Introduction to the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Reserve Affairs

September 9, 2004
Agenda

- Who We Are
- Background
- Reserve Force Organizations
- The Reserve Force Contributions
- What Does the Future Hold
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• Who We Are

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• Reserve Force Organizations

• The Reserve Force Contributions

• What Does the Future Hold
Control of Reserves

Recruit, Organize, Train, Equip, Supply, Mobilize and Demobilize
Key Features of U.S. Reserve Components

- Follows citizen-soldier tradition
- Regionally based and recruited
- Organized militia, acknowledged in U.S. Constitution
  - National Guard- controlled by State governors in peacetime; Federal assets during national emergencies
  - Federal reserves augment Active forces
- Part-time participation; 39 days per year minimum
- “Total” Force policy- Reserve component missions and structure complement active duty forces
- “Abrams Doctrine”- Ensures national will through mobilization of Reserve components in conflicts
- All Volunteer Force, composed of prior-service and non-prior service personnel
Reserve Components

- U.S. Reserve components:
  - People: 1.2 Million Ready Reserve members (about 45% of Total Military Manpower)
  - Budget: $27.7 Billion (about 8% of Total Military Budget)
  - Equipment: $117 Billion in inventory with $2.4 Billion/year in new procurement
  - Facilities: $58.7 Billion inventory in 40,731 structures at 4,874 sites

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

- Reserve components (RC) different Active components (AC):
  - Special laws, regulations, and policies
  - Role of citizen-soldier and state domestic missions
Organization of U.S. Reserve Manpower

- Ready Reserve Manpower = 1.2 M
- Total Selected Reserve (Drilling/Paid Reservists) = 870,980
  - Unit Programs = 839,222
  - Individual Augmentees = 31,678
- Individual Ready Reserve (non-drilling manpower) = 310,980
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.
U.S. Selected Reserve Training

- 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
  - 14-day Annual Training (AT) periods
  - Normally at a larger base or deployed
  - Focused on critical wartime tasks.
Reserve Component Equipment

• 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
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## Percentages of Active and Selected Reserve Manpower

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Active</th>
<th>Reserve (Selected Reserve only)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Army</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Navy</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marine</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Force</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coast Guard</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Services</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Services</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>45% (Including IRR)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 National Guard

- Currently 36 Combat Brigades
- Under Modularity redesign reducing to 34 Combat Brigades
- Also a number of echelon above Division Combat Support and Combat Service Support units
- Army National Guard End Strength is 350,000
- 33% of the Total Army
Army Reserve

• Provides 36% of the Army’s Combat Service Support capability

• Provides 18% of the Army’s Combat Support capability

• Developing 10 Expeditionary Packages over the next five (5) years to provide constant, ready capability for contingency operations

• Army Reserve End Strength is 205,000

• 20% of the Total Army
Air National Guard

- Provides 42% of Air Force Tankers
- Provides 40% of Air Force Theater Airlift
- Provides 33% of Air Force Fighters
- Provides 20% of Air Force CSAR
- Provides 100% of Air Force Air Defense
- Provides 100% of Air Force J-STARS
- Air Guard End Strength is 107,030
- 20% of Total the Air Force
Air Force Reserve Command

- Provides 28% of Combat Search and Rescue
- Provides 22% of Theater Airlift
- Provides 22% of Strategic Airlift (Associate units)
- Provides 100% of Weather capability
- Air Force Reserve End Strength is 75,600
- 14% of Total the Air Force
Naval Reserve

- Naval Reserve Ships
  - Guided Missile Frigates 9
  - Mine Countermeasure Ships 5
  - Mine Hunter Coastal 10

- Naval Reserve Squadrons
  - Carrier Air Wing 7
  - Maritime Patrol 6
  - Logistics 15
  - Helicopters 5

- Naval Reserve End Strength is 87,800
- 19 % the Total Navy
Marine Corps Reserve

- Provides 1 Division with Air Wing and Logistics Support
- Provides echelon above division support capability
- Formations identical in structure to Active forces
- Marine Corps Reserve End Strength is 40,081
- 19% of the Total USMC
Coast Guard Reserve

- Defense-related role is primarily port security
- Active Component units have assumed responsibility for reservist training and employment
- Secretary of Homeland Security can call up (Title 14) USCGR for domestic emergencies
- Coast Guard Reserve End Strength is 9,000
- 19% of Total Coast Guard
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# Mobilization Statutes

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<tr>
<th>OASD(RA)</th>
<th>Full Mobilization 12301(a)</th>
<th>Partial Mobilization 12302</th>
<th>Presidential Reserve Call-up 12304</th>
<th>15-day Statute 12301(b)</th>
<th>RC Volunteers 12301(d)</th>
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<td>• Requires declaration of War or National Emergency by the Congress</td>
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<td>• Requires Presidential notification of Congress</td>
<td>• Service Secretaries may call Ready Reserve up to 15 days/year</td>
<td>• Requires consent of individual RC member</td>
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<td>• Requires Congress in Session</td>
<td>• Report to Congress Every 6 Months</td>
<td>• No Declaration of National Emergency</td>
<td>• Service Secretaries may call Ready Reserve up to 15 days/year</td>
<td>• Governors must consent to National Guard activation</td>
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<td>• All Reservists including members in an inactive status and retired members</td>
<td>• Ready Reserve</td>
<td>• Not more than 200,000</td>
<td>• Annual Training</td>
<td>• All Reservists</td>
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<td>• No number limitation stated</td>
<td>• Not more than 1,000,000</td>
<td>• Selected Reserve, with up to 30,000 IRR</td>
<td>• Operational Missions</td>
<td>• No number limitation stated</td>
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<td>• Duration of War or Emergency + 6 Months</td>
<td>• Not more than 2 year duration</td>
<td>• 270 days</td>
<td>• Involuntary</td>
<td>• No duration stated</td>
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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, with 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
TOTAL FORCE CONTRIBUTION

NOTE: DATA SHOWS “DIRECT SUPPORT” ONLY, NOT “INDIRECT SUPPORT” (e.g., RECRUITING, USPFO, MOST AGR SUPPORT).

DESERt SHIELD / STORM CONTRIBUTION

NOBLE EAGLE / ENDURING FREEDOM / IRAQI FREEDOM CONTRIBUTION

RC CONTRIBUTIONS INCLUDING HAITI, BOSNIA, SWA, KOSOVO PRCs

0.9 M Duty days

44.2 M Duty days

13.5 M Duty days

12.7 M Duty days

62.8 M Duty days
Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve

- ESGR Leads DoD effort
  - Executes programs and initiatives to ensure Reserve component 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
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What Does The Future Hold

The War on Terrorism
  – Challenges as we continue to prosecute the GWOT
  – Judicious & prudent use of Reserve components
  – Predictability

Transformation
  – Train-Mobilize-Deploy
  – Flexible, Responsive, Agile
  – Blended Units
End of Presentation