

ADDENDUM A

Sections 517 and 521 of the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for FY94 require the information in this addendum (Note: 521 of the NDAA has been codified in 10 U.S. Code 10542). The information is presented in the order and depth as required by the act. Section 517 requires a report relating to the implementation of the Pilot Program for Active Component Support of the Reserves under Section 414 of the NDAA for Fiscal Years 1992 and 1993. Section 521 requires a detailed presentation concerning the Army National Guard, including information relating to the implementation of the Army National Guard Combat Readiness Reform Act of 1992 (title XI of Public Law 102-484, and referred in the addendum as 'ANGCRRRA'). Section 521 reporting was later amended by Section 704, FY96 NDAA. U.S. Army Reserve information is also presented using Section 521 reporting criteria.

Section 517 (b)(2)(A). (See Figure A-1) The promotion rate for officers considered for promotion from within the promotion zone who are serving as Active Component advisors to units of the Selected Reserve of the Ready Reserve (in accordance with that program) compared with the promotion rate for other officers considered for promotion from within the promotion zone in the same pay grade and the same competitive category, shown for all officers of the Army.

Section 517 (b)(2)(B). (See Figure A-2) The promotion rate for officers considered for promotion from below the promotion zone who are serving as Active Component advisors to units of the Selected Reserve of the Ready Reserve (in accordance with that program) compared in the same manner as specified in subparagraph (A) (the paragraph above).

Section 521(b).

1. The number and percentage of officers with at least two years of active duty before becoming a member of the Army National Guard or U.S. Army Reserve Selected Reserve units:
 - a. Army National Guard (ARNG) officers: 20,653 or 56.3 percent.
 - b. U.S. Army Reserve (USAR) officers: 9,828 or 25.47 percent.
2. The number and percentage of enlisted personnel with at least two years of active duty before becoming a member of the Army National Guard or U.S. Army Reserve Selected Reserve units:
 - a. ARNG enlisted: 129,985 or 42.5 percent.
 - b. USAR enlisted: 36,396 or 21.64 percent.
3. The number of officers who are graduates of one of the service academies and were released from active duty before the completion of their active duty service obligation. Of those officers:
 - a. The number who are serving the remaining period of their active duty service obligation as a member of the Selected Reserve pursuant to section 1112(a)(1) of ANGCRRRA:

In FY04, no officers were released to the selective reserve to complete their obligation.
 - b. The number for whom waivers were granted by the Secretary under section 1112(a)(2) of ANGCRRRA, together with the reason for each waiver:

In FY04, no waivers were granted by the Secretary of the Army.
4. The number of officers who were commissioned as distinguished Reserve Officers' Training Corps (ROTC) graduates and were released from active duty before the completion of their active duty service obligation and, of those officers:
 - a. The number who are serving the remaining period of their active duty service obligation as a member of the Selected Reserve pursuant to section 1112(a)(1) of ANGCRRRA:

In FY04, no distinguished ROTC graduates were released before completing their active duty service obligation.

In FY04, no waivers for distinguished ROTC graduates were granted.

- b. The number for whom waivers were granted by the Secretary under section 1112(a)(2) of ANGCRRA, together with the reason for each waiver:

In FY04, no waivers were granted by the Secretary of the Army.

5. The number of officers who are graduates of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps program and who are performing their minimum period of obligated service in accordance with section 1112(b) of ANGCRRA by a combination of (A) two years of active duty, and (B) such additional period of service as is necessary to complete the remainder of such obligation served in the National Guard and, of those officers, the number for whom permission to perform their minimum period of obligated service in accordance with that section was granted during the preceding fiscal year:

In FY04, four ROTC graduates were released early from their active duty obligation. Of this number, none are completing the remainder of their obligation through service in the Army National Guard, and none through service in the U.S. Army Reserve.

6. The number of officers for whom recommendations were made during the preceding fiscal year for a unit vacancy promotion to a grade above first lieutenant and, of those recommendations, the number and percentage that were concurred in by an active duty officer under section 1113(a) of ANGCRRA, shown separately for each of the three categories of officers set forth in section 1113(b) of ANGCRRA (with U.S. Army Reserve data also reported):

- a. ARNG. 1,490 ARNG officers from units were recommended for unit vacancy promotion and promoted. An active duty officer concurred with 100 percent.
- b. USAR. 178 USAR officers from units were recommended for unit vacancy promotion. 121 were favorably considered.

7. The number of waivers during the preceding fiscal year under section 1114(a) of ANGCRRA of any standard prescribed by the Secretary establishing a military education requirement for noncommissioned officers and the reason for each such waiver:

In FY04, no waivers were granted by the Secretary of the Army.

8. The number and distribution by grade, shown for each State, of personnel in the initial entry training and nondeployability personnel accounting category established under section 1115 of ANGCRRA for members of the Army National Guard who have not completed the minimum training required for deployment or who are otherwise not available for deployment. (A narrative summary of information pertaining to the U. S. Army Reserve is also provided):

- a. ARNG. In FY04, the number of ARNG non-deployable personnel was 38,221. The National Guard Bureau (NGB) maintains the detailed information by State.
- b. USAR. In FY04, the total number of USAR non-deployable personnel was 34,318. The United States Army Reserve Command maintains non-deployable Soldier statistical information.

9. The number of members of the Army National Guard, shown for each State, that were discharged during the previous fiscal year pursuant to section 1115(c)(1) of ANGCRRA for not completing the minimum training required for deployment within 24 months after entering the National Guard (and Army Reserve):

- a. ARNG. The number of ARNG Soldiers discharged during the previous fiscal year pursuant to section 1115(c)(1) of ANGCRRA for not completing the minimum training required for deployment within 24 months after entering the ARNG is 30 Officers and 10,285 enlisted, which includes all 54 States and territories. The breakdown by each State is maintained by NGB.
- b. USAR. The number of USAR Soldiers discharged in FY04 due to not completing required military Initial Entry Training (IET) includes 109 officers and 415 enlisted. Those Soldiers who have not completed the

required IET within the first 24 months are discharged from the Army Reserve. The United States Army Reserve Command maintains statistical information on non-completion of IET by Army Reserve Soldiers.

10. The number of waivers, shown for each State, that were granted by the Secretary during the previous fiscal year under section 1115(c)(2) of ANGCRRRA of the requirement in section 1115(c)(1) of ANGCRRRA described in paragraph (9), together with the reason for each waiver:

In FY04, no waivers were granted by the Secretary of the Army.

11. The number of Army National Guard members, shown for each State (and the number of U.S. Army Reserve members), who were screened during the preceding fiscal year to determine whether they meet minimum physical profile standards required for deployment and, of those members: (a) the number and percentage who did not meet minimum physical profile standards required for deployment; and (b) the number and percentage who were transferred pursuant to section 1116 of ANGCRRRA to the personnel accounting category described in paragraph (8):

a. Screened during the preceding fiscal year to determine whether they meet minimum physical profile standards required for deployment:

ARNG. In FY04, approximately 70,068 ARNG Soldiers underwent a physical. Of these personnel, 2,068, or 3 percent, did not meet the minimum physical profile standards required for deployment.

USAR. In FY04, approximately 20,864 USAR Soldiers underwent a retention physical. Of these, 2,086, or 10 percent, were identified for review.

b. The number and percentage that were transferred pursuant to section 1116 of ANGCRRRA to the personnel accounting category described in paragraph (8):

ARNG. In FY04 - 6,223 Soldiers were transferred from a deployable to a non-deployable status.

USAR. In FY04 - 312 Soldiers, or less than 1 percent of the Army Reserve Selected Reserve, were transferred from a deployable to a non-deployable status.

12. The number of members, and the percentage total membership, of the Army National Guard, shown for each State, who underwent a medical screening during the previous fiscal year as provided in section 1117 of ANGCRRRA:

Public Law 104-106 (NDAA 1996), Div A, Title VII, Section 704 (b), February 10, 1996, repealed Section 1117 of ANGCRRRA.

13. The number of members, and the percentage of the total membership, of the Army National Guard, shown for each State, who underwent a dental screening during the previous fiscal year as provided in section 1117 of ANGCRRRA:

Public Law 104-106 (NDAA 1996), Div A, Title VII, Section 704 (b), February 10, 1996, repealed Section 1117 of ANGCRRRA.

14. The number of members, and the percentage of the total membership, of the Army National Guard, shown for each State, over the age of 40 who underwent a full physical examination during the previous fiscal year for purposes of section 1117 of ANGCRRRA:

Public Law 104-106 (NDAA 1996), Div A, Title VII, Section 704 (b), February 10, 1996, repealed Section 1117 of ANGCRRRA.

15. The number of units of the Army National Guard that are scheduled for early deployment in the event of a mobilization and, of those units, the number that are dentally ready for deployment in accordance with section 1118 of ANGCRRRA:

Public Law 104-106 (NDAA 1996), Div A, Title VII, Section 704 (b), February 10, 1996, repealed Section 1118 of ANGCRRRA.

16. The estimated post-mobilization training time for each Army National Guard combat unit (and U.S. Army Reserve Force Support Package (FSP) unit), and a description, displayed in broad categories and by State, of what training would need to be accomplished for Army National Guard combat units (and U.S. Army Reserve FSP units) in a post-mobilization period for purposes of section 1119 of ANGCRRRA:

- a. ARNG. Estimated time for post-mobilization training is reported through the Unit Status Report, is classified, and is maintained by the Department of the Army, G-3:

Information on the type of training required by units during post- mobilization is maintained by U.S. Army Forces Command (FORSCOM) and the Continental United States Armies (CONUSAs).

Post-mobilization training for enhanced Separate Brigades (eSB)/ ARNG Brigade Combat Teams (BCTs) can be categorized as maneuver, attack, defend, command and control, gunnery, NBC defense, and sustainment. Theater specific training requirements to include Antiterrorism (AT) and Force Protection (FP) training are also conducted during the post-mobilization training period.

- b. USAR. To meet the on-going operational requirements of OIF and OEF, Army Reserve training is now based on a higher readiness requirement to meet the train-alert-mobilize deploy model, which reduces emphasis on post mobilization training. The Army Reserve force must be ready before mobilization. This change requires a new training strategy and increased resource requirements for additional individual and unit training:

Army Reserve units with significant numbers of cross-leveled or Individual Ready Reserve (IRR) Soldier fills require additional collective training time at the Mobilization Stations. Current mobilization timelines often do not allow for a Mission Rehearsal Exercise (MRE) for deploying combat support and combat service support (CS/CSS) units to the same standard as deploying combat units. However, these units receive home station training to compensate for this shortfall.

To continue providing capabilities to support the Army in sustained joint and expeditionary operations and to provide predictability for Soldiers, families and employers, the Army Reserve is implementing the Army Reserve Expeditionary Force (AREF). Beginning in 2005, ten like-structured deployable organizations called Army Rotational Expeditionary Packages (AREPs) will be formed. Units in each AREP will plan to mobilize to deploy for up to twelve months once every five or six years. Unit capabilities and readiness within an AREP will be formally validated as it approaches the employment window. The Army Reserve will implement the AREF in 10 phases. As the Army Reserve transforms, early AREP rotations and their timelines will be condensed. As the concept is fully implemented, the rotations and their phases will become more distinct and sequential.

17. A description of the measures taken during the preceding fiscal year to comply with the requirement in section 1120 of ANGCRRRA to expand the use of simulations, simulators, and advanced training devices and technologies for

members and units of the Army National Guard (and the U.S. Army Reserve):

- a. ARNG. During the preceding fiscal year the ARNG made significant progress towards incorporating Training Aids, Devices, Simulators, and Simulations (TADSS) as an integral part of its training strategy and supported numerous units at mobilization stations with virtual and constructive training tools. In addition, the ARNG training division teamed with the Army G3 to validate virtual maneuver simulators for the entire ARNG heavy force.

The ARNG is fielding the Advanced Bradley Full-Crew Interactive Simulation Trainer (AB-FIST) that provides full crew precision gunnery for the M2 and M3 family of vehicles. The system underwent a rigorous Limited User Test (LUT) with the U.S. Army Infantry School (USAIS) and the Army Research Institute (ARI). In FY04, the AB-FIST was approved by the USAIS Commanding General, as a training device that can be used for Bradley gunnery crew training in addition to the Conduct of Fire Trainer to meet established live fire prerequisites as outlined in DA PAM 350-38. To support maneuver training the ARNG is fielding updated Simulations Network (SIMNET) virtual maneuver simulators for the M1A1 and M2A2 vehicles. The upgraded SIMNET modules feature a new PC-based

visual system, host computer, and a sound system. These tank and mechanized infantry platoon sets have upgraded After Action Review (AAR) stations.

ARNG Battle Staff Trainers are being updated with the Army's latest approved Janus software versions. Janus software operates on portable PCs. The ARNG continues to procure new hardware to ensure these systems can operate the Objective One Semi-Automated Forces (OneSAF) software when it is fielded in FY07. Additionally, the Engagement Skills Trainer (EST 2000) continued to be fielded in FY04. The EST 2000 is the Army's approved collective marksmanship training device. EST 2000 is used by the ARNG to provide unit collective gunnery and tactical training for dismounted Infantry, Special Operations Forces, Scouts, Engineer, Military Police Squads, and Combat Support and Combat Service Support elements. These systems also support units conducting the homeland defense and airport security missions assigned to the ARNG.

During FY04, the ARNG experienced a significant increase in the number of Soldiers mobilized for OIF. The National Guard Bureau procured TADSS sets for deployment to mobilization sites such as Camp Shelby, MS, Fort Bliss, TX, Fort Hood, TX, and Fort Drum, NY. These sets consist of M1 and M2 precision gunnery training devices, rifle marksmanship trainers and other unit specific TADSS. Most importantly in FY04, the ARNG led the way in the development of a Virtual Combat Convoy Trainer (VCCT) system. To keep costs low the ARNG required the contractor to leverage existing technology developed for the M1 and M2 virtual gunnery systems. The National Guard Bureau funded the procurement of convoy simulators that train tasks associated with the execution of a convoy. Soldiers train in the simulator prior to executing a convoy live fire exercise.

Through the ARNG Distributed Battle Simulation Program (DBSP) commanders, staffs and Soldiers receive assistance from "graybeard" mentors and TADSS facilitators. DBSP is a contractor organization that provides trained and experienced civilians to ensure the ARNG is using all of the TADSS in a meaningful way to execute annual training requirements. DBSP battle staff training teams provide exercise support during the planning, preparation, and execution of computer-mediated battle staff training. This support augments the support provided by Training Support XXI Soldiers.

- b. USAR. The Army Reserve has continued to work with the U.S. Army Infantry School and Army Training Support Command to incorporate the Laser Marksmanship Training System into a training strategy that supports initial entry and unit sustainment training. In 2004, Army Reserve efforts with Beamhit Corporation, makers of the laser training system, resulted in the development of full-scale laser targets that support convoy counter-ambush training. These targets permit the Army Reserve's use of current roads and buildings for greater realism in tactical marksmanship training. Soldiers can fire the lasers with blanks from moving vehicles while engaging targets that represent an ambush. Army Reserve units conduct this training at home station rather than waiting to arrive at mobilization stations:

The Army Reserve also uses simulation devices like the EST 2000 and the VCCT systems at consolidated training sites, to include mobilization stations. The Army Reserve has fielded seven EST 2000s and is working with proponents, such as the Military Police School, to leverage its use in MOS reclassification. The Army Reserve mobilized 73 small arms instructors to support CONUSA mobilization operations. At some mobilization stations, ammunition consumption dropped nearly 200 percent of Standards in Training Commission (STRAC) ammunition authorizations to 75 percent. A second mobilization of small arms instructors began in October 2004.

18. Summary tables of unit readiness, shown for each State, (and for the U.S. Army Reserve), and drawn from the unit readiness rating system as required by section 1121 of ANGCRRRA, including the personnel readiness rating information and the equipment readiness assessment information required by that section, together with:

- a. Explanations of the information shown in the table:

Unit readiness reporting information and summary tables are classified. This information is maintained by the Department of the Army, G-3.

- b. Based on the information shown in the tables, the Secretary's overall assessment of the deployability of units of the Army National Guard (and U.S. Army Reserve), including a discussion of personnel deficiencies and equipment shortfalls in accordance with such section 1121:

Unit readiness summary tables and overall assessments are classified. Department of the Army, G-3, maintains this information.

19. Summary tables, shown for each State (and the U.S. Army Reserve), of the results of inspections of units of the Army National Guard (and Army Reserve) by inspector general or other commissioned officers of the Regular Army under the provisions of Section 105 of Title 32, together with explanations of the information shown in the tables, and including display of (a) the number of such inspections; (b) identification of the entity conducting each inspection; (c) the number of units inspected; and (d) the overall results of such inspections, including the inspector's determination for each inspected unit of whether the unit met deployability standards and, for those units not meeting deployability standards, the reasons for such failure and the status of corrective actions. Summary tables depicting CONUSA inspection numbers by State for the ARNG and by Regional Readiness Command for the USAR units are available from U.S. Army, FORSCOM:

- a. ARNG. During FY04, ARNG State level Inspector General (IG) conducted extensive inspections throughout the United States. State level IGs conducted approximately 336 inspections during the year, visiting 538 separate units. Because IG inspections focus on findings and recommendations, the units involved in these inspections were not provided with a pass/fail rating. Results of individual inspections conducted by an IG may be requested for release through The Inspector General of the Army. Operational Readiness Evaluation Data for FSP and eSBs is unavailable as these inspections were eliminated as requirements in 1997. Data available under the Training Assessment Model (TAM) relates to readiness levels and is generally not available in an unclassified format. TAM data is maintained at the State level and is available upon request from State level training readiness officials.
- b. USAR. In accordance with AR 1-201, the United States Army Reserve Command (USARC) conducts inspections of Regional Readiness Commands (RRCs) and Direct Reporting Units (DRUs) within the USARC Organizational Inspection Program (OIP). USARC maintains the results of all OIPs. The OIP focuses on findings and recommendations. Units do not receive pass/fail ratings. During FY04, five OIPs were scheduled, but none were conducted. Units were not inspected because of the high OIF/OEF OPTEMPO. However, the Army Reserve did conduct 12 Battle Focus Readiness Reviews, which involved a review of over 180 brigade and below units. The Army Reserve also conducted 400 command inspections, which represents more than one-third of USAR units. U.S. Army Forces Command (FORSCOM) maintains the results of unit TAMs and the data for Reserve Component FSP unit inspections.

20. A listing, for each Army National Guard combat unit (and U.S. Army Reserve FSP units) of the active duty combat units (and other units) associated with that Army National Guard (and U.S. Army Reserve) unit in accordance with section 1131(a) of ANGCRRA, shown by State, for each such Army National Guard unit (and for the U.S. Army Reserve) by: (A) the assessment of the commander of that associated active duty unit of the manpower, equipment, and training resource requirements of that National Guard (and Army Reserve) unit in accordance with section 1131(b)(3) of the ANGCRRA; and (B) the results of the validation by the commander of that associated active duty unit of the compatibility of that National Guard (or U.S. Army Reserve) unit with active duty forces in accordance with section 1131(b)(4) of ANGCRRA.

The listing described above is contained in FORSCOM Regulation 350-4 – Active Component/Reserve Component Partnerships. Detailed assessments of specific RC units by associated active duty commanders are maintained within FORSCOM at the two CONUSAs and three CONUS-based corps. General comments of manpower, equipment and training resource requirements in accordance with ANGCRRA follow:

a. ARNG. For Army National Guard divisions and BCTs:

Manpower. Several BCTs have shortages in enlisted personnel and junior officers. Duty Military Occupational Specialty Qualification (DMOSQ) is a training challenge because Military Occupational Specialties (MOS) require extensive training, during a limited training window, in schools that are often taught simultaneously. Within the BCTs, Full-Time Support (FTS) continues to be a challenge, currently filled at approximately 55 percent of requirements. In ARNG divisions, recent force structure changes and rebalancing actions are causing short-term shortfalls in fill percentages.

Equipment. The Army is making extraordinary efforts to fully equip all units deploying to theater in terms of vehicles, weapons, communications, force protection equipment and other areas. However, the lack of modernized equipment continues to hamper the BCTs. Shortages in chemical defense equipment and night vision devices limit the full range of capabilities for training of the BCTs. The BCTs continue to receive the bulk of any new equipment fielded to the ARNG.

Training. Adequate training resources in FY04 enabled BCTs to sustain platoon pre-mobilization training proficiency. Distances to crew-served weapons ranges and the availability of adequate maneuver areas continue to challenge most units. Virtual and constructive simulation systems combine with live training to provide multi-echelon collective proficiency.

b. USAR. Within the Army Reserve, use of the Force Support Package (FSP) unit model is in the process of being replaced by the Army Reserve Expeditionary Packages (AREP) force management model:

Manpower. The Army Reserve is continuing to improve its operations and training management by building FTS manning as a result of the Congressionally approved Active Guard/Reserve (AGR) and Military Technician (MILTECH) ramps. However, sustaining DMOSQ is impacted in some cases by limited school spaces that are based on class size and student to instructor ratio (2:1 for some course phases). To address this situation, Army Reserve schools have begun to mobilize qualified Army Reserve instructors to teach only in RC schools. The Army Reserve is also starting to accelerate the conduct of courses and use web-based training whenever feasible. Some MOSs require extensive training, for example 15N, 25B, 45G, 91W, and 97B, and sequential schools require a Soldier's absence from their civilian employment for extended periods.

Equipment. Prior to September 11, the Army's strategic investment decisions were based on a prevailing view that, in the absence of a peer competitor, risk could be accepted in numerous areas of procurement for the Current Force to facilitate substantial investment in the Future Force. The impact of these decisions has been evidenced across all components. In the case of the Army Reserve, this has resulted in not fully fielding force modernization equipment. Today, the Army Reserve has approximately 78 percent of its authorized end items. New procurement and cascading of older equipment from the Active Component (AC) is only keeping pace with battle losses and attrition. The shortage of modern equipment and the retention of obsolete and obsolescent items to maintain equipment on-hand readiness have begun to adversely impact the Army Reserve's ability to continue to support the Army's sustained joint and expeditionary operations.

Today almost 76 percent of on-hand Army Reserve equipment is deployed, mobilizing, demobilizing or assigned as "Stay Behind Equipment" (SBE) in theater. Replacement of SBE for the Army Reserve is an immediate force multiplier for the Army. The Army Reserve continues to support subsequent OIF/OEF rotations and other requirements by using assets from its stateside-based institutional training structure. Much of the equipment returning from OIF/OEF has rapidly expended its service life under combat conditions and must be replaced. The concept of a transformed, modular Army of "plug and play" units demands that all units, regardless of component, be equipped to the same levels and with compatible and interoperable systems. Current Army procurement planning, with the assistance of Congressionally directed procurement within the Total Obligation Authority and the National Guard and Reserve Equipment Appropriations (NGREA), are the keys to achieve this goal.

Training. Some Equipment Readiness Code-A (ERC-A) equipment shortages inhibit effective training. High levels of SBE and backlogs at reconstitution and depot sites further exacerbate the problem. Army Reserve units often have a significantly older generation of equipment on which to train. Units will require additional training time after mobilization to achieve proficiency on collective tasks, especially if modernization equipment is provided after mobilization.

The results of the validation by the commander of that associated active duty unit of the compatibility of that National Guard (or U.S. Army Reserve) unit with active duty forces in accordance with ANGCRRA are maintained by the Department of the Army, G-3. General comment follows:

For ARNG divisions, BCTs, ARNG Force Support Package (FSP) Units and Army Reserve FSP Units: Lack of Force Modernization equipment within the Reserve Component (RC) is the foremost AC compatibility issue. Until the RC units are modernized and supported at the same level as the AC units, most RC units will not be fully compatible with AC units until after mobilization. Decreased mobilization to deployment and/or employment timelines makes it imperative that RC units be modernized and equipped at the same level as the Active Component prior to mobilization. As Modified Tables of Organization and Equipment in units are updated and unit reorganization continues, the compatibility issue will improve.

21.A specification of the active duty personnel assigned to units of the Selected Reserve pursuant to section 414(c) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Years 1992 and 1993 (10 U.S. Code 261 note), shown (A) by State for the Army National Guard (and for the U.S. Army Reserve), (B) by rank of officers, warrant officers, and enlisted members assigned, and (C) by unit or other organizational entity of assignment:

As of September 30, 2004, the Army had 4756 Active Component Soldiers assigned to Title XI positions. The Army goal is 100 percent of the total (officer and enlisted authorizations) 5000 personnel authorized for the AC/RC Program. Although constrained by ongoing support to the Global War on Terror, the Active Army is maintaining AC/RC program strength and plans to maintain not less than an aggregate strength level of 90 percent (officer and NCO) during the FY05 period as addressed in the FY05 NDAA. Army G-1 and U.S. Army Human Resources Command carefully tracks fill of Title XI positions (See Figure A-3).

ACRONYMS

AAR	After Action Review
AB-FIST	Advanced Bradley Full-Crew Interactive Simulation Trainer
AC	Active Component
AGR	Active Guard and Reserve
ANGCRRA	Army National Guard Combat Readiness Reform Act
AREF	Army Reserve Expeditionary Force
AREPs	Army Rotational Expeditionary Packages
ARNG	Army National Guard
ASE	Aircraft Survivability Equipment
ASV	Armored Security Vehicle
AT	Antiterrorism
BCT	Brigade Combat Team
BRAT	Bradley Reactive Armor Tiles
CH	Cargo Helicopter
CONUSAs	Continental United States Armies
COTS	Commercial-Off-the-Shelf
CS/CSS	Combat Support and Combat Service Support
CTC	Combat Training Center
DBSP	Distributed Battle Simulation Program
DMOSQ	Duty Military Occupational Specialty Qualification
DOD	Department of Defense
DRUs	Direct Reporting Units
DS3	Disabled Soldier Support System
ERC	Equipment Readiness Code
eSB	enhanced Separate Brigades
EST 2000	Engagement Skills Trainer 2000
FCS	Future Combat Systems
FORSCOM	U.S. Army Forces Command
FP	Force Protection
FSP	Force Support Package
FTS	Full-Time Support
FY	Fiscal Year
GFR	Ground Forces Readiness
HMMWV	High-Mobility Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicle
IED	Improvised Explosive Device
IET	Initial Entry Training
IG	Inspector General
IRR	Individual Ready Reserve
JNTC	Joint National Training Capability
LMTS	Laser Marksmanship Training System

LUT	Limited User Test
MILTECH	Military Technician
MOS	Military Occupational Specialties
MRE	Mission Rehearsal Exercise
NBC	Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical
NCO	Noncommissioned Officer
NDAA	National Defense Authorization Act
NGB	National Guard Bureau
NGREA	National Guard and Reserve Equipment Appropriations
OEF	Operation Enduring Freedom
OIF	Operation Iraqi Freedom
OIP	Organizational Inspection Program
OneSAF	Objective One Semi-Automated Forces
OPTEMPO	Operational Tempo
PERSCOM	Personnel Command
RC	Reserve Component
REF	Rapid Equipping Force
RFI	Rapid Fielding Initiative
ROTC	Reserve Officer Training Corps
RRCs	Regional Readiness Commands
SBE	Stay Behind Equipment
SIMNET	Simulations Network
STRAC	Standards in Training Commission
TADSS	Training Aids, Devices, Simulators, and Simulations
TAM	Training Assessment Model
TRADOC	Training and Doctrine Command, U.S. Army
UA	Unit of Action
UAV	Unmanned Aerial Vehicle
UH	Utility Helicopter
US	United States
USAIS	U.S. Army Infantry School
USAR	United States Army Reserve
USARC	United States Army Reserve Command
USARPAC	U.S. Army Pacific Command
VCCT	Virtual Combat Convoy Trainer
WMD	Weapons of Mass Destruction