

Department of Defense Bloggers Roundtable With Major General Thomas Richardson (U.S. Army), J4 Director, U.S. Forces-Iraq (USF-I) Via Teleconference From Iraq Subject: The Role of U.S. Forces-Iraq With Force Reposturing; the Status of Government-Owned Equipment in Iraq Time: 10:31 a.m. EDT Date: Wednesday, August 3, 2011

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ASHLEY WASHINGTON (Army Public Affairs): OK, and I have 10:31 a.m. on my side, so with that we can begin.

Hello to everyone, and thank you again for joining us. Today's Bloggers Roundtable is with Major General Thomas Richardson, J4 director, U.S. Forces-Iraq. Major General Richardson is with us to answer questions about the current situation in Iraq regarding U.S. Forces-Iraq's role as they begin reposturing forces in Iraq. He will also discuss the types of equipment currently in Iraq.

Before we open the floor to -- for opening statements from Major General Richardson, a few housekeeping items: Once the floor is open for questions, please state your name and your blog or organization affiliation, clearly. Also, if you're not actively participating in the conversation, please keep your phone muted, to eliminate any background noise.

With that being said, Major General Richardson, we open the floor to you for your opening statement.

MAJOR GENERAL THOMAS RICHARDSON: Ashley, thanks; appreciate it. Yeah, I've got a few things here. I want to set the background first for, kind of, what the J4 does in Iraq as U.S. Forces-Iraq J4.

So the first part of this is that in the J4 we really look at four major areas that we're trying to operate from. One is Iraq security force logistics; and we'll look at sustainment operations; we'll look at reposturing our forces; and then support Department of State as they make the transition.

So when you -- when you start out with the first part of this -- and I'll just hit the sustainment because as we're -- as we speak,

there's still roughly 50,000 soldiers, sailors, airmen and Marines here in Iraq that we support every day, plus the contractors that we have.

So what does that mean? So that's, on a given day, we consume about 9,000 -- 964,000 pounds of food, which is about 53 flatbeds of food a day; 321,000 liters of water; and 144 tons of ice. That's each and every day, that comes up and down the roads that we support all our troops throughout Iraq.

As far as the next big commodity that we have, it is -- well, petroleum. We call it Class III bulk fuel. We deal with 1.2 million gallons a day of what we call JP-8, which is our general purpose fuel that we use; and about 226,000 gallons of engine fuel. Those two big commodities, there's a lot of -- lot of moving pieces each and every day that we do day in and day out in Iraq, seven days a week.

So with that, the next area is really what we do for the Iraqi security forces from the J4's perspective. There's a whole section of A&T in USF-I that does the big heavy lifting of supporting the Iraqi forces each and every day, so J4 has a small piece of that. And really, the two areas that we operate in is foreign excess personal property, and United States equipment to the Iraqis, or what we call USETI. With that, the foreign excess personal property piece was established by Congress. Congressional law, which is the 40 USC, outlined specific use, particularly for Iraq, from -- (inaudible) -- from OSD, in June of '05. We've been using that authority since the present.

And what that does is it gives us the ability to take excess personal property and transfer it to the Iraqis. And that personal property is pretty much what we call CMGO property, which is contractor managed contract -- contractor managed/government owned property. So that's white trucks, that's reaper vans, that's the desk I'm sitting at, that's a bunch of different property that we have out there that's commercial in grade.

We have a very distinct process we go through to whether -- determine whether it's excess or not.

We start out 60 days out from the base closure, and we work through whether or not the -- each of the different sites that we use or sites that we have out there -- determine what is on that site -- from the contractor -- we transfer back into U.S. government control. We inventory it all. That comes up to the J4, and then we go through a 60-day process of vetting that property to make sure that it's all excess. So we make sure we fill all the requirements up first, and then I'll go through a little bit of that later on.

Once that's all done, we -- I sign the final FEP packages for that property, and then the -- an Iraqi on the other side of the house signs for it at the -- at the site that the -- is being transferred. We do that for each of the different sites that we transfer as well as what we call tiered authority FEP. Tiered authority -- or tiered authority FEP is a process where if we have a capability that we're trying to transfer to a government of Iraq -- maybe it's a generator or something

of that nature -- we can have the authority to transfer that one item, and it maybe not be part -- allocated to a site, but it's going to a different place for a specific capability. And we do those as well.

So with that, just to kind of give you a rough order of magnitude, so far we've had a fair market value of about \$157 million worth of stuff in the OIF-1 (ph) that we've done, and in OF-2 (ph) -- I mean in OND (ph), we've done \$247 million worth of property that we've transferred. And that's gone to various ministers, so minister of interior, minister of defense, other security forces and other ministries. So as a fair share piece of it, the majority of it's going to minister of defense.

For the -- for the SETI process, the United States equipment is only 3 percent of the overall equipping process for the government of Iraq for mission-essential capability. It ties into FMS (ph) and FMF (ph) processes that are already out there. And we have three authorities which we operate under: 516, 1234, and then the FEP process as well. Currently we have 43,646 items on the items to transfer, and we're 58 percent complete doing that, and different percentages reached the different authorities.

So really now I transition now to our mission for -- transitioning -- (inaudible) -- to U.S. Mission Iraq. On 31 December, we will transfer all -- everything over as -- for the enduring presence for -- in our strategic abilities to the mission here, so the Department of State. We have -- right now, as we work hand in hand with Department of State to make those transitions, it's a -- it's a -- it's a priority for General Austin to make sure we do this transition correctly. So that's Department of State, that's the OSCI (ph), INL and all the different sites that they're going to occupy in Iraq and make sure that they're all functioning. That goes from basic life support to medical to maintenance of stuff that they have to do in order -- that we've been doing as U.S. forces here for the last year.

In that right now today as we're making the transitions, just as a point of reference, we've transferred 32,655 items to Department of State for the standup of their sites throughout Iraq. So -- and there's more to come as -- those are what we consider the critical pieces of equipment to do the transfers, roughly \$78 million worth of equipment.

And with that we will also have green equipment -- what we call green, which is DOD green, DOD military equipment that we'll be transferring to them, 219 line items that we say -- different type of items that we'll be transferring as well. And those through -- those will be coming out of the excess defense articles, sales from stocks or loans from the U.S. government, from the Department of Defense to Department of State.

So with that, let me just kind of jump right into the reposture phase of our business. I'd like to just kind of state up front that we started out at the beginning of Operation New Dawn with 80 sites. We are -- I'm sorry, 94 sites.

We're down to 48 sites today, and we have seven that will be shutting down in the month of August. So we've been -- actually been closing sites down as we've been -- throughout this last year, which has been driving pretty much how our equipment flows out and how everything flows is based on our site closures.

And we have a lot of people that help us with this process. We have the 310th, the Expeditionary Sustainment Command, the 1st Theater Sustainment Command, Defense Logistics Agency, Army Materiel Command, and the 402nd Army Field Support Brigade. All those people help us get through all the -- all of the positioning that we need to do to make sure we reposture all our forces.

So what does that -- what does that mean? So roughly you're looking -- we have currently left remaining is about 1 million items left. And what we've done so far since September is 1.7 million items we've already departed the -- have been departed in the area or we have what we call FEP over to the Iraqis. And there's different categories for that property, and we track all of that -- all that down. And we do that through our Redistribution Property Assistance Teams -- we call them as -- RPAT -- throughout 402nd -- (inaudible).

Where does the equipment go? It goes to the Iraqis as part of the FEP process. It also goes to the National Association State Agency for Surplus Property. And we also transfer stuff to -- (inaudible) -- AOR -- (inaudible) -- Afghanistan, (Djibouti ?), Bahrain and other areas that we -- they gave us the priority list.

We have a very defined process for all that. That redistribution process works and is very methodical in the nature of how we put it all into a computer system and it spits out where all that property needs to go.

With that, I'll just kind of leave it open for questions now.

MS. WASHINGTON: Great, sir. Thank you.

Before we begin questions, did we have anyone else joining the line?

Q: I joined. Michael Hoffman with Defense News.

MS. WASHINGTON: Michael Hoffman. OK, thank you. Q: Yeah, this is Phil Ewing with DOD Buzz.

MS. WASHINGTON: I'm sorry?

Q: Phil Ewing with DOD Buzz.

MS. WASHINGTON: OK, thank you.

Q: And this is Chris Carroll with Stars and Stripes.

MS. WASHINGTON: Carroll, Stars and Stripes. Thank you so much.

Q: Charles Morrison (sp), the Heritage Foundation.

MS. WASHINGTON: OK. All righty. Thank you.

With that, we begin our question and answer portion.

Dale Kissinger, did you have a question?

Q: I do. Thank you very much, General. Dale Kissinger from militaryavenue.com. Recently Admiral Mullen condemned interference from Iran and Iraq, and I was wondering if that's had any impact on transfer of equipment. Are there any things that are impacting how we're doing it?

GEN. RICHARDSON: No, not at -- not at the time. I mean, it's not interfering with our everyday processes that we do. I mean, it's a concern, as Admiral Mullen mentioned in his interview and the process.

On an everyday basis, we still operate day in and day out, and force protection is our number-one priority here, to make sure that we protect our troops each -- and our contractors each and every day. So --

Q: So it's not having any impact there. Thank you very much, sir.

MS. WASHINGTON: Gail Harris, did you have a question?

Q: Yes, I did. General, thank you for your time. There were reports in the press today that the Iraqi government is finally taking a first step and requesting that the U.S. keeps some troops behind. As complex as the logistics process is, I would suspect you probably have been looking at some alternative plans. But how challenging is this going to be if they make a decision at the last minute that they want to retain some U.S. troops?

GEN. RICHARDSON: Well, right now, we are driving at the current plan, which is going to zero based on the agreements that we currently have. Any other agreements that come about are really up to the government of Iraq and the United States government, the political (world ?) and then -- (inaudible) -- told what we will do in that process.

This isn't a matter of physics, though. We -- as we get further along the path of what we do, it gets harder and harder in that process. There is a momentum that starts in the process as we start closing sites down, that you start ending prime contracts and you start moving property in and out of -- and troops and contractors off the -- off -- out of Iraq.

So as time goes on, it becomes much harder for us to work -- (inaudible).

Q: Thank you.

MS. WASHINGTON: Chuck Simmins, did you have a question?

Q: I did. Good evening, General. Chuck Simmins from America's North Shore Journal.

When we first moved into Iraq, there were problems with transporting troops through Turkey, and now that we're moving out of Iraq, is Kuwait the only exit, or are we able to utilize routes through Turkey and Jordan to kind of make things a little bit easier on the Kuwaitis?

GEN. RICHARDSON: Well, I actually was part of the 4th Infantry Division, the floating flotilla that didn't get through Turkey during that period of time, so I know that well, in 2003 and 2004. So.

Right now we have no plans to send things back through Turkey, although Turkey does support us a lot. We send fuel and other goods through Turkey that come in from Turkey to Iraq, and then their empty trucks go back through there. But right now we don't have a lot of pushing of -- we have sent stuff, what we call the (end-to-end ?) process, through Turkey from commercial-type items that have left Iraq to go to Afghanistan. And that was probably seven, eight months ago, probably longer than that, probably a year ago in that process.

But we do have a lot of other alternatives as we go through. We actually ship things through the part of Umm Qasr down in Iraq, as well as out of Kuwait, and we do send some things through Jordan. But the majority of our stuff still goes through Kuwait.

Q: Thank you.

MS. WASHINGTON: And we had someone on the line from Al-Jazeera English. I'm sorry, I missed your name. Did you have a question?

Q: No, I don't have any question. Thank you.

MS. WASHINGTON: OK. Not a problem.

AR News (ph), did you have a question? Q: I'm good, thanks.

MS. WASHINGTON: Carlo from AOR (ph) Defense, did you have a question?

Q: I did. General, just wanted to follow up on the question regarding the possible change -- or the possible keeping of U.S. troops in Iraq. I think you said you're kind of moving on course with the regular withdrawal plan. But there were some comments made earlier this month on the Hill by Mr. Estevez saying that there were also a number of tripwires that were in place, and once those tripwires were hit, then the logistics chain could sort of get ramped back up to support any troop levels.

Can you give me an idea of what some of those tripwires are that Mr. Estevez was talking about?

GEN. RICHARDSON: I don't have any specific knowledge of what Mr. Estevez -- on those tripwires. I mean, we know exactly what our plan is as we draw down and the sites that we're closing and the sequence when we do as we go through that -- as we go through from now until December 31st and as we move soldiers, sailors, airmen and Marines out of country as well as the equipment. And as we close those sites, I mean, those are the areas that we will lose capability at at that point in time. So as the time goes on, you know, it's hard to say, OK, what are you actually going to lose or gain out of the process.

So, number one is we don't know what the end state is because we have no official requirements right now. And so until the Iraqis do the formalized ask and our government makes a determination of what they want to do, then we'll figure that out from our end at that point in time.

Over.

Q: OK. General, just a quick follow-up, then. Are there any of those sites or locations that you sort of maybe pre-identified that if the word does come down you will need these sites to be active, regardless of what the troop-level agreement may be? And as you kind of rack and stack those closures, have you put those locations sort of on the back end, closing them last, just in case, to give the Iraqis more time?

GEN. RICHARDSON: No, we haven't. I mean, we're actually on a glide path based on drawing everything to zero, and that's our primary goal right now because that's the orders we've been given. So we're driving towards that end state right now.

Q: All right. Thank you, sir.

MS. WASHINGTON: Michael Hoffman (sp), did you have a question?

Q: Yes, I did. I was interested in talking about logistics for the Iraqis. When I was out there a couple -- almost -- about a year ago now, a big issue was really trying to stand up the logistics capabilities for the Iraqis to take over. I'm wondering where that is in terms of training up that capability and really setting that -- them up on -- for that transition going forward.

GEN. RICHARDSON: That's really not my area of expertise. I deal with it (tangentially ?), a little about transferring equipment to them, as far as that process goes.

Q: OK.

GEN. RICHARDSON: Mr. (Ober ?) from A&T, assist and train, devised a train (sic) area that -- it's under Lieutenant General Ferriter -- works that area, as they call it -- (inaudible) -- cell and work that

piece, day in and day out, as far as they do. I mean, they monitor what they do as part of the -- each and every day. I mean, it's monitored and it's tracked as far as where they're at their processes.

And I will tell you, you know, that they do support themselves. We don't support them right now. So they -- they're -- they are supporting themselves through the programs that we currently have and operate in the field each and every day.

Over.

Q: OK. Great. And just a quick follow-up to that. Just in terms of the transfer of the equipment that you were talking about, have you seen any improvements in terms of when that hand-off is done, the accountability for that equipment and the movement into some of the depots in -- kind of into a more smooth transition period?

GEN. RICHARDSON: A lot -- some of the equipment, particularly in the USETI program, goes into the depot, the general supply depot, at Taji.

Most of the other stuff on a site is transferred at the site and then doesn't -- does not go anywhere that we know. I mean, it's transferred to them as part of a operating location, a base. So you usually turn it over to an army unit, an air force unit, a navy unit, and they actually are operating out of those sites. So that's -- there's -- that's the containerized housing units, the generation -- generating -- the air conditioning units, all the things that operate out of the -- out of those locations. So those pretty much stay at those locations.

They sign for the property. We do a very formalized process of doing a joint inventory between the United States and the Iraqis. Depending on the size of the location, you could take a couple weeks in order to get that done. And then once they're done, they sign for the property. We take a copy of it and we file it. Over.

Q: OK. Have they transferred over to a computer-based filing system or is it still a paper-based system that they have had, been operating with?

GEN. RICHARDSON: You talking about at Taji or --

Q: (Yeah ?), at Taji.

GEN. RICHARDSON: They -- I am not sure which one. If they're using the IAMP program, Iraqi -- I can't remember what IAMP stands for, but they do have the IAMP program. But I'm not sure if it's -- if it -- if it -- they're -- if it's up and running for -- as unit (or substitute ?) or not.

Over.

Q: Thank you.

MS. WASHINGTON: Thank you, Michael.

Phil, from DoD Buzz, did you have a question?

Q: Yes.

Thank you for your time, General. I wanted to ask about how billing and receipts and payments work as part of this. Are the gear that you're transferring, including your desk that you mentioned and your white trucks and other pieces of equipment, basically, you know, being given to the Iraqis and then they'll pay for it later, or are they getting it for free or how does the accounting aspect of this process work?

GEN. RICHARDSON: That -- they get it for free. We do an analysis, as I tried to explain a little earlier in the process, as we do it in -- make sure that it's excess to the United States government. We do a business case analysis on every packet that we do, line item by line item, to determine whether or not it's cost advantage for us to take the items home or whether or not just it's better off for to leave it here. Most of the stuff that we have has been used for seven-plus years. And so when you're talking power generation, the 220 generator, not necessarily usable in the United States, but it's got seven years of use on it. So therefore -- the same with the containerized housing units -- to transport it and do all those things, to descope the contracts would cost us more money than actually just giving it to them, as we do right now.

Over.

Q: Yes, sir, thank you. If I could just ask one quick follow-up, can you tell us how you prioritize what gear goes by ship and what you fly out, if indeed you're flying anything out?

GEN. RICHARDSON: We don't -- I don't necessarily make those priorities. The U.S. Central Command does. They give us a list of the requirements that are -- need to be sourced outside of Iraq, and whether or not it needs to be flown or not is up to that process. So primarily if it's going to Afghanistan, usually it'll fly, if you've got an urgent need requirement for it. If there's no urgent need for it, then it'll go by surface.

Over.

Q: OK, sir. Thank you.

MS. WASHINGTON: Chris from -- Chris Carroll from Stars and Stripes, did you have a question?

Q: Yes, thanks.

Thank you, General. I wanted to jump back to the dollar values that you mentioned in your opening statement. You said 157 million (dollars) and 247 million (dollars). Does that represent what has

already been transferred? And what's the difference between those two numbers, and how much is yet to be transferred in dollar values?

GEN. RICHARDSON: I'm not sure I can give you a dollar value right now on what needs to -- what has to be transferred at the end, because we're still doing what I call lateral transfers to, like, Department of State and other requirements as we go through that. So it's not all property will be-- as -- when we go through the process of closing a site down, as we go towards the end, we're making sure -- making sure each and every one of those sites -- as we go down each site and close them, what happens to that property -- so we don't put a dollar value on any of that stuff until the point in time what we have to -- about 60 days out, when you do the final paperwork on it.

So the first number I gave, the 1 -- the 1. --

(Pause.) Q: Hundred and --

GEN. RICHARDSON: Still there?

Q: Yeah.

GEN. RICHARDSON: -- we got -- (inaudible) -- yeah, the first number I gave you, the 157 (million dollars), was OIF. So that's what's been done in the -- in the -- before Operation New Dawn. The 247 million (dollar), a fair market value has been done since Operation New Dawn, which is 1 September.

Q: Thank you. Thanks.

MS. WASHINGTON: Charles Marson (sp), did you have a question?

Q: No, thank you, ma'am. I'm good.

MS. WASHINGTON: OK. We'll go back around the horn. Dale, did you have an additional question, follow-up?

Q: Yes, sir. General, can you put a cost figure on the transportation of returning equipment to the U.S. or to other commands?

GEN. RICHARDSON: No, I don't really track how much it costs, as it has to go. (Chuckles.) So we've used (organic ?) trucks we have here -- (inaudible) -- on contract, both the contracts we have here in Iraq and also with the first theater -- (inaudible) -- the same as -- (inaudible) -- forward out of Kuwait and also -- (inaudible) -- and -- (inaudible) -- all that -- (inaudible). There's quite a bit of movement of stuff going back and forth when you look at all the amount of equipment that has to go.

Over.

Q: OK. Thank you very much.

MS. WASHINGTON: Gail Harris, did you have a follow-up question?

Q: No, I didn't. Thank you.

MS. WASHINGTON: Thank you. Chuck Simmins, did you have a follow-up question?

Q: Yes, I did. General, I've read several really good articles on what the United States does when it -- before it turns a site over to the Iraqis, the different evaluations and cleanup processes. What do the Iraqis do before they accept a site? Do they have an evaluation process? Do they -- how does it work on their side?

GEN. RICHARDSON: That's really the RJ-7 -- General Donahue works the actual site closure process. We do -- I do the equipping piece of the process. He does the environmental and the actual physical property -- (inaudible) -- for us.

Q: OK. Well, then, speak to how the Iraqis handle equipment transfer.

GEN. RICHARDSON: They account for it all.

They look at it. They actually inspect it as they go through the process. We make sure that everything is in workable order when we turn it over. We want to turn over good-functioning property to the Iraqis as we turn everything over to them.

So they go through that process, and we make adjustments if there's any adjustments to be made on the paperwork. And that's resubmitted back up to us for signature, and we readjust the quantities if there's a quantity change.

That includes decreases as well as increases. They will actually tell us there's actually one more air conditioner that you missed over on this side of the building, as we go through the inventory, and we'll add that item. And it could be just the opposite as time -- you know, because the fact that you're done 60 days out, things do move around a little bit on each of the different locations. So -- (inaudible).

Q: Do they ever reject equipment?

(Cross talk.)

GEN. RICHARDSON: Say again?

Q: Yes, sir. Do they ever reject equipment?

GEN. RICHARDSON: I have not experienced them rejecting any equipment that I can think of.

Over.

Q: All right. Thank you.

MS. WASHINGTON: Thank you, Chuck.

Carlo with AOR (ph) Defense, did you have an additional question?

Q: I did. General, I just wanted to follow up on two things. The first point, sir: You talked about some of the green material coming out, the DOD-specific type equipment that's being stepped over or transferred to other AOs. With that equipment, how much of that is not vehicles but actual weapons -- tanks, armored personnel carriers, those sorts of things, and even artillery pieces, that sort of thing? How much of that stuff has been stepped over to the Iraqis? GEN. RICHARDSON: We don't step combat equipment or green equipment over.

Q: OK.

GEN. RICHARDSON: So we use 516 excess defense articles or 1234 authorities; 1234 authorities for -- and I'm talking primarily the USETI program that we currently use now -- 1234 is non-excess items. Particularly on that are up-armored Humvees that we have transferred, 50-cal. machine guns, some -- or 40-ton Lowboys and items like that. It's about 1,300 or so items in that process. The 516 excess defense articles -- (inaudible) -- other items.

Over.

Q: OK. And those are separate from what your -- from the numbers and the quantities you gave earlier?

GEN. RICHARDSON: Right. I've got the numbers here. Hang on one second.

Q: OK.

GEN. RICHARDSON: (Pause.) I'll get you those numbers afterwards. I got to find the little piece of paper I have it written on here.

Q: Sure. No problem, sir.

And I guess the other question I had was in terms of the stuff that's being moved over to Afghanistan, you said some of that material was in response to urgent operational needs. Can you go into detail about that, about what some of that equipment is, and then go from there?

GEN. RICHARDSON: Well, when we started doing the buildup into Afghanistan, primarily MRAPs, anything that we came off of in -- really what we call lardoff (ph) 1 process, last year, June time frame, as we were coming off those critical pieces of equipment (that's now ?). Right now, as we transfer primarily some radio equipment back and forth, fire trucks are really important as we're starting to build up those sites in Afghanistan, we're coming off that type of (property ?). So it varies, the different types of equipment they need. They give that -- and we

follow what we call the CENTCOM priority list of what -- the things that they want us to send.

Q: OK. All right, thank you, sir.

GEN. RICHARDSON: And Michael Hoffman (sp), did you have additional follow-up?

Q: No, I'm OK. Thank you. MS. WASHINGTON: Phil from DOD Buzz, did you have a follow-up question?

Q: No, thanks.

MS. WASHINGTON: Chris Carroll, did you have a follow-up?

Q: (Inaudible.)

MS. WASHINGTON: And does anyone else have any additional questions?

Q: This is Chuck. I've got one.

MS. WASHINGTON: OK.

Q: General, when we transfer equipment to the Iraqis, do we transfer it to them at the -- (inaudible) -- location for the equipment, do we transport it to a location where they accept it, or do they do the transporting after acceptance?

GEN. RICHARDSON: Almost all the -- almost all the property is at the location -- transfer. We do have some equipment that comes in through the -- some (type that goes to type ?). A very small percentage of the property does that, and that's really -- we're just trying to get the outlying excess property that's (without ?) -- primarily (green type 516 ?) equipment that we have to do. But almost all the base equipment stays at the location. So the majority of the things that we transfer stay at the -- at the site that we're turning over to the Iraqis.

Q: Thank you.

MS. WASHINGTON: OK, and if that's all of our questions --

Q: This is Todd Lopez with Army News Service. Hey, good morning, General -- or good afternoon, sir. Can you -- you've said a couple of things, like generators and CHUs and those kind of things. Can you just give a rundown of a list of the types of things, equipment, property that's being transferred to the Iraqis?

GEN. RICHARDSON: Sure. We have a couple of different categories that we use, and I have some different authorities that go with the foreign excess personal property as we go through that. What we call -- a little bit of this is what we call "FOB in a box," forward operating base in a box. And that -- and that goes -- for example, that's the CHUs, that's T-walls that we have, jersey barriers, water and

fuel tanks, air conditioning units, generators, refrigerators, freezers, porta-johns, beds and mattresses, office equipment, fence, (guard shacks ?), dining facility equipment and dining facilities that we have that are out there, washing-dryers. I mean, those types of things are at every one of our sites that we have and operate out of -- all that pretty much stays.

And then we have the other category of stuff that we have, which we have to go really and look at the priority systems that we have; which are forklifts, you know, fire department stuff, all the other large trucks, nontactical vehicles -- so we're talking semi trucks -- all those things that we operate each and every day to -- the sustainment side of the house. Those items then are also eligible -- (audio break) -- at the end, but I have -- we have to go for additional authorities through ARCENT, and then get approval for those. Over.

Q: Thanks. MS. WASHINGTON: And again, are there any additional questions? (Pause.)

OK. Well, thank you, everyone, for your great questions and participation. We will now turn the floor back over to Major General Richardson.

Sir, if you have any closing remarks or statements you'd like to make?

GEN. RICHARDSON: Yeah, just to go back to the question that was asked that I didn't have the answer, I found my numbers here for the 516, the 1234, and the numbers for the FEP side of the house that we're going to do. For 516 items for USETI, there's 19,588 items that are required to be transferred, and we're 63 percent complete with that piece of it. For the 1234 nondefense -- or for the non-excess items for the Department of Defense, there are 1,363 of those items, and we're about 90 percent complete with those. For the foreign excess personal property items, there's 22,695 of those items, and we're roughly 51.5 percent complete with that; which will give you an overall percentage of right around 58 percent.

Q: All right, sir. This is Carlo Munoz again, with AOL Defense. Just to make sure I have that right, you said on the -- the first number was 19,500, and 60 -- 63 percent done; the second number was 1,300, and that's 90 percent done; and then overall, it's about 58 percent done with the transfers on the green side. Correct?

GEN. RICHARDSON: Correct.

Q: OK. Thank you, sir.

MS. WASHINGTON: Thank you, sir. And if you have any additional remarks or statements you'd like to make?

GEN. RICHARDSON: No, I just thank you, everyone, for dialing in in the morning -- evening time here, so it's just about supper time for us. Thank you for trying to understand how we do our business. And I

just want everybody to understand (the fact ?) that we have a very deliberate process here of how we get at -- are going to close out what we've been doing here for the last several years, making sure that we're good stewards of the American taxpayer's dollar.

That's very important to us; important to me, since I pay taxes as well. Just want to make sure that we have good accountability and we have (audible ?) trails of where all the equipment's going. So those are all the things that are on our minds as we go through this process.

So thanks, and you all have a good week.

MS. WASHINGTON: Thank you, sir. And thank you again to everyone for taking your time out to participate. There will be an audio file and transcript of this call. I will forward this information to all participants once it is available. Thank you again, and this ends ours roundtable.

Q: Thank you.

END.