STATEMENT OF

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I. INTRODUCTION

Chairman Warner, Senator Levin, distinguished members of the Committee, thank you once again for the opportunity to appear before you to discuss the United States European Command (EUCOM). On behalf of the Soldiers, Sailors, Airmen, Marines, Department of Defense Civil Servants, Civilian Contractors of EUCOM, and their family members, I want to express our gratitude for your continued support, especially during these very challenging times.

In my testimony before this Committee over the past three years, I have emphasized the changing security landscape that has emerged since the end of the Cold War. It continues to evolve in ways that were largely unforeseen just a few years ago. An increasingly inter-connected world is shaping our economic, political, and social realities in a manner that is in stark contrast to the previous century. The wide scope and unpredictable nature of this new landscape has compelled us to develop new strategies that require the harmonization of the full spectrum of national power. In concert with our friends and allies, as the Commander, U.S. European Command and as Supreme Allied Commander Europe, I have continued to commit our resources to proactively address the challenges and opportunities of this new environment.

With the support of the United States Congress, we have begun to implement the “transformation in depth” I originally discussed with you in 2003. The path and pace of our transformation is continually assessed in order to ensure that we meet our nation’s strategic goals.

The intricacy of the changing security landscape also reaffirms the importance of our transatlantic relationships in preserving the security and stability of our homeland, that of our allies and partner nations, increasingly in areas outside the traditional borders of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). The founding principles that prompted NATO’s creation over fifty years ago remain valid today, albeit for different and evolving purposes. NATO’s *“raison d’etre”* no longer simply addresses common defense, but addresses the evolving necessity for common security in the face of the asymmetric array of threats now facing the Alliance.

By establishing new capabilities and undertaking non-traditional missions, NATO is increasingly able to better address the challenges of the new security environment. A key relationship in NATO’s continuing evolution

is the U.S. European Command. EUCOM is the “sine qua non” embodiment of the U.S. military’s commitment to NATO and to our theater’s allies. The simultaneous transformations, which both began in 2003, are central to our ability to meet both the challenges and enormous opportunities of the 21st Century.

Our main security objective in EUCOM is to achieve a posture and force capability that ensures greater strategic effect, both within our area of responsibility and with other combatant commands within the framework of the U.S. National Security Strategy and the National Defense Strategy. Forward-stationed and rotational forces will preserve our leadership role in NATO and provide a visible model for its transformation. Our agile forces also enhance our capability to conduct operations, and ensure that Europe remains engaged in a collaborative effort to counter common security challenges, both today and in the future. This transatlantic partnership will dramatically help solidify regional and global security efforts.

The developed world faces threats that are sub-national and supra-national; threats which are based on ideological, theological, cultural, ethnic, and political factors. Our adversaries do not recognize international law, sovereignty or accepted international norms of behavior. As such they are able to exploit the seams of the international order. This reality, and our understanding of the new world “disorder”, brings with it unique challenges that require new and different approaches by which we cooperate with our allies, allocate resources, and develop strategies to protect our national interests.

Our current structures do not always give us the required agility, flexibility, and responsiveness needed to convert innovative ideas into actionable programs. The complexities of the world and the diversity of its threats require our continued focus on fully implementing our transformation. We must institutionalize our new operational concepts, complete our institutional reforms, and reform our enhanced business and acquisition practices in order to better provide positive outcomes to our many undertakings. With continuing reform we can assist our friends and allies in securing their borders, defeating terrorism, and improving the economic outlook in many regions of the European-African theater.

I remain optimistic that the steady development of African regional organizations presents opportunities to positively shape the security environment for the continent. An improved security posture among African partner nations, Regional Economic Communities, and the African Union is a key element in winning the Global War on Terrorism. Working with partners, allies, and multiple United States government agencies, we are making long-term investments in African-developed programs that are aimed at improving that posture.

I appreciate the opportunity to discuss recent developments and to highlight the latest activities in the various regions of our theater. I will also discuss ongoing initiatives within the command and the key theater investment needs required to maintain and employ our forces in a manner that supports our transformation efforts. I hope to show how programs executed with our security partners further our national security interests. Lastly, I will offer some suggestions with regard to how transformation improves the ability of a combatant commander to better achieve our national strategic goals and objectives.

II. STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT

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As you know, the U.S. European Command area of responsibility comprises a vast geographic region covering over 46 million square miles of land and water, stretching from the northern tip of Norway to the southern tip of South Africa, and from Greenland in the west to Russia's Pacific coastline (See Enclosure 1). The scope and diversity of these 91 sovereign nations encompass the full range of human conditions and governments. As such, our theater requires a multi-faceted approach, including a complementary relationship with many international organizations in developing and implementing a strategy that fully addresses the challenges to European, African, and U.S. strategic interests. Therefore, rather than focus on 91 individual nations, our theater perspective and efforts are framed around eight regions and special relationships with Russia and Ukraine (See Enclosure 2). This approach is supported by our experiences that problems are often not confined by national boundaries, but require regional solutions.

Western Europe has now benefited from 60 years of peace and stability. Our strategic goal is to expand similar peace and prosperity to Eastern Europe and Africa. Our ability to maintain this prolonged period of stability is attributable to our shared recognition of the threat once posed by the Soviet Union and the common desire to establish an alliance that would seek to safeguard the freedom and security of its members. Today, in the absence of a discernable, predictable, and traditional threat, we are faced with a more menacing adversary; one that is that is multi-dimensional, non-traditional, and continually evolving from region to region. It metastasizes itself in ways that presents challenges to a coherent, collective security strategy to rapidly and effectively address its asymmetric expansion.

Progress toward a more peaceful and prosperous world in this century is predicated on recognizing the new array of challenges that clearly threaten our common interests, strengthening NATO as the centerpiece of our regional security framework, and implementing a comprehensive strategy that can effectively address our concerns. As a global community we struggle to come to agreement on what truly threatens our common security. We also need better coherence concerning the most effective response to the challenges we all face.

Issues that were previously overshadowed by the 20th century threat of conventional and nuclear war have come to the forefront. In no particular order, these threats include pandemic disease, terrorism, famine, economic collapse, uncontrolled illegal immigration, proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, narcotrafficking, radical fundamentalism, and of course, armed conflict. These perils are transnational in nature and are not easily contained within established geopolitical borders or by the past century's traditional military structures. Our historical experience in working within alliances and coalitions has shown us that the most lasting solutions to existing threats will be found within collaborative and multifaceted approaches. In other words, common solutions for common problems are probably the best path to success.

Terrorism has only recently emerged as our preeminent security threat. Many European nations have dealt with terrorism for a much longer period of time, and hold differing views on how to combat it successfully. For example, some perceive terrorism as an issue for local national law enforcement rather than a problem to be handled by classic military means. We view terrorism as an interconnected network that is global in nature, requiring both domestic (interagency) and international participation in order to defeat it. To the point that terrorism is a threat to all of us, there is no disagreement on either side of the Atlantic.

While our respective approaches to countering terrorism may differ somewhat, I believe we are now closer to understanding its nature and the structures that provide it support. For example, the success both the U.S. and Europe have had in reducing traditional means of support to such networks is clearly forcing terrorist groups to turn to alternative means of financing. There is no question but that transnational crime and the terrorist world are converging. Terrorist groups increasingly adopt the same methods as organized crime and have developed their own money laundering, drug processing and trafficking rings, as well as human smuggling operations. To ensure success in our goals of advancing common security in the 21st century we must adjust our tactics correspondingly in order to counter the new array of threats.

It is clear that the primary fronts in the war on terror are currently in Afghanistan and Iraq; however, EUCOM's current and future impact on this

front is a point of strategic interest. Today, increasing numbers of foreign fighter support to both areas originate from, train in, and transit through the EUCOM AOR. There is evidence that terrorist efforts may eventually shift from Iraq and Afghanistan to Northern Africa and Western Europe as experienced fighters return from the Middle East. The time to prepare for this strategic transition is now.

Europe

Our successful Western European strategy was built on the foundation of common values and common interests. Without full European assistance in addressing the demographic, cultural, and energy challenges which loom on the near horizon, our long-term collective security interests will be at higher risk. Even as we orient our focus on regions to the south and east, new demographic and energy security issues are evolving to highlight emergent fault lines within Western Europe itself. Last year's riots in France, the recent natural gas dispute between Russia and the Ukraine, and rapidly changing demographics are but three of the challenges Europe will face in the near future.

From our shared foundation of common interests we continue to reinforce three main pillars. First, we continue to promote and seek to preserve NATO as the primary instrument for European security while encouraging the European Union's military capability to develop, but not in competition with the proven capability of the Alliance. Our second pillar encourages our European allies to play a greater role in their own security affairs. Thirdly, we encourage the modernization of Europe's military capabilities to become more expeditionary and to be better able to cope with our mutual security challenges.

NATO and EUCOM continue to build partnerships with Russia and Ukraine, including the development of security cooperation architectures which have proven to be effective in ensuring access to the region and promoting common interest. EUCOM conducts regular military consultations with the Russian military and we are making steady progress through the U.S.-Russia Work Plan in developing a normalized military relationship that moves us past the days of the Cold War. NATO routinely conducts high-level consultations on a wide range of interoperability security issues with the Russian Foreign Ministry, Defense Ministry and General Staff. NATO's establishment of Military Liaison

Missions in Moscow and Kiev has improved communications and facilitated day-to-day coordination of activities. Similarly, Russia, as a Partner Nation, has a full delegation permanently assigned to my NATO headquarters at SHAPE.

Ukraine's strategic location, recent history as a contributor to coalition operations, and its newly reinvigorated policy of Euro-Atlantic integration, make it an increasingly important regional ally. The Ukraine is at a crossroads between achieving modern western institutions and Soviet models. Its near term success or failure will effect the political evolution of the entire region. We are working hard to expand and accelerate our already robust military cooperation with Ukraine. Through our bilateral work plan we assist Ukraine in adopting the military and defense reforms necessary to achieve NATO aspirations, and to enable them to continue to provide trained and ready forces to coalition operations.

Africa

Political instability in Africa is exacerbated by social, economic, and security problems related to high population growth rates, poor land management, desertification, agricultural and environmental disruptions, massive refugee movements and, pandemic conditions. Over the past five years, the United States has responded to humanitarian crises and political instability in Somalia, Mozambique, Liberia, Chad, Sierra Leone, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, and most recently in Darfur.

For the past few years, we have worked to take a more engaged approach to achieving long term stability through proactive, preventive measures. Consequences for inaction may include continued and repeated U.S. intervention in conflicts and humanitarian crises, disruption of economic trade vital to the development of Africa's nascent economies, and increased presence of radical fundamentalism, especially in Africa's vast ungoverned spaces.

Violence in West Africa has created ungoverned pockets that extend across national borders and threaten to further destabilize an already fragile region. Broad expanses of marginally governed areas can become havens for terrorists and criminals and have become attractive to terrorist groups increasingly denied sanctuaries in Afghanistan and the Middle East. North Africa, and in particular the Pan-Sahel region of Sub-Saharan Africa,

offers opportunities to Islamic extremists, smugglers, and various insurgent groups. Parts of Africa have also become home to “franchise groups” who ally themselves with major terrorist organizations and have the unique characteristic of being composed of native African members.

East Africa continues to undergo great human tragedy, as exemplified by the situation in Darfur. In response to a request from the African Union (AU) NATO has provided airlift, coordination of strategic airlift movement, and staff capacity training to the African Union Mission in Sudan (AMIS). This AU mission has had some limited success, but the situation in Darfur remains critical. There have been discussions concerning a possible transition of AMIS to the UN, with a general realization that the eventual handover of the mission to an international organization will be necessary.

Africa’s vast potential makes African stability a near term global strategic imperative. The Gulf of Guinea is a largely poorly governed maritime security region where smuggling, piracy, and oil bunkering are a way of life. Africa currently provides over 15% of U.S. oil imports and recent explorations in the Gulf of Guinea region indicate potential reserves that could account for 25-35% of U.S. imports within the next decade. In addition to their size, these high-quality reserves also have the advantage of geo-strategic location on the west coast of Africa, allowing for rapid transit by sea to Western Europe and the United States. Through the interagency process, we will increasingly assist the African Union and African regional organizations in developing their security structures and in fostering continent-wide efforts to achieve stability and security. Throughout our engagement, we will continue to assist in the fight against HIV-AIDS, perhaps the region’s greatest ongoing internal struggle.

The United States is not unchallenged in its quest to gain influence in and access to Africa. We face continuing competition by other nations seeking international political support and access to natural resources. As Asia’s emerging industries expand, requirements for petroleum products and strategic metals will grow exponentially and will likely compete more intensely for these resources with the U.S. Other nations offer money, military aid, and political support, and many other incentives without the conditions that we traditionally require.

It is in our national interest to help Africa achieve broad-based and sustainable economic, security, political and social development. This is the most effective way to fight hunger, poverty, and extremism. Over the longer term, EUCOM will work aggressively with our interagency partners, allied nations, and the African regional organizations to advance our common interests and values. There can be no doubt that Africa will occupy an increasingly larger amount of our national attention in the years ahead. Early recognition of this reality is very important.

III. U.S. EUROPEAN COMMAND

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In support of our national engagement policies in Europe and Africa, EUCOM continues our efforts to expand security and stability throughout the theater. The challenges I have previously enumerated are what the National Defense Strategy terms “irregular and catastrophic.” Enduring success against such challenges has both an interagency and an international component. Continued investment in our current transformational capabilities and initiatives is critical to furthering our international collaborative efforts toward achieving common security. In order to be successful in the strategic environment in which we find ourselves, we must be capable of responding to a much wider variety of potential contingencies.

In this context, the future of EUCOM is as critical as ever, perhaps even more so, to the implementation of our nation’s policies and our commitment to the forward defense of freedom. Our forward-based and rotational forces are powerful and visible instruments of national influence: They provide defense-in-depth for homeland security; strengthen U.S. diplomacy and foreign policy; signal U.S. commitment to the transatlantic link; demonstrate U.S. government resolve; and bolster common security through a critical array of Theater Security Cooperation programs. The majority of our operations are “peace support” operations, ranging from peace enforcement, to stability operations, to training missions and exercises. Proactive peacetime engagement activities reassure allies and partners, promote stability and mitigate the conditions that lead to conflict. We base our strategies on the principle that it is much more cost effective to prevent conflict than it is to stop one once it has started.

Due to the modern day complexity of our theater’s security challenges, U.S. efforts will require a broad interagency approach. In EUCOM we integrate our Theater Security Cooperation (TSC) program in ways that maximize effectiveness of each TSC dollar by allocating resources towards priority countries and regions identified by our plans. We work to improve interagency coordination across the spectrum of governmental and non-governmental organizations in order to achieve optimal national results. As I will discuss, a critical component to this effort is the long overdue implementation of necessary TSC reforms.

Strategic Theater Transformation

We execute our Strategic Theater Transformation (STT) plan in order to posture ourselves to meet the emerging security landscape. Our objective remains constant: to enhance our strategic effect and our operational agility. Success hinges on maintaining sufficient critical assets and capabilities in theater as both a "supported and a supporting" combatant command. Such assets include: mobility; power projection platforms; operating bases; a joint forces command structure; nurturing and developing alliances and coalition partners; integrated intelligence systems; and agile, expeditionary forces. To ensure the full implementation of our STT plan, we request an investment of $940M in military construction and family housing in FY 2007. While this is a large request, it needs to be understood within the overall context of our STT plan which supports the Secretary of Defense's Global Defense Posture.

Since 2003 and projected through 2006 we will have closed 43 bases and installations and repatriated approximately 10,000 forces and 13,800 family members. Upon the completion of our STT plan we anticipate the closure of several hundred bases and installations and the return of over 40,000 military personnel, 65,000 DoD civilians, and over 57,000 family members. The rightsizing of forces and bases in Europe has yielded considerable benefits to DoD's ability to manage personnel and infrastructure globally, while empowering EUCOM to counter new threats throughout a greater proportion of the AOR.

Certain elements of the EUCOM transformation plan – including force levels, training, and access to facilities and protocols to assure freedom of action for our forward forces – continue to be negotiated with host nations. Additionally, our transformation is being coordinated through the Services, the Joint Staff and the Office of the Secretary of Defense. It is also being synchronized with the efforts of other combatant commands, NATO, and the results of the Base Closure and Realignment Commission process in the United States.

Through a dramatically reformed forward presence concept, we will create a more adaptive infrastructure with increased use of rotational units to improve on our operational reach and tactical flexibility. Increasing access to strategic host nation infrastructure and cooperation with friendly

nations will improve our responsiveness. As you know, our evaluation of infrastructure requires focus on Main Operating Bases (MOBs), Forward Operating Sites (FOSs), and Cooperative Security Locations (CSLs).

In Europe, our basing strategy seeks to sustain and leverage our commitments to our long-standing alliances. We maintain a robust presence in Western Europe – making necessary improvements to existing bases and training facilities – while at the same time shifting our focus to improving the ability of new allies and partners to be able to deploy rapidly and operate with our forces. The goals of this strategy are to deepen and strengthen relations with our newer allies; develop our focus to the south and east of our theater; maintain our national commitment to NATO; and to improve our interoperability with like-minded friends, allies, and major non-governmental organizations. The Eastern Europe Task Force initiative in Romania and Bulgaria is a good example of our developing relationship towards the east.

For relatively small, but consistent investments, our theater efforts in Africa will have major impacts on the multitude of strategic, security, economic, and political challenges we face. As we strive to assist in halting the deteriorating conditions in this increasingly important continent, we impact on Africa's potential for becoming the next front in the War on Terrorism. We should remain engaged in Africa in order to build upon international relationships and to strengthen the many institutions that help mitigate the risk of armed conflict and provide relief when they do occur.

Theater Security Cooperation (TSC)

Our Theater Security Cooperation programs remain the centerpiece of our efforts to promote common security to strengthen the transatlantic link. TSC programs represent a much needed proactive approach to building partnership capacity with the aim of enabling emerging democracies to defend their homelands, address and reduce regional conflicts, defeat terrorist extremists, develop common economic and security interests, and respond to health crises, such as pandemic influenza outbreaks. Our approach is regional, linking individual country objectives to broader theater goals. Assisting our allies in developing the capabilities required to conduct effective peacekeeping and contingency operations with well-trained, disciplined forces helps mitigate the conditions that lead to conflict, prepares the way for success, and reduces the potential burden of U.S.

involvement. Excluding Israel, we have requested a total of **$166.6M** in *Foreign Military Financing* (FMF) and **$40.5M** in *International Military Education and Training* (IMET) for FY 2007. If approved, these programs will have direct benefit in regions where we need them the most.

Regional Approach

In EUCOM our TSC strategy derives from regional priorities and policy themes outlined in the Secretary of Defense's Security Cooperation Guidance. Our priorities are: to deepen and strengthen our relations with allied and partner nations; to assist our allies in developing capabilities to deploy rapidly and to be interoperable with U.S. forces; to encourage our allies in developing a robust Special Operations Forces capability; to align our forces in a manner that enables a more rapid deployment to areas of instability; and to increase U.S. influence with new NATO members. We continue to focus on enhancing stability through Operation ACTIVE ENDEAVOR, NATO's only Article V Counter-Terrorism operation. Additionally, we have strategic security interests in other regions such as the Black Sea and the Caucuses. We will continue to support the Balkans in their reconstruction and in their eventual, but still conditional, integration into Euro-Atlantic institutions. Multinational training and exercises are essential elements of our regional approach to build military-to-military cooperation, to improve interoperability, and to facilitate the development of professional militaries. Our continuing mission in Georgia is a good example of "low investment, high yield" TSC strategy.

In Africa, our priorities are to increase the capability of African nations to conduct peacekeeping and contingency operations in each of their five regions, particularly through the African Union and other regional organizations; to protect natural resources; and to promote stability by providing medical advice and assistance in dealing with health issues such as HIV/AIDS, cholera, malaria and other diseases that have both humanitarian and strategic consequences.

Stability programs targeting improvements in health, education, good governance, and civil infrastructure are focused on countries with the greatest need. Development of effective security structures in Africa will establish the foundation for future success; however, they are dependent on

the commitment of manpower, as well as the financial and institutional resources necessary to establish and sustain real progress. Working with donor nations and the interagency, our security initiatives – providing military training and education and enhancing peace operations capabilities, resources, and infrastructure – are focused on countries that possess the capability and show the desire to lead Africa into the future. African security issues will increasingly continue to directly affect our homeland security. Modest near-term investments will enable us to avert future crises that could, left unaddressed, require costly intervention in the future.

Trans-Sahara Counter Terrorism Initiative (TSCTI)

TSCTI is the long-term interagency plan to combat terrorism in trans-Saharan Africa using a full range of political, economic and security tools. The need for TSCTI stems from concern over the expansion of operations of Islamic terrorist organizations in the Sahel region, a region that approximates the size of the United States. In EUCOM we support TSCTI through our involvement in Operation ENDURING FREEDOM-TRANS SAHARA (OEF-TS). OEF-TS is a regional and preventive approach to combat terrorism and enhance partner nation border security and response in Trans Sahara Africa. It is designed to assist governments who seek to better control their territories and to prevent large areas from becoming safe havens for terrorist groups. TSCTI builds upon the successful 2002 Pan Sahel Initiative (PSI) which helped train and equip at least one rapid-reaction company in each of the four Sahel states: Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Chad. TSCTI is a follow on effort, more ambitious in both programmatic and geographic terms.

TSCTI’s overall approach is straightforward: to build indigenous capacity and facilitate cooperation among governments in the region. Participating nations, Algeria, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Senegal, Nigeria and Tunisia, join in the struggle against Islamic extremism in the Sahel region. This cooperation strengthens regional counterterrorism capabilities, enhances and institutionalizes cooperation among the region’s security forces, promotes democratic governance, fosters development and education, emphasizes the military’s proper role in supporting democratic ideals and ultimately strengthens our bilateral relationships in the region. It also assists participating nations in halting the illegal flow of arms,

goods, and people through the region, helps nations better protect their vast borders and contributes to common security.

Political instability in Africa, left unattended or unaddressed will require reactive and repeated interventions at enormous costs (i.e. Liberia). For a relatively small investment, TSCTI has the potential to produce significant results in countering terrorism. It will be a powerful brake on future terrorist expansion, leading to an increasingly stable region. The Administration is working to integrate TSCTI into future budget and planning cycles. Long-term, continuous engagement will build bonds where few existed and strengthen those already established. The United States should continue security cooperation measures with nations supporting regional initiatives which ultimately lead to peace, stability, and hope for people who have little at present.

Global Peace Operations Initiative (GPOI)

GPOI is a Department of State program, which is planned and implemented in consultation with the Department of Defense to train and equip peacekeepers. The bulk of real world GPOI activities is undertaken by African Contingency Operations, Training and Assistance (ACOTA), which is directed toward African nations and currently includes 15 ACOTA “partners.” Countries considered for GPOI funding must demonstrate a strong commitment to participate in Peace Support Operations, as is one of the four criteria for being an ACOTA member. In FY 2005, for the first time, operating funds to the ACOTA program were distributed via GPOI channels, as opposed to being a line-item in the Bureau of African Affairs, as has been the case since 1997.

Through GPOI and our own theater security cooperation and engagement programs, we will continue to support the African Union (AU) and regional organizations to help ensure their success in progressing towards self-sufficiency. We believe GPOI and ACOTA should continue to be designed to help African regional organizations and their member countries develop the military capabilities needed to respond to regional problems, protect their strategic resources, reduce internal destabilizing tensions, and further develop cooperative, mutually beneficial external relationships. Our top priority in Africa is to support the AU’s Common African Defense and Security Policy (CADSP) and other viable regional security organizations. The AU’s five regional economic communities are developing common policies on defense

and security issues in support of the AU CADSP. In EUCOM's view, GPOI funding should support ACOTA and benefit those programs and activities that promote the growth and increase the capabilities of the AU as the lead organization for increasing African responsiveness to crises.

Caspian Guard Initiative (CGI)

CGI is a framework program designed to coordinate security cooperation activities in Azerbaijan and Kazakhstan with those of CENTCOM and other U.S. government agencies to enhance Caspian security. CGI assists Azerbaijan and Kazakhstan in improving their ability to prevent and, if needed, respond to terrorism, nuclear proliferation, drug and human[1] trafficking, and other transnational threats in the Caspian region. With CENTCOM we work with the Defense Threat Reduction Agency, the Department of State, the Department of Defense (Under Secretary of Defense for Policy), and the Department of Energy to improve Azerbaijan's and Kazakhstan's capacities. As a result, U.S. government "stakeholders" know their contributions are part of a coherent, strategic effort that promotes interoperability among activities, identifies capability gaps and cooperation opportunities, and mitigates redundant and duplicative efforts. CGI-related projects in Azerbaijan and Kazakhstan include maritime special operations training, WMD detection and response training and equipment, naval vessel and communications upgrades, development of rapid reaction capabilities, border enhancements, counter-narcoterrorism and border control training, naval infrastructure development planning, and inter-ministry crisis response exercises.

Maritime Security in Africa

The West Indian Ocean and Gulf of Guinea regions of Africa are areas which epitomize the complexity of maritime security challenges. Problems such as criminal activity, piracy, environmental and fisheries violations, resource theft, and trafficking occur on a regular basis. In order to address these challenges, EUCOM is engaged in the creation of a comprehensive maritime security initiative for Africa. U.S. Naval Forces Europe (NAVEUR), EUCOM's lead component in this initiative, has developed a robust maritime security strategy and regional ten-year campaign plan for the Gulf of Guinea region. Gulf of Guinea Guard, EUCOM's investment initiative for long-term regional security and stability, will help GOG nations protect natural resources and

use their wealth to develop economically and socially. Enabling objectives of the initiative are: enhancing physical security of national ports; improving control of littoral areas; and promoting collective and cooperative maritime security beyond littoral areas.

African Contingency Operations, Training and Assistance (ACOTA)

ACOTA is a Department of State Peace Support Operations (PSO) training initiative designed to improve the African Union's ability to respond quickly and professionally to regional crises at the battalion, staff, brigade, and increasingly, at the multinational and Regional Economic Community level. ACOTA has for several years been a crucial African engagement and capacity-building program, directly supporting U.S. national objectives and EUCOM theater objectives of promoting stability, democratization, and military professionalism in Africa. Objectives of the ACOTA program include training and sustaining an African peace-keeping operations forces of 40,000 personnel by 2010; developing and improving sustainable PSO capacities for African forces to deploy and conduct peace support and humanitarian relief operations within Africa; and developing new programs of PSO training that will be relevant to the African Standby Force (ASF) and the Regional Brigades as they come on line.

Our support to the Department of State contract-led training will continue throughout 2006. We will continue to provide active and reserve component uniformed mentors to support battalion or brigade-level training focused on the peace support operations skills for individual soldiers, squads, platoons and companies, culminating with a battalion-level exercise, along with staff training and multinational exercises for larger components, mixed staffs, and more complicated joint exercises. Training for specialty units will also be included.

Security Cooperation Activities

Security Cooperation Activities are managed programs planned and executed for the purpose of shaping the future security environment, spreading democratic values, and developing the potential of nations. Key among U.S. Combatant Command's TSC tools are Combined/Multinational Training and Exercises, *Foreign Military Financing (FMF)*, Humanitarian Assistance (HA), Joint Contact Team Program (JCTP), Military to Military (M2M) Program,

International Military Education and Training (IMET), *Foreign Military Sales (FMS)*, and direct commercial sales. These programs provide access and influence, help build professional, capable militaries in allied and friendly nations, and promote interoperability. We execute the larger security assistance programs using our 44 Offices of Defense Cooperation in concert with U.S. Embassy Country Teams, while smaller programs are executed by Defense Attachés and Embassy Offices.

IMET remains our most powerful security cooperation tool, and proves its long-term value every day. At a relatively low cost, the program exposes foreign military and civilian leaders to U.S. military training, builds relationships, facilitates access, and builds influence. It is the single most effective tool available to demonstrate democratic control of militaries, and in many cases is the primary theater security cooperation activity that we have. Today, we continue to see the value of this program in the professional development and transformation of militaries in such establishing allies as Poland, Bulgaria, Romania and many other countries.

The *National Guard State Partnership Program (SPP)*, a united security cooperation program, also continues to be one of our most effective programs (See Enclosure 3). By linking our states and territories with designated partner countries, we promote access, enhance military capabilities, improve interoperability, and advance the principles of responsible governance. The unique civil-military nature of the National Guard allows it to actively participate in a wide range of security cooperation activities. During the past three years the SPP has conducted over 115 events and expanded into Africa with five additional partnerships, including the latest partnership between Nigeria and California.

Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction is among our highest priorities, and the *Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA)* provides support unique within DoD that EUCOM has fully incorporated. DTRA’s contributions cover the entire spectrum of our mission: Cooperative Threat Reduction programs address the non-proliferation of known WMD; detection programs address counter-proliferation, particularly interdiction of unknown items; and DTRA’s exercise programs address our consequence management responsibilities, reassuring our friends and allies with regard to USEUCOM capabilities.

The *EUCOM Sustainment and Stability Operations Program (SSOP)* in Georgia focuses on enhancing the capabilities of Georgian military forces to assist in preparing deployments in support of Operation IRAQI FREEDOM. The U.S. and Georgia have developed a solid, cost effective partnership dedicated to promoting peace and stability and countering terrorism. This program still serves as a model for other programs designed for the same purpose.

Additionally, U.S. Army, Europe supported training of Romanian tactical human intelligence teams at Grafenwoehr, Germany, which has been instrumental in creating military-to-military relationships between units, and in bridging the gap between U.S. and foreign military concepts. This training has allowed participating countries to replace EUCOM personnel in the Balkans, thus freeing up U.S. personnel for other duties elsewhere.

We attach great value to our programs offering multinational educational activities. They foster the professional development of emerging civilian and military leaders, reinforce ideals of democratic governance and stable apolitical militaries, and facilitate long-term dialogue with and among future international leaders. The George C. Marshall European Center for Security Studies, our preeminent transatlantic security and defense educational institution, is dedicated to the creation of a more stable security environment. It plays a major role in advancing democratic institutions and relations, peaceful engagement, and enhancing enduring partnerships between the nations of North America, Europe and Eurasia. Three other prominent educational institutions are the *NATO School*, the *Near East-South Asia Center for Strategic Studies*, and the *Africa Center for Strategic Studies* (ACSS). Such educational activities achieve their greatest effectiveness when they are permanently located in the regions they are designed to influence. For the ACSS, currently based in Washington, D.C., its success would be greatly enhanced by relocation to Africa, with mechanisms to give African nations greater ownership of its programs. All such schools play a central role in our engagement strategy by building trust and cooperative relationships with the leaders (current and future) of over 50 nations across Europe, Eurasia and Africa.

HIV/AIDS Prevention Programs continue to be a key influence activity within our AOR. We have worked with DoD HIV/AIDS Prevention Program personnel in advocating projects and programs sponsored by the country teams

and worked to incorporate these into the theater security cooperation plans. We appreciate the provision of **$5.3M** in Public Law 109-148 for this program in Africa in FY 2006. All government and nongovernmental HIV/AIDS programs are important in supporting security cooperation.

To ensure that U.S. actions are coordinated with other nations within the same region, we have established a regional security cooperation approach known as *Clearinghouse Initiatives*. Clearinghouses help deconflict programs, avoid duplication, and find ways to collaborate on matters of mutual interest. They have been created for Africa, the South Caucasus, and Southeast Europe, and serve as a multi-national forum for interested countries to share information about security assistance programs. The goal is to capitalize on limited resources by merging various security cooperation programs into a comprehensive, synchronized regional effort.

Comprehensive TSC Reforms

Traditionally, our armed forces focus on fighting and winning wars. While we need to be prepared to operate across the full spectrum of conflict, in the new security landscape we conclude that early engagement, often requiring modest investment, can yield significant long-term dividends. In many cases, early actions can minimize or eliminate future engagements. Our approach to proactive versus reactive engagement highlights TSC as a cost effective and very important capability. Reforms to our existing national TSC authorization are necessary to promote greater efficiencies, and to more effectively expand U.S. influence in accordance with National Military Strategy and OSD Security Cooperation.

EUCOM has an abundance of programs, initiatives, and policies designed to help in developing and implementing our TSC strategy. There are as many as 30 sources of funding which emanate primarily from the Department of Defense and the Department of State – and which are regulated by various, often times competing, authorities and guidelines. Although the Unified Command Plan establishes the authority of the Geographic Combatant Commander (GCC) to plan and conduct security cooperation activities within an assigned area of responsibility, there are a number of programs or activities over which the GCC has no influence. Additionally, there exist government and Non-Government (NGO) programs of which the GCC has no visibility.

In 2006, we will continue working to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of our TSC programs. We will complete development of effects-based, regionally focused plans that fully support nationally-directed strategic guidance. These plans, and our TSC strategy, support our overarching effects and capabilities-based theater strategic objective and effects management process. To increase efficiency, we will seek security cooperation funding and authority reform. The Office of the Secretary of Defense, the Joint Staff, and individual Services work closely with the unified commands to explore ways to improve program element structure in order to provide greater resources to the Combatant Commanders.

Ultimately our goals should include matching resource management with the responsibility for TSC success under the various unified regional commands. For EUCOM, this would empower us to better compete in the developing parts of our theater, particularly Africa and Central Asia. Recent changes in the *Security Cooperation Guidance* (SCG) which requires all DoD components to coordinate their SCG implementation strategies, plans, and activities with the relevant geographic combatant commanders and the identification of the combatant commanders as the Department's supported entities for security cooperation is a positive development.

At the interagency level, better synchronized and more streamlined policy and legislative lines of authority would provide increased efficiencies and greatly assist in developing and implementing a more effective, overarching strategy to achieve our nation's foreign policy objectives. Such reforms would also help develop democratic principles, common ideals, and defense reform of potential coalition partners and might also prevent some nations from turning elsewhere for security assistance needs. By streamlining these processes, we increase our agility and effectiveness, thereby allowing increased assistance and enhanced programs to those that need them most.

Component Command Activities

U.S. Army Europe (USAREUR)

USAREUR is in the midst of transforming to restructure and refocus the Army footprint in Europe. This transformation incorporates substantial force

redeployments to the United States, reconfiguring tactical units, and creating a new command and control structure.

The new command – which will be designated Seventh Army – will combine the command functions of USAREUR with the warfighting capabilities of V Corps. When the transformation initiatives are complete, Seventh Army will have eight separate organizations (instead of the current 20) and two permanently assigned combat brigades – a Stryker Brigade Combat Team (SBCT) in Vilseck, Germany, and an Airborne Infantry Brigade Combat Team (BCT) in Vicenza, Italy. The command is planning to utilize a third brigade on a rotational basis in support of the Eastern European Task Force.

Transformation of Army forces is now shifting from planning to execution of key decisions of the Integrated Global Presence and Basing Study (IGPBS) with the return this summer of First Infantry Division headquarters and one of its brigades to CONUS. The other Germany-based 1st Infantry Division Brigade will redeploy to CONUS after its current tour in Iraq. The redeployment of these units from Europe is offset with the re-stationing of a ~4,000 man Stryker Brigade Combat Team in Vilseck, Germany by August 2006.

Over the past three years, USAREUR has continued to provide substantial support to the Global War on Terrorism. Southern European Task Force (SETAF) and the 173rd Airborne Infantry Brigade formed the U.S.-led combat force in Afghanistan (Combined Joint Task Force 76), while V Corps headquarters re-deployed with two Brigade Combat Teams from 1st Armored Division to Iraq to form the bulk of the Multinational Corps-Iraq Headquarters for the two U.S. Army divisions, Marine Corps and Coalition forces in Iraq. USAREUR recently deployed medical and support personnel to Pakistan to provide critical humanitarian assistance to earthquake victims.

Despite high rates of operational and personnel tempo, USAREUR continues to provide tremendous support to our TSC initiatives. Particularly, the Command is working with our allies and partners to improve their capabilities and increase coalition contributions to multinational operations. For example, USAREUR’s support to the Polish Land Forces – training NCOs and officers; supporting and participating in rehearsal exercises; and providing Mobile Training Teams to assist deployments – have

directly assisted six successful Polish deployments of Brigade and Division Headquarters to Iraq. Additionally, USAREUR led the way in nurturing our relationships with Russia and Ukraine via interoperability and peace support exercises through the ongoing TORGAU Exercise series with Russia, coupled with key senior leader engagement. USAREUR continues to build upon the Peace Shield and Rapid Trident exercise programs with the Ukraine, focusing on the Ukraine's emerging Rapid Reaction Force and NATO / U.S. standard operating procedures. This year USAREUR will also initiate an airborne exchange program with the Ukraine.

USAREUR's focused activities in Eastern Europe have advanced our transformation goals throughout this critical region, helping to realign the U.S. global defense posture through cooperation with allies. Bilateral exercises in Bulgaria (IMMEDIATE RESPONSE) and Romania in July 2005 (ROMEX) provided both an outstanding opportunity to train as NATO allies and test critical training areas and movement infrastructure. The Defense Cooperation Agreement with Romania will enable U.S. forces to start establishing the Eastern European Task Force (EETAF), which will operate from Forward Operating Sites at Mihail Kogalniceanu Air Base (MK) as the EETAF headquarters and adjacent to the Babadag Training Area. We are studying the concept of making Mihail Kogalniceanu Air Base a joint forward operating base for rotational presence and training of not only Army forces, but Air Force, Marine and Special operations units. The potential also exists to establish the EETAF Operational command post at MK air base as a JTF HQs as well. Additionally, the USAREUR-led EETAF will significantly improve our ability to plan, coordinate, and execute security cooperation and allied interoperability in Eurasia and the Caucasus regions.

In Africa, USAREUR's 212th Mobile Army Surgical Hospital (MASH) led a historic mission: Exercise MEDFLAG 2005, the first-ever exercise by U.S. forces in Angola, was viewed by both U.S. and Angolan military and government officials as a tremendous success. The 212th MASH gained valuable training experience in deploying personnel and equipment in support of a humanitarian assistance operation in a challenging multinational environment by completing a civil engineering project, conducting joint training with the Angolan military, and providing medical assistance to Angola's civilian population. Immediately following this exercise, 212th MASH deployed to Pakistan to conduct operations in support of CENTCOM's earthquake assistance mission.

Lastly, USAREUR has established a formal liaison – Military Liaison Officer-Africa — to establish contacts with a variety of African nations such as Senegal, Angola, Sao Tome, Nigeria, Mali, Tunisia, and others.

NCO development with partners and allies remains a cornerstone of USAREUR security cooperation. USAREUR has opened its Warrior Leader Course at Grafenwoehr to international participation by junior non-commissioned officers. Poland, Russia, Albania, and Slovenia have all participated in this IMET-funded program which will increase the level of interoperability. Furthermore, Botswana and South Africa have expressed interest in the program.

USAREUR has transformed the 7th Army Training Command to the Joint Multinational Training Command with enhanced expeditionary training, exercise capability, and theater security cooperation support. Over the last three years the command conducted significant expeditionary training in both Bulgaria and Romania, while simultaneously conducting certification events for two combined joint task force headquarters (for Afghanistan and Iraq). The command continues to provide training at the brigade level to U.S. forces in Germany and to coalition partners both in Germany and in partner nations.

U.S. Air Forces Europe (USAFE)

Over the past year USAFE has continued its broad transformation while simultaneously developing Theater Security Cooperation relationships in key geographical areas. It has also continued to provide substantial direct support to the Global War on Terrorism with both personnel and equipment.

The most visible change in USAFE over the past year was the transfer of mobility throughput capabilities from Rhein Main Air Base to Ramstein and Spangdahlem Air Bases. The closure of Rhein Main and the return of real estate to the German government was the culmination of six years of work and was planned and executed with no effect on either theater or global-mobility capability. This seamless transition will ensure the continued support of global military operations.

A second notable change is the activation of the Warfighting Headquarters (16 AF) at Ramstein Air Base, Germany. This is part of the overall Air Force transformational effort to enhance wartime operations. The

16 AF provides a single, full-time air component command structure capable of assuming responsibilities of a combined / Joint Air and Space Component Headquarters when required. The 16 AF ensures effective command and control of air, space, and information operations forces. A key underlying benefit of this organization is the ability to immediately transition to any mission across the full spectrum of conflict. It increases command and control capability due to embedded communication systems coupled with co-located functions such as Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (ISR), and Logistics.

USAFE is supporting OSD's training transformation through its implementation of the Joint National Training Capability. Together with USAREUR, USAFE is providing the warfighter integrated constructive simulations with virtual and live instrumented ranges. This provides theatre forces and NATO allies training opportunities in both joint and combined operations. We are conducting operational and tactical level exercises, linking warfighters in live, virtual and constructive scenarios. This capability allows USAFE and USAREUR, through the Warrior Preparation Center, to link warfighters from across Europe and the World with C2 weapon systems to provide realistic and relevant training.

USAFE Theater Security Cooperation programs support the command's overarching initiatives. In 2005, USAFE participated in over 500 events with 66 of the 91 countries in our AOR. Events ranged from major JCS exercises and NATO support activities to bi-lateral/multi-lateral events. One shining example of USAFE's Theater Security Cooperation was Exercise RESCUER-MEDCEUR '05 with the Georgian Army. This USAFE-led exercise provided 15 NATO and Partnership for Peace nations medical training, a forum to exchange information on medical techniques and procedures, and medical assistance to the rural populace in Western Georgia.

Theater Security Cooperation also extends to the operational arena. In an effort to further interoperability and extend the capacity of U.S. ISR assets, USAFE has taken a two-pronged approach to security cooperation. First, it has almost doubled its traditional exchanges and added new contacts with our partner nations. Second, because USAFE currently operates a limited number of airborne ISR assets in this theater, it has aggressively pursued working with partner nations who have or are developing airborne ISR

capabilities. By building these relationships and working with these nations on standardizing tactics, techniques, and procedures, we may have the opportunity to integrate their assets into our contingency operations.

In addition to conducting operations within the USEUCOM AOR, USAFE continues to support U.S. Central Command and on-going OEF and OIF operations. The USAFE Basing Strategy maintains and improves infrastructure at its Main Operating Bases that support the massive mobility throughput that is resupplying OIF/OEF forces and other worldwide operations. A strategic cargo hub has been activated at Incirlik which has enabled increased mobility throughput to CENTCOM. Support is not limited to mobility throughput, but also includes the contributions of USAFE units and individual personnel. Additionally, four of USAFE's ten flying squadrons are conducting operations in CENTCOM; USAFE C-130s are on indefinite deployment to CENTCOM; the USAFE Air Operations Center is deployed to CENTCOM and is providing effective Air Command and Control for OIF. Finally, USAFE Airmen and civilians are also on individual deployments, providing critical support to support both OEF and OIF.

U.S. Naval Forces Europe (NAVEUR)

NAVEUR continues to transform its footprint in Europe. Since it began to restructure in 2003, it has reduced assigned military personnel from more than 14,000 to just over 10,000. The command has accomplished this through the consolidation of three headquarters staffs and refocusing all activities in the AOR. This footprint will continue to shrink with the planned closure of the U.S. Naval Facility at La Maddalena, Sardinia.

While NAVEUR's mission has changed substantially, its value and impact in the AOR has not decreased. Initiatives like the U. S. Navy's Fleet Response Plan – enhancing the Fleet's surge capability – have enabled NAVEUR to focus on the development of new skill sets. While retaining the ability to maintain supremacy at sea in the traditional sense, NAVEUR is also building regional nation maritime capability and capacity to provide maritime stability, safety and security and to help win the Global War on Terror.

Prime examples of effective relationship building from 2005 include the West Africa Training Cruise and the USS Emory S. Land deployment to the Gulf of Guinea. The West Africa Training Cruise featured USS Gunston Hall with

embarked U.S. Marines, Spanish Marines, and Italian Marines and Army personnel working with navy and land forces from several Gulf of Guinea nations. USS Emory S. Land deployed to West and Central Africa where they hosted personnel from seven African nations and embarked personnel from numerous NATO partners as well. These efforts gave our emerging and enduring partners first-hand experience with our Navy, providing the type of interaction that makes lasting impressions.

This trend will continue. Already in 2006 the Navy sent the USS Mount Whitney to support Liberia's presidential inauguration in January and will deploy USS Emory S. Land to the Gulf of Guinea for three months this spring.

Operationally, maritime security is at the top of NAVEUR's priority list. The long range vision for maritime security in the region includes a series of Automated Identification System (AIS) receivers along the coast of West Africa providing the ability to identify ships transiting the region. AIS, coupled with a system of coastal radars able to detect suspicious vessels at sea and a communication infrastructure that will allow our partners to receive notification that there is a potential security issue/risk at sea, is the first step. These measures are attainable and affordable. Ultimately, partner navies in this region must possess the capability and capacity to engage lawbreakers at sea. Earlier this year, NAVEUR leadership met with Gulf of Guinea nations to lay the groundwork for this priority.

Later in March, NAVEUR will jointly sponsor - with the Africa Center for Strategic Studies - a Maritime Safety and Security Workshop in Ghana that will be attended by each of the Gulf of Guinea nations, additional African maritime nations and several NATO nations. This workshop is preparatory to a maritime safety and security ministerial-level symposium this fall.

NAVEUR has also been active in engagement with all of the Black Sea littoral nations in improving maritime security in the east. Bilateral training, multi-lateral exercises, ship visits, senior officer engagements and operational staff talks are part of the engagement effort. Success stories include NAVEUR providing assistance in developing the non-commissioned officer corps of some navies in this region. This serves as a model for developing relationships with emerging partners.

NAVEUR continues to operate with NATO to strengthen enduring partnerships and improve interoperability. The NAVEUR push south and east will increasingly include NATO whenever possible. As NAVEUR increases presence in the Gulf of Guinea to the south and in the Black Sea to the east, their goal is to operate with NATO allies as frequently as possible. Force multiplying with our allies is essential to success in the maritime domain.

U.S. Marine Forces Europe (MARFOREUR)

MARFOREUR continues to transform, while retaining its flexibility to ramp up and down based upon missions, priorities, and real world contingencies. The net effect is greater output from a smaller command.

MARFOREUR's support to the Global War on Terrorism remains strong. Its training of the Georgian military, now in its fourth year, through the Georgia Sustainment and Stability Operations Program (SSOP) has resulted in the deployment of over 1,000 Georgian Soldiers on a permanent rotation basis to OIF since 2004. MARFOREUR's maintenance of a Hospital Liaison Staff at Landstuhl Regional Medical Center (LRMC) since January 2003 is another example of its contribution to OIF. This detachment is responsible for the in-patient reception of our wounded Marines from operations throughout our AOR and U.S. Central Command. Over 2500 Marines and family members have been assisted by this team since its inception.

MARFOREUR's Security Cooperation activities range from individual and small team efforts to battalion and squadron-size unit deployments. In all instances, the security cooperation focus continues to shift to furthering the attainment of objectives in the Black Sea and Caucasus Regions and North and West Africa. Support to the International Military Assistance Training Team in Sierra Leone, various Africa Contingency Operations Training and Assistance program sponsored events, and numerous Joint Contact Team Program (JCTP) activities create long-term dividends for a relatively small investment. MARFOREUR's support to the Joint Exercise Program relies largely on the Marine Corps Reserves, offering unique annual training opportunities to U.S.-based forces while offsetting the impact of limited active duty force availability. MARFOREUR is coordinating activities that occur in Trans-Sahara Counter Terrorism Initiative (TSCTI) countries with Special Operations

Command, Europe – such as Exercise SHARED ACCORD in Niger and intelligence-focused JCTP events in Niger and Mali.

Special Operations Command Europe (SOCEUR)

SOCEUR also continued to transform in 2005, while maintaining its emphasis on operations and exercises in the Global War on Terror. Naval Special Warfare Unit (NSWU) Ten de-activated at Rota, Spain, merging its responsibilities into NSWU Two, in Stuttgart, Germany. SOCEUR conducted operations in the Balkans, and deployed forward-stationed forces to Operations ENDURING FREEDOM and IRAQI FREEDOM. SOCEUR designed its exercise program to have operational impacts in the Global War on Terror, improving partner nation capacity in Europe and Africa and diminishing the conditions that support terrorism.

SOCEUR's premier European counter-terrorism exercise in Romania fostered improved cooperation with one of our new NATO members. SOCEUR will continue this trend with its 2006 European counter-terrorism exercise, cooperating with new NATO nations in the Baltic region. In addition, SOCEUR deployed 900 special operations forces to Africa for exercise FLINTLOCK, cooperating with our African partners to support the Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Initiative.

With continuing support of operations in the U.S. Central Command's area of responsibility, SOCEUR has fewer forces to execute security cooperation programs. To mitigate against this shortage, SOCEUR has contracted trainers and cooperated with theater partners. For example, SOCEUR facilitated Italian support to Albanian commando training, and will continue to facilitate the expansion of this cooperative effort to develop special operation forces capability among the Adriatic nations. Despite its force availability, SOCEUR was able to conduct 15 Joint Combined Exchange Training (JCET) events in 12 countries during FY 2005.

SOCEUR plans to execute 37 JCET events to 17 nations during FY 2006. These JCETs will directly support SECDEF Security Cooperation Guidance and USSOCOM Global Security Cooperation Strategy. SOCEUR JCETs will primarily

target OEF-TS nations, with secondary emphasis upon both Caucasus/Baltic Regional Partner Development and Traditional NATO Partner Cooperation. We accept risk in not engaging with all TSC Partners in order to achieve the persistence required to make measurable progress in Trans-Saharan Africa.

Truly transformational is SOCEUR's emerging role as a model and enabler for NATO SOF. SOCEUR leads NATO's effort to develop, organize, and train interoperable SOF forces which will hopefully culminate in a U.S.-led NATO SOF component consolidated around a "Center of Excellence" for Special Operations Forces. This will increase U.S. leadership opportunities as the commander of SOCEUR could ultimately be "dual-hatted" as both a NATO commander and a U.S. component commander.

Key to SOCEUR transformation initiatives and its evolving leadership role for NATO is the consolidation of our Theater SOF forces. SOCEUR, EUCOM, Special Operations Command, and DoD are developing future basing options for an eventual consolidation. The importance of maintaining relationships with both our traditional and future partners underscores the importance of sustaining Special Operations Forces capabilities within our theater.

Theater Investment Needs

EUCOM's ability to transform and achieve U.S. national security objectives depends directly on the investment provided in a number of critically important areas, such as military construction, security cooperation programs, and our theater intelligence architecture (See Enclosure 4). Your support to our infrastructure programs over the next three years is critical to reshaping our transformed future basing posture. These investments will pay important dividends as we divest our many non-essential bases and consolidate our forces into more efficient communities such as Grafenwoehr/Vilseck, Ramstein and Spangdahlem in Germany and Vicenza/Aviano Italy.

We continue our efforts to consolidate our geographically separated units throughout the theater at enduring, major operating bases. This will provide greater crisis response capabilities, enhance joint training opportunities, and more effectively position our assets for use in future mission areas. Upgrades to essential theater transportation nodes are

essential for the sustainment of strategic throughput required to support Operations OEF and OIF and other global contingencies and operations. Recent global deployments have reemphasized the strategic value and necessity of our MOBs in Europe.

Theater Infrastructure

Continued support of MILCON is absolutely necessary in order to achieve our Strategic Theater Transformation. The theater's most important effort is to complete USAREUR's Efficient Basing Grafenwoehr (EB-G), which provides an ideal training and operating bed-down location for the majority of enabling forces with the ability to rapidly respond to current and emerging threats South and East. We are seeking an additional **$176.6M** in the FY 2007 budget for this initiative, which had its origin in 2003. If approved, we will be able to bring the project to 90% completion this year. Completing this major program permits the repositioning of 3,500 soldiers who form our early deploying units, as well as the closure of many obsolete installations, all the while supporting the desired end-state of our strategic footprint in the theater.

Equally important to adjusting the theater structure is the modular conversion of the 173rd Infantry Brigade Combat Team (ABN) beginning in FY 2006. The Brigade will increase in size and capability and will be stationed south of the Alps at Main Operating Base Aviano-Vicenza, Italy, improving and ensuring its deployability. The FY 2007 budget request includes **$306M** for phase I of the critical mission and soldier support facilities at Vicenza for the arrival of the expanded number of soldiers and units. Continued funding of this project through FY 2008 for phase II is critical to completing the remaining facilities for the standup of the modular Brigade.

Finally, the FY 2007 request includes a request for facilities to establish Forward Operating Sites to carry out Eastern European Task Force (EETAF) operations that foster stability via Theater Security Cooperation initiatives. This project will establish initial operating capability. The project will provide the base camp with approximately 60% of basic infrastructure (utilities) and operations facilities. We plan to complete

base camp construction for EETAF with our FY 2008 MILCON request. Through these FOSs, we will engage with multiple countries through expeditionary training events across the EUCOM's AOR.

Concurrent with these actions, we need to ensure our Soldiers are housed in facilities comparable to their CONUS counterparts. The DoD goal is to modernize barracks to 1+1 standards by FY 2008, although DoD accepted a one-year delay at Army OCONUS sites. To date, we are at 70%, slightly behind the Army average, and appreciate your continued support of barracks projects as we strive to achieve the Army goals for modernization projects which are essential QOL, retention and readiness initiatives.

Family Housing

The well-being of our military families is linked to readiness, retention, reinforcement of core values, and mission accomplishment. Housing remains at the top of the list for our servicemembers and has become even more critical over the past three years as many of our personnel have deployed leaving their families behind. These families are an absolutely integral part of our team and deserve quality housing. Currently, 42% of our families still live in inadequate housing. The DoD-wide goal is to eliminate substandard housing by 2007. While NAVEUR will meet this goal, USAFE and USAREUR are not currently projected to meet it until 2009.

Significant Family Housing MILCON investments are included in the President's Budget request for FY 2007. We will not invest resources in housing we anticipate closing in the near future. USAREUR requests **$107M** in MILCON funds to fully renovate more than 515 housing units in Stuttgart, Ansbach, and Wiesbaden. The closure of the logistics gateway at Rhein-Main Air Base required expansion at Main Operating Bases in Ramstein and Spangdahlem to meet EUCOM mission requirements. USAFE requests **$148.0M** for new construction and renovation of 254 housing units to meet the increased family housing requirements created by the expanded mission at Main Operating Bases in Ramstein, Spangdahlem and Lakenheath. NAVEUR continues to improve its housing inventory through Build-to-Lease projects and USAREUR is using this program to acquire over 800 additional houses in the Grafenwoehr area. Both USAREUR and USAFE continue to explore additional Build-to-Lease housing opportunities in Europe to meet our housing shortages.

Quality of Life Programs

Quality of Life programs are a top priority for this command. The top three quality of life issues are: obtaining quality living accommodations, predictable access to health care to include family member dental support, and dependent education programs provided by the Department of Defense Dependent Schools. Paramount in this effort is the need for adequate Operations and Maintenance funding to sustain Base Operations Support programs. The importance of these programs is magnified in an overseas environment where personnel and families cannot rely on off-base options as they do in the United States.

The well-being of Soldiers, Sailors, Airmen, Marines, DoD Civilians, Contractors, and their families are inseparable from combat readiness and mission success. They have endured hardships in support of many diverse missions. We must match their commitment to duty and country with a pledge that our troops and their families experience a standard of living that is comparable to the society they are pledged to defend. Commanders depend on these resources to provide crucial morale programs, enhance retention, and foster esprit de corps.

To respond to the changing needs of our personnel and their families, we host an annual theater-wide quality of life conference. The command consistently receive requests for increased support of child development centers, school age programs and youth services. We are dedicated to increasing funding for child care and Family Child Care subsidy programs as 44% of EUCOM personnel have children. Family member employment is also a major concern raised at our conferences, as the overseas environment limits employment opportunities. We are aggressively focusing on alternatives to enhance opportunities for spouses seeking employment, and to expand educational opportunities and unemployment compensation eligibility.

In addition, we must simplify Reserve Duty Status for our Reserve component members, particularly given our reliance on Reserve Component augmentation in support of our mission. There are currently 32 different duty status categories for Reservists which can affect operational access and greatly complicate benefits to the member. We are working through the

Department in an effort to consolidate and standardize Reserve multiple duty statuses.

Non-Lethal Capabilities

Non-lethal capabilities remain an important transformational requirement, offering a wide range of flexible response options to our forces. To combat the emerging asymmetric threats throughout our area of responsibility, we have expanded our use of these capabilities, so that they are now a regular part of operations and exercises. Current non-lethal capabilities, while rapidly improving, still have limited application, focusing primarily on tactical, short-range, crowd control equipment and techniques. Rapid development and acquisition of non-lethal systems with a higher degree of precision, increased range, and more effective payloads, will provide EUCOM with far greater force response options capabilities than currently exist. These capabilities will continue to have application across the full range of military operations and to offer positive alternatives to more traditional means of physical security, crowd control, force protection, and search and seizure.

Security Assistance

Foreign Military Financing (FMF) provides critical resources to assist strategically important nations without the financial means to acquire U.S. military equipment and training. This year's FMF request for countries in the EUCOM area of responsibility, included in the International Affairs (Function 150) account, totals approximately **$2.5 billion**, of which more than 90% is earmarked for Israel.

Foreign Military Sales (FMS) and Direct Commercial Sales (DCS) demonstrate our nation's continued commitment to the security of our allies and friends by allowing them to acquire superior U.S. military equipment and training. Funding requests by country in our area of responsibility are contained in Enclosure 5.

International Military Education and Training (IMET) and Expanded IMET (E-IMET) provides education and training opportunities for foreign military (IMET) and civilian personnel (E-IMET). The EUCOM portion of the FY 2007

IMET request is approximately **$40.5M** and like FMF, is also included in the International Affairs (Function 150) account.

Theater C4ISR

A critical investment need relates to the dissemination, analysis, and sharing of information. It is imperative that our C4 investment needs include information sharing, electromagnetic spectrum access, assured information networks, and a robust Satellite Communications (SATCOM) architecture for the transformed operational environment.

Our theater transformation plan places operational forces in regions not currently supported on a day-to-day basis by the DoD Global Information Grid (GIG). Establishing a networking and information sharing capacity with our allies and partners is a critical first step in mitigating this problem. We need long-term investment in persistent ISR capability with assured electromagnetic spectrum access utilizing up-to-date collection technologies to find, track and interdict mobile and technologically competent terrorist groups and platforms operating within the vast regions of Africa and Europe, including both air and maritime environments. SATCOM programs meeting the goals of the Transformational Communications Architecture are a critical step towards realizing persistent ISR capabilities.

For our expanding agenda in Africa, we need to establish a networking and information sharing capacity with our partners there so that they can better execute internal and cross-boundary counter-terrorism activities in support of the Global War on Terror. We also need to address the chronic shortage of information assurance personnel to defend the information networks that are critical in enabling theater command and control both for warfighting and for stability, security, transition and reconstruction operations.

We have made significant progress in our effort to establish an intelligence fusion capability within NATO to better support NATO military operations, both in and out of area. A provisional capability operates at RAF Molesworth in the United Kingdom and supports, or has recently supported, the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) operating in Afghanistan, as well as NATO forces deployed in support of Darfur, Sudan and Pakistan

earthquake relief operations. We plan on the Intelligence Fusion Center (IFC) reaching full operational capability by 2007.

In another major transformational step, we are implementing the Joint Intelligence Operations Center-Europe (JIOCEUR) as part of the greater DoD JIOC effort. JIOCEUR will enhance our ability to synchronize and direct theater and national collection, analytic, and production efforts. It will also help strengthen the intelligence and operations interface through the establishment of a robust intelligence operations and planning team capability embedded within the EUCOM Plans and Operations Center (EPOC). These measures will significantly improve our ability to leverage all available intelligence assets against theater and component requirements.

A central aspect to our strategy in combating terrorism is the development of partner-nation intelligence capabilities and the increased utilization of their cultural and linguistic expertise. We seek to apply U.S. technological advantages to leverage partner strengths in order to build more cohesive relationships. Integrated Intelligence Security Cooperation funding coupled with information sharing authorities are required to fully leverage partner nations in the Global War on Terrorism.

Lastly, as more collection platforms add to the amount of data to support EUCOM, NATO and interagency support operations, I strongly recommend increasing the capacity of our intelligence analytical force. Such an increase would facilitate fused intelligence sharing capacity across the spectrum of allied and interagency organizations, ensuring that key intelligence gets disseminated quickly to those who need it most.

Strategic Mobility and Maneuver

As we become more expeditionary, our ability to rapidly respond to crises becomes more dependent on strategic airlift and its close association with prepositioned equipment for timely projection and sustainment of operational forces. Looking south, we envision expanding our “en route” infrastructure system in order to respond to developing conditions in the vast underdeveloped expanse of sub-Saharan Africa, and elsewhere as required.

As we continue to adjust our European footprint to enable the rapid deployment of forces across Europe, Africa and elsewhere in the world, our requirement for intra-theater strategic airlift will also increase. Our small fleet of aging C-130s does not have the operational range or capacity to support rapid mobility and maneuver of forces throughout the AOR. Our experience in Exercise FLINTLOCK ’05 revealed that successful deployment of forces to austere locations in Africa are best served by strategic airlift platform such as the C-17. USAREUR’s transformation to the Brigade Combat Team force structure will also increase their dependence on heavy lift for both training and combat operations.

Much of the Service’s War Reserve Material/Prepositioned Equipment within our theater has been removed in support of ongoing operations and will not be reset in the near future. For example, the Marine Corps Pre-positioning Program-Norway (MCPP-N) and the Maritime Pre-positioned Force (MPF) programs have directly supported OIF and OEF with weapons, ammunition, and equipment. The full reconstitution of these assets to pre-OIF levels is necessary and will allow us the flexibility to support real-world contingency operations and the multiple TSC initiatives of the future.

Given the current posture of our prepositioned equipment, we will temporarily rely heavily on U.S. based stocks to respond to a major contingency operation within our area of operations, making inter-theater strategic lift, and hence C-17 availability, a top priority for the future.

A recent success story has been the arrival of the High Speed Vessel (HSV) Swift, a Theater Support Vessel (TSV), whose capabilities are an integral part of our transformation efforts. Its high speed, large capacity, and shallow draft provide EUCOM a viable alternative to intra-theater airlift for the operational movement and sustainment of combat forces along the vast littoral region. The capability demonstrated by HSV Swift will complement both Army and SOF Transformation efforts while enhancing Marine Corps maneuver by increasing operations throughput, providing additional means to counter probable anti-access threats.

IV. EUCOM and NATO

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Since the Prague Summit in 2002 when the Alliance signaled its recognition of the changing security landscape, it has made major shifts in its organization membership and capabilities. NATO is in the process of "reinventing" itself to meet the new challenges of the 21st century. It is making significant progress and is in the midst of the most fundamental physical and philosophical transformations in its history. While operational structures have been transformed, the political and military decision making procedures of the Alliance, as well as resourcing and funding mechanisms are similarly being addressed. Reforms in these critical areas must be achieved in order to ensure that the Alliance can adequately align its political will to take on new missions with its ability and flexibility to resource them.

Across the NATO command structure, U.S. military leaders are privileged to hold key positions of influence shaping the direction of the Alliance (See Enclosure 6). The combined U.S. and European military experience helps in promoting new solutions to today's security challenges. Such solutions have resulted in NATO's increased flexibility and agility and have resulted in increased deployments NATO's forces around the globe.

Operational Trends In the Alliance

NATO recognizes the interdependent instability of the current strategic environment. As such it has assumed a more active leadership role in ongoing operations. These include: International Security Assistance Force in Afghanistan, NATO Training Mission-Iraq, NATO assistance to the African Union in Darfur, Operation Active Endeavor, Balkan operations, and humanitarian operations in response to the Katrina and Pakistan disasters. EUCOM works closely with the Alliance to ensure the seamless execution and successful conduct of these operations.

- ***International Security Assistance Force (ISAF)*** ISAF is NATO's primary operation and is currently responsible for the security and stability of half of the territorial landmass of Afghanistan and is in the process of expanding its operations to the south and east. As NATO assumes this increased responsibility, its force levels will surpass those of the Coalition, and will constitute the largest ground operation in Alliance history. It is envisioned that the United States will continue to contribute significantly

to this mission. U.S. leadership in both the ISAF command structure and the adjacent Counter Terrorist operations of the coalition will be offered to NATO. NATO has built on the coalition concept of Provincial Reconstruction Teams and successfully supported the Government of Afghanistan in its Presidential, National Assembly, and Provincial Council elections.

- ***NATO Training Mission-Iraq (NMT-I)*** In Iraq, NATO has deployed a successful training mission to Baghdad to assist the government's efforts to establish security and stability. Its "in country" mission complements the work of the U.S.-led Multi-National Security Transition Command-Iraq (MNSTC-I) in training Iraqi security forces. NATO focuses on the military strategic and operational levels, strengthening the Iraqi Training and Doctrine Command and providing command and staff training for mid- to senior-level officers. In September 2005, with support from the NATO Training Mission, Iraq opened its National Defense University. The Alliance has also provided numerous training opportunities for Iraqi officers and civilian leaders in educational facilities across Europe and coordinated the acquisition and delivery of donated military equipment from NATO nations.

- ***African Mission in Sudan (AMIS)*** In Africa, NATO and the European Union jointly responded to an African Union (AU) request to airlift its forces. NATO generated and coordinated the majority of airlift, provided personnel to assist with staff capacity building activities in key AU Headquarters and deployed training teams to work with their AU counterparts. Currently NATO's support is committed until May 2006; however, strategic partnerships are developing, and extensions or expansion of NATO support is possible if requested by the AU. NATO's capacity building approach to increase stability and security on the continent complements EUCOM's efforts to deliver considerable long-term reward with minimal, focused, and appropriate effort.

- ***Operation ACTIVE ENDEAVOR (OAE)*** Closer to Europe, NATO's only Article V operation, OAE, continues to counter terrorism and illegal activities in the Mediterranean. Additionally, it provides an opportunity for non-NATO "Partnership for Peace" and "Mediterranean Dialogue" nations to enhance their involvement and interoperability. In 2006, Russian vessels will join OAE, with Ukrainian vessels anticipated participation in 2007. Formal discussions have commenced on the possible involvement of Algerian, Israeli, Moroccan and Georgian participation as well.

- ***Balkan Operations (Kosovo Force)*** The Balkans were arguably NATO's first test in addressing the dangers associated with interdependent instability. Showcasing NATO's enduring commitment to its neighbors, and by using security sector reform initiatives, the Alliance has successfully set the conditions in the region for the peaceful transition to democratic institutions and is making progress toward government controlled and reformed militaries. Political and institutional incentives linked to standards of behavior have encouraged Balkan states to recognize the benefits of closer integration with the EU and NATO. This has resulted in considerable progress in the capture of Persons Indicted for War Crimes, though two "most wanted" remain at large.

  An example of NATO's successful operations in the Balkans to date is Kosovo Force (KFOR) which continues to provide critical security to this region in support of the international community. NATO's persistence in Kosovo has enabled the international community to establish the Kosovo Status Talks. As these talks develop over the coming months and consensus is reached between ethnic Kosovar Albanian and Serbian communities, NATO will be postured to restructure force levels significantly in the province and in the Balkans.

Evolving Operational Capabilities

NATO's quick response to Hurricane Katrina and the devastating earthquake in Pakistan demonstrates that not all stability operations emanate from armed conflict. Through its primary transformational vehicle – the NATO Response Force (NRF) – the Alliance has prepared itself to respond to future crises across the full spectrum of military missions. Due to its agility, adaptability, and expeditionary nature, the NRF proved ideally suited to assist in the relief efforts and to stabilize the affected region. These two disasters highlighted the NRF's ability to operate at a strategic distance, outside NATO's boundaries, and in the most challenging of environments.

Upon reaching full operational capability (FOC), planned for 1 October 2006 the NRF will be supported by five capability "pillars" of strategic lift, advanced planning and intelligence fusion, integrated logistics, deployable communications & information systems, and full force generation. Failure to meet the full Combined Joint Statement of Requirements (CJSOR) is a current obstacle to achieving FOC. Its future viability will depend on member nations' willingness to resource the necessary forces and commit to a structure of common Alliance funding.

Additionally, NATO is dedicated to establishing a SOF capability, recognizing a gap during recent operations. Recent NATO transformation initiatives, especially in the NRF, have provided a real focus for establishing NATO SOF capabilities, co-operation, and cohesion. EUCOM's Special Operations Command (SOCEUR) actively leads an effort to establish the Alliance's special operation capabilities by the end of this year. Like their U.S. counterparts, NATO SOF will be specially selected, trained, equipped and organized. This new capability will strengthen NATO's out-of-area crisis prevention and ensure a rapid deployment capability.

Common Values for Common Security

NATO's commitment to ongoing operations demonstrates it has turned the corner from common defense and begun the journey towards common security. As the Alliance continues to redefine its role in the 21st Century, it anticipates further opportunities to promote stabilization and security.

The Alliance was formerly anchored to a need for common defense in order to deter the enormous conventional military threat posed by the Soviet Union. With the end of the Cold War, however, the anchor point stabilizing the Alliance in turbulent seas was removed and to date the Alliance has not successfully articulated its new course. Economic interdependence, the nexus of weapons of mass destruction and terrorism, vulnerable energy infrastructure, disenfranchised people and ethnic minorities, abject poverty and natural disasters have created a new security mosaic and demand new "anchor points."

Potential "anchor points" include expanding NATO operations in support of combating terrorism; enhancing security, stability and reconstruction activities; increasing involvement in critical infrastructure security; ensuring the flow of energy to markets and consumers by assuring safe and secure access to sources; and engaging in a more active role in preventing the proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) and corresponding Consequence Management actions. This mosaic of asymmetric security challenges will define the contribution NATO will make towards our common security. A key component of such an effort would be clearly articulating to member nations' populations the Alliances new "*raison d'etre*." There is an opportunity during the Heads of State NATO Summit in November 2006 to identify the new "anchor points" that could secure the Alliance's direction for the foreseeable future.

While NATO was critical to preserving peace and stability in Europe throughout the Cold War, it is becoming increasingly apparent its future will be even more dynamic. As the Alliance endeavors to overcome new challenges, it recognizes that the security landscape requires a more far-reaching strategy to protect its interests and a different methodology by which it resources its evolving missions. Over the course of the past few years, NATO has brought the benefits of strategic security of the trans-Atlantic relationship to new locations throughout the world. Through its actions, NATO has enhanced the concept of common security, which supports the Alliance's traditional objective of providing for the common defense.

NATO is a great alliance which remains destined to do great things. As we look to the future, it is possible to conclude that NATO's most important days and most significant contributions still lie in the certainty of a challenging future.

V. CONCLUSION

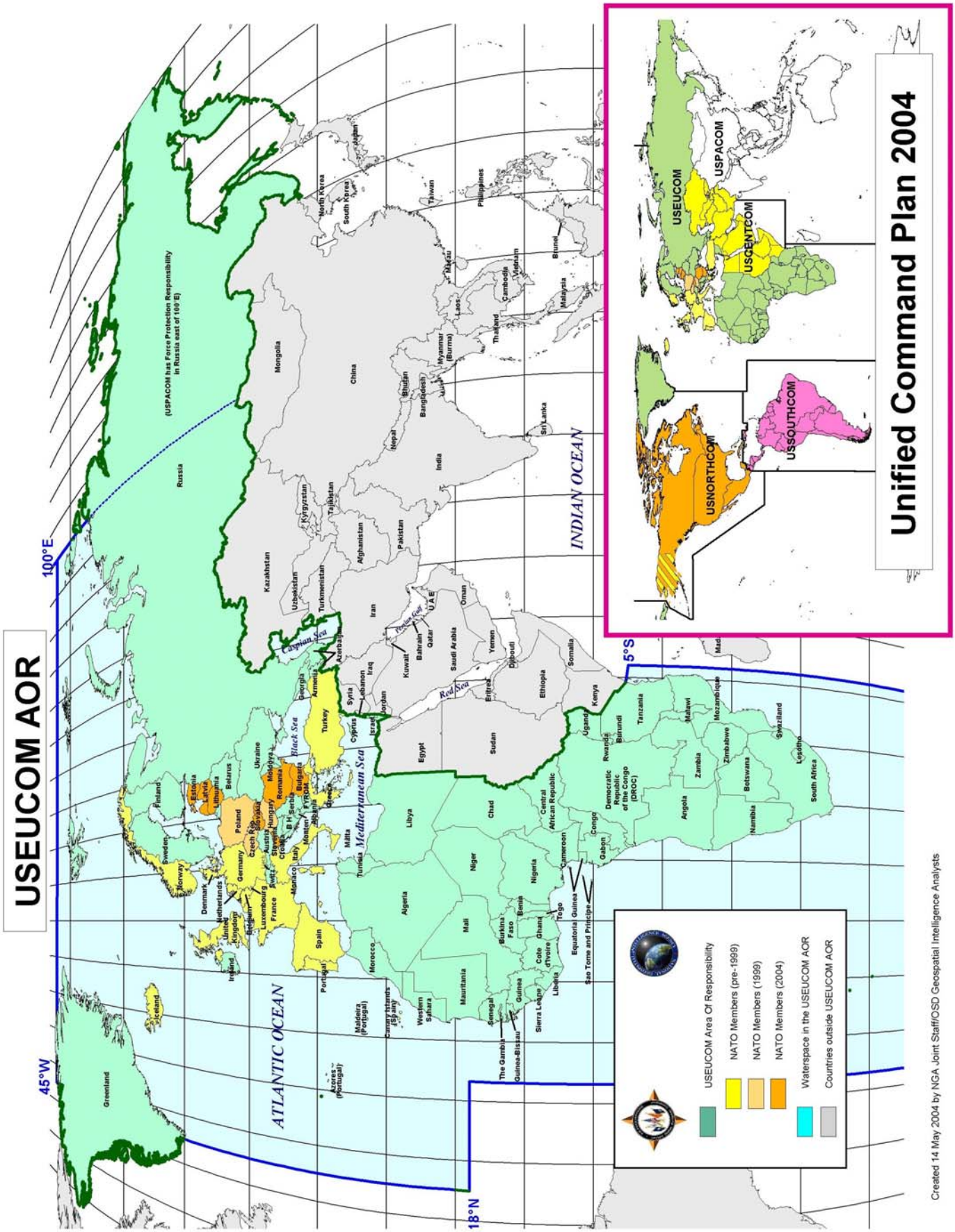
V. CONCLUSION

The United States European Command is fully and actively engaged in a diverse and expansive area of responsibility while simultaneously transforming its posture to better meet the new and evolving security environment. As we further refine the nature and scope of our efforts to implement an effective security strategy, we would do well to reflect and appreciate the value of our leadership role in global affairs. We should redouble our efforts to remain a shining example of the principles of freedom which stand as a beacon of hope for so many in our unsettled world. The indispensable benefits of our forward-deployed presence will continue to be a hallmark of our efforts as we expand our rotational influence and enhance the framework of our Theater Security Cooperation programs. Success in the years ahead will require institutional innovations, increasingly cohesive and comprehensive national approaches to the challenges and greater coordination throughout the interagency and within the framework of the international community.

There has been debate with regard to the relevance of NATO in the post Cold War era. I am among those who passionately believe in the relevance and importance of NATO in this still new century The vitality of this organization lies in its ability to find solutions through dialogue. Those who fail to understand the value of democratic dialogue perceive occasional political differences and associated animated discussions as divisions that undermine the viability of the organization. In truth, our so-called differences are the pillars that uphold the institution and strengthen its character. Many have predicted the demise of the Alliance; yet it has demonstrated astounding resiliency by transforming itself in ways no one would have thought possible in the year 2000. Unquestionably, NATO remains the preeminent security organization in the world. Its future viability and its built-in ability to recognize the interdependency of our world, as well as the threats that challenge our common interests will fuel a continuing transformation process for years to come. The changes underway clearly demonstrate that NATO member nations have understood the need for reform in order to be relevant on the world stage. Challenges remain, but they are visible and are being addressed. Our leadership contributions to the Alliance are more critical than at any other time in the Alliance’s history.

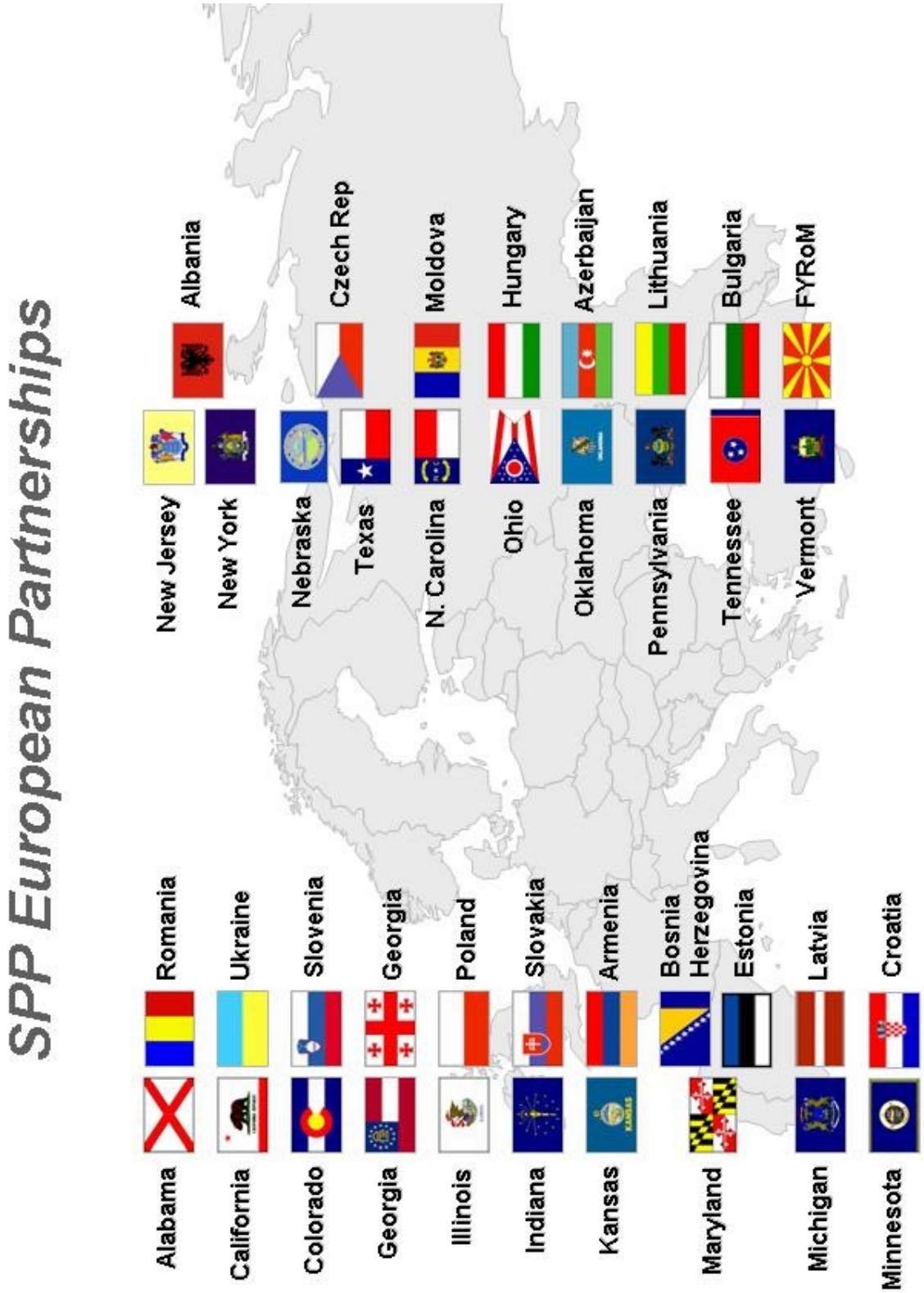
We look forward to working with the members of this committee as we assist in the development of effective security structures that are essential to our theater, our nation, and to our allies. The next two years will be critically important in this regard. The United States European Command looks forward to making important contributions to the achievement of our national goals and objectives.

Enclosure 1: United States European Command Area of Responsibility



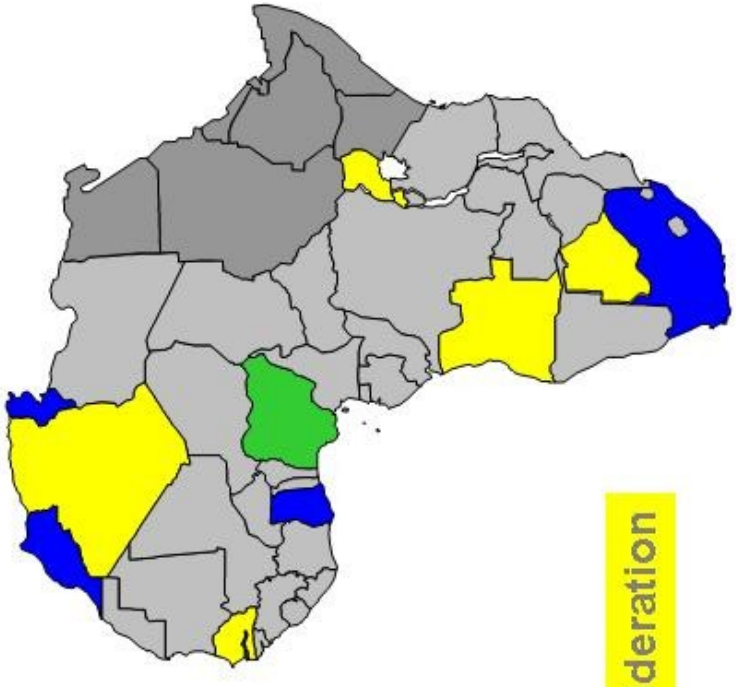
Enclosure 2: EUCOM's Regional Approach to Theater Security Cooperation

Enclosure 3: State Partnership Program (SPP)



Enclosure 3 cont

SPP African Partnerships



Current State Partnerships

- Wyoming — Tunisia (2004)
- Utah — Morocco (2003)
- North Dakota — Ghana (2004)
- New York — South Africa (2003)
- California — Nigeria

Under consideration

Enclosure 4: Theater Investment Needs

LINE-ITEM MILITARY CONSTRUCTION/FAMILY HOUSING PROJECTS EUCOM AOR, FY 2007					
Comp./ Agency	**Country**	**Location**	**Project**	**Description**	**Approp. Request**
NAVEUR (SPAWAR)[1]	Italy	Sigonella		Mobile User Objective System Installation	13,051,000
USAFE (AMC[2])	Germany	Ramstein AB		C-130 Construct 2-Bay Hangar	22,000,000
USAFE (AMC)	Germany	Ramstein AB		C-130 Construct Aircraft Parts Store	3,300,000
USAFE	Germany	Ramstein AB		Ramp 1, Phase 2	27,850,000
USAFE	Germany	Ramstein AB		Replace Family Housing (101 units)	73,488,000
USAFE	Germany	Spangdahlem AB		Replace Family Housing (60 units)	39,294,000
USAFE	UK	RAF Lakenheath		Replace family housing (74 units)	35,282,000
USAFE (ACC)[3]	Classified	Classified		Global Hawk Aircraft Maintenance & Operations Complex	Classified
USAREUR	Romania	Classified	EETAF[4]	Base Camp	Classified
USAREUR	Germany	Grafenwoehr	EBG[5]	Barracks	29,000,000
USAREUR	Germany	Grafenwoehr	EBG	Barracks	29,000,000
USAREUR	Germany	Grafenwoehr	EBG	Brigade Headquarters	11,132,000
USAREUR	Germany	Grafenwoehr	EBG	Vehicle Maintenance Complex	29,500,000
USAREUR	Germany	Grafenwoehr	EBG	Vehicle Maintenance Complex	29,500,000
USAREUR	Germany	Grafenwoehr	EBG	Vehicle Maintenance Complex	29,500,000
USAREUR	Germany	Vilseck	EBG	Barracks Complex Incr 2	19,000,000
USAREUR	Italy	Vicenza	173rd[6]	Barracks Complex	46,000,000
USAREUR	Italy	Vicenza	173rd	Barracks Complex	29,000,000
USAREUR	Italy	Vicenza	173rd	Barracks Complex	41,000,000
USAREUR	Italy	Vicenza	173rd	Brigade Complex	32,000,000
USAREUR	Italy	Vicenza	173rd	Brigade Complex Infrastructure	49,000,000
USAREUR	Italy	Vicenza	173rd	Physical Fitness Center	26,000,000
TRICARE[7]	Italy	Vicenza	173rd	Enhanced Health Service Center	52,000,000
DoDEA[8]	Italy	Vicenza	173rd	New elementary School (Ederle)	31,460,000
DoDEA	Spain	Rota		Rota High School Addition	23,048,000
NSA[9]	UK	Menwith Hill Station		Ops/Tech Building at MHS Inc II	46,386,000
TOTAL					**827,591,000**

Source: FY 2007 Military Construction, Family Housing, and Base Realignment and Closure Program, available at http://www.defenselink.mil/comptroller/defbudget/fy2007/fy2007_c1.pdf

[1] Space and Naval Warfare Systems Command
[2] Air Mobility Command (USAF), US Transportation Command
[3] Air Combat Command, USAF
[4] Eastern European Task Force
[5] Efficient Basing Grafenwoehr
[6] 173rd Infantry Brigade Combat Team Consolidation
[7] Tricare Management Agency
[8] Department of Defense Dependent Education Agency
[9] National Security Agency

Enclosure 4 cont

-Component	Country	Location	Description	FY 2007 Request ($ millions)
NON LINE-ITEM MILITARY CONSTRUCTION/FAMILY HOUSING PROJECTS[2]				
USAREUR	Germany	Stuttgart	Improve Family Housing	22.0
USAREUR	Germany	Stuttgart	Improve Family Housing	25.0
USAREUR	Germany	Ansbach	Improve Family Housing	19.5
USAREUR	Germany	Wiesbaden	Improve Family Housing	7.2
USAREUR	Germany	Wiesbaden	Improve Family Housing	8.3
USAREUR	Germany	Wiesbaden	Improve Family Housing	25.0
USAFE	Germany	Ramstein	Improve Family Housing	5.2
NON LINE ITEM TOTAL				**112.2**
TOTAL MILTARY CONSTRUCTION/FAMILY HOUSING PROJECT FUNDING REQUEST				**939.8**

Enclosure 5: Theater Security Cooperation by Country

Funds Requested in President's FY 2007 Budget for International Military Education and Training (IMET) and Foreign Military Financing (FMF) in the EUCOM Area of Responsibility

Country	FY 2007 IMET	FY 2007 FMF
Africa		
Algeria	840,000	0
Angola	400,000	0
Benin	150,000	0
Botswana	690,000	0
Burkina Faso	120,000	0
Burundi	100,000	0
Cameroon	295,000	0
Cape Verde	145,000	0
Central African Republic	100,000	0
Chad	295,000	0
Cote d'Ivoire	50,000	0
Democratic Republic of Congo	220,000	0
Equatorial Guinea	45,000	0
Gabon	245,000	0
Gambia	120,000	0
Ghana	640,000	400,000
Guinea	345,000	0
Guinea-Bissau	100,000	0
Lesotho	45,000	0
Liberia	245,000	1,600,000
Malawi	355,000	0
Mali	45,000	0
Mauritania	130,000	0
Morocco	1,975,000	12,500,000
Mozambique	215,000	0
Namibia	45,000	0
Niger	45,000	0
Nigeria	590,000	800,000
Republic of the Congo	105,000	0
Rwanda	270,000	0
Sao Tome and Principe	200,000	0
Senegal	1,135,000	400,000
Sierra Leone	325,000	0

Enclosure 5 cont

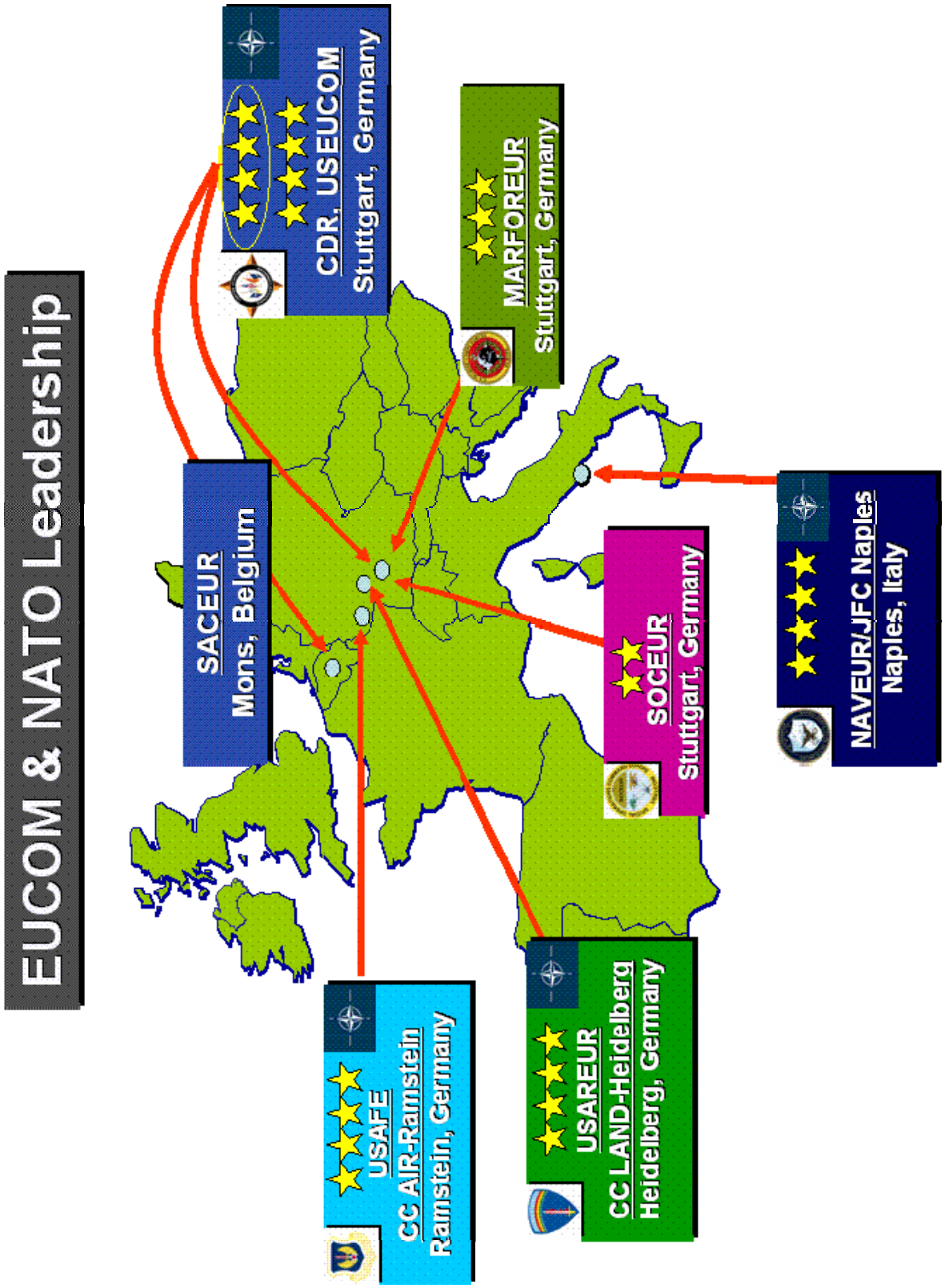
Country	FY 2007 IMET	FY 2007 FMF
South Africa	45,000	0
Swaziland	100,000	0
Tanzania	45,000	0
Togo	120,000	0
Tunisia	1,975,000	8,500,000
Uganda	295,000	0
Zambia	245,000	0
Military Health Affairs[10]	0	1,600,000
Africa Coastal/Border Security Program[11]	0	4,000,000
Total, Africa	***13,450,000***	***29,800,000***
Europe and Eurasia		
Albania	935,000	3,200,000
Armenia	790,000	3,500,000
Azerbaijan	885,000	4,500,000
Bosnia and Herzegovina	910,000	9,000,000
Bulgaria	1,430,000	10,000,000
Croatia	45,000	0
Czech Republic	1,875,000	3,500,000
Estonia	1,185,000	4,000,000
Georgia	1,235,000	10,000,000
Greece	590,000	0
Hungary	1,480,000	2,500,000
Latvia	1,185,000	4,000,000
Lithuania	1,185,000	4,000,000
Macedonia	665,000	3,600,000
Malta	45,000	0
Moldova	885,000	500,000
Poland	2,075,000	30,000,000
Portugal	690,000	0
Romania	1,580,000	15,000,000
Russia	790,000	0
Serbia and Montenegro	45,000	0

[10] Supplements the DoD HIV/AIDS Prevention Program effort through the procurement of laboratory and medical supplies, testing equipment, rapid test field kits, and associated training capabilities that will both complement and sustain the health care training initiative in African partner countries. . Dept of State FY 2006 Budget, Request by Region/Africa at 321, available at http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/42249.pdf .

[11] EUCOM countries that will be included in this initiative may include, but are not limited to: Angola, Chad, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Tanzania and Uganda. Dept of State FY 2006 Budget, Request by Region/Africa at 316, available at http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/42249.pdf .

Enclosure 5 cont

Country	FY 2007 IMET	FY 2007 FMF
Slovakia	985,000	4,000,000
Slovenia	885,000	500,000
Turkey	2,960,000	15,000,000
Ukraine	1,725,000	10,000,000
Total, Europe and Eurasia	***27,060,000***	***136,800,000***
Total, Africa	***13,450,000***	***29,800,000***
Total, Europe/Eurasia/Africa	***40,510,000***	***166,600,000***
Near East		
Israel	0	2,340,000,000
Grand Total, EUCOM AOR	***40,510,000***	***2,506,600,000***

Source: Account Tables, FY 2007 International Affairs (Function 150) Budget Request, US Dept of State, available at http://www.state.gov/s/d/rm/rls/iab/2007/html/60203.htm

Enclosure 6: EUCOM and NATO Command Structure