



The United States Army Reserve: Tactical Wheeled Vehicle Challenges

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Purpose and Agenda



Purpose: Provide an Overview on USAR Tactical Wheeled Vehicle Challenges

- USAR At A Glance
- Army Modernization Strategy
- Acquisition Environment
- Funding and Investments
- TWV Keeping Pace Towards 2035

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USAR At A Glance



The State of the Army Reserve

- 189,500 Army Reserve Soldiers
- 11,000 Civilians
- 2,000+ Units
- 50 States
- 5 United States Territories
- Deployed to 23 countries around the world





USAR At A Glance



The Army Reserve is structured with specialized capabilities, including some not present elsewhere in the Joint Force.

These include:

- Capabilities needed for major combat operations, but too expensive to maintain on active duty, such as theater-level transportation and sustainment.
- Career skills in high demand in the civilian sector and difficult to retain on active duty, such as medical, legal, engineering and cyber.

UNIQUE UNIT TYPES IN THE ARMY RESERVE

COMMANDS / CAPABILITIES

- Theater Engineer Commands
- Civil Affairs Commands
- Petroleum Operations
- Biological-Agent Defense
- Medical Minimal Care Detachments

SUPPORT & SUSTAINMENT	USAR %
Civil Affairs	87
PSYOP	83
Chaplain	81
Military History	76
Quartermaster	59
Transportation	54
Medical	53
Adjutant General	42
Chemical	41
Information Ops	40
Public Affairs	38
Engineers	35
Military Intelligence	31
Military Police	26
Space	24
JAG	20

EMERGING CAPABILITIES WITH CONNECTIONS TO THE PRIVATE SECTOR

- Cyber operations
- Army Space
- Basic research
- Advanced technology adaptation and integration
- Non-traditional accessions

“In an era of great power competition, the Army needs forces able to compete with adversaries, respond to crises, win in conflict, and prepare for the future. To accomplish this mission, the Army needs a dedicated Federal Reserve force that is ready today and prepared to meet the challenges of tomorrow. That force is the United States Army Reserve.”

– LTG Jody J. Daniels, Chief of Army Reserve & Commanding General, U.S. Army Reserve

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Army Modernization Strategy

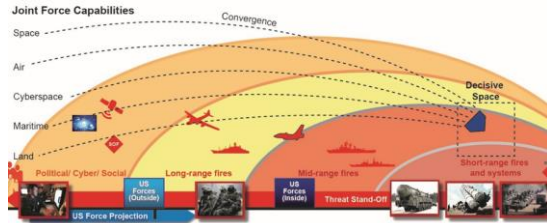


Multi Domain Operation Design

View- 2028 – 2035 (near peer competition)

Allocation priority:

1. Cross Functional Team (CFT) Efforts
2. CFT Enabler
3. LSCO Gaps
4. Readiness



Modernization Priorities

Enabling Lethality

Army “Big 6”

1. Long Range Precision Fires
2. Next Gen Combat Vehicle
3. Future Vertical Lift
4. Army Network Technologies
5. Air and Missile Defense
6. Soldier Lethality

Army Reserve

1. Army Network Technologies
2. Liquid Logistics
3. Mobility
4. TWV Fleet
5. Medical

Challenges/Issues

- The Army continues the transition to a more agile acquisition process aimed at providing greater flexibility to take advantage of technological advancements in preparation for potential conflicts with near-peer competitor.
- Investment priorities are focused towards the “big six” programs
- In this emerging environment, the Army will not modernize all formations at the same rate
- Reserve prioritizes early deployers

- Near Term Readiness Competition with Modernization
- Prioritizing non-CFT modernization efforts
 - No CFT for Enablers
- Procurement for non-priority efforts
- Cost/capability trade-offs for non-priority efforts
- Some Industrial Base Issues
 - COTs procurement (Single Fuel source Engine)
 - Prototype – try buy
 - TWV consistent investment

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Acquisition Environment



USAR Acquisition Goal

- Modernization efforts are transforming our ability to support the Army's role as a multi-domain capable force. The Army Reserve must program the next generation of systems and formations that are agile, lethal and resilient on the future battlefield.
- Ensuring interoperability of mission critical capabilities across all war fighter platforms, and addressing gaps identified by the Army in its ability to conduct Large-Scale Combat Operations (LSCO) in a Multi-Domain Operations (MDO) environment is essential to building on the readiness and modernization efforts that support survivability and lethality on the battlefield.

Resourcing Priority

Resourcing: Optimize processes & prioritization to deliver modern enabler capabilities to support Multi-Domain Operations, including risk-informed divestiture of legacy equipment.

Readiness: Invest in responsive capabilities to enhance equipping posture for large scale combat operations (LSCO) , Homeland Defense, & Defense Support to Civil Authorities (DSCA)

Modernizing: Advocate for the development of future enabler capabilities to accelerate interoperability & holistically identify/forecast resource gaps.

Acquisition Environment

- Sustaining the readiness of the Army Reserve capabilities requires consistent and predictable funding.
- Since FY 2009, the Army Reserve portion of the base budget has declined from 8.6% to less than 3% annually and is projected at less than two percent annually through FY 2023.
- Difficult resource decisions have led to near-term risk to enabler systems supporting development of higher priority programs.
- Equipment distribution is based on established fielding priorities that look no further than 18-24 months out which makes programming in the out years difficult to compute.

Impacts

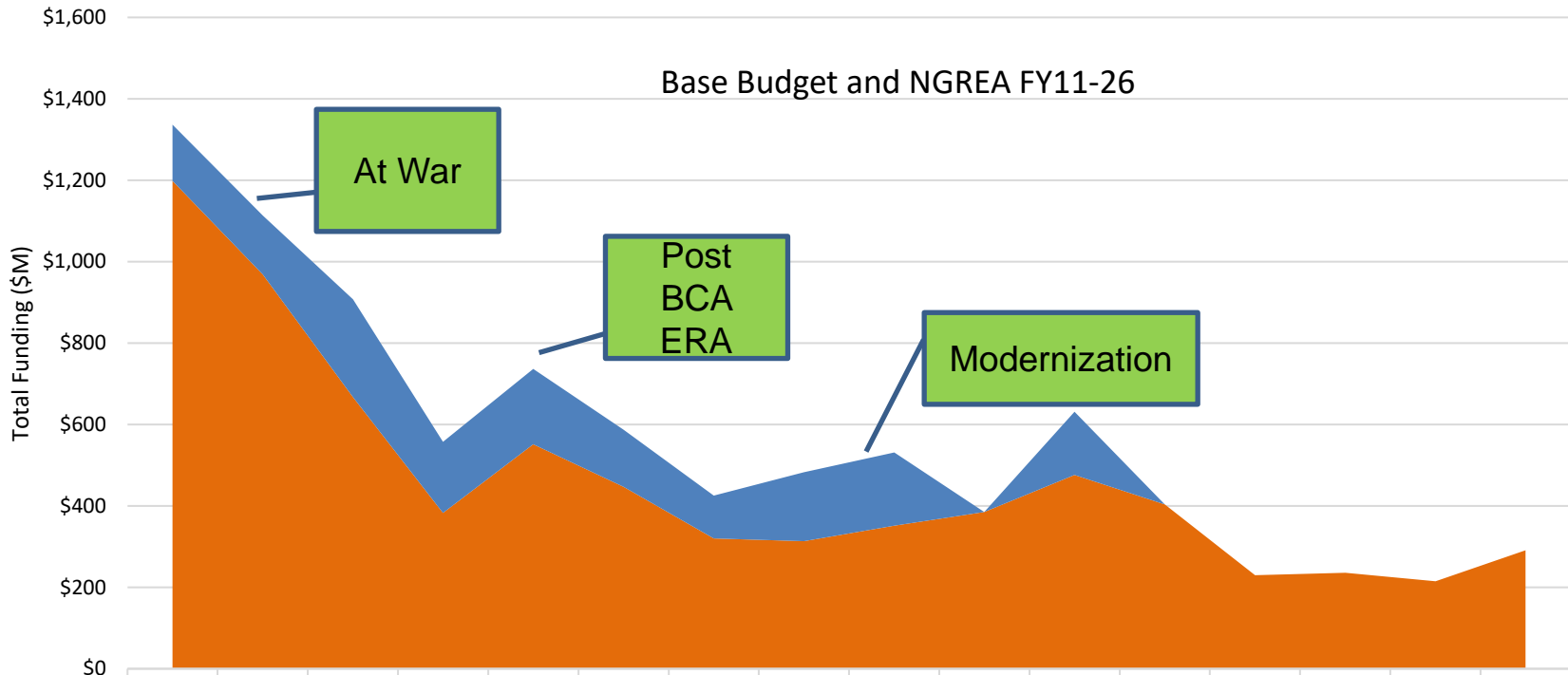
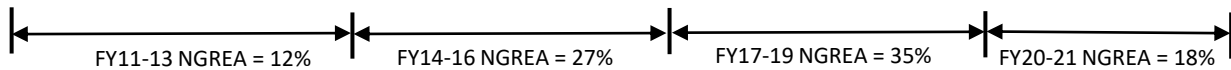
- The budgetary outlook reflects the shift to a resource prioritization strategy
 - Will slow investments for enabler systems
 - Increases the reliance on redistribution of assets
 - Increased sustainment funding for legacy fleets.
- Reliant on cascaded equipment to fill shortages and above base funding to modernize fleets.
- Maintaining a legacy fleet past economic useful life increases depot maintenance cost
- Unpredictable funding in the out-years – difficult to plan against

The AR must remain compatible with the Total Army and fully capable of providing sustainment functions in an MDO environment.

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USAR BASE vs Above Base Funding



	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24	FY25	FY26
■ NGREA	\$138	\$145	\$240	\$175	\$185	\$140	\$105	\$169	\$180	\$0	\$155	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
■ Base Budget	\$1,198	\$968	\$667	\$382	\$551	\$447	\$320	\$313	\$351	\$385	\$476	\$404	\$230	\$236	\$215	\$291
■ NGREA % of TOA	12%	15%	36%	46%	34%	31%	33%	54%	51%	0%	33%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

1/3 AC

Heavier reliance upon above base funding

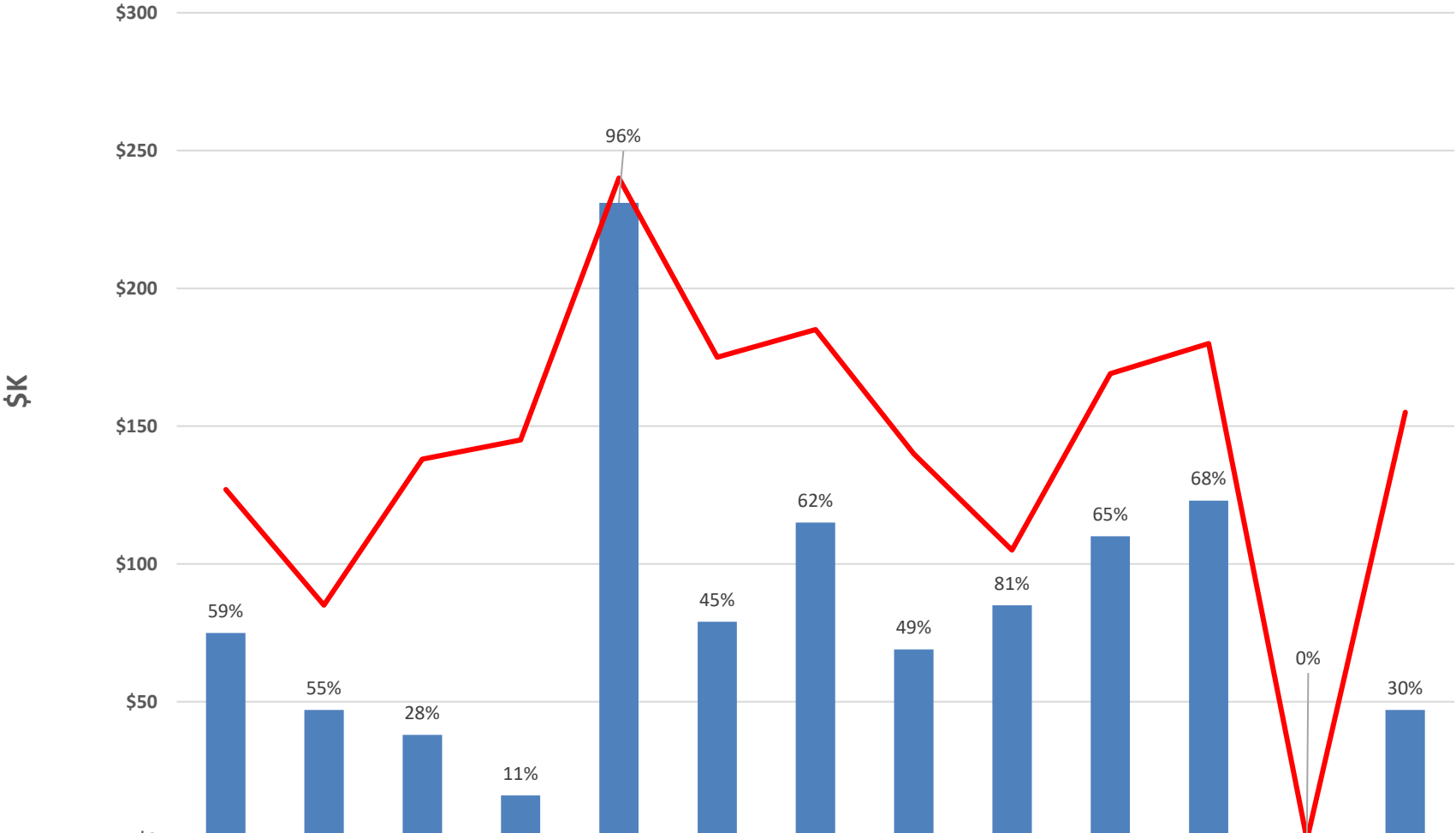
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USAR Above Base TWV Fleet Investments



USAR Above Base TWVF Expenditures versus Total Above Base Funding Received



Total Above Base \$ on TWVF	\$75	\$47	\$38	\$16	\$231	\$79	\$115	\$69	\$85	\$110	\$123	\$0	\$47
Total Above Base \$	\$127	\$85	\$138	\$145	\$240	\$175	\$185	\$140	\$105	\$169	\$180	\$0	\$155

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TWV Keeping Pace Towards 2035



Leveraging New Technology

- Next Generation Engine
 - Decrease Fuel Requirement / Log Tail
 - Increase Range
 - Minimize Maintenance
 - Eco Friendly
- Global Distribution – Point and Time of Need
 - Leveraging Industry Supply Chain Net-Work
- Sustaining a Robot Combat Platform
 - Fueling
 - Rearming
 - Maintaining (Field and Depot)
 - Evacuation
- Leader Follower
- UAV Logistics
 - Small lift multi-location / swarming logistics
 - Large lift one way and back haul
 - Gain Efficiency
 - Tactical Advantage
- Taking Advantage of COTs

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Questions / Discussion

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USAR At A Glance



SERVING IN 20 TIME ZONES. ACROSS THE GLOBE AND AROUND THE CLOCK...

THE SUN NEVER SETS ON AMERICA'S ARMY RESERVE

189,500 Soldiers

11,000 Civilians

2,000+ Units

50 States

5 U.S. Territories

30 Countries

NORTHCOM
U.S. Northern Command

SOUTHCOM
U.S. Southern Command

AFRICOM
U.S. Africa Command

CENTCOM
U.S. Central Command

EUCOM
U.S. European Command

PACOM
U.S. Pacific Command

\$8,118,252,000

DOLLARS SPENT

\$17,851,642,804

ECONOMIC IMPACT

\$5,180,907,824

NON-DOD WAGES

155,181

NON-DOD JOBS

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