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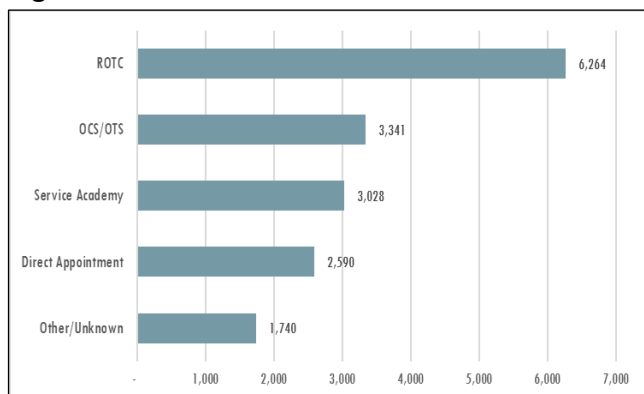
# Defense Primer: Senior Reserve Officer Training Corps

## Background

The Senior Reserve Officer Training Corps (SROTC)—more commonly referred to as the Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC)—is an officer training and scholarship program for postsecondary students authorized under Chapter 103 of Title 10 United States Code. By enrolling in ROTC, students can pursue an undergraduate degree while also training to become U.S. military officers. The military departments — Army, Air Force, and Navy — manage their own ROTC programs, which are hosted at civilian universities and colleges. The Navy ROTC program includes a Marine Corps option. The Coast Guard, part of the Department of Homeland Security, does not have an ROTC program, but does offer a College Student Pre-Commissioning Initiative (CSPI) that awards scholarships to students at minority-serving institutions and placement in the Coast Guard Officer Candidate School. The military departments provide scholarships and other forms of financial assistance to participating students. In return, students commit to accept an appointment as an officer in the U.S. military upon graduation.

The ROTC program is the largest single source of commissioned officers, producing over 6,000 officers annually (see **Figure 1**). Other major commissioning sources include service academies (the U.S. Naval Academy, the U.S. Military Academy, and the U.S. Air Force Academy); Officer Candidate/Training Schools; and direct appointment. According to DOD budget documents, over 55,000 students were enrolled in ROTC programs in FY2018.

**Figure 1. Commissioned Officer Gains in FY2017**



**Source:** CNA Population Representation in the Military Services.

**Notes:** ROTC includes both scholarship and nonscholarship, OCS/OTS includes Officer Candidates School (OCS), Aviation OCS, Officer Training School (OTS), and Platoon Leaders Course (PLC).

## Legislative History

During the Civil War, Congress passed the Land Grant Act of 1862 (P.L. 37-130; also called the Morrill Act) to address

a shortage of trained military officers. The act provided funding and land to establish public colleges in each state. These colleges taught military tactics along with other subjects. However, the implementation and quality of military instruction across these schools lacked standardization. The National Defense Act of 1916 (P.L. 65-84) abolished the land-grant system for military education and created an ROTC structure to standardize and enhance military training for the Army. In 1925, under P.L. 68-611, the Navy was allowed to participate in ROTC. Congress added a naval scholarship program in 1946 (P.L. 79-729).

In 1964, following a decline in ROTC enrollment, Congress passed the ROTC Vitalization Act (P.L. 88-647). The Act standardized the program across the Army, Navy, and Air Force, and authorized the department secretaries to pay for ROTC participants' educational expenses, including tuition, fees, and books. It capped the number of participants who could receive financial assistance at 16,500 (5,500 for each department). The military departments lifted restrictions on full participation by women in ROTC programs in 1969 (Air Force) and 1972 (Army and Navy).

## Past Controversies

Historically, ROTC programs have been seen by military and civilian stakeholders as an opportunity to augment force structure and foster civilian-military relations. At times, however, the presence of ROTC units and students on campus has been, contentious. During the Vietnam War era, student antiwar protests were widespread, and at several universities ROTC programs were downgraded to an extracurricular or denied access to on-campus facilities and support. As a result, the military shuttered the ROTC programs at some universities. For example, in 1969, the Navy chose not to renew its contract with Yale University following a faculty member vote to disallow academic credit for ROTC courses.

In the 1990s, additional controversies around the ROTC program arose due to DOD's admission and separation policy for homosexual individuals. This policy, known as Don't Ask, Don't Tell (DADT), became law in 1993 as part of the FY1994 National Defense Authorization Act (P.L. 103-160, §571). Some faculty members and students criticized DADT for being discriminatory and some universities barred ROTC programs from their campuses, citing rules protecting LGBTQ individuals from discrimination.

In 1996, as part of the FY1996 NDAA (P.L. 104-106, §541), Congress passed legislation that denied certain federal funding to any higher education institution that prohibited or prevented the operation of ROTC units, recruiting activity, or student participation in ROTC on its

campus. In 2010, DADT was repealed (P.L. 111-321), and ROTC programs began to re-appear.

## Establishing ROTC Programs

Per DOD policy (DODI 1215.08), institutions that wish to establish an ROTC program can apply to a military department, asking permission to host an ROTC detachment. To be eligible for consideration, an educational institution must be accredited, per 10 U.S.C. §2102, and adopt “as a part of its curriculum, a four-year course of military instruction or a two-year course of advanced training of military instruction, or both.” The institution must give the senior ROTC officer on campus the academic rank of professor and grant academic credit for ROTC courses.

Once these conditions are met, the military department decides whether to establish an ROTC program. That decision, DOD policy states, “will be based on the most efficient allocation of limited resources to meet the specific needs of the Military Department concerned.”

According to DOD policy, ROTC programs may be affiliated with institutions in one of four ways

- *Host Unit*: all activities are located on that school’s campus.
- *Extension Unit*: students are affiliated with another school’s host unit but participate in activities and classes at their own institution.
- *Cross-Town Unit*: students can enroll in courses at a host unit at another university.
- *Consortium*: several institutions come together to share resources (e.g., facilities and staff), in order to maximize efficiency.

In recent years, the military departments have tried to close some ROTC units—some of which commission as few as a dozen officers per year. The proposed closures have been controversial. In 2013, the Army planned to close 13 ROTC detachments. The Army’s decision generated pushback, particularly from some Members of Congress and university alumni. The Army announced it would postpone the closures, and, in the Consolidated Appropriations Act for FY2016 (P.L. 114-113, §8032), Congress prohibited the use of funds made available by the act for the disestablishment of any existing Army ROTC unit. This provision has been included in all subsequent annual appropriations bills through FY2019.

## ROTC Curriculum

The ROTC program consists of a basic course and an advanced course. The basic course includes training and electives—including at least one military-related course per semester—during a student’s freshman and sophomore years. If a student enrolls in the basic course, there is no service obligation. However, if a student accepts a scholarship, then he or she incurs a service commitment. After completing the basic course, some students continue to the advanced course where they take additional electives and participate in field training.

ROTC curriculum requirements vary, as enrollees study military department-specific topics. For instance, enrollees in the Navy ROTC program are required to take naval science courses, while Air Force enrollees take courses in aerospace studies. Participants also attend summer training courses for further military instruction.

## ROTC Participation and Scholarships

Postsecondary students can choose to participate in the ROTC program in one of two ways: they can (1) formally enroll in the program and attend ROTC courses, or (2) remain unenrolled but attend ROTC courses like any other university course. Students who do not formally enroll in the ROTC program do not incur a service obligation.

Students who choose to formally enroll in the ROTC program can be either *noncontract* enrollees or *contract* enrollees. Noncontract enrollees are not obligated to serve in the armed forces, do not receive financial assistance (e.g., scholarships), and generally can only take freshman- and sophomore-level ROTC courses. Contract enrollees are obligated to serve in the armed forces and accept an appointment as a commissioned officer upon graduation. They are required to serve a specified number of years in the active and/or reserve component (per 10 U.S.C. §2107). In return for their service, the military departments help to cover contracted enrollees’ educational costs. However, if an enrollee breaks the commitment, he or she may have to reimburse the department for their educational expenses.

ROTC scholarships are merit-based, and help to cover all or a portion of tuition, fees, and other expenses (e.g., books, and living expenses) for two to four years. High school seniors can compete for ROTC scholarships at the national level. Postsecondary students enrolled in an institution with an ROTC affiliation can also compete for scholarships. Typically, qualification for scholarships is based on GPA, test scores, and certain medical and fitness standards.

## ROTC Funding and Enrollment

Congress appropriates money for the ROTC program through two accounts: Operation and Maintenance (O&M) and Military Personnel (MILPERS). According to DOD budget documents, enacted amounts for ROTC in FY2019 were \$782 million in O&M and \$174 million in MILPERS. O&M funding provides for scholarships, travel and per diem, contractual support, and other equipment or supply needs. MILPERS funding covers cadet and midshipman pay and allowances (including monthly subsistence pay), uniforms, and stipends (more information on ROTC entitlements can be found in DOD’s Financial Management Regulation, Volume 7A, Chapter 59).

ROTC enrollment has remained relatively constant in recent years. The Army has the largest ROTC program with approximately 30,000 enrollees. The Air Force and Navy have approximately 15,000 and 6,000 enrollees, respectively.

**Note:** Former CRS Research Assistant Wil Mackey contributed to this In Focus.

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