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## Discussion

Data Source: OSD Comptroller, *National Defense Budget Estimates for FY2012*, March 2011.

FY2012 Data Source: *Department of Defense Appropriations, 2012* (HR2055), 17 December 2011. All dollars are constant FY2012 and do not include Supplemental.

All the tables & graphs are based upon Total Obligation Authority (TOA). For an explanation of the differences between Budget Authority (BA), TOA, and Outlays see the Overview section of the OSD-Comptroller *National Defense Budget Estimates* commonly referred to as the “Green Books” available at <http://comptroller.defense.gov/Budget2012.html>

Graphs 4-3 and 4-7 compare the “average cost per individual” (MILPERS/End-Strength) and authorized End-Strength for ANG and USAF respectively. These graphs are intended to illustrate the growing cost of manpower. They should not be used to compare “average cost per individual” between ANG and USAF because USAF MILPER includes some ANG and AFRes personnel costs that are not included in USAF End-Strength, e.g. MPA Days and individuals mobilized for other than Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO). The sharp rise in military personnel cost in 2001 – 2003, especially noticeable on Graphs 4-3 & 4-7, are do several factors including increased recruiting and bonuses to meet end-strength increases, increase pay & allowances, increased health costs, and adjustments to Retired Pay Accrual accounting.

Graph 4-8 is meant to illustrate the changing relationship between Procurement dollars and aircraft inventory. In the 1950s, USAF focused on increasing the total inventory by shifting older aircraft to the Guard and Reserves. After the introduction of the Total Force and increased readiness for the Guard and Reserve, the USAF investment strategy shifted to recapitalization, or retiring older systems as new aircraft entered the inventory. The graph also illustrates the increased costs of aircraft.

Graphs 4-9 & 4-10 compare Service TOA from the end of World War II. Shifts in national defense strategy are most evident in the Service comparisons. For example, the Korean War brought increased expenditures for ground and air forces at the expense of naval forces. The Eisenhower Administration emphasis upon nuclear deterrence after the Korean War is clearly indicated in the shift of TOA from the Army to the Air Force in the 1950s and 60s. The Vietnam

War brought increased reliance upon ground forces followed by the recapitalization of the US Navy in the early 70s. Similarly, the Iraq and Afghanistan wars brought a surge in US Army TOA.