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**OFFICE OF THE  
SECRETARY OF WAR**

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**DEPARTMENT OF WAR BUDGET**

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**FISCAL YEAR 2027**

**April 2026**



**Justification for Fiscal Year 2027**

**COUNTER-ISLAMIC STATE OF IRAQ AND SYRIA TRAIN  
AND EQUIP FUND**

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The estimated cost of this report or study for the Department of War is approximately \$11,200 for the 2026 Fiscal Year. This includes \$200 in expenses and \$11,000 in DoW labor.  
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## **I. FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2027 BUDGET SUMMARY**

The U.S. Government remains committed to the enduring defeat of the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) (D-ISIS) remnants by supporting vetted partner forces' capacity to maintain pressure against it. An ISIS resurgence is a threat to U.S. national interests, the people of Iraq, Syria, Lebanon, Jordan, and the global community. The Counter-ISIS Train and Equip Fund (CTEF) supports the sustained D-ISIS mission by providing targeted support to partner force operations and increasing vetted partner force capability. CTEF support will enable our vetted partner forces, the Iraqi Ministry of Defense (MoD), Kurdish Security Forces (KSF), Iraq's Counterterrorism Service (CTS), vetted Syrian groups and individuals (VSGI), Lebanese Armed Forces (LAF), and the King Abdullah II Royal Special Forces Command (KAIRSFC), to lead the D-ISIS fight and prevent an ISIS resurgence.

The following details represent the Department of War's (DoW) best military assessment of areas where CTEF support will be required and is an estimate of the associated funding for that required support. The FY 2027 CTEF budget request of \$303.1 million will strengthen our vetted partner forces' capabilities to maintain the security of territories liberated from ISIS, counter any threats from ISIS at large, as well as ISIS in detention, and deter future ISIS threats. As Operation INHERENT RESOLVE (OIR) evolves, CTEF will provide support to Iraqi, Syrian, Lebanese, and Jordanian Partner Forces in their D-ISIS missions. The intent of training, equipping, and providing operational assistance to vetted partner forces in this request is to consolidate D-ISIS gains and to ensure ISIS remnants in Iraq, Syria, Lebanon, and Jordan cannot rebuild capability to threaten the Homeland.

In Iraq, partner forces operations have significantly reduced ISIS capabilities, but ISIS is still trying to rebuild in remote areas of the country. CTEF will continue to offer essential training and equipment support, enhancing Iraq's ability to lead and manage D-ISIS operations. Iraq's ability to conduct unilateral D-ISIS strikes is a priority to enable self-reliant targeted operations. In FY 2027, Combined Joint Task Force – Operation INHERENT RESOLVE (CJTF-OIR) plans to allocate approximately \$118.9 million of CTEF funds to Iraqi units, including the MoD, KSF, and CTS, for long-term planning, joint operations, and coordination of D-ISIS efforts with unified action partners. These partners include coalition forces, government entities, and non-governmental organizations. This request is a significant decrease from the CTEF-Iraq (CTEF-I) FY 2026 request of \$212.52 million and reflects the steady decrease of U.S. direct support to Iraqi partner forces as they continue to build independent capabilities. This request will provide crucial capabilities to the Government of Iraq (GoI) and supply various essential resources to CTS. Additionally, it includes funding for construction materials and medical supplies essential to partner forces, both aimed at enhancing operational capabilities to ensure the suppression of ISIS remnants.

CTEF support in Syria is critical for VSGI to conduct D-ISIS missions, detain remaining ISIS fighters securely and humanely, and prevent ISIS remnants from rebuilding the capability to threaten the Homeland. DoW will use CTEF in Syria to provide vetted partners with the equipment, supplies, and services needed for ongoing D-ISIS security operations. CTEF support will also allow VSGI to securely and humanely detain ISIS fighters, while supporting efforts to improve security conditions and to counter ISIS

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networks at detention facilities and displaced person camps. The FY 2027 request of \$130.00 million for Syria is unchanged from the FY 2026 request of \$130.00 million to sustain D-ISIS operations but will be adjusted as needed in subsequent Financial Action Plans to account for the evolving situation in Syria.

CTEF support in Lebanon is critical for the LAF, including Lebanese special operations forces (LSOF), to conduct D-ISIS missions and constrain ISIS’ potential expansion through the Lebanese and Syrian borders. ISIS continues to use Lebanon as a facilitation pathway to support its operations in Syria, conducting resupply, regeneration, and recruitment across the country. DoW will use CTEF in Lebanon to provide vetted partners with the training, equipment, and supplies needed to increase LAF and LSOF effectiveness executing D-ISIS operations. Compared to the FY 2026 request of \$15.00 million, the FY 2027 justification is increased to \$36.00 million to enhance support to partner forces and expand D-ISIS capabilities, ultimately preventing ISIS expansion.

CTEF support in Jordan is critical for the KAIIRSFC, also known as Jordan Special Operations Forces (JORSOF), to conduct D-ISIS operations both domestically and in support of regional D-ISIS efforts. DoW will use CTEF in Jordan to provide JORSOF with training, equipment, and supplies necessary to sustain effective combat power to degrade and destroy ISIS networks emanating from Syria. The \$18.2 million FY 2027 request, to support JORSOF’s ability to take a greater role in the D-ISIS campaign, both unilaterally and in partnership with U.S. forces, is the first time DoW is including Jordan in its CTEF request.

**Table 1: Fiscal Year 2027 Summary**

<b>Budget Summary</b>	<b>FY 2025 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2026 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2027 Request</b>
CTEF Iraq (CTEF-I) Requirements	\$380,758,349	\$212,516,000	\$118,899,000
CTEF Syria (CTEF-S) Requirements	\$147,941,208	\$130,000,000	\$130,000,000
CTEF Lebanon (CTEF-L) Requirements	\$0	\$0	\$36,000,000
CTEF Jordan (CTEF-J) Requirements	\$0	\$0	\$18,200,000
<b>Total Requirements</b>	<b>\$528,699,557</b>	<b>\$342,516,000</b>	<b>\$303,099,000</b>

## II. IRAQ

### PROGRAM SUMMARY

CJTF-OIR coordinates its support to the Iraqi Security Forces (ISF) and the KSF through various partnerships. CJTF-OIR’s Military Advisory Group – Iraq collaborates with the Joint Operations Command – Iraq (JOC-I) to advise, assist, and enable (A2E) the GoI in its efforts to combat ISIS. Meanwhile, CJTF-OIR’s MAG – North works with elements of the KSF under the Ministry of Peshmerga Affairs (MoPA) to support counter-ISIS operations in the Iraqi Kurdistan Region (IKR).

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Additionally, the Combined Special Operations Joint Task Force-Central (CSOJTF-C) utilizes its Special Operations Advisory Group to partner with Iraq's CTS, enabling the GoI's special operations forces. These organizations are recognized as the preferred partners in providing strategic A2E support to achieve desired outcomes, ensuring the sustained and enduring defeat of ISIS remnants.

CTEF remains a crucial tool for providing these resources and skills, but the longer-term goal is to improve our partner forces' ability to generate their own capabilities, reduce their reliance on CTEF, and improve their logistical and sustainment operations.

**Table 2: Iraq Year-Over-Year Finance and Activity Plan Summary**

<b>Category</b>	<b>FY 2025 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2026 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2027 Request</b>
Training and Equipment (T&E)	\$257,058,349	\$175,028,940	\$96,452,160
Logistical Support, Supplies, and Services (LSSS)	\$9,700,000	\$17,240,000	\$14,600,000
Stipends	\$60,000,000	\$0	\$0
Infrastructure Repair and Renovation (IRR)	\$4,795,000	\$0	\$6,000,000
Sustainment	\$49,205,000	\$20,247,060	\$1,846,840
<b>CTEF-I Total</b>	<b>\$380,758,349</b>	<b>\$212,516,000</b>	<b>\$118,899,000</b>

### **III. REQUIREMENTS IN IRAQ BY FINANCE AND ACTIVITY PLAN CATEGORY**

#### **A. T&E**

CJTF-OIR conducts A2E efforts with vetted partner forces to independently sustain the enduring defeat of ISIS and prevent its remnants from rebuilding a capability to threaten the Homeland. CTEF T&E procurements ensure the continued development of partnered force capabilities to defeat ISIS remnants without U.S. or coalition assistance, which follows DoW's two lines of effort: the denial of ISIS safe havens and the building of partner force capabilities to ensure the enduring defeat of ISIS remnants.

**Table 3: Overall CTEF-I T&E**

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<b>CTEF-I T&amp;E</b>			
<b>CTEF-I Partner Force</b>	<b>FY 2025 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2026 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2027 Request</b>
MoD <sup>1/</sup>	\$189,954,514	\$48,419,000	\$38,600,000
MoPA	\$57,792,529	\$61,014,940	\$0
CTS	\$9,311,306	\$65,595,000	\$57,852,160
<b>CTEF-I T&amp;E Total</b>	<b>\$257,058,349</b>	<b>\$175,028,940</b>	<b>\$96,452,160</b>

*1/ MoD and JOC-I requirements are combined in the FY 2027 J-Book*

### 1. IRAQ MoD T&E SUMMARY

The MoD is responsible for manning, training, and equipping the Iraqi Ground Forces Command, Iraqi Navy (including Marines), Iraqi Air Force (IqAF), and Iraqi Air Defense Command. These elements provide forces to JOC-I for D-ISIS operations and have achieved a steady state of counterterrorism (CT) capabilities.

Air Advisors. Iraq does not have an enduring pipeline of new pilots or instructors to coach and mentor. While the Iraqi pilots maintain required qualifications, advisors on air-to-ground tactics would provide an increase in lethality and precision strikes. Air Advisors will observe ongoing missions and current training to provide instruction to IqAF pilots. The focus of these advisors will be on Iraqi AC-208 aircraft, which only have an air-to-ground mission, and this platform has historically been successful in targeting ISIS.

IqAF and JOC-I Over-the-Horizon (OTH) Communications. Requests for OTH communications will enable Iraqi strike aircraft to operate in more remote locations ISIS fighters frequent. These systems extend the distance Iraqi pilots can communicate with ground-based leadership. This retransmission equipment will be installed at fixed and secured sites. It will also be used to upgrade manned and unmanned aircraft to ensure coverage throughout the country.

MoD Counter Unmanned & Autonomous Systems (C-UAS). Iraq's critical military infrastructure has sustained frequent attacks from one-way UAS and smaller systems. Providing Iraq with the capability to protect this infrastructure is vital to ongoing D-ISIS missions and will be given to the MoD and coordinated with the JOC-I to ensure overlapping protective layers.

Flight Simulators. Iraq's D-ISIS capability increasingly relies on Iraqi aircraft conducting precision strikes. This CTEF request will provide flight simulators for the IqAF AC-208 program, enabling pilots and weapon system officers to train in reduced-cost scenarios and increase joint interoperability, specifically in D-ISIS operations. This capability will improve the abilities of both pilots and weapon system officers to target ISIS in remote and complex terrain.

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**Table 4: MoD T&E**

MoD T&E			
Requirements	Quantity	Unit Cost	Total Cost Estimate
OTH Communications	22	\$1,000,000.00	\$22,000,000
Flight Simulators	2	\$2,000,000.00	\$4,000,000
Counter UAS	12	\$800,000.00	\$9,600,000
Air Advisor Support	1	\$3,000,000.00	\$3,000,000
<b>MoD T&amp;E Total</b>			<b>\$38,600,000</b>

**2. MoPA PROGRAM SUMMARY**

The KSF is the constitutionally authorized security force of the Kurdish Regional Government (KRG), responsible for the security of the IKR pursuant to Article 9 of the Iraqi Constitution. MoPA is an apolitical military institution that oversees the IKR’s defensive operations. Together, MoPA and KSF play a crucial role in Iraq's long-term security strategy, which aims to ensure the enduring defeat of ISIS remnants. Their operations focus on securing the northern front along the Iraqi border and facilitating combined operations with the ISF in areas of mutual interest, where ISIS has established limited sanctuaries.

By 2027, MoPA force structure will include two corps-equivalent area commands acting as the operational echelons between MoPA Headquarters and their assigned divisions. MoPA will have eleven total divisions, with six under Area Command 1 and five under Area Command 2. Each division directs operations of four regional guard brigades. Additionally, MoPA plans ultimately to have three training centers, a staff training college, two support force commands, and multiple logistics units. These efforts aim to enhance MoPA's operational and administrative capacities to field a competent, professional force able to ensure regional stability and the enduring defeat of ISIS remnants.

**3. CTS PROGRAM SUMMARY**

CTS is a quasi-ministerial organization that reports to Iraq's Prime Minister. Its three-tiered structure includes the CTS Headquarters, Counterterrorism Command, and Iraqi Special Operations Forces (ISOF) brigades. CTS conducts warrant-based, intelligence-driven operations against ISIS elements throughout Iraq and has demonstrated a high level of capability. In FY 2027, CTEF support for CTS will include satellite communications airtime and devices, ammunition force generation, armored ambulances, joint operations

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training, expansion of the intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) aerial platforms fleet, night vision devices, Class IV barrier materials, sustainment for vehicles and equipment, computers for modernization efforts, and forensic investigative laboratory equipment.

Satellite Communications Airtime and Devices. CTS currently relies on satellite communication systems to track and communicate internally, which bolsters their communication architecture and improves their operational planning and execution. CTS must renew support service and airtime contracts at scheduled intervals to avoid significant and costly communications lapses, which would force a reliance on short-distance, unencrypted communications methods. This requirement will include contract renewals and fielding support for CTS satellite communication systems.

CTS Ammunition Force Generation. CTS conducts continuous training and D-ISIS operations involving two ISOF brigades. With the current frequency of operations, the majority of ammunition CTS possesses is designated for D-ISIS missions and contingencies, leaving very little for training. This request will support one year of training and planned operations and help to sustain a healthy reserve of ammunition for contingencies.

CTS Light Combat Tactical All-Terrain Ambulances. CTS currently has no armored ambulances, forcing a reliance on unarmored emergency vehicles and improvised casualty evacuation vehicles. Providing these ambulances stocked with medical equipment will modernize ground evacuation and enable timely, reliable, and safe emergency transportation, improve the survivability of CTS operators, and reduce dependency on coalition medical services.

CTS ISR Fleet. CTS needs additional drone assets to provide the operational advantage of maneuvering in caves and forested areas and CTS already uses some of these assets to great effect. To reduce training times and facilitate integration into the force, this procurement will provide CTS drones similar in capability to those it currently deploys. CTS requires these improved capabilities when conducting missions to mitigate loss of personnel and equipment.

Sulay Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) Night Vision Devices (NVD). Sulay SWAT has highly effective fighters operating north of the Kurdish Coordination Line (KCL). It partners directly with U.S. special operations forces and the GoI recognizes it as a law enforcement organization. Sulay SWAT is consistently proficient at performing daylight D-ISIS missions but is less effective during periods of darkness because it lacks effective night-vision capabilities. By providing Sulay SWAT with NVDs, weapon-mounted lights, and flashlights, they will be better able to carry out successful night operations. This request will include NVDs and night-vision accessories.

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Sulay SWAT NVD Maintenance and Replacement Parts. Sulay SWAT requires training and replacement parts for the requested NVDs to ensure proper maintenance and to extend the equipment's lifespan.

Sulay SWAT Force Generation. Sulay SWAT has continued to be a critical asset against ISIS in the KCL area. It trains and conducts operations daily but lacks the ability to acquire adequate equipment to sustain future D-ISIS missions in an ever-changing environment. Equipping Sulay SWAT with critical combat equipment such as weapons, optics, and personal protective equipment like helmets and tactical vests will continue to allow operations in any environment and maintain Sulay SWAT's operating tempo (OPTEMPO) without sacrificing lethality.

Sulay SWAT Ammunition. Sulay SWAT has increased the frequency of its operations in the IKR, leading to an increase in ammunition consumption. As with other vetted partner forces, Sulay SWAT has undergone a significant shift to standard North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) firearms. It is currently unable to acquire sufficient magazines and ammunition compatible with standard NATO weapon systems. Providing magazines and ammunition to Sulay SWAT will enable it to maintain or increase OPTEMPO, allowing the continued disruption and elimination of ISIS activity north of the KCL. Moreover, the use of standard NATO weapons will enhance interoperability executing D-ISIS operations, particularly when partnering with U.S. and NATO advisors.

CTS Warehouse and Middle Factory Modernization. The CTS sustainment facilities currently lack sufficient equipment to maintain equipment vital to D-ISIS operations, preventing long-term self-sufficiency. Current logistical infrastructure includes dangerous, improvised material handling equipment and warehouses without fire suppression systems, posing an unacceptable risk to personnel and equipment. Furthermore, limitations in tools and equipment, such as vehicle lifts and diagnostic computers, severely restrict CTS maintainers' ability to respond rapidly to ISOF service and repair needs, hindering operational readiness. Addressing these deficiencies through investment in modern material handling equipment, a basic fire suppression network with dedicated firefighting assets consisting of at least four trucks, and enhanced maintenance capabilities is paramount to ensuring continued success against ISIS. This investment will also bolster ISF professionalism and reduce reliance on coalition support, directly contributing to a stable and secure Iraq.

CTS Computer Modernization. Modern computer systems are critical to CTS' self-sufficiency and procuring them will directly improve CTS support functions, enabling improved planning, logistics management, and administrative efficiency vital for sustaining D-ISIS operations. By bolstering capabilities in sustainment, administration, and command and control, this procurement will accelerate CTS' modernization trajectory and enhance its ability to effectively support the warfighter, ultimately contributing to the enduring defeat of ISIS remnants.

CTS Legal Project. Maintaining a sustained and effective CT capability is critical to ensuring the enduring defeat of ISIS remnants

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and this requires strengthening CTS’ ability to manage the procurement and sustainment of essential military equipment independently. Specialized training in contract law and management, encompassing both Iraqi and international legal frameworks for key personnel in the CTS legal, logistics, and financial directorates, will enable responsible acquisition and logistical support, reducing reliance on external assistance. This investment in CTS’s self-sufficiency directly contributes to the enduring defeat of ISIS remnants and the stability of the region.

CTS Special Forensic Investigative Laboratory (SFIL). The existing CTS SFIL plays a critical role in disrupting ISIS by providing forensic analysis that enables the successful prosecution of captured ISIS fighters. The SFIL also supports evidence sharing within CTS. To maintain momentum against ISIS, the SFIL requires modernizing its analytical capabilities, including software upgrades, advanced digital exploitation tools, and enhanced chemical analysis equipment. These improvements will accelerate investigations into ISIS networks. Investment in capabilities like ballistics analysis and improved safety equipment for handling evidence is also vital to ensure the SFIL remains a key asset in CTS’ D-ISIS mission.

**Table 5: CTS T&E**

<b>CTS T&amp;E</b>			
<b>CTS Ammunition</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Unit Cost</b>	<b>Total Cost Estimate</b>
Small Arms Ammunition	22,510,530	\$0.72	\$16,207,582
Explosives	26,230	\$112.00	\$2,937,760
Training Ammunition	493,059	\$0.41	\$202,154
<b>CTS Ammunition Total</b>			<b>\$19,347,496</b>
<b>CTS Vehicles</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Unit Cost</b>	<b>Total Cost Estimate</b>
Sustainment Vehicles	7	\$732,751.43	\$5,129,260
Armored Ambulances	8	\$750,000.00	\$6,000,000
<b>CTS Vehicles Total</b>			<b>\$11,129,260</b>
<b>CTS ISR</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Unit Cost</b>	<b>Total Cost Estimate</b>
Drones, Infrared Attachment, Molle Pouch	20	\$28,732.50	\$574,630
Drone Batteries	60	\$369.00	\$22,140
Spare Propellers	60	\$129.00	\$7,740
<b>CTS ISR Total</b>			<b>\$604,510</b>
<b>CTS Supplies</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Unit Cost</b>	<b>Total Cost Estimate</b>

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<b>CTS T&amp;E</b>			
Computers	100	\$1,500.00	\$150,000
Maintenance Equipment	30	\$1,634.00	\$49,020
Forensic Equipment	41	\$3,639.00	\$149,199
Airtime and Devices	11	\$1,945,768.00	\$21,403,451
<b>CTS Supplies Total</b>			<b>\$21,751,670</b>
<b>CTS Training and Services</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Unit Cost</b>	<b>Total Cost Estimate</b>
Legal Contract Course	15	\$15,000.00	\$225,000
<b>CTS Training and Services Total</b>			<b>\$225,000</b>
<b>Sulay SWAT Ammunition</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Unit Cost</b>	<b>Total Cost Estimate</b>
Ammunition	2,320,000	\$1.25	\$2,900,000
Explosives	1,200	\$60.00	\$72,000
<b>Sulay SWAT Ammunition Total</b>			<b>\$2,972,000</b>
<b>Sulay SWAT Supplies</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Unit Cost</b>	<b>Total Cost Estimate</b>
Weapon Optics	200	\$1,531.00	\$306,200
NVDs	300	\$5,000.08	\$1,500,024
Magazines	1,000	\$16.00	\$16,000
<b>Sulay SWAT Supplies Total</b>			<b>\$1,822,224</b>
<b>CTS T&amp;E</b>			<b>\$57,852,160</b>

**B. LSSS**

The FY 2027 LSSS CTEF-I request funds transporting and storing CTEF equipment and involves moving equipment from the Continental United States (CONUS) to Kuwait, followed by air or ground movement into Iraq. The LSSS request also covers costs associated with packing, crating, and handling CTEF equipment, materials, and vehicles.

Funding for this program covers the costs associated with utilizing the 1st Theater Sustainment Command’s (TSC) heavy lift contract, supporting all intra-theater transportation of CTEF equipment with contracted vehicle support. This includes using flatbed trucks, cranes, forklifts, and force protection personnel during convoy operations.

LSSS funding will also cover the maintenance of CTEF-procured equipment before divestment to partner forces, ensuring it is fully mission-capable and ready for use against ISIS upon receipt, as well as overhead expenses related to the implementing agencies that

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procure CTEF equipment. These requests primarily cover contractor labor and support costs for procurements made through the United States Army Security Assistance Command (USASAC).

## **1. IRAQ LSSS SUMMARY**

Air Force Security Assistance Command (AFSAC). All implementing agencies require compensation for work done on CTEF-I requirements. This request is primarily used to pay contractor labor, travel, and other such expenses. AFSAC facilitates the procurement of CTEF requirements for the IqAF.

CTEF-I Wide Transportation Support. USASAC transports equipment from CONUS to Kuwait and materiel is moved using the Defense Transportation System or vendor-provided transportation when pre-approved by policy exception. Funding is required in advance due to the lead times required to process material transport requests.

CTEF-I Wide Overhead. USASAC requires compensation for case work done on CTEF-I requirements. Like AFSAC, USASAC uses these funds to pay contractor labor, travel, and other such expenses. Prior to each FY, USASAC estimates the expected cost of contractor support through coordination with implementing agencies.

CTEF-I Contracted Line Haul, Heavy Lift. Once CTEF equipment has arrived in theater, 1st TSC is responsible for transporting it from Kuwait to designated locations in Iraq for divestment to vetted partner forces, and 1st TSC requires reimbursement for all associated costs.

CTS Academia Relocation. This request supports transporting CTS equipment from Baghdad to a new location.

**Table 6: CTEF-I LSSS**

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LSSS			
MoD LSSS	Quantity	Unit Cost	Total Cost Estimate
AFSAC	1	\$700,000.00	\$700,000
<b>MoD LSSS Total</b>			<b>\$700,000</b>
CTEF-I Wide LSSS	Quantity	Unit Cost	Total Cost Estimate
Transportation Support	1	\$6,000,000.00	\$6,000,000
CTEF-I Wide Overhead	1	\$5,500,000.00	\$5,500,000
Contracted Line Haul, Heavy Lift Contract	1	\$2,000,000.00	\$2,000,000
<b>CTEF-I Wide LSSS Total</b>			<b>\$13,500,000</b>
CTS Academia Relocation	Quantity	Unit Cost	Total Cost Estimate
Transportation Support	1	\$400,000.00	\$400,000
<b>CTS LSSS Total</b>			<b>\$400,000</b>
<b>CTEF-I LSSS Total</b>			<b>\$14,600,000</b>

**C. IRR**

CTS Academic Training Center Renovation. CTS plans to relocate their academic training facility to accommodate a larger force and modernized training capabilities. IRR funds will be used to renovate an existing facility, turning it into a fully-functioning training environment.

**Table 7: CTEF-I IRR**

IRR			
CTS IRR	Quantity	Unit Cost	Total Cost Estimate
CTS Academic Training Facility	1	\$6,000,000.00	\$6,000,000
<b>CTEF-I IRR Total</b>			<b>\$6,000,000</b>

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**D. SUSTAINMENT**

CTEF-I sustainment funding is primarily used to maintain material previously transferred to partner forces until they establish their own institutional sustainment and acquisition programs. Equipment divested to partner forces often needs substantial repairs to remain operational, resulting in significant maintenance costs. For FY 2027, CTEF-I sustainment funds will procure medical supplies for MoPA and barrier construction materials for CTS.

MoPA Class VIII. Even as CTEF support to MoPA decreases, allowing MoPA leadership to continue building independent capabilities, Class VIII procurements will provide critical medical support to MoPA D-ISIS operations and training.

CTS Class IV Barrier Materials. CTS requires the ability to build and reinforce defensive perimeters. Previously divested barriers and concertina wire were utilized along the Syrian border in 2025, drastically depleting stock levels. Class IV barrier materials will serve to provide security on operations by reducing enemy avenues of approach and protecting CTS operators and forward positions. CTS will have the ability to bolster forward operating bases and perimeter defenses, enhancing operations in complex mountainous terrain and urban areas alike.

**Table 8: CTEF-I Sustainment**

Sustainment	
<b>MoPA Sustainment</b>	<b>Total Cost Estimate</b>
Class VIII (Medical Materials)	\$1,354,870
<b>CTS Sustainment</b>	<b>Total Cost Estimate</b>
Class IV (Barrier Material)	\$491,970
<b>CTEF-I Sustainment Total</b>	<b>\$1,846,840</b>

**IV. IMPACT IF NOT FUNDED**

During the normalization phase of operations, CTEF is essential for enhancing ISF and KSF long-term capabilities to ensure the enduring defeat of ISIS remnants. This CTEF request will enable CJTF-OIR to build on the capabilities developed through years of collaboration between coalition members and Iraqi partner forces, while also allowing our Iraqi partners to continue building their

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own D-ISIS capabilities.

Investments in training and equipping the MoD will prepare Iraq for OIR transition in Iraq, and CTS has proven to be an invaluable partner in the D-ISIS fight. Failure to fund CTS requirements would leave a significant security gap that ISIS is very likely to exploit. CTEF is the most effective authority to support Iraqi security partners in developing these capabilities and to provide the necessary training and equipment to ensure the enduring defeat of ISIS remnants.

Failure to fund CTEF at the requested levels could lead to a decline in critical D-ISIS capabilities, which could lead to an ISIS resurgence. Meanwhile, the GoI and the KRG continue to address readiness gaps as they work toward establishing the institutional mechanisms to maintain a modern military force independently. Modernization is vital for keeping pressure on ISIS and for preventing them from developing new capabilities, and it supports U.S. national security policy by helping improve a strategic partner's security.

## **V. SYRIA**

### **PROGRAM SUMMARY**

The DoW mission in Syria remains the enduring defeat of ISIS remnants in an evolving political situation. Coalition and partner force D-ISIS operations in Syria have significantly degraded the terrorist organization's leadership and networks, but remnants continue to conduct small-scale tactical attacks against Syrian government forces and civilians in pockets of Syria where security force presence is thin or inconsistent. DoW continues pursuing the D-ISIS mission by, with, and through VSIGI, including former Syrian Democratic Forces (SDF) and Syrian Free Army (SFA) members who have or integrating into the new Syrian security apparatus, and other future vetted groups. CTEF will continue providing small arms and light weapons to them.

CTEF will fund training and equipment for VSIGI to provide civil protection against ISIS elements by maintaining wide-area security, manning road checkpoints, conducting inner-city patrols, serving as quick-reaction forces, conducting small raids, managing border security through forward-deployed outposts, executing D-ISIS direct-action operations, often in urban areas and tight quarters, and protecting critical infrastructure.

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**Table 9: Syria Year-Over-Year Finance and Activity Plan Summary**

Category	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request
T&E	\$15,861,492	\$15,634,345	\$18,000,000
LSSS	\$37,779,416	\$32,426,655	\$30,000,000
Stipends	\$58,900,500	\$65,000,000	\$61,500,000
IRR	\$15,000,000	\$1,552,000	\$0
Sustainment	\$20,399,800	\$15,387,000	\$20,500,000
<b>CTEF-S Total</b>	<b>\$147,941,208</b>	<b>\$130,000,000</b>	<b>\$130,000,000</b>

**VI. REQUIREMENTS IN SYRIA BY FINANCE AND ACTIVITY PLAN CATEGORY**

**A. T&E**

The T&E request provides weapons, ammunition, equipment, and combat vehicles for wide-area security operations to enable partner force sustainment and continuing D-ISIS operations. Through comprehensive T&E efforts, the VSGI have proven to be influential combat forces. The FY 2027 request continues using T&E funds for force sustainment operations and permits a realignment of priorities between weapons and ammunition, vehicles, and equipment to reflect a changing operational environment. Further, it provides organizational clothing and individual equipment (OCIE), medical equipment, communications equipment, navigational aids, and tactical and non-tactical vehicles for hauling cargo, mounted weapons, and personnel.

Weapons and Ammunition. Small arms, light weapons, and ammunition estimates are based on training and operational requirements to counter the continued ISIS threat. Projected weapons and ammunition support levels account for continued wide-area security operations and maintaining weapons and ammunition supplies is critical to upholding security and preventing an ISIS resurgence. Lethal and non-lethal equipment small arms, light weapons, and corresponding ammunition for training and operations.

Vehicles. Additional vehicles provide VSGI logistical operation support for maneuvering equipment, supplies, and personnel to operations, checkpoints, and detention facilities. These vehicle sets also provide the VSGI with local and comprehensive security while conducting D-ISIS operations.

Equipment. This request includes individual and collective communications equipment to support collective communications

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during operations covering significant distances in austere environments that will facilitate wide-area security and assist the VSGIs in conducting both training and operations.

**Table 10: Syria T&E**

<b>T&amp;E</b>			
<b>Weapons</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Unit Cost</b>	<b>Total Cost Estimate</b>
Small Arms (AK-47, M-4, PKM, DShK)	2,500	\$2,500.00	\$5,000,000
Weapon Accessories (Sights, Attachments, etc.)	4,800	\$500.00	\$2,400,000
<b>Weapons Total</b>			<b>\$7,400,000</b>
<b>Ammunition</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Unit Cost</b>	<b>Total Cost Estimate</b>
Small Arms (5.56mm x 39mm, 7.62mm x 54mmR, 12.7 x 108mm)	3,000,000	\$.75	\$1,500,000
Mortars (81mm)	600	\$500.00	\$300,000
Explosives (Detonation Cord, Grenades)	4,000	\$300.00	\$1,200,000
Non-Lethal Rounds	8,000	\$5.00	\$40,000
360 Trainer Rounds (Grenade Fuses, Mortar Training Rounds)	840,000	\$2.00	\$1,680,000
<b>Ammunition Total</b>			<b>\$4,720,000</b>
<b>Vehicles</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Unit Cost</b>	<b>Total Cost Estimate</b>
Vehicles (Emergency, Transport, Tactical, Material Handling Equipment)	6	\$150,000.00	\$900,000
Vehicle Accessories (Mounts, Plating, etc.)	40	\$12,000.00	\$480,000
<b>Vehicles Total</b>			<b>\$1,380,000</b>
<b>Equipment</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Unit Cost</b>	<b>Total Cost Estimate</b>
Communications Equipment	1,000	\$1,500.00	\$1,500,000
Uniforms, Riot Gear, Clothing	5,000	\$600.00	\$3,000,000
<b>Equipment Total</b>			<b>\$4,500,000</b>
<b>CTEF-S T&amp;E Total</b>			<b>\$18,000,000</b>

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**B. LSSS**

The LSSS request provides contracted services in support of subsistence, medical supplies, and power generation for operational VSGI forces. LSSS also includes air transportation costs critical to the logistics system as VSGI operate in austere environments with limited infrastructure.

CTEF-S Contracted Class I. This Class I service contract provides deliveries of rations and water to VSGI partners sustainment in remote areas who lack necessary sustenance to support D-ISIS operations.

CTEF-S Contracted Class VIII. This Class VIII medical support contract will improve VSGI medical personnel's ability to support sustained D-ISIS operations and ensures medications and medical supplies are available to meet acute and chronic medical needs. The continued flow of medications and supplies, which are routinely depleted during operations, is necessary to maintain unit health and welfare during and after D-ISIS operations.

CTEF-S Contracted Transportation Support. These services support VSGI transportation needs critical for delivery of CTEF-procured assets from CONUS and throughout the theater and will allow the Defense Security Cooperation Agency (DSCA) to secure a Transportation Account Code to use DoW transportation channels to transport materials to the partner force. This request also funds an annual contract for Syrian line haul transportation of procured items that cannot be delivered by air and is critical to mission essential shipments, particularly in remote areas with limited access.

CTEF-S Contracted Fuel Support. These services provide an annual contract to provide weekly Class III fuel services in support of sustainment and critical D-ISIS missions to VSGI partners. If not funded, VSGI partners will lack sufficient fuel to conduct sustained D-ISIS operations.

CTEF-S Contracted Communications Support. Communication support services are critical to ensuring continuous communication between VSGI partner forces, enabling them to battle track during D-ISIS missions. The service contract provides communication support to maintain network architecture, operations, installation, and device management. It also manages airtime, maintenance, and the device upgrades and replacement.

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**Table 11: Syria LSSS**

<b>LSSS</b>		
Requirements	Quantity	Total Cost Estimate
Class I (Contracted Recurring Locally Procured)	1	\$4,000,000
Class VIII Medical Support Package	1	\$6,000,000
Transportation Support	1	\$4,000,000
Fuel Support	1	\$4,000,000
Communications Support	1	\$12,000,000
<b>CTEF-S LSSS Total</b>		<b>\$30,000,000</b>

**C. STIPENDS**

This request will provide monthly stipend payments for up to 17,000 members of vetted partner forces, including those involved in wide-area security and D-ISIS operations. Monthly stipend payment amounts vary based on seniority and leadership roles, involvement in D-ISIS operations, and specialty skills such as counter-IED and de-mining. The FY 2027 request will allow CSOJTF-C to continue payments to existing VSGL, with flexibility to add more to the stipend rolls or increase monthly stipend amounts, depending on operational requirements. Due to changes in the operational environment, CTEF-supported VSGL may be able to extend their reach into areas such as the Badiyah Desert, which ISIS uses as a base for planning and executing operations and deny ISIS the opportunity to exploit security gaps. Stipends are contingent on effectiveness, proper training and equipment use, compliance with the Law of Armed Conflict, and respecting human rights.

**Table 12: Syria Stipends**

<b>VSGI Stipends</b>			
Stipends	Quantity	Unit Cost	Total Cost Estimate
VSGI Stipends (Monthly)	12	\$5,125,000.00	\$61,500,000
<b>CTEF-S VSGI Stipends Total</b>			<b>\$61,500,000</b>

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**D. SUSTAINMENT**

The sustainment of CTEF-procured vehicles, facilities, and equipment is essential to ensure partner forces can continue conducting D-ISIS operations. Sustainment funding will support logistical operations for partner forces, including supply, services, base operations, and maintenance, and will ensure the availability of repair parts so vehicles and equipment operate at full capability. Facility sustainment and operating costs will cover basic provisions necessary for ongoing operations critical to achieving the enduring defeat of ISIS remnants.

Class I. Class I divestments are for subsistence to sustain operational forces deployed to operational regions in support of D-ISIS missions. These Class I divestments provide additional rations to sustain VSGI partners in planned activities outside of their normal operating base.

Class IV Barrier Materials. Class IV materials will be used to construct permanent security check points with guard towers along high-frequency lethal aid routes ISIS uses to move fighters within Syria. These outposts will enable VSGIs to maintain a permanent footprint and deny ISIS freedom of movement to conduct operations. Without these guard towers, VSGI may face limitations in real-time monitoring and reconnaissance capabilities, especially during low-light conditions, which could lead to decreased situational awareness and longer reaction times to emerging threats.

Class VIII. Class VIII materials will bolster medical equipment and supplies for VSGI partners. A shortage of medical supplies and appropriate training creates unacceptable force risk during D-ISIS operations. U.S. forces can provide training to develop medical capabilities but lack sufficient Class VIII supplies to support VSGI's increased OPTEMPO. If not supported, VSGI will suffer reduced tactical casualty care equipment and evacuation, leading to prolonged field care and potentially more battlefield fatalities.

Class IX. Class IX is essential for VSGI partners to maintain weapons and vehicles necessary for conducting effective D-ISIS missions. Providing repair parts ensures that vehicles, weapons systems, and other critical assets remain fully functional, allowing VSGI to respond quickly and decisively during D-ISIS operations. This investment not only strengthens regional stability but also reduces the risk of an ISIS resurgence.

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**Table 14: Syria Sustainment**

<b>Sustainment</b>	
<b>Classes of Supply</b>	<b>Total Cost Estimate</b>
Class I (MREs)	\$2,400,000
Class IV (Gabion Fortifications, C-wire, Construction Repair Materials, Barrier Material, etc.)	\$5,800,000
Class VIII (Medical Material)	\$1,100,000
Class IX (Repair Parts for Weapons and Vehicles)	\$11,200,000
<b>CTEF-S Sustainment Total</b>	<b>\$20,500,000</b>

## **VII. IMPACT IF NOT FUNDED**

CTEF serves as the primary source of funding for local Syrian forces engaged in the ongoing D-ISIS suppression of ISIS remnants and not having this appropriation would compromise the effectiveness of partner force efforts which could threaten U.S. national security interests. A VSGI inability to sustain weapons and critical infrastructure would diminish their D-ISIS capability, making this request a vital component of a whole-of-government strategy aimed at ensuring the enduring defeat of ISIS remnants and preventing broader regional conflict.

## **VIII. LEBANON**

### **PROGRAM SUMMARY**

CTEF funding for Lebanon will bolster the LAF's ability to ensure the enduring defeat of ISIS remnants across the Levant. CTEF funding will allow DoW to expand the capacity and capability of the LAF to conduct D-ISIS operations. A lack of CTEF funding in Lebanon risks an ISIS resurgence due to ISIS' ability to resupply through the porous Syria-Lebanon border region and recruit from select impoverished communities across Lebanon.

LAF investments will provide benefits across the CT spectrum in Lebanon by increasing its effectiveness as a security provider and strengthen its ability to conduct operations in the areas of Lebanon where ISIS continues to operate and refit. CTEF support will greatly strengthen existing LAF D-ISIS capabilities and improve its ability to maintain pressure on ISIS by identifying ISIS cells, conducting targeted raids, and degrading the terrorist group's ability to use Lebanon as a recruiting and resupply point. Specific

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support includes equipment for D-ISIS-tasked units, supporting D-ISIS operations, improving existing training infrastructure to improve training quality, and increasing the LAF's recruiting pipeline. This support will strengthen the LAF's efforts to prevent ISIS from further entrenching itself in Lebanon and serve as a backstop for ISIS operations in western Syria where the coalition and our partner forces lack access or placement to conduct operations.

Despite Lebanon successfully defeating ISIS remnants within its borders militarily, ISIS' ideology maintains influence in pockets of the country, particularly in the northern and Beqaa Valley regions. Today, ISIS predominantly uses Lebanon as a facilitation pathway to support its operations in Syria by conducting resupply, regeneration, and recruiting operations from within the country, taking advantage of Lebanon's porous border with Syria. For each official border crossing there can be over a dozen illegal crossings, and ISIS uses these smuggling lines to move personnel, contraband, and illicit items for trade across these borders. In keeping with its intent to establish an Islamist caliphate in the region, ISIS does not view Lebanon as a distinct country but as part of the 'al Sham' region and aims to regain control of it.

This budget request supports the following units with a direct role in D-ISIS operations:

LSOF. Includes the Ranger Regiment, Air Assault Regiment, Marine Commando Regiment, and the Counter-Sabotage Regiment of the Military Intelligence (Mukafaha). LSOF forces use precision raids and clearance operations to provide for the enduring defeat of ISIS remnants in Lebanon. In FY 2027, CTEF support will provide lethal and non-lethal aid to LSOF forces conducting D-ISIS operations.

LAF Infantry Brigades. The LAF infantry brigades' primary mission is defending Lebanon and its citizens against ISIS-conducted terrorist acts. CTEF funding will support partner force efforts to man road checkpoints, conduct patrols, serve as a quick-reaction force, conduct small raids, and execute direct-action operations against insurgency cells in support of D-ISIS operations.

LAF Land Border Regiments. These regiments operate along the northern and eastern borders between Lebanon and Syria, filling security gaps to counter well-established ISIS supply routes. In FY 2027, the regiments will require resourcing to mitigate the increased security threat imposed by illegal border crossings and smuggling routes aimed to refit, resupply, and recruit for ISIS activities.

LAF Intervention Regiments. These regiments are the light infantry rapid response force for threats that exceed the capability of local security forces within their areas of responsibility. They can respond to emerging threats more rapidly than LAF infantry brigades and have the capability to conduct sustained offensive and defensive combat operations. They are also the second line of defense for

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border security threats the LAF land border regiments cannot contend with alone. CTEF funding will also support intervention regiments conducting D-ISIS security operations within and around refugee camps, which are significant ISIS support zones.

Providing CTEF support to these critical partner forces, who are already engaged in D-ISIS missions, will increase Lebanon’s capability to maintain pressure against ISIS in Lebanon and by extension, Syria.

**Table 15: Lebanon Year-Over-Year Finance and Activity Plan Summary**

Category	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request
T&E	\$0	\$0	\$14,750,000
LSSS	\$0	\$0	\$1,500,000
Stipends	\$0	\$0	\$11,550,000
IRR	\$0	\$0	\$4,000,000
Sustainment	\$0	\$0	\$4,200,000
<b>CTEF-L Total</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$36,000,000</b>

## **IX. REQUIREMENTS IN LEBANON BY FINANCE AND ACTIVITY PLAN CATEGORY**

### **A. T&E**

T&E funds provide equipment to enable partner force sustainment and continuing operations to defeat ISIS remnants. Through comprehensive T&E efforts, LSOF will continue being an effective combat force while also providing invaluable force protection to units operating under D-ISIS initiatives in Lebanon. T&E funds will provide support for force sustainment operations in Lebanon, permitting realignment of resources and equipment to reflect a changing operational environment. Further, it provides OCIE and individual medical supplies to partner forces.

Weapons. LAF weapons divestments will be used for a combination of training and operations that will improve the LAF capabilities to conduct D-ISIS operations in urban and rural environments. The LAF’s supply system is unable to supply all operational soldiers with sufficient Class VII materiel, resulting in a significant number who are ill-equipped to conduct D-ISIS operations. Supporting

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and supplementing the LAF with additional weapons will enable additional forces to be trained, qualified, and fielded to carry out D-ISIS operations.

Ammunition Class V. The LAF needs small arms training and operational ammunition to carry out its D-ISIS mission. Ongoing internal and border security operations lead to critically low stockpiles of ammunition for training, force protection, and D-ISIS operations. The expansion of Advanced Operations Base - Levant (AOB-L) relationships to LAF Units of Action has increased training requirements, which necessitates additional ammunition allocations. This ammunition request will support one year of training, force protection, and D-ISIS operations. If not funded, the LAF will be limited in its ability to conduct routine range and critical live fire training events, ultimately risking the opportunity to increase OPTEMPO and effectiveness against ISIS. Furthermore, due to the economic instability in Lebanon, the LAF lacks the budgetary capacity to fully fund, train, and equip its D-ISIS units.

Equipment. Equipment purchases will fill gaps in stocks on hand for units directly involved in D-ISIS operations. This equipment includes OCIE, hearing protection, ballistic vests, helmets, and communications equipment, and will be used in training for and conducting D-ISIS missions.

Vehicles Class VII. LAF D-ISIS operations include direct action operations, close-target reconnaissance, and tactical ground movements. If not funded, the regions where the LAF can conduct D-ISIS raids will be limited by the excessive risk of unarmored troop movements.

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**Table 16: Lebanon T&E**

<b>T&amp;E</b>			
<b>Weapons</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Unit Cost</b>	<b>Total Cost Estimate</b>
Small Arms (M-4, 9mm, 249)	800	\$2,500.00	\$2,000,000
Weapon Accessories (Sights, Attachments, etc.)	4,000	\$500.00	\$2,000,000
<b>Weapons Total</b>			<b>\$4,000,000</b>
<b>Ammunition</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Unit Cost</b>	<b>Total Cost Estimate</b>
Small Arms (5.56mm, 9mm)	1,000,000	\$1.00	\$1,000,000
Explosives (Detonation Cord, Grenades)	5,000	\$300.00	\$1,500,000
360 Trainer Rounds (Grenade Fuses, Mortar Training Rds)	900,000	\$2.00	\$1,800,000
<b>Ammunition Total</b>			<b>\$4,300,000</b>
<b>Vehicles</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Unit Cost</b>	<b>Total Cost Estimate</b>
Vehicles (Armored Squad Transport)	9	\$150,000.00	\$1,350,000
<b>Weapons Total</b>			<b>\$1,350,000</b>
<b>Equipment</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Unit Cost</b>	<b>Total Cost Estimate</b>
Night Vision Devices (PSV-14)	60	\$5,000.00	\$300,000
Communications Equipment	800	\$1,500.00	\$1,200,000
Uniforms, Riot Gear, Clothing	6,000	\$600.00	\$3,600,000
<b>Equipment Total</b>			<b>\$5,100,000</b>
<b>CTEF-L T&amp;E Total</b>			<b>\$14,750,000</b>

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**B. LSSS**

LSSS requests provide service contracts for airtime and data for communications contracts which will enable the LAF sufficient command and control and intelligence sharing as they plan and conduct D-ISIS missions.

**Table 17: Lebanon LSSS**

<b>LSSS</b>		
Requirements	Quantity	Total Cost Estimate
Communication Services	1	\$1,500,000
<b>CTEF-L LSSS Total</b>		<b>\$1,500,000</b>

**C. STIPENDS**

The request for military stipends for the LAF, including LSOF, is an essential and cost-effective measure to maintain stability in Lebanon, support regional D-ISIS efforts, and protect U.S. interests in the Middle East. Given the current security challenges ISIS poses and the broader threat of extremism, funding the LAF is not only a wise investment but a necessary one. This funding will reduce the need for direct U.S. military involvement, support Lebanese security, and promote broader regional stability. The LAF represent a stabilizing force in the Middle East, and as the primary military institution in Lebanon it has the responsibility to defend against ISIS. and is the only legitimate national force capable of confronting these threats without undermining Lebanon’s sovereignty.

Lebanon’s ongoing economic crisis has severely impacted the LAF, with soldier wages ranging from just \$100 to \$800 per month, depending on rank. This financial strain has led to a significant exodus of personnel seeking more sustainable livelihoods, weakening the force’s operational capacity. Supporting the LAF with stipends would greatly improve the LAF’s ability to neutralize threats before they escalate into conflicts that may require costly intervention by the international community. Without external support, the LAF risks further degradation due to the continued loss of critical personnel. The requested funding of \$11.55M would allow for increased soldier wages through monthly payments of \$200 to \$1,000 for most of the 3,400 recipients.

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**Table 18: Lebanon Stipends**

<b>Stipends</b>			
<b>Stipends</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Unit Cost</b>	<b>Total Cost Estimate</b>
Stipends (Monthly)	12	\$962,500.00	\$11,550,000
<b>CTEF-L Stipends Total</b>			<b>\$11,550,000</b>

**D. INFRASTRUCTURE REPAIR AND RENOVATION (IRR)**

IRR will provide for the modernization and repair of existing training facilities to improve LAF training. Current LSOF infrastructure is insufficient to meet training requirements to sustain a persistent deterrent against ISIS. Repaired and renovated facilities will provide the LAF the opportunities needed to mount a thorough resistance against ISIS throughout the country. Renovation of training facilities in Rayak, Rhoumieh, and Hamana would greatly improve training conditions and quality of life for partner forces.

**Table 19: Lebanon IRR**

<b>IRR</b>		
<b>Requirements</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Total Cost Estimate</b>
Training Facility Repair and Renovation	3	\$4,000,000
<b>CTEF-L IRR Total</b>		<b>\$4,000,000</b>

**E. SUSTAINMENT**

The sustainment of vetted personnel and CTEF-procured vehicles and equipment is critical to ensuring partner forces retain the capability to conduct D-ISIS operations. Sustainment funding will support all D-ISIS logistical operations, including supply, services, base operations, and maintenance and will ensure repair parts are available for the LAF to maintain full capability. Operating costs also include basic provisions required for ongoing operations to ensure the enduring defeat of ISIS remnants.

Class I. LAF Class I divestments are for rations to sustain operational forces deployed for D-ISIS missions. The LAF supply system is unable to provide adequate food supplies to LAF soldiers for operational sustainment. Economic instability decreased LAF salaries

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drastically, forcing many soldiers to work additional jobs to sustain their families, so many soldiers are unable to conduct operations away from home station.

Class IV Barrier Materials. Class IV materials will be used to construct permanent security checkpoints with guard towers along high-frequency lethal aid routes ISIS uses to move fighters between Lebanon and Syria. These outposts will enable the LAF to maintain a permanent presence along common travel routes and deny ISIS freedom of movement to conduct operations. Without these guard towers, the LAF may face limitations in real-time monitoring and reconnaissance, especially during low-light conditions, which could lead to decreased situational awareness and longer reaction times as threats emerge.

Class VIII. The LAF supply directorate does not issue Class VIII medical equipment individually but does so at the company level. A shortage of medical supplies and appropriate training creates force risk during D-ISIS operations along the Lebanon-Syria border. U.S. forces can provide training to develop LAF medical personnel's skills but lack sufficient Class VIII to support the increased OPTEMPO along the Lebanon-Syria border. If not supported, the LAF suffer reduced tactical casualty care equipment and evacuation, leading to prolonged field care, potentially more battlefield casualties.

Class IX. Class IX is essential for the LAF to sustain weapons and vehicles critical to their ability to combat ISIS. Providing repair parts ensures that vehicles, weapons systems, and other critical assets remain fully functional, which allows the LAF to respond quickly and decisively during D-ISIS operations.

**Table 20: Lebanon Sustainment**

<b>Sustainment</b>	
<b>Requirements</b>	<b>Total Cost Estimate</b>
Class I (MREs)	\$350,000
Class IV (Gabion Fortifications, C-wire, Lumber, Guard Towers, Barrier Material, etc.)	\$500,000
Class VIII (Medical Material)	\$3,000,000
Class IX (Repair Parts for Weapons and Vehicles)	\$350,000
<b>CTEF-L Sustainment Total</b>	<b>\$4,200,000</b>

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## **X. IMPACT IF NOT FUNDED**

CTEF is a crucial tool to support the LAF in preventing the resurgence of ISIS in Lebanon and the broader Levant. CTEF funding strengthens the LAF's ability to counter ISIS and builds on existing partnerships between U.S. and Lebanese forces. Without CTEF funding, there is a significant risk of ISIS reemerging through the porous border regions that facilitate resupply and recruitment from impoverished communities in Lebanon. A lack of resources would weaken efforts to contain ISIS expansion, increasing the potential for latent ISIS activity that poses a direct threat to U.S. security interests. The FY 2027 CTEF budget request is an essential part of a comprehensive U.S. government strategy to ensure the enduring defeat of ISIS remnants and prevent broader regional conflict. This funding is critical to maintaining stability in the region and protecting U.S. national security.

## **XI. JORDAN**

### **PROGRAM SUMMARY**

Jordan remains a vital strategic partner for the United States in the region, as evidenced by their collaboration during ongoing regional conflicts. In 2013, King Abdullah II approved the establishment of Operation GALLANT PHOENIX in Jordan, a coalition that has since expanded to include 31 countries united in the mission to achieve the enduring defeat of ISIS remnants. King Abdullah II continues to support the D-ISIS campaign strongly, primarily through the KAIIRSFC, which is Jordan's sole designated special operations organization. Despite its relatively small size, fewer than 2,000 qualified special operators, JORSOF has had a significant impact on expeditionary CT operations. JORSOF consistently conducts combat operations alongside U.S. forces to counter ISIS threats. As the United States reduces its military presence in Syria, JORSOF will continue to provide critical combat power in the D-ISIS campaign.

JORSOF's combat expeditionary D-ISIS operations have become increasingly critical to U.S. D-ISIS priorities as the United States reduces its military footprint in the region. The U.S. military and JORSOF have a decades-long relationship. Since 2014, the United States and Jordan have worked together to combat the spread of ISIS ideology. The marked increase in D-ISIS combat operations highlights the need for CTEF to support Jordan with training and equipment to sustain its growing role in partnered and unilateral D-ISIS operations.

Jordan recently established two organizations that improve the Jordanian Armed Forces (JAF)'s D-ISIS capabilities, the Joint Fusion Center (JFC) and the JORSOF Joint Operations Center. The JFC includes Jordanian interagency liaison officers, such as from the General Intelligence Directorate, Police Special Operations, Anti-Narcotics Division, Directorate of Military Intelligence, Royal Jordanian Air Force, and other JAF elements. The JFC has significantly improved intelligence sharing across Jordan's agencies,

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enabling greater operational and intelligence integration at the tactical level, and improving command and control during expeditionary D-ISIS operations, both unilaterally and partnered with U.S. forces.

CTEF support would significantly improve JORSOF's ability to sustain pressure on ISIS by identifying ISIS cells, conducting targeted raids, and disrupting the terrorist group's ability to smuggle personnel, weapons, and equipment. Specific support includes providing equipment such as weapons, combat gear, and ammunition to units conducting and supporting D-ISIS operations, as well as upgrading existing training infrastructure to improve JORSOF's training. This investment will also leverage Jordan's political and national commitment to supporting the enduring defeat of ISIS remnants in the region.

The Department proposes providing support for the following units with a direct role in D-ISIS operations:

His Royal Highness Prince Hashim School for Special Forces (SF). The school is a JORSOF subordinate command that serves as the cornerstone for recruiting and training new special operations personnel. JORSOF primarily recruits civilian applicants, with only a small number of applicants coming from within the JAF. The school is responsible for all pipeline training for SF recruits, including airborne, CT, and other specialized SF training programs.

51st Special Support Battalion (SSB). The 51st SSB serves as the dedicated JORSOF support unit. The SSB expanded its capabilities by adding several specialized units, including a reconnaissance and surveillance, sniper, and special capabilities companies. The special capabilities company incorporates teams with expertise in chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear defense operations, unmanned aerial vehicle operations, mobility, military working dog units, and joint terminal attack controller roles, all of which directly support the line battalions conducting D-ISIS operations.

71st CT Battalion (CTB). The 71st CTB is responsible for responding to domestic hostage rescue operations throughout the Kingdom. As a Tier 1 equivalent unit within JORSOF, the 71st specializes in advanced close-quarters battle tactics for both fixed and linear targets. Additionally, the 71st CTB frequently deploys regionally as part of a D-ISIS task force, contributing to enhanced border security for the Kingdom of Jordan.

Special Mission Team (SMT). The SMT is the smallest operational element within JORSOF, specializing in reconnaissance. The SMT often works in coordination with larger units, such as the 71st, 101st, or task forces, to enhance mission success, and regularly supports ongoing D-ISIS efforts.

101st Special Forces Battalion (SFB). The 101st SFB is primarily responsible for planning and executing D-ISIS operations beyond the borders of the Kingdom of Jordan. It frequently deploys as part of a combined task force alongside the 71st CTB and

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the SMT. The 101st SFB specializes in mobility and rural special operations, often complementing the capabilities of the 71st CTB.

Airborne Ranger Battalion. A newly established, yet-to-be-sourced organic JORSOF unit, intended as a feeder organization to provide new recruits valuable experience before entering the special operations pipeline. Additionally, the battalion will train to support ongoing combat operations, focusing on bolstering 71st CTB and 101st SFB domestic and expeditionary missions.

**Table 21: Jordan Year-Over-Year Finance and Activity Plan Summary**

Category	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request
T&E	\$0	\$0	\$13,550,000
LSSS	\$0	\$0	\$1,000,000
Stipends	\$0	\$0	\$0
IRR	\$0	\$0	\$2,500,000
Sustainment	\$0	\$0	\$1,150,000
<b>CTEF-J Total</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$18,200,000</b>

## **XII. REQUIREMENTS IN JORDAN BY FINANCE AND ACTIVITY PLAN CATEGORY**

### **A. T&E**

This T&E request will improve JORSOF's role as an effective combat multiplier as the United States reduces its regional footprint. Jordan's senior leaders approved increasing JORSOF D-ISIS operations both domestically and regionally. These funds will directly bolster JORSOF's combat effectiveness, aligning with the National Defense Strategy priority for greater burden-sharing in ongoing D-ISIS operations. T&E funding will support the heightened OPTEMPO and enable JORSOF to take advantage of CTEF's relatively expedited acquisition process tailored to the evolving environment in the region.

Weapons. Small arms, lights, and weapons estimates are based on training and operational requirements to counter the continued ISIS threat. DoW predicates FY 2027 weapons and equipment projections on the need for continued support to train and equip JORSOF for continued D-ISIS operations. Maintaining adequate weapons and equipment stocks is critical to maintaining security and preventing an ISIS resurgence.

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Ammunition. JORSOF consumes a considerable amount of ammunition both because it maintains a high training tempo to ensure it has capable and professional special operators and because of increased D-ISIS operations inside the Kingdom and during expeditionary missions. A CTEF divestment of ammunition will support ongoing JORSOF training and current D-ISIS capability.

Equipment. Equipment purchases will fill gaps in existing stocks for units directly involved with D-ISIS operations. This request will provide OCIE such as uniforms, footwear, and riot gear, as well as individual and unit communications equipment. Provided items will facilitate D-ISIS mission-area security and assist JORSOF force generation, training, and ongoing combat operations.

**Table 22: Jordan T&E**

<b>T&amp;E</b>			
<b>Weapons</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Unit Cost</b>	<b>Total Cost Estimate</b>
Small Arms (M4, Glock 19)	800	\$2,500.00	\$2,000,000
Weapon Accessories (Sights, Attachments, etc.)	4,500	\$500.00	\$2,250,000
<b>Weapons Total</b>			<b>\$4,250,000</b>
<b>Ammunition</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Unit Cost</b>	<b>Total Cost Estimate</b>
Small Arms (9mm, 5.56mm, grenades)	1,500,000	\$1.00	\$1,500,000
<b>Ammunition Total</b>			<b>\$1,500,000</b>
<b>Equipment</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Unit Cost</b>	<b>Total Cost Estimate</b>
Communications Equipment	1,200	\$1,500.00	\$1,800,000
Uniforms, Riot Gear, Clothing	10,000	\$600.00	\$6,000,000
<b>Equipment Total</b>			<b>\$7,800,000</b>
<b>CTEF-J T&amp;E Total</b>			<b>\$13,550,000</b>

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**B. LSSS**

The LSSS request includes satellite communications infrastructure and service contracts to improve JORSOF's ability to command and control D-ISIS operations from the JFC. This service contract will ensure JORSOF can maintain real-time situational awareness during combat operations, improving operational effectiveness and decision-making.

**Table 23: Jordan LSSS**

<b>LSSS</b>		
Requirements	Quantity	Total Cost Estimate
Communication Services	1	\$1,000,000
<b>CTEF-J LSSS Total</b>		<b>\$1,000,000</b>

**C. IRR**

The IRR budget request will fund the modernization and repair of JORSOF's training facilities. JORSOF's existing infrastructure does not meet the training requirements needed to sustain troops acting as a persistent ISIS deterrent. Renovating and repairing these facilities will enable JORSOF to provide soldiers with realistic and effective training essential for successful D-ISIS operations.

**Table 24: Jordan IRR**

<b>IRR</b>	
Requirements	Total Cost Estimate
SF Training Facility Repair and Renovation	\$2,500,000
<b>CTEF-J IRR Total</b>	
<b>\$2,500,000</b>	

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**D. SUSTAINMENT**

Sustaining vehicles, weapons and medical equipment is essential to ensuring JORSOF can effectively conduct D-ISIS operations. CTEF sustainment funding is critical for vehicle and weapons repair part availability to enable JORSOF to maintain full operational capability and reduce maintenance delays. Additionally, replacing outdated or expired medical equipment and supplies is critical to sustaining combat operations and ensuring D-ISIS mission success.

**Table 25: Jordan Sustainment**

<b>Sustainment</b>	
<b>Requirements</b>	<b>Total Cost Estimate</b>
Class VIII (Medical Material)	\$650,000
Class IX (Repair Parts for Weapons and Vehicles)	\$500,000
<b>CTEF-J Sustainment Total</b>	<b>\$1,150,000</b>

**XIII. IMPACT IF NOT FUNDED**

Providing funding for Jordan’s sole expeditionary force would significantly improve its combat effectiveness. Jordan has been a critical partner of the U.S. military and has maintained a decade-long D-ISIS partnership with the United States. An absence of CTEF funding for JORSOF would harm the D-ISIS mission by reducing the Jordan’s capacity to take on a greater share of the burden for regional D-ISIS efforts. Strengthening JORSOF’s operational reach and capacity would bolster Jordanian border security and improve both Jordanian and U.S. D-ISIS regional objectives.

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**APPENDIX: ACRONYMS**

A2E	advise, assist, and enable
AFSAC	Air Force Security Assistance Command
ARB	Airborne Ranger Battalion
CJTF-OIR	Combined Joint Task Force – Operation INHERENT RESOLVE
CONUS	Continental United States
CSOJTF-C	Combined Special Operations Joint Task Force – Central
CT	counterterrorism
CTB	Counterterrorism Battalion
CTEF	Counter-Islamic State of Iraq and Syria Train and Equip Fund
CTEF-I	Counter-Islamic State of Iraq and Syria Train and Equip Fund – Iraq
CTEF-J	Counter-Islamic State of Iraq and Syria Train and Equip Fund – Jordan
CTEF-L	Counter-Islamic State of Iraq and Syria Train and Equip Fund – Lebanon
CTEF-S	Counter-Islamic State of Iraq and Syria Train and Equip Fund – Syria
CTS	Counterterrorism Service
D-ISIS	defeat Islamic State of Iraq and Syria
DSCA	Defense Security Cooperation Agency
FY	fiscal year
GoI	Government of Iraq
IKR	Iraqi Kurdistan Region
IqAF	Iraqi Air Force
IRR	infrastructure repair and renovation
ISF	Iraqi Security Forces
ISIS	Islamic State of Iraq and Syria
ISOF	Iraqi special operations forces
ISR	intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance
JAF	Jordanian Armed Forces
JFC	Joint Fusion Center
JOC-I	Joint Operations Command – Iraq
JORSOF	Jordan Special Operations Forces
KAIIRSFC	King Abdullah II Royal Special Forces Command
KCL	Kurdish Coordination Lines
KRG	Kurdistan Regional Government

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KSF	Kurdistan Security Forces
LAF	Lebanese Armed Forces
LH	Lebanese Hezbollah
LSOF	Lebanese Special Operations Forces
LSSS	logistics support, supplies, and services
MAG	Military Advisory Group
MoD	Ministry of Defense
MoPA	Ministry of Peshmerga Affairs
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NVD	night vision device
OCIE	organizational clothing and individual equipment
OIR	Operation INHERENT RESOLVE
OPTEMPO	operations tempo
SDF	Syrian Democratic Forces
SF	Special Forces
SFA	Syrian Free Army
SFB	Special Forces Battalion
SFIL	Special Forensic Investigative Laboratory
SMT	Special Mission Team
SSB	Special Support Battalion
T&E	Training and Equipment
TSC	Theater Sustainment Command
USASAC	United States Army Security Assistance Command
VSGI	vetted Syrian groups and individuals