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Reserve Component Personnel Issues: Questions and Answers

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Summary

Congress has historically shown interest in various reserve component (RC) personnel issues, such as pay and benefits, training and readiness, and career management. The term *reserve component* refers collectively to the seven individual RCs of the Armed Forces: the Army National Guard of the United States, the Army Reserve, the Navy Reserve, the Marine Corps Reserve, the Air National Guard of the United States, the Air Force Reserve, and the Coast Guard Reserve. The purpose of these seven reserve components, as codified at Title 10, Section 10102, of the *U.S. Code*, is to "provide trained units and qualified persons available for active duty in the armed forces, in time of war or national emergency, and at such other times as the national security may require, to fill the needs of the armed forces whenever more units and persons are needed than are in the regular components." The Army National Guard and the Air National Guard also have a state role: When operating under the control of their governors, they respond to various domestic emergencies, such as disasters and civil disorders.

This report addresses how RC personnel are organized, compensated, and mobilized. It concludes with a discussion of potential issues for Congress. This report covers the military services exclusively and generally does not discuss the Coast Guard Reserve.

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1. What Is the Reserve Component? What Is Its Purpose?

The Armed Forces of the United States consist of six *services*:

1. The Army, under the Department of the Army
2. The Navy under the Department of the Navy
3. The Marine Corps under the Department of the Navy
4. The Air Force, under the Department of the Air Force
5. The Space Force, under the Department of the Air Force
6. The Coast Guard under the Department of Homeland Security[1]

With the exception of the Space Force,[2] each of these services contains two *components* (see **Table 1**): the active component (AC) contains personnel who serve full-time, while members of the reserve component (RC) generally serve in a part-time capacity.

The seven individual RCs are

1. the Army National Guard of the United States,
2. the Army Reserve,
3. the Navy Reserve,
4. the Marine Corps Reserve,
5. the Air National Guard of the United States,
6. the Air Force Reserve, and
7. the Coast Guard Reserve.[3]

Table 1. Basic Structure of the Armed Forces

	Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force	Space Force	Coast Guard
Active Component	Active Army	Active Navy	Active Marine Corps	Active Air Force	Full- and part-time personnel managed together in a single component	Active Coast Guard
Reserve Component	Army Reserve; Army National Guard	Navy Reserve	Marine Corps Reserve	Air Force Reserve; Air National Guard		Coast Guard Reserve

Source: 10 U.S.C. §§10104-10114; 10 U.S.C. §20001.

[1] The Coast Guard typically operates under the authority of the Department of Homeland Security but may be transferred to the authority of the Secretary of the Navy under certain circumstances (see 10 U.S.C. §8013a). Because the Coast Guard operates primarily as a component of the Department of Homeland Security, it will generally not be discussed in this report. It may be mentioned occasionally, as appropriate.

[2] The Space Force has a unique personnel management system, in which full-time and part-time personnel are managed in a single component. See "5. Does the Space Force Have a Reserve Component?"

[3] 10 U.S.C. §10101.

Because the Coast Guard operates primarily as a component of the Department of Homeland Security, it will generally not be discussed in this report. It may be mentioned occasionally, as appropriate.

Notes: The Army and Air National Guard are part of the Army and Air Force when activated under Title 10 of the *U.S. Code*. When activated under a state's authority, Guard personnel report to the state's governor.

The military services staffed primarily by active-component personnel are named in statute as the "regular" Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force. In public discourse, the services commonly refer to these forces as the "active" Army, Navy, etc. This report generally uses the latter terminology.

The statutory purpose of these seven RCs is

> to provide trained units and qualified persons available for active duty in the armed forces, in time of war or national emergency, and at such other times as the national security may require, to fill the needs of the armed forces whenever more units and persons are needed than are in the regular components.[4]

2. What Is the Difference Between the *Reserves* and the *National Guard*?

The RC can be divided into two categories: the components that are exclusively federal entities and the components that are both state and federal entities (see **Table 2**).

Table 2. Basic Division of the Reserve Component

Federal Only	State and Federal
Army Reserve	Army National Guard
Navy Reserve	Air National Guard.
Marine Corps Reserve	
Air Force Reserve	
Coast Guard Reserve	

Source: 10 U.S.C. §§10104-10114; 32 U.S.C. §101.

The Reserve Components in Solely Federal Service

The five solely federal RCs are referred to collectively as the *reserves*. They are components of their respective services—the Army Reserve is part of the Army, the Navy Reserve is part of the Navy, etc.

The Reserve Components in State and Federal Service: The National Guard

The RCs with dual federal and state roles are referred to collectively as the National Guard. The National Guard of the United States is composed of 54 separate National Guard organizations: one for each state and one each for Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the District of Columbia.[5]

When under state control, these organizations are identified by their state or territorial names (e.g., the California National Guard or the Puerto Rico National Guard) and are controlled by the respective governors. Each of these organizations in turn contains an Army National Guard and

[4] 10 U.S.C. §10102.

[5] The DC National Guard operates in federal control at all times. See DC National Guard, "About Us," https://dc.ng.mil/About-Us/.

an Air National Guard. (For instance, New York operates the New York Army National Guard and the New York Air National Guard.) When under federal control, they operate as part of the Army or Air Force in a manner analogous to the Army and Air Force Reserves.

Due to their dual federal and state roles, National Guard personnel can be called to duty in a variety of ways, and the mode of activation has important implications for the pay and benefits they receive.

3. How Can the National Guard Be Activated?

National Guard personnel may be activated in three ways: under federal control with federal compensation, under state control with state compensation, or under state control with federal compensation (see **Table 3**).

Table 3. Activation of the National Guard

Duty	Statutory Authority	Commander-in-Chief	Source of Funding
Active Duty	Title 10 of the *U.S. Code*	President of the United States	Federal
State Active Duty	State or Territorial Law	State or Territorial Governor	State
Title 32 Duty	Title 32 of the *U.S. Code*	State or Territorial Governor	Federal

Source: 10 U.S.C. §101(d); 32 U.S.C. §109(b).

The three variants of National Guard activations are discussed below.

1. **Active duty.** National Guard personnel may perform federal active duty—commonly referred to as *Title 10 duty*, because it is done under the authority of Title 10 of the *U.S. Code*.[6] National Guard personnel perform this duty as members of the Army or Air Force, much like members of the Army and Air Force Reserves. Their pay and benefits are set in federal law and regulation and are drawn from federal—specifically Department of Defense (DOD)[7]—accounts.
2. **State active duty.** National Guard personnel may be activated by a governor for *state active duty*. While performing state active duty, they are employees of a state or territory and report to the governor. Their pay and benefits are determined by state or territorial law and are drawn from state or territorial accounts. Typical missions performed under state active duty include responding to disasters and civil disorders, though the Guard has also been called up to respond to other emergencies.[8] For example, shortly after September 11, 2001, some governors called up members of the National Guard to protect critical

[6] For statutory definition, see 10 U.S.C. §101(d)(1).

[7] DOD is "using a secondary Department of War designation," under Executive Order 14347 dated September 5, 2025.

[8] For an example of disaster response in Maryland, see National Guard Bureau, "Maryland Guard Tackles Lee Storm Floods," press release, September 12, 2011, https://www.nationalguard.mil/News/Article-View/Article/613013/maryland-guard-tackles-lee-storm-floods/.

For an example of civil disorder response in Minnesota, see Office of the Governor of Minnesota, "Governor Walz Signs Executive Order Activating National Guard to Protect the People of Minnesota," press release, May 28, 2020, https://mn.gov/governor/newsroom/press-releases/?id=1055-433799.

infrastructure in their states—such as nuclear power plants, water treatment facilities, and bridges—from potential terrorist attacks.[9] Similarly, some governors called members of the National Guard to state active duty to assist with initial COVID-19 response efforts in 2020.[10]

3. **Title 32 status.** National Guard personnel may also serve under the authority of a governor while receiving federal pay and benefits. This is commonly referred to as *Title 32 status*, as it is authorized in Title 32 of the *U.S. Code*. Guard personnel typically perform training in this status.

They may also perform *full-time National Guard duty* (FTNGD) in Title 32 status. FTNGD may be used for full-time support activities and for federal missions of a non-military nature—such as natural disaster response, border security, or urban force presence.

Guard personnel have been activated in FTNGD to perform missions including

- to support wildfire detection and response;[11]
- to respond to civil disturbances in Washington, DC (2020-2021);[12]
- to assist Immigration and Customs Enforcement in immigration enforcement;[13] and
- to patrol cities including Washington, DC, and Memphis, TN (2025).[14]

4. What Are the Different Categories of Reservists?

Individual reservists, whether members of the reserve or the National Guard, are assigned to one of three major reserve personnel categories: the Ready Reserve, the Standby Reserve, or the Retired Reserve (see **Table 4**). Reservists who are assigned to the Ready Reserve are further assigned to one of its three subcomponents: the Selected Reserve, the Individual Ready Reserve (IRR), or the Inactive National Guard (ING) (see **Table 4**). The differences among each of these categories are explained below.

[9] For example, the New York National Guard was deployed to Indian Point Energy Center (a now-decommissioned nuclear power plant station) following the September 11 attacks. See letter from Elinor G. Adensam, Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, to Matthew P. Carey, Clerk-Treasurer, Village of Dobbs Ferry, NY, March 27, 2002, https://www.nrc.gov/docs/ML0207/ML020720104.pdf.

[10] See for example, Col. Richard Goldenberg, "NY National Guard COVID-19 Response Force Grows to 2,850," April 3, 2020, https://www.army.mil/article/234244/ny_national_guard_covid_19_response_force_grows_to_2850.

[11] Air National Guard, "Capt. Gregory Wagner, Task Force FireGuard Commander," *140th Wing Podcast*, May 7, 2026, https://www.af.mil/News/Radio/mod/1781/player/603/video/1005997.

[12] For response to 2020 unrest, see DC National Guard, "District of Columbia National Guard Mobilized," press release, June 1, 2020, https://dc.ng.mil/Public-Affairs/Features/Article/2204415/district-of-columbia-national-guard-mobilized/.

For response to events of January 6, 2021, see National Guard Bureau, "National Guard Response to Civil Unrest," press release, January 8, 2021, https://www.nationalguard.mil/News/Press-Releases/Article/2466269/national-guard-response-to-civil-unrest/.

[13] DOD, "Statement by Chief Pentagon Spokesman Sean Parnell on DOD Personnel Support to ICE," press release, July 25, 2025, https://www.war.gov/News/Releases/Release/Article/4256444/statement-by-chief-pentagon-spokesman-sean-parnell-on-dod-personnel-support-to/.

[14] See DOD, "National Guard Mobilizes 800 Troops in D.C. to Support Federal, Local Law Enforcement," press release, August 14, 2025, https://www.war.gov/News/News-Stories/Article/Article/4275149/national-guard-mobilizes-800-troops-in-dc-to-support-federal-local-law-enforcem/ and The White House, "Restoring Law and Order in Memphis," press release, September 15, 2025, https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/2025/09/restoring-law-and-order-in-memphis/.

Table 4. Categories of Reservists

Category		Description
Ready Reserve contains the following subcomponents:	**Selected Reserve**	National Guard and reserve personnel who perform regular training and are generally first to be activated.
	Individual Ready Reserve	Reserve personnel who may be activated but are generally not required to perform regular training.
	Inactive National Guard	National Guard personnel who may be activated but are generally not required to perform regular training.
Standby Reserve		Personnel with temporary disabilities or hardships or who hold key civilian roles. May be activated but are generally not required to perform regular training.
Retired Reserve		National Guard and Reserve personnel who qualify for retirement. May be activated but are generally not required to perform regular training.

Source: Department of Defense, "Uniform Reserve, Training, and Retirement Categories for the Reserve Components," March 11, 2014, https://www.esd.whs.mil/Portals/54/Documents/DD/issuances/dodi/121506p.pdf.

Ready Reserve

The Ready Reserve is the primary personnel pool of the RCs. Members of the Ready Reserve are typically called to active duty before members of the Standby Reserve[15] or the Retired Reserve. The Ready Reserve comprises the **Selected Reserve**, the **Individual Ready Reserve**, and the **Inactive National Guard**, each of which is described below.

Selected Reserve

The Selected Reserve contains those units and individuals within the Ready Reserve designated as "so essential to initial wartime missions that they have priority over all other Reserves."[16] Members of the Selected Reserve are generally required to perform one weekend of training each month (*inactive duty for training* or IDT, also known colloquially as *weekend drill*) and two weeks of training each year (*annual training* or AT) for which they receive pay and benefits.[17] Some members of the Selected Reserve may be required only to complete their IDT and AT, while others may perform additional periods of service.

Individual Ready Reserve

The IRR is primarily composed of individuals who have completed training or some period of service in the AC or Selected Reserve and "have some period of their military service obligation (MSO) or other contractual obligation remaining."[18] By law, these personnel may be required to

[15] 10 U.S.C. §12306(b).

[16] DOD, "Uniform Reserve, Training, and Retirement Categories for the Reserve Components," March 11, 2014, https://www.esd.whs.mil/Portals/54/Documents/DD/issuances/dodi/121506p.pdf, p. 23.

[17] Training requirements are outlined in 10 U.S.C. §10147 and 32 U.S.C. §502. Benefits for personnel undergoing training are outlined in 37 U.S.C. §§204-206, and 32 U.S.C. §502(f).

[18] DOD, "Uniform Reserve, Training, and Retirement Categories for the Reserve Components," p. 26.

perform training, but DOD policy does not require them "to meet the same AT and IDT training requirements as Selected Reserve members."[19]

Inactive National Guard

The ING is, for practical purposes, the National Guard equivalent to the IRR. It comprises those members of the Army National Guard who are in an inactive status. The Air National Guard does not maintain an ING.[20] Members do not participate in training as do members of the Selected Reserve. However, ING members are attached to specific National Guard units and "must muster once a year with their assigned unit, but they do not participate in training activities."[21] Members of the ING can be involuntarily ordered to active duty if their units are activated under Partial Mobilization or Full Mobilization.[22]

Standby Reserve

The Standby Reserve comprises those individuals who maintain a military affiliation but are generally not required to participate in military training. These individuals may transfer from the Ready Reserve to the Standby Reserve due to temporary disability or hardship, to ensure continuity in key federal or private civilian jobs, or for other administrative reasons.[23] Members of the Standby Reserve are subject to involuntary activation only in the case of Full Mobilization.[24]

Retired Reserve

The Retired Reserve includes (1) reserve personnel who are receiving retired pay as a result of their reserve and/or active service and (2) reserve personnel who transfer into the Retired Reserve after qualifying for reserve retirement but before becoming eligible to receive retired pay (which typically occurs at age 60).[25] Members of the Retired Reserve may be involuntarily ordered to active duty in the event of a Full Mobilization, and some members of the Retired Reserve may be ordered to active duty in the event of a recall of retirees.[26] Active component personnel who are receiving retired pay are not included in the Retired Reserve.[27]

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[19] 10 U.S.C. §10147; DOD, "Uniform Reserve, Training, and Retirement Categories for the Reserve Components," p. 26.

[20] DOD, *Administration and Management of the Individual Ready Reserve (IRR) and the Inactive National Guard (ING)*, Instruction 1235.13, October 18, 2013 (Incorporating Change 1, April 30, 2020), p. 13, http://www.esd.whs.mil/Portals/54/Documents/DD/issuances/dodi/123513p.pdf.

[21] DOD, "Uniform Reserve, Training, and Retirement Categories for the Reserve Components," p. 27.

[22] DOD, "Uniform Reserve, Training, and Retirement Categories for the Reserve Components," p. 27.

[23] DOD, *Uniform Reserve, Training and Retirement Categories*, p. 28; DOD, *Management of the Standby Reserve*, Instruction 1235.09, February 12, 2014 (Incorporating Change 1, effective May 7, 2024), pp. 7-9, https://www.esd.whs.mil/Portals/54/Documents/DD/issuances/dodi/123509p.pdf.

[24] See 10 U.S.C. §12306 (a) and DOD, "Uniform Reserve, Training, and Retirement Categories for the Reserve Components," p. 28.

[25] See 10 U.S.C. §12731, 10 U.S.C. §10154, and DOD, "Uniform Reserve, Training, and Retirement Categories for the Reserve Components," pp. 29-30. For more information on reserve retirement pay, see "7. What Type of Pay and Benefits Do Reservists Receive for Reserve and Active Duty?" See also CRS Report RL34751, *Military Retirement: Background and Recent Developments*, by Kristy N. Kamarck.

[26] DOD, "Uniform Reserve, Training, and Retirement Categories for the Reserve Components," p. 30.

[27] AC retirees may be recalled to duty under certain circumstances. They therefore comprise a *reserve* of personnel who may be employed for military purposes. However, they are not classified as part of the RC.

5. Does the Space Force Have a Reserve Component?

The Space Force does not have an RC. Current law requires that full-time and part-time Space Force personnel be managed as part of a single component.[28] By contrast, the other services generally manage full-time and part-time personnel in separate components.

Current statute authorizes a category of Space Force personnel to serve in an "active status" but not on "sustained duty." These personnel may serve in a part-time capacity and may be required to drill and train periodically, in a manner analogous to members of the Selected Reserve.[29] The Secretary of the Air Force may also "enter into a written agreement with a member of the Space Force not on sustained duty" that "shall specify the conditions of service."[30] This statutory language may allow for individual Space Force members (known as Guardians) to transfer between full-time and part-time duty over the course of their careers. It may also allow the Space Force to rapidly adjust its force structure.

The Secretary of the Air Force may also make service agreements with Guardians serving in "inactive status."[31] Such arrangements may create a category of Guardians analogous to the IRR (see "Individual Ready Reserve").

6. What Does "Full-Time Support" Mean? What Are the Different Categories of Full-Time Support for the Reserve Components?

Reserve units are primarily filled by *traditional* reservists: members of the Selected Reserve who are usually required to serve one weekend a month and two weeks a year.[32] However, some reserve units are also staffed by one or more full-time civilian and/or military employees. These employees, known as full-time support (FTS) personnel, are "assigned to organize; administer; instruct; recruit and train; maintain supplies, equipment and aircraft; and perform other functions required on a daily basis in the execution of operational missions and readiness preparations" as authorized in Title 5, Title 10, and Title 32.[33]

DOD regulations identify five categories of FTS personnel: active guard and reserve (AGR), military technicians (MTs), AC, Navy full-time support, and civilians.[34] The distinctions among each of these categories are outlined below and in **Table 5**. The mix of FTS personnel in each of the RCs is intended "to optimize consistency and stability for each RC to achieve its assigned missions."[35]

[28] 10 U.S.C. §20001.

[29] 10 U.S.C. §20101.

[30] 10 U.S.C. §20103.

[31] 10 U.S.C. §20103.

[32] Some reservists are authorized to perform their yearly training in other combinations of time.

[33]DOD, "Full-Time Support (FTS) to the Reserve Components," June 5, 2020, pp. 10-11, https://www.esd.whs.mil/Portals/54/Documents/DD/issuances/dodi/120518p.pdf?ver=2020-06-05-095821-867.

[34] DOD, "Full-Time Support (FTS) to the Reserve Components."

[35] DOD, "Full-Time Support (FTS) to the Reserve Components," p. 3.

Table 5. Categories of Full-Time Support Personnel

Category	Description
Active Guard and Reserve	Members of the reserve component activated on limited orders to train and support the reserves.
Military Technicians	Federal civilian permanent employees who train and support the reserves but are also required to maintain membership in the reserves.
Active Component	Active-component personnel on limited orders who train and support the reserves.
Navy Full-Time Support	Navy reservists who are activated for sustained periods to train and support the Navy reserves.
Civilians	Federal civilian employees who train and support the reserves but are not required to maintain membership in the reserves.

Source: Department of Defense, "Full-Time Support (FTS) to the Reserve Components," June 5, 2020, pp. 10-11, https://www.esd.whs.mil/Portals/54/Documents/DD/issuances/dodi/120518p.pdf?ver=2020-06-05-095821-867.

Active Guard and Reserve

AGR personnel are members of an RC who are placed on active duty or full-time National Guard duty orders for a period of 180 consecutive days or more for the purposes of "organizing, administering, recruiting, instructing, or training the reserve components."[36] They may also perform certain operational support duties (such as support for emergency preparedness programs) and may provide training to AC personnel, DOD contractors, DOD civilians, and foreign military personnel.[37] Although they are serving full-time, AGR personnel are still considered members of the Selected Reserve.[38]

Military Technicians

MTs, referred to in statute as "military technicians (dual status)," are federal civilian employees who provide support to reserve units either in the "organizing, administering, instructing or training of the Selected Reserve" or "in the maintenance and repair of supplies or equipment."[39] Some MTs may also perform certain operational support duties and provide training to AC personnel, DOD contractors, DOD civilians, and foreign military personnel.[40]

MTs are generally required to maintain membership in the Selected Reserve as a condition of their employment.[41] They are required to attend IDT and AT with their reserve units.[42] MTs can be involuntarily ordered to active duty in the same way as other members of the Selected Reserve.

[36] 10 U.S.C. §101(d)(6)(A). See also DOD, "Full-Time Support (FTS) to the Reserve Components," p. 11.

[37] 10 U.S.C. §12310 and 32 U.S.C. §328. AGR personnel may also be assigned to "national-level headquarters." See DOD, "Full-Time Support (FTS) to the Reserve Components," p. 7, and 10 U.S.C. §10211.

[38] DOD, "Uniform Reserve, Training, and Retirement Categories for the Reserve Components," p. 24.

[39] 10 U.S.C. §10216(a)(1)(c). See also DOD, "Full-Time Support (FTS) to the Reserve Components," p. 11.

[40] 10 U.S.C. §10216(a)(3).

[41] This is known as the *dual-status requirement*, reflecting MTs' status as both federal civilian employees and military reservists. See 10 U.S.C. §10216.

[42] DOD, "Full-Time Support (FTS) to the Reserve Components," pp. 8-9.

Active Component in Full-Time Support

AC personnel in FTS roles are active-duty members of the military who are "assigned or attached to RC organizations or units by their respective Service to provide advice, liaison, management, administration, training, and support."[43] Although they are formally members of the AC, not the RC, AC personnel may mobilize as part of the reserve units to which they are assigned.[44]

Navy Full-Time Support

The Navy Reserve employs a cadre of FTS personnel who are members of the Navy Reserve but typically serve full-time in a manner analogous to their AC FTS counterparts. These personnel are comparable to AGR but are identified as a separate category in DOD regulations.[45] Navy personnel and administrative regulations sometimes refer to sailors in this program as "TARs" (Training and Administration of the Reserves).[46] These personnel incur an eight-year obligation, of which 48 months are "normally" served on active duty, and are administered as full-time active-duty personnel.[47] Their duties involve "organizing, administering, recruiting, instructing, or training" the reserves.[48]

Civilians

Civilians are federal civil service employees who "provide administration, training, maintenance, and recruiting support to the RCs." They are not required to hold membership in the Selected Reserve as a condition of their employment.[49]

7. What Type of Pay and Benefits Do Reservists Receive for Reserve and Active Duty?

Reserve personnel are entitled to a range of pay and benefits, which may vary depending on the nature of the service performed and other factors (see **Table 6**). In general, when reservists are ordered to federal active duty for more than 30 days, they receive pay and benefits nearly identical to those of AC personnel. When ordered to active duty for a period of 30 days or less, they receive most of the pay and benefits that AC personnel receive.[50]

[43] DOD, "Full-Time Support (FTS) to the Reserve Components," p. 10.

[44] DOD, "Full-Time Support (FTS) to the Reserve Components," p. 10.

[45] DOD, "Full-Time Support (FTS) to the Reserve Components," p. 11.

[46] U.S. Navy, "TAR (Training and Administration of the Reserve) FAQs," https://www.mynavyhr.navy.mil/Career-Management/Community-Management/Enlisted/TAR/.

[47] DOD, "Full-Time Support (FTS) to the Reserve Components," pp. 7-8 and U.S. Navy, "Full-Time Support (FTS) of the Navy Reserve Enlisted Program," July 1, 2019, p. 2, https://www.mynavyhr.navy.mil/Portals/55/Reference/MILPERSMAN/1000/1000General/1001-021.pdf?ver=FdI4hUZAR_B3N4orpATCGg%3D%3D.

[48] DOD, "Full-Time Support (FTS) to the Reserve Components," p. 7.

[49] DOD, "Full-Time Support (FTS) to the Reserve Components," p. 11.

[50] For example, reservists do not receive medical coverage for their families unless they have enrolled in the premium-based TRICARE Reserve health program. See TRICARE, "TRICARE Coverage for National Guard and Reserve Members: Know Your Options," July 31, 2025, https://newsroom.tricare.mil/News/TRICARE-News/Article/4260976/tricare-coverage-for-national-guard-and-reserve-members-know-your-options.

Reservists who are not on active duty and are not in the Selected Reserve receive a different set of pay and benefits.[51] Additionally, National Guard personnel in state active duty receive pay and benefits outlined in state law. Finally, the accrual of pay and benefits for IDT is calculated differently from active service.[52]

Table 6. Summary of Selected Reservist Pay and Benefits

Pay / Benefit	Description
Basic Pay	Reservists are paid for each day of service in most cases. During weekend drill, they receive a day's pay for each *unit training assembly*—a period of training typically lasting four hours—and may therefore receive two days' pay for eight hours of service.[a]
Special Pays	Reservists are generally entitled to the same special and incentive pay as their active-component counterparts.[b]
Allowances	Reservists may be eligible for housing and subsistence allowances while performing many types of service.[c]
Medical Care	Reservists activated for 30 days or more are generally entitled to the same health benefits as active-component personnel. Reservists may be covered by TRICARE Reserve Select, a purchased plan, at other times.[d]
Life Insurance	Members of the Selected Reserve may participate in the Servicemembers' Group Life Insurance program.[e]
Commissary and Exchange Access	Reservists generally have access to commissaries and exchanges in the United States.[f]
Retirement	Reservists become eligible for retirement after 20 years of qualifying service. Compensation depends in part on the total number of days served during a reservist's career. Retired reservists typically begin drawing retired pay after reaching age 60, though this age may be lowered in some circumstances.[g]

a. 37 U.S.C. §204 and 37 U.S.C. §206.

b. 37 U.S.C. §331.

c. See Department of Defense (DOD), "Military Compensation and Financial Readiness," https://militarypay.defense.gov/Pay/Allowances/BAH_Types/; DOD, "Basic Allowance for Subsistence (BAS) Policy," April 23, 2007, p. 2, https://www.esd.whs.mil/Portals/54/Documents/DD/issuances/dodd/141805p.pdf; DOD, *Financial Management Regulation*, vol. 7A, pp. 29-6, 30-4, and 30-5, https://comptroller.war.gov/Portals/45/Documents/fmr/Volume_07a.pdf.

d. Defense Health Agency, "TRICARE Coverage for National Guard and Reserve Members: Know Your Options," press release, July 31, 2025, https://newsroom.tricare.mil/News/TRICARE-News/Article/4260976/tricare-coverage-for-national-guard-and-reserve-members-know-your-options.

e. Department of Veterans Affairs, "Servicemembers' Group Life Insurance (SGLI)," https://www.va.gov/life-insurance/options-eligibility/sgli/.

f. 10 U.S.C. §1063.

g. DOD, "Service Credit for Non-Regular Retirement," https://www.esd.whs.mil/Portals/54/Documents/DD/issuances/dodi/121507p.pdf.

[51] Pay and benefit eligibility for reservists is generally determined by time spent performing duty. Because members of the IRR and Standby Reserve generally have no training obligation and are usually called to duty after members of the Selected Reserve are, they are typically ineligible for most pay and benefits.

[52] See "Basic Pay" and "Retirement" sections below. Certain categories of benefits, such as those for veterans and education, are beyond the scope of this report.

Basic Pay

Reservists activated for full-time duty under Title 10 or Title 32 generally receive one day of basic pay for each day of duty in a manner analogous to their AC counterparts. During their AT—a period of sustained training typically lasting two weeks—reservists are also usually paid for each day of duty performed.

The pay policy for reservists' IDT is more complex. When performing IDT, reservists receive the equivalent of one day of basic pay for each *unit training assembly* (UTA) they attend. A UTA is generally a four-hour period of instruction, and there are typically four UTAs in a weekend.[53] Reservists would therefore receive four days' basic pay for two calendar days of IDT. During a typical year, a reservist who worked 38 days (14 days of AT and 24 calendar days of IDT) would receive the equivalent of 62 days of basic pay (14 days of pay for AT and 48 days of pay for IDT).

Special and Incentive Pays

Military personnel may be eligible for special and incentive pays for performing certain types of hazardous or arduous duty, for serving in certain assignments, or for possessing certain skills.[54] Reserve personnel are generally eligible for these pays when performing qualifying duty, including AT.[55] They may receive a pro-rated portion of the full monthly amount corresponding to the number of days served. Reservists may also be eligible for special and incentive pays during IDT and typically receive such compensation at a rate proportional to the amount of inactive duty compensation they receive (i.e., one-thirtieth of the monthly rate for each UTA).[56]

Allowances

Military personnel may be eligible for a housing allowance, called Basic Allowance for Housing. During AT, but not during IDT, reservists may be eligible for a housing allowance known as Basic Allowance for Housing-Reserve Component/Transit and for a subsistence allowance known as Basic Allowance for Subsistence.[57] Reserve officers are also entitled to a $400 clothing allowance at the beginning of their reserve service to assist them in purchasing necessary uniform items.[58] Furthermore, if they are called to active duty for more than 90 days, they are usually entitled to an additional $200 clothing allowance.[59] Reserve enlisted personnel are typically issued all their uniforms, shoes, boots, and insignia and therefore do not receive a clothing allowance; however, they may be eligible for a clothing allowance if required uniform items are not provided to them.[60]

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[53] 37 U.S.C. §206 and DOD, "Uniform Reserve, Training, and Retirement Categories for the Reserve Components," p. 12.

[54] One example is hazardous duty pay. See 37 U.S.C. §351 and DOD, *Financial Management Regulation*, vol. 7A, p. 24-5, https://comptroller.war.gov/Portals/45/Documents/fmr/Volume_07a.pdf.

[55] 37 U.S.C. §357.

[56] 37 U.S.C. §§357, 1004.

[57] DOD, Types of BAH "Military Compensation and Financial Readiness," https://militarypay.defense.gov/Pay/Allowances/BAH_Types/; DOD, "Basic Allowance for Subsistence (BAS) Policy," April 23, 2007, p. 2, https://www.esd.whs.mil/Portals/54/Documents/DD/issuances/dodd/141805p.pdf.

[58] DOD, *Financial Management Regulation*, vol. 7A, p. 30-4, https://comptroller.war.gov/Portals/45/Documents/fmr/Volume_07a.pdf.

[59] DOD, *Financial Management Regulation*, vol. 7A, pp. 30-4–30-5.

[60] DOD, *Financial Management Regulation*, vol. 7A, p. 29-5.

Medical Care

When ordered to federal active duty for more than 30 days, members of the National Guard and reserves are generally entitled to the same medical benefits under TRICARE as are their AC counterparts.[61] When not on active duty, members of the Selected Reserve may purchase TRICARE Reserve Select, a premium-based health plan.[62]

Dental Care

Members of the Selected Reserve and IRR are generally eligible to enroll in a dental plan known as the TRICARE Dental Program.[63] Reservists may also enroll their families, which increases the premium.[64] The program provides up to $1,500 of coverage per year, per beneficiary, toward non-orthodontic dental services.[65] There is also a benefit for orthodontic services, which has a lifetime cap of $1,750 per eligible beneficiary.[66]

Life Insurance

Members of the Selected Reserve are eligible to purchase up to $500,000 of life insurance under the Servicemembers' Group Life Insurance program.[67] If a reservist is covered, he or she can also purchase up to $100,000 of life insurance for a spouse. This program may also provide $10,000 of life insurance coverage per child at no additional cost.[68]

Commissary and Exchange Privileges

Military personnel and their dependents may have access to the commissary, a system of subsidized military grocery stores. They may also have access to exchanges, which provide additional goods and services to military personnel and their dependents. Per Title 10, Section 1063, of the *U.S. Code*, members of the Selected Reserve "in good standing" have the same level of access to the commissary and exchanges as their AC counterparts do. Reserve retirees, including those under the age of 60, have the same access as retired military personnel.[69] DOD regulations further extend commissary privileges to members of the IRR and Standby Reserve and to the dependents of RC personnel.[70]

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[61] See Defense Health Agency, "TRICARE Coverage for National Guard and Reserve Members: Know Your Options," press release, July 31, 2025, https://newsroom.tricare.mil/News/TRICARE-News/Article/4260976/tricare-coverage-for-national-guard-and-reserve-members-know-your-options.

[62] Defense Health Agency, "TRICARE Reserve Select," https://tricare.mil/TRS.

[63] See 10 U.S.C. §1076a and Defense Health Agency, "National Guard and Reserve Dental Care," https://tricare.mil/CoveredServices/Dental/NGRDental.

[64] See Defense Health Agency, "Monthly Premiums," https://www.tricare.mil/Costs/DentalCosts/TDP/Premiums.

[65] See Defense Health Agency, "Plan Maximums," https://www.tricare.mil/Costs/DentalCosts/TDP/Maximums.

[66] See Defense Health Agency, "Plan Maximums."

[67] See Department of Veterans Affairs, "Servicemembers' Group Life Insurance (SGLI)," https://www.va.gov/life-insurance/options-eligibility/sgli/.

[68] See Department of Veterans Affairs, "Servicemembers' Group Life Insurance (SGLI)."

[69] 10 U.S.C. §1063. "Good standing" is determined by the respective service secretaries.

[70] DOD, "DoD Commissary Program," September 4, 2018, pp. 8-10, https://www.esd.whs.mil/Portals/54/Documents/DD/issuances/dodi/133017p.pdf.

Retirement

Reservists become eligible for retirement after 20 years of qualifying service.[71] A year of qualifying service is defined as a year in which a reservist has earned at least 50 *retirement points*, the sum of which is used to calculate retired pay (see below).[72] A reservist earns 15 retirement points per year for being a member of the Ready Reserve, one point for each UTA, one point for each day of AT, and one point for each day of active duty.[73] Points can also be earned for completing certain military courses and for performing funeral honors duty.[74]

Earning 50 points in a given year is generally feasible for members of the Selected Reserve, because attending a full year of IDT and two weeks of AT generates 77 retirement points.[75] Excluding points earned while in an active duty status (which includes AT), reservists may not earn more than 130 points per year.[76] Additionally, including points earned while in an active duty status, reservists may not earn more than 365 points in a year (366 in a leap year).[77]

After completing 20 years of qualifying service, a reservist may apply for retirement.[78] Upon reaching the retired pay eligibility age—which typically ranges between 50 and 60 depending on how many days of certain types of duty the reservist performed during his or her career[79]—the retired reservist is eligible to receive retired pay.

Retired pay is calculated by totaling all the points earned during all the years of service, then dividing this sum by 360. This calculation produces the number of *equivalent years* of active-duty service the reservist has performed. The number of *equivalent years* is then multiplied by 2.5% or 2.0% (depending on the date of entry to military service) to determine the *retirement benefit multiplier*.[80] This multiplier is then applied to an amount based on the highest of the last three years of paid service, sometimes called the *high-three average*.[81]

8. What Types of Pay and Benefits Are Provided to Reservists Mobilized for Contingency Operations?

Reservists mobilized for contingency operations are entitled to pay, benefits, and legal protections that are nearly identical to those provided to active-duty servicemembers. Specifically, they are entitled to basic pay at the same rate as active-duty personnel and, if qualified, may receive

[71] 10 U.S.C. §12731(a)(2).

[72] 10 U.S.C. §12732(a)(2).

[73] 10 U.S.C. §12732(a)(2).

[74] 10 U.S.C. §12733.

[75] Forty-eight retirement points for 24 days of IDT, 14 retirement points for two weeks of AT, and 15 retirement points for maintaining membership in the Selected Reserve. DOD, "Service Credit for Non-Regular Retirement," pp. 12-15, https://www.esd.whs.mil/Portals/54/Documents/DD/issuances/dodi/121507p.pdf.

[76] 10 U.S.C. §12733.

[77] DOD, "Service Credit for Non-Regular Retirement," p. 15.

[78] Upon retirement, *but before reaching the retired pay eligibility age*, a reservist is entitled to a limited number of benefits, including space-available travel on military aircraft within the United States and its territories. See 10 U.S.C. §1063; DOD, "Air Transportation Eligibility," January 11, 2024, p. 33, https://www.esd.whs.mil/Portals/54/Documents/DD/issuances/dodi/451513p.PDF.

[79] See 10 U.S.C. §12731(f).

[80] 10 U.S.C. §12739. For more information on military retirement, see CRS Report RL34751, *Military Retirement: Background and Recent Developments*, by Kristy N. Kamarck.

[81] The *high-three average* applies to those entering service on or after September 8, 1980.

special and incentive pays including Hazardous Duty Pay, Aviation Career Incentive Pay, Hostile Fire/Imminent Danger Pay, and special pays for health professionals.[82]

Provided the servicemembers' orders are for more than 30 days, they are also entitled to a variety of allowances, including Basic Allowance for Housing, Basic Allowance for Subsistence, and, if separated from their families, a Family Separation Allowance.[83] Medical and dental coverage for these reservists and their family members is nearly identical to that provided to active-duty servicemembers. Leave is accrued in the same manner as for active-duty personnel.[84] They may use child care centers; space-available travel; and morale, welfare, and recreation services.[85]

Income Replacement for Certain RC Personnel

Certain reservists who experience income loss while involuntarily mobilized may be entitled to a special payment of $50 to $3,000.[86] Reservists who have experienced income loss become eligible for these payments in every full month of active duty following the month in which they

- complete 547 consecutive days (18 consecutive months) of active duty under an involuntary mobilization order;
- complete 730 days of active duty under an involuntary mobilization order out of the previous 1,826 days (24 out of 60 months); or
- are involuntarily mobilized for a period of 180 days or more within 180 days of a previous period of involuntary active duty for a period of 180 days or more.[87]

The amount of compensation available under this provision is equal to the reservist's *average monthly civilian income* minus *total monthly military compensation*.[88] However, payments shall be made only if the differential is at least $50 per month and may not exceed $3,000 per month. Involuntary orders to full-time National Guard duty under Title 32, Section 502(f)(1), of the *U.S. Code* count as qualifying duty for the purposes of this payment.[89]

Differential Pay for Mobilized Federal Employees

The 111th Congress enacted a provision to minimize the income loss of civilian federal government employees who are involuntarily ordered to active duty or involuntarily retained on active duty.[90] The provision provides *differential pay*—a payment equal to the amount by which a reservist's military pay and allowances are lower than his or her civilian basic pay. Specific eligibility criteria and the method for calculating the amount of differential pay are outlined in a

[82] DOD, *Eleventh Quadrennial Review of Military Compensation*, June 2012, pp. 228-235, https://militarypay.defense.gov/Portals/3/Documents/Reports/11th_QRMC_Main_Report_FINAL.pdf. See also 37 U.S.C. Chapter 5.

[83] DOD, "Family Separation Allowance," https://militarypay.defense.gov/pay/ALLOWANCES/fsa.aspx. For more on BAS and BAH, see "Allowances" section.

[84] DOD, "Military Leave, Liberty, and Administrative Absence," August 7, 2025, p. 10, https://www.esd.whs.mil/Portals/54/Documents/DD/issuances/dodi/132706p.pdf.

[85] See CRS Report R45288, *Military Child Development Program: Background and Issues*, by Kristy N. Kamarck; DOD, "Military Morale, Welfare, and Recreation (MWR) Programs," May 6, 2011, p. 21, https://www.esd.whs.mil/Portals/54/Documents/DD/issuances/dodi/101510p.pdf.

[86] 37 U.S.C. §910.

[87] 37 U.S.C. §910.

[88] 37 U.S.C. §910. The term *average monthly civilian income* is defined at 37 U.S.C. §910(e)(1).

[89] See DOD, *Financial Management Regulation*, vol. 7A, p. 55-3.

[90] 5 U.S.C. §5538.

2015 memorandum issued by the Office of Personnel Management.[91] This provision applies only to federal government employees, but it is not limited to cases of extended or frequent activations such as the income replacement provision discussed in the previous paragraph. Entitlement begins immediately following involuntary activation, though compensation may lag by up to eight weeks.[92] Full-time National Guard duty under Title 32 does not count as qualifying duty for the purposes of this payment.[93]

9. How Are Reservists Called to Active Duty by the Federal Government?

Reservists perform federal duty under a range of statutory authorities in the *U.S. Code*.[94] Five of these statutes are generally used to activate reservists to carry out or support military operations as part of the Armed Forces. These statutes are discussed below.

Table 7. Select Mobilization Authorities for the Reserve Component

Name	Statute	Personnel Cap	Maximum Duration	Comment
Full Mobilization	10 U.S.C. §12301(a)	None specified	Duration of war or emergency plus six months	Requires declaration of war or national emergency by Congress.
Partial Mobilization	10 U.S.C. §12302	1 million	24 consecutive months	No congressional approval required.
Presidential Reserve Call-Up	10 U.S.C. §12304	200,000	365 consecutive days	No congressional approval required. Report to Congress required.
Federal Reserve Emergency Call-Up	10 U.S.C. §12304a	None	120 days	At request of a governor in response to a disaster or emergency.
Reserve Preplanned Call-Up	10 U.S.C. §12304b	60,000	365 consecutive days	For preplanned support of combatant commands.

Source: Congress.gov.

Notes: The names of these mobilization authorities are taken from Department of Defense, "Accessing the Reserve Components (RC)," June 7, 2016, p. 16, https://www.esd.whs.mil/portals/54/documents/dd/issuances/dodi/123512p.pdf.

Full Mobilization

In time of war or national emergency declared by Congress, or when otherwise authorized by law, Section 12301(a) permits the service secretaries to order RC members under their jurisdiction to

[91] Office of Personnel Management (OPM), "OPM Policy Guidance Regarding Reservist Differential Under 5 U.S.C. 5538," June 23, 2015, https://www.opm.gov/policy-data-oversight/pay-leave/pay-administration/reservist-differential/policyguidance.pdf.

[92] OPM, "OPM Policy Guidance Regarding Reservist Differential," p. 11.

[93] OPM, "OPM Policy Guidance Regarding Reservist Differential," p. 17.

[94] For more information on duty statuses, see CRS Report R49056, *Reserve Component Duty Statuses: Background and Issues for Congress*, by Nicholas M. Munves.

active duty.[95] There is no limit on the number of reservists who may be activated under this provision. Reservists may be kept on active duty for the duration of the war or emergency plus six months.

Partial Mobilization

In time of a national emergency declared by the President, or when otherwise authorized by law, Section 12302 permits any of the service secretaries to activate members of the Ready Reserve under presidential authority for up to 24 consecutive months. Up to 1 million members of the Ready Reserve may be called up at any one time under this provision. Congressional approval is not required for such activations.[96]

Presidential Reserve Call-Up

Under Section 12304, the President may order up to 200,000 members of the Selected Reserve and the IRR to active duty for up to 365 consecutive days. The President may activate reservists under this provision without approval from Congress. However, the President is required to notify Congress within 24 hours of such an action "in writing, setting forth the circumstances necessitating the action taken under this section and describing the anticipated use of these units or members."

Those reservists activated under this authority may not be used to suppress insurrection or enforce federal authority, nor may they be used to provide assistance to the federal government or the states for disaster response unless responding to an emergency involving the "use or threatened use of a weapon of mass destruction" or an actual or threatened terrorist attack "that results, or could result, in significant loss of life or property."[97]

Section 12304 also authorizes activations of reserve personnel in response to "significant cyber incidents" affecting DOD or Department of Homeland Security information systems that the relevant Secretary "determines is likely to result in demonstrable harm to the national security interests, foreign relations, or the economy of the United States, or to the public confidence, civil liberties, or public health and safety of the people of the United States" or a cyber incident or collection of related cyber incidents that "the President determines is likely to result in demonstrable harm to the national security interests, foreign relations, or economy of the United States or to the public confidence, civil liberties, or public health and safety of the people of the United States; or … a significant incident declared pursuant to section 2233 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 677b)."[98]

Reserve Emergency Call-Up

Under Section 12304a, the Secretary of Defense may order units and individuals of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force Reserves to active duty for up to 120 days "[w]hen a governor requests federal assistance in responding to a major disaster or emergency" as defined in Section 102 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. §5122).[99] National Guard forces are not included in this covered group. State and territorial

[95] 10 U.S.C. §12301(a).

[96] 10 U.S.C. §12302.

[97] 10 U.S.C. §12304.

[98] 10 U.S.C. §12304(k).

[99] 10 U.S.C. §12304a(a).

governors have authority to activate their National Guard forces and request support from other state and territorial National Guards under the Emergency Management Assistance Compact.[100]

Reserve Preplanned Call-Up

Section 12304b allows involuntary activations of Selected Reserve units for up to 365 consecutive days of active duty in support of a combatant command.[101] No more than 60,000 members of the National Guard and reserves may serve on active duty under this authority at a time. The authority to activate reservists under this provision rests with each service secretary, but it may be invoked only for a "preplanned mission in support of a combatant command" where the costs of the activations and a description of the mission are included in the service's budget materials.[102]

According to the committee report that accompanied the Senate version of the bill, this authority "is not designed for use for emergent operational or humanitarian missions, but rather to enhance the use of reserve component units that organize, train, and plan to support operational mission requirements to the same standards as active component units under service force generation plans in a cyclic, periodic, and predictable manner."[103]

Recall of Retired Reservists

Members of the Retired Reserve can be involuntarily ordered to active duty in the case of a full mobilization (see "Full Mobilization," above). Under this authority, they may be kept on active duty for the duration of the war or emergency plus six months.[104] While there is no cap on the number of retirees who may be activated, a limit in this provision stipulates that "a member on an inactive status list or in a retired status may not be ordered to active duty under this subsection unless the Secretary concerned, with the approval of the Secretary of Defense in the case of the Secretary of a military department, determines that there are not enough qualified Reserves in an active status or in the inactive National Guard in the required category who are readily available."[105]

Additionally, the Secretary of each military department has the authority to involuntarily order certain members of the Retired Reserve to active duty at any time, but this authority applies only to members of the Retired Reserve who have a regular retirement (at least 20 years of active duty).[106] There is a limit on the amount of time recalled retirees can serve and a limit on the number of officers recalled, but these limits do not apply in times of war or national emergency declared by Congress or the President.[107]

[100] P.L. 104-321. See also the Emergency Management Assistance Compact website at https://www.emacweb.org/. The Coast Guard Reserve has a separate short-term disaster response activation authority in 14 U.S.C. §3713.

[101] 10 U.S.C. §12304b(a).

[102] 10 U.S.C. §12304b(b).

[103] S.Rept. 112-26, p. 110.

[104] 10 U.S.C. §12301.

[105] 10 U.S.C. §12301(a).

[106] 10 U.S.C. §688(b)(2).

[107] 10 U.S.C. §§688 and 690.

Potential Issues for Congress

Do the personnel policies of the Reserve Component support the missions of the Reserve Components?

Congress may consider how it expects the National Guard and reserves to be employed and if the force structure and personnel policies of the reserves support Congress's intent.

Congress could evaluate the balance between the RC's strategic and operational roles. In its strategic role, the RC provides additional forces for mid- to large-scale contingency operations or other unanticipated national crises. In its operational role, the RC participates regularly in force rotations and military operations.

DOD policy indicates that the reserves maintain both operational and strategic roles.[108] Congress may consider the appropriate balance between these mission sets. It may further consider whether the force structure and personnel policies of the RC supports the missions Congress intends the RC to perform.

Do the personnel policies of the Reserve Component support Congress's military end-strength goals?

Congress sets the authorized number of military personnel (also called the end-strength) of the Armed Forces, historically in an annual National Defense Authorization Act. Congress may consider whether RC personnel policies help or hinder the services' efforts to recruit and retain personnel to meet these end-strength goals.[109] Generally, more generous RC pay and benefits may help the reserves attract recruits and retain personnel to meet end-strength goals. Generous RC benefits may also cause prospective recruits to choose the reserves over the AC—or AC personnel to switch to the reserves. This dynamic may hinder the active forces' efforts to meet their end-strength goals. Congress may consider the appropriate balance of AC and RC benefits with the structure of the total force in mind.

Do the personnel policies of the Reserve Component support a cost-effective military force?

Congress may consider whether RC personnel policies are cost-effective, by evaluating the absolute cost of employing reserve personnel, or comparing the costs of employing active and reserve personnel.

Should Congress choose to reduce the costs of employing reserve personnel, it may adjust RC pay and benefits to achieve this goal. Congress may also adjust the AC/RC force mix for a range of reasons, including cost savings.[110]

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[108] DOD, "Managing the Reserve Components as an Operational Force," October 29, 2008, p. 8, https://www.esd.whs.mil/Portals/54/Documents/DD/issuances/dodd/120017p.pdf. See also CRS In Focus IF10540, *Defense Primer: Reserve Forces*, by Nicholas M. Munves, Carly A. Miller, and Ebrima M'Bai.

[109] For more information, see CRS Insight IN12728, *FY2027 NDAA: Active Component End-Strength*, by Nicholas M. Munves and CRS Insight IN12727, *FY2027 NDAA: Reserve Component End-Strength*, by Nicholas M. Munves.

[110] For a discussion of the cost implications of the AC/RC force mix in an Army context, see CRS Report R43808, *Army Active Component (AC)/Reserve Component (RC) Force Mix: Considerations and Options for Congress*, by Andrew Feickert and Lawrence Kapp.

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