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

October 1, 2005

AGENDA

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- **Overview:**
  - **Background**
  - **Manning**
  - **Equipping**
  - **Accessing or Mobilizing**
- **Reserve Force Organizations**
- **The Reserve Force Contribution**
  - **Global War On Terror**
  - **Kosovo**
  - **Bosnia**
  - **Iraq**
  - **Reserve Peacetime Contributions**
- **Employer Support**
- **Questions**

Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Reserve Affairs

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Hon. Donald Rumsfeld
Secretary of Defense

Hon. Gordon R. England
Acting Deputy Secretary of Defense

Hon. David S. C. Chu
Under Secretary of Defense
Personnel and Readiness

Hon. Thomas F. Hall
Assistant Secretary of Defense
Reserve Affairs

Senior Enlisted Advisor
CSM Lawrence W. Holland

Principal Deputy
Mr. Craig W. Duehring

DASD (Manpower & Personnel)
Dr. John D. Winkler

DASD (Materiel & Facilities)
Ms. Patricia Walker

DASD (Readiness, Training & Mobilization)
MG Antonio M. Taguba

DASD (Civil Military Policy)
Mr. John Hathaway

DASD (Resources)
Ms. Jennifer C. Buck

Reserve Forces Policy Board
Vacant

CONTROL OF RESERVES

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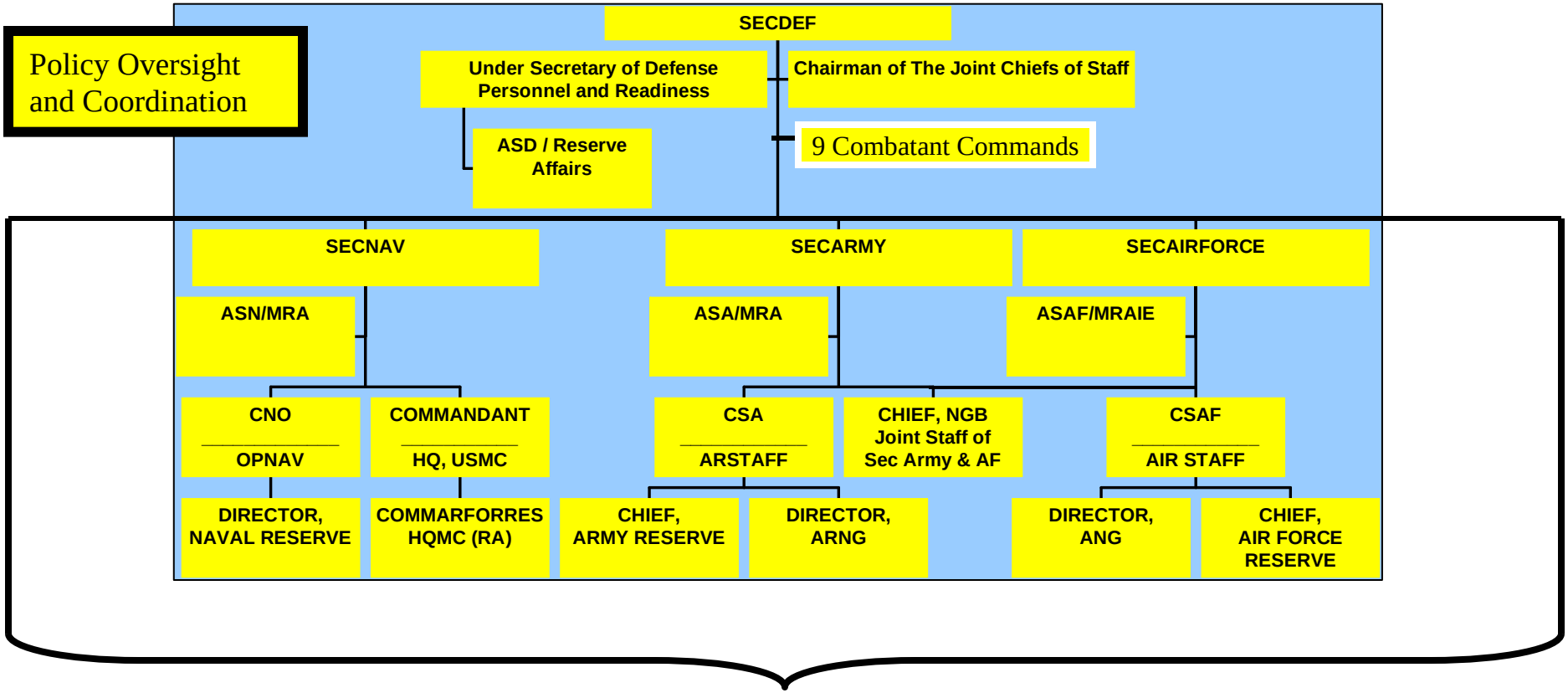

Recruit, Organize, Supply, Equip, Train, Service, Mobilize and Demobilize.

Reserve Components

- U.S. Reserve Components:
  - People: 1.1 Million (M) members
  - Budget: $32 Billion (B)
  - Equipment: $117 B in inventory with $2.5B / year in new procurement
  - Facilities: $60 B inventory in 38,725 structures at 4,912 locations
  - Force Manpower: about 45% 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

- Completely integrated into war fighting capability:
  - Essential capabilities required for the conduct of a full range of operations
  - Absolutely essential to fight major contingencies

- Accessible for the full spectrum of missions either involuntarily or through use of volunteers
- Fully trained and properly equipped for their mission

U.S. Selected Reserve Training

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

- Individual Training:
- Same as Active
  - Frequently requires extended active training of several months for initial training

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

Twelve 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

Ready Reserves are subject to mobilization

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

Total Selected Reserve
Drilling/Paid Reservists
858,500

Unit Programs
828,149

Individual Augmentees
30,351

Individual Ready Reserve (IRR/ING) Non-Unit Manpower
280,000

FY06 Programmed
Includes USCGR

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.

RC EQUIPMENT

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- Total Force Policy:
  - Equip "First to Fight" regardless of component
  - Deployed Ready Units
  - Improve compatibility and interoperability

- Units have individual equipment
- Most units have organic unit equipment

ACCESSIBILITY

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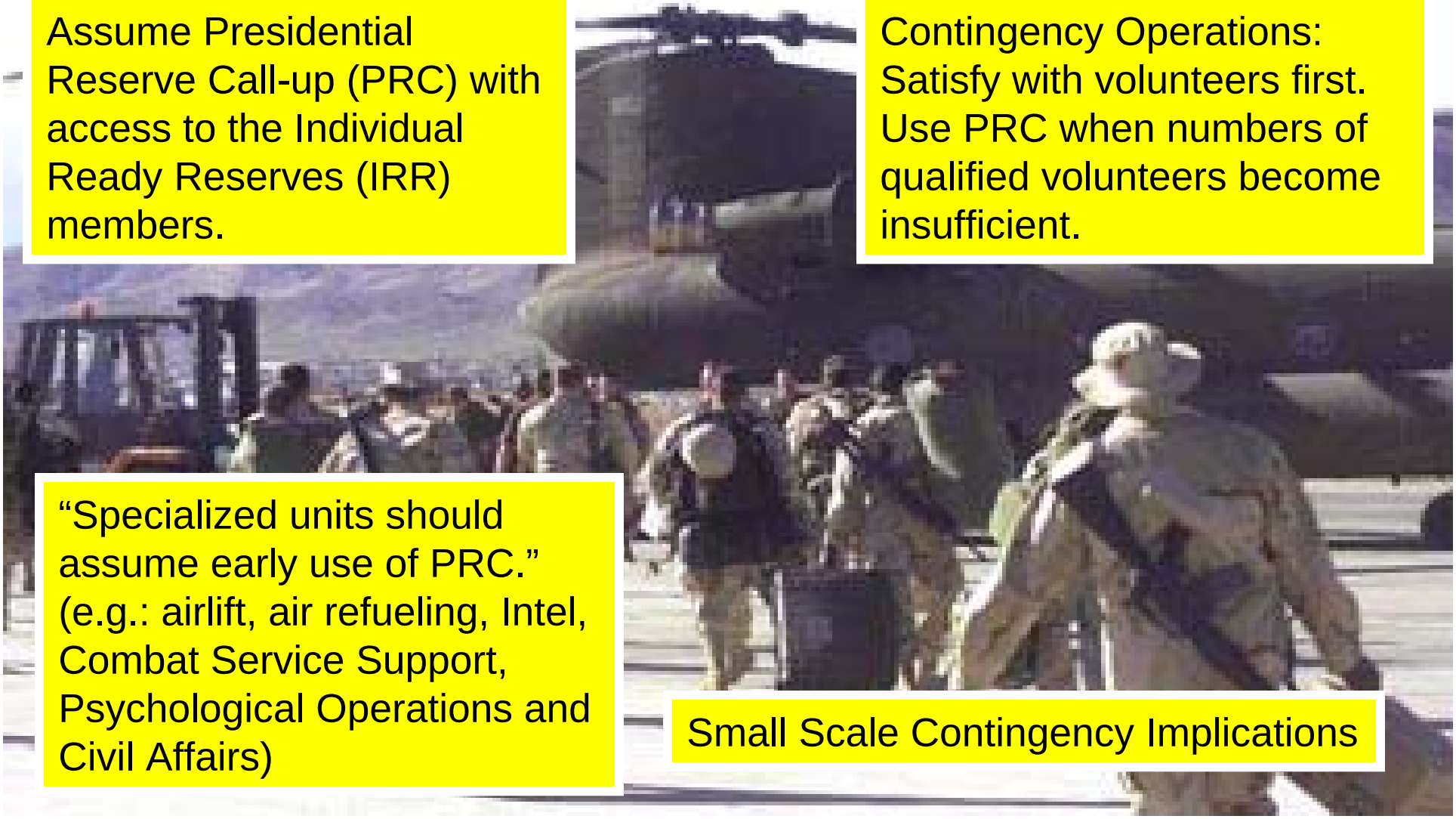
Assume Presidential Reserve Call-up (PRC) with access to the Individual Ready Reserves (IRR) members.

Contingency Operations: Satisfy with volunteers first. Use PRC when numbers of qualified volunteers become insufficient.



"Specialized units should assume early use of PRC." (e.g.: airlift, air refueling, Intel, Combat Service Support, Psychological Operations and Civil Affairs)

Small Scale Contingency Implications

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 • 270 days • Now includes WMD 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

ORGANIZATION

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7 Reserve Components

Federal and State Missions

Percentages of Active and Selected Reserve Manpower

FY 2006

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Service	Regular	Reserve*
Army	47%	53%
Navy	83%	17%
Marine	82%	18%
Air Force	66%	34%
Coast Guard	81%	19%

*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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	COLD WAR	POST COLD WAR / GWOT
Army Guard 475K to 350K	10 Divisions, 24 Separate Brigades, & Combat Support (CS) /Combat Service Support (CSS)	8 Divisions, 15 "Enhanced" Separate Brigades…to Division HQs with 34 Modular Brigade Combat Teams
Army Reserve 319K to 205K	Combat, CS & CSS	CS & CSS… Developing Expeditionary Force Packages
Naval Reserve 152K to 73K	Combat & Combat Support plus Active Unit Augmentation	Surge Ready Maritime Total Force Stand alone Combat Support and Augmentation to Combat Units
USMCR 43.6K to 40K	Augmentation & Reinforcement	Rebalancing, adding Inf Bns, Recon, Anti-Terror, Civil Affairs
Air Guard 116K to 107K	12.5 Fighter Wing Equivalent (FWE), Tactical Lift	7 FWE, Bombers, Continental Air Defense, Future Total Force, UAVs, IOs, More Associate Units
Air Reserve 83K to 74K	Strategic (STRAT) Lift, & Tankers CSS	Strat Lift, Tankers & CSS More Associate Units, future Total Force
Coast Guard Reserve 12K to 10K	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)

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

Budget FY06

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Active Combat Forces	33 Bde
Reserve Combat Forces	36 Bde
Active End Strength	482 K
Guard End Strength	350K
Reserve End Strength	205 K
53% of the Total Army	

The Result

- Reserve components of the Army compensate for a smaller Active Army
- Guard: Focus Combat Arms
- Reserve: Focus Combat Support and Combat Service Support
- Army Guard converting to 34 modular BCTs
- Army Reserve developing Expeditionary Force Packages

MARINE FORCES RESERVE OVERVIEW

Budget FY06

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Marine Expeditionary Forces (AC/RC) 3/1
AC End Strength 175K
RC End Strength 40K
18% of the Total USMC

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

Aviation Elements

<u>The Result:</u>

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

AIR GUARD & RESERVE OVERVIEW

Budget FY06

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Fighter Wing Equivalents (AC/RC)
13 / 7 (35%)

AC/RC Primary Auth Acft

Tankers	204 / 268
Strategic Lift	234 / 96
Theater Lift	143 / 326
Bombers	90 / 24
AC End Strength	357K
ANG End Strength	107K
USAFR End Strength	74K

34% of Total the Air Force

Compensating Leverage

- New Bomber Missions
- Expanded Strat Lift & Tanker Missions
- Continental U.S. Air Defense C^2

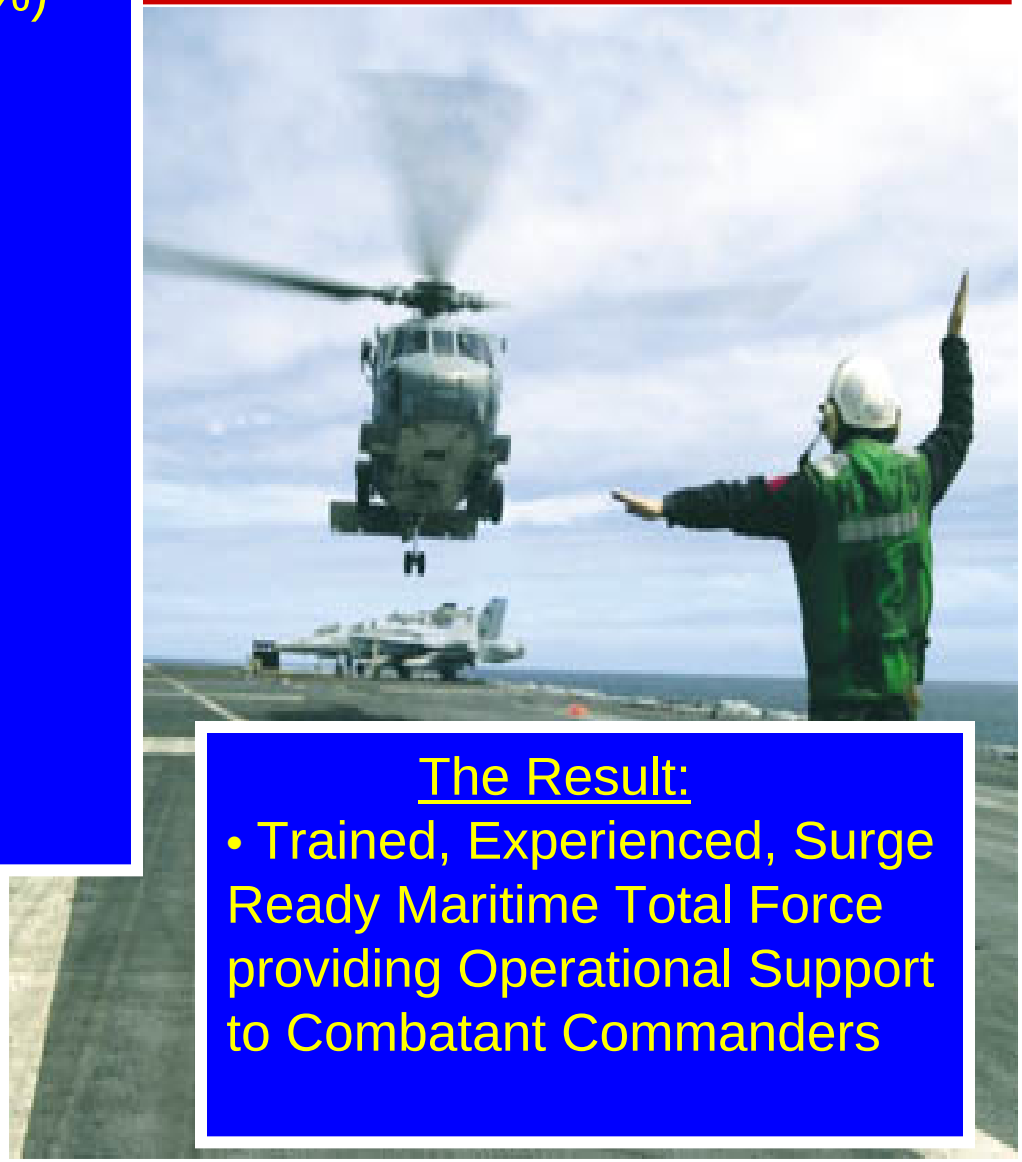
The Result:

New and expanded RC missions
Intensified AC - RC integration
Maintain traditional strengths -- high readiness levels, modern equipment, early deployability

NAVY RESERVE OVERVIEW

Budget FY06

RC Ships (% of Total Navy)	24 (9%)
Guided Missile Frigates	9
Mine Countermeasure Ships	5
Mine Hunter Coastal (Osprey Class)	10
Squadrons (Total)	32
Carrier Air Wing	6
Maritime Patrol Squadron	6
Logistics	15
Helicopters	5
AC End Strength	375.7K
RC End Strength	73.1K
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

COAST GUARD RESERVE OVERVIEW

Budget FY06

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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 41.3K
RC End Strength 10.0K
19% of Total Coast Guard

Reserve Components

NOBLE EAGLE/ENDURING FREEDOM/IRAQI FREEDOM

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Mobilized: 142,863 **Demobilized**: 375,027 **Total**: 517,863

Reserve Components	ARNG	USAR	ANG	USAFR	USNR	USMCR	USCGR	TOTAL
Currently Mobilized (10 USC 12302)	84,995	40,321	1,742	3,271	4,627	7,349	531	142,836
Demobilized To Date *	150,160	100,695	35,261	28,250	24,116	28,202	8,343	375,027
Total Mobilized To Date *	235,155	141,016	37,003	31,521	28,743	35,551	8,874	517,863

* Includes RC members mobilized more than once.

Mobilized: On 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 Sep 2005, 0800 hours

Reserve Component Civil Military Programs

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

Total Force Contributions

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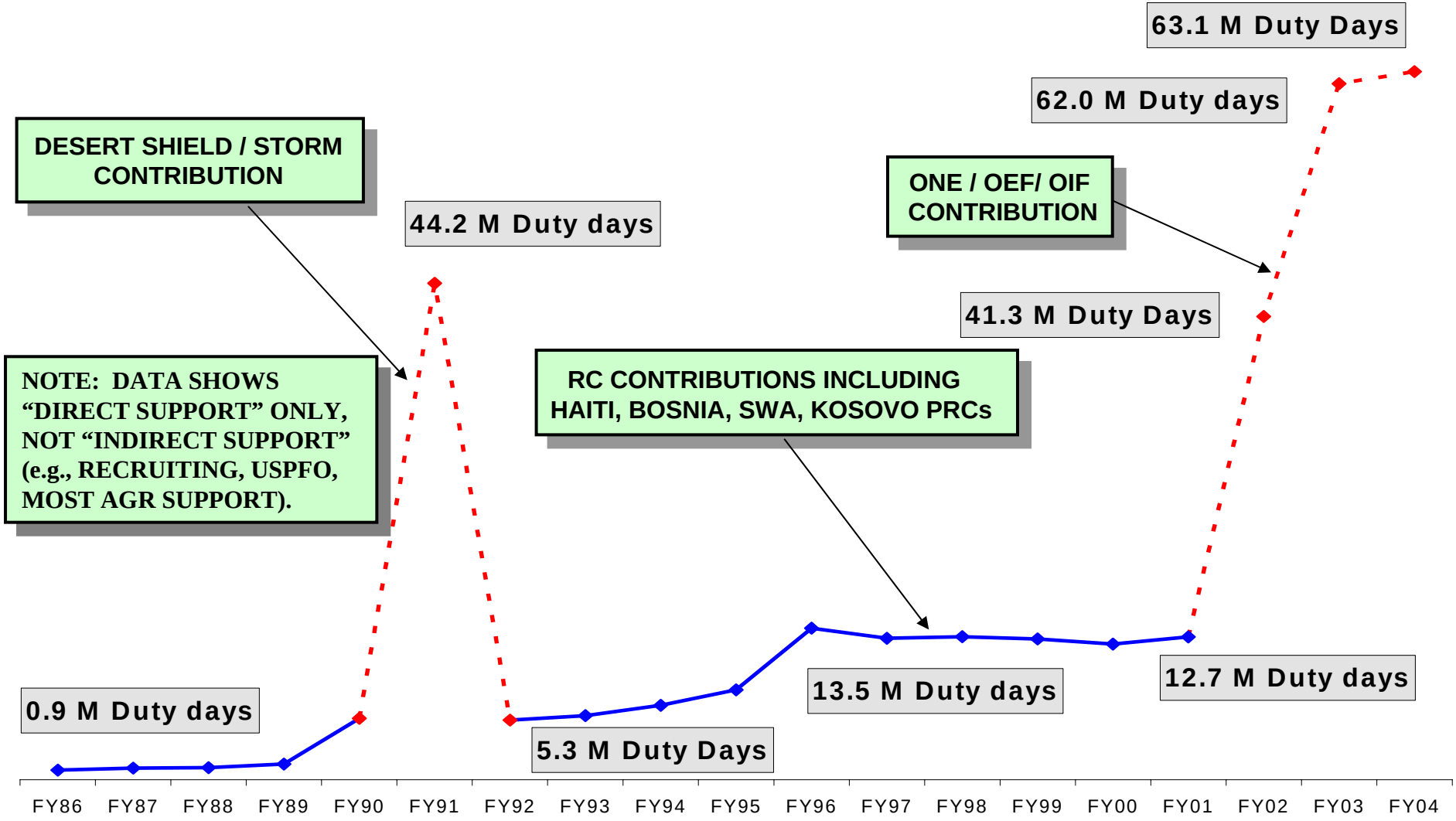

EMPLOYER SUPPORT

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

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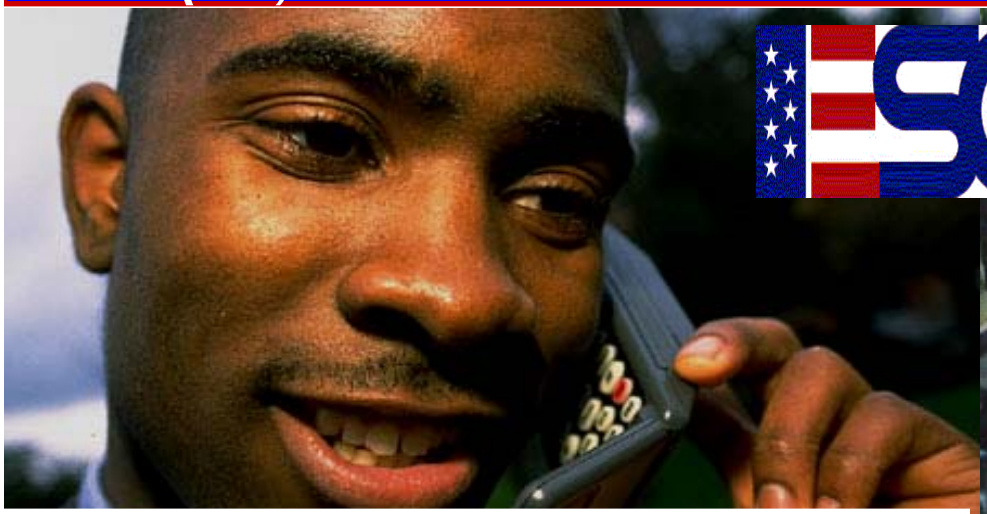

- NCESGR Leads DoD effort

-Executes programs and initiatives to ensure RC accessibility for training and operations

-Educate Active components on Reserve Component capabilities

- DoD is working incentives and protections for both employers and Reservists

- Reservists have legal job protection guarantees
- Cooperation from employers is critical to a healthy and accessible Reserve Force

Building an Effective Reserve Force

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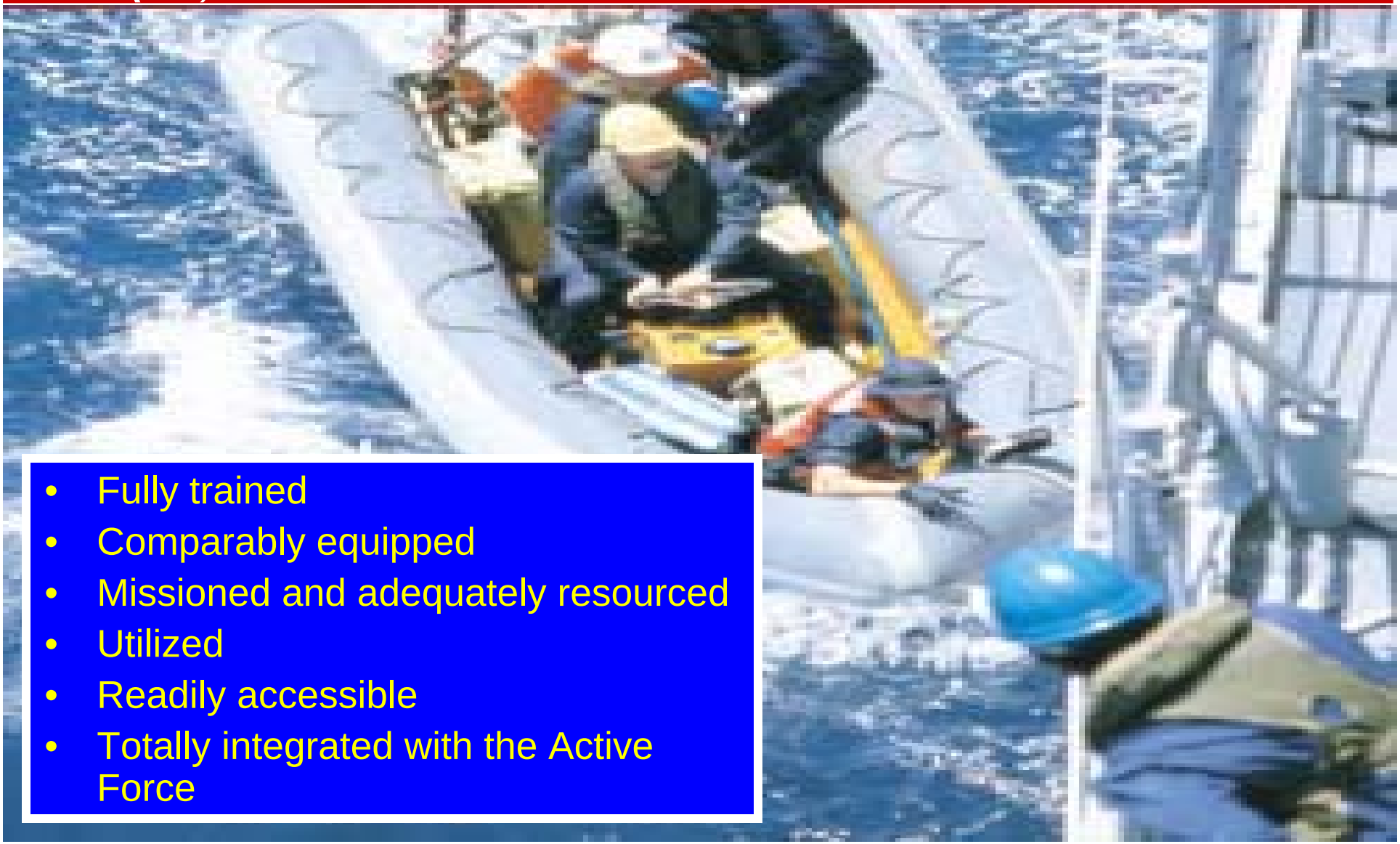

- Fully trained
- Comparably equipped
- Missioned and adequately resourced
- Utilized
- Readily accessible
- Totally integrated with the Active Force

FUNDING

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45%
Of the Force

7%
Of the Budget

Reserve Components receive funding as a part of the United States Defense Budget

TWICE THE CITIZEN!

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Questions?