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

June 26, 2007

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

OASD(RA)

Hon. Robert M. Gates
Secretary of Defense

Hon. Gordon R. England
Deputy Secretary of Defense

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Under Secretary of Defense
Personnel and Readiness

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Chmn., Reserve Forces Policy Board
Mr. G. Kim Wincup

CONTROL OF RESERVES

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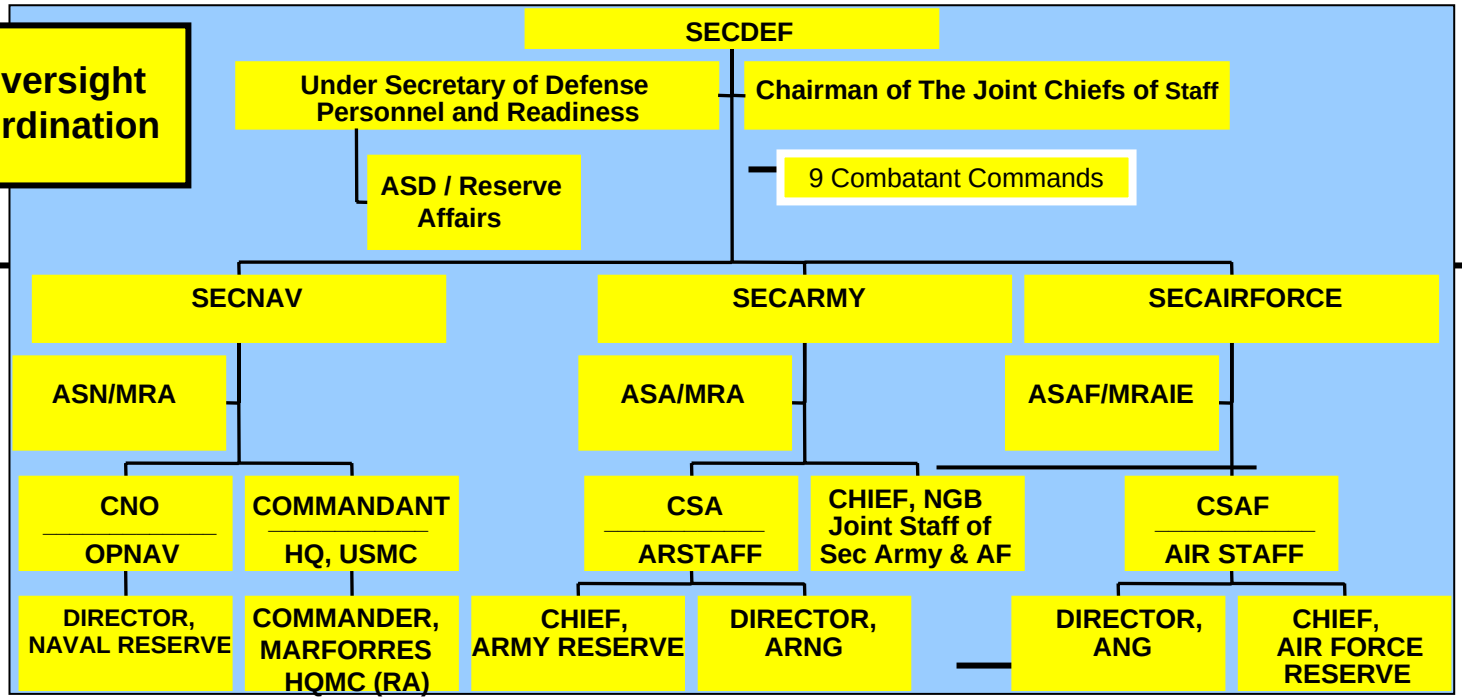
Policy Oversight and Coordination



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

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

- <u>Each RC has different characteristics:</u>
  - ➢ 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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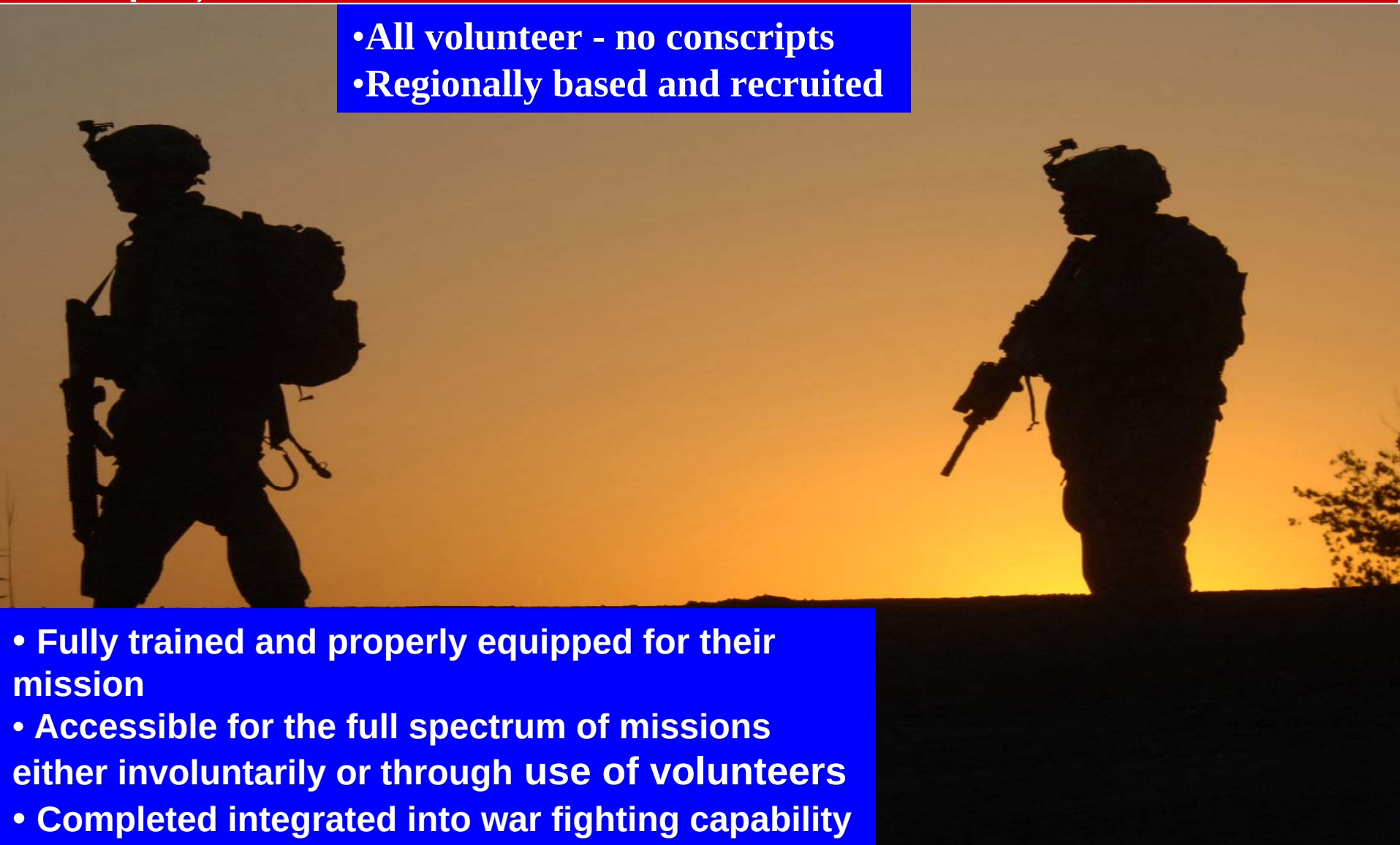

- All volunteer - no conscripts
- Regionally based and recruited

- 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
830,875

Individual Ready Reserve (IRR/ING) Non-Unit Manpower
257,946

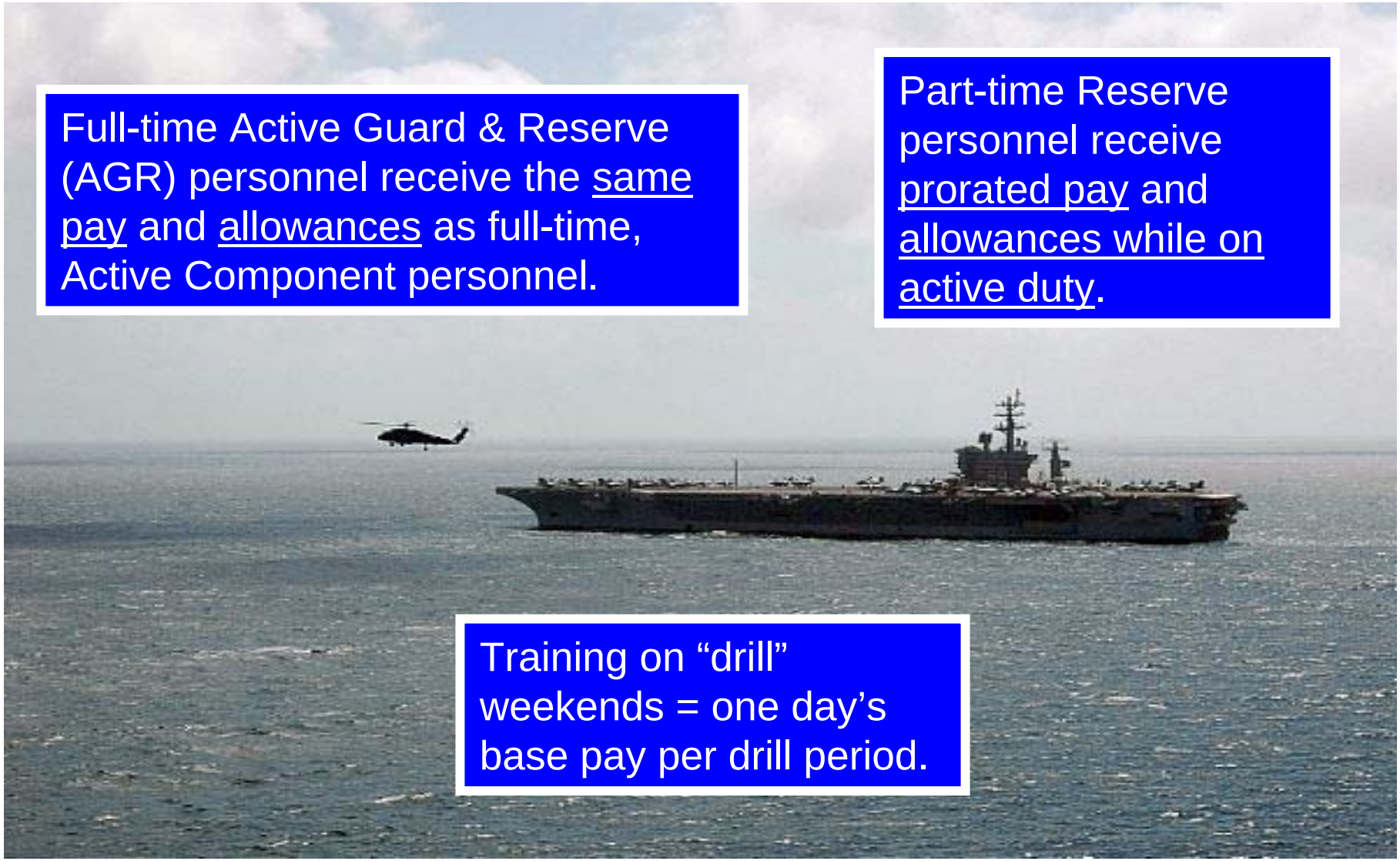
Unit Programs
(Part-time drilling members)
732,755

AGR
71,434

Individual Augmentees
26,666

Actual Strengths as of: April 30, 2007

Reserve Component Pay and Allowances



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

Part-time Reserve personnel receive prorated pay and allowances while on active duty.

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

Service	Regular	Reserve*
Army	49%	51%
Navy	83%	17%
Marine	82%	18%
Air Force	66%	34%
Coast Guard	84%	16%

Based on actual strengths as of: April 30, 2007

*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 toFY07	COLD WAR	POST COLD WAR / GWOT
Army Guard 457K to 350K (+8.2K 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 321K to 200K (+1K by FY13)	Combat, CS & CSS	CS & CSS… Developing Expeditionary Force Packages
Naval Reserve 153K to 71K (-3K 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 115K to 107K	12.5 Fighter Wing Equivalent (FWE), Tactical Lift	Continental Air Defense, Future Total Force, UAVs, IOs and Space Operations
Air Reserve 84K to 75K (-7k by FY13)	Strategic (STRAT) Lift, & Tankers CSS	Strat Lift, Tankers & CSS More Associate Units, future Total Force
Coast Guard Reserve 13K 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)

* 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

- Principle State missions
  - Disaster response
  - Support law enforcement activities as prescribed by State law

Army Guard & Reserve Overview

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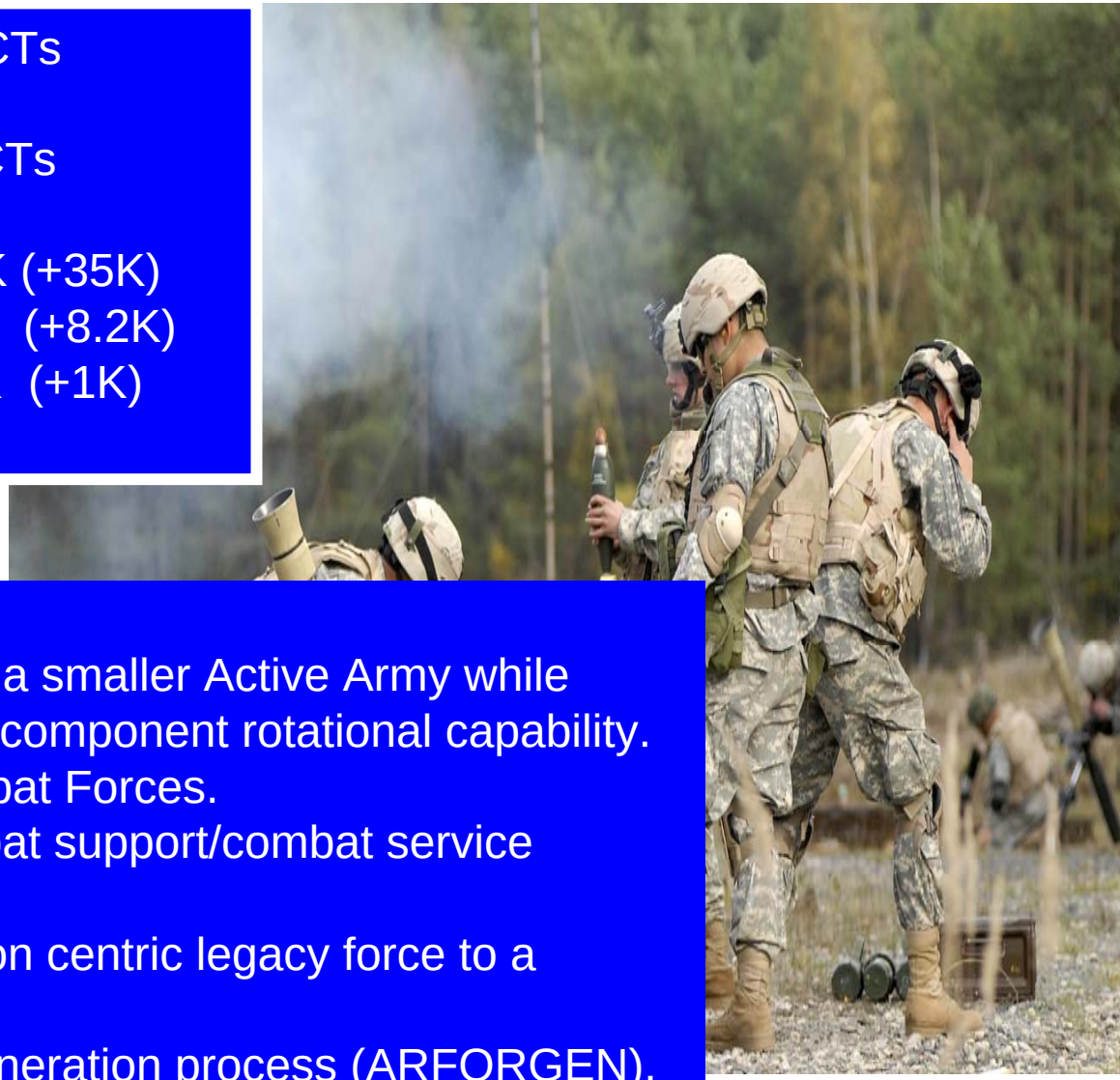
Active Combat Forces 42 BCTs
(…building toward 48 BCTs)
Reserve Combat Forces 34 BCTs
(…building toward 28 BCTs)
Active End Strength 512 K (+35K)
Guard End Strength 350 K (+8.2K)
Reserve End Strength 200 K (+1K)
51% of the Total Army

FY 2007 Authorized strength levels



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 184K (+18K)
RC End Strength 39.6K
18% of the Total USMC

FY 2007 Authorized strength levels

Aviation Elements

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

<u>The Result:</u>

- 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	340.7K
RC End Strength	71.3K

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 2007 Authorized strength levels

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	334K
ANG End Strength	107K
USAFR End Strength	75K
34% of Total Air Force	

FY 2007 Authorized strength levels

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 41.3K
RC End Strength 10.0K
16% of Total Coast Guard

FY 2007 Authorized strength levels

Reserve Components

NOBLE EAGLE/ENDURING FREEDOM/IRAQI FREEDOM

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Mobilized: 86,143 **Demobilized**: 530,560 **Total**: 616,703

Reserve Components	ARNG	USAR	ANG	USAFR	USNR	USMCR	USCGR	TOTAL
Currently Mobilized (10 USC 12302)	47,541	27,855	1,424	127	5,002	3,838	356	86,143
Demobilized To Date *	239,074	145,948	35,375	32,402	33,230	35,719	8,812	530,560
Total Mobilized To Date *	286,615	173,803	36,799	32,529	38,232	39,557	9,168	616,703

* 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: 22 JUN 2007, 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?