

'THE ARMY DANGEROUSLY UNDERRESOURCED'



THE ARMY REPORT

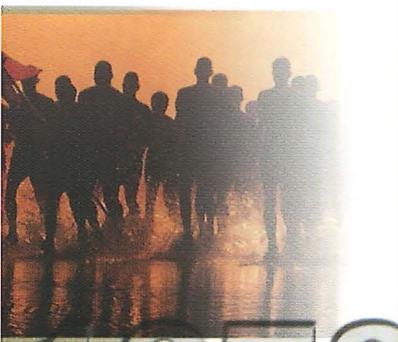
PROCUREMENT HOLIDAY

**AUSA
Torchbearer Campaign
Issue**



Critical Issue Update

OCTOBER 1999



1970

1980

1990

Fifty years ago, Task Force Smith of the 24th Infantry Division – the first American ground forces deployed to defend South Korea – engaged the advancing North Korean Army. The result was a disaster as the North Korean forces cut through the small U.S. force and its South Korean allies, who were still equipped with weapons from World War II. The American anti-tank rocket bounced right off the armor of the modernized North Korean T-34 tanks. The more potent 3.5-inch bazooka had not yet been deployed to the Army forces in the Far East, nor had sufficient quantities of armor piercing munitions been supplied to the supporting artillery.

Today, the fundamental story is that *no matter where one turns, the Army's equipment continues to age*. It was conceived in the 1970s, built in the 1980s, and fought in Desert Storm in the 1990s. The soldiers of 2010 will fight with that equipment. The soldiers of 2020 will still operate an M-1 tank, or fly in a CH-47 helicopter.

The lessons of TF Smith so indelibly burned into the minds of one American generation require that we share the message with our fellow citizens and our nation's decision-makers. The Army is indeed underresourced. The eight systems featured in this report tell the story.

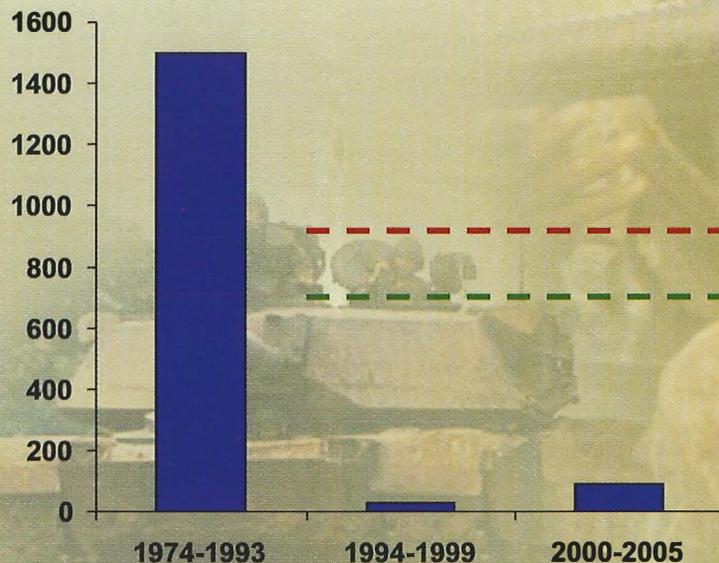
The Congressional Budget Office chart below highlights that the Army is not modernizing fast enough to replace equipment that is reaching the end of its service life. The problem confronting the Army is enormous.

ARMY PURCHASE OF SELECTED WEAPONS

Source: Congressional Budget Office based on Data from the Department of Defense

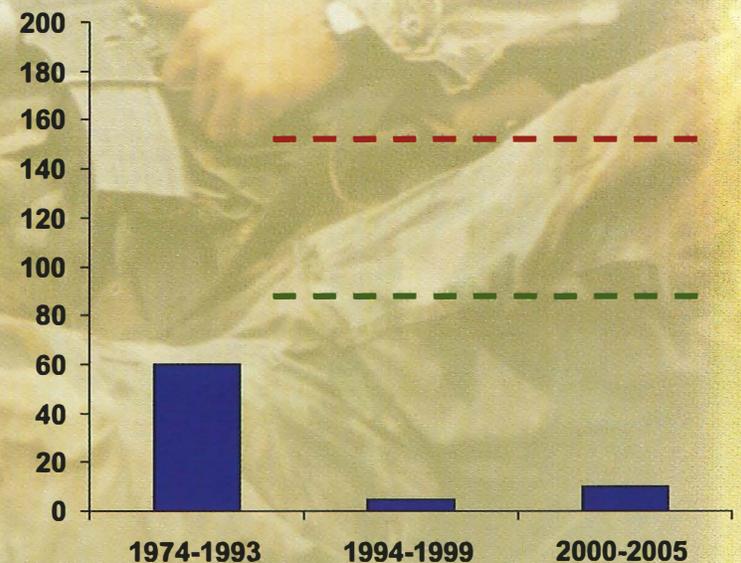
Tanks, Artillery and other Armored Vehicles

Number of Systems

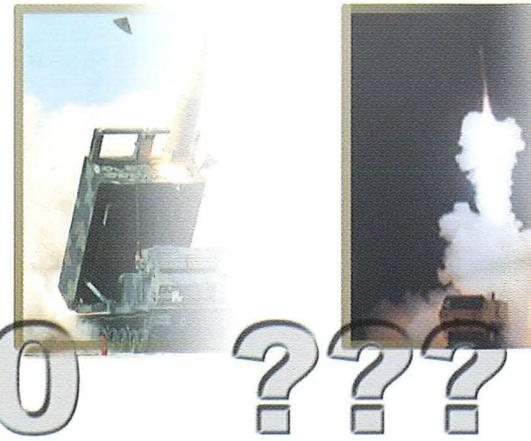


Scout and Attack Helicopters

Number of Systems



- Annual Steady-State Purchases (less optimistic service lives)
- Annual Steady-State Purchases (more optimistic service lives)



Comanche

Originally planned to be fielded in 1996, now will be fielded in 2006, a 10-year delay.

- ◆ Quarterback of the Battlefield enabling the Commander to use all sensor capabilities – JSTARS, UAVs, Radar – and its armed reconnaissance assets. It is a linchpin in linking systems of systems for the future battlefield.
- ◆ Leap Ahead Technology exploitation – has 1/250th of the radar cross-section of the aircraft it replaces.
- ◆ Mission Equipment Package – combination of fire control, integrated suite of processors and the ability to pass the information back. It will permit the Comanche to scan the battlefield in seconds with the 2nd generation Forward-Looking Infrared Radar (FLIR) and millimeter wavelength radar, locate and prioritize targets, and share and exchange recon data with other elements of the Joint and Army combined arms team.
- ◆ Designed with reduced maintenance hours – will require 2.6 maintenance hours per flight hour compared to 14 for the Apache (Alpha model), and 9 for the OH-58D Kiowa Warrior.

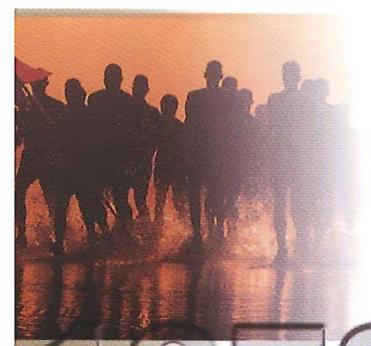


SINGARS

Conceived in 1974, first production radios delivered in 1987.

- ◆ The essential enabler for the digitized battlefield; replaces the VRC 12 series radios. There are insufficient funds to complete equipping all components until FY 2001.
- ◆ The National Guard is authorized 98,000 SINGARS, and has on hand 22,000. It is the “greatest go to war communications shortfall”. Several Enhanced Brigades are without them.





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Crusader – Advanced Field Artillery System

Provides the United States, for the first time, an overmatch in artillery capability; system was originally to be fielded in 1997.

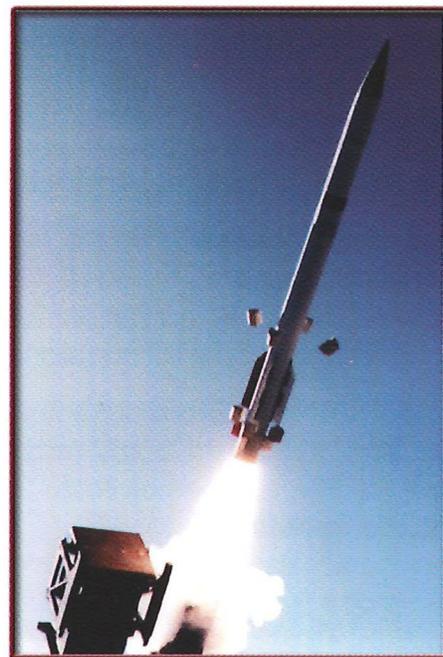


- ◆ Creates revolution in tactical artillery fires – higher lethality, range, mobility and survivability; decrease in crew and sustainment costs.
- ◆ Seamless sensor to shooter connectivity; linked into the digitized division sensor suites; ability to maneuver with tanks. No other system can meet the Crusader's requirements according to the General Accounting Office (GAO).
- ◆ First unit equipped at end FY 2005 speeds reissue of 342 Paladin systems that are required to “pure fleet the National Guard's fire support units.”

Patriot – Air Defense System

17-years in development; first battalion activated in 1982; key to future force protection.

- ◆ CINCs' high demand system; effective against cruise missiles, ballistic missiles, and aircraft, especially with PAC-3 upgrades.
- ◆ Enabler for Medium Air Defense System (MEADS) and part of the building block suite PAC-3/MEADS/SHORAD/THAAD.
- ◆ PAC-3 program development is 75 percent complete – decision for low rate initial production is expected in 1st quarter FY 2000.





2000



2010



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Apache – Attack Helicopter

Proven weapons system. Apaches are another CINCs' high demand assets – now moving to second generation FLIR and the Longbow.



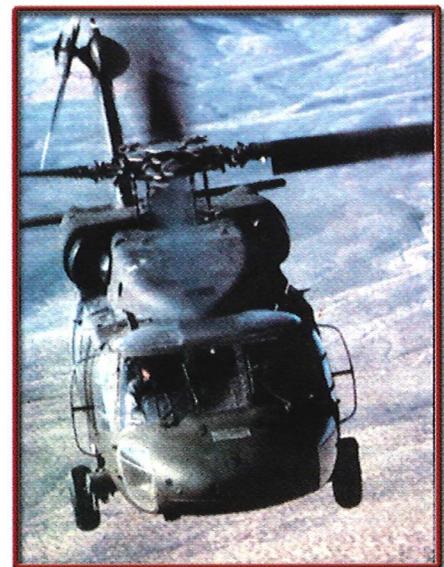
- ◆ “Due to funding constraints – the Army is adjusting the plan for Apache Longbows downward from 743 helicopters and 227 radars to 530 helicopters with 500 radars.” The House Appropriations Committee (HAC) found that the former requirements were right.
- ◆ Apaches in the National Guard and the Army Reserve require upgrades – given their worldwide missions and deployments. There are Equipment Readiness Category B (ERC-B) shortfalls.
- ◆ Apache Longbow – with the new fire control and RF Hellfire missile is six times more lethal as the

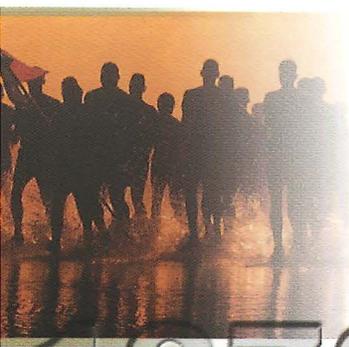
Apache Alpha model when integrated with Comanche – a battlefield enabler for Joint Vision 2010 with proven lethality, agility, and mobility.

Blackhawk – Utility Helicopter

Average age of UH-60-A in 1999 is 18 years with a programmed service life of 20 years; with Service Life Extension Program (SLEP) 40 years.

- ◆ Replaces UH-1. The National Guard has only 45 percent of the required UH-60-A/L models, and the UH-1's sustainment and SLEP programs are not funded.
- ◆ Workhorse for the light infantry, provides tactical battlefield mobility, and links with CH-47 to provide intra-theater tactical lift.
- ◆ UH-60-Q Medevac version needed in the active and National Guard.
- ◆ Army Reserve (USAR) is short \$264 million for 24 aircraft.





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M-1 Abrams Tank

M-1 program established in 1971, fielding began in 1981; the M1A1 tank was produced in 1985, M1A2 produced in mid-FY 1990, and the M1A2 Systems Enhanced Program (SEP) began production this year.



- ◆ M-1 tank now so long in the inventory – that engines and drive train reliability have to be addressed. Their half-life has been reached.
- ◆ Units are finding it increasingly difficult to maintain them. High maintenance and reliability problems impact on soldiers and boost operating (O&S) costs. Over 60 percent of the Abrams Tank O&S costs are directly associated with the current Abrams AGT 1500 engine, designed in the 1960s.
- ◆ Lacking adequate resources to procure M1A2 for the entire armored force, the Army

plan is to provide a mix of embedded systems (M1A2 SEP) and applied systems (M1A1D) to accomplish digitization. Specifically, the active Army is only planning to upgrade 1,174 out of its 2,685 M1A2s – over the next 10 years – with the high payoff integrated viewer for the vehicle commander to enhance the ability to engage targets.

Family of Medium Tactical Vehicles (FMTV)

Initial Operating Capability (IOC) was established in FY 1996.

- ◆ Initial production replaces trucks that have operated in excess of 20-30 years (Note: 2.5 ton trucks – average age in FY 99 24 years; programmed service life 20 – with SLEP 36; 5 tons – average age in FY 99 13 years; programmed service life 22 – neither vehicle now being produced).
- ◆ The National Guard has 15,542 2.5-ton trucks, are over 28 years old and will not be replaced until FY 2017; 5-ton fleet is averaging between 17 and 27 years of age – and there are 15,699 trucks. USAR is short \$910 million for 5,894 medium-variant and 3,698 light-variant FMTVs.





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2010



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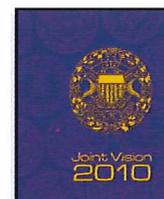


CONSEQUENCES:

- ◆ Army equipment will continue to age under current spending plans. 70 percent of the weapons and equipment for the Army of 2015-2020 is sitting in the motor pools and armories today.
- ◆ The older systems featured in this report alone require \$2 billion for recapitalization to keep the equipment out of a costly maintenance spiral.
- ◆ Current spending plans simply mortgage our future military readiness.
- ◆ There are not enough resources devoted to developing the Leap-Ahead Technologies needed to dominate the battlefields of the next century.
- ◆ America is sliding towards another Task Force Smith – A Failure in Preparedness.

WHAT MUST BE DONE!

- ◆ The Army needs a minimum of \$5-\$7 billion per year for its modernization and recapitalization programs.
- ◆ The Army must halt the aging of its equipment – through an increase in the spending topline, and not through further force reductions in today's uncertain world.
- ◆ Increased procurement spending needs to be invested wisely in those programs that further the Chief of Staff, Army intent and the desired operational capabilities set forth in Joint Vision 2010.



Note-Recapitalization can be achieved through replacement of components, extended service programs (ESP), Preplanned Product Improvements (P³I), Depot Rebuild, and/or technology insertion to maintain usability and effectiveness of worn and dated equipment.

**THE ARMY IS THE
HEART AND SOUL
OF AMERICA.
... IT IS IN
AMERICA'S INTEREST
TO PROVIDE AMERICAN
SOLDIERS THE BEST
AND MOST EFFECTIVE
EQUIPMENT.**



OCTOBER 1999

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