

Statement of
Major General David Bockel, USA (Ret)

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

FY2011 Budgeting for Reserve Component

SD-124 Dirksen - June 23, 2010



“Serving Citizen Warriors through Advocacy and Education since 1922.”™



Reserve Officers Association
1 Constitution Avenue, N.E.
Washington, DC 20002-5618
(202) 646-7719

Reserve Enlisted Association
1501 Lee Highway, Suite 200
Arlington, VA 22209
(202) 646-7715

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 Association's 65,000 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.

President:

Rear Admiral Paul Kaye, MC, USNR (Ret.) 919-696-5155 cell

Staff Contacts:

Executive Director:

Major General David R. Bockel, USA (Ret.) 202-646-7701

Legislative Director, Health Care:

CAPT Marshall Hanson, USNR (Ret.) 202-646-7713

Air Force Director,

Mr. David Small 202-646-7719

Army and Strategic Defense Education Director:

Mr. "Bob" Feidler 202-646-7717

USNR, USMCR, USCGR, Retirement:

CAPT Marshall Hanson, USNR (Ret.) 202-646-7713

The Reserve Enlisted Association 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.

Executive Director

CMSgt Lani Burnett, USAF (Ret) 202-646-7715

DISCLOSURE OF FEDERAL GRANTS OR CONTRACTS

The Reserve Officers and Reserve Enlisted Associations 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.

PRIORITIES

CY-2010 Legislative Priorities are:

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

Issues to help FUND, EQUIP, AND TRAIN

- Advocate for adequate funding to maintain National Defense during overseas contingency operations.
- Regenerate the Reserve Components (RC) with field compatible equipment.
- Fence RC dollars for appropriated Reserve equipment.
- 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.
- Equip Reserve Component members with equivalent personnel protection as Active Duty.

Issues to assist RECRUITING AND RETENTION

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

Pay and Compensation:

- Provide permanent differential pay for federal employees.
- Offer Professional pay for RC medical professionals.
- 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:

- Continued funding for 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 180 days following deployment.

Spouse Support:

- Repeal the SBP-Dependency Indemnity Clause (DIC) offset.

NATIONAL GUARD & RESERVE EQUIPMENT ACCOUNTS

It is important to maintain separate equipment and personnel accounts to allow Reserve Component Chiefs the ability to direct dollars to needs.

Key Issues facing the Armed Forces concerning equipment:

- Developing the best equipment for troops fighting in overseas contingency operations.
- Procuring new equipment for all U.S. Forces
- Maintaining or 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 adds.
- National Guard and Reserve Appropriations (NGREA).
- Supplemental appropriation.

END STRENGTH

The ROA would like to place a moratorium on 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 to support:

- **Army National Guard of the United States, 358,200.**
- **Army Reserve, 206,000.**
- **Navy Reserve, 66,500.**
- **Marine Corps Reserve, 39,600.**
- **Air National Guard of the United States, 106,700.**
- **Air Force Reserve, 71,200.**
- **Coast Guard Reserve, 10,000**

In a time of war and the highest OPTEMPO in recent history, 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.

NONFUNDED ARMY RESERVE COMPONENT EQUIPMENT

The Army National Guard and Army Reserve have made significant contributions to ongoing military operations, but equipment shortages and personnel challenges continue and if left unattended, may hamper the Reserves' preparedness for future overseas and domestic missions. In order to provide deployable units, the Army National Guard and the Army Reserve have cross-leveled large quantities of personnel and equipment to deploying units, an approach that has resulted in growing shortages in non-deployed units.

Army Reserve Unfunded Requirements

Since 9-11, the Army Reserve has mobilized 185,660 soldiers and currently has about 29,000 deployed. Shortages of equipment on-hand, combined with significant substitute items in the Army Reserve's inventory, compromise units' ability to train in support of the modular Army and to meet surge requirements. The Army Reserve has about 73 percent of its required equipment on-hand, but some critical items remain at less than 50 percent fill. Without a higher level of funding, the Army Reserve is projected to reach 85 percent of its equipment requirements by the end of FY 2015.

The Army Reserve has a FY-2015 equipment requirement of \$22.05 B. Under current base budgeting and additional Overseas Contingency Operation funding the projected programmed funds are only \$17.76 B. This is a shortfall of \$4.29 B for the Army Reserve. The minimum NGREA funding to catch-up would be \$944 M. Unresourced equipment includes:

Transportation

Family of Medium Tactical Vehicles (FMTV). \$ 1.03 B

Heavy Tactical Vehicle (HTV) \$ 503 M

Heavy Expanded Mobility Tactical Truck (HEMTT-LET) \$ 300 M

Stryker Nuclear Biological and Chemical Recon Vehicle (NBC-RV) \$ 547 M

C-27A Cargo Aircraft \$ 26 M ea

The latest addition to the United States Army Reserve Aviation fleet is the C-27J Spartan Joint Cargo Aircraft (JCA). The Army Reserve will be initially receiving 16.

Tactical Quiet Generators [TQG's] PU-807A 100kW (3036) \$ 5.8 M

The Army Reserve requires 8,717 TQG's to perform its wartime mission as well as its HLS/HLDR responsibilities, but has only 5,681 on-hand. Of particular concern is an unfunded shortfall of 59 100kW power units (PU's) that exists within Combat Support Hospitals.

Army National Guard Unfunded Equipment Requirements

Army National Guard (ARNG) units deployed overseas have the most up-to-date equipment available. However, a significant amount of equipment is currently unavailable to the Army National Guard in the states due to continuing rotational deployments and emerging modernization requirements. Equipment is needed to replace broken equipment and battle losses, train in pre-mob, support the TPE, and to substitute for equipment in transit. To support the mission the ARNG has cross-leveled equipment. Current equipment procurement averages \$5 B per year. Current equipment levels as of April 2010 are 77 percent of equipment on-hand.

HMMWVs (humvees) (2063) \$ 2.4 B

ARNG is critically short on certain HMMWV configurations that are essential to domestic and Overseas Contingency Operations.

Transportation \$ 1.15 B

FMTV/LMTV Cargo Trucks; HMMWV; HTV 8x8 Heavy Trucks; Tactical Trailers.

ARNG (cont)

Warfighter Information Network-Tactical (WIN-T) \$ 1.2 B

Tactical telecommunications system consisting of infrastructure and network components from the maneuver battalion to the theater rear boundary. The WIN-T network provides Command, Control, Communications, Computers, Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (C4ISR) capabilities that are mobile, secure, survivable, seamless, and capable of supporting multimedia tactical information systems.

Stryker combat vehicles, battalion (1) \$ 1.4 B

Eight-wheeled vehicle that can travel up to 62.5 mph. It comes in 10 variants, including an infantry-carrier vehicle, a medical evacuation vehicle and a command vehicle.

Multi-Temperature Refrigerated Container System (MTRCS) \$ 7.5 M

The Army National Guard has no refrigerated container systems on-hand, creating a combat readiness issue for selected quartermaster units and forcing states to lease commercial systems to transport food and medical supplies during HLS/HLD missions and during training. The MTRCS is the Army's new refrigerated container system.

AIR FORCE RESERVE COMPONENTS EQUIPMENT PRIORITIES

Air Force Reserve Unfunded Requirements

The Air Force Reserve (AFR) mission is to be an integrated member of the Total Air Force to support mission requirements of the joint warfighter. To achieve interoperability in the future, the Air Force Reserve top priorities for unfunded equipment are:

Infra-Red Counter Measures C-130 (21) \$ 63 M

The AN/AAQ-24 (V) NEMESIS is an infrared countermeasure system designed to protect against man-portable (shoulder-launched) infrared-guided surface-to-air missiles.

Infra-Red Counter Measures KC-135 (15) \$ 15 M

KC-135 aircraft deployed in support for Operation Iraqi and Enduring Freedom have inadequate protection against the Infrared Missile threat. For the procurement and installation of the Guardian AN/AAQ-24 (V) Large Aircraft Podded Infrared Countermeasures (LAIRCM) system.

Infra-Red Counter Measures C-5B/C-17s (13) \$ 90 M

For the procurement and installation of the AN/AAQ-24 V NEMESIS, an infrared countermeasure system designed to protect against man-portable (shoulder-launched) surface-to-air missiles

Helmet Mounted Integrated Targeting [HMIT] (39) \$ 6 M

Upgrade and enhancement to engagement systems.

C-5 Structural Repair (6) \$ 66 M

Stress corrosion cracking of C-5A skins and box beam fittings requires fleet-wide replacement to avoid grounding and restriction of outsize cargo-capable to sustain strategic mobility assets.

Security Forces Weapons & Tactical Equipment \$ 5.5 M

Also: The USAFR #1 need is MILCON \$. Of the total FY-2011 USAF MILCON budget, The AF Reserve was only funded with \$3.4 million for its top facilities project, but is underfunded by \$1 billion.

Air National Guard Unfunded Equipment Requirements

Shortfalls in equipment will impact the Air National Guard's ability to support the National Guard's response to disasters and terrorist incidents in the homeland. Improved equipping strengthens readiness for both overseas and homeland missions and improves the ANG capability to train on mission-essential equipment.

C-17 Globemaster III transport aircraft (5) \$ 1.3 B
As highlighted as an ANG airlift requirement.

Infra-Red Counter Measures \$ 238 M
Procure and install LAIRCM systems on C-5, C-17, C-130, 130, HC-130, EC-130, KC-135 a/c

Air Defensive Systems \$ 49 M
Continue to install ADS systems onto C-5, C-17, and F-15 aircraft.

Security Force Equipment \$ 79.4 M
Crowd control, Tasers, Protective garments, eyewear, goggles, rifles, weapons accessories, traffic control kits, and night vision devices.

Helmet Mounted Cueing System (HMCS) \$ 30 M
The addition of a day/night helmet mounted cueing system (HCMS) will significantly increase pilot situational awareness (SA), aircraft survivability, and lethality in every mission area. Needed for F-16 and A-10 aircraft.

NAVY RESERVE UNFUNDED PRIORITIES

Active Reserve Integration (ARI) aligns Active and Reserve component units to achieve unity of command. Navy Reservists are fully integrated into their Active component supported commands. Little distinction is drawn between Active component and Reserve component equipment, but unique missions remain.

C-40 A Combo cargo/passenger Airlift (2) \$ 170 M
The Navy requires a Navy Unique Fleet Essential Airlift Replacement Aircraft. The C-40A is able to carry 121 passengers or 40,000 pounds of cargo, compared with 90 passengers or 30,000 pounds for the C-9.

Maritime Expeditionary Security Force \$ 20 M
Navy Expeditionary Combat Command has 17,000 Navy Reservists and requires \$3.1 billion in Reserve Component (Table of Allowance) TOA equipment.

KC-130J Super Hercules Aircraft tankers (2) \$ 168 M
These Aircraft are needed to fill the shortfall in Navy Unique Fleet Essential Airlift (NUFEA). Procurement price close to upgrading existing C-130Ts with the benefit of a long life span. Twenty-four replacements required through 2030.

C-37 B (Gulf Stream) Aircraft (1) \$ 64 M
The Navy Reserve helps maintain executive transport airlift to support the Department of the Navy.

Civil Engineering Support Equipment – Tactical Vehicles \$ 4.4M

MARINE CORPS RESERVE UNFUNDED PRIORITIES:

More than fifty-four thousand Marine Corps Reservists have executed over seventy thousand mobilizations. Nearly one-third of the authorized 39,600 end strength have deployed outside the continental United States. The young men and women have become an experienced combat force, but are limited in their mission by the availability of equipment.

KC-130J Super Hercules Aircraft tankers (4) \$ 200 M
or advanced procurement \$ 48 M

These Aircraft are needed to fill the shortfall in Marine Corps Essential Airlift. USMCR needs 28 airframes, and procurement price close to upgrading existing C-130Ts with the benefit of a longer life span. Commandant, USMC, has testified that acquisition must be accelerated.

Light Armored Vehicles - LAV \$ 1.5 M
ea

A shortfall in a USMCR light armor reconnaissance company, the LAV-25 is an all-terrain, all-weather vehicle with night capabilities. It provides strategic mobility to reach and engage the threat, tactical mobility for effective use of fire power.

Training Allowance (T/A) Shortfalls. \$ 145 M

Shortfalls consist of over 300 items needed for individual combat clothing and equipment, including protective vests, poncho, liner, gloves, cold weather clothing, environmental test sets, tool kits, tents, camouflage netting, communications systems, engineering equipment, combat and logistics vehicles and weapon systems. USMCR goal is to ensure that the Reserve TA contains the same equipment utilized by the active component.

Obtain latest generation of Individual Combat and Protective Equipment including,

- M4 rifles
- Rifle Combat Optic (RCO) scopes
- Light weight helmets
- Small Arms Protective Insert (SAPI) plates
- Modular Tactical Vests
- Flame Resistant Organizational Gear.

NATIONAL GUARD AND RESERVE EQUIPMENT APPROPRIATION

The Reserve components that were once held as a strategic force are now also being employed as an operational asset as well as a strategic reserve; stressing an ever greater need for procurement flexibility as provided by the National Guard and Reserve Equipment Appropriation (NGREA). Much-needed items not funded by the respective service budget are frequently purchased through NGREA. In some cases it is used to bring unit equipment readiness to a needed state for mobilization.

The Reserve and Guard are faced with ongoing challenges on how to replace worn out equipment, equipment lost due to combat operations, legacy equipment that is becoming irrelevant or obsolete, and, in general, replacing that which is gone or aging 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.

ROA thanks Congress for approving \$750 million for NGREA for Fiscal Year 2010, but even more dollars are needed. ROA urges Congress to continue the authorization and

appropriate for a modern equipment account proportional to the missions being performed, which will enable the Reserve Component to meet its readiness requirements.

SERVICE MEMBERS LAW CENTER

The Reserve Officers Association developed a Service Members Law Center, advising Active and Reserve servicemembers who are subject to legal problems that occur during deployment.

In almost a year of operation (June 1, 2009 through May 6, 2010), the Service Members Law Center has advised 2,150 individuals, by telephone and/or e-mail, and in a few instances in person. Of those 2,150, approximately 1,720 (80 percent) were Active or Reserve Component (overwhelmingly Reserve Component) members of the Armed Forces. Of those who have contacted us, the ROA Service Members Law Center has referred about 5 percent to attorneys.

The ROA Service Members Law Center has also heard from and has provided information to attorneys, employers, congressional staffers, state legislators and staffers, reporters, and veterans who are not currently Active or Reserve Component members of the Armed Forces but have been in the past.

The legal center helps encourage new members to join the Active, Guard and Reserve components by providing a non-affiliation service to educate prior service about the Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act (USERRA) and Servicemember Civil Relief Act (SCRA) protections, and other legal issues. It helps retention as a member of the staff works with Active and Reserve Component members to counsel those who are preparing to deploy, deployed or recently deployed members facing legal problems.

The Legal Center refers names of attorneys who work related legal issues, encouraging law firms to represent service members, and educate and training lawyers, especially active and reserve judge advocates on service member protection cases. The center is also a resource to Congress. The Supreme Court has granted a discretionary review of its first Supreme Court case under (USERRA). The Service Members Law Center will file an *amicus curiae* (friend of the court) brief in July.

ROA sets aside office spaces and has already hired a lawyer to answer questions of serving members and veterans. The goal is to hire two additional staff with a paralegal and an administrative law clerk and provide suitable office equipment and workspace to help man the Service Members Law Center to expand counsel individuals and their legal representatives.

Anticipated overall cost FY-2011: \$505,000.

CIOR/CIOMR FUNDING REQUEST

The Interallied Confederation of Reserve Officers (CIOR) was founded in 1948, and the Interallied Confederation of Medical Reserve Officers (CIOMR) was founded in 1947. These organizations are a nonpolitical, independent confederation of national reserve associations of the signatory countries of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). Presently there are 16 member nation delegations representing over 800,000 reserve officers. CIOR supports several programs to improve professional development and international understanding. The Reserve Officers Association of the United States represents the United States and is its member to CIOR.

Military Competition: The CIOR Military Competition is a strenuous three day contest on warfighting skills among Reserve Officers teams from member countries. These contests emphasize combined and joint military actions relevant to the multinational aspects of current and future Alliance operations.

Language Academy: The two official languages of NATO are English and French. As a non-government body, operating on a limited budget, it is not in a position to afford the expense of providing simultaneous translation services. The Academy offers intensive courses in English and French as specified by NATO Military Agency for Standardization, which affords international junior officer members the opportunity to become fluent in English as a second language.

Young Reserve Officers Workshop: The workshops are arranged annually by the NATO International Staff (IS). Selected issues are assigned to joint seminars through the CIOR Defense and Security Issues (SECDEF) Commission. Junior grade officers work in a joint seminar environment to analyze Reserve concerns relevant to NATO.

Dues do not cover the workshops and individual countries help fund the events. Presently no Service has Executive Agency for CIOR so that these programs aren't being funded.

Military Competition funding needs at \$150,000 per fiscal year.

CONCLUSION

The impact of operations in Iraq and Afghanistan is affecting the very nature of the Guard and Reserve, not just the execution of Roles and Missions. It makes sense to fully fund the most cost efficient components of the Total Force, its Reserve Components.

At a time of war, we are expending the smallest percentage of GDP in history on National Defense. Funding now reflects close to 4 % of GDP including supplemental dollars. ROA has a resolution urging that defense spending should be 5% to cover both the war and homeland security. While these are big dollars, the President and Congress must understand that this type of investment is what it will take to equip, train and maintain an all-volunteer force for adequate National Security.

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.