



The United States Selective Service System

An Introduction and Overview
presented to the
National Commission on Military, National, and Public Service
(NCoS)

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13th Director of Selective Service
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Vision and Mission

VISION

The Selective Service System will be an active partner in the national preparedness community and provide a fair and equitable process in responding to the changing needs of the nation.

MISSION

The statutory mission of the selective Service System is twofold:

- To be prepared to provide trained and untrained personnel to the Department of Defense in the event of a national emergency;
- To be prepared to manage a non-military program for men conscientiously opposed to military service.

Our two focus areas: Registration and Readiness



Statutes and Authorities

MILITARY SELECTIVE SERVICE ACT 50 U.S.C 3801 et seq

Establishment of Selective Service System
Policy and Intent of Congress
Registration
Training and Service
Deferment and Exemption
Penalties

32 CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS Chapter XVI – Selective Service System

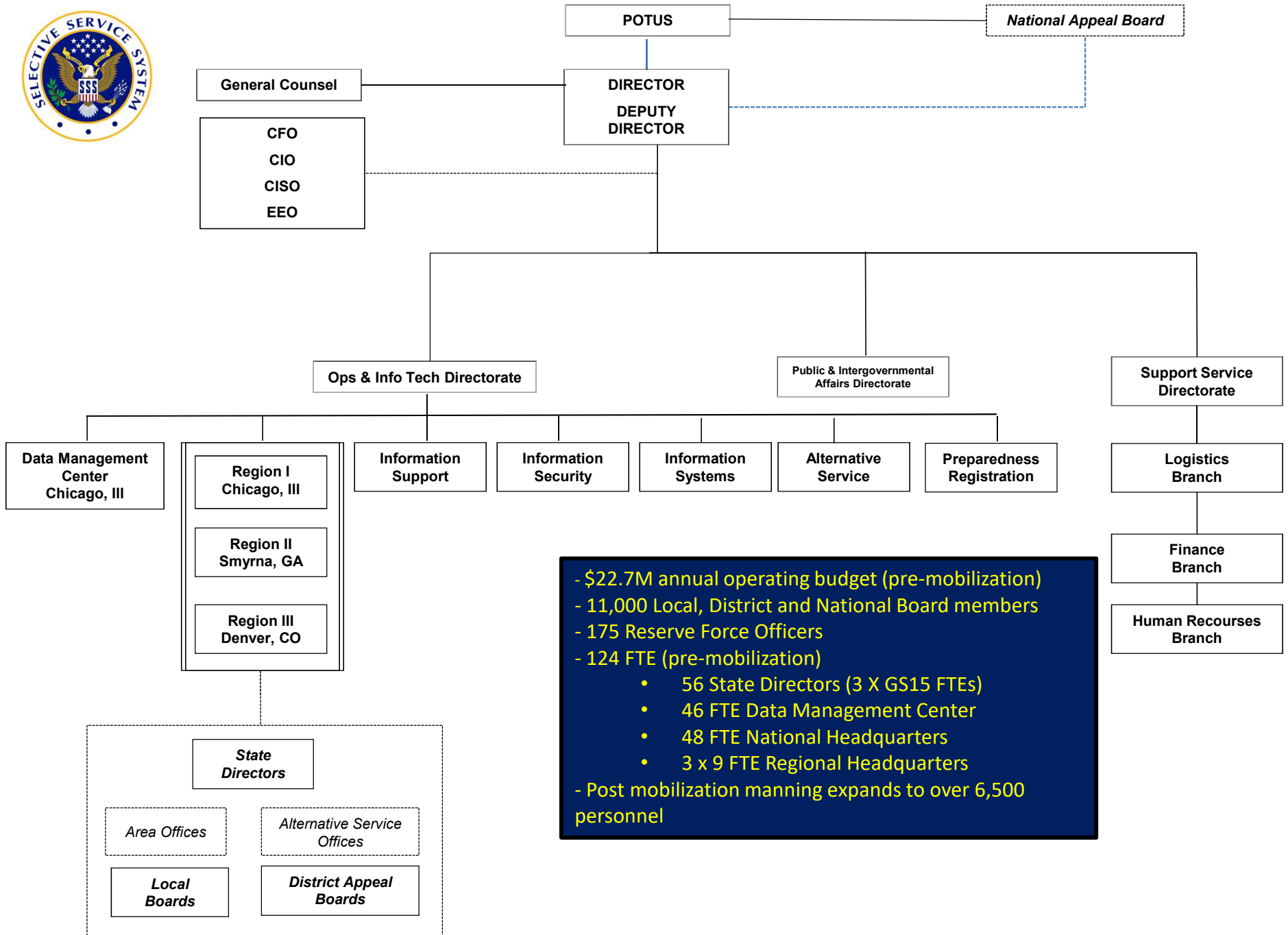
Selective Service System Organization
Uncompensated Personnel (Volunteer Support)
Administration of Classification - Alternative Service
Classification of Conscientious Objectors
Classification of Registrants deferred because of Hardship of Dependents
Classification of Local Board; District Appeal Board
Appeals to President



SSS Strategic Goals

- 1: Timely manpower to the DoD during a national emergency.
- 2: Management excellence: economy and effectiveness.
- 3: Operationalized readiness capabilities: scaled, capable, and optimized.
- 4: Advanced Information Technology: knowledge management.
- 5: Alternative Service: satisfaction, meaning and opportunity while in service.

Registration and Readiness



- \$22.7M annual operating budget (pre-mobilization)
 - 11,000 Local, District and National Board members
 - 175 Reserve Force Officers
 - 124 FTE (pre-mobilization)

- 56 State Directors (3 X GS15 FTEs)
- 46 FTE Data Management Center
- 48 FTE National Headquarters
- 3 x 9 FTE Regional Headquarters

 - Post mobilization manning expands to over 6,500 personnel



SSS Challenges

- Registration and Outreach
 - Maintain 90% compliance for 18-25 year old males
 - Sustain MOUs/IAAs
 - Current and relevant database
- Readiness: If directed by Congress and POTUS:
 - First inductee to MEPS at N+193
 - 100,000 inductees to MEPS at N+ 210
 - Mass registration of health care professionals
 - 3.5M professionals across 60 specialties
 - N + 193 registration
 - N + 214 induction
- Registration of Females, If directed
 - Non-electronic registration of women within 45 days of notification (USPS)
 - Internet Registration
 - 12-14 months programming effort (700K lines of code)
 - Full compliance and verification capability within 12-16 months
 - Assumes 5 year phased registration (rolling start) by age groups, vice mass registration
 - Less than 10M in year of execution, \$38M over 5 years, in addition to base



Take Away

- SSS provides a service to the Nation
 - 80M registrants in the database; 92% compliance rate for 20 year olds
 - Low cost insurance policy – not needed TODAY, but a hedge against the unknown TOMORROW
 - Services – benefits (State and Federal); federal jobs
- SSS is most prepared when aligned with DoD
 - Stronger together – supported/supporting relationship
 - DoD accessions (MEPCOM)
 - Joint Staff/Service force structure
 - National Guard and Reserve manpower requirements in steady state and in mobilization
 - Preparedness for an increasingly complex set of strategic challenges and force structure requirements
 - Database of eligible enlistees to sustain the All Volunteer Force