Department of the Army
Pamphlet 600–81

Personnel — General

Information Handbook for Operating Continental United States (CONUS) Replacement Centers and Individual Deployment Sites

Headquarters
Department of the Army
Washington, DC
15 July 2001

UNCLASSIFIED

SUMMARY of CHANGE

DA PAM 600-81
Information Handbook for Operating Continental United States (CONUS) Replacement Centers and Individual Deployment Sites

This is a new pamphlet that-

- Prescribes a new DA Form 7425 (Personnel Readiness and Deployment Checklist) which provides continental U.S. replacement centers and individual deployment sites with a standardized checklist for planning, operating, and executing CRC operations (para 2-11f).

- Incorporates the terms “redeployment” (para 3-13) and “reintegration” (para 3-15).

- Incorporates “individual deployment site” concept along with background, functions, structure, and installation support (chap 6).

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Personnel — General

Information Handbook for Operating Continental United States (CONUS) Replacement Centers and Individual Deployment Sites

By Order of the Secretary of the Army:

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General, United States Army
Chief of Staff

Official:

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History. This printing publishes a new Department of the Army pamphlet.

Summary. This pamphlet provides information and procedures for CONUS replacement centers (CRC) and individual deployment sites (IDS). This pamphlet falls under the policy guidance of AR 600-8-101, Personnel Processing (In–, Out–,Soldier Readiness, Mobilization, and Deployment Processing).

Applicability. This pamphlet applies to the Active Army, the Army National Guard of the United States (ARNGUS), U.S. Army Reserve (USAR), and civilian personnel. It applies to all military and civilian personnel and organizations involved with CRC management, administration, and training. It also applies to all military and civilian personnel that will process through a CRC/IDS. During a mobilization, procedures contained in this pamphlet may be modified by the proponent to support policy and procedural changes as necessary.

Proponent and exception authority. The proponent of this pamphlet is the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel (DCSPER). The proponent has the authority to approve exceptions to this pamphlet that are consistent with controlling law and regulation. The DCSPER may delegate this approval authority in writing, to a division chief within the proponent agency who holds the grade of colonel or the civilian equivalent.

Suggested improvements. Users are invited to send comments and suggested improvements to this pamphlet. Send this information on a DA Form 2028 (Recommended Change to Publications and Blank Forms) directly to HQDA (DAPE-PRO), 300 ARMY PENTAGON, WASHINGTON, DC 20310-0300.

Distribution. This publication is available in electronic media only and is intended for command levels A, B, C, D and E for Active Army, Army National Guard of the United States and the U.S. Army Reserve. This publication contains policy and operational information that is for official Government uses only.

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Glossary

Chapter 1
Introduction

1–1. Purpose

This pamphlet provides information for operating continental United States (CONUS) replacement centers (CRC) and individual deployment sites (IDS). The pamphlet also establishes procedures for planning and executing CRC operations, and includes detailed procedures as required by AR 600-8-101, FM 12-6 (Army Personnel Doctrine, Army Training Evaluation Program, ARTEP, 12-606-61/Mission Training Plan (MTP), and instructions on providing accountability of all non-unit related personnel (NRP) to and from the theater. Finally, this pamphlet also provides a means for standardizing theater and redeployment requirements to conserve resources. Most of the pamphlet is devoted to CRC operations. Specific IDS guidance is provided in chapter 6.

1–2. References

Required and related publications and prescribed and referenced forms are listed in appendix A.

1–3. Explanation of abbreviations and terms

Abbreviations and special terms used in this pamphlet are explained in the glossary.

1–4. Mission

The CRC and IDS validate non-unit-related personnel for deployment, resolve non-deployable conditions, provide sustainment of NRP flow to the theater, and receive and reintegrate NRP on redeployment. The initial CRC/IDS mission was to ensure Army NRP were fully prepared for deployment. The CRC/IDS mission scope has been expanded in recent years to include individuals from all Services. This includes all Department of Defense (DOD) civilian personnel, contract personnel, and employees of the National Red Cross, and the Army/Air Force Exchange Service (AAFES). The CRC and IDS are activities providing theater specific deployment processing and do not perform a garrison support unit (GSU) or reception station's responsibility to mobilize Reserve component (RC) soldiers.

1–5. Background

a. Throughout the history of military deployments (peacetime and war), the theater consistently inherited problems associated with incomplete deployment processing; for example, pay, issue of theater specific clothing and equipment, briefings, immunizations, training, and personnel requirements such as family care plans. Not all installations and command headquarters had the ability to properly prepare their personnel for deployment. It was also cost and manpower prohibitive for installations to maintain large supplies of stocks, weapons, and medical supplies in anticipation of a mobilization. In June 1987, the Vice Chief of Staff of the Army approved the CRC concept to support major regional contingencies (MRCs), now called major theater war (MTW). The concept was tested and proven with the successful use of three CRCs during Operation DESERT STORM in the early 90's deploying over 20,000 NRP in 6 months.

b. The shift in National military strategy in the early 1990's transitioned the military from a cold-war threat to support numerous small scale contingency (SSC) operations around the globe. Although the volume of individual flow did not support a full CRC operation, the need to centralize flow and standardize support for these SSCs became apparent during operations in Somalia.

c. The DCSPER developed the concept for a permanent location arrangement to manage individual flow during peacetime operations and limited contingencies. In April 1998, the DCSOPS, approved an IDS concept to support low level, low intensity specified operations.

d. The IDS and CRC concepts were implemented to combat the numerous problems associated with receiving individuals directly from their home station into a theater of operations without having been adequately prepared for deployment. CRC locations were determined by: administrative, billeting, bed (hospital), warehouse (for theater specific equipment and weapons (arms room) space; ranges, infrastructure, locations of schoolhouses/training sites; central initial issue point (CIIP) and central issue facility (CIF); and aerial ports of embarkation (APOE).

Chapter 2
Command Relationships and Functions

Section I
Headquarters, Department of the Army and Field Operating Agencies (FOA)

2–1. Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans (DCSOPS)

The DCSOPS serves as the overall Army proponent for policy, plans, and doctrine in support of military operations, to

include mobilization, deployment, sustainment, redeployment, reintegration, and release from active duty. The DCSOPS—

a. Provides resource priority for replacement operations.

b. Provides authority for flow of NRP, projected not more than 90 days out.

c. Ensures that ODCSPER includes appropriate CRC RC units in each Presidential Reserve Call-up (PRC) increment (see para 3-5b).

d. Issues unit activation authority in coordination with the DCSPER to ensure CONUS replacement center battalions (CRCB) have, when possible, no less than 30 days train-up time at the installation before scheduled NRP flow.

2–2. The Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel (DCSPER)

The ODCSPER develops personnel policy and guidance for the mobilization, deployment, employment, redeployment, and reintegration of total Army personnel. The DCSPER --

a. Develops personnel policy and guidance for the mobilization, deployment, employment, redeployment, and reintegration of Army personnel.

b. Serves as the staff proponent for CRC and IDS operations.

c. Coordinates funding for CRC exercises and execute HQDA level exercise coordination.

d. Provides recommended CRC installations and locations for OPLANs.

e. Monitors CRC and IDS operations.

f. Implements NRP distribution and assignment actions to support contingency wartime operations through Total Army Personnel Command (PERSCOM).

g. Adequately resources CRC and IDS operations.

h. Through PERSCOM, provides DCSOPS with CRCBs required for each OPLAN proposed call-up list.

i. Provides the DCSLOG with a forecast requirement for organizational clothing and individual equipment (OCIE), chemical defense equipment (CDE), and weapons.

j. Designates essential units mess (EUM) as soon as CRC is activated. Officers and civilian personnel will pay the base amount. There is no messing charge for enlisted soldiers.

k. Provides mobilization/deployment/redeployment/reintegration/release from active duty (REFRAD) guidance in support of specified operations and joint exercises.

l. Is the final decision authority for CRC activation in coordination with the DCSOPS and TRADOC.

m. In coordination with the DCSOPS, provides TRADOC with operational requirements for CRC exercises.

2–3. The Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics (DCSLOG)

The DCSLOG coordinates with U.S. Army Materiel Command (AMC) and appropriate agency's issue of OCIE/CDE/ weapons as required, to support CRC operations. The DCSLOG also provides guidance on accountability and visibility of weapons issued from the CRC.

2–4. Total U. S. Army Personnel Command (PERSCOM)

PERSCOM —

a. Manages NRP distribution planning and execution for all operations.

b. Controls and coordinates filler and casualty replacement flow through the IDS/CRC(s) to the ports of embarkation (POE), in support of approved Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) OPLANs.

c. Directs the assignment of NRP flowing through IDS/CRC(s).

d. Coordinates POE designations to support each IDS/CRC location and to obtain required strategic airlift support for NRP flow.

e. Ensures that the CRCB provides advance arrival reports (AAR) of projected deployers to the theater's reception activity in advance of scheduled arrival. The report will include a complete standard name line information ((name, rank/grade, Social Security Number (SSN)), and military occupational specialty (MOS), area of concentration (AOC)/ occupation category code.

f. Provides personnel assistance points (PAP) at each designated CRC/APOE to act as the Army's primary representative for managing all aerial port operations related to the movement of NRP. This includes arrival processing, coordinating loading procedures, and preparing the final manifest for input into the PERSCOM designated automated system within 1 hour of an aircraft's departure. The PERSCOM system is currently called the Replacement Operations Automated Management System (ROAMS).

g. Develops, maintains, determines, and coordinates CRC and IDS operational automated data processing (ADP) systems such as ROAMS, which interfaces with TAPDB.

h. Maintains one automated system consisting of three modules supporting this mission: Automation of the Theater Shelf Requisitioning Process (AUTOREP), NRP Flow Computer Assisted Program (FLOWCAP) and Automation of the Casualty Analysis Process (AUTOCAP). These modules are explained below.

(1) AUTOREP generates filler and casualty replacement requirements. The program stratifies projected aggregate

casualty information by personnel category, area of concentration, military occupation specialty, and rank/grade to predict the number of replacements required over time. Its product is known as the "shelf requisition."

(2) FLOWCAP is an application used by PERSCOM and the CRC(s). The program is used to schedule, control, and track flow of replacements from the CRC to the theater. Applications also provide manifest data for the AMC, advance arrival information for the Army component commander and generate internal reports for the CRC to manage and process replacements.

(3) AUTOCAP compares actual casualty data and OPLAN modifications against projected and actual flow of casualty replacements and fillers. It also allows the Army component commander to adjust projected requirements.

i. Cdr, PERSCOM ATTN:TAPC-PLO-TC controls the PAP, which provides administrative and logistical support to soldiers, DOD civilians, and their families en route to and from overseas locations and coordinate use of strategic airlift required for the deployment of NRP from a CRC to the theater of operations. Cdr, PERSCOM (TAPC-PLO) —

(1) Ensures continuity in the manner in which NRP are moved.

(2) Validates movement requirements (personnel increment number (PIN) or unit line numbers (ULN) with the supported CINC and coordinates strategic airlift with the CINCs, U.S.Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM), and AMC.

(3) Coordinates with AMC and the carrier for resolution of problems and changes in requirements.

(4) Enters scheduling data into ROAMS for dissemination to all users to include PAP, CRC, theater, and the Arrival/Departure Airfield Control Group (ADACG).

(5) Coordinates with the CRCB for command and control of passengers while in the POE.

(6) The PAP is located at the POE and does the following:

(a) Ensures the CRC designates an NRP as a troop commander for command, control and accountability of personnel once aboard the aircraft. Accountability on the aircraft remains the responsibility of the troop commander designated by the CRC until arrival at the AO.

(b) Coordinates responsibilities with the ADACG.

(c) Designates seating allocations for each loading station.

(d) Coordinates with downline stations.

(e) Coordinates with the ADACG.

Section II
Major Army Commands (MACOMs)

2–5. U.S. Forces Command (FORSCOM)

FORSCOM through U.S. Army Reserve Command (USARC) provides the command and control of CRCBs in peacetime. FORSCOM—

a. Provides logistical and administrative funding support, planning, programming, budgeting, and allocation of resource guidance to the USARC.

b. Allocates equipment and force structure to the CRC battalions and companies in coordination with Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC), ODCSPER, and ODCSOPS.

c. In coordination with TRADOC, provides training guidance to CRCB units.

d. Monitors and maintains CRCBs and CONUS Replacement Center Company (CRCCs) readiness which augment CRC operations.

e. Resources, and evaluates required unit training, inactive duty training (IDT), and active duty for training (ADT) exercises, to ensure CRC replacement units are capable of performing wartime missions.

f. Supports CRC mission during peacetime training and exercises, to include individual readiness training (IRT), when required.

g. Provides command and control of activated USAR CRCB/CRCCs until arrival at the CRC installation.

2–6. Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC)

TRADOC is the Army's executing agent for IDS/CRC and—

a. Develops and evaluates required CRC training per Army Training Evaluation Program (ARTEP). On activation, command and control of the CRC unit converts from FORSCOM to TRADOC. TRADOC also assumes command and control of the CRCB and provides base operations support (BASOPS) on arrival at the designated CRC site.

b. Develops and publishes IDS/CRC operations, doctrine and training materials.

c. Executes CRC operations at CRC designated sites.

d. Ensures funding for minimal stockage levels of OCIE/CDE for issue at IDS/CRC installations for operations and exercises.

e. Coordinates with ODCSLOG to ensure adequate OCIE/CDE/ weapons (Army Operation Projects Stocks) and logistical support.

f. Budgets for and provides funding support for the CRC mission during peacetime training and mobilization exercises through ODCSOPs.

g. Directs TRADOC staff and installations to execute Army plans for specified operations and exercises.

h. Develops and provides a 5-year exercise plan in coordination with the DCSPER, USARC, CRC installations, and CRC battalions.

i. Ensures IDS mission-funding requests are submitted annually in the TRADOC POM.

j. Ensures conflicts between CRC units and installations are addressed within installation and USARC channels.

k. Staffs and approves/disapproves NRP waiver requests. Those waivers in question are coordinated with ODCSPER (DAPE-PCC), as necessary.

l. Ensures CRC installations incorporate CRC operations in installation mobilization plan.

m. Coordinates with ODCSLOG to establish procedures for the call-up of Army operational project stocks in support of CRC and IDS operations.

n. Provides CRC mission statement to installations.

o. Executes IDS operations at Ft. Benning, GA.

p. Provides IDS mission statement to Ft. Benning, GA.

2–7. Combined Arms Support Command (CASCOM)

CASCOM makes recommended changes to resource documents Modified Table of Organization and Equipment (MTOEs) for CRC replacement battalions and companies.

2–8. U.S. Army Soldier Support Institute (SSI)

a. As branch proponent for CRC operations, reviews and monitors resource documents.

b. Includes doctrine for CRC and IDS operations in appropriate field manuals and officer and NCO professional development courses.

c. Develops and maintains ARTEP MTPs for CRCBs and CRCCs.

Section III
CONUS Replacement Centers (CRC)

2–9. Peacetime

During peacetime, the USAR CRCBs and companies are under the command and control of USARC and subordinate Army Reserve support commands (RSC)/Reserve support groups (RSG). On execution of PRC, or mobilization, command lines are as follows: CRCBs exercise command and control of CRC companies (CRCCs) per their WARTRACE. The CRC battalion reports to the installation commander on arrival at the CRC installation.

2–10. Mobilization

Designated CRC units will move to their perspective designated CRC installation(s) per Planning Association 800 Document (PLASSN-800) and per FORSCOM Mobilization and Deployment Planning System (FORMDEPS) and TRADOC Mobilization Operations Planning and Execution System (TMOPES).

a. On arrival, CRC becomes part of the installation support activity. The CRCB and supporting CRCC(s) are organized at Authorized Level of Organization (ALO) Cadre (C). The CRC Battalion and Company MTOE is at http://www.usafmsardd.army.mil/toeheader.cfm. (Click on 12, AG/BAND and look for: 12906L000, HHC, Repl BN (CONUS) and 12907L000, Repl CO, (CONUS).) The CRC organization and structure is at figure 2-1. The CRC organization and CRC alignment is at figure 2-2.

b. The CRCB provides command and control, coordinates support, and manages the flow of NRP. A unit coordinates directly with the installation for support and with PERSCOM for personnel movement flow.

(1) *Mission.* Deploy civilian personnel and “fit to fight” soldiers from CONUS to the theater of operations as quickly as possible. The battalion commander is responsible to the installation commander for certifying NRP deployability and the installation commander is the validation authority.

(2) *Management of personnel.* CRCB manages personnel processing by scheduling and monitoring the status of NRP and PIN groups being controlled by CRCC. The battalion may designate a holding unit to control NRP or PIN groups for whom movement delays develop.

(3) *Flight delays.* Coordinate for contingency plans for interim logistical support and morale and welfare activities for personnel with delayed flight departures.

(4) *Coordination.* Conduct necessary coordination with the installation for establishing the CRC, processing NRP and ensuring mission accomplishment. (See figs 2-3 and 2-4.)

(5) *Critical tasks.* Critical tasks, which must be completed, include the following:

(a) Prepare and coordinate a daily processing schedule with the installation.

(b) On activation of CRC, provide daily status reports to PERSCOM on CRC reception capability and equipment availability. This report will include, as a minimum, the total number of NRP being processed.

PIN

APPENDIX C

ORGANIZATION AND STRUCTURE

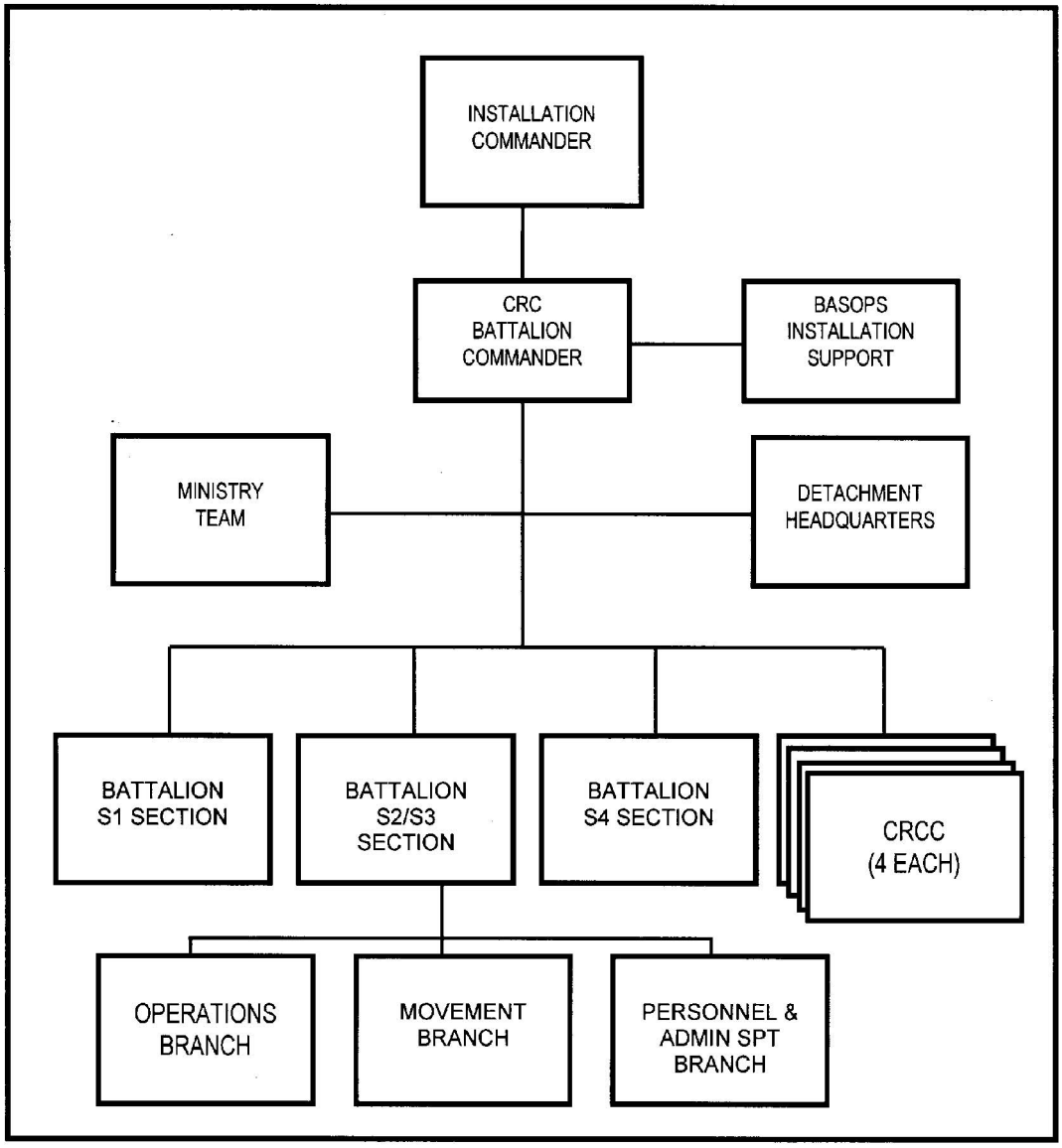

Figure 2-1

Figure 2–1. Sample CRC Organization and Structure.

CONUS REPLACEMENT CENTER (CRC) SITES & AFFILIATED RESERVE BATTALIONS

UNIT	UIC	LOCATION	RSC
(FORT BENNING)			
347 HHD, REPLACEMENT BN	WRNMAA	MARION, IL	88
825 REPLACEMENT CO	WTK4AA	MARION, IL	88
735 REPLACEMENT CO	WTK5AA	CENTRALIA, IL	88
476 REPLACEMENT CO	WTK6AA	CENTRALIA, IL	88
416 REPLACEMENT CO	WVK8AA	GORDO, AL	81
(FORT GORDON)			
360 HHD, REPLACEMENT BN	WVQGAA	MYRTLE BEACH, SC	81
482 REPLACEMENT CO	WRN2AA	MYRTLE BEACH, SC	81
386 REPLACEMENT CO	WRNTAA	FLORENCE, SC	81
277 REPLACEMENT CO	WZAKAA	FLORENCE, SC	81
460 REPLACEMENT CO	WTKWAA	FLORENCE, SC	81
(FORT KNOX)			
326 HHD, REPLACEMENT BN	WVQ7AA	FT HARRISON, IN	88
823 REPLACEMENT CO	WRPCAA	INDIANAPOLIS, IN	88
855 REPLACEMENT CO	WRPFAA	INDIANAPOLIS, IN	88
282 REPLACEMENT CO	WZALAA	INDIANAPOLIS, IN	88
867 REPLACEMENT CO	WTKUAA	BRONZ, NY	77
(FORT BLISS)			
380 HHD, REPLACEMENT BN	WVL2AA	BOTHELL, WA	70
235 REPLACEMENT CO	WRN0AA	BOTHELL, WA	70
860 REPLACEMENT CO	WRNRAA	BOTHELL, WA	70
959 REPLACEMENT CO	WRQPAA	BOTHELL, WA	70
194 REPLACEMENT CO	WTK0AA	LAKE CHARLES, LA	90
(FORT SILL)			
381 HHD, REPLACEMENT BN	WRNNAA	PONCA CITY, OK	90
818 REPLACEMENT CO	WRPBAA	PONCA CITY, OK	90
800 REPLACEMENT CO	WTK2AA	TULSA, OK	90
294 REPLACEMENT CO	WZAMAA	PONCO CITY, OK	90
801 REPLACEMENT CO	WTK3AA	ANTLERS, OK	90
(FORT LEONARD WOOD)			
387 HHD, REPLCEMENT BN	WTTPAA	WICHITA, KS	89
511 REPLACEMENT CO	WRNUAA	WICHITA, KS	89
853 REPLACEMENT CO	WTKQAA	WICHITA, KS	89
875 REPLACEMENT CO	WTK7AA	FORT DODGE, IA	89
403 REPLACEMENT CO	WTKTAA	PUNXSUTAWNEY, PA	99

Figure 2–2. Current CRC Assignment

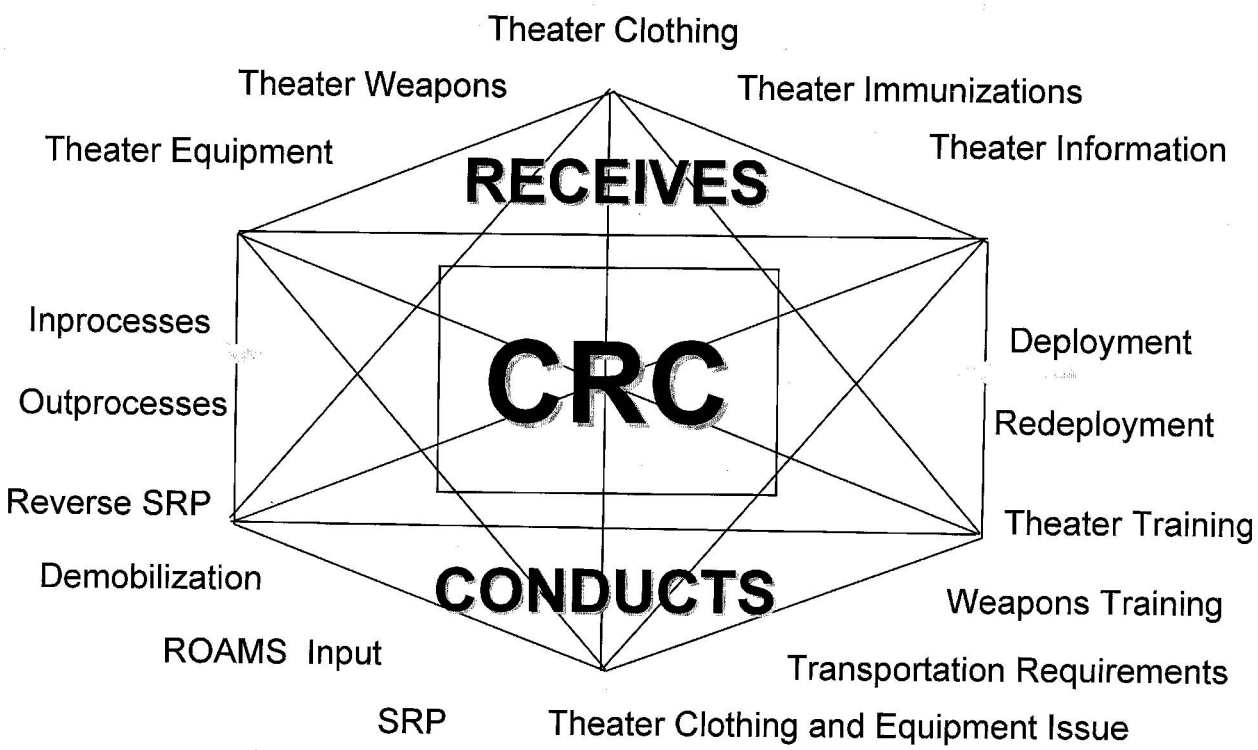

Figure 2–3. CRC Receives/Conducts Example

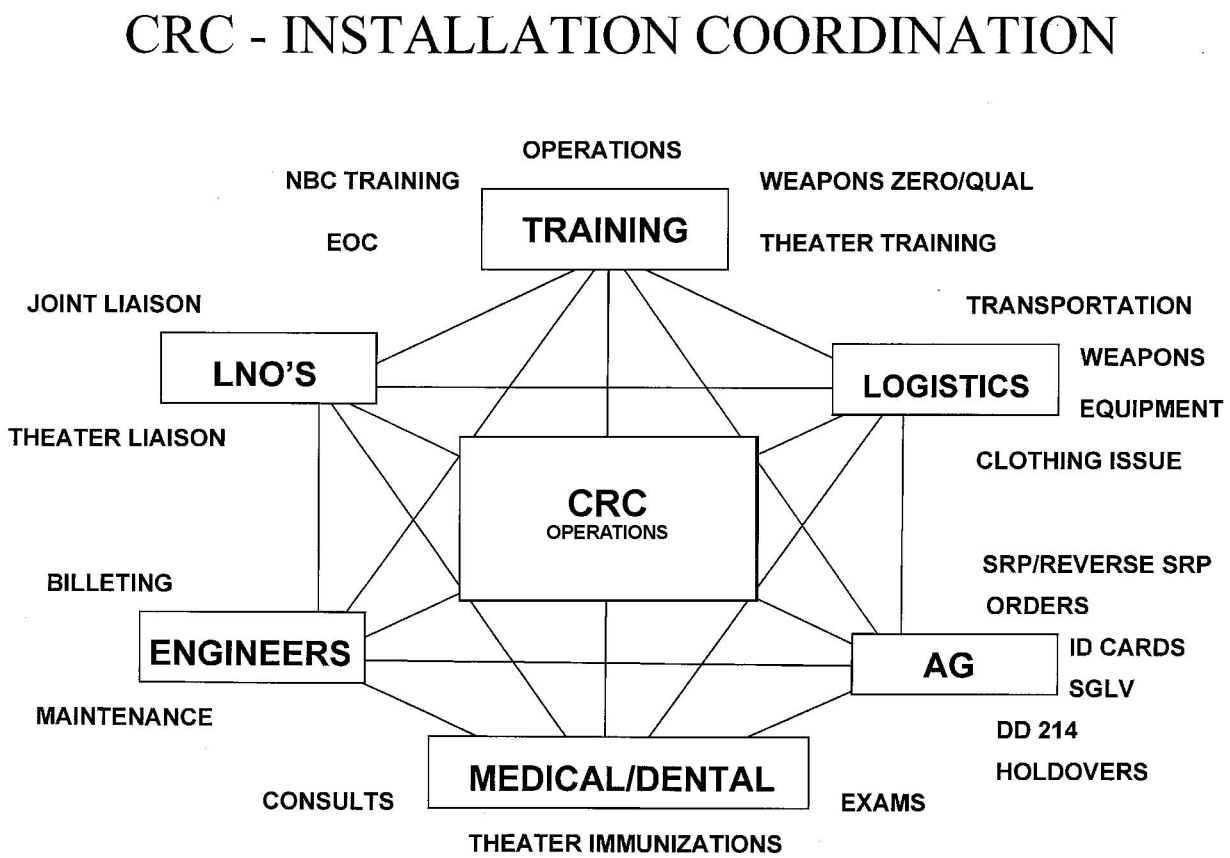

Figure 2–4. CRC Installation Organization

Section IV
CONUS Replacement Center Battalion (CRCB)

The CRCB is a resource provided by the Army Reserve to assist an active duty installation's mission to conduct CRC operations.

2–11. CRCB commander

The relationship between the installation and the CRCB commanders is the same as with any other installation unit commander. The CRC battalion commander executes CRC operations, including the following:

a. Certification of military and civilian personnel readiness and deployment processing so that the installation commander can validate NRP for deployment.

b. Command and control of NRP.

c. Managing a 24-hour, 7-day a week operation.

d. Conducting commander's welcome/orientation briefing to cover deployment-processing scheduling/activities.

e. For security measures establishing sign-in and identification procedures for visitors.

f. Certifying readiness processing per AR 600-8-101, chapter 4, using the Personnel Readiness and Deployment Checklists (DA Form 7425), available in electronic version only.

g. Providing a daily SITREP report NLT 2000 local time to PERSCOM with copy to HQ TRADOC, ATTN: ATCS-EOC and ODCSPER, DAPE-PCC. (See figs 2-5a and 2–5b.)

h. Reporting or reassign non-deploying personnel to the Installation AG/MPD for separation or reassignment.

i. Certifying family care plans before deployment.

j. Ensuring complete accountability of weapons by serial number is conducted during deployment and reintegration. The SSN will be placed on a corresponding checklist.

k. Conducting daily staff meetings to attempt to resolve issues and concerns and to plan for events for the next day and/or week.

l. Coordinating with the following:

(1) With the installation for completion of deployment requirements for NRP and clear for departure within a 5-day cycle.

(2) Theater specific issue of clothing and equipment.

(3) Theater specific training to include weapons zero/qualification and protective mask familiarization.

(4) Medical/dental screening and theater immunizations for deployment and REFRAD, to include Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) testing, medical screening, and pregnancy tests as required.

(5) For dental exams as required. Dental classifications 3 and 4 receiving treatment will not deploy until treatment is completed or unless otherwise approved by the installation commander with recommendation from Dental Activity (DENTAC) in grade 06 or above. When approved, treatment may be authorized in the AO and the individual may deploy.

(6) With Army Community service (ACS) for NRP family support deployment briefings (includes safety, terrorist and medical threat, public affairs policy, customs, and courtesy).

(a) Ground movement for NRP to the POE.

(b) Ground movement for NRP from point of debarkation (POD) to the CRC.

(c) For command control of individual losses and VIPs received from the theater.

(d) For redeployment debriefs (includes security measures).

(e) Turn-in of specified clothing and equipment on redeployment.

(f) Finance operations for deployment and reintegration.

(g) For religious support through the Installation.

FROM: FORT BENNING, GA TO:CDR,TRADOC
SUBJECT: COMMANDER'S DEPLOYMENT SITREP
OPERATION: OPERATION xxx xxxx
PERIOD OF REPORT 0001 THRU 2400

CATEGORY		OFFICER		WARRANT OFFICER		ENLISTED		CIVILIAN	
	TOTAL	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
NRP's Arrived last 24 hours	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ARMY	0								
NAVY	0								
AIR FORCE	0								
MARINES	0								
COAST GUARD	0								
CIVILIANS	0								
Total arrivals to date	11947	3064	481	397	41	5321	1276	1007	283
		OFFICER		**WARRANT OFFICER**		**ENLISTED**		**CIVILIAN**	
	TOTAL*	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Total Processing	72	18	1	4	0	21	4	17	7
ARMY	37	9	1	4		19	4		
NAVY	2	1				1			
AIR FORCE	9	8				1			
MARINES	0								
COAST GUARD	0								
CIVILIANS	24							17	7
MEDICAL HOLDOVER	1								
CATEGORY		**OFFICER**		**WARRANT OFFICER**		**ENLISTED**		**CIVILIAN**	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
NRP's Deployed last 24 hours	0								
ARMY	0								
NAVY	0								
AIR FORCE	0								
MARINES	0								
COAST GUARD	0								
CIVILIANS	0								
TPU Subtotal Deployed by CRC	1702	228	53	49	5	1107	260		
Total deployed to date	11415	2879	457	391	38	5174	1215	926	335
Actual Departures:									
		OFFICER		**WARRANT OFFICER**		**ENLISTED**		**CIVILIAN**	
	TOTAL	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Standby Deployment	73	10	1	2	1	17	1	37	4
Position Deleted	110	32	4	2		46	14	9	3
Nondeployable									
ADMINISTRATIVE	13	2	3			7	1		
MEDICAL/DENTAL	78	11	3	2		36	19	6	1
LEGAL	4					3		1	
OTHER	26	4	2			11	1	8	
Total Nondeployable	121	17	8	2	0	57	21	15	1

UNIT PERSONNEL DEPLOYMENT PROCESSING:	83	SITREP 990310 - ONE **UNIT** MALE, SGT XXXX, NONDEPLOYABLE
		COUNTED AS INDIV **ADMINSTRATIVE** NONDEPLOYABLE.
TOTAL PERSONNEL PROCESSED SINCE 980515	2339	SITREP 990315 - ONE **UNIT** MALE, SGT XXXXXX, WAS COUNTED IN
SPC XXXX MED HOLD-KNEE SURGERY		INDIV ARRIVALS AND PROCESSING. THE NUMBERS ON THIS
		SITREP REFLECT CHANGES.

Figure 2–5. Sample Commander's Deployment SITREP

FROM: FORT BENNING, GA TO:CDR,TRADOC
SUBJECT: COMMANDER'S REDEPLOYMENT SITREP
OPERATION: OPERATION xxx xxxx
PERIOD OF REPORT 0001 THRU 2400

CATEGORY		OFFICER		WARRANT OFFICER		ENLISTED		CIVILIAN	
	TOTAL	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
NRP's Arrived last 24 hours	10	1	0	2	0	4	0	2	1
ARMY	6			2		4		1	
NAVY	1	1							
AIR FORCE	0								
MARINES	0								
COAST GUARD	0								
CIVILIANS	3							2	1
Total arrivals to date	9573	2525	396	338	33	4330	1058	642	251

		OFFICER		WARRANT OFFICER		ENLISTED		CIVILIAN	
	TOTAL	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Total Processing	1					1			
ARMY	1					1			
NAVY	0								
AIR FORCE	0								
MARINES	0								
COAST GUARD	0								
CIVILIANS	0								
TOTAL NRPS HOLDOVERS	17								
TOTAL UNIT HOLDOVERS	16								

CATEGORY		OFFICER		WARRANT OFFICER		ENLISTED		CIVILIAN	
	TOTAL	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
NRP's Redeployed last 24 hours	12	2		3		3	1	2	1
ARMY	8	1		3		3	1		
NAVY	1	1							
AIR FORCE									
MARINES									
COAST GUARD									
CIVILIANS	3							2	1
TPU Subtotal Redeployed by CRC	1919	216	50	10	157	1259	226		1
Total Redeployed to date	9657	2537	404	338	33	4381	1068	647	249

ACTUAL DEPARTURES	DL4643076	2 PAX	NC	DL4074076	1 PAX	MO
	DL4186076	1 PAX	MD	POV02076	1 PAX	AL
	DL2222076	1 PAX	TN	POV03076	1 PAX	GA
	NWA987076	1 PAX	WA	NWA5636076	1 PAX	TX
	POV04076	2 PAX	PA	USA5106076	1 PAX	MD
Total Processed as of 980515	2129					

Present evaluation/projected issues:
UNIT PERSONNEL REDEPLOYMENT PROCESSING:___
TOTAL UNIT PERSONNEL REDEPLOYED SINCE 15 MAY 98: _____795_____
HOLDOVER SOLDIERS: Individuals:

Units:

Figure 2–5. Sample Commander's Re-Deployment SITREP—Continued

2–12. S1 Officer

a. Provides typical staff support for the battalion cadre.

b. Responsible for the command and control of all holdovers.

c. For CRC operations and NRP support, coordinates the following:

(1) Administrative support for the battalion cadre with the installation DPCA during the establishment of the CRC and during CRC operations.

(2) With installation AG, Staff Judge Advocate (SJA), Chaplain, Medical Activity (MEDDAC), DENTAC, PAO, Finance, Morale, Welfare and Recreation Program (MWR), Inspector General (IG), and Provost Marshal (PM) and CPAC.

(3) And monitors the MWR Program to include: AAFES support, recreational media (magazines, newspapers, books, television and movies), pay telephone support, and fitness center support.

(4) With the Installation Adjutant General (AG)/MPD to store/maintain records of deployed NRP and to ensure Reserve component soldiers are accessed into Standard Installation/Division Personnel System (SIDPERS).

d. Monitors personnel, postal and replacement status reports.

e. Inspects subordinate units, as required by the commander.

f. Develops and monitors the battalion Safety Program, Risk Management Program, Drug and Alcohol Abuse Program, legal support, and counterintelligence support.

g. Ensures:

(1) All incoming personnel (cadre and NRP) are briefed on safety.

(2) Deployment packets are established and appropriate documents are included.

(3) All NRP are medically prescreened.

(4) Prepares request for orders (RFO) for the installation AG to cut orders to return NRP to home station. (A sample of IRR training orders is at fig 2-6.)

(5) Reports CRCB unit SIDPERS strength data to installation SIDPERS Personnel Automation Section (PAS).

(6) Manages the Family Care Program for CRCB unit members and monitors the timely submission and renewal of necessary family care plans.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
U.S. ARMY RESERVE PERSONNEL COMMAND
1 RESERVE WAY
ST. LOUIS, MO 63132-5200

ARPC-PLT-07-E618 23 MAR 99
ORDERS T-03-906308

DOE, JOHN Q. PLT-07-E618 SPC 71L1 111-11-1111
PO BOX 111 WSBTT0
ANYWHERE, US 29111 21 MC HSP GEN (HUB)

YOU ARE ORDERED TO ACTIVE DUTY FOR TRAINING (ADT) FOR THE PERIOD SHOWN. ON COMPLETION OF THE PERIOD OF ADT, UNLESS SOONER RELEASED OR EXTENDED BY PROPER AUTHORITY, YOU WILL RETURN TO THE PLACE WHERE YOU ENTERED ADT.

PERIOD: 29 DAYS PLUS ALLOWABLE TRAVEL TIME
REPORT TO: JOINT TRANSPORTATION RESERVE UNIT, 508 SCOTT DR, SCOTT AFB SCOTF AFB IL 62225
REPORTING DATE: RPT BETWEEN 0730 & 0800 HRS. 30 MAR 99
ATTACHED TO: JOINT TRANS RES UNIT BLDG 1961, 508 SCOTT D SCOTT AFB IL 62225
PURPOSE: TRANSCOM SPT

ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTIONS: YOU ARE ATCHD FOR ADMIN SPT TO INCLUDE ADMIN OF UCMJ. INJURY/DISEASE/ILLNESS/DEATH REQ LODI IAW AR 600-8-4. ID CARDS/TAGS RQD ON PERSON WHILE ON GOVT ORDERS. BREAK IN TVL TIME TO/FR HOR NOT AUTH. CALL AR-PERSCOM POC PRIOR TO TOUR IF UNABLE TO COMPLY WITH ORDERS. REIMBURSEMENT FOR TVL LIMITED TO GOVT RATE. COMPLIANCE WITH THIS ORDER IS RQD; NONCOMPLIANCE JEOPARDIZES FUTURE TNG. ATTENDANCE IN UNIFORM IS MANDATORY. HIV CLEARED. APFT RQD IAW AR 350-41. JOGGING SHOES/PT CLOTHING RQD FOR PHYS TNG & APFT. FWD RESULTS IAW AR 140-1 PARA 3-3C. RENTAL CAR NOT AUTH. OER RQD PER AR 623-105 OR AER RQD PER AR 623-1, FWD TO CDR AR-PERSCOM ATTN: ARPC-PSV-E. SUBMIT CERTIFICATE OF PERFORMANCE (ARPC FM 3924) AT COMPL OF TOUR TO PAY PROC OFC. NO PER DIEM AUTH. DUTY WITHIN COMMUTING DISTANCE. TRAVELER DOES NOT HAVE A GOVERNMENT CHARGE CARD. TVL ADVANCES WILL BE ISSUED ONLY BY DFAS-IN (DNO) S12102. SUBMIT APPROVED TVL VOUCHERS TO DFAS-IN (DNO), WITHIN 5 DAYS OF COMPLETION OF DUTY.

FOR ARMY USE: AUTH: 10 USC 672(D)& 683(A)(1) ADT W
ACCT CLAS: 2192070 23-6600 P4G33.11000 JON25839063080/(Q8CADE) S12102
ESTIMATE ONLY(1198- $1435)(1199- $650)(1210-)(1250- $109)(2578-)
(21T1-)(21T2- $13)(22NZ-)(22NL-)
PPN: COMP: USAR PEBD: 07 APR 92 SEX: M TYTR: 11Y SCTY CL: SECRET
DOR: 06 SEP 97 HOR: SAME AS SNL

FORMAT: 260

********** JOHN Q. SMITH
* AR-PERSCOM * COL, AG
* OFFICIAL * COMMANDING
****

DISTRIBUTION: 1A PACKET: 6C
1 89TH REG SPT CMD (RSC) 3130 GEORGE WASHINGTON WICHITA KS 67210 1598
1 21 MC HSP GEN (HUB) 4350 S KINGSHIGHWAY BL ST LOUIS MO 63109 2494

Figure 2–6. Sample Deployment Packet

2–13. Operations (S2/3) officer

a. Responsible for operations, plans, training and security programs for the battalion cadre.

b. For CRC operations and NRP support:

(1) Coordinates all NRP processing and movement, including functions normally the responsibility of the S1 and the S4.

(2) Provides a daily SITREP NLT 2000 Hours local time to PERSCOM with a copy to HQ TRADOC, ATTN: ATCS-EOC.

(3) Coordinates and monitors all operational and security aspects of CRC site establishment.

(4) Schedules and coordinates the processing, security, and movements of NRP personnel.

c. Accomplishes NRP movement through the operations, movement, and personnel and administrative support sections.

(1) Operations section

(a) Monitors all aspects of NRP processing and movements to include their reception and allocation to companies.

(b) Coordinates the following:

1. NRP processing and develops schedules for the replacement companies and BASOPS.

2. MP support, customs inspections, military working dogs (MWDs), and counterdrug support.

3. CIF support for OCIE, CDE, weapons issue, and any other clothing and equipment items required.

4. Support for uniform tailoring and patches.

(2) Movements section

(a) Projects and schedules long-term/short-term surface transportation support requirements with the Installation Travel Office (ITO).

(b) Maintains current status of movement and transportation activities and briefs the Bn S2/3 as needed.

(c) Plans for transportation contingencies.

(d) Coordinates transportation requirements between installation and companies.

(e) Requests transportation for NRP replacements.

(f) Establishes and coordinates NRP transportation pick-up points and times.

(g) Ensures PAP has pre-manifest.

(3) Personnel and administrative (P&A) support section

(a) Coordinates all NRP P&A processing support requirements with the installation.

(b) Assists in set-up and operation of the NRP processing center in coordination with Bn S1/S4 personnel.

(c) Conducts initial processing, including reviewing orders and directing personnel to amnesty boxes.

(d) Certifies completion of readiness and deployment requirements and coordinates with MEDDAC/DENTAC for any missing medical requirements; i.e., pregnancy testing, profile validation, medical screening, and panorex.

d. Monitors the progress of companies and PIN groups through the processing schedule.

e. Assists companies in rescheduling personnel, processing events, or reallocating NRP to companies as required.

f. Operates the security program for NRP.

g. Coordinates battalion communications and ADP

2–14. S4 officer

Provides logistical support for the battalion cadre and CRC operations. During CRC establishment and operations, the section works in conjunction with the S2/S3, coordinating installation support for the following:

a. Billeting and administrative use of facilities.

b. Food service.

c. Installation and station property (ADP equipment, typewriters, desks, chairs, vehicles).

d. Internal transportation assets, equipment maintenance, and supplies.

2–15. The CRC commander

The CRCC physically accounts for and escorts all NRP from arrival to departure from the installation. This is accomplished through close and constant coordination with the CRCC platoon cadre and designated NRP leaders.

a. The company headquarters section performs typical headquarters company functions and is responsible for the following:

(1) Briefing all incoming NRP.

(2) Assigning NRP to platoons.

(3) Coordinating logistical support such as bedding and messing.

(4) Coordinating processing schedules with the Bn S2/3 and the platoons.

(5) Accounting for all allocated NRP and forwarding processing status and other required reports to the battalion.

b. The CRCC commander has the authority to certify family care plans.

c. platoon cadre

(1) Track the processing status for all NRP.

(2) Report NRP processing status to company operations and to the Bn S3.

(3) Escort NRP to all processing stations.

(4) Schedule NRP with other platoons that have missed portions of readiness or deployment processing requirements due to consults or other situations that may have pulled them away from their platoon's routine processing schedule. This will require knowing the other platoon's processing schedules.

(5) Report any NRP who miss a processing station, fail adaptability standards, or are in danger of not meeting the ALD for their PIN to the S2/3 officer.

(6) NRP will be treated with utmost respect. In most cases, this is the last stop before arriving in a hazardous area.

Chapter 3
Execution

Section I
Concept of the Operation

3–1. General

The CRC and IDS, serve as a gateway to check readiness and conduct deployment requirements for the AO. Both activities expeditiously prepare NRP for deployment, provide sustainment of the operation, receive on redeployment, coordinate for reintegration processing, and REFRAD (transfer) of RC assets from AD to RC status.

a. While the IDS remains fully operational, a CRC is activated as a temporary activity that usually supports only one contingency at a time. (See appen B, CRC Activation Plan.) A CRC is inactivated on completion of the operation or if flow is so low that the IDS can take over the NRP deployment processing for that operation. Inactivation of a CRC will be coordinated between TRADOC, ODCSPER, and ODCSOPS. TRADOC will notify FORSCOM of CRCB/CRCC units returning to FORSCOM command and control.

b. There may be multiple CRCs activated based on the flow of NRP and the number of specified operations. When a CRC is activated at one or more sites, their respective supporting CRC unit(s) are activated immediately to process augmentees, individual fillers, and casualty replacements for deployment.

3–2. Locations

The number of CRC sites and units activated depends on the anticipated flow, determined by PERSCOM. Each CRC location is provided with one USAR CRC battalion (authorized strength 38) and four supporting companies (authorized strength 25 each). (See fig 3-1 below.)

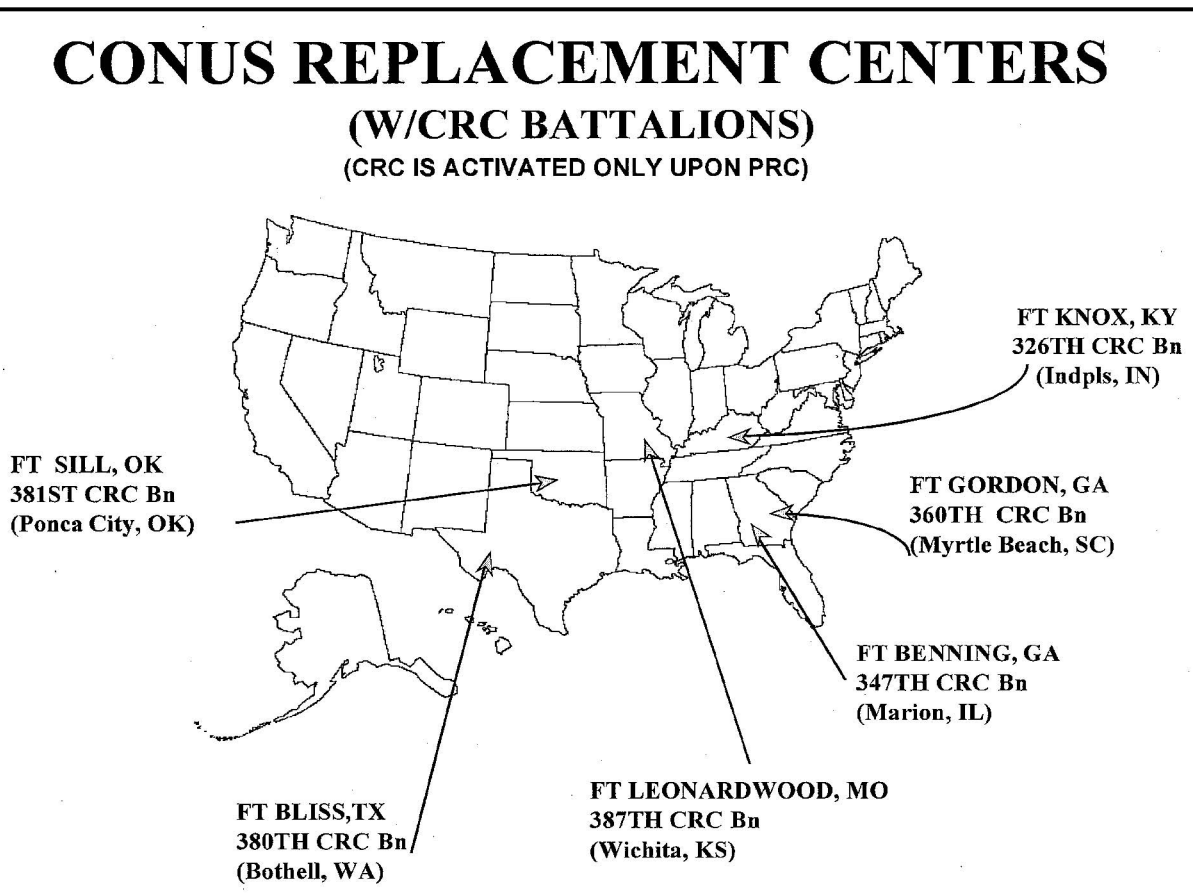

Figure 3–1. CRC's

3–3. The process

a. Mobilization. The IDS remains fully operational year round to process individuals for deployment that mobilized in support of a specified operation. The CRC is normally activated on a PRC when the flow is anticipated to be over 100 NRP per 5-day cycle.

b. Deployment. The CRC/IDS has responsibility to prescreen records and deployment packets, coordinate for readiness processing, theater specific briefings, training, transportation, issue theater clothing and equipment, medical requirements, and dental examinations for deployment.

(1) The CRC/IDS coordinates with the installation for deployment processing which includes but is not limited to, a readiness check, weapons zero/and or qualification, validation of nuclear, biological, chemical (NBC) preparedness, and movement to the POE. Additionally, coordination is made for the issue of required OCIE to include CTA-50, weapon, chemical protective mask, and protective clothing. Minimum OCIE requirements will be determined by the theater commander through ODCSLOG, and ODCSPER.

(2) PERSCOM regulates the flow of NRP (numbers and type of personnel) through direct coordination with TRADOC, FORSCOM, USTRANSCOM/AMC, Army Reserve Personnel Command (AR-PERSCOM), and the CRC(s)/IDS based on the availability of personnel, transportation, and capacity.

c. Sustainment. PERSCOM determines the number of NRP that will continue to process through the site(s). A SITREP is provided to TRADOC, ODCSPER, and PERSCOM of the number of NRP deploying, processing and redeploying.

d. Redeployment. The AO notifies the sites of returning personnel. The site(s) receive NRP from the AO. The NRP are met at the POD to begin reintegration processing.

e. Reintegration. The CRC/IDS in coordination with the installation for reintegration processing, to include theater, security, medical, and finance debriefings; the turn-in of clothing and equipment; medical screening; and movement back to Home Station (HS).

f. REFRAD. The CRC/IDS will coordinate with the installation to conduct reverse readiness processing for RC personnel to include: DD 214 (Certificate of Release or Discharge From Active Duty) activity, out-processing and legal briefings, medical and dental screening and transportation back to origin.

Section II
Mobilization

3–4. General

a. Mobilization is the process by which a portion or all of the Armed Forces are brought to a state of readiness for entry into war or other national emergency by activating all or part of the Reserve components and assembling, organizing, and preparing personnel for deployment or sustaining base support. Mobilization activities may affect all the elements of the active force, Reserve components, retirees, and non-military employees.

b. Mobilization of military forces can occur without activating Reserve assets. During Somalia (Operation PROVIDE COMFORT), active duty forces were mobilized to support this operation without activating Reserve assets.

3–5. Graduated mobilization response (GMR)

A key aspect of mobilization is the GMR. It allows for five levels of response options which can be adjusted to the severity of a conflict, as indicated below.

a. Selective mobilization. Expands active duty forces in response to a domestic crisis. President or Congress may order Reserve units and individuals to active duty, to protect life and Federal property. An example of this authority was Operation HURRICANE ANDREW.

b. Presidential Reserve Call-Up (PRC) (200K), Section 673b, Title 10, U.S. Code: By executive order, the President may augment the active duty forces with up to 200,000 members of the Selected Reserve. This includes all of the Armed Services, not just the Army. Units and individuals of the Selected Reserve and designated individuals of the Individual Ready Reserve (IRR) may be involuntarily activated. Operations United Nations (UN) MISSION in Haiti and JOINT ENDEAVOR/GUARD/FORGE are examples of a PRC.

c. Partial mobilization. Requires a presidential declaration of a state of National emergency to augment active duty forces with up to one million Reserve members, including the IRR, for up to 24 months. Vietnam, the Korean Conflict, and Operation DESERT STORM (ODS) during the Gulf War are examples of partial mobilization.

d. Full mobilization: Authorizes the call to active duty of all forces in the current force structure which are or which will be fully equipped, manned, and sustained.

e. Total mobilization. Expands the Armed Forces with all available assets beyond the existing troop structure. World War I and World War II, are examples of a total mobilization.

3–6. Theater engagements

Theater engagements are defined as follows:

a. Postures of engagement. These are operations of low level magnitude such as Haiti and URGENT FURY in Grenada.

b. Small scale contingencies (SSC). Operations that involve the employment of forces of a decisive nature such as Somalia, RESTORE HOPE and Operation JOINT FORGE, in Bosnia.

c. Major Theater War (MTW). MTWs are full-scale operations that require Reserve assets to be activated, such as Operation DESERT SHIELD/DESERT STORM, in Saudi Arabia. With the downsizing of the total force structure, the need for Reserve forces and civilians to augment installation and theater operations during contingencies and before a PRC will be in greater demand in the future. More NRP will be utilized than ever before, thus necessitating the requirement for immediate activation of CRC(s).

3–7. Wartime replacement operations execution

The CRC will process all NRP designated for outside continental United States (OCONUS) theaters as fillers and replacements. Sources for fillers and replacements are both the Active Army and Reserve component. The CRC will process all civilians, to include contractor support, designated for OCONUS theaters. Depending on the level of hostile activity and threat, our armed forces would respond accordingly. Below is an example of how a build-up would occur and how the CRC fits into the overall picture.

a. Intelligence reports to CINC indicating a build up of hostile activity.

b. CINC updates OPLAN for approval of CJCS (Chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff).

c. NRP flow through the IDS to assist in assessments and possible enhanced operations in the AO. The movement of small numbers of NRP (groups less than 100) may be arranged by the ITO if commercial air service is still available. The movement of groups larger than 100 NRP will be coordinated by PERSCOM in conjunction with the supported CINC and USTRANSCOM.

d. As hostile activity increases, the CINC requests execution of OPLAN which identifies personnel requirements.

Those requirements are placed on the Time-Phased Force and Development Data (TPFDD). (The number of forces required for the operation will determine the initial level of mobilization.)

e. FORSCOM requests ODCSOPS (DAMO-ODO) for units to support the OPLAN to include RC if required.

f. ODCSOPS issues warning order/alert for designated Active Army and or RC units to FORSCOM. (This is per Army Mobilization Operation Planning and Execution System (AMOPES) guidance.) CRC unit(s) are included on the initial CONUS base support request for mobilization of RC unit(s).

g. ODCSPER orders activation of CRC(s) to TRADOC in coordination with TRADOC/FORSCOM, USARC, ODCSLOG, and ODCSOPS.

h. CRC units(s) are activated by FORSCOM.

i. PERSCOM receives further taskings for individual augmentees, replacements, and filler personnel.

j. PERSCOM levies MACOMs for filler requirements as hostilities increase and casualties increase. (This is projected over a period of 90 days.) NRP deploy to the theater through CRC(s).

k. As hostilities escalate, a Partial MOB is declared. Access to the IRR pool is available for involuntary mobilization.

l. Individual Ready Reservists are notified by media announcements, phone calls, and mobilization orders in the mail from AR-PERSCOM in St. Louis. (AR-PERSCOM is under Office of the Chief, Army Reserve (OCAR).

m. IRR arrive at designated TRADOC U.S. Army Training Center (USATC) installations for accession onto active duty and MOS validation.

n. Designated installations (power projection platforms (PPP) or power support platforms (PSP)) receive RC units and accession them onto active duty and prepare them for deployment to the AO or further movement within CONUS.

o. On receipt of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) warning order for OPLAN activation, PERSCOM Enlisted Personnel Management Directorate (EPMD) and Officer Personnel Management Directorate (OPMD) conduct a capability analysis of the shelf requirements based on actual personnel available in the Transients, Trainees, Holdees and Students (TTHS) account. The process of confirming the TTHS account with training installations serves as an alert to the installations for expansion of the training base and possible levy.

p. If full mobilization is authorized, AMOPES makes the TTHS assets immediately available to PERSCOM for distribution against OPLAN requirements. If less than full mobilization is authorized, authority to access selected portions of the account is required. Based on the level of mobilization and the OPLAN requirements, PERSCOM requests guidance to fill shortages as requested from ODCSPER.

q. IRR, on completion of accession onto active duty and MOS validation, will be transshipped as needed to either units in CONUS as filler personnel or to the CRC to prepare for deployment and marry up with a unit already in the AO.

r. Close coordination is maintained between PERSCOM, FORSCOM, USTRANSCOM, the ITO to ensure timely flow of fillers, augmentees, and replacements.

s. Availability of aircraft and NRP seats are contingent on the theater commander's prioritization of aircraft allocated against specific resources (for example equipment/logistics, units, and NRP). The prioritization is stated in terms of the CINC's specific TPFDD for each resource.

t. PERSCOM will validate NRP movement requirements with the supported CINC to ensure that airlift is scheduled. The movement validation process for NRP is done at PERSCOM level because it is the only level at which there is a clear view of all NRP movement requirements that may be sourced from multiple CRCs.

u. TTHS assets, which are not applied to the shelf requisition, are directed to other major commands based on AMOPES guidance or as directed by ODCSOPS.

v. As the operation unfolds, PERSCOM reacts to changing theater needs caused by adjustments of the shelf to actual requirements. These adjustments supplant the peacetime requisition system for the initial 90 days or until the theater situation stabilizes.

3–8. Time-Phased Force and Deployment Data (TPFDD)

a. The TPFDD is the supported CINC's automated plan outlining the forces by unit type, time period, and priority for arrival. The TPFDD also defines the logistical support and NRP requirements to include Army civilians to sustain forces. The validation and sourcing of below-the-line units (CS and CSS) for TPFDD is the responsibility of FORSCOM.

b. The TPFDD is then evaluated by the CINC through the Joint Operations Planning and Execution System (JOPES).

c. It is imperative for the Army component commander to ensure that NRP are annotated and accounted for on the TPFDD. This is required to ensure that strategic lift requirements are allocated to support the flow of NRP to the theater.

d. USTRANSCOM and PERSCOM coordinate for the POE in conjunction with CRC activation(s) to ensure maximum use of strategic lift assets.

e. The Army component commander sets the earliest arrival date (EAD), available to load date (ALD), required

delivery date (RDD), and latest arrival date (LAD) for PERSCOM so the CRC(s) can deploy NRP in support of the warfighting CINC. These dates are the factors in scheduling strategic lift, designating POEs, and ensuring the reception capability of the CRC(s) are maximized.

f. The ALD, EAD, LAD, RDD should all be as close as possible to the same date. This ensures that NRP processed through the CRC are moved expeditiously to the theater and maximum use of available seating on strategic lift occurs. By ensuring that these dates are coordinated, USTRANSCOM gets a better evaluation of its lift requirements. If these dates have not been coordinated, USTRANSCOM prioritizes airlift to support units and cargo.

g. It is recommended that during the development of the CINC OPLAN/TPFDD, Army component commanders ensure NRP are scheduled in blocks of at least 200 personnel. This enables PERSCOM to maximize the use of wide body commercial airlift and reduces transportation coordination.

h. It is essential that CRCs be designated as a "processing en route" to point of origin on orders for all NRP. This permits TRADOC, FORSCOM, and PERSCOM to coordinate with USTRANSCOM to designate POEs operationally paired with these installations.

i. Military NRP are provided from the TTHS account, Professional Officer Filler System (PROFIS), and MACOM levies. PERSCOM will provide assignment instructions to losing installations for movement of these personnel through the CRC installation. Package replacements will be processed and flowed together if practical.

Section III
Deployment

3–9. General

Deployment is defined as the movement of a force from one location to an area of operation to engage in a specified mission.

3–10. CRC battalion

a. NRP fall in on the CRC units to form pseudo units for C2. The flow-planning factor for CRC operations is based on the processing capability of each CRC Bn and company.

b. Each company is capable of processing up to 200 personnel per 5-day cycle with a surge capacity of 400. Each company has four platoons. Each platoon is capable of processing 50 personnel per cycle with a surge capacity of 100. The platoon's cadre accompany their allocated NRP through the deployment cycle until they depart the installation. A battalion with three companies can sustain the deployment processing of 600 personnel per 5-day cycle.

c. For billeting and mess support, the CRC installation must be able to accommodate a minimum of 800 personnel per cycle. In case of flight delays and holdovers, the CRC may need to support an additional number of NRP.

d. A typical flow schedule is shown below in table 3-1.

Table 3–1
CRC Typical Flow Schedule

Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5
Arrive/Sign-in	CIF, Clothing Initial Issue Point (CIIP), CDE and OCIE as required.	Personnel receive chemical defense training.	Bn ensures theater orientation briefings are conducted.	Baggage loading detail sent to APOE, when necessary to assist in loading aircraft.
Cdr's Welcome/Orientation briefing (video-tape authorized).	Bn reports number of personnel processing to PERSCOM, who then requests air movement.	Zero/qualify with weapons.	Complete processing of personnel.	Processed personnel depart to POE staging area.
Conduct military clothing & equipment layout.	Departure from the POE will be from 72-96 hours after the report is submitted to PERSCOM.	Continue deployment processing and theater specific training, as required.	Bn finalizes manifest.	Final individual checks for: ID tags/cards,Medical alert tags, Geneva Convention Cards.(Required for all medical, chaplain and civilian-personnel).
Determine OCIE needs and sizes.	Bn reports to PERSCOM the number of arrivals.			Pre-manifest sent to PERSCOM PAP (TAPC-PAP).
NRP completes information necessary for inprocessing. If ROAMS system is not accessible, see cover sheet of DA Form 7425 for personnel information.	NRP continue deployment processing, supervised by platoon cadre.			Manifest sent to AO.

Table 3–1
CRC Typical Flow Schedule—Continued

Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5
Bn enters NRP into ROAMS, using ROAMS Status CodesAnd assigns to company/platoons. (see appen H). Bn conducts prescreening of deployment packet (includes the readiness portion of the Readiness and Deployment Checklist). Deployment packets are screened or initiated (for NRP without packets) and completed before deployment. Medical designated personnel audit health and dental record/record essential health and dental care information required for deployment and ensure information is placed in deployment packet. Bn ensures medical element conducts HIV, pregnancy, TB testing, DNA sample, immunizations, and any other theatre specific medical deployment requirement. Bn allocates 200 NRP per company. Receive NRP, provide training schedule, issue bedding, assign NRP to billets. Turn-in privately owned vehicles (POV) when necessary.				

e. Deployment packets. Ensure packets are screened or initiated (for NRP without packets on arrival at the CRC) and completed before deployment. Certification of completed requirements from the losing command of any military Service will be recognized by the gaining CRC to avoid redundancy, duplication, and harassment of NRP. (See sample of deployment packet at appen D.)

f. The battalion oversees NRP who are determined not qualified for deployment, and/or for PIN groups which are delayed from departing the POE.

g. PERSCOM regulates the flow of NRP through direct coordination with TRADOC, FORSCOM, USTRANSCOM/AMC, AR PERSCOM, and the CRC(s) based on availability of personnel, transportation, and CRC capacity. PERSCOM also coordinates with theater PERSCOM(s), for instance, 1st PERSCOM, 3rd PERSCOM, 8th PERSCOM for filler and casualty replacement requirements. PERSCOM provides the projected flow to the CRC for evaluation of workload. The flow is monitored throughout the operation to determine the need for another CRC or inactivating the existing CRC and returning the specified deployment back to the IDS when the flow decreases.

Section IV
Sustainment

3–11. General.

Sustainment describes those processes involved in the deployment, employment, and maintenance of the force while providing on-going support to a specified mission.

3–12. Manning

a. The flow through a CRC fluctuates. For this reason, it is necessary to maintain the CRC Bn at the maximum manning possible in proportion to the highest average of NRP flow.

b. Lessons learned during Operation JOINT FORGE (OJF) demonstrated that the CRC is ineffective when downsized during slow periods and then quickly brought back up during peak periods with unprepared or reduced manpower.

Section V
Redeployment

3–13. General

Redeployment procedures are those requirements that must be completed before individuals return to CONUS for outprocessing or for further deployment to another AO.

3–14. Redeployment requirements

a. Redeployment is a crucial function of any specified operation. Commanders in recent deployments realize that

redeployment is an important activity requiring extensive coordination. With a shrinking Army budget, streamlined force structure, and increasingly diverse missions and theaters of operation, redeployment brings untapped logistical potential to the forefront.

b. Redeployment consists of the following:

(1) Movement to redeployment assembly areas.

(2) Movement to the port of debarkation (POD).

(3) Strategic lift.

(4) Staging at the POD.

(5) Manifest and wheels up from POD.

c. Several actions must be accomplished before departure from OCONUS. These include but are not limited to the following:

(1) *Line of duty (LOD).* Per AR 600-8-1, a line of duty investigation (LODI) for any medical condition requiring medical treatment will be initiated immediately before redeployment. A LOD is extremely important for the soldier and must be signed by the losing commander before redeployment. A LOD ensures the soldier receives appropriate follow-on medical care.

(2) *Evaluations.* Ensure OER/NCO-ERs are completed before redeployment.

(3) *ROAMS.* ROAMS is used to notify the CRC of returning individuals.

Section VI
Reintegration

3–15. General

Reintegration means those tasks associated with and performed on arrival of military and civilian personnel from the AO.

3–16. Reception of NRP

a. Installations are encouraged to arrange appropriate welcome home ceremonies for returning soldiers and civilians.

b. The CRC is responsible for the command and control of returning individuals and ensures their protection, privacy, and transition back to their home of record or previous assignment.

c. The CRC cadre should be sensitive to returning NRP needs. NRP must be treated with respect.

d. Closely coordinate with the Installation staff to support out-processing procedures and to expedite the return of the NRP to his/her home station.

e. Ensure all redeployment requirements were conducted, especially the LODs for Reserve component soldiers.

3–17. Reintegration processing

Reintegration processing procedures are listed below:

a. Situation Report (SITREP). Identify type and status of personnel inbound, such as civilians, VIPs, soldiers, or injured, on notification from PERSCOM. Annotate on redeployment SITREP.

b. Arrival. Determine arrival at airport.

c. Customs. Arrange for military police (MP) escort/ protection, customs inspection, military working dogs, and counterdrug support. Arrange for military customs debriefs and inspections. Returning NRP are not authorized to retain weapons, knives, munitions, military documents, or equipment unless issued before arrival to the CRC.

d. Transportation. Arrange transportation for appropriate numbers of personnel from the airport to CRC site and in and around installation during reintegration processing.

e. Billeting and mess. Coordinate transportation for reintegrated personnel for shipment to home station. Coordinate billeting and dining facilities.

f. Exit brief. Provide an exit briefing and what to expect during the next few hours to personnel while still on the aircraft, if possible.

g. Chaplain. Coordinate for a Chaplain reentry brief for individuals returning from theater.

h. Media. In coordination with the Installation PAO, identify and explain media interest in and DOD/DA Public Affairs policy for returning personnel. Before any media contact with the NRP or CRC personnel, coordinate with the Installation PAO. The PAO will control any authorized coverage.

i. Accountability. Account for all personnel as they exit aircraft. Notify PERSCOM of any significant change in status of personnel on arrival at POD.

j. Baggage. Ensure baggage is secured and accounted for and prepared for transport. (Many times, NRP return from theater, arriving at the CRC unannounced.) The CRC will report accountability and arrival data to PERSCOM on redeployment SITREP.

k. Weapons. Account for all weapons received at the IDS/CRC site by serial number. NRP are required to return their weapon to the CRC, if issued there. In many cases, NRP who deployed overseas as an individual will redeploy to

a different location. NRP who redeploy with their unit will make arrangements for return of the weapon to the appropriate CRC.

l. Medical. Coordinate outprocessing medical screening examinations/physicals. Soldiers and civilians will receive a post-deployment medical briefing and questionnaire on signs and symptoms of diseases to watch for, to include HIV and tuberculosis.

(1) HIV testing is required for any soldier who contracted a sexually transmitted disease. HIV testing is accomplished at 3, 6, and 12-month intervals after initial diagnosis and treatment.

(2) Returnees are issued a 4-week supply of anti-malarial medications, if applicable, and instructed to take them for a prescribed period following departure from theater. Blood donations are prohibited for 3 years following departure from the theater for NRP who received anti-malarial medication. If symptoms develop, personnel should seek medical assistance at the closest MTF. They should bring a copy of their orders to the MTF.

(3) Alert personnel management teams of redeployment/reintegration requirements for NRP who require special outprocessing based on emotional or physical status.

(4) Coordinate with POD personnel to determine medical and transportation requirements to installation hospital or other medical facilities on arrival.

(5) Coordinate with ITO for any commercial or ambulance requirements beyond the installation's capability and coordinate time/location information at the POD.

(6) Coordinate with installation/POD Military Police for medical route assistance and/or escort, if required.

m. Awards. Award recommendations are prepared by the losing command. RC soldiers eligible to receive awards on return to CONUS, will receive them at the transition site when possible. Awards processed after REFRAD will be sent to the soldier's assigned unit for appropriate presentation.

n. Finance. Soldiers will process all pay requirements before departure from the CRC site.

o. Civilians. Operational considerations for civilians include the following:

(1) Coordination with hospital officials for health considerations such as quarantine, immunization, or disease control.

(2) Arrangement for contact with CONUS relatives for further support or travel.

(3) Special food requirements may need to be coordinated with supporting dining facilities or AAFES food service/ commissary personnel.

(4) Coordination through installation POC with customs and military police for possible containment of civilians of foreign nationality.

3–18. Special operational considerations for VIP(s)

a. Determine what type of VIP is arriving (Foreign Head of State official, U.S. official) and request customs and protocol information from the installation.

b. Notify installation commander of pending arrival of VIPs.

c. Coordinate appropriate accommodations/ transportation/protocol for VIP's arrival.

d. Report arrival of VIP to Protocol Officer.

e. Notify personnel management teams of special requirements for VIP(s), and provide briefings to all processing personnel who will come in contact with the VIP(s).

f. Assign a VIP escort to each group of VIPs to ensure positive control of all related processing activities.

g. Report completion of processing of VIPs to all appropriate levels of command.

3–19. Welcome home ceremonies

Installations are encouraged to arrange appropriate welcome home ceremonies for returning soldiers and civilians.

Section VII
Release From Active Duty (REFRAD)

3–20. General

REFRAD is performed only for soldiers that are being returned to a Reserve/civilian status, such as an Army National Guard unit, a USAR troop program unit (TPU), IRR, Individual Mobilization Augmentation (IMA), or Retired Reserve.

3–21. Coordination

The CRCB will conduct necessary coordination with the installation for REFRAD out-processing of reservists:

a. Transportation. Notify PERSCOM of estimated time of arrival at home stations for transport/reception of personnel.

b. Release from active duty (REFRAD). Report the REFRAD date on ROAMS and in SITREPS.

c. Returning RC personnel. PERSCOM notifies NGB/OCAR of returning RC soldiers.

d. Reemployment Rights. All REFRAD soldiers will receive a briefing on rights under the Soldiers and Sailors Civil Relief Act, the Veterans Reemployment Rights Law (VRR), and on unemployment compensation entitlements. REFRAD soldiers having reemployment problems should contact the National Committee for Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve at 1-800-336-4590.

e. DD Form 214. A DD Form 214 will be prepared for each RC soldier being REFRAD with the exception of Active Guard Reserve (AGR) soldiers who were previously serving on active duty under Title 10 U.S. Code. Provide a copy of the completed form to NGB, NGB-APR-C, 11 S George Mason Dr, Arlington, VA 22204 or to AR PERSCOM, ATTN: ARPC-PRD-M, 1 Reserve Way, St Louis, MO, 63132-5200.

f. Medical. Coordinate with medical for the following:

(1) Ensure all Reserve soldiers, regardless of duty location, receive a medical screening before REFRAD.

(2) RC soldiers will remain on DEERS for 30 days after REFRAD date for health care at any military treatment facility or through a designated civilian provider.

(3) If the RC soldier requires medical treatment, hospitalization, or medical evaluation processing (for 30 days or more) before to being released from active duty, the soldier will be offered the opportunity to remain on active duty in an Active Duty Medical Extension (ADME) status. (See ADME Personnel Procedural Guidance at www.odcsper.army.mil/programs/adme.)

(4) If a soldier declines to remain on active duty for medical treatment or physical disability processing, medical treatment at any military treatment facility may be authorized for any in-line-of-duty injury, illness or disease after release from active duty. This is in addition to eligibility for incapacitation pay if the soldier is unable to perform military duties or has a demonstrated loss of civilian earnings.

(5) If applicable, brief NRP that tuberculosis testing (PPD) will be accomplished on redeployment and 3 months after redeployment. Briefing should include locations and POC for further testing.

g. Finance. RC soldiers are authorized to cash-in any leave accrued per title 10, U.S. Code and AR 630-5.

h. Evaluations. Before the soldier's REFRAD, the CRC ensures military evaluations (OER/NCO-ER) were prepared, completed, and submitted by the losing unit for each NRP as appropriate.

3–22. Points of contact

IDS/CRC stations can obtain further guidance from the POCs listed below:

a. TTAD Policy: Cdr, PERSCOM, ATTN: TAPC-OPD-RT.

b. ADSW Policy: Cdr, AR-PERSCOM, ATTN: ARPC-PLT-T.

c. Compensation and Entitlements: ODCSPER, ATTN: DAPE- PRR-C.

d. Transition processing:

(1) ACAP - Cdr, PERSCOM, ATTN: TAPC-PDT.

(2) 214's - Cdr, PERSCOM, ATTN: TAPC-PDT.

e. Awards: Cdr, PERSCOM, ATTN: TAPC-PDA.

f. Medical processing: OTSG, ATTN: DASG-HS-CP.

g. SIDPERS reporting: Cdr, PERSCOM, ATTN: TAPC-FSM.

h. Distribution procedures: Cdr, PERSCOM, ATTN: TAPC-PLO.

i. Funding: OASAFMA, ATTN: SAFM-BUC-I.

j. REFRAD assistance: Cdr, AR-PERSCOM, ATTN: ARPC-MOP-P.

Chapter 4
Installation Support Functions

4–1. The installation commander

The installation commander is responsible for CRC and IDS operations. The organizations used to facilitate CRC responsibilities are the installation staff, operational support units, and the CRCB. The installation commander—

a. Acts as the validation authority for individuals that process through a CRC/IDS and who are qualified and equipped to immediately fill theater needs.

b. Oversees reintegration operations on redeployment and accounts for all individuals returning from theater, to include soldiers, civilians, contract, and Red Cross personnel.

c. Ensures that CRC operations and support requirements are addressed in detail in the installation mobilization plan. This includes delineating the responsibilities of all installation staff directorates and support activities such as personnel, logistics, medical, dental, engineering, and housing.

4–2. Director of Plans, Training, and Mobilization (DPTM) or equivalent

a. Coordinates, evaluates, and ensures installation mobilization plans support CRC and CRCB operational requirements to include admin space, billeting, messing and training areas. (See fig 4-1, Recommended Equipment List for CRC operations.)

b. Coordinates Class V requirements for NRP weapon zeroing/qualification (per DA PAM 350-38 (Standards in Weapons Training)).

c. Provides firing ranges and appropriate personnel (operations, maintenance, and safety) for NRP weapon zeroing/qualification.

d. Provides NBC chamber with appropriate personnel and training material.

e. Provides training aids (mock-ups, graphic training aids (GTA), simulators, audio video equipment, etc).

f. Ensures the Mobilization TDA for the installation and tenant units supports CRC requirements.

g. Assists the CRC/IDS with coordination for obtaining personnel resources for theater specific training, such as mine awareness and force protection.

h. Ensures the CRC/IDS has required communication devices such as hand-held portable radios.

i. Ensures the MWDs, counterdrug support, and customs support the CRC/IDS.

4–3. Installation AG/MPD and/or Director of Personnel and Community Activities (DPCA) or equivalent

a. Develops a personnel mobilization plan to support CRC operations.

b. Assists the CRC Bn in the following areas:

(1) Training S1 personnel to check and screen NRP for all required deployment packet documents.

(2) Coordinating theater specific briefings.

(3) Coordinating with AAFES to obtain uniforms when operational project stocks are not available.

(4) Coordinating with AAFES to establish post exchange and barbershop facilities in the CRC area.

(5) Coordinating for installation of pay telephones or equivalent in the CRC area.

(6) Providing storage/handling for military personnel files (MPF), dental, and medical records.

(7) Establishing and resourcing a readiness processing deployment processing facility to support NRP flow requirements. It must include stations to cover all deployment requirements as described in AR 600-8-101 and the Personnel Readiness and Deployment Checklist.

4–4. Director of Installation Support (DIS)/Director of Logistics (DOL)

a. In coordination with TRADOC, develops logistical support plans for IDS/CRC operations.

b. Assists the CRC Bn with the following:

(1) Establishing and operating a dining facility to support CRC cadre and NRP. Activation of the CRC operation may require the early assignment of additional assets and dining facilities.

(2) Coordinates requisition, receipt, and storage of required items such as OCIE, CDE, and weapons. Theater specific clothing, equipment and weapons are stockpiled in Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) depots within CONUS and made available to the installations as required. Storage locations are listed below

(a) Defense Distribution Region Central-Memphis, TN

(b) Defense Distribution Region East-Susquehanna, PA

(c) Defense Depot-Columbus, OH

(d) Defense Depot-Richmond, VA

(e) Defense Depot-Hill Air Force Base, UT

(3) Coordinates NRP baggage such as pallets, color-coded tags, etc, with the designated personnel assistance point (PAP).

(4) Coordinates storage of personal items not authorized in theater and/or shipment to home of record.

(5) Coordinates with ADAAG for passenger briefings before loading, baggage loading, and passenger loading per PAP allocations.

(6) Establishes a self-service supply center (SSSC) and/or General Services Administration (GSA) account.

(7) Coordinates miscellaneous support for NRP such as sewing support (name tapes, insignia), and name tags.

(8) Provides personnel and facilities for operating of a CIF to issue required OCIE or other items to NRP.

(9) Provides installation property necessary to support IDS/CRC operations such as computers, printers, copiers, and vehicles.

(10) Provides administrative areas for the CRC cadre and appropriate billeting for cadre personnel and NRP per AR 600-210.

(11) Provides maintenance support/assistance as required.

(12) On coordination between the CRCB and the ITO, provides transportation support (passenger vans/busses) to the

CRCB for in and around movement of NRP to include to and from POE/POD. Commercial transportation arrangements will be made by the ITO per routing procedures prescribed in AR 55-355,.(Defense Traffic Management), paragraph 47-15. Each CRC is supported by a designated POE/POD as specified in table 4-1 below:

Table 4–1
Designated POE/POD

MACOM	INSTALLATION	POE/POD
TRADOC	Ft Gordon	Augusta, GA
TRADOC	Ft Benning	Lawson Army Airfield, Ft Benning, GA
TRADOC	Ft Leonard Wood, Lambert IAP	St Louis, MO
TRADOC	Ft Sill	Lawton, OK
TRADOC	Ft Knox, Standiford Field	Louisville, KY
TRADOC	Ft Bliss	El Paso, TX

4–5. Cdr, Installation U.S. Army Medical Department Activity (MEDDAC)

a. Supports IDS/CRC with medical support.

b. Develops a mobilization plan to support CRC operations.

c. Conducts the following:

(1) HIV screening for NRP, as required, and provide screening verification within 48 hours.

(2) Eye examinations and provide eyeglasses and protective mask inserts within 48 hours of examination.

(3) Required physical examinations.

d. Provides the following:

(1) Immunization screening personnel at the readiness processing facility and immunize NRP as required.

(2) Flight physical support to NRP aviation personnel, as required. Results must be received within 48 hours of examination.

(3) Emergency medical services.

e. Provide medical deployment information from the soldier's medical records.

f. Collects DNA specimens, as required, and ship specimens to the DOD DNA Repository.

g. Conducts pregnancy and TB testing.

h. Issues Medical Chemical Defense materiel as stated in CINC guidance/orders.

i. Issue medical potency and dated material for individual use per CTA 8-100, combat lifesaver kits, or for medical equipment sets as required.

4–6. Cdr, Installation Dental Activity (DENTAC)

a. Conducts dental screening.

b. Takes required panorex of NRP and ensure proper filing/maintenance.

c. Conducts corrective dentistry to bring NRP up to appropriate status. (Class 1 or 2 for deployable status).

d. Provides emergency dental services.

e. Provides appropriate deployment dental information.

4–7. Director of Information Management (DOIM)

a. Develops a mobilization plan to support CRC operations.

b. Coordinates for microcomputers, printers, telex, modems, software, copy machines, AV support, and maintenance support to the CRCB (must have email support).

c. Coordinates for required telephones and telephone communications support to the CRC (at least one line must be a commercial line suitable for unclassified data transmission and must be available as sole user between the CRC and PERSCOM Operations Center) for ROAMS.

d. Coordinates for publication accounts to support the CRC.

4–8. Director, Civilian Personnel Advisory Center (CPAC)

a. Per AMOPES and other Department of the Army guidance, all civilian "readiness" processing should be completed, before arrival at the IDS or CRC(s), if possible.

b. A representative from CPAC should be available to the IDS or CRC site to respond to civilian issues/concerns that may arise from a readiness and deployment check, disciplinary actions, entitlements and benefits.

c. Civilians will be inputted into ROAMS for accountability.

d. The individual's servicing CPAC will assist in responding to issues/concerns such as disciplinary actions, entitlements, and benefits.

e. Employees' official personnel folders (OPFs) are maintained by the servicing Civilian Personnel Operations Center (CPOC). The installation CPAC will assist in obtaining personnel documents from employees' OPFs.

4–9. Public Affairs Officer (PAO)

Installation PAO coordinates the release of IDS or CRC operational information with the TRADOC or FORSCOM Public Affairs Office as appropriate.

4–10. Installation Chaplain

Assists CRC chaplain with religious support for CRC unit members, soldiers processing through the CRC, and family members.

Chapter 5
Exercises

5–1. General

The Army conducts a series of mobilization exercises to help streamline operations and procedures. These series of exercises are designed to evaluate different mobilization and demobilization functions and areas within the Army. The ARTEP MTP, a key collective training document, should be used as the primary training document for all these exercises.

5–2. Mobilization exercises

The series of mobilization exercises are listed below:

a. JCS /HQDA directed exercises. These are mobilization exercises conducted in conjunction with other armed Services. Examples of JCS directed exercises are POSITIVE FORCE; Korean exercises: RECEPTION STAGING AND ONWARD MOVEMENT INTEGRATION (RSOI) and ULCHI FOCUS LENS (UFL); and Egyptian Exercise BRIGHT STAR. Evaluation of the CRC portion of the exercise is performed at MACOM level.

b. Call Forward Exercises (CF) Headquarters, Department of the Army directs FORSCOM to exercise mobilization of Reserve units. Each year, FORSCOM may select up to four installations (two per CONUSA) to conduct CF exercises. Even though these may be TRADOC installations, Reserve units are FORSCOM assets that must be trained at their supporting installation. CF exercises are MACOM level evaluations.

c. CRC Exercises (CRCX) Normally ODCSPER sponsors and schedules one or more CRCXs each year in conjunction with CJCS directed or sponsored mobilization exercises. The exercises are in COMEX, CPX or FTX mode. For planning purposes units should anticipate participating in an Army sponsored exercise at least once every 3 years. These exercises are fully resourced and commanders should use them as training assessments to develop unit training plans and standard operating procedures (SOP).

d. Field Training Exercises (FTX) Exercises that can be directed by the MACOM to evaluate units' performance. An FTX can be a part of a JCS or CF exercise. An FTX is a hands-on exercise utilizing actual troop movement and training. An FTX is an installation level evaluation in a garrison environment. A CRC exercise is an example of an FTX in support of a joint exercise.

e. Command Post Exercise (CPX) A CPX evaluates the proficiency of the battalion commander and staff in the planning and execution of staff functions. It does not involve actual troop operations.

f. Communications Exercise (COMEX) A communications exercise that evaluates the information systems. It involves processes on ADP equipment. The training exercise on "ROAMS" is an example of a COMEX.

5–3. Training requirements

Unit training requirements are established per AR 350-41 (Training in Units), FM 25-101 (Battle Focused Training), and FM 25-100 (Training the Force).

a. TRADOC ensures CRC training programs and exercises are coordinated with the TSBs, the RSC/RSG and AR PERSCOM when IRR and IMA soldiers are involved. TRADOC coordinates for the installation planning, support and execuction of CRC exercises.

b. Installation commanders will publish WARTRACE training guidance to the CRC replacement battalion. The battalion commander will develo the battalion Mission Essential Task List (METL) based on mission statements using this publication, the ARTEP 12–606–61–MTP, Mission Training Plan for the Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, Command Group and Staff, Replacement Battalion/Company (CRC), FM 12–6 (Personnel Doctrine), and AR 690–11 (Mobilization Planning and Management). The CRC company commanders will develop the company METL based on the above.

c. After the METL is developed and approved by their installation, the commander will assess until proficiency,

review headquarters guidance, and develop a training plan. This training plan will be coordinated with the RSC/RSG and the CRC installation to ensure that both the unit and the installation training requirements are met. This is especially pertinent to multiple units training assemblies (MUTA) and annual training (AT) events which occur at the CRC installation.

5–4. Training tools

COMEXs, CPXs, and FTXs are excellent training tools for CRC battalions and should be used to the maximum extent possible. For CPXs, NRP are simulated by using data sheets with pertinent personnel information. These exercises help develop, sustain, and evaluate unit mission proficiency and should be used as the basis for all collective training. The ARTEP MTP provides valuable information for use in these exercises.

Chapter 6
Individual Deployment Site (IDS)

6–1. Introduction

The IDS provides a central processing site for low-level intensity conflicts and specified operations such as humanitarian relief. The IDS is necessary to monitor the flow to and from the theater, validate deployment and redeployment, consolidate theater specific medical, clothing, and equipment, and provide a gateway for quality control and standardization of deployment and reintegration processing. Presently, individuals deploy to all parts of the world at different levels of readiness and limited accountability. Problems arise as numerous locations compete for theater specific clothing and equipment, theater specific immunizations, and training requirements required by the theater. Other Services have difficulty in obtaining theater unique clothing, equipment, and training that the theater may require for deployment.

6–2. Background

In July 1993, DCSBOS, TRADOC sent a message to the DCSPER stating that TRADOC and other MACOMs had difficulty when tasked to augment contingency missions. Individuals were unable to obtain certain theater-required items necessary for deployment from their home station, such as clothing equipment, weapons, and sometimes immunizations. The problems were exacerbated when deployment sites had no organic readiness processing capability and soldiers' reporting times were compressed. During previous operations other than war (OOTW), such as PROVIDE COMFORT in Southeast Turkey/Northern Iraq, RESTORE HOPE in Somalia, and UPHOLD DEMOCRACY in Haiti, numerous individuals (military and non-military) had difficulty finding an installation that could provide the appropriate processing during the onset of the operation. The IDS concept was approved in April 1998 as a gateway for NRP deploying in support of specified operations.

6–3. IDS concept

The IDS is a permanent activity (9-person element) at Fort Benning, GA that provides a gateway for NRP to check readiness and conduct theater specific deployment requirements to any AO worldwide in support of specified operations. The IDS supports multiple numerous operations at one time. The losing installation prepares the individual for deployment by updating all readiness requirements to the best of the installation's ability. The IDS updates any readiness requirements that the losing installation was unable to complete, conducts theater specific deployment requirements, and arranges for transportation to the AO and receives NRP on redeployment. The IDS is capable of processing up to 50 NRP per week with surge capability of 100. Depending on the level of readiness and deployment requirements directed by the gaining AO, NRP can process through the IDS in as little as 24 hours, if required. If personnel flow escalates for a particular operation, the IDS operation expands to process the flow until a CRC is activated.

6–4. IDS functions

a. Deployment.

(1) Command and control.
(2) Complete/initiate deployment packets.
(3) Ensure completion of soldier readiness.
(4) Conduct deployment processing.
(5) Issue theater specific equipment and clothing.
(6) Coordinate for theater specific training.
(7) Coordinate and conduct deployment briefings.
(8) Provide accountability via ROAMS.
(9) Validate deployability.

(10) Coordinate transportation.
(11) Accompany NRP and baggage to POE
b. Reintegration.
(1) Reception/welcome home ceremony.
(2) Accountability.
(3) Clear security, medical, logistics.
(4) Validate redeployment requirements were completed.
(5) Prepare documents for pay such as DD Form 1351-2 (Travel Voucher or Subvoucher).
(6) Conduct medical screening and/or UCMJ action.
(7) Coordinate transportation home.
(8) Provide chaplain and or legal assistance.

6–5. IDS structure

a. Commander. The function of the IDS commander is to provide command, control, and direct the processing of deploying and redeploying NRP; to give direction and guidance on processing and training; and to establish priorities among and between installation activities in support of the IDS.

b. Training officer. Serves as the commander's principal adviser on IDS operations; plans, directs, schedules, and supervises soldier readiness check (SRC) operations. Coordinates theater specific training requirements with installation activities. Additionally, the training officer is responsible for physical security.

c. First sergeant. Responsible for the administrative and logistical support of assigned, attached, and transient personnel; coordinates training and logistical requirements in support of the IDS; serves as IDS security manager; and is responsible for lock and key control.

d. Operations sergeant. Coordinates with installation agencies for initial deployment and redeployment processing, disseminates daily processing schedule to movement NCO, ensures completion of all deployment packets, monitors all NRP processing and updates pertinent flowcaps accordingly, certifies deployability of NRP, serves as the records manager, and prepares IDS daily schedule.

e. Admin/automation clerk. Performs all automated functions to assist in maintaining accountability, strength assessment, and the processing status of NRP. Performs clerical support for the IDS and serves as mail clerk.

f. Supply sergeant. Conducts linen exchanges, maintains publications and blank forms, serves as unit armorer, and assists the IDS supply sergeant.

g. Transportation NCO. Coordinates with the Directorate of Logistics for NRP transportation to training areas on the installation, to and from appointments, and to deployment sites.

h. Personnel service specialist. Conducts daily SIDPERS transactions such as arrivals and departures, maintains SIDPERS files, and works with the Operation NCOs.

i. Fabric repair specialist. Augments staffing of the Directorate of Logistics, Central Issue Facility and issues OCIE to NRP personnel.

j. Supply specialist. Screens supply requests and account forms to ensure they are in stock and prepares and types requests for supplies and follows through on lateral transfers and other supply actions. Picks up and signs for supplies, forms, and/or equipment from supply sources; ensures proper storage of property; performs duties as purchasing officer and maintains records for credit card purchases for audit.

6–6. Installation support

a. Provides proximity to military and civilian airfields capable of supporting C-5, fully loaded, aircraft.
b. Provides adequate billeting and messing facilities.
c. Provides adequate training areas and weapons and NBC qualification capability.
d. Provides personnel infrastructure to include AG, MWR, housing, CPD, medical, dental, and finance.
e. Provides facilities and equipment capabilities to include CIIP and CIF, ADP support, and warehouse space.
f. Capable of processing civilian personnel such as DOD civilian employees, contractors and Red Cross workers.

6–7. Summary

The IDS is similar to the CRC but there are distinct differences as shown in figure 6-1 below.

IDS	CRC
Low Level Operations	Activated On Mobilization
Multiple Operations	Normally One Major Mission
Year-Round Operation	Activated On Mobilization
One Permanent Site	Six Established Sites
Active Army TDA Unit	USAR TOE Unit(s)
Sustainment 50 per week	Sustainment 250 per Company
	Surge Capacity 400 Company
Surge Capacity 100 per week	Processing time 3+ Days
Processing Time 24+ hours	

Figure 6–1. IDS and CRC Comparison

Appendix A
References

Section I
Required Publications

AR 600–8–101
Personnel Processing (In-and-Out and Mobilization Processing) (cited in para 2-1, item f)

ARTEP 12–606–61 MTP
Mission Training Plan for the Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, Command Group and Staff, Battalion/ Company (CRC) http://www.adtdl.army.mil/atdls.htm

Section II
Related Publications

A related publication is merely a source of additional information. The user does not have to read it to understand this publication.

AR 11–30
Army Programs, WARTRACE Programs

AR 40–5
Preventive Medicine

AR 40–66
Medical Record and Quality Assurance Administration

AR 40–562
Immunizations and Chemaprophylaxis

AR 55–355
Defense Traffic Management Regulation

AR 140–1
Army Reserve Mission, Organization and Training

AR 310–49
The Army Authorization Documents System (TAADS)

AR 350–41
Training in Units

AR 500–5
Army Mobilization

AR 600–8–6
Personnel Accounting and Strength Reporting

AR 600–8–11
Reassignment

AR 600–8–14
Identification Cards For Members of the Uniformed Services, Their Family Members, and Other Eligible Personnel

AR 600–8–105
Military Orders

AR 600–8–111
Wartime Replacement Operations

AR 600–110
Identification, Surveillance, and Administration of Personnel Infected with Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)

AR 604–10
Military Personnel Security Program

AR 614–30
Overseas Service

AR 670–1
Wear and Appearance of Army Uniforms and Insignia

AR 690–11
Mobilization Planning and Management

AR 700–84
Issue and Sale of Personal Clothing

FORSCOM REG 500–3–1 thru 3–6
TRADOC Mobilization Operations Planning and Execution System (TMOPES)

TRADOC Reg 10–41
Organizations and Functions Mission and Assignments

TRADOC Reg 614–11
Tasking for Individual Personnel

DA PAM 350–38
Standards in Weapons Training

DA Pam 600–72
Army Manpower Mobilization

FM 25–101
Battle Focused Training

FM 12–6
Personnel Doctrine

FM 25–5
Training for Mobilization and War

FM 25–100
Training the Force

FM 100–17
Mobilization, Deployment, Redeployment, Demobilization

DOD Foreign Clearance Guide

Section III
Prescribed Forms

DA Form 7425
Personnel Readiness and Deployment Checklist; (prescribed in sec IV, para 2-11, item f)

Section IV
Referenced Forms

Except where otherwise indicated below, the following forms are available as follows: DA Forms are available on the

Army Electronic Library (AEL)a CD-ROM (EM 0001) and the USAPA Web site (www.usapa.army.mil); DD Forms are available from the OSD Web site (http://web.1whs.osd.mil/icdhome/icdhome.htm).

DA Form 2–1
Personnel Qualification Record-Part II

DA Form 2/A/B/C
Personnel Qualification Record-Part I (RC PQR)

DA Form 8007
Individual Medical History

DD Form 93
Record of Emergency Data

DD Form 214
Certificate of Release or Discharge from Active Duty

DD Form 2365
DOD Civilian Employee Overseas Emergency Essential Position Agreement (Appropriated and Nonappropriated civilians only).

DA Form 4037
Officer Record Brief (ORB)

SGLV 8286
Servicemen's Group Life Insurance (SGLI) Election and Certificate

Appendix B
CRC Activation Plan

B–1. NRP Classifications.

a. Aviation. All MOSs/AOCs associated with the operation and maintenance of aircraft. It includes aerial medical evacuation personnel. Aviation personnel have special equipment requirements that require special handling by AMC.

b. Combat Vehicle Crewmember (CVC) personnel. CVC personnel have special equipment requirements that require special handling by AMC.

c. Other personnel include all classifications of personnel (to include DA civilians, contractors, Red Cross workers, and AAFES employees) except aviation and CVC.

d. All personnel includes all MOS/AOC (2a - 2c above).

B–2. Installations designated to support NRP flow (based on PRC to Partial Mobilization scenario)

a. Fort Benning. Supports males, females in all MOS/AOC, civilians, and aviators. Expected NRP flow output of 200 per 5-day cycle.

b. Fort Gordon. Supports males and females in all MOS/AOC, and civilians, excluding aviators and CVCs associated with aviation. Expected NRP flow output of 200 per 5 day cycle.

c. Fort Knox. Supports males and females in all MOS/AOC, and civilians, to include CVCs, excluding aviators and CVCs associated with aviation. Expected NRP flow output is 200 per 5–day cycle.

d. Fort Leonard Wood. Supports flow of males and females in all MOS/AOC, and civilians, excluding aviators and CVCs associated with aviation. Expected NRP flow output of 200 per 5-day cycle.

e. Fort Sill. Supports flow of males and females in all MOS/AOC, and civilians, excluding aviators and CVCs associated with aviation. Expected NRP flow output of 200 per 5-day cycle.

f. Fort Bliss. Supports flow of males and females in all MOS/AOC, and civilians, excluding aviators and CVCs associated with aviation. Expected NRP flow output of 200 per 5-day cycle.

B–3. CRC Activations

East Coast – Fort Benning, Fort Knox, Fort Gordon

West Coast – Fort Bliss, Fort Sill, Fort Leonard Wood

Appendix C
ROAMS Status Codes

C–1. List of Status Codes

The following is a list of status codes used to input personnel information into ROAMS.

C–2. Status Codes (input to ROAMS at CRC)

a. Postal Information:

00 Cleared
01 PHYSICAL REQUIRED

b. Medical Informaton:

00 Cleared
01 Physical required
02 Physical consult required
03 Eyeglasses required
04 Protective mask inserts required
05 HIV test required
06 HIV test results required
07 Immunizations required
08 Hearing aid/batteries required
09 Pregnancy test required
10 Medical warning tags required
11 Other (non-disqualifying for deployment)
90 Short-term disqualifying defect; anticipated clearance within 5 days
91 HIV positive
92 Pregnant
91 Medical profile, disqualifying (nondeployable), greater than 5 days
94 Medically disqualified in MOS; nondeployable

c. Dental Information:

00 Cleared for Shipment
21 PANOREX required
22 Dental Exam required
03 Dental, other nondisqualifying (Should meet original shipping date)
90 Short term disqualifying defect, correctable within 5 days
91 Disqualifying dental (nondeployable), not correctable in 5 days

d. Legal Service Section:

00 Cleared for Shipment
31 Will required
32 UCMJ briefing required
33 Power of attorney required
04 Other – will still ship on time
90 Pending legal action; resolution expected within 5 days
91 Military charges pending
92 Civilian charges pending
93 In military confinement
94 In civilian confinement
95 Legally disqualified from deployment – other

e. Military Personnel Section:

00 Cleared for Shipment
01 Physical required

02 DD Form 93/SGLV Election required
03 ID Tags required
04 Military ID card required
05 Dependent ID card required
06 Waiver (Sole surviving son, former POW, former Peace Corps, citizenship) required
07 Personnel problem, other, will not affect deployment
90 Short term disqualifying defect, 5 days or less
91 Less than 12 weeks formal training
92 Not MOS qualified
93 Other disqualifications that cannot be waived
94 Refuses to waiver disqualification (see example in code 06 above)
95 Family emergency, greater than 5 days duration

f. Finance Section:

00 Cleared for Shipment
01 SUREPAY election required
02 Initiation of BAQ required
03 Casual pay required
04 Allotment required
05 Other, will not prevent movement as scheduled
90 Financial problem, resolvable within 5 days or less

g. Equipment Section:

00 Cleared for Shipment
01 OCIE/CDE issue required
02 Weapon issue required
03 Protective mask test required
04 Weapon zero required
05 Some additional OCIE/CDE required
06 MOS-peculiar equipment required
07 Other equipment required, will not prevent movement
90 Required equipment not available, expected in 5 days or less
91 Required equipment not available, not expected within 5 days

Appendix D
Sample Soldier and Civilian Deployment packet

D–1. General
This packed is issued to soldiers and civilians on entry at the processing station.

D–2. Packet Contents
The deployment packet consists of the following documents Per AMOPES, E-2C-4 (Coordinate with AR-PERSCOM for any available documents listed):

a. DA Form 7425, Readiness and Deployment Checklist.
b. Certification of panographic x rays and HIV test.
c. Copy of SGLV 8286, Serviceman's Group Life Insurance (SGLI) Election and Certificate
d. DD Form 93, Record of Emergency Data
e. DA Form 2A*, Personnel and Qualification Record- Part I (PQR), or DA Form 4037, Officer Record Brief
f. DA Form 2-1*,Personnel Qualification Part II (PQR), if required)Please note that this form is scheduled to be replaced by an electronic enlisted records brief.)
g. Deployment Orders, if issued (for individual soldiers, not required for unit deployments)
h. Immunization record.
i. Latest DD Form 214.
j. DA Form 8007-R Individual Medical History
k. Clothing record.

l. DD Form 2365, DOD Civilian Employee Overseas Emergency Essential Position Agreement (Appropriated and Nonappropriated civilians only).

m. Automated Personnel Brief or Civilian Personnel Data Sheet (Civilians only).

n. Health Assessment Questionnaire (new form), 1 Feb 99.

Note. * Enlisted Record Brief (ERB) scheduled to replace DA Forms 2A and 2-1.

Glossary

Section I
Abbreviations

AAFES
Army and Air Force Exchange System

ACS
Army Community Service

ADACG
Arrival/Departure Airfield Control Group

ADP
automatic data processing

ADSW
active duty for special work

AFB
Air Force base

AGR
Active Guard Reserve

ALCE
Air Force Airlift Control Element

ALD
available to load date(s)

ALO
authorized level of organization

AMC (USAF)
Air Mobility Command (formerly MAC)

AMC (Army)
Army Materiel Command

AMOPES
Army Mobilization & Operations Planning Execution System

AOC
area of concentration

APFT
Army Physical Fitness Test

ARCOM
Army Reserve Command

AR-PERSCOM
Army Reserve Personnel Command

ARR
arrive

ARTEP
Army Training Evaluation Program

AT
annual training

BASOPS
Base Operations

BDU
battle dress uniform

BN
battalion

CASCOM
Combined Arms Support Command

CDE
chemical defense equipment

CIF
central issue facility

CIIP
central initial issue point

CINC
Commander-in-Chief

CJCS
Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff

CONUS
continental United States

CONUSA
The numbered armies in the continental United States

CPAC
Civilian Personnel Advisory Center

CPOC
Civilian Personnel Operations Center

CPX
command post exercise

CRC
CONUS replacement center

CRCB
CONUS replacement center battalion

CRCC
CONUS replacement center company

CRCX
CONUS replacement center exercises

CVC
combat vehicle crewman

DEERS
Defense Eligibility Enrollment Reporting System

DEH
Directorate of Engineering and Housing

DENTAC
Dental activity

DEP
departure

DLA
Defense Logistics Agency

DOIM
Director of Information Management

DOL
Directorate of Logistics

DPCA
Director of Community Activities

DPTM
Directorate of Plans, Training, and Mobilization

ETA
estimated time of arrival

EUM
essential unit mess

FCP
Family Care Plan

FID-Q
format identification data card

FLOWCAP
Flow Computer Assisted Program

FOA
field operating agencies

FORMDEPS
FORSCOM Mobilization Deployment Planning System

FORSCOM
U.S. Army Forces Command

FSG
family support group

FTX
field training exercises

GMR
graduated mobilization response

GOCOM
general officer command

HIV
Human Immunodeficiency Virus

HQDA
Headquarters, Department of the Army

IDS
individual deployment site

IMA
individual mobilization augmentee

IRR
Individual Ready Reserve

ITO
installation transportation office(s)

ITS
intersectional transportation service

JCS
Joint Chiefs of Staff

JMOPES
Joint Mobilization & Operations Planning and Execution System

MACOM
major Army command

MDEP
Management Decision Package

MEDDAC
Medical Department Activity

MER
management employee relations

METL
Mission Essential Task List

MOI
memorandum of instruction

MPD
Military Personnel Division

MS
mobilization station

MTP
mission training plans

MUTA
multiple unit training assemblies

MWD
military working dogs

NGB
Nation Guard Bureau

NRP
non-unit related personnel

OCIE
organizational clothing and individual equipment

OCONUS
outside continental United States

OJE
OPERATION JOINT ENDEAVOR

OJF
OPERATION JOINT FORGE

OJG
OPERATION JOINT GUARD

OMF
Officer Master File

OPF
Official Personnel Folders (civilians)

OPLAN
operations plan

PAO
Public Affairs Office

POE
port of embarkation

POD
port of debarkation

PAP
personnel assistance point

PERSCOM
Personnel Command

PIN
Personnel Increment Number

PLASSN
Planning Association Number

POV
privately owned vehicle

PROFIS
Professional Officer Filler System

PSNCO
personnel staff noncommissioned officer

PRC
Presidential Reserve Call-up

REFRAD
released from active duty

ROAMS
Replacement Operations Automation Management System

RSC
regional support command

RSG
regional support group

RT–12
recently trained within 12 months

SGLI
Servicemen's Group Life Insurance

SIB
SIDPERS Interface Branch

SIDPERS
Standard Installation/Division Personnel System

SITREP
Situation Report

SOFA
Status of Forces Agreement

SRC
standard readiness check

SRP
soldier readiness processing

SSC
Soldier Support Center

STARC
State Area Command

STX
situational training exercises

TMOPES
TRADOC Mobilization & Operations Planning and Execution System

TPFDD
Time-phased force and deployment data

TPFDL
Time-Phased Force Deployment List

TPU
troop program unit

TRADOC
Training & Doctrine Command

TTAD
temporary tour of active duty

TTHS
Trainees, transients, holdees, and students

UIC
Unit Identification Code

USARC
U.S. Army Reserve Command

USTRANSCOM
U.S. Transportation Command

Section II
Terms

Activate
To put into existence by official order a unit, post, camp, station, base, or naval ship which has previously been inactive or in a Reserve status.

Available to load date (ALD)
A date specified for each unit in a TPFDD indicating the day planned as earliest time the requirement can begin loading at the POE.

Annual training (AT)
A period of active duty for Army National Guard (15 days) and Army Reserve (14 days) soldiers. While normally accomplished at installations on consecutive days each calendar year, exceptions are authorized. (See AR 135-200 for additional information.)

CONUS replacement center battalion(CRCB)
Currently a PRB that operates a CRC.

CONUS replacement center company (CRCC)
Currently a PRC that supports CRCBs mission of CRC operations.

Cross-leveling/redistribution
a. Cross-leveling assignments or transfers that occur within or between units or elements of a command at the same location.
b. Redistribution: Assignments or transfers between installations directed by CONUSA or MACOM headquarters.
c. Distribution: Assignments or transfers between MACOM directed by wholesale agencies.

Filler
An individual assigned to a unit to bring it to full MTOE or TDA/MOBTDA wartime strength or other specific level.

Flow
Flow encompasses movement of NRP from their point of origin, through an installation, a CRC, POE, and POD.

FORSCOM Mobilization and Deployment Planning System (FORMDEPS)
A publication that provides guidance and procedures, and assigns responsibilities for planning within FORSCOM, subordinate commands, mobilization stations, and Reserve component units.

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. Addition to filling these authorizations on mobilization, IMAs may also be ordered to active duty under the 200,000 Presidential Reserve 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. The reservists may be mobilized to—

a. Provide filler requirements for Active Army units;
b. Form new active force units;
c. To replace combat losses.

Mobilization stations (MS)
The designated military installation (active, semi-active, or State-owned/controlled) to which a Reserve component unit moves for further processing, organizing, equipping, and training or employment. Units may subsequently move to a sea or aerial port of embarkation.

Non unit related personnel (NRP)
All personnel requiring transportation to or from an area of operations, other than those assigned to a specific unit. Examples are filler personnel, replacements, temporary duty/temporary additional duty personnel, medical evacuees, civilians (DOD, Red Cross, and civilian contractors, etc).

Operation plan (OPLAN)
Any plan, except the single integrated operation plan, prepared for the conduct of military operations in a hostile environment by the commander of a unified of specified command in response to a requirement established by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Peace plus operation
Prior to PRC, the designated peace-plus installation will perform deployment/demobilization operations until a CRC is activated.

Ready Reserve
Soldiers assigned to TPUs and USAR Control Groups who are available for mobilization in time of war or National emergency.

Reserve components (RC)
Reserve components of the Armed Forces of the United States are:

a. The Army National Guard of the United States.
b. The Army Reserve.
c. The Naval Reserve.
d. The Marine Corps Reserve.
e. The Air National Guard of the United States.
f. The Air Force Reserve.
g. The Coast Guard Reserve.

In each Reserve component there are three Reserve categories; Ready Reserve, Standby Reserve, and Retired Reserve. The Army National Guard of the United States and the Air National Guard of the United States do not have a Retired Reserve. In each case, retirees from the NG become members of the Army or Air Force retirement system.

ROAMS
Replacement Operations Automation Management System. Automated procedures developed to position filler and casualty replacements to the supported CINC in the theater of operations.

Selected Reserve
Active Guard Reserve (AGR), Individual Mobilization Augmentation (IMA), and troop program unit (TPU) members who are available for mobilization in time of war or National emergency, or order to active duty on the call of the President.

Shelf requirements
Estimated filler and casualty requirements over a 90-day period.

Staging area
A locality, containing accommodations for troops, established for the concentration of troop units and transient personnel between movements over the lines of communication.

Standy Reserve
Limited to soldiers who have mobilization potential and who maintain their military affiliation without being in the Ready or Retired Reserve. Examples include key employees and individuals temporarily disqualified medically.

Theater
The geographical area outside the CONUS for which the commander of a unified or specified command has been assigned military responsibility.

Time-Phased Force and Deployment Data (TPFDD)
The computer supported data base portion of an operation plan; it contains Time-phased force data, non-unit-related cargo and personnel data, and movement data for the operation, including the following:

a. In-place units. Units to be deployed to support the OPLAN, with a priority indicating the desired sequence for their arrival at the port of debarkation.

b. Routing of forces to be deployed.

c. Movement data associated with deploying forces.

d. Estimates of non-unit-related cargo and personnel movements.

e. Retrograde personnel movement data.

Time-Phased Force Deployment List (TPFDL)
Identifies type units to support a particular operations plan and provides data concerning their routing from origin to destination.

Trainee, transient, holdee, student account (TTHS)
The only source of personnel directly managed by PERSCOM for mobilization and war planning. It is used to provide theater filler and casualty replacement personnel in support of an OPLAN.

Unit training assembly/multiple unit training assembly (UTA/MUTA)
A UTA is an authorized and scheduled training assembly of at least 4 hours, including roll call and rest periods. A MUTA is two or more UTAs conducted consecutively. No more than two UTAs are conducted per day.

WARTRACE
WARTRACE is the deliberate alignment of Army forces (Active Army and 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.

Section III
Special Abbreviations and Terms
This section contains no entries.

USAPD

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DOC STATUS:	NEW PUBLICATION