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# OFSC Staff Analysis Progress Report

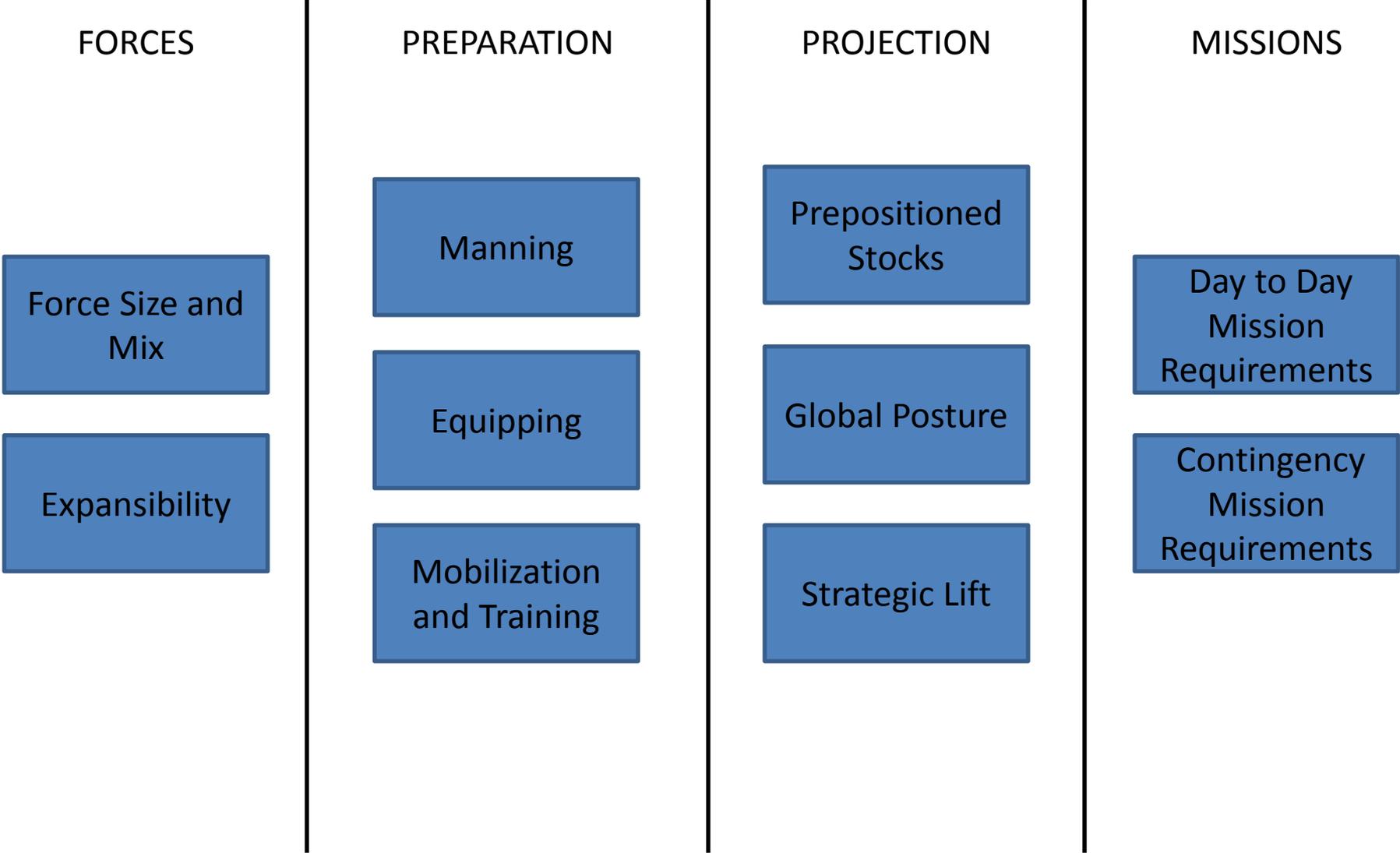


# Potential Risk Analytic Framework

1. Critical questions (From NDAA language)
  - a) Sufficient capacity to support HLD and disaster assistance missions?
  - b) Support CCMD day-to-day missions without violating rotation goals?
  - c) Depth to meet CCMD contingency requirements?
  - d) Scalability to expand in response to unforeseen threat?
2. Efficiencies and mitigations
  - a) For each critical question, if the answer is yes:
    - Can force generation or institutional proposals achieve same performance more efficiently?
    - What are the trade-offs necessary to implement?
  - b) If the answer is no:
    - What force generation or institutional proposals would be necessary to meet the requirement?
    - Costs, trade-offs, etc?
    - Accept risk?



# Force Size and Mix Variables





# Analytic Tool



- Leveraging capability of CAA's Marathon force generation simulation model.
- Marathon simulates the ability of a given operating force to satisfy specified demands operating under certain force generation constraints.
- Operating forces are usually represented at the SRC level of detail, with inventories across all three components.
- Demands are characterized by events, each of which has a specified start time, duration, and required forces.
- Policies specify how (typically cyclic) force generation rules apply to individual units, and can vary across specified time periods in a simulation.
  - Minimum cycle time prior to deployment.
  - Maximum cycle time without a deployment before reset.
  - Maximum deployment length.

The staff is using Marathon to examine the effect of varying policies, force mixes, and other levers on the Army's ability to satisfy anticipated mission requirements.



# Force Sufficiency Modeling Levers

- ❑ Mission requirements
  - ❑ Day-to-day: Missions used to represent global force management allocation plan (GFMAP) levels of force utilization. Typically derived from Steady State Security Posture vignettes.
  - ❑ Major contingency: Missions based on Defense Planning Scenarios or operations plans.
- ❑ Force generation
  - ❑ Rotation rates: Rules governing when units can deploy and for how long unit may deploy.
  - ❑ Demand sourcing rules: Rules to determine when a mission will be sourced by a unit from a particular component.
- ❑ Forward forces: Forces continuously assigned to a mission. These forces can be re-missioned at a pre-specified time.
- ❑ Substitutions: Units of a different type can satisfy demands.
- ❑ Expansibility: Units enter the inventory at a pre-specified time.



# Proposed Baseline Settings

- Mission requirements
  - Day-to-day: Total Army Analysis/ISC-B foundational activity representation
  - Major contingency: Homeland defense, defeat mission, deter mission
- Force Generation (AC/RC)
  - Non-surge
    - Cycle length: 24 months/72 months
    - Deployment: 9 months/9 months+3 month mobilization
    - Units deployable at 12 months/60 months
  - Surge
    - Deployment: Duration of phase 3/duration of phase 3.
    - Units deployable at 6 months/36 months.
- Sourcing rules
  - Major contingency, through phase 3: exhaust all deployable AC before sourcing reserve component units.
  - All others: Uniform, e.g., RC unit 90% through a cycle is preferred to an AC unit 80% through a cycle.
- No re-missioning of forward forces.
- No substitutions.
- No addition of units through expansibility.