### PEO Ammunition Appropriation Update







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## FY2004/FY2005 Ammunition Budget

#### (Current TOA \$ in Millions)

	<u>FY02</u>	<u>FY03</u>	<u>FY04</u>	<u>FY05</u>
Hardware	978.8	1109.6	1171.4	982.1
Prod Base	172.7	124.5	138.5	152.5
Total	1151.5	1234.1	1309.9	1134.6

#### Funds:

- \* Training Ammo at C-2 Level of Readiness (90% of the executable rqmt)
- \* Seventeen Modern Munitions (Armor Piercing 5.56MM, 7.62mm and .50 CAL, Mortars - M934, XM983, M929A1, XM930, Tank M829E3, XM1028, 105MM HEP-T, 155mm M864, MACS, MOFA, NSD-APL, APOBS, LVOS, FPE, BDM, ESMB
- \* Conventional Ammo Demil
- \* ARMS at Minimal Level
- \* Limited Ammo Prod Base

#### Does Not Fund:

- \* Restock War Reserve
- \* Build-up of Modern
  Munitions

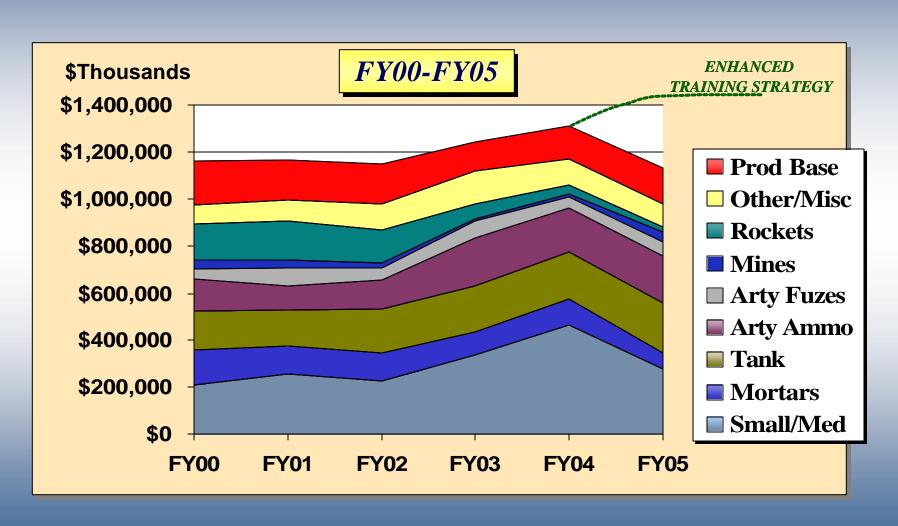


## Detailed Funding Breakout Procurement

Procurement (\$M)	FY02	FY03	FY04	FY05
Hardware	978.8	1109.6	1171.4	982.1
Training	(876.5)	(955.6)	(1032.2)	(834.1)
War Reserves	(92.3)	(144.0)	(129.2)	(138.0)
Non-Hardware/Miscellaneous	(10.0)	(10.0)	(10.0)	(10.0)
<b>Production Base Support</b>	172.6	124.5	138.5	152.5
Industrial Facilities	65.5	43.0	33.6	33.3
Layaway	13.6	6.9	13.0	9.5
Maint of Inactive Fac	14.1	8.9	9.7	9.6
Demil	57.7	54.2	77.6	95.4
ARMS	21.7	11.5	4.6	4.7
<b>Total Funding</b>	1151.4	1234.1	1309.9	1134.6

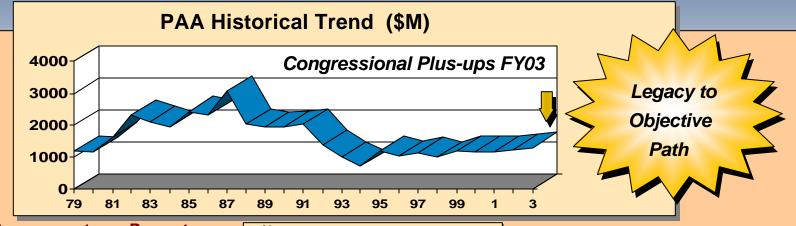


### Ammunition Procurement Projection by Categories





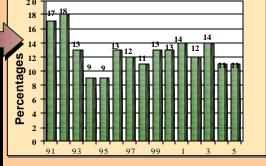
### PAA - Funding Profile

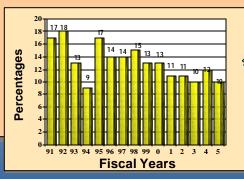


Procurement as a Percentage of Army's FY04/FY05 Budget

Army Rudget

Ailily budget							
(\$ in Millions)							
APPROPRIATION FY04 FY05							
FAMILY HOUSING	1,402	1,792					
MIL PERSONNEL	37,389	39,316					
RDTE	9,123	9,539					
MCA	1,770	2,356					
OMA	31,132	32,374					
PROCUREMENT	10,755	11,051					
ERA	396	402					
BRAC	67	56					
CHEM DEMIL	1,650	1,457					
AWCF	219	33					
TOTAL	93,903	98,376					





Procurement Appropriatio	n
(\$ in Millions)	

<u>APPROPRIATION</u>	FY04	FY05
AIRCRAFT	2,128	1,870
MISSILES	1,459	1,408
WTCV	1,641	2,016
AMMUNITION	1,310	1,135
OTHER PROCUREMENT	4,217	4,622
TOTAL	10,755	11,051

Ammunition as a Percentage of The Army's FY04/FY05 Procurement Budget

As of 02/05/03



# Description Training

- Army High-priority program designed to provide sufficient training ammunition to train all Army units and support training base
- Mission Support Army readiness by resourcing 100% of training ammunition requirement
- Training Ammunition Acquisition Strategy -
  - ✓ Fund training at C-2 level of readiness
  - ✓ Support all Army Components and Reserves
  - ✓ Does not fund other critical unprogrammed requirements (eg., RC MOB TNG, mission rehearsals and other CONOPs-related TNG)
- Critical Training Shortfalls --
  - ✓ Small caliber (5.56mm, 7.62mm, .50-cal, 40mm). Particular impact on:
    - Individual weapons qualifications
    - Special skills TNG (night firing, National Training Center (NTC) firing)
    - TRADOC "Schoolhouse" TNG (eg., currently sourcing INF tactical TNG at 85% of 5.56mm blank RQMT and all others, i.e., basic training, at 60% of RQMT)
    - FY03 vs. FY05 40mm RQMT MK-19: FY03 3.18M; FY05 5.75M) (M203: FY03 2.75M; FY05 4.5M). Constrained training partly due to budget cuts
  - Grenades. Currently sourcing only TRADOC Schoolhouse TNG. In FY02/03, TRADOC received only one-half the POI standard for live grenade TNG and used reduced QTYs of the practice round for the Grenade Qualification Course
  - Simulators and Signals Impacts collective TNG at all levels



# Requirements Training

- > Army Training Requirement
  - ✓ Total training requirement is funded at \$1B annually
  - ✓ Training standard is set by Standards in Training Commission (STRAC) and by TRADOC Programs of Instruction (POI) for schools
  - ✓ FY03 STRAC revision aligned TNG strategies with Army doctrine, resulting in major changes in requirements (e.g., 40mm). Also includes SBCT training strategies (large small-caliber requirements)
  - ✓ Revised STRAC resulted in \$243M annual increase in TNG ammunition costs
- Budget program developed based on highest year of execution during a three-year period
  - ✓ Army does not buy 100% of STRAC RQMT and, therefore, could not execute 100% STRAC RQMT if it suddenly decided to do so
  - ✓ Training ammunition shortfalls give false impression of underexecution – soldiers cannot fire bullets they do not have in the first place



### FY03 Budget Training

President's Budget FY02 FY03 FY04 FY05

Training (876) (956) (1032) (834)

War Reserve

War Reserves

(92.0) (144)

**(129)** 

(138)

Congressional Action FY03 (\$ in Millions)

REQUEST, HASC, SASC, AUTH, HAC, SAC, APPN, DELTA

1159.0 1320.0 1205.5 1229.5 1207.6 1258.6 1253.1 +93.7

Congressional Action in FY03

Congressional Menon	11 105	
<u>ITEM</u>	<u>+/- \$</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
- 5.56mm	\$12.1M	Support Training
50 Cal	+8.0M	Support Training
- 25mm	+\$34,1M	Support Training &WR
- 40mm	+\$ <b>5.4</b> M	Supports Training and WR
- 120mm Mortar	+\$65M	White Phosphorous Facility Equip
- WAM	-\$12.5M	Terminated by Congress
- Hydra 70	+\$30.0M	



## Description War Reserve

LEGEND:

<u>Underscored:</u> In FY 2004/FY2005 President's Budget

- > Army -- high priority program to modernize ammunition available to existing warfighting platforms
- Mission -- provide forces with modernized highly capable munitions to support new and existing weapon systems
- > System -- includes army direct & indirect fire weapon systems that maintain overmatch capability
  - ✓ Small Arms Armor Piercing Used to defeat light armor vehicles
  - ✓ 105mm M393A2 HEP-T Replacement for the aged stockpile of M393 tank rounds.
  - ✓ 105mm Anti-Personnel-Tracer (APERS-T) Used to defeat infantry squads in the open
  - ✓ <u>Bunker Defeating Munition (Tactical)</u> Used by infantry forces in attacking bunkers and enemy troops in urban areas
  - ✓ <u>15MM Dual-Purpose Improved Conventional Munition (Re-capitalization)</u> Funds the remanufacture and retrofit of this extended range artillery projectile with a self-destruct capability
  - ✓ <u>120mm Tank M829E3</u> 4th generation kinetic energy cartridge
  - ✓ <u>120mm XM1028</u> Anti-personnel canister for the United State Forces Korea
  - ✓ <u>120mm Mortar M934A1 HEMO, M983 IR Illum, M929A1 WP, M930 Illum</u> Supports requirements for the 120mm mortar in the Stryker Brigade Combat Teams (SBCT)
  - ✓ *Modular Artillery Charge Systems (MACS)* Replace older canvas bag charges and provide enhanced firing and logistics capability improvements to the Army's inventory of 155mm cannon artillery
  - ✓ <u>Anti-Personnel Obstacle Breaching System (APOBS)</u> Employed in combat operations to breach a lane through wire and anti-personnel mine obstacles
  - ✓ Non-Self Destruct (NSD) Anti-Personnel Landmine (APL) This anti-personnel landmine system will replace the M14 and M16 alternative for Korea by 2006
  - ✓ Fighting Position Excavator (FPE) Provides a rapid foxhole excavating capability to infantry forces
  - ✓ Light Vehicle Obscuration Smoke System (LVOSS) Provides obscuration for tactical vehicles
  - Explosive Standoff Minefield Breacher (ESMB) Minefield clearing system for the SBCT
  - Multi-Option Fuze Artillery M782 Will replace five current fuzes in 155mm weapon system



### Requirements War Reserve

- > Army War Reserve Modernization Requirement
  - Army objective maintain balanced approach to modernization
  - ✓ Support Army Transformation while maintaining combat capability
  - ✓ Requirements Documents That Identify the Army's Munitions Requirement
  - ✓ Quantitative War Reserve Requirements for Munitions (QWARRM) 07
  - ✓ QWARRM 09

Army Vision

Interim Brigade Combat Team

Future Combat



### Description Production Base

- Army/DoD -- Provides ammunition production facilities to respond to current and replenishment requirements
- Mission -- Maintain an efficient, economical industrial base which integrates evolving technology processes to meet current demands, and be responsive to emergency and replenishment requirements. Incorporates acquisition reform initiatives
- Systems -- Multiple
- Contractors --
  - ✓ Active: Radford & Lake City AAP (Alliant Techsystems.), Iowa & Milan AAP (American Ordnance), Holston AAP (Royal Ordnance of North. America), Lone Star AAP (Day & Zimmermann, Inc.)
  - ✓ Reserve Facilities: Louisiana AAP (Valentec) Scranton AAP (Chamberlain Manufacturing, Co.), Mississippi AAP (Mason Technologies, Inc.), Riverbank AAP (NI Industries)
- > Also 3 GOGO Facilities Pine Bluff Arsenal, Crane AAA, McAlester AAP
- In Production-- Supports systems acquisition
- Deliveries-- Across all munition families
- Fielding: Modern/Preferred Munitions as required; Training continuous
- Foreign Military Sales -- Norm sell from stock; apply credits toward modern& preferred munitions
- Approved/Updated Cost Reduction Plan--
  - **✓ PNNL Production Base Assessment;**
  - ✓ DoD Industrial Base Privatization Policy (RAND Study) Ammunition Industrial Policy 98-1;

**ARMS Program** 



**APPN** 

## FY03 Budget War Reserve

President's Budget FY01 FY02 FY03

War Reserves (136.6) (180.1) (201.8)

#### Congressional Action FY02 (\$ in Millions)

PB HASC SASC AUTH HAC SAC APPN CONF

Procurement 144.6 -6.4 -15.8 -13.9 +19.0 +25.0 +35.5

#### Congressional Action in FY02 Budget

AMMO ITEM	+/- \$M	REMARKS
25mm, M919	+24	Support WR Requirement
- 81mm	+11	Support WR Requirement
RADAM	-25	Non-Program Support
- VOLCANO	+7	Support WR Requirement
BDM	+3.5	Support Enduring Freedom Rqmt
- APOBS	+3.5	Support Enduring Freedom Rqmt
M934	+4.0	Support WR Requirement
- M795	+2.5	Support WR Requirement
MDI	+1.0	Support WR Requirement



### Fuze Base Concerns

#### > Concerns:

- ✓ Lack of funding across the board
- √ Financial viability of Fuze Base
- ✓ Currently no Self-Destruct Fuze
- ✓ Maintaining critical core competencies

#### What I See:

- ✓ Communication is improving, people are starting to listen
- ✓ Collaboration between all services and Government and Industry will allow us to be successful
- ✓ Fuzing will be part of system contract



### Conclusions

- > Near term procurements relatively stable
- DoD IPT making good progress
- Fuze Industrial Base and critical core competencies a big concern
- Working hard on developing a good acquisition business model with industry input







### Back-ups



### Ammunition Production Base Support



#### Active Facilities

- \* Government-Owned, Government-Operated (GOGO)
  - Crane Army Ammunition Activity
  - **→ McAlester Army Ammunition Plant**
  - Pine Bluff Arsenal
- **Government-Owned, Contractor-Operated (GOCO)** 
  - ✓ Holston Army Ammunition Plant
  - ✓ Iowa Army Ammunition Plant
  - ✓ Lake City Army Ammunition Plant
  - ✓ Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant
  - ✓ Milan Army Ammunition Plant
  - ✓ Radford Army Ammunition Plant
  - → Hawthorne (Depot) Army Ammunition Activity

#### Reserve Facilities

#### \* GOCO

- √ Kansas (Partial) Army Ammunition Plant
- ✓ Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
- ✓ Mississippi Army Ammunition Plant
- ✓ Riverbank Army Ammunition Plant
- ✓ Scranton Army Ammunition Plant

#### Excess Facilities

#### \* GOCO

- Badger AAP
- Indiana AAP
- Kansas (partial) AAP
- Longhorn AAP Sunflower AAP
- - Volunteer AAP

- Alabama AAP
- Cornhusker AAP
- Joilet AAP
- > PDW AAP
- Ravenna AAP
- Twin Cities AAP
- Special Legislation Land Transfer



## Ammunition Production Base Support

#### Active GOCO Facilities







# Armament Retooling and Manufacturing Support (ARMS)

- Strategic Plan
  - ✓ Vision
    - Respond to National Needs
    - Minimize Resources to Maintain and
    - Creation of Economic Opportunities Benefits Public



- ✓ Support Peacetime/Replenishment Requirements
- Produce Ammunition at Lowest Cost
- ✓ Reduce Facility/Equipment Cost Capitalize Commercial Value
- ✓ Maximize Facility Value
- ✓ Maintain Labor Source
- ✓ Optimize Social/Economic Benefits Through Commercialization









### **Armament Retooling and** Manufacturing Support (ARMS)

#### Cost Avoidance

- ★ Overhead Operating Cost ★ Zero Maintenance
  - → Iowa AAP 18%
  - → Radford AAP 28%
- - → Achieved at 3 Facilities
  - → Projected at 2 Facilities



#### **Investments**

- \* Army/Appropriated
  - → FY93-02: \$273.9M
- \* Obligated/Awarded: \$223.2M \* ROI @ \$35M/yr [Offsets]

\* Contractor/Tenants

→ FY93-00: \$167M+

PwC @ \$2.1B



#### Economic Benefits

ROI = 5 Years

- \* 170 Commercial Tenants
- \* 3,399 Jobs
- \* Wages \$95M
- \* Community Return \$461M



# FY03 Budget Production Base Support

	President's Budget	FY02	<i>FY03</i>	FY04	FY05
I	Production Base Support	172.6	124.5	138.2	152.5
	Industrial Facilities	(65.5)	(42.9)	(33.6)	(33.3)
	Layaway	(13.6)	(6.9)	(13.0)	(9.5)
	Maint of Inactive Fac	(14.1)	(8.9)	(9.7)	(9.6)
	ARMS	(21.7)	(11.5)	(4.6)	(4.7)

**DEMIL** 

Congressional Action FY02 (\$ in Millions)							
<b>APPN</b>	<b>PB</b>	HASC	SASC	<b>AUTH</b>	HAC	SA <sub>C</sub>	<b>APPN</b>
Procurement	159.8	+6.2	-1.4	<i>CONF</i> +5.0	+6.3	+18.6	<i>CONF</i> +11.5

#### Congressional Action FY02

- \* Added \$10.0M in ARMS; and \$1.5 in Maintenance
- \* Directed action on Riverbank funding from FY01
- \* Funding for Nitrocellulose



### Conventional Ammunition Demilitarization



#### Funding:

FY2001 FY2002 FY2003 \$75.7M \$72.5M \$50.0M

#### Tons Bought:

FY2001 FY2002 FY2003 68K 54K 54K

#### Mission

Conventional Ammunition Demilitarization funds the demilitarization and resource recovery and recycling of conventional ammunition for all the Services

#### Demilitarization Issues

- \* Demilitarization goal is to reduce demilitarization stockpile to a manageable level by Fiscal Year 2010
- Demilitarization is accomplished at Army depots/plants, OCONUS and by private industry
- \* Approximately 68% of demilitarization is accomplished through resource recovery and recycling
- \* Since FY1985, the Army has--
  - Demilitarized 1.048M tons
  - Generated 1.664M tons
- \* New generations are moderately high but on a downward trend



### Conventional Ammunition Demilitarization

#### **Congressional Direction**

- **▶FY1994 Increase use of private industry**
- **→FY1995 Reduce reliance on open burning/open detonation**
- **→FY1994 Develop plasma arc furnace**
- **▶FY1998 Develop contained detonation chamber**
- **▶FY1999** Continue efforts on contained detonation chamber and .50 caliber AP demilitarization
- **▶**FY2000 Continue developing contained detonation chamber; GAO audit (assignment code 709433)
- **→**FY2001 Prepare report on feasibility and costs to eliminate open burning/open detonation as a demilitarization method (October 2001)

#### **Congressional Issues**

- **Sale of .50 caliber AP ammunition by private industry RESOLVED**
- **→**Concerned about using private industry versus depots and plants -- GAO and DODIG have made queries concerning the workload split between private industry, depots and plants
- **→**Concern about not providing private industry a fair share of the demilitarization program (i.e., protecting the industrial base)
- **→**Concern about the continued use of open burn and open detonation