

Statement of

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**Executive Director
Reserve Officers Association of the United States**

on behalf of

Reserve Officers Association of the United States

and

Reserve Enlisted Association

before the

**Subcommittee on Defense
Committee on Appropriations
United States Senate**

FY2013 Budgeting for Reserve Component

SD-192 Dirksen - June 6, 2012



"Serving Citizen Warriors through Advocacy and Education since 1922."™



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The Reserve Officers Association of the United States (ROA) is a professional association of commissioned and warrant officers of our nation's seven uniformed services, and their spouses. ROA was founded in 1922 during the drawdown years following the end of World War I. It was formed as a permanent institution dedicated to National Defense, with a goal to teach America about the dangers of unpreparedness. When chartered by Congress in 1950, the act established the objective of ROA to: "... support and promote the development and execution of a military policy for the United States that will provide adequate National Security." The mission of ROA is to advocate strong Reserve Components and national security, and to support Reserve officers in their military and civilian lives.

The Association's 58,000 members include Reserve and Guard Soldiers, Sailors, Marines, Airmen, and Coast Guardsmen, who frequently serve on Active Duty to meet critical needs of the uniformed services and their families. ROA's membership also includes officers from the U.S. Public Health Service and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, who often are first responders during national disasters and help prepare for homeland security. ROA is represented in each state with 54 departments plus departments in Latin America, the District of Columbia, Europe, the Far East, and Puerto Rico. Each department has several chapters throughout the state. ROA has more than 450 chapters worldwide.

ROA is a member of The Military Coalition, where it co-chairs the Guard and Reserve Committee. ROA is also a member of the National Military/Veterans Alliance. Overall, ROA works with 75 military, veterans, and family support organizations.

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The Reserve Enlisted Association (REA) is an advocate for the enlisted men and women of the United States Military Reserve Components in support of National Security and Homeland Defense, with emphasis on the readiness, training, and quality -of- life issues affecting their welfare and that of their families and survivors. REA is the only Joint Reserve association representing enlisted reservists – all ranks from all five branches of the military.

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DISCLOSURE OF FEDERAL GRANTS OR CONTRACTS

The Reserve Officers Association and Reserve Enlisted Association are member-supported organizations. Neither ROA nor REA have received grants, sub-grants, contracts, or subcontracts from the federal government in the past three years. All other activities and services of the associations are accomplished free of any direct federal funding.

INTRODUCTION

On behalf of the 1.1 million members of the Reserve and National Guard, the Reserve Officers Association and the Reserve Enlisted Association thank the committee for the opportunity to submit testimony on budgeting issues affecting serving members, retirees, their families, and survivors.

The associations would like to further thank those Senators who have been working to postpone planned cuts to Reserve Component aircraft by the Air Force. A proper analysis needs to be done before premature action is taken that could encumber our national security.

The Title 10 Reserve and National Guard are no longer just a part-time strategic force but are an integral contributor to our nation's operational ability to defend itself, assist other countries in maintaining global peace, and fight against overseas threats. They are an integrated part of the Total Force, yet remain a surge capability as well.

At a time that the Pentagon and Congress are examining our nation's security, it would be incorrect to discount the Reserve Components' abilities and cost efficiencies. Instead, these part-time warriors provide a cost savings solution and an area to retain competencies for missions not directly embodied in the administration's new strategic policy, *Sustaining U.S. Global Leadership: Priorities for a 21st Century Defense.*"

ROA and REA are concerned that as the Pentagon strives to achieve the administration's goals for this new strategic policy, it is not seriously considering the available assets and cost efficiencies of the Reserve Component, and that it views the Reserve and National Guard as a bill payer instead.

Congress, starting with the leadership of this subcommittee, should insist on a methodical analysis of suggested reductions in missions and bases before budgeting for such changes. Haste creates mistakes.

PROVIDE AND EXECUTE AN ADEQUATE NATIONAL SECURITY

The Reserve Officers Association is chartered by Congress "to support and promote the development and execution of a military policy for the United States that will provide adequate national security."

Requested Action

- **Hold Congressional hearings on the new policy of "Sustaining U.S. Global Leadership: Priorities for the 21st Century Defense."**
- **Seek reconciliation to offset Defense Sequestration budget cuts.**
- **Study the impact of manpower cuts to Army and Marine Corps on National Security.**
- **Avoid simple parity cuts of components without analyzing the best Active-Reserve balance.**
- **Maintain robust and versatile all-volunteer armed forces that can accomplish its mission to defend the homeland and U.S. interests overseas.**

ROA and REA question the current spending priorities that place more importance on the immediate future, rather than first doing a short and long term threat analysis. The result of such a budget-centric policy could again lead to a hollow force whose readiness and effectiveness is degraded.

ROA and REA share concerns about reductions in the Department of Defense, while proposed budgets for other federal agencies increase. An example of this is the \$13.4 billion budget increase for the Department of Veteran Affairs. Of this, \$10.6 billion is an increase in mandatory funding. When ROA asked the VA's Chief Financial Officer, Todd Grams, what offset is being made to allow this increase, his response was that no offset was needed as all but \$1 billion were for existing programs.

While some VA increase is obviously needed with the ever increasing number of service-connected veterans who are disabled, injured, or ill, every agency should be fiscally responsible to help balance the budget and reduce the ever growing deficit.

Serving members, retirees, families, and survivors are in effect being taxed by defense reductions to be the dollar offsets for other departments. Not only is this unfair, but by making cuts to national security, it puts future warriors at a greater risk.

RESERVE STRENGTH Thru Efficiency

“With roughly 1.4 [million] active-duty service members, 1.2 million reserve-component members and likely future missions worldwide,” Dennis McCarthy, then-Assistant Secretary of Defense for Reserve Affairs told ROA, “the military will need to continue to rely on reserve strength.”

The Reserve forces are no longer a part-time strategic force but are an integral contributor to our nation's operational ability to defend our soil, assist other countries in maintaining global peace, and fight in overseas contingency operations, as demonstrated by the last 10 years of war. The Reserve and National Guard should not be arbitrarily cut from the defense strategy.

Rather than be limited by historical thinking, and parochial protections, creative approaches should be explored. The Reserve Component needs to continue in an operational capacity because of cost efficiency and added value. The cost of the Reserve and National Guard should not be confused with their value, as their value to national defense is incalculable.

The Reserve Components remain a cost-efficient and valued force. It is just a small percentage of the total services budget:

Army Reserve – 7 percent of the Army budget; 18 percent of the force

Army National Guard – 14 percent of the Army budget; 32 percent of the force

Marine Forces Reserve – 6 percent of the USMC budget; 16.5 percent of the force

Navy Reserve – 7 percent of the USN budget; 17 percent of the force

Air Force Reserve – 4 percent of the AF budget, 14 percent of the force, and 20 percent of the capability

Air National Guard – 6 percent of the AF Budget and 21 percent of the force.

Value, on the other hand, is more intangible to calculate. The Reserve Component fills an ongoing need for a surge capability as an insurance policy against worse-case scenario's.

Reserve and National Guard members give the armed forces access to civilian skills that would prove too expensive for the uniformed services to train and maintain. With less than one percent of the U.S. population serving in uniform, the Reserve Component also provides a critical link to American communities.

The Reserve and National Guard should also be viewed as a repository for missions and equipment that aren't addressed in the administration's new Strategic Policy. They can sustain special capabilities not normally needed in peacetime.

Part of the President's budget includes planned end-strength reductions for both the Army and Marine Corps, by 80,000 and 20,000, respectively. It should be remembered that individuals cannot be brought quickly on to active duty on a temporary basis, as it is an accumulation of experience and training that is acquired over years that becomes an asset for the military. The Reserve is also a repository for these skills.

To maintain a strong, relevant, and responsive Reserve Force, the nation must commit the resources necessary to do so. Reserve strength is predicated on assuring the necessary resources— funding for personnel and training, equipment reconstitution, and horizontal fielding of new technology to the RC, coupled with defining roles and missions to achieve a strategic/operational Reserve balance.

NATIONAL GUARD AND RESERVE EQUIPMENT APPROPRIATION

Once a strategic force, the Reserve Components are now also being employed as an operational asset; stressing an ever greater need for procurement flexibility as provided by the National Guard and Reserve Equipment Appropriations (NGREA). Much-needed items not funded by the respective service budget are frequently purchased through NGREA. In some cases, it is used to procure unit equipment to match a state of modernizations that aligns with the battlefield.

With the Active Component controlling procurement, a risk exists where Defense planners may be tempted to put the National Guard and Title 10 Reserve on the shelf, by providing them “hand me down” outmoded equipment and by underfunding training. NGREA gives the Reserve Chiefs some funding control.

The Reserve and Guard are faced with the ongoing challenges of how to replace worn out equipment, equipment lost due to combat operations, legacy equipment that is becoming irrelevant or obsolete, and, in general, replacing what is lost in combat, or aged through the abnormal wear and tear of deployment. The Reserve Components benefit greatly from a National Military Resource Strategy that includes a National Guard and Reserve Equipment Appropriation.

Congress has provided funding for the NGREA for over thirty years. At times, this funding has made the difference in a unit's abilities to carry out vital missions.

ROA thanks Congress for approving \$1 billion for NGREA for Fiscal Year 2012, but more dollars continue to be needed. ROA urges Congress to appropriate into NGREA an amount that is proportional to the missions being performed, which will enable the Reserve Component to meet its readiness requirements.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION (MILCON)

ROA and REA attempted to submit testimony to an earlier hearing on military construction by the subcommittee on Military Construction, Veterans Affairs and other Federal Agencies, but the associations were told to submit this during the public witness hearing.

Unfortunately, the Military Construction, Veterans Affairs and other Federal Agencies marked up their portion of the Senate version of the Appropriations bill on May 15th. It is hoped that the Chairman will include some of the following information in his Chairman's markup.

Requested Action: ROA and REA urge Congress to continue appropriating funds for Military Construction budgets for the Reserve and National Guard.

MILCON funding has not generally kept pace with essential Reserve Component (RC) facility modernization, conversion and replacement requirements. In Fiscal Year (FY) 2012, MILCON for the Reserve Component was appropriated \$1.2 Billion, which was \$223 million below the FY 2011 enacted level. The Reserve Components indicated they need a higher level of MILCON funding in FY-2013.

The Reserve Component's mission has changed from being primarily strategic Reserves and "weekend warriors" to being an operational Reserve. The RC now has a required high level of mission readiness which needs to be supported by functional training and facilities for current and future needs. They must train troops, maintain facilities and prepare troops post-deployments to return to civilian life. Additionally, families are supported throughout the force regeneration cycle phases. All of these initiatives require maintaining, renovating and modernizing facilities.

As morale and combat readiness can be significantly affected by inadequate facilities, it is prudent to sustain FY-2011's level of improvement (except the Air Force) in funding and allocation of projects in FY-2013.

Five-Year Project Backlog:

- Army National Guard – approximately \$ 1.8 billion
- Air National Guard – approximately \$ 660 million
- Army Reserve – approximately \$1 billion
- Air Force Reserves – approximately \$ 170 million
- Navy & Marine Corps – approximately \$ 240 million

In 2011, the U.S. Senate found that National Guard Army Reserve facilities average over 40 years in age. Other Reserve Components suffer similar challenges with aging infrastructure. MILCON requests fund the Reserve's most critical facilities and support Total Force Transformation. The Reserve and National Guard will be realigning its forces to operational missions to provide increased combat service, while the Active Duty end strengths are being reduced.

BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT (BRAC) COMMISSION

The President's Budget recommends two more rounds of base closures. **ROA and REA do not support such a BRAC recommendation. If any action is taken, the emphasis should be placed on realignment rather than closure.**

ASSOCIATION CONCERNS:

- 1) BRAC savings are faux savings as these savings are beyond the Congressional Budget accounting cycle; with a lot of additional dollar expenses front loaded into the defense budget for infrastructure improvements to support transferred personnel.
- 2) Too much base reduction eliminates facilities needed to support surge capability, some surplus is good.
- 3) Reserve and National Guard facilities should not be included, as was the case in BRAC 2005 when Reserve Component facilities were closed to reduce the risk of closure to active duty facilities.

ASSOCIATION PRIORITIES

CY-2012 Legislative Priorities are:

- Recapitalize the Total force to include fully funding equipment and training for the National Guard and Reserves.
- Ensure that the Reserve and National Guard continue in a key national defense role, both at home and abroad.
- Provide adequate resources and authorities to support the current recruiting and retention requirements of the Reserves and National Guard.
- Support citizen warriors, families and survivors.

Issues to help FUND, EQUIP, AND TRAIN

- Advocate for adequate funding to maintain National Defense during times of war and peace.
- Regenerate the Reserve Components (RC) with field compatible equipment.
- Improve and implement adequate tracking processes on Guard and Reserve appropriations and borrowed Reserve Component equipment needing to be returned or replaced.
- Fully fund Military Pay Appropriation to guarantee a minimum of 48 drills and two weeks training.
- Sustain authorization and appropriation to National Guard and Reserve Equipment Account (NGREA) to permit flexibility for Reserve Chiefs in support of mission and readiness needs.
- Optimize funding for additional training, preparation and operational support.
- Keep Active and Reserve personnel and Operation & Maintenance funding separate.

Issues to assist RECRUITING AND RETENTION

Support continued incentives for affiliation, reenlistment, retention and continuation in the Reserve Component.

Pay and Compensation:

- Simplify the Reserve duty order system without compromising drill compensation.
- Offer Professional pay for Reserve Component medical professionals, consistent with the Active Component's pay.
- Eliminate the 1/30th rule for Aviation Career Incentive Pay, Career Enlisted Flyers Incentive Pay, Diving Special Duty Pay, and Hazardous Duty Incentive Pay.

Education:

- Continue funding the GI Bill for the 21st Century.

Health Care:

- Provide Medical and Dental Readiness through subsidized preventive health care.
- Extend military coverage for restorative dental care for up to 90 days following deployment.
- Provide funding for transitional TRICARE Reserve Select health care for those beneficiaries being released from drill status.

Spouse Support:

- Repeal the Survivor Benefits Plan - Dependency Indemnity Clause (DIC) offset.

NATIONAL GUARD & RESERVE EQUIPMENT ACCOUNTS
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It is important to maintain separate equipment and personnel accounts to allow Reserve Component Chiefs the ability to direct dollars to vital needs.

Key Issues facing the Armed Forces concerning equipment:

- Procuring new equipment for all U.S. Forces
- Modernize by upgrading the equipment already in the inventory
- Replacing the equipment deployed from the homeland to the war
- Making sure new and renewed equipment gets into the right hands, including the Reserve Component.

Reserve Component Equipping Sources:

- Procurement.
- Cascading of equipment from Active Component.
- Cross-leveling.
- Recapitalization and overhaul of legacy (old) equipment.
- Congressional add-ons.
- National Guard and Reserve Appropriations (NGREA).
- Supplemental appropriation, such as OCO funding.

END STRENGTH

The ROA would like to place a moratorium on any potential reductions to the Guard and Reserve manning levels. Manpower numbers need to include not only deployable assets, but individuals in the accession pipeline. ROA urges this subcommittee to fund the support of:

- **Army National Guard of the United States, 358,200.**
- **Army Reserve, 206,000.**
- **Navy Reserve, 66,200.**
- **Marine Corps Reserve, 39,600.**
- **Air National Guard of the United States, 106,700.**
- **Air Force Reserve, 71,400.**
- **Coast Guard Reserve, 10,000.**

In a time of war and force rebalancing, it is wrong to make cuts to the end strength of the Reserve Components. We need to pause to permit force planning and strategy to catch-up with budget reductions.

UNFUNDED RESERVE COMPONENT EQUIPMENT

ROA and REA agree with the Senate leadership that Congress should be provided with a unfunded list from both Active and Reserve components. The below charts shows that the ground forces have the greatest backlog of unfunded equipment.

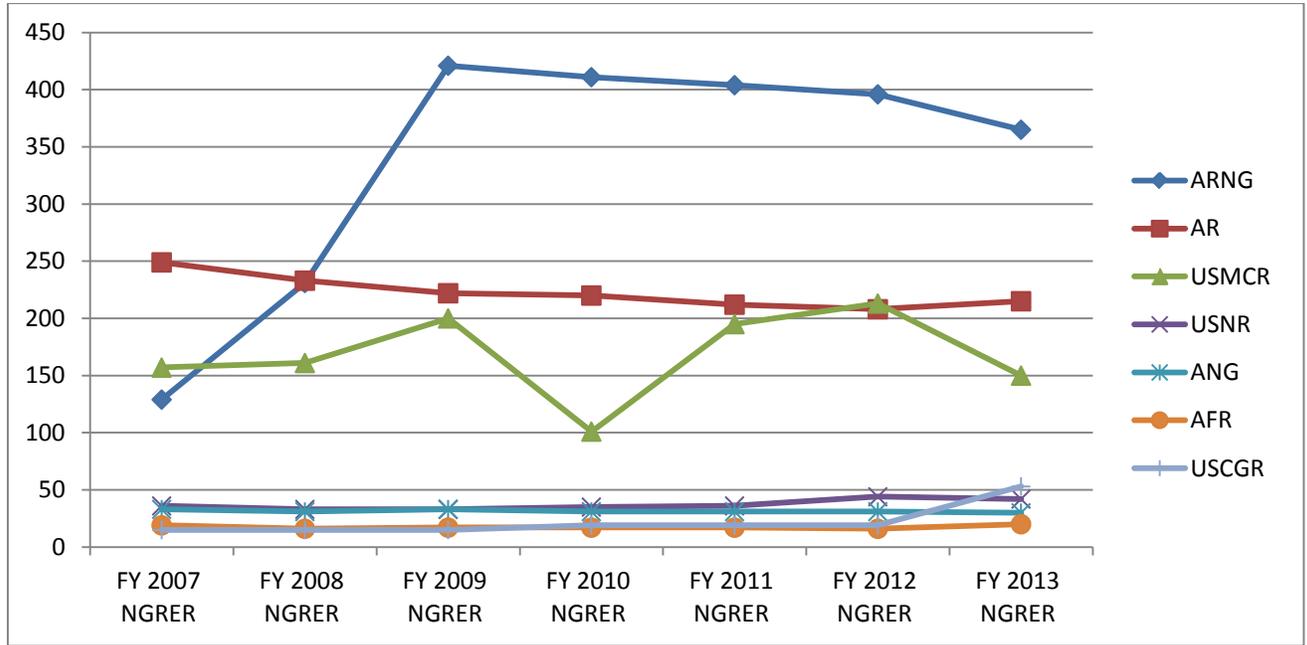


Chart 1 - Items of unfunded equipment reported in the National Guard and Reserve Equipment Report published by the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Reserve Affairs. FY-2013 could be the last year of publication if the Secretary of Defense insists on not further unfunded lists.

ARMY RESERVE COMPONENTS EQUIPMENT PRIORITIES

Army Reserve (USAR) Unfunded Requirements

While the Army Reserve has 91 percent of its equipment on-hand, only 67 percent of it is modernized, a decline of 2 percent from last year. More new production and recapitalized equipment is needed to close the gap with the Active and the Army Guard.

An enduring operational force cannot be fully effective if it is underfunded. Theater-provided equipment has allowed the Army Reserve to provide support during mobilization. The Army Reserve rebuilt 70 percent of its 5-ton Cargo Trucks and 83 percent of its semitrailer Tankers to meet its mission.

Top USAR Equipping Challenges of an Operational Reserve

- Modernize and Sustain equipment in a resource-constrained environment
- Equip USAR as an Operational force capable of overseas, homeland defense and natural disasters.

- Modernize the Tactical Wheeled Vehicle (TWV) fleet
- Achieve full transparency for equipment procurement and distribution
- Expand the use of Simulators to mitigate equipment shortfalls and gain training efficiencies.

USAR Unfunded Equipment

Force Protection

Alarm Biological Agent (BIDS) M31E2, 63 req'd	\$	69 M
Armored Security Vehicle, 27 req'd	\$	21 M

Combat Logistics & Mobility

Loader Skid Steer: Type li, 40 req'd	\$	1.2 M
Rough Terrain Contain Handler, 39 req'd	\$	28.9 M

Ground Vehicles

Truck Cargo, 5-ton, 771 req'd	\$	154 M
Truck Dump, 10-ton, 213 req'd	\$	42.6 M
Truck, Expandable Van, 141 req'd	\$	28.2 M

Soldier Systems

Medium Weapon Thermal Sights (MWTS)AN/PAS-13(V)2, 1600 req'd	\$	28.2 M
Thermal Sights AN/PAS-13B9V)1, 1500, req'd	\$	25.5 M
Javelin Command Launch Unit, 50 req'd	\$	11.5 M

Helicopter, Utility, UH-60L, 8 req'd \$ **38.4 M**

Simulators: The use of simulations and simulators minimizes turbulence for USAR Soldiers and their families caused by training demands during the first two years of the ARFORGEN process by enabling individuals and units to train at their home station and during exercises in a safe environment without the increased wear and tear on equipment.

Army National Guard (ARNG) Unfunded Equipment Requirements

The on-hand percentage for all equipment is dropped from 92 percent to 87 percent, and this does not include requirements for training. Part of this requirement is dual use, with critical items of equipment being needed for homeland missions with critical use inventory at 89 percent.

Top ARNG Equipping Challenges

- Equip units for pre-mobilization training and deployment.
- Equip units for their Homeland Missions
- Achieve full transparency for equipment procurement and distribution
- Modernize ARNG Tactical Wheeled Vehicle (TWV) fleet
- Improve Interoperability with AC Forces
- Modernize the ARNG Helicopter Fleet

ARNG Unfunded Equipment

Strike

Radar Sets AN/TPQ-36(V)10 & -37(V)9, 10/9 req'd	\$	231 M
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Field Support

Containerized Kitchen, 69 req'd	\$	15.5 M
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Bradley Fighting Vehicle, Infantry, M2A3, 45 req'd	\$	198 M
Bradley Fighting Vehicle, Cavalry, M3A3, 29 req'd	\$	116.5 M
Generator Sets, 659 req'd	\$	8.2 M

Air Defense

Radar Set: Sentinel AN/MPQ-64	\$	66.5 M
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Aviation

Helicopter, Attack AH-64D, 16 req'd	\$	402 M
Helicopter, Utility, UH-60L, 55 req'd	\$	267 M
Light Utility Helicopter, UH-72A, 34 req'd	\$	132.6 M
Helicopter, Cargo CH-47F, 19 req'd	\$	570 M

Medical Field System

MES Combat Medic, 463 req'd	\$	1.6 M
Medical Communications for Combat Casualty Care (MC4) Program	\$	4.6 M

MARINE CORPS RESERVE UNFUNDED PRIORITIES

Marine Forces Reserve (MCR) has two primary equipping priorities -- outfitting individuals who are preparing to deploy and sufficiently equipping units to conduct home station training. Individuals receive 100 percent of the necessary war fighting equipment. MFR units are equipped to a level identified by the Training Allowance (TA). MFR units are equipped with the same equipment that is utilized by the Active Component, but in quantities tailored to fit Reserve training center needs. It is imperative that MFR units train with the same equipment they will utilize while deployed.

Top MCR Equipping Challenges

- Implementing Results of the Strategic Review from the Force Structure Review Group
 - Forty percent of USMCR units may be impacted by this review
- Transitioning the KC-130 Airframe
- Providing units the “right amount” of equipment to effectively train in a pre-activation environment.
- Achieving USMCR goal that the Reserve TA contains the same equipment as the active component.
- Resetting and modernizing the MRF to prepare for future challenges

USMCR Unfunded Equipment

Aviation

KC-130J Super Hercules Aircraft tankers, 2 req'd	\$	184.6 M
UH-1Y Helicopter - Utility, 6 req'd	\$	184.8 M
MV-22 B Tiltrotor Osprey, 2 req'd	\$	167.5 M

USMCR Simulators

KC-130J Weapons System Trainer, 2 req'd	\$	50 M
UH-1 Trainer, 1 req'd	\$	16.5 M

Ground Transport

Truck Cargo, 22.5 Ton, LVSR, 8 req'd	\$	3.4 M
Lighted Armed Vehicle, Cmnd/Cntrl, 5 req'd	\$	3 M
Light Armored Vehicles – LAV-25, procure 1 remaining,	\$	3.2 M

AIR RESERVE COMPONENTS EQUIPMENT PRIORITIES

The Air Reserve Component is made up of both the Air Force Reserve and the Air National Guard. Over the last 10 years they have met all tasking, and weren't asked to perform at full capacity.

ARC alone can cover:

75 percent of Combat Air Force tasking

75 percent of Mobility Air Force tasking

50 percent of Aerial Refueling tasking

Air Force Reserve Unfunded Requirements

The Air Force Reserve (AFR) while fully integrated with the Active for air, space and cyberspace, has higher sustainment needs across its fleet. Sustaining operations on five continents, the resulting wear and tear weighs heavily on aging equipment.

The Air Force Reserve has some specialized capabilities not found in regular Air Force units. These include support of counter-narcotics efforts, weather reconnaissance including hurricane penetration, aeromedical evacuation, aerial spray capabilities and forest fire suppression.

Yet the Air Force proposes cuts from the Air Force Reserve. Even though the AF announced that the Air Force Reserve will be reduced by 900 personnel in FY- 2013 over 3000 jobs will be realigned.

There will be a risk of further reductions at some locations. There are 2,093 Reserve and 734 full time staff (FTS) reductions shown in Air Force announcements at six Air Force Reserve flying locations. These include:

- 563 Lackland, Texas (-385 reserve/-178 FTS in C-5s)
- 580 Barksdale, La. (-409/-171 closing AFR A-10 combat unit recently returned from Afghan)
- 53 Homestead, Fla. (-40/-13 reducing RC F-16s)
- 1448 Pittsburgh, Penn. (-1122/-326 closing Wing and Base)
- 53 Fort Worth, Texas (-40/-13 reducing RC F-16s)
- 130 Youngstown, Ohio (-97/-33 reducing C-130s).

The closure of Air Reserve Station Pittsburg challenges the Congressional mandate and authority of base closure with more than 300 federal employees.

Next in FY-2014 and out, the plan to close the entire C-130 wing at Maxwell, Ala.; the entire C-130 wing/base at Minneapolis-St Paul, Minn.; a C-130 flying squadron at Keesler, Miss.; and the C-130 wing/base at Niagara, N.Y.

These cuts will affect the *surge* and *reversibility* capabilities of the Air Force. In these proposed reductions, the Air Force does not seem to understand the importance of population/reserve demographics to cost-effective reserve unit locations. ROA and REA hope that this committee supports actions by the House to delay and proposed reductions for a year to properly review these recommendations.

Top AFR Equipping Challenges

- Defensive Systems: LAIRCM, ADS, and MWS: equip aircraft lacking adequate infrared missile protection for combat operations.

- Data Link and Secure Communications: Data link network supporting image/video, threat updates, and SLOS/BLOS communications for combat missions.
- C-5 Maintenance

Unfunded Equipment

Aviation

Large Aircraft Infrared Countermeasures	\$	4 M
F-16 Systems, CDU, Combined AIFF w/Mode 5/S, Sim Trainer Upgrade	\$	2 M
C-17A Upgrades	\$	10 M
C-130 System Upgrades	\$	13.7 M
KC-135 modifications	\$	3.8 M

Telecommunication

National Airspace System	\$	1.3 M
Air and Space Operations Center	\$	2 M

Ground Transportation

Medium Tactical Vehicles	\$	2.6 M
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Air National Guard (ANG) Unfunded Equipment Requirements

The immediate threat the Air National Guard was the threatened reduction of squadrons and aircraft proposed by the Air Force as cost saving measures. This included the reduction of 5100 ANG Billets. ROA and REA hope that this committee support actions by the House to delay and proposed reductions for a year to properly review these recommendations.

Proposed Cuts to the ANG

C-130 H Intratheater Airlift	21 Aircraft	Provides 40% of the total fleet
C-5A heavy Intertheater Airlift	13 Aircraft	Provides 25% of outsize cargo airlift
C-27J short-to-medium range tactical Airlift	15 Aircraft	Provides 100 % of the total fleet
A-10C Ground Support Fighter	63 Aircraft	Performed 66 % of the missions
F-16 C Fighter	20 Aircraft	Since 2003, 3% of CentAF taskings
C-21 A Operational Support	24 Aircraft	Provides 40% of the AF fleet.

Given adequate equipment and training, the Air National Guard (ANG) will continue to fulfill its Total Force obligations. On-hand equipment is just under 91 percent of requirements with dual use equipment being 88 percent of ANG assets, but some major items of equipment are nearing 30 years of use. Operations tempo has been high and prolonged, requiring equipment to be modernized and recapitalized concurrently.

ANG Equipping Challenges

- Modernize aging aircraft and other weapons systems for both dual-mission and combat deployments
- De-conflict dual use equipment when required for both federal and domestic missions.
- Acquire equipment to satisfy requirements for domestic operations in each Emergency Support Function (ESF)
- Define an Air Force validation process for both federal and state domestic response needs.
- Program aging ANG F-16 aircraft for the Service Life Extension Program (SLEP)

An ANG wing contains not only aircraft but fire trucks, forklifts, portable light carts, emergency medical equipment including ambulances, air traffic control equipment, explosives ordnance equipment, etc., as well as well trained experts –valuable in response to civil emergencies.

Unfunded Equipment

Command and Control

Control and Reporting Center Systems	\$	6.6 M
Air Defense Tactical Satellite Communications	\$	1.2 M

Aviation

C-17 Large Aircraft Infrared Countermeasures and Detection	\$	36.4 M
C-38 Replacement Aircraft	\$	62 M
C-40C Procurement	\$	103 M
C-130 H/J Advanced LAIRCM/Missile Warning System	\$	58.2 M
F-15 Advance Digital Warning/Radio Freq CSM	\$	85.7 M
F-16 Advanced Targeting Pod Upgrades	\$	83.5 M

Dual Mission

Rapidly Deployable RPA Capability	\$	28.5 M
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NAVY RESERVE (USNR) UNFUNDED PRIORITIES

Active Reserve Integration (ARI) aligns Active and Reserve component units to achieve unity of command. Equipment used is the RC is often experiencing service life of more than 20 years for many platforms, adding sustainability and interoperability challenges, leading to training and deployment challenges for mobilization ready individuals and units. The Navy Reserve has been the primary provider of Individual Augmentees for the overseas contingency operations filling Army, and Air Force assignments.

Expeditionary missions include security forces, construction battalions, cargo handling, and warehouse and fuel operations. The USNR contributes 1/3 of the personnel in support of Special Warfare operations. A new mission will be Maritime Civil Affairs which will be doubling the number of units in the near future.

Top US Navy Reserve Equipping Challenges

- Aircraft procurement (C-40A, P-8, KC-130J, and C-37B)
- Expeditionary equipment procurement (MESF, EOD, NCF, NAVELSG, MCAST, EXPCOMBATCAM, and NEIC)
- Navy Special Warfare Equipment

USNR Unfunded Equipment

Aviation

C-40 A Combo cargo/passenger Airlift, 4 req'd	\$	340 M
KC-130J Super Hercules Aircraft Tankers, 2 req'd	\$	162 M
C-37 B (Gulf Stream) Aircraft 1 req'd	\$	64 M
H-53 E Sea Dragon, Mine warfare	\$	24 M
F-5F Adversarial Aircraft modification	\$	4.3 M

USNR Expeditionary

Maritime Civil Affairs team, equipment allowance, 3 req'd	\$	1 M
Tactical Vehicles	\$	11.8M

Civil Engineering Support Equipment	\$	1.2 M
Materials Handling Equipment	\$	1.2 M

Chart 2 - Beginning FY 2013 Reserve Component Equipment \$\$\$ Shortages published by the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Reserve Affairs.

Reserve Component	Requirements (\$M)	On-hand (\$M)	Shortage (\$M)	Percent of Req'd \$\$\$
ARNG	105,594.3	64,867.8	40,726.5	38.6%
AR	27,283.6	16,634.9	10,648.7	39.0%
USMCR	6,243.6	5,812.8	430.8	6.9%
USNR	9,977.4	8,978.2	999.2	10.0%
ANG	53,620.8	50,778.4	2,842.4	5.3%
AFR	26,900.7	24,783.3	2,207.4	8.2%
USCGR	51.1	26.1	25.1	49.0%
Total	229,761.6	171,881.5	57,880.1	25.2%

The Marine Corps Reserve (USMCR) reflects a 6.9 percent shortage of its major items; however, the USMCR is equipped to a home station training allowance only.

CONCLUSION

The operations in Iraq and Afghanistan have demonstrated the contributions to be made by the Reserve and Guard. In the future they will continue to play a role in missions to maintain national security.

This country cannot afford a strategy that writes them out of the picture. It makes sense to fully fund the most cost efficient components of the Total Force, its Reserve Components.

The Reserve Officers Association, again, would like to thank the sub-committee for the opportunity to present our testimony. We are looking forward to working with you and supporting your efforts in any way that we can.