Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Reserve Affairs (OASD/RA) Information Briefing

Third Quarter FY 2008

AGENDA

OASD(RA)

Overview:

- **Background**
- **Manning**
- **Pay and Allowances**
- **Equipping**
- **Mobilization**

Reserve Force Organizations

Employer Support

Questions

Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Reserve Affairs

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Deputy Secretary of Defense

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Personnel and Readiness

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CONTROL OF RESERVES

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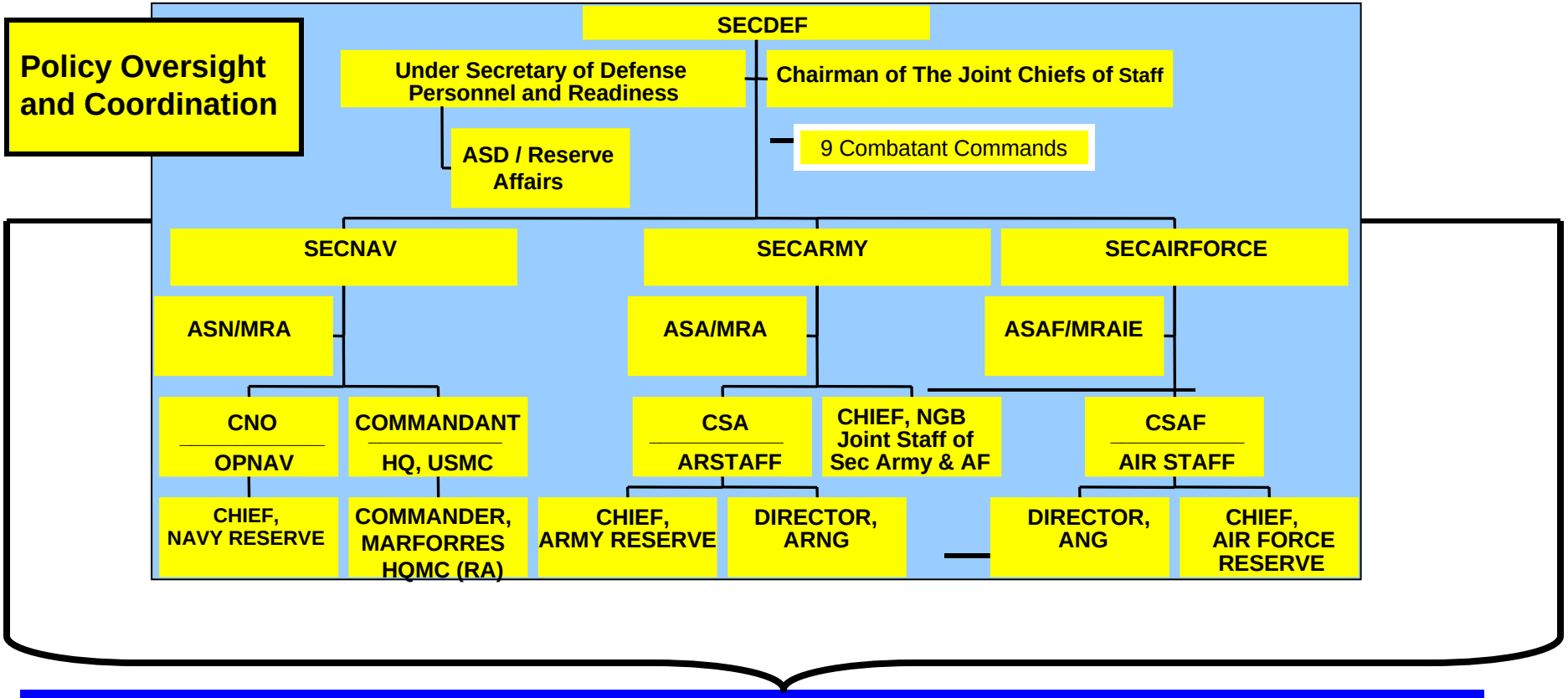

Recruit, Organize, Supply, Equip, Train, Service, Mobilize and Demobilize.

Reserve Components

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- U.S. Reserve Components:
  - People: 1.1 Million (M) members
  - Budget: $32 Billion (B)
  - Equipment: $144 B in inventory with $7.7 B / year in new procurement
  - Facilities: $66.7 B inventory in 42,487 structures at 4,933 locations
  - Force Manpower: about 44% of Total Military Force

- Reserve Components (RC) different Active Components (AC):
  - Special laws, regulations, and policies
  - Role of citizen-soldier and State domestic missions

- Each RC has different characteristics:
  - Differing State and territorial laws Shape National Guard peacetime use
  - Seven components in five branches of the military

U.S. Reserve Components

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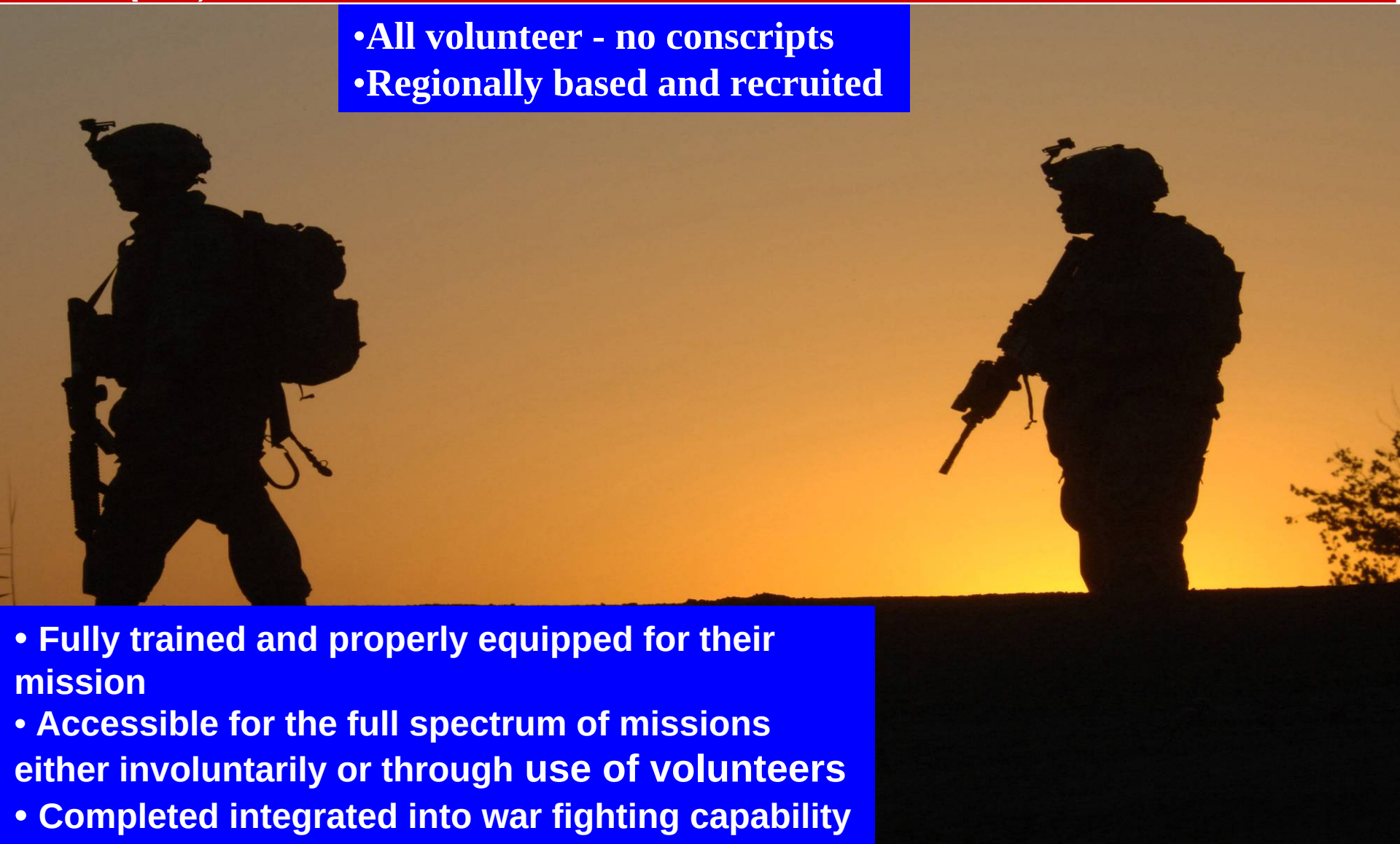

- All volunteer - no conscripts
- Regionally based and recruited

- Fully trained and properly equipped for their mission
- Accessible for the full spectrum of missions either involuntarily or through use of volunteers
- Completed integrated into war fighting capability

U.S. Selected Reserve Training

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- 39 DAYS PER YEAR
- Policy: Same training standard as Active forces

Unit Training:

Pre-mobilization tasks based on command training assessments

Two days per month normally conducted locally

- Broken down into 4 hour periods = 24 days

14-day Annual Training (AT) periods. Normally at a larger base or deployed; focused on critical wartime tasks. May be facilitated and supported by Active component or dedicated training units.

Organization of U.S. Reserve Manpower

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Ready Reserves are subject to mobilization

Ready Reserve Manpower
1.1 million
(does not include Standby Reserve)

Total Selected Reserve
Drilling/Paid Reservists
844,954

Individual Ready Reserve (IRR/ING) Non-Unit Manpower
237,989

Unit Programs
(Part-time drilling members)
749,498

AGR
71,804

Individual Augmentees
23,652

Actual Strengths as of: May 31, 2008

Reserve Component Pay and Allowances

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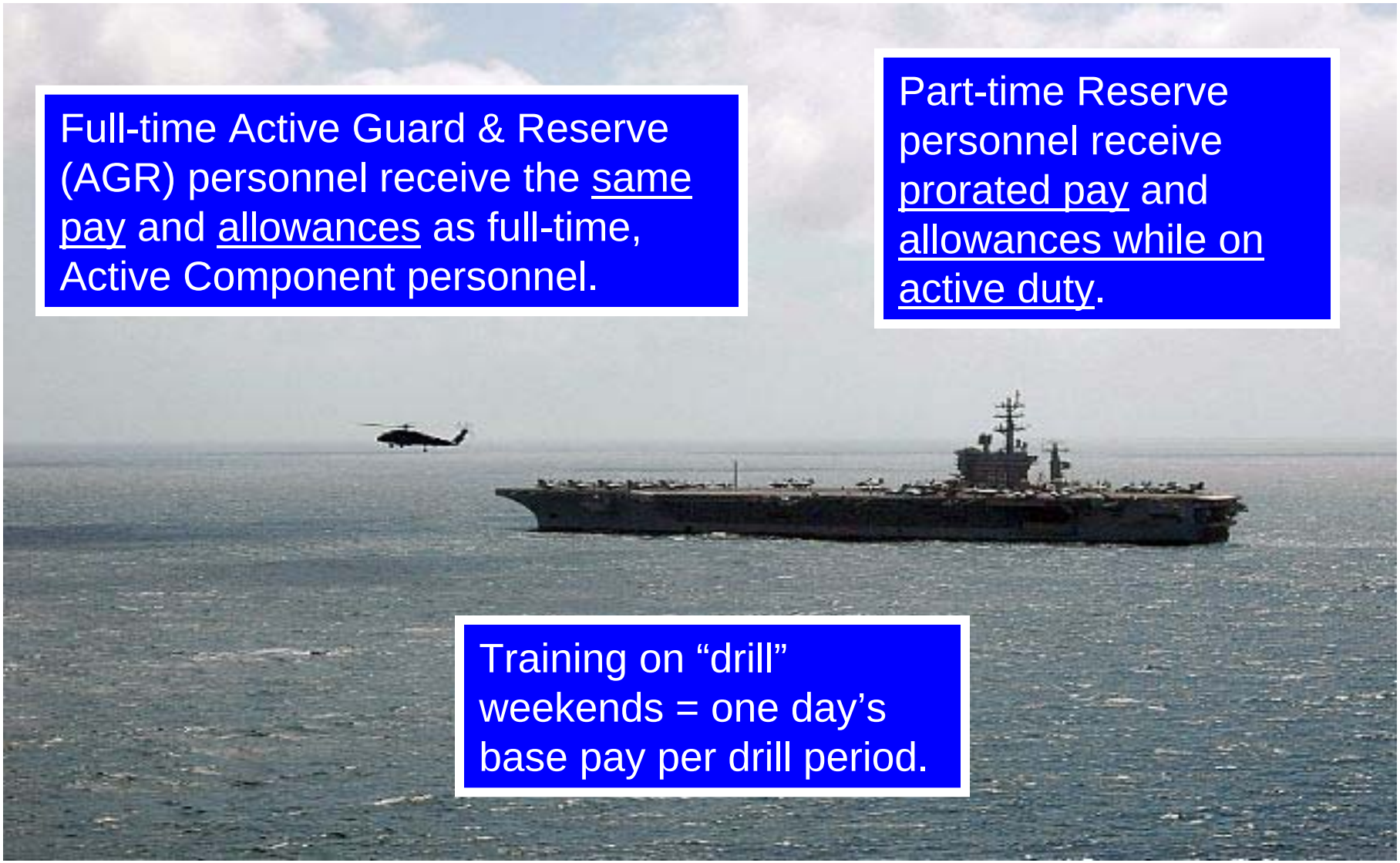

Full-time Active Guard & Reserve (AGR) personnel receive the <u>same pay</u> and <u>allowances</u> as full-time, Active Component personnel.

Part-time Reserve personnel receive <u>prorated pay</u> and <u>allowances while on active duty</u>.

Training on “drill” weekends = one day’s base pay per drill period.

Reserve Component Equipment

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- Expanded role of the Reserves:
  - Strategic to Operational
  - Robust funding equipping and modernizing toward parity

- Units need access to equipment for training
- Need equipment for theater and civil defense

MOBILIZATION STATUTES

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Full Mobilization 12301(a)	• Requires declaration of War or National Emergency by the Congress • Requires Congress in Session	• All Reservists including members in an inactive status and retired members • No number limitation stated • Duration of War or Emergency + 6 Months
Partial Mobilization 12302	• Requires Declaration of National Emergency • Report to Congress Every 6 Months	• Ready Reserve • Not more than 1,000,000 • Not more than 2 year duration
Presidential Reserve Call-up 12304	• Requires Presidential notification of Congress • No Declaration of National Emergency	• Not more than 200,000 • Selected Reserve, up to 30,000 IRR • 365 days • Now includes terrorists incidents
15-day Statute 12301(b)	• Service Secretaries may call Ready Reserve up to 15 days/year	• Annual Training • Operational Missions • Involuntary
RC Volunteers 12301(d)	• Requires consent of individual RC member • Governors must consent to National Guard activation	• All Reservists • No number limitation stated • No duration stated

Policy Changes – "Rationale"

- **Develop sustainable force rotation policies for the long term.**
  - ***AC 1:1 deployments are not sustainable***
  - ***RC 18 – 21 month mobilizations are not sustainable***
- **Spread the burden across all the components – Active, Guard, and Reserve.**
- **Provide predictability to service members, family members and employers.**
- **Maintain the All-Volunteer Force for the Long War.**

Key Features of New RC MOB Policy

(Secretary of Defense Gates policy dated 19 Jan 07)

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- **Set planning objectives:**
  - ***Set goal for AC units and members of one year deployed and 2 years non-deployed.***
  - ***Set goal for RC units and members of one year mobilized and 5 years demobilized.***
- **Minimize Stop Loss for both Active and Reserve forces.**
- **Establish a new program to compensate and incentive Active and Reserve members required to deploy/mobilize early or often, or extend beyond new rotation goals.**
- **Provide hardship waivers that recognize exceptional circumstances facing members and families of mobilized/deployed members.**
- **Manage Mobilization of RC ground forces on a unit basis.**
- **Limit involuntary mobilizations of RC units and members to a maximum one-year.**

Percentages of Active and Selected Reserve Manpower

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Service	Regular	Reserve*
Army	49%	51%
Navy	83%	17%
Marine	83%	17%
Air Force	65%	35%
Coast Guard	81%	20%

Based on authorized strengths for FY 2008

*Includes only organized unit personnel and Individual Mobilization Augmentees, does not include Individual Ready Reserve

Reserve Component Force Structure Transformation Overview

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* FY89 toFY08	COLD WAR	POST COLD WAR / GWOT
Army Guard 457.3K to 351.3K (+6.9K by FY13)	10 Divisions, 24 Separate Brigades, & Combat Support (CS) /Combat Service Support (CSS)	…28 Modular Brigade Combat Teams and 15 to 17 maneuver Enhancement Brigades
Army Reserve 320.6K to 205.0K (+1K by FY13)	Combat, CS & CSS	CS & CSS… Developing Expeditionary Force Packages
Naval Reserve 152.6K to 67.8K (-.1K by FY13)	Combat & Combat Support plus Active Unit Augmentation	Consolidation/realignment under the Navy Expeditionary Command
USMCR 43.6K to 39.6	Augmentation & Reinforcement	Marine Corps Total Force. USMCR augmented/reinforcement structure
Air Guard 115.2K to 106.7K	12.5 Fighter Wing Equivalent (FWE), Tactical Lift	Continental Air Defense, Future Total Force, UAVs, IOs and Space Operations
Air Reserve 83.6K to 67.5K (+.2K by FY13)	Strategic (STRAT) Lift, & Tankers CSS	Strat Lift, Tankers & CSS More Associate Units, future Total Force
Coast Guard Reserve 13.0K to 10.0K	Port Security Units, Marine Safety Units, C3, Ops Shore Facilities, Vessel & Air Station Augmentation	Active Coast Guard Unit Augmentation (by individual), Port Security Units (CS)

* Authorized strength levels

ORGANIZATION

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7 Reserve Components

Federal and State Missions

National Guard

Derived from America's early tradition of the colonial militia and the constitutional power of the State

Responsive to both:

- Federal government for the national security mission
- Governor of the State for State missions

- Can be mobilized (Federalized) under federal law
  - Federal government provides >90% of funding - targeted at national security mission

- <u>Principle State missions</u>
  - Disaster response
  - Support law enforcement activities as prescribed by State law

Army Guard & Reserve Overview

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Active Combat Forces 42 BCTs
(…building toward 48 BCTs)
Reserve Combat Forces 34 BCTs
(…building toward 28 BCTs)
Active End Strength 525.4 K (+22.0K)
Guard End Strength 351.3 K (+6.9K)
Reserve End Strength 205.0 K (+1.0K)
51% of the Total Army

FY 2008 Authorized strength levels
(FY 2013 Change from FY 2008)

The Result:

- An operational reserve allows for a smaller Active Army while maintaining a relatively large multi-component rotational capability.
- Guard Core Competency is Combat Forces.
- USAR Core Competency is combat support/combat service support
- Presently converting from a division centric legacy force to a brigade centric modular force.
- The Army is moving to a force generation process (ARFORGEN).

Marine Forces Reserve Overview

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Marine Expeditionary Forces (AC/RC) 3/1
AC End Strength 189.0K (+13.0K)
RC End Strength 39.6K
17% of the Total USMC

FY 2008 Authorized strength levels
(FY 2013 Change from FY 2008)

Aviation Elements

- Formations identical in structure to Active forces: companies, battalions, divisions, etc.

The Result:

- Maintains USMCR Augmentation/Reinforcement Structure
- Maintains traditional strengths . . . full integration, substantial
- Active support, high percentage of prior-service leadership

Navy Reserve Overview

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RC Ships (% of Total Navy)	17 (6.5%)
Guided Missile Frigates	9
Mine Countermeasure Ships	4
Mine Hunter Coastal (Osprey Class)	4
Squadrons (Total)	29
Carrier Air Wing Sqns	6
Maritime Patrol Sqns	3
Logistics Sqns	15
Helicopters Sqns	5
AC End Strength	329.1K (-7.1K)
RC End Strength	67.8K (-0.1K)

17% of the Total Navy

The Result:

- Trained, Experienced, Surge Ready Maritime Total Force providing Operational Support to Combatant Commanders

Navy Reserve
Ready…Responsive…Relevant

FY 2008 Authorized strength levels
(FY 2013 Change from FY 2008)

Air Guard & Reserve Overview

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AC/RC Total Aircraft Inventory	
Tankers	256 / 335
Strategic Lift	189 / 79
Theater Lift	179 / 291
Fighter/Attack	1623 / 871
AC/RC End Strength	
AC End Strength	329.6K
ANG End Strength	106.7K
USAFR End Strength	67.5K
35% of Total Air Force	

FY 2008 Authorized strength levels
(FY 2013 Change from FY 2008)

Emerging Total Force Missions

- F-22, C-17, F-35
- Joint Cargo Aircraft (JCA)
- MAJCOM-C/NAF-C (Warfighting Headquarters)
- Unmanned Aerial Systems
- Air Support Ops Squadron
- Distributed Ground Station
- Space Based IR System Mission Control Station
- Flying Training Units

The Result of Total Force Integration:

- Increased combat capabilities for unparalleled air, space and cyber power
- Partners in present and future cutting-edge technologies providing increased regional-response and worldwide capabilities
- AEF and GWOT options with reach back for greater stability/predictability

Coast Guard Reserve Overview

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Current State:

- Defense-related role is primarily port security.
- AC units have assumed responsibility for Reservist training and employment.
- Secretary of Homeland Security can call up (Title 14) USCGR for domestic emergencies.

AC End Strength 41.0K
RC End Strength 10.0K
20% of Total Coast Guard

FY 2008 Authorized strength levels
(FY 2013 Change from FY 2008)

Reserve Components

NOBLE EAGLE/ENDURING FREEDOM/IRAQI FREEDOM

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Mobilized: 90,883 **Demobilized**: 609,475 **Total**: 700,358

Reserve Components	ARNG	USAR	ANG	USAFR	USNR	USMCR	USCGR	TOTAL
Currently Mobilized (10 USC 12302)	48,276	27,859	2,194	883	4,349	6,981	341	90,883
Demobilized To Date *	270,628	167,152	50,423	32,898	40,670	38,652	9,052	609,475
Total Mobilized To Date *	318,904	195,011	52,617	33,781	45,019	45,633	9,393	700,358

* Includes RC mobilized and demobilized more than once.

Mobilized: Involuntary Active Duty in a Federal Status (10 USC 12302) that authorizes the use of Reserve Forces for up to 24 months.

Source: Services Daily Mobilization Report As of: 30 May 2008, 0800 hours

Reserve Component Civil Military Programs

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- Innovative Readiness Training
- National Guard ChalleNGe Program
- STARBASE
- America’s Promise
- Volunteerism

EMPLOYER SUPPORT

National Committee for Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve (NCESGR)

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EMPLOYER SUPPORT OF THE GUARD AND RESERVE

- Today's Warrior Citizens face unique challenges in balancing their military and civilian careers
- The Uniformed Services Employment and Re-employment Rights Act (USERRA) protects the job rights of employees who perform military service
- ESGR provides information, education, and informal mediation regarding USERRA through proactive outreach programs and a reactive ombudsman service
- Employer support remains strong as indicated by both internal and external surveys.

Building an Effective Reserve Force

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- Fully trained
- Comparably equipped
- Missioned and adequately resourced
- Utilized
- Readily accessible
- Totally integrated with the Active Force

TWICE THE CITIZEN!

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Questions?