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**OFFICE OF THE
SECRETARY OF DEFENSE**

**DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE BUDGET
FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2024**

March 2023



Justification for FY 2024

**COUNTER-ISLAMIC STATE OF IRAQ AND SYRIA (ISIS)
TRAIN AND EQUIP FUND (CTEF)**

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The estimated cost of this report or study for the Department of Defense is approximately \$9,670 for the 2023 Fiscal Year. This includes \$150 in expenses and \$9,520 in DoD labor.
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FY 2022 includes \$435,000 thousand in OOC enacted budget. FY 2023 includes \$475,000 thousand in OOC enacted budget. FY 2024 includes \$397,950 thousand for the OOC budget request.

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FY 2024 COUNTER-ISIS TRAIN AND EQUIP FUND (CTEF) REQUEST

I. FISCAL YEAR 2024 BUDGET SUMMARY

The United States (U.S.) Government remains committed to the enduring defeat of the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) by supporting vetted partner forces capacity to maintain pressure against ISIS. A resurgence of ISIS threatens U.S. national interests, the people of Iraq and Syria, and the global community. The Counter-ISIS Train and Equip Fund (CTEF) supports the sustained defeat of ISIS by providing targeted support to sustain partner force operations and increasing vetted partner force capability. This CTEF support will enable our vetted partner forces – the Iraqi Security Forces (ISF), Kurdistan Security Forces (KSF), and vetted Syrian Groups and Individuals (VSGI) – to lead the Defeat-ISIS fight.

The following details represent the Department of Defense's (DoD) best assessment of areas where CTEF support will be required and is an estimate of the associated funding for the needed support. The FY 2024 budget request for CTEF is designed to strengthen the capabilities of our vetted partner forces to maintain the security of territory liberated from ISIS and counter any future ISIS threats. The intent of training, equipping, and providing operational assistance to vetted partner forces in this request is to consolidate gains achieved against ISIS in Iraq and Syria and help prevent its resurgence in these countries.

In Iraq, ISIS capability has been substantially reduced through partner force operations. Nonetheless, ISIS is attempting to reconstitute in remote locations throughout the country. CTEF support in Iraq will continue to provide essential training and equipment while supporting Iraq's increasing ability to lead and manage D-ISIS operations. CTEF will provide the ISF, Counter-Terrorism Service (CTS), and Kurdistan Security Forces (KSF) with \$241.9 million for Iraq to conduct long-term planning, support joint operations, and coordinate D-ISIS efforts with Unified Action Partners (coalition forces, government, and non-governmental organizations). From FY 2023 to FY 2024, decreases occur in categories of support with the exception of Sustainment, which will continue to be critical as we transition from an equipment-focused budget request to maintaining and sustaining the existing force.

CTEF support in Syria is essential to the ability of VSGI to conduct D-ISIS missions and prevent the group's resurgence. CTEF will be used in Syria to provide vetted partners with the equipment and supplies needed for ongoing D-ISIS security. CTEF support will also allow the VSGI to securely and humanely detain ISIS fighters and support efforts to improve security conditions and counter ISIS networks in the Al-Hol displaced persons camp. The FY 2024 request for Syria is a slight decrease from the FY 2023 enacted amount, with decreases primarily for Logistical Support, Supplies, and Services.

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Table 1: Year-Over-Year Budget Summary

Budget Summary	FY 2022 Enacted^{/1}	FY 2023 Enacted^{/2}	FY 2024 Budget Request
Iraq Train and Equip Requirements	\$280,000,000	\$315,000,000	\$241,950,000
Syria Train and Equip Requirements	\$155,000,000	\$160,000,000	\$156,000,000
TOTAL	\$435,000,000	\$475,000,000	\$397,950,000

/1 FY 2022 includes Division C of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2022 (P.L. 117-103) and Rescissions under the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2023 (P.L. 117-328)

/2 FY 2023 includes Division C of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2023 (P.L. 117-328)

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II. IRAQ

A. PROGRAM SUMMARY

The Department of Defense through CJTF-OIR coordinates CTEF support to the ISF and KSF through various partnered relationships. CJTF-OIR’s Military Advisory Group (MAG) partners with Joint Operations Command – Iraq (JOC-I) to advise, assist, and enable the ISF in the D-ISIS mission and partner with approved elements of the KSF under the Ministry of Peshmerga Affairs (MoPA) to support D-ISIS efforts in the Iraqi Kurdistan Region (IKR). The Combined Special Operations Joint Task Force-Levant’s (CSOJTF-L) advisory mechanism, the Special Operations Advisory Group (SOAG), partners with Iraq’s Counter Terrorism Service (CTS) – which is the the GoI’s Special Operations Force (SOF) –to continue supporting the sustained and enduring defeat of ISIS.

CJTF-OIR advisors work with Iraqi partners to draft and implement plans that will increase partner force capability by identifying the resources and skills partner forces need to defeat ISIS. CTEF is a critical tool in resourcing some of the requirements. As the Department continues to provide CTEF support to the ISF and KSF, CJTF-OIR advisors are also working to set the conditions for independent partner force operations by reducing their dependence on CTEF and increasing their own logistical and sustainment efforts over time.

Table 2: Iraq Year-Over-Year Financial Activity Plan Summary

Category	FY 2022 Enacted^{1/}	FY 2023 Enacted^{2/}	FY 2024 Request
Training and Equipment	\$48,000,000	\$68,000,000	\$41,668,865
Logistical Support, Supplies, and Services	\$14,000,000	\$17,000,000	\$12,250,000
Stipends	\$171,000,000	\$182,000,000	\$135,000,000
Infrastructure Repair and Renovation	\$9,000,000	\$15,900,000	\$10,500,000
Sustainment	\$38,000,000	\$32,100,000	\$42,531,135
TOTAL	\$280,000,000	\$315,000,000	\$241,950,000

1/ FY 2022 includes Division C of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2022 (P.L. 117-103) and Rescissions under the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2023 (P.L. 117-328)

2/ FY 2023 includes Division C of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2023 (P.L. 117-328)

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III. REQUIREMENTS IN IRAQ BY FINANCIAL AND ACTIVITY PLAN CATEGORY

A. TRAINING AND EQUIPMENT (T&E)

CJTF-OIR will continue to advise, assist, and enable partner forces to independently maintain the enduring defeat of ISIS. CJTF-OIR anticipates requests for significant end items to be reduced in FY 2024 as partner forces transition GoI force generation to more long-term and sustainable acquisition frameworks. T&E requests will be used to sustain existing capabilities as opposed to funding the stand up of new units. CTEF T&E procurements will ensure partnered forces improve their capabilities to defeat ISIS remnants with minimal support from coalition forces. The FY 2024 T&E request will support partner forces by providing small arms, ammunition, vehicles, and other requirements (e.g., uniforms, communications gear, and helmets) to the ISF to enhance D-ISIS capabilities. Contracted support includes facilitating training and utilizing CTEF-procured materials.

Table 3: Overall Training and Equipment

Overall Training and Equipment	
Partner Force	Total Cost Estimate
JOC-I	\$4,743,776
MoD	\$9,099,086
MoPA	\$4,924,012
MoI (BGF)	\$901,991
CTS	\$22,000,000
Total Overall Training and Equipment	\$41,668,865

1. JOINT OPERATIONS COMMAND – IRAQ (JOC-I) PROGRAM SUMMARY

Under the command of the Prime Minister, JOC-I is the military headquarters (HQ) at Union III in Baghdad, Iraq, that conduct security operations in Iraq and is the principal partner force of CJTF-OIR’s MAG. JOC-I designs and executes the military campaign to ensure the enduring defeat of ISIS, employing forces from the other ISF organizations to achieve GoI strategic objectives. As the force employer, JOC-I is responsible for generating operational requirements.

- a. Joint Brigades – Two existing Joint Brigades will receive FY 2024 CTEF support to maintain and provide baseline equipment and resources to properly equip these brigades for full operational capability. Joint Brigades are comprised of ISF and KSF command units created specifically to operate within the Area of Common Interest (ACI). The ACI is a region

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between the Iraqi and Kurdish Coordination Lines (KCL) that represents a seam between the command and control of ISF and the Kurdish Peshmerga that is exploited by ISIS, resulting in some of the last remaining safe havens for ISIS in Iraq.

b. Rapid Aerostat Initial Deployment (RAID) Towers - CTEF will be used to add five additional RAID towers and to further enhance border security against ISIS; the existing RAID towers were highly effective in the D-ISIS mission by successfully identifying ISIS fighters within the infiltration routes and minimizing traffic as a result. Between 2017 and 2022, CJTF-OIR provided the GoI with 51 RAID Towers which consist of portable surveillance systems with thermal imagery capability. JOC-I manages these systems used by both the Iraqi Army and the Ministry of Interior (MoI) Border Guard Force (BGF) units in protecting ISF bases and monitoring known ISIS infiltration routes, principally in Northern Iraq and along the border with Kurdistan. JOC-I intends to expand this capability to monitor and secure the western desert and border with Syria where ISIS can easily transit through to its safe havens in Iraq.

CJTF-OIR will assist JOC-I in expanding their border security capability with the provision of an additional suite of thermal camera equipped RAID Towers. Each RAID tower system comes with a tower, trailer and two vehicles, control room, and thermal camera with ancillary equipment.

Table 4: JOC-I Training and Equipment

JOC-I Training and Equipment	
Requirement	Total Cost Estimate
RAID Towers	\$4,743,776
JOC-I Training and Equipment	\$4,743,776

2. IRAQ MINISTRY OF DEFENSE (MoD) PROGRAM SUMMARY

The Ministry of Defense (MoD) mans, trains, and equips the Iraqi Ground Forces Command (IGFC), Iraqi Navy (including Marines), Iraqi Air Force, and Iraqi Air Defense Command. These elements provide forces to JOC-I for D-ISIS operations and have achieved a steady state in organizational design. CTEF support to the Iraqi Security Forces (ISF) is shifting away from providing new capabilities and moving towards sustaining existing capabilities developed over the span of CJTF-OIR’s mission.

a. Iraqi Army (IA) - Vetted IA units are the most critical organization within the ISF for defeating external and internal threats due to the size and scope of the areas where they operate. The IA remains the Government of Iraq’s (GoI) primary actor in the ongoing D-ISIS mission through the execution of wide area security and stability operations. Currently, the IA consists of 13 Divisions throughout Iraq with a number of these Divisions committed to areas where they are employed to

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conduct D-ISIS missions. The IA also has nine Commando Brigades that are Quick Reaction Forces (QRF) for regional Operations Commands (OC) reporting to JOC-I with the four western OC Command Brigades having specially trained Desert Battalions to patrol and interdict ISIS elements infiltrating into Iraq from Syria. The Qwat Khasah (QK) Division is a centrally controlled commando element which is often deployed around Iraq to be at the forefront of major counterterrorism operations. Finally, the Iraqi Army Aviation Corps provides rotary wing and Unmanned Aircraft System (UAS) capabilities that are essential for locating and attacking ISIS locations in remote areas. CTEF funding will enable IA vetted units to continue training to maintain force readiness and to provide sustainment capacity for existing ground maneuver and fire capabilities divested to the IA in previous years.

CJTF-OIR will continue to support the designated and vetted MoD forces with ammunition and training to maintain readiness levels. Due to stockpiled ammunition from previous years and anticipated lag time of procurement, a phased reduction in ammunition procurement through CTEF will commence in FY 2024. Moving forward, the GoI will also work to better forecast its own requirements and procure ammunition through sources other than CTEF to assume greater independence.

Table 5: MoD Training and Equipment

MoD Training and Equipment		
Requirement	Quantity	Total Cost Estimate
Small Arms Ammunition	1,492,316	\$2,238,474
Explosives	4,228	\$769,496
Mortar/Artillery Ammunition	13,760	\$5,325,120
Training Ammunition	63,833	\$765,996
MoD Training and Equipment		\$9,099,086

3. MINISTRY OF PESHMERGA AFFAIRS (MoPA) PROGRAM SUMMARY

MoPA forces in the IKR remain an essential part of the overall strategy for D-ISIS by providing the Northern front along the border with Federal Iraq. Per the Iraqi Constitution, MoPA is responsible for the security of the IKR, and thus forms an essential component of Iraq’s security enterprise. CJTF-OIR partners with 20 Regional Guard Brigades (RGBs) and two support brigades from MoPA in the IKR. In September 2022, the U.S. Department of Defense, and the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) signed a new Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) that provides a governing framework for DoD’s combined provision of D-ISIS assistance to the Kurdish Peshmerga.

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MoPA RGBs and other vetted KSF elements will focus on CT, light infantry tactics, wide-area security operations, and continued force generation of designated Peshmerga units. T&E support will focus on small arms, ammunition, and support vehicles. Small arms and ammunition are critical equipment items for MoPA to conduct D-ISIS missions and training. Vehicles such as ambulances, vans, sport-utility vehicles (SUV), and armored vehicles enable MoPA's mobility throughout the IKR to conduct D-ISIS missions. These requirements are expected to increase over the coming years in accordance with MoPA's projected growth.

Table 6: MoPA Training and Equipment

MoPA Training and Equipment		
Weapons	Quantity	Total Cost Estimate
Small Arms (Rifles, Machine Guns, Optics, Accessories)	194	\$902,100
Weapons Total		\$902,100
Ammunition	Quantity	Total Cost Estimate
Small Arms Ammunition	378,269	\$567,403
Explosives	38	\$6,916
Mortar/Artillery Ammunition	349	\$135,063
Training Ammunition	4,963	\$59,556
Ammunition Total		\$768,938
Vehicles	Quantity	Total Cost Estimate
Ambulance	2	\$44,499
SUV/Utility Vehicles	72	\$2,881,665
Armored Vehicles	4	\$215,072
Recovery Vehicles	3	\$111,738
Vehicles Total		\$3,252,974
MoPA Training and Equipment		\$4,924,012

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4. IRAQ MINISTRY OF INTERIOR (MoI) PROGRAM SUMMARY

Iraqi MoI forces conduct policing and border control in Iraq and play a crucial role in establishing and maintaining internal security. The DoD provides CTEF support to the MoI’s Border Guard Force (BGF), which continues to play a role in defeating and denying freedom of maneuver to ISIS remnants seeking to rebuild their capacity or regain territorial control. MoI BGF units are dispersed and relatively lightly armed compared to the MoD forces.

- a. Border Guard Force (BGF) - The BGF protects Iraq's international border crossings and collects legal border-crossing fees. The BGF has two essential functions: (1) preventing illegal entry into Iraq and (2) apprehending personnel attempting to smuggle illicit weapons and narcotics. Moreover, the BGF reduces ISIS' unlawful collection of taxes while limiting the trafficking of persons—two critical methods of revenue generation for ISIS. Border security is a critical capability of the GoI to prevent ISIS movement between Iraq and Syria and protect western Iraqi communities. CTEF will assist the BGF to continue to generate forces that enable the GoI to exercise its sovereignty and prevent violence from destabilizing and terrorizing its population.

Border Guard Force (BGF) units will receive ammunition to continue maintaining force readiness to protect borders against ISIS infiltration from Syria. As with the MoD, the MoI ammunition budget is reducing in FY 2024 based on best estimates at this time.

Table 7: MoI Training and Equipment

MoI (BGF) Training and Equipment		
Requirement	Quantity	Total Cost Estimate
Small Arms Ammunition	241,122	\$361,683
Training Ammunition	24,499	\$293,988
Explosives	337	\$61,334
Mortar/Artillery Ammunition	478	\$184,986
MoI (BGF) Training and Equipment		\$901,991

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5. IRAQ COUNTER TERRORISM SERVICE (CTS) PROGRAM SUMMARY

The Iraqi Counter Terrorism Service (CTS) is an organization separate from the Iraqi Ministry of Defense (MoD) and the Ministry of the Interior (MoI). It has a three-tiered organizational structure, which includes the CTS headquarters, the Counter-Terrorism Command (CTC), and three Iraqi Special Operations Forces (ISOF) brigades.

The CTS engages in warrant-based, intelligence-driven operations against ISIS elements across Iraq and remains one of the most capable ISF elements affecting the enduring defeat of ISIS remnants. FY 2024 CTEF support to the CTS will include: maintaining a fully mission capable force; force generation and associated expansion; equipping the CTS to maintain readiness; continuing the development and modernization of CT capabilities; replacing destroyed equipment; standardizing communications systems; ensuring CTS obtains and maintains equipment; facilitating joint operations with other ISF elements; and solidifying CTS maintenance and sustainment capabilities.

CSOJTF-L and CJTF-OIR will provide CTEF support to the CTS. Equipment will primarily consist of individual equipment and small arms in support of D-ISIS operations.

Table 8: CTS Training and Equipment Table

CTS Training and Equipment		
Ammunitions	Quantity	Total Cost Estimate
Small Arms	36,571,828	\$12,000,000
Explosives	13,150	\$750,000
Indirect Fire Rounds	27,100	\$9,000,000
Ammunition Total		\$21,750,000
Other	Quantity	Total Cost Estimate
Equipment (various types)	1,550	\$120,000
Individual Protective Equipment (hearing)	50,000	\$50,000
Generators (various types)	20	\$80,000
Other Total		\$250,000
CTS Training and Equipment		\$22,000,000

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B. LOGISTICS SUPPORT, SUPPLIES, and SERVICES (LSSS)

The FY 2024 LSSS budget request is lower than previous years because reduced procurement requirements drove a lower flow of equipment to store, package, and transfer from industry in the United States into theater.

The FY 2024 LSSS account provides the transportation and storage of CTEF equipment utilized in the D-ISIS mission from Continental United States (CONUS) to Kuwait. Under this section, Heavy Lift contract reimbursement to 1st Theater Sustainment Command’s (TSC) ground movement contract will support all intra-theater CTEF transportation movement requests with contracted vehicle support from flatbed trucks, cranes, forklifts, and force protection personnel during convoy operations. Additionally, LSSS is available to maintain CTEF-procured equipment before transferring the items to the partner force to ensure that it is ready and employable against ISIS upon receipt.

The FY 2024 LSSS support provides for food, billeting, transportation (including airlift), petroleum, oils, lubricants, clothing, communications services, medical services, ammunition, base operations support, storage services, use of facilities, training services, spare parts and components, repair and maintenance services, calibration services, and port services. Such items include temporary use of general-purpose vehicles and other non-lethal items of military equipment, which are not designated as significant military equipment on the U.S. Munitions List promulgated pursuant to Section 38(a)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act. The LSSS account also provides logistical support to partner forces to transport detainees in their custody, as needed.

Table 9: Iraq LSSS

Logistical Support, Supplies, and Services	
Requirements	Total Cost Estimate
Equipment Maintenance Support/Storage (CONUS)	\$250,000
Transportation Support (CONUS)	\$1,000,000
Equipment Maintenance Support (In Theater)	\$2,300,000
Defense Security Cooperation Agency (DSCA) Transportation	\$7,200,000
Contracted Line Haul, Heavy Lift	\$1,500,000
Total Logistical Support, Supplies, and Services	\$12,250,000

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C. STIPENDS

Stipends contribute to maintaining vetted, unified/non-partisan RGBs aligned under MoPA as they continue operations against ISIS and help provide force protection to U.S. and coalition forces in Iraq. Stipend support to the Peshmerga remains critical to the D-ISIS mission in Iraq. CJTF-OIR will continue to provide stipends to the KSF using a combination of remaining FY 2023 CTEF funding and this FY 2024 request.

CJTF-OIR continues to assess that stipend assistance to the vetted, unified (non-partisan-aligned) KSF units under the MoPA is a critical requirement to continue the D-ISIS mission as the Peshmerga work to reduce ISIS freedom of movement in the autonomous IKR and prevent ISIS infiltration along the border with the Federal GoI. CJTF-OIR will continue to provide stipends to the KSF using a combination of remaining FY 2023 CTEF funding and this FY 2024 request.

Table 10: Iraq Stipends

Stipends	
Stipends	Total Cost Estimate
MoPA Stipends (Monthly Payments FY 2024)	\$75,000,000
MoPA Stipends (Monthly Payments FY 2025)	\$60,000,000
Total Stipends	
\$135,000,000	

D. INFRASTRUCTURE REPAIR AND RENOVATION (IRR)

CJTF-OIR remains committed to continuing the IRR effort to ensure the secure and humane partner-led detainment of ISIS fighters, including repatriation of Iraqi ISIS fighters held by the Syrian Democratic Forces (SDF) to Iraqi-run detention facilities. IRR funding will be dedicated to the repair of antiquated security infrastructure the GoI has identified as critical to support counter-ISIS related activities and D-ISIS operations, including renovation of detention facilities.

- **CTS** – Counter Terrorism Service (CTS) currently has a limited functional infrastructure that negatively impacts D-ISIS operations management. CTEF funding will support repair and renovation of CTS facilities across from the Baghdad Diplomatic Support Center (BDSC), and will help improve CTS capabilities in the vicinity of the BDSC, which is critical for maintaining security and preventing ISIS attacks in the area. Additional planned CTEF projects will support the repair and renovation of existing CTS facilities in Mosul and will ensure the CTS remains a highly capable force for fighting ISIS in various location throughout Iraq.

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- MoJ** - CJTF-OIR will support the repair and renovation of detention facilities for ISIS law of war detainees for both youth and adults, in line with the priority to uphold secure and humane detention. Projects include improvements and renovation of detention facilities, living quarter improvements, and enhanced guard barracks. Iraqi citizens continue to make up the vast majority of non-Syrians in SDF-managed detention facilities and displaced persons camps in northeast Syria. As the GOI continues to repatriate these citizens, it is essential they have sufficient capacity to detain individuals prior to judicial sentencing.

Table 11: Iraq Infrastructure Repair and Renovation Breakout

Infrastructure Repair and Renovation	
CTS Requirements	Cost Estimate
Infrastructure Repair and Renovation in Area IV (located across from Baghdad Diplomatic Support Center (BDSC))	\$2,000,000
Infrastructure Repair and Renovation in Mosul	\$4,500,000
CTS Infrastructure Repair and Renovation Total	\$6,500,000
MoJ Requirements	Cost Estimate
Detention Center Renovation	\$2,000,000
Detention Center Renovation	\$2,000,000
MoJ Infrastructure Repair and Renovation Total	\$4,000,000
Total Infrastructure Repair and Renovation	\$10,500,000

E. SUSTAINMENT

The funding increase from FY 2023 to FY 2024 is attributable to the increased focus on maintaining existing equipment with Class IX (repair parts) materiel for vehicles and weapons as well as the continued support to MoPA forces with Class I (subsistence), Class III (petroleum and fuels), and Class VIII (medical material) items. Much of the equipment offered via CTEF does not have a local supply chain due to unique parts produced in the U.S. or other partner nations. Until a national sustainment and acquisition system is established (principally through NATO Mission Iraq (NMI) and OSC-I advice and programming) to enable Iraq to procure these components independently, the ISF and KSF will be dependent on CTEF support to sustain their forces in the field.

Sustainment support will be critical in ensuring that materiel previously transferred to partner forces can be maintained until those needs can be transitioned to the partner force or to enduring institutional sustainment and acquisition programs. Much of the equipment in use by the partner forces has been in service for over five years, at which point maintenance costs begin to increase as

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more significant repair and refurbishment is required to ensure serviceability for operational use. Sustainment transfers will consist primarily of construction materials to maintain garrisons and repair parts.

- **MoD** – The FY 2024 estimate for materiel support to MoD forces is calculated based on FY 2022 equipment transfer levels with a 10 percent increase due to rising maintenance costs for in-service weapons, vehicles, and other ancillary equipment. This materiel will be important to sustaining readiness while advisory efforts assist the MoD to institutionalize life-cycle management programs to maintain forces.
- **MoPA** – The FY 2024 estimate for material support to MoPA forces is calculated on FY 2022 equipment transfer levels. Support to the KSF elements under MoPA will include Class I (subsistence), Class III (petroleum and fuels), Class VIII (medical materials), and Class IX (repair parts) for vehicles and weapons. This materiel will enable MoPA to sustain its affiliated forces as it centralizes control and establishes institutional support processes. All DoD support for the MoPA requires approval from the GoI.
- **MoI** – The FY 2024 estimate for MoI BGF units is calculated based on FY 2022 equipment transfer levels with a 10 percent increase due to higher maintenance costs for in-service weapons, vehicles, and other ancillary equipment. This materiel will be important to sustaining readiness while the MoI institutionalizes life-cycle management programs to maintain its forces.
- **CTS** – Support to the CTS will include Class VIII (medical material) and Class IX (repair parts) for vehicles and weapons. Based on the lifespan of average M4/M16 and M9 components, the CTS will need to replace weapon parts such as barrels and gas tubes for all their weapons. CTEF sustainment support will enhance CTS logistical capabilities while encouraging an independent and capable partner force. Without adequate sustainment of existing CTEF purchased equipment and materials, the CTS will suffer reduced readiness rates, hindering their ability to independently execute D-ISIS operations. Sustainment determines the depth and duration of operations and is essential to retaining the initiative gained from previously funded CTEF equipment and material. The following breakout indicates the plan working with Iraqi forces to sustain their capabilities and extend the life cycle of equipment purchased through the CTEF program.

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Table 12: Iraq Sustainment Breakout

Sustainment	
MoD Sustainment	
	Cost Estimate
Class IV (Construction Material)	\$28,436
Class VIII (Medical Materials)	\$448,118
Class IX (Weapons Parts)	\$2,898,476
Class IX (Vehicle Parts)	\$871,677
MoD Sustainment Total	\$4,246,707
MoPA Sustainment	
	Cost Estimate
Class I (Subsistence)	\$10,200,000
Class III (Petroleum and fuels)	\$8,100,000
Class VIII (Medical Material)	\$700,000
Class IX (Weapons Parts)	\$1,500,000
Class IX (Vehicle Parts)	\$3,130,779
MoP Sustainment Total	\$23,630,779
MoI (BGF) Sustainment	
	Cost Estimate
Class VIII (Medical Material)	\$270,908
Class IX (Weapon Repair Parts)	\$147,733
Class IX (Vehicle Repair Parts)	\$6,104,229
MoI (BGF) Sustainment Total	\$6,522,870
CTS Sustainment	
	Cost Estimate
Class VIII (Medical Material)	\$750,000
Class IX (Weapons Parts)	\$5,000,000
Class IX (Vehicle Repair Parts)	\$2,380,779
CTS Sustainment Total	\$8,130,779
Total Sustainment	\$42,531,135

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IV. IMPACT IF NOT FUNDED

CJTF-OIR is reaching an inflection point with the Iraqi Partner Forces as it moves through the current phase of its campaign plan. ISIS has been territorially defeated through the efforts of the ISF and KSF with coalition support, but ISIS retains the ability to plan attacks and reconstitute on a larger scale if left unchecked. ISIS continues to pose a threat to Iraq and the region and efforts must be focused on ensuring the enduring defeat of ISIS and managing current threats such as ISIS fighters in detention. CJTF-OIR continues to assess transition points for primary responsibility for various force generation elements from the Coalition to the Government of Iraq and the Kurdistan Regional Government over the coming years, subject to operational conditions.

At present, Partner Forces in Iraq engage the remnants of ISIS daily and are pursuing them into their remaining safe havens; as such, they still require CTEF support to fully execute this mission. Failing to sustain the requested level of CTEF funding will result in the atrophy of existing capabilities built through years of partnership between CJTF-OIR and its Coalition partners as the GoI and KRG have not yet developed the full suite of institutional mechanisms to sustain a fully enabled and modern military force capable of keeping pressure on ISIS while also addressing the host of other national security requirements with which they are tasked. CTEF is a critical tool in the D-ISIS fight.

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V. SYRIA

A. PROGRAM SUMMARY

The DoD mission in Syria is the enduring defeat of the ISIS, and CTEF remains the primary source of funding for vetted Syrian partners to execute this mission. Coalition and partner forces' operations and U.S. strikes against ISIS in Syria have significantly degraded the terrorist organization's leadership and networks. ISIS in Syria has not conducted an attack against U.S. forces over the past year, though the group continues to conduct small-scale attacks against SDF and civilians, some of which have been lethal. ISIS attacks are on the decline and are predominantly concentrated in pockets of Syria where security force presence is thin or inconsistent. The Coalition continues to pursue the D-ISIS mission by, with, and through the VSGI, including the SDF and its affiliated groups in Northeast Syria as well as the Free Syrian Army in Southeast Syria. These groups remain committed partners eligible for assistance through CTEF.

The detainee population in Syria represents the largest concentration of ISIS fighters globally, and secure, humane detention remains critical to preventing an ISIS resurgence. If not effectively contained, these ISIS fighters could re-emerge as a committed and experienced fighting force that would threaten coalition forces, partner forces, and the broader region. Although repatriation of ISIS foreign fighters remains the most durable long-term solution, CTEF assistance to increase the size of the security force and upgrade to detention facility infrastructure mitigates the risk of breakouts from SDF detention facilities that could fuel ISIS reconstitution.

The DoD will continue to support the growth of the overall number of VSGI by adding 100-200 personnel per month, with an end strength goal of 4,500 personnel. The increase is primarily for the recruitment and training of new detention facility guard forces and security forces for the al-Hol displaced persons camp. The increased personnel will also enhance VSGI's combat power, sustain partner operations against ISIS, and enhance VSGI efforts to recruit, vet, train, and equip additional Syrian representatives of the broader population. In FY 2024, the DoD will maintain the overall number of VSGI stipend recipients at approximately 21,000 personnel, to include guard forces at ISIS law of war detention centers and security forces at al Hol IDP camp. The DoD will leverage previous progress in the campaign that enabled partner forces to liberate more than 17,000 square miles of territory from ISIS with a small footprint of U.S. and coalition forces. Under this model, the DoD uses CTEF to generate partner force combat power and provide support to sustain and enhance partner force efforts against ISIS.

- Finish Forces – CTEF support will continue to enable Finish Forces to conduct clearance operations, as well as target and attack key ISIS networks. The DoD will continue to assist T&E for five commando companies and Hazen Anti-Terror (HAT) forces to conduct counter-insurgency operations against ISIS.

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The commando forces utilize precision raids and clearance operations to provide the security required for the enduring defeat of ISIS. The HAT is responsible for conducting direct action operations against insurgency cells, often in urban areas and in tight quarters.

- Internal Security Forces (InSF) - The InSF will continue to be trained and equipped under CTEF as a security force for D-ISIS operations. This force provides civil protection and security by manning road checkpoints and conducting inner-city patrols to counter ISIS activity. The InSF also provides a disbursed capability for small raids and can function as a quick reaction force.

- Provincial Internal Security Forces (PrISF) – CTEF will enable continued training of the PrISF to support wide area security and detention facility security for ISIS detainees. Training will continue to support fixed site, checkpoint, and perimeter security operations for many uninhabited areas critical to limiting freedom of movement and preventing conduct of targeted operations by ISIS sleeper cells. PrISF are also responsible for detention facility security and management at the two largest detention facilities in Northeast Syria. During FY 2024 the DoD will expand capacity and capability of the ISIS detention facility guard force, which is comprised of vetted members of the PrISF command structure. The intent is to recruit, train, and professionalize the guard force which is designed to improve the security and humane treatment of ISIS detainees in SDF detention centers.

- Syrian Free Army – The Syrian Free Army (SFA) – formerly known as the Maghawir al Thawra (MaT) – remains a key partner for coalition forces operating near Al-Tanf Garrison (ATG) in Southeast Syria. Coalition forces work by, with, and through the SFA to maintain pressure on ISIS. In FY 2024, CTEF will provide the SFA with required additional equipment and security capabilities to mitigate the increased security threat and losses due to natural attrition throughout FY 2022 and FY 2023. This vetted partner is a highly capable force conducting counter ISIS operations.

Table 13: Syria Year-Over-Year Financial Activity Plan Summary

Category (\$ in Millions)	FY 2022 Enacted ¹	FY 2023 Enacted ²	FY 2024 Request
Training and Equipment	\$35,000,000	\$33,600,000	\$35,000,000
Logistics Support, Supplies, and Services	\$20,000,000	\$42,200,000	\$31,120,000
Stipends	\$70,000,000	\$71,400,000	\$71,880,000
Infrastructure Repair, and Renovation	\$20,000,000	\$7,600,000	\$6,000,000
Sustainment	\$10,000,000	\$5,200,000	\$12,000,000
TOTAL	\$155,000,000	\$160,000,000	\$156,000,000

1/ FY 2022 includes Division C, Title II of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2022 (P.L. 117-103)

2/ FY 2023 includes Division C, Title II of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2023 (P.L. 117-328)

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VI. REQUIREMENTS IN SYRIA

A. TRAINING AND EQUIPMENT (T&E)

The T&E account provides weapons, ammunition, equipment, and combat vehicles for wide area security operations to enable partner force sustainment and stability operations. Through comprehensive T&E efforts, the VSGI have proven to be effective combat forces while also providing invaluable force protection to coalition forces operating in Syria. The FY 2024 request maintains previous levels of training and equipment funds for sustainment, with internal realignment between weapons and ammunition, vehicles, and equipment based on partner and operational requirements.

- Weapons and Ammunition - Weapons and ammunition estimates are based on procurement lead times and upon training and operational requirements to counter the continued ISIS threat. Weapons and equipment projections in FY 2024 are predicated on the continued support to train and equip detention facility guard forces, while projected ammunition support levels account for continued wide area security operations. Maintaining supply levels of weapons and ammunition is critical to maintaining security and preventing an ISIS resurgence. Lethal and non-lethal equipment sets may include various small arms, light weapons, and ammunition for training and operations. The reduction in the requirement is attributable to the continued focus on the sustainment of current levels by strategically and logistically managing requests based on current inventory, demands, and operations.

- Vehicles - Combat vehicles are the primary method by which partner forces conduct wide area security operations to detect and target ISIS sleeper cells. As the threat of improvised explosive devices increases, the demand for armored vehicles has increased significantly. These armored vehicles provide basic protection during patrols and intelligence-driven raids. Vehicles lost in the campaign to liberate territory from ISIS left VSGI in desperate need of additional transportation assets, as their operations have become more decentralized. These operations carry a higher threat due to the small size of the forces responding to ISIS operations and networks. These armored vehicles provide enhanced force protection that allows VSGI to commit smaller units while still giving them an overmatch capability against ISIS. Additional support vehicles will provide administrative support, logistical operations, and security for VSGI to maneuver equipment, supplies, and personnel to different checkpoints and detention facilities within Syria. Mobility is necessary to provide local and area security, locate ISIS networks, and improve conditions to prevent a resurgence.

- Equipment - Equipment estimates are comprised of individual and collective sets to provide support for all operations and initiatives. Items provided will outfit wide area security and assist Finish Forces in conducting both training and operations. With the on-going renovations and construction outlined in FY 2022 and FY 2023 at multiple detention facilities throughout Syria, an increase in forces and equipment is predicted. The increase is to ensure all operations and detention facility support initiatives are properly outfitted with the necessary equipment to manage and maintain/sustain stability operations preventing a resurgence of ISIS.

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Table 14: Syria Training and Equipment

Training and Equipment		
Weapons	Quantity	Total Cost Estimate
Small Arms (AK-47, DsHK, PKM)	430	\$2,000,000
Total Weapons		\$2,000,000
Ammunition	Quantity	Total Cost Estimate
Small Arms ¹	400,000	\$620,000
Explosives ²	2,750	\$500,500
Indirect Fire Rounds ³	1,500	\$580,500
Non-Lethal Rounds ⁴	87,955	\$395,800
Trainer Rounds ⁵	33,600	\$403,200
Total Ammunition		\$2,500,000
<i>¹ 12.7x108MM, CAL50, 7.62MM, 9MM</i>		
<i>² Blasting CAPS, DET Cord, Fuse BLSTG Time, Igniters</i>		
<i>³ Grenades</i>		
<i>⁴ 12 Gauge Bean Bag Rounds, Rubber Bullets</i>		
<i>⁵ Body Practice Hand Grenades, Inert Rounds</i>		
Vehicles	Quantity	Total Cost Estimate
Emergency Vehicles ¹	58	\$3,510,000
Up-Armored Vehicles ²	33	\$2,970,000
Commercially Available Vehicles ³	90	\$1,980,000
Transport Vehicles ⁴	100	\$2,000,000
Other Vehicles ⁵	51	\$2,040,000
Total Vehicles		\$12,500,000
<i>¹ Ambulance, Fire Suppression</i>		
<i>² Armored Pickup Trucks and Other Armored Vehicles</i>		
<i>³ Vehicles that fit the color, make, model of native vehicles</i>		
<i>⁴ Vans, SUVs</i>		
<i>⁵ Water Trucks, Heavy Equipment</i>		

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Equipment	Quantity	Total Cost Estimate
Equipment ¹	71,942	\$5,000,000
Expendables ²	59,524	\$5,000,000
PPE ³	46,154	\$3,000,000
OCIE ⁴	50,633	\$2,000,000
Other ⁵	71,429	\$3,000,000
Total Equipment		\$18,000,000
¹ Binoculars, Canteens, Backpacks, Generators, Metal Detectors ² Body Bags, Hygiene Kits, ³ Body Armor, Helmets, Gas Masks, IFAKs ⁴ Uniforms, Boots, Jumpsuits ⁵ Relocatable Buildings, Cameras, Televisions, Mattresses		
		\$35,000,000

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B. LOGISTICS SUPPORT, SUPPLIES, AND SERVICES (LSSS)

The LSSS account provides for life support, including subsistence, medical supplies, sanitation, and power generation for operational VSGI forces, training locations, and support to detention facilities. This funding also includes air transportation costs critical to the logistics system as VSGI operate in austere environments that have limited infrastructure. DoD funds basic life support (BLS) services at partner force operating bases and detention facility sites. BLS contracts provide partner forces with basic services, including subsistence, latrines, and power generation. Both Air and Ground transportation continue to be critical for sustainment of VSGI. Service contracts such as airtime provided through the Special Operations Forces Support Activity (SOFSA) and biometrics subscriptions enable the partner force to better communicate shared intelligence and plan tactical operations that further supports the defeat of ISIS. The FY 2024 increase in cost is based on DoD plans to grow partner force capabilities through the force generation of Finish Forces, wide-area security forces, and detention facility guard forces.

Table 15: Syria LSSS

Logistics Support, Supplies, and Services		
Requirements	Quantity	Total Cost Estimate
Class I Support	52	\$1,000,000
Class VIII Support Package	10	\$3,000,000
Biometrics Enrollment	1	\$10,000
Basic BLS Support Package	4	\$2,244,000
Force Protection Requirements Package	1	\$2,500,000
SOFSA Contracted Logistics Support	1	\$366,000
Transportation/Shipping Costs	1	\$20,000,000
Airtime Contract	1	\$2,000,000
Logistics Support, Supplies, and Services		\$31,120,000

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C. STIPENDS

Stipend payments enable the VSGI to attract and retain personnel, to include detention facility guard forces, and IDP camp security forces. Stipends are contingent on effectiveness, proper use of training and equipment, detention facility security, compliance with the Law of Armed Conflict, maintenance of detention center security, and respect for human rights. The SFA plans to increase their force by 500 members, the Commandos plan to increase their force by 500 members, and the PrISF is working on increasing their guard force by 3,500 members by the end of FY 2023. In FY 2024, the DoD anticipates maintaining the overall number of supported VSGI at 21.2K personnel, to include detention center guard forces.

Table 16: Syria Stipends

VSGI Stipends	
Stipend	Total Cost Estimate
Stipends (Monthly Payments)	\$71,880,000
Total VSGI Stipends	\$71,880,000

D. INFRASTRUCTURE, REPAIR, AND RENOVATION (IRR)

The infrastructure repair and renovation support will fund facility sustainment, repair of wear and tear to facilities, and security enhancements to mitigate risk of detention facility breakouts. Stable and secure facilities are crucial to set the conditions for the enduring defeat of ISIS. On-going projects include repair and renovation of buildings for operations centers, detention facilities, living quarters, and headquarters for VSGI. The decrease from the FY 2023 request for this infrastructure repair and renovation reflects the anticipated cost of making necessary ad hoc improvements to detention infrastructure for ISIS fighters in SDF-managed facilities and re-aligns CTEF funding from other activities such as logistical sustainment that align with operational priorities. Additionally, the most recent earthquake experienced by Northwest Syria on February 6, 2023 damaged key infrastructure used by SDF partner forces, including the Raqqah detention facility, necessitating a temporary increase in FY 2024 IRR requirements over previous years.

Table 17: Syria Infrastructure Repair and Renovation

Infrastructure Repair and Renovation		
Infrastructure Repair & Renovation	Quantity	Total Cost Estimate
Repair and Renovation Projects	6	\$6,000,000
Infrastructure Repair and Renovation		\$6,000,000

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E. SUSTAINMENT

Sustainment remains a key factor to the continuing management of previously transferred vehicles and equipment to maintain operations and infrastructure including sustainment of heavy equipment, vehicles, detention centers, and weapons. Repair parts remain critical to maintain full VSGI capability, while facility sustainment and operating costs include basic provisions required for ongoing operations to enable the enduring defeat of ISIS. Failure to sustain weapons and critical infrastructure, such as detention facilities, increases the likelihood of detainee escape, which would increase the risk of ISIS’ ability to successfully reconstitute its forces. The FY 2024 increase for sustainment reflects the shift from enabling significant partner force counter-offensive operations to sustainment operations.

Table 18: Syria Sustainment Breakout

Sustainment	
Finish Force Sustainment	Total Cost Estimate
Class I (Subsistence)	\$500,000
Class II (Clothing, OCIE, Electronics)	\$400,000
Class IV (Construction Material)	\$300,000
Class VIII (Medical Material)	\$500,000
Class IX (Weapons Parts)	\$300,000
Class IX (Vehicle Parts)	\$400,000
Total Finish Force Sustainment	\$2,400,000
SDF Sustainment	Total Cost Estimate
Class I (Subsistence)	\$500,000
Class II (Clothing, OCIE, Electronics)	\$400,000
Class IV (Construction Material)	\$300,000
Class VIII (Medical Material)	\$400,000
Class IX (Weapons Parts)	\$400,000
Class IX (Vehicle Parts)	\$400,000
Total SDF Sustainment	\$2,400,000
InSF Sustainment	Total Cost Estimate
Class I (Subsistence)	\$500,000

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Class II (Clothing, OCIE, Electronics)	\$400,000
Class IV (Construction Material)	\$300,000
Class VIII (Medical Material)	\$400,000
Class IX (Weapons Parts)	\$400,000
Class IX (Vehicle Parts)	\$400,000
Total InSF Sustainment	\$2,400,000
PrISF Sustainment	Total Cost Estimate
Class I (Subsistence)	\$500,000
Class II (Clothing, OCIE)	\$500,000
Class IV (Construction Material)	\$400,000
Class VIII (Medical Material)	\$500,000
Class IX (Weapons Parts)	\$400,000
Class IX (Vehicle Parts)	\$500,000
Total PrISF Sustainment	\$2,800,000
SFA Sustainment	Total Cost Estimate
Class I (Subsistence)	\$500,000
Class IV (Construction Material)	\$400,000
Class VIII (Medical Material)	\$400,000
Class IX (Weapons Parts)	\$300,000
Class IX (Vehicle Parts)	\$400,000
Total SFA Sustainment	\$2,000,000
Total Sustainment	\$12,000,000

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VII. IMPACT IF NOT FUNDED

CTEF allows the DoD to effectively support partner forces in the fight to ensure the enduring defeat of ISIS. If CTEF is not adequately funded, partner forces will receive reduced operational equipping and sustainment support, which will decrease the pressure on ISIS and potentially allow a space in northeastern Syria for ISIS to reconstitute and operate freely resulting in increased threats to regional stability, the United States, and our interests increasing the probability of an ISIS resurgence and threat to the United States and its interests. Inadequately funding requirements for secure and humane detention of captured ISIS fighters in northeast Syria will lead to an increased risk of breakouts, which would also feed ISIS reconstitution. The FY 2024 CTEF budget request represents an important part of a whole-of-government effort to enable the enduring defeat of ISIS and prevent broader regional conflict.

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APPENDIX: ACRONYMS

ACI	Area of Common Interest
BDSC	Baghdad Diplomatic Support Center
BGF	Border Guard Force
BLS	Basic Life Support
CJTF-OIR	Combined Joint Task Force – Operation INHERENT RESOLVE
CONUS	Continental United States
CSOJTF-L	Combined Special Operations Joint Task Force – Levant
CT	Counter-Terrorism
CTC	Counter-Terrorism Command
CTEF	Counter-Islamic State of Iraq and Syria Train and Equip Fund
CTS	Counter Terrorism Service
D-ISIS	Defeat Islamic State of Iraq and Syria
DoD	Department of Defense
DSCA	Defense Security Cooperation Agency
FY	Fiscal Year
GoI	Government of Iraq
HAT	Hazen Anti-Terror
IA	Iraqi Army
IDP	Internally Displaced Persons
IGFC	Iraqi Ground Forces Command
IKR	Iraqi Kurdistan Region

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InSF	Internal Security Forces
IRR	Infrastructure Repair and Renovation
ISF	Iraqi Security Forces
ISIS	Islamic State of Iraq and Syria
ISOF	Iraqi Special Operations Forces
JOC-I	Joint Operations Command – Iraq
KCL	Kurdish Coordination Lines
KSF	Kurdistan Security Forces
LSSS	Logistics Support, Supplies, and Services
MAG	Military Advisory Group
MaT	Maghawir al Thawra
MoD	Ministry of Defense
MoI	Ministry of Interior
MoPA	Ministry of Peshmerga Affairs
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NMI	North Atlantic Treaty Organization Mission Iraq
OC	Operations Commands
OCIE	Organizational Clothing and Individual Equipment
OSC-I	Office of Security Cooperation – Iraq
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PrISF	Provincial Internal Security Forces
QK	Qwat Khasah

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QRF	Quick Reaction Forces
RAID	Rapid Aerostat Initial Deployment
RGB	Regional Guard Brigades
SDF	Syrian Democratic Forces
SFA	Syrian Free Army
SOF	Special Operations Forces
SOFSA	Special Operations Forces Support Activity
SUV	Sport-Utility Vehicle
T&E	Train and Equip
TSC	Theater Support Command
U.S.	United States
UAS	Unmanned Aerial System
VSGI	Vetted Syrian Groups and Individuals