Domestic Operations and Reserves

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Deputy Commander Canada Command

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Canada COM

Mission

Provide a robust Command capable of delivering a comprehensive, integrated, adaptive, and networked force to deter, prevent, pre-empt and defeat threats and aggression aimed at Canada and North America as well as supporting civilian authorities for the security, stability and support of North America and its approaches.
Structure du Commandement Canada

- 6 régions asymétriques
- Régions divisées par considérations géopolitiques
- Séparation du stratégique et de l’opérationnel
Canada Command - Tasks

• Defence
  - Sovereignty / surveillance patrols

• Security
  - Assistance to Law Enforcement Agencies

• Stability
  - Humanitarian Assistance: Natural or man-made disaster consequence management / Search and Rescue

• Support
  - Provision of Services: Expertise, equipment, personnel
Role of the Reserve Force

White Paper

Provide augmentation, sustainment and support to deployed forces, and also to provide a base for expansion or mobilization

Transformation

a. Augment the Regular Force on CF operations
b. Expand the CF in response to natural and manmade emergencies and crises
c. Form the permanent connection between the CF and Canadian society in communities not served by major bases
Current Domestic Operations Tasks

- Naval Reserve
  - Maritime Coastal Defence Vessels (MCDV)
  - Port Security
  - Naval Control and Guidance for Shipping
- Air Reserve
  - Routine Air Operations
- Army Reserve
  - Liaison with regional governments and EMOs
  - CBRN decontamination
  - Avalanche control
  - Arctic Response Company Groups
- CANSOFCOM Reserve
  - Special Operations
- Joint
  - Sovereignty operations
La présence de la Réserve contribue à notre capacité d’intervenir rapidement dans presque toutes les parties du pays.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operation</th>
<th>Resource</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PEREGRINE (BC forest fires in 2003)</td>
<td>860</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPLINTER (Hurricane JUAN)</td>
<td>300</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TWILIGHT/SAPPHIRE (AC crash Halifax)</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPIRE (power outage Halifax)</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CANOPY (water contamination in Kashechewan, ON)</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>79%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PONTOON (potential floods in BC)</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOBOS (NALS in MONTEBELLO, QC)</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRATOS (flood evacuations on James Bay)</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PODIUM (Vancouver Olympics)</td>
<td>1080</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CADENCE (G8/G20-planned)</td>
<td>1200</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Reserves on Domestic Routine Operations 2004-2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operation</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sovereignty Operations North of 60</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HADCS Maintenance</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avalanche control</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Challenges

- Readiness
- Integration
- New capabilities
- Future capabilities
- Sustainment of the Reserve Force
Future Force Employment

• Increase size of the Primary Reserve from 26,100 to 27,000 next FY and 30,000
• Visible presence in the North
• Expansion and modernization of the Canadian Rangers
• Chemical Biological Radiological and Nuclear response
• CIMIC
• Information Operations
Améliorations

- Législation en appui
- Disponibilité opérationnelle
- Classe C pour les opérations de routine au Canada
- Administration améliorée des Classes C
- Compensation pour invalidité
- Soins de santé
- Conseil de liaison des Forces canadiennes
Lessons Learned

- Classes of service not align with today’s reality
- Contract should be more flexible
- Growing operational expertise across the reserve
- Improving responsiveness to rapid response operations
- Footprint needs rationalization but must maintain presence across Canada
TAKE AWAY

- Critical to the sustainment of the CF operation success
- Integral part of responsiveness to threats and crisis
- Expanding role and mandate
- Must maintain operational focus
- Not only more CF capacity but also capability
- Exploitation of direct transfer
Questions
Improvements

• Supporting legislation
• Readiness
• Class C for routine operations in Canada
• Improved administration of Class C
• Compensation for disability
• Health care
• Canadian Forces Liaison Council
Canada Command Structure

- 6 Asymmetric Regions
- Areas divided by geo-political considerations
- Separation of Strategic and Operational
The reserve footprint contributes to our ability to respond quickly in almost any part of the country.