FORSCOM REGULATION 500-3-1

FORSCOM MOBILIZATION AND DEPLOYMENT PLANNING SYSTEM (FORMDEPS)

VOLUME I
FORSCOM MOBILIZATION PLAN (FMP)

FORCES COMMAND
FORT McPHERSON, GEORGIA
15 APRIL 1998

Department of the Army
Headquarters, United States Army Forces Command
1777 Hardee Avenue, SW.
Fort McPherson, Georgia 30330-1062
15 April 1998

***FORSCOM Regulation 500-3-1**

Emergency Employment of Army and Other Resources
FORCES COMMAND MOBILIZATION PLAN

Summary. This regulation assigns responsibilities and provides guidance, instructions, and procedures to mobilize and deploy Army Forces.

Applicability. This regulation applies to the Active Army, the Army National Guard, and the U.S. Army Reserve.

Supplementation. Local supplementation is prohibited without prior approval of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations, FORSCOM. Requests for exception, with justification, will be sent to Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations, US Army Forces Command, 1777 Hardee Ave. SW, ATTN: AFOP-OCM, Fort McPherson, Georgia 30330-1062.

Restrictions. Approved for public release; distribution unlimited.

Suggested improvements. The proponent agency is the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations, FORSCOM. User are invited to send comments and suggested improvements to CDR, FORSCOM, ATTN: AFOP-OCM, 1777 Hardee Avenue, SW., Fort McPherson, GA 30330-1062.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

OFFICIAL:

JOHN M. PICKLER
Lieutenant General, USA
Chief of Staff

/signed/
WILLIAM H. RUSS
Brigadier General, USA
Deputy Director,
Chief Information Office

Distribution is Special, intended for command levels A, B, C, D and E for CONUSA, USAR, FORSCOM installations, FORSCOM units on non-FORSCOM installations, ARNG, and HQ FORSCOM. This publication is not stocked for resupply. It is available for download from the Intranet at http\\freddie.forscom.army.mil/mob.

Copies Furnished:
HQ FORSCOM (AFCI-A) (record copy)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. SITUATION 17
1.1 General 17
1.2 Enemy Forces 18
1.3 Friendly Forces 18
1.3.1 HQ, Department of the Army 18
1.3.2 Army Pacific (USARPAC) 18
1.3.4 Army South 9USARSO) 18
1.3.5 Transportation Command (TRANSCOM) 18
1.3.7 Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) 18
1.3.8 Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) 19
1.4 Assumptions 19
2. MISSION 19
3. EXECUTION 19
ANNEX C (Concept of Operations) 19
Mobilization Environment 19
3.1 Tasks 23
3.1.1 U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC) 23
3.1.2 Army Medical Command (MEDCOM) 23
3.1.3 Army Materiel Command (USAMC) 23
3.1.4 Military Traffic Management Command (MTMC) as the Army Component of U.S. Transportation Command 23
3.1.5 Army Special Operations Command (USASOC) 24
3.1.6 Continental U.S. Armies (CONUSA) 24
3.1.7 CONUS Based Corps 25
3.1.8 Army Reserve Command 25
3.1.9 Installations Designated as PPP/PSP in ANNEX A 25
3.1.10 Coordinating Installations (CIs) 26
3.1.11 Support Installations (SIs) 26
3.1.12 State Area Command (STARC) 26
3.1.13 Reserve Support Commands 27
3.1.14 USAR General Officer Commands (GOCOMs) 27
3.1.15 USAR Divisions (Institutional Training) (DIV) (IT) 28

***This regulation supersedes FORSCOM Regulations 500-3-1, dated 1 August 1991, 500-3-6, Mobilization Support Systems, dated 15 June 1991, and 500-3-7, Total Mobilization, dated 1 September 1991.**

3.1.16 USAR Division (IT) Reception Structure 28
3.1.17 Garrison Support Units (GSU) 28
3.1.18 USAR Medical Training Center 28

4. COORDINATING INSTRUCTIONS 28
4.1 Mobilization Alert Procedures 28
4.1.1 Orders for Mobilizing Reserve Component Units to Active Duty 28
4.1.2 Funding 29
4.1.3 Visits to PPP/PSP 29
4.1.4 Reports 29

5. SERVICE SUPPORT *29*
5.1 Logistics 29
5.2 Personnel 29
5.3 Command and Signal 29
5.3.1 Information Mission Area 29
5.3.2 Command 29

ANNEX A 31
(Task Organization) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan *31*

1. GENERAL 31
1.1 Purpose 31
1.2 Assumptions 31

2. CONCEPT 31
2.1 Organization 31
2.2 Transition to War 31

3. MOBILIZATION STATIONING 31

4. WARTRACE ORGANIZATIONS 31

APPENDIX 1 32
Pre-mobilization Relationship *32*

APPENDIX 2 33
Post-mobilization Relationship *33*

APPENDIX 3 34
(Mobilization Station Listing) to ANNEX A to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan *34*

ANNEX B 35
(Intelligence and Security to FORSCOM Mobilization plan) *35*

1. REFERENCES 35

2. GENERAL 35
2.1 Purpose 35
2.2 Assumptions 35
2.3 Concept 35
2.4 Responsibilities 35
2.4.1 CONUSA and Reserve Component units 35
2.4.2 Mobilization Station Commanders 35

3. SIGNAL SECURITY 36
3.1 Assumption of Special Security Office (SSO) Operations 36

4. REPORTS 36

APPENDIX 1 37
(Priority Intelligence Requirements) to ANNEX B (Intelligence and Security) to FORSCOMM Mobilization Plan *37*

APPENDIX 2 38
(Information Security) to ANNEX B (Intelligence and Security) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan *38*

1. REFERENCE *38*

2. PURPOSE *38*

3. GENERAL *38*
3.1 Action Required 38
3.1.1 Phases I and II – Preparatory and Alert 38
3.1.2 Phase III – Mobilization at Home Station 38
3.1.3 Phase IV and V – Movement to Mobilization Station and Operational Readiness Determination 38

APPENDIX 3 39
(Counterintelligence) to ANNEX B (Intelligence and Security) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan *39*

1. REFERENCES 39

2. PURPOSE 39

3. GENERAL 39

4. ACTIONS REQUIRED 39
4.1 Phases I and II – Preparatory and Alert 39
4.2 Phases III – Mobilization at Home Station 39
4.3 Phase V Operational Readiness Determination 39

ANNEX C 40
(Operations) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan *40*

1. GENERAL 40
1.1 Purpose 40
1.2 Scope 40

2. CONCEPT FOR PLANNING AND EXCUTION 40
2.1 Centralized Planning 40
2.2 Controlled Execution 41

3. MOBILIZATION SPECTRUM 41

4. EXECUTION PLANNING 41

5. CONCEPT OF UNIT ACTIONS IN MOBILIZATION, DEPLOYMENT, RE-DEPLOYMENT, AND DEMOBILIZATION OPERATIONS BY PHASE 41
5.1 Phase I - Planning 41
5.2 Phase II - Alert 41
5.3 Phase III - Home Station 41
5.4 Phase IV - Mobilization Station 42
5.5 Phase V – Port of Embarkation 42
6. COMMAND CHANNELS 42
7. SELECTION OF MOBILIZATION STATIONS 42
7.1 Power Projection Platforms (PPP) 42
7.2 Power Support Platforms (PSP) 43
7.3 Mobilization Mission for Remaining Installations 43
8. UNIT-MOBILIZATION STATION COORDINATION 43
9. AVAILABILITY 43
9.1 Availability of Active component Forces 43
9.2 Availability of Reserve Component Forces 43
9.3 Future Operations 43
9.4 RC Residual Mission 43
9.5 Tailored Force/Derivative UIC 43
9.6 Continued Support From CONUS 44
10. DEPLOYMENT 44
10.1 Standard Deployment 44
10.2 Modified Deployment 44
10.3 Direct Deployment 44
10.4 Home Station Mobilization 44
11. SELECTION OF PORTS 44
12. AUTOMATION SUPPORT 44
13. FAMILY CARE 45
14. DEMOBILIZATION 45

APPENDIX 1 46
(Mobilization alert Procedures) to ANNEX C (Concept of Operations) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan 46
1. PURPOSE 46
2. GENERAL 46
3. NICKNAMES, DISSEMINATION, AND CLASSIFICATION 46
4. CONCEPT OF ALERT NOTIFICATION 46
5. FULL MOBILIZATION UNDER EMERGENCY CONDITIONS 47

APPENDIX 2 48
(Mobilization Assistance Terms) to ANNEX C (Operations) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan 48
1. PURPOSE 48
2. CONCEPT 48
3. MISSION 48
4. EXECUTION 48

APPENDIX 3 49
(Validation) to ANNEX C (Operations) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan 49
1. REFERENCES 49
2. PURPOSE 49
3. DEFINITION 49
4. GENERAL 49
4.1 Logistics 49
4.2 Personnel 49
4.2.1 General Procedures 49
5. UNIT FILL AND DEPLOYMENT CRITERIAL 49
6. POSTMOBILIZATION OPERATIONAL READINESS IMPROVEMENT 50
7. VALIDATION 50
8. VALIDATION PROCESS 50

APPENDIX 4 52
(Unit Availability) to ANNEX C (Concept of Operations) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan 52
1. REFERENCE 52
2. GENERAL 52
2.1 Purpose 52
2.2 Definition 52
3. ASSUMPTIONS 52
4. CONCEPT FOR PLANNING 52
5. EXECUTION 52

APPENDIX 5 53
(Operational Control and WARTRACE Alignment) to ANNEX C (Concept of Operations) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan 53
1. PARAMETERS FOR OPCON AND WARTRACE RELATIONSHIPS 53
2. APPLICABILITY 53
3. CONCEPT 53
4. TASKING CHANNELS FOR PLANNING 53
5. TASKING CHANNELS IN EXECUTION 54
6. ORGANIZATIONAL RELATIONSHIPS 54

APPENDIX 6 **55**
(Mobilization Product Line) to ANNEX C (Concept of Operations) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan ***55***
1. PURPOSE **55**
2. GENERAL **55**
3. APPLICATIONS **55**
3.1 Mobilization Planning ***55***
3.1.1 Units ***55***
3.1.2 Mobilization Stations ***55***
3.2 MOBODEE ***55***
3.3 Mobilization Execution ***55***
3.3.1 Deployment and Employment Execution ***55***
3.3.2 Redeployment Execution ***56***
4. UPDATE EVENTS **56**
4.1 Mobilization Planning ***56***
4.1.1 Update Mobilization Stations ***56***
4.1.2 Review Mobilization Changes ***56***
4.1.3 Update Mobilization Scheduling ***56***
4.1.4 Update MFP Assignments ***56***
4.1.5 Update Crisis Mobilization Data ***56***
4.2 MOB/ODEE ***56***
4.2.1 Mobilization/Demobilization ***56***
4.2.1.1 Update Mobilization Data ***56***
4.2.1.2 Report RC Unit Demobilization Data ***56***
4.2.2 Deployment/Employment Operations ***56***
4.2.2.1 Update Deployment Schedule ***56***
4.2.2.2 Update Unit Movement Characteristics ***56***
4.2.2.3 Update Unit Movement Data ***56***
4.2.2.4 Report Unit Validation ***56***
4.2.3 Redeployment ***56***
5. REPORTS ***56***
5.1 Mobilization Planning ***56***
5.1.1 Pop-Up Menu ***56***
5.2 MOBODEE ***57***
5.2.1 Crisis Management Reports (CMRs) ***57***
5.3 Ad HOC Query ***57***
6. PROCEDURES FOR USE **57**
6.1 Users ***57***
7. SUMMARY **57**
APPENDIX 7 **58**
(Derivative Uics) to ANNEX C (Concept of Operations) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan ***58***
1. PURPOSE **58**
2. GENERAL **58**
3. CONCEPT **58**
3.1 Tailored Mission Responsibilities ***58***
3.2 Individual Fill Requirements ***58***
APPENDIX 8 **59**
(MOBLAS) to ANNEX C (Concept of Operations) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan ***59***
1. PURPOSE **59**
2. GENERAL **59**
3. PROCESSING MODULES **59**
3.1 Individual Processing ***59***
3.1.1 Personnel ***59***
3.1.2 Training ***59***
3.1.3 Security ***59***
3.1.4 Legal ***59***
3.1.5 Finance ***59***
3.1.6 Medical ***59***
3.1.7 Logistics ***59***
3.1.8 Housing ***59***
3.1.9 Transportation ***59***
3.1.10 Provost Marshal ***59***
3.1.11 Dental ***59***
3.1.12 ACS ***59***
3.1.13 Civilian Unique ***59***
3.1.14 Add Individual to MOBLAS ***59***
3.2 Unit Processing ***59***
3.2.1 Personnel ***59***
3.2.2 Training ***59***
3.2.3 Security ***59***
3.2.4 Legal ***59***
3.2.5 Finance ***59***
3.2.6 Medical ***59***
3.2.7 Logistics ***59***
3.2.8 Housing ***59***
3.2.9 Transportation ***60***
3.2.10 Provost Marshal ***60***
3.2.11 Dental ***60***
3.2.12 ACS ***60***
3.2.13 Civilian Unique ***60***
3.3 Report/Forms ***60***
3.3.1 Personnel ***60***
3.3.2 Training ***60***
3.3.3 Security ***60***
3.3.4 Legal ***60***
3.3.5 Finance ***60***
3.3.6 Medical ***60***
3.3.7 Logistics ***60***
3.3.8 Housing ***60***
3.3.9 Transportation ***60***
3.3.10 Provost Marshal ***60***
3.3.11 Dental ***60***
3.3.12 ACS ***60***
3.3.13 Civilian Unique ***60***
3.4 Communications ***60***
3.4.1 Receive Data from USAR Units ***60***
3.4.2 ARNG Units ***60***
3.4.3 Other MOBLAS Sites ***60***
3.4.4 ISM Host ***60***

3.4.5 Send Data to USAR Unit (Modem) 60
3.4.6 USAR Unit (Diskette) 60
3.4.7 ARNG Unit (Diskette) 60
3.4.8 Other MOBLAS Site 60
3.4.9 ISM Host 60
3.4.10 Finance 60
3.4.11 SIDPERS 60
3.4.12 PAS Data Extract 60
3.4.13 SRTS/VISOR Data Extract 60
3.5 Utility 60
3.5.1 Security Administration 61
3.5.2 Change to Another Printer 61
3.5.3 Back Up Data Bases 61
3.5.4 Restore the Last Back Up 61
3.5.5 Reprocess USAR Data 61
3.5.6 Re-Index Data Bases 61
3.5.7 Erase All Individual Data 61
3.5.8 Erase All Unit Data 61
3.5.9 Help 61
4. REPORTS 61
4.1 Personnel 61
4.2 Training 61
4.3 Security 61
4.4 Legal 61
4.5 Finance 61
4.6 Medical 61
4.6.1 DA Form 8007, Individual Medical History 61
ANNEX D 62
(Logistics) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan 62
1. REFERENCES 62
2. GENERAL 62
2.1 Purpose 62
2.2 Assumptions 62
3. CONCEPT 62
4. GENERAL RESPONSIBILITIES AND POLICIES 62
5. SUPPLY RESPONSIBILITIES AND POLICIES 62
5.1 Overall Equipping and Cross Leveling Policies 62
5.2 CONUSA 63
5.2.1 Pre-Mobilization 63
5.2.2 Post-Mobilization 63
5.3 Mobilization Station 63
5.3.1 Pre-Mobilization 63
5.3.2 Post-Mobilization 63
5.4 RSC/USPFO 64
5.4.1 Pre-Mobilization 64
4.4.2 Post-Mobilization 64
5.5 Unit Responsibilities 64
5.5.1 Pre-Mobilization 64
5.5.2 Post-Mobilization 64
6. MAINTENANCE GUIDANCE AND RESPONSIBILITIES 65
6.1 General Guidance 65
6.2 CONUSA Responsibilities 66
6.2.1 Pre-Mobilization 66
6.2.1 Post-Mobilization 66
6.3 Mobilization Station 66
6.3.1 Pre-Mobilization 66
6.3.2 Post-Mobilization 66
6.4 Support Installation/RSC/USPFO 67
6.4.1 Pre-Mobilization 67
6.4.2 Post-Mobilization 67
6.5 Unit 67
6.5.1 Pre-Mobilization 67
6.5.2 Post-Mobilization 67
7. SERVICE RESPONSIBILITIES 67
7.1 Subsistence 67
7.1.1 Mobilization Station 67
7.1.2 RSC/SI/USPFO 67
7.1.3 Units 67
7.2 Food Service 67
7.2.1 Mobilization Stations 67
7.2.2 RSC/USPFO 68
7.32.3 Units 68
7.3 LAUNDRY, Dry Cleaning, and Bath 68
7.3.1 Mobilization Station 68
7.3.2 RSC/USPFO 68
7.3.3 Units 68
7.4 Mortuary Services 68
7.5 Commercial Activities (CA) Service Contracts 68
8. TRANSPORTATION RESPONSIBILITIES AND POLICIES 68
8.1 General Guidance 68
8.2 CONUSA 69
8.2.1 Pre-Mobilization 69
8.2.2 Post-Mobilization 69
8.3 Mobilization Station 69
8.3.1 Pre-Mobilization 69
8.3.2 Post-Mobilization 69
8.4 Support Installation/RSC/STARC 69
8.4.1 Pre-Mobilization 69
8.4.2 Post-Mobilization 69
8.5 Units 69
8.5.1 Pre-Mobilization 69
8.5.2 Post-Mobilization 69
9. CONTRACTING RESPONSIBILITIES 70
10. AUTOMATED LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT INFORMATION RESPONSIBILITIES 70

11. INTERSERVICE, INTERDEPARTMENTAL, AND INTERAGENCY SUPPORT 70
12. STOCK FUND RESPONSIBILITIES 70
13. APPENDIXES 70
APPENDIX 1 71
(Logistics Automation) to ANNEX D (Logistics) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan 71
1. AUTOMATED CENTRAL ISSUE FACILITY SYSTEM (ACIFS) 71
1.1 System Functions 71
1.2 Location 71
1.3 System Characteristics 71
2. ARMY GLOBAL COMMAND AND CONTROL (AGCCS) ARMY LOGISTICS (ALOG) 71
2.1 System Function 71
2.2 System Characteristics 71
3. AIR LOAD MODULE (ALM)/ARMY AIR LOAD PLANNING SYSTEM (AALPS) 72
3.1 System Function 72
3.2 System Characteristics 72
4. COMPUTERIZED MOVEMENT PLANNING AND STATUS SYSTEM (COMPASS) 72
4.1 System Function 72
4.2 System Characteristics 72
5. DISTRIBUTION EXECUTION SYSTEM (DES) 72
5.1 System Function 72
5.2 System Characteristics 72
6. MAINTENANCE INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (MIMS) 73
6.1 System Functions 73
6.2 System Characteristics 73
7. MOBILIZATION MOVEMENT CONTROL (MOBCON) 73
7.1 System Function 73
7.2 System Characteristics 73
8. STANDARD ARMY AMMUNITION SYSTEM (SAAS) 73
8.1 System Functions 73
8.2 System Characteristics 73
9. STANDARD ARMY AUTOMATION CONTRACTING SYSTEM (SAACONS) 73
9.1 System Functions 73
9.2 System Characteristics 73
10. STANDARD ARMY RETAIL SUPPLY SYSTEM (SARSS) 74
10.1 System Functions 74
10.2 System Characteristics 74
11. STANDARD ARMY MAINTENANCE SYSTEM (SAMS) – I, II, AND I/TDA 74
11.1 System Functions 74
11.2 System Characteristics 74
12. SUPPORT MAINTENANCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (SMMS) 74
12.1 System Function 74
12.2 System Characteristics 74
13. STANDARD PROPERTY BOOK SYSTEM-REDESIGN (SPBS-R) 75
13.1 System Function 75
13.2 System Characteristics 75
14. TRANSPORTATION COORDINATORAUTOMATED COMMAND AND CONTROL INFORMATION SYSTEM (TCACCIS) 75
14.1 System Functions 75
14.2 System Characteristics 75
15 UNIT LEVEL LOGISTICS SYSTEM GROUND (ULLS-G), AVIATION (ULLS-A), AND S4 (ULLS-S4) 75
15.1 System Function 75
15.2 System Characteristics 75
ANNEX E 76
(Personnel) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan 76
1. REFERENCES 76
2. GENERAL 76
2.1 Purpose 76
2.2 Assumptions 76
3. CONCEPT 76
3.1 General RC Mobilization 76
3.2 Unit Personnel Policies And Procedures 77
3.3 Individual RC Personnel Policies and Procedures 77
4. RESPONSIBILITIES 78
4.1 FORSCOM 78
4.2 CONUSA 78
4.3 CORPS 79
4.4 STARC/RSC 79
4.5 Installations 79
4.6 Units 79
APPENDIX 1 80
Volunteers, Individual Mobilization and Army Reserve Personnel Center (ARPERCEN) Support to ANNEX E (Personnel) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan 80
1. PURPOSE 80
2. GENERAL 80

3. BACKGROUND 80
4. INDIVIDUAL PROCEDURES 80
4.1 Volunteers 80
4.2 Use of the Temporary Tour of Active Duty (TTAD) to Augment AC Forces (AR 135-210) 80
4.3 Volunteer Units 80
4.4 Derivative UICs for Individual Fill 81
4.5 Individual Mobilization Augmentees (IMAs) 81
4.6 Retirees 81
4.7 Individual Ready Redservists (IRR) 81
4.7.1 Individual Ready Reservists as Fillers 82
4.7.2 Individual Ready Reservists as Volunteers to RC Units 82
4.7.3 Voluntary Early Access to the Ready Reserve (VEARR) 82
5. AUTOMATION 82
5.1 Manual Load 82
5.2 Data from NGB or ARPERCEN 82
5.3 Mobilization Level Application System (MOBLAS) 82

APPENDIX 2 83
(Civilian Personnel Procedures) to ANNEX E (Personnel) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan 83
1. REFERENCES 83
2. GENERAL 83
2.1 Purpose 83
2.2 Assumption 83
3. CONCEPT 83
4. RESPONSIBILITIES 83
5. PROCEDURES 83

APPENDIX 3 84
(Safety Program) to ANNEX E (Personnel) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan 84
1. PURPOSE 84
2. REFERENCES 84
3. CONCEPT 84
4. RESPONSIBILITIES 84
4.1 The Installation Safety Director 84
4.2 Installations 84
5. RISK MANAGEMENT 84
6. PROCEDURES 84
7. SUMMARY 84

APPENDIX 4 85
(Family Assistance) to ANNEX E (Personnel) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan 85
1. GENERAL GUIDANCE 85
1.1 Purpose 85
1.2 General 85
1.3 Policy 85
1.3.1 Family Support 85
1.3.2 Family Assistance 85
1.4 Execution 86
1.5 Responsibilities 86

TAB A 89
To APPENDIX 4 (Family Assistance) To ANNEX E (Personnel) To FORSCOM Mobilization Plan 89

APPENDIX 5 91
(Personnel Crosse-Leveling/Redistribution and Strength Reporting) to ANNEX E (Personnel) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan 91
1. REFERENCE 91
2. PURPOSE 91
3. CONCEPT 91
4. POLICIES AND PROCEDURES 92
5. RESPONSIBILITIES 93
6. SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS 93
7. REPORTS 94

TAB A 95
(Personnel Priorities) to APPENDIX 5 (Personnel Cross-Leveling/Redistribution and Strength Reporting) to ANNEX E (Personnel) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan 95

TAB B 99
(Installation Operating Procedures) to APPENDIX 5 (Personnel Cross-Leveling/ Redistribution and Strength Reporting) to ANNEX E (Personnel) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan 99

ENCLOSURE 1 101
(Overview) to TAB B (Installation Operating Procedures) to APPENDIX 5 (Personnel Cross-Leveling/Redistribution and Strength Reporting) to ANNEX E (Personnel) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan 101

ENCLOSURE 2 102
(Personnel Overages Report) to TAB B (Installation Operating Procedures) to APPENDIX 5 (Personnel Cross-leveling/ Redistribution and Strength Reporting to ANNEX E (Personnel) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan 102

ENCLOSURE 3 **103**
(Personnel Critical Shortages Report) to TAB B (Installation Operating Procedures) To APPENDIX 5 (Personnel Cross-level/ Redistribution and Strength Reporting) to ANNEX E (Personnel) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan *103*

TAB C **104**
(STARC/MUSARC Operating Procedures) to APPENDIX 5 (Personnel Cross-Leveling/Redistribution and Strength Reporting) to ANNEX E (Personnel) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan *104*

TAB D **105**
(Corps Operating Procedures) to APPENDIX 5 (Personnel Redistribution and Strength Reporting)to ANNEX E (Personnel) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan *105*

ENCLOSURE 1 **107**
(Personnel Critical Shortages Report) to TAB D (Corps Operating Procedures) to APPENDIX 5 (Personnel Redistribution and Strength Reporting) to ANNEX E (Personnel) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan *107*

ENCLOSURE 2 **108**
(Personnel Inventory Officer (Part 1A) to TAB d (Corps Operating Procedures) to APPENDIX 5 (Personnel Redistribution and Strength Reporting) to ANNEX E (Personnel) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan *108*

ENCLOSURE 2 **109**
(Personnel Inventory Warrant Officer (Part 1B) to TAB D Corps Operating Procedures)to APPENDIX 5 (Personnel Redistribution and Strength Reporting) to ANNEX E (Personnel) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan *109*

ENCLOSURE 2 **110**
(Personnel Inventory Enlisted (Part 1C) to TAB D (Corps Operating Procedures) to APPENDIX 5 (Personnel redistribution and Strength Reporting) to ANNEX E (Personnel) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan *110*

ENCLOSURE 3 **111**
(Non-deployable Status) to TAB D (Corps Operating Procedures) to APPENDIX 5 (Personnel Redistribution and Strength Reporting) to ANNEX E (Personnel) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan *111*

ENCLOSURE 4 **112**
(Officer/Enlisted Recap Inventory) to TAB D (Corps Operating Procedures) to APPENDIX 5 (Personnel Redistribution and Strength Reporting) to ANNEX E (Personnel) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan *112*

ENCLOSURE 5 **113**
(Officer Personnel Inventory) to TAB D (Corps Operating Procedures) to APPENDIX 5 (Personnel Redistribution and Strength Reporting) to ANNEX E (Personnel) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan *113*

ENCLOSURE 6 **114**
(Overview) to TAB D (Corps Operating Procedures) to APPENDIX 5 (Personnel Redistribution and Strength Reporting) to ANNEX E (Personnel) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan *114*

TAB E **115**
(CONUSA Operating Procedures) to APPENDIX 5 (Personnel Cross-Leveling/Redistribution and Strength Reporting) to ANNEX E(Personnel) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan *115*

TAB F **116**
(MACOM Operating Procedures)to APPENDIX 5 (Personnel Cross-leveling/Redistribution and Strength Reporting) TO ANNEX E (Personnel) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan *116*

ENCLOSURE 1 **118**
(Enlisted Personnel Inventory) to TAB F (MACOM Operating Procedures *118*

ENCLOSURE 2 **119**
(Officer Personnel Inventory) to TAB F MACOM Operating Procedures) to APPENDIX 5 (Personnel *119*

ENCLOSURE 3 **120**
(Nondeployable Status) to TAB F (MACOM Operating Procedures) to APPENDIX 5 (Personnel Cross-Leveling/Redistribution and Strength Reporting) to ANNEX E (Personnel) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan ***120***

ENCLOSURE 4 **121**
(Officer/Enlisted Recap Inventory) to TAB F (MACOM Operating Procedures) to APPENDIX 5 (Personnel Cross-Leveling/Redistribution and Strength Reporting) to ANNEX E (Personnel) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan ***121***

ENCLOSURE 5 **122**
(Officer Personnel Inventory) to TAB F (MACOM Operating procedures) to APPENDIX 5 (Personnel Cross-Leveling/Redistribution and Strength Reporting) to ANNEX E (Personnel) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan ***122***

ENCLOSURE 6 **123**
(Personnel Critical Shortages Report) to TAB F (MACOM Operating Procedures) to APPENDIX 5 (Personnel Cross-leveling/Redistribution and Strength Reporting) to ANNEX E (Personnel) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan ***123***

ENCLOSURE 7 **124**
(Personnel Overages Report) to TAB F (MACOM Operating Procedures) to APPENDIX 5 (Personnel Cross-leveling/Redistribution and Strength Reporting) to ANNEX E (Personnel) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan ***124***

TAB G **125**
(Unit and Installation Mobilization Reports) to APPENDIX 5 (Personnel Cross-leveling/Redistribution and Strength Reporting) to ANNEX E (Personnel) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan ***125***

1. PURPOSE 125
2. GENERAL 125
3. CONCEPT 125

ENCLOSURE 1 **126**
(Unit Reports) to TAB G (Unit and Installation Mobilization Reports) to APPENDIX 5 (Personnel Cross-leveling/redistribution and Strength Reporting) to ANNEX E (Personnel) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan ***126***

ENCLOSURE 2 **127**
(Daily Strength Reports) to TAB G (Unit and Installation Mobilization Reports) to APPENDIX 5 (Personnel Cross-leveling/ Redistribution and Strength Reporting) to ANNEX E (Personnel) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan ***127***

APPENDIX 6 **134**
(Administrative Support) to ANNEX E (Personnel) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan ***134***

1. ADJUTANTS GENERAL 134
2. POSTAL SUPPORT 134
3. PUBLICATION AND BLANK FORMS 134
4. PRINTING AND DUPLICATING 134
5. RECORDS AND FILES DISPOSITION 134
6. COPYING AND WORD PROCESSING EQUIPMENT 134
7. CASUALTY REPORTING 135
8. ORDERS 135
9. AWARDS AND DECORATIONS 135
10. PRIVACY ACT 135
11. SPECIAL PROCESSING DETACHMENT (SPD) 135
12. AIRFORCE WEATHER SERVICE UNITS 135

APPENDIX 7 **136**
(Morale, Welfare, and Recreation (MWR) to ANNEX E (Personnel)to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan ***136***

1. PURPOSE 136
2. CONCEPT 136
3. RESPONSIBILITIES 136
4. PROCEDURES 136

APPENDIX 8 **137**
(Education Program) to ANNEX E (Personnel) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan *137*
1. REFERENCES 137
2. PURPOSE 137
3. CONCEPT 137
4. RESPONSIBILITIES 137
5. PROCEDURES 137

APPENDIX 9 **138**
(Human Resources) to ANNEX E (Personnel) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan *138*
1. REFERENCE 138
2. PURPOSE 138
3. POLICY 138
4. PROCEDURES 138

APPENDIX 10 **139**
Personnel Systems to ANNEX E (Personnel)to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan *139*
1. GENERAL 139
2. TOTAL ARMY PERSONNEL DATA BASE (TAPDB) 139
3. STANDARD INSTALLATION/ DIVISION PERSONNEL SYSTEM (SIDPERS) 139
4. INSTALLATION SUPPORT MODUEL (ISM) 139
5. INTER-COMPONENT DATA TRANSFER (ICDT) 140
6. MOBILIZATION PERSONNEL SYSTEM (MOBPERS) 140
7. DEFENSE CIVILIAN PERSONNEL DATA SYSTEM (DCPDDS) 140
8. AMEDD PROFESSIONAL FILLER SYSTEM (PROFIS) 140
9. PERSONNEL DECISION SUPPORT SYSTEMS (PER-DSS) 140
10. ARMY TRAINING REQUIREMENTS AND RESOURCES SYSTEM (ATRRS) 141
11. REPLACEMENT OPERATIONS AUTOMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (ROAMS) 141
12. RESERVE COMPONENT AUTOMATION SYSTEM (RCAS) 141
13. RECEPTION BATTALION AUTOMATED SUPPORT SYSTEM (RECBASS) 141
14. MOBILIZATION LEVEL APPLICATION SYSTEM (MOBLAS) 141

APPENDIX 12 **143**
(Power Projection Sustainment Requirements) to *143*
1. PURPOSE 143
2. REFERENCES 143
3. CONCEPT 143

APPENDIX 13 **144**
(Decision Matrix for Limited Selected Call or Partial Mobilization) to ANNEX E (Personnel) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan *144*
1. PURPOSE 144
2. GENERAL 144
3. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS 144
4. RESPONSIBILITIES 144
5. PROCEDURES 144

TAB A Decision Matrix **146**

ANNEX F **147**
(Public Affairs) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan *147*
1. REFERENCE 147
2. GENERAL 147
2.1 Purpose *147*
2.2 Assumptions *147*
3. MISSION 147
4. CONCEPT 147
5. RESPONSIBILITIES 147
6. COORDINATING INSTRUCTIONS 147
7. ACCREDITATION 147
8. ARRANGEMENTS FOR NEWS MEDIA RESPRESENTATIVES 148
9. SECURITY 148
10. PUBLIC AFFAIRS SUPPORT TO TENANT ACTIVITIES 148
11. FREEDOM OF INFORMATION AND PRIVACY ACTS 148

ANNEX G **149**
(Medical) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan *149*
1. REFERENCES 149
2. GENERAL 149
2.1 Purpose *149*
3. CONCEPT 149
4. RESPONSIBILITIES 149

4.1 CONUSA Medical Responsibilities 149
4.2 Mobilization Station 149
5. PERSONNEL 149
6. PHYSICAL EXAMINATION REQUIREMENTS 149
7. COMMAND AND CONTROL 149
8. MEDICAL MATERIEL 149
APPENDIX 1 151
(Medical Personnel Systems) to ANNEX G (Medical) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan 151
1. MODS 151
2. PROFIS 151
ANNEX H 152
(Weather Service) to the FORSCOM Mobilization Plan 152
1. REFERENCES 152
2. GENERAL 152
2.1 Purpose 152
2.2 Assumptions 152
3. CONCEPT OF ENVIRONMENTAL SUPPORT 152
4. RESPONSIBILITIES 153
4.1 Pre-mobilization 153
4.2 Post-mobilization 153
APPENDIX 1 154
(USAF Weather Units Assigned to Major Army Combat Units) to ANNEX H (Weather Service) to the FORSCOM Mobilization Plan 154
APPENDIX 2 156
(USAF Weather Support for CONUSAS and Mobilization Stations) to ANNEX H (Weather Service) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan 156
ANNEX 1 160
(Inspector General) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan (FMP) 160
1. REFERENCES 160
2. GENERAL 160
2.1 Purpose 160
2.2 Assumptions 160
2.3 Mission 160
3. CONCEPT 160
3.1 Concept of Operations 160
3.2 Responsibilities 160
3.2.1 FORSCOM Inspector General 160
3.2.1.1 Phase I-II 160
3.2.1.2 Phases III-V 160
3.2.1.3 Redeployment 160
3.2.2 USARC IG 160
3.2.2.1 Phases I-II 160
3.2.2.2 Phases III-V 160
3.2.2.3 Redeployment 160
3.2.3 CONUSA IG 161
3.2.3.1 Phase I-II 161
3.2.3.2 Phases III-V 161
3.2.3.3 Redeployment 161
3.2.4 Corps and Division IG 161
3.2.4.1 Phase I-II 161
3.2.4.2 Phase III-V 161
3.2.4.3 Redeployment 161
3.2.5 Garrison and Installation IG 161
3.2.5.1 Phase I-II 161
3.2.5.2 Phase III-V 161
3.2.5.3 Redeployment 161
3.2.6 State IG 161
3.2.6.1 Phase I-II 161
3.2.6.2 Phase III-V 161
3.2.6.3 Redeployment 161
4. COORDINATING INSTRUCTIONS 162
ANNEX J 163
(Chaplain) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan 163
1. REFERENCE 163
2. GENERAL 163
2.1 Purpose 163
2.2 Assumptions 163
3. CONCEPT 163
3.1 Responsibilities of the Power Projection Platform Chaplain 163
3.2 Responsibilities of the CONUSA Chaplain 164
3.3 Responsibilities of the FORSCOM Chaplain 164
ANNEX K 165
(Command, Control, Communications, and Computer Systems (C4S) Support) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan 165
1. REFERENCE 165
2. GENERAL 165
2.1 Purpose 165
2.2 Assumptions 165
2.3 Concept 165
3. RESPONSIBILITIES 165
3.1 Commander, Continental U.S. Armies 165
3.2 Commander, Power Projection Platforms (PPP), Power Support Platforms (PSP) and Designated Supporting Installations (SI) 165
3.3 Commlander, Supporting Installations

(SI) *166*
3.4 Commander, Army Signal Command *166*
ANNEX L **167**
(Operations Security) (OPSEC) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan *167*
1. REFERENCE **167**
2. GENERAL **167**
2.1 Purpose *167*
2.2 Assumptions *167*
3. CONCEPT **167**
4. RESPONSIBILITIES **167**
5. OPSEC THREAT **167**
6. OPSEC PROGRAM **167**
7. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS OF FRIENDLY INFORMATION (EEFI) **167**
APPENDIX 2 **168**
(Essential Elements of Friendly Information) (EEFI) to ANNEX L (Operations Security (OPSEC) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan *168*
ANNEX M **169**
Geospatial Information and Services (GI&S) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan *169*
1. REFERENCE **169**
2. SITUATION **169**
2.1 Aeronautical Products *169*
2.2 Topographic Products *169*
2.3 Hydrographic Products *169*
2.4 Miscellaneous Products *169*
3. ENEMY **169**
4. FRIENDLY **169**
5. ASSUMPTIONS **170**
6. AVAILABLE PRODUCTS **170**
6.1 Capabilities *170*
7. MISSION **170**
8. EXECUTION **170**
8.1 Concept of GI&S Operations *170*
8.2 General *170*
8.3 Deployment *170*
8.4 Employment *170*
9. TASK **171**
9.1 Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence (DCSINT), FORSCOM, will: *171*
9.2 Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics (DCSLOG), FORSCOM, will: *171*
9.3 NIMA will: *171*
9.4 Defense Logistics Agency will: *171*
9.5 Coordinating Instructions *171*
10. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS **171**
10.1 Supply and Storage *171*
10.2 Support *172*
10.3 Report *172*
11. COMMAND AND CONTROL **172**
11.1 Priorities *172*
11.2 Command Relationships *172*
11.3 Command, Control, and Communications Systems *172*
ANNEX N **173**
(Engineer) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan *173*
1. REFERENCE **173**
2. GENERAL **173**
2.1 Purpose *173*
2.2 Assumptions *173*
3. MISSION *173*
3.1 Concept *173*
3.2 Responsibilities *173*
3.2.1 MACOMs *173*
3.2.2 CONUSA *173*
3.2.3 USARC *173*
3.2.4 State Adjutants General *174*
3.2.5 Installations *174*
3.2.6 Army Corps of Engineers *174*
3.3 Guidance *174*
3.3.1 Billeting *174*
3.3.2 Facilities Cost Data *174*
3.3.2 Real Estate *174*
3.3.4 Facility Maintenance, Repair, Rehabilitation and Engineer Service *174*
3.3.5 Construction *174*
3.3.6 Utilities *174*
3.3.7 Non-industrial Facilities (NIF) for Mobilization *174*
3.3.7.1 General *174*
3.3.7.2 Guidance *174*
3.3.7.3 Installation Dependent Schools *174*
3.3.7.4 Medical Facilities *174*
3.3.7.5 AR 500-3 (Army Survival Measures) *174*
3.3.7.6 Environmental Considerations *175*
3.3.7.7 Family Housing *175*
3.3.8 Delegation of Authority *175*
APPENDIX 1 **176**
(USAR Facilities) to ANNEX N (Engineer) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan *176*
1. PURPOSE **176**
2. GENERAL **176**
3. LEASED FACILITIES **176**
4. GOVERNMENT-OWNED OR GOVERNMENT-CONSTRUCTED

FACILITIES 176
APPENDIX 2 177
(ARNG Facilities) to ANNEX N Engineer to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan 177
1. Purpose 177
1.1 ARNG Facilities 177
1.1.1 Armories 177
1.1.2 Facilities 177
1.1.3 leases 177
1.1.4 Services and Training Site Contracts 177
1.1.5 Identification of Contracts and Leases 177
1.1.6 Engineering Directives 177
1.1.7 Contraction Contracts 177
APPENDIX 3 178
(Billeting) to ANNEX N (ENGINEER) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan 178
1. PURPOSE 178
2. GENERAL 178
APPENDIX 4 179
(Facilities Maintenance) to ANNEX N (Engineer to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan 179
1. PURPOSE 179
2. GENERAL 179
APPENDIX 5 180
(Construction) to ANNEX N (Engineer) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan 180
1. PURPOSE 180
2. GENERAL 180
2.1 Group I 180
2.2 Group II 180
2.3 Group III 180
2.4 Priorities 181
2.4.1 Priority One 181
2.4.2 Priority Two 181
2.4.3 Priority Three 181
2.4.4 Priority Four 181
APPENDIX 6 182
(Non-Industrial Facilities (NIF) to ANNEX N (Engineer) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan 182
1. PURPOSE 182
2. GENERAL 182
APPENDIX 7 183
(Supplemental Medical Facility Criteria) to ANNEX N (Engineer) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan 183
1. PURPOSE 183
2. GENERAL 183
3. CRITERIA 183
APPENDIX 8 184
(Environmental) to ANNEX N (Engineer) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan 184
1. PURPOSE 184
2. GENERAL 184
2.1 Prior to Mobilization 184
2.2 Following Full Mobilization 184
APPENDIX 9 185
(Family Housing) to ANNEX N (Engineer) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan 185
1. PURPOSE 185
2. GENERAL 185
2.1 FORSCOM Engineer Responsibilities 185
2.2 Installation Responsibilities 185
3. POLICIES 185
4. EXECUTION 185
ANNEX O 187
(Unit Training) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan 187
1. REFERENCE 187
2. GENERAL 187
2.1 Purpose 187
2.2 Assumptions 187
2.3 Procedures 187
2.4 Responsibilities 187
2.4.1 CONUSA 187
2.4.1.1 Division Exercise (Div (EX)) 187
2.4.1.2 Sim Bde/Div (EX) 188
2.4.1.3 Training Support Brigade (TSB) 188
2.4.1.4 eSB' RTD/TSB 188
2.4.1.5 AC Corps/Divisions/Installations 188
2.4.2 Mobilization Station Commander 188
2.4.3 Commander, United Stated Army Reserve Command (USARC) and The Adjutants General (TAGs) 188
2.4.4 Mobilized Unit Commanders 188
APPENDIX 1 190
(Force Protection Predeployment Training) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan 190
1. REFERENCE 190
2. GENERAL 190
3. CONCEPT 190
4. RESPONSIBILITIES 190
4.1 CONUSA 190
4.2 Mobilized Unit Commanders 190
ANNEX P 191

(Unit Training) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan *191*
1. REFERENCE 191
2. GENERAL 191
3. CONCEPT 191
4. DOCUMENTATION INSTRUCTIONS 191
5. POSSIBLE SITUATIONS AND DOCUMENTATION EXAMPLES 192
ANNEX Q 194
(Legal) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan *194*
1. REFERENCE 194
2. GENERAL 194
2.1 Purpose *194*
2.2 Assumptions *194*
3. CONCEPT 194
4. RESPONSIBILITIES 194
4.1 The Judge Advocate General *194*
4.2 The Mobilization Station *194*
4.3 The United States Army Legal Services Agency *195*
4.4 The United States Army Trial Defense Service *195*
4.5 CONUSAs *195*
4.6 Mobilization Stations *195*
4.7 STARC/RSC *195*
4.8 SJAs and Area Claims Authorities (ACAs) *195*
5. EXECUTION 195
5.1 Exercise of Court-Martial Convening Authority *195*
5.2 Claims Administration *195*
5.3 MS Mobilization Planning Requirements *196*
5.4 JAGC Mobilization Assignments *196*
APPENDIX 1 197
(Pre-Mobilization Legal Preparation) to ANNEX Q (Legal) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan *197*
1. PURPOSE 197
2. GENERAL 197
3. EXECUTION 197
APPENDIX 2 198
(Establishment of Legal Services at Semi-Active Installations and State-Operated Mobilization Stations (SOMS) to ANNEX Q (Legal) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan *198*
1. PURPOSE 198
2. CONCEPT 198
3. EXECUTION 198
APPENDIX 3 199
(U.S. Army Trial Defense Services) to ANNEX Q (Legal) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan *199*
1. PURPOSE 199
2. GENERAL 199
3. MOBILIZATION PLANNING 199
4. MUTUAL SUPPORT AGREEMENTS 199
5. ADMINISTRATIVE AND LOGISTIC SUPPORT 199
6. SEMI-ACTIVE AND STATE-OWNED AND OPERATED INSTALLATIONS 199
APPENDIX 4 200
(Military Judge Support) to Annex Q (Legal) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan *200*
1. REFERENCE 200
2. PURPOSE 200
3. GENERAL 200
4. EXECUTION 200
APPENDIX 5 200
(Legal Support to Family Assistance) to Annex Q (Legal) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan *201*
1. PURPOSE 201
2. GENERAL 201
3. CONCEPT 201
4. EXECUTION 201
5. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTIC SUPPORT 201
APPENDIX 6 203
(Casualty Assistance Support) to Annex Q (Legal) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan *203*
1. PURPOSE 203
2. GENERAL 203
3. MOBILIZATION PLANNING 203
4. EXECUTION 203
5. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTIC SUPPORT 203
6. SEMIACTIVE AND STATE-OWNED AND OPERATED INSTALLATIONS 204
ANNEX R 205

(Orders for Mobilizing Reserve Component Units) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan *205*

1. REFERENCE 205
2. GENERAL 205
2.1 Purpose *205*
3. CONCEPT 205
4. RESPONSIBILITIES 206
4.1 FORSCOM *206*
4.2 CONUSA *206*
4.3 Other Major Army Commands *206*
4.4 Mobilization Stations/Activities *206*
4.5 Weather Units and Individuals *206*
4.6 Unit Commanders, STARCs or Other Orders Publication Authorities *206*

APPENDIX 1 **207**
(Sample Format 150) to ANNEX R (Orders for Mobilizing Reserve Component Units) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan *207*

TAB A **208**
(Sample Order Format 150) to ANNEX R (Orders for Mobilizing Reserve Component Units) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan *208*

APPENDIX 2 **209**
(Sample Format 165) to ANNEX R (Order for Mobilizing Reserve Component Units) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan *209*

TAB A **210**
(Sample Format 165) to ANNEX R (Orders for Mobilizing Reserve Component Units) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan *210*

APPENDIX 3 **211**
(Sample Format 745) to ANNEX R (Order for Mobilizing Reserve Component Units) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan *211*

ANNEX S **212**
(Provost Marshal) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan *212*

1. REFERENCE 212
2. GENERAL 212
2.1 Purpose *212*
2.2 Assumptions *212*
3. CONCEPT 212
4. RESPONSIBILITIES 212
5. EXECUTION 212
5.1 Concept of Operations *212*
5.2 Military Law Enforcement, Confinement, Crime Prevention and Security *212*
5.2.1 Access Control *212*
5.2.2 Critical Facilities *212*
5.2.3 Circulation Control *212*
5.2.4 AWOL and Deserters *212*
5.2.5 Crime Prevention *212*
5.2.6 Confinement *212*
5.2.7 Mobilization *213*
5.2.8 Confinement Planning *213*

APPENDIX 1 **215**
(Support Planning Matrix) to ANNEX S (Provost Marshal) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan *215*

APPENDIX 2 **216**
(Physical Security) to ANNEX S (Provost Marshal) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan *216*

1. REFERENCE 216
2. PURPOSE 216
3. GENERAL 216
4. ACTION REQUIRED 216
4.1 Prior to Mobilization *216*
4.2 Subsequent to Mobilization at MS *216*

ANNEX T **217**
(Resource Management) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan *217*

1. REFERENCE 217
2. PURPOSE 217
3. SCOPE 217
4. ASSUMPTIONS 217
5. FUNDING AUTHORITY 217
6. FUND CITATIONS 218
7. CHARGES TO APPROPRIATIONS 218
8. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS 218
9. FINANCE AND ACCOUNTING 218
9.1 Responsibilities *218*
9.1.1 Forces Command (FORSCOM) *218*
9.1.2 Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC) *219*
9.1.3 Mobilization Stations and Installations *219*
9.1.4 Reserve Component and Active Army Units *219*
10. PAY AND ALLOWANCES 219
11. CONCEPT OF FINANCE AND ACCOUNTING SUPPORT 219
11.1 Military Pay Procedures *219*
11.2 Accounting Procedures *219*

ANNEX U **220**
(Historical Activities) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan *220*

1. REFERENCE 220
2. GENERAL 220

2.1 Purpose 220
2.2 Assumptions 220
3. CONCEPT 220
4. RESPONSIBILITIES 220
ANNEX V 221
(Glossary) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan 221
1. GENERAL 221
1.1 Purpose 221
1.2 Assumptions 221
2. CONCEPT 221
ANNEX W 235
(Reference) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan 235
1. GENERAL 235
2. PURPOSE 235
3. ASSUMPTIONS 235
4. CONCEPT 235
4.1 Personnel and Administration 235
4.2 Civilian Personnel 235
4.3 Safety Program 235
4.4 Operations and Training 235
4.5 Intelligence 236
4.6 Logistics 236
4.7 Joint Pub 1-03.18 (Logistics) 236
4.8 Engineer 236
4.9 Provost Marshal 237
4.10 Public Affairs 237
4.11 Medical Logistic Policies and Procedures 237
4.12 Resources Management References 237
4.13 Financial 237
4.14 Information Mission Area 237
4.15 Military History 238
4.16 Legal 238
4.17 Chaplain 238
ANNEX X 239
To be published
ANNEX Y 240
To be published
ANNEX Z 241
(Criteria for Determining Candidate RC Units for Home Station Mobilization) To FORSCOM Mobilization Plan 241

FORSCOM MOBILIZATION PLAN (FMP)

1. SITUATION

International and domestic emergency situations will develop requiring the deployment of Army forces. When these situations exceed the response capability of Active Component forces, the President and/or Congress are authorized to mobilize sufficient Reserve Component forces to accomplish the mission at hand.

1.1 General

(1) As shown in Figure 1, national level concepts for a Graduated Response (GR) provide a planning framework for the national direction and control of military and national mobilization activities.

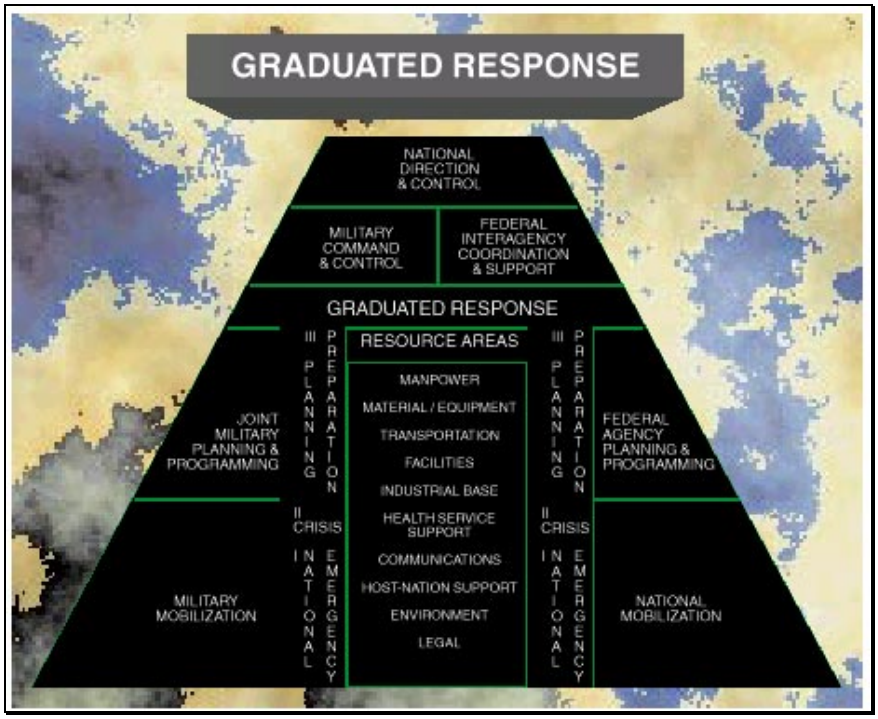

Figure 1 Graduated Response

(2) Presidential Executive Order 12656 (Assignment of Emergency Preparedness Responsibilities) of November 18, 1988, directs all Federal departments and agencies to design preparedness measures to permit a rapid and effective transition from routine to emergency operations, and to make effective use of the period following initial indication of a probable national security emergency. This includes:

- Development of a system of emergency actions that defines alternatives, processes, and issues to be considered during various stages of national security emergencies:
- Identification of actions that could be taken in the early stages of a national security emergency or pending national security emergency to mitigate the impact of or significantly reduce the lead times associated with full emergency action implementation.

(3) To meet the responsibilities outlined in Executive Order 12656, and to ensure the effective mobilization manpower and industrial resources, the emergency preparedness plans and programs of each Federal department and agency are now based upon the Graduated Response Concept. Basically, Graduated Response is a system to undertake mobilization in response to early, ambiguous and/or specific warnings. Graduated Response actions are designed to enhance deterrence, mitigate the impact of an event or crisis and reduce significantly the lead time associated with a mobilization should the crisis intensify. Graduated Response is designed to take into account the need to mobilize the Nation's resources in response to a wide range of crisis or emergency situations. Graduated Response is a flexible decision making process triggering preparedness and response actions which can be calibrated to the degree of severity and ambiguity of warning indicators or an event. Thus, GR allows the government, as a whole, to take small or large steps to increase our national security emergency preparedness posture.

(4) This plan observes concepts of Graduated Response for mobilization and deployment of Army forces.

(5) Army Regulation 10-87 designates FORSCOM as the HQDA executive agent and coordinating authority for mobilization and deployment planning and execution[1] within CONUS, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands to:

.[1] For purposes of this regulation, the use of the terms mobilization and deployment implies a follow on redeployment and demobilization

- Plan and manage mobilization and deployment of Reserve Component units within CONUS, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.
- Coordinate mobilization planning with other MACOM and DA agencies to insure plans are valid and comprehensive.
- Develop stationing assignments of sustaining base units in coordination with gaining MACOMs.

(6) As specified in AR 10-87, CG FORSCOM has the authority to task other MACOMs and DA agencies to accomplish mobilization and deployment planning and execution IAW the Army Mobilization and Operations Planning and Execution System (AMOPES) and FORSCOM Mobilization and Deployment Planning System (FORMDEPS).

(7) Forces Command provides combat ready forces for unified commands and has coordination authority for the overall implementation of the Army WARTRACE Program.

1.2 Enemy Forces

ANNEX B (Intelligence and Security).

1.3 Friendly Forces

ANNEX A, AMOPES apportions above the line Army forces to Army Component Commands (ACC) of supported Commanders-in-Chief. Forces Command mobilization and deployment planning is based on and supports this apportionment.

1.3.1 HQ, Department of the Army

When authorized, HQDA directs the expansion of the Active Component through the mobilization of Reserve Component (RC) units and individuals and through the activation of additional US Army units.

1.3.2 Army Pacific (USARPAC)

(1) Plans and manages mobilization and deployment of Reserve Component units within the USARPAC area of responsibility.

(2) Responsible for accomplishing the applicable tasks listed under CONUSA, MS, CI, and SI and as determined by the headquarters of the appropriate Unified Command.

(3) Commands assigned Active Army and Army Reserve forces and mobilization stations in theater.

(4) Develop Joint Strategic Capability Plan (JSCP) and AMOPES tasked Time Phased Force Deployment Data (TPFDD) in coordination with Forces Command and U.S. Transportation Command.

(5) Provides logistic and administrative support to RC units in the USARPAC area.

1.3.3 Army Europe (USAREUR)

(1) Plans and manages mobilization and deployment of Reserve Component units within the USAREUR area of responsibility.

(2) Responsible for accomplishing the applicable tasks listed under CONUSA, MS, CI, and SI and as determined by the headquarters of the appropriate Unified Command.

(3) Commands assigned Active Army and Army Reserve forces and mobilization stations in theater.

(4) Develop Joint Strategic Capability Plan (JSCP) and AMOPES tasked Time Phased Force Deployment Data (TPFDD) in coordination with Forces Command and U.S. Transportation Command.

(5) Provides logistic and administrative support to RC units in the USAREUR area.

1.3.4 Army South (USARSO)

Operates in accordance with MOU between FORSCOM and USARSO. Title 10 responsibilities for all USAR units assigned to USSOUTHCOM will be fulfilled by FORSCOM for mobilization and deployment. Upon mobilization FORSCOM assumes responsibility for all RC units and commands through First U.S. Army and Fort Buchanan. The USSOUTHCOM in accordance with MOU may task USARSO for Training Readiness Oversight (TRO) of Army RC units and FORSCOM will, within available resources, provide support directly to USARSO IAW with established DOD policy on TRO and consistent with FORSCOM mission requirements.

1.3.5 Transportation Command (TRANSCOM)

(1) Performs global strategic mobility mission in support of warfighting CINCs.

(2) Directs Component Commands to schedule CINC-validated lift requirements for force projection.

1.3.6 Third U.S. Army (TUSA)

(1) Commands assigned Active Army and Army Reserve forces.

(2) Develop Joint Strategic Capability Plan (JSCP) and AMOPES tasked Time Phased Force Deployment Data (TPFDD) in coordination with Forces Command and U.S. Transportation Command.

1.3.7 Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)

Provides programming, construction, design, and contracting support for facilities. Provides technical and construction support for real estate expansions.

1.3.8 Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

The Director of FEMA serves as an advisor to the National Security Council on issues of national security emergency preparedness, including mobilization preparedness, civil defense, continuity of government, technological disasters, and other issues. As appropriate, FEMA will provide guidance to the heads of Federal departments and agencies on the use of defense production authorities, including resource claims, in order to improve the capability of industry and infrastructure systems to meet national security emergency needs.

1.4 Assumptions

(1) Installations or portions of installations that are committed to other government agencies, or that are subject to recapture (return to the Army), will be available for Army use.

(2) Legislation and executive orders may remove some or all restrictive peacetime regulatory controls pertaining to installation management.

2. MISSION

When directed by HQ, Department of the Army, FORSCOM activates, mobilizes, trains, prepares for deployment, and deploys units required to expand the Army to meet war or other emergency requirements. When directed, FORSCOM demobilizes units no longer needed to meet war or other emergency requirements.

3. EXECUTION

ANNEX C (Concept of Operations)

Mobilization Environment

(1) Levels of Mobilization and authorities are illustrated at Figure 2.

The Mobilization Spectrum

	GENERAL DESCRIPTION	HOW MANY?	WHO AUTHORIZES?	STATUTORY AUTHORITY	UNITS OR INDIVIDUAL SOLDIERS OR UNITS
SELECTIVE	For a domestic emergency, mobilization of RC units or soldiers may be required to protect life, protect federal property, prevent disruption of federal activities, or in case of an insurrection in any state against its government.				
	Insurrection	As needed.	President	10 USC 331 – 335	Units of State Militia. National Guard Units and/or individual soldiers.
	National Guard in Federal Service, if - U.S. invaded or in danger - rebellion against US Government - President unable with regular forces to execute US laws	As needed.	President	10 USC 12406	
	Civil Reserve Air Fleet - Stage I		AMC	10 USC 9511 CJCSI 3110.11A	
PRESIDENTIAL SELECTED RESERVE CALL-UP	For Low-Intensity Regional Conflict through Mid-Level Regional Conflict				
	Selected Reserve – The President may augment the Active Forces by a call-up of the Selected Reserve to meet the requirements of an operational mission.	Not more than 200,000 for not more than 270 days.	President/ Secretary	10 USC 12304 (Cannot be used for insurrection or national disaster.)	Units and/or individuals of the Selected Reserve only.
	Stop Loss – President may suspend any law relating to promotion, retirement, or separation		President	10 USC 12305	
	Civil Reserve Air Fleet, Stage II		Secretary	10 USC 9511 CJCSI 3110.11A	
PARTIAL MOBILIZATION	For a Major Regional Operation				
	RC generally			10 USC 12301	
	Selected Reserve			10 USC 12304	
	Ready Reserve – In case of war or other national emergency, Congress or the President may order mobilization of up to one million Ready Reserve for up to 24 months. The Congress can increase the numbers and duration by separate action.	Up to 1,000,000 (All Services) for up to two years. Can be increased by Congressional action.	President or Congress.	10 USC 12302 (Expansion of armed forces.)	Ready Reserve units and individuals.
	Retired Reserve and Recall of Retired Regulars	As needed.	Secretary	10 USC 12307 (Recall of Retired Reserves) 10 USC 688 (Recall of Retired Regulars) 10 USC 6485 (Recall of Fleet Reserve and Fleet Marine Reserve)	Retirees.
	Stop Loss		President	10 USC 12305	
	Civil Reserve Air Fleet, Stage III		Secretary, provided President or Congress have declared national emergency.	10 USC 9511 CJCSI 3110.11A	

Figure 2 The Mobilization Spectrum

FULL MOBILIZATION	For Global Conflict				
	RC generally			10 USC 12301	
	Selected Reserve			10 USC 12304	
	Ready Reserve			10 USC 12302	
	Full mobilization requires passage by Congress of a Public Law or joint resolution declaring war or national emergency. It involves the mobilization of all RC units in the existing approved force structure, all individual reservists, and the material resources needed for the expanded force structure. Term: duration plus six months.	Up to the strength of the approved force structure of the Armed Forces.		Public law or joint resolution by Congress declaring war or national emergency.	All of the above, plus national conscription as determined by the Congress and President.
	Standby Reserve – Secretary determines that there are not enough units or individuals in the Ready Reserve.			10 USC 12306	
	Stop Loss.			10 USC 12305	
	Conscription.		President Congress	50 USC App 451 Requires enabling legislation.	
TOTAL MOBILIZATION	For Extended Global Conflict				
	All of the above listed mobilization options				
	Total mobilization involves expansion of the active Armed Forces by organizing and/or activating additional units beyond the existing approved troop basis to respond to requirements in excess of the troop basis and the mobilization of all additional resources needed, to include production facilities, to augment and sustain such forces.	Strength levels beyond full mobilization as determined by the President and approved by Congress.	Congress President	As above.	As above.

Figure 3 The Mobilization Spectrum (Continued)

(2) A thorough understanding of the mobilization spectrum depicted at Figure 3 is essential to effective planning and execution of the mission. This graphic portrayal illustrates the interrelationship between the levels of mobilization and the types operations in which this nation could become involved. In essence, Figure 3 is a fundamental portrayal of the comprehensive mobilization environment:

(3) Domestic Emergency Operations. Domestic emergencies may result in the selective mobilization of U. S. Army Reserve Units. An example would be maintenance of postal services in the event of a postal strike.

(4) Small Scale Contingency Operations (SSCO). When efforts to deter an adversary occur in the context of a crisis, they become the leading edge of crisis response. In this sense, deterrence straddles the line between shaping the international environment and responding to crises. Deterrence in crisis generally involves signaling the United States' commitment to a particular country or interest by enhancing our warfighting capability in the theater. Forces in or near the theater may be moved closer to the crisis and other forces rapidly deployed to the area. The U.S. may also choose to make additional declaratory statements to communicate the costs of aggression or coercion to an adversary, and in some cases may choose to employ U.S. forces in a limited manner to underline the message and deter further adventurism.

The U.S. military conducts smaller-scale contingency operations to vindicate national interests. These operations encompass the full range of military operations short of major theater warfare, including humanitarian assistance, peacekeeping, disaster relief, no-fly zones, reinforcing key allies, limited strikes, and interventions. These operations will likely pose the most frequent challenge for U.S. forces and cumulatively require significant commitments over time. These operations will also put a premium on the ability of the U.S. military to work closely and effectively with other U.S. Government agencies, non-governmental organizations, regional and international security organizations and coalition partners.

(5) Major Theater War. At the high end of responding to crises is fighting and winning major theater wars. This mission will remain the ultimate test of our Total Force, our active and reserve military components and one in which it must always succeed. For the foreseeable future, the United States, in concert with regional allies, must remain able to deter credibly and defeat large-scale, cross-border aggression in two distant theaters in overlapping time frames. As long as countries like Iraq and North Korea remain capable of threatening vital U.S. interests, this requirement is only prudent. Maintaining such a capability should, when we are heavily engaged in one region, deter opportunism elsewhere and provide a hedge against the possibility that we might encounter larger or more difficult than expected threats. A strategy for deterring and defeating aggression in two theaters ensures we maintain the flexibility to meet unknown future threats, while continued global engagement helps preclude such threats from developing.

(6) Global Operation. A global scenario has been the traditional level of operation envisioned by a war on the continent of Europe and would require the call up of all authorized units as well as individuals in the Individual Ready Reserve (IRR).

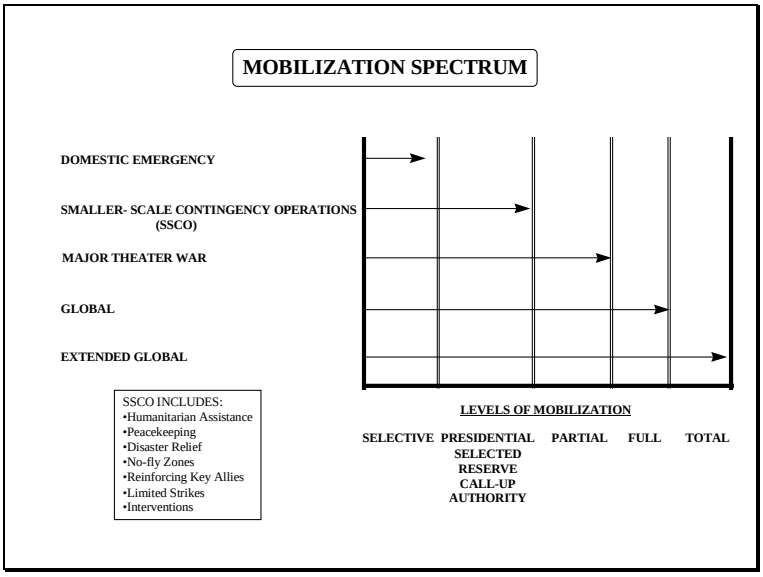

Figure 3

(7) Extended Global Conflict. Extended global operations would require the formation of units beyond those currently authorized. Additionally, the entire nation's economy and resources would be mobilized to support the operation. This type operation is normally at a level associated with WWII and would lead us to total mobilization.

(8) The traditional focus, at least for the past fifty years, has been on a global conflict at the full mobilization level. Experience has demonstrated that we must have the capability and flexibility to enter the spectrum at any level of operational intensity as well as any level of mobilization. We must then be prepared to react from that point to meet operational

requirements and adjust to a changing situation. Operation DESERT SHIELD, which began as a small scale regional operation, quickly transitioned both in operational intensity and on the mobilization scale. Future plans must recognize that any operation has the potential to evolve from a low intensity regional level with few forces being authorized for call-up, to an extended global conflict requiring total mobilization of the nation's resources.

(9) Forces Command prepares for mobilization by providing planning policy, directives and guidance to CONUSA, major troop units, FORSCOM installation commanders, other MACOM installations, State Adjutants General (in consonance with the NGB), and the RSC (in consonance with the USARC). All headquarters and units conduct extensive mobilization preplanning. The CONUSA are assigned responsibility for completion of all mobilization planning for FORSCOM missions within their respective area of operations (AOR).

(10) Reserve Component units prepare for, mobilize and deploy from CONUS in five phases: Phase I, Planning; Phase II, Alert; Phase III, Home Station; Phase IV, Mobilization Station; and Phase V, Port of Embarkation. (See **ANNEX C** for further details.)

3.1 Tasks

3.1.1 U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC)

(1) Provide logistic, administrative, and training support to FORSCOM units attached to TRADOC installations.

(2) Provide administrative and logistical support to RC units through designated TRADOC support installations in accordance with appropriate regulations.

(3) Coordinate mobilization planning with HQ, FORSCOM as appropriate.

(4) Ensure TRADOC installations with a FORSCOM mobilization mission, prepare and submit a mobilization plan to the supporting CONUSA for review and approval.

(5) Assume command of USAR Divisions (Institutional Training), and ARNG training units/organizations upon arrival at MS.

(6) Assure TRADOC installations support the FORSCOM mobilization mission and respond to FORSCOM mobilization policies, procedures, and directives during mobilization.

3.1.2 Army Medical Command (MEDCOM)

(1) Ensure that installation MEDCOM activities coordinate their mobilization planning with their host installation. The medical activity will provide a medical annex IAW sample format shown in **ANNEX G** of the Installation Commanders Handbook (FORSCOM Regulation 500-3-4). This will become part of the installation mobilization plan.

(2) Coordinate mobilization plans as they pertain to FORSCOM missions with the appropriate CONUSA.

(3) Medical Command MSC assumes command of USAR Medical TDA units upon their arrival at their mobilization station.

(4) Expand the health care treatment base in CONUS to support the mobilizing force and returning theater generated patients.

3.1.3 U.S. Army Materiel Command (USAMC)

(1) Provide logistic, administrative, and training support to FORSCOM units attached to USAMC installations.

(2) In Accordance With AR 700-4 (USAMC Logistics Assistance Program-LAP) provide a network of AMC Logistical Assistance Offices (LAOs) at key locations in MACOMs (including FORSCOM), installation or field headquarters throughout CONUS. These offices serve as a single point of contact between the logistic support community and AC and RC field commanders in all matters of materiel readiness. Chief LAO at each respective installation or command will coordinate the use of all needed AMC resources as part of the above program.

3.1.4 Military Traffic Management Command (MTMC) as the Army Component of U.S. Transportation Command:

(1) Develop plans to ensure the efficient use and control of military and commercial CONUS land transportation resources available to the Department of Defense (DOD) to support mobilization and emergencies.

(2) Provide traffic management and common-user terminal support to military and commercial ports in support of mobilization and deployment.

(3) Develop plans for the mobilization of MTMC resources to support expanded MTMC operations. Plans will be published and coordinated with appropriate HQDA organizations.

(4) Coordinate with HQDA and HQ FORSCOM to select MTMC designated RC units to be ordered to active duty at specified mobilization sites.

(5) In support of mobilization and deployment, assume command of Transportation Terminal Brigades/Battalions, Deployment Support Brigades, Railway Operating Battalion, and Port Security Companies upon arrival at the port which these units support.

3.1.5 Army Special Operations Command (USASOC)

(1) In support of mobilization and deployment, coordinate the selection of RC SOF units required in the various force packages and scenarios with FORSCOM.

(2) Provide recommended stationing locations to FORSCOM for SOF units.

(3) Provide technically qualified personnel to mobilization assistance teams to assist in the training and validation of SOF units.

(4) Ensure that FORSCOM has sufficient administrative control of mobilized SOF units to accomplish required accessioning of units to active duty.

3.1.6 Continental U.S. Armies (CONUSA)

(1) Each CONUSA is responsible for all planning, preparation, and execution of mobilization missions in their AOR. The CONUSA will review and/or approve the mobilization plans for each Power Projection Platform/Power Support Platform (PPP/PSP) within their geographic area of responsibility.

(2) The following tasks and authorities facilitate their execution:

(a) Exercise operational control over active component installations for mobilization and deployment planning and execution.

(b) Exercise a planning association with State Operated Mobilization Stations (SOMS) and State Area Commands/(STARC).

(c) Supervise, evaluate, and inspect the mobilization training of USAR units.

(d) In preparation for mobilization, coordinate with State Adjutants General, USAR Division (EX) and Regional Support Command (RSC) Commanders to supervise the training of RC units; evaluate, in conjunction with the ARNG unit commander, the units ability to perform its wartime missions.

(e) Triennially review and approve RSC and STARC mobilization support plans.

(f) Ensure RSCs and STARCs provide funds for the accomplishment of the unit command triennial mob station coordination visit.

(g) Triennially review and approve all PPP/PSP mobilization plans. Major Army Command missions included in the mobilization plan, i.e., **ANNEX J** (Training Base Expansion), will be approved by appropriate MACOM. Major Army Command will forward approval to CONUSA. Upon receipt of MACOM approval, CONUSA will approve the entire plan and provide comments to appropriate MACOM.

(h) Coordinate mobilization plans among service components and across command boundaries within the CONUSA geographic area.

(i) Coordinate with STARC and RSCs for post mobilization support on a case-by-case basis until mobilized units arrive at the mobilization station.

(j) Establish post-mobilization command and control relationships and support and coordinate responsibilities for multi-State ARNG units and non-organic units of GOCOMs.

(k) Prepare a mobilization plan or supplement this plan to address requirements unique to specific Army areas and submit plans to HQ FORSCOM, ATTN:AFOP-OCM, for approval.

(l) Task PPP/PSP and responsible installations to ascertain their capabilities to accomplish assigned mobilization missions. Provide other RC unit information required for mobilization planning to the PPP/PSP and responsible installations.

(m) Serve as the FORSCOM point-of-contact (POC) to other MACOM installations for matters concerning FORSCOM units, either mobilizing at or deploying, from these installations.

(n) Review and provide comments on the validity of PPP/PSP mobilization tables of distribution and allowances (MOBTDAs) based on approved PPP/PSP mobilization plans.

(o) Ensure PPP's and PSP's have their MOBLAS capabilities operational. The PP and PSP's must establish procedure for the effective receipt of transmitted ARNG and USAR data. Ensure that STARC's electronically transmit required data for mobilizing and SRPing soldiers to the PPP/PSP's.

(p) Ensure units' Post-mobilization Training and Support Requirements (PTSR) are developed and submitted to designated mobilization stations IAW instructions contained in FORSCOM Regulation 500-3-3. The PTSR data requirements are reduced where the electronic data transfer has occurred. Changes are contained in FC Regulation 500-3-3.

(q) Ensure the mobilization preparedness of RC units including training, exercises, and the preparation of unit mobilization files.

® Ensure STARC and RSCs test their alert notification plans annually. Assembly is optional.

(s) Provide planning guidance to STARC and RSCs for disposition and utilization of personnel, Federal property, and equipment.

(t) Supervise and participate in the redistribution of personnel and equipment IAW **APPENDIX 3**, **ANNEX D**, this document.

(u) Validate for deployment general officer commands (less corps headquarters).

(v) In conjunction with PPP/PSP, plan the activation, organization, and assignment of Mobilization Assistance Teams (MATS). Ensure that a MAT is attached to each PPP/PSP to assist in training and deployment validation.

(w) Command mobilized RC units from their date of mobilization until arrival at PPP/PSP. Command may be exercised through STARC/RSC if these headquarters have been mobilized/federalized.

(x) Prepare appropriate orders for USAR and ARNG units ordered to active duty, except when ARNG units are mobilized under Section 12406, Title 10, US Code.

(y) Publish orders transferring units scheduled for assignment to other MACOMs on the units date of arrival at mobilization stations. Retain command of unit until arrival at PPP/PSP.

(z) Be prepared to redistribute FORSCOM assets among PPP/PSP within area boundaries to increase the number of units validated for deployment. Pass unfilled resource requirements and excesses to FORSCOM.

(aa) Manage through the appropriate STARC/ RSC/supporting installation, the disposition of personnel and equipment not accompanying units to the PPP/PSP, Federal property, and other resources.

(bb) Be prepared to activate, organize, train, deploy, and employ force expansion units to support FULL and TOTAL Mobilization.

(cc) Be prepared to monitor the STARC Military Academy accelerated program and at the conclusion of academy programs, monitor the STARC use of academy personnel. (Upon request of TRADOC, academy personnel and organic equipment will be transferred to TRADOC.)

3.1.7 CONUS BASED CORPS

Assist PPP/PSP and CONUSA in cross leveling of personnel and redistribution of equipment.

3.1.8 ARMY RESERVE COMMAND

(1) Manage and resource USAR units to accomplish those mobilization missions assigned by HQ FORSCOM.

(2) Pass command of mobilized USAR units to CONUSA on effective date of call up.

(3) Be prepared to continue support of USAR units following mobilization in coordination with CONUSA.

(4) Ensure funding of the unit commander triennial visit to their mob stations.

3.1.9 Installations Designated as PPP/PSP in ANNEX A

(1) Prepare a mobilization plan in accordance with guidance in Volume I and Volume IV of FORMDEPS.

(2) Receive, house, support, redistribute resources, train, and validate units for deployment. Prepare for and support the deployment of AC and mobilized RC units. Receive, support, and assign Individual Ready Reserve (IRR), Individual Mobilization Augmentee (IMA), and recalled retiree personnel reporting to the PPP/PSP.

(3) Establish or expand activities to include consideration of other MACOM tenant activities and requirements. This includes:

(a) Ensuring MOBLAS is operational for distribution of RC data across the installation.

(b) Operation of host Service schools, Army Training Center (ATCs), Officer Candidate Schools (OCS), and CONUS Replacement Centers (CRC).

(4) Prepare for and operate Departure/Arrival Airfield Control Groups (DACGs) at Aerial Ports of Embarkation (APOEs) and marshaling areas in the vicinity of Sea Ports of Embarkation (SPOEs) in accordance with FORSCOM/ARNG Regulation 55-1 and FORMDEPS, Vol. II.

(5) Provide PPP/PSP mobilization and deployment plans and any documentation that provides procedures for mobilization requirements, i.e., CI and SI standard operating procedures (SOPs) and marshaling area plans, to appropriate CONUSA for approval; provide training base expansion plans to TRADOC for approval.

(6) Coordinate with the USAR DIV(IT)s, the TASS training brigades and TASS training battalions scheduled to mobilize at the PPP/PSP where appropriate.

(7) Prepare or coordinate the preparation of mobilization plans for sub installations and submit to respective CONUSA for approval. (Mobilization plans will be coordinated with the applicable Garrison Support Unit.)

(8) Triennially, update or furnish RC units (through channels) a mobilization packet to include but not limited to:

(a) Maps and overlays showing proposed billeting space, unit training areas, and facilities.

(b) Copies of installation administrative, logistic, and security instructions and regulations, reoriented to reflect anticipated wartime conditions.

(c) Sample copies of all completed forms and reports identified in **ANNEX J**, FORMDEPS Vol. III, that have to be submitted.

(9) Maintain files of Post-mobilization Training and Support Requirements (PTSR)), and Post-mobilization Training Plans, and use requirements for mobilization planning. Provide PTSR information on medical units to the installation.

(10) At least triennially conduct coordination conferences with units scheduled to mobilize at the installation. Installation staff personnel are encouraged to visit appropriate RC headquarters for coordination. When the RC units annual training (AT) site is the PPP/PSP, the conference may be conducted concurrently with AT.

(11) Coordinate mobilization planning requirements with the appropriate CONUSA, STARC, and RSC and other agencies as required.

(12) Plan for the use of early-mobilizing, late-deploying, and non-deploying RC units to provide interim installation support.

(13) Prepare a MOBTDA that encompasses all post-mobilization missions IAW approved plans and provide a copy to FORSCOM for review.

(14) As a Support Installation, provide a copy of the PTSR to mobilization sites for those units mobilizing at the site.

(15) Assume command of mobilized units upon arrival at the PPP/PSP

(16) Installations and valid SORTS Subordinate Reporter (SBPRT) for mobilized units assigned to FORSCOM and TRADOC will:

(a) Submit the Unit Status Report (USR) IAW AR 220-1 to arrive at HQ FORSCOM within 72 hours of the arrival of units main body and change reports thereafter.

(b) Submit J card (Organizational Personnel Strength Data) report IAW FORSCOM/TRADOC Regulation 525-3 to arrive at HQ FORSCOM within 48 hours of the arrival of units main body and change reports thereafter.

(c) Submit SORTS IAW FORSCOM/TRADOC Regulation 525-3.

(17) Annually review the MAT structure, comparing it with Command and Control Computer System, Army (GCCS-A) to ensure a proper mix of skills is available to support mobilization. Recommend any changes to the CONUSA, on execution, deploy and support the attached MAT.

(18) When directed, cross level personnel and redistribute material/equipment to increase the readiness of deploying units.

(19) Pass information on resource (personnel and equipment) overages and shortages to the CONUSA through functional ADP systems.

(20) Validate the deployment readiness of units (less GOCOMs) scheduled to deploy in support of a specific OPLAN. The (GOCOMs will be validated as determined by the respective CONUSA – less corps headquarters and collocated divisions that will be validated by the corps.) (See **APPENDIX 2**, **ANNEX C**.)

(21) Prepare for deployment and deploy units as directed by FORSCOM deployment orders.

(22) Receive and train force expansion units for FULL Mobilization as directed by HQ FORSCOM. Manage the organization, cadre fill, assignment of personnel and equipment, training, and deployment of the units.

(23) Receive and train force expansion units required for TOTAL Mobilization as directed by MACOMs based on DA guidance.

(24) Appoint, as directed by CONUSA, a Defense Coordinating Officer (DCO).

3.1.10 Coordinating Installations (Cis)

(1) The Cis are designated as area coordinators. Cis are identified for each RC unit in the FORSCOM Mobilization Planning module of AGCCS. In this role, they will:

(2) Provide off-post units and individuals a central point where available support can be arranged.

(3) Facilitate coordination among Sis, RSC, STARC and PPP/PSP.

(4) Maintain close coordination with appropriate area commanders, STARC, RSC, and other installations regarding mobilization planning requirements.

3.1.11 Support Installations (Sis)

(1) Provide support to off-post units and individuals (to include activities such as mobilized Civil Defense Support Detachments, transportation units at ports, SPOE and APOE marshaling and staging areas, and mobilization sites) IAW the Mobilization Planning Segment of AGCCS and FORSCOM/ARNG Regulation 55-1.

(2) Maintain coordination with appropriate area commanders, STARC/RSC, and other installations regarding mobilization support requirements.

(3) Maintain copies of FORSCOM Form 319-R, Post-mobilization Training and Support Requirements (PTSR) and Post-mobilization Training Plans and utilize in support requirements planning for units in assigned Mobilization Planning Segment of AGCCS area of responsibility.

3.1.12 State Area Command (STARC)

(1) Direct, and supervise preparation and maintenance of unit mobilization files in consonance with National Guard Bureau (NGB) coordinating instructions, CONUSA guidance, and FORMDEPS Vol. III.

(2) Prepare a mobilization support plan in accordance with this regulation and CONUSA implementing plans and guidance.

(3) Ensure funding of the unit commander triennial visit to their mob stations.

(4) Ensure all subordinate commands test their alert notification plans annually. Assembly is optional.

(5) Plan and coordinate with appropriate installations for release of property that reverts to Federal control, to include phase-out time, use of equipment and supplies at the facility, to include operations of mobilization and training equipment sites (MATES) by TAGs and STARC.

(6) Plan to support mobilized USAR units designated by CONUSAs.

(7) Ensure subordinate unit representatives attend installation mobilization conferences and visit PPP/PSP in accordance with paragraph 3.3.9 above.

(8) Provide to the PPP/PSP or responsible installation other RC unit information required for PPP/.PSP mobilization planning.

(9) Establish procedures for reviewing and approving subordinate unit movement plans.

(10) Be prepared to cross level personnel and equipment prior to a unit's effective date of mobilization to assure the unit meets deployability standards. No unit will be drawn below C-3 without FORSCOM approval.

(11) The Adjutant General, through the STARC, of states that administer state operated PPP/PSP as listed in **APPENDIX 1, ANNEX A**, will ensure preparation, coordination and submission to CONUSA of mobilization plans.

(12) Be prepared to transfer STARC Military Academy personnel and organic equipment to TRADOC.

(13) Provide increased levels of support to alerted/mobilized units until arrival at PPP/PSP.

(14) Move federalized units to PPP/PSP or to ports of embarkation as directed by CONUSA.

(15) Assist the U.S. Property and Fiscal Officer (USPFO) to dispose of residual federal assets. Coordinate transfer of equipment as requested by the CONUSA.

(16) Coordinate family assistance for all military dependents in the State and in the areas beyond the support capability of military facilities. The DA Pam 360-525 (Family Assistance Handbook for Mobilization) covers personal affairs, benefits, and entitlements during mobilization.

(17) Manage movement of convoys within the state IAW FORSCOM/ARNG Regulation 55-1.

(18) When directed, accelerate the OCS program. Upon completion and graduation of candidates, academy personnel and organic equipment will be transferred to TRADOC.

(19) At Full Mobilization, a decision may be made that Military Academies will be discontinued. Personnel and organic equipment of the CONUS STARC Military Academies will be transferred to a TRADOC installation or school as specified in **ANNEX T** (Training) to TRADOC Mobilization and Operations Planning and Execution System (TMOPES).

(20) Conduct Home Station Mobilization in accordance with FORSCOM directions.

3.1.13 Reserve Support Commands

(1) Prepare a mobilization support plan in accordance with this regulation and CONUSA implementing plans and guidance.

(2) Prepare plans to command assigned units and assume responsibilities for USAR units assigned to GOCOMs that will not be mobilized when their GOCOMs are mobilized

(3) Supervise preparation and maintenance of mobilization files, movement plans, and alert plans of subordinate units.

(4) Coordinate support for subordinate units.

(5) Develop procedures to execute, coordinate, control, alert, mobilize, support, and move units and review, validate, and approve unit movement plans.

(6) Develop procedures and define responsibilities for the disposition of property and for equipment and personnel not accompanying units to mobilization stations.

(7) Provide other RC unit information required for planning to the mobilization stations and responsible installations.

(8) Exercise command and control over alerted USAR units until mobilized.

(9) Provide assistance to mobilized units for HQ functions (processing, administrative, logistic, and financial actions) and movement from home stations to mobilization stations. Coordinate required support with Cis and Sis as required.

(10) Be prepared to cross level personnel and equipment prior to a unit's effective date of call-up to assure the unit meets deployability standards. No unit will be drawn down below C-3 without FORSCOM approval.

(11) Ensure subordinate unit representatives attend installation mobilization conferences and visit mobilization stations in accordance with paragraph 3.3l.

(12) Ensure funding of the unit commander triennial visit to their mob stations.

(13) Conduct Home Station Mobilization in accordance with FORSCOM directions.

3.1.14 USAR General Officer Commands (GOCOMs)

(1) Prepare plans based on TRADOC plans for USAR Divisions (Institutional Training (IT)) and Exercise (EX) to assume post-mobilization missions.

(2) For GOCOMs that are MUSARCs, prepare

a mobilization plan in accordance with FORMDEPS Vol. I and CONUSA mobilization guidance.

(3) Plan, in conjunction with the area RSC and with CONUSA guidance, the transfer of assigned late-deploying units to RSC control.

(4) Supervise preparation of mobilization files, alert plans, and movement plans of organic subordinate units.

(5) Coordinate support for organic units, to include procedures for designated Class A Agents and Mobilization Purchasing Authority.

(6) Develop procedures to execute, coordinate, and control the alert, mobilization, support, and movement of organic units.

(7) Develop procedures and responsibilities for the disposition of property and the equipment and personnel that do not accompany units to mobilization stations.

(8) Plan responsibilities and procedures for support of non-organic units.

(9) Ensure the mobilization training and planning preparedness of assigned units.

3.1.15 USAR Divisions (Institutional Training) (DIV)(IT)

(1) Plan to move to designated mobilization stations on order.

(2) Prepare to operate U.S. Army Training Centers (USATCs) in accordance with **ANNEX T** (Training) to TRADOC Mobilization and Operations Planning and Execution System (TMOPES.

(3) Plan for utilization of USAR TASS training brigades, TASS training battalions, ***State Military Academy*** personnel and organic equipment in accordance with **ANNEX T**, TMOPES.

(4) Coordinate directly with PPP/PSP operation of USATCs to include increased CTA 50-900 requirements for trainees.

(5) When designated a RSC, comply with pre-mobilization guidance of the CONUSA and prepare a mobilization plan in accordance with FORMDEPS Vol. I and Vol. V.

3.1.16 USAR Division (IT) Reception Structure

(1) Plan to move to designated PSP on order.

(2) Prepare to either augment or establish a U.S. Army Reception Station in accordance with **ANNEX T**, TMOPES.

(3) Coordinate with mobilization stations for operation and expansion of reception stations to include increased CTA 50-900 items for mobilized personnel.

3.1.17 Garrison Support Units (GSU)

(1) Plan to move to designated PPP/PSP on order.

(2) Assist in the preparation of the PPP/PSP mobilization plan and mobilization packets.

(3) Assist in the development of MOBTDAs with the PPP/PSP or responsible installation.

(4) Prepare to augment the existing installation staff or to assume overall responsibility for activation and operation of assigned installations and prepare to receive, process, support, and deploy units and individuals assigned to the installation.

(5) Participate in mobilization conferences conducted by PPP/PSP with RC units scheduled for mobilization at that installation.

3.1.18 USAR Medical Training Center

(1) Plan to move to designated PSP on order.

(2) Establish training center and conduct medical training as directed by the Commander, MEDCOM.

4. COORDINATING INSTRUCTIONS

This plan is effective for planning upon receipt and for execution upon receipt of HQDA Mobilization Order(s).

4.1 Mobilization Alert Procedures
(**APPENDIX 6** to **ANNEX C**)

Announcement of additional paid unit training assemblies (if authorized) to assist authorized alerted units for active duty will be made through the HQDA alert message.

4.1.1 Orders for Mobilizing Reserve Component Units to Active Duty

See **ANNEX R**.

(1) At this time, there are eight State-Operated Mobilization Stations (SOMS). Mobilization plans will be developed for each of these installations IAW Volume IV of FORMDEPS and coordinated with respective CONUSA for approval. The plans will be coordinated with the TAGs of SOMS before forwarding them to the CONUSA for approval.

(2) State Area Command and RSCs will ensure commanders of RC units are advised of the following for their primary contingency: scheduled mobilization date (MDATE); date unit departs HS (HSTDD); MS Arrival date (MBSAD); MS; for deploying units, date the unit must be ready to deploy from MS (this is the estimated date of deployment (EDD) for both air (EDDA) and sea (EDDS); and WARTRACE alignments.

(3) Each commander should also be advised that units may be mobilized to support other contingencies, and as a result, the unit mission, period of mobilization, time of deployment, and area for deployment could change.

4.1.2 Funding
Commanders will use existing available funds to finance initial mobilization requirements until additional funds are made available. Specific procedures are outlined in **ANNEX T**.

4.1.3 Visits to PPP/PSP

(1) Reserve Component commanders or their representatives (to separate company and detachment level) and a representative of the State Military Academy will attend their PPP/PSP triennial coordination conference. Units that conduct annual training (AT) at their PPP/PSP may conduct coordination during AT.

(2) Newly assigned RC commanders will visit their PPP/PSP within six months of assuming command.

(3) Within three months of major stationing changes (separate battalion or higher), representatives of the new PPP/PSP and the RC unit should hold a coordination meeting.

(4) The Adjutant Generals and RSC s will program funds to support these visits.

(5) Direct coordination among MACOMs, CONUS, USARC, TAGs, STARCs, RSC s, Cis, Sis, and MSs is authorized and encouraged.

4.1.4 Reports

(1) Recurring reports required by HQ FORSCOM from FORSCOM elements and PPP/PSPs with FORSCOM missions are contained in FORSCOM Circular 25-95-9 dated 1 Aug 95 (List of Approved Recurring Management Information Requirements). Reports required by other MACOMs are found in other MACOM documents.

(2) To assure unit training and support requirements are available when and where needed, an information copy of the PTSR will be provided to the peacetime chain of command and the Supporting Installation in addition to the mobilization station.

5. SERVICE SUPPORT

5.1 Logistics
ANNEX D.

5.2 Personnel
ANNEX E.

5.3 Command and Signal

5.3.1 Information Mission Area
ANNEX K.

5.3.2 Command
FORSCOM Operations Center, Fort McPherson, GA, AFOP-OC (AV 367-5222) (Commercial (404) 669-5222).

ANNEXES

A	Task Organization
B	Intelligence and Security
C	Operations
D	Logistics
E	Personnel
F	Public Affairs
G	Medical
H	Weather Services
I	Inspector General
J	Chaplain
K	Information Mission Area
L	Operations Security
M	Mapping, Charting, and Geodesy
N	Engineer
O	Unit Training
P	Mob TDA Development
Q	Legal
R	Orders for Mobilizing Reserve Component Units
S	Provost Marshal
T	Resource Management
U	Historical Activities
V	Glossary
W	References
X	Total Mobilization (TBP)
Y	STARC/MUSARC Commander's guidance (TBP)
Z	Criteria for determining candidate RC units for home station mobilization

ANNEX A
(Task Organization) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan

1. GENERAL

1.1 Purpose
This annex identifies the various agencies involved in the mobilization and deployment of Army forces. The annex also describes the responsibilities and interrelationships of these commands and agencies.

1.2 Assumptions
Basic plan.

2. CONCEPT

2.1 Organization
Because there are forces from all three Army components involved, as well as a multitude of commands and agencies, the task organization, or architectural structure, is quite complex. None-the-less, experience has shown that these relationships are workable so long as they are clearly laid out, understood and accepted.

(1) The task organization for peacetime planning is displayed at Appendix 1. While, this task organization does not represent every Army activity involved in peacetime planning, the primary agencies and relationships associated with the mobilization and deployment of units are included.

(2) The task organization shown at Appendix 2 is a snapshot in time indicating relationships at the full mobilization level.

2.2 Transition to War
The transition from relationships at Appendix 1 to those shown at Appendix 2 will be incrementally implemented on order. A total and immediate transition to the structure shown at Appendix 2 would in all likelihood never occur except in a surprise nuclear attack. Moreover, a transition to that organization will not be automatic except in a situation resulting in an absence of communications.

3. MOBILIZATION STATIONING

a. Mobilization station assignments for all units are contained in the Mobilization Planning application of The Army Global Command and Control System (AGCCS). As described in **ANNEX R**, deploying units are assigned to mobilization stations while CONUSBASE units are initially assigned to the gaining MACOM and may be further assigned at the MACOM's discretion.

b. Mobilization stations have been recategorized into Power Projection and Power Support Platforms (PPP/PSP). These categories are listed at Appendix 3.

c. Mobilization sites are all other locations that are not PPP/PSPs where CONUSBASE units are assigned to mobilize. Supporting installations as identified on AGCCS application "Mob Planning" administratively accession these units to active duty.

d. The concept for mobilization stationing is contained in **ANNEX C**.

4. WARTRACE ORGANIZATIONS
In-theater organizational relationships for deploying units are contained in the Army WARTRACE program. The Army WARTRACE Program, outlines in AR 11-30, aligns Army units under wartime gaining commands and provides units with detailed information concerning their wartime mission. The program organizes and integrates Active and Reserve Component units to meet America's Army wartime requirements. The ultimate purpose of the Army WARTRACE Program is to form the basis for unit commanders to enter into cohesive planning associations (PLASSNs) and to provide training opportunities with their designated wartime chains of command. The WARTRACE is the deliberate alignment of Army forces (AA & RC) for wartime planning to achieve national strategic goals. The WARTRACE is the framework that align units for Major Theater War, Small Scale Contingency Operations; CONUS Sustaining Base; Contingency Force and Theater Defense Forces.

APPENDIX 1
Premobilization Relationships

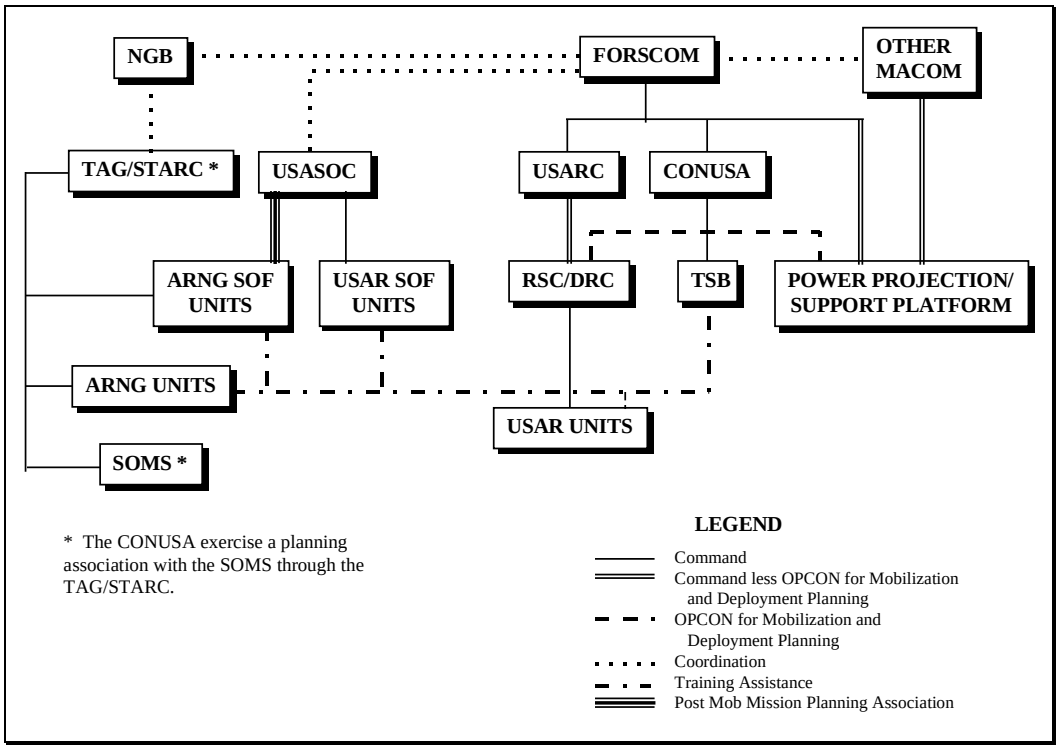

Figure A- 1

APPENDIX 2
Post-Mobilization Relationships

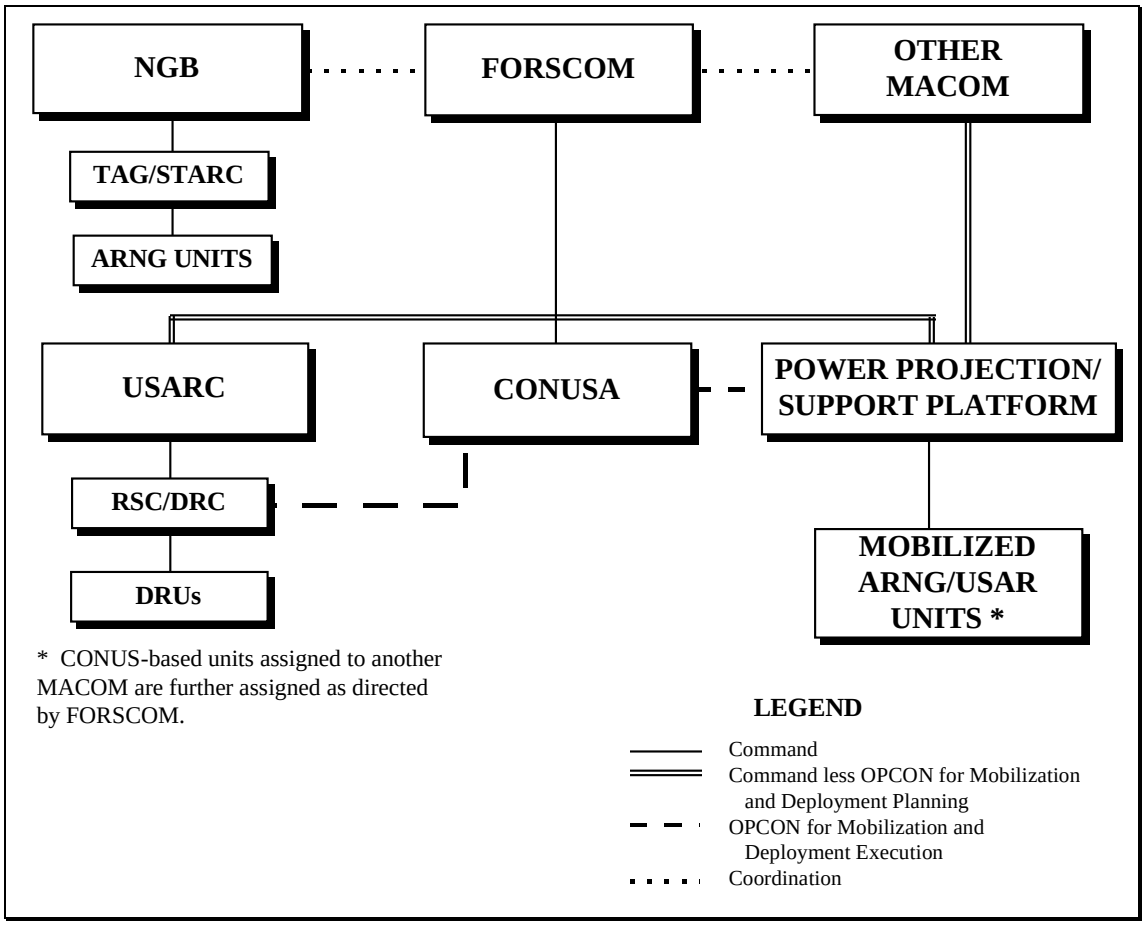

Figure A- 2

APPENDIX 3
(Mobilization Station Listing) to ANNEX A to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan

POWER PROJECTION PLATFORMS

INSTALLATION	LOCATION	CONUSA	MACOM	REMARKS
FORT BENNING	GA	1	TRADOC	NOTE 2
FORT BRAGG	NC	1	FORSCOM	
FORT CAMPBELL	KY	1	FORSCOM	
FORT DIX	NJ	1	USARC	
FORT DRUM	NY	1	FORSCOM	
FORT EUSTIS	VA	1	TRADOC	
FORT MCCOY	WI	1	USARC	
FORT STEWART	GA	1	FORSCOM	
FORT BLISS	TX	5	TRADOC	NOTE 2
FORT CARSON	CO	5	FORSCOM	
FORT HOOD	TX	5	FORSCOM	
FORT LEWIS	WA	5	FORSCOM	
FORT POLK	LA	5	FORSCOM	
FORT RILEY	KS	5	FORSCOM	
FORT SILL	OK	5	TRADOC	

POWER SUPPORT PLATFORMS

INSTALLATION	LOCATION	CONUSA	MACOM	REMARKS
ABERDEEN PG	MD	1	AMC	
FORT BUCHANAN	PR	1	SOUTHCOM	NOTE 1
FORT JACKSON	SC	1	TRADOC	NOTE 2
FORT KNOX	KY	1	TRADOC	NOTE 2
FORT LEE	VA	1	TRADOC	
FORT RUCKER	AL	1	TRADOC	
CP ATTERBURY	IN	1	SOMS	NOTE 3
CP SHELBY	MS	1	SOMS	NOTE 3
FORT HUACHUCA	AZ	5	TRADOC	
FORT LEONARD WOOD	MO	5	TRADOC	NOTE 2
CP ROBERTS	CA	5	SOMS	NOTE 3
GOWEN FIELD	ID	5	SOMS	NOTE 4

Note 1. Semi-active sub-installation of Fort Clayton. * Primary installation in area. All other installations and sites in PR and VI are considered sub-installations for mobilization. The OPCON to FORSCOM for peacetime planning and execution of mobilization through unit validation phase. Deploys mobilized RC units as USASOUTH installation.

Note 2. A CONUS replacement center is scheduled to be established at this installation when required.

Note 3. State operated installations may be required at partial and higher levels of mobilization

Note 4. Presently leased to the US air force.

ANNEX B
(Intelligence And Security) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan

1. References
ANNEX W.

2. General

2.1 Purpose
This annex provides intelligence guidance to CONUSA, Installation, and Reserve Component unit commanders for planning and conducting pre-mobilization preparations and mobilization actions.

2.2 Assumptions
Basic plan.

2.3 Concept
Numerous intelligence and security actions required for mobilization must be accomplished before mobilization to facilitate access to classified information. Proper security of classified information and material will hinder and negate hostile intelligence collection and understanding of friendly activities.

2.4 Responsibilities

2.4.1 CONUSA and Reserve Component units

(1) Unit training will include general guidance distinguishing information soldiers may discuss in public from information that requires protection at all times. The following may be discussed in public:

(a) Unit designation.
(b) Processing at home station.
(c) Mobilization in the U.S./possessions.
(d) Fact that most time is devoted to training.
(e) Awards and decorations.
(f) Activities related to local community; i.e., places visited.
(g) Athletic activities.
(h) Religious activities.
(i) Other subjects specified by the commander.

(2) See **APPENDIX 1**, **ANNEX L** (Operations Security), for Essential Elements of Friendly Information that require protection.

(3) The CONUSA will ensure that units comply with the provisions in FORMDEPS Volume III, RC Unit Commander's Handbook, and Volume IV, Installation Commander's Handbook.

(4) During pre-mobilization unit commanders:

(a) Determine the required degree of access to classified information for each duty position and request investigations and security clearances for personnel who require access. Guidance is contained in AR 380-67. The U.S. Army Personnel Central Clearance Facility (PCCF) is the sole clearance granting authority for the Army.

(b) Advise mobilization station (MS) commanders of storage requirements for classified information. If necessary, request additional security containers through channels to HQ FORSCOM for USAR units and the National Guard Bureau for ARNG units.

(c) Provide for safeguarding classified documents and equipment at home station (HS) and during movement to the MS.

(d) Maintain an up-to-date security roster of all cleared/uncleared personnel and personnel requiring clearances.

(e) Military intelligence unit commanders take action to obtain required credentials for counterintelligence personnel.

(f) Ensure all personnel receive both a pre-mobilization, and a pre-overseas deployment threat briefing and given a copy of DA Pam 190-52-1, IAW FORSCOM Security Enhancement Plan (FSEP) requirements.

(g) Ensure all personnel with SSI/MOS requiring security clearances possess, or have been submitted for, the appropriate clearance.

(5) During post mobilization, unit commanders:

(a) Submit an updated security roster of all cleared/uncleared personnel to the mobilization station with the advance party.

(b) Ensure actions have been initiated to obtain final security clearances for personnel who need them.

2.4.2 Mobilization Station Commanders

(1) Formulate plans to support the intelligence portions of the Army Training Program for mobilized units and individuals; include expansion of the MOBTDA to provide additional staff supervision, if required.

(2) Assist, as required, in disseminating intelligence information to mobilizing units. Provide administration, logistics and other support to include messing, quarters, motor pool operations, etc. Provide a facility to accommodate a Sensitive Compartmented Information Facility (SCIF). Facility will be IAW Director of Central Intelligence Directive (DCID) 1/21, Physical Security Standards for Sensitive Compartmented Information Facilities (SCIF), and applicable Army Regulations.

(3) Under the provisions of AR 380-67, issue interim personnel security clearances for mobilizing units and mobilization station personnel as operationally necessary and warranted by the circumstances. Notification of interim clearances granted under this paragraph will be made to the Commander, U.S. Army Personnel Central Security Clearance Facility, ATTN: PCCF-M, Fort Meade, MD 20755 with information copies sent to the CONUSA.

(4) Disseminate intelligence information to mobilizing units. Information will be provided through electronic means, on CD – ROM, or in hard copy, as necessary.

3. SIGNAL SECURITY

See **APPENDIX 2** (Signal Security)

3.1 Assumption of Special Security Office (SSO) operations

a. Responsibility for SSO functions is assigned to the Deputy Chief of Staff, Intelligence (DCSINT), FORSCOM, and exercised by the Intelligence Support Division (ISD) for oversight of SSO functions in FORSCOM subordinate elements. The MOBTDA position designations and fills are a part of SSO functions.

b. Tactical SSO personnel may deploy early, resulting in a lack of SSO support for inbound units. To maintain continual SSO operations, standard interim solutions must be established.

c. Installation Security Offices will assume SSO responsibilities at installations requiring SSO support following departure of deploying units using internal DSEC assets until the MOBTDA can be implemented. The DSEC is responsible for designating the local TDA positions needed to continue SSO functions. The positions must be filled by civilian personnel not subject to military call-up.

d. The DCSINT FORSCOM will establish actions to be taken by subordinate elements upon the imminence or outbreak of hostilities. FORSCOM will continue to support the operation of the Defense Special Security System and ensure uniform application of SCI policies and regulations.

4. REPORTS

a. The CONUSA and installations submit intelligence reports (INTREP) to HQ FORSCOM, ATTN: AFIN, in accordance with FORSCOM/ARLANT Regulation 525-15. Reports will be transmitted by the most expeditious means consistent with security requirements and the urgency of the situation.

b. The RC units that become aware of a reportable incident or event will report all available facts through command channels IAW FORSCOM/ARLANT Regulation 525-15. Reportable events may be related to specific priority intelligence requirements (PIR), SAEDA incidents, protest incidents, or any other information that might affect the command's mission. Reports will be submitted as soon as practicable after the event. Follow-up reports will be submitted as the situation develops or if clarification is required.

c. General intelligence received in this headquarters from the above reports may affect tactical and strategic decisions; therefore, it is imperative to report the most accurate and current information. Urgent information should be reported immediately, even though it might be incomplete or not verified. When such information is reported, a statement should be made about the lack of confirmation or completeness.

APPENDIXES

1. Priority Intelligence Requirements
2. Information Security
3. Counterintelligence

APPENDIX 1

(Priority Intelligence Requirements) to ANNEX B (Intelligence and Security) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan

1. On receipt of alert notification, commanders who maintain copies of the FMP will issue the following mobilization priority intelligence requirements (MPIR) to their subordinate units:

a. What attempts will be made to sabotage U.S. equipment and installations?

b. What friendly vulnerabilities will be exploited during mobilization?

c. What are the enemy capabilities for disrupting or interfering with communications during mobiliza-tion?

d. What means will the enemy forces employ to locate, identify, and detect movement of U.S. forces?

e. What are the patterns of enemy reconnais-sance, intelligence collection, and counterintelligence activities?

f. What are the enemy capabilities to employ audio and electronic surveillance devices?

g. What agencies are instrumental in activities designed to lead to actions or conditions detrimental to U.S. interests?

h. What are the vulnerabilities of key personnel who are conducting or supervising adverse actions against the U.S.?

i. Where are the centers of operation, or communications of anti-U.S. personnel or activities?

j. What are the capabilities of indigenous anti-war/military organizations to disrupt or interfere with mobilization and deployment?

2. Coordination with the 902d Military Intelligence Group for assistance in obtaining the above PIR is recommended.

APPENDIX 2

(Information Security) to ANNEX B (Intelligence and Security) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan

1. REFERENCES
ANNEX W.

2. PURPOSE
To provide guidance for installation and Reserve Component unit commanders for protection of classified information during the planning, preparation, and conduct of mobilization actions.

3. GENERAL
Security actions required for mobilization should be planned for and accomplished before mobilization to facilitate immediate access to classified information and to provide proper security of classified information and material.

3.1 Actions Required

3.1.1 Phases I and II – Preparatory and Alert

(1) Brief unit personnel on requirement to discuss the items of information in APPENDIX 2 to **ANNEX L** only in authorized areas. (All commanders).

(2) Maintain an up-to-date security roster of all cleared and uncleared personnel for submission to the mobilization station. (All commanders).

(3) Review all classified material on hand and identify the documents needed during mobilization and deployment. (All commanders).

(4) Advise mobilization station commanders of unit requirements for storage of classified information. (All commanders).

(5) Increase security management functions per paragraph 13-304, AR 380-5. (All commanders).

3.1.2 Phase III – Mobilization at Home Station

(1) Submit an updated security roster of all cleared and uncleared personnel to the mobilization station. (All commanders).

(2) Ensure action has been initiated to obtain final security clearances for those requiring them. (All commanders).

3.1.3 Phase IV and V – Movement to Mobilization Station and Operational Readiness Determination

(1) Ensure all classified material is transmitted in accordance with AR 380-5. (All commanders).

(2) Protect all classified information in accordance with AR 380-5. (All commanders).

APPENDIX 3

(Counterintelligence) to ANNEX B (Intelligence and Security) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan

1. REFERENCES

a. AR 381-12 (Subversion and Espionage Directed Against US Army and Deliberate Security Violations) (Short Title (SAEDA).

b. AR 381-20 (US Army Counterintelligence (CI) Activities).

c. AR 381-10 (U.S. Army Intelligence Activities).

d. EO 12333 (US Intelligence Activities).

e. AR 381-143 (Logistic Policies and Procedures).

2. PURPOSE

To provide guidance for installation and Reserve Component unit commanders during the planning, preparation, and conduct of mobilization.

3. GENERAL

The CI elements will take actions to neutralize the effectiveness of foreign intelligence operations, directed against deploying forces. This includes the prevention, detection and neutralization of espionage, sabotage, sedition, subversion, and treason directed against U.S. forces.

4. ACTIONS REQUIRED

4.1 Phases I and II – Preparatory and Alert

(1) Ensure that SAEDA training is conducted IAW reference 1a, and that personnel are aware of their requirements under the provision of the regulation. (All Commanders).

(2) Ensure that CI elements are prepared to assist in the pre-deployment and deployment operations through the prevention, detection and neutralization of espionage, sabotage, sedition, subversion, and treason against US forces. (Unit commander).

4.2 Phase III – Mobilization at Home Station

(1) Ensure all personnel are aware of the SAEDA reporting requirements of reference 1a. (All commanders).

(2) Ensure information concerning deployment and employment planning, staging bases, and troop movements is safeguarded until approved for release by higher headquarters. (All commanders).

(3) Ensure commanders of MI units take action to obtain required credentials for CI personnel. (Unit commander).

4.3 Phase V – Operational Readiness Determination

(1) Provide intelligence training teams to assist units in intelligence and counterintelligence activities. (MS commander).

(2) Disseminate hostile intelligence and sabotage threat information IAW reference 1c. (MS commander).

(3) Conduct CI inspections to ensure compliance with security policies and procedures. (Unit commanders that have CI resources).

(4) Coordinate CI requirements and activities with the local US Army Intelligence and Security Command (USAINSCOM) unit. (Unit commander).

(5) Ensure that all counterintelligence and investigative activities are conducted IAW reference 1c-1e. (Unit commanders that have CI resources).

(6) Prepare CI plans for utilization of CI resources to support military operations. (Unit commanders that have CI resources).

(7) Turn in excess intelligence property that is part of the intelligence property account IAW paragraph 3-8, AR 381-143. (Unit commanders that have intelligence property).

(8) Ensure that all personnel receive a pre-deployment briefing on the current terrorist threat and recommend self protection measures. (Installation commander)

ANNEX C
(Operations) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan

1. General

1.1 Purpose
This annex provides a concept of operations for planning and execution of FORSCOM mobilization, deployment, redeployment, and demobilization missions.

1.2 Scope
Procedures contained in this document are applicable to all major Army commands, subordinate headquarters, installations and other organizations having responsibilities associated with the mobilization, deployment, redeployment, and demobilization of Army units.

2. CONCEPT FOR PLANNING AND EXECUTION
Simply stated, the concept for mobilization, deployment, redeployment, and demobilization of Army forces envisions a highly centralized planning effort followed by a controlled decentralized execution with the flexibility for adjustments resulting from sound decisions driven by exigencies of the situation.

2.1 Centralized Planning
Centralized planning is the hallmark of mobilization, deployment, redeployment, and demobilization operations. Forces Command Mobilization, and Deployment Planning System (FORMDEPS) describes the environment, planning parameters, command channels and operational procedures by which mobilization, demobilization and deployment are accomplished. For the most part, centralized planning provides broad guidance which allows the flexibility needed to execute a variety of operations. Major actions taken during the planning phase include the following:

(1) The process begins at JCS and DA with the apportionment of 'above the line' units (CORPS, Divisions and Separate Brigades), against regional contingency requirements. FORSCOM, in coordination with the CONUSA, NGB and USARC, continues the process with the selection of 'below the line' units to fill Army Component Command augmentation requirements, prepare the resultant WARTRACE alignments and develop Supported Commander-in-Chief force package requirements. Additional mobilization requirements are based on augmentation needed for the CONUS training and sustaining base. Every Reserve Component unit selected to fill a requirement has a pre-assigned mobilization station and comprehensive unit information is available through GCCS-A. Actions taken at FORSCOM are done in coordination with other MACOM, CONUSA, and mobilization stations.

(2) The Continental United States Armies (CONUSA), exercise mobilization, deployment and demobilization authority in their area of operations AOR. The CONUSA issues planning guidance required to supplement that contained in FORMDEPS and monitors and supervises mobilization/demobilization planning of ARNG/USAR units, and mobilization stations. The CONUSA are responsible for the deployment readiness validation of non-CORPS affiliated AC units and all mobilized RC units scheduled for deployment.

(3) The PPP's and PSP's, based on planning guidance contained in FORSCOM and CONUSA documents, develop plans accommodating units scheduled by GCCS-A to mobilize at an installation. Installations assigned to other MACOM also plan to accomplish missions assigned by their parent headquarters.

(4) Units develop mobilization files IAW FORMDEPS Volume III. Annually, units compute post-mobilization training and support requirements and submit FORSCOM Form 319-R to their designated mobilization stations.

(5) A triennial meeting is conducted between the mobilization station and the unit to discuss requirements and capabilities of each.

(6) Designated installations prepare to support deployment at specified Ports of Embarkation (POE) through provision of Arrival/Departure Airfield Control Groups (ADACG) at Air Port of Embarkation (APOE) or the establishment of marshaling areas at Sea Port of Embarkation (SPOE).

(7) At each appropriate level, plans are developed for expansion of the CONUS training and sustaining base through the use of both military and civilian resources. Military resources include IMA, IRR and retirees, implementation of MOBTDA as well as activation of USAR Garrisons, ARNG Installation Support Units, and other augmentation organizations. Civilian resources include hiring of additional civilians and contracting of selected functions.

(8) Plans are periodically tested through exercises. These exercises undergo frequent revision and are defined in FORSCOM Regulation 350-23.

2.2 Controlled Execution

The key to the controlled decentralized execution concept is that operational decisions will consider the broad planning guidance discussed in paragraph 2a, but will be based on the situation existing at the time of execution. The concept of decentralized execution will be applicable only in the event of a surprise strategic nuclear attack.

3. MOBILIZATION SPECTRUM

Although the National Command Authority may choose to enter the spectrum, discussed in paragraph 3 of the basic plan, at any level, the initial step will normally consist of a Presidential Selected Reserve Call-Up (PSRC), of up to (200K) reserve personnel. This call-up may be a precursor to a higher level of mobilization or in itself, may provide that degree of force augmentation needed.

4. EXECUTION PLANNING

Once the parameters of an operation are known, a final determination will be made regarding units to be mobilized, time frame, mobilization stations and ports to be utilized. Heavy reliance will be placed on Phase I preplanning but will consider current unit status and other factors which may result in final plan adjustments. At the appropriate time, HQDA will issue an Alert Order. Follow-on alert orders implementing the HQDA order will be issued by the National Guard Bureau (NGB) for ARNG units and USARC for USAR units (USASOC issues alert orders for SOF units). The alert order will contain guidance (coordinated by FORSCOM) unique to the particular operation to include restrictions on cross leveling of personnel and equipment and resource management. At the outset of operations, the maximum lead time possible must be given for unit mobilization requests as well as for alerting units. Upon stabilization of initial operations and a reduction in Operational Tempo (OPTEMPO), mobilization requests should be received at HQDA (DAMO-ODO-M) NLT 45 days in advance of the requested mobilization date. The goal is to issue a HQDA mobilization order to Reserve Component (RC) units a minimum of 30 days in advance of their mobilization date. As a preliminary action, CONUSA will establish and deploy Mobilization Assistance Teams (MAT) to those MS identified in GCCS-A. Continental United States Armies will also issue mobilization orders IAW **ANNEX R**. Continental United States Armies will closely monitor all actions to include MS capability and their need for staff augmentation. Mobilization Stations termed as Power Projection Platforms (PPPs) or Power Support Platforms (PSPs) receive, process and train units. Once a unit meets established Army deployability criteria, it is validated. Unit loads out equipment for movement normally to a SPOE and moves personnel to an APOE at the appropriate time.

5. CONCEPT OF UNIT ACTIONS IN MOBILIZATION, DEPLOYMENT, REDEPLOYMENT, AND DEMOBILIZATION OPERATIONS BY PHASE

At the unit level, mobilization, deployment, redeployment, and demobilization is seen as a series of sequential actions or phases beginning with normal day-to-day planning and extending to the time that the unit actually departs its assigned POE, completes its CINC assigned task, redeploys to CONUS and is returned to RC command and control. This series of actions will be the same for each unit regardless of the mobilization level involved. That is, a unit will move through the same sequential phases whether it is part of the PSRC or is mobilized as a part of a partial, full or total mobilization package.

The phases of mobilization prescribed for each unit are noted below. The phases of deployment are addressed in Volume II, Deployment Guide. Demobilization of a unit is done at its mobilization station and is in accordance with guidance published in Volume 5, FORMDEPS.

5.1 Phase I: Planning

This phase includes the normal day-to-day operations of each unit at its home station. This phase also includes execution planning and FORSCOM'S final selection of units to be mobilized. Phase I ends upon receipt of an official alert order by the unit.

5.2 Phase II: Alert

This phase includes all those actions taken by a unit following receipt of the official alert or mobilization order. Required unit actions are described in detail in FORMDEPS Volume III, the Reserve Component Unit Commanders Handbook (RCUCH). Actions such as final screening of records and cross leveling (when authorized) are essential during the alert phase. This phase ends with the effective date of mobilization of the unit at home station. At that time the unit transitions from management under RC regulations to AC regulations (less pay and promotion).

5.3 Phase III: Home Station

This phase begins on the effective date of unit mobilization and assumption of command by the appropriate Continental U. S. Army. Command passes to the CONUSA with RC commands retaining administrative control to support the mobilization process. Again, required actions are contained in the RCUCH. Actions taken here include inventory of

unit and individual property, preparation for movement to a mobilization station, the dispatch of an advance party to the mobilization station and planning with the RC chain for residual actions such as management of non-mobilized soldiers and facility management. This phase ends with arrival of the unit at its mobilization station.

5.4 Phase IV: Mobilization Station

This phase begins with arrival of the unit at its PPP or PSP and encompasses all the actions necessary to assure the unit meets required deployment criteria to include the assurance of mission capability. Note that command of units passes from the CONUSA to the mobilization station (or to gaining MACOM for CONUS Base units) at the beginning of Phase IV. Actions at the PPP/PSP include the processing of personnel and equipment and the actual transition of the unit into the active structure. This phase also includes any necessary individual or collective training as well as appropriate cross leveling actions, Preparation for Overseas Movement (POM), Soldier Readiness Processing (SRP), and validation. The mobilization station phase ends when unit is validated as having met deployability criteria. This is followed by departure of the unit for its POE. This phase and the POE phase may overlap since equipment moving by surface transportation begins the SPOE phase earlier than before personnel depart for the unit APOE phase.

5.5 Phase V: Port of Embarkation

This phase begins with departure of the unit from its mobilization station, and also serves as the first phase of deployment. It encompasses all of those movement activities at the installation, the SPOE and the APOE. These activities include the loading of equipment as well as manifesting and loading personnel. The POE phase ends with departure of personnel and equipment from the POE. The PPP/PSP and installation designated to provide port support, if required, continues to provide support as required.

6. COMMAND CHANNELS

Command channels for mobilization and deployment of Army units are depicted in detail at **ANNEX A**. Simplistically, these channels reach from Department of the Army Headquarters to FORSCOM which has primary responsibility for mobilization and deployment of Army forces. From FORSCOM, the command channels flow through the CONUS Army Headquarters to the PPP/PSP mobilization stations of the various commands. For the missions discussed in this plan, the CONUSA exercise operational control over mobilization stations for both mobilization planning, and execution and demobilization. The CONUS Armies also exercise this same responsibility over the STARCs and RSCs when activated.

7. SELECTION OF MOBILIZATION STATIONS

The key players in successful mobilization and deployment of Reserve Component (RC) units are the PPPs and PSPs. Every unit will have one primary mobilization station regardless of the scenario. Stability and Support Operations and limited contingencies may be supported through selected installations causing a change in the MS (i.e. the use of Ft Benning during JOINT GUARD). Based on results of the Mobilization Functional Area Assessment of 1996, CSA approved reduction in the number of installations supporting mobilization of units and individuals. These mobilization stations are identified in **ANNEX A**. Even though these mobilization stations have a full garrison staff in peacetime, they may require augmentation during mobilization operations. This augmentation will be provided by tailored Garrison Support Units (GSU) or by Individual Mobilization Augmentees (IMA) who may be called up at the discretion of the installation commander when authorized to augment the installation staff.

7.1 Power Projection Platforms (PPP)

Power Projection Platforms are defined as Army installations that strategically deploy one or more high priority active component brigades or larger and/or mobilize and deploy high priority Army reserve component units. Installations designated as PPP will be prioritized and resources to perform power projection functions together with designated strategic sea and aerial ports in support of national strategy. The TRADOC installations continue to conduct TRADOC mobilization missions of training base expansion and individual replacement operations.

As we enter into a sequential call up of the 200K, few mobilization stations will be required in each CONUS Army area. These mobilization stations are identified in **ANNEX A**. For the most part, these mobilization stations are active installations assigned to FORSCOM. Even though these mobilization stations have a full garrison staff in peacetime, they may require augmentation during mobilization operations. This augmentation will be provided by tailored Garrison Support Units or by Individual Mobilization Augmentees (IMA) who may be called up at the discretion of the installation commander when authorized to augment the installation staff.

7.2 Power Support Platforms PSP)

Power Support Platforms are defined as active army or federally activated state operated installations that strategically deploy individuals from all services, the civilian force and mobilized reserve components. PSPs houses training facilities and heavy equipment for RC combat units. While low priority for resources, PSPs must plan to conduct strategic deployment. The TRADOC installations continue to conduct TRADOC mobilization missions of training base expansion and individual replacement operations.

As an operation increases in intensity, additional mobilization stations will be required to support the operation. Again, priority will be to select additional active FORSCOM installations followed by utilization of installations assigned to other major Army commands. As with the Power Projection Platforms, augmentation of the installation staff by individual personnel will likely be required.

7.3 Mobilization Mission for Remaining Installations

The lack of designation of PPP or PSP does not remove mobilization support missions and functions from other installations. Although roles are reduced, actions such as area support, family assistance and support installation roles will continue. Additionally, the capability to shift a mobilization mission to other installations based on loss of a PPP/PSP to phenomenological disasters or operational requirements will always exist. An operation requiring full or total mobilization would drive the need to use all active installations and open most, if not all, of the semi-active and state owned/state operated installations.

As we exhaust the capability of active installations, expected to occur at some point in a full mobilization scenario, a decision may be made to utilize State Owned Mobilization Station (SOMS) or semi-active installations. In order for this to occur, garrison type units, along with supporting USAR signal units, WARTRACE aligned to these installations, must be activated. Again, SOMS and semi-active installations which could potentially be required for the most demanding scenario, total mobilization, are listed at **ANNEX A**.

8. UNIT-MOBILIZATION STATION COORDINATION

a. An essential element to effective mobilization and deployment planning and execution is the preparation of a mobilization file by each reserve component unit as prescribed by Volume III, FORMDEPS. These files, along with the Post Mobilization Training and Support Requirements (PTSR) and the provisions of unit data to the mobilization station for use in the mobilization level application software (MOBLAS) programs provide critical information to allow the mobilization station to prepare for the reception, processing, training, and deployment of assigned units.

b. Also essential to this coordination effort is a triennial meeting between the mobilization station and the unit.

9. AVAILABILITY

9.1 Availability of Active Component Forces

Active Component (AC) units are expected to meet established Army deployment criteria described in Volume II, Deployment Guide, with minimum training, cross leveling or other required actions. However, AC units must meet established deployability criteria and validation requirements as discussed in Appendix 3.

9.2 Availability of Reserve Component Forces

The availability of Reserve Component units is planned based on analytical models developed from existing empirical data. Availability estimates have been computed for each type below- the-line unit and for each individual division or brigade sized unit. These availability dates are discussed in Appendix 2 to this annex and are listed in the mobilization application on GCCS-A.

9.3 Future Operations

The move into the 21st century (Force XXI), focus on power projection from CONUS, and participation in Stability and Support Operations require Army planners to address in detail several areas that are new.

9.4 RC Residual Mission

The old mobilization concept of sending the entire unit to the MS and closing facilities is no longer the norm. The RC mobilization planners must include guidance for management of non-mobilized soldiers, continued management of facilities, coordination for family support and other missions required by the operation. Plans should recognize all potential missions but not address any specific resource to support the requirement until execution.

9.5 Tailored Force/Derivative UIC

Power projection concepts and support requirements for limited contingencies have opened a new focus on tailoring the force for specific missions for deployment. Along with this has been the requirement to mobilize and deploy elements of RC units. To successfully manage and account for the

RC elements has forced the need for establishment of derivative UICs in command and control, personnel, and logistics systems. During operation JOINT ENDEAVOR/JOINT GUARD the use of derivative UICs was expanded to support mobilization of volunteers from RC troop program units and the IRR to meet individual requirements from the supported CINC. Appendix 7 provides detailed guidance for use of derivative UICs.

9.6 Continued support from CONUS

Power Projection from CONUS also means that we do not completely transfer responsibility for units to the gaining command. Mobilization planners at installations must coordinate with deploying unit commanders to establish management of non-deployable soldiers, continued personnel and other automation support for the deployed force, management of 'rear detachment' functions, family support, and other support missions required by the operation.

10. DEPLOYMENT

Phase II, the second leg in the deployment process, begins with departure of unit personnel and equipment from the mobilization station (home station for AC units). Details regarding deployment are contained in FORMDEPS Volume II, Deployment Guide, FORSCOM/ARNG Regulation 55-1 and FORSCOM Regulation 55-2. Types of deployment are as follows:

10.1 Standard Deployment

Normally, unit personnel and equipment are moved from home station, weekend training sites and other peacetime locations to the mobilization station. From there, equipment is taken to a SPOE where it is loaded on ships and transported to the theater of operations. If time is critical, or if a unit's equipment is light and easily deployable, it may be transported by air. Personnel and TAT are normally transported separately by air. Deployment dates are developed to provide for a coordinated arrival of unit personnel and equipment in theater and are announced in the operation's Time Phased Force Deployment List (TPFDL).

10.2 Modified Deployment

In some situations, it may be advantageous to move unit equipment from peacetime locations direct to a POE. Equipment must be inspected and meet deployability criteria. In a modified deployment, there is no change in personnel procedures; that is, personnel move from home station to PPP/PSP.

10.3 Direct Deployment

If an RC unit is designated in advance as a direct deployer, it moves directly from Home Station to Airport of Embarkation. The unit must be Light and Easily Deployable by Air (LEDA) and requested by the gaining CINC during deliberate planning. These units are pre-approved by the FORSCOM Commander, supported by a designated Supporting Installation(SI), annually inspected and validated by CONUSA, and be capable of self deploying from a site approved by TRANSCOM Air Mobility Command.

10.4 Home Station Mobilization

During Smaller Scale Contingency Operations (SSCO), the FORSCOM commander may designate RC units to mobilize, be validated and deploy from Home Station. Lodging, feeding, equipment modernization, all TAT, Soldier Readiness Processing (SRP), and Preparation for Overseas Movement (POM) will be performed by the units peacetime headquarters (STARC/RSC). The CONUSA will supervise and interpret the established standards for minimum deployment criteria (C-ratings) and validate the unit. The Unit's designated Supporting Installation will provide support required to accession and deploy designated home station mobilizer to the theater of operations. The designated support installation also assists, as identified in unit demobilization.

Instructions for the conduct of HSM will be published by FORSCOM and the supporting CONUSA and will be developed to meet specific contingency operations. These instructions will include training and certification in accordance with the supported CINC's guidance. These may vary based on the theater and specific operation being conducted.

CONUSA commands mobilized RC units from their date of mobilization until their departure from an APOE.

Criteria for determining candidate RC units for Home Station Mobilization are at **ANNEX Z**.

11. SELECTION OF PORTS

Each mobilization station will be serviced by a primary SPOE for deployment of equipment and a primary APOE for deployment of personnel. These ports are listed in FORSCOM/ARNG Regulation 55-1, transportation and travel (unit movement planning).

12. AUTOMATION SUPPORT

There are several hardware and software systems

designed to support mobilization and deployment planning and execution. These consist of joint systems such as the Joint Operational Planning and Execution System and the Joint Deployment System as well as Army unique systems with their various applications. Included in this category are systems contained in GCCS-A as well as those planned for in other hardware and software systems such as the Reserve Component Automation System (RCAS). The primary planning and scheduling system used by mobilization and deployment planners is the Mobilization Planning Segment in GCCS-A.

13. FAMILY CARE

This functional area is discussed in detail in the **APPENDIX 4**, **ANNEX E** (Personnel) to the FORSCOM Mobilization Plan. However, because of the sensitivity associated with this function and the attention that must be given to assure that the family of every soldier is properly cared for, it is essential that family assistance be afforded command emphasis during planning and execution. An essential part of the concept of operation must be to assure a comprehensive family care program is developed during peacetime for each unit and is exercised as appropriate.

14. DEMOBILIZATION

Redeployment and demobilization procedures are contained in FORSCOM Regulation 500-3-5. These procedures provide for movement of deployed units back through a port in CONUS to the same installation which served as the units mobilization station. From there, the unit moves to its home station for release from active duty. Procedures for redeployment and demobilization of IRR, IMA, TTAD, and recalled retirees are also in FORSCOM Regulation 500-3-5.

APPENDIXES:

1. Mobilization Alert Procedures
2. Mobilization Assistance Teams
3. Validation
4. Unit Availability
5. Operational Control and WARTRACE Guidance
6. Mobilization Product Line
7. Derivative UICs
8. MOBLAS

APPENDIX 1

(Mobilization Alert Procedures) to ANNEX C (Concept of Operations) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan

1. PURPOSE

This appendix establishes responsibilities and prescribes procedures to alert RC units for mobilization.

2. GENERAL

Commanders at all levels will be notified of a directed mobilization (without a nuclear attack on CONUS) in accordance with the F-hour system.

CONUSA will establish procedures for authentication and acknowledgment of alert messages at all levels of command.

Alert notification at the unit level is normally transmitted by telephone and other unsecure means, but will otherwise be treated as "For Official Use Only" until F+19 hours. See paragraph 4b. Reference to message traffic in this appendix includes telephonic notification.

3. NICKNAMES, DISSEMINATION, AND CLASSIFICATION

Normally at the CONUSA and higher levels, information regarding mobilization is passed by means of clear text classified message traffic. At lower levels, the following nicknames may be used in conjunction with the alert notification system.

(1) GRAZING HERD announces test alerts. GRAZING HERD messages will be disseminated to appropriate commanders down to companies and detachments. (No release will be made to news media.)

(2) ROARING BULL announces actual mobilization. ROARING BULL messages will be disseminated to all members of units to be mobilized.

b. NICKNAMES GRAZING HERD and ROARING BULL are unclassified.

4. CONCEPT OF ALERT NOTIFICATION

The basic concept provides for a controlled sequential mobilization whenever possible. Alert notification will follow this same procedure with units notified sequentially at least 48 hours prior to the effective date of their mobilization. Exceptions are noted in paragraph 5.

a. For 200k Presidential Selected Reserve Call-up, selective, and partial mobilization, the HQDA alert message or mobilization order or both will contain a list of units to be alerted or mobilized. The alert and mobilization order for FULL mobilization will apply to all units not yet mobilized. CONUS Army commanders, Commander, USASOC, and the Chief, NGB will disseminate alert information to selected units rather than to the entire command. Details regarding publication and dissemination of orders are contained in **ANNEX R.**

b. F-hour. The Secretary of Defense (SECDEF) directs military departments to order RC units and personnel to active duty and states the F-hour date and time. The SECDEF makes general public announcements of the number of Reservists, by Service, and the duration of active duty.

c. Prior to F+12 hours.

(1) The HQDA will issue the alert notification, in accordance with of AMOPES, to the Chief, National Guard Bureau (CNGB), CG FORSCOM, other MACOMs, area commanders, and other selected addresses. This notification will identify units included in the first increment to be mobilized.

(2) The CNGB will transmit the alert notification by the most expeditious means available to the State governors through the State adjutants general.

d. Prior to F+18 hours.

(1) Forces Command through the U.S. Army Reserve Command will transmit alert notification by the most expeditious means available to Reserve Support and Separate Commands.

(2) The CONUS Army Commanders will transmit the alert notice to the appropriate USAR commanders by the most expeditious means available using the USAR chain of command.

(3) State adjutants general will transmit the alert notice to the appropriate ARNG commanders by the most expeditious means available.

e. Prior to F+19 hours. Commanders of alerted units will execute unit alert notification plans.

f. At F+19 hours. Following the SEC DEF's initial public announcement, area commanders and State Adjutants General and Reserve Commands may announce to the news media the identity of the first increment of units which have been alerted for mobilization within security requirements and their own directions.

g. Subsequent increments scheduled for mobilization will follow these same general procedures.

5. FULL MOBILIZATION UNDER EMERGENCY CONDITIONS

In the event of a surprise attack on the US (conventional or nuclear), formal notification of RC units may not be possible. The RC unit commanders, hearing of the attack through the National Warning System, the Emergency Broadcast System, Governor or TAG, or physical evidence (actually in the area of the attack) are authorized and required to assemble and mobilize their units as soon as possible; establish communications with higher, lower, and lateral units and civil authorities; and take action to protect the unit, repel attackers, and restore the military capability of the U.S.

APPENDIX 2

(Mobilization Assistance Teams) to ANNEX C (Operations) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan

1. PURPOSE

This appendix provides FORSCOM policy and guidance for the establishment and employment of Mobilization Assistance Teams (MAT).

2. CONCEPT

Experience, both in exercises and in actual operations, has shown the tremendous value of Mobilization Assistance Teams assisting installation commanders in the mobilization and deployment of Reserve Component units. One of the earliest actions taken by the CONUSA during execution must be to field trained and capable Mobilization Assistance Teams.

3. MISSION

a. Mobilization Assistance Teams will be established by the CONUSA and attached to the mobilization station to assist in receiving, processing, training, validating and deploying RC units.

b. Composition and Structure.

(1) Mobilization Assistance Teams will be staffed by personnel from the Training Support Brigades as well as other active army resources available to the CONUSA. The MATs will not be documented as separate entities on a MOBTDA. Instead, MATs will be established as provisional organizations in order to allow CONUSAs flexibility in tailoring their structure as the mission requires. Report Codes (REPCO), AR 310-49, for RG, MTC and MAC will remain as N (unit structure does not change upon mobilization) and the units will remain organized for mobilization identical to their peacetime status.

(2) The structure of each MAT will be determined by the CONUSA working closely with the mobilization station. An initial skeletal structure should be contained in the CONUSA mobilization plan. An active component MAT team commander from the TSB, Senior Army Advisors office or other source will be identified by paragraph and line number.

(3) The USASOC will provide a technically qualified training and validation cell for those MATS servicing SOF units. This cell, while employed as a part of the MAT team, will serve as an extension of USASOC headquarters. The cell team chief will represent the USASOC Commander on all SOF training and validation issues.

(4) The following factors will be considered in tailoring the MAT and fleshing out the skeletal structure for mission accomplishment:

(a) There should be a mix of AC and RC personnel if possible.

(b) Consider number and type of units scheduled to mobilize at a particular installation.

(c) Consider technical expertise required in specialized functional areas; i.e., nuclear, special forces and aviation.

(5) The MAT plans will be developed by the mobilization station in coordination with the designated MAT team commander. Plans will include provisions for installation administrative and logistical support, team member duties, and should clearly outline how the installation and MAT will interact. The MAT plan will be **ANNEX U** to the installation mobilization plan IAW FORMDEPS Volume IV and will be approved by the CONUSA.

c. Training. The CONUSA are encouraged to allow MAT to participate in MS coordination conferences and exercises when affordable. This participation will assist MAT, MS, units and CONUSA in accomplishing the mobilization mission upon execution.

4. EXECUTION

a. The MAT mission will be executed on order of the CONUSA. As required by CONUSA, MAT members may also travel to mobilized units' home stations to render assistance. MAT movement to the MS will be as directed by CONUSA, in coordination with the MS.

b. Upon arrival at the mobilization station, the MAT comes under operational control of the MS commander.

APPENDIX 3
(Validation) to ANNEX C (Operations) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan

1. REFERENCES

a. Army Mobilization and Deployment Planning and Execution System (AMOPES) (U).

b. AR 220-1. Unit Status Reporting

2. PURPOSE

This appendix provides guidance to be used in the validating of Army units for deployment.

3. DEFINITION

Validation is simply the act of assuring that a unit meets established Army deployment criteria as described in AMOPES, AR 220-1, and supported CINC requirements. Validation does not include the training, cross-leveling or other actions taken to bring units to a deployable status, but recognizes the accomplishment of those processes to meet defined deployment criteria.

4. GENERAL

Forces Command has the responsibility of bringing each unit to deployable status and then validating to the supported commander that the unit does in fact meet established criteria in all areas. This validation is a snapshot in time following mobilization and just prior to a units' deployment. Therefore, even though many of the actions leading to a successful validation can be accomplished beforehand, the final check, or validation can not be. Because validation must reflect the true unit status at the time of deployment, pre-mobilization/peacetime validation is not a viable concept. Validation of CORPS units is through the CORPs. The CONUSA is responsible for validation of non-CORPS affiliated AC units and RC units. FORSCOM is not responsible for validation of SOF units, but does provide administrative support as required for soldier readiness processing and unit processing for movement.

4.1 Logistics

With the exception of internal redistribution of resources at property book level, unit redistribution planning will be conducted at no lower then installation level. Any attempt for planned mobilization resource redistribution by AC or RC units would be a detriment to any data base and completely void any redistribution plan by the mobilization stations and MACOMs.

4.2 Personnel

Upon receipt of an alert order units start to coordinate personnel actions to improve unit readiness. Unless Stop-Loss or Stop-Movement have been implemented, transfers and separations from the unit will continue. The AC commanders will coordinate reassignments or attachments to resolve unit shortfalls. The CORPS and Division commanders implement personnel redistribution actions to bring their units to the highest possible personnel readiness posture. Reserve Component Unit Commanders are required to identify unit members in a non-mobilizable status (i.e. a soldier who has not completed 12 weeks of training or it's equivalent) for transfer to a unit identified by the STARC or USAR Command. During PSRC the STARC and USAR Commands are authorized to implement home station cross leveling to improve unit readiness. Authority for home station cross leveling ceases with implementation of Partial Mobilization unless approved by HQDA. Installations and higher commands continue to cross level or redistribute personnel to bring the unit to a deployable status. Detailed guidance is found in **APPENDIX 5** to **ANNEX E**.

4.2.1 General procedures

Planning for cross leveling/redistribution of resources will be in accordance with specific personnel and equipment redistribution guidance. Personnel planning will include volunteers, Individual Ready Reservists (IRR), and retirees. After mobilization, RC units exceeding mission capable status may be drawn down by installation commanders if resources are required elsewhere. Priorities for redistribution are found in Volume II, Deployment Guide.

5. UNIT FILL AND DEPLOYMENT CRITERIA

It is both desirable and the HQDA goal to have all units in the approved force structure at 100 percent fill of the equipment and personnel required by their modified table of organization and equipment (MTOE) as well as their required TOE and authorized deployable common table of allowances (CTA). It is also the goal to have these units fully trained as defined by the Master Training Plan (MTP) or other training documents. However, financial

constraints do not allow 100 % of the approved force structure to be manned, equipped and trained at a 100% level. Priorities for manning, equipping and training units have, therefore, been established based on the unit type and each unit's priority for deployment. The Defense Planning Guidance (DPG) and the Army Mobilization Operations, Planning and Execution System (AMOPES) both define the required deployment for all units. The supported Commander in Chief (CINC), with the approval of Headquarters, Department of the Army (HQDA), may request that units be deployed at a higher or lower level of readiness, if in their opinion a unit is able to perform its assigned wartime mission or a refined mission provided by the supported CINC.

6. POST-MOBILIZATION OPERATIONAL READINESS IMPROVEMENT

Upon arrival at the mobilization station, each unit will be interviewed by MS personnel assisted by the MAT. Based on information gained during this initial interview, the MS commander compares unit requirements with the planned installation capability to provide personnel, equipment, training facilities and time. The MS commander then tentatively validates a unit as ready or submits a report to the CONUSA and FORSCOM stating the net requirements that preclude the unit from being validated.

a. The CONUSA verifies shortages and, if resources are still required, submits a shortfall report FORSCOM. The FORSCOM will attempt to locate resources and direct redistribution actions.

b. During this process, neither CONUSAs nor FORSCOM will overrule the installation commander's subjective judgment and will not change unit net required reports unless resources are located and shipping instructions issued.

c. The CONUSA commanders may, however, comment on the installation commander's assessment if information available to them through other sources will help FORSCOM determine disposition of the unit. For example, a combat service support (CSS) unit may be able to perform all of its required wartime tasks, but at a reduced capacity, even though no additional equipment is available.

7. VALIDATION

a. Validation is a command function. It is a process which evaluates all deploying Active and Reserve Component units in the areas of personnel, logistics and training. Its purpose is to give deploying units a last minute check to determine the unit's capability to perform its assigned wartime (WARTRACE) mission when it is scheduled to deploy. Validation also ensures that a unit not meeting the minimum deployability criteria is not deployed without the approval of the supported CINC.

b. The installation commander is responsible for validating all units except general officer commands. General officer commands, except corps headquarters and assigned divisions that will be validated by the corps, will be validated as determined by the respective CONUSA.

c. For SOF units, validation will only be made upon recommendation and concurrence of the SOF cell representing the USASOC Commander.

8. VALIDATION PROCESS

a. A team of qualified personnel, to include mobilization station personnel, the mobilization assistance team and the unit commander, using AR 220-1 as well as considerations in paragraph (8c(5)(a)-(d) below will evaluate units. The CORPS and Division commanders will use the same criteria for validation of their units.

b. The team will interview the deploying unit commander, inspect, and make spot checks to determine if the unit can be validated for deployment.

c. Unit records will be reviewed to determine the administrative and equipment preparedness of the unit.

(1) Personnel. Validate that unit members meet the Soldier Readiness Processing (SRP) standards IAW AR 600-8-101 and special requirements identified by the supported CINC.

(2) Supplies and equipment. Validate that the unit has been issued enough serviceable supplies and equipment (MOTE, CTA and class I through IX) to accomplish its wartime mission. Equipment status will be determined by reviewing unit material condition status reports and, as applicable, unit POMCUS status. The validating officer, in coordination with the unit commander, will determine what quantity of each authorized item is needed for the unit to accomplish its wartime mission.

(3) Chemical Defensive Equipment (CDE). Units short minimum CDE as outlined in AR 700-2 will be reported as non-deployable for that reason and reported to FORSCOM.

d. Although not required, if time permits, a unit can be evaluated by a field exercise to determine its capability to accomplish wartime mission essential tasks.

e. Other considerations.

(1) Supplies and equipment required for wartime (WARTRACE) mission.

(2) Personnel to operate equipment and weapon systems.

(3) Personnel for command, control, and support requirements.

(4) Individual training and preparation.

A Military occupation specialty (MOS) qualification for weapon systems.

B The MOS qualification for operating other equipment.

C The MOS qualification for support requirements.

(5) Combat survival training.

A The NBC defense.

B Small arms qualification.

C Field survival.

D First aid.

(6) Unit training.

A Tactical capability.

B Integration of mission and support requirements.

C Communication security (COMSEC) training.

(5) Procedures to be followed in the reception, interview and validation of units will be developed by the installation prior to mobilization. Medical Command activities will provide technical guidance and assistance to the installation commander in the validation process for AMEDD deploying units, but will not act in the capacity of validating AMEDD TOE units for deployment. Procedures developed by the installation will address the guidelines contained in the appendix but need not contain detailed checklists.

(6) Validation of training status and mission capability will be based on unit status reports, annual training performance, evaluations by servicing Readiness Group, and other appropriate information as well as first hand observations and interviews by professionally qualified personnel. Obviously, the mobilization station commander must place a great deal of reliance on the professional judgment of the Mobilization Assistance Team and its technically qualified members.

(7) Validation of each unit will be reported to FORSCOM utilizing the GCCS-A Mobilization Station Planning System or others means identified at the time of execution.

(8) If a unit is reported as not validated, efforts to improve its readiness and preparation for deployment will continue until notified otherwise by FORSCOM.

(9) Weather personnel will be validated by the senior weather officer or noncommissioned officer (NCO) on site.

(10) In order to coordinate the flow of forces to the theater, mobilization stations may be required to forecast a validation date predicated on planned cross leveling, training or other activities.

APPENDIX 4
(Unit Availability) to ANNEX C (Concept of Operations) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan

1. REFERENCES
ANNEX W.

2. GENERAL

2.1 Purpose
This annex discusses procedures for determining reserve component (RC) unit availability to support planning and execution of FORSCOM mobilization missions.

2.2 Definition
Availability date is defined as the day a unit is prepared to depart the mobilization station enroute to the Port of Embarkation. Availability date is measured from the effective date of call-up or mobilization for the particular unit. A planned availability date allows sufficient time to assemble the unit, complete home station activities, travel to the mobilization station, process, cross level personnel and equipment, conduct necessary training, complete validation requirements, and load equipment in preparation for movement to a Port of Embarkation.

3. ASSUMPTIONS

(1) Basic Plan.

(2) Deploying units may require some training with equipment or training to complete unique mission related requirements identified by FORSCOM or the gaining command.

(3) A minimum of ten days is required to accomplish those activities listed in paragraph 2b. This does not include time for training which can not be completed concurrently with other activities.

4. CONCEPT FOR PLANNING

a. Forces Command develops availability dates based on the standard ten day requirement plus required training days.

b. Combat units. Availability dates are calculated for each RC division, separate brigade, enhanced separate brigade, armored cavalry regiment, special forces group, and air defense battalion. These dates are submitted to HQDA and published in AMOPES Volume II, Strategic Employment of Army Forces.

c. Combat Support and Combat Service Support Units. FORSCOM has developed generic availability dates for combat support (CS) and combat service support (CSS) units. These dates are based on standard capabilities determined by the type of CS or CSS unit. That is, with a given authorization for personnel and equipment, and other resources and with a standard amount of training time; i.e., 38 days per year, a type RC unit should be expected to reach a certain level of mission capability. For the most part, these units depend most heavily on individual skills and require relatively little collective training. Most training can be conducted concurrently with other activities during the ten day period at home station and mobilization station. However, a standard factor based on type unit, has been added to accommodate additional training requirements.

d. Availability dates are used by the war fighting CINCs in planning the deployment of the force. Dates reflect the earliest time a unit would be ready to deploy from the mobilization station. Availability dates therefore are OPLAN independent. The actual deployment dates developed by the gaining command and for a given OPLAN may be constrained by the available sealift and airlift and therefore may be later than times actually reflected for a particular unit.

e. Availability dates for all units are contained in the GCCS-A MOBPLANS. Dates listed normally include 2 days for Home Station activities and 1 day for travel to the Mob Station. Remainder of the time is for processing, training and load out at the Mob Station.

5. EXECUTION

a. A refinement of availability dates will occur during execution planning. As soon as possible following selection of units for mobilization FORSCOM will task the CONUSA to calculate a specific availability date for each separate unit. Specific availability date will be calculated by determining the specific amount of training required to bring the unit to deployable status.

b. Actual mobilization dates for each unit will be predicated on its scheduled deployment date tempered by the calculated availability date. Availability date may undergo refinement after the unit reaches the mobilization station and deployment flow may require adjustment based on refined availability dates.

APPENDIX 5

(Operational Control and WARTRACE Alignment) to ANNEX C (Concept of Operations) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan

1. **PARAMETERS FOR OPCON AND WARTRACE RELATIONSHIPS**

a. As FORSCOM Agents, CONUSA are given authority to exercise OPCON over all Active Component installations for mobilization planning and execution. In addition, CONUSA will exercise a CAPSTONE Planning Association over State Operated Mobilization Stations (SOMS) and State Area Command (STARC).

b. For the purpose of mobilization and deployment planning, the following definitions apply:

(1) OPCON – the responsibility and authority to direct, review, coordinate, and task mobilization and deployment planning to be conducted by installations.

(2) WARTRACE Planning Association (PLASSN). Peacetime associations of units designated for wartime employment with specific commands in the CONUS Sustaining Base (CSB) or an overseas theater of operation. PLASSNs facilitate theater and mission specific wartime planning and training.

2. APPLICABILITY

a. Mobilization stations are defined as all installations contained in **ANNEX A** of this document.

b. For personnel requirements, Military District of Washington, Walter Reed AMC, Fort McPherson, Fort Monmouth, Redstone Arsenal, and Fort Leavenworth are included (reference ARPERCEN MOBPERS Manual, dated June 85).

c. For logistical requirements, Fort McPherson and the following depots are included: Anniston, Charleston, Corpus Christi, Letterkenny, New Cumberland, Pueblo, Lexington-Blue Grass, Red River, Sacramento, Sharpe, Seneca, Toole, Tobyhanna, and Redstone Arsenal (reference HQ FORSCOM DCSLOG MOBERS Handbook, dated 8 Jan 85)

3. CONCEPT

The CONUSA will exercise OPCON and WARTRACE Planning Association over specified planning entities as follows:

(1) Active and Semi-active Mobilization Station (MS). The OPCON for mobilization and deployment will be exercised directly with all MS to include other MACOM MS. OPCON over MS does not extend to base operations; i.e., installation management or resource allocation, which is a responsibility of the MACOM.

(2) State Adjutant General (TAG). WARTRACE PLANNING ASSOCIATION will be exercised directly with the TAG for all mobilization and deployment planning for the SOMS and STARC. This relationship with STARC and SOMS through the TAG does not extend to base operations; i.e., installation management or resource allocation, which is a responsibility of the National Guard Bureau.

4. TASKING CHANNELS FOR PLANNING

a. The HQDA will task FORSCOM for all FORSCOM mobilization, deployment and demobilization planning requirements with information copy to NGB and other MACOM. For MACOM unique mobilization missions, HQDA will task appropriate MACOM such as TRADOC; HSC or USAISC.

b. The HQ FORSCOM will task CONUSA using a two part message as follows:

(1) PART I – For MACOM or NGB. Advising that FORSCOM has action and CONUSA will task MACOM installations, coordinate with TAG and consolidate responses.

(2) PART II – FOR CONUSA. Tasking/coordinating requirement.

c. The CONUSA will task MS and coordinate with TAG/SOMS as follows:

(1) MS. All tasks, requests for information, and requirements that are clearly related to the capability of the installation to support the Reserve Components and to execute the FORSCOM mobilization and deployment missions will proceed direct from the CONUSA to the MS with information copy to the appropriate MACOM. Other taskings not clearly applicable to the mobilization and deployment missions will be addressed by the CONUSA to the MACOM with information copy to the MS.

(2) TAG/SOMS. All tasks, requests for information, and requirements that are clearly related to mobilization and deployment activities will proceed directly from the CONUSA to the TAG. All taskings for SOMS will be addressed to the TAG for action. If appropriate, the SOMS may be provided an information copy.

d. Responses to taskings will follow the tasking channels.

5. TASKING CHANNELS IN EXECUTION

a. For requirements clearly related to mobilization and deployment of Army forces, the CONUSA have full authority to task installations direct.

b. Information copies of taskings will be provided to the parent MACOM in all cases.

6. ORGANIZATIONAL RELATIONSHIPS

Task organizations in planning and in execution are displayed in **APPENDIXES 1** and **2** to **ANNEX A**. These appendixes also identify the interrelationships among these various organizations.

APPENDIX 6

(Mobilization Product Line) to ANNEX C (Concept of Operations) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan

1. PURPOSE

This annex provides guidance for utilization of the Mobilization Product Line. These applications Mobilization Planning and the Mobilization, Operations, Deployment, Employment Execution (MOB/ODEE) are the primary command and control applications supporting the deliberate planning process and the actual execution of deployment/redeployment and mobilization/demobilization processes of units and individuals assigned to Forces Command, both Active and Reserve, where applicable.

2. GENERAL

a. Mobilization Planning Application is a tool for both data management and information retrieval. Mobilization data is visible to all users with appropriate permissions to the Global Command and Control System (GCCS).

b. The proponent for Mobilization Planning only maintains/modifies mobilization data (mobilization station, coordinating installation, supporting installation, mobilization command, package codes, mobilization dates, home station departure dates, and mobilization station arrival dates) during planning. In crisis, the FORSCOM Mob Planner adjusts crisis data (i.e. call-up/mobilization date, mob stations) appropriately. All other data in the Global Command and Control System-Army (GCCS-A) is derived from other sources whose proponents are responsible for accuracy.

c. The MOB/ODEE application is the tool used to report all aspects of the Mobilization/Demobilization and Deployment/Redeployment process. MOB/ODEE application events are only available during the actual execution phase of an operation. To satisfy this requirement, C-Day must be set for the supporting TPFDD.

d. To prevent corruption of the day to day operational data base, the GCCS-A database is divided into three segments. These are: REAL SERVER – contains all real TPFDD information and the active ASORTS files to include USR and BIDE information; EXERCISE SERVER – contains all exercise TPFDD information and a non-updateable copy of the ASORTS and BIDE information; TRAINING SERVER – contains TPFDD information designed to support application training conducted by the Army Training Site (ATS) at Fort Gillem, GA.

3. APPLICATIONS

3.1 Mob Planning

Mob Planning provides information to support deliberate mobilization and deployment planning as follows:

3.1.1 Units

Notional data pertaining to planned home station departure and mob station arrival dates. These dates are converted to actual dates when a callup date is entered and approved.

3.1.2 Mobilization Stations

Roll-up of units, schedule of arrivals, departures, and station loading.

3.2 MOBODEE

MOBODEE provides information for the execution of mobilization in support of ongoing operations requiring the use of Reserve Component forces. Additionally, MOBODEE provides data in support of deployment operations to include validation requirements, strategic airlift schedules and status of the deployment flow. This information is available for all deploying active and Reserve Component forces. Upon completion of unit rotation or mission end, redeployment and demobilization information is also available. The MOBODEE application is divided into four separate areas each with update and monitor modules. Updates are performed by the level of command responsible for a particular action. These can be accomplished at the installation, CONUSA and HQ FORSCOM levels.

3.3 Mob Execution

Provides visibility of pending unit arrivals and for reporting the arrival of these units at the mobilization station.

3.3.1 Deployment And Employment Execution

Provides the capability to report changes to AUEL data, create movement schedules from ORIGIN to POE and report validation of unit mission capability. A tailored and structured version of the TPFDD is also available from the monitor module. Above information is pertinent to both the Reserve and Active Component forces.

3.3.2 Redeployment Execution
Allows for the creation of schedule/carrier information for the POD to DESTINATION (MOB station/home station) movement leg. It also allows for the reporting of the RC unit demobilization process to include actual release from active duty (REFRAD).

4. UPDATE EVENTS

4.1 Mob Planning

4.1.1 Update Mob Stations

a. This event allows users to maintain mobilization station information for RC units, parents, and derivatives in the baseline.

b. The CONUSA planners recommend mobilization stations, coordinating installations, and supporting installations for RC units in their area of responsibility. The FORSCOM Mob Planner may also maintain the mobilization commands, PKG or CONUS base identifier as well as the mobilization station in this event.

4.1.2 Review Mob Station Changes
This is used by the FORSCOM Mob Planner to approve/disapprove mob station changes recommended by the CONUSA Mob Planner.

4.1.3 Update Mob Scheduling

a. This event allows the Mob Station planner to adjust mobilization schedules for RC units in their area of responsibility.

b. This event is also used during crisis by the FORSCOM Mob Planner to adjust Mob Stations and mob scheduling data per specific scenarios.

4.1.4 Update MFP Assignments
This event allows FORSCOM Mob Planner to assign RC units to mobilization levels. It also provides a "gaming" process forecasting unit strength totals for each mobilization level.

4.1.5 Update Crisis Mob Data
This event is used by the FORSCOM Mob Planner to enter scenario specific increment, alert and call-up dates. As call-up dates are entered, notional mob dates are converted to calendar dates.

4.2 MOB/ODEE

4.2.1 Mobilization/Demobilization

4.2.1.1 Update Mobilization Data
This event provides operations personnel the capability to update several mobilization related data fields: Reporting a change in the scheduled departure date form home station (MBODD), or the scheduled arrival date at mobstation (MBSAD), or reporting the actual arrival date at the mobstation (DTAMS).

4.2.1.2 Report RC Unit Demobilization Data
This event allows for reporting each step in the demobilization sequence: Date unit arrived at demobstation (DMS), Date unit departed DMS, Date unit arrived home station, and actual REFRAD date.

4.2.2 Deployment/Employment Operations

4.2.2.1 Update Deployment Schedule
Allows for the creation of movement carriers and schedules for the ORIGIN to POE deployment phase.

4.2.2.2 Update Unit Movement Characteristics
Provides Level II data updates for required pax and cargo ULNs.

4.2.2.3 Update Unit Movement Data
Provides for updating Level IV data for deploying ULNs.

4.2.2.4 Report Unit Validation
Provides for validating ULN deployment capability. Can the unit meet is scheduled Ready to Load Date (RLD) in the TPFDD.

4.2.3 Redeployment
As in 2a above, this event creates carrier movement/schedules except it is for the POD to Destination (Demob Station or Home Station) phase of redeployment.

5. REPORTS

5.1 Mob Planning
Display Unit Data
Mob Station Density Report
Mob Force Package Report
MFP Strength Summary Report

5.1.1 Pop-Up Menu
The Mob Planning Pop-up menu will give all users the option of choosing "Mobilization Reports." By choosing this option another pull-down menu will appear giving the choice of four different reports. These are standard reports designed by the FORSCOM Mob Planner. Three of the reports are run in batch and can be printed. The fourth, "Display Unit Data," returns the single record view to the screen. Display unit data is an excellent tool for users desiring limited basic identity, readiness, OPLAN and mobilization data on a single unit. This

information can be limited to OPLAN specific or generic data depending on whether the user selects a specific scenario or leaves the block blank and in that case will return generic information.

5.2 MOBODEE

5.2.1 Crisis Management Reports (CMRs)

Provides for the initiation of a series of detailed, structured reports beginning with mobilization preparation through the deployment process and subsequent redeployment and demobilization activity. These reports can be run individually or as a composite titled Periodic CMRs.

5.3 Ad Hoc Query

Ad Hoc query is built around structured data groups designed to provide a basis for self designed, tailored reports. These queries are of the originator's desires and can be generated against all aspects of the GCCS-A data base. Stored queries are available at the data base level or can be stored in the operator's local script file.

6. PROCEDURES FOR USE

6.1 Users

a. Users access Mob Planning, MOB/ODEE and Ad Hoc Query by clicking on the appropriate ICON. Sparc 5's generally use the X-windows version, Pentiums, the ascii version of the application required. Both Mob Planning and MOB/ODEE have identical supporting menu bars. The additional capabilities are: Database – Data Workbench (SQL queries against database views) and Data Dictionary (quick reference to data elements); Utilities – main function is to allow user to switch between the real and exercise servers; Help provides help on various parts of the database.

b. Ad Hoc Query has its own supporting menu bar for easy maneuvering.

c. Both Mob Planning and MOBODEE menus provide access to update and monitor events.

d. Access to these events is determined by the individuals USERID and the functions performed by the installation the individual is assigned to. Permissions vary from organization to organization. Caution is recommended to all users when accessing any of the retrieval systems to be aware of the server they choose, i.e., real or exercise and the data it is likely to reveal.

7. SUMMARY

The Mobilization Product Application which includes Mobilization Planning and Mob/ODEE, serves as the key command and control system for planning and executing mobilization and demobilization of Reserve Component units assigned to Forces Command. It is a smart system which not only contains a wealth of information but accommodates readily users without specialized computer training or skills. The deployment and redeployment functions provide access to information on Active Component units as well as the RC forces.

APPENDIX 7
(Derivative UICS) to ANNEX C (Concept of Operations) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan

1. PURPOSE
To provide general guidance on development and use of derivative units to meet operational missions.

2. GENERAL
Derivative units will be created to meet two requirements.

a. First, to create a tailored unit to meet theater defined requirements that do not require a full AA level organization.

b. Second, to provide access to volunteer RC soldiers, both troop program unit (TPU) members and volunteer individual ready reservists (IRR) to support individual requirements to fill deploying units and to meet theater backfill requirements.

3. CONCEPT

3.1 Tailored mission responsibilities

(1) The Commander in Chief (CINC) of the specific theater must define specific mission for the tailored unit. Use of the summary reference file in the Time Phased Force Deployment Data (TPFDD) file or a footnote entry in the Joint Operations Planning and Execution System (JOPES) are recommended for the mission statement.

(2) The FORSCOM DCSOPS, in coordination with the National Guard Bureau (NGB) or the United States Army Reserve Command (USARC), will identify specific unit and structure requirements. FORSCOM will ensure registration of the derivative UIC in the Status of Resources and Training System (SORTS) for AC derivative UICs. The NGB will register ARNG units as required. The USARC will register USAR units as required.

(3) Force structure managers at appropriate command levels will ensure that a document is created with appropriate paragraph and line numbers and equipment requirements to support accountability and transportation actions.

(4) Mobilization orders from DA, FORSCOM and the CONUSA will address the specific derivative UIC with modified strength figures.

(5) Mobilization orders will also address specific modifications or requirements for Training Assessment Model (TAM), mobilization file requirements, post mobilization training support requirements (PTSR) and other mobilization documents that are normally required in FORSCOM Regulation 500-3-3, the Reserve Component Unit Commander's Handbook.

3.2 Individual fill requirements

(1) Theaters must provide both Total Army Personnel Command (PERSCOM) and FORSCOM a gaining unit, location, paragraph and line number for individual backfill requirements.

(2) The DA, in coordination with NGB and OCAR, will identify a parent level unit to provide administrative support for the mobilization of the derivative unit. The appropriate command will establish a derivative UIC in SORTS.

(3) No revised structure data will be required. Strength of the derivative UIC will be the composite strength of the fill requirement.

(4) NGB will coordinate assignment of ARNG TPU volunteers to the derivative UIC. USARC and ARPERCEN will coordinate assignment of volunteers from USAR Troop Program Units or the IRR to the derivative UIC.

(5) The DA, FORSCOM and CONUSA will implement mobilization execution orders for the derivative UIC. The parent (AA) level organization selected by NGB or USARC will be responsible for publication and distribution of individual mobilization orders for each soldier assigned to the derivative UIC.

(6) Upon arrival at the mobilization station, soldiers assigned to the derivative UIC will be reassigned to a deploying unit by the installation or deployed to theater through an individual deployment site (IDS) or a CONUS Replacement Center (CRC) to meet a theater backfill requirement.

APPENDIX 8
(MOBLAS) to ANNEX C (Concept of Operations) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan

1. PURPOSE
This annex provides guidance for utilization of the Mobilization Level Application Software. The application has been fielded at all PP and PSP. The MOBLAS provides a standardized suite of software for mobilizing RC units and deploying RC and AC units. The MOBLAS is the primary means of electronically transitioning RC units into the AC systems and it is used during the planning and execution phases of mobilization.

2. GENERAL
The MOBLAS receives soldier data from three sources:

(1) The ARNG data is received from a data extract from the SIDPERS-ARNG and provided via floppy disk to the mobilization planners at each units respective PPP or PSP.

(2) The USAR data is transmitted via the capabilities within the Center Level Application Software (CLAS). The electronically transmitted data is the first step in fully automating the mobilization process.

(3) The AC data is received via a Installation Support Module (ISM) download. The data provides a shell of data to process the soldiers.

3. PROCESSING MODULES

3.1 Individual Processing
Individual Processing selection provides the capability of selecting soldier by SSAN, NAME, or by Unit and updating individual personal data.

3.1.1 Personnel
Allows user to update personnel data

3.1.2 Training
Allows user to update training data

3.1.3 Security
Allows user to update security data

3.1.4 Legal
Allows user to update legal data

3.1.5 Finance
Allows user to update finance data

3.1.6 Medical
Allows user to update medical data

3.1.7 Logistics
Allows user to update logistics data

3.1.8 Housing
Allows user to update housing readiness.

3.1.9 Transportation
Allows user to update transportation readiness.

3.1.10 Provost Marshal
Allows user to update Provost Marshal readiness data

3.1.11 Dental
Allows user to update dental data

3.1.12 ACS
Allows user to update ACS data

3.1.13 Civilian Unique
Allow user to update civilian readiness information.

3.1.14 Add Individual to MOBLAS
Allows user to add a new individual into MOBLAS.

3.2 Unit Processing

3.2.1 Personnel
Allows user to generate SIDPERS transactions and UMR for processing units.

3.2.2 Training
Allows user to update training briefings.

3.2.3 Security
Allows user to update security briefings.

3.2.4 Legal
Allows user to update security briefings.

3.2.5 Finance
Allows user to create finance transactions.

3.2.6 Medical
Allows user to update medical briefings.

3.2.7 Logistics
Reserved for future functions.

3.2.8 Housing
Reserved for future functions.

3.2.9 Transportation
Reserved for future functions.

3.2.10 Provost Marshal
Reserved for future functions.

3.2.11 Dental
Reserved for future functions.

3.2.12 ACS
Reserved for future functions.

3.2.13 Civilian Unique
Reserved for future functions.

3.3 Reports / Forms

3.3.1 Personnel
Prints personnel reports and forms.

3.3.2 Training
Prints training reports and forms.

3.3.3 Security
Prints security reports and forms.

3.3.4 Legal
Prints legal reports and forms.

3.3.5 Finance
Prints finance reports and forms.

3.3.6 Medical
Prints medical reports and forms.

3.3.7 Logistics
Prints logistical reports and forms.

3.3.8 Housing
Reserved for future reports.

3.3.9 Transportation
Reserved for future reports.

3.3.10 Provost Marshal
Reserved for future reports.

3.3.11 Dental
Reserved for future reports.

3.3.12 ACS
Reserved for future reports.

3.3.13 Civilian Unique
Reserved for future reports.

3.4 Communications
The Communications Selection provides the normal upload and download functions.

3.4.1 Receive Data from USAR Units
Provides the ability to receives data from USAR units.

3.4.2 ARNG Units
Provides the ability to import data from ARNG units.

3.4.3 Other MOBLAS Sites
Provides the ability to receives data from other MOBLAS sites.

3.4.4 ISM Host
Provides the ability to receives data from the installation ISM Host.

3.4.5 Send Data to USAR Unit (Modem)
Provides the ability to send updated data back to the USAR Unit by MODEM.

3.4.6 USAR Unit (Diskette)
Provides the ability to send updated data back to the USAR Unit by diskette.

3.4.7 ARNG Unit (Diskette)
Provides the ability to send updated data back to the ARNG STARC by diskette.

3.4.8 Other MOBLAS Site
Sends data to other MOBLAS sites.

3.4.9 ISM Host
Sends data back to the ISM host.

3.4.10 Finance
Provides the capability of sending finance transactions to DFAS-AC and DFAS-RC.

3.4.11 SIDPERS
Provides the capability of sending SIDPERS transactions to SIDPERS.

3.4.12 PAS Data Extract
Provides the capability of extracting data for importing into PAS (USAREUR).

3.4.13 SRTS/VISOR Data Extract
Provides the capability of send data to the Spectacle Request Transmission System (SRTS).

3.5 Utility
The Utility selections prove the normal database management tools.

3.5.1 Security Administration
Provides capability to add/edit/delete users.

3.5.2 Change to Another Printer
Provides capability to change printers.

3.5.3 Back up data bases
Provides capability to make a back up of data bases.

3.5.4 Restore the last backup
Provides the capability to restores databases from the latest backup of data.

3.5.5 Reprocess USAR data
Reprocesses the last batch of USAR data received.

3.5.6 Re-index Data Bases
Re set all the data bases with the index's.

3.5.7 Erase All Individual Data
Provides the capability to erase all the individual data from the databases.

3.5.8 Erase All Unit Data
Provides capability to erase all unit data.

3.5.9 Help
The Help selection provides on-line help and User Manual assistance in the MOBLAS application.

4. REPORTS

4.1 Personnel
Preparation of DA Form 2A, Personnel Qualification Record
Alpha Rosters
Unit Manning Roster
C-33 Installation Summary
Soldier Readiness Checklist
SIDPERS Transaction Report
C-33 Unit Summary
Deployment Statistics Report
Skill Level Strength Report

4.2 Training
Training Assessment Model

4.3 Security
Security Information Report

4.4 Legal
Legal Data Reports

4.5 Finance
Finance Transactions Report - AC
Finance Transactions Report - RC

4.6 Medical

4.6.1 DA Form 8007, Individual Medical History
By Name Immunization Report
By Name Test / Exam Report
Statistics for Required Shots / Tests /Exams

ANNEX D
(Logistics) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan

1. REFERENCES
ANNEX W.

2. GENERAL

2.1 Purpose
To provide logistical mobilization planning and execution guidance to assist the mobilization chain of command; FORSCOM, CONUSA, NGB, TAG/USPFO, USARC, RSC, CI/SI and PPP/PSP, in accomplishing its mission.

2.2 Assumptions
(1) See Basic plan.
(2) Mobilization will progress sequentially from a lower level to a higher level of mobilization. All logistics tasks at the lower level are assumed to be completed prior to processing to the next higher level. This is for planning purposes to insure all logistics issues are considered. In reality mobilization may occur at any level.
(3) Wartime industrial mobilization will not occur until Full Mobilization. Industrial surge of selected items under peacetime rules of production may be ordered. Required sustainment rates for selected critical items will not be achieved for extended periods requiring strict prioritization.
(4) Current automated data systems and Standard Army Management Information Systems (STAMIS) will be used to support mobilization and deployment.
(5) Currently prescribed management systems and procedures, including contracting procedures, will continue to be used in the initial stages of any emergency.
(6) Current telecommunication systems will continue to be available to support mobilization and deployment. Increased demand for service will require the imposition of controls.

3. CONCEPT
Reserve Component commands will supply and maintain subordinate units based on peacetime priorities using the Department of the Army Master Priority List (DAMPL) and funding guidance from the peacetime chain of command. Logistics mobilization planners will identify those critical actions necessary to equip, to maintain all on-hand equipment at operational readiness standards, to provide essential services, and to move mobilizing units efficiently through the PPP/PSP to the APOE/SPOE to meet established EAD/LAD.

4. GENERAL RESPONSIBILITIES AND POLICIES
a. Forces Command will publish logistical guidance in FORSCOM Regulation 700-2, FORSCOM Standing Logistics Instructions, FORSCOM Regulation 700-3, Ammunition Basic Load, FORSCOM Regulation 55-1, Unit Movement Planning, FORSCOM Regulation 55-2, Unit Movement Reporting and System Administration and FORMDEPS. Above Regulations give detailed instructions in preparing units for mobilization and subsequent deployment, for the peacetime stockage of supplies and equipment and the planning of movement to the PPP/PSP and APOE/SPOE.
b. Upon declaration of mobilization in support of contingency operations FORSCOM in conjunction with the supported CINC will publish guidance to CONUSA, NGB, USARC, RSC, STARC, PPP/PSP identifying theater specific equipment and maintenance requirements. Priorities for logistics support to mobilizing units will be IAW deployment dates (EAD/LAD) in the TPFDD.
c. The existing logistical support sources for RC units at HS will continue to provide the maximum support possible during the ALERT and Home Station Phases of Mobilization. The USPFO will support their subordinate ARNG units. The appropriate CI/SI in accordance with AR 5-9. will continue to support USAR units.

5. SUPPLY RESPONSIBILITIES AND POLICIES

5.1 Overall Equipping and Cross Leveling Policies
(1) The mobilization chain of command will use decentralized equipping and cross leveling procedures to fill shortages in mobilizing units. Each command will take actions to fill shortages while the unit is within their responsibility. Commands will report status of on-going actions and any shortages that can not be resolved through the command SITREP.
(2) Commands will not cross level to the extent that a donor unit would be drawn down below the established deployable level. If this action is necessary, the affected command must request permission

from its higher headquarters. Each operation will establish a minimum deployable level for the type units involved. But the goal is to fill equipment to the maximum amount of the authorized/required quantity given the time and resources available.

(3) The USARC/NGB through the RSC and STARC are responsible for equipment resourcing actions during the Alert Phase. Commands will cross level from non-mobilized units, will requisition from the wholesale system using the appropriate JCS project code, or use local procurement for off-the-shelf items. RC commands will insure supplies received after the unit departs Home Station will be forwarded to the PPP/PSP. On-going actions and shortfalls will be reported to the mobilization chain of command with information to appropriate CONUSA and PPP/PSP.

(4) Upon unit arrival at the PPP/PSP, the installation will continue to take equipment resourcing actions using contingency stocks, wholesale supplies, and contracting. Remaining shortfalls that preclude the unit from being validated for deployment will be reported to the appropriate CONUSA.

(5) The CONUSA will monitor equipment resourcing actions from the Alert Phase through the Mobilization Station Phase to insure all commands are taking prudent supply actions to resource units to deployable levels. After all appropriate actions have been taken within the mobilization chain of command below the CONUSA level, the CONUSA will report remaining shortfalls to Cdr, FORSCOM, 1777 Hardee Avenue, SW., ATTN: AFLR-FMM, Fort McPherson, Georgia 30330-1062 using the SITREP.

(6) The FORSCOM will take action on those shortfalls identified by the CONUSA either through coordination with HQDA, Army Material Command or notifying the supported CINC of a capability shortfall of the deploying unit. The supported CINC can accept the unit with the current capability.

(7) Commands will ensure that all cross leveling actions and equipping actions are updated in the unique item tracking systems prior to departure from their area of responsibility (RSC/USPFO - Home Station, MS - installation). These systems include DOD Small Arms Serialization Program (DODSASP), DOD Radiation Testing and Tracking System (DODRATTS), Controlled Cryptographic item serialization Program (CCISP) and Continuing Balance System Expanded (CBS-X). This reporting is important to reflect an accurate status of the unit during mobilization and deployment. The HQDA will provide guidance on continued reporting in the Theater of Operation.

(8) The DOD Directive 1225.6, Equipping the Reserve Component, and Department of the Army instructions provide guidance on the approval authority and development of replacement plans for equipment withdrawn from mobilized or non-mobilized RC units , and any temporary loans to AC units over 90 days.

5.2 CONUSA

5.2.1 Pre-Mobilization

The CONUSA will evaluate logistical procedures during mobilization exercises (OPTIMAL FOCUS, CALL FORWARD, AND POSITIVE FORCE) and review logistical guidance in the mobilization plans of the RSC/STARC/MS.

5.2.2 Post-Mobilization

(1) The CONUSA will continuously review actions by the STARC/RSC during the Alert Phase to insure commands have current mobilization and deployment guidance and are taking all appropriate supply actions to enhance the units readiness.

(2) During the Home Station phase insure the unit has completed the required documentation to provide the MS an accurate assessment of its supply status.

(3) During the Mobilization Station Phase the CONUSA will monitor supply actions by the MS and once the MS has exhausted its capability will coordinate actions with FORSCOM to complete critical requirements for validation.

5.3 Mobilization Station

5.3.1 Pre-Mobilization

(1) The MS will provide logistical instructions during the triennial mobilization station visit by units. Instructions should include sample copies of completed forms and reports with the locations of important support activities on post.

(2) The MS will plan for the support of units in all areas of supplies IAW FORSCOM Regulation 700-2.

(3) The MS will store To-Accompany-Troops (TAT) Ammunition Basic Load (ABL) and order non-TAT ABL for RC units IAW FORSCOM Regulation 700-3.

5.3.2 Post-Mobilization

(1) The MS will take action to fill remaining equipment and supply shortages that prevent the validation and mission accomplishment of the unit prior to deployment.

(2) The MS will change the unit's Department of Defense Activity Address Code (DODAAC) Type Address Code (TAC) 1 (Mail), TAC 2 (freight shipments) and TAC 3 (billing information)

addresses to reflect the correct address while on the installation. Once the units deploys the MS will change the TAC in the clear addresses to reflect the appropriate deployment location. For Derivative UICs the MS will request from the Army Central Service Point a new DODAAC six-digit code. Once established MS will add the new in the clear address.
(3) MS will continue to cross level and resource supplies and equipment to meet deployment standards.

5.4 RSC/USPFO

5.4.1 Pre-Mobilization

(1) The RSC/STARC will assist units in preparing Logistics Data file in the mobilization file IAW RCUCH.

(2) The RSC/STARC will maintain supplies and equipment for mobilization and deployment IAW FORSCOM Regulation 700-2.

5.4.2 Post-Mobilization

(1) The RSC/USPFO will review any open or deferred requisitions during the unit Alert Phase. Unit should cancel non-critical items, modify required items to upgrade priority, or modify non-deploying items on requisition for a supplemental address for the rear detachment. If shortages are filled by cross leveling requisitions should be canceled. Any funded requisitions should be modified for shipment to the donor unit. Special measurement clothing, spectacles, dental appliances and similar items will not be canceled, but received and transshipped to the individual. Coordinate the lateral transfer of excess equipment from mobilizing units to another unit or activity.

(2) Develop plans for receipt of supplies at the Reserve Center/Armory after the unit has departed and forwarded to the MS. Coordinate support for the unit to retrieve equipment from equipment storage sites (MATES/ECS) or equipment hand receipted to another unit. The RSC/USPFO will normally cross level if equipment is deployed overseas for an exercise or coordinate the transportation if being used at Annual Training in CONUSA.

5.5 Unit Responsibilities

5.5.1 Pre-Mobilization

(1) Units will prepare documentation for mobilization identified in the Logistics Data File IAW RCUCH.

5.5.2 Post-Mobilization

(1) On receipt of the alert notice, units will determine shortages and serviceability of MTOE, CTA (i.e. life support equipment), Chemical Defense Equipment, TDA equipment, OCIE (including climatic required clothing), personnel uniforms and accompanying supplies. These shortages will be reported through the peacetime chain of command. Based on the results of cross leveling and inventories insure unique items tracking systems have been updated through the normal peacetime reporting chain prior to departure from home station.

(2) The RC units ordered to active duty will use the authorized column of the MTOE unless otherwise instructed.

(3) The ICW STARC/RSC instructions excess equipment or station property will be transferred to a non-mobilizing unit or other activity. At the end of the Home Station phase all property retained under accountability of the mobilized unit will be taken to the PPP/PSP. All unit Federal property, excluding the items listed below, but including other excess items, will be taken to the MS.

(a) Excess items will be turned in to the MS supply activity for redistribution IAW MS and CONUSA guidance.

(b) Unit property at an equipment storage site (Maintenance and Training Equipment Site (MATES), Equipment Concentration Site (ECS)) will be returned to the owning unit or shipped to the appropriate MS IAW the owning unit's instructions. When notified that supported units are mobilizing, MATES and ECS commanders will make preparations for equipment serviceability inspections and shipment. If the storage site is at or near the supported unit's MS, the owning unit will draw the equipment at the MS.

(4) The CTA 50-900 (Organization Clothing and Individual Equipment). Requirements for OCIE are identified in FORSCOM Regulation 700-2. This includes Cold Weather Clothing and Hot Weather Clothing requirements.

(a) Units will verify quantities and serviceability of items as soon as possible after they are alerted.

(b) The ARNG units will submit requests for issue of shortages to the USPFO. If time does not permit procurement, the requests will be reformatted by the USPFO and submitted to the MS with the unit's advance party.

(c) The USAR units will submit requests for issue of shortages to the MS with the unit's advance party.

(5) The Units will review and update personal clothing records using the uniform requirements identified in CTA 50-900, Table 1 (Male) and Table 2 (Female) under the Active Army - Mobilization (AA-M) allowance. This CTA allows a plus up from the RC authorization for the increased OPTEMPO of

active duty. Units will identify by size quantities needed and provide to the MS.

(6) Units will have on-hand adequate life support equipment (tents, stoves, water/fuel cans, field tables/desk, chairs, etc.) IAW CTA 50-909, Field and Garrison Furnishings and Equipment, to maintain the unit in an austere environment. For additional guidance, **APPENDIX B**, CTA 50-909, provides a list of deployable CTA mission related equipment.

(7) Units will be prepared to mobilize with the Chemical Defensive Equipment listed in FORSCOM Regulation 700-2.

(8) Units will update DA Form 581, Request for Issue And Turn-In of Ammunition, for the units basic load, based on the Ammunition Basic Load Computation and FORSCOM Regulation 700-3.

(9) Units will use CTA 8-100, Army Medical Department Expendable/Durable Items to update requirement for medical expendables for deployment.

(10) Mobilizing units will report to the MS with 100% of peacetime demand supported PLL either on-hand or on valid, funded requisition. The ICW RSC/STARC units will cross level critical PLL shortages. If after this effort items are still not available requisitions will be generated in accordance with MS instructions and submitted by the advance party to the MS along with a copy of the PLL list. Units will also identify additional PLL items required by the theater and mission requirements and add these items to the PLL. Requisitions for these additional items will be submitted to the MS. Units will take their prescribed load list (PLL) and authorized stockage level (ASL) items to the MS. Units will base these levels on peacetime authorized calculations. Requisitions for shortages will be screened against Organizational Maintenance Shop (OMS), Area Maintenance Support Activities (AMSA), and RSC/USPFO stocks. If not available, requisitions will be submitted in accordance with MS instructions. A copy of the unit's PLL and ASL will be furnished to the MS along with the requisitions when the unit's advance party arrives at MS.

(11) Units with a deployment mission will not mobilize with installation property. Units with an installation mission will coordinate with the installation as to the requirement for installation type equipment. Deploying units will not take the following items:

(a) Installation property (desks, chairs, etc.).

(b) State or private property.

(c) Unit Morale Support Fund property, except recreational items.

(d) Training aids on hand receipt from training aid centers.

(e) Leased and rental property.

(f) Non-tactical vehicles.

(12) Units with an installation mission will coordinate with the installation as to the requirement for transportation of installation equipment.

(13) After the alert for active duty, items requested for HS delivery must be essential to the administration of the unit at HS or essential for movement to the MS/Installation. The ARNG requests will be submitted to the USPFO. The USAR requests will be submitted through supply channels to the SI.

(14) Emergency unit supply requirements during movement from HS to the MS will be obtained by the mobilization purchasing authority designee. The USPFO will provide instructions to ARNG ordering officers.

6. MAINTENANCE GUIDANCE AND RESPONSIBILITIES

6.1 General Guidance

(1) Units will maintain equipment IAW the AR 750 series, equipment publications and applicable FORSCOM Regulation. Additional publications that may be used for maintenance operations, procedures, and inspections include but are not limited to AR 220-1, AR 700-138, FM 43-5, DA Pam 738-750, DA Pam 738-751, DA Pam 750-1, and TB 8-605.

(2) The TM -10/-20 maintenance standards and equipment transfer standards remain the same during mobilization unless specifically addressed. Transfer procedures are in AR 750-1. For deployment equipment must be fully mission capable IAW operator level Preventative Maintenance Checks and Services (PMCS). Partial mission capable applies to aircraft.

(3) Equipment will be maintained at the lowest possible level of maintenance (unit vs. direct support (DS), DS vs. general support GS, GS vs. depot support.

(4) All Army equipment will be maintained at the unit level using -10 and -20 TMs, or other publications issued with the equipment. For example, the manufacturer's manual would be used if no TM has been published. In addition, TM 1-1500-328-25 contains general maintenance instructions and transfer standards for aircraft.

(5) All inspections and checklists will be IAW the TM, Preventive Maintenance Checks and Services (PMCS) standards stated above. Inspectors must be able to show the applicable portion of the TM used.

(6) During the Home Station Phase units will obtain maintenance support from their normal peacetime support structure. Army NG units will obtain maintenance assistance from their supporting Organizational Maintenance Sites (OMS), Unit

Training Equipment Site (UTES), Aviation Support Facility (ASF) or Mobilization Assistance and Training Equipment Site (MATES). The USAR units will obtain maintenance assistance from their supporting Area Maintenance Support Activity (AMSA). During the move from HS to MS the nearest SI is responsible for coordinating or providing maintenance support. Units will plan to use mobilization purchase authority SF 44, U.S. Government Purchase Order Invoice Voucher or Government national credit cards to the maximum extent possible.

(7) The Army Maintenance Management System (TAMMS) procedures, DA Pam 738-750, DA Pam 738-751 and TB 38-750-2 (Medical) will be used in CONUS and the objective area by all forces.

(8) Material condition status reporting as outlined in AR 700-138, will continue as directed until directed otherwise. Units will report ground equipment status on DA Form 2406, Materiel Condition Status Report, missile material on DA Form 3266-1, Army Missile Materiel Readiness Report, and aircraft on DA Form 1352, Army Aircraft Inventory, Status And Flying Time.

(9) During the Home Station Phase, units will prepare a one day (Snapshot) readiness report and forward to the MS Installation Maintenance Officer (IMO) within 72 hours of the mobilization date. RC units will notify the IMO by the most expedient means when a change in the operational status of a reportable item changes the equipment readiness condition.

6.2 CONUSA Responsibilities

6.2.1 Pre-Mobilization

Ensure subordinate commands plan for the continual maintenance support of RC units from HS to the MS through the APOE/SPOE.

6.2.2 Post Mobilization

Ensure STARC and RSC coordinate and provide continuous maintenance support for mobilizing units while at HS. Ensure that unit readiness is upgraded to me deployment standard.

6.3 Mobilization Station

6.3.1 Pre-Mobilization

(a) Determine maintenance requirements to support mobilization and develop maintenance support plan to meet the needs through the various levels of mobilizations.

(b) Plan for the maintenance support at and en route to the APOE/SPOE IAW FORSCOM/ARNG Regulation 55-1.

(c) Plan for the calibration support of mobilizing RC units.

(d) Plan for the application of unique Material Work Orders.

(e) Plan for the maintenance requirement for cross leveled equipment upgrade.

6.3.2 Post-Mobilization

(a) Maintenance assistance at the aerial port of embarkation (APOE) will be provided to units assigned DACG responsibility IAW Appendix E, FORSCOM Regulation 55-1. Maintenance assistance at the sea port of embarkation (SPOE) will be provided to units by installations assigned marshaling area responsibility IAW Appendix B, FORSCOM Regulation 55-1. All available resources will be applied on a priority basis to units scheduled for early deployment.

(b) Calibration Support. On notification from the MS, the following actions will occur:

(1) Calibration and repair support for all general purpose (GP) and selected special purpose (SP) test, measurement, and diagnostic equipment (TMDE) is provided by U.S. Army Material Command (AMC) through the U.S. Army Test Management and Diagnostic Equipment Support Group (USATSG).

(2) The USATSG will notify the area test measurement diagnostic equipment support team (ATST) of the need to transfer support requirement to the ATST responsible for providing calibration support at the MS/Installation.

(3) Unless the gaining and losing area calibration repair center (ACRC) are the same, USATSG actions will be processed through both the gaining and losing ACRC.

(c) Army Oil Analysis Program (AOAP). Units will comply with AR 750-1 and TB 43-0106 for aeronautical equipment.

6.4 Support Installation/RSC/USPFO

6.4.1 Pre-Mobilization

Plan for the continuous maintenance support of mobilizing RC units while at HS and en route to the MS. Include plans for increase support of cross leveled equipment to meet transfer standards.

6.4.2 Post-Mobilization

(a) The RSC/USPFO will continue to provide maintenance support to mobilizing units during the HS phase and coordinate maintenance support en route to the MS. The intent is to minimize the impact on the Support Installation whose priority will go to deploying forces.

(b) The SI will provide support to Mobilizing USAR units and provide support to NG and USAR

en route to the MS where required. Emergency roadside repair should be accomplished by credit card or mobilization purchasing authority from the nearest commercial source to the maximum extent possible. If more extensive repairs are required, equipment should be evacuated to the MS to meet deployment time lines.

6.5 Unit

6.5.1 Pre-Mobilization

Within DAMPL and peacetime funding, maintain equipment to the maximum extend possible.

6.5.2 Post-Mobilization

(a) Units will coordinate with their organizational maintenance activity to priorities maintenance work. Units will retrieve any operational, historical or maintenance records from supporting maintenance shops and equipment storage facilities.

(b) Units will prepare a one day snapshot material condition status report, missile materiel readiness reports, and aircraft readiness reports within 72 hours of mobilization. The RC units will notify the Installation Maintenance Officer of the MS by the most expedient means when a change in operational status occurs.

(c) Coordinate with the supporting AMC TMDE facility and update all calibration records. Obtain a current copy of the TMDE Instrument Master Record File printout and file on computer disk.

(d) Coordinate with the supporting AOAP laboratory and obtain complete oil analysis records for all deploying equipment including equipment cross leveled.

7. SERVICES RESPONSIBILITIES

7.1 Subsistence

7.1.1 Mobilization Station

(a) The MS will use normal operating stocks to support arriving units. Requisitions will be submitted for any shortfall of rations on notification of mobilization. The MS will submit emergency requirements to Commander, Defense Personnel Support Center, Philadelphia, PA.

(b) The MS needing additional refrigeration storage space will forward requirements to FORSCOM.

(c) Class I acquisition. To establish a planning figure for initial class I procurement, the DOL will coordinate with the installation mobilization planner to determine requirements for RC units arriving at the installation during the first week after M-day. Coordination between the DIO and DPT is required for arrival dates for follow-on units. Advanced parties must also be considered.

(d) Expansion of class I storage and distribution. Installations identify storage and manpower requirements for distribution of class I to support mobilization. Regulations and SOPs must be current and flexible to adapt to mission requirements. All subsistence should be stored in enclosed structures with adequate protection against pilferage and deterioration. Open storage of nonperishable is considered as a last resort to prevent shortages. Determine the best method for class I distribution: tailgate delivery, unit pickup, or a combination of them. Develop traffic and ration issue flow patterns for troop issue subsistence activity (TISA) and class I issue point operations.

(e) Troop Issue Subsistence Activity (TISA) facilities at newly activated MS will be renovated with available funds and manpower. Self-help will be used to raise substandard facilities to minimum standard.

7.1.2 RSC/SI/USPFO

RC Commands and SI will provide subsistence to mobilizing units while at HS and enroute to the MS.

7.1.3 Units

RC units mobilizing at HS will use their normal procurement chain. Units will develop a subsistence plan to provide support while at HS. The advance party will provide the MS TISA with a memo with necessary information to open an account.

7.2 Food Service

7.2.1 Mobilization Stations

(a) Develop a food service support plan for their mobilization population. This plan will detail whether units will use fixed dining facilities or their organic facilities.

(b) Determine additional dining facility equipment required to support mobilization: Coordinate requirements with FORSCOM.

(c) Renovations or improvements to inactivated dining facilities will be accomplished through the Director of Engineering and Housing.

(d) The MS with shortfall in personnel, equipment, and facilities should consider alternatives such as commercial facilities and transportation of prepared food, personnel overtime, shift feeding, modification to TDA, and contract catering.

(e) Local procuring for new or replacement dining facility equipment will be processed according to supply and procurement Regulations.

(f) The installation mobilization plan will detail whether units will use fixed dining facilities or their organic equipment.

7.2.2 RSC/USPFO

The RC Commands will provide food service guidance to mobilizing units while at HS and en route to the MS.

7.2.3 Units

(1) Unit advance parties arriving at the MS will coordinate with the MS to ensure dining facilities are operational and provide current food service personnel and organizational equipment status.

7.3 Laundry, Dry Cleaning, and Bath

7.3.1 Mobilization Station

(a) Having laundry, dry cleaning, and bath support facilities will determine the equipment needed to support mobilization. Plans for support will include requirements for two- and three-shift operations.

(b) Develop and periodically update list of laundry and dry cleaning firms who would be invited to bid if commercial augmentation becomes necessary.

(c) Installations not operating an Army laundry and dry cleaning operation facility will provide the service by contracts or inter-service support agreements (ISSA) with other government agencies.

(d) May utilize field laundry units to augment laundry service. Mobilization packets should identify intended support mission.

(e) May utilize field shower units when fixed bath facilities are not available to support tent facilities.

7.3.2 RSC/USPFO

During the Alert phase RSC/USPFO will provide support using peacetime sources. During HS Phase units should not need support and should be deferred unit arrival at the MS.

7.3.3 Units

Units should defer laundry and dry cleaning support until arrival at the MS. Units must insure their HS Lodging plan considers bath support for any soldiers being housed at the Reserve Center/Armory.

7.4 Mortuary Services

(1) During the time between mobilization and arrival at the MS, mortuary services will be provided by the nearest military installation nearest to the place of death.

(2) All contracts for care and disposition of remains will be made and administered by installations in accordance with AR 600-8-1, Army Causality and Memorial Affairs and Line of Duty Investigations.

7.5 Commercial Activities (CA) Service Contracts

MS ensure that current CA services contracts contain provisions requiring the contractor to expand to meet the planned mobilization surge.

8. TRANSPORTATION RESPONSIBILITIES AND POLICIES

8.1 General Guidance

(1) Deployment will not change installation transportation office (ITO) functions incident to commercial traffic, but it will shift priorities. Emphasis and resources will shift from the personal property program to moving military units, impedimenta and individual/group travel. Freight activities will expand to meet heavy cargo movements generated by the increase in installation military population

(2) Mobilization contingency plans generally restrict the movement of dependents and shipment of household goods for active duty personnel to one final move for the duration of the emergency. Soldiers called to Active Duty are not authorized dependent travel and the shipment of personal property is limited to baggage.

(3) Deploying soldiers will have a considerable amount of personnel belongings that will require initial storage and shipment to home of record. Plans must be developed to ensure that this is accomplished.

(4) In order to provide routing instructions for surface movement, Military Traffic Management Command (MTMC) must have the movement requirement. Unit movement requirements are pre-positioned at MTMC via the Computerized Movement Planning Status System (COMPASS) Automated Unit Equipment List (AUEL). Upon execution, changes or updates will be provided to MTMC IAW FORSCOM Regulation 55-2. In the absence of pre-positioned AUEL data, routing will be requested by using Department of Defense (DD) Form 1085 IAW AR 55-355.

(5) The TMP mobilization leasing will be IAW the MOBTDA and AR 58-1. Leasing authority for more than 90 days will be arranged through the MACOM.

(6) Passenger movement for personnel redistribution will be required. The ITO will coordinate with the personnel redistribution activity to estimate

the number of personnel to be moved between installations either individually or in groups. If group movements are outside the authority, MTMC will be requested to provide assistance IAW AR 55-355.

(7) Equipment redistribution will cause freight movement between CONUS installations. The ITO will coordinate with the equipment redistribution activity to determine the transportation requirement and advise MTMC of all requirements outside the ITO routing authority IAW AR 55-355.

8.2 CONUSA

8.2.1 Pre-Mobilization

Ensure MS/RSC/STARC prepare mobilization plans that address all aspects of transportation support to mobilizing units.

8.2.2 Post-Mobilization

(1) Coordinate with RSC/STARC and ensure mobilizing units and all supplies and equipment can meet their established MOBSAD. Coordinate changes with the MS.

(2) Ensure mobilizing units update their unit movement data at the MS in preparation for deployment.

(3) Coordinate with the MS and ensure all mobilizing units can meet their established deployment dates IAW the TPFDD.

8.3 Mobilization Station

8.3.1 Pre-Mobilization

(1) Plan for the packing and shipment of personal belongings. The plan should include concept for disposition of privately owned vehicles (POV). Further, the plan should include unit members living on post as well as units living off post. Reference is AR 55-71.

(2) The MS which are tasked by FORSCOM Regulation 55-1 to support deployment activities at ports of embarkation by providing a Departure Airfield Control Group (DACG), Marshaling Area (MA) or Port Support Activity (PSA) will develop support plans for these activities to be included in the installation mobilization/deployment plans. This support plan will be exported to all other MS that will deploy units through the POE.

8.3.2 Post Mobilization

(1) Establish DACG at APOE and Marshaling Areas/Port Support Activities to support deployment activities IAW TPFDD.

(2) Assist units in updating Unit Movement Data to reflect actual deployment configuration and incorporate increase equipment and personnel.

(3) Provide deploying units BBPCT for internal loads and provide instructions and tools to accomplish rail loading.

8.4 Support Installation/RSC/STARC

8.4.1 Pre-Mobilization

(1) The RSC/STARC will approve subordinate units' mobilization movement plans IAW FORSCOM/ARNG Regulation 55-1.

(2) Ensure subordinate units submit update Unit Movement Data IAW FORSCOM Regulation 55-2.

(3) The RSC/STARC will plan to support the retrieval of equipment and supplies store at ECS, MATES and other storage sites by subordinate units.

(4) The STARC through Mobilization Movement Control program will process DD Form 1265, Request For Convoy Clearance and DD Form 1266, Request For Special Hauling Permit IAW FORSCOM/ARNG Regulation 55-1.

8.4.2 Post-Mobilization

(1) Assist mobilizing unit in moving from HS to MS. Coordinate any outside support or supplies such as, Blocking, Bracing, Packing, Crating and Tie-Downs (BBPCT), Material handling equipment and commercial transportation (freight and buses) and support enroute such as subsistence, maintenance, or fuel.

(2) Coordinate with mobilizing units the retrieval of equipment from ECS, MATES or other storage sites to either the unit's HS or directly to the MS using the most effective means of transportation, organic or commercial. Priorities by MOBSAD.

(3) The STARC using MOBCON will provide deconflicted road movement orders from HS to MS.

(4) The STARC/RSC coordinate with appropriate military installation responsible for storage of personal property. This program is governed by the World Wide Personal Property Consignment Instructions Guide (WWCIG, Vol. I), AR 55-71 and DOD Dir. 4500.34R.

8.5 Units

8.5.1 Pre-Mobilization

(1) Units will prepare a Unit Movement Plan IAW FORSCOM/ARNG 55-1. Units will test the load plan every two years.

(2) Units will maintain Unit Movement Data IAW FORSCOM Regulation 55-2.

8.5.2 Post-Mobilization

(1) Unit will update movement plans based on cross leveled equipment and additional supplies and

move to MS based on Mobilization Station Arrival Date.

(2) Unit will update Unit Movement Data at the MS based on cross leveling and additional supplies.

(3) Will prepare deployment movement plans based on guidance from the MS and deploy through the APOE and SPOE IAW TPFDD.

(4) Identify soldiers that require storage of personal property including POV.

9. CONTRACTING RESPONSIBILITIES

Mobilization Station emergency procurement requirements will be handled IAW the Federal Acquisition Regulations (FAR).

10. AUTOMATED LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT INFORMA-TION RESPONSIBILITIES

See Appendix 1.

11. INTERSERVICE, INTERDEPARTMENTAL, AND INTER-AGENCY SUPPORT

a. The MS, SI and CI should consider using inter-service and interdepartmental support agreements to provide support under mobilization.

b. In the development of the installation mobilization support plan, the feasibility of providing support to mobilized units through ISSA with other Services and Federal agencies must be evaluated.

c. When a support agreement is determined to be feasible, a specific pre-negotiated ISSA will be prepared for implementation on plan execution. Copies of pre-negotiated ISSA will be attached as a part of applicable annexes and appendixes of the installation mobilization plan. Support agreement developed for use during mobilization should not be forwarded to the Defense Retail Inter-service Support (DRIS) data bank. Details on preparing the support agreement, DD Form 1144, Support Agreement are contained in DOD Regulation 4000.19R (Defense Regulation Inter-service Support DRIS Regulation).

12. STOCK FUND RESPONSIBILITIES

Installations will continue to function under existing programs and procedures until changes are authorized.

13. APPENDICES

1. Logistics Automation

APPENDIX 1
(Logistics Automation) to ANNEX D (Logistics) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan

Below is a listing of Logistical automation systems or programs that affect or support actions during the mobilization of Reserve Component units.

1. AUTOMATED CENTRAL ISSUE FACILITY SYSTEM (ACIFS

1.1 System Functions
There are several automated CIF local unique systems currently in use. The DA has developed a standard CIF module as part of the Installation Transition Processing/ Installation Support Modules (ITP/ ISM). The basic function of the CIF module is to control the issue of Organizational Clothing and Individual Equipment (OCIE) to soldiers. Functions within the system include inventory control; issue, turn-in, and direct exchange of OCIE to the individual soldiers; control of funds; requisitioning process; laundry, maintenance, and property disposal control, and control of Statements of Charges, Reports of Survey, and Cash Collections.

1.2 Location
The ACIFS operates at the following FORSCOM sites using the software indicated:

Fort Bragg	FORSCOM Standard WANG Software
Fort Campbell	FORSCOM Standard WANG Software
Fort Carson	FORSCOM Standard WANG Software
Fort Drum	Fort Sill IBM Mainframe Software
Fort Hood	Unique WANG Software
Fort Lewis	FORSCOM Standard WANG Software
Fort Polk	Unique IBM Mainframe Software
Fort Stewart	FORSCOM Standard WANG Software

1.3 System Characteristics
The system users are the installation Central Issue Facility (CIF) within each Directorate of Logistics (DOL) Supply Division. None of the current systems has interconnectivity to any other system. The DA Standard software is part of the Installation Support Modules (ISM) and will be interconnected with SAILS and other mainframe applications as well as any necessary ISM modules such as In-Out Processing.

2. ARMY GLOBAL COMMAND AND CONTROL (AGCCS) ARMY LOGISTICS (ALOG)

2.1 System Function
The ALOG is an automated logistics planning system to provide planners with logistics information required to accomplish crisis management planning in support of troop deployment. The ALOG system contains data on critical items of material which, if not available in suitable quantities, would inhibit or constrain a proposed course of military action. Given a force list (i.e. Time Phased Force Deployment Data (TPFDD)), ALOG can determine sustainment requirements for critical material, ascertain the current asset position, and calculate the time in the force deployment scenario at which the supplies will be exhausted. Specifically, the ALOG system will manage selected data for:

- Class III (Fuel). Maintain sustainment requirements for POL for selected Class VII items.
- Class V (Conventional Ammunition). Maintain sustainment requirements for support of selected Class VII items using either consumption factors or the DA Combat Load List calculation.
- Class VII (Major Items). Maintain Reportable Item Control Code (RICC) 1 and 2 and selected items based on critical items lists.
- Class IX (Repair Parts). Maintain sustainment requirements for selected Class VII items through OSREP functions.

The ALOG System calculates the sustainment requirements for a force for the first 120 days of deployment and displays sustainment shortages in five day increments. The ALOG System also provides a redistribution capability, Mobilization Equipment Redistribution System (MOBERS), to assist logistics planners in the redistribution of major end items between units to achieve the appropriate deployment criteria. There is no execution system for MOBERS so it is used as a planning tool only.

2.2 System Characteristics
The ALOG system is housed at Command and Control System Agency (CCSA). System users are logistics planners from 21 sites including HQDA, FORSCOM, U.S. Army Material Command (USAMC), U.S. Army Logistics Integration Agency (USALIA), and Army Petroleum Command and Defense Logistics Agency. The ALOG connectivity is currently through AGGCS.

3. AIR LOAD MODULE (ALM)/ARMY AIR LOAD PLANNING SYSTEM (AALPS)

3.1 System Function

The ALM is the OSD designated migration system which automates the generation of air load plans for any size force requirement moving via military aircraft. The ALM, developed by the Department of the Army, has been adopted for use by all services. Originally called AALPS, the system was renamed ALM when it was to be incorporated as a sub-module of the TC ACCIS/TCAIMS. Currently ALM is planned to remain a stand-alone capability.

3.2 System Characteristics

The ALM is fielded to Army power projection platforms, power support platforms, USARPAC and USAREUR and is to be fielded to the USMC, USAF and the USN. System users are unit level aircraft load planners. The system was modified to operate on a MS DOS compatible system and subsequently a Pentium based system. Currently a standalone system, the system must eventually interface with the joint strategic mobility system at unit level called TCAIMS II.

4. COMPUTERIZED MOVEMENT PLANNING AND STATUS SYSTEM (COMPASS)

4.1 System Function

The COMPASS is an Army information management and command and control (C2) supporting system designed to function at major command level to support mobilization, deployment and redeployment of units. Comprised of various functional sub-processes, COMPASS facilitates planning for mobilization, deployment and redeployment as well as the execution of movements. The COMPASS is used to maintain Unit Movement Data (UMD) and provide the Automated Unit Equipment List (AUEL). The UMD, a listing of unit equipment by pieces, weight, and cube, is used to determine transportation lift requirements. The UMD is reported by Army units and maintained in the COMPASS data base. UMD for AC units generally reflects deployment requirements while RC mobilization UMD reflects movement from home station to the mobilization station. Forces Command Regulations 55-1 and 55-2 provide concise instructions for unit movement planning and UMD reporting.

4.2 System Characteristics

The users of the system are personnel in the mobilization and deployment community from the Joint and Army Staff to the MACOM through the Installation Transportation Office to the unit involved in movement planning and execution. The COMPASS is resident on the FORSCOM GCCS Client/server architecture. The COMPASS connectivity is provided via the GCCS. Remote user access is available via AGCCS. The COMPASS products and utilities are comprised of the following functional threads:

(1) Unit Movement Data (UMD) - UMD, simply stated, is a compilation of unit equipment identified with movement characteristics (pieces, weight, cube, handling/hazardous characteristics) used to determine transportation lift requirements.

(2) Equipment Characteristics Data (ECD) - Comprises the Army master file of equipment characteristics data.

(3) Blocking and Bracing Materials (BBM) - Computer generated BBM listings based upon unit reported UMD and Association of American Railroad Rules BBM requirements.

(4) Table of Organizational Equipment (TOE) - Ancillary process used to validate SRC chains.

(5) Type Unit Characteristics Data (TUCHA) - Used to generate the standard Army reference files by type unit.

(6) Standard Reference Files (REF) - Supporting files used for UMD validation and movement planning certification. Includes GEOLOC Codes, MILSTAMP Type Equipment Codes, Aircraft Codes, etc.

(7) The FORSCOM Unique Joint Operations Planning and Execution System (FUJOPES) - The automated feeder process used to update JOPES OPLAN data with unit reported UMD.

5. DISTRIBUTION EXECUTION SYSTEM (DES)

5.1 System Function

The DES provides visibility of on hand equipment assets, requirements and authorizations by MTOE, and Equipment Release Priority System (ERPS). The data is for all FORSCOM Active Component, USAR, and National Guard units. DES was formally Requisition Validation (REQVAL)

5.2 System Characteristics

The system is located in and maintained by the Logistics Support Activity (LOGSA) in Huntsville, AL. System users are all personnel from unit level through the installation to HQDA involved with equipment distribution or cross-leveling of equipment. DES for system users runs on standalone personal computers with the data (1.4 million records) provided monthly by floppy disk from LOGSA.

6. MAINTENANCE INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (MIMS)

6.1 System Functions

The MIMS is an automated maintenance information system used at TDA maintenance activities. It consists of two modules, a maintenance module and a supply operations module. Previously these modules were in two separate systems and data bases. They were known as AUTOROS Shop Supply and MIMS. In 1989, the two systems were combined into one data base. The maintenance module maintains data on work orders, labor and parts costs transactions, and work order changes. The shop supply (supply operations) module provides for real time parts supply processing and management. The system uses minimum operator input and maximum automated processing to handle parts requests, issues, receipts, status processing, inventory, secondary supply actions and current status of parts for job orders. Both systems provide reports which are used for management purposes.

6.2 System Characteristics

The system is used by TDA installation maintenance activities. At the present time, MIMS has no direct interface or connectivity to any other system. Supply status from SAILS is obtained and updated through magnetic tape media.

7. MOBILIZATION MOVEMENT CONTROL (MOBCON)

7.1 System Function

The MOBCON is the DA approved program for the management of military convoys in CONUS. The Army National Guard State Area Commands (STARCs) are responsible for managing convoys in their respective states. The Defense Movement Coordinator (DMC) in each STARC is the key player for managing convoys using MOBCON.

7.2 System Characteristics

The MOBCON automated system runs on a minicomputer within each STARC. System users are STARC convoy movement control personnel. MOBCON is a stand alone system.

8. STANDARD ARMY AMMUNITION SYSTEM (SAAS)

8.1 System Functions

The SAAS is an ammunition management system designed to manage conventional ammunition, guided missiles and large rocks, and related component and packing material. The SAAS procedures are designed to provide near real time accurate stock status for ammunition on hand and intransit to a theater of operations. The SAAS is the management tool used to provide total asset visibility and stock record accounting at the retail level. Its primary purpose is to satisfy conventional ammunition tactical information requirements for commanders under wartime conditions.

8.2 System Characteristics

The systems are located at Ammunition Supply Point, Division Ammunition Office, Corps and Theater Army Material Management Center. Users are ammunition managers at Theater, corps, division, and installation. It operates on Non-Development hardware in both tactical and non-tactical environments. The SAAS provides data to the Worldwide Ammunition Reporting System (WARS), the Commodity Command Standard System (CCSS), and the Training Ammunition Management System (TAMIS).

9. STANDARD ARMY AUTOMATION CONTRACTING SYSTEM (SAACONS)

9.1 System Functions

The SAACONS is a standard multi-command management information system (STAMMIS) which integrates installation-level procurement management and reporting functions from the installation purchasing and contracting office to HQDA. The SAACONS automates the daily repetitive contracting functions performed at FORSCOM installations to include preparation of contractual and related documents for all procurement actions (under and over $100,000), maintenance of source lists and procurement history records, tracking of contract milestones, and accumulation of data required for management and reporting purposes. The system interfaces with other STAMMIS to minimize data reentry and paper flow. The SAACONS provides inquiry capability at the MACOM and DA level to facilitate the collection of data for one-time reporting requirements.

9.2 System Characteristics

The system is located in the Directorates of Contracting at all FORSCOM installations, Field Operating Activities, and the Office of the Principal Assistant Responsible for Contracting. It is additionally located in approximately 240 contracting sites Army wide. System users are all FORSCOM installation contracting offices and field operating activities, contracting personnel Army wide. SAACONS interfaces with the Commercial Accounts Processing System (CAPS) to exchange receipts and

payment information. Plans are currently underway to interface with the Standard Army Retail Supply System (SARSS) and Standard Army Intermediate Level Supply System (SAILS).

10. STANDARD ARMY RETAIL SUPPLY SYSTEM (SARSS)

10.1 System Functions

The SARSS is a multi-level supply management and stock control system designed to operate in peacetime and wartime at every level of supply from the Direct Support Unit (DSU) and General Support Unit (GSU) storage sites through the Theater Army Materiel Management Center (TAMMC) for the Army in the Field (AIF) and from the warehouse through the Installation Supply Division in the Garrison environment. The SARSS is divided into three levels and automates DSU/GSU and installation supply operation functions such as receipt, storage and issue, and asset visibility reporting. The SARSS - 2AD and SARSS - 2AC are functionally equivalent and they will be designed to accomplish time sensitive management functions such as routing or referral of unfilled requisitions, asset visibility, certifying funding availability and excess disposition of subordinate SARSS - 1 sites. The SARSS2B is the non-time sensitive level which is responsible for document history, demand analysis, catalog functions, and the interface with finance. The SARSS - 3 not yet developed will automate theater war reserve functions. The combined SARSS baselines (SARSS - 1, 2AD, and 2AC/B) replace the combined function of SARSS - I, DS4, and SAILS.

10.2 System Characteristics

The SARSS - 1 is located in support units in separate Brigades/Armored Cavalry Regiments, Divisions, Corps, and Installations. The SARSS -2AD is located in support units in separate Brigades/Armored Cavalry Regiments and Divisions. SARSS - 2AC/B is located in Corps and higher tactical units and Installations. The SARSS - 3 (when developed) will be located at Theater Army level and MACOMs. System users are all personnel involved in supply management and stock control in support organizations at the separate Brigade/Armored Cavalry Regiment level through Theater Army and Installations. The SARSS - 1 is operational on the Non-developmental Item (NDI), SARSS -2AD operates on NDI and SARSS - 2AC/B operates on either Corps/Theater Automatic Data Processing (ADP) Service Center (CTASC-II) at Corps or higher and on installation hardware in garrison environments. The SARSS - 3 will operate on CTASC-II hardware at Theater Army level and/or MACOMs. The SARSS replaces SARSS - I, DS4, and SAILS and all of their connectivity's.

11. STANDARD ARMY MAINTENANCE SYSTEM (SAMS) - I, II, AND I/TDA

11.1 System Functions

The SAMS I provides for automated forecasting, distribution, scheduling, and production control of maintenance workloads commensurate with operational readiness requirements. The system generates reports for the customer, shop, and shop office involving detail or summary data in shop stock, work orders, document Register, and funding constraints. Preformatted reports are available automatically or as required. The SAMS II is the battalion/division/corps application. The SAMS-I/TDA is used at installation DOL and SAMS III, when developed, will be the MACOM application.

11.2 System Characteristics

The SAMS is used in tactical units and installation DOLs. System users are maintenance and supply personnel. The SAMS-1&2 runs on the Tactical Army Combat Service Support Computer System (TACCS) hardware. Replacement of TACCS with commercial off-the-shelf equipment will be completed in FY98. The SAMS-I/TDA has always used commercial off-the-shelf equipment. The SAMS modules exchange information with each other, SARSS-1, and the Unit Level Logistics System (ULLS)

12. SUPPORT MAINTENANCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (SMMS)

12.1 System Function

The SMMS provides a daily status of job orders and man-hours expended in the maintenance activity. The system provides constant surveillance of a job order from the time an item is received for repair until the work is completed and the item returned to the customer.

12.2 System Characteristics

The SM is operational at Fort McPherson, GA., Fort Sam Houston, TX., Fort Clayton, Panama, Fort Richardson, AK., Fort Meade, MD., and Fort McCoy, WI. Expansion to other installations is not planned. In fact, SAMS-I/TDA should replace SMMS sometime after FY98. The SMMS output is used by customers for material readiness reporting, by maintenance managers for work scheduling and current status, and by DOL for transferring maintenance workload and forecasting man-hours and costs used in budget analysis. The SMMS

operates in the Defense Mega Center environment. SMMS uses SAILS Document History as an input to extract requisition status.

13. STANDARD PROPERTY BOOK SYSTEM - REDESIGN (SPBS-R)

13.1 System Function

The SPBS-R was developed as a transition to SPBS from the Decentralized Automated Service Support System (DAS3) to the Tactical Army Combat Service Support Computer System (TACCS). The SPBS-R allows the functional capabilities of SPBS to remain while reducing the number of master files and cycles required. The system is an on-line interactive system. The SPBS-R provides a means of centralizing property book accounting and providing asset visibility. The system generates reports to Logistics Support Activity (LOGSA) through an interface with Continuing Balance System - Expanded (CBS-X) and provides local commanders and managers with necessary property book asset management data. The SPBS-R replaces manual property books and SPBS on the DAS3. Transition of the system to the MS-DOS computer environment has been completed with fielding to TDA organizations underway. This transition will allow installations and TDA organizations to utilize SPBS-R.

13.2 System Characteristics

This system is used by MTO&E units in the Active and Reserve Components. Primary users are supply personnel in selected MTO&E units. This application is on IBM compatible personal computers in a TDA environment. The SPBS-R interfaces with LOGSA, SAILS/SARSS, and TUFMIS.

14. TRANSPORTATION COORDINATOR AUTOMATED COMMAND AND CONTROL INFORMATION SYSTEM (TC ACCIS)

14.1 System Functions

The TC-ACCIS provides the installation and units (down to battalion and separate companies) the capability to create, update or modify unit movement requirements data, and produce the necessary transportation documentation and reports using interactive terminals and application programs. The TC ACCIS has been designated a legacy system by OSD and is programmed to be replaced by the developing system TCAIMS II (Transportation Coordinator Automated Information for Movements System Two) by FY 2000.

14.2 System Characteristics

The CONUS based power projection platforms and power support platforms plus USARPAC, USAREUR and a deployed system in Bosnia. System users are installation Transportation Offices and movement control activities in support of deployable units requiring strategic transportation services for movement execution for mobilization, deployment and redeployment. Connectivity for users is provided through dial-up modems from home station to the installation transportation office.

15. UNIT LEVEL LOGISTICS SYSTEM - GROUND (ULLS-G), AVIATION (ULLS-A), AND S4 (ULLS-S4)

15.1 System Function

The ULLS-G automates procedures for managing Unit Level Repair Parts (motor pool) and the Army Maintenance Management System (TAMMS). The ULLS-A performs the same functions and also automates the aircraft logbook. The ULLS-S4 is used above company level and automates unit supply room functions. The ULLS-S4 also automates sub-hand receipting via interface with SPBS-R, generates equipment readiness roll-up of subordinate units, and tracks subordinate unit Class IX expenditures.

15.2 System Characteristics

All units in the Army will eventually have the appropriate ULLS module. Active Component fielding should be completed in FY98. System users are supply and maintenance personnel. All ULLS modules operate on a commercial computers. The ULLS-A & G modules interface with ULLS-S4, the Direct Support Unit Standard Supply System (DS4), the Standard Army Maintenance System - 1 (SAMS - 1), and the Standard Army Retail Supply System - Interim (SARSS I). Data transfer is via diskette or radio/telephone communications.

ANNEX E
(Personnel) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan

1. REFERENCES
ANNEX W.

2. GENERAL

2.1 Purpose
To provide personnel guidance for mobilization, deployment, redeployment and demobilization planning and execution. This guidance is applicable to HQ FORSCOM, other MACOM (where appropriate), CORPS, CONUSA, USARC, MUSARC, GOCOM, STARC, Installations, and RC Units.

2.2 Assumptions
In addition to the assumptions noted in paragraph 1.4, basic document, the following applies:

(1) The AC Units will require personnel cross-leveling actions to meet deployable levels.

(2) Any operation will require individual fill actions to meet initial theater shelf and back fill requirements. Individual requirements will be met using both AC and RC personnel resources.

(3) The DOD Showrates for RC:

RC Unit members - 95% *
IRR Officers - 95%
IRR Enlisted - 70%
Retirees - 95%

* Less untrained members (unit members who have not completed IADT)

(4) Under power projection personnel automation support will continue to be a responsibility of the home/mobilization installation in CONUS.

(5) Commanders at all levels will comply with the following:

(a) Annual Screening requirements for RC.

1 Members of the Ready Reserve - AR 135-133. Individuals determined to be non-mobilization assets will be transferred to the Standby Reserve, Retired Reserve, or discharged.

2 Government Employees - AR 690-8. Individuals determined as key/critical by civilian employers will be processed IAW AR 690-8.

(b) Soldier Readiness Programs for AC and RC. Commanders will ensure unit members meet new soldier readiness processing (SRP) standards for deployment as defined in policy messages from HQDA and in AR 600-8-101.

(6) Emergency Authorities defined in appropriate legislative packages and HQDA DCSPER Emergency Action Programs will be implemented during appropriate phases of mobilization.

(7) Total Army Personnel Command will announce DA DCSPER policy on movement of personnel in a temporary change of station (TCS) or permanent change of station (PCS) status.

3. CONCEPT

3.1 General RC Mobilization

(1) The RC Units will be mobilized as defined in **APPENDIX 1**, **ANNEX C** (Mobilization Alert Procedures) and **ANNEX R** (Orders for Mobilizing Reserve Component Units) to the FMP.

(2) Active Guard/Reserve (AGR). The AGR are assigned to both sustaining units/headquarters and deploying units. They will mobilize in place with the sustaining units or report to mobilization stations with deploying units. The AGR are ordered to their current assignment under 2 separate US Titles.

(a) TITLE 10. All USAR AGR personnel are ordered to active duty under Title 10. The ARNG personnel under Title 10 are assigned to positions above state headquarters (e.g. Installations, MACOM)

(b) TITLE 32. Title 32 only applies to ARNG AGR personnel assigned at state headquarters or below.

(3) Individual Mobilization Augmentees (IMAs). The IMA program is designed to identify individuals requiring continued training to support rapid augmentation upon declaration of PSRC. Detailed guidance is found in Appendix 1.

(4) Retirees. The 10 USC 688 (a) states that under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense, a retired member of the Regular Army, a member of the Retired Reserve who was retired under section 1293, 3911, 3914, 6323, 8911, or 8914 of this title, may be ordered to active duty by the Secretary of the military department concerned at any time. Use of the Retired Reserve is limited during periods of RC mobilization under 10 USC 12301 which states," 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. Statutory policy limits the number of officers available during peacetime. Detailed guidance is in Appendix 1.

(5) Individual Ready Reservists (IRR). Policy has changed to focus the IRR as individual fillers after declaration of Partial Mobilization. Detailed guidance is in Appendix 1.

3.2 Unit personnel policies and procedures

(1) Stability and Support Operations (SSO). Peacetime operations and operations supported by limited Presidential Selected Reserve Call Up (PSRC).

(a) Both AC and RC units will be tasked to meet individual fill requirements. All individuals deploying to theater will process through an Individual Deployment Site (IDS) or CONUS Replacement Center (CRC). Losing organization will be responsible for initial SRP actions.

(b) The AC and RC units will deploy at authorized strength levels, unless otherwise specified by the theater commander or DA.

(c) Task organization and establishment of derivative UICs to meet operational unique requirements will create some unique system management actions to ensure personnel accountability.

(2) Regional Contingencies with large PSRC or Partial Mobilization.

(a) The AC and RC units will deploy at fill levels based on operational guidance. The majority of RC units will be ordered to active duty at authorized ALO, and will be authorized overstrength, when required to meet deployment standards based on ALO-1 requirements.

(b) Personnel fill will be accomplished through cross-leveling at home station or the installation, redistribution actions by the MACOM or distribution actions by PERSCOM.

(3) Regional Contingencies with large Partial Mobilization or Full Mobilization

(a) The majority of RC units will be ordered to active duty (AD) at ALO-1 and will use the required column of their MTOE to calculate personnel shortfalls. The RC units authorized a level of fill other than ALO-1 will use the quantities shown at the appropriate level in the base TAADS document to calculate shortfalls.

(b) At this level, home station cross-leveling will cease. Personnel fill will be accomplished by crossleveling at the installation, redistribution by MACOM or distribution by PERSCOM.

(4) Reserve Unit Processing.

(a) Maximum administrative processing should be accomplished at HS by the mobilized units to speed up the accessioning process and unit validation at the MS. The Reserve Component Unit Commander's Handbook (RCUCH), FORMDEPS Vol. III, Part 3 provides detailed guidance. The CONUSA, STARC and MUSARC must be prepared to assist units in this process.

(b) Home station cross-leveling is authorized during the alert period. Detailed guidance is in **APPENDIX 5,** this **ANNEX**.

(c) As RC units arrive at their MS, installation personnel managers initiate cross-leveling actions using available personnel. Specific guidance is found in **APPENDIX 5**, this **ANNEX**.

3.3 Individual RC Personnel Policy and Procedures

All RC unit members are expected to mobilize with their unit, unless specifically exempted. Table 2-1 of the RCUCH describes criteria which authorizes exemption from mobilization during PSRC and Partial Mobilization. It also addresses other categories that may require personnel action during the mobilization process.

(1) Screening.

(a) Mobilization. During peacetime, members of the Ready Reserve will be continually screened and processed in accordance with AR 135-133 to ensure no significant attrition of personnel on a declaration of mobilization. The ARPERCEN conducts screening of the IRR. The RC unit commander is responsible for screening unit personnel. Personnel whose mobilization would result in personal or community hardship and personnel considered as key/critical employees as specified in the regulation should be discharged, retired or transferred to the standby reserve as appropriate. Screening will cease upon receipt of the alert order; screening processes initiated prior to receipt of the alert will be completed; all other Ready Reservists will mobilize and report to the mobilization station.

(b) Deployability. Personnel identified as non-deployable are still mobilization assets. They will report to the MS with the unit and be used in a one-for-one swap with a deployable soldier from a CONUS sustaining unit. When operations have strength ceilings or other limitations, DA may publish guidance exempting selected non-deployables from mobilization. Individuals identified as permanently non-deployable may be subject to removal actions under other policies which will be considered applicable.

(c) Ready Reservists must make advance arrangements to meet business, personal, and other responsibilities to ensure they are capable of meeting mobilization reporting times. The general policy is that all Selected Reserve (RC Unit members and IMAs) personnel will report for active duty within 24 hours after notification to report.

(2) Delayed entry on active duty. Commanders will consider Delayed Entry on Active Duty only in exceptional cases. Army Regulation 601-25 provides specific guidance.

(a) Automatic delays will not be granted to any category or group of personnel except non-prior service personnel in professional training programs or who have a reporting date for initial active duty.

(b) Delays will not be granted to personnel with temporary physical disabilities that prevent them from performing their mobilization duties. They will be placed in less demanding duty positions at the installation until they are physically qualified for reassignment.

(c) The extension of terms of obligated service for officers is accomplished by congressional action. Actions may be taken to stop certain voluntary releases of officers and warrant officers, and certain administrative separations may be curtailed at any stage of the mobilization as directed by HQDA.

(d) Regulations containing policies for separation of enlisted personnel will remain in effect. On mobilization, the HQDA DCSPER will review the separation policy to determine if it should be rescinded, suspended, or retained.

(e) Females will be mobilized and deployed in accordance with HQDA's combat exclusive policy. Females mobilized in excluded units will be cross-leveled at the MS.

(f) Career planning, as a means for developing officer potential on an Army-wide basis, may be suspended or modified during mobilization. commanders and staff agencies having assignment jurisdiction will continue IAW the guidance and principles in DA PAM 600-3.

(g) During mobilization, enlisted personnel will continue to be classified by medical screening and examination, personal interview, and aptitude testing for MOS training IAW applicable regulations. They will be assigned using AR 600-200 and other guidance provided by HQDA.

(h) Operation of the Enlisted Evaluation System and proficiency pay program will be modified or suspended by HQDA at mobilization.

(i) Promotion authority for enlisted personnel will remain in component channels until further guidance is directed by HQDA.

(j) Reclassification authority for enlisted personnel will be decentralized as directed by HQDA.

(k) Medical fitness standards will be modified by HQDA as necessary.

d. Civilian Personnel. Army Regulation 690-11 provides guidance for the use and management of civilian personnel. See **APPENDIX 2** this **ANNEX**.

e. Chaplain. Senior mobilization station chaplains, under the direction of the Chief of Chaplains, will cross level chaplains to ensure a proper faith mix. See **ANNEX J** this document.

f. Army Medical Department (AMEDD) Personnel.

(1) The Surgeon General is responsible for the management of AMEDD officer personnel to bring OCONUS medical units and deploying medical units up to full TOE AMEDD officer strength. The Medical Department Professional Officer Filler System (PROFIS), HSC Regulation 40-25, is used to pre-designate officers currently assigned to CONUS USAHSC positions to meet fill requirements for forward deployed units in Europe and Korea and for early deploying AC units.

(2) During mobilization, cross-leveling policies will support fill of medical personnel requirements in deploying and CONUS sustaining units. The installation commander will cross level AMEDD personnel assets using guidance specified in **APPENDIX 5**, this **ANNEX**. The Director of Health Services (DHS), as the special staff advisor to the installation commander, provides advice/expertise in the accomplishment of the AMEDD cross leveling task.

g. Judge Advocate General (JAG) Personnel. JAG officers are managed in a separate professional system. See **ANNEX Q** this document.

h. Systems. SEE Appendix 10.

i. Repatriation missions are described in the DOD Joint Repatriation Plan. The FORSCOM would only have a role prior to declaration of national emergency

4. RESPONSIBILITIES

4.1 FORSCOM

(1) Provide detailed personnel guidance for mobilization, deployment and demobilization.

(2) Ensure organizational integrators identify appropriate personnel units in the TPFDD and CONUS sustaining base to support operations.

(3) Manage personnel redistribution. Tab F to Appendix 5.

(4) Coordinate guidance on civilian personnel augmentation requirements in CONUS and civilian deployment requirements.

4.2 CONUSA

(1) Provide personnel readiness guidance to mobilizing units.

(2) Monitor personnel cross-leveling and redistribution actions. TAB E to APPENDIX 5.

(3) Ensure priority is given to alerted and mobilized units.

4.3 CORPS

Conduct personnel crossleveling during peacetime operations and operations conducted under PSRC with limited strength ceilings. Tab D to Appendix 5.

4.4 STARC/RSC

(1) Provide administrative guidance/support to RC units.

(2) Conduct home station cross-leveling IAW guidance in Tab C to Appendix 5.

(3) Develop programs to manage and account for non-deployed soldiers from subordinate Troop Program Units.

(4) Coordinate with installations to establish an administrative cell on the installation to assist in supporting the mobilization and demobilization processing of RC units (to include management of derivative units established to provide individual fillers).

4.5 Installations

(1) Conduct personnel cross-leveling. Tab B to Appendix 5.

(2) Other personnel guidance is found in the Installation Commander's Handbook, FORSCOM Regulation 500-3-4.

4.6 Units

(1) Conduct Personnel Screening IAW AR 135-133.

(2) Maintain soldier readiness standards.

(3) Primary guidance is found in the Reserve Component Unit Commander's Handbook, FORSCOM Regulation 500-3-3.

APPENDIXES

1. Volunteers, Individual Mobilization and Army Reserve Personnel Center (ARPERCEN) support
2. Civilian Personnel Management
3. Safety
4. Family Assistance
5. Personnel Redistribution and Strength Reporting
6. Administration
7. Morale Support Activities
8. Education Program
9. Human Resources
10. Personnel Systems
11. Demobilization
12. Power Projection Sustainment Requirements.
13. Decision Matrix for Limited Selected Call or Partial Mobilization

APPENDIX 1

Volunteers, Individual Mobilization and Army Reserve Personnel Center (ARPERCEN) Support to ANNEX E (Personnel) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan

1. PURPOSE

To provide information about use of volunteers, mobilization of individuals and ARPERCEN support to the mobilization process.

2. GENERAL

Army execution of stability and support operations (SSO) and contingency operations requires prompt, accurate accountability of personnel resources and the rapid order of units and individuals to active duty. ARPERCEN provides several services in support of these processes.

a. Maintenance of a list of volunteers.

b. Management of temporary tours of active duty (TTAD).

c. Mobilization of Individual Mobilization Augmentees (IMAs).

d. Mobilization of Retirees.

e. Mobilization of Individual Ready Reservists (IRR).

f. Prepositioning of reserve component personnel accessioning data (both units and individuals). This process will be eliminated or reduced to individual data only when the Total Army Personnel Data Base (TAPDB), Inter-component Data Transfer (ICT) and SIDPERS 3 are fully fielded.

3. BACKGROUND

Changes in personnel automation architecture, personnel doctrine and policy, the shift from a cold war scenario to one of multiple SSO and small scale contingencies, and the use of power projection have all impacted on use of individuals and ARPERCEN's responsibilities. Use of TTAD to provide short term support and coordination of volunteers to join units for mobilization and deployment are becoming standard procedures. The old concept of sending IRR directly to installations to fill units changed with new guidance that all IRR will be screened, validated as capable of performing in their primary MOS or provided refresher training. Personnel automation architecture for the future will no longer require ARPERCEN to preposition any unit data and will, in all likelihood, eliminate the requirement to preposition individual data. The processes that will be used to provide personnel data to installations are still undergoing design change.

4. INDIVIDUAL PROCEDURES

4.1 VolunteerS

Use of volunteers is becoming a common term in support of operations. When any operation starts ARPERCEN is charged with establishing a list of volunteers from the reserve components (RC). During most operations the National Guard Bureau, and U.S. Army Reserve Command tend to maintain a list of volunteers from units, while the ARPERCEN list is mainly Individual Ready Reservists (IRR), Individual Mobilization Augmentees (IMAs) and retirees. The Army uses volunteers from the reserve components to support operations in several ways.

4.2 Use of the Temporary Tour of Active Duty (TTAD) to augment AC forces (AR 135-210)

In a peacetime operation and early phases of operations supported by Presidential Selected Reserve Call-Up (PSRC), the use of TTAD is the easiest source for individual requirements from the RC. Basic flow of requirements would be driven by AC request for individual fillers that cannot be met through AC cross-leveling or redistribution actions, or by PERSCOM levy requirements. The Total Army Personnel Command should identify requirements for use of RC augmentation to HQDA. Funding and tour length constraints, are the stoppers in using this program. Guidance on use of TTAD in support of an operation will be directed by HQDA DCSOPS in coordination with DA DCSPER.

4.3 Volunteer Units

Again in peacetime operations and limited PSRC's, DoD guidance is to request volunteers even when using RC units to meet mission requirements. Most of this is resolved by volunteers from the primary unit called. Augmentation, when required, must be processed during the alert phase. All soldiers are ordered to active duty as unit members.

(a) Augmentation, if required, can come from voluntary transfer of members of other RC units or IMAs. Normally the STARC or RSC will coordinate transfer of unit members and provide information to the NGB or USARC, as appropriate, and the CONUSA. The NGB or USARC will coordinate with ARPERCEN and losing commands for transfer of IMAs. Key here, is that the losing unit

commander must acknowledge that loss of the volunteer will not reduce his units readiness status.

(b) Augmentation can also come by having volunteer IRR join the unit. The NGB or USARC should coordinate with ARPERCEN for assignment of IRR. Again, assignments must occur during the alert phase.

4.4 Derivative UICs for Individual Fill

The use of derivative UICs to provide individual fill requirements was developed during operations UPHOLD DEMOCRACY and JOINT ENDEAVOR. The concept here is to have NGB or USARC identify a parent unit for administrative actions, create and register a derivative UIC, and coordinate voluntary assignment to the derivative UIC. The derivative UIC is mobilized as a unit at an installation hosting a CONUS Replacement Center (CRC) operation, and then zero balanced as unit members are deployed against individual requirements. Normally assignment of IRR volunteers will be to a USARC developed UIC. When used detailed instructions will be provided by HQDA and FORSCOM.

4.5 Individual Mobilization Augmentees (IMAs)

The IMA soldiers are Selected Reserve soldiers who are immediately available for mobilization with the organization to which they are assigned upon execution of a PSRC (or any higher level of mobilization), subject to strength ceilings in effect.

(1) Organizations must request approval through their MACOM (info copy to FORSCOM), or their theater Army component commander, to DA DCSOPS (DAMO-ODO-M) providing by name and duty positions requirements for IMA soldiers to be ordered to AD within the force packages at execution of a PSRC or partial mobilization. Upon receipt of authorization, organizations must identify to ARPERCEN (ARPC-MOP-P) the specific IMA soldier(s) to be activated and reporting instructions for production of orders. ARPERCEN will produce orders to move the soldier(s) to their duty station. Upon full mobilization (or total mobilization, if not preceded by full mobilization) all IMAs will be ordered to AD.

(2) The IMAs who volunteer for AD for contingency operations not requiring the involuntary call-up of RC units must obtain a release from their organization of assignment. Once a release is obtained, the volunteer's request will be forwarded to ARPERCEN (ARPC-MOP-P) where a current list of volunteers is maintained during contingency operations. The IMAs selected by ARPERCEN for AD as volunteers will be certified by their unit commander as skill qualified. When authorized by DA, they will be ordered to AD by PERSCOM as augmentation to AC units using the TTAD authority in AR 135-210. Tours of duty should not exceed the 139 day tour authorized under AR 135-210; extension is an exception. The IMAs ordered to AD with other than their assigned organization whose TTAD tour extends into a PSRC will not be available to their former unit. Upon receipt of partial mobilization authority, any IMA serving on TTAD will either be immediately released from AD and returned to normal IMA status or have the TTAD order terminated and be ordered to AD under the authority of 10 USC 12303. Specific guidance on IMAs can be found in:

(a) Governing Regulation: Army Regulation 140-145

(b) Documentation processes: **ANNEX** V of this document

(c) ARPERCEN PAM 140-145

4.6 Retirees

Retirees may be recalled involuntarily at any time based on Secretary of the Army approval. There are both statutory and funding constraints that limit retiree recall. Officer retiree recall can no longer be used as the primary vehicle to provide individual fill requirements to the CONUS sustaining base during operations not requiring the involuntary call of reserve components. Statutory limitations hold General Officer ceilings to 15 and limit the number of other officers recalled to active duty to 25 prior to declaration of a National Emergency. This means that recall of retired officers will be limited in peacetime and through limited PSRCs. Funding constraints will probably restrict the capability to recall enlisted retirees. When secretariat approval is granted, retirees will be ordered to report based on coordination for orders between the MACOMs and ARPERCEN. Headquarters DA, will determine the need to approve call of retirees (either voluntarily or involuntarily after each phase of graduated mobilization). Once approval to implement call is given, installations/agencies will identify requirements for retirees to their MACOM for coordination and execution of orders.

(1) Governing Regulation: AR 601-10

(2) The ARPERCEN Information Booklet, Retiree Mobilization Program

4.7 <u>Individual Ready Reservists (IRR)</u>

Individual Ready Reservists are mobilized by HQDA through PERSCOM and ARPERCEN and assigned to meet the needs of the Army. They become available upon Partial Mobilization.

4.7.1 Individual Ready Reservists as fillers

The IRR management program has changed dramatically since DESERT STORM. Focus today is to provide individual fill requirements for supported CINCS or deploying units based on requirements at time of execution. The program also requires skill verification and refresher training, if required, for IRR prior to their deployment. Bottom line is that IRR will not be immediately available for assignment to a unit, but could be delayed for as long as a month after they report to an installation.

(a) Concept includes theater and Total Army Personnel Command identification of filler shelf requirements and DA approval to implement the call of IRR.

(b) All IRR report to a U.S. Army Training Center. They undergo skill verification testing, issue of equipment and refresher training as required. They also go through initial soldier readiness processing checks. The IRR are then offered to PERSCOM as being available for assignment. PERSCOM will assign soldiers for one of two options.

1 As an individual filler to deploy to theater through a CONUS Replacement Center (CRC).

2 As a member of a deploying unit (still in CONUS) or a CONUS sustaining unit.

4.7.2 Individual Ready Reservists as Volunteers to RC Units

The IRR may volunteer for assignment to an RC unit during the alert phase. If the assignment is approved they are mobilized as a unit member, normally reporting to the unit at the mobilization station.

4.7.3 Voluntary Early Access to the Ready Reserve (VEARR)

The VEARR program, formerly the selected reserve augmentation (SRA) program, is still conceptual. Intent of the program is to provide access to the IRR during PSRC. Concept includes a change to Title 10 U.S. Code, Section 12304 authorizing involuntary call of selected IRR during PSRC. The IRR will be those soldiers recently released from active duty with a period from 12 to 24 months remaining on their statutory contract. (STATUS - Program is pending legislative action to be included in the 1998 Authorization Act).

ARPERCEN INFORMATION HANDBOOK, Mobilization Personnel Processing System (MOBPERS) contains complete description of the IRR process.

5. AUTOMATION

The ARPERCEN automation is changing to support Total Army Personnel Automation Architecture. This design is focused on implementation of the Total Army Personnel Data Base (TAPDB) and SIDPERS 3. Although ARPERCEN is still pre-positioning data that could be used to create SIDPERS 2.75 FID-Q accessioning data, its primary process has been changed to create soldier bundles that provide data to the active officer (AO) and active enlisted (AE) data bases. The process of this data by PERSCOM codes records in AO and AE as pending gains and creates a FID-L transaction that goes to installations. In the SIDPERS 2.75 environment, the FID-L does not support development of accessioning data, and the personnel community has been forced to several work around to account for soldiers.

5.1 Manual load

Through coordination with the unit, review of records and soldier interviews the installation can create a FID-Q transaction.

5.2 Data from NGB or ARPERCEN

Both NGB and ARPERCEN have developed interim procedures to provide data to installations to support creation of FID-Q transactions.

5.3 Mobilization Level Application System (MOBLAS)

The MOBLAS is an application that provides data from USAR units, via the Center Level Application System (CLAS) and ARNG units, via the State. Application at the installations are used to support automation of the entire mobilization process at the installation. Primary personnel functions include automation of the soldier readiness processing checks and the capability to create SIDPERS transactions electronically.

APPENDIX 2
(Civilian Personnel Procedures) to ANNEX E (Personnel) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan

1. REFERENCES
ANNEX W.

2. GENERAL

2.1 Purpose
To provide guidance for acquiring and managing an expanded workforce to meet mobilization requirements.

2.2 Assumption
Restrictive peacetime regulatory controls pertaining to civilian personnel management will be suspended by Congress or the President and replaced by emergency regulations and authorities.

3. CONCEPT

a. It is essential that military preparedness plans be supported by plans for acquiring and managing a competent civilian work force. Civilian personnel planning will be geared toward assuring timely and efficient planning and support in all civilian personnel management functional areas.

b. As much preplanning as possible will be completed on the following actions:

(1) Identification and quantification of civilian employees who will be lost due to the call-up of Reservists, retirees, and draft eligibles.

(2) Development of plans for timely recruitment and placement action to fill vacancies and MOBTDA augmentation positions.

(3) Development of the MOBTDA and job descriptions for positions not covered by existing job descriptions.

(4) Determination of appropriate series and grade of manpower requirements that have been contracted out and maintenance of job descriptions for positions involved.

(5) Development of a training and orientation program for new employees and a retraining program for current employees scheduled for assignment to other positions.

4. RESPONSIBILITIES

a. The Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel and Installation Management (DCSPIM), HQ FORSCOM will:

(1) Develop the civilian personnel segments of FORMDEPS and related HQ FORSCOM products.

(2) Verify mobilization tables of distribution and allowance (MOBTDAs) of subordinate activities to the extent of ensuring proper title, grade and series.

(3) Monitor civilian personnel mobilization planning and evaluation throughout the command. Establish reporting requirements and conduct on-site reviews during visits to installations.

b. The CONUSA commanders will:

(1) Evaluate civilian personnel mobilization planning done by the mobilization stations. Conduct on-site reviews during visits to installations.

(2) Function as intermediary between HQ FORSCOM and FORSCOM mobilization stations during mobilization exercises.

c. Installation commanders will:

(1) Ensure that civilian mobilization planning is adequate as it pertains to the installations mission.

(2) Provide adequate resources to civilian personnel advisory centers (CPAC) to help them carry out mobilization responsibilities.

d. Civilian personnel advisory centers in conjunction with civilian personnel operations centers (CPOC) will ensure that all civilian mobilization planning actions prescribed in paragraph 3b are kept current.

e. Activity managers will ensure that all management planning actions required to accomplish civilian mobilization planning are completed (AR 690-11, appendices A and C, and the installation civilian personnel mobilization plan).

5. PROCEDURES

a. For planning, use current regulations and related FORSCOM publications.

b. Under mobilization all aspects of civilian personnel administration will continue to the maximum extent possible. Priorities will be adjusted to ensure mission support requirements are met in a timely fashion.

APPENDIX 3
(Safety Program) to ANNEX E (Personnel) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan

1. PURPOSE
To define the safety procedures, responsibilities and expansion of the FORSCOM and installation safety activity program upon mobilization.

2. REFERENCES
ANNEX W.

3. CONCEPT
The Installation Safety Director is the principal staff advisor to the Installation Commander for planning, organizing, and controlling the command's safety program. The Safety Director advises and assists other staff officers in handling safety problems and in implementing safety programs.

4. RESPONSIBILITIES

4.1 The Installation Safety Director
has primary coordinating staff responsibilities for:

a. Developing and implementing Risk Management procedures designed to minimize accidental losses during mobilization.

b. Ensuring a safety annex is incorporated into all plans and operation orders for accelerated training.

c. Analysis of accidents to determine corrective actions to preclude recurrence.

d. Inspection of facilities, operations, and training activities to ensure compliance with accepted safety practices, including requirements of the Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA).

e. Training all newly appointed unit safety officers in their duties and responsibilities.

f. Forwarding required quarterly summaries and reports to MACOM headquarters.

4.2 Installations

a. Divisions will appoint a full-time safety officer to provide guidance and assistance in the development and integration of safety requirements into the mobilization operation.

b. Brigades, battalions, and separate companies/detachments appoint a safety officer as an additional duty.

5. RISK MANAGEMENT
The Risk Management process is a valuable tool to assist commanders in reducing the negative impact of high-risk behaviors on unit readiness. Risk assessments will be conducted for all operations. The assessment may be formal or informal as appropriate. The risk assessment is a means of systematically reviewing the potential hazards involved in an operation and developing plans to reduce those hazards to acceptable levels. When high risk factors are encountered and cannot be reduced to a level acceptable to the responsible staff member, the decision to conduct the operations should be elevated to the appropriate level in the command.

6. PROCEDURES
Installation safety offices will undergo an immediate readjustment of priorities during the early stages of mobilization that will continue indefinitely. The readjustments will include:

a. Timely submission of requirements for safety staff augmentation and additional materials through appropriate channels to Commander FORSCOM, ATTN: AFPI-SO, 1777 Hardee Avenue, SW., Fort McPherson, GA 30330-1062.

b. Dedicating safety resources to the accomplishment of the mobilization mission.

(1) Mobilization temporarily negates requirements to provide services to ROTC and RC units at their home stations.

(2) Individual Mobilization Augmentees (IMAs). The IMA safety manager program is designed to identify qualified safety individuals to support rapid augmentation upon declaration of PSRC. Organizations must request approval through their MACOM or their theater Army component commander, to DA ACSOPS (DAMO-ODM) for the number of IMA soldiers to be ordered to AD within the force packages at execution of a PSRC or partial mobilization.

7. SUMMARY
In every phase of planning, the safety of personnel and the safety of all those exposed to the mobilization effort is extremely important. While developing operational plans, the risks associated with the plan must be considered. Protection of our forces and equipment should be our number one priority.

APPENDIX 4
(Family Assistance) to ANNEX E (Personnel) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan

1. GENERAL GUIDANCE

1.1 Purpose
To provide guidance on Family Support and Assistance policies and issues pertinent to planning before contingency operations commence and implementing during mobilization and deployment, operational sustainment, redeployment, and demobilization of Army elements including the Active Army, ARNG, USAR, retired members, and Department of the Army civilians (DACs).

The goal of family support before mobilization and deployment is to ensure soldier personal and family readiness, build family self-reliance, and ensure effective family assistance operations when needed. The goal of family assistance during and following mobilization is to reduce or eliminate soldier distraction by ensuring appropriate services are available to eligible family members of affected soldiers at, or near, their home.

1.2 General
Doctrine is found in FM 12-6, Personnel Support, and FM 100-17, Mobilization, Deployment, Redeployment, and Demobilization. The Total Army Family Program is outlined in AR 600-20. Family assistance during mobilization is found in AR 608-1, Army Community Service, and Family Support Group information is found in DA Pam 608-47. Due to the changing nature of military operations, modification of these publications may become necessary and will be directed by the United States Army Community and Family Support Center.

1.3 Policy
Family support and assistance policies, plans, and programs enhance unit cohesion, increase readiness, and support soldier effectiveness. They provide Army personnel and their families with education, self-help skills training, and a support system of programs and services. Family issues of deployed soldiers that may impact adversely on soldier performance or reduce unit strength due to family concerns can be prevented or resolved by use of these programs.

1.3.1 Family Support
Family support is comprised of year-round activities that support soldier and family readiness. It is comprised of contractual or statutory obligations the Army has with its soldiers, civilian employees and retirees, regardless of marital status and with or without legally dependent family members, such as identification cards, Defense Enrollment Eligibility Reporting System (DEERS) and military medical benefits. Other activities include assistance to unit commanders, unit Family Support Groups, soldier and family member training in planning personal and family affairs, and training and exercising the installation Family Assistance network.

1.3.2 Family Assistance
The family assistance system is a triad of the Family Assistance Center (FAC); rear detachments, or their equivalent; and unit Family Support Groups (FSG). It is comprised of activities that are activated upon alert for mobilization and deployment, including pre-deployment briefings, operationalizing the FAC, FAC services, rear detachment training, and planning homecoming and reunion programs. It includes mutual reinforcement provided to soldiers, civilian employees, retirees and their families, including Family Support Group (FSG) activities, newsletters, and telephone trees, and other volunteer programs and activities.

Soldier personal and family readiness in peacetime ensures adequate preparation for dealing with personal and family affairs during the soldier's absence. Preparedness training also supports family self-reliance and installation effectiveness when called upon to activate the family assistance system.

(a) Pre-mobilization planning for family assistance will ensure that a comprehensive, effective, and coordinated assistance delivery system is in place prior to mobilization and deployment. This system will normally include Family Assistance Centers (FAC), or their equivalent, to serve as the core of the family assistance system; unit Family Support Groups (FSG) to maintain the network of unit families, and unit rear detachments, or their equivalent, to serve as the link between families and the deployed unit.

Family support activities supporting soldier personal and family readiness must be provided throughout the year by all Army elements. This includes coordination of services and responsibilities for family readiness among AC, ARNG, USAR, and other military services. If this coordination effort is not on-going, it is the responsibility of the CONUSA to establish coordinated efforts.

Installation preparedness activities will ensure an effective response system before operations commence. Activities must include assistance to unit

Family Support Groups and training for Family Assistance Center personnel. Exercise of the family assistance network in a Training Exercise Without Troops or participation in a MOBEX or DEPEX is required to strengthen the system by refining and improving it before being called into official action.
Plans must be developed at all command levels to address family assistance operations at each level of mobilization and contingency operations without the authority to involuntarily call RC to active duty. They must also recognize the actions that take place during the phases of mobilization and deployment, and should include requirements for continued coordination of unit family assistance and establishment of FACs. Plans will include provision of emergency services and information, referral and follow up services to families of members of other branches of service affected by the mobilization. Plans should be coordinated and include as a minimum:

Type of information and support services offered to families during all phases of mobilization and deployment. As a minimum, services will include timely information about the forward area, emergency services such as financial assistance and food and shelter, crisis intervention, legal information, Defense Enrollment Eligibility Reporting System (DEERS), military medical benefits counseling, and information and referral to other military and civilian resources as needed.

Component and agency roles and responsibilities for implementing the plan.

Resource requirements (manpower or dollars) to implement various phases of the plan.

Mobilization table(s) of distribution and allowances (TDA) requirements to include IMA personnel and retiree recalls.

Requirements to accommodate projected program needs, e.g. adequate space, sufficient computer and telephone connections, toll-free telephone line, cable television connection, sufficient bathrooms for staff and FAC customers, kitchen, children's area, and the like.

Family assistance services will be provided to AC (including DACs) and RC forces mobilized and deployed in support of US operations to provide timely and accurate information, a safety net of services to assist in crises, and reassurance activities such as contact with their deployed soldier. In most instances, the FAC will serve as the core for Family Assistance services. When the FAC is not activated, ACS, and the equivalent Family Support personnel in the RC, will be responsible for providing family assistance services.

1.4 Execution

Concept of Operations. Core family services (IAW DoDI 1342.22 and AR 608-1) will be in place in the AC and RC with plans to implement the support triad of the FAC, unit Family Support Groups, and rear detachments or their equivalent, to provide family assistance during all phases of mobilization and deployment. Commanders must be prepared to reallocate resources, to include funds, staffing, and facilities, to provide as broad a family assistance network as necessary. This network is separated into two primary categories. Installations must plan to expand their current capabilities and convert Army Community Service to a FAC to support a surge population upon mobilization. Plans must include expanded programs to support families of unit members deploying from the installation and mobilizing/deploying RC units. During deployments to operations of support and stability, the commander will determine if a FAC is needed.

The STARCS and RSCs must coordinate plans to provide family assistance services to families of mobilized ARNG and USAR units. The STARCs' plans must include family members of AC soldiers where the family chooses to move off the installation, and families of retirees and Individual Ready Reservists mobilized in support of an operation. In addition the STARC must be capable of providing services and referral/follow up actions to family members of other service component members.

The STARC must plan, coordinate and establish FACs throughout the state, as required.

1.5 <u>Responsibilities</u>

a. Sponsor. The soldier (military sponsor) has primary responsibility to ensure his/her spouse/family is prepared for mobilization/deployment. Specifically, soldiers should:

(1) Ensure personnel and finance records are current and reviewed at least annually.

(2) Ensure Servicemen Group Life Insurance (SGLI) and Record of Emergency Data are current at all times. Submit changes as they occur.

(3) Enroll in Sure Pay Program (Automatic check deposit program).

(4) Encourage spouse/family member participation in unit sponsored activities, family support

groups, and attendance at annual mobilization briefings.

(5) Prepare necessary legal documents (wills, power of attorney, family care plans, business care plans, etc.).

(6) Obtain DA Form 5431, Army Guard/Reserve Family Member Identification Card for all eligible family members.

(7) Single soldiers and dual military soldiers with minor children or legal dependents must have a current and effective family care plan on file.

b. Unit Commander.

(1) Complete Family member related tasks specified in the RCUCH.

(2) Schedule up to eight hours of family oriented training activities each year. (Para 3-4, AR 140-1)

(3) Encourage family member participation in unit sponsored activities and support establishment of family support groups.

(4) Appoint a unit Family Assistance Officer.

(5) Ensure soldiers and families know the location and telephone numbers of support.

(6) Upon receipt of orders for mobilization or deployment, identify non-mobilizing or non-deploying soldiers who may be available to support family assistance actions. Provide names of these soldiers to the STARC, RSC, or installation, as appropriate.

(7) Provide copies of family care plans and other essential messages to the command/agency providing family assistance services at the home station.

c. Installation Commander.

(1) Appoint the ACS Director as the Installation Family Assistance Officer (IFAO).

(2) Develop family assistance plans based upon guidance contained in this Appendix and FORSCOM Regulation 500-3-4, The Installation Commander's Handbook.

(3) Develop a family assistance network among family service personnel in the RC and installations of all military services in the area of responsibility (AOR) as follows:

(a) Establish liaison with National Guard and U.S. Army Reserve and other military services within AOR and coordinate family assistance plans/services.

(b) Establish necessary coordination with state and local agencies for support of FAC Annex and obtain memoranda of understanding as required.

(4) Develop requirements for logistical support necessary to execute family assistance missions both on and off the installation. Plan and develop testing of family assistance programs and FAC operations in coordination with National Guard, USAR, and other military services family service personnel.

Identify personnel resources who may be available to support the Installation family assistance program when the AC forces on the installation have deployed.

Through the IFAO, plan, arrange, and conduct training exercise without troops to ensure the family assistance network is prepared for action.

Upon notification by the tactical commander, activate the FAC and determine hours of operation.

d. STARC.

(1) Develop family assistance plans based upon guidance in this Appendix.

(2) Establish liaison with CONUSA, the USAR Regional Support Commands (RSC), and military installations within the state and coordinate establishment of FAC. Ensure family assistance plans (including location and telephone numbers of FAC) are provided to commanders (regardless of component).

(3) Establish liaison with American Red Cross (ARC), Army Emergency Relief (AER), and state and local Human Service Agencies to integrate support and services with family assistance plans. Coordinate liaison actions with appropriate RSCs.

(4) Develop requirements for logistical support necessary to operate FAC and deliver family assistance services.

(5) Develop contingency plans to provide family assistance services at less than partial mobilization. Coordinate with RSCs and all military services within the state.

(6) Plan and develop testing of ARNG family assistance programs and FAC operations in conjunction with unit annual training or unit deployments.

(7) Identify personnel resources who may be available to support the STARC family assistance program when the ARNG unit they are supporting has departed home station.

e. Regional Support Commands (RSC).

(1) Develop family assistance plans based upon guidance contained in this Appendix.

(2) Establish liaison with STARC and Installations in the states where USAR units are located. Identify to the CONUSA, STARCS, and military installations, RSC capabilities to provide family assistance services during operations.

(3) Identify personnel resources who may be available to support the RSC family assistance program when the USAR unit they are supporting has departed home station.

(4) Coordinate with STARC Family Program manager to establish liaison with American Red Cross (ARC), Army Emergency Relief (AER), and state and local Human Service Agencies to integrate support and service with family assistance plans. Close coordination is essential to prevent duplication.

(5) Develop contingency plans to provide, within capabilities, family assistance services for USAR families at less than partial mobilization. Coordinate with STARCs and all military services within the RSC area.

(6) Plan and develop testing of USAR family assistance programs in conjunction with unit annual training or unit deployments.

f. CONUSA

(1) Review and approve STARC and RSC family assistance plans and programs for mobilization.

(2) Ensure coordination and integration of plans between installations, STARCs, RSCs, and other military services for mobilization and family assistance.

(3) Participate in the evaluation of Family Assistance Operations during mobilization and deployment exercises.

USARC

(1) Provide oversight and management of RSC family assistance programs.

(2) Ensure family service personnel are trained in mobilization and deployment responsibilities.

(3) Develop and oversee family support activities that enhance USAR soldier personal and family readiness.

h. CNGB.

(1) Serve as the lead agency for providing support and services to families (regardless of component) who do not live near a military installation. (AMOPES, **ANNEX E**, **APPENDIX 6**)

(2) Provide oversight and management of STARC family assistance programs.

(3) Ensure ARNG family service personnel are trained in mobilization and deployment responsibilities.

(4) Develop and oversee year-round family support activities that enhance ARNG soldier personal and family readiness.

FORSCOM Headquarters

Review installation family assistance plans and programs for mobilization.

Develop and oversee year-round family support activities that enhance AC soldier personal and family readiness.

(3) Ensure FORSCOM installation family service personnel are trained in mobilization and deployment responsibilities.

(4) Serve as the lead in coordinating FORSCOM family assistance plans with NGB, USARC, and CONUSA.

TABS

A. FAC Model (Operation and Functions)

TAB A
APPENDIX 4
(Family Assistance) to ANNEX E (Personnel) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan

FAMILY ASSISTANCE CENTER (FAC) MODEL

Operations and Functions

1. This model is intended to serve as a guide for State Area Commands (STARC) and installations in developing plans to support families upon mobilization and/or deployment.

2. Forces Command (FORSCOM) objective is to provide family assistance services to families of Active and Reserve Component forces mobilized or deployed in support of U. S. operations. The goal is to deliver services to eligible family members as near to their home as possible.

3. To provide uniformity of operations and ensure delivery of family assistance services, FORSCOM has established a standard for Family Assistance Centers. The STARC will designate the number of FAC required and locations within their area of operations based upon mission requirements and other service's participation. Installations should follow the same standard when planning installation FACs.

4. Operations and Functions. The FACs must be prepared to establish and maintain operations upon mobilization. Based upon the level of mobilization and the population to be served, plans must include normal duty hour and extended (seven day) operations as the situation dictates. The FACs will be staffed and resourced to deliver the following family assistance services:

a. Information, Referral and Follow-up. This function includes coordination and liaison with military, county and state Human Resource Agencies and clergy capable of providing assistance to families in need of human social services. Family Advocacy and Exceptional Family Member services are examples of support which may be obtained by referral to local civilian agencies or coordinated through State Area Command.

b. Emergency Financial Assistance. FAC will provide information and process requests for family members in need of emergency financial assistance. Included in this function is the requirement to establish liaison and referral to local, county, and state welfare agencies which may render additional assistance to affected families.

c. The FAC will be capable of issuing dependent ID Cards and enrolling family members in DEERS on site.

d. Medical Assistance. The FAC will provide complete information and assistance to eligible family members in regards to military medical benefits.

e. Legal Affairs Information. Provide legal affairs information pertaining to preparation of wills, power of attorney, family care plans, and protection afforded under the provisions of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Relief Act. Also included under this function are referrals for legal assistance to community legal assistance agencies and to STARC/Installation SJA as appropriate.

f. Crisis Intervention. The FAC staff will be capable of identifying family crisis situations, providing immediate counseling and assistance to stabilize the situation, and referring to appropriate sources for follow-up help. Crises may be personal, social, financial, emotional, or medical in nature.

g. Provide a toll-free telephone number to ensure extended family members and relocating immediate family members have access to timely and accurate information.

5. Internal Administrative and Management Functions. Besides the family assistance services outlined in paragraph 4 above, the operation of FAC will require training, development and supervision of assigned personnel and volunteers who may offer services and assistance.

a. The FAC management functions also include coordination and liaison with other area FAC operations and development of support communications between STARC headquarters and support installations which are located in the STARC area of operations.

b. Historical files will be established and maintained for each FAC operation which can be used as a basis for analysis and evaluation for future family assistance operations under conditions of mobilization or deployment.

6. Staffing. Paid staff (civilian and military) will be responsible for FAC operations. Volunteers can be used to supplement paid staff but are not to be solely responsible for the FAC. Staffing will vary depending on the level of mobilization, hours of operation, and resources available. Normally, the ACS Director will supervise the installation FAC. Necessary staffing at various levels of mobilization will be planned on the MOBTDA.

7. Space will be provided that is sufficient to support stations of operation, reception area, meeting room space, and a play area for waiting children. In addition, sufficient bathrooms must be available. Telephone, cable television, and sufficient computer lines will be installed to handle anticipated customers. Emergency generators should be accessible. Access to kitchen facilities would support 24-hour operations.

APPENDIX 5

(Personnel Cross-leveling/Redistribution and Strength Reporting) to ANNEX E (Personnel) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan

1. REFERENCE

a. AMOPES.

b. DA Pam 600-41, Military Personnel Manager's Handbook.

c. FM 12-6, Personnel Doctrine.

d. AR 600-8-101, Personnel Processing (In- and Out- and Mobilization Processing).

e. AR 600-8-111, Wartime Replacement Operations.

f. AR 600-200, Enlisted Personnel Management System.

g. AR 611-201, Enlisted Career Management Fields and Military Occupational Specialty.

h. AR 220-1, Unit Status Reporting.

i. FR 350-12, Procedures for Tasking and Support From Active Component Installations and Units.

2. PURPOSE

To establish guidance for the crosslevel-ing/redistribution of personnel and strength reporting throughout a graduated mobilization response (GMR). Policies and procedures prescribed herein are applicable for peacetime operations, contingency operations, Presidential Selected Reserve Call-Up (PSRC), Partial, Full and Total Mobilization. Guidance is applicable for Corps, CONUSA, Other MACOM Installations, and RC commands (less SOF) executing personnel fill actions for deploying and CONUS sustaining units.

3. CONCEPT

Personnel crossleveling and redistribution actions are required in support of operations conducted at three levels:

a. Peacetime operations/exercises.

(1) Taskings for units during peacetime operations is normally based on a come-as-you-are policy (includes RC units participating in AT/ODT status).

(2) Procedures in FR 350-12 (reference i) are used to provide fillers. Moves are in a TDY status.

(3) Personnel fill actions are normally limited to internal moves by the unit commander.

(4) Requirements for individual fillers that cannot be fixed at unit/installation level are submitted to FORSCOM (G3 Central Tasking).

b. Contingency operations less the authority for involuntary call of reserve component units or individuals.

(1) Procedures in this appendix are used to provide fillers. Moves may be in a TDY or TCS status.

(2) Contingency operations will often require task organization and creation of a provisional headquarters.

(3) Personnel fill levels of units will be specified by a Supported CINC, DA or FORSCOM.

(4) Personnel cross-leveling actions will be executed at unit and installation level. Shortfalls for deploying units will be submitted to Corps. Shortfalls for units not affiliated with Corps will be submitted to FORSCOM (DCSPIM-CAT).

(5) Individual fill requirements that cannot be supported by Corps will be submitted to FORSCOM (DCSPIM-CAT). The FORSCOM will direct redistribution actions through Corps, other FORSCOM resources, or coordinate fill from PERSCOM.

(6) Use of individual RC volunteers or retirees may be approved by DA DCSOPS if AC personnel resources are not available.

c. Operations with authority to call RC units and individuals.

(1) Procedures in this Appendix apply. For most operations, personnel moves will be in a TCS or PCS status. Limited scale operations may authorize moves in a TDY status.

(2) Personnel crossleveling actions will be executed at unit and installation level. When approved by HQDA, FORSCOM, NGB, and USARC will authorize home station crossleveling of RC units by STARC/MUSARC during a PSRC. Shortfalls for deploying units will be submitted from installations to Corps or FORSCOM dependent on the scope of the operation and deployment status of the Corps headquarters.

(3) Individual fill requirements that cannot be supported by installations will be submitted to Corps or FORSCOM (DCSPIM-CAT). Corps will direct redistribution actions through Corps units or submit shortfall to FORSCOM (DCSPIM-CAT). FORSCOM will direct redistribution actions through Corps or installations or coordinate fill from PERSCOM.

(4) During PSRC, use of individual RC volunteers (either TPU or IRR) or retirees may be

approved by DA DCSOPS if AC personnel resources are not available.

(5) Upon declaration of partial, full or total mobilization, use of volunteers will be reduced. Individual ready reserve will be mobilized and be available for assignment instructions from PERSCOM.

4. POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

a. The HQDA policy for cross-leveling authorizes decentralized execution, within limits, for all levels of mobilization.

(1) Standard DA personnel assignment policies provide basis for personnel management during peacetime operations. When required, DA will provide special instructions for personnel management during contingency operations without the authority to involuntarily call RC units and individuals.

(2) During contingency operations, when directed by DA or FORSCOM, Corps are authorized to direct redistribution of personnel on a TDY or TCS basis to bring deploying units to designated levels of fill. Shortfalls will be reported to FORSCOM for redistribution from other Corps, FORSCOM units on installations not affiliated with Corps, or coordination with PERSCOM for fill.

(3) During mobilization, installation commanders are authorized to cross-level personnel between MACOM units on their installations (except for MEDCOM and USASOC units) provided such actions do not leave any unit below minimum capability. The MACOM may coordinate a one-for one swap authority with MEDCOM and USASOC. For the CONUS training base units, no cross-leveling or redistribution of Drill Sergeants/instructor assets (identified by an "X" or "H" SQI code for enlisted, "8", "C" or "F" for warrant officers, or a skill code of "5K", "G1" or "G2" for officers), will occur during any level of mobilization except internally within TRADOC units. Guidance for TRADOC Training Centers established on FORSCOM Installations is covered in TRADOC Mobilization and Operations Planning and Execution System (TMOPES). MACOM cross-leveling/redistribution action that will take a unit below C3 rating requires DA approval.

b. Priorities used to fill units for deployment are addressed in charts at TAB A.

c. Guidance in AR 600-200 and AR 611-201 will be used to support validation of soldiers in duty positions, to include both Military Occupational Specialty (MOS) and grade substitution.

d. Fill of units begins at the installation (AC units) and home station (RC units). Installations manage fill levels based on guidance from DA and MACOM. Installation focus is on personnel fill and soldier readiness program (SRP) evaluation for deployment standards. Those actions taken to recruit, train and retain MOS qualified soldiers who meet SRP standards for worldwide deployment should be the goal for all RC units.

e. Selected Commands (USASOC, USARC, STARC and MUSARC) are authorized expanded reassignment authority to improve readiness of selected units. This is not intended to require the fix of RC units with RC assets, but to allow commanders the flexibility to manage personnel resources to support mobilization and contingency operations.

(1) Unit cohesiveness must be taken into account before cross-leveling/reassignment decisions are made.

(2) During a PSRC, selected commands identified in paragraph 4 e above, may implement an expanded reassignment program (Home Station Cross-leveling) between non-alerted units and alerted units prior to the alerted units M-date at Home Station. Limitations are within state boundaries for ARNG and ARCOM or RSC/RSG (call USARC)command channels for USAR (CONUS wide for medical skills). Only USASOC can approve cross-leveling or reassignment for SOF RC units. No unit will be degraded below mission capable without specific approval of FORSCOM and HQDA. These actions must be accounted for by reassignment transactions in personnel accounting systems.

(3) Home station cross-leveling actions should decrease or cease as GMR increases to partial, full or total mobilization. All units are subject to alert and mobilization. Primary source of fill will be from active army assets after arrival at MS.

f. Use of AC resources and coordination with MACOM for fillers starts at the unit/installation.

(1) During contingency operations, units and installations conduct cross-leveling (personnel reassignments are normally in a TCS status) using MACOM personnel resources.

(2) During Mobilization, installation commanders are authorized to cross-level personnel between units on their installation regardless of Army Component or MACOM affiliation (SOF units, MEDCOM units and drill sergeants/instructors are exceptions and addressed in paragraph 5c below).

(a) Installations will cross-level using available personnel resources. Potential resources are:

1 Mobilized IRR and Retirees.

2 One for one swaps, deployable for non-deployable.

3 Unit personnel excess to losing units' required level of fill (above 100%), regardless of COMPO.

4 Unit personnel excess to losing unit's mobilization mission. (Includes personnel who are qualified in a ASI/MOS that is not authorized in the unit of assignment and have not qualified for a duty position in the unit.)

(b) The FORSCOM approval is required before subordinate commands implement cross-leveling actions that will render a losing unit non-mission capable.

(c) All personnel cross-leveling actions must be accounted for by reassignment transactions in personnel accounting systems.

g. Redistribution.

(1) During contingency operations, individual filler requirements are submitted to appropriate Corps for resolution. Corps direct redistribution and submit shortfalls to FORSCOM for resolution. The FORSCOM will direct redistribution from other Corps or submit filler request to PERSCOM. Fill requirements for units that are not affiliated with a CORPS are passed directly to FORSCOM for resolution.

(2) During mobilization, installation will submit fill requirements for deploying units to FORSCOM (Information copy to CONUSA) for redistribution actions. Fill requirements for deploying units should only be those shortages necessary to bring a deploying unit to mission capable status. Fill requirements for CONUS support units will be submitted to appropriate MACOM.

(a) For example, Fort Hood would report a requirement for an 11B40 platoon sergeant for a deploying unit to FORSCOM and requirement for an 11B3X drill instructor for the training division to TRADOC.

(b) Requests for fill must be submitted to the next higher headquarters in the redistribution chain in time to allow identification of filler resources and movement of these personnel to the gaining installation prior to validation deadlines for the deployment movement systems. For contingency operations, initial fill may be short fused. For follow on fill and rotation requirements, commander's should attempt to identify shortfalls in time to allow 30 days notification to soldiers.

(3) During small scale operations and operations where the Corps have not deployed, personnel redistribution actions may flow both through the Corps or directly to installations dependent on the unit being supported. When Corps are in the redistribution chain, they will be required to support redistribution actions providing fillers to mobilized RC units. This will avoid potential dual taskings for the same resource (Corps tasking for a filler through their units, while FORSCOM is tasking the installation for the same resource to fill a shortfall at another installation).

h. Shortfalls that cannot be filled by redistribution actions at MACOM will be submitted to PERSCOM for resolution. The PERSCOM will task other MACOM for fillers, distribute soldiers from the TTHS account or coordinate mobilization of retirees or IRR to meet fill requirements. When PERSCOM cannot fill requirements with AC resources, they will coordinate with ARPERCEN for a retiree or reservist on temporary tour of active duty (TTAD).

i. Use of volunteers (IRR or members of RC units not ordered to active duty) in a TTAD status is a viable option to provide fillers for units in limited contingencies and early phases of mobilization. This program will be controlled by PERSCOM. It's primary use will be to backfill CONUS sustaining positions. The program will be phased out as partial mobilization expands. Requests for TTAD as first option for fill must flow through MACOM for approval.

j. Priority of units to be filled is defined in FORMDEPS Vol. II unless otherwise directed by HQDA.

5. RESPONSIBILITIES

Cross-leveling/redistribution of personnel during a contingency or GMR is a command responsibility at all levels, beginning at the unit and continuing through to PERSCOM. Commander's must ensure that data which identifies personnel shortages and overages is accurate, in proper format, and reported in a timely manner.

6. SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS

a. Operating procedures will be as specified in TABs B-F. Procedures outlined identify the cross-leveling/redistribution functions and support manual execution and reporting requirements. These procedures should be adhered to as closely as possible. As the Total Army Personnel Data Base (TAPDB), SIDPERS 3, Installation Support Module (ISM) and other automation efforts are implemented, written reports on overages and shortages may be reduced or eliminated.

b. Validation of personnel for cross-leveling will include use of MOS and grade substitution authorized in personnel management regulations (AR 600-200 and AR 611-201).

c. Cross-leveling between a SOF unit and a FORSCOM unit, an MEDCOM unit and a FORSCOM unit and cross-leveling of soldiers with a drill sergeant/instructor SQI/ASI from a TRADOC unit to a FORSCOM unit can be done at installation level on a one-for-one, deployable for non-deployable basis. Non-deploying individuals must be considered qualified to perform MOS/SQI/ASI functions and

accepted for the DMOS position by the gaining unit before this exchange can occur.

d. At FORSCOM installations, essential cadre at NCO academies and members of Division Exercise units will be protected from cross-leveling/redistribution for up to 90 days unless otherwise determined by the MS commander. The IRR and retirees who hold drill sergeant/instructor skills should be assigned to the training base when possible.

e. Essential military personnel in installation staff and/or base operations (BASOPS) support activities will initially be protected from redistribution to ensure the MS will be able to execute its mobilization plan.

f. Readiness Group (RG), Maneuver Area Command (MAC) and Maneuver Training Command (MTC) personnel designated by CONUSA as being attached to a Mobilization Assistance Team (MAT) supporting validation efforts will initially be protected from redistribution to ensure the MS can support deployment actions.

g. The STARC personnel assigned to a Joint State Area Command (JSAC) will be protected from redistribution for up to 90 days.

7. REPORTS:

a. Personnel fill requirements will be via SITREPS or by using the RQPER Card, USR, AR 220-1.

b. Manual reports and formats to support cross-leveling and redistribution are included in operating instructions, TABs B-F.

c. Instructions on Unit and Installation Mobilization Reports are in TAB G.

TABS

A. Personnel Priorities
B. Installation Operating Procedures
C. STARC/RSC Operating Procedures
D. CORPS Operating Procedures
E. CONUSA Operating Procedures
F. MACOM Operating Procedures
G. Unit and Installation Mobilization Reports

TAB A

(Personnel Priorities) to APPENDIX 5 (Personnel Cross- Leveling/Redistribution and Strength Reporting) to ANNEX E (Personnel) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan

1. Priorities for the various personnel resource pools available to fill unit requirements are noted in tables 1 - 5.

2. Not all resources are available at the various command levels that execute crossleveling/redistribution actions. Commands must use available resources before submitting shortfall requirements to the next level of command.

3. Lower priority groups may be used to meet exact grade and skill requirements before looking at grade and skill substitution from higher priority groups. (e.g. Call an E-6 from the IRR before substituting an E7 or E8 recalled retiree)

4. Volunteers. Use of volunteers from RC TPU (ARNG and USAR) or volunteer IMA requires DA DCSOPS approval and should only be used when required skills are not available from any other source. Several factors need to be considered in use of volunteers:

a. Unit cohesiveness must be a factor when considering reassignment actions, cross-leveling, or release of volunteers from units (to include IMAs).

b. Reserve Component Unit Commanders need to be aware that release of volunteers (under TTAD) to fill other units during a contingency or GMR means that soldiers will not be available for recall if the unit is mobilized.

c. The AC Unit Commanders need to be aware that release of IMA as a volunteer to fill other units during a contingency or GMR means that soldier will not be available for recall to their unit, if MOBTDA implementation is authorized.

5. No volunteers or home station crossleveling actions will use fillers from RC units identified as part of the contingency force pool without FORSCOM approval.

6. Retirees are earmarked and ordered to active duty against sustaining base positions at installations. AC soldiers replaced by retirees should be available for assignment to a deploying unit as soon as the retiree can perform the assigned duty to the satisfaction of the commander. A retiree may be reassigned to a deploying unit if he meets SRP standards.

7. Non deployable MOS qualified soldiers from deploying units should be swapped for deployable soldiers in CONUS sustaining base units.

8. These priorities are established for planning and execution. Operational scenarios under GMR may dictate changes as required (i.e. Secretariat guidance may dictate use of volunteers, regardless of the source, prior to any involuntary call).

DRAFT

SITUATION	MANPOWER SOURCE/SEQUENCE	AUTHORITY	PROCESS/REGULATION TO FOLLOW	REMARKS
Military Operation without the involuntary call-up of reserve units or individuals.	Active Army		*TTHS, by name levy	
	Selected Retired members with 20 years Active Duty	10 USC 12301 10 USC 688	Retiree Recall (Voluntary) AR 601-10	
	Vol. from other retired members	10 USC 12301	Retiree Recall AR 601-10/135-210	
	Vol. members of IRR	10 USC 12301	TTAD, AR 135-210	ARPERCEN must certify skill qualification
	Selected Retired members with 20 years Active Duty	10 USC 688 (a)	Retiree Recall (Involuntary) AR 601-10	
	Voluntary IMA **	10 USC 12301	TTAD, AR 135-210	Unit cdr must certify skill qualification
	Voluntary members of RC/TPU/unit **	10 USC 12301	TTAD, AR 135-210	Unit cdr must certify skill qualification
	Civilian hire			Within operating budget

Table 1 Sources of Additional Individual Manpower

Note: A contingency operation means any military operation that is designated by the Secretary of Defense as an operation in which members of the armed forces are or may become involved in military operations, operations, or hostilities against an enemy of the U.S. or against an opposing military force; or results in the call or order to, or retention on, active duty of members of the uniformed services under section 12301, 12302, 12306, 688, 3500, or 8500 of 10 USC, chapter 15 of 10 USC, or any other provision of law during a war or during a national emergency declared by the President or Congress.

***** TTHS - Trainee, Transient, Holdee, and Student, Personnel in account managed by PERSCOM.
****** Other than those volunteering against their own position. TAG must approve ARNG volunteers.

SITUATION	MANPOWER SOURCE/SEQUENCE	AUTHORITY	PROCESS/REGULATION TO FOLLOW	REMARKS
Presidential Selected Reserve Call-Up (PSRC)	Active Army		*TTHS, by name levy	
	Selected Retired members with 20 years Active Duty	10 USC 12301	Retiree Recall (Voluntary) AR 601-10	
	Vol. from other retired members	10 USC 12301	Retiree Recall AR 601-10/135-210	
	Selected IMA	10 USC 12304 Involuntary	Allocation (s) controlled by HQDA DCSOPS	
	Vol. members of IRR	10 USC 12301	TTAD, AR 135-210	ARPERCEN must certify skill qualification
	Selected Retired members with 20 years Active Duty	10 USC 688 (a)	Retiree Recall (Involuntary) AR 601-10	
	Voluntary IMA **	10 USC 12301	TTAD, AR 135-210	Unit cdr must certify skill qualification
	Voluntary members of RC/TPU/unit **	10 USC 12301	TTAD, AR 135-210	Unit cdr must certify skill qualification
	Civilian hire			Within operating budget

Table 2 Sources of Additional Individual Manpower

SITUATION	MANPOWER SOURCE/SEQUENCE	AUTHORITY	PROCESS/REGULATION TO FOLLOW	REMARKS
Partial Mobilization	Active Army		*TTHS, by name levy	
	Selected Retired members with 20 years Active Duty	10 USC 12301	Retiree Recall (Voluntary) AR 601-10	
	Vol. from other retired members	10 USC 12301	Retiree Recall AR 601-10/135-210	
	Selected IMA	10 USC 12304 Involuntary	Allocation (s) controlled by HQDA DCSOPS	
	Selected IRR	10 USC 12302	Vol./Invol. Allocation controlled by HQDA DCSOPS	To TRADOC Inst. for skill verification
	Civilian hire (Temporary)		AR 690-11	Within operating budget

Table 3 Sources of Additional Individual Manpower

SITUATION	MANPOWER SOURCE/SEQUENCE	AUTHORITY	PROCESS/REGULATION TO FOLLOW	REMARKS
Full Mobilization	Active Army	10 USC 12301	*TTHS, bulk/Ind. levy	
	Selected Retired members with 20 years Active Duty	10 USC 688 (a)	Retiree Recall (Voluntary/Invol.) AR 601-10	
	Invol. Call - other retired members	10 USC 675/w 672 a or 688	Retiree Recall AR 601-10/135-210	
	Involuntary call of any unit, IMA, IRR	10 USC 12301 Involuntary	Allocation (s) controlled by HQDA DCSOPS	IRR to TRADOC for skill verification
	Invol. Call-up Standby Reserve	10 USC 12306		Only when there are not enough qualified Ready Reservists
	Civilian hire (Emergency)		AR 690-11	Within operating budget

Table 4 Sources of Additional Individual Manpower

SITUATION	MANPOWER SOURCE/SEQUENCE	AUTHORITY	PROCESS/REGULATION TO FOLLOW	REMARKS
Total Mobilization	Active Army (All Components)	10 USC 671 (a), 12301, 12306, 688a, and USC 12307	*TTHS, bulk/Ind. levy	
	Additional Manpower from the Civilian Community	Congress must grant special authorization for total mobilization		
	Civilian Emergency hire		AR 690-11	

Table 5 Sources of Additional Individual Manpower

TAB B

(Installation Operating Procedures) to APPENDIX 5 (Personnel Cross-leveling/Redistribution and Strenth Reporting) To ANNEX E (Personnel) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan

INSTALLATIONS

FUNCTION	INFORMATION REQUIRED	OPERATING PROCEDURES
1. Determine personnel overages and shortages at the installation	1. Personnel authorization and assigned strength for each UIC listed by grade and MOS 2. TAADS 3. RQPER Card, USR 4. Updated UMR 5. Unit reports	1. Obtain from CDRs updated rosters of assigned personnel 2. Obtain from CDR of each unit an updated listing of critical shortages and excess deployable personnel by grade and MOS 3. Obtain from unit CDR a list of nondeployable personnel by grade and MOS. Identify soldiers whose condition can be fixed prior to unit deployment, and those who have a non-deployable condition that cannot be fixed
2. Crosslevel personnel IAW established priorities	1. Personnel authorization and assigned strength for each UIC listing by grade and MOS. Deployability status of all assigned personnel. (Encl. 1) 2. Name, grade, PMOS, SMOS, UIC, and deployability status of overage personnel from all units on the installation (includes holding UIC for mobilized IRR, retirees and other excess soldiers) available for assignment to a deploying unit. (sample format at Encl. 2) 3. Critical shortages for all UICs. 4. TPFDD 5. Mobilization crossleveling guidance from installation and MACOM commander	1. Check with deployment authority (DPCA, DPTM or G3) to determine priority and minimum essential fill of units. 2. Determine latest acceptable report date (LARD) for filler personnel. Should be at least 10 days prior to scheduled departure date of unit. 3. Refer to unit CDRs reports to check personnel posture of highest priority units. 4. Crossleveling authority use one-for-one basis (deployable for nondeployable) to fill positions of non-deployables. Remaining nondeployables will be transferred to a unit with a CONUS sustaining mission or a holding pool under garrison control. 5. Issue order directing transfer of excess personnel identified above to the priority unit that is short. 6. Transfer remaining excess deployable personnel to a garrison holding unit. 7. Use other personnel resources available on the installation, IAW priority established in tables at TAB A, to bring the unit to prescribed fill levels
3. Identify and report critical personnel shortages installation for units on the installation. NOTE: Peacetime Operations and Operations without authority to call RC units - Submit Shortfall to CORPS or FORSCOM as appropriate.	1. Number of critical personnel shortages by UIC, PMOS, PSSI, ASI, LIC and grade for each UIC with latest acceptable reporting date (LARD). (Encl. 3.) 2. TPFDD 3. MOB/ODEE	1. Revalidate unresolved critical personnel shortages at the. Installation. 2. Update USR to include RQPER Card listing critical personnel shortages for each unit or submit requirements in SITREP. (Personnel required to reach deployable manpower levels for the operation.) 3. Provide latest acceptable reporting date (LARD)for fillers in SITREP. 4. Continue attempts to fix unit using existing resources or fillers from later deploying units(backfill with soldiers received through redistribution). Update Shortage Report.
4. Process deploying units/ individuals	1. SIDPERS Roster 2. TPFDD	1. Conduct PAI, intact unit transfer, individual reassignments, manifests, etc. necessary to support accountability of personnel in gaining command.

5. Select individuals to fill redistribution (levy) requirements	1. Redistribution information: number required by grade, MOS, ASI, LIC, reporting date, gaining UIC, location, and special instructions. 2. Individual information: UIC, SSN, name, grade, PMOS, SMOS, LIC,ASI #1 & #2, location, duty status, and deployability status.	1. Receive redistribution requirement from next higher headquarters. 2. Identify assigned units which have overages in the grade and MOS to be redistributed(Refer to step 3 in crossleveling). 3. If only one unit has the grade and MOS required, retrieve unit data and obtain individual information to determine name of individual. If more than one unit has overages in the grade and MOS required, make a selection based on established priorities. 4. If overages do not exits, drawdown IAW instructions from higher headquarters. 5. Follow drawdown instructions to obtain name of individual. 6. Enter transaction in SIDPERS transferring individual from losing unit to gaining UIC.
6. Assign fillers received.	1. Critical shortages by UIC, grade, MOS, LIC and ASI. 2. Priorities of fill for all UICs. 3. Identification data of fillers: grade, name, MOS, LIC, ASI, SSN, deployability status, current UIC, location and availability date.	1. Update the critical shortages list developed in crossleveling functions to determine units which currently have critical shortages in the grade and MOS of identified fillers. 2. Determine priority of units identified in step 1 and rank them by priority. 3. For the highest priority units, check listing of critical personnel shortages received from the unit commander through the DPTM/DPCA during the crossleveling process. If the grade and MOS of the fillers are required by the unit, and the fillers's availability dates precede the LARD established by the MS commander, designate the fillers for assignment to that unit. 4. Update USR to reflect reduced filler requirements and new readiness posture as appropriate. 5. Issue orders and submit appropriate SIDPERS transactions. 6. Continue to repeat steps 3 and 4 with decreasing priority units until all fillers have been assigned or all critical unit shortages have been filled. 7. Assign any remaining fillers to priority units based on relative shortages in the grade and MOSs concerned. 8. Continue to request critical filler personnel as required.
7. Provide current information on assigned personnel.	1. All SIDPERS personnel data elements.	1. Prepare SIDPERS transaction IAW current procedures and priorities and submit through normal means every 24 hours
8. Provide unit and installation mobilization reports	1. Unit report. Enclosure 1, Tab G 2. RC Mobilization, Employment, Redeployment and Demobilization Report. Enclosure 2, Tab G	1. Receive unit reports when unit arrives at installation. 2. Compile reports and forward to CONUSA. 3. Provide daily SITREP to CONUSA and FORSCOM.

ENCLOSURES.
1. Overview
2. Personnel Overages Report
3. Personnel Critical Shortages Report

DRAFT

ENCLOSURE 1

(Overview) to TAB B (Installation Operating Procedures) to APPENDIX 5 (Personnel Cross-leveling/Redistribution and Strength Reporting) to ANNEX E (Personnel) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan

OVERVIEW

UIC - Unit Name

	Auth	Assigned Deployable	+.-	% Fill	Critical Short	Nondeployable Assigned
Alpha/Numerical MOS + Grade Sequence						

NOTE: SAMPLE FORMAT TO BE USED BY THE INSTALLATION. NOT REQUIRED IF DATA IS AVAILABLE IN OTHER REPORTS OR AUTOMATED SYSTEMS.

DRAFT

ENCLOSURE 2

(Personnel Overages Report) to TAB B (Installation Operating Procedures) to APPENDIX 5 (Personnel Cross-leveling/Redistribution And Strength Reporting) to ANNEX E (Personnel) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan

PERSONNEL OVERAGE REPORT *

OFFICERS AND WARRANT OFFICERS

PART I

UIC	AOC/PMOS	ASI/LIC	SMOS/GRADE	NUMBER	REMARKS

ENLISTED PERSONNEL

PART II

UIC	PMOS	ASI/LIC	SMOS/GRADE	NUMBER	REMARKS

NOTE: SAMPLE FORMAT TO BE USED BY INSTALLATION AS A BACK-UP REPORT IF DATA IS NOT AVAILABLE IN ANOTHER REPORT OR AN AUTOMATED SYSTEM.

ENCLOSURE 3

(Personnel Critical Shortages Report) to TAB B (Installation Operating Procedures) to APPENDIX 5 (Personnel Cross-leveling/Redistribution and Strength Reporting) to ANNEX E (Personnel) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan

PERSONNEL FILL REQUIREMENT *

PART I

OFFICERS AND WARRANT OFFICERS

UIC	AOC/PMOS	ASI/LIC	SSI/GRADE	NO REQUIRED	LATEST ACCEPTABLE REPORT DATE	SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS

PART II

ENLISTED PERSONNEL

UIC	PMOS	ASI/LIC	SSI/GRADE	NO REQUIRED	LATEST ACCEPTABLE REPORT DATE	SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS

NOTE: 1. GRADE AND MOS DATA NOT REQUIRED IF RQPER CARD IS UPDATED

2. UIC, LATEST ACCEPTABLE REPORT DATE COULD BE PROVIDED IN SEPARATE REPORT OR IN SITREP

Example Report would be:

UIC	LATEST ACCEPTABLE REPORT DATE	SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS
W123AA	27 JUL _	RQPER CARD NOTES VALID REQUIREMENTS (ONLY VALID WHEN DEPLOYMENT CRITERIA IS C-3)

NOTE: During Peacetime Operations and Contingency Operations without authority to call RC, submit request to CORPS. During PSRC, Partial and Full Mobilization, submit requests to FORSCOM.

DRAFT

TAB C

(STARC/MUSARC Operating Procedures) to APPENDIX 5 (Personnel Cross-leveling/Redistribution and Strength Reporting) to ANNEX E (Personnel) To FORSCOM Mobilization Plan

STARC/RSC

FUNCTION	INFORMATION REQUIRED	OPERATING PROCEDURES
1. Transfer RC unit soldiers who are not mobilization assets from alerted units	1. Unit Manning Rosters 2. SIDPERS ARNG/USAR. 3. Orders/guidance from FORSCOM. 4. FR 500-3-3, RCUCH.	1. Obtain UMRs. 2. Reassign zero skill soldiers to designated units. 3. Reassign other unit members based guidance from FORSCOM. 4. Update UMR/USR.
2. Identify fill requirements.	1. Updated USR or shortfall report.	1. List of skills/MOS.
3. Identify potential fillers.	1. UMR/USR from non-alerted units. 2. SIDPERS ARNG/USAR.	1. Review UMR's/USR's for potential fillers. 2. Identify fillers.
4. Reassign filler personnel	1. Orders. 2. UMR.	1. Order members to join new unit. 2. Update UMR of gaining and losing units
5. Submit Shortfall Report.	1. USR.	1. Update RQPER Card or personnel shortfall report. 2. Provide MS with list of filler requirements.

TAB D

(Corps Operating Procedures) to APPENDIX 5 (Personnel Redistribution and Strength Reporting) to ANNEX E (Personnel) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan

CORPS

FUNCTION	INFORMATION REQUIRED	OPERATING PROCEDURES
1. Redistribute forces according to priorities.	1. See formats, encl. 1-6. 2. TPFDD. 3. Unit/installation personnel overage and shortages information. 4. USR.	1. Using TPFDD and DADCSOPS guidance, prioritize all assigned units. This will provide a reference to decide redistribution of personnel assets between units that will be competing for the same grade and MOS. 2. Use USR and unit reports to monitor personnel status of assigned units. 3. Refer to the critical shortage request submitted by unit/installation. Format to be locally developed but will include as a minimum: ID#, LARD, MOS, GRADE, UIC, sex by exception SSI. 4. Determine relative priority of each UIC that requires assistance by referring to the prioritized listing developed in Step 1. Check this against latest acceptable request date stated in shortage report. Resolve differences. 5. List UIC‘s in order of priority for fill. 6. Determine grade/MOS shortages for highest priority UIC as stated in personnel shortage request. 7. Use personnel data to identify location of any personnel in overage status who match grade and MOS requirements determined in Step 6. 8. Repeat Steps 3-7 for each grade/MOS and each UIC, making a note to indicate the unit/installation that can fill the shortage. Make note of the amount of available assets by grade/MOS planned for redistribution. 9. By the most expeditious means, contact the unit/installation identified in Step 8 to coordinate and finalize redistribution of available personnel assets. Provide in-formation on grade, MOS, required re-porting date, and UIC and location of gaining unit.

		10. Inform requesting unit/installation of requests forwarded to other commands for fill. Have gaining organization report fillers who have not reported. 11. Monitor implementation of redistribution using available data bases to observe changes in the assigned strength of losing and gaining UIC‘s.
2. Report unresolved personnel shortages to FORSCOM.	1. Same information required as in 1 above.	1. Refer to previously annotated personnel shortages request to identify unresolved shortages . 2. Inform FORSCOM by the most expeditious means of unresolved shortages determined in Step 1. Information will be the same as Step 3, Function 1. 3. Monitor status of the requests forwarded to FORSCOM
. Allocate levies directed by higher headquarters.	1. Same information required as in 1 above.	1. Receive tasking from the MACOM. 2. Levy requirement will state the Grade, MOS, LARD, sex, receiving and location. Use data bases to examine current status of the grade and MOS. Identify the Unit(s) to fill the levy and make notification(s).. 3. Repeat Step 2 for all grades and MOS in the levy. 4. Monitor the action as in Step 2, Function 1.
4. Allocate gains provided by higher headquarters.	1. Same information required as in 1 above.	1. Use same procedures as stated in Function 3 above to distribute levies. Only substitute "gain" for "levy" and conduct analysis on basis of shortages instead of overages.

6 Encl.

1. Personnel Critical Shortages Report
2. Personnel Inventory (3 parts)
3. Non Deployable Status
4. Officer - Enlisted Recap Inventory
5. Officer - Enlisted Personnel Inventory
6. Overview

DRAFT

ENCLOSURE 1

(Personnel Critical Shortages Report) to TAB D (Corps Operating Procedures) to APPENDIX 5 (Personnel Redistribution and Strength Reporting) to ANNEX E (Personnel) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan

PERSONNEL CRITICAL SHORTAGES REPORT

PART I
OFFICERS AND WARRANT OFFICERS

LATEST ACCEPTABLE SPECIAL
UIC AOC/PMOS ASI/LIC SSI/GRADE NO REQUIRED REPORT DATE INSTRUCTIONS

P A R T II

ENLISTED PERSONNEL

LATEST ACCEPTABLE SPECIAL
UIC PMOS ASI/LIC SSI/GRADE NO REQUIRED REPORT DATE INSTRUCTIONS

NOTE: 1. GRADE AND MOS DATA NOT REQUIRED IF RQPER CARD IS UPDATED

2. UIC, LATEST ACCEPTABLE REPORT DATE COULD BE PROVIDED IN SEPARATE REPORT OR IN SITREP

Example Report would be:

UIC	LATEST ACCEPTABLE REPORT DATE	SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS
W123AA	27 JUL _	RQPER CARD NOTES VALID REQUIREMENTS

ENCLOSURE 2

(Personnel Inventory Officer (Part 1a) to Tab D (Corps Operating Procedures) to APPENDIX 5 (Personnel Redistribution and Strength Reporting) to ANNEX E (Personnel) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan

PERSONNEL INVENTORY - OFFICER (PART 1A)

(UNIT/INSTALLATION _____)

SPECIALTY (9 DIGIT) XXXXXXXXX	06	05	04	03	02/01
UNIT/INSTALLATION XXXXXXXXXX					
AUTHORIZED	XXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX
ASSIGNED DEPLOYABLE	XXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX
DEPLOYABLE OVER/SHORT	XXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX
ASSIGNED NONDEPLOYABLE	XXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX

UNIT/INSTALLATION XXXXXXXXXX

UNIT/INSTALLATION XXXXXXXXXX

NOTE: SAMPLE FORMAT TO BE USED BY THE CORPS. NOT REQUIRED IF DATA IS AVAILABLE IN OTHER REPORTS OR AUTOMATED SYSTEMS.

Repeat format to cover all major units or installations in the CORPS area.

ENCLOSURE 2

(Personnel Inventory Warrant Officer (Part 1b) To TAB D (Corps Operating Procedures) to APPENDIX 5 (Personnel Redistribution and Strength Reporting) to ANNEX E (Personnel) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan

PERSONNEL INVENTORY - WARRANT OFFICER (PART 1B)

MOS	XXXXXXXXXX	TOTAL

UNIT/INSTALLATION XXXXXXXXXX

AUTHORIZED	XXXX
ASSIGNED DEPLOYABLE	XXXX
DEPLOYABLE OVER/SHORT	XXXX
ASSIGNED NONDEPLOYABLE	XXXX

UNIT/INSTALLATION XXXXXXXXXX

UNIT/INSTALLATION XXXXXXXXXX

NOTE: SAMPLE FORMAT TO BE USED BY THE CORPS. NOT REQUIRED IF DATA IS AVAILABLE IN OTHER REPORTS OR AUTOMATED SYSTEMS.

Repeat format to cover all major units or installations in the CORPS area.

ENCLOSURE 2

(Personnel Inventory Enlisted (Part 1c) to TAB D (Corps Operating Procedures) to APPENDIX 5 (Personnel Redistribution and Strength Reporting) to ANNEX E (Personnel) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan

PERSONNEL INVENTORY - ENLISTED (PART 1C)

PMOS XXXXXXXXX	E9	E8	E7	E6	E5	E4	E3-E1
UNIT/INSTALLATION XXXXXXXXXX							
AUTHORIZED	XXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX
ASSIGNED DEPLOYABLE	XXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX
DEPLOYABLE OVER/SHORT	XXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX
ASSIGNED NONDEPLOYABLE	XXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX
UNIT/INSTALLATION XXXXXXXXXX							
UNIT/INSTALLATION XXXXXXXXXX							

NOTE: SAMPLE FORMAT TO BE USED BY THE CORPS. NOT REQUIRED IF DATA IS AVAILABLE IN OTHER REPORTS OR AUTOMATED SYSTEMS.

Repeat format to cover all major units or installations in the CORPS area.

ENCLOSURE 3

(Non-deployable Status) To TAB D (Corps Operating Procedures) to APPENDIX 5 (Personnel Redistribution and Strength Reporting) to ANNEX E (Personnel) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan

NONDEPLOYABLE STATUS

UIC
INSTALLATION
CORPS

MOS/SPEC-9 digits

Non-deployable Category etc.....	A	B	C	D	E
	(Spell out actual category)				
Number of personnel in category by grade					
0-6					
0-5					
0-4					
0-3					
0-2					
0-1					
W-4					
W-3					
W-2					
W-1					
E-9					
E-8					
E-7					
E-6					
E-5					
E-4					
E-3					
E-2					
E-1					
Total					

NOTE: SAMPLE FORMAT TO BE USED BY THE CORPS. NOT REQUIRED IF DATA IS AVAILABLE IN OTHER REPORTS OR AUTOMATED SYSTEMS.

ENCLOSURE 4

(Officer/Enlisted Recap Inventory) to Tab D (Corps Operating Procedures) to APPENDIX 5 (Personnel Redistribution and Strength Reporting) to ANNEX E (Personnel) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan

OFFICER/ENLISTED RECAP INVENTORY

By (UIC) Unit Location & Name

(CORPS) Installation Location - Roll up

	OFF	WO	ENLISTED	TOTAL
AUTHORIZED	X	X	XX	XXX
ASSIGNED DEPLOYABLE	X	X	XX	XXX
% FILL	X	X	XX	XXX
OVER/SHORT	X	X	XX	XXX
ASSIGNED NONDEPLOYABLE	X	X	XX	XXX

NOTE: SAMPLE FORMAT TO BE USED BY THE CORPS. NOT REQUIRED IF DATA IS AVAILABLE IN OTHER REPORTS OR AUTOMATED SYSTEMS.

ENCLOSURE 5

(Officer Personnel Inventory) to TAB D (Corps Operating Procedures) to APPENDIX 5 (Personnel Redistribution and Strength Reporting) to ANNEX E (Personnel) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan

OFFICER PERSONNEL INVENTORY

UIC - Unit Name & Location

CORPS (Installation Location - Roll up)

SPECIALTY 9 Digits

	06	05	04	03	02	01	WO	TOTAL
AUTHORIZED	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
ASSIGNED DEPLOYABLE	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
OVER/SHORT	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
% FILL	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
CRITICAL SHORT	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
ASSIGNED NONDEPLOYABLE	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX

SAME FOR ENLISTED MOS - 9 Characters

NOTE: SAMPLE FORMAT TO BE USED BY THE CORPS. NOT REQUIRED IF DATA IS AVAILABLE IN OTHER REPORTS OR AUTOMATED SYSTEMS.

ENCLOSURE 6

(Overview) to TAB D (Corps Operating Procedures) to APPENDIX 5 (Personnel Redistribution and Strength Reporting) to ANNEX E (Personnel) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan

OVERVIEW

UIC - Unit Name/Location

	Auth	Assigned	Deployable	+,-	% Fill	Critical Short	Nondeployable Assigned
Alpha/Numerical							
MOS + Grade							
Sequence							

NOTE: SAMPLE FORMAT TO BE USED BY THE CORPS. NOT REQUIRED IF DATA IS AVAILABLE IN OTHER REPORTS OR AUTOMATED SYSTEMS.

DRAFT

TAB E

(CONUSA Operating Procedures) to APPENDIX 5 (Personnel Cross-leveling/Redistribution and Strength Reporting) to ANNEX E (Personnel) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan

CONUSA

FUNCTION	INFORMATION REQUIRED	OPERATING PROCEDURES
1. Monitor and assist USARC, STARC, RSCs and installations.	1. MPES 2. TPFDD 3. SORTS 4. Mobilization and Deployment guidance from FORSCOM. 5. SITREP	1. Review mobilization, readiness and deployment data. 2. Coordinate with USARC and STARC to ensure mobilization station arrival dates are met or that changes are coordinated with the mobilization station. 3. Ensure that installation fill actions and shortfall reports are in line with deployment guidance. 4. Monitor submitted SITREPS to ensure that all personnel excess to a units required strength are transferred to a garrison holding pool for crossleveling. 5. Review RQPER Card, personnel readiness, and SITREPS to ensure filler requirements and latest reporting date data meet deployment criteria. 6. Receive consolidated unit reports and mobilization status reports from installations (Tab G).

TAB F

(MACOM Operating Procedures) to APPENDIX 5 (Personnel Cross-leveling/Redistribution and Strength Reporting) to ANNEX E (Personnel) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan

MACOM OPERATING PROCEDURES

FUNCTION	INFORMATION REQUIRED	OPERATING PROCEDURES
1. Redistribute personnel overages according to established priorities	1. MPES 2. AMOPES 3. CORPS or Personnel Service Battalion (PSB) personnel shortage report or Unit Status Report (USR). 4. Personnel data: grade, sex, MOS, ASI, language, security clearance, UIC, deployability status and station name. 5. Sample formats for manual accounting are at enclosures 1-7.	1. Determine personnel available by grade, MOS and special skills status by: a. Comparing assigned strength to authorized strength. b. Using data from available automated systems and personnel reports. 2. Determine critical shortages using information submitted by CORPS/PSBs. 3. Unit Status Report 4. Identify earliest to latest LARD among all submitted by CORPS/PSBs. 5. Using priority list at Tab A, identify personnel resource information to determine if the MOS and grade needed by earliest LARD is listed. If it is, identify that overage for redistribution to the PSB that has the critical shortage. 6. Request redistribution action or alternate fill by PERSCOM. 7. Inform CORPS/PSCs of redistribution actions.
2. Report unresolved critical personnel shortages to PERSCOM.	1. Personnel shortages by UIC. 2. MOS, grade, UIC, ASI language, security clearance, station name, LARD, and deployability status.	1. Update critical personnel shortages information after completion of functions 1 and 2. 2. Report remaining MACOM critical personnel shortages to PERSCOM.
3. Redistribute personnel allocated by PERSCOM.	1. Current personnel posture of all assigned units. 2. Critical personnel shortages. 3. TPFDD. 4. AMOPES. 5. PMOS, grade, sex, ASI, language, security clearance, available date, SMOS, deployability status, station name and UIC.	1. Receive distribution allocation from PERSCOM. 2. Determine match of allocations with requirements using updated personnel information and determine redistribution of allocations IAW established priorities. 3. Notify PERSCOM of gaining installation. 4. Notify PSBs. 5. Update personnel information. 6. Monitor implementation.
4. Allocate personnel levies received from	1. Current personnel posture of all assigned units.	1. Receive levy information from PERSCOM

PERSCOM.	2. ISC personnel overage information. 3. Grade, MOS, language, security clearance, report date, potential gaining UIC, deployability status and station name.	2. Review current personnel information and determine suballocation of the levy IAW established priorities. 3. Notify PSBs of levy requirements. 4. Monitor suballocations of the levy to installation level. 5. Update personnel information.

ENCLOSURES.

1. Enlisted Personnel Inventory
2. Officer Personnel Inventory
3. Nondeployable Status
4. Officer-Enlisted Recap Inventory
5. Officer-Enlisted Personnel Inventory
6. Personnel Shortages Report
7. Personnel Overages Report

ENCLOSURE 1

(Enlisted Personnel Inventory) to TAB F (MACOM Operating Procedures) to APPENDIX 5 (Personnel Cross-leveling/Redistribution And Strength Reporting) to ANNEX E (Personnel) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan

(MACOM - USER) ENLISTED PERSONNEL INVENTORY

(CONUSA/INST ___)

Specialty (9 Digit) XXXXXX	E9	E8	E7	E6	E5	E4	E3-E1
CORPS/INST _X							
AUTHORIZED	XXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX
ASSIGNED	XXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX
DEPLOYABLE OVER/SHORT	XXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX
ASSIGNED NONDEPLOYABLE	XXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX
CORPS/INST _X							

(Repeat for all CORPS/Installations)

NOTE: SAMPLE FORMAT TO BE USED BY THE MACOM. NOT REQUIRED IF DATA IS AVAILABLE IN OTHER REPORTS OR AUTOMATED SYSTEMS.

ENCLOSURE 2

(Officer Personnel Inventory) to TAB F (MACOM Operating Procedures) to APPENDIX 5 (Personnel Cross-leveling/Redistribution and Strength Reporting) to ANNEX E (Personnel) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan

(MACOM - USER) OFFICER PERSONNEL INVENTORY

(CORPS/INST ___)

Specialty (9 Digit) XXXXXX	06	05	04	03	02/01
CORPS/INST _X					
AUTHORIZED	XXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX
ASSIGNED	XXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX
DEPLOYABLE OVER/SHORT	XXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX
ASSIGNED NONDEPLOYABLE	XXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX
CORPS/INST _X					

(Repeat for all CORPS/Installations)

NOTE: SAMPLE FORMAT TO BE USED BY THE MACOM. NOT REQUIRED IF DATA IS AVAILABLE IN OTHER REPORTS OR AUTOMATED SYSTEMS.

ENCLOSURE 3

(Non-deployable Status) to TAB F (MACOM Operating Procedures) to APPENDIX 5 (Personnel Cross-Leveling/Redistribution and Strength Reporting) to ANNEX E (Personnel) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan

CORPS/INSTNONDEPLOYABLE STATUS

MOS/SPEC-9 digits

Nondeployable Category	A (Spell out actual category)	B	C	D	E	etc.....
Number of personnel in category by grade						
0-6						
0-5						
0-4						
0-3						
0-2						
0-1						
W-4						
W-3						
W-2						
W-1						
E-9						
E-8						
E-7						
E-6						
E-5						
E-4						
E-3						
E-2						
E-1						
Total						

NOTE: SAMPLE FORMAT TO BE USED BY THE MACOM. NOT REQUIRED IF DATA IS AVAILABLE IN OTHER REPORTS OR AUTOMATED SYSTEMS.

ENCLOSURE 4

(Officer/Enlisted Recap Inventory) to TAB F (MACOM Operating Procedures) to APPENDIX 5 (Personnel Cross-leveling/Redistribution and Strength Reporting) to ANNEX E (Personnel) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan

OFFICER/ENLISTED RECAP INVENTORY

By (UIC) Unit Location & Name
(MS)
(CORPS)

CORPS/INSTALLATION_X	OFF	WO	ENLISTED	TOTAL
AUTHORIZED	X	X	X	X
ASSIGNED DEPLOYABLE	X	X	X	X
% FILL	X	X	X	X
OVER/SHORT	X	X	X	X
ASSIGNED NONDEPLOYABLE	X	X	X	X

NOTE: SAMPLE FORMAT TO BE USED BY THE MACOM. NOT REQUIRED IF DATA IS AVAILABLE IN OTHER REPORTS OR AUTOMATED SYSTEMS.

ENCLOSURE 5

(Officer Personnel Inventory) to TAB F (MACOM Operating Procedures) to APPENDIX 5 (Personnel Cross-leveling/Redistribution and Strength Reporting) to ANNEX E (Personnel) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan

OFFICER PERSONNEL INVENTORY

UIC - Unit Name & Location
MS (Location - Roll up)
CORPS

Specialty 9 Digits

	06	05	04	03	02	01	WO	TOTAL
AUTHORIZED	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
ASSIGNED DEPLOYABLE	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
OVER/SHORT	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
CRITICAL SHORT	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
ASSIGNED NONDEPLOYABLE	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX

SAME FOR ENLISTED MOS - 9 Characters

NOTE: SAMPLE FORMAT TO BE USED BY THE MACOM. NOT REQUIRED IF DATA IS AVAILABLE IN OTHER REPORTS OR AUTOMATED SYSTEMS.

ENCLOSURE 6

(Personnel Critical Shortages Report) t TAB F (MACOM Operating Procedures) t APPENDIX 5 (Personnel Cross-leveling/Redistribution and Strength Reporting) to ANNEX E (Personnel) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan

PERSONNEL CRITICAL SHORTAGES REPORT
OFFICERS AND WARRANT OFFICERS

PART I

UIC	AOC/PMOS	ASI/LIC	SSI/GRADE	NO REQUIRED	LATEST ACCEPTABLE REPORT DATE	SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS

ENLISTED PERSONNEL

PART II

UIC	PMOS	ASI/LIC	SSI/GRADE	NO REQUIRED	LATEST ACCEPTABLE REPORT DATE	SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS

ENCLOSURE 7

(Personnel Overages Report) to Tab F (MACOM Operating Procedures) to APPENDIX 5 (Personnel Cross-leveling/Redistribution and Strength Reporting) to ANNEX E (Personnel) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan

PERSONNEL OVERAGE REPORT
OFFICERS AND WARRANT OFFICERS

PART I

UIC	AOC/PMOS	ASI/LIC	GRADE	NUMBER	REMARKS

ENLISTED PERSONNEL

PART II

UIC	PMOS	ASI/LIC	GRADE	NUMBER	REMARKS

NOTE: SAMPLE FORMAT TO BE USED BY THE MACOM. NOT REQUIRED IF DATA IS AVAILABLE IN OTHER REPORTS OR AUTOMATED SYSTEMS.

DRAFT

TAB G

(Unit and Installation Mobilization Reports) to APPENDIX 5 (Personnel Cross-leveling/Redistribution and Strength Reporting) to ANNEX E (Personnel) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan

1. PURPOSE

Provide detailed procedures for reporting personnel data in support of mobilization and deployment actions.

2. GENERAL

Current automation capabilities do not meet personnel reporting requirements from JCS. This shortfall requires development of manual reports from units and installations.

3. CONCEPT

a. Unit Status Report. All units are required to submit updated USRs. This includes an updated RQPER card. The RQPER will be the primary source for reporting critical personnel shortfall by grade and MOS.

(1) The RQPER Card is used to reflect fill requirements to C-3 strength levels (Specific fill guidance will be established by DA DCSOPS).

(2) Latest arrival date will be reported by installations IAW guidance in TAB B to this Appendix.

b. Situation Reports. Personnel portions of SITREPS can be used to annotate both personnel requirements and Latest Acceptable Reporting Dates (LARDs).

c. Unit Reports. Encl. 1

d. Installation Reports. Encl. 2

DRAFT

ENCLOSURE 1

(Unit Reports) to TAB G (Unit and Installation Mobilization Reports) to APPENDIX 5 (Personnel Cross-leveling/Redistribution and Strength Reporting) to ANNEX E (Personnel) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan

UNIT MOBILIZATION REPORT

1. UIC:

2. AGR AND MILITARY TECHNICIANS MOBILIZED WITH UNIT:
   (BY SEX, BY CATEGORY) If not documented on UMR.

3. NON-DEPLOYABLES MOBILIZED WITH UNIT:
   (BY SEX, BY CATEGORY)

4. NON-DEPLOYABLES NOT MOBILIZED WITH UNIT:
   (BY SEX, BY CATEGORY) (NOTE: Should be untrained only unless FORSCOM message authorizes exemptions)

5. NUMBER SOLDIERS AUTHORIZED DELAY:
   (BY SEX, RSN FOR DELAY)

6. NUMBER SOLDIERS AUTHORIZED EXEMPTION:
   (BY SEX, RSN FOR EXEMPTION)

7. PERSONNEL FILL REQUIREMENTS BY AOC/MOS AND GRADE.

8. REPORT DUE TO INSTALLATION ON ARRIVAL OF MAIN BODY.

9. REPORTING FREQUENCY:

   A. INSTALLATIONS SHOULD CONSOLIDATE REPORTS FOR A WEEK AND MAIL TO CONUSA AS OF 2359 WED TO ARRIVE AT CONUSA NLT 1200 THURSDAY.

   B. CONUSA WILL CONSOLIDATE AND FORWARD TO FORSCOM NLT 1200 FRIDAY.

   HQ FORSCOM
   ATTN: AFPI-CAT
   FT MCPHERSON, GA 30330-6000

ENCLOSURE 2

(Daily Strength Reports) to TAB G (Unit and Installation Mobilization Reports) to APPENDIX 5 (Personnel Cross-leveling/Redistribution and Strength Reporting) to ANNEX E (Personnel) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan

RESERVE COMPONENT MOBILIZATION, DEPLOYMENT AND EMPLOYMENT, REDEPLOYMENT AND DEMOBILIZATION

Unclassified when not completed. Classified SECRET when completed.

1. COMMAND/INSTALLATION SUBMITTING REPORT:

2. MOBILIZATION, DEPLOYMENT AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS AS OF 1800 , _____.
(Status from 1801 previous day)

a. Units:

(1) Units mobilized:

(a) ARNG: __ Units Mobilized Last 24 hours

	UNIT MBR	AGR	FTM	MILITARY TECHNICIAN	TOTAL
MALE					
FEMALE					
TOTAL					

(b) USAR: __ Units Mobilized Last 24 hours

	UNIT MBR	AGR	FTM	MILITARY TECHNICIAN	TOTAL
MALE					
FEMALE					
TOTAL					

(2) Units deployed (By Theater, Strength by Compo, Sex)

THEATER

COMPONO UNITS MALE FEMALE TOTAL

(3) Units employed by submitting command (Strength by Compo, Sex)

COMPONO UNITS MALE FEMALE TOTAL

b. Individuals ordered to active duty (OAD):

(1) Voluntary (Male/Female): LAST 24 HRS TOTAL

ARNG TPU

USAR TPU

IMA

IRR

RETIREES

(2) Involuntary (Male/Female): LAST 24 HRS TOTAL

IMA

IRR

RETIREES

c. Deployment/Employment:

(1) Deployment (By Theater) (Male/Female)

	THEATER	
	LAST 24 HRS	TOTAL
ARNG VOLUNTEERS		
USAR TPU VOLUNTEERS		
IMA VOLUNTEERS		
IMA INVOLUNTEERS		

c. Deployment/Employment (Cont'd)

	THEATER	
	LAST 24 HRS	TOTAL
IRR VOLUNTEERS		
IRR INVOLUNTEERS		
RETIREE VOLUNTEERS		
RETIREE INVOLUNTEERS		

(2) Support of installation/CONUS requirements (Male/Female):

	LAST 24 HRS	TOTAL
ARNG VOLUNTEERS		
USAR TPU VOLUNTEERS		
IMA VOLUNTEERS		

IRR VOLUNTEERS

IMA INVOLUNTEERS

IRR INVOLUNTEERS

RETIREES VOLUNTEERS

RETIREES INVOLUNTEERS

(3) Administrative/Medical Hold, Separations and returned to duty (Male/Female) (NOTE: Mobilizing force only)

ADMIN HOLD	MEDICAL HOLD	SEPARATED		RETURNED TO DUTY	
		LAST 24 HRS	TOTAL	LAST 24 HRS	TOTAL

ARNG TPU MBR

USAR TPU MBR

ARNG VOLUNTEER

(3) Administrative/Medical Hold, Separations and returned to duty (Male/Female)(Cont'd) (NOTE: Mobilizing force only)

ADMIN HOLD	MEDICAL HOLD	SEPARATED		RETURNED TO DUTY	
		LAST 24 HRS	TOTAL	LAST 24 HRS	TOTAL

USAR TPU VOLUNTEER

IMA VOLUNTEER

IMA INVOLUNTEER

IRR VOLUNTEER

IRR INVOLUNTEER

RETIREE VOLUNTEER

RETIREE INVOLUNTEER

3. REDEPLOYMENT AND DEMOBILIZATION STATUS AS OF 1800,

a. Redeployment:

(1) Units (By Theater, Strength by Compo, Sex):

THEATER

COMPO	NO UNITS	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL

(2) Individuals(By Theater) (Male/Female)

THEATER

	LAST 24 HRS	TOTAL
ARNG VOLUNTEERS		
USAR TPU VOLUNTEERS		
IMA VOLUNTEERS		

a. Redeployment (Cont'd):

(1) Units (By Theater, Strength by Compo, Sex):

THEATER

COMPO	NO UNITS	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL

(2) Individuals(By Theater) (Male/Female)

IMA INVOLUNTEERS

IRR VOLUNTEERS

IRR INVOLUNTEERS

RETIREE VOLUNTEERS

RETIREE INVOLUNTEERS

b. Demobilization:

(1) Units

(a) ARNG: NO. UNITS DEMOBILIZED LAST 24 HRS

	UNIT MBR	AGR	FTM	MILITARY TECHNICIAN	TOTAL
MALE					
FEMALE					
TOTAL					

(b) USAR: NO. UNITS DEMOBILIZED LAST 24 HRS

	UNIT MBR	AGR	FTM	MILITARY TECHNICIAN	TOTAL
MALE					
FEMALE					
TOTAL					

(2) Individuals (Male/Female)

	DEMOBILIZED LAST 24 HRS	TOTAL

ARNG volunteers

USAR TPU volunteers

IMA volunteers

IMA involunteers

IRR volunteers

IRR involunteers

RETIREE volunteers

RETIREE involunteers

(3) RC members remaining on AD (Male/Female):

	TRAIL PARTY	MEDICAL HOLD	ADMIN HOLD	REAR DET	OTHER	TOTAL
ARNG TPU						
USAR TPU						
IMA						
IRR						
RETIREE						

DRAFT

APPENDIX 6

(Administrative Support) to ANNEX E (Personnel) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan

1. ADJUTANTS GENERAL

There are insufficient adjutant general units (personnel service, postal, replacement, administrative service, etc.) designated as mission and general support forces to establish an adequate administrative support base for all mobilization installations. Therefore, installation commanders must ensure that requirements are satisfied through the MOBTDA. AG units identified as late deploying (LAD 45 and later) and uncommitted units in the mobilization planning application on AGCCS will be used to provide installation support until adequate installation support bases are established.

2. POSTAL SUPPORT

The United States Postal Service (USPS) is responsible for providing postal support to all CONUS installations with supplementation from military departments, if necessary. Installation commanders will coordinate with local postmasters to determine the standards of service required after mobilization, ensure operation of a post locator, provide directory service, and provide postal financial service personnel. Limited postal financial services may be provided to installations and organizations located in remote areas not normally serviced by USPS, through use of military personnel provided by the MOBTDA. Late deploying (LAD 45 and later) postal units may be used for these functions, provided their own SRP and POM requirements are met.

3. PUBLICATIONS AND BLANK FORMS

To preclude unnecessary delays in mobilization processing, RC commanders must ensure publications needed for processing at both home station and mobilization station are on hand. Publications and blank forms needed for administrative processing are shown in FORSCOM Regulation 500-3-3, RC Unit Commander‘s Handbook.

.....a. While at home station, ARNG units will submit requisitions in accordance with NGR 310-2 and the policies and procedures established by State adjutants general. After arrival at mobilization stations, ARNG units will be governed by AR 310-2 and the policies and procedures established by the mobilization station commanders.

.....b. The USAR units will submit requisitions for publications in accordance with DA Pamphlet 25-33 [The Standard Army Publications System (STARPUBS) Revision of the DA 12-Series Forms, Usage and Procedures, 1 Jun 88]. Requisitions for blank forms will be submitted to supporting publications stockrooms. After arrival at mobilizations stations, requisitions will be submitted in accordance with the policies and procedures established by the mobilization station commander.

.....c. Mobilized RC units that report to mobilization stations that do not have a supporting publications stockroom will requisition DA blank forms from the nearest Army installation in accordance with DA Pamphlet 25-33.

d. The ARNG and USAR units, having a need for HQ FORSCOM publications and blank forms after arrival at mobilization stations, will receive support from the nearest active FORSCOM installation.

e. Installation commanders must ensure that sufficient personnel and equipment are provided through expansion of their mobilization TDA to provide publications and blank forms support to mobilized Reserve Component units.

4. PRINTING AND DUPLICATING

MS commanders are authorized to:

a. Enter into contracts with commercial printers.

b. Operate the printing and duplicating facility around-the-clock.

c. Exceed limitations in AR 25-30, The Army Integrated Publishing and Printing Program, 28 Feb 89.

d. Reproduce departmental and FORSCOM publications, including blank forms.

5. RECORDS AND FILES DISPOSITION

Disposition of records and files of ARNG and USAR units entering on active duty and other changes of status are governed by DA PAM 25-400-2, Modern Army Record Keeping System (MARKS) for TOE and certain other units of the Army.

6. COPYING AND WORD PROCESSING EQUIPMENT

Acquisition and disposition of copying and word processing equipment is governed by AR 25-30 and AR 25-1, The Army Information Resources Management Program, 18 Nov 88, and is applicable to all Reserve Component units. This equipment, whether rented or purchased, is considered station property and will not accompany units to mobilization stations. On receipt of mobilization notification or orders, notify the supporting logistical activity to cancel rental and lease contracts and assume responsibility for rented or government-owned

copiers or word processing equipment at home station.

7. CASUALTY REPORTING
Policies and procedures governing the reporting of casualties are contained in AR 600-8-1, Army Casualty and Memorial Affairs and Line of Duty Investigations, 18 Sep 86, and FM 12-6, Personnel Doctrine, 23 Aug 89.

8. ORDERS
Publication of military orders will be governed by AR 25-30; Joint Travel Regulation (JTR), volume I; and guidance to be provided on mobilization. The AR 310-10 or JTR, volume I will take precedence unless the guidance specifically addresses these regulations and authorizes changes in order formats or transportation entitlements.

9. AWARDS AND DECORATIONS
The policies and procedures for the Army Awards and Decorations Program are contained in AR 672-5-1.

10. PRIVACY ACT
The provisions of the Privacy Act, AR 340-21, are applicable to all components of the Army. Adherence to provisions of the act will continue unless suspended by higher headquarters.

11. SPECIAL PROCESSING DETACHMENT (SPD)
An SPD will be co-located with the installation detention facility (IDF), **ANNEX S** (Provost Marshal). When personnel augmentation is received, the SPD will conduct the processing and accomplish administrative or judicial disposition of military prisoners.

12. AIR FORCE WEATHER SERVICE UNITS
Administrative support to Air Force weather service units will be provided IAW AR 115-10/AFR 105-3.

APPENDIX 7

(Morale, Welfare, and Recreation (MWR)) to ANNEX E (Personnel) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan

1. PURPOSE

To provide guidance on Morale, Welfare and Recreation (MWR) policies applicable in the event of mobilization and/or deployment as reserve component units arrive at mobilization stations.

2. CONCEPT

The MWR activities are to develop a flexible plan to order to be prepared for the sudden increases in soldiers and civilian population and to support an increased family population subsequent to mobilization and deployment of sponsors. Availability and location of these activities are dependent on local MWR support. The MWR doctrine is found in FM 12-6; policy in AR 215-1.

3. RESPONSBILITIES

The Commanders must be prepared to reallocate resources, redirect ongoing programs and detail personnel, where feasible, to provide as broad an MWR program as possible. Planning will include provision for revising operating hours of fixed facilities to accommodate increased duty hours and multiple shift operations. The MWR staff has the responsibilities to establish programs to augment daily preparatory requirements, i.e. requests and provides paperbound library books, magazines, and newspaper kits; coordinate and provide commercial entertainment groups and mobile MWR programming and services where feasible. Additionally, coordinates exchange of free video motion picture and mobile post exchange services to units on field training exercises. Units are responsible for all administration and logistics support for MWR (A&R kits) for deployment. Community and Family Support Center (CFSC) will procure and distribute all paperback book and magazine kits. Army component commanders and/or Combatant Commanders will request any additional required support from CFSC.

4. PROCEDURES

a. Establishes liaison (vertical and horizontal) with:

(1) Deploying military units.

(2) Civilian community.

(3) Non-deploying military units.

b. Provides staff supervision and technical assistance to ensure that rapid deploying units have minimal essential MWR equipment.

c. Others in accordance with AR 215-1.

APPENDIX 8
(Education Program) to ANNEX E (Personnel) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan

1. REFERENCES
ANNEX W.

2. PURPOSE
To provide guidance for operating the installation education programs during and after mobilization.

3. CONCEPT
On mobilization, large numbers of personnel will require remedial literacy training, English language training, and foreign language training. In addition, RC units will need schools for PLL clerks, TAMMS clerks, SIDPERS clerks and other specialties. Education centers must be able to respond on short notice with intensive, short duration programs. Other programs that can expect increased use are learning support services and counselor support services for dependents of the deployed sponsors. Other education programs can be expected to continue as needed.

4. RESPONSIBILITIES
a. Education Services Officer (ESO). The ESO has primary responsibility for ensuring the education program is ready to respond to short lead-time requirements. Existing contractual arrangements should be reviewed to determine which contractors are capable of meeting the Army's anticipated needs. Resources must be identified for reallocation in the event of mobilization.

b. Unit commanders are responsible for reporting English and foreign language training requirements to the ESO via Section B, Post-mobilization Training and Support Requirements (PTSR).

c. Installation commanders are responsible for ensuring adequate facilities are available to support the educational requirements of units.

5. PROCEDURES
a. Use current regulations and SOPs for planning.

b. Installation commanders and ESOs will ensure that mobilization TDAs and other resource documents adequately support the education program.

c. Requests for additional resources (both fiscal and manpower) will be submitted through channels as soon as the installation is able to provide an accurate estimate of requirements.

d. At a minimum, installations will be prepared for higher per capita participation rates (based on mobilization strength levels for personnel remaining at the installation 4 weeks or longer) in literacy training, and in English and foreign language training, especially in support of intelligence personnel.

APPENDIX 9

(Human Resources) to ANNEX E (Personnel) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan

1. REFERENCE
ANNEX W.

2. PURPOSE
To establish procedures and responsibilities to ensure adequate coverage and proactive implementation of Equal Opportunity (EO) and Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention Control (ADAPCP) programs.

3. POLICY
The MS commanders are responsible for EO and ADAPCP program management. Assistance, policy direction, and guidance remain the responsibility of CONUSA and FORSCOM headquarters.

4. PROCEDURES

a. Special emphasis will be placed on orientations for mobilized units which focus on the local environment as well as deployment environments. Full utilization will be made of unit EO representatives and alcohol and drug coordinators.

b. The EO and ADAPCP staffs will focus on education and awareness programs for individual replacements while they are waiting to be assigned.

c. The ADAPCP staffs should be prepared for significant increases in urinalysis testing. FORSCOM will redistribute urinalysis test quotas as required.

d. The EO staffs should monitor cross-leveling actions to preclude unnecessary skewing of units by gender or ethnic groupings.

e. The FORSCOM and CONUSA human resources staffs must be prepared to render immediate assistance if problem areas surface.

APPENDIX 10

Personnel Systems to ANNEX E (Personnel) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan

1. General

This Appendix provides explanations of selected personnel systems and applications that are required to support planning and execution of mobilization. In many cases personnel managers continue to use peacetime systems and simply accelerate processing during mobilization and deployment. Additional information on most personnel systems can be found in the Manning The Force Automation Architecture (MTFAA) Soft-book. This book is updated on a recurring basis and can be obtained in hard copy or in an automated file from the MTFAA office of the DA DCSPER.

2. Total Army Personnel Data Base (TAPDB)

A set of logically integrated, physically distributed data bases. A separate database supports each Army component with their personnel needs and a core data base supports mobilization and other systems requiring cross component (Total Army) personnel data.

(1) Purpose. Serves as the common repository for Army personnel (to include civilian) data required by PERSCOM, ARPERCEN, and GUARDPERCEN to accomplish the life-cycle manning functions and to support the total Army personnel community with efficient and timely mobilization capabilities.

(2) Future Plans. Provide a direct interface with SIDPERS-3 and RCAS. Upgrade of current automated data dictionary to allow on-line user access. Improve authorization data. Enhance Core database to provide required MOBPERS interface data. Provide the capability to transfer data between component databases and the Core database. Expedite mobilization transaction processing to provide timely mobilization data. These capabilities are being implemented under the TAPDB/Inter-Component Data Transfer (ICDT) initiative.

3. Standard Installation/Division Personnel System (SIDPERS)

a. SIDPERS. Provides strength accounting and personnel management information processing and records military qualifications and general personnel management data. Subversions are: SIDPERS-3, SIDPERS-ARNG, SIDPERS-USAR, SIDPERS-2.5/2.75.

(1) Purpose. The SIDPERS currently exists in several versions covering the Active Army, Army National Guard, and Army Reserve. The SIDPERS-3 is being developed to replace the current AA versions.

(2) Future Plans. Noted under versions.

b. SIDPERS-3. When operational, SIDPERS-3 will provide a standardized personnel system for the Active Army to operate in peacetime, and will support the total Army for mobilization, wartime, and demobilization. It will provide commanders, staffs and managers at all levels with timely and concise personnel information tailored to their needs for mission accomplishment. The SIDPERS-3 will include a distributed processing capability, a data base system with interactive access, and a summary data personnel accounting process to feed command and control systems.

(1) Purpose. Provide commanders and their staff necessary personnel information to make timely decisions and manage active duty Army personnel resources effectively in peace, deployment and war. The SIDPERS-3 will modernize the force and provide the ability to provide critical personnel information consistent with installation and field echelons of command within and outside CONUS. A new personnel information system is essential for providing command and control personnel data, accurate strength accounting, casualty reporting, and timely replacement information necessary to sustain and account for the force.

(2) Future Plans. The SIDPERS-3 will replace SIDPERS-2.5/2.75, SIDPERS-2-ASIMS. Any additional functionality will be added using Engineering Change Requests.

4. Installation Support Module (ISM)

A series of modules being designed to support selected BASOPS functions . Supports interface and sharing of common data with existing or planned systems.

a. Purpose. Provide standardized and efficient software to Army installations to perform common business functions. Establish shared data base of common information, Installation Level Integrated Data Base (ILIDB).

b. Future plans. Development is being accomplished in an Open systems environment to ensure full integration with future architecture under the sustaining Base Information Services (SBIS) initiative. Fielding projected for all Army installations.

5. Inter-component Data Transfer (ICDT)
The ICDT is a Total Army Personnel Data Base initiative that supports the transition of personnel from one component to another.

a. Purpose. The process allows electronic transfer of data from one component database to another. At the same time, changes are passed to TAPDB-CORE to support mobilization management actions.

b. Future plans. Continue development of ICDT. Project managers are still developing the trigger mechanisms to initiate a data transfer.

6. Mobilization Personnel System (MOBPERS)
The MOBPERS is used to identify Total Army mobilization manpower requirements, to earmark members of the Individual Ready Reserve (IRR) for pre-assignment to a training base installation, and to create and maintain on site a personnel data accession file of reserve components (RC) personnel (Unit and Individuals) for each mobilization station. In order to function effectively, the current MOBPERS must have access to timely, accurate authorizations documentation and personnel data.

a. Purpose. Facilitate pre-mobilization planning and post-mobilization execution for the Army.

b. Future plans. A total modernization of MOBPERS is underway. This modernization will permit MOBPERS to support a wider range of military operations than the Full Mobilization scenario that can be currently supported. The new version will depend soley upon TAPDB-CORE for it's data and use the ICDT to move data to the mobilization stations. Prepositioned accession data will no longer be provided to the MOBSTA when MOBPERS redesign is complete.

7. Defense Civilian Personnel Data System (DCPDS)
Army Civilian Personnel System (ACPERS) is the current service component module. The DCPDS provides for recruitment, training, development, distribution, sustainment, retention, and separation of civilian workforce. It has major sub-functions of recruitment and placement, position management and classification, training and development, incentive awards, complaints, grievances, and appeals, and performance management.

a. Purpose. Provide an automated system to the Army's Civilian Personnel Offices and Equal Employment Opportunity Offices to assist them with the day-to-day management of the Army's civilian workforce to include personnel action processing, mobilization, managerial reports, and trend analysis.

b. Future plans. Development of screens, additional managerial reports, increase mobilization capabilities. Interface with Installation Support Module (ISM) as applications are implemented.

(1) Plans are to develop/enhance a PC based modeling system. Additional plans are to interface with the National Guard Budget System to allow transfer of strength data to budget worksheets.

(2) It is planned that DCPDS will be replaced by an enhanced system, currently identified as the "Modern System."

8. AMEDD Professional Filler System (PROFIS)
PROFIS is an automated database which identifies medical personnel assigned to fill specific TOE positions upon mobilization. Such personnel are counted as present for duty on the Unit Status Report. Medical force structure changes, such as the caretaker hospitals and identified Medical Force 2000 specialty units, have expanded PROFIS to include enlisted medical specialties.

(1) Purpose. Resource deploying TOE units with 100% of the identified Army Medical Department personnel, whose day to day duty assignment is usually the Medical Treatment Facility (MTF).

(2) Future Plans. Army Regulation 601-142, Army Medical Department Filler System is under revision. Initiatives to enhance usability of the database are underway.

9. Personnel Decision Support Systems (PER-DSS)

a. The PER-DSS-Active Army Enlisted (ACT-ENL). A program that uses a series of computer based models to forecast data required for the Active Army Military Manpower Program. Projects losses and gains at MOS/Grade level in order to drive the inventory in each level towards a target.

b. The PER-DSS-Active Officer System (ACT-OFF). A program used to model the active officer force for the current year, Budget year, and FYDP. Data includes strength, accessions, promotions by zone and losses and individuals account by competitive category, grade, years of service and component.

c. The PER-DSS-Civilian Module (CIVFORS). A policy-modeling, strength management system that produces forecasts of civilian requirements and strength and supports personnel management data forecasting requirements in peacetime, mobilization, war and demobilization. It forecasts manpower requirements, develops strength targets, forecasts total civilian strength, displays projections by various combinations, forecasts personnel transactions, and forecasts impact of policy decisions.

d. The PER-DSS-Mobilization Manpower Planning System (MOBMAN). System produces detailed information concerning the capability of Army manpower assets to meet mobilization requirements for all levels of mobilization and operations other than war. It produces the Mobilization Training Base Output Report (MTBOR) for the Army DCSPER which provides TRADOC with it's mobilization training requirements.

(1) Purpose. Provide detailed and summary information on the Total Army's mobilization manpower requirements and manpower supply over time. Provide a snapshot of the Total Army and the individual warfight theaters. Provide Army data to OSD's Wartime Manpower Planning System (WARMAPS).

(2) Future plans. Produce MOBMAN for Major Regional contingencies and other scenarios.

10. Army Training Requirements and Resources System (ATRRS)

On line system for by-name and SSN management of input to training. Provides the Army Program for Individual Training (ARPRINT), the mission and resourcing document which provides training requirements and approved training programs.

a. Purpose. System of record for management of inputs to training for the Total Army. Maintains information at the class level of detail on all courses taught by or for Army personnel.

b. Future plans. Interface with selected ISM modules.

11. Replacement Operations Automation Management System (ROAMS)

System is composed of four modules to support personnel replacement operations:

FLOWCAP. Manages the flow of individual filler and casualty replacement personnel to overseas locations. Provides the CONUS Replacement Centers (CRCs) the capability to manage, schedule, control and track the flow of replacement personnel. Provides manifest data for Air Mobility Command, advance arrival information for the Army Component Commander and generates internal reports for the CRC.

AUTOREP. Generates stratified projected casualty replacement data in the form of a shelf requisition. The program stratifies projected aggregate casualty information by personnel category, area of concentration and MOS, grade and rank, for a specified theater of operations to predict the number of replacements over time.

AUTOCAP. Provides the capability to adjust the difference between projected requirements versus actual requirements. Difference is normally based on the original casualty estimate of personnel who have not yet been sent to the theater of operations as captured in FLOWCAP and input reflecting actual casualty data supplied from the Army Casualty Information Processing System (ACIPS). Allows the Army component or PERSCOM the ability to adjust future projected casualty requirements based on OPTEMPO, OPLAN changes, changes in structure or policy and subjective changes.

SECURITY. System security identifies each type of user, houses user profiles and establishes data access parameters.

a. Purpose. Provide user-friendly, on-line, real-time automated support the user community for wartime
replacement operations.

b. Future plans. Dependent on TAPDB-CORE for requirement strength.

12. Reserve Component Automation System (RCAS)

RCAS design includes a series of modules to support day-to-day operations of the Reserve Components. Mobilization functions include planning for and supporting the transition of RC units into Active Army Personnel Systems. The Human Resource Modules (ARNG and USAR) will provide data into TAPDB-G and TAPDB-R.

a. Purpose. Improve operational readiness of the Reserve Components and support decision-making needs of commanders responsible for Army reserve forces.

b. Future Plans. System is still under development.

13. Reception Battalion Automated Support System (RECBASS)

Facilitates the personnel accession process through a single data entry point.

a. Purpose. Access new soldiers into the Army. Access USAR and ARNG soldiers entering Initial Entry Training. Access IRR being mobilized at TRADOC installations.

b. Future Plans. Provide family member data to DEERS/RAPIDS.

14. Mobilization Level Application System (MOBLAS)

a. Purpose. MOBLAS provides an integrated capability to electronically receive USAR and ARNG unit and individual data. The data is used to automate the mobilization process at installations. Further, the integrated database provides the capability of automating the Soldier Readiness Processing and deployment processes for all soldiers and civilians.

b. Future Plans. MOBLAS will be enhanced to encompass all aspects of the mobilization process for personnel, training, logistics, and further enhanced for the deployment process of units and individuals. All efforts are being directed to ensure interfaces with RCAS, Joint, and Army STAMIS's.

APPENDIX 12

(Power Projection Sustainment Requirements) to ANNEX E (Personnel) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan

1. PURPOSE

To describe basic personnel support responsibilities retained by the CONUS Base when deploying units (AC and mobilized RC) under a power projection scenario.

2. REFERENCES

ANNEX W.

3. CONCEPT

a. Deployment of units under power projection does not eliminate personnel management responsibilities of the CONUS Base. This is especially true when forces are deployed for a limited time for employment in a Stability and Support Operation.

b. Although the deploying force includes units (or elements) to provide personnel accounting support and personnel service support in theater, the CONUS Base retains responsibility for:

(1) Updates to personnel systems

(2) Management of rear detachments

(3) Coordination of personnel replacement actions

c. Transfer of Command and Control, and Intact Unit transfer of personnel data base management responsibilities, will probably not occur unless the theater matures to a long term conflict and full mobilization is declared.

4. RESPONSIBILITIES:

a. FORSCOM

(1) Review TPFDD to ensure that appropriate personnel support units/elements are included.

(2) Ensure CONUS base augmentation requirements are coordinated and included in mobilization packages provided to the National Command Authority.

(3) Coordinate unique operational guidance requirements with DA, the Army Component Commander of the Supported CINC and FORSOM subordinate commands/agencies.

b. CONUSA

c. CORPS/Divisions.

(1) Ensure that deploying elements include personnel service support elements to provide support in theater and establish line of communications back to the home (power projection) installation.

(2) If a rear detachment is established, develop a personnel section to maintain SIDPERS reporting support.

e. Installation.

APPENDIX 13

(Decision Matrix for Limited Selected Call or Partial Mobilization) to ANNEX E (Personnel) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan

1. PURPOSE

To establish a series of check points that may require changes to guidance in any volume of FORMDEPS to support limited selected call or partial mobilization.

2. GENERAL

a. Experiences in DESERT STORM JOINT GUARD show two new tendencies the mobilization planner must deal with. First is the tendency to move through graduated mobilization in a phased or graduated pace much slower than tested in any mobilization exercise. Second is the support of limited operations with a prolonged PSRC requiring several rotational phases of units.

b. The deliberate graduation is normally caused by political sensitivity and desire to resolve crisis with minimum show of force. Both it and extended operations create the need to look at planning for rotation of units. These actions can cause many changes to the decentralized procedures outlined in both AMOPES and FORMDEPS. Examples of problems are:

(1) Complete change in plans to focus on AC forces only before calling any RC unit.

(2) Emphasis on fixing RC units with RC resources because of limited time, strength ceilings and considerations for demobilization.

(3) Reluctance to turn on mobilization systems early, limiting access to data for managers at all levels.

(4) Management of called/mobilized soldiers with both active component and reserve component regulations at the same time. (E.G. Use active component regulations for separation and reserve component regulations for promotion.)

3. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

When conditions exist where it is apparent that Army Forces will be deployed to meet a contingency operation and that any call of reserve forces will be considered, personnel managers at all levels need to analyze the perspective requirements for information, look at information existing in current programs and develop alternatives to support the operation. Some positive action are:

a. Review the need to execute personnel mobilization systems early. If systems are not on-line and updated early (even in a limited operation), they cannot be used to support an expansion of mobilization and decentralized management.

b. Personnel policies. Decisions need to be made early on as to whether peacetime or mobilization policies will be used to execute a limited operation. It is highly likely that RC personnel policies will still apply to reserve units and personnel called to active duty in a selected call up for a limited time.

4. RESPONSIBILITIES

a. The Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations in coordination with the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel and Installation Management, DCSPIM, HQ FORSCOM, will:

(1) Establish procedures to review and analyze request for policy changes from staff agencies within FORSCOM, other MACOM and subordinate commands. When feasible, request that DA DCSPER host a meeting with FORSCOM, other MACOM, PERSCOM, NGB, USARC ,OCAR and ARPERCEN to discuss both potential and specific personnel policies that will be used or modified to support the operation.

(2) Coordinate or approve all requests for exception to personnel mobilization policies and procedures. Additionally, he will be the signature authority on any requests submitted to HQDA.

(3) Develop a matrix of graduated call/mobilization and potential personnel issues and fixes.

(4) Develop a series of decision definition statements and supporting decision papers, memorandums and messages to support implementation.

b. The CONUSA commanders will:

(1) Submit any recommendations/requests for policy changes to Commander, FORSCOM, 1777 Hardee Avenue, SW., ATTN: AFOP-OCM, Fort McPherson GA 30330-1062.

(2) Approve changes of policy, within their purview, submitted by subordinate elements. Provide information copy of changes to Commander, FORSCOM, 1777 Hardee Avenue, SW., ATTN: AFOP-OCM/AFAG, Fort McPherson, GA 30330-1062 and other CONUSA.

(3) Serve as the liaison between FORSCOM and USARC in coordinating Pre-mobilization (Planning) actions, Alert actions, Initial Phases of Home Station actions and Home Station Cross-Leveling between mobilized and non-mobilized USAR units.

5. PROCEDURES

a. For policy and procedures use current regulations and related FORSCOM publications.

b. For levels of call/mobilization use the phased implementation of DESERT SHIELD/STORM to develop matrix on personnel issues/policies.

c. Extract of Issues/Changes to be considered at Tab A.

TAB A. Decision Matrix for limited Selected Call or Partial Mobilization

TAB A

Decision Matrix for Limited Selected Call or Partial Mobilization to APPENDIX 13 (Decision Matrix for Limited Selected Call or Partial Mobilization) to ANNEX E (Personnel) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan

MOB LEVEL	RESTRICTION CRITERIA	RC FORCE USED	POTENTIAL POLICY CHANGES	DCSOPS or DCSPIM DIV
PSRC	Call is comparable but has limited strength ceiling	Selected Reserve - Units and IMA Volunteers under TTAD	Request Extended Home Station Cross-leveling from alert through HS phase for the STARC and RSC	AFOP-OCM Coord w/AG
			Request for extension of 50 mile radius for involuntary reassignment between units	AFOP-OCM Coord w/AG & USARC
			Request to exempt non-deployables from call and auth to release non-deployables from MS	AFOP-OCM Coord w/AG
			Review soldier readiness criteria for potential changes	AG ISB
			Fix RC with RC using TTAD or Derivative UICs	AFOP-OCM
	Call expands to equal or exceed Army slice of 200K	No Change	Further expand HS cross-leveling mileage	AFOP-OCM Coord w/USARC
			Bring non-deployables who can perform in DMOS forward for CONUS sustaining mission.	AFOP-OCM Coord w/AG
Partial Mob	Limited Ceiling and Time Window	Involuntary Call of IRR added	All Non-deployables report and remain on AD, less those who do not meet accession standards	AFOP-OCM
			Expand fill of RC units to meet level of fill for theater	AFOP-OCM
	CIVILIAN Personnel		Review and revise policy so that required authorities and resources are available on implementation of mission execution order	AFPI-CP

ANNEX F
(Public Affairs) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan

1. REFERENCES
ANNEX W.

2. GENERAL

2.1 Purpose
This annex establishes policies and procedures for the effective implementation of FORSCOM's public affairs (PA) programs.

2.2 Assumptions
Initial general public announcement about mobilization will be made by the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Public Affairs (OASD-PA) by F+19.

3. MISSION
Public affairs programs will be conducted to develop an understanding by Army personnel and their family members, civilian employees, and the general public of the Army's mission and the role the individual plays in accomplishing the mission.

4. CONCEPT
PA activities should be geared toward the maximum flow of releasable information to the Army's internal and external publics.

a. Prior to initial announcement and release.

(1) Before the initial announcement and release, discussion of mobilization activities and plans with both internal and external publics is prohibited. The following statement will be made in response to query:
"Operations security requirements prohibit discussion of mobilization planning and/or activities at this time. This statement neither confirms nor denies that such planning/activity is taking place."
Queries that cannot be satisfied by this statement will be forwarded without further comment to the Plans and Operations Branch (FCPA-PO), FORSCOM, Director of Public Affairs. Information requests which cannot be satisfied by HQ FORSCOM will be referred to Secretary of the Army, Public Affairs, Policy Plans Division.

(2) **APPENDIX 1** to **ANNEX C** contains specific guidance to mobilization alert procedures.

b. During and after initial announcement and release. When the military departments are directed to order Reserve Component units and individuals to active duty, the Secretary of Defense will state the F-hour date and time. An initial general public announcement of the mobilization is expected to be made prior to F+19 hours in Washington, DC. Area commanders and State adjutants general may not announce to the news media the identity of units which have been alerted for mobilization until F+19. After the initial announcement, installations and individual units may release information consistent with security requirements and their own directives. **ANNEX B** (Intelligence and Security) contains specific guidance on what may be discussed about the mobilization. **ANNEX L**, **APPENDIX 2** contains information that may not be discussed about mobilization.

5. RESPONSIBILITIES

a. Force Command DPA has overall responsibility for all PA matters regarding the role, mission, and activities of FORSCOM. The CONUSAs, installations, and units have overall command responsibility for conduct of local PA programs in accordance with DOD and HQDA policies and the FORSCOM Mobilization Plan.

b. Each CONUSA is responsible for all planning, preparation, and execution of mobilization public affairs missions in their Army area. The CONUSA will review, validate and/or approve the mobilization plans for each installation and mobilization station within their geographic area of responsibility. This includes, but is not limited to, the mobilization and deployment plan and the mobilization TDA (MOBTDA). The CONUSA should review other MACOM approved installation mobilization plans and MOBTDAs for executability and advise proponent MACOM of those determined inadequate. (See Basic Plan for more CONUSA responsibilities.)

6. COORDINATING INSTRUCTIONS

a. Authority to locally release information to both internal and external publics will be based on this plan, Army regulations, local directives, and policies and guidance from higher authority. Unless otherwise notified, PA actions will follow the established wartime chain of command.

b. Coordination with FORSCOM DPA is required when the following activities may have regional or national interest:

(1) News briefings and conferences.

(2) Release of hometown news items.

(3) VIP visits.

(4) Reports of non routine accidents and incidents.

c. Proposed statements or releases which have operations security implications will be coordinated with FORSCOM DPA when they do not fall within the purview of local directives or **ANNEX B** (Intelligence and Security) and **ANNEX L** (OPSEC).

d. Submission of reports, material, and other items of PA interest to higher authority will be determined on a case-by-case basis.

7. ACCREDITATION

Bonafide members of the working news media, to include free lance writers and photographers, will be accredited locally. Requests from individuals who cannot produce adequate credentials will be forwarded to FORSCOM DPA, Plans and Operations Branch.

8. ARRANGEMENTS FOR NEWS MEDIA REPRESENTATIVES

Arrangements for local news media are the responsibility of the host unit. Arrangements for non local news media have potential high-level impact and, when appropriate, should be coordinated with FORSCOM DPA.

9. SECURITY

ANNEX B and **ANNEX L** contain approved guidance on what general information may or may not be disclosed. All proposed releases, statements, news queries, and other actions which do not fall within these guidelines will be forwarded to FORSCOM DPA, Plans and Operations Branch.

10. PUBLIC AFFAIRS SUPPORT TO TENANT ACTIVITIES

PAO will determine individual mobilization augmentee TDA requirements for increased tenant activities support. Memorandums of understanding will include PAO support to tenant activities during mobilization.

11. FREEDOM OF INFORMATION AND PRIVACY ACTS

Unless higher authority directs otherwise, both acts will remain in force.

ANNEX G
(Medical) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan

1. REFERENCES
ANNEX W.

2. GENERAL

2.1 Purpose
This Annex provides guidance and establishes procedures for the execution of the medical portion of the mobilization plan.

3. CONCEPT
Medical service support will be provided to mobilizing units at each MS. It will include medical and dental care, medical personnel for shortages in deploying units, and requisitioning medical and non-medical supplies and equipment shortages..

4. RESPONSIBILITIES

4.1 CONUSA Medical Responsibilities
(1) Provide staff assistance to coordinate the mobilization of all medical units in their respective CONUSAs.
(2) Provide staff assistance to solve medical issues incident to the mobilization process.
(3) Provide assistance to mobilization stations to validate medical unit for deployment.

4.2 Mobilization Stations
(1) The MS commander is responsible for coordinating health services support to mobilizing units through the installation's Director of Health Services.
(2) The MS commander is responsible for coordinating the medical personnel and medical supply through the Director of Health Services.
c. The mobilization stations supporting MEDCEN, MEDDAC, and DENTAC are responsible for providing health services and dental care to mobilizing personnel in accordance with MC Regulation 40-21 and AR 5-9.

5. PERSONNEL
a. The Surgeon General is responsible for the management of AMEDD officer and enlisted personnel, to bring deployed units overseas and FORSCOM deploying units up to full TOE AMEDD officer and enlisted strength. This responsibility will be met primarily by the predesignation of officers and enlisted personnel within USAMEDCOM through the Army Medical Department Professional Filler System (PROFIS), AR 601-142. The AMEDD filler requirements will be met in the following priority:
(1) Contingency Force.
(2) Special Operations Forces.
(3) Forward Deployed Forces.
b. While the installation commander is the authority for cross leveling of AMEDD personnel assets (within MACOMs), the Director of Health Services (DHS), as the special staff advisor to the installation commander, provides advice/expertise in the accomplishment of the AMEDD cross leveling task. Approval to cross level across MACOM's (MEDCOM to FORSCOM) must be obtained from the MEDCOM Commander.

6. PHYSICAL EXAMINATION REQUIREMENTS
The ARNG and USAR members will receive medical examinations every 5 years as prescribed in AR 140-120 and NGR 40-501 (10 USA 1004). Medical examinations incident to mobilization are not required. However HIV testing and a DNA specimen collection will be completed prior to deployment. One copy of the Panograhic X-Ray will be maintained in the individual soldier's dental record. HIV testing for RC soldiers who have no record of an HIV test or whose test is older than 6 months, will be accomplished immediately upon arrival at mobilization station. HIV positive soldiers will be administered in accordance with AR 600-110. No HIV infected soldiers will be deployed.

7. COMMAND AND CONTROL
a. Command and control of nondeploying RC medical units will pass to MEDCOM immediately upon units arrival at MS.
b. Command and control of mobilizing MTOE medical units will be established by the mobilization station commander.

8. MEDICAL MATERIEL
a. Reserve Component medical units are authorized medical equipment sets/assemblages IAW their designated Authorized Level of Operation (ALO). The majority of units, due to constraints in storage or maintenance capability, have less than 100% of their authorized quantities. Equipment is stored at USAMMA storage sites, Equipment Concentration Sites (ECS's), reserve component training sites, or other designated areas. Primary source for medical maintenance will be provided by

Medical Log Battalions and RTS-MED sites. Medical maintenance branch at the Coordinating/Support Installation (CI/SI) IAW MC Regulation 40-21 and AR 5-9 will be used when other support is not available. Barring a specific peacetime requirement, expendable medical items, such as potency dated items, controlled substances, and refrigerated items, are not stocked in reserve component units. These items are centrally managed by USAMMA and issued at time of deployment.

b. The RC hospital units will receive their Hospital Decrement, DEPMEDS equipment, from USAMMA. Hospitals receiving overseas prepositioned equipment from USAMMA will turn in their MEET set to the DOL/IMSA at the mobilization station. Units and the IMSA should coordinate turn-in procedures on an annual basis, using the procedures described in FORMDEPS Volume IIII.

c. In Mobilization Exercises (MOBEXs), where this document is tested, all units (AC, RC, and IMSA) should involve medical material issues and turn-ins as much as possible. This will provide and appreciation for the scope of activity that mobilization requires and give visibility to medical materiel redistribution.

d. The MS commander is responsible for redistributing materiel resources among AC, USAR, and ARNG units to meet deployment validation criteria. Station excess and stock record account materiel are all assets available to the mobilization station commander (and higher echelons in the mobilization chain; i.e., CONUSA, FORSCOM and HQDA). Resources will not be earmarked for specific units.

APPENDICES

Medical Personnel Systems

APPENDIX 1

(Medical Personnel Systems) to ANNEX G (Medical) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan

1. MODS - Medical Occupational Data System

a. Purpose: Provides medical personnel critical to project land power to supported CINC's. Provides critical personnel, readiness, manpower, pay, and educational information for the AMEDD managers. Melds active and reserve personnel data bases with budget, training, and authorization data bases. Is utilized worldwide in the AMEDD community and is a tri-service system. Support organizational training of mobilizing and deploying units at AC installations and at Mobilization Stations.

b. Future Plans: To incorporate all Reserve Component (RC)medical units/personnel into MODS to assist the fill of Active Component (AC) personnel into RC units upon mobilization.

2. PROFIS - Professional Filler System

a. Purpose: The system designates qualified AC AMEDD personnel serving in TDA units to fill FORSCOM early deploying MTOE units USARPAC, USAEUR, and EUSA forward deployed units upon execution of an approved JCS OPLAN or upon execution of a non-plan contingency operation.

b. Future Plans: To incorporate qualified AC AMEDD personnel into early deploying RC MTOE units to fill critical shortages that are not available in the RC.

ANNEX H
(Weather Service) to the FORSCOM Mobilization Plan

1. REFERENCE
ANNEX W.

2. GENERAL

2.1 Purpose
This annex establishes guidance, instructions, and procedures for providing weather support to Continental U. S. Armies (CONUSAs), mobilization stations (MSs), and Army reserve component (RC) units upon mobilization.

2.2 Assumptions
(1) Existing Department of Defense (DOD) and non-DOD continental U. S. (CONUS) meteorological facilities and communications at MSs and CONUSAs are adequate and available through post-mobilization.

(2) The Air Force Global Weather Center's (AFGWC) internet home page will be available and operational at World Wide Web URL, http://afwin.offutt.af.mil:443/weather.html.

(3) Twenty-four-hour surface weather observations will be available at MSs used as Aerial Ports of Embarkation (APOE), either by Air Force weather personnel or by National Weather Service (NWS)/Federal Aviation Agency (FAA) personnel.

(4) Twenty-four-hour forecasting and staff weather support will be available at each Regional Briefing MS, (Appendix 2), upon mobilization.

(5) Air National Guard (ANG) weather flights (WFs) assigned to support RC units, CONUSA's, and MSs are mobilized.

(6) The WFs supporting or augmenting deploying Army RC forces will arrive at designated Army MSs at least 15 days prior to deployment unless deployment date limits arrival to fewer days.

(7) Non-combat-tasked USAF weather personnel will be tasked for CONUSA and MS support and be in place no later than (NLT) C+0, unless M+0=C+0, in which case arrival is as soon as possible.

3. CONCEPT OF ENVIRONMENTAL SUPPORT

a. The Air Force, through Air Combat Command (ACC), provides or arranges for weather support to CONUS based Army forces.

b. The ACC provides command and control of active weather forces supporting active divisional Army forces. For Army RC divisional units, ACC aligns Air National Guard (ANG) Weather Flights (WFs) for wartime support, establishes training standards and objectives, and provides guidance and assistance to ANG WFs. The Air Force evaluates ANG WF unit readiness and training effectiveness.

c. The ACC provides command and control of the ANG WFs upon mobilization through the 1st Air Support Operations Group (ASOG), Fort Lewis WA, the 3rd ASOG, Fort Hood, TX; and the 18th ASOG, Fort Bragg, NC.

(1) Appendix 1 shows the alignment of ANG WFs to Army RC units. Army RC units must state their weather support requirements in their unit mobilization plan and ensure their supported ANG WF is included in appropriate checklists (FMP Volume III). The ANG WF commander is the Army RC unit SWO. The SWO will assist the Army RC unit in defining mobilization requirements, which includes as a minimum training (weapons, chemical, common soldier skills), logistics (MTOE and CTA fill), lodging, messing, and transportation at the Mobilization station and to the APOE.

(2) The National Guard Bureau (NGB), in coordination with ACC/DOW, schedules ANG WF peacetime annual training (AT) tours to coincide with the supported Army RC unit's peacetime AT tour.

d. ACC provides command and control of a Weather Support Force (WSF) to MSs that mobilize and deploy Army active and RC combat units (Appendix 1). The ACC, through 1ASOG, 3ASOG and 18ASOG, provides command and control to the weather unit at each Army MS established upon mobilization, and provides guidance and assistance to the MS weather unit. Regional weather units, (Appendix 2) provide remote weather service to those MS's where in-place observing and forecasting services are not available from military sources.

e. Mobilization stations have weather support requirements before, during, and after mobilization. Peacetime weather warning support is provided IAW AR 115-1, Army Weather Warning Support. Direct weather support is provided IAW AR 115-10/AFJI 15-157, Weather Support for the US Army. Station commanders must state their mobilization weather support requirements in an **ANNEX H**, Weather Service, to their installation mobilization plans (FMP Volume IV). Installations with a USAF weather unit can get assistance from the SWO. Installations without USAF weather units can get assistance from their CONUSA SWO, or from the FORSCOM SWO (2nd Weather Flight). The SWO will establish procedures and instructions for providing required support IAW AR 115-10/AFJI 15-157.

4. RESPONSIBILITIES

4.1 Pre-Mobilization

(1) All MS commanders will:

(a) Prepare to receive mobilizing ANG WFs arriving at the MS to link with supported Army combat units (Appendix 1).

(b) Include an environmental support (weather) **ANNEX H** in their mobilization plan and ensure weather warning criteria and thresholds for resource protection are included.

(c) Plan for the arrival and care of (billeting, messing, transportation) MS garrison SWO personnel (Appendix 2). Note: These weather personnel are separate and distinct from weather units arriving to prepare for deployment with supported Army combat forces.

(d) Establish security clearance and access requirements needed by the MS SWO and staff. The SWO will accomplish all actions to obtain all required clearances.

(2) All RC unit commanders will:

(a) Establish procedures to alert their assigned SWO of any mobilization or mobilization plans, integrate the SWO into home station and MS link-up plans, and ensure WF personnel and equipment are included in transportation load plans and procedures.

(b) Provide authorized MTOE and CTA for ANG WF personnel as part of the mobilization validation process.

(c) Include their assigned ANG WF in any operations training activities and exercises.

(d) Incorporate weather awareness training in unit activities. Include information on climatology, seasonal weather briefings and hazards, tactical briefing content, and tactical weather criteria and thresholds.

4.2 Post-Mobilization

(1) All RC units will include assigned ANG WF personnel in any accelerated training at the MS; request fill of any WF MTOE shortage or request for additional weather support/manpower through the assigned SWO to FORSCOM DCSOPS, info DCSINT.

(2) The MS will:

(a) Identify weather service deficiencies and new requirements significantly different from previously stated needs to the assigned SWO or CONUSA SWO to FORSCOM.

(b) Validate the deployment status of mobilizing WFs IAW FORSCOM FORMDEPS Deployment Guide (FORSCOM Regulation 500-3-2).

APPENDIXES

1. - USAF Weather Units Assigned To Major Army Combat Units
2. - USAF Weather Support For CONUSAs And Mobilization Stations

APPENDIX 1

(USAF Weather Units Assigned to Major Army Combat Units) to ANNEX H (Weather Service) to the FORSCOM Mobilization Plan

ACTIVE ARMY UNITS	WEATHER UNIT /LOCATION/ UIC SOURCE
1ST CONUSA, FT GILLEM, GA	RC USAF PERSONNEL/2WF, FT MCPHERSON, GA/FFYJ70 (1 IMA OFFICER) and 121WF, ANDREWS AFB, MD/FFL810 (1/5/3)
5TH CONUSA, FT SAM HOUSTON, TX	RC USAF PERSONNEL/2WF, FT MCPHERSON,GA/ FFYJ70 (1 IMA OFFICER) and 111WF, ELLINGTON ANGB, TX/FFMP30 (1/5/3).
3D ARMY (ARCENT)	2WF, FT MCPHERSON, GA/FFYJ70 (3/3/0); 110WF, ST LOUIS, MO/FFMCX0 (1 OFFICER); 113WF, TERRE HAUTE, IN/FFL500 (1 OFFICER); 122WF, NEW ORLEANS NAS, LA/FFL7S0, (1 OFFICER); 6th WEATHER FLIGHT, 18 ASOG, FT RUCKER, AL/FFHNY0 (0/3/3); 17 ASOS, FT BENNING, GA/FF7NT0 (0/3/0); 15 ASOS, FT STEWART, GA/FFYJB0 (0/0/1/1) and OLA 15 ASOS, HUNTER AAF/FFM1M0 (0/1/2/).
3D ARMY (ARCENT REAR)	RC USAF PERSONNEL/2WF, FT MCPHERSON, A/FFYJ70 (1 IMA OFFICER) and 121WF, ANDREWS AFB, MD/FFL810 (1 OFFICER).
I CORPS	1 WS, FT LEWIS, WA/FFHNV0 (2/5/9).
III CORPS	3 WS, FT HOOD, TX/FFHN10 (1/5/9) and 111WF, ELLINGTON ANGB, TX/FFMP30 (1 OFFICER).
XVIII ABN CORPS	18 WS, FT BRAGG, NC/FFHNR0 (2/9/11) and 17 ASOS, FT BENNING, GA/FF7NT0 (1 OFFICER).
1ST CAV DIV	3 WS, FT HOOD, TX/FFHN10 (2/7/8) and 122WF, NEW ORLEANS NAS, LA/FFL7S0 (1 OFFICER).
4TH INF DIV (M)	3 WS, FT HOOD, TX/FFHN10 (3/7/8).
10TH INF DIV (L)	20 ASOS, FT DRUM, NY/FF7L90 (2/7/8) and 164WF, RICKENBACKER ANGB, OH/FFMJX0 (1 OFFICER).
3RD INF DIV (M)	15 ASOS, FT STEWART, GA/FFYJB0 (2/2/5), OLA, 15 ASOS, HUNTER AAF, GA/FFM1M0 (0/4/3) and 165WF, STANDIFORD FIELD, KY/FFL7P0 (1 OFFICER).
25TH INF DIV (L)	25 ASOS, WHEELER AFB, HI/FF87N0 (3/7/8).
82D ABN DIV	18 WS, FT BRAGG, NC /FFHNR0 (3/7/8).
101ST ABN DIV (A/ASLT)	19 ASOS, FT CAMPBELL, KY/FFVZ40 (3/13/12).
3/2ID	1 WS, FT LEWIS, WA/FFHNV0 (0/2/2).

3/1AD	10 ASOS, FT RILEY, KS/FFHNV0 (0/2/2).
1/1ID	10 ASOS, FT RILEY, KS/FFHNV0 (0/2/2).
1/4ID	13 ASOS, FT CARSON, CO/FFQMG0 (0/3/1).
1/10 MTN DIV	3 ASOS, FT WAINWRIGHT, AK/FFFXL0 (1/3/3).
3/25 INF DIV(L)	1 WS, FT LEWIS, WA/FFHNV0 (0/2/2).
2D ARM CAV RGMT	21 ASOS, FT POLK, LA/FFDPV0 (2/5/6).
3D ARM CAV RGMT	13 ASOS, FT CARSON, CO/FFQMG0 (2/5/6).
11TH ARM CAV RGMT	DET 6, 57 WING/FF39R0 (1/4/0) and 195 WF, PORT HUENEME, CA/FFYJW0 (1/1/6).
KOREAN THEATER HQ	111WF, ELLINGTON ANGB, TX/FFYJ70 (1 OFFICER), 125WF, TULSA IAP, OK/FFMKN0 (1 OFFICER) and 154WF, LITTLE ROCK AFB, AR/FFL0Y0 (1 0FFICER).

ARMY NATIONAL GUARD	**WEATHER UNIT/LOCATION/UIC SOURCE**
28TH INF DIV, PA	203 WF, INDIANTOWN GAP, PA/FFNCN0 (3/7/8).
29TH INF DIV, VA	200 WF, RICHMOND, VA/FFMQ30 (3/7/8).
34TH INF DIV, MN, IA, IL, WI	208 WF, ST PAUL, MN/FFPSTO (3/7/8).
35TH INF DIV (M), KS	127 WF, FORBES FIELD, KS/FFL610 (3/7/8).
38TH INF DIV, IN, MI	207 WF, SHELBYVILLE, IN/FFPN50 (3/7/8).
40TH INF DIV (M), CA	210 WF, ONTARIO, CA/FFY170 (3/7/8).
42ND INF DIV, NY	202 WF, OTIS ANGB, MA/FFP4T0 (3/7/8).
49TH ARM DIV, TX	209 WF, CAMP MABRY, TX/FFYQJ0 (3/7/8).
27TH INF BDE (L), NY	204 WF, MCGUIRE AFB, NJ/FFNLM0 (1/3/3).
29TH INF BDE (L), HI	199 WF, WHEELER AFB, HI/FFL4Y0 (1/3/3).
30TH INF BDE (M), NC	156 WF, CHARLOTTE, NC/FFMHX0 (1/3/3).
39TH INF BDE (L), AR	154 WF, LITTLE ROCK AFB, AR/FFL0Y0 (1/3/3).
41ST INF BDE (L), OR	123 WF, PORTLAND, OR/FFMK80 (1/3/3).
45TH INF BDE (L), OK	125 WF, TULSA IAP, OK/FFMKN0 (1/3/3).
48TH INF BDE (M), GA	105 WF, SYMRNA MAP, TN/FFMNY0 (1/3/3).
53RD INF BDE (L), FL	159 WF, CAMP BLANDING, FL/FFJMP0 (1/3/3).
66TH CAB, WA	116 WF, MCCHORD AFB, WA/FFMRG0 (1/4/3).
76TH INF BDE (L),IN	113 WF, TERRE HAUTE, IN/FFL500 (1/3/3).
81ST ARM BDE (H) WA	116 WF, MCCHORD AFB, WA/FFMRG0 (1/3/3).
116TH INF BDE (H), MT, ID	120 WF, BUCKLEY ANGB, CO/FFPMR0 (1/3/3).
155TH ARM BDE (M), MS	164 WF, RICKENBACKER ANGB, OH/FFMJZ0 (1/3/3).
218TH INF BDE (M), SC	156 WF, CHARLOTTE, NC/FFMHX0 (1/3/3).
244TH CAB, IL	110 WF, ST LOUIS, MO/FFMCX0 (1/4/3).
256TH INF BDE(M), LA	122 WF, NEW ORLEANS NAS, LA/FFL7S0 (1/3/3).
278TH ARM CAV RGMT, TN	105 WF, SYMRNA MAP, TN/FFMNY0 (2/5/6).

NOTE: (X/X/X/X) = (OFFICER/FORECASTER/OBSERVER/ADMIN)

APPENDIX 2

(USAF Weather Support for CONUSA and Mobilization Stations) to ANNEX H (Weather Service) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan

1. PURPOSE

a. To provide a staff weather support function and weather staff liaison, at each CONUSA (para 3).

b. To provide weather staff liaison, forecasting and/or observing support at each MS, and a regional forecasting and briefing station at selected MSs (para 3), either in place or remotely.

2. RESPONSIBILITIES

a. The CONUSA HQ Weather Support.

(1) Provide staff weather officer (SWO) and briefing support to the CONUSA commander and staff.

(2) Coordinate and assist each MS with weather station operational problems and obtaining necessary equipment.

(3) Coordinate and assist mobilized Weather Flights (WF's) in solving operational problems and shortages in equipment prior to deployment with their supported Army combat force customer.

(4) Identify problems requiring higher headquarters resolution through the assigned SWO to FORSCOM DCSOPS, info DCSINT

(5) Upon mobilization, coordinate with the Army's CONUSA Mobilization Assistance Teams (MAT's) in validating weather teams for deployment with the supported Army customer.

(6) After mobilization, identify to FORSCOM DCSOPS, info DCSINT the need and timing of new deployable weather teams to support newly forming Army divisional units.

(7) Provide assistance in the development and training of newly forming weather teams.

b. Mobilization Station Regional Weather Support. Manpower for MS regional weather support tasking will come from either residual resources not tasked to deploy in support of Army combat forces or from other USAF weather resources not tasked for deployment.

(1) Provide 24-hour forecasting and/or observing support for those MS's forming new combat Army units, having major training missions involving flight operations, or identified as an aerial port of embarkation.

(2) Provide forecast support to those designated MS in their region.

(3) Provide SWO support to the commander and staff for those MS's with multiple or major training missions involving flight operations.

3. MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS

The following are used to identify the weather functions and personnel required at each CONUSA and MS:

OBF - Weather Observing only station Function
RS - Regional Support
RSWS - Regional Support Weather Station Function
- No on Site Weather Support

SWO - Staff Weather Officer.
ASWO - Assistant Staff Weather Officer.
Fcstr - Weather Forecaster
Obs - Weather Observer

a. CONUSA

	TYPE	REQ PERSONNEL	REMARKS
1, 5	SWO ASWO Fcstrs Obs	1 - IMA Officer 1 - Officer 5 - Enlisted 3 - Enlisted	121WF, Andrews AFB, MD/FFL810 (1st) and 111WF, Ellington ANGB, TX/FFMP30 (5th)

b. Mobilization Stations:

SITE	FUNCTION	TYPE	REQ PERSONNEL	REMARKS
Aberdeen Proving	OBF	Obs	3 - Enlisted	104WF, Aberdeen Proving Grounds, PA/FFL8F0; RS from Fort Drum
Camp Atterbury	----	----	----	RS from Ft McCoy
Camp Blanding	----	----	----	RS from Ft Stewart
Camp Grayling	OBF	Obs	3 - Enlisted	156WF, Charlotte, NC/FFMHX0; RS from Ft McCoy
Camp Ripley	OBF	Obs	3 - Enlisted	208WF, St Paul, MN/ FFPST0; RS from Ft McCoy
Camp Roberts	----	----	----	RS from Ft Irwin
SITE	**FUNCTION**	**TYPE**	**REQ PERSONNEL**	**REMARKS**
Camp Shelby	----	----	----	RS from Ft Polk
Ft A. P. Hill	OBF	Obs	3 - Enlisted	200WF, Richmond, VA/FFMQ30; RS from Ft Bragg
Ft Benning	RSWS	ASWO	1 - Officer Fcstr 1 - Enlisted Obs 3 - Enlisted	164WF, Rickenbacker ANGB, OH/FFMJX0
Ft Bliss	----	----	----	RS from Ft Hood
Ft Bragg	RSWS	SWO Fcstr Obs	1 - Officer 6 - Enlisted 1 - Civilian 3 - Enlisted	121WF, Andrews AFB, MD/FFL810; RSWS for Ft AP Hill, Ft Eustis, Ft Lee
Ft Campbell	RSWS	SWO Fcstr Obs	1 - Officer 4 - Enlisted 1 - Civilian 3 - Enlisted	165WF, Standiford Field, KY/FFL7P0; RSWS for Ft Knox

SITE	FUNCTION	TYPE	REQ PERSONNEL	REMARKS
Ft Carson	RSWS	SWO Fcstr Obs	1 - Officer 4 - Enlisted 3 - Enlisted	120WF, Buckly, ANGB, CO/FFPMR0
Ft Dix	----	----	----	RS from Ft Drum
Ft Drum	RSWS	SWO Fcstr Obs	1 - Officer 6 - Enlisted 3 - Enlisted	204WF, McGuire AFB, NJ/FFNLM0; RSWS for Ft Dix, Aberdeen PG
Ft Eustis	----	----	----	RS from Ft Bragg
Ft Gordon	----	----	----	RS from Ft Stewart
Ft Ben Harrison	----	----	----	RS from Ft Stewart
Ft Hood	RSWS	SWO Fcstr Obs	1 - Officer 6 - Enlisted 1 - Civilian 3 - Enlisted	110WF, St Louis, MO/FFMCX0; RSWS for Ft Sill, Ft Bliss, Ft Sam Houston
Ft Huachuca	----	----	----	RS From Ft Irwin
Ft Indiantown Gap	OBF	Obs	3 - Enlisted	204WF, McGuire AFB, NJ/FFNLM0; RS From Ft Bragg
Ft Irwin	RSWS	SWO Fcstr Obs	1 - Officer 4 - Enlisted 3 - Enlisted	195WF, Port Hueneme, CA/FFYJW0 (1 Officer/4 Enlisted) and 210WF, Ontario Enlisted); ANGS, CA/FFY170 (3 Enlisted); RSWS for Cp. Roberts, Ft Huachuca
Ft Jackson	----	----	----	RS from Ft Stewart
Ft Knox	OBF	Obs	3 - Enlisted	165WF, Standiford Field, KY/FFL7P0; RS from Ft Campbell
Ft Lee	OBF	Obs	3 - Enlisted	122WF, New Orleans NAS, LA/FFL7S0; RS From Ft Bragg
Ft Leonardwood	OBF	Obs	3 - Enlisted	111 WF, Ellington, ANGB, TX/FFMP30; RS from Ft Riley
Ft Lewis	RSWS	SWO Fcstr Obs	1 - Officer 4 - Enlisted 1 - Civilian 3 - Enlisted	123WF, Portland IAP, OR/FFMK80; RSWS for Gowen Field

SITE	FUNCTION	TYPE	REQ PERSONNEL	REMARKS
Ft McCoy	RSWS	SWO Fcstr OBS	1 - Officer 4 -Enlisted 3 - Enlisted	195WF, Port Hueneme CA/FFYJW0 (1 Officer), 159WF, Camp Blanding, FL/FFJMP0 (2 Enlisted), 164WF, Rickenbacker, ANGB, OH/FFMJX0 (2 Enlisted), and 123WF, Portland IAP, OR/FFMK80 (3 Enlisted); RSWS for Cp. Ripley, Cp. Atterbury, Cp. Grayling
Ft Meade	----	----	----	RS from Ft Bragg
Ft Polk	RSWS	SWO Fcstr Obs	1 - Officer 6 - Enlisted 3 - Enlisted	154WF, Camp Robinson, AR/FFL0Y00 and 122WF, New Orleans NAS, LA/FFL7S0; RSWS for Cp. Shelby
Ft Riley	RSWS	SWO Fcstr Obs	1 - Officer 4 - Enlisted 1 - Civilian 3 - Enlisted	125WF, Tulsa IAP, OK/FFMKN0; RSWS for Ft Leonardwood
Ft Rucker	On site weather support	SWO Fcstr Obs	1 - Officer 14 - Enlisted 4 - Enlisted	Avn School Support from Det 6, 18WS, Ft Rucker, AL/FFHNY0
Ft Sam Houston	----	----	----	RS from Ft Hood
Ft Sill	OBF	Obs	3 - Enlisted	127WF, Forbes Field, KS/FFL610; RS from Ft Hood
Ft Stewart/Hunter	RSWS	SWO Fcstr Obs	1 - Officer 6 - Enlisted 1 - Civilian 3 - Enlisted	113WF, Terre Haute IN/FFL500; RSWS for Ft Jackson, Ft Gordon, Cp. Blanding
Gowen Field	OBF	Obs	3 - Enlisted	120WF, Buckley ANGB, CO/FFPMR0; RS from Ft Lewis

ANNEX I
(Inspector General) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan (FMP)

1. REFERENCES
ANNEX W.

2. GENERAL

2.1 Purpose
This annex establishes policies and procedures for implementation of Forces Command's (FORSCOM) Inspector General mobilization responsibilities.

2.2 Assumptions
Basic Plan.

2.3 Mission
Inspectors General (IG) in FORSCOM units and installations will focus their attention on, and provide assessments of, those tasks and systems that directly relate to accomplishing the command's mission during mobilization, deployment, and redeployment.

3. CONCEPT

3.1 Concept of Operations
1. Mobilization missions will be executed in five phases as indicated in **ANNEX C**, Concept of Operations.
2. Basic IG functions do not change. However, priority of focus must be on those tasks and systems that directly relate to accomplishment of the command's mission during each phase of mobilization. Both deploying and supporting IGs will focus on many of the same issues and should be alert for any systemic issues which may arise. Systemic issues should be passed to FORSCOM IG for dissemination through IG technical channels. Both supporting and deploying IGs will continue to work soldier morale and welfare issues consistent with the fundamental missions of the IG system.
3. An IG's ability to support the commander's requirements under wartime or other emergency conditions is critically dependent upon prior planning and the IG's integration into the command's normal planning and exercise process.

3.2 Responsibilities

3.2.1 FORSCOM Inspector General

3.2.1.1 Phase I-II
Review mobilization plans and determine deployment requirements applicable to the FORSCOM IG office.

3.2.1.2 Phases III-V
(a) Support Commanding General (CG), FORSCOM, in implementing those actions and initiatives necessary to deploy units as outlined in the FMP.
(b) Conduct special inspections as directed by CG, FORSCOM, to provide an assessment of the effectiveness of the mobilization actions and the readiness of deploying units.
(c) Coordinate and assist USARC, State, and CONUSA IGs with mobilization actions and requirements within their geographic areas of responsibility.

3.2.1.3 Redeployment
Provide technical assistance to subordinate inspector generals and assist the commanding general as required.

3.2.2 USARC IG

3.2.2.1 Phases I-II
Review and update MOBTDA to ensure assets are available to meet mobilization or emergency requirements. Review and update internal mobilization plans. Coordinate with FORSCOM or other MACOMs for temporary loan of IGs to meet surge requirements. Identify potential topics for special assessments and outline plans to conduct these assessments. Support commander in implementing those actions and initiatives necessary to activate and deploy units as outlined in the FMP.

3.2.2.2 Phases III-V
Coordinate requirements and IG technical assistance for mobilizing USAR units to ensure adequate support is provided to both deploying and residual units or activities, as well as families of deployed soldiers. Request assigned IMAs if appropriate. Monitor mobilization or emergency operations to identify topics for special assessments, develop plans for and conduct these assessments.

3.2.2.3 Redeployment
Contact in-theater IG to coordinate hand-off of actions involving deployed soldiers

3.2.3 CONUSA IG

3.2.3.1 Phase I-II

(a) Review and update MOBTDA to ensure assets are available to meet mobilization or emergency requirements.

(b) Review and update internal mobilization plans. Review MS IG mobilization plan annexes. Contact designated MS and assess need for additional IG support. Coordinate with FORSCOM, USARC, or other MACOMs for temporary loan of IGs to meet surge requirements.

(c) Identify potential topics for special assessments and outline plans to conduct these assessments.

3.2.3.2 Phases III-V

(a) Request assigned IMAs if appropriate.

(b) Monitor mobilization or emergency operations to identify topics for special assessments, develop plans for and conduct these assessments. Contact designated MS and assess need for additional IG support. Coordinate with FORSCOM, USARC, or other MACOMs for temporary loan of IGs to meet surge requirements.

3.2.3.3 Redeployment

Monitor operations to identify topics for special assessments, develop plans for and conduct these assessments.. Contact in-theater IG to coordinate hand-off of actions involving deployed soldiers.

3.2.4 Corps and Division IG

3.2.4.1 Phase I-II

(a) Review and update MOBTDA to ensure assets are available to meet mobilization or emergency requirements. Review and update internal mobilization plans.

(b) Those Corps and Division IGs who are dual-hatted as Installation IGs must ensure that adequate support is provided to residual units and family members when they deploy. Requirements exceeding available resources must be identified for fill using MOBTDA or coordinated through FORSCOM for backfill. Use of acting IGs may be appropriate if properly trained.

3.2.4.2 Phase III-V

(a) Conduct inspections, investigations and assistance functions as required.

(b) Prepare MTOE assigned IG team for deployment. Receive and integrate IMA IG personnel.

3.2.4.3 Redeployment

Coordinate transfer of actions as required and assist the commanding general in accomplishing the redeployment mission.

3.2.5 Garrison and Installation IG

3.2.5.1 Phase I-II

(a) Review and update MOBTDA to ensure assets are available to meet mobilization or emergency requirements. Review and update internal mobilization plans.

(b) Ensure that adequate support is available to support residual units and family members. Requirements exceeding available resources must be identified for fill using MOBTDA or coordinated through FORSCOM for backfill. Use of acting IGs may be appropriate if properly trained.

3.2.5.2 Phase III-V

(a) Support commander in implementing those actions and initiatives necessary to deploy units as outlined in the FMP.

(b) Conduct special inspections as directed to assess the readiness of the deploying units and effectiveness of mobilization actions.

(c) Provide IG support for assigned, attached or OPCON units and soldiers. Provide technical assistance to IG in RC units assigned, attached or OPCON.

3.2.5.3 Redeployment

Be prepared for transfer of actions involving residual units or redeploying units.

3.2.6 State IG

3.2.6.1 Phase I-II

Review and update MOBTDA to ensure assets are available to meet mobilization or emergency requirements. Review and update internal mobilization plans. Identify potential topics for special assessments and outline plans to conduct these assessments.

3.2.6.2 Phases III-V

Support commander in implementing those actions and initiatives necessary to activate and deploy units as outlined in the FMP.

3.2.6.3 Redeployment

Coordinate with CONUSA and MS IGs to hand-off

or receive actions affecting deploying soldiers and/or family members.

4. COORDINATING INSTRUCTIONS

a. Unless higher authority directs otherwise, both the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) and the Privacy Act (PA) remain in effect. Process requests for release of IG records per AR 20-1.

b. Ensure actions handed-off contain complete information to enable receiving IG to work the issue (i.e., name, SSN, original unit of assignment, current unit of assignment (if known), MS deployed(ing) to, destination, etc.).

ANNEX J
(CHAPLAIN) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan

1. REFERENCE
ANNEX W.

2. GENERAL

2.1 Purpose
To establish responsibilities to ensure adequate religious coverage on Army installations during mobilization and deployments.

2.2 Assumptions
See basic plan.

3. CONCEPT

a. The chaplain advises the commander and his staff on all matters of religious, moral and moral leadership, and Chaplain Support Activities.

b. Special emphasis is placed on a ministry that recognizes the tensions and turbulence that affect a mobilizing community. Provides the individual the opportunity to the free exercise of religion; and, ministers to the pastoral needs of families left behind or displaced by the mobilization of their spouses.

3.1 Responsibilities of the Power Projection Platform Chaplain

a. Become familiar with the Global Command Control System (GCCS); Time Phased Force Deployment Data (TPFDD), and power projection platform mobilization sequence as guides to how and when deploying units will report to and deploy from the PPP.

b. Project Unit Ministry Team (UMT) assets by grade and denomination through 180 days of deployment in coordination with the CONUSA, MACOM, and HQDA Chief of Chaplains.

c. Coordinate the assignment, promotion, transfer, and replacement of subordinate chaplains and chaplain assistants within the installation with the units of assignment and the post Adjutant General. The priority of assignment established by the Chief of Chaplains, HQDA is to deploying units, training centers, installations with large concentrations of family members, and all other requirements.

d. Coordinate crossleveling of chaplains to meet the requirements of faith-mix guidance for divisions and brigades. Faith-mix guidance recommends one Jewish chaplain and four Catholic chaplains per division with Protestant chaplains assigned to the remaining division spaces. At least one Catholic chaplain should be assigned to separate brigades with the remaining spaces allotted to Protestant chaplains.

e. Maintain unit integrity wherever possible; however, the needs of the Army and faith-mix requirements will determine adherence to this principle.

f. Maintain proper security procedures in the handling and storage of classified information.

g. Monitor, through appropriate staff agencies, the procurement, storage, issue, and distribution of chaplain supplies; coordinate the utilization of chapels and facilities during mobilization.

h. Implement the chaplain portion of the Installation Commander's Handbook. (FORMDEPS, Volume IV).

i. Observe the technical chain (CONUSA, FORSCOM, HQDA) for coordination and implementation of all chaplain activities during full mobilization. During lower levels of mobilization (Presidential Call-up and Partial), while the CONUSA Chaplain is not part of the technical chain, an information copy should be provided to the CONUSA concerning every PPP chaplain action routed to the MACOM.

j. Provide to the MACOM through the CONUSA the name, grade, SSN, unit of assignment (if appropriate), and denomination of all AC and RC UMT members mobilized at and deployed from the installation on a daily basis.

k. Plan for the arrival, processing, and utilization of chaplains and chaplain assistants carried on the mobilization TDA.

l. Conduct mobilization planning and training sessions for all UMT members scheduled to be mobilized at the PPP.

m. Establish liaison with civilian churches, other religious organizations, and other groups to develop support for family ministry and casualty ministry during mobilization.

n. Supervise the chaplain program and budget activity for appropriated funds, non-appropriated chaplain funds, and the procurement and employment of contract clergy.

o. Supervise chaplain training to include lay leaders for chaplain support activities and religious education.

p. Plan and supervise installation religious activities to include area and denominational coverage, religious education, and ministry to the hospitalized and imprisoned.

q. Plan for retired UMT members to be provided by the Office of the Chief of Chaplains (OCCH) and ARPERCEN as backfill for deployed

UMTs. Retirees are a likely source available to installations during mobilization.

r. Coordinate closely with State Area Command Chaplains and Major U.S. Army Reserve Command Chaplains from the Reserve Component (RC) for the extension of religious coverage to RC families and casualty ministry.

s. Identify mobilization requirements, create necessary Individual Mobilization Augmentee (IMA) spaces, and seek to fill all MOB TDA vacancies in conjunction with ARPERCEN.

t. Provide training on indigenous religions of the theater of operations for all UMTs deploying from the mobilization station, and ensure that all deploying soldiers receive the required training.

3.2 Responsibilities of the CONUSA Chaplain

a. Maintain close contact with all PPP chaplains in the CONUSA area for the purpose of crossleveling assistance and installation support.

b. Monitor the TPFDD and identify UMT vacancies of units scheduled for mobilization.

c. Seek to fill mobilizing UMT vacancies prior to arrival at the PPP with assets from the appropriate MUSARC or STARC.

d. Provide information and reports between the PPP and the MACOM as required.

3.3 Responsibilities of the FORSCOM Chaplain

a. Monitor all UMT fills in deploying units and provide assistance as required.

b. Monitor the TPFDD and assist the CONUSA in anticipating and meeting personnel and logistical shortfalls.

c. Provide and interpret mobilization guidance to the CONUSA and PPP chaplains.

d. Maintain updated rosters of deploying UMTs and UMT assets remaining at each PPP with responsibility for providing family coverage and the full range of religious support.

e. Implement Office of the Chief of Chaplains' (OCCH) guidance and provide detailed reports and rosters to OCCH as required.

ANNEX K
(Command, Control, Communications, and Computer Systems (C4S) Support) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan

1. REFERENCES
ANNEX W.

2. GENERAL

2.1 Purpose
To identify the requirements for intensive, coordinated C4S planning that must be accomplished to ensure an orderly and accelerated expansion of peacetime C4 systems required to support all phases of mobilization, deployment, redeployment, and demobilization.

2.2 Assumptions
1. The C4S resources to support mobilization and deployment will be provided from existing sustaining base facilities at designated power projection platforms, power support platforms, and supporting installations.
2. Initial C4S support for mobilization and deployment will be provided from existing C4S resources: Global Command and Control System (GCCS), Army Global Command and Control System (AGCCS), Army Standard Information Management System (ASIMS), Reserve Component Automation System (RCAS), local commercial and non-DOD sources of compatible ADPE.
3. Minimize will not be automatic. Minimize will be imposed based on actual traffic loading in accordance with AR 25-10.
4. Current unit SOI will remain in effect until the unit arrives at its appropriate PPP/PSP.
5. Unit mobilization SOI will be developed with assistance from PPP/PSP to support unit training requirements at the appropriate PPP/PSP. The Revised Battlefield CEOI System (RBECS) is the standard to which these mobilization SOI documents will be built.
6. Convoy movement frequencies will be provided and coordinated as described in FR 500-3-3, FORMDEPS, Vol. III. These convoy movement frequencies will be used only for movement during mobilization from Home Station to PPP/PSP.

2.3 Concept
1. Communications, Information System, and Operations Security must be stressed at all levels of command.
2. C4S support for mobilizing units will be provided by power projection platforms and power support platforms with assistance from Supporting Installations, where appropriate.
3. Active Supporting Installations must provide C4S support to the state-operated power support platforms and other mobilization sites lacking sufficient C4 systems capabilities to support their mobilization requirements.
4. Increased demands for C4S support and expanding workloads during mobilization may require C4S processing priorities to be developed.

3. RESPONSIBILITIES

3.1 Commander, Continental US Armies
1. Ensure C4S requirements to support all phases of mobilization are included in the C4S Annex of PPP and PSP mobilization plans.
2. Provide advice and assistance for the development of PPP/PSP C4S mobilization plans.
3. Monitor ARNG and USAR information processing training plans to ensure sufficient numbers of adequately trained personnel exist to meet C4S requirements for mobilization.
4. Upon mobilization, assume approval authority for out-of-cycle approval for procurement of necessary C4S equipment under emergency conditions in accordance with AR 25-1. Equipment should be purchased rather than leased whenever possible and economical.

3.2 Commander, Power Projection Platforms (PPP), Power Support Platforms (PSP) and designated Supporting Installations (SI)
1. Plan for expansion of power projection platform, power support platform or Supporting Installation C4 Systems to support all phases of mobilization.
2. Insure that there is an C4S Annex in its PPP/PSP Mobilization Plan.
3. Develop a prioritized list of essential mobilization C4 systems with probable cycle frequencies.
4. Provide a COMSEC Account in accordance with FORSCOM Regulation 380-41. This Account will be used to control transactions involved in cross-leveling of COMSEC equipment, issuance of additional COMSEC equipment, and the logistics and maintenance support of COMSEC for mobilizing units. The PPP/PSP COMSEC account will:
   (a) Provide COMSEC logistic support to arriving RC units.

(b) Provide assistance to RC units for the uninterrupted control of COMSEC material.

(c) Satisfy frequency requirements of RC units reporting to their PPP/PSP.

(d) Assist the Reserve Component units in the development of unit mobilization SOIs for use in training at the PPP/PSP.

3.3 Commander, Supporting Installations (SI)

The following installations are designated as Supporting Installations for C4S support to the state-operated PSP listed below.

PSP	**SI**
Camp Atterbury, IN	Fort McCoy, WI
Camp Roberts, CA	Fort Lewis, WA
Camp Shelby, MS	Fort Campbell, KY
Gowen Field, ID	Fort Lewis, WA

3.4 Commander, Army Signal Command

Provide technical assistance in the preparation of capability requirements (CAPR) and requests for service (RFS) for necessary C4S requirements.

ANNEX L
(Operations Security) (OPSEC) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan

1. REFERENCES
ANNEX W.

2. GENERAL

2.1 Purpose
To provide guidance for secure planning, coordination, and conduct of mobilization and deployment.

2.2 Assumptions
Basic Plan.

3. CONCEPT
Operations security must be stressed at all levels of command throughout every phase of mobilization and development.

4. RESPONSIBILITIES
Commanders will:

a. Ensure their OPSEC programs include mobilization and deployment.

b. Accomplish tasks listed in paragraph 4, **ANNEX B**.

c. Implement applicable countermeasures listed in **APPENDIX 3-6**, **ANNEX B**.

d. Ensure that implementing plans include OPSEC annexes and provisions. Establish an OPSEC committee with representatives from all staff sections to insure that staff actions include OPSEC considerations.

e. Develop Essential Elements of Friendly Information (EEFI) as required. Refer to Appendix 2 for partial list of EEFIs.

f. Develop and implement additional or modified counter-measures as dictated by the local threat and EEFIs.

g. Ensure that personnel are briefed on intelligence, electronic warfare (EW), and terrorist threats EEFI and countermeasures. On arrival at the mobilization station, specific attention must be given to local threats, EEFI and countermeasures.

h. Coordinate with supporting physical security, signal security (SIGSEC), and Counterintelligence (CI) organizations to ensure essential support to mobilization activities, including receipt of threat information and conduct of OPSEC surveys.

5. OPSEC THREAT

a. Mobilization and deployment will be high-interest targets of hostile intelligence services.

b. Hostile intelligence collection and related threats to mobilization and deployment are discussed in Appendix 1.

6. OPSEC PROGRAM

a. Paragraph 4, **ANNEX B**, lists some of the mobilization and deployment security countermeasures.

b. **APPENDIX 3**, **ANNEX B** provides measures for the protection of classified information.

c. **APPENDIX 4**, **ANNEX B** provides signal security (SIGSEC) measures.

d. **APPENDIX 5, ANNEX B** provides counterintelligence (CI) measures.

e. **APPENDIX 6, ANNEX B** provides physical security measures.

7. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS OF FRIENDLY INFORMATION (EEFI)

a. **APPENDIX 2** specifies aspects that must be withheld from the enemy or anyone without a valid "NEED-TO-KNOW".

b. The preparation phase is particularly important since the physical activity conducted in support of the planned operations, which must be undertaken prior to the commencement of deployment and employment, can serve as an important source of enemy prior knowledge. Subordinate and supporting commands should include in their respective plans, those items which affect their operations and activities. Subordinate and supporting commands also should refine the EEFI listed in **APPENDIX 2**, this Annex and generate additional EEFIs, as applicable.

APPENDIXES
1. Hostile Intelligence Threat (Distributed separately)

2. Essential Elements of Friendly Information (EEFI)

APPENDIX 2

(Essential Elements of Friendly Information) (EEFI) to ANNEX L (Operations Security (OPSEC) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan

	PROTECTION REQUIRED DURING			
SUBJECTS REQUIRING PROTECTION	**PLAN PHASE**	**PREP PHASE (S)**	**EXECUTION PHASE (S)**	**POST-OP PHASE (S)**
1. Unit deployment dates	X	X	X	
2. Movement from home station to mob station to APOD/SPOD, staging and marshaling areas (dates, time, departure points, transportation and destination).	X	X	X	
3. Unit REDCON rating (to include specifics such as not-prepared, equipment and personnel shortages, and troop morale	X	X	X	X
4. Unit missions and plans concerning employment in the AO.	X	X	X	
5. Nuclear weapons (use, training or accidents)	X	X	X	
6. Special training that would demonstrate capabilities	X	X	X	X
7. Special equipment issued	X	X		
8. Ports of embarkation	X	X	X	
9. Mode of deployment transportation	X	X		
10. Overseas destination	X	X		
11. Specific training	X	X		

ANNEX M
Geospatial Information and Services (GI&S) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan

1. REFERENCES
See **ANNEX W**.

2. SITUATION
GI&S Requirements. The following types of products provide basic support for this plan. Specific area requirements will be outlined in the supported plan.

2.1 Aeronautical Products
1:1,000,000 scale Operation Navigation Chart (ONC)

1:500,000 scale Tactical Pilotage Chart (TPC)

1:250,000 scale Joint Operations Graphic (JOG)

2.2 Topographic Products
1:50,000 and 1:100,000 scale Topographic Line Maps. The standard DoD topographic products used for tactical ground operations.

1:24,000, 1:100,000, and 1:250,000 scale CONUS civil maps produced by the US Geological Survey.
Various scale city maps/graphics

2.3 Hydrographic Products
Harbor and Approach Charts.
Coastal Charts. Provides for coastal en route navigation or plotting.
General Nautical Charts. Provides for offshore ocean navigation, and for general purpose planning functions.

Combat Charts. Provides for planning and conducting amphibious operations, and for naval gunfire and close air support.

Sailing directions, tide tables, and other miscellaneous publications.

Port studies.

Digital Products.

Digital Terrain Elevation Data.
Digital Elevation Modules

Digital Feature Analysis Data.
Interim Terrain Data/Tactical Terrain Data.
Controlled Image Base.
Raster Products.
Vector Products.

2.4 Miscellaneous Products
Additional products and coverage can be requested through HQ FORSCOM. These products can include, but are not limited to:

- Imagery/Image maps.
- Target materials.
- Terrain Analyses/cross country movement.
- Point Positioning Databases.
- Geodetic data.
- Publications such as Flight Information Publications (FLIP), Gazetteers, and Trig lists.
- Other privately, Command, or government produced GI&S products/substitute products.

3. ENEMY

Refer to **ANNEX B**.

4. FRIENDLY
The GI&S organizations available to provide support to FORSCOM are listed below.

National Imagery and Mapping Agency (NIMA), Washington, DC, coordinates standard GI&S production and services, and obtains support from other agencies where required. The NIMA also provides procedures for obtaining products (standard, nonstandard, and/or substitute) for crisis situations.

Defense Logistics Agency (DLA), Ft Belvoir, VA, has overall responsibility for the distribution of various standard GI&S products to customers. Priorities for the airlift of GI&S products will be established by the supported command.

Within the Army, the Quartermaster Corps is responsible for the procurement and distribution of GI&S products to Army units. The GI&S products are classified as Class IIe issue of supply.

The U.S. Army Topographic Engineer Center (TEC), Ft Belvoir, VA, may be requested to provide nonstandard special products and services as required.

The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) can provide, through NIMA, GI&S products of CONUS. The USGS products are not free-issue, and must be purchased by the ordering unit, or by NIMA if ordered through NIMA.

All Army topographic assets located within CONUS, which have not or are not preparing to deploy can be utilized.

5. ASSUMPTIONS

Supporting GI&S agencies will provide support as required, and will maintain sufficient stocks to support operations. Supporting agencies will provide required hard copy and digital products, within time limits, to support the plan.

Due to budget and production constraints, total world-wide GI&S coverage is not available, or is not necessarily up-to-date. Substitute products may be provided where source materials exist, but standard products do not. Additionally, standard GI&S products may vary from adequate to limited use, depending on the location.

The NIMA production and maintenance programs will continually update and improve GI&S products.

The NIMA and Army topographic assets can provide nonstandard, and a limited number of quick response products if required. NIMA produced crisis type products may be used as substitute products in lieu of standard GI&S products.

Collection activities will continue to improve GI&S products.

GI&S products and product requirements are in a continuous state of change due to supported command needs, technological developments, product improvements, and upgrade procedures.

The supported command will provide information on the planned area of operation of a deploying unit to FORSCOM and NIMA sufficiently in advance to permit NIMA to provide available GI&S products at least 72 hours prior to deployment.

6. AVAILABLE PRODUCTS

The NIMA Catalog of Maps, Charts, and Related Products, reference c, graphically shows available products, but does not indicate currency or adequacy. The GI&S annexes of the appropriate plan should be consulted for a list of required GI&S products and services.

Area coverage requirements and priorities for GI&S products required to support the Canada-US Basic Security Plan, and the Canada-US Land Operation Plan are contained in reference n. Availability and adequacy of GI&S products are also indicated.

6.1 Capabilities

All FORSCOM topographic assets can be utilized to support this plan, if necessary, and if available. Assets already tasked to provide support are identified in the GI&S annex of the appropriate plan, and/or the associated TPFDD.

The USARC Map Warehouse at Fort Gillem, GA, will support the requirements of the HQ FORSCOM staff.

7. MISSION

To ensure current GI&S products are available to FORSCOM units to support the execution of the supported plan.

8. EXECUTION

8.1 Concept of GI&S Operations

8.2 General

Forces Command will coordinate with NIMA for GI&S support until OPCON of the deploying unit is transferred to a JCS-designated command. New and nonstandard topographic products and services will be submitted to HQ FORSCOM, 1777 Hardee Avenue, SW., ATTN: AFIN-IS, Fort McPherson. GA 30330-1062. Validated requirements within the command's capabilities will be assigned to FORSCOM assets for production. Appropriate requirements will be forwarded to the supported Army component for validation and forwarding to NIMA.

8.3 Deployment

FORSCOM units and topographic assets will be deployed in accordance with the appropriate CON/OPLAN time-phased force deployment data (TPFDD).

8.4 Employment

The FORSCOM topographic assets will be employed in support of specific approved tasks. These assets will prepare those nonstandard products required to support the CON/OPLAN prior to implementation. After plan implementation, and transfer of OPCON of assets, the supported Army component will assume production requirement and control. Non-deploying assets will support the implemented plan

from their home station while deploying assets are enroute to theater, and as required afterwards.

9. TASKS

9.1 Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence (DCSINT), FORSCOM, will:
Before transfer of OPCON, manage GI&S activities within FORSCOM, and coordinate with NIMA on all GI&S matters concerning FORSCOM and its units.

Establish priority for topographic production for the Command to NIMA.

Develop and/or procure unique and specialized nonstandard GI&S products required by HQ FORSCOM to support the deployment of forces.

Provide, through internal assets or through FORSCOM topographic assets, terrain analysis, nonstandard products, and other products and services within capabilities.

9.2 Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics (DCSLOG), FORSCOM, will:
Ensure units are fully aware of Army and FORSCOM policy for procuring standard GI&S products through the Army supply system.

Monitor effectiveness of the distribution of standard GI&S products to units, both AC and RC.

Before transfer of OPCON, unit commanders will:

Coordinate topographic support in their respective geographic areas for all civil and DoD agencies.

IAW references, identify to HQ FORSCOM, 1777 Hardee Avenue, SW., ATTN: AFIN-IS, Fort McPherson, GA 30330-1062, those GI&S requirements necessary to support the plan.

Ensure that units procure and maintain stocks of GI&S products sufficient to support pre-mobilization/ deployment planning and exercises.

Ensure GI&S activities are conducted IAW established NIMA procedures, AR 115-11, and FORSCOM Supplement to AR 115-11.

Ensure support plans specify the required maps and charts, to include series, sheet numbers, and quantities. Include geodetic data and other special products and services.

Be prepared to provide support or attach topographic elements to other components as required.
Upon transfer of OPCON, commanders will submit all GI&S requirements through the designated command channels.

9.3 NIMA will:
Ensure adequate levels of maps and charts are available to support the plan.

Provide rapid replacement of depleted stocks and updated GI&S products through production and high-speed print capabilities.

9.4 Defense Logistics Agency will:
Coordinate the transfer of NIMA GI&S products into the Army supply system.

Coordinate with NIMA and the supported CINC/JTF commander for the movement of GI&S products into theater.

9.5 Coordinating Instructions
The GI&S officer for the supported commander is the authority for the release of any War Reserve Stocks being held by NIMA, or others, to deploying/deployed units. He is also the point of contact for resolving theater-related GI&S issues.

Participating units are identified in the TPFDD. Any changes will be made by FORSCOM, and affected units will be notified accordingly. For general planning, those units identified in the TPFDD as having a LAD of C+30 and earlier should expect to carry 100% of their GI&S basic load into theater. Specific guidance will be provided by the Theater GI&S Officer upon implementation of the plan.

For operations involving ground forces, the Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinate system will be used, unless another Military Grid Reference System (MGRS) is identified in the supported CON/OPLAN/OPORD. Similarly, the geodetic datum to be used will be designated by the supported commander.

10. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

10.1 Supply and Storage
Standard GI&S products and services will be obtained and stored in accordance with DLA and US Army Quartermaster Corps instructions and regulations.

At the request of the Theater CINC, NIMA may store, and maintain, War Reserve Stocks (WRS) required to support the plan. Location and minimum stockage levels will be determined by the CINC. Authority to release WRS in wartime, or in the event that NIMA has depleted non-WRS stocks, lies solely with the CINC's GI&S officer. Refer to the supported CON/OPLAN for more detailed information and instructions.

Transportation. Refer to the appropriate plan and TPFDD for instructions and transportation requirements.

10.2 Support

Units will order standard GI&S products in accordance with established procedures, and supplemented by AR 115-11, the FORSCOM Supplement 115-11, and supported command regulations. Non-standard requirements will be referred to HQ FORSCOM, 1777 Hardee Avenue, SW., ATTN: AFIN-IS, Fort McPherson, GA 30330-1062, until transfer of OPCON; and then to the Theater Army component commander afterwards.

Before transfer of OPCON, requests for tactical target materials and special imagery products will be submitted to HQ FORSCOM, 1777 Hardee Avenue, SW., ATTN: AFIN-IO, Fort McPherson, GA 30330-1062. Theater Army support plans will provide guidance for obtaining products after transfer of OPCON.

10.3 Reports

Errors noted on GI&S products will be reported to the appropriate production agency, with duplicate copies to HQ FORSCOM, 1777 Hardee Avenue, SW., ATTN: AFIN-IS, Fort McPherson, GA 30330-1062, and the supported Army component command.

11. COMMAND AND CONTROL

11.1 Priorities

The GI&S priorities are provided to NIMA through the submission of area requirements by the commands. The NIMA matrixes these submissions with established JCS priorities and available production assets to develop a production plan. Upon implementation, the supported plan will receive top priority by NIMA to ensure combat forces receive the required GI&S products necessary to execute the mission.

11.2 Command Relationships

See **ANNEXes J** and M of implemented plan.

11.3 Command, Control, and Communications Systems

See **ANNEXes K and M** of implemented plan.

ANNEX N
(Engineer) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan

1. REFERENCES
ANNEX W.
2. GENERAL

2.1 Purpose

(1) To provide guidance, control, supervision, responsibilities for real property facilities and services necessary to support mobilization.

(2) To provide guidance for engineer support of mobilized Reserve Component units.

2.2 Assumptions

(1) Basic plan.

(2) Authority and funds to initiate approved construction required to support mobilization will be provided by Presidential proclamation or Congressional authorization through Forces Command.

3. MISSION

Provide the guidance, planning, supervision, control, and resources for real property facilities and services to enable installations to accomplish a time phased mobilization and deployment mission.

3.1 Concept

(1) Forces Command is responsible for mobilization stationing and each MACOM is responsible for developing plans in support of its mobilization mission. Coordination between MACOMs on stationing matters is accommodated within the priorities set by DA.

(2) The potential for pre-mobilization construction to accommodate full mobilization is limited. Full mobilization is the planning basis of the mobilization and deployment schedules contained in the FORSCOM Mobilization Operations Deployment Employment Execution (MOB-ODEE) System and the Mobilization Army Program for Individual Training (ARPRINT). Full mobilization requires an assessment of the pre-mobilization capability of existing resources to support the stationing requirements. Shortfalls can then be determined and plans made to ensure requirements will be met. This requires that plans for construction, modification, rehabilitation, and repair of real property facilities, services and utilities be developed or that alternate facilities/services be planned to satisfy the projected facilities.

(3) The installation Mobilization Component (MC) of the Real Property Master Plan (RPMP) addresses Crisis Response (known as Phase I) and Reconstitution (Phase II). The analysis for Phase I consist of an evaluation of the installation's existing support capabilities. The Phase II analysis identify construction requirements to support Reconstitution. It consist of six sections which analyze the mission, the transportation networks, the utility systems, environmental impact of mobilization, the capability of existing facilities to meet the mobilization requirements, and supporting appendices. The MC is required to initiate and support planning, programming, and budget formulation in support of an installation's mobilization plan. It should be reviewed triennially with the installation mobilization plan (IMP) and be updated as required to support major changes in the IMP. The MC need not contain all the detailed environmental, geographic, climatic and historical discussions contained in the IMP, rather, its contents should reflect its purpose. Technical and functional reviews of the MC are required from the installations through subordinate commands, CONUSAs to MACOMs. Final approval of the Mobilization Components of the RPMP rests with the MACOM Engineer or his designee. Emphasis will be on executability and correspondence with the IMP. The development of the MC will be accomplished as a joint effort between the installation Directorate of Public Works and the supporting district engineer.

3.2 Responsibilities

3.2.1 MACOMs

Review and approve mobilization master planning documents. Provide resources for RPMA functions. Provide programming for MRA, MCAR, MOB MCA projects. Provide policy, guidance, and supervision of assigned installations mobilization plan and mobilization component planning activities. Reviews other MACOM installations mobilization plans and mobilization component plans on which they have a mission.

3.2.2 CONUSA

Review installations' mobilization planning for supportability, timeliness, and technical sufficiency and recommend alternative solutions when appropriate. The CONUSAs will verify IMP/MC executability.

3.2.3 USARC

Direct RSCs to designate interim custodians to assist installations closures and secure USAR centers on departure of assigned units; advise appropriate installations of USAR centers being vacated; determine retention of leased USAR centers;

determine use of vacated USAR facilities at USAR centers; and assist in obtaining and providing additional support for any intensified use of USAR facilities. Additional guidance is in Appendix 1.

3.2.4 State Adjutants General
Appendix 2.

3.2.5 Installations
(1) Ensure that the MC supports the Installation Mobilization Plan.
(2) Responsible for in depth technical review of the MC.

3.2.6 Army Corps of Engineers
(1) Provides direct support and general support to the installations.
(2) Provide for wartime/emergency engineer requirements.
(3) Provide real estate functions.
(4) Provide consultant services for plan development.

3.3 Guidance

3.3.1 Billeting
Appendix 3.

3.3.2 Facilities Cost Data
Huntsville Div., USACE, Study of Construction time/Occupancy Date for Mobilization Construction (Draft), 19 Nov 86.

3.3.3 Real Estate
(1) The real estate functions of the Office, Chief of Engineers (OCE) will be continued during mobilization.
(2) Land requirements for expansion of existing installations and maneuver rights requirements on Federal and other agencies property will be identified in the installations mobilization master plan.

3.3.4 Facility Maintenance, Repair, Rehabilitation and Engineer Services
Appendix 4.

3.3.5 Construction
Appendix 5.

3.3.6 Utilities
New utilities services contracts and modifications to existing utilities service contracts will be prepared and processed in accordance with AR 420-21 and AR 420-62. Additional services, not exceeding $10,000 in estimated annual cost, may be procured without formal contracts.

3.3.7 Non-industrial Facilities (NIF) for Mobiliza-tion

3.3.7.1 General

Civilian facilities, educational institutions, motels, hotels, restaurants, warehouses, etc. are available to help meet facility requirements for mobilization. The AR 500-10 is the governing document for attaining allocation of NIF.

3.3.7.2 Guidance
Appendix 6.

3.3.7.3 Installation Dependent Schools
Although owned by either the Department of Education or the local school authority, dependent schools may be required for military use during mobilization. If the installation commander determines the dependent schools are required, first priority should be to meet medical requirements for the treatment of patients. Plans will also be prepared for alternate schooling of dependents in local school districts. A request to use the installation dependent schools should be forwarded:

Through the appropriate MACOM to HQDA (DAEN-ZCI), if the schools are owned by the Department of Education. The local school authority should be advised of the request.

To the local school authority, if the schools are community owned.

3.3.7.4 Medical Facilities
The number of hospital beds are not sufficient to meet the demand created by mobilization. Installation commanders listed in the US Army Medical Command Mobilization Plan (MEDCOM-MP)(U) will provide supplemental hospital space as close to the existing hospital facilities as possible. The AMOPS priorities of assignment of available housing (#1 - Base Operations support units; #2 - Hospitalized Patients, etc.) apply. As alternate facilities become available, the supplemental buildings will be returned on a phased basis. Supplemental medical facilities criteria. Appendix 7.

3.3.7.5 AR 500-3 (Army Survival Measures)
The AR directs the actions that will enable the Army to survive during a nuclear exchange and applies to all elements of the Army (except those for which

long-term peacetime passive defense measures cannot be applied).

3.3.7.6 Environmental Considerations
Appendix 8.

3.3.7.7 Family Housing
Appendix 9.

3.3.8 Delegation of Authority
Upon mobilization, and under the directive of the Command Authority, HQDA will delegate letter contract approval and award authority to MACOMs for minor construction and maintenance and repair project and architect/engineer services. Further, the MACOMs will redelegate this authority to installation. Locally available funds will be utilized to commence services, construction, and maintenance and repair until supplementary funding for mobilization is obtained from Congress. All pertinent FAR regulations and procurement statutes will remain in effect unless otherwise directed.

APPENDIXES
1. USAR Facilities
2. ARNG Facilities
3. Billeting
4. Facilities Maintenance
5. Construction
6. Nonindustrial Facilities
7. Medical Facilities Criteria
8. Environmental
9. Family Housing

APPENDIX 1
(USAR Facilities) to ANNEX N (Engineer) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan

1. PURPOSE
To provide guidance relating to USAR facilities.

2. GENERAL
The USARC will:

(1) Direct RSCs to designate interim custodians to assist installations in closing and securing USAR centers on departure of assigned units. Installations will be advised of designated interim custodians and the centers for which they are responsible. Interim custodians may be dual-status persons or civilian employees. Individuals currently assigned as overstrength, pending retirement or transfer to a control group, may be used. Deployable personnel will not be used. An individual may be designated for more than one USAR center. Individuals will not be retained on unit rolls solely for this purpose, but on effective date of order to active duty, a dual-status person will be reassigned as directed by the area commander. Civilian personnel will assume duties as required by the area commander. Temporarily nondeployable military personnel, who subsequently become deployable, will be reported as such to MILPERCEN and replaced as interim custodians.

(2) Provide timely advice to appropriate installations of USAR centers being vacated as a result of mobilization; determine retention of leased USAR centers and whether interim use of vacated facilities is contemplated. The USARC is the approving authority for the interim non-USAR use of USAR facilities vacated during mobilization.

(3) Be prepared to assist in providing additional support during the intensified use of USAR facilities during the mobilized units stay at home station.

(4) Vacated USAR facilities for which there is no planned interim use will be placed in standby status, secured, and maintained by the RSC or the installation having real property maintenance activity (RPMA) responsibility for the facility. The facility will be secured to preclude serious deterioration or degradation of the surrounding area.

(5) Premobilization planning by installation commanders will include development of preliminary agreements with local firms and authorities for the custody and security of the facilities if they are vacated.

(6) The RSCs, in conjunction with Reserve center commanders, will develop a SOP to be taken if the center is to be vacated. The file will contain information regarding utility suppliers, police, fire departments, contractors and contracts, and termination of intrusion detection system agreements. All data necessary for the departing USAR unit and the designated interim custodian to shut down and secure the facility, pending further action to place the facility in a standby status, will be included.

3. LEASED FACILITIES

(1) As USAR units are mobilized and requirements for leased home station facilities end, the cancellation clause for lease agreements will be executed, except where it was determined that it is in the best interest of the Army to retain the vacated facility. In making this determination, the USARC commander should consider the:

- Adequacy of the facility as a Reserve center.
- Cost of the lease.
- Potential future availability of adequate replacement facilities.
- Administrative costs of leasing replacement facilities.
- Possibility of having to fund for the alteration of other structures to provide adequate facilities when the Reserve units return.

(2) For USAR units having previously occupied leased home station training facilities for which the lease was terminated, the USARC commander will determine facilities requirements for the returning units. Requirements will be sent to the supporting RSC for a fund citation and then to the district engineer for leasing action.

4. GOVERNMENT-OWNED OR GOVERNMENT-CONSTRUCTED FACILITIES
Facilities that have been constructed, purchased, transferred, or rehabilitated for USAR use and were vacated because of mobilization may be made temporarily available for non-USAR use. Interim agreements will stipulate that the facility will be immediately available to the USAR on release from active duty of the assigned USAR units or whenever another USAR or other government agency requires it. The USARC commander has approval authority for interim non-USAR use of these facilities in accordance with the following priorities:

- Active Army.
- Other military departments.
- Federal agencies.
- Local government agencies.

APPENDIX 2
(ARNG Facilities) to ANNEX N (Engineer) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan

1. PURPOSE
To provide guidance relating to ARNG facilities.

1.1 Arng Facilities

1.1.1 Armories
Chairmen of the local armory boards will transfer all State and Federal property to a nonmilitary member of the board or request the State adjutant general to make arrangements to assume responsibility for the armory and all State and Federal property in it and elsewhere before the unit departs.

1.1.2 Facilities
Under License. Army facilities licensed to the States for ARNG use may be recalled at the direction of the Secretary of the Army. The Office, Chief of Engineers, in accordance with the CNGB and MACOMs, will determine requirements for facilities and initiate action to cancel the license. The CNGB will coordinate with State officials. The State officials will not transfer accountability for facilities to the new accountable officer until formal notification that the license has been canceled and an effective date of transfer has been established.

1.1.3 Leases
On mobilization of the ARNG, the State adjutants general will report promptly to HQDA (NGB-ZA), WASH DC 20310 all federally leased facilities that are no longer required. The CNGB will coordinate with the OCE to terminate such leases. Leases will not be terminated for rifle ranges on which Federal funds have been expended for construction of target butts, firing points, or access roads unless coordinated with the CNGB.

1.1.4 Services and Training Site Contracts
Training site and service contracts covering facilities that are owned or leased by the State or are licensed from other than the Federal government will be reviewed. When mobilization causes a reduction or termination of the use of these facilities, adjustments will be made in the Federal funds required for operation and maintenance. Contract modifications will be made and reported to HQDA (NGB-ARI), WASH DC 20310.

1.1.5 Identification of Contracts and Leases
In all modification reports (b (1) through (3) above) contracts, licenses, and leases will be identified by the contract number or other identifying number, date, the name of contractor, licensor or lessor, and the site location. Area commanders will be included as information addressees to receive all reports.

1.1.6 Engineering Directives
The CNGB will confer with OCE in canceling all current engineering directives issued to local district engineers of the Corps of Engineers, except those requiring inspection of contracts proposed for continuation (b (1) above).

1.1.7 Construction Contracts
When the units involved in the use of a facility are being mobilized, the following apply:

- All contracts approved for construction, on which actual construction has not been started, will be reported to HQDA (NGB-ZA), WASH DC 20310 for action to terminate the contract or justify proceeding with the construction.
- A report will be made to the CNGB on the status of all construction contracts in progress. The report will show the percentage of work accomplished and the expected date of completion. Also included will be a recommendation supported by adequate justification to complete or terminate each contract.
- Architect engineer contracts that are in effect and require service from sources other that OCE will be reviewed by the State adjutant general. A report on actions necessary to complete or terminate the contract will be submitted to HQDA (NGB-ZA), WASH DC 20310 for action. If completion is recommended, an adequate justification must be provided.

APPENDIX 3
(Billeting) to ANNEX N (Engineer) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan

1. PURPOSE
To provide billeting guidance.

2. GENERAL

(1) Installations will plan to expand their housing capacity during mobilization by performing the following sequence of planning actions:

- Restore diverted spaces to barracks use.
- Reduce unaccompanied personnel housing space allowances to the following minimum square foot (SF) per person: Enlisted - 54SF, Trainee - 72SF, Medical - 72SF, Junior Officer (0-3 and below), - 100SF, Senior Officer (O-4 and above) - 200 SF. Provide notification of reductions in space allowances through MACOM to HQDA (DAEN-ZC) with information copies to HQDA (DASG-HCO) and MEDCOM.
- Exercise MOUs for control of State-owned installations required to support mobilization.
- Request, through MACOMs, that HQDA exercise recapture rights on former Army-controlled real estate required to support mobilization.
- Plan for the use of nonindustrial facilities (NIFs) in accordance with AR 500-10 and allocated in DA Pam 500-10. In accordance with DOD and HQDA guidance, NIFs will not be used as hospitals but may be used to house ambulatory convalescing patients.
- Innovative or hasty construction such as Rapidly Erectable Light Mobilization Structures (RELMS) may be necessary to satisfy facility requirements that were not solved by premobilization construction and are too immediate to allow normal construction.
- Construct additional facilities (tent pads, mess tents, roads, and necessary utilities).
- Construct billeting facilities using standard M drawings developed specifically for mobilization.
- Construct additional billeting space.
- Acquire additional land, establish new installations, and construct new facilities, as required.
- Divert excess or vacant family housing to bachelor officer or bachelor enlisted quarters (BOQ/BEQ).

(2) Assign billets in the following priority:

- Base operations support units and CONUS Replacement Centers (CRCs).
- Hospitalized patients.
- Army training centers and reception stations, to include mobilized USAR reception stations, training divisions, and separate training brigades.
- C-day to C+30 deploying units and activities.
- C+31 to C+60 deploying units and activities.
- Other deploying units and activities.

APPENDIX 4

(Facilities Maintenance) to ANNEX N (Engineer) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan

1. PURPOSE

To describe facilities rehabilitation, repair, and maintenance policies and guidance.

2. GENERAL

(1) Premobilization maintenance and repair of inactive facilities will be in accordance with policies stated in AR 210-17 and TB ENGR 405.

(2) Premobilization actions will include the prevention of undue deterioration of facilities, avoidance of excessive and uneconomical repairs and assurance that installations are capable of supporting their scheduled mobilization mission.

(3) Fire protection will be provided for reactivated and acquired installations, post expansion areas, and facilities.

(4) Emergency actions will be provided to restore operations of essential utilities and fire protection services disrupted by nuclear attack.

(5) Rehabilitation of reactivated facilities will conform to detailed standards of the AR 420 series to meet basic operational needs and ensure the most economical use of available resources. Work necessary to attain these standards will be supported by project estimates DD Form 1391, FY, Military Construction Project Data processed in accordance with AR 420-10. Items necessary to permit beneficial occupancy of facilities will be given priority over other items of rehabilitation.

(6) Formal preparation of project estimates (DD Form 1391),depending on statutory limitations, is not required for the incidental work required to place facilities in usable condition (reopening buildings, replacing screens, opening railroad switches, removing protective coatings in utilities systems, and others).

(7) Alterations or modifications will not be made during the rehabilitation and mothballing phases, except to provide essential basic facilities for scheduled activities which cannot be accommodated by other means.

(8) Rehabilitation of facilities (maintenance and/or minor repair and minor construction) at Army installations will be made with Army operations and maintenance funds or other appropriations. Funding will be consistent with the provisions of AR 415-35 and AR 420-10. After emergency authority becomes available, either by Presidential proclamation or Congressional action, available funds may be used.

(9) Coordination with the provost marshal will ensure that reactivated installations, post expansion areas, and other facilities meet current physical security requirements in accordance with AR 190-11.

APPENDIX 5
(Construction) to ANNEX N (Engineer) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan

1. PURPOSE
To provide guidance for construction.

2. GENERAL
(1) All DD Form 1391's in support of mobilization planning and programming and premobilization construction and mobilization construction shall be via the Programming and Administration Execution (PAX) System.

(2) The programming of construction for mobilization must be realistic, and reflect a logical approach to providing facilities. This construction will be classified and grouped according to amended criteria as follows:

2.1 Group I
Includes those projects that are designed and constructed prior to the order to mobilize which comply with peacetime construction procedures and fall into both the regular MCA Program (MACOM FYP) and the mobilization program for sustained loads.

2.2 Group II
Includes those projects that are designed prior to mobilization for construction complying with mobilization sustainment requirements and criteria; are to be constructed after receipt of the order to mobilize (unless earlier construction is permitted by Congressional authority); and are listed in the Mobilization Project Listing (MPL).

2.3 Group III
(1) Includes those projects that are to be designed and constructed after receipt of the order to mobilize, are planned prior to the receipt of mobilization orders, and are listed in the MPL.

(2) All mobilization construction will only be programmed for the sustained load requirements and will comply with authorized construction criteria and pertinent life, safety, and health codes.

(3) GROUP I (GP I) construction will only be programmed for those projects which comply with criteria for peacetime construction, and will be prioritized along with the installation FYP in either the program/guidance years or the Long Range (LR) program. Examples of applicable GP I projects are PWRS Medical Supply Warehouses and BBPCT Warehouses for materials purchased in peacetime, outloading facilities which also support RDF-A activities, and utilities projects with either long lead time items or additional capacity built into peacetime projects. Any project planned for mobilization requirements which does not support a peacetime requirement or would sit empty will not be programmed in GP I, even when late start dates (LSD) of construction to meet required occupancy dates (ROD) require construction starts prior to M-Day.

(4) All mobilization projects (GP I, II, III) will be prioritized in a single priority list at both the installation and MACOM. These lists will include all validated mobilization projects. This priority list will be utilized for the design and site adaption of projects. Any projects in GPs II and III will utilize M-Drawing designs, construction times, and costs when designs have been completed for the category of construction. All mobilization construction projects will be included with the peacetime MYPLAN submission annually.

(5) Installations will plan for the use of expedient facilities for sustained requirements until mobilization construction can be occupied in addition to providing for the deploying and trainee peak loads. This plan will be a part of the installation mobilization plan, be covered in mobilization component in the cantonment analysis, and be included in detailed justification paragraph of the DD Form 1391 for mobilization projects.

(6) New construction will be limited to the minimum essential to support mobilization requirements. Substandard housing (field facilities) may be utilized during short emergency periods. If such housing is required for a period in excess of 60 days, appropriate action will be taken to improve the facilities to the standards of site facilities. New construction of covered storage at posts, camps, and stations will be temporary shelters to meet the requirements for storage of general supplies. Innovative construction or nontraditional storage technology should be used where appropriate.

(7) Proposed construction that is authorized and funded should be considered as assets against mobilization requirements, if beneficial occupancy during the current fiscal year can be predicted.

(8) Under general war conditions, family housing programming will be suspended.

(9) Construction underway on M-day will be reviewed to determine disposition as follows:

- Operational facilities may proceed to the minimum state of completion that is necessary to satisfy the war mission of the installation.
- Any project for which custom fabrication of critical materials are complete, and only minor quantities of other critical materials and labor are

required, may proceed to the minimum stage of completion consistent with usability.

- Any project, which has reached such an advanced state of completion that suspension or termination will be to the disadvantage of the Government, may proceed to the minimum stage of completion consistent with usability.

(10) Construction projects permitted to proceed under 2i(1)(2) and (3) will be reexamined to eliminate all nonessential expenditures of critical materials, manpower, and equipment. Review will include design contracts.

(11) Recommendations for disposition of Army and Army Reserve construction and minor construction projects will be verified and submitted through the Military Construction Mobilization Program (MOBPRO) System in the PAX Systems under the Construction, Appropriation, Programming, Control, and Execution System (CAPCES). Recommendations for MCA, MCAR, and minor MCA will be forwarded through command channels to HQDA (DAEN-ZC) utilizing the PAX System. Recommendations for minor MCAR projects will be forwarded to HQ FORSCOM, 1777 Hardee Avenue, SW., ATTN: FCEN-CDR, Fort McPherson, GA 30330-1062, utilizing the PAX System.

2.4 Priorities

Construction required for support of mobilization will be accomplished in the following order:

2.4.1 Priority One

Military operational facilities that are urgently needed to meet the immediate war mission of the installation.

2.4.2 Priority Two

(1) Construction, expansion, or rehabilitation to meet installation requirements of up to 180 days.

(2) Conversion of suitable facilities to meet mobilization hospital bed requirements.

(3) Construction of facilities at activated or new installations as required.

2.4.3 Priority Three

(1) Construction, expansion, or rehabilitation to meet installation requirements for 180-360 days.

(2) Construction of new hospitals to meet the balance of mobilization bed requirements.

2.4.4 Priority Four

Remainder of construction requirements to support mobilization plans.

APPENDIX 6

(Non-Industrial Facilities (NIF)) to ANNEX N (Engineer) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan

1. PURPOSE

To provide guidance on non-industrial facilities.

2. GENERAL

(1) Installation commanders have the primary responsibility for planning, surveying, and initiating requests for NIFs required to support the installations mobilization missions.

(2) If it is determined that a civilian non-industrial facility satisfies a facilities shortfall, a DD Form 26-2, Nonindustrial Facility Allocation), is required. The form is completed through item 8 and submitted by the installation through MACOM to HQ FORSCOM, 1777 Hardee Avenue, SW., ATTN: (FCEN-CDR), Fort McPherson, GA 30330-2062. Instructions for completing DD Form 26-2 are at figure 1, AR 500-10.

(3) If a requirement is identified, but a specific facility cannot be located, a partially completed DD Form 26-2 (items 1, 2, 7 and 8) may be submitted to the supporting U.S. Army Corps of Engineers District. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers will nominate suitable facilities, but it will be incumbent on the installation to submit a complete DD Form 26-2 to HQ FORSCOM for DOD deconfliction and allocation of the nominated facility. FORSCOM will request FEMA to deconflict any non-DOD requirements for the same facilities.

(4) A listing of the HQDA allocations of non-industrial facilities for mobilization is contained in DA Pam 500-10.

(5) On mobilization, the responsible U.S. Army district engineer office (listed in DA Pam 500-10) will reaffirm the facilities requirements of MACOMs and initiate action to acquire them.

APPENDIX 7

(Supplemental Medical Facility Criteria) to ANNEX N (Engineer) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan

1. PURPOSE

To provide guidance on supplemental medical facility criteria.

2. GENERAL

Supplemental medical facilities are those existing facilities which are temporarily diverted for medical use.

3. CRITERIA

(1) Doorway Width Criteria (34 inch minimum clearance): If doorway width is less than 34 inches, the door and frame must be replaced with one offering fire/smoke protection consistent with the existing wall construction regarding fire separation.

(2) Hallway Width Criteria (60 inch minimum clearance): Existing hallway widths will be expanded to meet minimum clearance of 60 inches. Maintenance of fire/smoke separation (where existing) should take precedence. Structure support members will not be removed.

(3) Building Ramp Criteria (1 ramp at first floor level per building): Ramp will be designed to handicap criteria (1:12 slope etc., and have a minimum of 48 inch clear width). Ramp should double for a service ramp, be convenient to ambulance drive/dock and be on a fire exit path. Ramp construction may be wood frame. Ramps will not be constructed above the first floor.

(4) Ambulance Drive Criteria (1 access drive per barracks or pair of barracks if within 50 feet of one another): The drive should be located at the building entrance with the ramp. The drive should be 8 feet in width, with a minimum construction of graded and compacted base material.

(5) Nursing Station Criteria (1 per floor): A nursing station should be constructed at the ratio of 1 station per floor with bed patients. The station requires a clear view of hallway area and may require the removal of wall partitions. The nursing station should not require any additions to the existing structure. The square footage requirement will depend on the type of patient care provided. The local MEDCEN/MEDDAC commander will provide guidance in this area.

(6) Air Conditioning Criteria (local hospital commander's guidance): The requirement for air conditioning will be determined by the local hospital commander consistent with the geographic area and patient requirements.

(7) Nurse Call Box Criteria (local hospital commander's guidance): This requirement will be determined by the local hospital commander.

(8) Fire Alarm Criteria (1 per floor): A manual local fire alarm will be installed on each floor. This should be supplemented by use of a single station (home type) smoke detection device.

APPENDIX 8
(Environmental) to ANNEX N (Engineer) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan

1. PURPOSE
To provide guidance on environmental protection.

2. GENERAL

2.1 Prior to Mobilization
All action taken in support of this plan before mobilization must fully comply with public law and related orders, directives, and regulations governing environmental protection. Installations should identify those environmental controls which may not be met during the mobilization period. Requests for exceptions or waivers on those controls should be submitted to the appropriate regulatory agency. If exceptions can not be granted, construction projects should be proposed to insure compliance with those controls. Exceptions to environmental considerations and constraints in effect prior to mobilization are not automatic and, except for those predicted on a declaration of "a state of national emergency," must be made by Congressional legislation or executive order.

2.2 Following Full Mobilization
(1) There are no specific provisions for the total revocation of environmental laws during full mobilization. Some environmental legislation has provided for the relaxation of statutes; however, the Natural Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), Clean Air and Clean Water Acts do not contain provisions for the relaxation of their statutory requirements.

(2) It is unlikely that relief from regulations related to toxic and hazardous substances will be acquired. In addition, relief/exemption from State and local environmental laws must be acquired.

(3) The MACOMs are required to report to HQDA (DAEN-ZCE) not later than M+30 the installations that require relief from environmental legislation. A list of specific projects and activities for which additional relief is required from Federal, State, or local laws and regulations will be provided. Installations will forward requests for relief to MACOMs by M+25. Requests will include a brief statement of justification for each case of requested relief.

(4) Installations will update ongoing mission environmental documents (environmental impact statements, etc.) to include an appendix addressing mobilization missions. Mob EIR/EIS will be prepared, but not advertised for public information prior to mobilization.

APPENDIX 9
(Family Housing) to ANNEX N (Engineer) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan

1. PURPOSE
This Appendix describes family housing policies within FORSCOM during emergency or mobilization periods.

2. GENERAL

2.1 FORSCOM Engineer Responsibilities
Provide temporary lodging and family housing assistance to installations, other MACOMs, and HQDA to support mobilization operations. Functions include:

- Initiation of requests for emergency mobile home or other family assistance support from Federal agencies (HUD, FEMA, etc.).
- Obtain necessary lease and fund authorization from HQDA to support Corps of Engineer effort to acquire housing leases or real estate.

2.2 Installation Responsibilities
(1) Support mobilization housing to families IAW AR 210-50 and this appendix.

(2) Provide representation to the Installation Family Assistance Team for housing issues.

3. POLICIES
(1) The AR 210-50 policy on assigning, terminating or reporting family quarters remain in effect unless specifically modified by this plan.

(2) Government-controlled housing during periods of mobilization will include units in the installation inventory, and temporary or permanent units acquired through:

- The Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS).
- The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), or their counterpart organization within each State.
- The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).
- Leased quarters obtained through any program where the government, rather than the family, is responsible for lease payments.

(3) The installation commander has authority to use family housing for immediate installation needs other than family housing. If the commander determines quarters are required for immediate needs, occupants will be advised in writing and given a minimum of 30 days to vacate quarters. Dependents of sponsors assigned to the installation prior to mobilization may retain quarters for a minimum of 90 days during mobilization subsequent to sponsor's deployment.

4. EXECUTION
(1) Anticipate an increased workload in housing management from mobilization force activity and overseas evacuation operations. Rely primarily on existing on-post and off-post housing assets.

(2) Balance requirements for family housing, unaccompanied personnel housing (UPH) and Guest Housing (GH). Divert facilities as necessary to achieve balance.

(3) Update the excess housing availability report (DA Form 3182-R, Excess Housing List RCS: OSD 1368) using your mobilization housing requirements. Provide this report to HQ TRADOC, ATTN: ATEN-H, Fort Monroe, VA 23651; to State emergency manage-ment agencies; and, to area repatriation processing teams established at ports of embarkation.

(4) Lease off-post housing facilities. Acquire real estate or lease support from the Corps of Engineers or HUD. Identify and be prepared to take control of private commercial housing facilities for military use.

(5) Do not displace families of deployed sponsors with families of mobilization station sponsors. Give priority for continued occupancy of family housing to the resident family who will be seeking new quarters elsewhere, rather than to the incoming family who is vacating quarters elsewhere.

(6) Do not stockpile furnishings for family housing requirements. Stockpile unaccompanied personnel household (UPH) furniture for expected mobilization loads.

(7) Assignment priorities. Pending change to Table 3-3, AR 210-50, current regulatory priorities of housing assignments apply with the following category clarifications:

(8) House reserve component sponsors assigned cadre duties at the installation with the same AR 210-50 priority as active component members.

(9) Encourage reserve component sponsors assigned to an installation for training and deployment to leave their families at their home stations. Should a sponsor have family at the mobilization station, limit housing support to housing referral services for private sector quarters.

(10) Provide priority "5" housing support to DOD and other state department evacuee families referred by DHHS during emergency or non-emergency repatriation operations.

(11) House unaccompanied families of military personnel assigned overseas, but who were not assigned to the installation prior to deployment, with priority "6".

(12) Permit dependents of prisoners of war, and families of missing in action or missing nonhostile action personnel, to continue occupying their quarters until status changes.

ANNEX O
(Unit Training) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan

1. REFERENCE
ANNEX W.

2. GENERAL

2.1 Purpose
This Annex provides guidance and establishes objectives and procedures for the execution of the post-mobilization unit training mission.

2.2 Assumptions
(1) Basic plan.
(2) Mobilized unit personnel will require training prior to deployment. Plan on training with personnel and equipment on hand. In most instances, major combat support and combat service support end items will be available at the MS for only a limited time before shipment overseas. Therefore, training that is equipment dependent must be accomplished early on.
(3) Infantry and armor units have achieved platoon level proficiency during pre-mobilization training. All other combat units (field artillery, combat aviation, combat engineers, and air defense artillery) have achieved company level proficiency. The CS and CSS units have achieved company/battery/detachment-level proficiency during pre-mobilization training.
(4) Procedures for selection of unit post-mobilization training tasks, completion of FORSCOM Form 319-R, reporting procedures and guidelines for Reserve Component Unit Commanders, are contained in FORSCOM Regulation 500-3-3, Volume III, and the unit mobilization file.

2.3 Procedures
a. Post-mobilization training plans are prepared according to guidance in FORSCOM/ARNG Regulation 350-2.
b. The unit's METL, which is based primarily on OPLANs and external directives relating to a unit's wartime missions, is used to form training plans. Mission guidance in support of OPLANs is initiated at the WARTRACE or peacetime higher headquarters levels of command and flows down through the chain. The guidance must include adequate detail for development of the unit's METL. Once developed, a unit's METL is then approved by either the Corps/AC associate higher headquarters, the WARTRACE higher headquarters, or the RC unit's chain of command depending on the type of unit involved. Guidance on METL approval is provided in FORSCOM Regulation 350-4.
c. Units having a Unit Identification Code (UIC) ending in "AA", are defined as being mobilization entities. During pre-mobilization, these units will establish and maintain a FORSCOM Form 319-R for themselves, and will consolidate requirements for all organic and subordinate units. Exceptions to this requirement and more detailed instructions are in FORSCOM Regulation 500-3-3, Volume III, RC Unit Cdrs. Handbook.
d. A realistic Post-mobilization training program will be developed based on an accurate assessment of the unit's current training status. The assessment will include a review of information contained in an updated PTSR, Unit Status Report, Training Assessment Model, personnel and equipment status. Post-mobilization training shall continue from the time of mobilization through the anticipated deployment date.

2.4 Responsibilities

2.4.1 CONUSA
(1) The CONUSA are responsible for synchronizing all elements to ensure training support requirements are covered; for ensuring responsibilities are clearly understood; and for prioritizing and scheduling all RC training support activities. This is accomplished through command of the TSB and OPCON of the Division (EX).
(2) Assist units, through Training Support Brigades, in identifying the post-mobilization training required of RC units before deployment.
(3) Determine if the training time required to reach deployable status will impact on the scheduled deployment date of any RC unit.

2.4.1.1 Division Exercise (Div (EX))
The Div (EX) commander within his area of responsibility (AOR) will conduct missions under OPCON of the CONUSA as defined in the reference 1f. In conjunction/coordination with appropriate TSB, conduct lane training for designated RC chemical, signal, military police, engineer (non-combat), and all CSS units to include forward support battalions and the CS/CSS special platoons (medical, maintenance, support, and signal) within the HHC/HHB of the infantry, armor, field artillery, air defense artillery, engineer (combat), and aviation battalions.

2.4.1.2 Sim Bde/Div (EX)

The Sim Bde commander within his AOR conduct simulations supported command and staff exercises (Battle Command and Staff Training (BCST)) for RC brigade and battalion-level headquarters.

2.4.1.3 Training Support Brigade (TSB)

The TSB assumed functions of Regional Training Brigades and Readiness Groups (RG). The TSB commander within his AOR will:

(1) Command assigned E-Brigade (eSB) RTD and CA/CS/CSS battalions. Task organize, as necessary, for mission accomplishment.

(2) Coordinate and oversee the training support for the conduct of designated RC units lane training.

(3) Provide advice, evaluation, and mentoring to RC units. This includes branch/functional assistance capability formerly provided by Readiness Groups.

(4) Ensure lane, gunnery, mobile training team support and TAM evaluation is provided to designated RC units.

(5) Approve the mission essential task list (METL) for designated RC units, except for eSB and general officer command (GOCOM) FSP units.

(6) Provide input (TAM) to the AC associated unit commander on eSB's training readiness for a CTC rotation (Combat Training Center Preparatory Assessment process).

(7) Provide input to AC associated unit commander of eSB's and GOCOM FSP units on Section 1131, Title XI requirements (approve training plans; review readiness reports; assess man-power, equipment, and training resource requirements; and validate compatibility of RC unit with AC forces).

(8) Execute Section 1131, Title XI requirements for FSP units, except GOCOMs.

2.4.1.4 eSB's RTD/TSB

Continue the training assistance mission in direct support of designated eSB's. Functions include lane, gunnery, MTT support, and formal TAM evaluation during the unit's AT IAW FORSCOM Regulation 220-3.

(1) The RTD is dedicated to the supported eSB's.

(2) Any additional support requirements for other units will be forwarded to the TSB commander.

(3) Any use of RTD soldiers outside the supported eSB's will be on an exception to policy and with the concurrence of eSB's RC chain of command.

(4) Open dialogue between the AC commander, TAG, eSB commander, TSB commander and the CONUSA commander is imperative.

(5) Supported brigade commander may elect to fill unit vacancies with RTD personnel after mobilization, in coordination with the TSB commander and the mobilization station.

2.4.1.5 AC Corps/Divisions/Installations

(1) Provide mentorship (coach/teach) for associated RC units IAW FORSCOM Regulation 350-4 and reference 1c.

(2) Support, as required, CONUSA BCTP higher headquarters mission (ARNG Div), TAM evaluator requirements, and MTT as tasked by FORSCOM.

2.4.2 Mobilization Station Commander

(1) Training requirements for mobilizing units must be defined through a systematic process using the RC commander, TSB commander and installation commander or his G3/DCST/DPT. The RC unit commanders and leaders are key players in this process. The unit commander must clearly lay out his assessment of soldier and unit proficiency on METL tasks. This provides the foundation on which the training program is built, with assistance from the TSB and the installation commander. The relationship of time devoted to individual versus collective training must be adjusted to the units' needs and time available to prepare each unit.

(2) Based on an analysis of the RC unit's FORSCOM Form 319-R, identify total training support requirements for the MS. Identify all areas, facilities, training devices, ammunition, etc. to support RC units arriving at the MS.

(3) Determine if the training time required to reach deployable status will impact on any unit's scheduled deployment. Training facilities will be used on a 24-hour basis, if needed. Operate and expand post schools instruction (e.g., NBC school, leadership school, etc.) after M-day, as needed.

(4) Allocate training facilities and resources based on requirements submitted by units. Priority should be given to units with the earliest deployment dates.

(5) Monitor and coordinate training ammunition requirements.

2.4.3 Commander, United Stated Army Reserve Command (USARC) and The Adjutants General (TAGs)

(1) Provide mobilization planning guidance to RC units.

(2) Monitor and support AT and IDT of RC units to enhance maximum training potential before mobilization.

2.4.4 Mobilized Unit Commanders

(1) In addition to conducting training on collective tasks as identified on the unit METL (FORSCOM Form 1049-R), the unit commander will

participate in the development of the post-mobilization training program as outlined in b(1) above.

(2) Commanders will additionally concentrate on training on soldier/leader skills. This training will be designed to make best use of time available after unit equipment is shipped and will include the following as a minimum:

(a) Physical fitness. It's importance cannot be overstated. Training should be conducted in accordance with AR 350-15 and FM 21-20.

(b) Common Task Test. Testing is most often practiced in a sterile, "round robin" setting using the tasks, conditions and standards provided in the STP 21-series Soldier's Manual of Common Tasks. Testing should include an element of tactical realism to cause soldiers, as members of teams, crews, sections, and squads to think and react instinctively.

(c) The NBC Training. The following tasks are of paramount importance:

1. Recognize/react to chemical/ biological hazards.

2. Don Mission-Oriented Protection Posture (MOPP) gear.

3. Detect and identify chemical agents using M8/M9 paper.

4 Administer nerve agent antidote to self (self-aid) and to a nerve agent casualty (buddy-aid).

5. Decon skin and personal equipment using the M258A1 decon kit, the M291 skin decon kit, and the M295 equipment decon kit.

6. Drink from a canteen while wearing a protective mask.

7. Maintain and use the M40 series protective mask with hood.

(d) Care and maintenance of CTA 50-900 series and MTO&E equipment.

(e) Force protection to include terrorist threat. (See Appendix 1)

(f) Hazards and survival.

(g) Individual and crew served weapons proficiency.

(h) First Aid - Combat Lifesavers.

(i) Rules of Engagement.

(j) Personal hygiene.

(k) Threat and allied equipment recognition.

(l) An orientation on the area of probable operations to include language, customs, courtesies, etc.

APPENDIX

1. Force Protection Predeployment Training.

APPENDIX 1

(Force Protection Predeployment Training) to ANNEX O (Unit Training) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan

1. REFERENCE
ANNEX W.

2. PURPOSE
To provide guidance and establish general procedures for the conduct of force protection training prior to OCONUS deployment.

3. CONCEPT
Prior to deploying OCONUS, all personnel will receive training on combating terrorism and force protection. These personnel include individual soldiers deploying as part of a unit, as an individual staff augmentee or as a unit filler. Unit leaders will receive additional training focused on their leadership responsibilities for force protection.

4. RESPONSIBILITIES

4.1 CONUSA
Coordinate through channels with the gaining theater CINC to obtain theater-specific force protection information.

4.2 Mobilized Unit Commanders
(1) Conduct training on combating terrorism and force protection prior to deployment. Commanders will document that these individuals have received the training. Documentation should include the individual's standard name line and the date and location of the training. Training will include the following topics:
(a) Self-protection measures.
(b) Potential threats in the area of operations.
(c) Intelligence collecting on military personnel through HUMINT, PHOINT, and SIGINT awareness.
(d) Avoiding/overcoming routines.
(e) Maintaining a low profile.
(f) Sensitivity to changes in the security atmosphere.
(g) Preparation for unexpected events.
(h) Working environment awareness.
(i) Visitor control.
(j) Social and recreational activities awareness.
(k) Air, rail, and sea travel awareness.
(2) In addition to the training identified above, leaders of units deploying OCONUS will receive additional training focusing on leadership responsibilities, including risk management.

ANNEX P
(MOBTDA Development) to the FORSCOM Mobilization Plan

1. REFERENCES
ANNEX W

2. GENERAL
Purpose. To provide guidance for the implementation, maintenance, and use of MOBTDAs.

3. CONCEPT
The TAADS-R system and the MACOM/Installation containing Mobilization data will be updated using the following procedures.

a. Mobilization Tables of Distribution and Allowances (MOBTDAs) documenting Full Mobilization level are not required until further notice.

b. Current Department of the Army (DA) policy requires MOBTDAs to be prepared which reflect Presidential Selected Reserve Call-up (PSRC) and Partial levels of mobilization. All references to MOBTDAs in the below guidance refer to PSRC/Partial MOBTDAs.

c. The MOBTDAs will reflect only increases to the Peacetime TDA authorization that are minimum essential for PSRC and Partial mobilization

d. The MOBTDAs will not reflect positions to be filled by Individual Ready Reserve (IRR) except Individual Ready Reserve Augmentees. (See para 4.j. below for coding instructions and restrictions.)

4. DOCUMENTATION INSTRUCTIONS

a. Although the Army Authorization Documents System-Redesign (TAADS-R) will continue to show a "Required" (RQSTR) and an "Authorized" (AUSTR) column, the data entered in these columns on the MOBTDA no longer reflect requirements and authorizations. The RQSTR column will reflect the positions that are necessary for PSRC which are an increase from a Peacetime TDA authorization. The AUSTR column on the MOBTDA will reflect the number for just the incremental increases from PSRC to Partial. (It may be helpful to write the word "PSRC" in place of "RQSTR", and "Partial" in place of "AUSTR" to better understand the column heading definitions.)

b. If a position appears on the Peacetime TDA as "authorized", it will not appear on the MOBTDA because **only increases above the peacetime authorizations will appear on the MOBTDA**. Exception: In cases where an authorized Peacetime TDA Active Component (AC) military position is used to identify the need for a mobilization augmentee, the augmentee position will be identified on the MOBTDA. (This situation might occur when the individual in an authorized Peacetime TDA position deploys to another position upon mobilization, and the unit needs to fill this AC Peacetime TDA position with an augmentee.)

c. The MOBTDAs can be created by copying from the Peacetime TDA, or from scratch, whichever will be easiest for the proponent. (If the Peacetime TDA has many "required, not authorized" positions, it may be less time-consuming for the proponent to copy the Peacetime TDA to create the MOBTDA because those "required, not authorized" para/lines would not have to be retyped. The proponent would then also have to remember to delete the authorized Peacetime TDA lines from the MOBTDA and would have to ensure the proper numbers appear in the PSRC and PARTIAL columns.)

d. If a position on the Peacetime TDA is authorized, but the MOBTDA proponent deems that the position will not be needed under PSRC or Partial mobilization, enter the peacetime position's para/line on the MOBTDA and make it 0/0. (This situation might occur if a proponent decides a military peacetime position needs to be civilianized, or that the peacetime mission does not continue in mobilization. See Situation 5 below for an example.)

e. The MOBTDA positions are to be coded with the same para/lines as the Peacetime TDA to ease in tracking positions. If a position on the Peacetime TDA is not authorized and it is deemed necessary for PSRC or Partial mobilization, enter the same para/line on the MOBTDA as the position's para/line on the Peacetime TDA.

f. The only time a number other than "0" will appear in the PARTIAL column will be when a position, or piece of equipment, is needed *starting at* Partial mobilization (estimated to commence after the first 30 days of PSRC authority).

g. An augmentation Remarks Code must be annotated for each position on the MOBTDA unless the para/line is 0/0. (See "d" above.)

h. Remarks Codes apply to the *entire* para/line. Therefore, it will be necessary to split the para/line into separate lines if a Remarks Code applies to a position under PARTIAL, but not under PSRC. (See Situation 9 below for an example of splitting lines.)

i. Active Guard and Reserve (AGR) positions are not to be documented on the MOBTDA. Therefore, Remarks Codes "MS", "89" and "92" will not be used. Exception: If an AGR position is authorized on the Peacetime TDA and the proponent deems it is not needed for mobilization, the Peacetime TDA para/line for the AGR should be carried over to the MOBTDA and coded with a 0/0.

j. Funded Individual Mobilization Augmentees (IMAs), (*Remarks Code "MD"),* and Drilling IMAs (*Remarks Codes "MD DM*"), are to be used only on positions in the PSRC column. The IRRs (*Remarks Code "MJ")* are to be coded only on positions in the PARTIAL column. Other augmentation remarks codes can be used for positions in either column.

k. Funded IMAs are prioritized and allocated by ODCSOPS. The IMA positions that exceed the funded allocation are to be coded "ME". Do not code a position with Remarks Codes "ME MJ" or "ME MD". Proponents may consider coding previous "ME" positions as "MJ", although the "MJ" codes are also restricted to the number of IRRs allocated by ODCSOPS. Positions E4 and below are not to be coded for fill by an IMA, IAW AR 140-145, para 3-1e(1).

l. Remarks Codes "MA" and "MB" are not to be used on a PSRC/Partial MOBTDA.

m. In accordance with current DA policy, all Identity (IDENT) codes on MOBTDAs will be "interchangeable". Exceptions to the DA Interchangeability Policy must be granted by ODCSPER IAW message,
DAPE-HR-L, 151715Z Feb 96, Subj: Identity Coding for Tables of Distribution and Allowances (TDA). Code IMA positions with IDENT Code of "F" (Officers), "J" (Warrant Officers), or "Q" (Enlisted) to indicate the positions are not suited for fill by retirees. Code IRR and other military augmentation (not IMA) positions with IDENT Code "K" (Officers), "P" (Warrant Officers), or "I" (Enlisted) to indicate the positions are suited for fill by retirees.

n. Military Essentiality Codes (MECs) are not required for MOBTDAs.

o. Section III (Equipment) will be documented to reflect only the additional equipment needed for PSRC in the PSRC column. Only increases in equipment from PSRC to Partial will be documented in the Partial column. (If no additional equipment is needed above Peacetime, Section III will be blank.)

p. If the need arises to see the *complete picture* of a unit's Partial mobilization structure, the unit's Peacetime TDA authorizations, MOBTDA PSRC and PARTIAL columns must be added together.

q. Structure in a MOBTDA paragraph need not necessarily follow the *usual* format of Chief/Officers/Warrant Officers/Enlisted/Civilian, nor will it necessarily be in order by rank/grade. The para/lines in a MOBTDA will reflect augmentation to the same para/lines in the Peacetime TDA to ease in tracking positions, if necessary. If a position (Branch/Title/Grade/MOS) does not exist on the Peacetime TDA and the proponent deems one is necessary for mobilization, the MOBTDA para/line will be the next line after the last line in the paragraph on the Peacetime TDA. (See Situation 9 below for an example.)

r. **REMEMBER,** when determining mobilization needs, the positions authorized on the Peacetime TDA are included in mobilization, but they are not documented on the MOBTDA. Example: If a Peacetime TDA position is required 3 and authorized 1 (3R/1A) and the proponent believes 3 positions are needed during mobilization, only 2 positions will be entered on the MOBTDA since 1 is already documented on the Peacetime TDA.

s. Proponents must ensure only minimum essential positions are documented on MOBTDAs to fulfill units' PSRC and Partial mobilization missions. Active Component resources may be limited, so civilianization of military Peacetime positions should be considered. Augmentation positions may require self-funding.

5. POSSIBLE SITUATIONS AND DOCUMENTATION EXAMPLES

(Examples of how to document the following situations can be found on the SAMPLE PSRC/PARTIAL MOBTDA at the end of this section. The SAMPLE Peacetime TDA is also provided to assist in understanding how the conversion takes place.)

SITUATION 1: *Position is "required not authorized" on the Peacetime TDA. Proponent deems it's needed for PSRC and Partial mobilization:* Determine if position could be civilianized. If so, enter the same para/line as is on the Peacetime TDA, code it with a civilian series/grade/title and IDENT, code it with Remarks Code MQ, and make it 1/0. If it must remain military, enter the same para/line as is on the Peacetime TDA, make it 1/0 with Remarks Code "MQ" (or other appropriate non-IMA Remarks code). To clarify the reason the MOBTDA para/line will be coded 1/0 instead of 1/1 is because the position is required (but not authorized) on the Peacetime TDA. Since the proponent deems the position is needed under PSRC, the "1" will appear in the PSRC column. A "1" isn't placed in the PARTIAL column because the proponent doesn't believe *another* position is needed at Partial mobilization if it deems the position filled at PSRC will be enough to accomplish the PSRC and the Partial mobilization missions. Remember, the PARTIAL column will only have a number other than "0" when a position is needed *starting at* Partial mobilization.

SITUATION 2: *Position is 2R/1A on the Peacetime TDA. Proponent deems 2 positions are needed for PSRC and Partial mobilization.* Enter same para/line

as is on the Peacetime TDA onto the MOBTDA and make it 1/0. Enter Remarks Code "MQ" (or other appropriate non-IMA augmentation Remarks Code.

SITUATION 3: *Position is 3R/0A on the Peacetime TDA. Proponent deems 2 positions are needed in PSRC and 1 is needed starting at Partial mobilization.* Enter the same para/line as is on the peacetime TDA onto the MOBTDA and make it 2/1. Enter Remarks Code "MQ" (or other appropriate non-IMA augmentation Remarks Code).

SITUATION 4: *Position is 2R/1A on the Peacetime TDA. Proponent deems 2 positions are needed for PSRC and Partial mobilization, and 1 of the positions needs to be a funded IMA.* Enter the same para/line as is on the Peacetime TDA onto the MOBTDA. Make the line 1/0. Make the IDENT code to "F" (Officer), "J" (Warrant Officer), or "Q" (Enlisted), and add Remarks Code "MD".

SITUATION 5: *Position is 2/1 on Peacetime TDA. Proponent deems the positions can be civilianized and are needed in PSRC and Partial mobilization.* Enter the same para/line military information as is on the Peacetime TDA onto the MOBTDA and make the line 0/0. Add an "alpha" line under it with the civilian series/grade/title and IDENT code. Make the "alpha" line 2/0 with Remarks Code "MQ". (Do not renumber the line to put the civilianized position in proper structure order with the civilians *below* the military positions.)

SITUATION 6: *Position is 1/0 on the Peacetime TDA. Proponent wants it filled by an IRR.* Enter the same para/line as is on the Peacetime TDA onto the MOBTDA. Make it 0/1 with Remarks Code "MJ" and IDENT "K" (Officers), "P" (Warrant Officers) or "I" (Enlisted).

SITUATION 7: *Position is 1/0 on the Peacetime TDA. Proponent deems the position is needed at PSRC, but an additional position is needed at Partial mobilization.* Enter the same para/line as is on the Peacetime TDA onto the MOBTDA. Make the line 1/1 with Remarks Code "MQ" (or other appropriate non-IMA augmentation Remarks Code).

SITUATION 8: *Position is 8/7 on the Peacetime TDA. Proponent deems 8 positions are needed under PSRC and 11 are needed under Partial mobilization.* Enter the same para/line as is on the Peacetime TDA onto the MOBTDA. Make it 1/3 with Remarks Code "MQ" (or other appropriate non-IMA augmentation Remarks Code).

SITUATION 9: *Position does not exist on the Peacetime TDA. Proponent deems there is a need for 2 positions, but 1 needs to be a Drilling IMA and the other needs to be filled from the IRR.*

Look at the Peacetime TDAs paragraph to see the last line number. Make the Drilling IMA position the next line number, make it 1/0 with IDENT code "F" (Officer), "J" (Warrant Officer), or "Q" (Enlisted), and Remarks Codes "MD DM". Add an "alpha" line for the IRR position. Make it 0/1 with IDENT code "K" (Officers), "P" (Warrant Officers) or "I" (Enlisted), and Remarks Code "MJ".

EQUIPMENT - SECTION III: Determine the *additional* equipment needs for mobilization. The PSRC column will reflect only the *increases* from the Peacetime TDA. The PARTIAL column will reflect only the *increases* from PSRC. (The attached Sample shows an increase of Masks for each position on the MOBTDA. Realize that this is an "example" only of how the Equipment Section is to be documented and is not intended to imply that each position on a MOBTDA should be issued a Mask.)

ANNEX Q
(Legal) To FORSCOM Mobilization Plan

1. REFERENCES
ANNEX W.

2. GENERAL

2.1 Purpose
To provide instructions, policies, and procedures for legal support to AC and mobilized RC units during Phases I, II, III and IV of Mobilization (see **ANNEX C**) and at mobilization stations (MS). In addition, this annex provides policies and instructions for the application of the Mobilization Personnel System (MOBPERS) (See **APPENDIX 1** to **ANNEX E**) and the Mobilization Cross Leveling System (MCL) (**APPENDIX 5** to **ANNEX E**) to Judge Advocate General's Corps (JAGC) mobilization assignments.

2.2 Assumption
The Secretary of the Army will designate commanders of newly activated installations operating as separate installations as general court-martial convening authorities (GCMCAs) on or before M+60.

3. CONCEPT

a. Judge Advocate (JA) functions will be provided in accordance with requirements of laws and regulations and in consonance with existing directives, policies, and procedures.

b. In general, JA resources organic to the installation will provide required base operations (BASOPS) legal support. These JA resources include RC JAs in the following categories: Assigned IMA JAs; IRR JAs "earmarked" against the MOB TDA; JAs assigned Garrison Support Units (GSUs) mobilized to support the installation; and JAs assigned to Regional Support Commands (RSCs). In addition, BASOPS legal support may be provided by JAs assigned to Judge Advocate General Service Organization (JAGSO) designated as a Mobilization Support Organization (MSO) detachments specifically structured, organized, and/or mobilized to provide BASOPS legal support (CONUS sustaining base) to a particular installation or geographical area, and by JAGSO MSOs organized and mobilized to provide mobilization legal support to CONUSA Staff Judge Advocate (SJA) offices. The JAGSOs designated as MSOs are part of the CONUS Sustaining Base and are designated to provide area support in each Federal Service Region and mob/demob surge support to Power Projection Platforms.

c. The JA personnel organic to other RC and AC units will provide legal support to their units. The JA personnel organic to other AC and RC units may be used to provide BASOPS legal support by augmenting BASOPS legal resources to the extent that this does not detract from unit preparedness, mission-essential operations and preparation for deployment. This legal support augmentation by other AC and RC Troop Program Unit (TPU) JAs will primarily assist in the legal preparation portion of Soldier Readiness Processing (SRP), including preparation of legal documents for deploying soldiers. The JAs organic to AC and RC units will not be assigned cases or duties which could impede or delay deployment with their units.

d. The primary mission of deploying JAGSO Legal Support Organizations (LSOs) is to prepare for their wartime mission in support of OPLANS and to prepare for deployment. Deploying LSOs may <u>not</u> be used to augment installation legal support (BASOPS) without prior approval of this headquarters, ATTN: AFCG-JA. However, upon request by the installation SJA, LSOs may assist other units in the legal portion of SRP processing and other legal support on an <u>incidental</u> basis, <u>to the extent that it does not adversely affect LSOs mission training and preparation for deployment</u> and provides an opportunity to train for the unit's wartime mission. HQ FORSCOM (FCJA-ML) will be informed of legal support provided by LSOs.

4. RESPONSIBILITIES

4.1 The Judge Advocate General
In accordance with Article 6, UCMJ (10 U.S.C. 806 (a)), The Judge Advocate General (TJAG) is responsible for recommending all JA officer assignments. He exercises this authority through the Office of The Judge Advocate General's Personnel, Plans and Training Office (DAJA-PT). This authority continues during all levels of mobilization; however, TJAG may delegate this authority as appropriate under emergency or hostile conditions restricting effective communications.

4.2 The Mobilization Station
The Mobilization Station (MS) SJA is the primary local POC, during any level of mobilization, for resolution or transmission of JA officer-related personnel assignment issues involving all JA (55A) officer and warrant officer (550A) personnel,

including Military Judges (55B), and Defense Counsel.

4.3 The United States Army Legal Services Agency
The United States Army Legal Services Agency (USALSA) provides military judge support to AC and mobilized RC units at mobilization stations. Assignments are coordinated with OTJAG (DAJA-PT) and the Chief Trial Judge.

4.4 The United States Army Trial Defense Service
The United States Army Trial Defense Service (USATDS) provides legal defense services to AC and mobilized RC units and members at mobilization stations. Assignments are coordinated with OTJAG (DAJA-PT) and the Chief, USATDS.

4.5 CONUSAs
(1) Review installation mobilization plans and MOB TDAs to ensure that the plan provides for adequate legal support to AC and mobilized RC units at the MS.

(2) Supervise Reserve Component Premobilization Legal Preparation, including the Premobilization Legal Counseling Program (See Appendix 1 below).

4.6 Mobilization Stations
(1) Provide legal support, to include the exercise of GCMCA (if authorized), to AC and mobilized RC units and members assigned and attached to the MS (See paragraph 5a below).

(2) Provide legal support, to include the exercise of GCMCA jurisdiction, to semi-active installations and state-operated mobilization stations (SOMS) for which they are the supporting GCMCA (See paragraph 5a and Appendix 2 below).

(3) Provide administrative and logistical support to military judges and defense counsel as required by AR 27-10.

(4) Assign RC JAs , ordered to the MS by ARPERCEN, to predetermined unit and MOBTDA vacancies after coordination with the installation SJA, who will receive assignment instructions from the Office of The Judge Advocate General (DAJA-PT).

g. Commanders with GCMCA area responsibilities (see AR 27-10, and AR 5-9 as modified by approved recommendations, and departmental implementation, of the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Commission) will ensure exercise of GCMCA over RC units mobilized in their geographic support areas (See paragraph 5a below).

4.7 STARC/RSC
The STARC/RSC commanders will ensure that RC commanders provide for premobilization legal preparation (including the premobilization legal counseling program and the provision of premobilization legal services) in accordance with HQDA, FORSCOM, area commands, and NGB directives. (See Appendix 1 below).

4.8 SJAs and Area Claims Authorities (ACAs)
The SJAs and area claims authorities (ACAs) designated in AR 27-20 process claims with respect to mobilized RC forces in accordance with current guidelines for their areas of responsibility (See paragraph 5b below).

5. EXECUTION

5.1 Exercise of Court-Martial Convening Authority
(1) Commanders with GCMCA area responsibilities will ensure exercise of general court-martial jurisdiction over mobilized RC forces in their geographical support areas from the time the units are federalized until they depart for their MS (Phase III of Mobilization).

(2) The MS commanders will exercise general court-martial jurisdiction over mobilized RC forces for which their installations serve as MS and for those for which their installations serve as the supporting GCMCA from the time the forces depart their home station (Phase IV of Mobilization) until they depart from their air or sea port of embarkation.

(3) The provisions of subparagraphs 5a (1) and (2) are not applicable to RC units or members assigned or attached to one of the following:

(a) A deployable or nondeployable AC organization whose commander is a GCMCA, as authorized or designated pursuant to Article 22, Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ).

(b) An RC organization (e.g., a division) whose commander becomes a GCMCA upon order to AD or subsequent to such an order as authorized or designated pursuant to Article 22, UCMJ.

5.2 Claims Administration
(1) The ACAs, or claims processing authorities designated by an ACA, will investigate and process claims (including affirmative claims) originating in their areas of responsibility, during phases III and IV of mobilization. For economy of effort, thoroughness of investigation, and with concurrences of the SJAs concerned, ACAs may transfer responsibility for

investigation and processing of particular claims to the SJA of the MS of the member involved (including SJAs whose commanders exercise GCMCA over semiactive installations and SOMS).

(2) The SJAs will investigate and process claims arising at their MS and, where applicable, those arising at semiactive installations and SOMS over which their commanders exercise GCMCA, and those claims transferred with SJA concurrence.

5.3 MS Mobilization Planning Requirements

(1) The MS SJAs will plan for provision of legal support and services to AC and mobilized RC units at their installations and to semiactive installations and SOMS they support. Installation mobilization plans should:

(a) Include provisions for part-time military magistrates and legal assistance;

(b) Plan for the exercise of GCMCA, upon mobilization, over all RC forces within the installation's area of responsibility as set forth at paragraph 5a above; and

(c) Include detailed provisions concerning the exercise of GCMCA jurisdiction over semiactive installations and SOMS (See Appendix 2). The MS SJAs should also plan to assist RC commanders exercising GCMCA.

(2) The MS SJAs will develop a mobilization TDA for the installation SJA office that will provide mobilization legal support without reliance on direct augmentation from deployable RC, AC, or other units having no installation support missions and provide for enough individual mobilization augmentees (IMAs) to provide legal services during the early phases of mobilization, after considering the authorized peacetime strength of the garrison and the deployment of JA personnel who would otherwise normally provide installation legal services.

5.4 JAGC Mobilization Assignments

(1) The MOBPERS (**APPENDIX 1** to **ANNEX E**) and MCL (**APPENDIX 5 to ANNEX E**) have been modified to enable TJAG to discharge his statutory and regulatory obligations for the management and assignment of JAGC officers. Nonunit Reserve Component JAGC officers and selected retired regular JAGs who have been recalled to active duty by the Secretary of the Army. The JAs and enlisted legal personnel (71D and 71E) will be preassigned to each MS military personnel office (MILPO) by MOBPERS in accordance with **APPENDIX 1 to ANNEX E**. The MILPO will give the SJA a list of all mobilizing JAGC officers reporting to that MS. As the officers arrive, the SJA, and when appropriate, the senior defense counsel (SDC), will coordinate a qualitative match of available JAGC officers to fill remaining JA requirements. It is imperative that all JA requirements in deploying units be filled to the maximum extent possible.

(2) Proposed assignments, as well as requests for additional officers and reports of excess officers, will be coordinated with the CONUSA SJAs and transmitted via priority message to HQDA (DAJA-PT), with an information copy to HQ FORSCOM, 1777 Hardee Avenue, SW., ATTN: AFCG-JA, Fort McPherson, GA 30330-1062. Messages pertaining to trial defense counsel and military judges will be transmitted through Office of the Chief (OTC) the OTC, USATDS and the Chief Trail Judge to the Commander, USA Legal Services Agency (USALSA). On approval by HQDA (DAJA-PT), JAGC officer assignments will be handled by the MS concerned.

(3) During a 10 U.S.C. 12304 Presidential Selected Reserve Call up (PSRC), the MUSARC SJA, in coordination with the CONUSA SJA and the USARC SJA, will approve home station cross-leveling of JA officers and legal support personnel.

APPENDICES

1. Premobilization Legal Preparation
2. Establishment of Legal Services at Semiactive Installations and SOMS
3. United States Army Trial Defense Service
4. Military Judge Support
5. Legal Support for Family Assistance
6. Casualty Assistance Support

APPENDIX 1

(Premobilization Legal Preparation) to ANNEX Q (Legal) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan

1. PURPOSE

To provide instructions for the execution of Premobilization Legal Preparation (PLP), which includes the Premobilization Legal Counseling Program (PLCP) and Premobilization Legal Services (PLS), and mobilization planning assistance to installation commanders responsible for legal services to RC forces.

2. GENERAL

The PLP is administered by RC organizations (RSCs, GOCOMs, and State Adjutants General) under FORSCOM and National Guard directives. The AC participation is limited to general supervision by the MACOM and CONUSA SJAs. The PLP is a proactive initiative designed to alert soldiers and their families of the consequences of failing to have their legal affairs in order and providing legal services prior to mobilization and/or call to active duty. The PLP consists of:

a. The PLCP, which is a FORSCOM-directed program to inform RC soldiers and families of the need to have personal legal affairs in order before mobilization. It is primarily an educational program.

b. The PLS, which is the provision of individual legal advice and preparation of legal documents, such as wills and powers of attorney.

3. EXECUTION

a. PLCP.

(1) The RC commanders will provide premobilization legal counseling to RC unit members IAW FORSCOM/NGB Regulation 350-2. To ensure rapid mobilization, personal legal affairs must be up-to-date. The PLCP is a mandatory, continuing part of RC preparation for activation.

(2) STARCs/MUSARCS (State Adjutants General, RSCs, GOCOMs) are responsible for coordination and implementation of the PLCP at least once every year for USAR and ARNG members.

(3) Priority for premobilization legal counseling will be given to units scheduled to be mobilized between M+1 to M+60. Counseling will be provided to later mobilizing units and members as time and professional resources permit. As a general rule, PLCP should be provided at least once every two years.

(4) Premobilization legal counseling will be given by RC JAs organic to RSC. The GOCOM units, supplemented with JA attached to units for this purpose only. The RSC and GOCOM commanders will provide legal counseling personnel to the ARNG at the request of the State Adjutant General. The ARNG legal personnel are also authorized to assist USAR units/personnel. The JAGSO LSO personnel should not be used to perform PLCP, except for their own units, if use of the LSO has any deleterious impact on their mission readiness.

b. PLS.

(1) The PLS is provided to RC soldiers and their families by RC JAs, subject to available resources.

(2) The PLS will not detract from essential training requirements.

(3) The PLS is primarily an RC initiative supported by RC personnel and resources. RSCs/State Adjutants General will provide word processing center support for preparation of legal documents such as wills and powers of attorney.

c. On mobilization, MS SJAs must be prepared to provide legal counseling to mobilized personnel to ensure that all unit and IRR soldiers are SRP-qualified.

d. There is no requirement that every soldier have a will. The decision whether to have a will is an individual choice made by the soldier based on legal advice and assistance. Deployment will not be delayed because individual soldiers claim that their legal documents are not in order. The mobilization station SJA's judgment regarding legal preparation shall be final.

APPENDIX 2

(Establishment of Legal Services at Semi-active Installations and State-Operated Mobilization Stations {SOMS}) to ANNEX Q (Legal) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan

1. PURPOSE

To provide special instructions pertaining to the establishment of legal services, including GCMCA, at semiactive installations and SOMS.

2. CONCEPT

The commanders of semiactive installations or SOMS opened to provide support to mobilizing RC forces will be responsible for legal support in accordance with this Annex. Additional legal support will be provided by the supporting GCMCA IAW figure B-1, AR 5-9 as modified by approved recommendations, and departmental implementation, of the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Commission. Semi-active installations and SOMS, which may be activated as mobilization stations, and their supporting GCMCAs are as follows:

Station	Supporting GCMCA
Cp. Atterbury	Ft Benjamin Harrison
Cp. Blanding	Ft Stewart
Cp. Edwards	Ft Devens
Cp. Grayling	Ft Sheridan
Cp. Ripley	Ft Sheridan
Cp. Roberts	Ft Ord
Cp. Shelby	Ft Rucker
Ft Chaffee	Ft Sill
Ft A.P. Hill	Ft Meade
Ft Indiantown Gap	Ft Meade
Ft McCoy	Ft Sheridan
Ft Pickett	Ft Bragg
Gowen Field	Ft Lewis
Ft Buchanan	Ft McPherson

3. EXECUTION

a. Supporting GCMCA. Newly activated installations may have limited capacity and authority to exercise GCMCA or to provide other aspects of legal support during the early stages of mobilization. Planners will consider all elements of required support for both the newly activated installations and the supporting GCMCAs in their installation mobilization plans. Legal support will be provided by JA personnel organic to the newly activated installation, but planners should assume that the new installation will not be self-sustaining until at least M+180. The supporting GCMCA will note, in the legal annex to the installation mobilization plan, that legal support will be provided to the newly activated installation. Instructions for the exercise of GCMCA and subordinate court-martial jurisdiction will also be included in the annex. The mobilization plan for the newly activated installation will also describe the support to be provided by the supporting GCMCA.

b. Separate Installations. For planning, it will be assumed that commanders of newly activated installations operating as separate installations (**APPENDIX 2** to **ANNEX A**) will be designated as GCMCAs on or before M+60. After coordination with the supporting GCMCA and the installation commander, FORSCOM, or the supporting GCMCA, will initiate the request for designation as a GCMCA to HQDA (DAJA-CL). After designation as a GCMCA, the commander of a newly activated installation may still need the assistance of the supporting GCMCA. Assistance may include personnel augmentation (e.g., court reporters) and limited exercise of GCM jurisdiction for trials by court-martial. All elements of support, before and after designation of the commander as a GCMCA, will be addressed in the respective installations mobilization plans.

c. Subinstallations. Commanders of primary installations commanding newly activated mobilization stations through a deputy installation commander will exercise GCMCA over RC personnel mobilized at those stations. For planning, it may be assumed that the primary installation commander will continue to exercise GCMCA through at least M+180. The manner in which subordinate court-martial jurisdiction will be exercised at such subinstallations will be specifically considered and described in the legal annex to installation mobilization plans.

d. The ARNG Officers in a Title 32 USC status, in command of SOMS, will not take any UCMJ action against soldiers who are in a Title 10 USC status.

APPENDIX 3

(U.S. Army Trial Defense Services) to ANNEX Q (Legal) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan

1. PURPOSE

To provide instructions, policies, and procedures for defense counsel (DC) support to the AC, mobilized RC units, and mobilization stations.

2. GENERAL

a. The US Army Trial Defense Service (USATDS) is responsible for providing DC support to AC and mobilized RC units and members. To the extent possible, standard trial defense service (TDS) organizational concepts will apply. Regional Defense Counsel (RDC) will exercise overall responsibility for the defense function at mobilization stations in their regions. The senior defense counsel (SDC) of the mobilization station TDS field office will, regardless of rank, remain responsible for DC operations and support. This includes direct supervision of DC assigned to deploying units.

b. In general, TDS personnel organic to the installation TDS field office (including DC personnel organic to or attached to the USAR garrison stationed at the installation) will provide the required DC support. Unless directed otherwise by the Chief, USATDS, DC organic to RC units and other AC units will provide DC support to their units, and if it does not detract from unit preparedness and mission-essential operations, may be used to augment the installation TDS field office. The JAGSO Trial Defense Teams may provide DC support for the installation USATDS field office as provided for in paragraph 3d.

c. Defense counsel attached to AC and RC units will not be assigned cases or duties which could impede or delay deployment with their units.

3. MOBILIZATION PLANNING

In coordination with the installation SJA, the SDC will:

a. Determine DC support required during various phases and conditions of mobilization.

b. Formulate a written plan for the DC support appendix to the legal annex of the installation mobilization plan.

c. Report additional anticipated DC requirements through the RDC to the Chief, TDS. (Requirements will be incorporated into the U.S. Army Legal Services Agency's overall mobilization plan.)

d. Identify and report the number and grade of individual mobilization augmentees required, with special consideration for DC requirements during early phases of mobilization.

e. Coordinate with appropriate RDC as necessary for mobilization.

4. MUTUAL SUPPORT AGREEMENTS

The field office and the Office of the Staff Judge Advocate will provide backup support to each other in accordance with current policies and procedures.

5. SEMIACTIVE AND STATE-OWNED AND OPERATED INSTALLATIONS

The TDS field office for the GCMCAs responsible for providing legal services to semiactive and state-owned and operated installations listed in Appendix 2 to **ANNEX A** will be responsible for providing DC support to those installations. Guidance will be provided in installation mobilization plans. The HQ FORSCOM will notify the Chief, USATDS of changes in the status of installations and requirements for additional DC support.

6. ADMINISTRATIVE AND LOGISTIC SUPPORT

The MS commanders are responsible for providing administrative and logistic support to USATDS personnel attached to their installations. Planning must include requirements for expanded support during mobilization. Such support includes, but is not limited to:

a. Quarters and rations for USATDS officers, commensurate to their grade and rank.

b. All financial services and requirements.

c. All personnel services and requirements.

d. Army transportation support.

e. Office space, equipment (includes automation equipment), supplies, and class A telephone service.

f. Clerical and administrative support.

APPENDIX 4

(Military Judge Support) to ANNEX Q (Legal) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan

1. REFERENCE

AR 27-10, 24 Jun 96.

2. PURPOSE

To provide instructions, policies, and procedures for military judge support to mobilized units and mobilization stations.

3. GENERAL

a. The Commander, USALSA, in consultation with the Chief Trial Judge, is responsible for providing military judge support for mobilizing units and mobilization stations.

b. The chief circuit judge of a judicial circuit is responsible for the administration of the court dockets and arrangement of military judge support for all special and general court-martial cases in all GCMCA jurisdictions within the circuit.

4. EXECUTION

a. The MS SJAs should identify the active duty chief circuit judge responsible for their jurisdiction. The name, address, and telephone number of the responsible chief circuit judge should be in the installation mobilization plan. The name and address of the chief circuit judge responsible for each jurisdiction may be obtained from the Administration Office, HQ, USALSA, NASSIF Building, 5611 Colombia Pike, Room 224, Falls Church, VA 22041-5013.

b. Current peacetime trial judiciary policies and responsibilities shall continue to the extent practicable. On mobilization, additional military judges will be ordered to active duty to provide military judge support. The Chief, Trial Judiciary may assign one or more additional military judges to a mobilization station.

c. The MS SJAs should submit all requests for military judge support to chief circuit judge responsible for their jurisdiction. If the judge is unable to provide enough military judge support, he should request assistance from the Chief Judge for his judicial circuit.

APPENDIX 5

(Legal Support to Family Assistance) to ANNEX Q (Legal) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan

1. PURPOSE

To provide special instructions regarding the provision of legal services in support of family assistance during premoblization, mobilization and deployment, mobilization sustainment (CONUS sustaining base) (post-mobilization), and demobilization. The guidance herein should be read in conjunction with **APPENDIX 4** (FAMILY ASSISTANCE) to **ANNEX E** (PERSONNEL), FMP.

2. GENERAL

a. Pro-active implementation of premobilization legal preparation (See **APPENDIX 1** to **ANNEX Q**) will ease family assistance problems after alert and call to active duty of RC soldiers.

b. The CONUSA SJAs will ensure that legal services are readily available to family members during mobilization, mobilization sustainment and demobilization. Legal information and assistance will normally be coordinated through STARC or installation SJAs.

c. The RC JAGSOs MSO organized and/or mobilized to support the CONUS sustaining base will be the primary source for legal support to family assistance. In addition, RC JAs not yet ordered to active duty will also provide legal support to commanders responsible for family assistance/support to families of AC and RC forces mobilized and/or deployed in support of U.S. operations.

d. The JAs and other legal support personnel supporting family assistance will receive formal instruction peculiar to the legal requirements of the prospective clients and will be knowledgeable of the details of the operation of the family assistance centers and the scope of its available services. In most instances, they will receive formal instruction from local counsel or RC judge advocates knowledgeable in the administration of the applicable state laws. Legal information, advice and assistance will be coordinated through the STARC, the CONUSA, or installation Staff Judge Advocate or with available state and local legal services agencies.

e. The JAs supporting family assistance centers will provide support during operational hours (potentially 24 hours a day) during the early stages of mobilization, and will be available for emergency advice, as necessary.

3. CONCEPT

a. The CONUSA SJA will:

(1) Anticipate the JA and support personnel required during various phases of mobilization to provide adequate legal support to family assistance, including support to STARC family assistance centers and installation family assistance teams.

(2) Formulate a written plan for the legal support appendix to the family assistance program.

(3) Review the legal annex to the STARC/MUSARC family assistance plans.

(4) Ensure liaison among SJAs of installations, STARCs and RSCs.

b. The STARC/RSC SJAs will:

(1) Coordinate the provision RC JAs to provide the counseling and other related legal services to support the family assistance mission.

(2) Develop the legal annex to the STARC/MUSARC family assistance plan.

c. Installation SJAs will develop the legal annex to the installation family assistance plan.

4. EXECUTION

a. The primary source for legal support of family assistance will be those JAGSO MSOs organized and mobilized to provide CONUS base sustainment. Alternately, those RC JAs not yet ordered to active duty may, with the concurrence of the TAG/MUSARC concerned, provide assistance (e.g. by use of alternate AT, inactive duty training (IDT), ADT, or TTAD.

b. The SJAs will designate JAs and support personnel for prospective duty at family assistance centers. The JAs shall be provided necessary support personnel, equipment, and supplies to deliver a full range of legal services, to include the rendering of personal consultation to family members, preparation and distribution of appropriate fact sheets regarding legal protections (including the Soldiers and Sailors Civil Relief Act, 50 U.S.C. App. 501-547, 560-593) and entitlements of family members. Optionally - if qualified attorneys are available and if such expanded legal assistance is authorized by TJAG JAs may offer basic assistance in the local courts.

c. The SJAs should consider providing a JA to the local Press Information Center (PIC) to advise the Public Affairs Officer on legal matters related to information release concerning family assistance.

d. The SJAs will coordinate with the TAG/MUSARC SJA to request local area RC JA personnel to provide immediate supplemental assistance.

5. ADMINISTRATIVE AND LOGISTIC SUPPORT

Local installations are responsible for providing administrative and logistical support for JAs assisting in providing family assistance. The JA personnel

supporting the family assistance centers and the PIC will be provided administrative and logistical support. Such support includes, but is not limited to:

a. Quarters and rations for assigned officers commensurate with their grade and rank.

b. All financial services and requirements.

c. All personal services and requirements.

d. Army transportation support.

e. Equipment, to include automation support, supplies, and administrative support.

APPENDIX 6

(Casualty Assistance Support) to ANNEX Q (Legal) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan

1. PURPOSE

To provide special instructions regarding the establishment of casualty assistance support, especially in the event of a mass casualty.

2. GENERAL

a. In the event of mass casualties, local SJAs will provide casualty assistance centers (CAC) with legal support personnel (attorneys and legal specialists), as determined by the local SJA. Private consultation areas will be made available for legal personnel to counsel survivors and their respective notification officers (NO) and Casualty Assistance Officers (CAO).

b. Generally, the installation or the unit MILPO is the proponent and staffing section for the entirety of the support plan and the establishment, functioning, and operational supervision of the CAC.

c. Judge Advocates (JAs) and other legal support personnel supporting the CAC will receive formal instruction peculiar to the legal requirements of the prospective clients and will be knowledgeable of the details of the operation of the CAC and the scope of its available services. In most instances, they will receive formal instruction from local counsel or RC JAs knowledgeable in the administration of the applicable state probate code and procedural rules applicable thereto.

3. MOBILIZATION PLANNING

In coordination with the staff proponent, the SJA will:

a. Ascertain the judge advocate and support personnel required during various phases of mobilization to provide adequate legal support to the CAC and provide the counseling and other related legal services appropriate for this mission.

b. Formulate a written plan for the legal support appendix to the installation (unit) mass casualty plan.

c. The JA officers will perform only legal duties for which they are trained. They should not perform any nonlegal duties, such as casualty notification officer, casualty assistance officer, or nay other duties that would interfere with their primary assigned legal duties. However, JA support personnel are not so exempted, though use of them as NOs and CAOs is discouraged. Local SJAs should determine the availability of JA support personnel in the grade of SFC and above to perform duties as NOs or CAOs if no other personnel are available to fulfill this duty.

4. EXECUTION

a. The SJAs will designate JAs and support personnel for prospective duty at the installation (unit) CAC. The SJA representatives shall be provided necessary support personnel, equipment, and supplies to deliver a full range of legal services, to include the rendering of personal consultation to survivors and their respective casualty assistance officers, preparation and distribution of appropriate fact sheets regarding claims and entitlements of survivors, and optionally - if qualified attorneys are available - offer basic probate assistance in the local courts. All services will be provided in accordance with AR 27-3.

b. The SJAs should consider providing a JA to the local Press Information Center (PIC) to advise the Public Affairs Officer on legal matters related to information release concerning casualties.

c. In the event of mass casualties, and SJA legal resources are insufficient to respond to the situation, may coordinate with the CONUSA and/or USARC SJA, information to FORSCOM SJA, regarding immediate support of local RC JA personnel.

5. ADMINISTRATIVE AND LOGISTIC SUPPORT

Local installations are responsible for providing administrative and logistical support for the CAC. The SJAs are responsible to ensure that JA personnel supporting the CAC and the PIC are provided administrative and logistical support. Such support includes, but is not limited to:

a. Quarters and rations for assigned officers commensurate with their grade and rank.

b. All financial services and requirements.

c. All personal services and requirements.

d. Army transportation support.

e. Equipment to include automation support, supplies, and administrative support.

6. SEMIACTIVE AND STATE-OWNED AND OPERATED INSTALLATIONS

The installation SJA offices for the GCMCAs responsible for providing legal services to semi-active and state-owned and operated installations listed in Appendix 2 will be responsible for providing JA personnel and equipment support to these installations. Guidance will be provided in installation mobilization plans. The HQ FORSCOM will notify the servicing SJA office of changes in the status of installations and requirements for additional JA support.

ANNEX R
(Orders for Mobilizing Reserve Component Units) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan

1. REFERENCES
ANNEX W.

2. GENERAL

2.1 Purpose
To provide guidance for the preparation of specified orders and permanent orders to reflect unit status changes of mobilizing Reserve Component units.
This Annex provides supplementary guidance concerning responsibilities and formats for the preparation of orders specified below:

(1) Orders which specify ARNG and USAR units to be mobilized IAW format 150 of AR 600-8-105.(Appendix 1)

(2) Orders for each soldier being ordered to active duty as a member of a mobilizing unit. Publication of group orders containing the full social Security number is no longer authorized. Format 165 (Appendix 2) was developed by the FORSOCM AG and approved by U.S. Total Army Personnel Command (PERSCOM) for use during the mobilization process.

(3) Permanent orders required during the unit mobilization process as indicated in Chapter 3 and Chapter 4, AR 600-8-105.
This Annex does not provide information about the preparation of orders for RC units deploying to overseas commands.

3. CONCEPT

a. The HQDA alert instructions and mobilization order will specify units to be mobilized, when they will be brought to extended duty, their gaining command, and any additional information that is required to support the military operation.

b. The mobilization planning information furnished by HQDA and FORSCOM will be available on the mobilization planning application of the Army Global Command and Control System (AGCCS) and will include the projected unit mobilization day (M-Date) and the day the units' main body should arrive at the mobilization station, Mobilization Station Arrival Date (MBSAD).

c. Area commanders are responsible for the preparation, publication, and distribution of orders on all mobilizing ARNG and USAR units whose home stations are in their area of responsibility. Basic information to identify units, effective dates, and mobilization stations may be derived as described in the current mobilization planning application.

d. Major Army Commands must update, prepare, publish, and distribute authorization documents (MTOE or TDA) for each mobilizing RC unit by the two character assignment code in the Mobilization Command (MBCMD) data field of the mobilization planning application. Specific authorized levels of organization (ALO) for mobilizing MTOE units will be announced in the mobilization alert message guidance and mobilization orders. The time between availability of planning guidance and the time RC units begin to mobilize can be expected to be minimal. The time to designate, produce, and distribute MTOEs and TDAs can be expected to lag behind the mobilization of RC units when the leadtime is short. Permanent orders, as described in Chapter 3, AR 600-8-105 are required to announce changes in RC unit status that will occur as a result of mobilization.

e. Two types of permanent orders will be applicable to mobilizing RC units: one indicating change of assignment, attachment, or change of station (format 745, Appendix 3); and another indicating reorganization, redesignation, inactivation, or discontinuance (format 740).

(1) Permanent Order Format 745 (AR 600-8-105) will specify the assignment or attachment of mobilizing RC units to designated commands. Each mobilizing RC unit will be assigned to a MACOM and normally attached to an installation or activity without qualification, or for specified purposes. The installation or activity a unit is attached to will normally be the MS for that unit. Mobilization station commanders will prepare orders attaching mobilizing RC units to their commands for general court-martial jurisdiction and administration of military justice, unless otherwise assigned or attached. Preparation of permanent orders to assign or attach mobilizing RC units can normally be initiated on mobilization alert or order information, mobilization stationing planning information, and guidance contained in this regulation.

(2) Permanent Order Format 740 (AR 600-8-105) to reorganize mobilizing RC units is contingent upon determination of post-mobilization MTOE and TDA identification data. If both post-mobilization assignment or attachment instructions (format 745) and MTOE or TDA reorganization information (format 740) can be determined in advance of the effective date of mobilization for RC units, a single permanent order may be used to specify the status changes of both formats.

(3) Certain categories of RC units will be mobilized as units, travel to their MS, and shortly thereafter be redesignated, inactivated, or discontinued.

(a) United States Army Reserve Garrison units with MS assignments at installations that have an AC garrison will be discontinued. Personnel assigned to the mobilized USAR garrison will be reassigned to the existing AC garrison, which should be reorganized on or about the same effective date, at the MS.

(b) A few USAR units are organized specifically as augmentation units to existing AC units and activities and will be discontinued when the augmented AC units reorganize.

4. RESPONSIBILITIES

4.1 FORSCOM

Provide detailed planning and execution guidance to support mobilization actions.

4.2 CONUSA

(1) Prepare specified orders mobilizing RC units (formats 150 AR 600-8-105).

(2) Prepare permanent orders for assigned mobilized RC units (this applies to deploying units and RC units (less training units and medical units) performing CONUS sustaining mission on FORSCOM installations.

4.3 Other Major Army Commands

(1) Prepare permanent orders for assigned mobilized RC units [Mobilization Command (MOBCMD) not equal "FC"]. Categories of units includes USAR schools, USAR Training Divisions, CONUS medical units, SOCOM units, AMC detachments, etc.

(2) The effective date for assignment to the specified MACOM will be upon the unit's arrival at the MS. Initial reorganization under post-mobilization MTOE or TDA will be the unit's effective date of mobilization at home station.

4.4 Mobilization Stations/Activities

Mobilization stations/activities prepare permanent orders for administration of military justice and general court-martial authority. Coordinate, prepare and publish orders to attach mobilizing RC units to commands exercising GCM authority. Further attach assigned and attached units for all other purposes as required.

4.5 Weather Units and Individuals

Orders for weather units and individuals are published in accordance with 5 WW OPLAN 9485, **ANNEX E**. Pre-positioned contingency orders are provided to each Air Force AC and RC weather unit to be completed on order.

4.6 Unit Commanders, STARCs or Other Orders Publication Authorities

Publish individual mobilization orders (Format 165) for each unit member being mobilized. A copy of these orders will be provided Family Support Groups.

APPENDIXES

1. Sample Format 150
2. Orders Format 165
3. Permanent Orders Format 745

APPENDIX 1

(Sample Format 150) to ANNEX R (Orders for Mobilizing Reserve Component Units) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan

1. Examples of orders to active duty for mobilizing RC units is at Tab A, format 150.

2. Multiple units may be included on the same order or through listings of units as enclosures to the order as indicated in the examples. Multiple units listed on a single order should have some common basis, e.g. same mobilization effective date, same MS, or same pre-mobilization ARNG State HQ or USAR MUSARC.

3. Orders to active duty will specify the MACOM to which listed units will be assigned, as indicated by the MBCMD data field on the MSPS. The effective date will be the same as the mobilizing unit's arrival at the MS/site. This may be accomplished by specifying the MBCMD in a separate column applicable to each listed unit, as indicated in sample format 150.

4. Additional instructions for active duty of RC units should be limited to the minimum considered necessary by the responsible area commander or may be annotated with "None". This will avoid duplication of efforts in including assignment and attachment instructions that must be published in permanent orders. Sample orders to active duty provide additional instructions concerning :

a. Retention of operational command by the RSC over mobilizing USAR units through the reporting date of units to the MS. Retention of STARC command over federalized ARNG units until arrival at the MS.

b. Assignment of units to post-mobilization MACOMs.

c. Disposition instructions for files and records.

TABS

A. Sample Order Format 150

TAB A
(Sample Order Format 150) to ANNEX R (Orders for Mobilizing Reserve Component Units) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan

Format 150, Active Duty of USAR or ARNGUS Units

(Letterhead.) *1*

(Enter order number.) ***(Enter date.)***

The (enter "U.S. Army Reserve" or "Army National Guard of the United States") units shown and their members are ordered to active duty for the period shown unless sooner released by proper authority.

Period: (Enter the period of active duty.)
Authority:5 (Enter the authority information.)
Mobilization category code: (Enter the personnel mobilization category code.)
Additional instructions: (Enter any authorized additional instructions.)
Standard name line of unit: (Enter the standard name line of the unit.)
Effective date (home station): (Enter the effective date for the home station.)
Effective date (mobilization station): (Enter the effective date for the mobilization station.)
Mobilization station: (Enter the mobilization station.)

Format: (Enter 150.)

(**Enter authentication**)

(**Enter signature block**)

(Enter distribution.)13

APPENDIX 2

(Sample Format 165) to ANNEX R (Orders for Mobilizing Reserve Component Units) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan

1. Individual orders, Format 165 are required for each Reserve Component Unit Member.

2. Unit commanders are responsible for processing the orders.

3. Distribution of orders is addressed in FORSCOM Regulation 500-3-3, Reserve Component Unit Commander's Handbook. One copy should always be placed in the soldiers MPRJ. Sufficient copies should be provided to the soldier to give to family members and employers.

TAB A SAMPLE FORMAT 165

TAB A

(Sample Format 165) to ANNEX R (Orders for Mobilizing Reserve Component Units) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan

(Letterhead)

(Enter order number) (Enter date)

(Enter standard name line)

You are ordered to active duty as a member of your Reserve Component unit for the period indicated unless sooner released or unless extended. Proceed from your current location in sufficient time to report by the date specified. You enter active duty upon reporting to unit home station.

Report to: (Enter the home station and the date the unit is to report to the home station.)
Report to: (Enter the mobilization station and the date the unit is to report to the mobilization station.)
Period of active duty: (Enter the period of active duty.)
Purpose: (Describe the purpose.)
Mobilization category code: (Enter the personnel mobilization category code.)
Additional instructions: (Enter any authorized additional instructions.)

FOR ARMY USE
Auth: (Enter the authority information.)
Accounting classification: (Enter the accounting classification.)
Sex: (Enter "M" or "F")
MDC: (14) (Enter the MDC.)
PMOS/AOC/ASI/LIC: (Enter the PMOS/AOC/ASI/LIC.)
HOR: (Enter the HOR.)
PEBD: (Enter the PEBD.)
DOR: (Enter the DOR.)
Security clearance: (Enter the security clearance.)
Comp: (Enter the component.)
Format (Enter 165)

(Enter authentication)(15)

(Enter signature block)(16)

(Enter distribution)

Format 165, Active duty of ARNGUS or USAR troop program unit (TPU) personnel with a mobilized unit.

APPENDIX 3

(Sample Format 745) to ANNEX R (Orders for Mobilizing Reserve Component Units) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan

Format 745, Assignment, transfer, attachment, release from attachment, reassignment, deployment, or change of station (temporary or permanent) of organization or unit

(Letterhead.)

(Enter order number.) (Enter date)

(Enter standard name line)

The fo11owing organization or unit action is directed.

Action: (Indicate the appropriate action taken regarding the organization or unit.)
Assigned to: (Enter the parent organization.)
Effective date: (Enter the effective date.)
Accounting classification: (Enter the accounting classification.)
Authority: (Enter the authority information.)
Additional instructions: (Enter any authorized additional instructions.)
Format: (Enter 745.)

(Enter authentication.)

(Enter signature block.)

(Enter distribution.)

ANNEX S
(Provost Marshal) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan

1. REFERENCE
ANNEX W.

2. GENERAL

2.1 Purpose
To provide mobilization planning guidance to RC and AC commanders and all law enforcement activities that are subordinate to HQ FORSCOM.

2.2 Assumptions
See basic plan.

3. CONCEPT
Commanders plan for the expansion of installation law enforcement, confinement, and physical security operations.

4. RESPONSIBILITIES
Commanders are responsible for the development of mobilization plans and MOBTDAs to support mobilization expansion requirements.

5. EXECUTION

5.1 Concept of Operations
(1) Headquarters Department of the Army (HQDA) will direct the mobilization of reserve component military police units, Individual Ready Reserves (IRR) and Individual Mobilization Augmentees (IMA).

(2) Installation Provost Marshals will identify additional requirements for law enforcement support based on a thorough analysis of their increased law enforcement requirements. The RC military police units and/or Individual Mobilization Augmentees will be mobilized to provide law enforcement support to installations upon validation of the requirement.

(3) Installation Commanders will be prepared to provide AC military police assets to other installations requiring law enforcement augmentation. FORSCOM will direct such actions as deemed necessary.

5.2 Military Law Enforcement, Confinement, Crime Prevention and Security

5.2.1 Access Control
Commanders must consider restricting entry to all or parts of the installation during mobilization.

(a) The decision to limit access to an installation or facility may be directed by the commander or HQ FORSCOM.

(b) When limited access includes closing civilian highways that traverse the installation, coordination with local law enforcement agencies must be made during plan development and, if possible, before plan implementation.

5.2.2 Critical Facilities
Commanders must determine which facilities will require additional protection and priorities for protection, including off-post facilities that require protection by civil authorities.

5.2.3 Circulation Control
Coordinate and provide traffic control to ensure the uninterrupted movement of vehicles, personnel, and cargo.

5.2.4 AWOL and Deserters
(a) The Military Absentee and Deserter Apprehension Program will be administered under the provision of AR 190-9.

(b) If an additional AWOL apprehension capability is anticipated, ensure that appropriate personnel requirements are reflected in the provost marshal section of the installation MOBTDA. Installation commanders will ensure that interservice support agreements (ISSAs) eliminate duplication of apprehension effort and support all military service. Deserters will be received at any active military installation and processed to an installation of their Service or to a facility designed to receive and process offenders.

5.2.5 Crime Prevention
Commanders must provide for an expanded crime prevention program in accordance with AR 190-31.

5.2.6 Confinement
Commanders are responsible for the confinement of and administration for U.S. military prisoners and operation of U.S. Army confinement facilities, except those in the following categories, will be considered for release from confinement and returned to duty:

(a) Those awaiting trail for major crimes. Major crimes are defined as those with a maximum punishment of confinement for one year or more, bad conduct discharge, dishonorable discharge, or death.

(b) Those awaiting completion of appellate review whose adjudged sentences involve death or confinement for more than 3 years.

(c) Those whose sentences are ordered executed involving death, a punitive discharge, or dismissal.

5.2.7 Mobilization

During mobilization, military prisoners will not be considered for parole to civilian status, and parolees in civilian status will be considered for return to duty.

5.2.8 Confinement Planning

(a) Each installation must plan for its confinement requirements. Installation commanders coordinate with CONUSAs to determine if a confinement facility should be established, an existing facility expanded, or confinement support provided by another installation, Service, or civilian law enforcement agency. If prisoners are to be confined on the installation, the provost marshal portion of the installation mobilization plan and the MOBTDA must reflect the portion of the installation mobilization plan and the MOBTDA must reflect the additional personnel, facility, and equipment requirements. If confinement requirements are to be supported by another installation, Service, or civilian law enforcement agency, a written support agreement must be developed.

(b) Each installation anticipating an increase in confinement requirements must develop a confinement plan to support the increases. The following figures may be used to estimate the number of U.S. prisoners who will require confinement based on an installation's population.

TIME PERIOD

	M-day	M+60	M+120	M+180	M+270	M+360
Percent of Troop Population	0.5%	0.6%	0.7%	0.8%	0.9%	1.0%

(c) The above percentages provide a planning estimate of the potential numbers of prisoners to be confined, but other considerations affect the decision to establish a confinement facility.

1 Mission of mobilization station.

2 Type of units to use installation.

3 Duration of peak mobilization population.

4 Location of installation in relation to other adequate confinement facilities (military and civilian).

5 Other factors peculiar to the installation that impact on the establishment and operations of a confinement facility.

(d) Prisoner Space Allocation. Immediately upon mobilization, standard space allocation for prisoners may be suspended. A reduced allocation of 55 square feet (AR 190-47) of sleeping space per prisoner may be imposed for an indefinite period at the discretion of the installation or facility commander. In an emergency, sleeping space per prisoner may be reduced to 40 square feet for a maximum of 7 consecutive days. Reduction of standard space allocation will be implemented before any physical expansion of confinement facilities.

(e) Installation commanders must consider expansion, renegotiating, or establishment of local civilian contracts to house an increase in prisoners. Detailed plans must be developed and coordinated for the disposition of all military prisoners.

(f) Priorities for expansion of Regional Confinement Facility (RCF) capabilities are as follows:

1 Reduced space per prisoner.

2 Expand existing facilities.

(g) Since increased post-mobilization confinement requirements may be temporary and should decline as mobilized units deploy, the development of a temporary facility (modified barracks or tent encampment) may be adequate. Confinement plans should address, but not be limited to the following:

1 Identification of existing buildings or shelters to be used for confinement facilities.

2 Building modification, if required, to include material estimates.

3 Personnel requirements to process, secure, transport, and handle anticipated U.S. prisoner population.

4 Security fence and security lighting requirements.

(h) If confinement support is to be provided by another installation, coordination must be made to ensure that gaining installations plan for it. Similar planning and coordination are required if the use of civilian facilities is anticipated.

(i) Ensure increased personnel requirements are reflected in the MOBTDA, and facility requirements and modifications are coordinated with the facilities engineer.

(9) Physical Security. Commanders will implement physical security programs in accordance with applicable regulations and directives to ensure the safeguard of personnel, material, ammunition, aircraft, and vehicles.

(a) Tactical unit commanders will appoint a physical security officer to plan, formulate, and coordinate physical security matters. Subordinate

commands will ensure that all new construction or modification planning is reviewed to minimize physical security deficiencies.

(10) Criminal Investigation (CI) Support. Installation provost marshals will coordinate with supporting CI detachment commanders to plan for increased criminal investigation resources to support mobilization. In accordance with the provisions of AR 135-51, mobilized Reserve Component CI detachments will be commanded by HQ, U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Command (USACIDC). Priorities for CI support are as follows:

(a) Crimes of violence (murder, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault).

(b) Crimes against government property affecting mobilization readiness.

(c) Drug trafficking with emphasis on hard drugs.

(12) Privately owned weapons.

(a) Mobilizing personnel are prohibited from taking privately owned weapons to the mobilization station. Weapons will be disposed of IAW the provisions of AR 190-22.

(b) Active Component deploying personnel stationed at mobilization stations will register and store privately owned weapons at an appropriate facility. The mobilization stations will require that satisfactory arrangements be made for the immediate disposition of such weapons.

(13) Private owned vehicles should not be taken to the mobilization station. If taken, deploying personnel must consign it to a trusted agent on arrival at the mobilization station.

(14) Terrorism Counteraction. Commanders will develop contingency plans to counter acts of terrorism, sabotage, and civil unrest directed against installations and facilities.

(15) Armed Forces Disciplinary Control Boards. As directed by Area Commander, commands will be prepared to establish and support Armed Forces Disciplinary Control Boards IAW AR 190-24.

c. Enemy Prisoner of War Operations. FORSCOM units will assist with the evacuation, detainment, internment, and repatriation of EPW interned in CONUS. Details of the internment and reception plan are outlined in the FORSCOM General War Plan which is published separately.

APPENDIX-1

(Support Planning Matrix) to ANNEX S (Provost Marshal) to FORSOM Mobilization Plan

PROVOST MARSHAL SECTION:
PERSONNEL PER M+DAY TASK
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 *

(List prioritized tasks requiring personnel support down the left column, and project through the mobilization timeline the number of personnel that will be needed each day to accomplish this task. Indicate which tasks can be accomplished with the use of non MP personnel. Use foot notes to plan for special equipment, facilities or supplies.) (Use one pg. per section per month for worksheet, and consolidate all MATRICES into a master PM/LEA Planning MATRIX).

**** (INDICATE SPECIAL SUPPLIES/EQUIP-MENT/FACILITIES NEEDED BEYOND THOSE ALREADY AVAILABLE TO THE LEA/PM)***

S A M P L E

PROVOST MARSHALL SECTION: PHYSICAL SECURITY BRANCH

PERSONNEL PER M+DAY

TASK 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 *

Physical Security

APPENDIX 2
(Physical Security) to ANNEX S (Provost Marshal) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan

1. REFERENCES
ANNEX W.

2. PURPOSE
To provide physical security guidance to commanders; to safeguard personnel; to prevent unauthorized access to equipment, facilities, material, and documents; and to protect against espionage, sabotage, damage, and theft.

3. GENERAL
To ensure an orderly transition from peacetime to mobilization, certain physical security actions should be planned before arrival at the mobilization station (MS).

4. ACTIONS REQUIRED

4.1 Prior To Mobilization

Conduct security briefings explaining measures individuals can take to protect themselves and their equipment against acts of terrorism, theft, and destruction. (All commanders.)

4.2 Subsequent To Mobilization At MS

(1) Prepare unit physical security plan IAW installation plan and guidance. (All commanders.)

(2) Review installation physical security plan and conduct physical security surveys and inspections of both host and tenant activities. (Installation commander.)

(3) Implement structural modifications and personnel control measures to protect mission essential facilities. (Installation Commander.)

(4) Determine appropriate level of access (open, limited, or closed) to the installation. (Installation commander.)

ANNEX T
(Resource Management) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan

1. REFERENCES
See **ANNEX W**.

2. PURPOSE
Prescribe policy and procedures to be followed by resource management personnel in the mobilization and deployment planning for each level of mobilization.

3. SCOPE
The provisions of this Annex apply to all FORSCOM elements, commanders, and units to include those units that become FORSCOM assets post mobilization.

4. ASSUMPTIONS
Peacetime resource management guidance and controls will remain in effect in the initial phases of mobilization and will be lifted only on direction of this headquarters.

5. FUNDING AUTHORITY

(1) Funding authority remains in formal channels and is accounted for under normal reporting procedures unless otherwise directed. Special Army Management Structure (AMS) Codes, Management Decision Package (MDEP), and Functional Cost Account Codes will be established to separately identify cost related to the deployment and mobilization. Reserve Components' appropriations will fund all actions between the time of alert and the time the units enter on active duty as indicated in the mobilization order.

(2) Active component units will continue to use installation funds for preparation at home station and movement to theater. All costs charged to the operation must be supported by a clearly documented audit trail.

(3) Following activation, Operation and Maintenance, Army (OMA) or Military Personnel, Army (MPA) funds will be provided through the coordinating installation to support activated units until they depart for the mobilization station (MS). The United States Property and Fiscal Officer (USPFO) will reimburse the State for base operation costs in support of the mobilized RC unit's use of the State-owned facilities. Reimbursement will be limited to a prorata share of utilities and incremental costs directly related to mobilization. For USAR units, the coordinating installation will provide Operation and Maintenance, Army Reserve (OMAR) funding through normal channels from the time of alert until the unit enters on active duty. Reserve Personnel Army (RPA) funding will flow through normal channels during this period. The appropriate coordinating installation, IAW AR 5-9, will provide OMA funding from the effective date of the order until the units depart for their MS. Thereafter the mobilization stations provide funding, primarily from OMA and MPA funds.

(4) Coordinating installations are responsible for funding the incremental costs incurred by the stated-owned mobilization stations within their area of responsibility. The FORSCOM will provide OMA funds only for those mobilizing RC units which have FORSCOM as their gaining command. Coordinating installations or mobilization stations (MS) supporting mobilizing RC units which have a MACOM other than FORSCOM as their gaining command will receive OMA funding to support those units from the gaining MACOM. Non-FORSCOM coordinating installations will report costs using their respective command procedures. Travel (personnel and equipment) to the mobilization station will be funded by the MS. Per diem is allowed except when the MS and Permanent Duty Station are the same. Storage of household goods will be addressed in separate guidance at the time of mobilization. The MS will provide OMA funding (installation BASOPS or mission funds) while the unit is at the MS and until it reaches the port of embarkation.

(5) Temporary tours of Active Duty (TTAD) may be required for individuals called to active duty. These individuals will be in the same status as the unit to which this category of mobilized Reserve Component soldier is attached or assigned. The activity requesting TTAD will provide an Operation and Maintenance fund cite to PERSCOM for travel and per diem.

(6) For Individual Mobilization Augmentees (IMA) serving in their mobilized slot, ARPERCEN will fund support travel and per diem from the home address of the IMA to his/her duty station and return. Pay and allowances will be funded by MPA.

(7) The National Guard may be activated under a Presidential Order of selected National Guard units. National Guard appropriations continue to fund all activities from time of alert to entrance on active duty. Following activation, OMA funding will be provided through the coordinating installation. The CI will ensure each USPFO is informed of the transition to OMA funding and the accounting/funding procedures to be used for expenses incurred after unit activation. Coordinating installations are responsible for funding the incremental costs incur- red by the state owned mobilization stations within their

area of responsibility. Coordinating installations and areas of responsibility are listed in AR 5-9.

6. FUND CITATIONS

(1) The coordinating installations will ensure that each USAR/ARNG commander is informed of the transition to OMA funding and the fund citations to be used for expenses incurred after unit activation. USAR unit commanders will be furnished instructions through the appropriate Major U. S. Army Reserve Command within 24 hours of alert. Instructions for ARNG units will be furnished through the State Adjutants General and USPFOs for support prior to departure from Home Station. Until additional funding is provided, current resources will be used by all echelons as long as they are available. HQDA will be advised, through channels, of obligation of current available funds so that additional funds may be provided.

(2) In the event that funds are not available, R.S. 3732 authority will apply. The Secretary of Defense will authorize the military departments to invoke 41 U.S.C. 11, commonly refer- red to as the Feed and Forage Act, to ensure necessary funding to support deployment and mobilization. This statue authorizes military departments to incur obligations for specific purposes in excess of appropriations available. The HQDA and FORSCOM will provide additional guidance when R.S. 3732 authority is invoked.

7. CHARGES TO APPROPRIATIONS

(1) All expenses incurred after the unit enters on active duty are chargeable to the applicable project in the MPA or OMA appropriations. For example, the following items are to be charged to MPA:

- Pay and allowances.
- Transportation cost for PCS travel to first duty station.

(2) The following items are chargeable to OMA:

- Organizational supplies (e.g., organizational clothing or NBC equipment).
- Petroleum, oils, lubricants (POL), and minor roadside repairs.
- Temporary duty in connection with the permanent change of station (PCS) of a unit.
- Subsistence such as Meals Ready to Eat and other operational rations.

8. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

a. Monthly reporting requirements for OMA will be required beginning with the week the unit receives its notice of alert. The report will include reporting the costs incurred to date and future cost projections by month. Categories of costs to be captured are: transporta-tion; Reserve Component Activation costs; onetime deployment costs; equipment maintenance; equip-ment procurement; uniforms nets and chemical protective clothing; subsistence - MRE consumption; increased CONUS civilian personnel/communica-tions support; selected RC units/Individual Ready Reserve participation; CHAMPUS/medical supplies; military construction, other military personnel support; all other military personnel costs; in-country MWR; stock fund augmentation; and miscellaneous costs. Other pertinent comments may be reported in the remarks section. Cost estimates for minor program appropriations will be provided in the Remarks Section. The monthly report will be submitted to HQ FORSCOM, 1777 Hardee Avenue, SW., ATTN: DCSRE, Fort McPherson, GA 30330-1062, Resource Integration through the Mobilization Stations and Installations via electronic bulletin board. The monthly report will be the basis for distribution of funds to installations from FORSCOM. The rollup total of all installation reports plus program director input will be the basis for FORSCOM's funding requests to HQDA. Forces Command DCSRE, Program Budget will issue further guidance on this reporting requirement when necessary.

b. The reports should reflect cumulative obligations costs rather than individual monthly costs. The report should reflect only the incremental cost of the operation. The FORSCOM DCSRE will issue further guidance on this reporting requirement when necessary.

9. FINANCE AND ACCOUNTING

9.1 Responsibilities

9.1.1 Forces Command (FORSCOM)

(a) Plan finance and accounting support for the mobilization of RC units and soldiers and incorporate appropriate policy, guidance, and procedures in FORMDEPS.

(b) Identify and deploy active Army and RC finance units to support contingency operations and wartime requirements. The supported commander will develop the requirements for finance support (the types and number of finance units), while FORSCOM will identify specific units to meet these requirements.

9.1.2 Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC)

(a) Ensure that TRADOC installations with a FORSCOM mobilization mission include plans for finance and accounting support in the installation's mobilization plan.

(b) Provide finance and accounting support to applicable mobilization stations through designated TRADOC support installations in accordance with AR 5-9.

9.1.3 Mobilization Stations and Installations

(a) In-process mobilizing RC units and soldiers, verifying/establishing their pay accounts on the appropriate pay system as determined by DFAS and Army.

(b) Conduct the finance portion of the Processing for Overseas Movement (POM) for both active Army and RC units and soldiers.

(c) Follow the finance and accounting guidance and procedures contained in FR 500-3-4, Installation Commander's Handbook.

9.1.4 Reserve Component and Active Army Units

(a) Reserve Component units will follow the finance guidance and procedures contained in FR 500-3-3, RC Unit Commander's Handbook.

(c) Active Army units will follow the finance guidance and procedures contained in FR 500-3-2, Deployment Guide.

10. PAY AND ALLOWANCES

Pay and allowances will be paid in accordance with the Department of Defense Military Pay and Allowances Entitlements Manual (DODPM) and the Joint Federal Travel Regulation (JFTR).

11. CONCEPT OF FINANCE AND ACCOUNTING SUPPORT

11.1 Military Pay Procedures

(a) Initially, peacetime military pay procedures will be extended to the Area of Operation (AO) for support to deployed forces. As such, the peacetime finance office for active Army units and the mobilization station finance office for RC soldiers will retain responsibility for these pay accounts. Reserve Component unit's peacetime finance office (USPFO/RCPSO) will initially establish the active duty pay actions, maintain peacetime actions such as bonus pay processing, and monitor their mobilized soldier's pay accounts to preclude post demobilization pay problems.

(b) As the military operation develops, the Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS) will issue additional procedural guidance for changes to the military pay system. As the AO and theater develop, responsibility for the pay accounts for deployed units will probably be transferred to finance units in the AO. This will depend in part on the future development of a battle- field finance system and on communication links from the AO to the DFAS Centers.

11.2 Accounting Procedures

(a) Initially, accounting support to the deployed force will be provided by that force's peacetime supporting finance and accounting activity. Specific coordinating instructions will be issued by message from FORSCOM, in coordination with other commands, identifying which accounting activity will support specific units. Specific technical coordinating instructions will also be included in this message.

(b) As the military operation develops, a centralized accounting activity may be established to provide accounting support to the deployed force. The decision to centralize will be made by DFAS. If a centralized accounting office is established, DFAS (in conjunction with the MACOM operating the central office) will issue specific implementing and coordinating instructions by message.

ANNEX U
(Historical Activities) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan

1. REFERENCE
ANNEX W.

2. GENERAL

2.1 Purpose
To specify the manner and extent Reserve Component organizational history programs will be modified during partial or full mobilization.

2.2 Assumptions

Basic Plan.

3. CONCEPT
Mobilized Reserve Component organizations make an orderly and timely transition from a peacetime historical program to a program under partial or full mobilization.

4. RESPONSIBILITIES

a. During Presidential Call-up or Partial Mobilization.

(1) Command and Organizational Historical Program. Command and organizational historical programs will be prepared in accordance with AR 870-5 (Historical Activities -- Military History: Responsibilities, Policies, and Procedures).

(2) Annual Historical Reviews.

(a) Units, commands, and organizations listed in paragraph 6-2a(1) and B-2 will continue to prepare annual historical reviews until notified to stop. Annual historical reviews will be prepared in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 7 and **ANNEX B** of AR 80-5.

(b) Preparation of annual historical review may be suspended during periods when the organization is required to prepare a command report in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 4-8, AR 870-5.

(3) Organizational History.

(a) Unit histories will be prepared in accordance with AR 870-5.

(b) If 30 days after being mobilized, organizations that do not have published military histories do not receive notification that an unpublished unit history is on file at the Center of Military History (CMH), units may assume that such a history does not exist.

(4) Lineage and Honors.

(a) Statements of lineage and honors, in lieu of certificates of lineage and honors, will be prepared by the CMH and distributed to organizations which have not previously been issued certificates.

(b) Organizations, not previously issued authorized streamers and/or silver bands, will requisition them from the U.S. Army Center, Philadelphia, PA, pursuant to the provisions of AR 672-5-1 (Military Awards). Authorized and required organizational colors, distinguishing flags, guidons, and the like will be requisitioned from the same source pursuant to the provisions of AR 840-10 (Flags and Guidons -- Description and Use of Flags, Guidons, Tabards, and Automobile Plates).

b. During Full and Total Mobilization.

(1) Corps, divisions, separate brigades, general officer commands (GOCOMs) and corps support command (COSCOMs) will appoint staff historians; all other units, including separate companies, will appoint unit historians.

(2) Staff historians and unit historians will perform the functions outlined in paragraph 4-8, AR 870-5.

(3) Same as 4a(1), (2), (3), and (4).

(4) Preparation of unit histories may be suspended during periods when an organization is required to prepare command historical reports in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 4-8, AR 870-5. In that case, partially completed unit histories will be forwarded to HQ FORSCOM, 1777 Hardee Avenue, SW., ATTN: AFSG-MH, Fort McPherson, GA 30330-1062, within 30 days after the requirement to submit command historical reports has been received.

(5) Historical Properties.

(a) The establishment of new museums will be suspended.

(b) All movement orders relating to the permanent change of station of organizations will include instructions for storage of organizational historical properties.

(c) All USAR organizational historical properties that cannot be moved by organic unit transportation will be stored by the Army Materiel Command in accordance with AR 870-20 (Historical Activities -- Historical Properties and Museums). ARNG historical properties will be stored by the appropriate State AG or USPFO.

ANNEX V
(Glossary) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan

1. GENERAL

1.1 Purpose
To provide a standard terminology and abbreviation list.

1.2 Assumptions
Basic plan.

2. CONCEPT

This annex consists of two parts. Part I is an alphabetical listing of abbreviations used in this plan. Part II is a list of standard terms and phrases.

PART I

ABBREVIATIONS

A

A/DACG	Arrival/Departure Airfield Control Group
AA	Assembly Area
ABL	Ammunition Basic Load
ADSW	Active Duty for Special Work
ADT	Active Duty for Training
AECG	Army Exercise Control Group
AGR	Army Guard/Reserve
AIT	Advanced Individual Training
ALCE	Airlift Control Element
ALD	Available to Load Date
ALO	Authorized Level of Organization
AMC	Army Materiel Command Air Mobility Command
AMCT	Air Terminal Movement Control Team
AMEDD	Army Medical Department
AMOPES	Army Mobilization and Operation Planning and Execution System (Replaced AMOPS)
AMP	Army Mobilization Plan
AMSA	Area Maintenance Support Activities
AOC	Army Operations Center
AOMS	Army Operations Maintenance Shop
APOD	Aerial Port of Debarkation
APOE	Aerial Port of Embarkation
APORTS	Aerial ports
APS	Army Planning System
APS	Analysis of Training Performance System
ARAP	Army Remedial Action Program
ARCOM	Army Reserve Command
ARFOR	Army Forces
ARLANT	Army Component, U.S. Atlantic Command
ARNG	Army National Guard
ARPERCOM	Army Reserve Personnel Command
ARPRINT	Army Program for Individual Training
ARRTC	U.S. Army Reserve Readiness Training Center
ARTEP	Army Readiness Training and Evaluation Program
ASG	Area Support Group
ASIMS	Army Standard Information Management System
ASL	Authorized Stockage List/Level
ASP	Ammunition Supply Point
ASRRS	Army Survival, Recovery and Reconstitution System
ASSI	Additional Special Skill Indicator
AST	Administrative Supply Technician
AT	Annual Training
ATC	Army Training Center
ATRRS	Army Training Requirements and Resource System
ATS	Annual Training Site
AUEL	Automated Unit Equipment List

B

BASOPS	Base Operations
BB	Break Bulk
BBM	Blocking, Bracing Material (commercial transport only)
BBPCT	Blocking, Bracing, Packing, Crating, and Tie-down Material
BMAR	Backlog, Maintenance and Repair
BT	Basic Training

C

C-DAY	Unnamed Day Deployment Operations Commence (Planning Date)
C4	Command, Control Communications, and

	Computers
CA	Civil Affairs/Combat Arms
CAR	Chief, Army Reserve
CAS	Crisis Action System
CAT	Crisis Action Team
CBE	Command Budget Estimate
CD	Civil Defense
CDE	Chemical Defense Equipment
C-E	Communications-Electronics
CEWI	Combat Electronic Warfare Intelligence
CFMS	CONUS Freight Management System
CHAMPUS	Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services
CI	Counterintelligence/ Coordinating Installation
CIF	Central Issue Facility
CIMIC	Civil Military Cooperation
CINC	Commander in Chief
CLAS	Center Level Application Software
CMR	Cargo Movement Requirement
CNGB	Chief, National Guard Bureau
COB	Command Operating Budget
COFC	Container On Flat Car
COMMZ	Communications Zone
COMPASS	Computerized Movement Planning and Status System
COMPO	Component Code
COMSEC	Communications Security
CONEX	Container Express
CONUS	Continental United States
CONUSA	Continental United States Army
COSCOM	Corps Support Command
CRAF	Civil Reserve Air Fleet
CRC	CONUS Replacement Center
CRP	Command Readiness Program
CS	Combat Support
CSR	Controlled Supply Rate
CSRO	Contingency Standing Route Order
CSS	Combat Service Support
CTA	Common Table of Allowances

D

DAMPL	Department of the Army Master Priority List
DCAG	Data Collection and Analysis Group
DCU	Deployment Control Unit
D-DAY	Beginning of a Contingency Operation or of Hostilities
DEFCON	Defense Readiness Condition
DEH	Director of Engineering and Housing
DEL	Deploying Equipment List
DFRIF	Defense Freight Railway Interchange Fleet
DHS	Defense Highway System
DJMS-AC	Defense Joint Military Pay System-Active Component
DJMS-RC	Defense Joint Military Pay System-Reserve Component
DLA	Defense Logistics Agency
DMC	Defense Movement Coordinator
DMDC	Defense Manpower Data Center
DMOS	Duty Military Occupational Specialty
DMS	Demobilization Station
DODX	Department of Defense-owned Rail Cars
DOLFINS	Daily Orders, Ledgers and Finance System
DPA	Data Processing Activities
DPCA	Director Personnel and Community Activities
DRC	Director of Reserve Components
DRMO	Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office
DRU	Direct Reporting Unit
DS	Direct Support
DSN	Defense Switched Network
DTG	Date Time Group
DTS	Defense Transportation System

E

EACL	Emergency Action Checklist
EAD	Earliest Arrival Date; Entered Active Duty
EAM	Emergency Action Message
EAP	Emergency Action Procedures
EAS	Equipment Accountability System
ECS	Equipment Concentration Site
E-DATE	Date of Status Change of a Unit
E-DAY	STARTEX of Exercise
EDRE	Emergency Deployment Readiness Exercise
EEFI	Essential Elements of Friendly Information
EHTR	Emergency Highway Traffic Regulation
ENDEX	End of Exercise
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EOP	Emergency Operating Procedures
EPG	Exercise Planning Guidance
ERC	Equipment Readiness Code

ERP	Equipment Reception Party/Enroute Reporting Point
ERS	Emergency Relocation Site
ESRD	Equipment Shipment Ready Date
ETA	Estimated Time of Arrival
ETD	Estimated Time of Departure
EXPLAN	Exercise Plan

F

FAC	Force Accounting Code
FACTS	Facilities Assets Catalog and Tracking System
FAD	Force Activity Designator
FAS	Forces Accounting System
FDO	Flexible Deterrent Option
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FINS	Freight Information System
FLOGEN	Flow generation
FMC	Fully Mission Capable
FMCS	Freight Movement Control System
FMP	FORSCOM Mobilization Plan
FOC	FORSCOM Operation Center
FORMDEPS	FORSCOM Mobilization and Deployment Planning System
FPC	Federal Port Controller
FSS	Fast Sealift Ship
FTM	Full-Time Manning
FTTD	Full-Time Training Duty
FTUS	Full Time Unit Support

G

GCC	Gaining Command Code
GCCS	Global Command and Control System
GCCS-A	Global Command and Control System-Army
GEOLOC	Geographic Location Code
GOCOM	General Officer Command
GPF	General Purpose Forces
GS	General Support
GSF	General Support Forces
GWP	General War Plan
HNS	Host Nation Support
HS	Home Station
HSC	Health Services Command

I

IDT	Inactive Duty Training
IET	Initial Entry Training
IMA	Individual Mobilization Augmentee
IRR	Individual Ready Reserve
ISSA	Inter/Intra Service Support Agreement
ITO	Installation Transportation Officer
JDS	Joint Deployment System
JOPES	Joint Operations Planning and Execution System
JRX	Joint Readiness Exercise
JSCP	Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan
JTF	Joint Task Force
JTX	Joint Training Exercise

L

LAD	Latest Arrival Date
LANTCOM	U.S. Atlantic Command
LAO	Logistics Assistance Office
LCC	Logistics Coordination Center
LEDA	Light Easily Deployable by Air
L-HOUR	Specified Hour on C-Day When Deployment Commences
LIN	Line Item Number
LOC	Line of Communication
LOGCAP	Logistics Civil Augmentation Program
LOGNET	Logistics Data Network
LO-LO	Lift on - Lift Off
LSA	Logistics Support Agency
LTON	Long Ton

M

MA	Marshaling Area
MAC	Military Airlift Command
MACG	Marshaling Area Control Group
MAIRS	Military Air Integrated Reporting System
MAIT	Maintenance Assistance and Instruction Team
MAPS	Mobility Analysis and Planning System
MARAD	Maritime Administration
MARDZ	Maritime Defense Zone Command
MARS	Military Affiliate Radio System
MASS	MOBCON Automated Support System
MAT	Mobilization Assistance Team
MATES	Mobilization and Training Equipment Site
MCC	Movement Control Center
MDATE	Mobilization Date
M-DAY	Mobilization Day; the Day On Which Mobilization Is Declared

MEE	Minimum Essential Equipment
MEPCOM	Military Enlistment Processing Command
MEPS	Military Entrance Processing Station
METL	Mission Essential Task List
MHE	Materials Handling Equipment
MILSTAMP	Military Standard Transportation and Movement Procedures
MILVAN	Military-owned Demountable Container
MMC	Materiel Management Center
MMPA	Master Military Pay Account
MOB	Mobilization
MOBCON	Mobilization Movement Control
MOBEX	Mobilization Exercise
MOBLAS	Mobilization Level Application Software
MOBPERS	Mobilization Personnel Processing System
MOBTAADS	Mobilization Installation, The Army Authorization Document System
MOBTDA	Mobilization Table of Distribution and Allowances
MOVEREP	Movement Report
MPRJ	Military Personnel Records Jacket
MRE	Meal Ready to Eat
MS	Mobilization Station
MSC	Military Sealift Command/Medical Service Corps/Major Subordinate Command
MTA	Message Traffic Analysis
MTDA	Modified Table of Distribution and Allowances
MTMC	Military Traffic Management Command
MTOE	Modified Table of Organization and Equipment
MTON	Measurement Ton
MUSARC	Major United States Army Reserve Command
NAC	National Agency Check
NAIC	Nuclear Accident/Incident Control
NCS	National Communications System
N-DAY	Unnamed Day Unit Notified for Deployment/Employment (Planning Day)
NSI	Nuclear Surety Inspection
NTAT	Not to Accompany Troops

O

OCONUS	Outside Continental United States
ODATE	Organization Date
ODT	Overseas Deployment Training
OMA	Operation and Maintenance Army
OMAR	Operation and Maintenance Army Reserves
OPCOM	Operational Command, used by Unified Commands
OPCON	Operation Control
OPLAN	Operational Plan
OPREP	Operation Reporting
OPSEC	Operations Security
OPSUM	Operations Summary
OSUT	One Station Unit Training

P

PAX	Passenger
PERSCOM	U.S. Total Army Personnel Command
PIN	Plan Identification Number
PLCP	Premobilization Legal Counseling Program
PLL	Prescribed Load List
PLP	Premobilization Legal Preparation
PLS	Premobilization Legal Services
POD	Port of Debarkation
POE	Port of Embarkation
POM	Preparation for Overseas Movement
PPP	Power Projection Platform
PSA	Port Support Activity
PSC	Personnel Service Company/Personnel Service Center
PSP	Power Support Platform
PSRO	Passenger Standing Route Order
PTSR	Postmobilization Training and Support Requirement
PWRS	Prepositioned War Reserve Stocks
RAOC	Rear Area Operations Center
RCAS	Reserve Component Automation System
RDD	Required Delivery Date (Planning Day)
RDYLD	Ready to Load Date
RECSTA	Reception Station
REFORGER	Return of Forces to Germany

RG	Readiness Group
RMEC	Regional Military Emergency Coordinator
RMU	Resource Management Update
ROBCO	Requirement Objective Code
RO-RO	Roll On/Roll Off
ROM	Reception and Onward Movement
RON	Remain Overnight
RPA	Reserve Pay Account
RPMA	Real Property Maintenance Activities
RRF	Ready Reserve Fleet
RSC	Regional Support Command
RSG	Regional Support Group
RTMDIR	Ready To Move Date Directed

S

SA	Senior Advisor/Staging Area
SAILS	Standard Army Installation Logistics Subsystem
SAS	Special Airlift Summary
SCIF	Sensitive Compartmented Information Facility
S-DAY	The day on which PSRC is declared
SI	Supporting Installation/Special Intelligence
SIDPERS	Standard Installation Division Personnel System
SLAD	Sea POD Latest Arrival Date
SMC	Site Movement Coordinator
SMCC	State Movement Control Center
SOMS	State Operated Mobilization Station
SORTS	Status of Resources and Training System
SPOD	Sea Port of Debarkation
SPOE	Sea Port of Embarkation
SQL	Standard Query Language
SRAAG	Senior Army Advisor National Guard
SRC	Standard Requirement Code
SRP	Soldier Readiness Processing
STAMIS	Standard Army Management Information System
STANFINS	Standard Finance System
STARC	State Area Command
STARTEX	Start of Exercise

T

TAA	Tactical Assembly Area
TAACOM	Theater Army Area Command
TAADS	The Army Authorization Document System
TACP	Tactical Air Control Party
TADDS-R	The Army Authorization Document System-Redesign
TAEDP	Total Army Equipment Distribution Program
TAG	The State Adjutant General; The Adjutant General
TARC	Territorial Area Command, (Virgin IL, Guam)
TAT	To Accompany Troops
TC ACCIS	Transportation Coordinator Automated Command and Control Information System
TC AIMS	Transportation Coordinator Automated Information Management System
T-DAY	The day on which partial mobilization is declared
TEA	Transportation Engineering Agency
TERMS	Terminal Management System
TEWT	Tactical Exercise Without Troops
TISA	Troop Issue Subsistence Activity
TMOPES	TRADOC Mobilization and Operations Planning and Execution System
TOA	Transportation Operating Agency/Time of Arrival/Transfer of Authority
TOE	Table of Organization and Equipment
TPFDD	Time Phased Force Deployment Data
TPFDL	Time Phased Force Deployment List
TPSN	Troop Program Sequence Number
TPTRL	Time Phased Transportation Requirements List
TPU	Troop Program Unit
TR	Transportation Request
TSG	The Surgeon General
TTHS	Trainees, Transients, Holdees, Students
TTU	Transportation Terminal Unit
TUCHA	Type unit characteristic

U

UDF	Unit Data File
UIC	Unit Identification Code
UIS	Unit Identification System
UMC	Unit Movement Coordinator
UMD	Unit Movement Data

UMO	Unit Movement Officer
UNITREP	Unit Reporting
USAR	United States Army Reserve
USARC	United States Army Reserve Command
USATC	United States Army Training Center
USERID	User Identity
USPFO	U.S. Property and Fiscal Office
USR	Unit Status Report
UTA	Unit Training Assembly
UTC	Unit Type Code, allows type units to be categorized by characteristics
UTES	Unit Training Equipment Sites

V

VFAS	Vertical Force Accounting System

W

WAR	Wartime Asset Redistribution
WETEP	Weekend Training Equipment Pool
WETS	Weekend Training Site
WRM	War Reserve Materiel

PART II. STANDARD TERMS AND PHRASES

ABOVE THE LINE. Major combat forces of brigade or larger in size and certain unique, intensively managed units.

ADAPTIVE PLANNING. The concept of adaptive planning is designed to facilitate a response to changing situations. Its premise is that a crisis can arise under a variety of circumstances that will, in turn, elicit a variety of likely or possible responses.

A-HOUR. The time designated by the Joint Chiefs of Staff at which generation of non-alert forces will commence.

ALERT. Readiness for action. The period of time during which troops stand by in response to an alarm. Also, any form of communication used by Department of the Army, or other competent authority, to notify ARNG or USAR unit commanders that orders to active duty are pending.

APORTS. A file of free world aerial ports and air operating bases maintained by JOPS to support JSCP requirements.

ARMY MOBILIZATION AND OPERATIONS PLANNING AND EXECUTION SYSTEM (AMOPES). Consists of one volume and uses the planning assumptions of the JSCP. It is the single integrated mobilization and deployment planning system used as the Army implementor of the JSCP. AMOPS provides administrative and operational guidance to Army agencies, commands, and component commanders of unified commands for the employment and support of Army forces.

ARMY MOBILIZATION PLAN. The collection of the mobilization plans of HQDA and the MACOM. It is used to establish procedures for mobilization execution within HQDA and each MACOM.

AUGMENTATION FORCES. Forces to be transferred to operational command of a supported commander during execution of an OPLAN.

APPORTIONMENT. The resources made available to a commander for deliberate planning. Apportioned resources are used in development of operation plans and may be more or less than those allocated for execution planning or actual execution.

AUTHORIZED SYSTEM FOR PROCESSING UNIT REQUIREMENTS (ASPUR). The ASPUR is an automated interface between the TC ACCIS system at the installation level and the MTMC-based systems that manage surface movement to and through the Port of Embarkation (POE). The ASPUR provides a system to: (1) Receive, process and store unit movement requirements from the installation ITO supported by TC ACCIS; (2) Receive and process AUEL data from FORSCOM; and provide assistance in consolidating unit movement information available in existing MTMC cargo systems. The ASPUR improves the flow unit combat support equipment during crises.

AVAILABILITY DATE. The date after notification or mobilization by which forces will be marshaled at their home station or mobilization station or mobilization site and available for deployment.

AVAILABLE TO LOAD DATE. The planning date a unit would be available to out-load at a POE.

BATTLE BOOK. Prepared by deploying units. The books describe the unit's mission and provides information about the population and terrain. MTMC also requires Terminal Transportation Units (TTU) to prepare battle books.

BELOW THE LINE. Combat service and combat service support units and all other units not on the Troop Program Sequence Number of Above the Line units.

BULK CARGO. Cargo which can be loaded on a 463L pallet without exceeding any of its usable dimensions, 104 inches by 84 inches, and not exceed 96 inches in height.

CAPTAIN OF THE PORT. The office designated by the Coast Guard Commandant for the purpose of giving immediate direction to Coast Guard law enforcement activities within his assigned area.

C-DAY. The unnamed day for planning, on which movement commences in a deployment operation in support of a crisis. The deployment may be movement of troops, cargo, weapon systems, or a combination of these elements utilizing any or all types of transport. All movement required for C-day preparatory actions or pre-positioning of deployment support is expressed relative to this day as negative days. For execution the actual day is established under the authority and direction of the Secretary of Defense.

CLASSES OF SUPPLY. The grouping of supplies, by type, into two categories to facilitate supply management and planning. Major classes are:
Class I ..... Rations and gratuitous issue of health, morale. and welfare items.
Class II ..... Clothing, individual equipment, tentage, tool sets, and administrative and housekeeping supplies and equipment.
Class III ..... Petroleum, oil, and lubricants.
Class IV ..... Construction materials.
Class V ..... Ammunition
Class VI ..... Personal demand items sold through post exchanges.
Class VII ..... Major end items such as tanks, armored personnel carriers, and helicopters.
Class VIII ..... Medical.
Class IX ..... Repair parts and components for equipment maintenance.
Class X ..... Nonstandard items to support nonmilitary programs such as agriculture and economic development.

COMPONENT CODE (COMPO). A one position code used to identify Army status of each organization.
a. ... OMPO 1 - Active Army.
b. ... COMPO 2 - ARNG.
c. .. COMPO 3 - USAR.
NOTE: COMPO 4 and 6 replaced by "Force Expansion units for Full or Total Mobilization."

COMPUTERIZED MOVEMENT PLANNING AND STATUS SYSTEM (COMPASS). An information system and data base providing accurate and timely unit movement data to DOD, JCS, HQDA, and Army installations and units in support of employment, deployment, mobilization planning, and execution for a wide range of military operations.

CONUS REPLACEMENT CENTER (CRC). A portion of the wartime Army replacement system used for marshaling nonunit personnel in preparation for deployment.

COORDINATING INSTALLATION (CI). An installation assigned to coordinate specified types of intra-service support within a prescribed geographical area.

CROSS-LEVEL. Reallocation or reassignment of personnel, or the act of effecting transfer in control, utilization, or location of materiel at an installation, regardless of MACOM, as directed by the installation.

D-DAY. The unnamed day on which a particular operation commences or is to commence.

DEFENSE JOINT MILITARY PAY SYSTEM-ACTIVE COMPONENT. Military pay system used by DFAS-IN and Army components to pay active Army and AGR soldiers.

DEFENSE JOINT MILITARY PAY SYSTEM-RESERVE COMPONENT. Military pay system used by DFAS-IN and Army components to pay reserve component soldiers regardless of duty status.

DEFENSE READINESS CONDITIONS (DEFCON). A uniform system of Progressive alert Postures for use by JCS, unified and specified commands, and the Services. Conditions are graduated to match situations of varying military severity or status of alert.

DELIBERATE PLANNING. Operation planning tasks assigned by JSCP or other directive and

performed using procedures outlined in JCS Pub 5-02.1, .2, and .3 (JOPS I, II, and III).

DELINKING. The overseas movement of deploying personnel in critical support units via available excess airlift. These personnel augment key logistic activities in-theater pending arrival of their unit's equipment via sealift. At that time, these personnel link up with their equipment and proceed with the unit's original mission.

DEPLOYMENT. The relocation of forces to desired areas of operation.

DIRECT DEPLOYMENT. An RC unit or a portion of an RC unit that moves directly from home station to a port of embarkation and deploys without post mobilization training. A modified deploying unit is an RC unit that moves its equipment to a SPOE and unit personnel to an MS with a subsequent move to an APOE.

DOMESTIC EMERGENCIES. Emergencies affecting public welfare and occurring within the 50 states as a result of enemy attack, insurrection, or civil disturbance which endanger life and property or disrupt the usual process of government.

DRAFT CONTRACT. A contract with a vendor for wartime production of a specific product with provisions for necessary preplanning in peacetime and for immediate execution of the contract upon receipt of proper authority.

DRAWDOWN. Removing personnel or equipment from a unit which temporarily causes the losing unit to fall below C3 status in assigned strength or equipment on-hand.

EARLIEST ARRIVAL DATE (EAD). A day that is specified by a planner as the earliest date when a unit can be accepted at a port of debarkation during a deployment. Used with the latest arrival date (LAD), it defines a delivery window for transportation planning.

EARLY DEPLOYING UNITS. Units deploying within the first 30 days in support of a specific OPLAN.

E-DATE. The effective date of any change in unit status. For mobilization planning two E-dates are critical:

a. The date an RC unit is ordered to active Federal status (Effective Date of Mobilization).

b. The date a unit is transferred from Army operational control to the operational control of a unified command (Transfer of Authority).

EMBARKATION. The loading of troops with their supplies and equipment into ships or aircraft.

ENROUTE REPORTING. A point on a convoy route at which the convoy commander is required to report to the appropriate SMCC.

ESTIMATED DEPLOYMENT DATE (EDD). An estimate of the earliest date after the available to load date (ALD) on which each movement requirement could leave the port of embarkation. Movement date to an APOE is labeled as EDDA and to a SPOE as EDDS.

EXECUTION PLANNING. The phase of operation planning in which the plan is adjusted and refined as required by the prevailing situation and translated into an operation order that can be implemented at a designated time.

F-HOUR. The effective time of announcement by the Secretary of Defense to the military departments of a decision to mobilize RC units.

FILL ACTION. A levy on the personnel resources of the Active Component and Individual Ready Reserve directed by DA to meet personnel requirements incident to partial or full mobilization.

FLEXIBLE DETERRENT OPTIONS (FDOs). This adaptive planning construct underscores the importance of early response to a situation to deter it from evolving into a crisis. These deterrent - oriented early response options are called flexible deterrent options. The FDOs should facilitate an early decision by laying out a wide range of interrelated response paths that begin with multiple deterrent- oriented options carefully tailored to avoid the classic response dilemma of too much to soon or too little too late. The FDOs are preplanned rapidly executable actions initiated before and after unambiguous warning that seek to preempt, defuse, or specifically designed not to put U.S. forces in needless jeopardy if deterrence fails.

FORCE ACTIVITY DESIGNATOR (FAD). Each unit in the Army is assigned a number from 1 to 5 which is known as the FAD. The FAD provides guidance for the allocation and distribution of resources. The higher the number of the FAD, the lower the unit in priority of receiving resources.

FORCE LIST. The total list of forces required by an OPLAN including assigned forces, augmentation forces, and other forces to be employed in support of the plan.

FORCE MODULE. A grouping of combat, combat support, and combat service support forces together with their appropriate non-unit-related personnel and supplies for a specified period of time, usually 30 days. The elements of force modules are linked together or uniquely identified so that they may be extracted from or adjusted as an entity in the TPFDD to enhance flexibility and usefulness of the operation plan during a crisis.

FORCE REQUIREMENT NUMBER (FRN). The alphanumeric code used to identify force entries (UTC) in a given operation plan TPFDD.

FORCE SHORTFALL. A deficiency in the number of types of units available for planning within the time required for the performance of an assigned task.

FORSCOM MOBILIZATION AND DEPLOYMENT PLANNING SYSTEM (FORMDEPS). A five volume set of documents that provides guidance and procedures and assigns responsibilities for planning within FORSCOM, other MACOM, subordinate commands, mobilization stations, and RC units.

FORSCOM MOBILIZATION PLAN (FMP). Volume I of FORMDEPS. It provides priorities, guidance, procedures, and schedules for the mobilization of RC units and individuals

HOME STATION (HS). The permanent location of active units and ARNG and USAR units (location of installation, armory or center).

IMMEDIATE MOBILIZATION. Full Mobilization in the event of attack on CONUS or a nuclear attack.

INDIVIDUAL MOBILIZATION AUGMENTEE (IMA). Individual members of a Service's Selected Reserve who have an annual training requirement and are preassigned to a wartime required manpower authorization. In addition to filling these authorizations upon mobilization, IMA may also be ordered to active duty under the 200,000 Presidential Call-up Authority.

INDIVIDUAL READY RESERVE (IRR). Consists of members of the Ready Reserve not assigned to the Selected Reserve and not on active duty. These Reservists may be mobilized.

a. To provide filler requirements for AC units.
b. To form new active force units.
c. To replace combat losses.

INDUSTRIAL MOBILIZATION. The transformation of industry from its peacetime activity to the industrial program necessary to support the national military objectives. It includes the mobilization of materiel, labor, capital, production facilities, and contributory items and services essential to the industrial program.

INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS PROGRAM. Plans, actions, and measures for the transformation of the industrial base, both government owned and civilian owned, from its peacetime activity to the emergency program necessary to support the national military objectives. It includes industrial preparedness measures such as modernization, expansion, and preservation of the production facilities, and contributory items and services for planning with industry.

INITIAL PREPLANNED SUPPLY SUPPORT (IPSS). Standardized procedures to identify, locate, and prioritize for shipment critical items of supply (classes III, V, and VII) that must commence movement simultaneously with the implementation of an OPLAN. The IPSS is mandatory for the first 30 day requirements for those OPLAN specifically designated by JCS.

INSTALLATION, THE ARMY AUTHORIZATION DOCUMENT SYSTEM (ITAADS). The ITAADS is a system similar to VTAADS at subordinate installations designated by a MACOM.

JOINT DEPLOYMENT COMMUNITY (JDC). Those headquarters, commands, and agencies involved in the training, preparation, movement, reception, employment, support, and sustainment of military forces assigned or committed to a theater of operations or objective area. The JDC usually consists of JCS, the Services, certain Service major commands including the Service wholesale logistic commands, unified and specified commands and their Service component commands, TOA, MTC, joint task forces as applicable, DLA, and other Defense agencies as may be appropriate to a given scenario.

JOINT DEPLOYMENT SYSTEM (JDS). The JDS consists of personnel, procedures, directives,

communication systems, and electronic data processing systems to directly support time-sensitive planning and execution and to complement peacetime deliberate planning.

a. The JDS level one data. Basic force information neither time sequenced nor scenario oriented.

b. The JDS level two data. All level one data plus scenario oriented data.

c. The JDS level three data. All level one and two information plus scheduling information from the TOA.

JOINT OPERATION PLANNING AND EXECU-TION SYSTEM (JOPES). The DOD directed, JCS specified system used in planning global and regional joint military operations.

LATEST ARRIVAL DATE (LAD). A day that is specified by a planner as the latest date when a unit can arrive and complete unloading at the port of debarkation and support the concept of operations.

L-HOUR. Specific hour on C-day when a deployment operation begins.

LONG TON. 2240 pounds.

M-DAY. A generic term used to designate the day on which mobilization is to begin. The day the Secretary of Defense, based on a decision by the President and/or Congress, directs mobilization. All mobilization planning will be based on that date.

M-HOUR. The specific hour on D-Day at which a particular operation commences. The highest command or headquarters coordinating the planning specifies the exact hour.

MARSHALING AREA (MA). The geographic location where a deploying unit will assemble, hold, and organize supplies and/or other equipment for onward movement.

MARSHALING AREA CONTROL GROUP (MACG). Command, control and coordination ele-ments from Army installations that are assigned to the SUPCOM and are deployed to each functioning marshaling area and staging area. The MACG will serve as the primary SUPCOM interface with deploying units.

MASTER MILITARY PAY ACCOUNT. The automated military pay account of each individual active and reserve component soldier.

MEASUREMENT TON. The unit of volumetric measurement of equipment associated with surface delivered cargo. Measurement tons equal total cubic feet divided by 40 (IMTON) 40 cubic feet).

MOBILIZATION. The process by which the Armed Forces or part of them are brought to a state of readiness for war or other national emergency. This includes activating all or part of the RC, as well as assembling and organizing personnel, supplies and materiel.

a. Full mobilization. Expansion of the active force resulting from action by Congress and the President to mobilize all RC units in the existing approved force structure, all individual reservists, and the material resources needed for these units.

b. Total mobilization. Expansion of the active force by organizing and activating additional units beyond the existing approved troop basis to respond to requirements in excess of the troop basis, and the full mobilization of all national resources needed to round-out and sustain such forces.

c. Partial mobilization. Expansion of the active force (short of full mobilization) as a result of action by Congress or the President to mobilize RC units and individual reservists to meet all or part of the requirements of a particular contingency and operational war plans.

d. Selective mobilization. Expansion of the active force by mobilization of RC units, by authority of Congress or the President, to satisfy an emergency requirement for a force tailored to meet a specific requirement (such as civil disturbances or other domestic situations where Federal Armed Forces may be used to protect life, Federal property and functions, or to prevent disruption of Federal activities). A selective mobilization differs from partial mobilization in that it normally would not be associated with requirements for contingency plans involving external threats to the national security.

MOBILIZATION AND TRAINING EQUI-PMENT SITE (MATES). A site at which a portion of an ARNG unit's authorized equipment is positioned by direction of CNGB and maintained to support unit mobilization and training.

MOBILIZATION CHAIN. The chain of com-mand, effective upon notification of mobilization, that commands and guides the mobilization process.

MOBILIZATION DEPLOYMENT PLANNING. The use of procedures and systems for planning, coordinating, and monitoring movements and deployments of mobilized forces and materiel to meet military objectives.

MOBILIZATION ENTITY. A unit which is organized under an approved authorization document TOE or TDA), implemented by general order, and which mobilizes as one entity. All sub-elements are organic and have a common troop program sequence number and a common Mobilization Station. A battalion with organic companies would be a mobilization entity.

MOBILIZATION MOVEMENT CONTROL (MOBCON). A DA approved program to establish a movement control center in each STARC. The movement control center will collect, analyze, and consolidate all DOD organic movements and develop a master movement plan for mobilization and deployment.

MOBILIZATION PERSONNEL PROCESSING SYSTEM (MOBPERS). A system that speeds the preparation and dispatch of mobilization orders for IRR personnel and prepositions personnel accessioning data for members of RC units, retirees, and IRR at MS.

MOBILIZATION PERSONNEL STRUCTURE AND COMPOSITION SYSTEM. An automated system providing mobilization personnel requirements in support of mobilization planning.

MOBILIZATION SITE. The designated location where an RC unit mobilizes or moves to after mobilization for further processing, training, and employment. Differs from a MS in that it is not necessarily a military installation.

MOBILIZATION STATION (MS). The designated military installation (active, semi-active, or State operated) to which a RC unit is moved for further processing, organizing, equipping, training, and employment, and from which the unit may move to an SPOE/ APOE.

MOBILIZATION TABLES OF DISTRIBUTION AND ALLOWANCES (MOBTDA). An authorized document that shows the planned mobilization mission, organizational structure, and personnel and equipment requirement for table of distribution and allowances units.

MOVEMENT CONTROL TEAMS (MCT). Transportation elements that will be located at all functioning APOD and SPOD to arrange for reception and onward movement of deploying unit personnel and equipment.

MOVEMENT SCHEDULE. A time-phased assignment of lift resources used to move personnel and cargo included in a specific movement increment. Arrival and departure times at POE are detailed to show a flow and workload at each location. To be usable, a movement schedule must be sufficiently detailed to support plan implementation. Prepared by TOA for each force requirement and each non-unit-related personnel or cargo increment of the TPFDD concerning the scheduled movement from the origin or POE. intermediate location, POD, or destination. It is based on the estimated or planned availability of lift resources and is not an execution document.

N-DAY. An unnamed planning day before C-day, e.g., N002 means two days before C-day.

NATIONAL MILITARY COMMAND SYSTEM. The component of GCCS designed to support NCA in the exercise of its responsibilities.

NATIONAL SECURITY EMERGENCY. Any occurrence including natural disaster, military attack, technological emergency, or other emergency, that seriously degrades or seriously threatens the national security of the United States.

NON-AIR TRANSPORTABLE. Cargo that exceeds dimensions of the C-5A cargo compartment; cargo that exceeds the dimensions of either of the following:

a. 1465 inches length by 156 inches wide by 162 inches high.

b. 1465 inches length by 228 inches wide by 114 inches high.

OPERATION PLAN IN CONCEPT FORMAT (CONPLAN). An operation plan in an abbreviated format which would require considerable expansion or alteration to convert it into an OPLAN or OPORD.

ORGANIC CARGO. Non-TDA cargo that is either prepositioned or will be transported via organic resources and does not require TOA support.

OUTSIZE CARGO. Cargo that exceeds the capabilities of the C-141 aircraft. It is considered outsize when it exceeds 826 inches in length, or 117 inches in width or 105 inches in height.

OVERSIZE CARGO. Any single item which exceeds any one of the following dimensions: 104 inches long, 84 inches wide and 96 inches high, and will not fit on a 463L pallet.

P-DAY. That point in time at which the rate of production of an item available for military consumption equals the rate at which the item is required by the Armed Forces (JCS Pub 1).

PORT OF DEBARKATION (POD). An aerial port (APOD) or seaport (SPOD) within the theater of operations where the strategic transportation for forces is completed. It may not be the final destination of a force.

PORT OF EMBARKATION (POE). An air or sea terminal at which troops, units, military sponsored personnel, unit equipment, and materiel board and/or are loaded.

PREASSIGNED PERSONNEL. The IMA members who have been preassigned by ARPERCEN to specific mobilization positions and RA/AUS retired personnel who have been issued orders to a mobilization station in peacetime which are effective upon media announcement of full mobilization. Orders issued to retired personnel direct individuals where and when to report. Orders for IMA personnel may be issued by ARPERCEN upon announcement of the Presidential 200K Call-up authority.

PREPOSITIONED WAR RESERVE MATERIAL STOCKS (PWRMS). Those stocks in Europe to meet anticipated wartime materiel requirements prior to opening the sea line of communications. PWRMS include TRI/ TR4/TR5, operational projects and decrement stocks.

PRESIDENTIAL CALL-UP. Procedures by which the President brings all or a part of the Army National Guard into the active Federal service of the United States under Section 3500 and Chapter 15 of Title 10 USC.

PRESIDENTIAL SELECTED RESERVE CALL-UP AUTHORITY. Provision of a public law that provides the President a means to activate, without a declaration of national emergency, not more than 200,000 members of the Selected Reserve (all Services total), for not more than 270 days

READY TO LOAD DATE (RDYLD). The date a unit is projected as capable of departing an installation (origin or mobilization station) enroute to a (POE).

REDISTRIBUTION. Reallocation or reassignment of personnel, or the act of effecting transfer in control, utilization, or location of materiel between Army installations as directed by an intermediate or MACOM headquarters.

RED TAT. Cargo which must arrive at the overseas destination before or concurrently with troops. If accompanying troops, need not be accessible during the voyage.

REQUIRED DELIVERY DATE (RDD). The date a unit is required to arrive at a specific destination (major unit assembly area/ operational area) and complete uploading in support of a specific OPLAN.

RESERVE COMPONENT AUTOMATION SYSTEM (RCAS). The RCAS is an automated information system which supports decision making needs of commanders, staffs, and functional managers responsible for Reserve Component forces. It uses state-of-the-art office automation, telecommunications, distributed data bases, and processing capability to provide timely and accurate information to plan, prepare, and execute mobilization. It also is designed to improve the accomplishment of routine administrative tasks. It is a self sufficient system capable of exchanging data with related information systems in the Active and Reserve components.

RESERVE COMPONENTS (RC). Reserve Components of the Armed Forces of the United States are: the Army National Guard of the United States; the Army Reserve the Naval Reserve; the Marine Corps Reserve; the Air National Guard of the United States: the Air Force Reserve; and the Coast Guard Reserve. Each Reserve Component has three reserve categories; a Ready Reserve, a Standby Reserve, and a Retired Reserve.

RETIRED RESERVE. Consists of those individuals whose names are placed on the Reserve Retired list. Members of the Retired Reserve may, if qualified, be ordered to active duty involuntarily in time of war or national emergency declared by Congress, or when otherwise authorized by law, and then only when it is determined by the Secretary of the Army that adequate numbers of qualified individuals in the required categories are not readily available in the Ready Reserve or in active status in the Standby Reserve.

SHIPPING CONFIGURATION. The manner in which an item is prepared for shipment.

SHORT TON (STON or S/T). The unit of measure (2,000) for equipment or supplies other than Class III.

STANDARD INSTALLATION/DIVISION PERSONNEL SYSTEM (SIDPERS). An automated system controlled and maintained by DA, designed to support the personnel strength and management information needs of field commanders and their staffs

STANDARD REQUIREMENTS CODE (SRC). A basic set of codes integral to each current table of organization and equipment for the purpose of expressing each and every possible combination or variation thereof, which, when associated with organization data, is the basis for personnel and supply computations.

STANDBY RESERVE. Those units and members of the RC (other than those in the Ready Reserve or Retired Reserve) who are liable for active duty only after the Secretary of the Army, with the approval of the Secretary of Defense, determines that there are not enough of the required kinds of units or members in the Ready Reserve in the required category who are readily available.

STATE AREA COMMAND (STARC). A mobilization entity within the ARNG state headquarters and headquarters detachment that is ordered to active duty when ARNG units in that state are alerted for mobilization. It provides for control of mobilized ARNG units from home station until arrival at mobilization station. It is also responsible for planning and executing military support for civil defense land defense plans under the respective area commander, and military family assistance.

STATE MOVEMENT CONTROL CENTER. The agency responsible for performing the convoy movement control responsibilities of the Adjutant General of each state.

STRUCTURE STRENGTH. ALO 1 full TOE and TDA strength.

SUPERCARGO. Personnel that accompany cargo on board a ship for the purpose of accomplishing enroute maintenance and security.

SUPPORTED COMMANDER. The commander having primary responsibility for all aspects of a task assigned by the JSCP or by other authority. This term also refers to the commander who originates OPLAN in response to requirements of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

SUPPORTING INSTALLATION (SI). An installation or activity that provides specified types of support to off-post units and activities within a specific geographic area.

TERMINAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (TERMS). TERMS is an on line system at CONUS water terminals used for receipt planning, inventory, and movement and control of ocean cargo.

TERMINAL OPERATIONS. The reception, processing, and staging of passengers; the receipt, transient storage, and marshaling of cargo; the loading and unloading of ships or aircraft; and the manifesting and forwarding of cargo and passengers to a destination.

THEATER. The geographical area outside the CONUS for which a commander of a unified or specified command has been assigned military responsibility.

THROUGHPUT. Traffic expressed as an average daily capability of measurement tons, short tons. and passengers that can be moved into and through sea and aerial ports. The total port movement capability is a function of reception, discharge, and clearance-the lesser of these is the estimated throughput.

TIME PHASED FORCE AND DEPLOYMENT DATA (TPFDD). The computer supported data base portion of an operation plan that contains time phased force data, nonunit related cargo personnel data, and movement data for the operation plan. Information includes in-place units, prioritized arrival of units deployed to support the OPLAN, routing of forces to be deployed, movement data associated with deploying forces, estimates of nonunit related cargo and personnel movements to be conducted concurrently with deployment of forces, and estimates of transportation requirements.

TRAINEES, TRANSIENTS, HOLDEES, STUDENTS ACCOUNT (TTHS). The TTHS account is the only source of personnel managed by PERSCOM for mobilization and war planning. The account is used to provide theater filler and casualty replacement personnel in support of an OPLAN. The account during peacetime contains approximately 100,000 personnel. However, the number planned for and the number actually available for support of an OPLAN is substantially reduced based on the fully trained portions of the account.

a. Trainees. All enlisted personnel attending initial entry training (IET). Personnel in this category are not available for application as fillers or replacements until graduation from their MOS producing course.

b. Transients. All personnel enroute to a PCS assignment. Per AMOPS III, the only portion of this category used for fillers or replacements is personnel enroute from CONUS to overseas. These personnel become available immediately after initiation of stop movement action by HQDA which diverts them to the theater of operations. This is planned to occur on M-day. Personnel enroute to a CONUS assignment are directed to immediately continue to that assignment and thus are not available for use as theater fillers or replacements.

c. Holdees. Active duty personnel dropped from the assigned strength of a force structure unit and attached to a holding activity because of medical, disciplinary, or preseparation non-availability. Medical and disciplinary holdees become available only after being appropriately released from patient or prisoner status and reported to PERSCOM. Pre-separation holdees become available upon declaration of stop loss.

d. Students. All PCS and TDY enroute students in officer and enlisted professional development courses and civil schooling, and commissioned officers attending an Officer Basic Course. Personnel are available for use as fillers and replacement upon graduation or termination of the course. Warrant and commissioned officers in initial entry training become available upon successful completion of the course. Officer candidates are not available.

TRANSFER ACTIVITY. A designated centralized activity established to process the separation and transfer of military personnel.

TRANSPORTATION COORDINATOR AUTOMATED COMMAND AND CONTROL INFORMATION SYSTEM (TC ACCIS). The Army's automated initiative to accomplish transportation functions at installation level. TC ACCIS will allow units to create, update, or modify unit movement data for transportation documentation for peacetime and mobilization and deployment moves.

TRANSPORTATION COORDINATOR AUTOMATED INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (TC AIMS). The joint service initiative to provide source level data automation at unit level to generate and maintain unit movement data for peacetime, mobilization and deployment transportation documentation, and command and control reporting.

TRANSPORTATION OPERATING AGENCY OR TRANSFER OF AUTHORITY (TOA).

a. A general term referring to the Military Traffic Management Command (MTMC), the Military Sealift Command (MSC), or the Military Airlift Command (MAC).

b. In the context of the reception process, the change in command assignment from the appropriate SUPCOM to the gaining U.S. command or from USAREUR to the gaining ACE command.

UNIT MOVEMENT DATA (UMD). A detailed listing and summary of unit related information describing passenger and cargo movement requirements under AR 220-10 and 10-42.

UNIT TRAINING EQUIPMENT SITE (UTES). A consolidation of ARNG organizational equipment at or in close proximity to and serving an authorized weekend training site.

WAR RESERVES. Stocks of materiel to meet the increase in military requirements upon an outbreak of war. War reserves are intended to provide the interim support essential to sustain operations until resupply can be effected. The Army WARTRACE Program aligns Army units under wartime gaining commands and provides units with detailed information concerning their wartime mission. The program organizes and integrates Active and Reserve Component units to meet America's Army wartime requirements. The ultimate purpose of the Army WARTRACE Program is to form the basis for unit commanders to enter into cohesive planning associations (PLASSNs) and to provide training opportunities with their designated wartime chains of command.

WARTRACE is the deliberate alignment of Army forces (AA & RC) for wartime planning to achieve national strategic goals. WARTRACE is the framework that align units for Major Theater War, Small Scale Contingency Operations; CONUS Sustaining Base; Contingency Force and Theater Defense Forces.

YELLOW TAT. Cargo which must accompany troops and which must be accessible during the voyage. For personnel traveling via commercial air, this is generally only that baggage that would fit under the seat.

ANNEX W
(References) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan

1. GENERAL

2. PURPOSE

This annex provides a list of references applicable to mobilization and deployment.

3. ASSUMPTIONS

a. Basic Plan.

b. Army Regulation 500-5, Army Mobilization and Operation Planning and Execution System (AMOPES).

4. CONCEPT

References are listed by major functional area.

4.1 Personnel and Administration

a. Army Regulation 135-1 (Reserve Component Policies)

b. Army Regulation 140-145 (Individual Mobilization Augmentation Program)

c. Army Regulation 190-9 (Military Absentee and Deserter Apprehension Program).

d. Army Regulation 340-2 (Maintenance and Disposition of Records for TOE and Certain Other Units of the Army).

e. Army Regulation 612-2. (Preparation of Replacements for Overseas Movement (POR)).

f. Army Regulation 680-1 (Unit Strength Accounting and Reporting).

g. Department of Army Pam 360-525 (Family Assistance Handbook for Mobilization).

h. The DOD 1235-9 (Management and Mobilization of the Standby Reserve)

i. The FM 101-10-1 (Staff Officers' Field Manual: Organizational, Technical and Logistical Data).

j. Forces Command Regulation 380-41 (Communications Security (COMSEC), Readiness in Active and Reserve Component Units).

k. Forces Command Regulation 525-15 (Narrative Operational Reporting System).

4.2 Civilian Personnel

a. Army Regulation 690-11 (Mobilization Planning and Management)

b. The DODD 1200.7 (Screening the Ready Reserve).

c. The DODD 1400.16 (Interdepartmental Civilian Personnel Administration Support).

d. DODD 1400.31 (DOD Civilian Workforce Contingency and Emergency Planning and Execution).

e. The DODD 1400.32 (DOD Civilian Workforce Contingency and Emergency Planning Guidelines and Procedures).

f. The DODD 1404. 10 (Key, Emergency Essential (E-E) DOD U.S. Citizen Civilian Employees)

g. The FPM 230, Chapter 4 (Agency Authority to take Personnel Actions in a National Emergency)

h. The FPM 9 10, (Mobilization Readiness)

i. The FPM Supplement 910-1 (National Emergency Readiness of Federal Personnel Management)

j. The FPM Supplement 930-3 (National Emergency Standby Regulations)

4.3 Safety Program

AR's in the 385 series (safety)

4.4 Operations and Training

a. AR 11-30 (Army WARTRACE Program)

b. AR 140-1 (Army Reserve - Mission, Organization, and Training)

c. AR 220-1 (Unit Status Reporting) with FORSCOM supplement.

d. AR 220-10 (Preparation for Overseas Movement of Units (POM).

e. AR 600-8-105 (Military Orders).

f. AR 530-1 (Operations Security).

g. DA PAM 25-30 (Consolidated Index of Army Publications and Forms)

h. DA PAM 350-38 (Standards in Training Commission (STRAC)

i. DA PAM 220-1 (Operational Readiness (OPRED) Program, Policies and Procedures)

j. FORSCOM Regulation 10-42 (Organization and Functions, Mission Assignments).

k. FORSCOM Regulation 220-3 Army National Guard and Army Reserve - Reserve Component Training Assessment

l. FORSCOM/ARNG Regulation 350-2 (Reserve Component Training in America's Army).

m. FORSCOM Regulation 350-41 (Active Component Training/Specialized Training in FORSCOM Active Component and Reserve Component Units).

n. FORSCOM Regulation 350-4 (Active Component (AC)/Reserve Component (RC) Training Association Program)

o. FORSCOM Regulation 500-3 (Forces Command Mobilization and Deployment Planning System).

p. FORSCOM/TRADOC Regulation 525-3 (Unit Status and Identity Reporting System (UNITREP).

q. Joint Publication 1-02 (DOD Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms).

r. Joint Publication 4-05 (Joint Doctrine for Mobilization Planning).

s. TRADOC Mobilization and Operations Planning and Execution System (TMOPES).

4.5 Intelligence

a. AR 380-19 Information Systems Security.

b. AR 380-19-1 Control of Compromising Emanations.

c. AR 180-67 Personnel Security Program.

d. AR 381-12 Subversion & Espionage Directed Against U.S. Army (SAEDA).

e. AR 381-143 Logistics Policies & Procedures.

f. AR 380-51 Transmission of Official Information.

g. AR 380-53 Communications Security Monitoring.

h. AR 381-20 U.S. Army Counterintelligence (CI) Activities.

i. FR 525-15 Narrative Operational Reporting System.

j. FR 380-14 Communications Security (COMSEC) Readiness in Active & Reserve Component.

k. FR 525-2 Narrative Operational Reporting System).

4.6 Logistics

a. AR I 1-1 I (War Reserve Stocks).

b. AR 11-12 (Logistic Priorities).

c. AR 11-14 (Logistic Readiness).

d. AR 55-15 (Land Transportation within Areas Outside the Continental United States).

e. AR 55-29 (Military Convoy Operations In CONUS).

f. AR 55-36 (DOD Use of Domestic Civil Transportation Under Emergency Conditions).

g. AR 55-71 (Transportation of Personal Property and Related Services).

h. AR 55-113 (Movement of Units in Continental United States).

i. AR 55-162 (Permits of Oversize, Overweight or Other Special Military Movements on Public Highways in the United States).

j. AR 55-292 (Planning for and Operation of Staging Facilities in CONUS).

k. AR 55-355 (Defense Traffic Management Regulation).

l. AR 59-9 (Special Assignment Airlift Mission Requirements Submissions).

m. AR 310-49 (The Army Authorization Documents System (TAADS).

n. AR 405-10 (Acquisition of Real Property and Interests Therein).

o. AR 405-80 (Granting Use of Real Estate)

p. AR 700-23 (Supply of Hygienic and Comfort Items).

q. AR 700-90 (Army Industrial Preparedness Program).

r. AR 700-138 (Army Logistics Readiness and Sustainability).

s. AR 710-1 (Centralized Inventory Management of the Army Supply System).

t. AR 710-2 (Supply Policy Below the Wholesale Level).

u. AR 725-50 (Requisitioning, Receipt and Issue System).

v. CTA 50-900 (Clothing and Individual Equipment).

w. DA Pam 738-750 (The Army Maintenance Management System (TAMMS).

x. FM 55-312 (Military Convoy Operation in Continental United States).

y. FORSCOM Regulation 55-1 (Unit Movement Planning).

z. FORSCOM Regulation 700-2 (FORSCOM Standing Logistical Instructions).

aa. FORSCOM Regulation 700-3 (Ammunition Basic Loads).

ab. FORSCOM Pam 55-2 (Rad, Blocking and Bracing Material Data).

ac. SAILS Manual, USACSCM 18-1-B-ALS

ad. TM 38-LO3-19 (Standard Army Intermediate Level Supply System (SAILS) Procedures for Customers).

ae. TM 38-750 (CS3 Test, The Army Maintenance Management System (TAMMS) Field Command Procedures).

af. TM 55-312 (Military Convoy Operations in CONUS).

ag. TM 55-2200-001-12 (Transportability Guidance for Application of Blocking, Bracing and Tiedown Material for Rail Transport).

4.7 Joint Pub 1-03.18 (Logistics)

a. Joint Pub 4-01 (Mobility Systems Policy, Procedures and Considerations).

b. Common Table of Allowances (CTA) 500-900 (Clothing and Individual Equipment).

4.8 Engineer

a. AR 210-17 (Inactivation of Installation).

b. AR 210-20 (Installations, Master Planning for Army Installations).

c. AR 210-23 (Master Planning at Army Installation Emergency Expansion Capability).

d. AR 210-50 (Housing Management), Chapter 1 and 3.

e. AR 415-16 (Army Facilities Components System) (Military Engineering Construction Support, Designs, Material, and Planning Data).

f. AR 415-32 (Performance of Military Construction Projects in Troop Units).

g. AR 415-35 (Minor Construction).

h. AR 415-50 (Basic Facilities and Space Criteria for Construction at U.S. Installations in Event of Emergency).

i. AR 420-10 (Facilities Engineering: General Provisions, Organization, Function, and Resources).

j. AR 420-71 (Leased Premises).

k. AR 500-10 (Non-Industrial Facilities for Mobilization).

1. AR 700-112 (Policy Guidance on the use of Relocatable Buildings).

m. DODD 3005-2 (Non-Industrial Facilities for Mobilization)

n. DODD 4270-IM (Construction Criteria Manual).

o. TB Eng 405 (Repairs and Utilities Standards for Reactivation of Inactive Facilities for Mobilization).

p. HQDA LTR 420-89-1 (Policy Guidance on the use of Relocatable Buildings.

q. FR 415-32 (Use of Engineer Troops and Troop Units for Accomplishing Construction, Maintenance, and Repair Projects.

4.9 PROVOST MARSHAL

a. AR 190-9 (Military Absentee and Deserter Apprehension Programs).

b. AR 190-11 (Physical and Security of Arms, Ammunition and Explosives).

c. AR 190-13 (The Army Physical Security Program).

d. AR 190-22 (Search, Seizure and Disposition of Property).

e. AR 190-30 (Military Police Investigation).

f. AR 190-31 (Department of the Army Crime Prevention Program).

g. AR 190-47 (The U.S. Army Correction System).

h. AR 190-52 (Countering Terrorism and Other Major Disruptions on Military Installations).

i. DA Pamphlet 190-52 (Personnel Security Precautions Against Acts of Terrorism).

j. FM 19-20 (Law Enforcement Investigations).

k. FM 19-30 (Physical Security).

4.10 Public Affairs

a. AMOPES, Volumes 1, II, III and IV.

b. AR 360-5 (Public Information).

c. AR 360-61 (Community Relations)

d. AR 360-80 (Release of Information When More Than One Service is Involved in Accidents or Incidents).

e. AR 360-81 (Command Information Program).

f. DODD 5105.35 (Responsibilities of Unified and Specified Commands in Public Affairs Matters)

g. DA Pam 360-3 (Army Home Town News Program).

4.11 Medical Logistic Policies and Procedures

a. AR 10-43 (U.S. Army Health Services Command).

b. AR 40-2 (Army Medical Treatment Facilities - General Administration).

c. AR 40-3 (Medical, Dental, Veterinary Care)

d. AR 40-4 (Army Medical Department (AMEDD) Facilities/ Activities).

e. AR 40-61 (Medical Logistical Policies and Procedures).

f. AR 40-350 (Medical Regulating to and Within CONUS).

g. AR 40-501 (Standards of Medical Fitness)

h. AR 40-562 (Immunization Requirements and Procedures).

4.12 Resources Management References

a. AR 3749 (Budget Funding, and Reimbursement for Base Operation Support of Army Activities).

b. AR 31049, (The Army Authorization Documents System).

c. AR 5704, (Manpower Management).

d. AR 570-5, (Manpower Staffing Standards System).

4.13 Financial

a. AR 37-105 (Finance and Accounting for Installations: Civilian Pay Procedures)

b. FM 14-100 (Finance Management Operations).

c. AR 37-103, (Disbursing Operations for Finance and Accounting Offices).

d. AR 37-104-3, (Military Pay and Allowances Procedures Military Pay System.

e. TC 21-7 (Personal Financial Readiness and Deployability Handbook).

f. JFTR (Joint Federal Travel Regulation).

g. JTR (Joint Travel Regulation).

h. DoDFMRs (Department of Defense Financial Management Regulations, Vol. 1-15).

4.14 Information Mission Area

a. AR 25-1 (The Army Information Resources Management Program).

b. AR 25-10 (Reduction and Control of Information Transfer in an Emergency (MINIMIZE).

4.15 Military History

a. AR 870-5 (Military History: Responsibilities, Policies, and Procedures) with FORSCOM Supplement).

b. DA Pam 870-2 (The Military Historian in the Field).

4.16 Legal

a. Uniform Code of Military Justice, 10 U.S.C.-801_940.

b. Military Legal Assistance Statute 10 U.S.C.-1044.

c. Veterans' Reemployment Rights Act, 38 U.S.C.- 301_4333.

d. Soldiers' & Sailors' Civil Relief Act, 50 U.S.C. App.- 501-593.

e. Manual for Courts-Martial, United States, 1984 (MCM).

f. AR 15-6, (Procedures for Investigating Officers and Boards of Officers).

g. AR 27-1, (Judge Advocate Legal Services).

h. AR 27-3, Legal Assistance (The Army Legal Assistance Program).

i. AR 27-10, (Military Justice).

j. AR 27-20, (Claims).

k. DODD 5500.7-R, Joint Ethics Regulation.

4.17 Chaplain

a. AR 165-1 (Chaplain Activities in the U.S. Army).

b. AR 600-30 (Chaplain Support Activities).

c. AR 60043 (Conscientious Objection).

d. AR 601-70 (Voluntary Active Duty with the Chaplain Branch).

ANNEX X
(Total Mobilization) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan

TO BE PUBLISHED

ANNEX Y
(STARC/MUSARC Commander's Guidance) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan

TO BE PUBLISHED

ANNEX Z

(Criteria for Determining Candidate RC Units for Home Station Mobilization) to FORSCOM Mobilization Plan

Determination of units for home station mobilization are based on the factors of METT-T and the following criteria:

1. The CS/CSS units up to company size can home station mobilize.

2. Unit manning at P2
   a. Strength 80%-89%
   b. MOSQ 75%-84%
   c. SR Grade 75%-84%

3. Unit can be electronically accessed into appropriate data bases using automation. Data bases that must be interfaced are:
   a. Standard Installation/Division Personnel System (SIDPERS-AC)
   b. Standard Property Book System - Redesign (SPBS-R)
   c. Training Assessment Management system (TAMS)
   d. Transportation Coordinator Automated Command and Control Information System (TC ACCIS)
   e. Defense Eligibility Enrollment System (DEERS)
   f. Composite Health Service System (CHSS)
   g. Status of Resources and Training System (SORTS)
   h. Defense Finance and Accounting System (DFAS-AC)

4. State area commands/RSC must have capability to mobilize and demobilize. Capability is required in the following areas:
   a. Administration
   (1) DD93
   (2) SGLI
   (3) Wills
   (4) Power-of-Attorney
   (5) Deployment Packet IAW AR 600-8-101
   b. Medical
   (1) Physicals
   (2) Profiles (ensure minimum P2 profile) (board P3 profiles)
   (3) Eye Exam
   (4) Glasses
   (5) Optical inserts
   (6) Required immunizations
   (7) DNA specimen
   c. Dental
   (1) Bring soldiers to Class II standards
   (2) Panorex
   d. Training
   (1) Individual tasks
   (2) Zero weapons
   (3) Qualify with weapon as required
   (4) Unit fully proficient (T/P) in all METL tasks (collective training not required)
   (5) The CINC unique training is not required in CONUS
   e. Supply
   (1) Access wholesale system
   (2) DODAAC coordination
   (3) Issue OCIE as needed
   f. Maintenance
   (1) DS/GS
   (2) Calibration
   g. Transportation
   (1) ITO (freight/passengers)
   (2) TC ACCIS (develop unit movement data and construct deployment equipment list)
   h. Contracting
   (1) Lodging
   (2) Meals