Asia environment. CFT deliveries could commence in mid-1982.		
<u>C-130/KC-130 Mods (N)</u>	15.6	APN
Provides long-range over-water navigation capabilities for 7 C-130 and 40 KC-130 aircraft associated with operations in support of Indian Ocean forces. This package would replace LORAN A (being phased out) with OMEGA, an inertial platform, and an improved solid state weather radar. This program is executable in FY 1981.		
<u>EC-130 Airborne Battlefield Command and Control Center (ABCCC) (AF)</u>	5.0	APAF
Three of seven ABCCC aircraft have inflight refueling and -15 engines. Modifications of the last four aircraft would increase the capability of this limited resource to respond to RDF contingencies and improve mission effectiveness. The program can be accomplished within 6 to 12 months.		
<u>SL-7 Containership Modifications (N)</u>	55.0	SCN
Provides for "mini-mods" to the SL-7 containerships acquired in FY 1981 and for design work preliminary to full conversion to RO/RO configuration in later years. This would enhance the contribution of these vessels in meeting surge sealift requirements.		
<u>Additional Ammunitions Upgrade (MC)</u>	41.3	PMC
Funds HAWK missiles required to enhance the sustainability and combat capability of a Marine amphibious force if deployed to Southwest Asia. Deliveries can commence in FY 1982.		

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B-2

Appendix B

SECRET

MUNITIONS

<u>TITLE (SERVICE/AGENCY)</u>	<u>FY 1981 TOA (\$M)</u>	<u>APPN</u>
<u>AIM-7 (AF)</u> The AIM-7F/M missile is primary ordnance for F-15s. RDF units currently have less than two full loads per aircraft. Procurement of 750 additional missiles for delivery in FY 1982 increases this to 4.3 loads, which represents 155 threat aircraft killed.	97.3	MPAF
<u>AIM-9 (AF)</u> The AIM-9L/M is also primary ordnance for F-15/F-16 aircraft. Current allocations give RDF units less than two full loads per aircraft. Procurement of 1,500 additional missiles for delivery in late FY 1982 increases this to over 5 loads per aircraft, equating to 200 threat aircraft killed.	98.6	MPAF
<u>SM-1 Standard Missile (N)</u> Provides within 90 days to total of 297 additional missiles, which were produced for the Government of Iran. They would improve war reserve inventory posture and alleviate portions of the threat ordnance shortfalls for Indian Ocean forces.	31.2	WPN
<u>AIM-54A PHOENIX Missile (N)</u> Provides within 90 days an additional 150 missiles, which were also produced for Iran. They would improve war reserve inventory posture and alleviate portions of the threat ordnance shortfalls for Indian Ocean forces.	40.7	WPN
<u>Threat Ordnance Upgrade (N)</u> Procures deficiencies in Indian Ocean requirements for the first 60 days of normal intensity combat to the extent they are producable in FY 1981.	479.7	WPN

SECRET

B-3

Appendix B

SECRET

<u>30mm Gun Pods (AF)</u>	33.4	APAF
<p>Accelerates procurement of 30mm gun pods, significantly enhancing the armor kill capability of deployed Rapid Deployment Joint Task Force (RDJTF) tactical air forces. This initiative would procure 40 pods and production tooling to support a December 1982 initial operational capability.</p>		
<u>Accelerate STINGER Production (MC)</u>	14.9	PMC
<p>Procures an additional 156 missiles required for USMC RDF units that would be committed to Southwest Asia. Deliveries would begin in FY 1982.</p>		
<u>Accelerate Laser ZUNI (MC)</u>	7.6	RDTE,N
<p>Laser ZUNI consists of a laser seeker on a ZUNI rocket that would give the Marine Corps a limited standoff, antiarmor weapon that is compatible with all attack and fighter/attack aircraft. This capability, coupled with the laser seeker, increases the survivability and effectiveness of tactical air forces over the expected Southwest Asia battlefield. Accelerated R&D would complete development and permit procurement beginning in FY 1982.</p>		

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B-4

Appendix B

SECRET

PRE-POSITIONING

<u>TITLE (SERVICE/AGENCY)</u>	<u>FY 1981 TOA (\$M)</u>	<u>APPN</u>
<u>Lajes POL (AF)</u> Provides for the refurbishment of POL storage, distribution systems, and tanker receiving area in the harbor. Until this project is completed, the Secretary of Defense target sortie rate for this key en route base cannot be met. The program can be completed within 6-12 months of fund availability.	11.0	MCAF
<u>Aircraft Support Equipment (AF)</u> Provides for the procurement and pre-positioning of base maintenance and support equipment to reduce airlift movement requirements and facilitate early availability. Procurement can be accomplished within 6 months of fund availability. Additional equipment not requiring authorization is included in Appendix A. In combination, this equipment would reduce the RDP airlift deployment requirement by 150 C-141 sortie equivalents.	33.6	APAF

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B-5

Appendix B

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SUSTAINABILITY

<u>TITLE (SERVICE/AGENCY)</u>	<u>FY 1981 TOA (\$M)</u>	<u>APPN</u>
<u>Water Support (A)</u> Provides for development of a water information data base that is critical to the overall RDP mission in Southwest Asia. Funding for water equipment is contained in Appendix A.	0.3	RDTE,A
<u>RDP Enhancement (MC)</u> Provides essential combat weapons and equipment to complete the outfitting of one MAP and one MAB that would be committed to a Southwest Asia conflict. The items can be delivered beginning in FY 1982. Other USMC RDP enhancements not requiring authorization are contained in Appendix A.	43.7	PMC
<u>A-10 Spare Engines (AF)</u> Provides 69 TS-34 and 54 GRCP-50 engines to support wartime utilization rates. Items may take in excess of 18 months to deliver.	64.3	APAF
<u>Aircraft Replenishment Spares (AF)</u> Corrects the FY 1981 shortfall of peacetime operating stocks for RDJTF airlift and tactical air forces. Items are available within 12-18 months after fund availability.	92.8	APAF
<u>E-3A War Readiness Spares Kits (AF)</u> Increase depth of WRSK to support 6 E-3As tasked to the RDJTF. Permits a 24-hour orbit for 30 days 400 miles from the operating base. Items could take in excess of 18 months to deliver.	5.0	APAF
<u>F-111, F-4, B-52 WRSK (AF)</u> Provides sufficient spares for 30 days of operations for F-111, F-4, and B-52 units tasked to the RDJTF. Items may take in excess of 18 months to deliver.	52.8	APAF

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B-6

Appendix B

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Logistic Bridgehead, Mombasa (N)

57.5

MCN

Current deployments are heavily taxing support facilities at Diego Garcia, which has limited expansion capacity. A second logistic bridgehead would add to total capability and provide flexibility in a contingency involving war at sea. Funds would cover dredging of the harbor and upgrading of airport facilities. Work could begin in FY 1981.

Additional RDF Enhancement (MC)

1.6

PMC

Procures additional MK-19 machine guns for USMC RDF units, enhancing their firepower capability in the Southwest Asia threat environment. The program can be executed in FY 1981. Appendix A also contains a second increment of USMC RDF enhancement items not requiring authorization.

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B-7

Appendix B

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EW/C3

<u>TITLE (SERVICE/AGENCY)</u>	<u>FY 1981 TOA (\$M)</u>	<u>APPN</u>
<u>AN/ALQ-119 ECM Pod Modifications (AF)</u> Funds modifications to counter Third World threats (e.g., Improved HAWK, F-5, F-14, etc.). Program can be completed within 9 months of contract award.	15.3	APAF
<u>AN/TRN-30 (V-2) (A)</u> Provides 10 tactical/semifixed navigation beacon sets capable of providing navigation service for en route air traffic or at temporary airfields for deployed aviation units. RDP units moving rapidly from staging areas to a combat area through unfamiliar territory will require some electronic navigational assistance for aviation. This is especially true if sandstorms, rain, or other adverse weather is encountered. The AN/TRN-30 provides a rapidly deployable navigational and approach-to-landing service.	0.6	APA
<u>MX-850 (AF)</u> Procures 10 MX-850 airborne satellite terminals for installation in MAC aircraft. This will provide airlift forces supporting the RDJTF with a limited UHF satellite capability. Item deliveries may be in excess of 18 months from fund availability.	0.2	APAF
<u>A-10 AN/ALR-69 and ALE-40 (AF)</u> Provides threat warning, chaff, and flare capability for 48 RDJTF-identified A-10s. Items are currently available, but there would be a 15-month leadtime prior to the first installation.	15.0	APAF
<u>Software Reprogramming for Radar Warning Receivers (AF)</u> Provides flight test of AN/ALR-47, -56, -62, and -69 radar warning receivers to insure new programs are optimized for the Southwest Asia environment. Flight test will be completed within 6-12 months after fund availability.	2.0	APAF

SECRET

B-8

Appendix B

<u>Additional USMC EW Enhancements (MC)</u>	29.7	APN
<p>Procures AN/APR-39s, AN/ALQ-136s, AN/APR-44s, AN/ALW-144s, and A-5E HARM modifications. This equipment and the modifications would provide additional airborne EW capability necessary for survival in combat over the modern battlefield expected to be encountered in Southwest Asia. Deliveries could begin in FY 1982.</p>		
<u>Air Traffic Control/Combat Direction</u>	3.0	APA
<p>AN/TSW-7A (A): Procures four each air and ground-transportable control towers to furnish needed air traffic control service at either temporary or permanent airfields at corps and division level. The RDF expects to move supplies and combat support by air and will require rapid and effective use of temporary airfields. Such fields will be controlled from AN/TSW-7A towers, which the RDF does not now possess.</p>		
<p>Very Lightweight Air Traffic Management Equipment (A): Provides a radar transponder device as a supplement to the AN/TSC-61. Current Army en route coordinating facilities rely solely on voice position reports from pilots. This system would provide an automatic visual display of air traffic and greatly improve the effectiveness of air traffic controllers and the volume they could handle. This will be critical to support the early deployment and resupply of the RDF.</p>		
<p>AN/TSQ-97 (A): Provides five man-portable air traffic control facilities to support airfields/helipads in remote locations. Movement to the combat zone by RDF units and within the zone will require rapid development of multiple unimproved landing areas. These must be controlled by small air traffic control teams using the AN/TSQ-97; without this equipment, aircraft turnaround times will at least double, flight safety will decrease, and the volume of aviation support will be critically restricted.</p>		

<p>AN/TSC-61 (A): Procures three systems to provide en route air traffic management, partially meeting the requirement for two per division. Coordination of aviation support within the combat zone and within supply routes to the combat zone will be critical to both efficient combat support and effective air defense. Air traffic control personnel would provide this coordination using the AN/TSC-61s; if not available, current facilities will be severely overloaded with resulting delays and losses of RDF aviation.</p>	0.8	APA
<p>AN/UJK-3A (MC): Provides the means to process direct air support requests, to coordinate aircraft employment with other supporting arms, and to centrally assign aircraft. The units are extremely versatile, adaptable to a variety of battlefield environments, and capable of operating from the bed of a truck, in a bunker, or in a KC-130 tanker. This funding provides an additional three systems in FY 1981.</p>	1.9	PMC
<p><u>AN/PRC-90 (A)</u> Procures 537 radios to fill existing unit shortages in Army RDF units. The survival radio is an essential item to insure that crews of downed aircraft can be found and picked up to return to battle. Without these radios for each aircrew, casualty rates and loss of aviation personnel will measurably decrease overall aviation support to the RDF.</p>	0.3	APA
<p><u>Tactical Electronic Reconnaissance (TEREC) Systems</u> <u>AN/ALW-125 (AF)</u> Procures six additional TEREC systems for all-weather, day or night detection, location, and identification of threat emitters in 2-18 GHz range. The systems are available by end-FY 1981, but would require rededication of current production items for the RDF,</p>	25.0	APAF
<p><u>C3 Countermeasures (AF)</u> Constructs six transportable, ground van units with intercept and jamming capability to counter communications supporting command and control. Provides a capability to degrade enemy control of strike aircraft. Items are available within 12-18 months of fund availability.</p>	9.0	APAF

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INTELLIGENCE

<u>TITLE (SERVICE/AGENCY)</u>	<u>FY 1981 TOA (\$M)</u>	<u>APPN</u>
<u>Airborne SIGINT (AF)</u> Provides a Remote Tactical Airborne SIGINT System to operate with U-2R aircraft. Provides COMINT and ELINT, wideband data link, and narrowband communications.	18.5	APAF
<u>SENIOR SPAN (NSA)</u> Permits utilization of U-2R/TR-1 aircraft via satellite mode direct to distant processing centers, eliminating the need for surface tether in the combat area. Development would begin 1 year earlier than planned.	3.3	RDTE, DA (NSA)
<u>Air Force Satellite Terminals (AF)</u> Allows SIGINT communications from RIVET JOINT aircraft direct to component headquarters on the ground in Southwest Asia.	3.0 0.6	APAF RDTE, AF
<u>RIVET JOINT Equipment Support (AF)</u> Provides spare parts and test equipment for SIGINT collection equipment onboard RIVET JOINT aircraft deployed to support the RDJTF.	6.0	APAF
<u>AAD-5 Infrared (AF)</u> Procures infrared sensor pods needed for nighttime imagery collection. Without this mod, <u>Air National Guard units assigned to the RDJTF will not be fully night capable.</u>	21.0	APAF

SECRET

B-11

Appendix B

EA-3B System Upgrade (N)

19.5

APN

Permits immediate upgrade of high-priority deficiencies in the sensor suite. Equipment used would be off the shelf and would replace obsolete, difficult-to-maintain equipment and would greatly enhance mission effectiveness of the only long range, near-real-time SIGINT/COMINT system available for direct tasking by Indian Ocean CVBG commanders. Upgrading of all aircraft is required because both squadrons routinely deploy detachments to the Indian Ocean and training of crews and rotation of aircraft for maintenance is an operational requirement.

U-2 Aircraft (AF)

24.0

APAF

Procures two additional U-2 aircraft beyond the four now in the budget. One U-2 aircraft was lost on 5 October 1980, which will severely constrain support to the RDJTF if not replaced. The current contract contains an option to acquire two additional aircraft.

SECRET

TRAINING/EXERCISES

TITLE (SERVICE/AGENCY)

FY 1981
TOA (\$M)

APPN

Antitank Training Simulator (A)

0.7

PMA

Procures five launch environment simulators (DRAGON simulators) for each maneuver battalion in the Army element of the RDF. The newest simulators enhance gunner training and hit probability without missile expenditure. Funding provides environment (noise, gas, weight, shift, etc.) for 1,000 shots per simulator. This would significantly improve tank hit probability. Items can be delivered within 6 months after fund availability.

SECRET

B-13

Appendix B

SECRET

CAPABILITY IMPROVEMENTS

<u>TITLE (SERVICE/AGENCY)</u>	<u>FY 1981 TOA (\$M)</u>	<u>APPN</u>
<u>Combat Rescue (NVG/Doppler) (AF)</u> Procures 220 pairs of night vision goggles for night combat rescue operations; modifies with APPN doppler noise system to allow night VPR operations. Equipment is available for delivery in FY 1981.	5.7	APAF
<u>Combat Rescue (ALE-40) (AF)</u> Provides helicopter forces with AN/ALR-46 and ALE-40 flare/chaff dispersers for ECM/infrared countermeasures and self-defense operations. Equipment is available for delivery in FY 1981.	5.8	APAF
<u>Station-keeping Equipment (AF)</u> Modifies 142 C-141 aircraft for all-weather airdrop. Accommodates a brigade size force. Equipment can be installed within 12 months after fund availability.	4.9	APAF
<u>Angle Rate Bombing System (ARBS) (MC)</u> ARBS is an improved weapons delivery system that enhances first pass attack and target acquisition. It is planned for all A-4M and AV-8B in the USMC light attack force. ARBS would increase survivability and effectiveness over the modern battlefield expected in Southwest Asia. This funding would complete all A-4M mods during FY 1982.	10.8	APN
<u>S-3 Carrier Onboard Delivery (COD) Mods (N)</u> Provides two additional US-3A aircraft for essential long-range, high-priority COD logistic support for Indian Ocean CVBGs. This initiative would bring the total number of US-3A aircraft in the Indian Ocean to four. It is executable in FY 1981.	3.6	APN
<u>XM-21 Monocular Sights (A)</u> Provides stabilized target acquisition devices for artillery observation and reconnaissance. One hundred can be produced by August 1981; total RDP requirement is 350.	0.3	APA

SECRET

B-14

Appendix B

SECRET

<u>Mod-720 Engines for OH-58As (A)</u>	0.2	APA
<p>Improves performance to OH-58C configuration for Hover-Out-of-Ground-Effect in the Middle East. This funding will install 143 engines. Accomplishment is contingent on availability of contractor-furnished teams at each site where work is to be accomplished.</p>		
<u>AH-1S Spares (A)</u>	8.1	APA
<p>AH-1S spares are currently unfunded due to changes in the deployment plan and price increases for fire control spares. Also included are spare support for M6S TOW Missile System Laser Range Finder and M65 Line Replaceable Units for the TOW. Funding of this item is necessary to support the AH-1S deployment schedule.</p>		
<u>Aircraft Survivability (A)</u>	49.8	APA
<p>Provides defensive countermeasures against infrared missiles and radar-directed air defense threats for AH-1, UH-1, OH-58, and CH-47 helicopters. The AN/ALW-156 active radar jammers and the AN/ALQ-144 omnidirectional IR jammers are the latest state-of-the-art systems that will be able to be programmed in the future to meet such evolving threats as monopulse, wave radar, cold IR seekers, etc. Production in FY 1981 is possible by using double shifts.</p>		
<u>Strategic Projection Force (AF)</u>	4.0 23.4	APAF RDTE,AF
<p>Provides proof of concept for two B-52H aircraft to demonstrate improved bomb sighting modifications; increases external conventional weapons carriage on 35 B-52Hs from 27 to 51 weapons; increases internal carriage on same aircraft from 27 to 84 weapons. Modifications can be completed within 12-18 months after fund availability.</p>		

SECRET

B-15

Appendix B