

Total Army Analysis (TAA)

PURPOSE: This paper provides background information on the Total Army Analysis (TAA) process and its role in determining the Army's force structure position for the Program Objective Memorandum (POM) submission.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

TAA is the recognized Army process that links strategy to force structure and serves as the bridge between OSD/Joint Staff guidance and the Army's planning and programming processes, balancing the Army's force structure requirements with available and planned resources. TAA is a collaborative process involving all components of the Army to shape the future composition of the Army. This interaction is representative of the incorporation of the Army's Total Force Policy (ATFP) when allocating force structure among the components. TAA results in Secretary of Army-approved force structure changes, which are announced via the Army Structure (ARSTRUC) memorandum which describes how Army structure and force mix will change during the POM.

The Army does not size the force using TAA. TAA examines the projected Army force from both qualitative and quantitative perspectives, conducting a two-phased approach to determine the shape of each Army component. Since 2005, the Army has included the Generating Force (GF) into TAA. GF TAA relies upon negotiation among stakeholders to identify manpower requirements and level of resourcing, within given constraints.

Phase One of TAA (Capability Demand Analysis) results in a set of demands for each Army capability, regardless of component. The modeling efforts conducted by the Center for Army Analysis (CAA) employ DOD-approved scenarios to determine the demand for operational forces. The Army Staff, led by HQDA G-3/5/7 Force Management, uses the CAA modeling output to shape the Operating Force (OF). Modeling does not shape the GF force or the transients, trainees, holdees, and students (TTHS) account. Phase Two of TAA (Resourcing) uses the demand analysis results and best military judgment to determine how much of that force the Army can afford to develop and sustain, and serves to establish the force mix within the Army and each component. During the qualitative analysis, all Army components have direct input in the distribution and allocation of force structure. This portion of the process relies upon negotiation among stakeholders to work within constrained manpower, equipping and funding thresholds when determining the Army's force mix, composition and allocation of forces structure across all components.

The ARSTRUC memorandum is a tool used to capture, consolidate and document changes to the force structure since its last publication. The ARSTRUC is a directive document used to

inform the Army of approved force structure changes over the course of the Future Years Defense Program and is the key point of reference for the development of the Army's POM.

Subsequent to completion of TAA, the Guard and Reserve position (station) forces in the States and Territories (and overseas for a select number of Reserve forces) to address a wide range of criteria, including recruiting, retention, proximity to available training areas and transportation networks, and availability for Defense Support to Civil Authorities (DSCA) missions. Additionally, the Guard seeks to distribute assigned forces to ensure State Governors have access to the types and quantity of forces for response to State emergencies.

TAA is agile enough to accommodate budget year changes, including analytic excursions to understand the associated impacts. Two examples of budget year changes are the Force Design Assessment (FDA) in TAA 12-17 which directed modifications to our formations to preserve capabilities, and the Army 2020 redesign of the Brigade Combat Team (BCT) in TAA 14-18 which added a third maneuver battalion and a brigade engineer battalion to our formations.

ARMY PERSPECTIVE:

TAA is the process used by the Army to determine the Army Force Structure position for the Program Objective Memorandum (POM) build. It is conducted in two phases: Capability Demand analysis and Resourcing. TAA is open and transparent, incorporates all Army components, addresses both Operating and Generating Force requirements, and balances the Army within authorized end strength.