DEFENSE MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS REPORT

Fiscal Year 2005

**Prepared by
Office of the Under Secretary of Defense
for Personnel and Readiness
ODUSD(PI)(RQ)**

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PART I: OVERVIEW

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Introduction

The Secretary of Defense hereby submits to the Congress the Defense Manpower Requirements Report (DMRR) for Fiscal Year (FY) 2005 in compliance with Section 115a of Title 10, United States Code (U. S.C.). This report should be used with the Report of the Secretary of Defense to the Congress on the FY 2005 Budget and is also available in DoD's Defense Link web site http://dticaw.dtic.mil/prhome/dusdpi.html.

Organization of the Report

This report explains the Department of Defense (DoD) manpower requirements incorporated in the President's Budget for FY 2005. The report is organized into five parts.

- Part I contains an overview of DoD military and civilian manpower
- Part II contains manpower summary tables by Military Departments and Defense-Level Activities
- Part III contains projected officer end strength and retirement data
- Part IV contains medical manpower requirements data and justifications
- Part V contains narrative manpower request justifications for the Military Departments and Defense Level activities.

The Total Force

The structure of our Armed Forces is based on the DoD Total Force Policy that recognizes various components' contributions to national security. Those components include the Active and Reserve Components, the civilian work force, DoD contractors, and host nation support.

- Active Component Military. The Active Component military are those full-time military men and women who serve in units that engage enemy forces, provide support in the combat theater, provide other support, or who are in special accounts (transients, students, etc.). These men and women are on call 24 hours a day and receive full-time military pay.

- Reserve Component Military. The Army, Naval, Air Force, and Marine Corps Reserves each consist of three specific categories: Ready Reserve, Standby Reserve, and Retired Reserve. The Army and Air National Guards are composed solely of Ready Reserve personnel.

    - Ready Reserve. The Ready Reserve consists of Reserve Component units, individual reservists assigned to Active Component units, and individuals subject to recall to active duty to augment the Active forces in time of war or national emergency. The Ready Reserve consists of three subgroups: the Selected Reserve, the Individual Ready Reserve, and the Inactive National Guard.

        - Selected Reserve (SELRES). The SELRES is composed of those units and individuals designated by their respective Services and approved by the Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff, as so essential to initial wartime missions that they have priority for training, equipment, and personnel over all other Reserve elements. The SELRES is composed of Reserve unit members, IMAs, and Active Guard and Reserve (AGR) members. Reserve unit members are assigned against Reserve Component force structure, IMAs are assigned to, and trained for, Active Component organizations or Selective Service System or Federal Emergency Management Agency billets, and AGRs are full–time Reserve members who support the recruiting, organizing, training, instructing, and administration of the Reserve Components.

        - Individual Ready Reserve (IRR). The IRR is a manpower pool consisting mainly of trained individuals who have previously served in Active Component units or in the SELRES. IRR

members are liable for involuntary active duty for training and fulfillment of mobilization requirements.

- Inactive National Guard (ING). The ING consists of Army National Guard personnel who are in an inactive status (the term does not apply to the Air National Guard). Members of the ING are attached to National Guard units but do not actively participate in training activities. Upon mobilization, they would mobilize with their units. To remain members of the ING, individuals must report annually to their assigned unit.

- Standby Reserve. Personnel assigned to the Standby Reserve have completed all obligated or required service or have been removed from the Ready Reserve because of civilian employment, temporary hardship, or disability. Standby Reservists maintain military affiliation, but are not required to perform training or to be assigned to a unit.

- Retired Reserve. The Retired Reserve consists of personnel who have been placed in retirement status based on completion of 20 or more qualifying years of Reserve Component and/or Active Component service. A member of the Retired Reserve does not receive retired pay until reaching age 60, unless he or she has 20 or more years of active Federal military service.

- Civilian Component. Civilians include U. S. citizens and foreign nationals on DoD's direct payroll, as well as foreign nationals hired indirectly through contractual arrangement with overseas host nations. The category does not include those paid through nonappropriated fund (NAF) activities.

- Contractor Services Support Component. DoD uses service contracts to: a) acquire specialized knowledge and skills not available in DoD; b) obtain temporary or intermittent services; and c) obtain more cost-effective performance of various commercial-type functions available in the private sector. Section 2462 of Title 10, U. S.C. requires the development of government versus private sector total cost comparison analyses to justify contracting out DoD functions that are not inherently governmental or closely tied to mobilization.

- Host Nation Support Component. Host nation military and civilian personnel support, as identified in international treaties and status of forces agreements, represents a cost-effective alternative to stationing U. S. troops and civilians overseas.

Table 1-1 shows the manpower request for the Active; Selected Reserve, including Individual Mobilization Augmentees (IMA) and full-time Active Guard/Reserve members; and Civilians expressed in end strengths.

Department of Defense Manpower Request

Table 1-1: Military and Civilian Manpower

(in thousands)	FY 2003 Actual	FY 2004 Estimate	FY 2005 Estimate
ARMY			
Active			
Military	499.3	482.4	482.4
Civilians	224.2	222.4	224.0
Subtotal	723.5	704.8	706.4
Selected Reserve			
National Guard	351.1	350.0	350.0
Reserve	211.9	205.0	205.0
Subtotal	563.0	555.0	555.0
Total Military	1,062.3	1,037.4	1,037.4
Total Army	1,286.5	1,259.8	1,261.4
NAVY			
Active			
Military	382.2	373.8	365.9
Civilians	179.8	177.1	175.9
Subtotal	562.0	550.9	541.8
Selected Reserve	88.2	85.9	83.4
Total Military	470.4	459.7	449.3
Total Navy	650.2	636.8	625.2
MARINE CORPS			
Active			
Military	177.8	175.0	175.0
Civilians	18.1	16.9	17.5
Subtotal	195.9	191.9	192.5
Selected Reserve	41.0	39.6	39.6
Total Military	218.8	214.6	214.6
Total Marine Corps	236.9	231.5	232.1
AIR FORCE			
Active			
Military	375.1	359.3	359.7
Civilians	159.4	159.7	162.9
Subtotal	534.5	519.0	522.6
Selected Reserve			
National Guard	108.1	107.0	106.8
Reserve	74.8	75.8	76.1
Subtotal	182.9	182.8	182.9
Total Military	558.0	542.1	542.6
Total Air Force	717.4	701.8	705.5
DEFENSE-WIDE			
Military	Included in Service totals		
Civilians	124.4	125.8	129.1
TOTAL DoD			
Active			
Military	1,434.4	1,390.5	1,383.0
Civilians	705.9	701.9	709.4
Subtotal	2,140.3	2,092.4	2,092.4
Selected Reserve			
National Guard	459.2	457.0	456.8
Reserve	415.9	406.3	404.1
Subtotal	875.1	863.3	860.9
Total Military	2,309.5	2,253.8	2,243.9
Total DoD	3,015.4	2,955.7	2,953.3

NOTE: Totals may not add due to rounding

Table 1-2: Estimated Number of Personnel on Active Duty (FY 2004-09)

(in thousands)	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
ARMY						
Commissioned/Warrant Officers	78.3	78.5	78.7	78.8	78.9	78.9
Enlisted Personnel	400.0	399.7	399.4	399.2	399.1	399.1
Cadets	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4
Total	482.4	482.4	482.4	482.4	482.4	482.4
NAVY						
Commissioned/Warrant Officers	53.6	52.9	52.5	52.3	52.1	52.0
Enlisted Personnel	316.2	309.0	304.1	304.4	301.1	301.4
Midshipmen	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
Total	373.8	365.9	360.6	360.7	357.2	357.4
MARINE CORPS						
Commissioned/Warrant Officers	18.1	18.1	18.1	18.1	18.1	18.1
Enlisted Personnel	156.9	156.9	156.9	156.9	156.9	156.9
Total	175.0	175.0	175.0	175.0	175.0	175.0
AIR FORCE						
Commissioned/Warrant Officers	69.5	69.3	69.4	69.5	69.5	69.5
Enlisted Personnel	285.8	286.4	286.6	286.5	286.5	286.5
Cadets	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
Total	359.3	359.7	360.0	360.0	360.0	360.0
DoD TOTAL						
Commissioned/Warrant Officers	219.5	218.8	218.7	218.7	218.6	218.5
Enlisted Personnel	1,158.9	1,152.0	1,147.0	1,147.0	1,143.6	1,143.9
Cadets and Midshipmen	12.1	12.2	12.3	12.4	12.4	12.4
Total	1,390.5	1,383.0	1,378.0	1,378.1	1,374.6	1,374.8

NOTE: Totals may not add due to rounding

Manpower Requirements Overview

The Department of Defense remains firmly committed to transforming the military and continuing to make our forces more capable. Today's DoD is the most capable force ever assembled and the manpower in the Department is the most valuable resource. Consequently, DoD transformation has required, and will continue to require, manpower changes in order to achieve not only the appropriate number of positions but also the proper balance between active forces, reserve forces, DoD civilians, and contractors. The Department plans to keep permanent end strength levels relatively stable for the active military from FY04 through FY09. Nonetheless, DoD manpower levels are much smaller than in the past. Since 1987, the Department has reduced by over 799,000 military and over 446,000 civilian personnel—over 37 percent of our active military and civilian work force. Smaller, but still significant, reductions have been implemented for our reserve components, which are designed to provide critical combat augmentation capability for our active forces. Reserve component manpower reductions have totaled nearly 297,000, or over 26 percent since FY 1987, with an additional 10,100 spaces being eliminated by FY 2009. These changes in active and reserve end strength, while significant, don't tell the whole story. Advances in technology, information, and jointness have increased the capabilities of our forces without necessarily increasing manpower requirements.

The Global War on Terror has placed stress on our forces and temporarily increased our manpower requirements. The Department continues to review the adequacy of our military capabilities, and associated end strength requirements, to ensure that we meet our nation's security needs. End strength is a critical determinant of capability, but only one of many other factors. A permanent increase is not in the nation's long-term interest because of the increasingly high costs of military personnel. DoD has a number of initiatives underway to increase our near-term and long-term capabilities while relieving near-term stress on the force.

The Reserve components are making significant and lasting contributions to the nation's defense and to the Global War on Terrorism while the Department of Defense transforms to a more responsive, lethal, and agile force. However, it has become evident that the balance of capabilities in the Active and Reserve components is not the best for the future. There is a need for rebalancing to improve the responsiveness of the force and to help ease stress on units and individuals with skills in high demand.

Ensuring we have the right balance of our capabilities requires a multifaceted approach by the Department--no single solution will resolve the challenges faced by the Services. To achieve this goal, we have engaged in a cohesive rebalancing strategy to achieve the right force mix. The strategy consists of the following points:

- Move later deploying AC forces forward in operations plans and early deploying RC forces later in the plan; shift assets among combatant commanders
- Introduce innovative management techniques (as enhanced volunteerism, expanded use of reachback, and streamlining the mobilization process to improve responsiveness)
- Rebalance capabilities by converting lower priority structure to higher priority structure both within and between the AC and RC

Through a comprehensive rebalancing strategy, we will gain added efficiencies from the existing force structure that may preclude any necessity to increase force end strength. The rebalancing strategy has as its objectives: to enhance early responsiveness by structuring forces to reduce the need for involuntary mobilization during the early stages of a rapid response operation; to spread mobilizations/deployments across career fields by structuring forces to achieve reasonable and sustainable rates; and to employ innovative management practices. By employing innovative force management practices, the Services can perhaps achieve the greatest degree of flexibility in utilizing the Total Force, while reducing repeated use in certain career fields and the need for involuntary mobilization.

Rebalancing efforts will not happen overnight. This process will be iterative and ongoing, as demands on the Total Force change and new requirements demand different skill sets. Already, in 2003, the services have rebalanced some 10,000 positions within and between the active and reserve components. For example, the Army is transforming 18 Army Guard field artillery batteries into military police.   We intend to expand those efforts this year by rebalancing an additional 20,000 positions and will rebalance another 20,000 in 2005 – for a total of 50,000 rebalanced positions by the end of next year. Rebalancing is planned for such critical fields as civil affairs, psychological operations, chemical, special operations forces, intelligence, and military police.

Several other initiatives affecting Defense manpower continue to make progress. These include a revised definition of and reductions in the acquisition work force, an ongoing review of inherently governmental functions, likely infrastructure changes, and efforts to reduce DoD-wide Major Headquarters and Headquarters Support Activities. By FY05, the Department will have reduced Headquarters activities by just over 15% compared to the FY99 baseline despite the creation of NORTHCOM, other mission changes to the UCP, and GWOT. As these initiatives are completed and implemented, they will directly impact the manpower request.

By employing transformational force management practices, the Services can perhaps achieve the greatest degree of flexibility in utilizing the Total Force, while reducing both the stress on critical career fields and the need for involuntary mobilization. In addition to Force rebalancing, continuum of service, reach-back operations, rotational overseas presence, and improvements in the mobilization process can help to ensure that the Services have quick access to individuals with the skills and capabilities required for both emergency operations and sustained, day-to-day activities.   All of these practices have long-term implications for the size, composition, and structure of the Department of Defense.

Despite the demands of the GWOT, the Department still makes a substantial commitment to supporting many non-DoD missions/organizations. For example, Service military manpower is committed to a variety of functions, such as treaty enforcement, other Federal agency support, and DoD management. The Table at 2-4 provides additional information on military manpower assigned outside their parent Services.

Civilian Manpower Overview

Civilian personnel are used to satisfy all requirements that do not require uniformed incumbents primarily for reasons of combat readiness; military-unique training, skill, or experience; Continental United States (CONUS)/overseas rotation; or career progression purposes. DoD civilians repair airplanes, ships, and tanks; provide research, medical, communications and logistical support; and operate and maintain military installations. The DoD civilian work force contributes directly to the readiness of the Armed Forces by providing direction, continuity, and control in freeing uniformed personnel to perform military-specific tasks.

The Department has an on-going process to evaluate the military essentiality of active duty positions to determine if civilians can perform the work and is committed to converting positions that can be performed by civilians more cost effectively and without degrading readiness or military force management. So far, the process has identified some 53,000 military positions as conversion candidates. Toward that end, The Services have begun converting 10,000 military positions to civilian in FY 2004 and have programmed an additional 10,000 conversions for FY 2005. The military end strength made available from these conversions will be used by the Army, Air Force, and Marine Corps to significantly improve long-term military capability and reduce stress on the Active and Reserve components. The Navy's military-to-civilian

conversions will result in military end strength reductions and substantial cost savings, thanks in part to fleet modernization.

Programmed Military-to-Civilian Conversions

	FY 2004	FY 2005
Army	5,578	5,390
Navy	601	2,047
Air Force	2,029	87

In FY 2005, the Defense Department has programmed approximately 709,367 full-time equivalent (FTE) civilians to accomplish its mission requirements, excluding civil functions. Approximately 53,000 of these civilians are foreign national personnel on DoD's direct payroll or foreign nationals hired indirectly through contractual arrangement with host nations overseas. The FY 2005 level is approximately 1.0 percent (or 7,500) above DoD's FY 2004 authorized level of 701,906 and approximately 2 percent (or 13,500) above the FY 2003 level of 696,032. The Department expects to see continued growth in civilian manpower as the services identify additional conversion candidates.

Table 1-3: Major Military Force Units (FY 2003-2005)

		FY 2003 Actual		FY 2004 Estimate		FY 2005 Estimate	
Strategic Forces							
ICBMs		500		500		500	
Air Offense Squadrons / PAA	Active	11	118	12	123	11	120
	Guard/Reserve	1	8	1	8	1	8
Air Defense Squadrons / PAA	Active	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Guard/Reserve	4	60	4	60	4	60
C4ISR							
Space Squadrons/PAA	Active	25	0	25	0	25	0
	Guard/Reserve	2	0	2	0	2	0
Counter Drug Support Squadrons / PAA	Active	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Guard/Reserve	10	11	10	11	10	11
Reconnaissance	Active	6	56	7	61	7	65
	Guard/Reserve	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land Forces							
Army Divisions	Active	10		10		10	
	Guard/Reserve	8		8		8	
Army Separate Brigades & Regiments	Active	3		3		3	
	Guard/Reserve	18		18		18	
Marine Divisions	Active	3		3		3	
	Guard/Reserve	1		1		1	
Air Forces							
Air Force Squadrons / PAA	Active	69	1,424	69	1,418	69	1,416
	Guard/Reserve	43	698	44	712	44	712
Navy Squadrons / PAA	Active	119	1,045	115	994	113	957
	Reserve	34	210	33	198	32	197
Carrier Squadrons / PAA	Active	77	646	74	604	72	586
	Reserve	7	54	6	42	5	40
Marine Corps Squadrons / PAA	Active	63	1,009	63	1,001	63	995
	Reserve	13	178	13	178	13	178
Naval Forces							
Attack Submarines	Active	54	0	54	0	55	0
Surface Combatants	Active	115	0	112	0	108	0
	Reserve (Cat A)	9	0	9	0	9	0
Amphibious Assault Ships	Active	37	0	35	0	36	0
	Reserve	0	0	0	0	0	0
Patrol Ships	Active	13	0	8	0	8	0
Mine Warfare Ships	Active	11	0	11	0	11	0
	Reserve (Cat A)	15	0	15	0	15	0
ASW and FAD Squadrons / PAA	Active	32	304	30	286	29	277
	Reserve	9	54	9	54	9	54
Mobility Forces							
Naval Airlift Squadrons / PAA	Active	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Reserve	14	50	14	50	14	51
Air Force Airlift Squadrons / PAA	Active	74	657	72	648	72	653
	Guard/Reserve	59	492	55	492	53	426
Air Refueling Squadrons / PAA	Active-Tactical	22	282	20	252	20	236
	Guard/Reserve	31	280	33	271	33	271
Sealift Forces	Naval Auxiliary Ships	41	0	39	0	35	0
	Military Sealft Command Ships	191	0	191	0	192	0

PART II: END STRENGTH SUMMARIES

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Table 2-1: Department of Defense Military End Strength/Civilian Full-Time Equivalents by Force/Infrastructure Code

(in thousands)

Force/Infrastructure Category	FY 2003 Actual				FY 2004 Estimate				FY 2005 Estimate			
	Active	Civilian	Guard & Reserve	Total	Active	Civilian	Guard & Reserve	Total	Active	Civilian	Guard & Reserve	Total
1X Operating Forces												
1F1 Expeditionary Forces	797.2	83.3	705.9	1,586.4	764.5	92.3	692.3	1,549.0	768.4	96.0	684.8	1,549.2
1F2 Deterrence and Protection Forces	20.3	8.2	9.1	37.6	18.5	13.8	6.0	38.3	18.0	15.2	6.9	40.0
1F3 Military Space Forces	4.1	1.4	0.9	6.4	3.8	1.1	1.0	5.9	3.6	1.1	1.0	5.6
1X Communication-Intelligence	38.4	33.8	5.1	77.4	41.1	36.2	5.7	82.9	41.5	40.7	5.8	88.0
Total Operating Forces	859.9	126.8	721.0	1,707.8	827.9	143.3	704.9	1,676.1	831.4	152.9	698.5	1,682.8
2X Infrastructure												
Force Installations												
2A2 FMI - Installation Support	64.3	98.4	18.3	181.0	59.7	94.6	17.4	171.7	57.8	96.1	18.6	172.5
Communication and Information Infrastructure	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	
2C1 C&II - Headquarters & Other Admin Activities	0.3	1.4	0.0	1.8	0.3	1.7	0.0	2.0	0.3	1.6	0.0	1.9
2C2 C&II - Installation Support	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2C3 C&II - Base & Regional Information Processing Centers	1.5	9.2	0.3	11.0	1.9	9.3	0.3	11.4	1.8	8.7	0.2	10.7
2C4 C&II - Long-Haul Communications	5.9	1.9	0.8	8.6	6.0	1.5	0.8	8.3	5.9	1.5	0.8	8.2
2C5 C&II - Information Security	1.1	3.5	0.4	5.1	1.2	3.4	0.4	5.0	1.2	3.6	0.4	5.1
Science and Technology Programs	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	
2D1 S&TP - Basic Research	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.9	0.2	0.9	0.0	1.1	0.1	1.0	0.0	1.1
2D2 S&TP - Applied Research	1.5	13.7	0.0	15.3	1.7	12.6	0.0	14.3	1.8	12.3	0.0	14.1
2D3 S&TP - Advanced Technology Development	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.8
Acquisition Infrastructure	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	
2E1 Acquisition - Headquarters & Other Admin Activities	0.2	1.5	0.4	2.0	0.2	1.7	0.4	2.2	0.1	1.7	0.4	2.2
2E2 Acquisition - Installation Support	2.2	0.9	0.0	3.1	2.4	1.0	0.0	3.4	2.4	1.0	0.0	3.4
2E3 Acquisition - Contract Oversight	1.7	21.3	0.7	23.6	2.0	20.8	0.6	23.5	2.0	20.5	0.7	23.2
2E4 Acquisition - Program Management	5.5	49.6	0.6	55.7	5.4	45.8	0.5	51.8	5.4	46.0	0.5	51.9
2E5 Acquisition - Studies & Analyses	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2
2E6 Acquisition - Test & Evaluation Programs	8.0	8.8	0.6	17.4	8.8	8.8	0.6	18.2	8.2	8.7	0.6	17.5
Central Logistics	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	
2L1 Central Logistics - Headquarters & Other Admin Activities	0.5	4.3	0.2	5.0	0.5	4.4	0.5	5.5	0.8	4.3	0.5	5.7
2L2 Central Logistics - Installation Support	4.2	16.0	1.3	21.5	3.9	13.8	1.2	18.9	3.7	14.8	1.2	19.7
2L3 Central Logistics - Maintenance Activities	8.2	79.2	8.6	96.0	7.3	74.4	11.5	93.1	7.2	71.5	11.3	89.9
2L4 Central Logistics - General Activities	2.5	19.0	2.3	23.7	2.6	20.8	2.3	25.7	2.9	19.9	2.4	25.2
2L5 Central Logistics - Inventory Control Point Operations	0.8	26.9	0.0	27.8	1.0	26.5	0.0	27.5	0.4	25.9	0.0	26.4
2L6 Central Logistics - Distribution Depot Operations	0.2	7.5	0.9	8.7	0.2	8.1	0.9	9.2	0.2	7.8	0.8	8.8
2L7 Central Logistics - Transportation	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Defense Health Program	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	
2M1 Central Medical - Headquarters & Other Admin Activities	0.9	0.8	0.0	1.7	0.8	0.9	0.0	1.7	0.8	0.9	0.0	1.7
2M2 Central Medical - Installation Support	1.7	2.7	0.0	4.4	2.7	2.3	0.0	5.0	2.6	2.3	0.0	5.0
2M3 Medical - Education & Training	15.7	1.4	0.1	17.1	15.2	1.3	0.3	16.8	15.4	1.3	0.3	17.0
2M4 Central Medical - Consolidated Health Support	6.8	6.3	0.0	13.1	7.5	6.0	0.0	13.5	7.7	6.1	0.0	13.8
2M5 Central Medical - In-House Care	62.5	29.9	0.0	92.4	65.2	28.8	0.0	94.0	63.0	28.7	0.0	91.8
2M6 Central Medical - Information management	0.4	1.2	0.0	1.5	0.5	1.2	0.0	1.7	0.6	1.2	0.0	1.8
2M7 Medical - Private Sector Care	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Personnel Administration	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	
2P1 CPA - Headquarters & Other Admin Activities	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
2P2 CPA - Installation Support	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.2	1.1	0.0	1.3	0.2	1.1	0.0	1.3
2P3 CPA - General Personnel Activities	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
2P4 CPA - Personnel Acquisition and Management	70.1	12.6	9.9	92.6	68.2	10.7	11.0	89.9	66.9	11.6	11.1	89.6
Central Personnel Benefits	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	
2R1 CPB - Headquarters & Other Admin Activities	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0
2R2 CPB - Family Housing Activities	0.0	2.2	0.0	2.2	0.0	2.3	0.0	2.3	0.0	2.2	0.0	2.2
2R3 CPB - Commissaries & Exchanges	0.1	15.2	0.0	15.2	0.1	15.0	0.0	15.1	0.1	15.1	0.0	15.1
2R4 CPB - Dependent Support Programs	0.4	21.6	0.0	22.1	0.3	22.6	0.0	22.9	0.3	22.9	0.0	23.2
2R5 CPB - Other Personnel Benefits	4.1	3.0	0.2	7.2	4.0	2.9	0.2	7.1	4.0	2.9	0.2	7.1
Central Training	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	
2T1 Central Training - Headquarters & Other Admin Activities	1.3	1.5	0.0	2.9	1.3	1.4	0.0	2.8	1.3	1.4	0.0	2.8
2T2 Central Training - Installation Support	10.4	16.2	0.1	26.7	8.0	12.5	0.1	20.7	7.4	11.8	0.1	19.3
2T3 Central Training - General Training Activities	9.2	3.8	0.0	13.0	4.4	5.0	0.0	9.4	4.0	4.7	0.0	8.7
2T4 Central Training - Individual Training	184.6	20.0	20.8	225.4	181.5	19.7	18.3	219.5	177.8	20.1	24.6	222.5
2T5 Central Training - Transition Training	29.0	6.2	10.3	45.5	29.8	6.0	11.4	47.2	30.2	6.1	11.0	47.3

Departmental Management	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	
2U1 DM - Headquarters & Other Admin Activities	33.8	17.2	15.1	66.1	31.8	19.0	15.8	66.6	31.7	18.8	15.4	66.0
2U2 DM - Insltallation Support	1.6	3.0	4.1	8.7	1.4	2.4	0.1	3.9	1.3	2.4	0.1	3.8
2U3 DM - Administrative Services	12.6	42.9	33.2	88.7	11.9	41.0	39.1	91.9	11.4	41.5	39.4	92.3
2U4 DM - International Activities	4.1	0.5	0.2	4.9	4.6	0.6	0.0	5.2	4.9	0.6	0.0	5.5
IANEC	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	
2V3 IANEC - Intelligence Infrastructure	7.3	1.6	0.2	9.0	7.7	1.8	0.2	9.7	7.7	1.8	0.1	9.6
2V4 IANEC - Other Support Activities	9.2	4.1	24.3	37.6	8.8	3.5	24.5	36.8	8.6	3.7	22.1	34.4
2Z Infrastructure Resource Adjustments	-0.6	0.0	0.1	-0.4	1.1	-0.5	0.0	0.6	1.0	-1.0	-0.4	-0.5
Total Infrastructure (incl Individuals Account)	574.6	579.6	154.1	1,307.9	562.6	559.2	158.3	1,280.1	551.5	556.7	162.4	1,270.5
Total Force & Infrastructure	1,434.5	706.4	875.2	3,015.6	1,390.4	702.5	863.2	2,956.2	1,382.9	709.6	860.8	2,953.3
Percentage of Operating Forces in Total Force	59.9%	18.0%	82.4%	56.6%	59.5%	20.4%	81.7%	56.7%	60.1%	21.5%	81.1%	57.0%
Percentage of Infrastructure in Total Force	40.1%	82.0%	17.6%	43.4%	40.5%	79.6%	18.3%	43.3%	39.9%	78.5%	18.9%	43.0%

Table 2-1A: Army Military End Strength/Civilian Full-Time Equivalents by Force/Infrastructure Code

(in thousands)

Force/Infrastructure Category	FY 2003 Actual Active	Civilian	Guard & Reserve	Total	FY 2004 Estimate Active	Civilian	Guard & Reserve	Total	FY 2005 Estimate Active	Civilian	Guard & Reserve	Total
1X Operating Forces												
1F1 Expeditionary Forces	340.1	39.1	507.8	887.0	315.0	40.2	491.3	846.5	321.3	43.3	487.0	851.5
1F2 Deterrence and Protection Forces	0.8	1.5	5.5	7.8	0.9	1.4	2.1	4.4	0.8	1.4	3.0	5.3
1F3 Military Space Forces	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.6
1X Communication-Intelligence	8.1	2.9	0.3	11.4	8.7	3.0	0.2	11.9	8.8	3.2	0.2	12.2
Total Operating Forces	349.5	43.7	513.6	906.8	325.0	44.9	493.5	863.4	331.3	48.2	490.2	869.7
2X Infrastructure												
Force Instatllations												
2A2 FMI - Installation Support	4.7	32.0	0.0	36.6	3.8	28.1	0.1	32.0	1.3	27.9	0.1	29.3
Communication and Information Infrastructure												
2C1 C&II - Headquarters & Other Admin Activities	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.5
2C2 C&II - Installation Support	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2C3 C&II - Base & Regional Information Processing Centers	0.3	3.2	0.3	3.8	0.3	3.8	0.3	4.4	0.3	3.6	0.2	4.2
2C4 C&II - Long-Haul Communications	0.8	0.4	0.0	1.2	0.8	0.3	0.0	1.1	0.8	0.3	0.0	1.1
2C5 C&II - Information Security	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.3
Science and Technology Programs												
2D1 S&TP - Basic Research	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.7
2D2 S&TP - Applied Research	0.5	9.6	0.0	10.1	0.6	8.7	0.0	9.3	0.7	8.5	0.0	9.2
2D3 S&TP - Advanced Technology Development	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.7
Acquisition Infrastructure												
2E1 Acquisition - Headquarters & Other Admin Activities	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.7
2E2 Acquisition - Installation Support	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2E3 Acquisition - Contract Oversight	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
2E4 Acquisition - Program Management	0.7	3.7	0.0	4.3	0.7	3.4	0.0	4.1	0.7	3.5	0.0	4.2
2E5 Acquisition - Studies & Analyses	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2
2E6 Acquisition - Test & Evaluation Programs	1.8	5.0	0.0	6.7	2.3	5.1	0.0	7.4	2.0	5.3	0.0	7.3
Central Logistics												
2L1 Central Logistics - Headquarters & Other Admin Activities	0.1	0.9	0.0	1.0	0.1	1.0	0.0	1.1	0.1	0.9	0.0	1.0
2L2 Central Logistics - Installation Support	0.2	6.6	0.0	6.8	0.2	4.8	0.0	5.0	0.1	4.5	0.0	4.6
2L3 Central Logistics - Maintenance Activities	0.1	21.4	5.4	27.0	0.1	24.5	8.0	32.6	0.1	22.8	8.0	30.9
2L4 Central Logistics - General Activities	0.3	5.4	0.0	5.7	0.5	6.4	0.0	6.9	0.5	6.0	0.0	6.6
2L5 Central Logistics - Inventory Control Point Operations	0.2	6.9	0.0	7.1	0.2	6.3	0.0	6.6	0.2	6.0	0.0	6.2
2L6 Central Logistics - Distribution Depot Operations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
2L7 Central Logistics - Transportation	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Defense Health Program												
2M1 Central Medical - Headquarters & Other Admin Activities	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.4
2M2 Central Medical - Installation Support	0.1	1.2	0.0	1.3	0.1	0.9	0.0	1.0	0.1	0.9	0.0	1.0
2M3 Medical - Education & Training	7.1	0.5	0.0	7.5	6.8	0.4	0.0	7.2	6.8	0.4	0.0	7.2
2M4 Central Medical - Consolidated Health Support	3.0	4.3	0.0	7.3	3.0	4.0	0.0	7.0	3.1	4.0	0.0	7.1
2M5 Central Medical - In-House Care	14.7	19.0	0.0	33.7	16.1	18.5	0.0	34.7	16.1	18.5	0.0	34.6
2M6 Central Medical - Information management	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.7
2M7 Medical - Private Sector Care	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Personnel Administration												
2P1 CPA - Headquarters & Other Admin Activities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2P2 CPA - Installation Support	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4
2P3 CPA - General Personnel Activities	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2P4 CPA - Personnel Acquisition and Management	25.9	6.7	5.2	37.7	26.6	6.6	6.3	39.4	25.6	7.4	6.3	39.4
Central Personnel Benefits												
2R1 CPB - Headquarters & Other Admin Activities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2R2 CPB - Family Housing Activities	0.0	1.2	0.0	1.2	0.0	1.1	0.0	1.1	0.0	1.1	0.0	1.1
2R3 CPB - Commissaries & Exchanges	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3
2R4 CPB - Dependent Support Programs	0.0	2.8	0.0	2.8	0.0	3.3	0.0	3.3	0.0	3.3	0.0	3.3
2R5 CPB - Other Personnel Benefits	0.6	0.7	0.0	1.3	0.6	0.7	0.0	1.3	0.6	0.7	0.0	1.3
Central Training												
2T1 Central Training - Headquarters & Other Admin Activities	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.9
2T2 Central Training - Installation Support	2.7	7.9	0.0	10.5	1.7	6.3	0.0	8.0	1.1	5.6	0.0	6.7
2T3 Central Training - General Training Activities	2.7	3.1	0.0	5.8	3.8	4.3	0.0	8.1	3.3	4.1	0.0	7.4
2T4 Central Training - Individual Training	66.0	8.2	0.3	74.4	69.1	8.3	4.7	82.1	67.6	8.6	10.1	86.3
2T5 Central Training - Transition Training	3.0	2.8	9.5	15.3	3.2	2.8	10.6	16.6	3.4	2.8	10.3	16.5

Army Military End Strength/Civilian Full-Time Equivalents
by Force/Infrastructure Code (continued)

Departmental Management													
2U1	DM - Headquarters & Other Admin Activities	5.5	5.5	0.0	11.0	5.5	6.6	0.1	12.1	5.4	6.4	0.1	11.9
2U2	DM - Insltallation Support	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2U3	DM - Administrative Services	2.6	15.6	28.7	46.9	2.7	15.7	31.2	49.6	2.7	16.7	29.5	49.0
2U4	DM - International Activities	2.3	0.5	0.0	2.8	2.4	0.6	0.0	3.0	2.7	0.6	0.0	3.3
IANEC													
2V3	IANEC - Intelligence Infrastructure	2.7	0.3	0.0	3.0	2.8	0.3	0.0	3.2	2.8	0.3	0.0	3.1
2V4	IANEC - Other Support Activities	0.1	1.0	0.0	1.1	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.7
2Z	Infrastructure Resource Adjustments	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.3
Total Infrastructure (incl Individuals Account)		149.8	180.5	49.4	379.6	157.4	177.5	61.5	396.4	151.1	175.8	64.8	391.8
Total Force & Infrastructure		499.3	224.2	563.0	1,286.5	482.4	222.4	555.0	1,259.8	482.4	224.0	555.0	1,261.4
	Percentage of Operating Forces in Total Force	70.0%	19.5%	91.2%	70.5%	67.4%	20.2%	88.9%	68.5%	68.7%	21.5%	88.3%	68.9%
	Percentage of Infrastructure in Total Force	30.0%	80.5%	8.8%	29.5%	32.6%	79.8%	11.1%	31.5%	31.3%	78.5%	11.7%	31.1%

Table 2-1B: Navy Military End Strength/Civilian Full-Time Equivalents by Force/Infrastructure Code

(in thousands)

Force/Infrastructure Category	FY 2003 Actual				FY 2004 Estimate				FY 2005 Estimate			
	Active	Civilian	Guard & Reserve	Total	Active	Civilian	Guard & Reserve	Total	Active	Civilian	Guard & Reserve	Total
1X Operating Forces												
1F1 Expeditionary Forces	175.9	13.5	37.4	226.8	178.5	17.8	37.1	233.4	175.2	17.9	35.0	228.1
1F2 Deterrence and Protection Forces	9.3	2.8	0.0	12.1	8.0	7.5	0.0	15.5	7.9	8.4	0.0	16.3
1F3 Military Space Forces	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.7
1X Communication-Intelligence	9.1	2.5	2.3	13.9	9.5	2.8	2.5	14.8	9.3	2.8	2.5	14.6
Total Operating Forces	194.7	19.0	39.8	253.5	196.5	28.2	39.8	264.5	192.9	29.2	37.7	259.8
2X Infrastructure												
Force Installations												
2A2 FMI - Installation Support	27.3	26.3	12.5	66.2	26.9	30.2	11.6	68.7	26.3	30.3	12.6	69.2
Communication and Information Infrastructure												
2C1 C&II - Headquarters & Other Admin Activities	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
2C2 C&II - Installation Support	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2C3 C&II - Base & Regional Information Processing Centers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2C4 C&II - Long-Haul Communications	3.4	0.7	0.8	4.9	3.6	0.5	0.8	4.9	3.6	0.5	0.8	4.9
2C5 C&II - Information Security	0.9	0.1	0.3	1.3	0.9	0.1	0.3	1.3	0.9	0.1	0.3	1.3
Science and Technology Programs												
2D1 S&TP - Basic Research	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2
2D2 S&TP - Applied Research	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2D3 S&TP - Advanced Technology Development	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Acquisition Infrastructure												
2E1 Acquisition - Headquarters & Other Admin Activities	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.6
2E2 Acquisition - Installation Support	2.2	0.9	0.0	3.1	2.4	1.0	0.0	3.4	2.4	1.0	0.0	3.4
2E3 Acquisition - Contract Oversight	1.2	6.9	0.7	8.8	1.4	6.0	0.6	8.0	1.4	5.9	0.7	7.9
2E4 Acquisition - Program Management	0.6	40.9	0.1	41.6	0.8	37.3	0.1	38.2	0.8	37.3	0.1	38.2
2E5 Acquisition - Studies & Analyses	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2E6 Acquisition - Test & Evaluation Programs	0.9	0.4	0.0	1.3	1.1	0.4	0.0	1.5	1.0	0.3	0.0	1.3
Central Logistics												
2L1 Central Logistics - Headquarters & Other Admin Activities	0.0	1.6	0.2	1.8	0.0	1.6	0.5	2.1	0.3	1.6	0.5	2.4
2L2 Central Logistics - Installation Support	0.2	0.5	1.3	2.0	0.2	1.3	1.2	2.7	0.1	1.3	1.2	2.6
2L3 Central Logistics - Maintenance Activities	7.7	33.9	2.3	43.9	6.7	26.1	2.3	35.1	6.6	25.3	2.1	34.0
2L4 Central Logistics - General Activities	1.1	4.7	1.1	6.9	1.2	5.3	1.1	7.6	1.6	5.0	1.1	7.7
2L5 Central Logistics - Inventory Control Point Operations	0.4	6.2	0.0	6.7	0.5	5.9	0.0	6.4	0.0	5.6	0.0	5.6
2L6 Central Logistics - Distribution Depot Operations	0.1	0.0	0.9	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.9	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.9
2L7 Central Logistics - Transportation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Defense Health Program												
2M1 Central Medical - Headquarters & Other Admin Activities	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.4
2M2 Central Medical - Installation Support	1.5	1.4	0.0	2.9	2.4	1.4	0.0	3.8	2.4	1.4	0.0	3.8
2M3 Medical - Education & Training	5.2	0.8	0.1	6.1	5.0	0.8	0.3	6.0	4.9	0.8	0.3	6.0
2M4 Central Medical - Consolidated Health Support	1.2	1.5	0.0	2.7	1.7	1.5	0.0	3.2	1.6	1.6	0.0	3.2
2M5 Central Medical - In-House Care	21.3	6.3	0.0	27.6	22.0	6.1	0.0	28.1	20.4	6.1	0.0	26.5
2M6 Central Medical - Information management	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4
2M7 Medical - Private Sector Care	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Personnel Administration												
2P1 CPA - Headquarters & Other Admin Activities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2P2 CPA - Installation Support	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.6
2P3 CPA - General Personnel Activities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2P4 CPA - Personnel Acquisition and Management	27.9	2.9	2.4	33.2	21.5	1.1	2.4	25.0	21.6	1.1	2.4	25.1
Central Personnel Benefits												
2R1 CPB - Headquarters & Other Admin Activities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2R2 CPB - Family Housing Activities	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	1.2	0.0	1.1	0.0	1.1
2R3 CPB - Commissaries & Exchanges	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2R4 CPB - Dependent Support Programs	0.2	1.9	0.0	2.1	0.1	2.0	0.0	2.1	0.1	2.0	0.0	2.1
2R5 CPB - Other Personnel Benefits	1.3	1.7	0.2	3.2	1.2	1.7	0.2	3.1	1.2	1.7	0.2	3.1
Central Training												
2T1 Central Training - Headquarters & Other Admin Activities	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.4
2T2 Central Training - Installation Support	0.5	2.1	0.0	2.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.6
2T3 Central Training - General Training Activities	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4
2T4 Central Training - Individual Training	52.2	4.2	2.3	58.7	46.5	3.8	1.9	52.2	45.1	3.7	1.6	50.4
2T5 Central Training - Transition Training	9.1	1.4	0.8	11.4	9.3	1.3	0.8	11.4	9.2	1.3	0.8	11.3

Navy Military End Strength/Civilian Full-Time Equivalents
by Force/Infrastructure Code (continued)

Departmental Management												
2U1	DM - Headquarters & Other Admin Activities	13.9	3.3	11.8	29.0	13.3	3.4	12.0	28.7	13.2	3.3	11.6	28.1
2U2	DM - Insltallation Support	0.5	0.9	0.0	1.4	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.7
2U3	DM - Administrative Services	2.8	5.4	1.2	9.4	2.6	5.5	1.1	9.2	2.5	5.4	3.0	10.9
2U4	DM - International Activities	0.7	0.0	0.2	1.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.8
IANEC												
2V3	IANEC - Intelligence Infrastructure	1.3	0.2	0.0	1.5	1.8	0.2	0.0	2.0	1.7	0.2	0.0	1.9
2V4	IANEC - Other Support Activities	1.2	1.2	8.9	11.3	1.2	1.3	7.8	10.4	1.2	1.3	5.8	8.3
2Z	Infrastructure Resource Adjustments	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.7	0.0	-0.7	0.0	-1.0	-0.4	-1.4
Total Infrastructure (incl Individuals Account)		187.5	161.0	48.4	396.9	177.3	149.0	46.1	372.4	173.1	146.6	45.7	365.3
Total Force & Infrastructure		382.2	180.0	88.2	650.4	373.8	177.2	85.9	636.9	365.9	175.8	83.4	625.1
Percentage of Operating Forces in Total Force		50.9%	10.6%	45.1%	39.0%	52.6%	15.9%	46.3%	41.5%	52.7%	16.6%	45.2%	41.6%
Percentage of Infrastructure in Total Force		49.1%	89.4%	54.9%	61.0%	47.4%	84.1%	53.7%	58.5%	47.3%	83.4%	54.8%	58.4%

Table 2-1C: Marine Corps Military End Strength/Civilian Full-Time Equivalents by Force/Infrastructure Code

(in thousands)

Force/Infrastructure Category	FY 2003 Actual				FY 2004 Estimate				FY 2005 Estimate			
	Active	Civilian	Guard & Reserve	Total	Active	Civilian	Guard & Reserve	Total	Active	Civilian	Guard & Reserve	Total
1X **Operating Forces**												
1F1 Expeditionary Forces	111.7	0.3	35.8	147.8	108.9	0.3	34.3	143.5	108.9	0.3	34.3	143.5
1F2 Deterrence and Protection Forces	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1F3 Military Space Forces	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1X Communication-Intelligence	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.6	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0	1.6
Total Operating Forces	113.2	0.3	35.8	149.3	110.5	0.3	34.3	145.1	110.5	0.3	34.3	145.1
2X **Infrastructure**												
Force Installations												
2A2 FMI - Installation Support	9.5	10.4	0.6	20.5	9.4	9.1	0.6	19.1	9.5	9.8	0.6	19.9
Communication and Information Infrastructure												
2C1 C&II - Headquarters & Other Admin Activities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2C2 C&II - Installation Support	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2C3 C&II - Base & Regional Information Processing Centers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2C4 C&II - Long-Haul Communications	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2C5 C&II - Information Security	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Science and Technology Programs												
2D1 S&TP - Basic Research	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2D2 S&TP - Applied Research	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2D3 S&TP - Advanced Technology Development	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Acquisition Infrastructure												
2E1 Acquisition - Headquarters & Other Admin Activities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2E2 Acquisition - Installation Support	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2E3 Acquisition - Contract Oversight	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
2E4 Acquisition - Program Management	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.7
2E5 Acquisition - Studies & Analyses	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2E6 Acquisition - Test & Evaluation Programs	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Central Logistics												
2L1 Central Logistics - Headquarters & Other Admin Activities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2L2 Central Logistics - Installation Support	0.7	0.6	0.0	1.3	0.7	0.6	0.0	1.3	0.7	0.6	0.0	1.3
2L3 Central Logistics - Maintenance Activities	0.1	1.5	0.0	1.6	0.1	1.7	0.0	1.8	0.1	1.5	0.0	1.6
2L4 Central Logistics - General Activities	0.1	0.9	0.0	1.0	0.1	0.9	0.0	1.0	0.1	0.9	0.0	1.0
2L5 Central Logistics - Inventory Control Point Operations	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.9
2L6 Central Logistics - Distribution Depot Operations	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
2L7 Central Logistics - Transportation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Defense Health Program												
2M1 Central Medical - Headquarters & Other Admin Activities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2M2 Central Medical - Installation Support	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2M3 Medical - Education & Training	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2M4 Central Medical - Consolidated Health Support	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2M5 Central Medical - In-House Care	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2M6 Central Medical - Information management	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2M7 Medical - Private Sector Care	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Personnel Administration												
2P1 CPA - Headquarters & Other Admin Activities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2P2 CPA - Installation Support	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2P3 CPA - General Personnel Activities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2P4 CPA - Personnel Acquisition and Management	10.4	0.5	0.1	11.0	10.4	0.6	0.1	11.1	10.4	0.6	0.1	11.1
Central Personnel Benefits												
2R1 CPB - Headquarters & Other Admin Activities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2R2 CPB - Family Housing Activities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2R3 CPB - Commissaries & Exchanges	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2R4 CPB - Dependent Support Programs	0.0	0.6	35.0	0.6	0.0	0.6	34.0	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.6
2R5 CPB - Other Personnel Benefits	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.8
Central Training												
2T1 Central Training - Headquarters & Other Admin Activities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2T2 Central Training - Installation Support	2.0	1.2	0.0	3.2	2.0	1.2	0.0	3.2	2.0	1.2	0.0	3.2
2T3 Central Training - General Training Activities	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2
2T4 Central Training - Individual Training	30.3	0.2	3.2	33.7	30.3	0.2	3.2	33.7	30.3	0.2	3.2	33.7
2T5 Central Training - Transition Training	3.3	0.1	0.0	3.4	3.3	0.1	0.0	3.4	3.3	0.1	0.0	3.4

Departmental Management													
2U1	DM - Headquarters & Other Admin Activities	2.1	0.6	0.0	2.7	2.1	0.6	0.0	2.7	2.1	0.6	0.0	2.7
2U2	DM - Insltallation Support	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.4
2U3	DM - Administrative Services	2.9	0.2	1.2	4.3	2.9	0.2	1.2	4.3	2.8	0.2	1.2	4.2
2U4	DM - International Activities	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
IANEC													
2V3	IANEC - Intelligence Infrastructure	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.7
2V4	IANEC - Other Support Activities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2Z	Infrastructure Resource Adjustments	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Infrastructure (incl Individuals Account)		64.6	17.9	5.2	87.7	64.4	16.8	5.2	86.4	64.4	17.3	5.2	86.9
Total Force & Infrastructure		177.8	18.2	41.0	237.0	174.9	17.1	39.5	231.6	174.9	17.6	39.5	232.0
Percentage of Operating Forces in Total Force		63.7%	1.6%	87.4%	63.0%	63.2%	1.8%	86.9%	62.7%	63.2%	1.7%	86.9%	62.6%
Percentage of Infrastructure in Total Force		36.3%	98.4%	12.6%	37.0%	36.8%	98.2%	13.1%	37.3%	36.8%	98.3%	13.1%	37.4%

Table 2-1D: Air Force Military End Strength/Civilian Full-Time Equivalents by Force/Infrastructure Code

(in thousands)

Force/Infrastructure Category	FY 2003 Actual				FY 2004 Estimate				FY 2005 Estimate			
	Active	Civilian	Guard & Reserve	Total	Active	Civilian	Guard & Reserve	Total	Active	Civilian	Guard & Reserve	Total
1X Operating Forces												
1F1 Expeditionary Forces	169.5	30.4	125.0	324.9	162.1	33.9	129.6	325.6	163.0	34.5	128.5	326.0
1F2 Deterrence and Protection Forces	10.2	2.7	3.5	16.3	9.6	3.4	3.8	16.8	9.2	3.6	3.9	16.8
1F3 Military Space Forces	3.2	1.0	0.8	4.9	2.9	0.8	0.8	4.5	2.7	0.8	0.8	4.3
1X Communication-Intelligence	19.7	3.8	2.5	26.0	21.2	4.2	3.0	28.4	21.9	4.4	3.0	29.2
Total Operating Forces	202.5	37.9	131.8	372.2	195.9	42.2	137.3	375.3	196.8	43.2	136.2	376.3
2X Infrastructure												
Force Installations												
2A2 FMI - Installation Support	22.8	29.7	5.2	57.8	19.6	27.2	5.1	52.0	20.7	28.1	5.3	54.1
Communication and Information Infrastructure												
2C1 C&II - Headquarters & Other Admin Activities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2C2 C&II - Installation Support	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2C3 C&II - Base & Regional Information Processing Centers	1.3	1.4	0.0	2.6	1.5	1.2	0.0	2.8	1.5	1.3	0.0	2.7
2C4 C&II - Long-Haul Communications	1.8	0.1	0.0	1.8	1.6	0.1	0.0	1.7	1.6	0.1	0.0	1.7
2C5 C&II - Information Security	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.5
Science and Technology Programs												
2D1 S&TP - Basic Research	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2
2D2 S&TP - Applied Research	1.1	4.0	0.0	5.1	1.1	3.9	0.0	5.0	1.1	3.8	0.0	4.9
2D3 S&TP - Advanced Technology Development	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Acquisition Infrastructure												
2E1 Acquisition - Headquarters & Other Admin Activities	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
2E2 Acquisition - Installation Support	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2E3 Acquisition - Contract Oversight	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4
2E4 Acquisition - Program Management	3.5	5.0	0.5	9.0	3.2	5.2	0.5	8.8	3.2	5.2	0.5	8.9
2E5 Acquisition - Studies & Analyses	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2E6 Acquisition - Test & Evaluation Programs	5.2	3.5	0.6	9.3	5.3	3.3	0.6	9.1	5.1	3.1	0.6	8.7
Central Logistics												
2L1 Central Logistics - Headquarters & Other Admin Activities	0.5	1.0	0.0	1.5	0.5	1.0	0.0	1.5	0.5	1.0	0.0	1.5
2L2 Central Logistics - Installation Support	3.0	8.4	0.0	11.4	2.8	7.1	0.0	9.9	2.8	8.4	0.0	11.2
2L3 Central Logistics - Maintenance Activities	0.3	22.3	0.9	23.5	0.3	22.1	1.2	23.6	0.3	21.9	1.2	23.4
2L4 Central Logistics - General Activities	0.9	6.1	1.2	8.1	0.8	6.3	1.3	8.4	0.7	6.2	1.3	8.2
2L5 Central Logistics - Inventory Control Point Operations	0.2	2.2	0.0	2.4	0.2	2.5	0.0	2.7	0.2	2.5	0.0	2.7
2L6 Central Logistics - Distribution Depot Operations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2L7 Central Logistics - Transportation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Defense Health Program												
2M1 Central Medical - Headquarters & Other Admin Activities	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.5
2M2 Central Medical - Installation Support	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
2M3 Medical - Education & Training	3.5	0.1	0.0	3.6	3.5	0.1	0.0	3.6	3.7	0.1	0.0	3.8
2M4 Central Medical - Consolidated Health Support	2.6	0.5	0.0	3.2	2.8	0.5	0.0	3.3	3.0	0.5	0.0	3.6
2M5 Central Medical - In-House Care	26.5	4.5	0.0	31.1	27.0	4.2	0.0	31.2	26.5	4.1	0.0	30.7
2M6 Central Medical - Information management	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.6
2M7 Medical - Private Sector Care	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Personnel Administration												
2P1 CPA - Headquarters & Other Admin Activities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2P2 CPA - Installation Support	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4
2P3 CPA - General Personnel Activities	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2P4 CPA - Personnel Acquisition and Management	5.9	1.8	2.2	10.0	9.7	1.6	2.3	13.5	9.3	1.7	2.2	13.2
Central Personnel Benefits												
2R1 CPB - Headquarters & Other Admin Activities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2R2 CPB - Family Housing Activities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2R3 CPB - Commissaries & Exchanges	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2R4 CPB - Dependent Support Programs	0.2	3.1	0.0	3.3	0.2	3.2	0.0	3.3	0.2	3.2	0.0	3.4
2R5 CPB - Other Personnel Benefits	1.4	0.6	0.0	2.0	1.4	0.5	0.0	1.9	1.3	0.6	0.0	1.9
Central Training												
2T1 Central Training - Headquarters & Other Admin Activities	1.0	0.6	0.0	1.6	0.9	0.6	0.0	1.5	0.9	0.6	0.0	1.5
2T2 Central Training - Installation Support	5.2	5.0	0.1	10.3	3.7	5.0	0.1	8.8	3.6	5.0	0.1	8.7
2T3 Central Training - General Training Activities	6.2	0.2	0.0	6.5	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.7
2T4 Central Training - Individual Training	36.1	7.0	15.1	58.2	35.6	7.0	8.6	51.2	34.8	7.2	9.7	51.7
2T5 Central Training - Transition Training	13.6	2.0	0.0	15.5	14.1	1.8	0.0	15.8	14.4	1.8	0.0	16.2

Departmental Management

2U1	DM - Headquarters & Other Admin Activities	12.3	4.9	3.3	20.4	10.9	5.6	3.7	20.2	11.0	5.7	3.7	20.4
2U2	DM - Insltallation Support	0.9	0.8	4.0	5.6	0.6	0.5	0.0	1.1	0.5	0.6	0.0	1.1
2U3	DM - Administrative Services	4.3	3.7	2.1	10.1	3.6	3.6	5.6	12.8	3.4	3.7	5.7	12.7
2U4	DM - International Activities	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0	1.4
IANEC													
2V3	IANEC - Intelligence Infrastructure	2.6	0.3	0.1	3.1	2.4	0.4	0.1	2.9	2.5	0.4	0.1	3.0
2V4	IANEC - Other Support Activities	8.0	1.8	15.4	25.2	7.3	1.8	16.3	25.5	7.2	2.0	16.1	25.3
2Z	Infrastructure Resource Adjustments	-0.6	0.0	0.1	-0.4	-0.4	0.2	0.0	-0.2	-0.4	0.0	0.0	-0.4
Total Infrastructure (incl Individuals Account)		172.6	121.7	51.2	345.6	163.4	117.8	45.5	326.8	162.9	120.0	46.7	329.6
Total Force & Infrastructure		375.2	159.6	183.0	717.8	359.3	160.0	182.8	702.1	359.7	163.3	182.9	705.9
Percentage of Operating Forces in Total Force		54.0%	23.8%	72.0%	51.9%	54.5%	26.4%	75.1%	53.5%	54.7%	26.5%	74.5%	53.3%
Percentage of Infrastructure in Total Force		46.0%	76.2%	28.0%	48.1%	45.5%	73.6%	24.9%	46.5%	45.3%	73.5%	25.5%	46.7%

Table 2-1E: Defense Agency/Field Activity Full-Time Equivalents by Force/Infrastructure Code

(in thousands)	FY 2003 Actual	FY 2004 Estimate	FY 2005 Estimate
Force/Infrastructure Category			
1X **Operating Forces**			
1F1 Expeditionary Forces	0.0	0.0	0.0
1F2 Deterrence and Protection Forces	1.3	1.5	1.7
1F3 Military Space Forces	0.0	0.0	0.0
1X Communication-Intelligence	24.6	26.2	30.3
Total **Operating Forces**	25.9	27.7	32.0
2X **Infrastructure**			
Force Instatllations			
2A2 FMI - Installation Support	0.0	0.0	0.0
Communication and Information Infrastructure			
2C1 C&II - Headquarters & Other Admin Activities	1.2	1.3	1.3
2C2 C&II - Installation Support	0.0	0.0	0.0
2C3 C&II - Base & Regional Information Processing Centers	4.6	4.2	3.8
2C4 C&II - Long-Haul Communications	0.7	0.6	0.6
2C5 C&II - Information Security	2.9	2.9	3.0
Science and Technology Programs			
2D1 S&TP - Basic Research	0.0	0.0	0.0
2D2 S&TP - Applied Research	0.1	0.0	0.0
2D3 S&TP - Advanced Technology Development	0.0	0.0	0.0
Acquisition Infrastructure			
2E1 Acquisition - Headquarters & Other Admin Activities	0.7	0.8	0.8
2E2 Acquisition - Installation Support	0.0	0.0	0.0
2E3 Acquisition - Contract Oversight	14.4	14.8	14.6
2E4 Acquisition - Program Management	0.0	0.0	0.0
2E5 Acquisition - Studies & Analyses	0.0	0.0	0.0
2E6 Acquisition - Test & Evaluation Programs	0.0	0.1	0.1
Central Logistics			
2L1 Central Logistics - Headquarters & Other Admin Activities	0.8	0.8	0.8
2L2 Central Logistics - Installation Support	0.0	0.0	0.0
2L3 Central Logistics - Maintenance Activities	0.0	0.0	0.0
2L4 Central Logistics - General Activities	1.9	1.9	1.8
2L5 Central Logistics - Inventory Control Point Operations	10.7	10.9	10.9
2L6 Central Logistics - Distribution Depot Operations	7.5	8.0	7.7
2L7 Central Logistics - Transportation	0.0	0.0	0.0
Defense Health Program			
2M1 Central Medical - Headquarters & Other Admin Activities	0.3	0.3	0.3
2M2 Central Medical - Installation Support	0.0	0.0	0.0
2M3 Medical - Education & Training	0.0	0.0	0.0
2M4 Central Medical - Consolidated Health Support	0.0	0.0	0.0
2M5 Central Medical - In-House Care	0.0	0.0	0.0
2M6 Central Medical - Information management	0.0	0.0	0.0
2M7 Medical - Private Sector Care	0.0	0.0	0.0
Personnel Administration			
2P1 CPA - Headquarters & Other Admin Activities	0.1	0.1	0.1
2P2 CPA - Installation Support	0.0	0.0	0.0
2P3 CPA - General Personnel Activities	0.0	0.0	0.0
2P4 CPA - Personnel Acquisition and Management	0.7	0.8	0.8
Central Personnel Benefits			
2R1 CPB - Headquarters & Other Admin Activities	0.4	0.5	0.5
2R2 CPB - Family Housing Activities	0.0	0.0	0.0
2R3 CPB - Commissaries & Exchanges	15.0	14.8	14.8
2R4 CPB - Dependent Support Programs	13.3	13.6	13.8
2R5 CPB - Other Personnel Benefits	0.0	0.0	0.0
Central Training			
2T1 Central Training - Headquarters & Other Admin Activities	0.0	0.0	0.0
2T2 Central Training - Installation Support	0.0	0.0	0.0
2T3 Central Training - General Training Activities	0.0	0.0	0.0
2T4 Central Training - Individual Training	0.4	0.4	0.4
2T5 Central Training - Transition Training	0.0	0.0	0.0

Defense Agency/Field Activity Full-Time Equivalents
by Force/Infrastructure Code (continued)

	Departmental Management			
2U1	DM - Headquarters & Other Admin Activities	2.9	2.9	2.9
2U2	DM - Insltallation Support	1.2	1.5	1.5
2U3	DM - Administrative Services	18.0	16.0	15.5
2U4	DM - International Activities	0.0	0.0	0.0
IANEC				
2V3	IANEC - Intelligence Infrastructure	0.7	0.9	0.9
2V4	IANEC - Other Support Activities	0.0	0.0	0.0
2Z	Infrastructure Resource Adjustments	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	**Infrastructure (incl Individuals Account)**	98.5	98.1	96.9
Total	**Force & Infrastructure**	124.4	125.8	128.9
	Percentage of Operating Forces in Total Force	20.8%	22.0%	24.8%
	Percentage of Infrastructure in Total Force	79.2%	78.0%	75.2%

Table 2-2: Reserve Component Military Technicians

(in thousands)	High Priority Units			Other			Total		
	Dual Status	Non-Dual Status	Total	Dual Status	Non-Dual Status	Total	Dual Status	Non-Dual Status	Total
Fiscal Year 2003									
ARMY									
Army National Guard									
Required	35.5	0.0	35.5	5.0	1.8	6.8	40.5	1.8	42.3
Estimate	19.8	0.0	19.8	4.3	1.6	5.9	24.1	1.6	25.7
Actual	17.8	0.0	17.8	4.3	1.6	5.9	22.1	1.6	23.7
Army Reserve									
Required	11.5	0.0	11.5	1.6	0.0	1.6	13.1	0.0	13.1
Estimate	5.1	0.8	5.9	1.5	0.2	1.7	6.6	1.0	7.6
Actual	2.7	0.3	3.0	3.8	0.6	4.4	6.5	0.9	7.4
AIR FORCE									
Air National Guard									
Required	22.3	0.3	22.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.3	0.3	22.6
Estimate	22.5	0.4	22.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.5	0.4	22.9
Actual	20.4	0.3	20.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.4	0.3	20.7
Air Force Reserve									
Required	9.6	0.0	9.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	9.7	0.0	9.7
Estimate	9.9	0.1	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.9	0.1	10.0
Actual	8.2	0.0	8.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.2	0.0	8.2
Fiscal Year 2004									
ARMY									
Army National Guard									
Required	35.5	0.0	35.5	5.0	1.8	6.8	40.5	1.8	42.3
Estimate	20.3	0.0	20.3	4.3	1.6	5.9	24.6	1.6	26.2
Actual	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Army Reserve									
Required	11.5	0.0	11.5	1.6	0.0	1.6	13.1	0.0	13.1
Estimate	2.8	0.3	3.1	4.2	0.6	4.8	7.0	0.9	7.9
Actual	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
AIR FORCE									
Air National Guard									
Required	22.3	0.3	22.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.3	0.3	22.6
Estimate	22.9	0.4	23.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.9	0.4	23.3
Actual	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Air Force Reserve									
Required	9.6	0.0	9.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	9.7	0.0	9.7
Estimate	10.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	10.0
Actual	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

NOTES: There are no military technicians for the Navy and Marine Corps.

  * Does not include members mobilized as Selected Reservists - FY 2003.
      ARNG - 2,555 MilTechs (Dual status)
      ANG - 2,475 MilTechs (Dual status)
       USAFR - 1,967 MilTechs (Dual status)

Table 2-3: Full-Time Support to the Selected Reserves

(in thousands)	FY 2003 Actual	FY 2004 Estimate	FY 2005 Estimate
ARMY RESERVE			
Active Guard/Reserve	14.1	14.4	15.0
Army Reserve Technicians	7.4	7.8	8.1
Dual Status	6.5	7.0	7.3
Non-Dual Status	0.9	0.8	0.8
Active Component with Reserve Units	0.5	0.3	0.3
Civilians	1.4	1.4	1.3
Subtotal	23.4	23.9	24.7
ARMY NATIONAL GUARD			
* Active Guard/Reserve	22.3	25.6	26.5
Military Technicians	23.7	26.2	26.7
Dual Status	22.1	24.6	25.1
Non-Dual Status	1.6	1.6	1.6
Active Component with Reserve Units	0.2	0.2	0.2
Civilians	0.5	0.5	0.5
Subtotal	46.7	52.5	53.9
NAVAL RESERVE			
Active Guard/Reserve (TAR)	14.6	14.4	14.2
Active Component with Reserve Units	3.0	3.5	3.1
Civilians	1.5	1.6	1.5
Subtotal	19.1	19.5	18.8
MARINE CORPS RESERVE			
Active Guard/Reserve	2.3	2.3	2.3
Active Component with Reserve Units	4.4	4.4	4.4
Civilians	0.2	0.2	0.2
Subtotal	6.9	6.9	6.9
AIR FORCE RESERVE			
Active Guard/Reserve	1.5	1.7	1.9
Air Reserve Technicians	8.2	10.0	10.0
* Dual Status	8.2	10.0	10.0
Non-Dual Status	0.0	0.0	0.0
Active Component with Reserve Units	1.1	0.7	0.7
Civilians	4.5	4.1	4.2
Subtotal	15.3	16.5	16.8
AIR NATIONAL GUARD			
* Active Guard/Reserve	11.3	12.2	12.2
Military Technicians	20.7	23.2	23.3
* Dual Status	20.4	22.9	22.9
Non-Dual Status	0.3	0.4	0.4
Active Component with Reserve Units	0.5	0.5	0.5
Civilians	1.2	1.3	1.3
Subtotal	33.7	37.2	37.3
DoD TOTALS			
Active Guard/Reserve	66.1	70.6	72.1
Military Technicians	60.0	67.2	68.1
Active Component with Reserve Units	9.7	9.6	9.2
Civilians	9.3	9.1	9.0
Total	145.1	156.5	158.4

NOTES: Totals may not add due to rounding

* Does not include members mobilized as Selected Reservists - FY 2003.

ARNG - 2,184 Title 32 AGRs	ANG - 357 Title 32 AGRs
ARNG - 2,555 MilTechs (Dual Status)	ANG - 2,475 MilTechs (Dual status)
USAFR - 1,967 MilTechs (Dual status)	

Table 2-4: Manpower in Defense-Level Activities or Accounts

	FY 2003 Actual			FY 2004 Estimate			FY 2005 Estimate		
	Military	Civilian	Total	Military	Civilian	Total	Military	Civilian	Total
OSD-Level (Note 1)									
Office of the Inspector General	27	1,184	1,211	29	1,282	1,311	29	1,460	1,489
Office of the Secretary of Defense	474	1,393	1,867	480	1,489	1,969	477	1,488	1,965
Subtotal	501	2,577	3,078	509	2,771	3,280	506	2,948	3,454
Defense Agencies (Note 1)									
Communication-Intelligence (Note 3)	7,989	16,840	24,829	8,801	17,486	26,287	8,421	20,916	29,337
Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency	15	168	183	18	182	200	18	182	200
Defense Commissary Agency	12	15,222	15,234	13	15,016	15,029	13	14,982	14,995
Defense Contract Audit Agency	0	4,028	4,028	0	3,982	3,982	0	3,993	3,993
Defense Contract Management Agency	486	10,709	11,195	627	11,218	11,845	639	11,028	11,667
Defense Finance & Accounting Service	896	14,655	15,551	787	14,348	15,135	472	13,644	14,116
Defense Legal Services Agency	31	141	172	39	187	226	39	161	200
Defense Logistics Agency	522	21,930	22,452	958	22,676	23,634	934	22,174	23,108
Defense Security Cooperation Agency	40	300	340	52	320	372	52	327	379
Defense Security Service	0	2,555	2,555	0	528	528	0	528	528
Defense Threat Reduction Agency	800	955	1,755	916	1,022	1,938	788	1,129	1,917
Missile Defense Organization	133	533	666	147	670	817	147	761	908
Subtotal	10,924	88,036	98,960	12,358	87,635	99,993	11,523	89,825	101,348
DoD Field Activities (Note 1)									
American Forces Information Service	271	263	534	308	263	571	308	263	571
Defense Human Resources Activity	8	702	710	19	786	805	19	807	826
Defense Prisoner of War/Missing Persons Office	32	69	101	29	69	98	19	69	88
Defense Technology Security Administration	22	142	164	33	149	182	33	149	182
DoD Education & MCFP Managed Programs	0	13,472	13,472	1	13,879	13,880	1	14,034	14,035
Office of Economic Adjustment	3	28	31	3	36	39	3	41	44
Tricare Management Activity	58	281	339	67	298	365	69	302	371
Washington Headquarters Services	162	1,539	1,701	195	1,813	2,008	195	1,882	2,077
Subtotal	556	16,496	17,052	655	17,293	17,948	647	17,547	18,194
Other Defense-Wide Organizations (Note 1)									
Defense Acquisition University	92	417	509	116	421	537	115	421	536
National Defense University	4	441	445	270	447	717	272	448	720
Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences (USUHS)	0	100	100	0	109	109	0	109	109
United States Court of Appeals for the Armed Services	0	53	53	0	59	59	0	59	59
Subtotal	96	1,011	1,107	386	1,036	1,422	387	1,037	1,424
Joint Staff and Unified/Combined Commands (Note 2)									
CJCS Controlled Activities	62	409	471	68	408	476	68	408	476
Joint Chiefs of Staff	1067	194	1261	1049	200	1249	1050	199	1249
North American Aerospace Defense Command	283	31	314	282	31	313	284	31	315
North Atlantic Treaty Organization	2,886	83	2,969	3,664	84	3,748	3,948	77	4,025
United States Central Command	1,852	262	2,114	1,816	258	2,074	1,807	258	2,065
United States European Command	1,747	525	2,272	2,138	546	2,684	2,149	546	2,695
United States Joint Forces Command	1,924	915	2,839	2,236	879	3,115	2,289	879	3,168
United States Northern Command	529	0	529	755	0	755	779	0	779
United States Pacific Command	2,781	412	3,193	3,491	414	3,905	3,616	442	4,058
United States Southern Command	977	450	1,427	1,133	472	1,605	1,130	474	1,604
United States Space Command	23	0	23	1	0	1	0	0	0
United States Special Operations Command (Note 5)	1,077	715	1,792	1,869	750	2,619	2,265	770	3,035
United States Strategic Command	2,231	422	2,653	2,489	426	2,915	2,604	426	3,030
United States Transportation Command (Note 6)	641	595	1,236	727	334	1,061	963	336	1,299
Subtotal	18,080	5,013	23,093	21,718	4,802	26,520	22,952	4,846	27,798
Program Manager Manpower (Note 7)									
Defense Health Program (Note 8)	89,974	41,942	131,916	91,850	40,350	132,200	90,073	40,353	130,426
Special Operations Forces (Note 9)	40,600	2,291	42,891	44,743	2,713	47,456	46,387	2,781	49,168
Transportation Working Capital Fund (Note 10)	13,092	2,394	15,486	14,485	3,843	18,328	13,896	4,011	17,907

NOTES:
1. Military end strength numbers shown for information only, accounted for in Service manpower totals
2. Military end strength for Joint Staff and Unified Commands shown for information only, accounted for in Service manpower totals. Civilian FTEs for Unified Commands also accounted for in Service manpower totals. Unified Command numbers not separately identifiable in FYDP until FY 2001.
3. Includes DISA and intelligence organizations (NSA, DIA and NIMA)
4. USUHS RDT&E Only, USUHS O&M Included in Defense Health Program
5. Includes USSOCOM joint activities only
6. Includes USTRANSCOM joint activities only
7. Military end strength and civilian FTE numbers shown for information only, accounted for in Military Department or Defense-Wide Component manpower totals
8. Less TRICARE Management Activity and Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences RDT&E
9. Includes Military Department Major Force Program 11 activities only.
10. Includes Military Department TWCF activities only.
11. Includes Pentagon Force Protection Agency

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PART III: OFFICER FLOW DATA

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Table 3-1: DoD Active Duty Officer Flow Management Plan

Fiscal Year 2004

Grade	O-10	O-9	O-8	O-7	O-6	O-5	O-4	O-3	O-2	O-1	W-5	W-4/-3	W-2/-1	Total
			Commissioned Officers									Warrant Officers		
Begin Strength (incl promotion losses)	35	116	242	355	11,423	26,310	39,058	59,894	14,863	14,010	463	6,114	7,616	180,499
Promotions	7	38	83	126	2,252	5,321	8,744	16,035	16,476	0	219	935	237	50,473
Reserve/Regular ordered to Active Duty	0	0	0	0	63	2,448	396	1,931	847	13,612	3	101	1,786	21,186
Total Gains	7	38	83	126	2,315	7,769	9,140	17,966	17,323	13,612	222	1,036	2,023	71,659
Deaths	0	0	0	0	3	9	12	26	6	6	1	2	4	68
Retired (Disability/Non-Disability)	6	32	42	36	2,024	3,112	2,081	406	33	8	159	616	201	8,757
Other Separations (Paid/End of Obligation)	0	0	0	0	199	2,700	2,013	7,193	2,724	2,355	21	332	847	18,383
Total losses	6	32	42	36	2,225	5,822	4,106	7,624	2,764	2,369	180	951	1,051	27,209
End Strength	36	122	283	445	11,513	28,257	44,092	70,236	29,422	25,253	504	6,199	8,588	224,949

Fiscal Year 2005

Grade	O-10	O-9	O-8	O-7	O-6	O-5	O-4	O-3	O-2	O-1	W-5	W-4/-3	W-2/-1	Total
			Commissioned Officers									Warrant Officers		
Begin Strength (incl promotion losses)	36	114	247	371	11,436	26,551	38,948	62,194	15,672	11,499	504	5,964	7,754	181,289
Promotions	8	41	80	117	1,840	5,249	9,113	15,107	15,693	0	213	1,042	346	48,849
Reserve/Regular ordered to Active Duty	0	0	0	0	45	2,393	285	1,860	844	14,145	3	55	1,345	20,975
Total Gains	8	41	80	117	1,885	7,642	9,398	16,967	16,537	14,145	216	1,097	1,691	69,824
Deaths	0	0	0	0	2	6	7	19	6	6	1	1	1	50
Retired (Disability/Non-Disability)	8	33	43	43	1,742	3,188	2,163	437	6	2	168	559	248	8,641
Other Separations (Paid/End of Obligation)	0	0	0	0	71	2,770	2,099	12,282	2,426	2,042	19	187	791	22,686
Total losses	8	33	43	43	1,815	5,964	4,270	12,738	2,438	2,050	187	747	1,040	31,377
End Strength	36	122	284	445	11,506	28,229	44,076	66,423	29,771	23,594	532	6,314	8,405	219,736

Fiscal Year 2006

Grade	O-10	O-9	O-8	O-7	O-6	O-5	O-4	O-3	O-2	O-1	W-5	W-4/-3	W-2/-1	Total
			Commissioned Officers									Warrant Officers		
Begin Strength (incl promotion losses)	35	119	248	369	11,394	26,547	39,246	58,271	15,255	10,606	532	5,985	7,516	176,122
Promotions	4	39	79	120	1,782	5,070	8,747	15,460	14,296	3,285	212	1,226	185	50,505
Reserve/Regular ordered to Active Duty	0	0	0	0	37	2,436	268	1,890	807	10,787	1	58	1,591	17,875
Total Gains	4	39	79	120	1,819	7,506	9,015	17,350	15,103	14,072	213	1,284	1,776	68,380
Deaths	0	0	0	0	2	6	7	19	8	6	0	2	1	53
Retired (Disability/Non-Disability)	5	35	42	44	1,716	3,114	2,204	461	16	3	180	523	240	8,582
Other Separations (Paid/End of Obligation)	0	0	0	0	57	2,796	1,889	7,589	1,848	1,583	20	207	791	16,781
Total losses	5	35	42	44	1,776	5,916	4,100	8,069	1,872	1,592	201	732	1,032	25,416
End Strength	34	123	285	445	11,437	28,137	44,161	67,552	28,486	23,086	544	6,537	8,260	219,086

Fiscal Year 2007

Grade	O-10	O-9	O-8	O-7	O-6	O-5	O-4	O-3	O-2	O-1	W-5	W-4/-3	W-2/-1	Total
			Commissioned Officers									Warrant Officers		
Begin Strength (incl promotion losses)	34	120	251	370	11,325	26,461	39,276	59,312	14,691	10,141	544	6,266	7,551	176,342
Promotions	6	36	79	120	1,776	5,125	8,835	14,739	14,253	0	218	982	185	46,354
Reserve/Regular ordered to Active Duty	0	0	0	0	36	2,460	268	1,890	804	14,159	1	58	1,581	21,257
Total Gains	6	36	79	120	1,812	7,585	9,103	16,629	15,057	14,159	219	1,040	1,766	67,610
Deaths	0	0	0	0	2	6	12	19	7	6	1	2	1	56
Retired (Disability/Non-Disability)	6	33	45	45	1,680	3,125	2,224	453	59	6	194	521	239	8,631
Other Separations (Paid/End of Obligation)	0	0	0	0	52	2,796	1,874	7,359	1,770	1,584	21	201	786	16,442
Total losses	6	33	45	45	1,734	5,927	4,110	7,831	1,836	1,596	216	724	1,026	25,129
End Strength	34	123	285	445	11,403	28,119	44,269	68,110	27,912	22,704	547	6,582	8,291	218,823

DoD Officer Flow Management Plan (Continued)

Fiscal Year 2008

Grade	Commissioned Officers										Warrant Officers			Total
	O-10	O-9	O-8	O-7	O-6	O-5	O-4	O-3	O-2	O-1	W-5	W-4/-3	W-2/-1	
Begin Strength (incl promotion losses)	34	119	250	369	11,291	26,486	39,355	60,004	14,692	9,825	557	6,211	7,638	176,830
Promotions	6	39	80	119	1,826	5,087	8,733	14,068	14,212	0	217	1,030	185	45,603
Reserve/Regular ordered to Active Duty	0	0	0	0	36	2,448	267	1,890	797	14,171	1	58	1,520	21,188
Total Gains	6	39	80	119	1,862	7,535	9,000	15,958	15,010	14,171	218	1,088	1,705	66,791
Deaths	0	0	0	0	2	6	12	19	6	6	1	2	1	56
Retired (Disability/Non-Disability)	6	35	45	43	1,703	3,082	2,201	462	16	2	193	521	238	8,548
Other Separations (Paid/End of Obligation)	0	0	0	0	49	2,780	1,839	7,539	1,812	1,584	22	201	780	16,606
Total losses	6	35	45	43	1,754	5,868	4,051	8,020	1,835	1,593	216	724	1,020	25,209
End Strength	34	123	285	445	11,399	28,153	44,304	67,942	27,867	22,403	559	6,575	8,323	218,411

Fiscal Year 2009

Grade	Commissioned Officers										Warrant Officers			Total
	O-10	O-9	O-8	O-7	O-6	O-5	O-4	O-3	O-2	O-1	W-5	W-4/-3	W-2/-1	
Begin Strength (incl promotion losses)	35	118	252	368	11,287	26,519	39,390	59,997	14,714	9,479	569	6,203	7,585	176,516
Promotions	5	37	78	120	1,827	5,087	8,572	14,001	14,257	0	218	1,115	185	45,502
Reserve/Regular ordered to Active Duty	0	0	0	0	36	2,448	267	1,901	813	14,069	1	58	1,646	21,239
Total Gains	5	37	78	120	1,863	7,535	8,839	15,902	15,070	14,069	219	1,173	1,831	66,741
Deaths	0	0	0	0	2	6	9	19	8	6	0	1	1	53
Retired (Disability/Non-Disability)	5	33	45	43	1,703	3,026	2,234	468	16	2	193	356	215	8,339
Other Separations (Paid/End of Obligation)	0	0	0	0	54	2,756	1,830	7,545	1,788	1,584	23	323	841	16,744
Total losses	5	33	45	43	1,759	5,788	4,073	8,032	1,812	1,593	216	680	1,057	25,136
End Strength	35	122	285	445	11,391	28,266	44,156	67,867	27,972	21,956	571	6,696	8,359	218,121

Table 3-1A: Army Active Duty Officer Flow Management Plan

Fiscal Year 2004

Grade	O-10	O-9	O-8	O-7	O-6	O-5	O-4	O-3	O-2	O-1	W-5	W-4/-3	W-2/-1	Total
		Commissioned Officers									Warrant Officers			
Begin Strength (incl promotion losses)	9	36	76	111	3,573	8,006	11,525	19,176	2,152	3,137	371	4,589	5,994	58,755
Promotions	5	23	35	56	917	2,604	4,034	6,957	5,766	0	181	407	0	20,985
Reserve/Regular ordered to Active Duty	0	0	0	0	20	25	78	770	365	4,332	1	75	1,449	7,114
Total Gains	5	23	35	56	937	2,629	4,112	7,727	6,131	4,332	182	482	1,449	28,099
Deaths	0	0	0	0	1	4	6	8	0	0	1	1	3	23
Retired (Disability/Non-Disability)	4	16	9	10	770	1,176	237	158	29	6	146	450	131	3,143
Other Separations (Paid/End of Obligation)	0	0	0	0	46	179	861	1,926	508	353	8	134	468	4,482
Total losses	4	16	9	10	816	1,360	1,104	2,091	538	359	154	586	601	7,649
End Strength	10	43	102	157	3,694	9,275	14,533	24,812	7,745	7,110	398	4,485	6,842	79,205

Fiscal Year 2005

Grade	O-10	O-9	O-8	O-7	O-6	O-5	O-4	O-3	O-2	O-1	W-5	W-4/-3	W-2/-1	Total
		Commissioned Officers									Warrant Officers			
Begin Strength (incl promotion losses)	10	42	86	131	3,654	8,704	12,523	21,620	2,271	1,425	398	4,324	6,338	61,525
Promotions	1	17	26	40	571	2,010	3,192	5,474	5,685	0	161	504	0	17,681
Reserve/Regular ordered to Active Duty	0	0	0	0	20	25	77	770	365	4,908	1	29	1,095	7,290
Total Gains	1	17	26	40	591	2,035	3,269	6,244	6,050	4,908	162	533	1,095	24,971
Deaths	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	5
Retired (Disability/Non-Disability)	1	16	9	14	494	1,234	423	191	2	0	153	390	174	3,102
Other Separations (Paid/End of Obligation)	0	0	0	0	48	187	901	2,854	30	4	8	4	406	4,441
Total losses	1	16	9	14	542	1,422	1,326	3,046	32	4	161	394	580	7,548
End Strength	10	43	103	157	3,703	9,317	14,466	24,818	8,289	6,329	398	4,463	6,853	78,948

Fiscal Year 2006

Grade	O-10	O-9	O-8	O-7	O-6	O-5	O-4	O-3	O-2	O-1	W-5	W-4/-3	W-2/-1	Total
		Commissioned Officers									Warrant Officers			
Begin Strength (incl promotion losses)	10	42	86	131	3,663	8,799	12,562	21,784	3,026	1,263	398	4,301	6,289	62,353
Promotions	1	17	26	40	518	1,904	3,034	5,263	5,066	0	162	564	0	16,595
Reserve/Regular ordered to Active Duty	0	0	0	0	20	25	77	770	365	4,853	1	32	1,206	7,349
Total Gains	1	17	26	40	538	1,929	3,111	6,033	5,431	4,853	163	596	1,206	23,944
Deaths	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	0	0	1	0	8
Retired (Disability/Non-Disability)	1	16	9	14	461	1,252	430	197	2	1	153	390	174	3,099
Other Separations (Paid/End of Obligation)	0	0	0	0	47	187	814	2,924	30	4	5	8	414	4,434
Total losses	1	16	9	14	509	1,440	1,245	3,122	34	5	159	399	588	7,541
End Strength	10	43	103	157	3,692	9,288	14,428	24,695	8,423	6,111	402	4,498	6,907	78,756

Fiscal Year 2007

Grade	O-10	O-9	O-8	O-7	O-6	O-5	O-4	O-3	O-2	O-1	W-5	W-4/-3	W-2/-1	Total
		Commissioned Officers									Warrant Officers			
Begin Strength (incl promotion losses)	10	42	86	131	3,652	8,770	12,524	21,661	3,160	1,043	402	4,336	6,345	62,162
Promotions	1	17	26	40	518	1,904	3,034	5,263	5,068	0	162	562	0	16,595
Reserve/Regular ordered to Active Duty	0	0	0	0	19	25	77	770	365	4,858	1	32	1,196	7,343
Total Gains	1	17	26	40	537	1,929	3,111	6,033	5,433	4,858	163	594	1,196	23,937
Deaths	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	1	1	0	1	1	0	11
Retired (Disability/Non-Disability)	1	16	9	14	457	1,244	430	198	2	4	153	388	173	3,090
Other Separations (Paid/End of Obligation)	0	0	0	0	43	175	820	2,924	30	4	6	8	409	4,418
Total losses	1	16	9	14	500	1,420	1,256	3,123	33	8	160	397	582	7,519
End Strength	10	43	103	157	3,689	9,279	14,379	24,571	8,560	5,893	405	4,533	6,959	78,580

DoD Officer Flow Management Plan (Continued)

Fiscal Year 2008

Grade		Commissioned Officers										Warrant Officers			
	O-10	O-9	O-8	O-7	O-6	O-5	O-4	O-3	O-2	O-1	W-5	W-4/-3	W-2/-1	Total
Begin Strength (incl promotion losses)	10	42	86	131	3,649	8,764	12,481	21,548	3,311	848	405	4,371	6,458	62,103
Promotions	1	17	26	40	515	1,898	3,023	5,249	5,045	0	162	501	0	16,478
Reserve/Regular ordered to Active Duty	0	0	0	0	19	25	76	770	365	4,857	1	32	1,135	7,280
Total Gains	1	17	26	40	534	1,923	3,099	6,019	5,411	4,857	163	533	1,135	23,758
Deaths	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	1	0	0	1	1	0	11
Retired (Disability/Non-Disability)	1	16	9	14	456	1,244	429	198	2	0	152	388	172	3,082
Other Separations (Paid/End of Obligation)	0	0	0	0	39	165	831	2,922	29	4	7	8	403	4,408
Total losses	1	16	9	14	495	1,410	1,265	3,121	32	5	160	397	576	7,500
End Strength	10	43	103	157	3,688	9,277	14,315	24,446	8,690	5,700	408	4,507	7,017	78,360

Fiscal Year 2009

Grade		Commissioned Officers										Warrant Officers			
	O-10	O-9	O-8	O-7	O-6	O-5	O-4	O-3	O-2	O-1	W-5	W-4/-3	W-2/-1	Total
Begin Strength (incl promotion losses)	10	42	86	131	3,648	8,762	12,425	21,438	3,464	692	408	4,344	6,431	61,881
Promotions	1	17	26	40	515	1,890	3,008	5,226	5,008	0	163	586	0	16,480
Reserve/Regular ordered to Active Duty	0	0	0	0	19	25	76	770	365	4,789	1	32	1,261	7,338
Total Gains	1	17	26	40	534	1,915	3,084	5,996	5,373	4,789	164	618	1,261	23,818
Deaths	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	8
Retired (Disability/Non-Disability)	1	16	9	14	451	1,242	430	201	2	0	152	223	182	2,923
Other Separations (Paid/End of Obligation)	0	0	0	0	46	162	829	2,919	30	4	8	130	431	4,559
Total losses	1	16	9	14	497	1,405	1,262	3,121	34	5	160	353	613	7,490
End Strength	10	43	103	157	3,685	9,272	14,247	24,313	8,803	5,477	411	4,609	7,079	78,209

Table 3-1B: Navy Active Duty Officer Flow Management Plan

Fiscal Year 2004

Grade		Commissioned Officers										Warrant Officers		
	O-10	O-9	O-8	O-7	O-6	O-5	O-4	O-3	O-2	O-1	W-5	W-4/-3	W-2/-1	Total
Begin Strength (incl promotion losses)	9	28	63	87	3,446	6,496	9,436	14,840	4,055	3,500	0	692	583	43,235
Promotions	2	9	23	31	561	1,087	2,035	3,875	3,803	0	17	323	0	11,766
Reserve/Regular ordered to Active Duty	0	0	0	0	21	2,345	131	500	179	3,266	0	12	150	6,604
Total Gains	2	9	23	31	582	3,432	2,166	4,375	3,982	3,266	17	335	150	18,370
Deaths	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Retired (Disability/Non-Disability)	1	7	16	8	489	543	464	136	4	2	0	126	37	1,833
Other Separations (Paid/End of Obligation)	0	0	0	0	150	2,370	447	1,895	742	550	0	6	2	6,162
Total losses	1	7	16	8	639	2,913	911	2,031	746	552	0	132	39	7,995
End Strength	10	30	70	110	3,389	7,015	10,691	17,184	7,291	6,214	17	895	694	53,610

Fiscal Year 2005

Grade		Commissioned Officers										Warrant Officers		
	O-10	O-9	O-8	O-7	O-6	O-5	O-4	O-3	O-2	O-1	W-5	W-4/-3	W-2/-1	Total
Begin Strength (incl promotion losses)	10	25	60	86	3,394	6,536	9,383	15,438	3,840	3,302	17	821	364	43,276
Promotions	3	12	26	31	502	1,151	2,186	3,826	3,500	0	29	323	109	11,698
Reserve/Regular ordered to Active Duty	0	0	0	0	3	2,300	46	439	171	3,254	0	12	0	6,225
Total Gains	3	12	26	31	505	3,451	2,232	4,265	3,671	3,254	29	335	109	17,923
Deaths	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Retired (Disability/Non-Disability)	3	7	16	7	491	570	464	136	4	2	0	126	37	1,863
Other Separations (Paid/End of Obligation)	0	0	0	0	19	2,402	460	2,216	780	586	0	1	0	6,464
Total losses	3	7	16	7	510	2,972	924	2,352	784	588	0	127	37	8,327
End Strength	10	30	70	110	3,389	7,015	10,691	17,351	6,727	5,968	46	1,029	436	52,872

Fiscal Year 2006

Grade		Commissioned Officers										Warrant Officers		
	O-10	O-9	O-8	O-7	O-6	O-5	O-4	O-3	O-2	O-1	W-5	W-4/-3	W-2/-1	Total
Begin Strength (incl promotion losses)	9	29	60	86	3,361	6,530	9,596	15,451	2,997	2,700	46	862	111	41,838
Promotions	2	11	23	32	485	1,095	1,900	3,730	3,268	3,285	30	462	0	14,323
Reserve/Regular ordered to Active Duty	0	0	0	0	1	2,360	66	483	160	0	0	12	135	3,217
Total Gains	2	11	23	32	486	3,455	1,966	4,213	3,428	3,285	30	474	135	17,540
Deaths	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Retired (Disability/Non-Disability)	2	9	13	8	503	527	492	134	14	2	12	85	33	1,834
Other Separations (Paid/End of Obligation)	0	0	0	0	7	2,428	371	1,821	257	129	0	1	0	5,014
Total losses	2	9	13	8	510	2,955	863	1,955	271	131	12	86	33	6,848
End Strength	9	31	70	110	3,337	7,030	10,699	17,709	6,154	5,854	64	1,250	213	52,530

Fiscal Year 2007

Grade		Commissioned Officers										Warrant Officers		
	O-10	O-9	O-8	O-7	O-6	O-5	O-4	O-3	O-2	O-1	W-5	W-4/-3	W-2/-1	Total
Begin Strength (incl promotion losses)	9	31	63	87	3,309	6,545	9,559	15,731	2,727	2,600	64	1,141	66	41,932
Promotions	3	7	23	32	485	1,140	1,978	3,427	3,254	0	36	220	0	10,605
Reserve/Regular ordered to Active Duty	0	0	0	0	1	2,384	66	483	157	3,283	0	12	135	6,521
Total Gains	3	7	23	32	486	3,524	2,044	3,910	3,411	3,283	36	232	135	17,126
Deaths	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Retired (Disability/Non-Disability)	3	7	16	9	479	528	492	134	57	2	26	85	33	1,871
Other Separations (Paid/End of Obligation)	0	0	0	0	7	2,452	371	1,670	214	129	0	1	0	4,844
Total losses	3	7	16	9	486	2,980	863	1,804	271	131	26	86	33	6,715
End Strength	9	31	70	110	3,309	7,089	10,740	17,837	5,867	5,752	74	1,287	168	52,343

DoD Officer Flow Management Plan (Continued)

Fiscal Year 2008

Grade		Commissioned Officers										Warrant Officers		
	O-10	O-9	O-8	O-7	O-6	O-5	O-4	O-3	O-2	O-1	W-5	W-4/-3	W-2/-1	Total
Begin Strength (incl promotion losses)	9	30	62	86	3,281	6,553	9,588	15,887	2,599	2,467	74	1,051	40	41,727
Promotions	3	10	24	31	536	1,152	1,950	3,268	3,285	0	35	329	0	10,623
Reserve/Regular ordered to Active Duty	0	0	0	0	1	2,372	66	483	150	3,287	0	12	135	6,506
Total Gains	3	10	24	31	537	3,524	2,016	3,751	3,435	3,287	35	341	135	17,129
Deaths	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Retired (Disability/Non-Disability)	3	9	16	7	503	527	492	134	14	2	26	85	33	1,851
Other Separations (Paid/End of Obligation)	0	0	0	0	7	2,440	331	1,689	257	129	0	1	0	4,854
Total losses	3	9	16	7	510	2,967	823	1,823	271	131	26	86	33	6,705
End Strength	9	31	70	110	3,308	7,110	10,781	17,815	5,763	5,623	83	1,306	142	52,151

Fiscal Year 2009

Grade		Commissioned Officers										Warrant Officers		
	O-10	O-9	O-8	O-7	O-6	O-5	O-4	O-3	O-2	O-1	W-5	W-4/-3	W-2/-1	Total
Begin Strength (incl promotion losses)	10	29	64	85	3,280	6,574	9,556	15,947	2,509	2,340	83	1,070	14	41,561
Promotions	2	8	22	32	536	1,225	1,868	3,254	3,283	0	35	329	0	10,594
Reserve/Regular ordered to Active Duty	0	0	0	0	1	2,372	66	494	166	3,253	0	12	135	6,499
Total Gains	2	8	22	32	537	3,597	1,934	3,748	3,449	3,253	35	341	135	17,093
Deaths	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Retired (Disability/Non-Disability)	2	7	16	7	508	537	504	146	14	2	26	85	0	1,854
Other Separations (Paid/End of Obligation)	0	0	0	0	6	2,428	341	1,614	236	129	0	1	33	4,788
Total losses	2	7	16	7	514	2,965	845	1,760	250	131	26	86	33	6,642
End Strength	10	30	70	110	3,303	7,206	10,645	17,935	5,708	5,462	92	1,325	116	52,012

Table 3-1C: Marine Corps Active Duty Officer Flow Management Plan

Fiscal Year 2004

Grade		Commissioned Officers										Warrant Officers			
	O-10	O-9	O-8	O-7	O-6	O-5	O-4	O-3	O-2	O-1	W-5	W-4/-3	W-2/-1	Total
Begin Strength (incl promotion losses)	4	13	24	39	650	1,792	3,470	5,278	3,259	2,253	92	833	1,039	18,746
Promotions	0	2	4	4	107	250	605	964	1,328	0	21	205	237	3,727
Reserve/Regular ordered to Active Duty	0	0	0	0	21	47	33	16	16	1,337	2	14	187	1,673
Total Gains	0	2	4	4	128	297	638	980	1,344	1,337	23	219	424	5,400
Deaths	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	2	0	1	1	10
Retired (Disability/Non-Disability)	0	2	4	4	125	227	258	41	0	0	13	40	33	747
Other Separations (Paid/End of Obligation)	0	0	0	0	0	101	288	1,024	1,241	1,360	13	192	377	4,596
Total losses	0	2	4	4	125	329	547	1,067	1,243	1,362	26	233	411	5,353
End Strength	4	13	24	39	653	1,760	3,561	5,191	3,360	2,228	89	819	1,052	18,793

Fiscal Year 2005

Grade		Commissioned Officers										Warrant Officers			
	O-10	O-9	O-8	O-7	O-6	O-5	O-4	O-3	O-2	O-1	W-5	W-4/-3	W-2/-1	Total
Begin Strength (incl promotion losses)	4	13	24	39	653	1,760	3,561	5,191	3,360	2,228	89	819	1,052	18,793
Promotions	2	2	4	4	111	262	631	982	1,351	0	23	215	237	3,824
Reserve/Regular ordered to Active Duty	0	0	0	0	21	47	33	16	16	1,337	2	14	250	1,736
Total Gains	2	2	4	4	132	309	664	998	1,367	1,337	25	229	487	5,560
Deaths	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	2	0	1	1	10
Retired (Disability/Non-Disability)	2	2	4	4	125	235	261	48	0	0	15	43	37	776
Other Separations (Paid/End of Obligation)	0	0	0	0	2	135	315	1,251	1,310	1,360	11	182	385	4,951
Total losses	2	2	4	4	127	371	577	1,301	1,312	1,362	26	226	423	5,737
End Strength	4	13	24	39	658	1,698	3,648	4,888	3,415	2,203	88	822	1,116	18,616

Fiscal Year 2006

Grade		Commissioned Officers										Warrant Officers			
	O-10	O-9	O-8	O-7	O-6	O-5	O-4	O-3	O-2	O-1	W-5	W-4/-3	W-2/-1	Total
Begin Strength (incl promotion losses)	4	13	24	39	658	1,698	3,648	4,888	3,415	2,203	88	822	1,116	18,616
Promotions	0	2	4	4	100	240	595	944	1,308	0	20	200	185	3,602
Reserve/Regular ordered to Active Duty	0	0	0	0	15	35	21	12	0	1,337	0	14	250	1,684
Total Gains	0	2	4	4	115	275	616	956	1,308	1,337	20	214	435	5,286
Deaths	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	2	0	1	1	10
Retired (Disability/Non-Disability)	0	2	4	4	115	242	258	59	0	0	15	48	33	780
Other Separations (Paid/End of Obligation)	0	0	0	0	0	131	299	1,081	1,251	1,360	15	198	377	4,712
Total losses	0	2	4	4	115	374	558	1,142	1,253	1,362	30	247	411	5,502
End Strength	4	13	24	39	658	1,599	3,706	4,702	3,470	2,178	78	789	1,140	18,400

Fiscal Year 2007

Grade		Commissioned Officers										Warrant Officers			
	O-10	O-9	O-8	O-7	O-6	O-5	O-4	O-3	O-2	O-1	W-5	W-4/-3	W-2/-1	Total
Begin Strength (incl promotion losses)	4	13	24	39	658	1,599	3,706	4,702	3,470	2,178	78	789	1,140	18,400
Promotions	0	2	4	4	100	240	595	944	1,308	0	20	200	185	3,602
Reserve/Regular ordered to Active Duty	0	0	0	0	15	35	21	12	0	1,337	0	14	250	1,684
Total Gains	0	2	4	4	115	275	616	956	1,308	1,337	20	214	435	5,286
Deaths	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	2	0	1	1	10
Retired (Disability/Non-Disability)	0	2	4	4	115	242	258	59	0	0	15	48	33	780
Other Separations (Paid/End of Obligation)	0	0	0	0	0	125	290	927	1,210	1,360	15	192	377	4,496
Total losses	0	2	4	4	115	368	549	988	1,212	1,362	30	241	411	5,286
End Strength	4	13	24	39	658	1,506	3,773	4,670	3,566	2,153	68	762	1,164	18,400

DoD Officer Flow Management Plan (Continued)

Fiscal Year 2008

Grade	O-10	O-9	O-8	O-7	O-6	O-5	O-4	O-3	O-2	O-1	W-5	W-4/-3	W-2/-1	Total
			Commissioned Officers								Warrant Officers			
Begin Strength (incl promotion losses)	4	13	24	39	658	1,599	3,706	4,702	3,470	2,178	78	789	1,140	18,400
Promotions	0	2	4	4	100	240	595	944	1,308	0	20	200	185	3,602
Reserve/Regular ordered to Active Duty	0	0	0	0	15	35	21	12	0	1,337	0	14	250	1,684
Total Gains	0	2	4	4	115	275	616	956	1,308	1,337	20	214	435	5,286
Deaths	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	2	0	1	1	10
Retired (Disability/Non-Disability)	0	2	4	4	115	242	258	59	0	0	15	48	33	780
Other Separations (Paid/End of Obligation)	0	0	0	0	0	125	290	927	1,210	1,360	15	192	377	4,496
Total losses	0	2	4	4	115	368	549	988	1,212	1,362	30	241	411	5,286
End Strength	4	13	24	39	658	1,506	3,773	4,670	3,566	2,153	68	762	1,164	18,400

Fiscal Year 2009

Grade	O-10	O-9	O-8	O-7	O-6	O-5	O-4	O-3	O-2	O-1	W-5	W-4/-3	W-2/-1	Total
			Commissioned Officers								Warrant Officers			
Begin Strength (incl promotion losses)	4	13	24	39	658	1,599	3,706	4,702	3,470	2,178	78	789	1,140	18,400
Promotions	0	2	4	4	100	240	595	944	1,308	0	20	200	185	3,602
Reserve/Regular ordered to Active Duty (Ga	0	0	0	0	15	35	21	12	0	1,337	0	14	250	1,684
Total Gains	0	2	4	4	115	275	616	956	1,308	1,337	20	214	435	5,286
Deaths	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	2	0	1	1	10
Retired (Disability/Non-Disability)	0	2	4	4	115	242	258	59	0	0	15	48	33	780
Other Separations (Paid/End of Obligation)	0	0	0	0	0	125	290	927	1,210	1,360	15	192	377	4,496
Total losses	0	2	4	4	115	368	549	988	1,212	1,362	30	241	411	5,286
End Strength	4	13	24	39	658	1,506	3,773	4,670	3,566	2,153	68	762	1,164	18,400

Table 3-1D: Air Force Active Duty Officer Flow Management Plan

Fiscal Year 2004

Grade	O-10	O-9	O-8	O-7	O-6	O-5	O-4	O-3	O-2	O-1	W-5	W-4/-3	W-2/-1	Total
						Commissioned Officers						Warrant Officers		
Begin Strength (incl promotion losses)	13	39	79	118	3,754	10,016	14,627	20,600	5,397	5,120	0	0	0	59,763
Promotions	0	4	21	35	667	1,380	2,070	4,239	5,579	0	0	0	0	13,995
Reserve/Regular ordered to Active Duty	0	0	0	0	1	31	154	645	287	4,677	0	0	0	5,795
Total Gains	0	4	21	35	668	1,411	2,224	4,884	5,866	4,677	0	0	0	19,790
Deaths	0	0	0	0	2	4	5	16	4	4	0	0	0	35
Retired (Disability/Non-Disability)	1	7	13	14	640	1,166	1,122	71	0	0	0	0	0	3,034
Other Separations (Paid/End of Obligation)	0	0	0	0	3	50	417	2,348	233	92	0	0	0	3,143
Total losses	1	7	13	14	645	1,220	1,544	2,435	237	96	0	0	0	6,212
End Strength	12	36	87	139	3,777	10,207	15,307	23,049	11,026	9,701	0	0	0	73,341

Fiscal Year 2005

Grade	O-10	O-9	O-8	O-7	O-6	O-5	O-4	O-3	O-2	O-1	W-5	W-4/-3	W-2/-1	Total
						Commissioned Officers						Warrant Officers		
Begin Strength (incl promotion losses)	12	34	77	115	3,735	9,551	13,481	19,945	6,201	4,544	0	0	0	57,695
Promotions	2	10	24	42	656	1,826	3,104	4,825	5,157	0	0	0	0	15,646
Reserve/Regular ordered to Active Duty	0	0	0	0	1	21	129	635	292	4,646	0	0	0	5,724
Total Gains	2	10	24	42	657	1,847	3,233	5,460	5,449	4,646	0	0	0	21,370
Deaths	0	0	0	0	2	4	5	16	4	4	0	0	0	35
Retired (Disability/Non-Disability)	2	8	14	18	632	1,149	1,015	62	0	0	0	0	0	2,900
Other Separations (Paid/End of Obligation)	0	0	0	0	2	46	423	5,961	306	92	0	0	0	6,830
Total losses	2	8	14	18	636	1,199	1,443	6,039	310	96	0	0	0	9,765
End Strength	12	36	87	139	3,756	10,199	15,271	19,366	11,340	9,094	0	0	0	69,300

Fiscal Year 2006

Grade	O-10	O-9	O-8	O-7	O-6	O-5	O-4	O-3	O-2	O-1	W-5	W-4/-3	W-2/-1	Total
						Commissioned Officers						Warrant Officers		
Begin Strength (incl promotion losses)	12	35	78	113	3,712	9,520	13,440	16,148	5,817	4,440	0	0	0	53,315
Promotions	1	9	26	44	679	1,831	3,218	5,523	4,654	0	0	0	0	15,985
Reserve/Regular ordered to Active Duty	0	0	0	0	1	16	104	625	282	4,597	0	0	0	5,625
Total Gains	1	9	26	44	680	1,847	3,322	6,148	4,936	4,597	0	0	0	21,610
Deaths	0	0	0	0	2	4	5	16	4	4	0	0	0	35
Retired (Disability/Non-Disability)	2	8	16	18	637	1,093	1,024	71	0	0	0	0	0	2,869
Other Separations (Paid/End of Obligation)	0	0	0	0	3	50	405	1,763	310	90	0	0	0	2,621
Total losses	2	8	16	18	642	1,147	1,434	1,850	314	94	0	0	0	5,525
End Strength	11	36	88	139	3,750	10,220	15,328	20,446	10,439	8,943	0	0	0	69,400

Fiscal Year 2007

Grade	O-10	O-9	O-8	O-7	O-6	O-5	O-4	O-3	O-2	O-1	W-5	W-4/-3	W-2/-1	Total
						Commissioned Officers						Warrant Officers		
Begin Strength (incl promotion losses)	11	34	78	113	3,706	9,547	13,487	17,218	5,334	4,320	0	0	0	53,848
Promotions	2	10	26	44	673	1,841	3,228	5,105	4,623	0	0	0	0	15,552
Reserve/Regular ordered to Active Duty	0	0	0	0	1	16	104	625	282	4,681	0	0	0	5,709
Total Gains	2	10	26	44	674	1,857	3,332	5,730	4,905	4,681	0	0	0	21,261
Deaths	0	0	0	0	2	4	5	16	4	4	0	0	0	35
Retired (Disability/Non-Disability)	2	8	16	18	629	1,111	1,044	62	0	0	0	0	0	2,890
Other Separations (Paid/End of Obligation)	0	0	0	0	2	44	393	1,838	316	91	0	0	0	2,684
Total losses	2	8	16	18	633	1,159	1,442	1,916	320	95	0	0	0	5,609
End Strength	11	36	88	139	3,747	10,245	15,377	21,032	9,919	8,906	0	0	0	69,500

Fiscal Year 2008

Grade		Commissioned Officers										Warrant Officers			
	O-10	O-9	O-8	O-7	O-6	O-5	O-4	O-3	O-2	O-1	W-5	W-4/-3	W-2/-1	Total
Begin Strength (incl promotion losses)	11	34	78	113	3,703	9,570	13,580	17,867	5,312	4,332	0	0	0	54,600
Promotions	2	10	26	44	675	1,797	3,165	4,607	4,574	0	0	0	0	14,900
Reserve/Regular ordered to Active Duty	0	0	0	0	1	16	104	625	282	4,690	0	0	0	5,718
Total Gains	2	10	26	44	676	1,813	3,269	5,232	4,856	4,690	0	0	0	20,618
Deaths	0	0	0	0	2	4	5	16	4	4	0	0	0	35
Retired (Disability/Non-Disability)	2	8	16	18	629	1,069	1,022	71	0	0	0	0	0	2,835
Other Separations (Paid/End of Obligation)	0	0	0	0	3	50	387	2,001	316	91	0	0	0	2,848
Total losses	2	8	16	18	634	1,123	1,414	2,088	320	95	0	0	0	5,718
End Strength	11	36	88	139	3,745	10,260	15,435	21,011	9,848	8,927	0	0	0	69,500

Fiscal Year 2009

Grade		Commissioned Officers										Warrant Officers			
	O-10	O-9	O-8	O-7	O-6	O-5	O-4	O-3	O-2	O-1	W-5	W-4/-3	W-2/-1	Total
Begin Strength (incl promotion losses)	11	34	78	113	3,701	9,584	13,703	17,910	5,271	4,269			0	54,674
Promotions	2	10	26	44	676	1,732	3,101	4,577	4,658	0			0	14,826
Reserve/Regular ordered to Active Duty	0	0	0	0	1	16	104	625	282	4,690	0	0	0	5,718
Total Gains	2	10	26	44	677	1,748	3,205	5,202	4,940	4,690	0	0	0	20,544
Deaths	0	0	0	0	2	4	5	16	4	4	0	0	0	35
Retired (Disability/Non-Disability)	2	8	16	18	629	1,005	1,042	62	0	0	0	0	0	2,782
Other Separations (Paid/End of Obligation)	0	0	0	0	2	41	370	2,085	312	91	0	0	0	2,901
Total losses	2	8	16	18	633	1,050	1,417	2,163	316	95	0	0	0	5,718
End Strength	11	36	88	139	3,745	10,282	15,491	20,949	9,895	8,864	0	0	0	69,500

Table 3-2A: Army Officer Retirements by Grade and Years of Active Commissioned Service (YACS)

Fiscal Year 2004

Grade	O-10	O-9	O-8	O-7	O-6	O-5	O-4	O-3	O-2	O-1	TOTAL
30+	4	16	9	7	255	0	0	0	0	0	292
29	0	0	0	2	105	3	0	0	0	0	110
28	0	0	0	1	83	32	0	0	0	0	116
27	0	0	0	1	83	31	0	0	0	0	115
26	0	0	0	0	81	47	0	0	0	0	128
25	0	0	0	0	32	52	0	0	0	0	84
24	0	0	0	0	29	85	0	0	0	0	114
23	0	0	0	0	15	157	0	0	0	0	171
22	0	0	0	0	28	182	0	0	0	0	210
21	0	0	0	0	33	231	3	0	0	0	267
20	0	0	0	0	17	285	65	0	0	0	366
19	0	0	0	0	3	34	20	0	0	0	58
18	0	0	0	0	1	15	37	0	0	0	54
17	0	0	0	0	3	11	37	1	0	0	52
16	0	0	0	0	1	5	26	2	0	0	34
15	0	0	0	0	1	3	16	1	0	0	21
14	0	0	0	0	1	3	9	3	0	0	15
13	0	0	0	0	0	1	10	12	0	0	23
12	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	20	0	0	27
11	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	27	0	0	29
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	17	0	0	18
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	9	0	0	10
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	16	0	0	17
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	14	1	0	16
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	11
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	3	0	20
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	5	0	11
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	13	1	15
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	3	10
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
TOTAL	4	16	9	10	770	1,176	237	158	29	6	2,417

Fiscal Year 2005

Grade	O-10	O-9	O-8	O-7	O-6	O-5	O-4	O-3	O-2	O-1	TOTAL
30	1	16	9	10	164	0	0	0	0	0	200
29	0	0	0	2	68	3	0	0	0	0	73
28	0	0	0	1	53	34	0	0	0	0	88
27	0	0	0	1	53	33	0	0	0	0	87
26	0	0	0	0	52	49	0	0	0	0	102
25	0	0	0	0	20	54	0	0	0	0	75
24	0	0	0	0	19	89	0	0	0	0	107
23	0	0	0	0	9	165	0	0	0	0	174
22	0	0	0	0	18	191	0	0	0	0	209
21	0	0	0	0	21	243	6	0	0	0	269
20	0	0	0	0	11	299	115	0	0	0	424
19	0	0	0	0	2	36	36	0	0	0	74
18	0	0	0	0	1	16	66	0	0	0	84
17	0	0	0	0	2	12	66	2	0	0	81
16	0	0	0	0	0	5	47	3	0	0	55
15	0	0	0	0	0	3	29	2	0	0	34
14	0	0	0	0	0	3	16	4	0	0	23
13	0	0	0	0	0	1	18	14	0	0	33
12	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	24	0	0	36
11	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	32	0	0	36
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	21	0	0	23
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	11	0	0	12
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	20	0	0	21
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	17	0	0	19
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	13
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	0	21
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	7
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	3
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	1	16	9	14	494	1,234	423	191	2	0	2,385

Retirements (Continued)
Fiscal Year 2006

Grade	O-10	O-9	O-8	O-7	O-6	O-5	O-4	O-3	O-2	O-1	TOTAL
30	1	16	9	10	153	0	0	0	0	0	189
29	0	0	0	2	63	3	0	0	0	0	69
28	0	0	0	1	49	34	0	0	0	0	85
27	0	0	0	1	50	33	0	0	0	0	84
26	0	0	0	0	49	50	0	0	0	0	99
25	0	0	0	0	19	55	0	0	0	0	74
24	0	0	0	0	17	90	0	0	0	0	107
23	0	0	0	0	9	167	0	0	0	0	176
22	0	0	0	0	17	194	0	0	0	0	210
21	0	0	0	0	20	246	6	0	0	0	272
20	0	0	0	0	10	303	117	0	0	0	430
19	0	0	0	0	2	36	37	0	0	0	75
18	0	0	0	0	1	16	67	0	0	0	85
17	0	0	0	0	2	12	67	2	0	0	82
16	0	0	0	0	0	5	48	3	0	0	56
15	0	0	0	0	0	3	29	2	0	0	34
14	0	0	0	0	0	3	16	4	0	0	23
13	0	0	0	0	0	1	19	15	0	0	34
12	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	25	0	0	37
11	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	33	0	0	37
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	21	0	0	24
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	11	0	0	13
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	20	0	0	22
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	18	0	0	20
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	14
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	0	21
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	8
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	3
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	1	16	9	14	461	1,252	430	197	2	1	2,383

Fiscal Year 2007

Grade	O-10	O-9	O-8	O-7	O-6	O-5	O-4	O-3	O-2	O-1	TOTAL
30	1	16	9	10	152	0	0	0	0	0	187
29	0	0	0	2	63	3	0	0	0	0	68
28	0	0	0	1	49	34	0	0	0	0	84
27	0	0	0	1	49	33	0	0	0	0	83
26	0	0	0	0	48	50	0	0	0	0	98
25	0	0	0	0	19	55	0	0	0	0	74
24	0	0	0	0	17	89	0	0	0	0	107
23	0	0	0	0	9	166	0	0	0	0	175
22	0	0	0	0	16	193	0	0	0	0	209
21	0	0	0	0	19	244	6	0	0	0	270
20	0	0	0	0	10	301	117	0	0	0	428
19	0	0	0	0	2	36	37	0	0	0	75
18	0	0	0	0	1	16	67	0	0	0	85
17	0	0	0	0	2	12	67	2	0	0	82
16	0	0	0	0	0	5	48	3	0	0	56
15	0	0	0	0	0	3	30	2	0	0	35
14	0	0	0	0	0	3	16	4	0	0	23
13	0	0	0	0	0	1	19	15	0	0	34
12	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	25	0	0	37
11	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	33	0	0	37
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	21	0	0	24
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	11	0	0	13
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	20	0	0	22
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	18	0	0	20
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	14
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	0	22
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	8
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	3
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
TOTAL	1	16	9	14	457	1,244	430	198	2	4	2,376

Retirements (Continued)
Fiscal Year 2008

Grade	O-10	O-9	O-8	O-7	O-6	O-5	O-4	O-3	O-2	O-1	TOTAL
30	1	16	9	10	151	0	0	0	0	0	187
29	0	0	0	2	62	3	0	0	0	0	68
28	0	0	0	1	49	34	0	0	0	0	84
27	0	0	0	1	49	33	0	0	0	0	83
26	0	0	0	0	48	50	0	0	0	0	98
25	0	0	0	0	19	55	0	0	0	0	74
24	0	0	0	0	17	89	0	0	0	0	107
23	0	0	0	0	9	166	0	0	0	0	175
22	0	0	0	0	16	193	0	0	0	0	209
21	0	0	0	0	19	244	6	0	0	0	270
20	0	0	0	0	10	301	117	0	0	0	428
19	0	0	0	0	2	36	37	0	0	0	75
18	0	0	0	0	1	16	67	0	0	0	84
17	0	0	0	0	2	12	67	2	0	0	82
16	0	0	0	0	0	5	47	3	0	0	56
15	0	0	0	0	0	3	29	2	0	0	34
14	0	0	0	0	0	3	16	4	0	0	23
13	0	0	0	0	0	1	19	15	0	0	34
12	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	25	0	0	37
11	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	33	0	0	37
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	21	0	0	24
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	11	0	0	13
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	20	0	0	22
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	18	0	0	20
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	14
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	0	21
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	8
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	3
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	1	16	9	14	456	1,244	429	198	2	0	2,370

Fiscal Year 2009

Grade	O-10	O-9	O-8	O-7	O-6	O-5	O-4	O-3	O-2	O-1	TOTAL
30	1	16	9	10	150	0	0	0	0	0	186
29	0	0	0	2	62	3	0	0	0	0	67
28	0	0	0	1	48	34	0	0	0	0	84
27	0	0	0	1	49	33	0	0	0	0	83
26	0	0	0	0	48	50	0	0	0	0	97
25	0	0	0	0	19	55	0	0	0	0	73
24	0	0	0	0	17	89	0	0	0	0	106
23	0	0	0	0	9	166	0	0	0	0	174
22	0	0	0	0	16	192	0	0	0	0	209
21	0	0	0	0	19	244	6	0	0	0	269
20	0	0	0	0	10	301	117	0	0	0	427
19	0	0	0	0	2	36	37	0	0	0	75
18	0	0	0	0	1	16	67	0	0	0	85
17	0	0	0	0	2	12	67	2	0	0	82
16	0	0	0	0	0	5	48	3	0	0	56
15	0	0	0	0	0	3	29	2	0	0	35
14	0	0	0	0	0	3	16	4	0	0	23
13	0	0	0	0	0	1	19	15	0	0	34
12	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	25	0	0	37
11	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	34	0	0	37
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	22	0	0	24
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	11	0	0	13
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	21	0	0	22
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	18	0	0	20
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	14
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	0	0	22
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	8
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	3
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	1	16	9	14	451	1,242	430	201	2	0	2,366

Table 3-2B: Navy Officer Retirements by Grade and Years of Active Commissioned Service (YACS)

Fiscal Year 2004

Grade	O-10	O-9	O-8	O-7	O-6	O-5	O-4	O-3	O-2	O-1	TOTAL
30+	1	7	12	5	177	10	0	0	0	0	212
29	0	0	2	1	40	13	0	0	0	0	56
28	0	0	0	1	49	11	0	0	0	0	61
27	0	0	2	1	65	20	1	0	0	0	89
26	0	0	0	0	49	18	0	0	0	0	67
25	0	0	0	0	32	39	0	0	0	0	71
24	0	0	0	0	15	58	0	0	0	0	73
23	0	0	0	0	23	77	2	0	0	0	102
22	0	0	0	0	15	107	11	0	0	0	133
21	0	0	0	0	22	143	167	0	0	0	332
20	0	0	0	0	1	19	25	0	0	0	45
19	0	0	0	0	0	15	15	0	0	0	30
18	0	0	0	0	0	7	28	0	0	0	35
17	0	0	0	0	0	2	45	1	0	0	49
16	0	0	0	0	0	4	40	1	0	0	45
15	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	2	0	0	47
14	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	4	0	0	41
13	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	13	0	0	50
12	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	44	0	0	52
11	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	44	0	0	48
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	10
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	5
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	5
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	1	7	16	8	489	543	464	136	4	2	1,670

Fiscal Year 2005

Grade	O-10	O-9	O-8	O-7	O-6	O-5	O-4	O-3	O-2	O-1	TOTAL
30	3	7	13	5	177	11	0	0	0	0	216
29	0	0	2	1	40	14	0	0	0	0	57
28	0	0	1	1	49	12	0	0	0	0	63
27	0	0	0	0	66	21	1	0	0	0	87
26	0	0	0	0	49	18	0	0	0	0	68
25	0	0	0	0	32	41	0	0	0	0	73
24	0	0	0	0	15	61	0	0	0	0	76
23	0	0	0	0	24	80	2	0	0	0	106
22	0	0	0	0	15	112	11	0	0	0	139
21	0	0	0	0	23	150	167	0	0	0	339
20	0	0	0	0	1	20	25	0	0	0	46
19	0	0	0	0	0	15	15	0	0	0	30
18	0	0	0	0	0	8	28	0	0	0	36
17	0	0	0	0	0	2	45	1	0	0	49
16	0	0	0	0	0	4	40	1	0	0	45
15	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	2	0	0	47
14	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	4	0	0	41
13	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	13	0	0	50
12	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	44	0	0	52
11	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	44	0	0	48
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	10
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	5
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	5
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	3	7	16	7	491	570	464	136	4	2	1,700

Retirements (Continued)
Fiscal Year 2006

Grade	O-10	O-9	O-8	O-7	O-6	O-5	O-4	O-3	O-2	O-1	TOTAL
30	2	9	11	6	182	10	0	0	0	0	220
29	0	0	2	1	41	13	0	0	0	0	57
28	0	0	0	0	50	11	0	0	0	0	61
27	0	0	0	1	67	19	1	0	0	0	88
26	0	0	0	0	50	17	0	0	0	0	68
25	0	0	0	0	33	38	0	0	0	0	71
24	0	0	0	0	16	56	0	0	0	0	72
23	0	0	0	0	24	74	2	0	0	0	101
22	0	0	0	0	16	104	12	0	0	0	131
21	0	0	0	0	23	139	177	0	0	0	339
20	0	0	0	0	1	18	27	0	0	0	46
19	0	0	0	0	0	14	16	0	0	0	30
18	0	0	0	0	0	7	30	0	0	0	37
17	0	0	0	0	0	2	48	1	1	0	52
16	0	0	0	0	0	4	42	1	0	0	47
15	0	0	0	0	0	0	48	2	0	0	50
14	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	4	0	0	43
13	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	13	0	0	52
12	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	44	1	0	53
11	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	44	0	0	48
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	10
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	0	6
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	3
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	4
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	4
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	6
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	2	9	13	8	503	527	492	134	14	2	1,704

Fiscal Year 2007

Grade	O-10	O-9	O-8	O-7	O-6	O-5	O-4	O-3	O-2	O-1	TOTAL
30	3	7	13	5	173	10	0	0	0	0	211
29	0	0	2	2	39	13	0	0	0	0	56
28	0	0	1	1	48	11	0	0	0	0	61
27	0	0	0	1	64	19	1	0	0	0	85
26	0	0	0	0	48	17	0	0	0	0	65
25	0	0	0	0	31	38	0	0	0	0	69
24	0	0	0	0	15	56	0	0	0	0	71
23	0	0	0	0	23	75	2	0	0	0	100
22	0	0	0	0	15	104	12	0	0	0	131
21	0	0	0	0	22	139	177	0	0	0	338
20	0	0	0	0	1	18	27	0	0	0	46
19	0	0	0	0	0	14	16	0	0	0	30
18	0	0	0	0	0	7	30	0	0	0	37
17	0	0	0	0	0	2	48	1	5	0	56
16	0	0	0	0	0	4	42	1	0	0	47
15	0	0	0	0	0	0	48	2	0	0	50
14	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	4	0	0	43
13	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	13	0	0	52
12	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	44	5	0	56
11	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	44	0	0	48
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	10
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	10
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	0	7
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	14	0	15
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	14	0	15
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	10	2	13
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	3	7	16	9	479	528	492	134	57	2	1,727

Retirements (Continued)
Fiscal Year 2008

Grade	O-10	O-9	O-8	O-7	O-6	O-5	O-4	O-3	O-2	O-1	TOTAL
30	3	9	11	6	182	10	0	0	0	0	221
29	0	0	3	1	41	13	0	0	0	0	58
28	0	0	2	0	50	11	0	0	0	0	63
27	0	0	0	0	67	19	1	0	0	0	87
26	0	0	0	0	50	17	0	0	0	0	68
25	0	0	0	0	33	38	0	0	0	0	71
24	0	0	0	0	16	56	0	0	0	0	72
23	0	0	0	0	24	74	2	0	0	0	101
22	0	0	0	0	16	104	12	0	0	0	131
21	0	0	0	0	23	139	177	0	0	0	339
20	0	0	0	0	1	18	27	0	0	0	46
19	0	0	0	0	0	14	16	0	0	0	30
18	0	0	0	0	0	7	30	0	0	0	37
17	0	0	0	0	0	2	48	1	1	0	52
16	0	0	0	0	0	4	42	1	0	0	47
15	0	0	0	0	0	0	48	2	0	0	50
14	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	4	0	0	43
13	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	13	0	0	52
12	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	44	1	0	53
11	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	44	0	0	48
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	10
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	0	6
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	3
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	4
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	4
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	6
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	3	9	16	7	503	527	492	134	14	2	1,707

Fiscal Year 2009

Grade	O-10	O-9	O-8	O-7	O-6	O-5	O-4	O-3	O-2	O-1	TOTAL
30	2	7	12	5	183	10	0	0	0	0	220
29	0	0	1	0	41	13	0	0	0	0	56
28	0	0	3	2	51	11	0	0	0	0	67
27	0	0	0	0	68	19	1	0	0	0	88
26	0	0	0	0	51	17	0	0	0	0	68
25	0	0	0	0	33	39	0	0	0	0	72
24	0	0	0	0	16	57	0	0	0	0	73
23	0	0	0	0	24	76	2	0	0	0	102
22	0	0	0	0	16	106	12	0	0	0	134
21	0	0	0	0	23	141	181	0	0	0	346
20	0	0	0	0	1	18	28	0	0	0	47
19	0	0	0	0	0	14	16	0	0	0	31
18	0	0	0	0	0	7	31	0	0	0	38
17	0	0	0	0	0	2	49	1	1	0	53
16	0	0	0	0	0	4	43	1	0	0	48
15	0	0	0	0	0	0	49	2	0	0	51
14	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	4	0	0	44
13	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	14	0	0	54
12	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	48	1	0	57
11	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	48	0	0	52
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	11
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	0	7
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	3
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	5
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	5
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	6
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	2	7	16	7	508	537	504	146	14	2	1,743

Table 3-2C: Marine Corps Officer Retirements by Grade and Years of Active Commissioned Service (YACS)

Fiscal Year 2004

Grade	O-10	O-9	O-8	O-7	O-6	O-5	O-4	O-3	O-2	O-1	TOTAL
30+	2	3	6	0	69	8	0	0	0	0	88
29	0	0	0	0	15	21	0	0	0	0	36
28	0	0	0	0	22	11	0	0	0	0	33
27	0	0	0	0	15	12	0	0	0	0	27
26	0	0	0	0	4	18	0	0	0	0	22
25	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	13
24	0	0	0	0	0	17	1	0	0	0	18
23	0	0	0	0	0	27	7	0	0	0	34
22	0	0	0	0	0	28	0	0	0	0	28
21	0	0	0	0	0	51	82	0	0	0	133
20	0	0	0	0	0	33	51	0	0	0	84
19	0	0	0	0	0	3	7	0	0	0	10
18	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	18
17	0	0	0	0	0	1	15	0	0	0	16
16	0	0	0	0	0	1	21	0	0	0	22
15	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	3	0	0	18
14	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	3	0	0	12
13	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	7	0	0	25
12	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	7	0	0	17
11	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	21	0	0	25
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	2	3	6	0	125	244	258	41	0	0	679

Fiscal Year 2005

Grade	O-10	O-9	O-8	O-7	O-6	O-5	O-4	O-3	O-2	O-1	TOTAL
30	2	2	4	4	69	0	0	0	0	0	81
29	0	0	0	0	15	5	0	0	0	0	20
28	0	0	0	0	22	11	0	0	0	0	33
27	0	0	0	0	15	12	0	0	0	0	27
26	0	0	0	0	4	18	0	0	0	0	22
25	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	15
24	0	0	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	0	22
23	0	0	0	0	0	32	1	0	0	0	33
22	0	0	0	0	0	31	1	0	0	0	32
21	0	0	0	0	0	51	85	0	0	0	136
20	0	0	0	0	0	33	56	0	0	0	89
19	0	0	0	0	0	3	6	0	0	0	9
18	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	15
17	0	0	0	0	0	1	17	0	0	0	18
16	0	0	0	0	0	1	22	0	0	0	23
15	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	4	0	0	20
14	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	4	0	0	14
13	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	8	0	0	26
12	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10	0	0	20
11	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	21	0	0	25
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	2	2	4	4	125	235	261	47	0	0	680

Retirements (Continued)
Fiscal Year 2006

Grade	O-10	O-9	O-8	O-7	O-6	O-5	O-4	O-3	O-2	O-1	TOTAL
30	2	2	4	4	59	0	0	0	0	0	71
29	0	0	0	0	15	13	0	0	0	0	28
28	0	0	0	0	22	10	0	0	0	0	32
27	0	0	0	0	15	12	0	0	0	0	27
26	0	0	0	0	4	18	0	0	0	0	22
25	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	15
24	0	0	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	0	22
23	0	0	0	0	0	32	0	0	0	0	32
22	0	0	0	0	0	31	2	0	0	0	33
21	0	0	0	0	0	51	82	0	0	0	133
20	0	0	0	0	0	33	58	0	0	0	91
19	0	0	0	0	0	3	5	0	0	0	8
18	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	15
17	0	0	0	0	0	1	15	0	0	0	16
16	0	0	0	0	0	1	23	0	0	0	24
15	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	10	0	0	26
14	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10	0	0	20
13	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	11	0	0	29
12	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	7	0	0	17
11	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	21	0	0	25
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	2	2	4	4	115	242	258	59	0	0	686

Fiscal Year 2007

Grade	O-10	O-9	O-8	O-7	O-6	O-5	O-4	O-3	O-2	O-1	TOTAL
30	2	2	4	4	59	0	0	0	0	0	71
29	0	0	0	0	15	13	0	0	0	0	28
28	0	0	0	0	22	10	0	0	0	0	32
27	0	0	0	0	15	12	0	0	0	0	27
26	0	0	0	0	4	18	0	0	0	0	22
25	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	15
24	0	0	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	0	22
23	0	0	0	0	0	32	0	0	0	0	32
22	0	0	0	0	0	31	2	0	0	0	33
21	0	0	0	0	0	51	82	0	0	0	133
20	0	0	0	0	0	33	58	0	0	0	91
19	0	0	0	0	0	3	5	0	0	0	8
18	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	15
17	0	0	0	0	0	1	15	0	0	0	16
16	0	0	0	0	0	1	23	0	0	0	24
15	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	10	0	0	26
14	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10	0	0	20
13	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	11	0	0	29
12	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	7	0	0	17
11	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	21	0	0	25
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	2	2	4	4	115	242	258	59	0	0	686

Retirements (Continued)
Fiscal Year 2008

Grade	O-10	O-9	O-8	O-7	O-6	O-5	O-4	O-3	O-2	O-1	TOTAL
30	2	2	4	4	59	0	0	0	0	0	71
29	0	0	0	0	15	13	0	0	0	0	28
28	0	0	0	0	22	10	0	0	0	0	32
27	0	0	0	0	15	12	0	0	0	0	27
26	0	0	0	0	4	18	0	0	0	0	22
25	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	15
24	0	0	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	0	22
23	0	0	0	0	0	32	0	0	0	0	32
22	0	0	0	0	0	31	2	0	0	0	33
21	0	0	0	0	0	51	82	0	0	0	133
20	0	0	0	0	0	33	58	0	0	0	91
19	0	0	0	0	0	3	5	0	0	0	8
18	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	15
17	0	0	0	0	0	1	15	0	0	0	16
16	0	0	0	0	0	1	23	0	0	0	24
15	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	10	0	0	26
14	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10	0	0	20
13	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	11	0	0	29
12	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	7	0	0	17
11	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	21	0	0	25
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	2	2	4	4	115	242	258	59	0	0	686

Fiscal Year 2009

Grade	O-10	O-9	O-8	O-7	O-6	O-5	O-4	O-3	O-2	O-1	TOTAL
30	2	2	4	4	59	0	0	0	0	0	71
29	0	0	0	0	15	13	0	0	0	0	28
28	0	0	0	0	22	10	0	0	0	0	32
27	0	0	0	0	15	12	0	0	0	0	27
26	0	0	0	0	4	18	0	0	0	0	22
25	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	15
24	0	0	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	0	22
23	0	0	0	0	0	32	0	0	0	0	32
22	0	0	0	0	0	31	2	0	0	0	33
21	0	0	0	0	0	51	82	0	0	0	133
20	0	0	0	0	0	33	58	0	0	0	91
19	0	0	0	0	0	3	5	0	0	0	8
18	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	15
17	0	0	0	0	0	1	15	0	0	0	16
16	0	0	0	0	0	1	23	0	0	0	24
15	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	10	0	0	26
14	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10	0	0	20
13	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	11	0	0	29
12	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	7	0	0	17
11	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	21	0	0	25
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	2	2	4	4	115	242	258	59	0	0	686

Table 3-2D: Air Force Officer Retirements by Grade and Years of Active Commissioned Service (YACS)

Fiscal Year 2004

Grade	O-10	O-9	O-8	O-7	O-6	O-5	O-4	O-3	O-2	O-1	TOTAL
30+	1	7	13	12	205	1	0	0	0	0	239
29	0	0	0	2	64	26	0	0	0	0	92
28	0	0	0	0	53	39	0	0	0	0	92
27	0	0	0	0	82	34	0	0	0	0	116
26	0	0	0	0	85	50	0	0	0	0	135
25	0	0	0	0	40	61	23	0	0	0	124
24	0	0	0	0	30	113	37	0	0	0	180
23	0	0	0	0	23	165	39	0	0	0	227
22	0	0	0	0	16	139	78	0	0	0	233
21	0	0	0	0	29	359	336	4	0	0	728
20	0	0	0	0	9	144	222	11	0	0	386
19	0	0	0	0	2	16	54	0	0	0	72
18	0	0	0	0	2	4	45	0	0	0	51
17	0	0	0	0	0	10	66	0	0	0	76
16	0	0	0	0	0	5	45	2	0	0	52
15	0	0	0	0	0	0	47	5	0	0	52
14	0	0	0	0	0	0	66	2	0	0	68
13	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	5	0	0	41
12	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	9	0	0	37
11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	0	25
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	8
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	1	7	13	14	640	1,166	1,122	71	0	0	3,034

Fiscal Year 2005

Grade	O-10	O-9	O-8	O-7	O-6	O-5	O-4	O-3	O-2	O-1	TOTAL
30	2	8	14	15	202	1	0	0	0	0	242
29	0	0	0	3	63	26	0	0	0	0	92
28	0	0	0	0	52	38	0	0	0	0	90
27	0	0	0	0	81	33	0	0	0	0	114
26	0	0	0	0	84	49	0	0	0	0	133
25	0	0	0	0	40	60	21	0	0	0	121
24	0	0	0	0	30	111	34	0	0	0	175
23	0	0	0	0	23	163	35	0	0	0	221
22	0	0	0	0	15	137	70	0	0	0	222
21	0	0	0	0	29	355	304	4	0	0	692
20	0	0	0	0	9	141	201	10	0	0	361
19	0	0	0	0	2	16	48	0	0	0	66
18	0	0	0	0	2	4	41	0	0	0	47
17	0	0	0	0	0	10	60	0	0	0	70
16	0	0	0	0	0	5	41	2	0	0	48
15	0	0	0	0	0	0	43	4	0	0	47
14	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	2	0	0	62
13	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	4	0	0	36
12	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	8	0	0	33
11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	0	21
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	7
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	2	8	14	18	632	1,149	1,015	62	0	0	2,900

Retirements (Continued)
Fiscal Year 2006

Grade	O-10	O-9	O-8	O-7	O-6	O-5	O-4	O-3	O-2	O-1	TOTAL
30	2	8	16	15	205	1	0	0	0	0	247
29	0	0	0	3	63	24	0	0	0	0	90
28	0	0	0	0	52	36	0	0	0	0	88
27	0	0	0	0	81	32	0	0	0	0	113
26	0	0	0	0	85	47	0	0	0	0	132
25	0	0	0	0	40	57	21	0	0	0	118
24	0	0	0	0	30	106	34	0	0	0	170
23	0	0	0	0	23	155	36	0	0	0	214
22	0	0	0	0	16	130	71	0	0	0	217
21	0	0	0	0	29	337	305	4	0	0	675
20	0	0	0	0	9	135	203	11	0	0	358
19	0	0	0	0	2	15	49	0	0	0	66
18	0	0	0	0	2	4	41	0	0	0	47
17	0	0	0	0	0	9	61	0	0	0	70
16	0	0	0	0	0	5	41	2	0	0	48
15	0	0	0	0	0	0	43	5	0	0	48
14	0	0	0	0	0	0	61	2	0	0	63
13	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	5	0	0	38
12	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	9	0	0	34
11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	0	25
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	8
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	2	8	16	18	637	1,093	1,024	71	0	0	2,869

Fiscal Year 2007

Grade	O-10	O-9	O-8	O-7	O-6	O-5	O-4	O-3	O-2	O-1	TOTAL
30	2	8	16	15	200	1	0	0	0	0	242
29	0	0	0	3	63	25	0	0	0	0	91
28	0	0	0	0	52	37	0	0	0	0	89
27	0	0	0	0	80	32	0	0	0	0	112
26	0	0	0	0	84	47	0	0	0	0	131
25	0	0	0	0	40	58	21	0	0	0	119
24	0	0	0	0	30	107	35	0	0	0	172
23	0	0	0	0	23	158	36	0	0	0	217
22	0	0	0	0	15	132	72	0	0	0	219
21	0	0	0	0	29	344	312	4	0	0	689
20	0	0	0	0	9	137	207	10	0	0	363
19	0	0	0	0	2	15	50	0	0	0	67
18	0	0	0	0	2	4	42	0	0	0	48
17	0	0	0	0	0	9	62	0	0	0	71
16	0	0	0	0	0	5	42	2	0	0	49
15	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	4	0	0	48
14	0	0	0	0	0	0	62	2	0	0	64
13	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	4	0	0	37
12	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	7	0	0	33
11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	0	0	22
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	7
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	2	8	16	18	629	1,111	1,044	62	0	0	2,890

Retirements (Continued)
Fiscal Year 2008

Grade	O-10	O-9	O-8	O-7	O-6	O-5	O-4	O-3	O-2	O-1	TOTAL
30	2	8	16	15	200	1	0	0	0	0	242
29	0	0	0	3	63	24	0	0	0	0	90
28	0	0	0	0	52	36	0	0	0	0	88
27	0	0	0	0	80	31	0	0	0	0	111
26	0	0	0	0	84	46	0	0	0	0	130
25	0	0	0	0	40	56	21	0	0	0	117
24	0	0	0	0	30	103	34	0	0	0	167
23	0	0	0	0	23	152	35	0	0	0	210
22	0	0	0	0	15	127	71	0	0	0	213
21	0	0	0	0	29	328	306	4	0	0	667
20	0	0	0	0	9	132	202	11	0	0	354
19	0	0	0	0	2	15	49	0	0	0	66
18	0	0	0	0	2	4	41	0	0	0	47
17	0	0	0	0	0	9	61	0	0	0	70
16	0	0	0	0	0	5	41	2	0	0	48
15	0	0	0	0	0	0	43	5	0	0	48
14	0	0	0	0	0	0	61	2	0	0	63
13	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	5	0	0	37
12	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	8	0	0	33
11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	0	0	26
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	8
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	2	8	16	18	629	1,069	1,022	71	0	0	2,835

Fiscal Year 2009

Grade	O-10	O-9	O-8	O-7	O-6	O-5	O-4	O-3	O-2	O-1	TOTAL
30	2	8	16	15	200	1	0	0	0	0	242
29	0	0	0	3	63	22	0	0	0	0	88
28	0	0	0	0	52	34	0	0	0	0	86
27	0	0	0	0	80	29	0	0	0	0	109
26	0	0	0	0	84	43	0	0	0	0	127
25	0	0	0	0	40	52	21	0	0	0	113
24	0	0	0	0	30	97	35	0	0	0	162
23	0	0	0	0	23	143	36	0	0	0	202
22	0	0	0	0	15	119	72	0	0	0	206
21	0	0	0	0	29	311	311	4	0	0	655
20	0	0	0	0	9	124	206	10	0	0	349
19	0	0	0	0	2	14	50	0	0	0	66
18	0	0	0	0	2	3	42	0	0	0	47
17	0	0	0	0	0	9	62	0	0	0	71
16	0	0	0	0	0	4	42	2	0	0	48
15	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	4	0	0	48
14	0	0	0	0	0	0	62	2	0	0	64
13	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	4	0	0	37
12	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	7	0	0	33
11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	0	0	22
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	7
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	2	8	16	18	629	1,005	1,042	62	0	0	2,782

PART IV: MEDICAL MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS

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Medical Manpower Overview

The FY 2005 Medical Manpower Requirements Chapter to the Defense Manpower Requirements Report (DMRR) is submitted in accordance with Section 115a of title 10, United States Code (10 U. S.C.).

Organization of the Medical Manpower Requirements Chapter

The medical chapter displays the number of military medical personnel, by Corps or designation, of both the Active and Reserve component within the Department of Defense (DoD) for FYs 2003, 2004, and 2005. The FY 2003 data represents validated actual end strength obtained from the Health Manpower and Personnel Data System (HMPDS) maintained at the Defense Manpower Data Center (DMDC). The FY 2004 and 2005 data represent budgeted end strength submitted by the Army, Navy, and Air Force. It is important to note that the Reserve Component manpower requested by the Department in the President's Budget is limited to that of the SELRES. To meet total force wartime needs, the Military Departments will also rely, in part, on the Pretrained Individual Manpower (PIM) categories within the Reserve Component. The PIM is composed of the IRR, the Standby Reserve, and military retirees.

End Strength

End strength data represent the manpower strength as of the last day of the fiscal year and can be further identified as actual end strength or budgeted end strength. Actual end strength delineates the personnel inventory as of the end of FY 2003. Budgeted end strength reflects the manpower contained in the DoD Component's budgets. These data are aggregated for the total medical force by each of the healthcare personnel categories identified in the Title 10 reporting specifications for this medical report.

Legislation Limiting Medical Personnel Reductions

Section 564 of the FY 1996 NDAA places limitations on the Military Departments with respect to reductions in health care personnel. The Act prohibits the Department from reducing the total number of DoD medical personnel more than five percent from the previous fiscal year, or ten percent from the year prior to the last, without certifying to Congress that reductions are in excess of current and projected needs and that such reductions will not increase the cost of healthcare services provided under the Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services (CHAMPUS). Total medical manpower includes Active Component, Reserve Component (SELRES), and DHP civilian personnel.

Mission

The primary mission of the military medical departments is to ensure that a healthy fighting force is always supported by a combat-ready healthcare system. The medical departments are also responsible for providing cost-effective quality healthcare benefits to active duty members, retirees, survivors and their families. The Department carries these medical readiness and healthcare responsibilities to a potential universe of approximately eight million uniformed members and DoD beneficiaries.

Table 4-1: DoD Medical Manpower Program

FY 2005 Budgeted End Strength

Corps	Active Component	Reserve Component
Medical	12,251	5,314
Dental	3,453	1,615
Nurse	10,380	11,542
Medical Service	7,818	5,110
Medical Specialist (USA)	930	1,321
Biomedical Science	2,475	885
Veterinary (USA)	419	188
Warrant Officers	137	79
Medical Enlisted	74,277	51,553
Dental Enlisted	6,934	2,500
Total Military	119,074	80,107
DHP Civilian Workyears	40,353	N/A

Table 4-1A: Army Medical Manpower Program

FY 2005 Budgeted End Strength

Corps	Active Component	Reserve Component
Medical	4,347	3,292
Dental	1,138	965
Nurse	3,392	7,046
Medical Service	3,979	3,910
Medical Specialist	930	1,321
Veterinary	419	188
Warrant Officers	137	79
Medical Enlisted	30,178	35,340
Dental Enlisted	1,486	1,435
Total Military	46,006	53,576
DHP Civilian Workyears	24,682	N/A

Table 4-1B: Navy Medical Manpower Program

FY 2005 Budgeted End Strength

Corps	Active Component	Reserve Component
Medical	4,103	759
Dental	1,254	274
Nurse	3,051	1,354
Medical Service	2,522	364
Medical Enlisted	23,602	4,574
Dental Enlisted	2,894	560
Total Military	37,426	7,885
DHP Civilian Workyears	10,410	N/A

Table 4-1C: Air Force Medical Manpower Program

FY 2005 Budgeted End Strength

Corps	Active Component	Reserve Component
Medical	3,801	1,263
Dental	1,061	376
Nurse	3,937	3,142
Medical Service	1,317	836
Biomedical Science	2,475	885
Medical Enlisted	20,497	11,639
Dental Enlisted	2,554	505
Total Military	35,642	18,646
DHP Civilian Workyears	5,261	N/A

Table 4-2: DoD Medical Manpower Program
Military End Strength and Civilian Workyears

	Active Component			Reserve Component		
	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005
Corps	Actual	Estimate	Estimate	Actual	Estimate	Estimate
Medical	12,324	12,256	12,286	4,656	5,432	5,314
Dental	3,242	3,518	3,515	1,491	1,613	1,615
Nurse	10,130	10,614	10,617	11,877	11,957	11,542
Medical Service	7,846	7,962	8,020	5,121	4,849	5,110
Medical Specialist	997	909	930	1,225	1,298	1,321
Biomedical Science	2,623	2,471	2,475	838	885	885
Veterinary	403	411	419	208	187	188
Warrant Officers	123	126	137	86	78	79
Medical Enlisted	73,096	72,137	74,033	50,996	51,663	51,553
Dental Enlisted	7,130	7,446	7,481	2,723	2,486	2,500
Total Military	117,914	117,850	119,913	79,221	80,448	80,107
DHP Civilian Workyears	41,942	40,350	40,353	N/A	N/A	N/A

Table 4-2A: Army Medical Manpower Program
Military End Strength and Civilian Workyears

	Active Component			Reserve Component		
	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005
Corps	Actual	Estimate	Estimate	Actual	Estimate	Estimate
Medical	4,184	4,347	4,347	2,354	3,217	3,292
Dental	999	1,138	1,138	830	941	965
Nurse	3,250	3,381	3,392	6,808	7,043	7,046
Medical Service	3,829	3,912	3,979	3,724	3,577	3,910
Medical Specialist	997	909	930	1,225	1,298	1,321
Veterinary	403	411	419	208	187	188
Warrant Officers	123	126	137	86	78	79
Medical Enlisted	29,329	28,289	30,178	34,587	34,540	35,340
Dental Enlisted	1,437	1,450	1,486	1,603	1,396	1,435
Total Military	44,551	43,963	46,006	51,425	52,277	53,576
DHP Civilian Workyears	25,737	24,679	24,682	N/A	N/A	N/A

Table 4-2B: Navy Medical Manpower Program
Military End Strength and Civilian Workyears

	Active Component			Reserve Component		
	FY 20032	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005
Corps	Actual	Estimate	Estimate	Actual	Estimate	Estimate
Medical	4,277	4,138	4,138	1,106	952	759
Dental	1,248	1,316	1,316	300	296	274
Nurse	3,108	3,288	3,288	1,944	1,772	1,354
Medical Service	2,662	2,724	2,724	463	436	364
Warrant Officers	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medical Enlisted	23,340	23,358	23,358	5,643	5,484	4,574
Dental Enlisted	3,011	3,441	3,441	587	585	560
Total Military	37,646	38,265	38,265	10,043	9,525	7,885
DHP Civilian Workyears	10,622	10,410	10,410	N/A	N/A	N/A

Table 4-2C: Air Force Medical Manpower Program
Military End Strength and Civilian Workyears

	Active Component			Reserve Component		
	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005
Corps	Actual	Estimate	Estimate	Actual	Estimate	Estimate
Medical	3,863	3,771	3,801	1,196	1,263	1,263
Dental	995	1,064	1,061	361	376	376
Nurse	3,772	3,945	3,937	3,125	3,142	3,142
Medical Service	1,355	1,326	1,317	934	836	836
Biomedical Science	2,623	2,471	2,475	838	885	885
Medical Enlisted	20,427	20,490	20,497	10,766	11,639	11,639
Dental Enlisted	2,682	2,555	2,554	533	505	505
Total Military	35,717	35,622	35,642	17,753	18,646	18,646
DHP Civilian Workyears	5,583	5,261	5,261	N/A	N/A	N/A

PART V: MANPOWER REQUEST JUSTIFICATIONS

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Army Manpower Request

Introduction

This chapter describes Army manpower requirements: Active Component, Army National Guard (ARNG), U.S. Army Reserve (USAR), and civilian. Law assigns the Army tasks of defending the United States and its territories; of supporting national policies and objectives; and of defeating nations responsible for aggression that endangers the peace and security of the United States. These tasks, in the context of the international security environment, drive the size and shape of the Army. The Army meets the requirements articulated in the National Security Strategy (NSS), the Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan (JSCP), and the Contingency Planning Guidance (CPG).

Through a trained and ready force, the Army provides the nation joint and expeditionary forces able to transition to sustained land campaign forces, maintaining our non-negotiable contract with the American people to fight and win the nation's wars. To do this, the Army meets the requirements articulated in the National Security Strategy (NSS), the Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan (JSCP), and the Contingency Planning Guidance (CPG). The Army also is transforming, as part of the Joint Force, becoming more strategically responsive and dominant at every point on the spectrum of operations.

The Army is transforming as part of the Joint Force, becoming more strategically responsive and dominant across the entire spectrum of operations. The 2001 Quadrennial Defense Review (QDR) report first provided a new capabilities-based strategy and a new force-planning construct. The recent war in Iraqi, combined with the events of 11 September 2001, serve to validate the Army's strategic direction with regards to transformation. Playing an increasing important role in the Army strategy is the employment of the reserve forces, both ARNG and USAR. These strategies place unique demands upon the Army, given the severely limited manpower resources. The Army will continue to provide the Nation with the ability to defeat any military adversary.

September 11 and the Global War on Terrorism (GWOT) confirmed the Army was prepared to answer the call. However, these events also forced the Army to reexamine field commanders' needs, especially in force and homeland protection. Results are being incorporated into Army prioritization. TAA06-11 is ongoing and is incorporating relevant lessons learned from Operation Enduring Freedom (Afghanistan) and Operation Iraqi Freedom on a timeline that will allow for better coordination and review of Army requirements for input to the FY06-11 budget planning period. Additionally, the Army is closely looking at its mix of AC and RC forces to insure it maximizes effective timely support to the Combatant Commanders.

The Army is transforming while at War and must retain a wide range of capabilities while significantly improving its flexibility and versatility. A key prerequisite to achieving this capability is developing modular tactical organizations. Modularity is a force design methodology, which establishes a means of providing force elements that are interchangeable, expandable, and tailorable to meet the changing needs of the Army. Although divisions have long been the nominal measure of the Army's fighting strength, recent operations have witnessed deployment and employment of multifunctional brigade combat teams. The Army is in the process of resetting its operational force structure by reorganizing to brigade combat teams as the basic unit of maneuver, enabling them with organic combat, combat support, and sustainment capabilities and assuring connectivity to higher and joint assets.

Key Manpower Issues

Wartime manpower requirements are based on Total Army (including mobilized USAR/ARNG units) wartime force structure plus estimated combat casualties for illustrative planning scenarios derived in conjunction with Defense Planning Guidance. In the past, the worst case scenario focused on two nearly simultaneous MTWs located in Southwest Asia and Northeast Asia, and represented a partial mobilization only. The Army invoked STOP LOSS for certain specialties to optimize unit manning/readiness and support the combatant commanders. Simultaneously, however, there was a tremendous surge in undocumented manpower requirements validated for sourcing. In the final analysis, despite senior Army leader focus on increasing manning of warfighting formations in peacetime, the Army continues to demonstrate a significant reliance on individual manpower augmentation to support successful prosecution of combat operations. However, the Army's efforts to leverage the IRR during Operations Noble Eagle (ONE), Enduring Freedom (OEF), and Iraqi Freedom (OIF) to fill the individual manpower requirements of deploying and CONUS support base formations has demonstrated that the IRR is incapable of meeting the wartime individual mobilization manpower needs of the force.

At the direction of the Secretary of Defense, the Army is closely looking at its mix of AC and RC forces to insure it maximizes effective timely support to the Combatant Commanders. Involuntary access to the IRR at Presidential Reserve Call-up (PRC) is critical to filling forward stationed/early deploying units to wartime-required levels and providing projected casualty replacements. This would help reduce the level of required cross leveling, a practice that serves only to bleed off needed manpower from later deploying units, power projection/support platforms and the CONUS sustaining base.

A legislative compromise to the Selected Reserve Augmentation program proposed by the Army several years ago to allow involuntary access to 30,000 members of the IRR at PRC has proven to be grossly inadequate in meeting individual mobilization manpower grade and skill requirements. As of May 30, 2003, only 16 Army personnel (less than 0.01 percent of total IRR population) are enrolled in the IRRAA (although there are currently 834 IRR volunteers – roughly 2% of the total IRR population). Current operations tempo (OPTEMPO) and deployment tempo (DEPTEMPO) remain significant barriers to overcome in convincing separating soldiers to voluntarily join this IRR category.

Major Force Structure Changes Affecting Manpower Request

The FY 2002 Defense Authorization Act permits the Department of Defense to allow the Services to exceed their end strength by (plus or minus) two percent in any fiscal year in which there is a war or national emergency. Full allowance of this provision allowed the Army to increase its authorized active component end strength to 489,600. The Army addressed the most immediate needs of the war on terrorism with this temporary increase.

The Army continues to fulfill its strategic commitments while simultaneously transforming to modular, capabilities-based configuration beginning in FY 04. A temporary increase of 30K AC strength has been approved by OSD to enable the Army to grow this structure over time to sustain the increased level of commitment to on-going combat and supporting operations related to GWOT. Simultaneously, the Army initiates force stabilization and regional assignments, AR/RC balance restructuring actions to compliment modular conversion and increase in Army capabilities.

Temporary Army End Strength is 512,400 in the Active Component (449,400 Force Structure Allowance (FSA), 63,000 Transients, Trainees, Holdees, and Students [TTHS]); 350,000 in the Army National Guard (384,000 Force Structure Allowance); and 205,000 in the Army Reserve (212,000 Force Structure Allowance). The ARNG and USAR have participated in both OSD and Army directed re-balance efforts in order to reduce involuntary mobilization of the RC in the first fifteen days of a rapid response, with subsequent objective of limiting involuntary mobilization to not more than one year every six years. This rebalancing also serves to reduce the ratio of high demand/low density units and provide predictability and stability for soldiers, families, and employers. These rebalancing efforts occur in fiscal years 2004 through 2008. Additionally, both reserve components will establish a TTHS account to assist in decreasing the impact of non-duty MOSQ soldiers on the force. Soldiers in this category and those in hospital, other HQDA schools, and in transient will be assigned to this new account thus ensuring only trained solders are distributed to MTOE units.

The Army is comprised of Active (AC) and Reserve Component (RC) soldiers and civilians. In FY04/05, it is organized into 4 corps, 18 divisions (10 AC and 8 Army National Guard (ARNG)), 15 ARNG enhanced separate brigades, and 2 ARNG strategic brigades. The Army requires adequate funding through FY11 for an AC end strength of approximately 480,000 soldiers; a RC end strength of approximately 555,000 soldiers (350,000 ARNG and 205,000 U.S. Army Reserve (USAR)); and a civilian workforce of approximately 222,000 personnel.

The Army's operating force (MTOE Army) must be sufficient in both size and capabilities to meet all requirements contained in the new defense strategy to provide the nation with a full range of land force capabilities in support of current and future joint warfighting. The operating force is the warfighting portion of the Army; the force that fights and wins the nation's wars by providing the combat capability necessary to sustain land dominance. The operating force accounts for approximately 79% of the Army. The Army is fully engaged in daily activities supporting the new Defense Strategy, providing forces for joint operations. Combatant Commanders routinely employ the Army as their force of choice in executing theater cooperative security arrangements. Maintaining our overseas presence and cooperative activities promotes regional stability and gives substance to our security commitments. Additionally, the Army serves as a role model for militaries of emerging democracies and promotes internal stability and democratic growth for such nations.

Under Title 10, the Army's generating force (TDA Army) has responsibility for providing the management, development, readiness, deployment and sustainment of the operating force. TAA06-11 was the first effort to deliberately capture and approve generating force requirements at HQDA. The TAA11 Generating Force Requirements Conference quantitatively captured and validated manpower requirements against missions. The Army's generating force consists of approximately 2,400 units and is comprised of military, DA civilian and contract personnel. The generating force, like the operating force, is resourced within programmed end strength. Since both forces must compete against the same resource pool, management of workforce mix (military, civilian and contractor personnel) within the generating force is critical. Historically, the generating force has used approximately 20% of the total military end strength across all three components.

Civilian work force adjustments for FY 2003 were commensurate with force structure requirements, workload projections, and streamlining plans. The actual FY 2003 workyear level was 222,530. The budgeted work year levels of 222,423 for FY 2004 and 224,009 for FY 2005 reflect the initial impact of planned military to civilian conversion. Outyear workyear levels increase in anticipation of additional military to civilian conversions. Army civilians are an integral

and vital part of the Army team. They perform critical, mission-essential duties in support of every functional facet of Combat Support and Combat Service Support both at home and abroad. Army civilians serve beside Soldiers to provide the critical skills necessary to support combat systems and weaponry. Civilians are deployed to Southwest Asia in support of Operation Enduring Freedom/Operation Iraqi Freedom and the Global War on Terror.

<u>Active Component</u>

The Active Component force structure will remain globally engaged to protect and promote U. S. vital interests in CONUS, Europe, the Pacific, and Latin America.

<u>Forces Command (FORSCOM)</u> remains heavily engaged in supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom (OIF) and Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF) and continues to be the Army lead on transformation initiatives. 3rd Infantry Division (3rd ID) and 101st Airborne Division have just returned from Iraq, while 4th Infantry Division (4th ID) and 82nd Airborne Division are still in Iraq, 1st Cavalry Division (1st CAV) is replacing 4th ID and 10th Mountain Division is still in Afghanistan. The Stryker Brigade Combat Team (SBCT) continues to transform with the 3/2 SBCT having achieved initial operational capability (IOC) in May 2003 and is deployed in support of OIF and the 1/25 SBCT achieving IOC in March 2004. A total of 166 spaces for both SBCTs were allocated in TAA 09. The 2nd Cavalry Regiment (2nd CR) is scheduled to activate in October 2004 and achieve IOC during FY 06. The major new initiatives for this year will be the development and fielding of the new modular designed Units of Action (UA) and Units of Employment (UEx and UEy). 3rd ID will be the first division to convert. TRADOC is currently developing all of the Tables of Organization and Equipment (TO&E) necessary to convert 3rd ID into the new design. The 101st Airborne Division will also convert in FY04 followed by the 10th Mountain Division and 4th Infantry Division in FY05. The rest of FORSCOM's major combat units will convert by FY07.

<u>Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC)</u> military and civilian strength will go through tremendous change as the command transforms in FY05 and FY06 and supports the transition of the operational forces to the new Unit of Action Brigade designs. TRADOC's mission of recruiting, training and educating the Army's Soldiers; developing leaders; supporting training in units; developing doctrine; establishing standards; and building the future Army remains unchanged. On 4 Nov 03 the TRADOC Futures Center was established by General Order #10. The Futures Center will serve as the single organization within the Army to represent the engine of futures development to bring key decisions to the Army leadership. In OCT 04 TRADOC will activate the Unit of Action Capabilities Development Activity and the Unit of Action Experimental Element that will support the fielding of the Future Combat System (FCS) and fielding the first Unit of Action with future force capabilities. Total Army Analysis 2011 directed actions and Program Budget Decision 712 that converts military authorizations to civilian positions would reduce military manpower by approximately 4,000 positions. At the same time it is anticipated the command will gain over 2,300 civilian positions. Overall TRADOC manpower is expected to continue to decrease in FY05 and FY06.   To accommodate strength changes, TRADOC will prioritize functions and reprogram resources to ensure it supports the training mission. Other normal reprogramming based on Army priorities in training and accessions will continue.

<u>Army Materiel Command (AMC)</u> In FY 2004, the Technical Escort Unit (TEU) transitioned to Guardian Bde, which transfers to FORSCOM in FY05. In partial response to RTF3, AMC activated the Research, Development, and Engineering Command (RDECOM) in FY04. They established the Ground Systems Industrial Enterprise (GSIE) Command and Control structure under the Tank-Automotive and Armaments Command (TACOM). The US

Army Soldier Biological and Chemical Command (SBCCOM) was inactivated as a result of these two initiatives. AMC will reorganize Army Pre-positioned Stock support personnel to better support the warfight and has structured six Logistic Support Elements – Forward to focus sustainment support on Stryker Brigades.

U. S. Army Intelligence and Security Command (INSCOM)   Per RTF3, INSCOM will become a Direct Reporting Unit (DRU) to HQDA DCS G-2. In conjunction with HQDA G-2, they are developing an intelligence architecture reflecting the way ahead and implementing the CSA Intelligence Initiative. TAA-09 added 495 military authorizations to the Theater Intelligence Brigades and Groups (TIB/TIGs) in FY 2003 and 2004 and out. There were no significant changes resulting from TAA-11. In FY 2005/06 INSCOM will complete the stand-up of the TIB/TIGs and transfer the Security Coordination Detachment (502 spaces) to U.S. Army Special Operations Command (USASOC).

Space and Missile Defense Command (USASMDC). In order to best support its broad scope of missions (Title X, TRADOC, Research-Development and Acquisition and Service Component), USAMSDC/ARSTRAT initiated efforts in Mar/Apr 2003 to review its organizational structure and reorganize as required. In Feb 04, USASMDC/ ARSTRAT received HQDA approval for its concept plan outlining a new organizational construct that better meets its ability to carry out its broad array of mission responsibilities. Total Army Analysis 09 approved three USASMDC force structure initiatives. USASMDC received approval to convert its Space Battalion Element from TDA to MTOE and approved conversion of USASMDC's Satellite Control Battalion (SATCON) in FY06. TAA09 also approved the Ground based Mid-Course Missile Defense Force Design Update.

U.S. Army Medical Command (MEDCOM).   Application of the MEDCOM Automated Staffing Assessment Model III (ASAM III) began in FY05 and continues in FY06. The primary focus for application in FY06 is MEDCOM's eight Medical Centers. The same locations will implement the MEDCOM standardized structure document (MEDCEN) in FY06. MEDCOM will also be instrumental in restructuring TRICARE support with no personnel bill to the Army.

U. S. Army Europe (USAREUR) military end strength will remain at 65,000 as mandated by a 1997 Joint Staff Directive for overseas troop strength. The 65,000-force structure is composed of 62,000 Active Component and 3,000 Reserve Component. USAREUR supported Operations Iraqi Freedom and Enduring Freedom during FY04. V Corps, 1st Armored Division, 1st Infantry Division and the 173rd Airborne Brigade and other enablers deployed to support the operations. USAREUR will also reorganize the Kaiserslautern Industrial Facility. It will transform into two additional units to become more efficient. In support of the CSA's modularity focus area, the 173rd Airborne Brigade is schedule to convert to a Unit of Action (UA) in FY 05 and will be the first USAREUR organization to convert.

Pacific

U. S. Army Pacific (USARPAC) military strength of active and Army Reserve components is 22,586 in FY05. USARPAC, the Army Service Component Command (ASCC) to USPACOM, is actively engaged in meeting today's warfighting requirements while posturing forces to meet future theater warfighting requirements. In support of USPACOM's Operationalizing the Asia-Pacific Defense Strategy and the U.S. Homeland Defense Strategy, USARPAC is pursuing the following operational initiatives:

Positioning headquarters command and control, combat, and support elements forward in theater, responsive to theater small-scale contingences and major combat operations with the capability to "globally surge" from forward stationed locations to other theaters of operations. This command is also continuing to plan for the eventual amalgamation of Army MACOMs, ASCC, forward corps headquarters, and light infantry division headquarters to Units of Employment.

As per the Chief's guidance, this command is also transitioning to an "expeditionary" mindset while also incorporating a brigade combat team forward rotational concept with Army Theater Support Vessels and available theater C17 aircraft for rapid intra-theater movement. Momentum will be maintained by capitalizing on modularity, introducing Units of Action, and supporting structure to the theater.

Other combat capabilities that this command is currently developing include: Three Stryker Brigade Combat Teams (SBCT3), a light infantry brigade and an airborne infantry brigade. Each of these units will contain essential enabler modularized support packages strategically positioned near key force projection hubs.

Eight U. S. Army (EUSA) Aggregate military authorizations are 24,595 with 4,805 civilians in FY05. In FY05 a Law Enforcement Detachment will activate to better control Military Police operations on the Peninsula. The 34th ASG is scheduled to inactivate in FY05 leaving Korea with two ASGs. The remaining ASGs are scheduled to convert to multi-compo organizations in FY06.

United States Army Special Operations Command (USASOC) Army Special Operations Forces (ARSOF) military end-strength (excluding aviation) increased by 2,428 (1,904 Active Component and 524 National Guard) manpower spaces in FY06/08. Army Special Operations Aviation (ARSOA) increased by 833 manpower spaces (423-urgent fix, 410-MH-47 Bn in FY04-06/07). The publication of the Program Decision Memorandum (PDM-1) added 322 manpower spaces for HQ, USSOCOM, JSOC, SOCCENT, SOCPAC, SOCEUR, Strategic PSYOP Element, and other Joint organizations in FY04.

The Chief of Staff of the Army's decision to resource the Enhanced Special Forces Group (Airborne) Band I Redesign added 679 manpower spaces (485 Active Component/194 Army National Guard) in FY06 will provide a modest increase in battle staff support capability which will resolve persistent shortfalls within each Special Forces Group and will rapidly transform them into a more self-sufficient organization. The new design provides additive battle staff capabilities to all Special Forces Groups and Battalions, therefore increasing availability of full Special Forces Operational Detachments for combat missions. The Special Forces Group (Airborne) Band II Redesign added 1,162 manpower spaces (850 Active Component /312 Army National Guard) and provides for significant increase in warfighter capability in FY08. The redesign further increases the availability of Special Forces Operational Detachments for combat operations by providing additive Battle Staff capabilities to Special Forces Groups and Battalions. It also will enhance the Special Forces Group self-sufficiency and sustainment and integrates situational awareness technology to the company level. The redesign maximizes Special Forces Group's ability to train, plan, conduct, and sustain full spectrum Unconventional Warfare Operations and Theater Crisis Response missions.

In addition, HQDA resourced two Active Component Regional Support Companies (154 spaces), which will be integrated into the 4th Psychological Operations Group POG (Airborne) to address existing shortfalls. At endstate (FY06), the 4th Psychological Operations Group will

consist of one PSYOP Group Headquarters, one PSYOP Dissemination Battalion, one Tactical PSYOP Battalion, and four Regional PSYOP Battalions, each consisting of one headquarters and Support Company and two regional support companies. The new companies will support the Southern Command and European Command Area Of Responsibility.

Civil Affairs force structure will be modified to meet changing mission requirements. The Chief of Staff of the Army resourced 373 spaces to support the creation of one Active Component Civil Affairs Brigade Headquarters, three Civil Affairs battalion headquarters, and two Civil Affairs Companies. At endstate (FY08), the 96th Civil Affairs Battalion will be integrated into an Active Component Civil Affairs Brigade consisting of four regionally oriented Civil Affairs Battalions, each consisting of a Headquarters company and two Civil Affairs Companies.

Special Operations Chemical Reconnaissance Detachments force structure will be modified to meet changing mission requirements. Capabilities within the Chemical Reconnaissance Detachments will be significantly increased, effective FY06 due to a Force Design Update increasing the structure from five soldiers to fourteen soldiers. This increase will provide the Chemical Reconnaissance Detachments the capability to conduct multiple-simultaneous reconnaissance operations in support of the Special Forces Groups. Resourced were 42 Active Component spaces and 18 National Guard spaces to support the creation of three Active Component detachments and increase the current two National Guard detachments in FY06. The USAR detachments will be inactivated in FY06.

Reserve Component

U. S. Army Reserve (USAR). Prior to Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm, Reserve Soldiers provided about a million duty days of support to the duty forces each year. After the First Gulf War, that support grew to an unprecedented 12 million active duty days per year. The Army Reserve has been in a continuous state of calls to active duty since late 1995 and today Army Reserve Soldiers are deployed in nearly 100 countries around the world. The Army Reserve has been deployed more in the past 12 years than in the previous 75. The 12-fold personnel tempo increase became steady state even before September 11th as Army Reserve Soldiers took their places among the rotational forces that are still keeping the peace in Eastern Europe. Army Reserve military police, medical, civil affairs, and public affairs Soldiers continue to provide their skills and capabilities in Operations Joint Endeavor and Joint Guardian in Bosnia and Kosovo.

In the wake of the events of September 11th, came the global war on terrorism, Operation Noble Eagle in the United States, and the subsequent campaign, Operation Enduring Freedom in Afghanistan and Kuwait. The follow-on Operation Anaconda in Afghanistan seriously impaired al Qaeda's ability to continue to spread terror and ousted the Taliban. Civil affairs units made up of Army Reserve Soldiers who possess civilian-acquired and sustained skills in the fields of engineering, city planning, and education were deployed to the region to lead in reestablishing a free, functioning society. Numerous new schools were built and medical aid provided to the people of Afghanistan. These Soldiers represent the goodwill and interests of the American people with every classroom they build and every skill they teach, every functioning social capability they help create, and every contact they make with the native population. In Operation Iraqi Freedom Army Reserve Soldiers were integral in the liberation of Iraq. Today they remain, boots on the ground, helping restore the fabric of Iraqi society and its infrastructure and return self-determination to the people of Iraq who are free for the first time in more than 30 years. No one expects this mission to be completed soon or the war on terrorism to be won quickly. Both will try our patience and test our resolve as a nation and as an Army. Both will

require new organizational and institutional paradigms and expectations if we are to prevail in our present endeavors and prosper in future ones. The world will remain a dangerous and unstable place for the foreseeable future. We must organize our efforts and ourselves so that we have the institutional endurance and moral stamina to accomplish our missions effectively, efficiently, and definitively in the face of fanatical opposition.

The Army Reserve is the nation's repository of experience, expertise, and vision regarding Soldier and unit calls to active duty. We do have forces capable of mobilizing in 24 hours and moving to their active duty stations within 48 hours, as we demonstrated in response to September 11th. This norm of quick and precise calls to active duty ability will become institutionalized in the processes and systems of the future and give our forces the ability to marshal Reserve Soldiers rapidly and smoothly. We will overcome challenges posed by units manned with untrained Soldiers through initiatives that strengthen Soldier readiness and leader development. The Army Reserve is moving to meet that challenge, preparing changes to training, readiness and policies, practices, and procedures. We are restructuring how we train and grow leaders within the Army Reserve by establishing a Trainee, Transient, Holdee, and Student Account, much like the Active Army, to manage our force more effectively.

Our initiatives concerning the management of individuals and units in the Army Reserve are the catalyst of the evolving Army Reserve – The Federal Reserve Restructuring Initiative. Six imperatives must be implemented in order for the Army Reserve to continue to evolve. These imperatives are: re-engineer the calls to active duty process; transform Army Reserve command and control; remove unready units; implement human resources life cycle management; build a rotational base in our force; and re-engineer individual capabilities.

Trainees, Transients, Holdees, and Students (TTHS) Account. The most immediately effective methods for improving Army Reserve unit readiness is to harvest the personnel authorizations (spaces) associated with those units whose historical missions have been largely overtaken by events and whose consequent relevance to war plans and missions has been significantly reduced or eliminated all together. These spaces can then be used as a holding account that increases unit readiness by removing unready Soldiers from troop program unit spaces. Currently, unready Soldiers are carried on the rolls for a variety of reasons and reported as unavailable to fill force-authorized positions. With the creation of the TTHS account, these unready Soldiers will be assigned to the TTHS account where they will be trained and managed until they can be assigned to a unit in a duty-qualified status. This initiative will improve the quality of service for individual Soldiers and relieve unit commanders of a major administrative challenge thus enabling them to better focus on calls to active duty and readiness activities. The TTHS account will be used to manage vacancies and the assignment of qualified Soldiers to authorized positions, thus increasing retention with a positive Soldier-oriented life-cycle management program.

Individual Augmentee Program and Continuum of Service. In today's operational milieu, there is a growing need to establish a capability-based pool of individual Soldiers with a range of specialties that are readily available, organized, and trained for calls to active duty and deployment as individual augmentees. In spite of numerous force structure initiatives designed to man early deploying Active Army and Reserve component units at the highest possible levels, a requirement remains for individual specialists for unforeseen, unplanned-for-contingencies, operations, and exercises. Therefore, the Army Reserve has established an Individual Augmentee Program within the Selected Reserve to meet these needs. The Individual Augmentee Program is intended to meet real-world combatant commander requirements as validated in the Worldwide Individual Augmentation System (WIAS). Additionally, this program

will preclude the deployment of individual capabilities from Active or Reserve component units, adversely affecting their readiness, cohesion, and future employment effectiveness. This program will allow Soldiers to participate at several levels of commitment and commitment, and supports the Office of the Secretary of Defense proposal for a continuum of service that a enables service members to move more easily between their services' components during their careers.

The Individual Mobilization Augmentee (IMA) Program is designed to pre-assign trained individual Selected Army Reserve (SELRES) personnel in peacetime to an Active Army, Defense-wide, or other Federal Government positions that must be filled under Presidential Reserve Call Up. As members of the SELRES, IMAs are subject to involuntary call to active duty by the President under 10 U.S.C., 12304. The FY2003 end strength for the Army Reserve IMA Program was 5,393. With the establishment of the IA program, the end strength objective for the IMA Program will be reduced from 8,000 to 6,000.

Recruiting and Retention. Overall, the Army Reserve successfully accomplished its FY2003 recruiting mission while achieving the Department of the Army and Department of Defense quality marks. Beginning FY2004, the Army Reserve transitioned the U.S. Army Recruiting Command (USAREC) from a contract-recruiting mission to a ship mission as well as began a three-year phased implementation of the Delayed Entry Program (DEP) similar to the Active Army. To support these efforts the Army Reserve recruiting mission will increase over the next three years and will stabilize by FY2007. The purpose of these two initiatives is to better utilize our training seat resources and to reduce overall unit attrition. The accomplishment of the recruiting mission will demand a large investment in time on the part of our commanders, our retention NCOs, and our recruiters as they are personally involved in attracting the young people in their communities to their units.

However, the same environmental pressures that make non-prior service recruiting and retention difficult also affect prior service accessions. With the defense draw down we have seen a corresponding decrease in the available prior service market in the Individual Ready Reserve. This affects Army training costs, due to the increased reliance on the non-prior service market, and an overall loss of knowledge and experience when Soldiers are not transitioned to the Army Reserve. Consequently, the Army Reserve's future ability to recruit and retain quality Soldiers will continue to be critically dependent on maintaining competitive compensation and benefits.

The Army Reserve is currently experiencing a shortfall of 4,200 company grade officers. Retention goals focus commanders and first line leaders on junior officers. The establishment of a sound leader development program is a cornerstone of Army Reserve transformation. Providing young leaders the opportunity for school training and practiced leadership will retain these officers. A transformed assignment policy will enhance promotion and leader development. Increased Army Reserve involvement in transitioning officers from active duty directly into Army Reserve units will keep young officers interested in continuing their Army career. Allowing managed flexibility during their transition to civilian life will be a win for the Army and the officer.

The Full-time Support (FTS) Program The Army Reserve has the lowest percentage of Full-Time-Support (FTS) of any Service reserve component. DoD averages FTS manning levels of 18.1 percent of end strength, while the total for the Army Reserve is 11.5 percent. FTS is the foundation of readiness for the Army Reserve. In restructuring the force, through the Federal Reserve Restructuring Initiative (FRRI), we have an opportunity to significantly raise the level of

FTS and readiness at the unit level. FTS levels within Army Reserve units directly affect all facets of readiness – personnel, training and equipment – by providing the core expertise and continuity required to effectively prepare for, and efficiently transition to, war. In POM FY02-07, the Army established FTS ramps for Active Guard Reserve soldiers and military technicians to achieve minimum essential resource levels in support of readiness. The current approved ramps are not expected to reach these minimum resource levels until FY10. We must keep them intact in POM FY06-11 as we restructure to a more ready, relevant and accessible force. The FY05 FTS end strength objective is: 282 AC FTS Title XI; 14,970 AGR; 8,094 Military Technicians and 3,021 DA Civilians supporting the Army Reserve.

Army National Guard finished FY2003 with 351,091 personnel respectively. For FY04 and beyond, the ARNGRC end strength is 350,000. Over manning of Force Support Package units and enhanced Separate Brigade units will continue to support ARNG readiness. Specific details concerning the ARNG include:

State Missions. Each State and Territory's National Guard military chain of command retains command authority at all times under state active duty and Title 32 duty status until federalized under Title 10 authority. The Governor may activate National Guard forces to State Active Duty (SAD) status to assist local authorities in the protection of life and property, and the restoration of order. These missions include but are not limited to: traffic control, emergency shelter, emergency power, water purification, bomb disposal, customs inspection, counter-terrorism operations, transportation support, aviation support, firefighting, search and rescue, medical evacuations, medical treatment, border closure ops, debris clearing, maintain vital public services, area security/patrols, sensitive site security, military assistance for civil disturbance, and quick reaction/rapid response forces. In FY 2002, the ARNG participated in SAD missions with 636,727 man-days of support to local authorities. Through May of FY 2003, the ARNG has participated in SAD missions for 310,810 man-days.

The Army National Guard must also train for it's federal missions and accomplishes this under Title 32 (T32) duty. At a minimum, soldier can expect one weekend a month and 15 days of annual training. About 25 percent of the guardsmen participate in additional T32 support. In FY 2002 the ARNG provided 985,150 additional T32 mandays for force protection and emergency mission support. Following 9/11, the ARNG played a vital role in securing the nation spending 1,608,901 T32 mandays for the Presidentially authorized airport security mission between October 2001 and May 2002. In FY 2003, the total additional T32 support, over and above the traditional training, has been for 477,627 mandays through May 2003. Civil Support Teams (CSTs) conducted 890 missions during FY 2002, and through May 2003 they have conducted 675 missions in support of Homeland Security. Training for federal requirements takes place at a variety of locations such as combat training centers where participants train in life-like battles; in overseas locations where soldiers support humanitarian missions building schools, community infrastructure and medical clinics; and in their own local armory where they participate virtually with students around the country in highly technical and state of the art classrooms.

Federal Missions. During this critical time in our nation's history, the ARNG continues to support DOD with mobilized and deployed soldiers. Soldiers from every division as well as smaller organizations continue to support the Army's worldwide operations. Through May of FY 2003, the ARNG provided forces for missions in all Combatant Commands around the world, and in particular, to southwest and central Asia in support of the nation's GWOT and OIF. During this period the ARNG mobilized more than 88,000 soldiers, of which more than 45,000 served in operations in CENTCOM and Kosovo. The ARNG assumed primary responsibility for

providing forces to support Multi-National Force Operations in the Sinai. The ARNG is also continuing to provide federally mobilized troops in support of ONE with more than 25,000 soldiers performing force protection missions for Army and Air Force installations throughout the Continental United States and Europe.

Recruiting and Retention.   The ARNG's exceeded its end strength objective for the 7th consecutive year by achieving a SELRES strength of 351,091. The most noteworthy FY03 achievement was completing the year with an overall loss rate of 16.67%, the lowest in many years. As a testament to the commitment and dedication of our traditional guardsmen, the loss rate among demobilizing units was 10% in FY03, significantly lower than the loss rate across the entire force. Additionally, the ARNG brought in 54,202 enlisted soldiers and accessed 3769 officers to maintain the long term health of the organization. For FY 2004 and beyond, the ARNG will have an end strength objective of 350,000. The key to achieving this goal and our continued overall success will be a balanced Strength Maintenance program that recruits quality soldiers, reduces attrition of basic trainees and first term soldiers, and retains DMOSQ soldiers in the units.

ARNG Full- Time Support Program provides a cadre of more than 45,000 full-time personnel to organize, recruit, administer, train and maintain the ARNG. The FY 2002 FTS military force consisted of 25, 322 military technicians (MIL TECH) and 23,339 AGR personnel, who perform the majority of day-to-day operations for the Guard. MIL TECHs include both dual status and non-dual status personnel. A total of 25,702 FTS MIL TECHs and 24,562 AGRs are authorized for FY 2003.

Civilians

Army civilians make a significant contribution to the Army's overall mission. Civilians comprise about one-fifth of the Army's total manpower, and help manage and operate bases, depots, and laboratories. They support training, medical care, research, development, engineering, personnel, administration, and facilities management missions. Civilians are essential in providing direct support in current operations in Southwest Asia.

Projected civilian work year levels of 222,423 for FY 2004 and 224,009 for FY 2005 begin to reflect significant increases for military to civilian conversions. Military to civilian conversions are a way to improve efficiency of manpower and make more military deployable by moving military out of positions that can be prudently performed by civilians.

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Navy Manpower Request

Introduction

Outlined in this request are the requirements for Active, Reserve, and Civilian manpower. Trends are addressed as indicated by actual performance in FY 2003 to projections into FY 2005. The information reflects changes contained in the President's Budget (PB) submission for FY 2004. Key initiatives are addressed to focus on future needs of a more efficient, highly effective fleet. Strength levels requested are those required to support Navy's missions throughout the world. Major force structure changes affecting manpower are described below.

Actual Navy active military end strength in FY 2003 was 382,235. FY 2004 authorized and FY 2005 requested end strength levels are 373,800 and 365,900 respectively. The FY 2003 civilian manpower level of 180,032 FTEs is projected to decline to 177,324 FTEs in FY 2004, and further decline to 176,098 in FY 2005.

Key Manpower Issues

Higher quality recruits, historic retention rates, innovative incentive pay programs, reduced attrition, competitive reenlistments and detailing, and outstanding leadership have all contributed to making our current workforce the very best the United States Navy has ever seen. The dedicated men and women of the United States Navy continue to sustain our forward worldwide presence on a daily basis in this third year of the Global War on Terrorism. More than half our Fleet -- and some 76,000 Sailors -- deployed in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom and each and every strike group was manned at 98 percent or above.

The Chief of Naval Operations (CNO) has consistently placed manpower at the top of his priority list. As a result of a focused human performance strategy, we have exceeded retention goals for Zone A by 2.9%, Zone B by 2.3% and Zone C by 0.2%. In addition, we have reduced attrition 10 percent from the previous year's level. By the close of 2003 gaps at sea were reduced to under 2,000 and overall shore manning was bolstered to its highest level in recent years.

Sea Warrior, the manpower component of Sea Power 21, implements Navy's commitment to the growth and development of our people. It serves as the foundation of war fighting effectiveness by ensuring the right skills are in the right place at the right time. As we continue to pursue the kind of new technologies and competitive personnel policies that will eliminate non-productive work, streamline both combat and non-combat personnel positions, improve the two-way integration of active and reserve missions, and reduce the Navy's total manpower structure, we are proposing a FY 2005 end strength reduction of 7,900 personnel.

Better manning practices and technology have permitted us to accomplish a given task with far fewer people than it might have required years ago. As optimal manning policies and new platforms further reduce crew size, we will increasingly need Sailors who are highly educated and expertly trained. The following tools are in place to enhance the assessment, assignment, training and education of our Sailors:

- Fleet Response Plan (FRP)
- Integrated Readiness Capability Assessment (IRCA)
- Professional Military Education (PME)
- Human Performance Center (HPC)

- Integrated Learning Environment (ILE)
- Five Vector Model (5VM)

There are several challenges facing tomorrow's Navy. Challenges of the future include delivering the right readiness, expediting Sea Warrior, improving productivity in everything we do, streamlining and aligning total manpower structure, and accelerating Sea Power 21 capabilities. Overcoming these challenges will ensure the Navy meets the mission of the future by properly manning ships, squadrons, and shore activities, and in doing so will produce a smaller, smarter work force.

<u>Major Force Structure Changes Affecting Manpower Request</u>

The following is a summary of major force structure changes affecting Navy manpower.

<u>Strategic Forces (Ballistic Missile Submarines (SSBN))</u>. In FY 2005, the total number of Ohio class SSBNs remains 14.

<u>Battle Forces (Aircraft Carriers, Surface Combatants, Nuclear Attack Submarines (SSN), Amphibious Warfare Ships, and Mine Warfare Ships)</u>. In FY 2005, the total number of active aircraft carriers remains 12. Other active surface combatants decrease to 96 with the commissioning of three Arleigh Burke class destroyers and the decommissioning of four Spruance class destroyers, the decommissioning of two Ticonderoga Baseline 1 class cruisers, and the transfer of one AGF to the Military Sealift Command. The first SSGN completes overhaul in FY05 and three remain in overhaul. Amphibious warfare ships increase to 36 with the commissioning of two San Antonio class LPDs and the decommissioning of one Austin class LPD. Active mine warfare ships remain constant at 11.

<u>Naval Aviation Forces.</u> Active operational squadrons decrease to 113 in FY 2005 with the decommissioning of one S-3 and one F/A-18 squadron. Of the 115 active operational squadrons, 36 are carrier strike/fighter (VFA/VF), 13 are carrier electronic warning (VAQ), 10 are airborne early warning (VAW), 40 are anti-surface/submarine warfare (HS, HSL, VP, VS), four are fleet reconnaissance (VQ), and the remaining 12 are logistics support/special project/mine countermeasure (HC, VRC, VPU, HM) squadrons

<u>Active Component</u>

The Navy's battle force ships and aviation units provide a key component of the National Military Strategy goal to shape the international environment and respond to the full spectrum of crises. The Navy budget provides for operational levels, sufficient to maintain the high personnel and unit readiness necessary to conduct the full spectrum of joint military activities.

The contribution of the Navy on the world stage is significant. From support of "Iraqi Freedom" to cooperative agreements with allied navies, international engagement efforts cross the entire spectrum of the Navy missions and activities. Navy requirements are often met through participation with allies and other foreign countries in joint exercises, port visits, and exchange programs.

Operational activities include drug interdiction, joint maneuvers, multi-national training exercises, humanitarian assistance (including natural disasters, medical, salvage, and search and rescue) and, when called upon, contingency operations such as those in the Middle East.

The budget provides for 12 carrier strike groups and 12 expeditionary strike groups (including Reserves). It also provides for the operation, maintenance and training of 10 Active Navy carrier air wings. Naval aviation is divided into three primary mission areas: tactical air/anti-submarine warfare (ASW), fleet air support, and fleet air training. Tactical air squadrons conduct strike operations, provide flexibility in dealing with a wide range of threats identified in the National Military Strategy, and provide long range and local protection against airborne and surface threats. ASW squadrons locate, destroy and provide force protection against sub-surface threats, and conduct maritime surveillance operations. Fleet air support squadrons provide vital fleet logistics support. In fleet air training, the fleet readiness squadrons provide the necessary training to allow pilots to become proficient with their specific type of aircraft and transition to fleet operations.

Reserve Component

The Naval Reserve force consists of eight frigates (FFG), five Mine Countermeasure ships (MCM) and ten Mine Hunter ships (MHC). The last remaining Tank Landing Ship (LST) in the Navy, USS FREDERICK (LST 1184) was retired from the Naval Reserve early in FY03. In FY04, a ninth frigate, USS CROMMELIN will transfer to the Naval Reserve bringing the Naval Reserve up to 24 ships. Naval Reserve force ships are scheduled to meet Navy requirements across the globe.

Reserve aviation continues to expand its role as a key force multiplier for the Active force. The Reserve Component provides all of the Navy's overseas logistics requirements, over 80% of the adversary support and substantial portions of the electronic warfare and counter-narcotics missions. The Naval Reserve also provides support to the Active force through participation in exercises, mine warfare and Naval Special Warfare aviation support missions. These varied operations demonstrate the Navy's effort to fully employ the Naval Reserve in its total force. In FY 2004 the Naval Reserve further enhanced its anti-submarine warfare and surface search capability as the SH-60B became operational in the Naval Reserve's newest squadron, HSL 60. The new C-40A logistic transport aircraft reached initial operating capability in FY 2003 and began carrying passengers and cargo in its role as the replacement for the aging C-9 aircraft.

Civilian Manpower

After more than ten years of steady downsizing, civilians make up about one third of the Department's population and are valued members of the Total Force team. As the Department strives to build a military more relevant to the threats and opportunities of the 21st Century, there is a focus on improving the efficiency and effectiveness of DoN business practices. Outsourcing (increased public-private partnerships), functional consolidation, mission realignments and re-engineering initiatives have contributed towards the reshaping of civilian personnel resources.

A new strategic human resources plan will size and shape the workforce for the future. It is expected the trends the Navy has seen over the past ten years will continue. Professional employees will comprise a greater percentage of the workforce. The size of the clerical and blue collar workforces will steadily shrink for some time to come, as these types of positions are out-sourced or automated. It is not merely the mix of occupations that will change in the future. The skills required within each occupation are likely to change as well. A smaller civilian workforce means that many employees will have broader responsibilities than workers of the past. They will need to be better trained, better educated and more experienced than the average private sector employee.

Currently, nearly half of the Department's civilians work at Navy Working Capital Fund (NWCF) activities. They are supporting depot level maintenance and repair of ships, aircraft, and associated equipment, development of enhanced war fighting capabilities at the Warfare Centers of Excellence, and direct fleet transportation, supply, and public works support. A significant number of the civilians funded directly by operations appropriations provide direct fleet support at Navy and Marine Corps bases and stations. The balance provide essential support in functions such as training, medical care, and the engineering, development, and acquisition of weapons systems, all of which are necessary for long-range readiness, including achieving re-capitalization plans.

Civilian workyears are based on workload in the Department's FY 2004 through FY 2006 program and the appropriate mix of civilian and contractor workload accomplishment. The determination of workforce mix is based on mission, work needs, competency requirements, labor market conditions, public policy and cost.

Marine Corps Manpower Request

Introduction

The Marine Corps Total Force includes our active duty personnel, reserves and civilian Marines. Maintaining our expeditionary readiness is dependent on high quality people. These individuals form a team, which is the foundation of our success. Great emphasis is placed on their training, leadership, and Quality Of Life (QOL), which will continue to be of the utmost importance.

Key Manpower Issues

Both Marine Corps' size and the manning of our operational forces are directly related to our ability to meet the demands of National Military Strategy and the Naval Transformation Roadmap (Power and Access…from the Sea), and to support emerging operational requirements. The Marine Corps is assimilating the Congressionally authorized increase in Marine Corps end-strength to 175,000. The increase of 2,400 Marines previously authorized by Congress addressed an urgent need to train and maintain enough Marines for the long-term requirements associated with the Global War on Terrorism. It has been particularly important in enabling us to provide the Nation with a robust, scalable force option specifically dedicated to anti-terrorism ? the 4th Marine Expeditionary Brigade (Anti-Terrorism).

The Marine Corps is expeditionary by nature and therefore accustomed to deploying in support of contingency and forward presence missions. We are structured in such a way as to satisfy our enduring requirements and meet operational contingencies as long as the contingencies are temporary in nature. While the force is stretched, we are meeting our current challenging operational commitments. Our high operational and personnel tempos have not negatively impacted accessions or retention efforts; however, we continue to monitor both very closely.

The Marine Corps is also committed to the effective management and delivery of our QOL programs. Taking care of our Marines and their families is inherent to our ethos. The strategic vision of our Corps is to focus on prevention and provide healthy lifestyle choices and opportunities that encourage and reward positive decisions thereby avoiding the need for reactive intervention and treatment.

Civilians

Marine Corps military and civilian manpower resources are integrated to maximize efficiency and avoid unnecessary duplication of effort. The Marine Corps continues to have the highest military-civilian ratio. Civilian personnel are used to meet supporting activity requirements to the maximum extent possible, freeing Marines to man the operational forces, thereby contributing to overall effectiveness. This method of manpower resource allocation also enhances training, readiness, and sustainability. With a population of approximately 16,000, civilian manning of supporting establishment billets allows Marines to fill operational billets. This has a significant impact on enhancing readiness and sustainability of operational Marine forces.

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Air Force Manpower Request

Introduction

This chapter describes Air Force manpower requirements in terms of Active military, United States Air Force Reserve (USAFR), Air National Guard (ANG), and civilian manpower. Air Force manpower needs are derived from the force structure estimate to accomplish the mission within the scope of the National, Political, and Military Strategies. In that light, the chapter identifies wartime manpower requirements, requested manpower strengths for the budget years, and major changes by component.

The FY 2005 President's Budget includes a 400-space increase in active duty military from 359,300 in FY 2004 to 359,700 in FY 2005. This increase is the result of additional Special Operations Forces to the Air Force added during the FY 2003 program/budget review.

Key Manpower Issues

The Air Force's main focus is to realign its forces into the most stressed career fields, resulting from post 9/11 actions. From this review, the AF realigned 4,600 positions during the FY 04 and FY 05. As an added emphasis to relieve stress, the OSD issued Program Budget Decision (PBD) 712, Military to Civilian Conversions, directing the services to implement a 20,000 military to civilian conversion during FY 04 and FY 05. Air Force's portion of this PBD is 4,300. The civilians will be utilized in positions where military are not needed, and the military realigned to level stress across the force. In addition, the Air Force annually reviews positions to determine whether a DoD civilian or contractor could perform the job. The Air Force Strategic Sourcing program continues to build on its past extraordinary record in A-76. This program's fundamental objective is to reduce infrastructure, increase the role of the private sector, while still meeting mission requirements. The Air Force intends to maintain governmental control of the mission while improving quality, reducing costs and identifying savings that would be applied toward future force modernization.

Major Force Structure Changes Affecting Manpower Request

Active Component. Military manpower end strength in the FY 2005 President's Budget is 359,700 growing to 360,000 in FY06:

C4ISR (Reconnaissance) - The increase is due to programmatic adds to the Global Hawk force structure.

Strategic Offense (Air Offense Squadrons) - The decrease is a result of the B-1 Consolidation.
Tactical Air Forces (Air Force Squadrons) -The decrease is due to A/OA-10 reductions.

Mobility Forces (Air Refueling Squadrons) - The decrease is the result of KC-135 reductions.

Reserve Component

U.S. Air Force Reserve military end strength in the FY 2005 President's Budget is 76,100 in FY 2005. The USAFR programmed end strength will increase by 300 spaces between FY 2004 and FY 2005. This increase is due to programming the Reserve Training Pipeline to match

requirements; decreases are due to C-130 drawdown, C-141 to C-17 conversions, and reductions to Medical wartime requirements.

The Individual Mobilization Augmentee (IMA) Program provides individual military Air Force Reserve assets to Active duty units to function as a total force multiplier. IMAs augment the Air Force in war, contingency operations, and peacetime to meet National Defense, strategic national interest, and domestic objectives. IMA authorizations may be established to support mobilization, contingency operations, operations, other than war, or other specialized or technical requirements to augment the active duty component structure.

Full-Time Support Programs. Active Guard/Reserve (AGR) are reservists on active duty for periods in excess of 179 days who provide full-time support to the Reserve Component and are paid from Reserve personnel appropriations. AGRs work at unit and headquarters levels. AGRs who serve on the staff of Active Component headquarters organizations are referred to as statutory tour. They are responsible for Reserve Component management, policy, planning, programming, and training; assist in developing and implementing Reserve forces policies, procedures, and programs; and assist in organizing, administering, recruiting, instructing, and training the Reserve Component.

AGRs assigned to unit level and Air Reserve Technicians (ARTs) serving in dual status provide full time support at the combat and combat support unit levels. ARTs are civil service civilians who also provide full-time day-to-day support to a Reserve unit and are available to enter active duty should their unit be mobilized. As members of the Air Force Reserve, AGRs and ARTs are integral members of their Reserve unit and participate in all military training and duty in their unit.

The Air National Guard (ANG) has a programmed decrease of 230 military and an increase of 83 civilians between FY 2004 and FY 2005. The reduction in military manpower is the net impact of a reduction in the number of personnel awaiting training, increases at Clear AFS and Offutt AFB, the creation of Civil Support Teams, and OSD directed rounding. The civilian increase is due to the conversion of two C-141 units to C-5 and C-17.

Full-Time Support Program. Full-time manpower consists of military technicians, Active AGRs, and civil service personnel performing the day-to-day duties necessary for mission accomplishment and readiness. FY 2005 full-time manpower programmed for the ANG is as follows: 12,225 AGR, and 23,306 technicians and 1,266 Title 5 civilians.

<div align="center">Civilian Manpower</div>

Civilians comprise approximately one third of Air Force manpower. Air Force civilian end strength includes ANG and AF Reserve Command military technicians, who serve their units as civilians during peacetime, and as uniformed members upon mobilization. The civilian work force supports the Air Force mission in numerous capacities. The largest concentration of Air Force civilians is in Air Force Materiel Command, where they perform depot level maintenance on major weapons systems, materiel management and distribution, basic scientific research and technology development. However, all major commands and organizations depend on the contributions of civilian employees to accomplish the mission, with civilians assigned to virtually every Air Force installation worldwide, particularly in base operating support functions and real property maintenance.

Air Force civilian manpower levels in the FY 2005 President's Budget increased by 1757 end strength and full time equivalents for FY 04 and by 3923 for FY 05 from the FY 2004 President's Budget level.   Program Budget Decision PBD 712, Military to Civilian Conversions, drove most of the increase.

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Defense Agency and Related Organizations

<u>Introduction</u>

The missions and manpower for the following DoD Components are identified within this chapter:

- 16 Defense Agencies;
- 9 DoD Field Activities; and
- 7 other organizations.

<u>Defense Agencies</u>

<u>Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA)</u> manages and directs basic, applied, and advanced technology research and development projects, which involve high risk and high payoff technologies to preclude technological surprise and enhance military effectiveness.

<u>Defense Commissary Agency (DeCA)</u> provides a worldwide resale system of groceries and household supplies to members of the Military Services, their families, and other authorized patrons.

<u>Defense Contract Management Agency (DCMA)</u> responsible for DoD contract management in support of the military departments, other DoD components, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, other designated Federal and State agencies, foreign governments, and international organization, as appropriate.

<u>Defense Contract Audit Agency (DCAA)</u> performs all contract audit functions and provides accounting and financial advisory services to DoD components involved in procurement and contract administration operations.

<u>Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS)</u> is responsible for consolidating, standardizing, and integrating finance and accounting functions across the DoD.

<u>Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA)</u> is responsible for satisfying the military related intelligence requirements of DoD and other authorized recipients.

<u>Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA)</u> is a combat support agency responsible for planning, developing, and operating Joint C4 systems to serve the needs of the DoD under all conditions of peace and war. To provide and operate information-based products and services that form the core of the DoD's GIG.

<u>Defense Legal Services Agency (DLSA)</u> provides centralized legal advice, services, and support.

<u>Defense Logistics Agency (DLA)</u> provides common support supplies and worldwide logistic services across DoD and to other federal agencies and authorized foreign governments.

<u>Defense Security Cooperation Agency (DSCA)</u> directs, administers and supervises the execution of DoD security assistance programs.

Defense Security Service (DSS) ensures the provision of high quality security investigations; industrial security consultation and assessments; and security education, training and awareness services to the security community.

Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA) safeguards America 's interest from weapons of mass destruction (chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and high explosives) by controlling and reducing the threat, and by providing quality tools and services for the warfighter.

Missile Defense Agency (MDA) will establish and deploy a layered ballistic missile defense system to intercept missiles in all phases of their flight and against all ranges of threats to defend the United States, deployed forces, allies, and friends.

National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA) provides timely, relevant, and accurate imagery, imagery intelligence, and geospatial information in support of the national security objectives of the United States.

National Security Agency / Central Security Service (NSA/CSS) provides for the signals intelligence missions of the United States and ensures secure communications systems for all Departments and Agencies of the U.S. Government.

Pentagon Force Protection Agency (PFPA) provides force protection, security, and law enforcement for the people, facilities, infrastructure, and other resources at the Pentagon Reservation and for DoD activities and facilities, within the NCR, not under jurisdiction of a Military Department.

DoD Field Activities

American Forces Information Service (AFIS) is responsible for managing DoD internal information and the Armed Forces Radio and Television Service.

Counter Intelligence Field Activity (CIFA) develops and implements an integrated Defense counterintelligence system to support the protection of DoD personnel and critical assets from foreign intelligence services, foreign terrorists, and other clandestine or covert threats.

Defense Prisoner of War/Missing in Action Office (DPMO) provides centralized management of prisoner of war/missing in action (POW/MIA) affairs.

Defense Technology Security Agency (DTSA) develops and implements DoD policies on international transfer of defense-related goods, services, and technologies to ensure that: critical U.S. military technological advantages are preserved: transfers of defense-related technology which could prove detrimental to U.S. security interests are controlled and limited; proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery is prevented; and legitimate defense cooperation with foreign allies and friends is supported.

Department of Defense Education Activity (DoDEA) provides education to eligible DoD military and civilian dependents from preschool through grade 12 with two programs, the DoD Domestic Dependent Elementary and Secondary Schools (DDESS) for dependents within the continental United States and its territories, and the DoD Dependents Schools (DoDDS) for dependents overseas.

Department of Defense Human Resources Activity (DHRA) provides program support, information management, and administrative services to the DoD Components on human resource matters.

Office of Economic Adjustment (OEA) provides advice and assistance to communities significantly affected by major DoD program changes such as base closures.

TRICARE Management Activity (TMA) manages TRICARE; manages and executes the Defense Health Program (DHP) and the DoD Unified Medical Program; and supports the Uniformed Services in implementation of the TRICARE Program and the Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services (CHAMPUS).

Washington Headquarters Services (WHS) provides administrative support to OSD and to various other DoD Components.

Other Organizations

Defense Acquisition University (DAU) provide practitioner training and services to enable the AT&L community to make smart business decisions and deliver timely and affordable capabilities to the warfighter.

Department of Defense Inspector General (DoDIG) is responsible for audits and investigations to prevent and detect fraud, waste and abuse in the Department.

Joint Staff (JS) supports the Chairman of Joint Chiefs of Staff in his role as the principal military advisor to the President, the National Security Council, and the Secretary of Defense.

National Defense University (NDU) educates military and civilian leaders through teaching, research, and outreach in national security strategy, national military strategy, and national resource strategy; joint and multinational operations; information strategies, operations, and resource management; acquisition; and regional defense and security studies.

Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) is the principal staff element of the Secretary, responsible for overall policy development, planning, resource management, and program evaluation.

Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences (USUHS) is a fully accredited four-year School of Medicine authorized to grant advanced academic degrees in basic medical sciences and public health.

U. S. Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces (CAAF) serves as the highest court of appeal of the United States system of military justice.

Significant Highlights

The Department is continuing its concerted effort to streamline Defense-wide manpower. A Defense Agency Manpower Review Process is examining the military requirements within the Defense Agencies to identify candidates for military to civilian conversion or outsourcing.

Between FY 2003 and FY 2005, civilian manpower levels (measured in terms of FTEs) in Defense-wide accounts are programmed to increase by approximately 3.8 percent, from 124,142

to 129,054. Most of the increases in Defense Agency civilians reflect planned military to civilian conversions and increase in mission areas. DoD civilian and military manpower associated with each Defense Agency and DoD Field Activity for FY 2003 through FY 2005 is itemized at Table 2-4.

PART VI: GLOSSARY

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Definitions of Terms

AC: Active Component.

Active Guard and Reserve: National Guard and Reserve members who are on voluntary active duty providing full-time support to National Guard, Reserve, and Active component organizations for the purpose of organizing, administering, recruiting, instructing, or training the Reserve components. Also called AGR.

Active Reserve: The Marine Corps equivalent to AGR personnel. Also called AR.

AFRC: United States Air Force Reserve Component. Includes United States Air Force Reserve and Air National Guard.

Authorization: A funded manpower position. Some terms used synonymously have been authorized strength report; distributable billets; force structure allowance; force structure authorizations; funded peacetime authorizations; manning level; programmed manning; and position.

End Strength: Manpower strength as of the last day of the fiscal year. The term may be further defined in combination with other terms but always indicates personnel strength as of September 30:

- *Actual* end strength - Prior fiscal year personnel.
- *Authorized* - As contained in a Service or DoD budget.
- *Requested (or programmed)* - As contained within the DoD Future Years Defense Program (FYDP).

Force Structure: The numbers, size, and composition of the units that comprise our Defense forces; e.g., divisions, ships, air wings.

Full-Time Equivalent (FTE): Civilian end strength measured in the budget. FTE is calculated by dividing the total numbers of hours worked (or programmed) by the number of compensable hours in the fiscal year.

Individuals: Transients, trainees (includes Reserve Component training pipeline for the Reserve Component), patients, prisoners, holdees, cadets, and students -- personnel not filling programmed manpower structure spaces.

Individual Mobilization Augmentee (IMA): Individuals carried in the SELRES programmed manning who fill Active Component billets upon mobilization. IMA billets are not included in Active Component Programmed Manpower Structure in the DMRR.

Infrastructure Categories (IC): Groups of Pes. The IC structure divides DoD programs into two basic categories: mission and infrastructure. Mission programs include combat forces and their direct support as well as most R&D programs. Infrastructure programs contain nine primary categories: Acquisition, Installation Support, Central C4, Force Management, Central Logistics, Central Medical, Central Personnel, Central Training, and Resource Adjustment. Each primary IC category is further divided into subcategories.

Inventory: The actual personnel strength for a prior year.

Mobilization Manpower: Mobilization manpower is the time-phased build-up of manpower needed above our current peacetime strength to prepare for and conduct wartime military operations.

Additional military and civilian personnel are necessary to bring our current peacetime forces up to their full wartime strengths; to man activated units, ships, and squadrons; and to replace casualties.

RC: Reserve Component; the Air Force also uses the term Air Reserve Components (ARC).

Ready Reserve: The Selected Reserve, Individual Ready Reserve, and Inactive National Guard liable for active duty as prescribed by law (Title 10 U. S.C.).

Round Out: An Army term wherein Reserve Component units are assigned to Active Component divisions to make up the difference between the number of Active Component units required in a standard division configuration and the number of Active Component units actually assigned. These Reserve Component units are scheduled to deploy with the Active Component division, or as soon thereafter as possible.

Round Up: An Army term wherein Reserve Component units are assigned to Active Component divisions to augment the division structure. These Reserve Component units are scheduled to deploy with Active Component divisions, or as soon thereafter as possible.

Selected Reserve (SELRES): Those units and individuals within the Ready Reserve designated by their respective Services and approved by the Joint Chiefs of Staff as so essential to initial wartime missions that they have priority over all other Reserves. All Selective Reservists are in an active status. The SELRES consists of Active Guard and Reserve personnel, trained individuals (IMAs), members of SELRES units, and also includes persons performing initial active duty for training.

Training and Administration of Reserves (TAR): A Navy term referring to full-time manpower support to the Navy Reserve. This manpower is budgeted and accounted for within the SELRES.

Training Pipeline: Reserve component military personnel in training status, including training/pay categories F, L, P, Q, S, T, and X.

Trained Strength in Units: The number of personnel in SELRES unit(s) who have completed 12 weeks of basic military training (or its equivalent) and are eligible for deployment overseas, on land, when mobilized under proper authorities. Excludes personnel in non-deployable accounts. The reserve component manpower category functionally equivalent to active component programmed manning.

Infrastructure Categories (IC)

1F1   Expeditionary Forces   Operating Forces designed primarily for non-nuclear operations outside the U.S.

1F2   Deterrence & Protection Forces   Operating Forces designed primarily to deter or defeat direct attacks on the U.S. international policy activities under the direct supervision of the Office of the Secretary of Defense.

1F3   Military Space Forces   Operating Forces deployed in space and their associated supporting elements.

1X1   Operational Command   Combatant Command Headquarters and component headquarters as defined in DoDD5100.73 primarily responsible for directing and controlling the employment of global or theater-level U.S. military forces along with the technical means for exercising operational control.

1X2   Intelligence Operations   Specified operational resources of the National Foreign Intelligence Program, the Joint Military Intelligence Program, and other relatives.

2A1   FMI - Headquarters & Other Administrative Activities   Force installation management headquarters and their supporting functions and initiatives. Management Headquarters are defined in DoDD5100.37.

2A2   FMI - Installation Support   Programs that provide the services and organization needed for an installation to support units assigned to the Forces category along with programs that sustain, restore, and modernize its buildings and protect its environment.

2C1   C& II - Headquarters & Other Administrative Activities   Communications and information management headquarters and their supporting functions and initiatives. Management headquarters are defined in DoDD5100.37.

2C2   C& II – Installation Support   Programs that provide the services and organization needed for an installation to support the Communications and Information Infrastructure category along with programs that sustain, restore, and modernize its buildings and protect its environment.

2C3   C&II - Base & Regional Information Processing Centers   Non-tactical base computers and the Defense Enterprise Computing Centers and Detachments.

2C4   C&II – Long –Haul Communications   Programs supporting the long-haul communications segment of the Defense Information Systems Network (DISN)

2C5   C&II – Information Security   Programs that support information assurance and communication security.

2D1   S&TP – Basic Research   Science and Technology programs with the purpose of increasing scientific understanding in those fields of physical, engineering, environmental, and life sciences relevant to military applications but without necessarily defined linkages to specific products or processes.

2D2   S&TP – Applied Research   Science and Technology programs focusing on solutions to broadly defined categories of military needs and establishing

general feasibility, practicality, and productibility.

2D3	S & TP – Advanced Technology Development	Science and Technology programs that involve the development or integration of hardware for field testing to establish the military utility or cost reduction potential of specific technologies against defined mission needs.
2E1	Acquisition – Headquarters & Other Administrative Activities	Acquisition management headquarters and their supporting functions and initiatives. Management headquarters are defined in DoDD 5100.37.
2E2	Acquisition – Installation Support	Programs that provide the services and organization needed for an installation to support the Acquisition category along with programs that sustain, restore, and modernize its buildings and protect its environment.
2E3	Acquisition – Facilities Support	Activities providing acquisition contract management services and auditing.
2E4	Acquisition – Contract Oversight	Acquisition program managers oversee development and procurement of military equipment and supporting systems. These activities also provide technical oversight throughout each system's useful life.
2E5	Acquisition – Studies & Analyses	Funds studies supporting program analysis and decisionmaking.
2E6	Acquisition – Test & Evaluation Programs	Programs that test & evaluate military equipment and supporting systems. Includes operational and developmental test & evaluation organizations, facilities, and programs.
2L1	Central Logistics – Headquarters & Other Administrative Activities	Central logistics management headquarters and their supporting functions and initiatives. Management headquarters are defined in DoDD 5100.37.
2L2	Central Logistics – Installation Support	Programs that provide the services and organization needed for an installation to support the Central Logistics category along with programs that sustain, restore, and modernize its buildings and protects its environment.
2L3	Central Logistics – Maintenance Activities	Centralized systems that provide depot-level maintenance products and services to customers.
2L4	Central Logistics – General Activities	Programs that manage a variety of central logistics programs such as printing plants, industrial preparedness, re-utilization and marketing service, and inactive weapons system storage.
2L5	Central Logistics – Inventory Control Point Operations	Programs that manage supply and material inventories.
2L6	Central Logistics – Distribution Depot Operations	Programs that receive, store, and ship material items to customers.

2L7	Central Logistics – Transportation	Programs that pay for delivery of items (1) from the manufacturers point of shipment to DoD's point of delivery (First Destination Transportation) and (2) from the point of delivery to intermediate supply depots from which items will be shipped to customers (Second Destination Transportation.)
2M1	Central Medical – Headquarters & Other Administrative Activities	Central medical management headquarters and their supporting functions and initiatives. Management Headquarters are defined in DoDD 5100.37.
2M2	Central Medical – Installation Support	Programs that provide the services and organization needed for an installation to support the Central Medical.
2M3	Medical – Education & Training	Programs that provide medical education for active duty personnel, civilian personnel, and students through the Armed Forces Health Professions, Scholarship Program, the Financial Assistance Program, other pre-commissioning professional Scholarship Program, and the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences.
2M4	Central Medical – Consolidation Health Support	Programs that provide the multi-faceted underpinning needed for successful health care delivery, e.g., medical laboratories, data systems, regional managers, public health activities, veterinary services, recruit/officer candidate examinations, human factors laboratories, blood programs, aeromedical evacuation units, and the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology.
2M5	Central Medical – In – House Care	Programs that provide patient medical care in defense medical centers, station hospitals, and medical clinics and dental care in hospitals dental clinics, and regional dental activities.
2M6	Central Medical – Information management	Programs designed to Improve the effectiveness and economy of health care delivery through the application of standardized automatic data processing techniques to health care information systems.
2M7	Medical – Private Sector Care	Programs that provide private sector health care to DoD beneficiaries through the Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services (CHAMPUS), the TRICARE Managed Care Support (MCS) contracts, and Uniformed Services Family Health Program (USFHP)
2P1	CPA – Headquarters & Other Administrative Activities	Central personnel administration management headquarters and their supporting functions and initiatives. Management headquarters are defined in DoDD 5100.37
2P2	CPA – Installation Support	Programs that provide the services and organization needed for an installation to support the Central Personnel Administration category along with programs that sustain, restore, and modernize its buildings and protect its environment.
2P3	CPA- General Personnel Activities	Programs that provide general overhead material or services that are available to all personnel infrastructure activities.

2P4	CPA – Personnel Acquisition and Management	Programs that acquire and administer the DoD workforce. Major activities include recruiting new personnel, reassigning and moving on-board personnel, and managing end strength and skills to the levels needed.
2R2	CPB – Family Housing Activities	Programs that provide housing for military families. Includes family housing leasing and debt payment, construction and improvement, maintenance, and operations programs.
2R3	CPB – Commissaries & Exchanges	Programs that operate and manage commissaries, military exchanges, and the commissary troop issue subsistence support activity.
2R4	CPB – Dependent Support Programs	Programs that provide benefits to service member's dependents. Includes CONUS and overseas dependent schools, community, youth, and family centers, and child development activities.
2R5	CPB – Other Personnel Benefits	Programs that assist service members and dependents with a variety of needs. Included are Off-Duty and Voluntary Education Programs, and a variety of ceremonial and morale-boosting activities. Also included are programs that help dependents cope with personal tragedies.
2T1	Central Training-Headquarters & Other Administrative Activities	Central training management headquarters and their supporting functions and initiatives. Management headquarters are defined in DoDD5100.37.
2T2	Central Training – Installation Support	Programs that provide the services and organization needed for an installation to support the Central Training category along with programs that sustain, restore, and modernize its buildings and protect its environment.
2T3	Central Training – General Training Activities	Programs that are not dedicated to a single training area but instead contribute to the delivery of training in each category.
2T4	Central Training – Individual Training	Programs that provide formal training to personnel at central locations away from their duty stations (school house training).
2T5	Central Training – Transition Training	Training conducted in field locations that is required to transition individuals and units to new weapon systems, provide specialized pre-deployment training, and develop or teach new tactics through special unit-level exercises.
2U1	DM – Headquarters & Other Administrative Activities	Departmental management headquarters and their supporting functions and initiatives. Management headquarters are defined in DoDD5100.37
2U2	DM – Installation Support	Programs that provide the services and organization needed for an installation to support the Departmental Management category along with programs that sustain, restore, and modernize its buildings and protect its environment

2U3	DM- Administrative Services	Programs that support a variety of defense organizations and federal government agencies, e.g., security investigative services, industrial security and audit programs, public affairs activities, and criminal and judicial activities.
2U4	DM – International Activities	Programs that fund DoD participation in NATO and support other international activities of the department.
2U5	DM- Base Realignment & Closure	Programs intended to size the number of DoD installations to more closely approximate what is needed for projected DoD operations. Includes DoD BRAC programs.
2V3	IANEC – Intelligence Infrastructure	Programs that provide management, basing, and operating support for the DoD Intelligence activities.
2V4	IANEC – Geophysical information	Programs that provide special services and products that facilitate or improve the conduct or military operations.