



ROATM

POSITION PAPER

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RESET, REPLACE AND RECONFIGURE THE RESERVE COMPONENT'S EQUIPMENT

Requested Action:

The Reserve Officers Association urges Congress to support the authorization and appropriation for procurement of modern equipment for the Reserves and National Guard to meet missions, training and readiness requirements.

ROA is concerned about the lack of discussion on Reserve Component (RC) equipment requirements, particularly during times of continual debate of defense cuts.

ROA also encourages Congress to continue to fund National Guard and Reserve Equipment Appropriations (NGREA) at a level that will enable the Reserve Components to modernize, and replace lost and worn equipment and to fill out the modified table of organization and equipment (MTOEs) of units poised for mobilization.

Discussion:

According to the DoD's "National Guard and Reserve Equipment Report [NGRER] for Fiscal Year 2013," The aggregate equipment shortage for all the RCs is approximately \$51[billion]," Overall, the average shortage is 21 percent.

Beginning FY 2013 Reserve Component Equipment Shortages Reserve

Reserve Component	Rqmt (\$Mil)	On-Hand (\$Mil)	Shortage (\$Mil)	Shortage Percent
ARNG	111,556.7	81,850.7	29,706.0	26.6 %
Army Reserve	29,635.5	20,757.0	8,878.6	30.0 %
ANG	61,222.3	52,374.8	8,847.5	14.5 %
AF Reserve	26,690.1	24,354.8	2,335.3	8.7 %
USNR	9,756.2	8,803.7	952.5	9.8 %
USMCR	5,943.8	5,196.5	747.3	12.6 %
USCGR	63.3	53.8	9.5	15.0 %
Total	244,867.9	139,391.2	51,476	21%

Note: Requirements, on-hand, and shortage entries are total equipment value, excluding substitutes. USMC Reserve is equipped for only home station training.

U.S. forces are no longer in Iraq and the mission is changing in Afghanistan with the reduction of force levels. Certain equipment was left behind in Iraq, and a similar pattern will follow in Afghanistan. A portion of that equipment had been assigned to the Reserve component.

The Army Reserve has about 86 percent of its equipment on hand (EOH), but only 65 percent of this equipment is modernized. Furthermore, due to formations structure and requirements, these levels are expected to stay the same through FY-2015. The top equipment shortages include modernization and sustainment of equipment and lack of maintenance infrastructure. The Army Reserve is also

leaning forward to play a vital role in support of homeland defense (HD) and defense support of civil authorities (DSCA) using critical dual use equipment.

The Marine Corps Reserve has several areas that require attention, including defensive systems that need modification, more funding and maintenance, and improving and updating data link and communications. Marine Corps operating concepts rely on global sourcing and pre-positioned assets for combat. When activated, the Marine Corps plans on RC units falling in on either pre-positioned equipment or assets already in theater from previous rotations.

Both the ground services need equipment to be repaired by depots. Such resetting of equipment is at risk under budget cuts.

The U.S. Coast Guard Reserve maintains a 'manageable state of repair' according to DHLS, but current boat resources are inadequate to support rapidly changing in overseas and domestic port security. There is a 35 percent shortfall in personal protection equipment for the CGR.

The Air Force Reserve has several areas that require attention, including defensive and weapons systems that need modifications, more funding, and maintenance, and improving and updating data link and communications. It faces a \$2.3 billion funding shortfall which is larger than last year.

The Navy Reserve has a 9.8 percent equipping shortage, just under \$952.5 million.

The Department of Defense Directive 1200.17 determines that the Reserve Component become an "operational reserve" instead of a "strategic reserve." An operational reserve provides assured and predictable support that contributes to Total Force operations. The RC needs to be equipped in accordance with an integrated equipping strategy that ensures that Active Component (AC) and RC units are equipped to the same levels of modular organization and equipment modernization.

Even though the services are supposed to draw little distinction between Active and Reserve Equipment, the fact remains that many Reserve Component units in each service remain under-equipped. This has had dramatic effects upon training and readiness.

Background:

While some equipment from Iraq was transferred to Afghanistan, overall it was worn out, and needs to be replaced. Wear and tear on equipment and personnel is even greater in Afghanistan. As such, resetting no longer becomes a one-time event but a constant ongoing process.

Our thirteen year mission in Afghanistan has been hampered by the lack of resources in theater. Now the challenge is what to do with all of the remaining equipment. The military is already hard at work collecting equipment related to the surge in Afghanistan, which was completed early last year.

The U.S. is on track to hand over security responsibilities to Afghan forces and wrap up the war this year. The Pentagon has turned equipment and vehicles into 387 million pounds of scrap, in order to avoid billions in dollars in transportation costs to ship equipment home. The scrapped material was too worn out to repair or not worth the expense of carrying it back to the U.S. explained officials.

Unfortunately, some equipment that is owned by the Reserve Component has been included in the scrapping.

Reference: ROA LPP 06-14 National Guard and Reserve Equipment Appropriations.
ROA LPP 02-14 Reserve GAP



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