

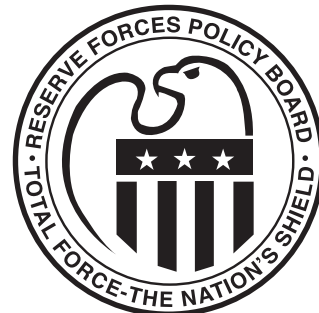
May 2006



The Annual Report
of the
RESERVE FORCES POLICY BOARD

2005



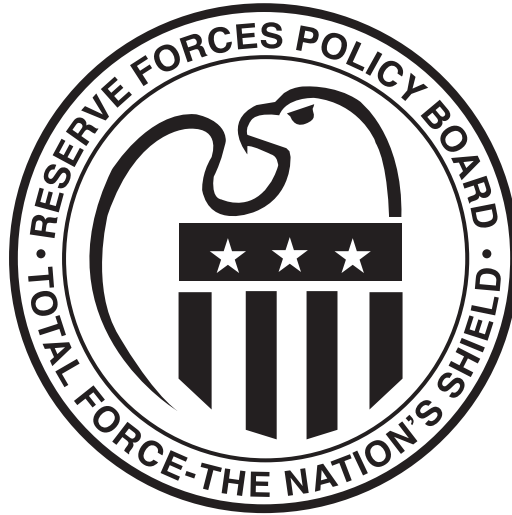


Reserve Component Programs

The Annual Report of the Reserve Forces Policy Board 2005

Reserve Forces Policy Board
Office of the Secretary of the Defense
Washington, DC 20301-7300

May 2006



The logo of the Reserve Forces Policy Board represents the Total Force as the shield for the Nation. The United States is identified by its national symbol, the eagle. A blue field represents the Military Departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force. The Marine Corps is a part of the Department of the Navy. The Coast Guard may become a part of the Navy Department in time of war or when the President so directs. Three stars depict the Active component, National Guard, and Reserve. Seven vertical stripes of the shield stand for the seven Reserve components: Army National Guard of the United States, Army Reserve, Marine Corps Reserve, Navy Reserve, Air National Guard of the United States, Air Force Reserve, and Coast Guard Reserve.

The Annual Report of the Reserve Forces Policy Board reflects a consensus of the 24-member Board. Although most policy recommendations and Board positions have the unanimous support of the Board, this report does not purport that individual Board members, the Military Services, or the Department of Defense concur with every recommended action or position.

The Annual Report contains the Board's independent review of Reserve component issues and a consensus evaluation of Reserve component programs. The report includes the collective views of the Board and focuses on calendar year 2005.



OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
RESERVE FORCES POLICY BOARD
7300 DEFENSE PENTAGON
WASHINGTON, DC 20301-7300

August 17, 2006

Enclosed is the Calendar Year 2005 Reserve Forces Policy Board Annual Report as referenced in statute. This report reviews the Reserve Components' important contributions to the military's Total Force. The Reserve components continue to play a vital role in the Global War on Terror and in support of Homeland Defense, where they continue to serve with distinction.

The RFPB continues to actively work issues that were highlighted in the symposium entitled *The New Reserves: Strategic In Peace, Operational In War*, which the RFPB co-sponsored with the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Reserve Affairs in November of 2005. Chief issues under study include the change from a Strategic Reserve to an Operational Reserve and the development of a continuum of service that would ease the transition to and from active duty for members of the Reserve components.

Sincerely,

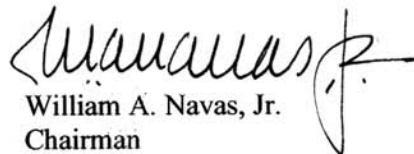

William A. Navas, Jr.
Chairman
Acting

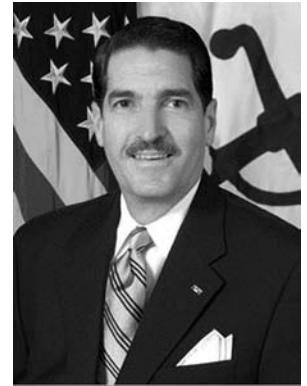
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***Reserve Forces Policy Board* MEMBERS**

Acting Chairman

Honorable William A. Navas, Jr.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Manpower & Reserve Affairs)
Washington, DC



Maj Gen Terry L. Scherling
Acting Military Executive to the Reserve Forces Policy Board
and Military Advisor to the Chairman, RFPB
Washington, DC



Department of Defense / Joint Chiefs of Staff

LTG Walter Sharp, USA
Director, Joint Staff
Washington, DC



Department of the Army

Mr. Daniel Denning
Acting Assistant Secretary of the Army (Manpower & Reserve Affairs)
Washington, DC



LTG James Lovelace, USA
Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans, G3
Washington, DC



MG Fred Rees, ARNG
The Adjutant General, Oregon



MG Gus Hargett, Jr., ARNG
The Adjutant General, Tennessee



MG Robert L. Heine, USAR
Commander, 416 Eng Cmd
Darien, Illinois



Department of the Navy

Honorable William A. Navas, Jr.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Manpower & Reserve Affairs)
Washington, DC



RADM William Crowder, USN
Assistant Deputy Chief of Naval Operations for Information, Plans and Strategy
(OPNAV N3/N5B)
Washington, DC



RADM Roger Nolan, USNR
Vice Commander, U.S. Fleet Forces Command
Portsmouth, RI



RADM John Hines, USNR
Deputy Commander, Third Fleet
San Diego, CA



BrigGen Ronald Coleman, USMC
Director, Manpower Plans & Policy Division (MP)
Quantico, VA



MajGen John McCarthy, USMCR
Deputy Commander, Marine Forces Atlantic,
Marine Forces South & Marine Forces Europe
Norfolk, VA



MajGen Cornell Wilson, USMCR
Director, Reserve Affairs Division (RA)
Quantico, VA



Department of the Air Force

Honorable Michael Dominguez
Assistant Secretary of the Air Force (Manpower and Reserve Affairs)
Washington, DC



Brig Gen Thomas Stickford, USAF
Director of Weather, Deputy Chief of Staff for Air & Space Operations, HQ U.S. Air Force,
and U.S. Air Force Deputy to National Oceanic & Atmospheric Admin
Washington, D.C.



Maj Gen Robert Duignan, USAFR
Commander, 4th AF
March Air Reserve Base, CA



Maj Gen Martha T. Rainville, ANG
The Adjutant General, Vermont



Maj Gen Mason Whitney, ANG
The Adjutant General, Colorado



United States Coast Guard

RADM Sally Brice-O'Hara, USCG
Director of Reserve and Training
Washington, DC.



RADM Duncan C. Smith, III, USCGR
Dep Area Cmdr for Mobilization & Reserve Affairs, Pacific Area
Alameda, CA



President, RFPB Alumni Association

Mr. Bryan Sharatt



RFPB Staff MEMBERS

Col Debra Larrabee

Chief of Staff
Senior Policy Advisor, ANG

COL Walter “Cary” Herin, Jr.

Senior Policy Advisor, USAR

CAPT Gerald Golden

Senior Policy Advisor, USNR

LtCol Rickie Childs

Senior Policy Advisor, USMCR

SSG Douglas Deimler

Administrative NCO, USAR

Col Richard O. Roberts, Jr.

Senior Policy Advisor, USAFR
(Detached Jan 05)

Ms. Patricia A. Elkins

Executive Assistant
(Detached Jan 05)

MCPO Art Rivers

Senior Enlisted Advisor, USNR
(Detached Dec 05)

Former Chairmen of the RFPB

<i>Inception - 1953</i>	<i>Charles H. Buford</i>
<i>1953-1955</i>	<i>Arthur S. Adams</i>
<i>1955-1957</i>	<i>Milton G. Baker</i>
<i>1957-1977</i>	<i>John Slezak</i>
<i>1977-1985</i>	<i>Louis J. Conti</i>
<i>1985-1989</i>	<i>Will Hill Tankersley</i>
<i>1989-1994</i>	<i>John O. Marsh, Jr.</i>
<i>1994-2001</i>	<i>Terrence M. O'Connell, II</i>
<i>2002-2004</i>	<i>Albert C. Zapanta</i>

RFPB Members DEPARTED IN 2005

RADM Carol M. Pottenger
Acting Military Executive to the Reserve Forces Policy Board
and Military Advisor to the Chairman, RFPB
Washington, DC
(Detached Aug 05)



Department of the Army

Honorable Reginald J. Brown
Assistant Secretary of the Army (Manpower & Reserve Affairs)
Washington, DC
(Detached Jan 05)



MG Charles E. Wilson, USAR
Deputy Commanding General US Army Reserve Command
Fort McPherson, GA
(Detached Nov 04)



Department of the Navy

RADM John Stufflebeem, USN
Assistant Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (N3N5B)
Washington, DC



MajGen Timothy Ghormley, USMC
Director, Manpower Plans & Policy Division (MP)
Quantico, VA



MajGen Jack W. Bergman, USMCR
Director, Reserve Affairs Division (RA)
Quantico, VA



Department of the Air Force

Maj Gen Betty Mullis, USAFR
Director, Reserve Readiness, Joint Reserve Forces (J-9)
Fort Belvoir, VA



United States Coast Guard

RADM James Van Sice, USCG
Director of Reserve and Training
Washington, DC
(Detached June 05)



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INTRODUCTION

2005 has been another extraordinary year for the Reserve components (RC). Reserve personnel from all branches deserve our utmost respect for their daily efforts supporting the Global War on Terrorism (GWOT), Homeland Defense and disaster relief/response missions. It is widely understood the RC are undergoing a fundamental transformation to an operational reserve. The key role of Reserve forces in the GWOT and our national response to Hurricane Katrina reinforces the fact that the Reserve components, now more than ever, are integral to the execution of our national security strategy at home and abroad. The Reserve Forces Policy Board (RFPB) salutes our gallant citizen soldiers, sailors, airmen and Marines who, along with their families and employers, sacrifice to serve the Nation in the cause of our national defense.

The following report is a look at the issues the Board considered in 2005 and will continue to study into 2006.

EQUITY AND COMPENSATION

Basic Allowance for Housing (BAH) reform has long been an area of concern voiced by mobilized RC members. The FY 2006 Legislative Initiative proposed alternatives to address the housing allowance paid to Reserve component members who serve on active duty (other than for a contingency) for fewer than 140 days. As a result of that initiative, the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for 2006 reduced the threshold for a Reservist serving on active duty to receive full BAH from 140 days to 30 days. This is truly a significant change; one that was long overdue.

The Board has consistently supported a legislative or policy change to correct this problem of fundamental fairness, and recognizes the work of the Assistant

Secretary of Defense for Reserve Affairs and the Reserve military organizations who worked for this important change.

HEALTH CARE

Health care, with its attendant rising costs, continues to be one of the most vexing issues confronting society. Two major health care initiatives were developed during 2005 for Reserve component personnel.

TRICARE Reserve Select

TRICARE Reserve Select (TRS) was created by the 2005 NDAA as a benefit for RC members meeting certain service and retainability requirements. RC members serving 90 or more consecutive days in support of a contingency operation who also agree to continue to serve in the Selected Reserve are eligible for TRS. For each 90 consecutive days served, the member earns one year of TRS eligibility. The member must apply for TRS and agree to continue to serve in the Selected Reserve before release from the qualifying active duty tour.

Reservists enrolled in TRS pay 28% of total premium costs: currently \$75 and \$233 per month for single and family coverage, respectively. Monthly premiums are indexed to the Federal Employees Health Benefit Program standard premium increases and updated annually.

The Board recognizes TRS as an important benefit to RC members and their families. However, evidence obtained throughout the year raised concerns about difficulties with enrollment prior to release from active duty (REFRAD). The lack of complete information left members with unanswered questions about TRS benefits and costs. Difficulties with the redeployment and reconstitution processes compound this ambiguity

by limiting the member's ability to consult his/her family and civilian employer to make a quality enrollment decision. The Board applauds efforts to allow members to make this decision up to 90 days after REFRAD.

Additionally, the Board supports legislative changes allowing suspension of TRS during subsequent periods of active duty that fall within the period of eligibility. Also, TRS eligibility earned due to additional periods of active duty would be added to the period of original coverage. Members of the IRR meeting the active service requirement can also participate if they affiliate with a Selected Reserve unit within a year of REFRAD.

Efforts are also pending to extend TRICARE to the entire Selected Reserve population on a shared-cost basis by virtue of the 2006 NDAA. Reservists who are self employed, unemployed, or otherwise not eligible for an employer-sponsored health plan can enroll in TRICARE Standard for individual or family coverage by paying 50% of the established premium, while all other members of the Selected Reserve can do so by paying 85% of the established premium.

The Board applauds these legislative steps to extend TRICARE to all members of the Selected Reserve, and hopes it will have a positive impact on recruiting, retention and medical readiness of RC personnel. That said, the Board encourages the Department to take a hard look at the capacity of the TRICARE system to ensure the influx of new beneficiaries does not have the unintended consequence of crowding out beneficiaries by exceeding the capacity of the healthcare system.

Community-Based Civilian Health Care Organizations

The Army's Community-Based Civilian Health Care Initiative (CBHCI) began in 2004 as an effort to improve the medical treatment for Reserve component members

injured while deployed. It reduces the workload on already crowded military treatment facilities at demobilization sites. The program facilitates a faster transition back to the community by providing members an opportunity to take advantage of local health care options while they recuperate. Use of local healthcare options also eliminates problems associated with the availability and quality of temporary housing at demobilization sites.

The Community-Based Civilian Health Care Organization (CBHCO) is a task-organized element staffed primarily by mobilized Army National Guard and Reserve members and supported by the state Joint Forces Headquarters (JFHQ). It coordinates and manages the medical evaluation and treatment of soldiers with unresolved medical conditions, conducts medical evaluation boards (MEB), and provides administrative support and command and control for assigned personnel.

To participate, Reserve component members must volunteer to remain on active duty under Medical Retention Processing (MRP) status (10 USC 12301(d)) to complete medical evaluation and treatment. They must also reside in a state or region participating in the program, have access to appropriate medical care within their community, and meet a number of other administrative conditions.

A suitable military work assignment must be found close enough to home to allow performance of military duties during treatment. These duties could include supporting the member's assigned unit, local recruiting efforts, ROTC programs, local USAR centers or National Guard armories, or any other reasonable duty assignment.

CBCHI is an Army program that holds promise for all injured RC personnel. The Board applauds the program, and recommends that its potential be studied for use in the other Services.

CONTINUUM OF SERVICE

RC contributions to the Total Force since 9/11 are unprecedented. According to the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Reserve Affairs (OASD/RA), Reserve contributions averaged 12 million duty days annually in each of the six years prior to 9/11. However, following 9/11, the reserve component contribution grew to over 41 million days in 2002, 62 million in 2003, 65 million in 2004 and 68 million in 2005. While this trend demonstrates the transformation to an operational reserve, the personnel and manpower systems behind our war fighting capabilities have not changed much over the last 50 years and still almost exclusively support the strategic reserve construct. This places an inordinate burden on the Reserve components in terms of the time it takes to transition forces to the fight through cumbersome and antiquated force management policies, processes and systems. This hinders its ability to fulfill assigned missions.

It is difficult to make a distinction between Active and Reserve members when observing them in the field. Despite this fact, the Department's force management policies and systems continue to separate service members into two distinct groups: active and reserve. Current accessibility laws and policy are geared for use of the Reserves in their traditional strategic role and do not provide for smooth transitions between statuses. Thus, the management structure does not reflect or support the reality of current Total Force utilization. To fully leverage the capabilities of the Reserve components, relieve stress on the Total Force, and use the Total Force in the most efficient manner, access laws and policies need to reflect the current operational situation, with an eye toward the future.

At the April 2005 Board meeting, Mr. Al Bemis of the Wexford Group briefed the Board on an OASD/RA project to look into Reserve component duty status. The complexity of multiple categories of duty status has

frustrated the Combatant Commanders (COCOMS) who, on more than one occasion, have raised the issue to the Board. Reserve members are also concerned with the number and complexity of duty statuses as they frequently face a complicated gambit associated with the different forms of benefits, and sometimes pay, that are associated with these statuses. The study describes 32 different categories of duty status, their individual histories and the governing laws, regulations and service guidance for each. The study evaluated the practicality of maintaining the many forms of duty status and postulated a Continuum of Service (CoS) model.

The operational reserve requires a CoS structure that engages Reserve members over a career. Specifically, the CoS would allow members and units to be aligned with duty periods varying from a few days per year up to a full year or more, thereby meeting the needs of the Department, the service member, the family, and the employer. One component of this concept involves contracting with Reserve component members who can voluntarily perform more than the traditional 39 duty days per year.

This concept is housed in two proposals that the Department should consider. The first is based on members who would volunteer to serve for greater periods of time as individual augmentees. The second is a unit-based idea, centered on RC units that would train more intensively and be ready on shorter notice for more frequent deployment. Studies demonstrate that a significant number of service members would volunteer for such duty. The Department should take advantage of individual and unit constructs that leverage willingness to serve to develop a better value and balanced force. The Board cautions, however, that the unit-based proposal shares some of the characteristics of the old "tiered readiness" concept where units were equipped and resourced based upon the unit's tier, giving rise to the perception that some units were "more equal" than others.

Additionally, according to OASD/RA, people in the civilian labor market experience more job transitions than they did in the past; there are more part-time and episodic workers; and there are longer, more frequent interruptions from employment in pursuit of education and other interests. The Department needs to recognize and leverage these forces to facilitate the following goals or themes.

Create a seamless flow between Active and Reserve Components

As previously stated, the Department's force management system encompasses 32 distinct categories of duty status. This system proves to be highly inefficient and is fraught with complex rules and procedures that inhibit volunteerism and negatively impact the RC's ability to access reservists to perform operational missions. The Board strongly recommends that the statutory, regulatory and policy authorities which define duty status be closely examined and simplified.

Encourage volunteerism and establish new affiliation programs

Incentives and bonuses should be aligned to evoke levels of volunteerism beyond the minimum 39 days per year (12 drill weekends and 15 days of Annual Training). Developing compensation strategies that target volunteerism will enhance our ability to accomplish the mission without resorting to more mobilization. Additionally, there is a need to recruit and affiliate individuals who possess high demand skills (e.g. medical, civil affairs, military police, information technology, linguists, etc). Incentivising volunteerism enhances our ability to bring these skills to bear in the long term without breaking the force.

Simplify rules for accessing, employing and separating Reserves

While the goals described above lend themselves to encouraging volunteerism, much needs to be done to reduce the time it takes to transition volunteers to a duty status to perform operational missions. Personnel must go through many "wickets" in order to make the transition. This process can take as long as 60 days, depending on the mission and the Service's administrative requirements. At times, the purpose for which the orders were published can change by the time the member reports for duty. Whether or not this happens, the member faces the prospect of going through an equally cumbersome out-processing regimen which can include many non-working days.

Simplified duty status categories would enhance our ability to bring the skills of the Guard and Reserve to the fight by removing unnecessary complexity from the system. Additionally, the Services need to take a hard look at administrative requirements that do not add value, yet still lengthen the time it takes to transition to or from a duty status. Today's dynamic operational environment requires seamless transitions to and from duty to ensure our ability to put the right capability at the right place at the right time.

Increase flexibility of the Reserve Compensation system

As previously noted, a more flexible compensation system is needed to help incentivize RC participation across the spectrum of service. The Board recommends that the Department continue the work of the Defense Advisory Committee on Military Compensation to simplify the existing system and develop compensation principles that support our strategic objectives, not just focus on parity.

Enhance combined AC/RC career development

The availability of Joint Professional Military Education (JPME) to the reserve community was greatly improved during 2005 by increasing availability through the use of distance learning, multimedia (CDs and DVDs), and short seminar platforms. However, gaps still exist between a member's availability and the time needed to complete these programs in the face of competing operational priorities. At the same time, in-resident seats are in short supply for Reserve personnel. The Board applauds the Joint Forces Staff College for its work on the Advanced RC JPME and encourages development of similar programs.

The Board recommends a full review of the statutory and policy impediments to executing the CoS construct as a means to fully leverage the dynamic skills of the Guard and Reserve in the National Military Strategy. At the same time the Department's human resource systems (both pay and personnel) must be adapted to facilitate the smooth transition from one category of manpower to another if the CoS concept is to be successful.

HURRICANE KATRINA RESPONSE

This annual report would not be complete without prominent mention of the heroic efforts of thousands of Guard and Reserve members who played a central role in the national response to Hurricane Katrina. Recent history is replete with defining moments for the RC. The response to Hurricane Katrina is no exception and again proves the integral role the Guard and Reserve play in national defense.

National Guard members from many states were activated under state authorities and deployed to the Gulf region under the operational control of the Governors of Louisiana and Mississippi. Eventually, SECDEF approved the Chief, National Guard Bureau's

request to transfer all participating National Guard personnel from their various state active duty statuses to duty under Title 32 to equalize pay and benefits. At the same time, NORTHCOM was executing its response to Hurricane Katrina. Two weeks after the storm hit, DoD assets in the affected area included over 66,000 active and reserve component personnel: 18,276 active duty, 1,895 Reserves (573 Marine Corps, 53 Army, 450 Air Force, 819 Navy), and 45,871 Army and Air National Guard members according to a September 14, 2005 DoD press release.

With this many military personnel on the ground in a variety of organizational arrangements, unity of command and effort became problematic. Active duty assets typically followed the direction of Joint Task Force-Katrina, while National Guard forces answered to the Governors of Louisiana and Mississippi, respectively.

According to a Congressional Research Service (CRS) report for Congress: *Hurricane Katrina: DoD Disaster Response*, September 19, 2005, state control of the National Guard can potentially interfere with effective coordination and utilization of resources during catastrophic events involving multiple jurisdictions and levels of government. On the other hand, federalizing the National Guard for unity of effort presents the equally compelling problem of depriving the Governors of a key asset, while limiting the National Guard's ability to function without consideration of limitations imposed by The Posse Comitatus Act.

Congress eliminated some of these tradeoffs through the National Defense Authorization Act for 2004 by revising the statutes governing the authority of National Guard officers when on active duty to mirror authority previously possessed only by regular officers. As a result of this change, National Guard officers may be brought to active duty for the purpose of commanding two units, one comprised of active duty personnel and one of National Guard personnel, when the President

and the affected Governor concur. This new dual status authority was first utilized at the G-8 summit in Georgia where a National Guard General Officer commanded National Guard, Reserve, and active component forces. This authority was used again to give a National Guard officer command authority to support the Republican and Democratic National Conventions and Operation Winter Freeze along the Canadian Border, all in 2005.

It is important to note though that this provision can only operate with the consent of the President and the Governor. Unfortunately, the administration and the Governor of Louisiana could not come to an agreement on a dual status command structure, according to the CRS report. It is not yet clear that the lack of a dual status commander over both National Guard and active duty personnel adversely affected Katrina related military operations. However, the response to Katrina did reveal limitations in Titles 10 and 32 that need to be addressed when considering future responses to a large-scale natural disaster or Homeland Defense scenario.

The duality prescribed by Titles 10 and 32 have served the nation well by preserving the distinction between the roles and missions of active and National Guard forces. However, that construct does not account for or anticipate the organizational realities required to transform to the operational reserve while ensuring our ability to respond in an integrated fashion to protect life and property in the face of a natural or man-made disaster.

To that end, the Board supports the efforts of the Department to change Title 32 to clarify the ability of National Guard officers on active duty to command state and federal military forces, allow National Guard members to support operational missions and clarify the ability of Reserve and National Guard AGR and Technician members to train members of other components and services.

The Board especially appreciates the willingness of the Administration, Congress and the Department to address statutory limitations to operational effectiveness and urges a comprehensive review of all authorities to mitigate obstacles to integration of command and unity of effort. At the same time, done without threatening the duality of the National Guard as a state and federal resource that ensures its ability to perform operational missions and defend the homeland.

CONCLUSION

The Board will continue to monitor and study these and other issues through 2006. The Board looks forward to working with the Department, the Services and the Reserve components to develop recommendations that will align authorities, policies, compensation and organizational strategies to support the emerging operational reserve.

Figure 1

Total Military Mobilization Manpower
Total Personnel = 4,572,242

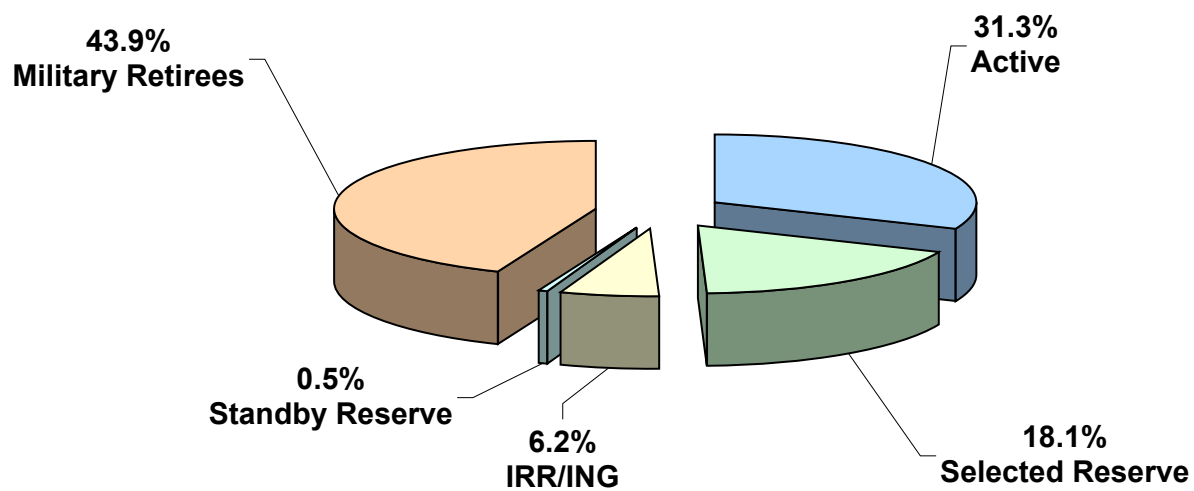


Figure 2**Reserve Component Contributions to the Total Force**

(FY 1986 – FY 2005)

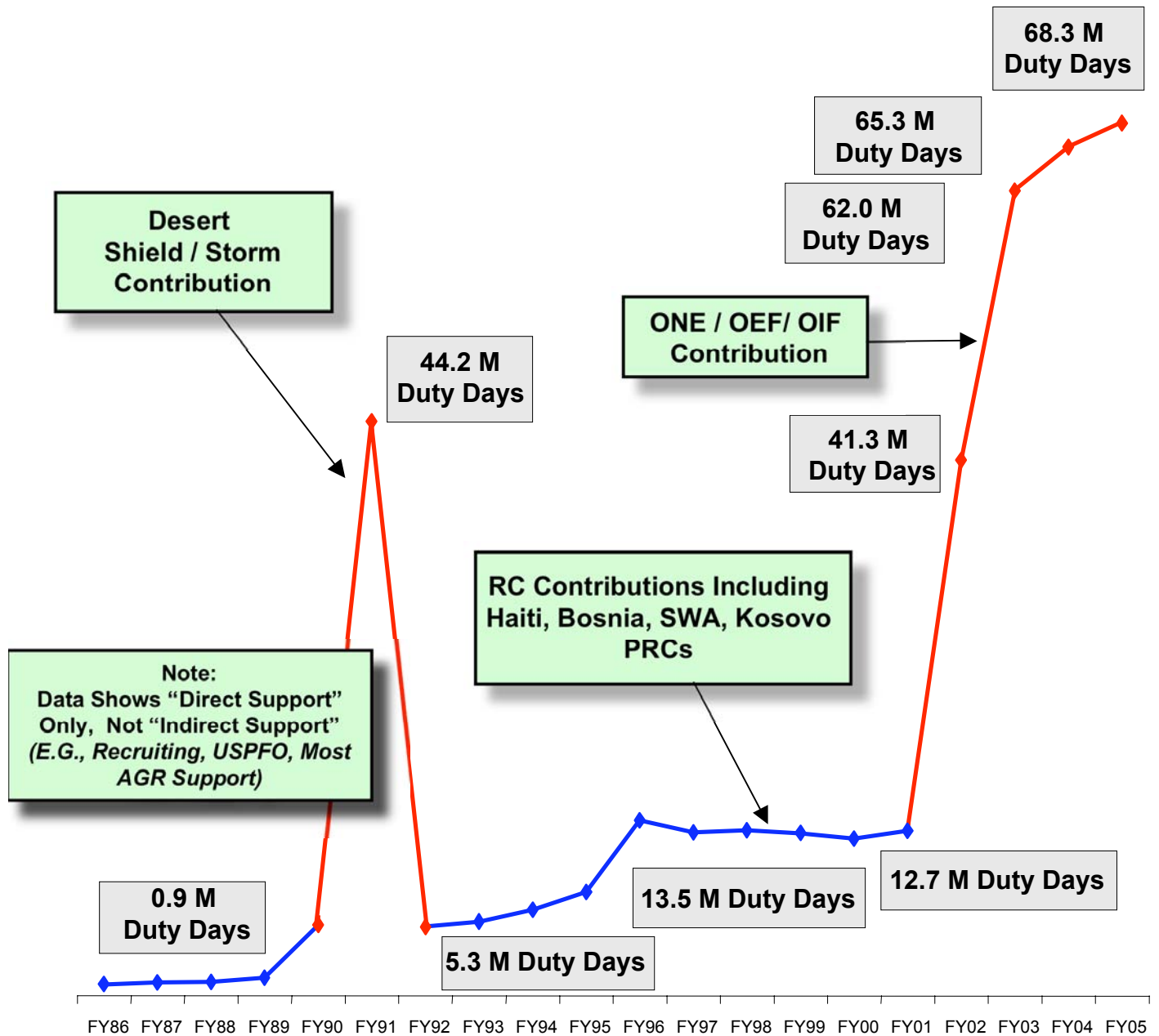
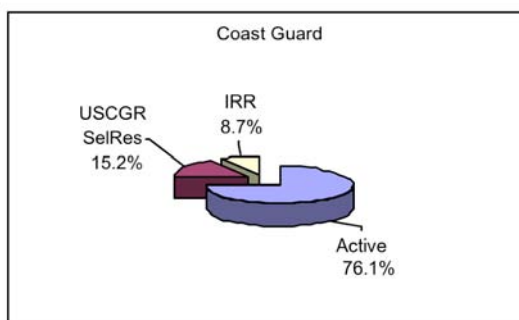
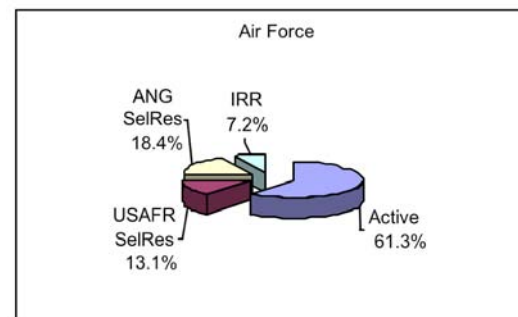
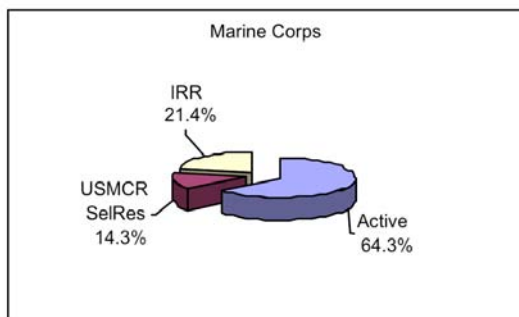
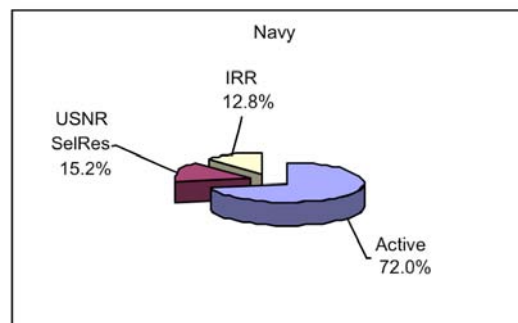
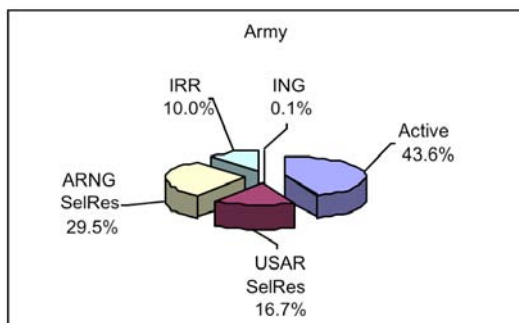


Figure 3
Total Military Force
(Strengths in Percentages)

	Active	Reserve	ARNG	ANG	IRR	ING	Total
Army	43.6%	16.7%	29.5%		10.0%	0.1%	100.0%
Navy	72.0%	15.2%			12.8%		100.0%
Marine Corps	64.3%	14.3%			21.4%		100.0%
Air Force	61.3%	13.1%		18.4%	7.2%		100.0%
Coast Guard	76.1%	15.2%			8.7%		100.0%

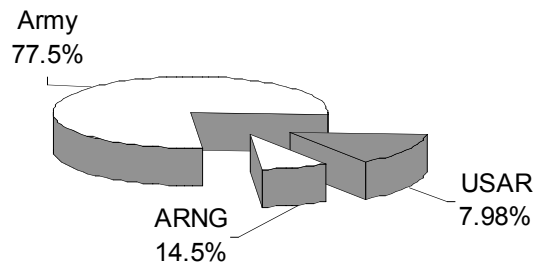
	Active	Reserve	ARNG	ANG	IRR	ING	Total
Army	492,728	189,005	333,177		112,668	1,505	1,129,083
Navy	362,941	76,466			64,355		503,762
Marine Corps	180,029	39,938			59,882		279,849
Air Force	353,696	75,802		106,430	41,319		577,247
Coast Guard	40,932	8,187			4,693		53,812



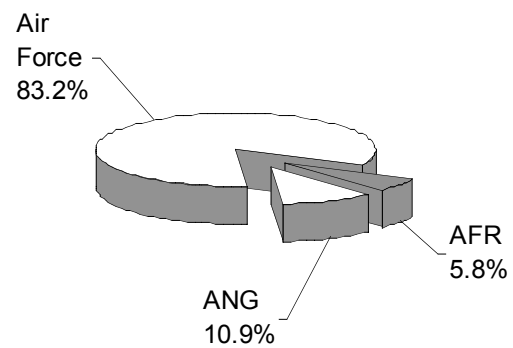
Data as of September 30, 2005

Figure 4
TOTAL OBLIGATION AUTHORITY

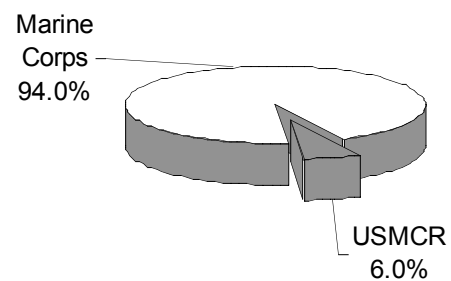
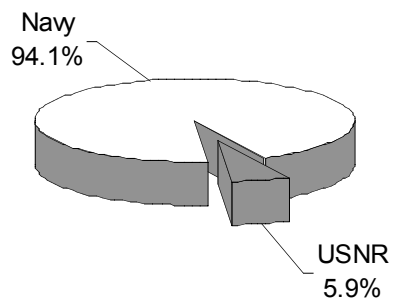
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY



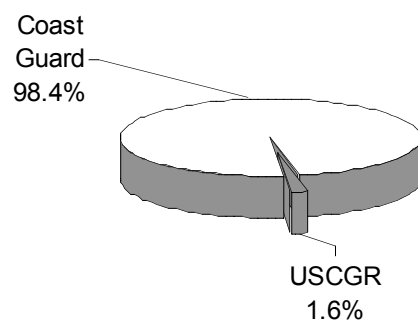
DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY



UNITED STATES COAST GUARD



Note:
Percentages represent Operation & Maintenance and Military Personnel accounts only.
Source: Office of the Secretary of Defense (Comptroller) CIS database;
FY 05 CIS Final Position data (06-FEB-13); USCG Data provided by USCG.

Figure 5
The Trend (FY 1986 – FY 2005)

Active and Selected Reserve Forces

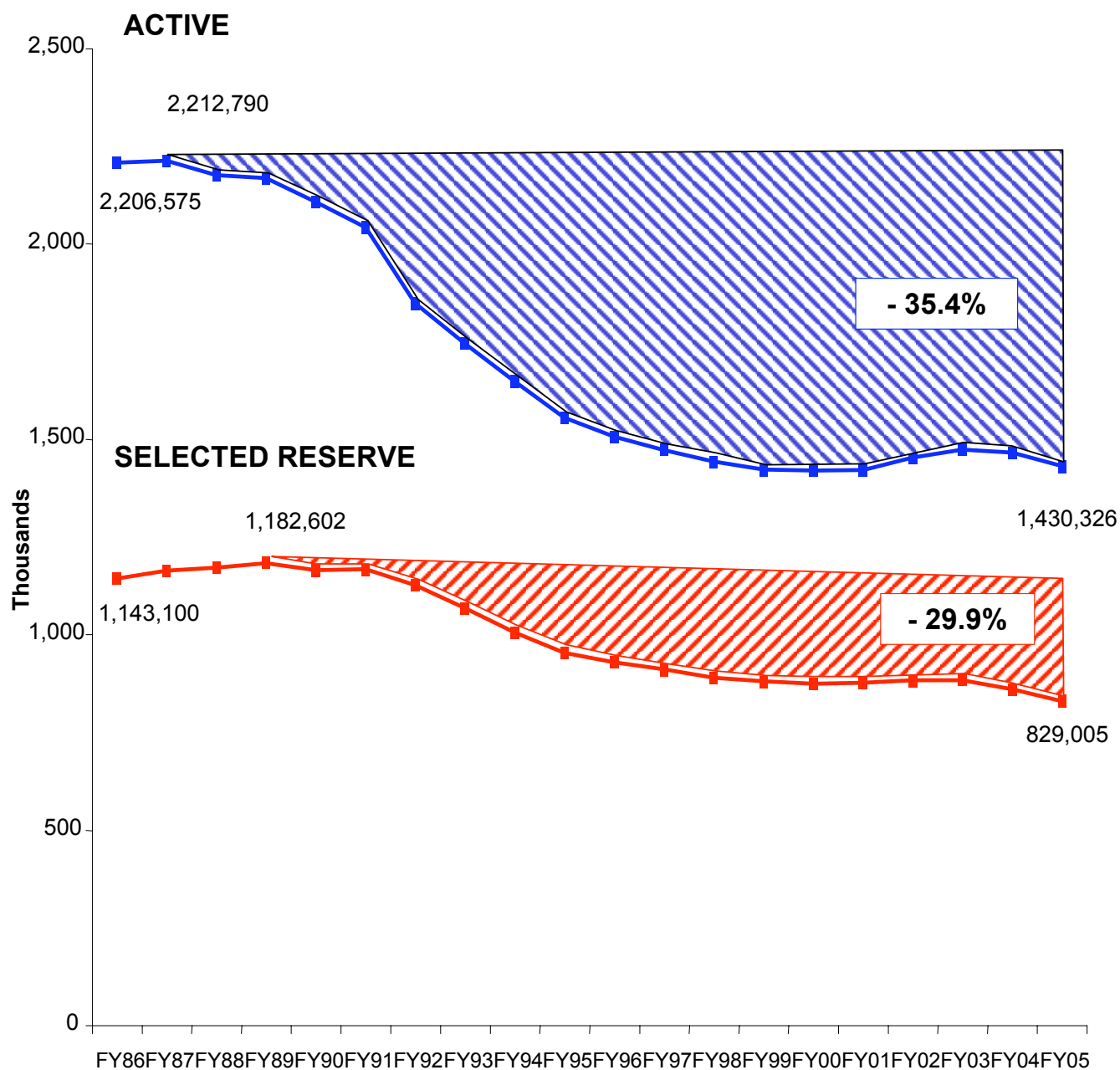


Figure 6
Composition of the Ready Reserve

Ready Reserve			1,113,427
Selected Reserve		829,005	Individual Ready Reserve/ Inactive National Guard
Unit & Active Guard/Reserve (AGR) 802,419		Individual Mobilization Augmentees ³	
Units ¹ (Paid Drill Strength Only)	AGR ²		
733,546	68,873		
		25,586	284,422

1. Includes training pipeline

2. Includes 76 USCGR RPAs

3. Includes 6,858 USCGR IMAs (most of the USCGR)

Data as of September 30, 2005.

Figure 7**SELECTED RESERVE AUTHORIZED/ASSIGNED END STRENGTHS**

Component	FY 2001		
	Authorized	Assigned	Fill Rate
Army National Guard	350,526	351,829	100.4%
Army Reserve	205,300	205,628	100.2%
Navy Reserve	88,900	87,913	98.9%
Marine Corps Reserve	39,558	39,810	100.6%
Air National Guard	108,022	108,485	100.4%
Air Force Reserve	74,358	74,869	100.7%
Coast Guard Reserve	8,000	7,976	99.7%
Total	874,664	876,510	100.2%

	FY 2002		
	Authorized	Assigned	Fill Rate
	350,000	351,078	100.3%
	205,000	206,682	100.8%
	87,000	87,958	101.1%
	39,558	39,905	100.9%
	108,400	112,071	103.4%
	74,700	76,632	102.6%
	8,000	7,816	97.7%
	872,658	882,142	101.1%

Component	FY2003		
	Authorized	Assigned	Fill Rate
Army National Guard	350,000	351,089	100.3%
Army Reserve	205,000	211,890	103.4%
Navy Reserve	87,800	88,156	100.4%
Marine Corps Reserve	39,558	41,046	103.8%
Air National Guard	106,600	108,137	101.4%
Air Force Reserve	75,600	74,754	98.9%
Coast Guard Reserve	9,000	7,720	85.8%
Total	873,558	882,792	101.1%

	FY2004		
	Authorized	Assigned	Fill Rate
	350,000	342,918	98.0%
	205,000	204,131	99.6%
	85,900	82,558	96.1%
	39,600	39,644	100.1%
	107,030	106,822	99.8%
	75,800	75,322	99.4%
	10,000	8,011	80.1%
	873,330	859,406	98.4%

Component	FY2005		
	Authorized	Assigned	Fill Rate
Army National Guard	350,000	333,177	95.2%
Army Reserve	205,000	189,005	92.2%
Navy Reserve	83,400	76,466	91.7%
Marine Corps Reserve	39,600	39,938	100.9%
Air National Guard	106,800	106,430	99.7%
Air Force Reserve	76,100	75,802	99.6%
Coast Guard Reserve	10,000	8,187	81.9%
Total	870,900	829,005	95.2%

	FY2006		
	Authorized	Assigned	Fill Rate
	350,000		
	205,000		
	73,100		
	39,600		
	106,800		
	74,000		
	10,000		
	858,500		

Data as of September 30, 2005

Figure 8

(\$'s in M)

Component	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005
Army National Guard						
Personnel	3,732.3	3,806.4	4,300.9	5,396.6	5,249.1	5,901.7
Operations & Maintenance	3,177.8	3,344.2	3,746.9	4,343.0	4,458.9	4,437.4
Military Construction	236.2	285.6	400.1	241.4	311.6	387.0
Procurement ¹	958.0	1,203.6	1,295.6	1,195.1	891.3	780.8
Army Reserve						
Personnel	2,318.1	2,457.7	2,682.4	3,127.3	3,358.2	3,663.9
Operations & Maintenance	1,481.3	1,577.1	1,766.6	2,127.0	2,035.4	1,986.2
Military Construction	123.1	108.5	165.1	100.6	88.5	91.0
Procurement ¹	217.8	294.6	287.3	583.1	295.7	428.7
Navy Reserve						
Personnel	1,454.4	1,576.2	1,660.9	1,861.1	2,003.0	2,084.0
Operations & Maintenance	972.2	983.6	1,012.6	1,239.2	1,174.0	1,234.5
Military Construction	28.3	64.3	52.6	74.9	45.5	32.0
Procurement ¹	132.9	122.5	38.5	67.3	237.8	245.1
Marine Corps Reserve						
Personnel	414.3	448.9	467.1	513.9	559.5	623.0
Operations & Maintenance	141.6	147.6	139.8	217.9	189.2	186.7
Military Construction (included with NR)	(10.8)	(15.5)			0.0	
Procurement ¹	79.6	48.7	45.4	263.5	111.5	55.6
Air National Guard						
Personnel	1,584.2	1,641.1	1,696.8	1,999.9	2,288.5	2,540.2
Operations & Maintenance	3,292.4	3,472.1	3,935.1	4,242.7	4,509.8	4,461.6
Military Construction	262.4	203.4	250.5	203.8	217.9	387.0
Procurement ¹	634.7	862.3	693.8	465.0	618.0	780.8
Air Force Reserve						
Personnel	884.9	971.0	992.0	1,164.9	1,253.5	1,451.9
Operations & Maintenance	1,779.8	1,903.6	1,999.0	2,145.0	2,047.4	2,237.0
Military Construction	63.8	36.5	74.0	85.8	62.0	106.0
Procurement ¹	186.7	132.6	186.5	154.7	214.5	138.7
Coast Guard Reserve						
Personnel	64.0	70.5	61.9	64.9	88.4	113.0
Operations & Maintenance	8.0	9.5	21.2	21.0	6.6	5.5
Military Construction	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Procurement	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Totals						
Personnel	10,452.2	10,971.8	11,800.10	14,128.6	14,800.2	16,377.7
Operations & Maintenance	10,853.1	11,437.7	12,600.00	14,335.8	14,421.3	14,548.90
Military Construction	713.8	698.3	942.30	706.5	725.5	1,003.0
Procurement ¹	2,209.7	2,664.3	2,547.10	2,728.7	2,368.8	2,429.7

Note: 1. Procurement includes P-1R Exhibit amounts budgeted by the Services and NGRE A funds.

Source of MILPERS, O&M, and MILCON data is the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense, Comptroller OUSD(C).
FY04 CIS Final Position data (08-JAN-05).

Figure 9

FY 2005 MAJOR EQUIPMENT SHORTAGES

Army National Guard

HMMWV
SINCGARS
Night Vision Goggles, PVS-7D
UH-60 Black Hawk Helicopters
HEMTTs (Wrecker and Tanker)
Advanced Field Artillery Tactical Data System
Family of Medium Tactical Vehicles (FMTV)
M871A3 Semi-Trailer, 22 1/2T Semi Trailers
Forward Area Air Defense Command and Control
M22 Chemical Alarm Detector (ACADA)

Navy Reserve

C-40A Transport Aircraft
Individual Protective Equipment
P-3C Aircraft BMUP kits
P-3C Aircraft AIP Kits
Naval Coastal Warfare Boats and Equipment
F/A-18 Aircraft Modification (ECP-560)
F/A-18 Aircraft Modification (Advanced Targeting FLIR)
F-5 Aircraft Radar Upgrade
P-3C Counter Drug Upgrade
SH-60 Helicopter FLIR Kits

Air National Guard

F-16 Precision Attack Targeting System
F-16C/D Color Displays
F-16 Heads-up Display/Electronics Unit (HUD/AEU)
F-16 Advanced Identify Friend/Foe (AIFF)
C-130H2 APN-241 Radar
Tactical Data Link
C-130H2 Night Vision Imaging System (NVIS) Lighting
F-16/A-10 ALR-69 Antenna Optimization
A-10 Re-engine
F-16 BLK 42 Re-engine

Coast Guard Reserve

Truck, Tractor Trailer
Trailer, Connex Box
Truck, Pick-up
Forklift, 10,000 lb.
Welder, Gas Powered
MSU Equipment Package
Two Additional PSU TOA Inventories
Level A Suits
Chem-Bio Detection Equipment
Level A Communication Suites

Army Reserve

Joint Biological Point Detection System (JBPDS)
Family of Medium Tactical Vehicles (FMTV)
HMMWVs
High Frequency (HF) Radios
All Terrain Lifting Army System (ATLAS)
Container Assembly Refrigerated 9K BTU
Deployable Medical Systems (DEPMEDS)
Semi-Trailer Flatbed Breakbulk/Cont 22.5 Ton (M87A3)
Movement Tracking System (MTS)
Truck, Rough Terrain Container Handler (RTCH) 53K

Marine Corps Reserve

F/A-18A+ ECP-583
CH-53 (HNVS) AFC-471 "B" Kits
Initial Issue
KC-130T Avionics Modernization Program (AMP)
Quad Container
Commercial Embarkation Boxes
PAL Container
KC-130T Electronic Flight Instrument (EFI)
KC-130T Cockpit Armor/LOX Bottle Armor Plating
KC-130T Oil Cooler Augmentation QEC/Aircraft Retrofit

Air Force Reserve

WC-130 Radar Modification
F-16 Litening Pod Upgrade Modification
F-16 Litening ER Pod Procurement
F-16 Color Display
F-16 Advanced Targeting Pod Procurement
KC-135R Engine Kits
C-5A Airlift Defensive Systems
C-5A Re-engine
HH-60G 200 Gallon Auxiliary Fuel Tank
Anti-Terrorism/Force Protection Equipment

Source: FY 2005 National Guard and Reserve Equipment Report (NGRER)

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*Glossary/***ACRONYMS**

AC	Active Component
AGR	Active Guard Reserve
AOR	Area of Responsibility
AR	Active Reserve or (Army Reserve)
ASD/RA	Assistant Secretary of Defense/Reserve Affairs
ASD/SOLIC	Assistant Secretary of Defense/Special Operations Low Intensity Conflict
BAH	Basic Allowance for Housing
BRAC	Base Realignment and Closure
CC	Combatant Commander
CBHCI	Community-Based Civilian Health Care Initiative
CBHCO	Community-Based Civilian Health Care Organization
CJCS	Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff
CoS	Continuum of Service
DEERS	Defense Enrollment Eligibility Reporting System
DEPOD	Deployment Order
DIMHRS	Defense Integrated Manpower Human Resource System
DMZ	Demilitarized Zone
DoD	Department of Defense
ESGR	Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve
EUCOM	European Command
EXORD	Executive Order
FO	Flag Officer
FORSCOM	Forces Command
FRA	Funded Reimbursable Authority
FTS	Full Time Support
GAO	General Accounting Office
GO	General Officer
GWOT	Global War on Terrorism
HLD	Homeland Defense
HLS	Homeland Security

IDT	Inactive Duty Training
IMA	Individual Mobilization Augmentee
IOC	Initial Operational Capability
IRR	Individual Ready Reserve
JCS	Joint Chiefs of Staff
JFCOM	Joint Forces Command
JDA	Joint Duty Assignment
JMIP	Joint Military Intelligence Program
JOM	Joint Officer Management
JPME	Joint Professional Military Education
JSO	Joint Specialty Officer
JRIC	Joint Reserve Intelligence Center
JRICP	Joint Reserve Intelligence Connectivity Program
JRIP	Joint Reserve Intelligence Program
JTR	Joint Travel Regulation
JWE	Joint Windows Enclave
METL	Mission Essential Task List
MOBCAP	Mobilization Cap
MOS	Military Occupational Specialty
NCO	Noncommissioned Officer
NDU	National Defense University
NORTHCOM	Northern Command
NPS	Non Prior Service
O&M	Operations & Maintenance
OASD/RA	Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense/Reserve Affairs
OEF	Operation Enduring Freedom
OF	Office of Force Transformation
OIF	Operation Iraqi Freedom
ONE	Operation Noble Eagle
OPTEMPO	Operations Tempo
OSD	Office of the Secretary of Defense
OSD/RFPB	Office of the Secretary of Defense/Reserve Forces Policy Board
PACOM	Pacific Command
PKSOI	Peace Keeping and Stability Operations Institute
PS	Prior Service
PSU	Port Security Unit

RC	Reserve Component
RCIE	Reserve Component Intelligence Elements
RFF	Request for Forces
RFPB	Reserve Forces Policy Board
ROTC	Reserve Officer Training Corps
SECDEF	Secretary of Defense
SELRES	Selected Reserve
SOCOM	Special Operations Command
SOUTHCOM	Southern Command
SPACECOM	Space Command
STRATCOM	Strategic Command
TAR	Training and Administration of the Reserves
USC	United States Code
USEUCOM	United States European Command
USFK	United States Forces Korea
USD/P&R	Under Secretary of Defense (Personnel & Readiness)
USJFCOM	United States Joint Forces Command
USNORTHCOM	United States Northern Command
USPFO	United States Property and Fiscal Officer
WMD	Weapons of Mass Destruction

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