

**AMERICA'S ARMY:  
THE STRENGTH OF THE NATION™**



## *National Commission on the Future of the Army*

### *The Army Program FY16-20*

**ARMY**

**PROGRAM ANALYSIS  
AND EVALUATION (PA&E)**

**HELPING THE ARMY MAKE THE BEST CHOICES**

Overall Classification: **UNCLASSIFIED**

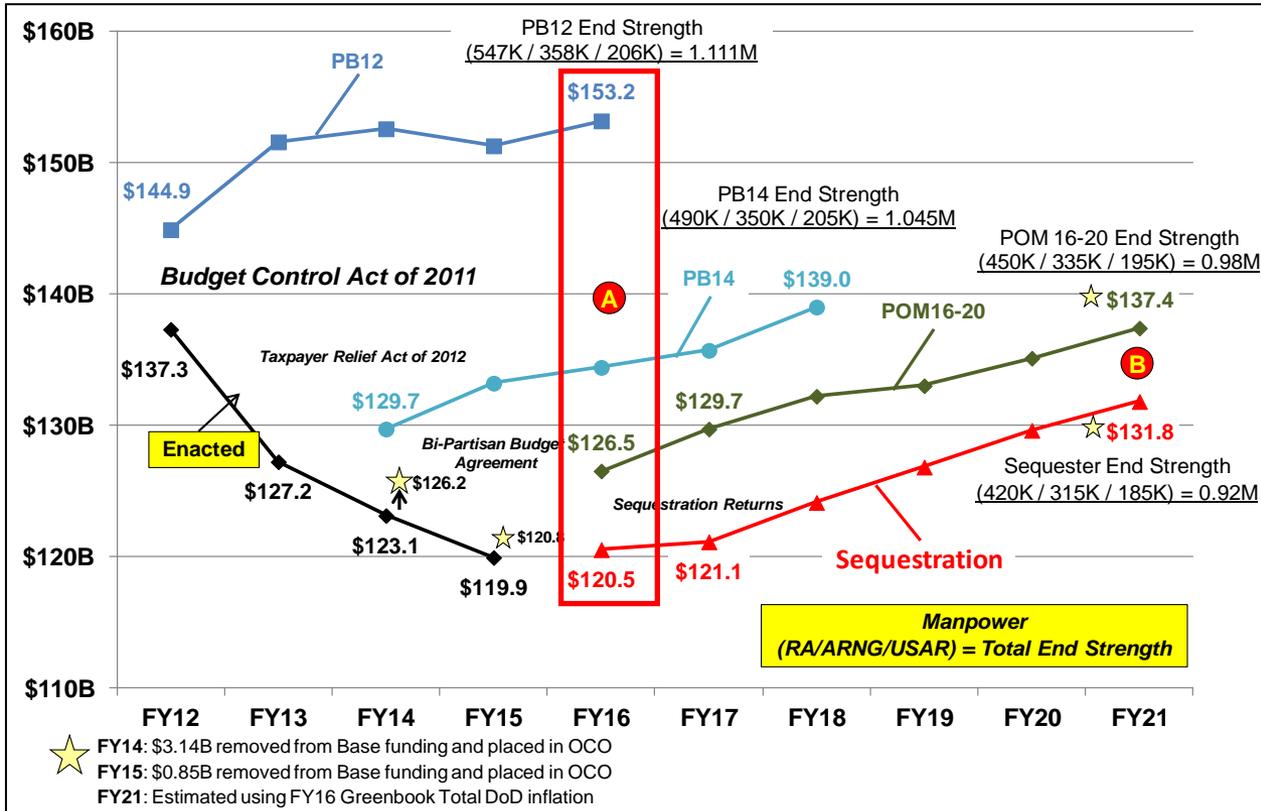
17 June 2015



# Army Funding Since 2012

## Decreasing Funds Over Past Several Years

### Army Funding Over Past Several FYDPs



### Risks

- PB16 Budget:** We still do not know the outcome for FY16 funding; *Assumption: Full PB (~\$6B in FY16)*
- Reforms:** We still do not know which reforms Congress will enact; *Assumption: Full implementation (~\$6B FY19)*



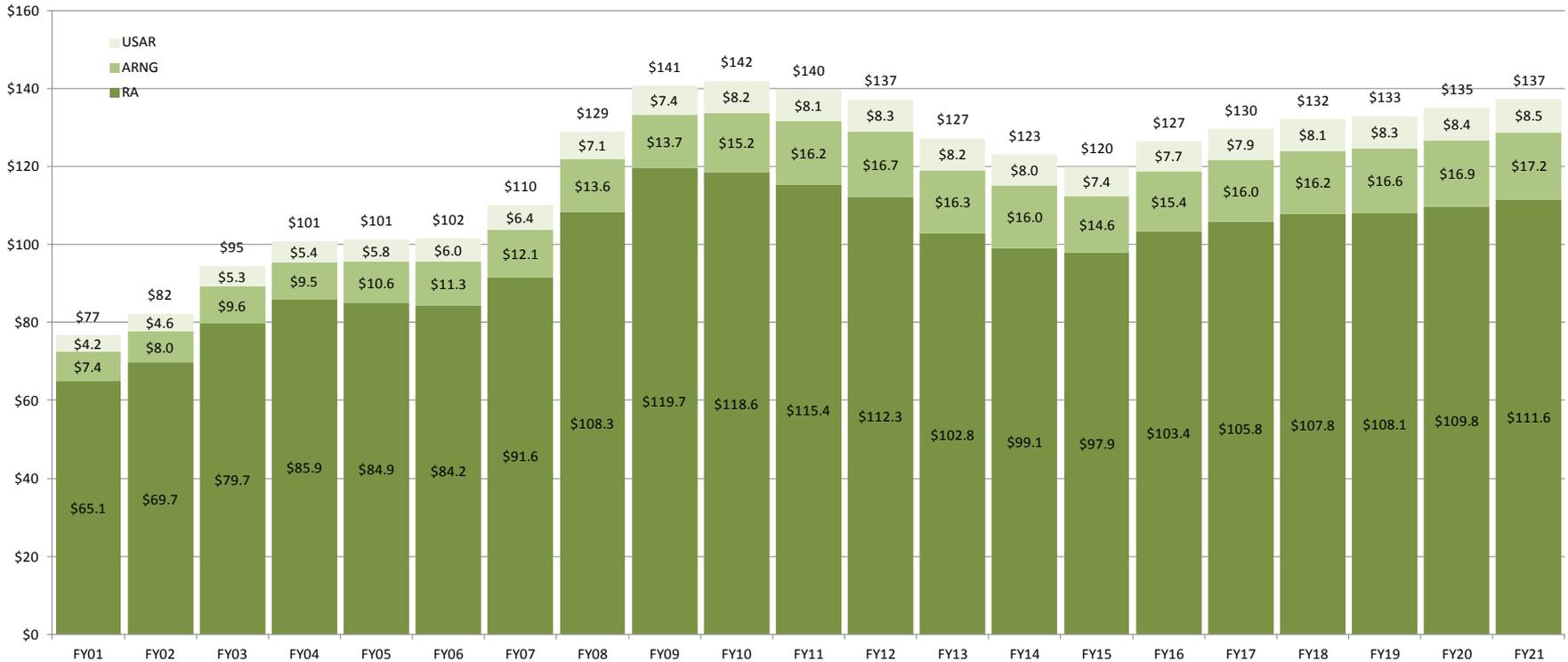
# Army Base Funding by Component

Does Not Include OCO

\*Base Only; Source: eProbe (PB16 Lock)

Numbers may not add due to rounding

\*FY21 Estimated using Greenbook FY16 DoD Total Inflation

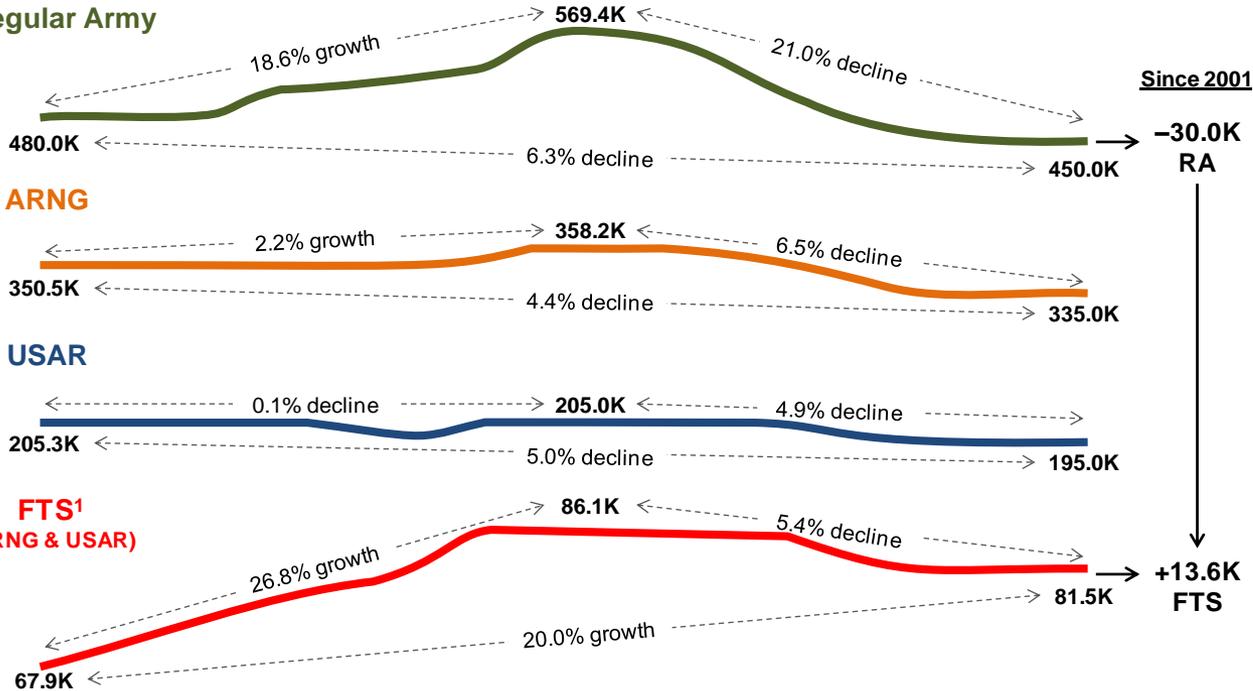


PERCENT OF TOA	2001	2006	2011	2016	2021*
REGULAR ARMY	84.8%	83.0%	82.6%	81.7%	81.3%
NATIONAL GUARD	9.7%	11.1%	11.6%	12.2%	12.5%
ARMY RESERVE	5.5%	5.9%	5.8%	6.1%	6.2%
ARMY TOA (\$B)	\$77	\$102	\$140	\$127	\$138



# Army End Strength 2001-2021

## Regular Army



- **Since 2001:**
  - Regular Army declined ~6%
  - ARNG declined ~4%
  - USAR declined ~5%
- **Since 2011:**
  - Regular Army (-21%, -119K)
  - ARNG (-7%, -23K)
  - USAR (-5%, -10K)

## Full Time Support

- **Since 2001:**
  - Reserve Component Full-Time Support (FTS) increased by ~20% (14K)
  - The Total Army end strength decreased by ~5% (56K)
- **Since 2011:**
  - RC FTS decreased ~5% (5K) since 2011 in line with component end strength decrease
  - Total Army decreased by ~14% (153K)

**Under the Presidents Budget 16, this is what the force will look like compared to 2001 and 2011**



<sup>1</sup> Military Technicians are included in both FTS end strength and DA Civilian FTE

<sup>2</sup> DHP and SOF numbers were removed from the Army in FY16; however, were included here to maintain consistency

<sup>3</sup> DA Civilian numbers are executed through FY14 and programmed from FY15-20



# Reducing by 200K People

## Cumulative Reductions Since 2012

	<u>2012 &amp; 2013</u>	<u>2014 &amp; 2015</u>	<u>2016-19 (PB 980K)</u>	<u>BCA 920K</u>
Regular Army	-17,300 (569.4K → 552.1K)	-62,100 (-79,400 cumulative) (552.1K → 490K)	-40,000 (-119,400 cumulative) (490K → 450K)	-30,000 (-149,400 cumulative, -26%) (450K → 420K)
Army National Guard	0 (358.2K → 358.2K)	-8,000 (-8,000 cumulative) (358.2K → 350.2K)	-15,200 (-23,200 cumulative) (350.2K → 335K)	-20,000 (-43,200 cumulative, -12%) (335K → 315K)
US Army Reserve	0 (205K → 205K)	-3,000 (-3,000 cumulative) (205K → 202K)	-7,000 (-10,000 cumulative) (202K → 195K)	-10,000 (-20,000 cumulative, -9.8%) (195K → 185K)
Full Time Support	+16 (60.9K → 60.9K)	-1,191 (-1,175 cumulative) (60.9K → 60.2K)	-3,433 (-4,608 cumulative) (60.2K → 57.3K)	-2,645 (-7,253 cumulative, -8.4%) (57.3K → 55.1K)
Army National Guard US Army Reserve	(25.3K → 25.3K)	(25.3K → 24.8K)	(24.8K → 24.3K)	(24.3K → 23.7K)
Civilians (FTEs)	-26,238 (283.8K → 257.7K)	-9,708 (-35.9K cumulative) (257.7K → 247.9K)	-12,800 (-48.7K cumulative) (247.9K → 235.1K)	-1,878 (-50.6K cumulative, -17.8%) (235.1K → 233.2K)
<b>Total Reduced</b>	<b>-43,522</b>	<b>-83,999</b> (-127,637 cumulative)	<b>-78,433</b> (-206,070 cumulative)	<b>-64,523</b> (-270,453 cumulative)
	<b>All reductions came from the Regular Army</b>	<b>This is the Army we have today (1.042M force)</b>	<b>FY16 PB FYDP provides for a 980K force</b>	<b>Full Sequestration will result in a 920K force</b>



# Readiness (Training)

*Rebalanced Combat Training Centers, Training Support, and Home Station*

## Program Accomplishments

**Train the Force:** Maintains the capability and readiness of a smaller Army; does not limit readiness to a contingency force beyond 2015; rotational presence will not degrade surge readiness for most of force; Patriot remains our #1 system out of balance between rotational presence and readiness

- **Combat Training Centers:** The top priority leader development and decisive action training event; 15 decisive action focused rotations with extended training length to 18 days, from 14 days; two Army National Guard rotations; two additional exercises for fires and mission command integration; 19 total CTC rotations
- **Training Support Systems:** Priority to rebuilding capacity of training aides and devices for decisive action after a decade plus focus on counterinsurgency
- **Balance:** Does not achieve training balance until 2018/2019 due to shortfalls in FY 14/15

**Rotational Presence Support Combatant Commanders:** Resources all approved Global Force Management missions; expanded Regionally Aligned Forces with two Pacific Pathways events, Allied Spirit in Europe, and Africa engagements

**Institutional Training:** Supports leader development; accepts near term risk in reserve component individual training, achieving balance in FY 18/19

**Utilizes a robust Combat Training Center rotation program to maintain surge readiness levels**



# ***Readiness (Sustainment and Installation)***

***Focus on Supporting Rotational Forces, but Accepts Near-Term Risk***

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**Sustainment**: Priority to deployment readiness; accepts some near-term risk

- **Prepositioned Stocks**: Restructured the program to focus on activity sets for rotational forces and surge capabilities to support multiple Combatant Commanders – increased emphasis in Europe, Africa, and South America; emphasizes brigade sets & watercraft, ships leases, & Oman access fee for rapid response; builds APS-5 (CENTCOM) Fires & Sustainment Brigades
- **Deployment Readiness**: Funds three Emergency Deployment Readiness Exercises (EDRE) and one Sea Emergency Deployment Readiness Exercise (SEDRE) per year
- **Depot Maintenance**: Synchronizes RECAP for Abrams, Patriot, and Blackhawk with equipping plan; program accounts for all reset accomplished during the war

**Installations**: Priority to must fund and family programs, however accepts near-term risk in most other programs

- **Must Fund Programs**: Programs such as utilities and fire/police are resourced
- **Family Programs**: Supports Army Transition (VOW Act); delivers the DoD Standard of 80% of child and 35% of youth services
- **Services Risk**: Day-to-day municipal activities such as ground maintenance will be reactive; defers restoration and environmental quality activities; slows down Installation Information Infrastructure Modernization
- **Sustainment Risk**: Funds 75% of facilities sustainment model; maintenance backlog increases
- **Restoration & Modernization**: Funds Cadet barracks upgrade and restores investment in training barracks upgrade; limited other programs funded



# Equipment Modernization

## The Model



## Program Accomplishments

\$23.2B--19% less funding than in FY11

**Maneuver:** Replace M113 with AMPV in ABCTs; field a 4th set of Stryker DVH; Abrams/Bradley improvements

**Aviation:** CH-47 buyout by FY17; ARNG UH-60 modernization by FY23; supports Aviation Restructuring Initiative

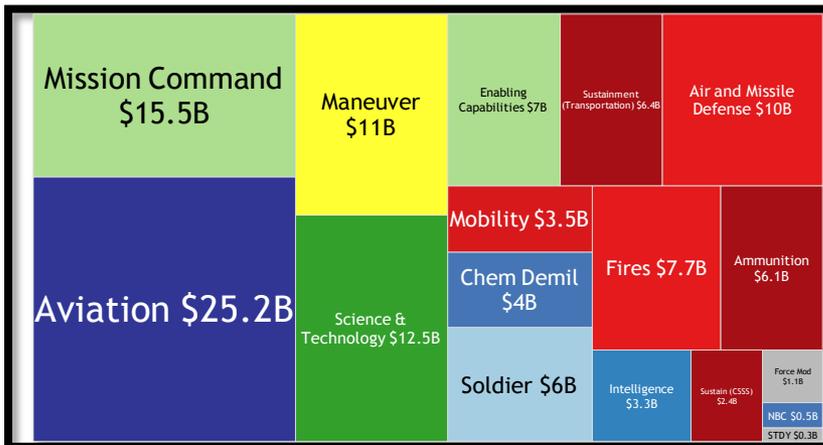
**Mission Command:** Implement Network Capability to field operational capability sets at slower pace; procure Enroute Mission Command for Global Response Force

**S&T:** Funded at PB15 levels; protects core Army capabilities aligned with the 30-year strategic plans

**Soldier:** Improve overmatch and sustain current systems in order to ramp up production in the future as needed; preserve advanced sights and night vision

**Transportation:** Improves watercraft; funds JLTV for capability gaps; procures 30% of Army armor kit objective

## Portfolio Funding FY 16-20





# Equipment by Component

## Equipment On Hand, Modernization Levels & Critical Dual Use

Equipment on Hand (EoH)			
Year	RA	ARNG	USAR
2001	85%	81%	75%
2005	82%	76%	73%
2009	82%	79%	80%
2011	86%	86%	83%
2012	91%	89%	86%
2015	93%	90%	89%

Component	Cost to Fill Shortages (to appropriate ML)
Regular Army	\$23.4B
Army National Guard	\$24.4B
US Army Reserves	\$ 9.3B
Army Prepositioned Stocks	\$ 4.1B

**The Army has invested to modernize across all components**

- **Equipment on Hand:** Levels in the Army National Guard and United States Army Reserve have increased by 15 and 17 percent, respectively since 2001
- **Critical Dual Use Equipment:** Army National Guard (86%) and US Army Reserve (82%) exceed Army goal of 80% fill
- **ARNG Modernization Shortfalls:**
  - UH-60L/M Blackhawk
  - AN/TPQ-36 & 37 Firefinder Radar
  - Semi-Trailer: 25 & 34-Ton Lowbed
  - HMMWV ambulance
  - Construction Engineer Equipment
- **USAR Modernization Shortfalls:**
  - Light & Heavy Tactical Wheeled vehicles (armor capable & HMMWV ambulance)
  - Tactical Bridging
  - Liquid Logistics: Bulk Petroleum (7.5K and 5K Tanker, Fuel System Supply Points and Early Entry Fluid Distribution System)



U.S. ARMY

# Summary

- Army funding has decreased significantly since 2012 and future program funding carries significant risk (reforms, inflation)
- The proportion of Army funding going to the reserve components has been increasing over the past fifteen years
- Manpower continues to decline, since 2001
  - Regular Army end strength has declined by 6%
  - ARNG end strength has declined by 4%
  - USAR end strength has declined by 5%
- Readiness
  - As Army capacity is reduced, maintaining a high state of readiness is imperative
- Modernization
  - Reduced funding will make it difficult to begin new programs

**The Army continues to balance resources across total force to achieve the required outcomes; there is limited flexibility to rebalance across components**