

Chapter 3 Deployment/Redeployment

“First, is the matter of policies governing civilians on the battlefield. It is clear that civilians have and will continue to support soldiers in theater of operations. Civilians have been a valuable augmentation to military logistics units in the past. However, emerging doctrine now places far greater importance on the use of civilians as a means of support, in lieu of military units.”

*Mr. Eric A. Orsini
Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army for Logistics
January 31, 1995*

The purpose of this chapter is three-fold. First, provide an overview of the US deployment system. Second, provide detailed information for how USAMC prepares, processes, and deploys LSE personnel to a theater of operation. Finally, explain procedures for redeploying LSE personnel. Procedures unique for deploying civilian personnel receive particular attention.

DEPLOYMENT

Strategic deployment is the relocation of personnel and equipment from CONUS into a theater, from CONUS to CONUS, from OCONUS to OCONUS, or from OCONUS to CONUS in response to a military need or crisis. Deployments may involve an opposed entry for crisis response or an unopposed entry for natural disaster relief or humanitarian assistance operations.

Phases

There are five phases of deployment as summarized below. Details for each phase are in Chapter 4, FM 100-17.

- Predeployment Activities.
- Movement to the Port of Embarkation (POE).
- Strategic Lift.

- Theater Reception.
- Theater Onward Movement.

Predeployment activities are those activities which Army agencies, units, and installations accomplish prior to movement to the POE. They include all actions at installations and reception stations to prepare personnel and equipment for overseas movement.

Movement to the POE commences once deploying personnel complete their POM processing. LSE personnel will arrive at the POE based on their integration into the CINC's scheduled airflow. Supported units will provide transportation for LAP personnel and will integrate them into unit movement plans.

Strategic lift begins with departure from the POE and ends with arrival in the theater at a port of debarkation (POD). Generally, LSE personnel will land at air facilities in the COMMZ. However, in rare instances, select LSE personnel may be airlifted far forward (direct delivery), as required by the CINC.

Theater reception begins with arrival at the POD and ends with departure of personnel and equipment from the POD. It is the combatant commander's responsibility to

develop theater reception and onward movement plans.

Theater onward movement begins when personnel and equipment depart the POD and ends when they reach their final destination in-theater. The combatant commander is responsible for providing for the health, welfare, and support of forces during the onward movement phase.

Time-Phased Force Deployment Data

All deployments to a theater of operation must be in accordance with the combatant CINC's scheduled air and sea flow. The mechanism for scheduling the strategic deployment of personnel and equipment is the time-phased force deployment data (TPFDD). It is critical to incorporate the LSE into contingency TPFDDs in coordination with the supporting ASCC.

LSE Deployment Sequence

Deployment of LSE assets begins when USAMC receives a request for assistance and area clearance from the supported CINC. LSE deployments usually will occur incrementally, rather than as a single entity, based on CINC requirements and integration into the TPFDD. While no two situations are identical, LAP personnel will probably be the first to deploy with the units that they support. Their deployment can occur as early as C-Day (the day that operations commence).

Next to deploy is the LSE Jump TOC, which also may deploy as early as C-day. Core capabilities such as Maintenance, Supply, and Ammunition Support (see Core Capabilities at Annex A to Appendix D) subsequently deploy. If military/contract air transport delays occur, the LSE must consider transportation via commercial air. The LSE commander will coordinate with HQ, USAMC and the theater CINC prior to using commercial airlift.

Following deployment of the Jump TOC, the LSE commander, with assistance from LSE-Rear in CONUS, assigns derivative unit identification codes and coordinates movement of LSE assets in accordance with the TPFDD. The deployed LSE commander sends a call forward request to LSE-Rear for specific skills needed in-theater. LSE-Rear validates and relays the requests to the Personnel Section within the USAMC Operations Center. The Personnel Section matches required skills with personnel listed on the PDR and calls forward those individuals.

In addition to core personnel pre-designated on the PDR, follow-on augmentation may include non-core personnel, contractors, and by-name requests (see Figure 3-1). The LSE commander can request follow-on personnel using the daily situation report (SITREP) or by other expeditious means.

PERSONNEL ACCOUNTABILITY

For deploying personnel not on the PDR, home stations will detail personnel to the LSE using Standard Form 50/52 or DD Form 1610. Home station will verify departures and arrivals using the SITREP. The SITREP becomes the permanent record of deployment. A personnel specialist in the TOC will deploy with the LSE commander during the initial deployment of LSE assets. He and other LSE personnel section individuals will maintain a database of all assigned USAMC people in-theater. The LSE commander will report arrivals and departures using the SITREP. The personnel section at the HQ USAMC operations center and LSE-Rear each will maintain a database to ensure personnel accountability. The SITREP will include the following information when accounting for personnel arrivals and departures.

- Name.
- Social Security Number.
- Arrival/Departure Date.

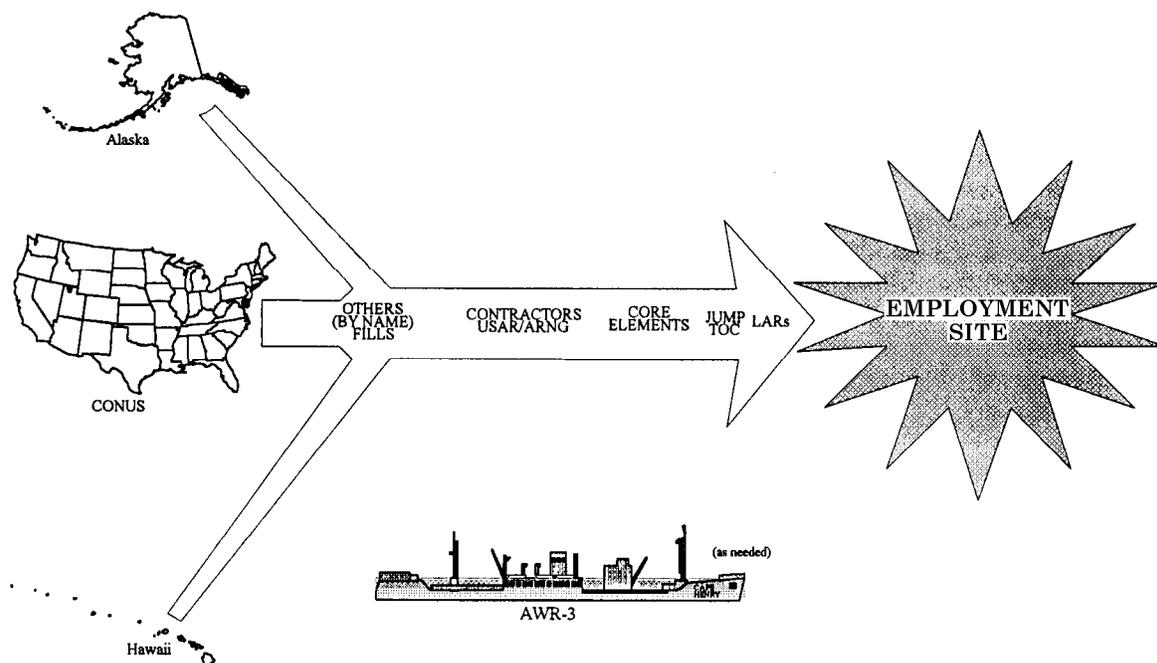


Figure 3-1
LSE Deployment Sequence

- Description of Duties.
- Geographic Location/Area of Operations.
- Total In-theater Strength.

All USAMC personnel deployed to a theater become part of the LSE. In addition, the LSE will report contractor on-hand strengths but need not account for contractors by name unless they are essential.

CENTRAL PROCESSING CENTER

All USAMC personnel and USAMC-sponsored contractors will receive POM before deploying. The home station or sponsoring unit is ultimately responsible for POM processing of its personnel. However, all personnel will process through the designated CPC in order to have a central database of deployers and to ensure that POM is complete. The exceptions

are LAP who receive POM from their supported unit and personnel already overseas who receive POM at a theater specified location. Also, some contracts will require the contractor to conduct POM at a contractor site. The Army may verify the quality of processing at the contractor site. The DCSPER, HQ USAMC will publish guidance and schedule personnel through the CPC.

Preparation of Personnel for Overseas Movement

Preparing personnel for overseas movement can be complex, expensive, and time-consuming. This is particularly true concerning preparing large numbers of civilians for deployment to remote locations and dangerous situations. A host of actions must take place to accomplish this preparation. A checklist of POM considerations is at Annex B to Appendix D. Paragraphs below summarize actions and considerations necessary for deployment. Details are in separate annexes, as specified.

- **Deployment Authority.** Army practice is to deploy civilian volunteers to the maximum extent. Volunteers pre-designated as emergency essential (EE) civilians comprise the vast majority of personnel USAMC deploys during crises. However, Commander, USAMC has the authority to involuntarily deploy civilians under special circumstances, often when he requires particular skills in-theater immediately. Length of deployment usually does not exceed 179 days. Failure to deploy, or perform work once deployed, can lead to disciplinary action (Annex C to Appendix D).

- **TDY Orders.** All military and civilian personnel deploying to support contingency operations require orders. Detailed instructions for preparing TDY, permanent change of station (PCS) orders, or other types of orders, to include civilian specific considerations, are at Annex D to Appendix D.

- **Family/Legal Assistance.** Family assistance programs are available to help and advise family members of deploying personnel, and to establish support groups until their return. USAMC requires active duty members to participate in the family assistance program; and highly encourages civilian participation. USAMC will provide limited legal assistance to deploying LSE members through the Judge Advocate General (JAG) staff. Examples include wills, powers of attorney, and limited tax preparation services (Annex E to Appendix D).

- **Insurance.** Civilian insurance policies may not always cover operations in dangerous situations such as combat. However, military and civilian personnel are eligible for insurance coverage while deployed. The Serviceman's Group Life Insurance (SGLI) program covers military personnel. Civilians are eligible for coverage under the Federal Employees Group Life Insurance (FEGLI). Details are at Annex E to Appendix D.

- **Casualty Status/Next of Kin Notification.** All USAMC personnel deployed to

a crisis are susceptible to becoming wounded, injured, killed, or captured. Federal law entitles civilians killed in the line of duty to many of the same mortuary benefits as military casualties. USAMC will notify next of kin if an individual dies, becomes missing, or at the request of an individual following injury or onset of illness (see Annex E to Appendix D).

- **Family Emergencies While Deployed.** When LSE members deploy, procedures are in place through the American Red Cross to provide: timely notification concerning family emergencies, assistance with emergency leave processing, and emergency financial assistance. Rules governing emergency leave and financial assistance differ substantially between active duty members and DOD civilians (see Annex F to Appendix D).

- **Medical Screening, Processing, and Care.** All personnel must be medically fit and properly prepared for deployment conditions prior to departure. Medical processing includes a physical examination, dental screening, eye exam, and the administering of all required immunizations and medicines. Once deployed, civilian personnel receive the same medical care as afforded military personnel. However, ***this entitlement does not transfer to dependent family members*** (Annex G to Appendix D).

- **Weapons/Chemical Defensive Equipment (CDE) Issue.** The CINC and LSE commander may allow civilians to carry military issue firearms during certain circumstances. Privately owned weapons and/or ammunition is prohibited. Acceptance of weapons by civilians is voluntary. The CINC/LSE commander will not authorize weapons for personnel who did not receive proper firearms training prior to or during the POM process. Locations of arms rooms, armories, or other issuing facilities will be determined based on the situation. Deploying personnel also may receive CDE based on CINC guidance. They will receive weapons and CDE either at the POM site or in-theater.

- **Training.** Designated civilian LSE personnel require annual training on a variety of topics to prepare for overseas deployments. They include: care and operations of firearms; NBC defense; Geneva Convention, Code of Conduct, and Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ); living and working under field conditions; and host nation considerations.

HQ USAMC and its MSCs are responsible for determining the most efficient and cost effective method for ensuring LSE personnel listed on the PDR are thoroughly trained. HQ USAMC and its MSCs each will allocate sufficient funds to provide all necessary deployment training to their assigned LSE personnel. They will provide/arrange for instructors, facilities, time, equipment, and supplies. Deployment training becomes the responsibility of the CPC only when training is unavailable beforehand because of exceptional circumstances.

- **Passport, Visa, and Customs Requirements.** All LSE personnel generally deploy with a no-fee official passport. Certain circumstances require the use of a standard blue passport instead. USAMC civilians designated as EE must at all times maintain both a current no-fee official passport and the standard blue passport. Application procedures and reimbursement information are at Annex H to Appendix D. In addition to passports, visas often are necessary. The country(s) being transited and deployed to determine visa requirements. Most countries also require customs processing when entering or exiting their borders. This is especially true for civilians, but can also apply to military personnel (Annex H to Appendix D).

- **Personal Identification.** All personnel will deploy with specified identification cards. For civilian personnel, it is DA Form 1602, "Department of the Army Civilian Identification." For military personnel it is DD Form 2 or 2 (Res), "Personal Qualification Record." Identification tags and Geneva

Convention cards (for civilians) also are necessary (Annex H to Appendix D).

- **Deployment Conditions.** During most deployments, LSE personnel will experience standards of living much lower than in CONUS. Climates can be harsh, housing austere, facilities primitive, and privacy minimal. Local and host nation regulations often impose restrictions on behavior, religious expression, etc. Further details on possible deployment conditions are at Annex I to Appendix D.

- **Clothing and Equipment.** Usually, CPCs will issue camouflaged battle dress uniforms (BDU) to LSE personnel for wear while deployed. LSE civilians must strictly comply standards of appearance contained in AR 670-1. The theater CINC will specify other clothing and equipment based on climate and METT-T. A detailed list of organizational clothing and individual equipment (OCIE), CDE, and recommended personal items is at Tab 1 to Annex I to Appendix D.

- **Pay and Leave.** Rules concerning pay and leave often change under deployment conditions. For example, the US Government may authorize danger pay allowances and foreign post differentials, restore lost leave, etc. See Annex J to Appendix D for details. A mandatory requirement for all LSE military and civilian personnel is to join a direct deposit/electronic funds transfer (DD/EFT) program prior to deployment. Doing so guarantees payments to bank while deployed and ensures that dependent family members are taken care of.

- **Combatant Status/Geneva Convention.** The Geneva Convention considers civilians taking part in hostilities as combatants. It authorizes them to wear uniforms and to carry weapons. If taken prisoner, enemy forces should treat civilians IAW with provisions of the Geneva Convention concerning prisoners of war (POW). It is essential that all deployed civilian personnel carry the Geneva Convention Card

(DD Form 489) on their person at all times while deployed (Annex K to Appendix D).

- **Discipline.** Military personnel are subject to military criminal law under the UCMJ. Some offenses punishable under the UCMJ differ from standard civilian offenses. Examples include disobeying orders and being absent without leave (AWOL). DOD civilian and contractor personnel are subject to normal administrative disciplinary procedures except when accompanying US armed forces during a congressionally declared war. During a congressionally declared war, civilian personnel may be subject to military criminal law under the UCMJ. In addition, all personnel must adhere to provisions of status of forces agreements (SOFA). SOFAs establish jurisdictional relationships between the United States and the host nation(s) concerning criminal violations (Annex J to Appendix D).

REDEPLOYMENT

Redeployment is the preparation for and movement of forces (units), manpower (individuals), and materiel from an area of operation to follow-on designated CONUS or OCONUS bases. This usually occurs after the combatant commander achieves conditions favorable to US interests or as the NCA directs.

The key to redeployment is that forces should not consider it a retrograde movement, but in fact as a new deployment. Preparation and readiness of personnel and equipment for possible follow-on missions should be of primary concern to supervisors at all levels. Just as for deployment, personnel and equipment depart the theater according to a TPFDD constructed for that purpose. Movement during redeployment most often is non-tactical. For simplicity, the rest of this chapter focuses on redeployment to CONUS.

Phases

There are six phases of redeployment as summarized below. Details concerning each

phase are in Chapter 5, FM 100-17.

- Reconstitution for Strategic Movement.
- Movement to Redeployment Assembly Areas.
- Movement to the Port of Embarkation.
- Strategic Lift.
- Reception at the Port of Debarkation.
- Onward Movement.

Reconstitution for Strategic Movement

Reconstitution for strategic movement concentrates on preparing personnel and equipment at tactical assembly areas (TAA) for strategic movement. It includes cleaning equipment; packing and loading containers in accordance with US Department of Agriculture (USDA) and Customs requirements; initiating maintenance actions; determining transportation requirements for unit personnel, supplies, and equipment; and processing personnel actions such as efficiency reports, decorations and awards, etc. During this or the next phase, LSE personnel will turn-in weapons, CDE, and other supplies and equipment which were issued in-theater by the ASCC, per LSE commander instructions. See Chapter 5 for reconstitution and regeneration of AWR assets.

Movement to Redeployment Assembly Areas

Upon receipt of movement instructions, personnel and materiel move to redeployment assembly areas (RAAs). Personnel complete actions in the RAA initiated during the previous phase, i.e., accounting for personnel, supplies, and equipment and preparing for their transport. Depending on CINC guidance and the size of the theater, the TAA and RAA may become a single entity.

Movement to Port of Embarkation

Based on movement control instructions, personnel and materiel move to the POE for processing prior to strategic movement. For LSE personnel, redeployment most often will be by air. Therefore, the POE will be a military air base or commercial airport. Prior to departure, personnel and equipment must process through a military customs inspection point (MCIP) for USDA/Customs inspections.

Strategic Lift

Because LSEs most often redeploy by air, this phase begins with departure of aircraft. It ends with arrival at the POD. The LSE commander is responsible for arranging for transportation (usually by military air) and integration into the TPFDD. LSE commander reports the departure of LSE personnel using the SITREP. HQ, USAMC operations center will track redeployment of LSE personnel and notify

home stations of estimated times of arrival so that they can notify family members.

Reception at Port of Debarkation

This phase begins with the arrival of personnel and equipment at the POD, and ends once all personnel and equipment receive USDA/Customs clearance.

Onward Movement

This phase begins with release from the POD and arrival at final destination. LSE personnel will redeploy through their original CPC or individual deployment site.

Note: The LSE commander determines the sequence of LSE personnel redeployments in coordination with the CINC/ASCC/TSC. Because the LSE Jump TOC may play a key command and control role for the CINC during the redeployment of other forces from theater, it may be among the last LSE elements to depart.