

Training
ACTIVE COMPONENT (AC)/RESERVE COMPONENT (RC) PARTNERSHIPS

Summary. This regulation prescribes policy, responsibilities, and implementation guidance for programs that feature relationships between AC and RC units. It establishes the AC/RC Association Program and Corps Packaging; defines relationships for integrated divisions, multiple-component units, and Training Support Twenty One (TS XXI); and outlines applicable resource management processes. The term Partnerships refers to the overarching program that aligns AC units with RC units under a corps or higher-level headquarters.

Applicability. This regulation applies to the AC, Army National Guard (ARNG) and Army Reserve, less Special Operations Forces (SOF). The US Army Special Operations Command provides guidance for SOF units. The ARNG and Army Reserve are collectively referred to as RC.

Suggested improvements. The proponent for this regulation is the Deputy Chief of Staff, G3/5/7, Forces Command (FORSCOM). Users are invited to send comments and suggestions on DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) directly to Commander, FORSCOM, ATTN: AFOP-TR, 1777 Hardee Avenue, SW., Fort McPherson, Georgia 30330-1062.

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FOR THE COMMANDER:

Official:

//Signed//
JULIAN H. BURNS, JR.
Major General, USA
Acting Chief of Staff

WILLIAM T. LASHER
Colonel, SC
Deputy Chief of Staff, G6

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Chapter 1 - Introduction

1-1. Purpose

This regulation fulfills Commander, FORSCOM responsibilities to serve as HQDA executive and coordinating authority for the AC/RC Association Program according to AR 10-87 and to implement selected Secretary of the Army requirements mandated by the Army National Guard Combat Readiness Reform Act (ANGCRRA) of 1992; specifically, AC association requirements (Section 1131, Public Law 102-484, as amended) and AC to RC support requirements (Section 1119, Public Law 102-484, as amended). It defines responsibilities for management, support, and funding for AC/RC Associations, Corps Packaging, integrated divisions, multiple-component units, and TS XXI.

1-2. References

Required and related publications are listed in Appendix A.

1-3. Explanation of Terms

Special terms used in this regulation are explained in the glossary.

Chapter 2 – Responsibilities

2-1. Headquarters, Department of the Army (HQDA), Assistant Secretary of the Army for Manpower and Reserve Affairs (ASA(M&RA))

The ASA (M&RA), in conjunction with the Deputy Chief of Staff, G3 establishes policy for AC/RC programs and relationships. The G3 has overall responsibility for AC/RC programs and relationships and establishes implementing guidance.

2-2. Commander, United States Army Forces Command (FORSCOM)

- a. Develop policy guidance relating to management, support, and funding for AC/RC Partnerships.
- b. Act as HQDA executive and coordinating authority for the AC/RC Association Program. Within HQDA policy, establish program guidance, criteria, and priorities and implement associations between AC and RC units, less units assigned to or under operational control of US Army Special Operations Command, US Army Pacific, and US Army Europe.

- c. Implement AC/RC association requirements mandated by section 1131, ANGCRRRA and provide HQDA reports relating to implementation for inclusion in the Army Posture Statement (APS), which is submitted to Congress annually. Requirements are at paragraph 3-10.
- d. Implement TS XXI in support of Section 1119, ANGCRRRA according to paragraph 3-6 and serve as overall synchronizer for AC support to RC training.
- e. Provide overall management for Corps Packaging. Establish program guidance and align RC units with an active-duty Army corps or higher-level headquarters.
- f. Program, budget, and distribute Operations and Maintenance Army (OMA) funding for AC support of AC/RC Partnerships according to paragraph 4-2.
- g. Provide training and readiness oversight for RC units.
- h. Serve as the Army's force provider for combatant commanders.
- i. Provide premobilization mission planning guidance via regulations, policies, and annual training guidance by which RC commanders develop their METL and SRP/YTP.

2-3. Director, Army National Guard (DARNG)

- a. Program and budget Operations and Maintenance, National Guard (OMNG) and National Guard Personnel, Army (NGPA) funds for ARNG units in support of AC/RC Partnerships addressed in this regulation.
- b. Provide FORSCOM recommendations concerning ARNG unit partnerships.
- c. Develop training policy, strategies, and programs for ARNG units in support of AC/RC Partnerships.
- d. Coordinate with The Adjutants General (TAGs) of each state for unit participation in training and exercises according to FORSCOM/ARNG/USAR Regulation 350-2.

2-4. The Chief, Army Reserve (CAR)

- a. Program and budget Operations and Maintenance, Army Reserve (OMAR) and Reserve Personnel, Army (RPA) funds for Army Reserve units to conduct activities in support of AC/RC Partnerships addressed in this regulation.
- b. Provide FORSCOM recommendations concerning Army Reserve unit partnerships.

2-5. Commanders, Wartime Gaining Commands

For units identified through WARTRACE, described in AR 11-30 and FORSCOM Regulation 11-30, to support combatant commanders approved Operations Plans (OPLANs), these commanders:

- a. Provide wartime mission guidance according to AR 11-30.
- b. Provide exercise and Overseas Deployment Training (ODT) opportunities. Participation will be mission essential task list (METL) focused, multi-echelon collective training. The primary deciding factor in selecting a unit for ODT is whether the event is equal to or better than a CONUS lane-training event conducted by TS XXI organizations described in paragraph 3-6.
- c. Provide external evaluation (EXEVAL) for units conducting ODT according to AR 350-9 and FORSCOM Regulation 220-2.

2-6. Commanders, Major Army Commands (MACOM)

- a. Implement FORSCOM guidance for AC/RC Partnerships addressed in the regulation.
- b. Perform corps functions (paragraph 2-7) for units linked to the MACOM under AC/RC Partnerships.
- c. As exception to paragraphs 3-2, US Army Criminal Investigation Command (USACIDC) serves as AC associate for the following priority CID units: 307th MP Detachment, CID; 378th MP Detachment, CID; 321st MP Detachment, CID; 399th MP Detachment, CID; and 733d MP Detachment, CID.
- d. As exception to paragraphs 3-6 and 3-7, USACIDC provides training support and assessment for all CID units.
- e. As exception to paragraph 3-8, USACIDC AC associate approves METL for all RC CID units.

2-7. Commanders, Army Corps

Corps commanders have primary responsibility for oversight and management of designated AC/RC Partnerships and shall:

- a. Provide FORSCOM recommendations concerning unit partnerships addressed in this regulation.
- b. Exercise oversight for the AC/RC Association Program according to paragraph 3-2.

- c. Execute Corps Packaging according to paragraph 3-3.
- d. Perform wartime gaining command functions (paragraph 2-5) for units aligned to corps OPLANs.
- e. Provide training and exercise opportunities.
- f. Ensure execution of mission essential task list (METL) approval processes for associated Force Support Package (FSP) units at General Officer (GO) Command level, roundout units, and reinforcing aviation units according to paragraphs 3-8.
- g. Ensure execution of AC commanders' ANGCRRRA responsibilities for associated FSP GO commands and roundout units according to paragraph 3-10.
- h. Provide FORSCOM input for APS according to paragraph 3-10.
- i. As exception to paragraphs 3-2, I Corps serves as AC associate and retains responsibilities in this paragraph for the following corps base units: 311th CS COSCOM, HHC; 35th EN Brigade, HHC; I Corps Artillery, HHC; 66th AV Brigade, HHC; 142d SC Brigade, HHC; 326th FI Group, HHC; 464th CM Brigade, HHC; 82d HQ Detachment, RTOC; 177th MP Brigade, HHC; and 111th AD Brigade, HHC.

2-8. Commander, Third United States Army (Third Army)/Army Forces Central Command (ARCENT)

- a. Perform wartime gaining command functions (paragraph 2-5) for units aligned to Third Army OPLANs.
- b. Perform corps functions (paragraph 2-7) for units linked to Third Army under AC/RC Partnerships.
- c. As exception to paragraphs 3-2, Third Army serves as AC associate for the following FSP units: 3d AG Personnel Command, HHC; 3d TC Movement Control Agency; 204th AV Air Traffic Services Group, HHC; 244th AV Brigade, HHC; 314th PA Press Camp Headquarters; and 336th FI Finance Command, HHC.

2-9. Commanders, Numbered Armies in the Continental United States (CONUSA)

The CONUSA commanders have primary responsibility to provide training and training support for improved readiness of RC units within assigned geographic areas, and shall:

- a. Provide FORSCOM recommendations concerning unit partnerships addressed in this regulation.
- b. Exercise oversight for the AC/RC Association Program according to paragraphs 3-2.
- c. Coordinate training assistance, evaluations, and support provided by TS XXI described in paragraph 3-6.
- d. Ensure execution of training assessment, training evaluation, and compliance inspection requirements according to paragraph 3-7 and FORSCOM Regulation 220-2.
- e. Ensure execution of the METL process for associated ARNG divisions, enhanced Separate Brigades (eSBs), FSP GO commands/units and other units aligned to OPLANs with latest arrival date of C+30 or less (LAD \leq 30 according to paragraph 3-8.
- f. Ensure execution of AC commanders' ANGCRRRA responsibilities for associated eSBs, FSP and LAD \leq 30 GO commands/units according to paragraph 3-10.
- g. Provide FORSCOM input for APS according to paragraph 3-10.
- h. Provide AC units associated with FSP GO commands and roundout units input regarding Section 1131, ANGCRRRA requirements.
- i. Participate in the short range plan (SRP)/yearly training plan (YTP) approval process according to paragraph 3-10 and ensure approved training is supported within resource capabilities.
- j. Provide FORSCOM recommendations concerning eSB training readiness for Combat Training Center (CTC) rotations.
- k. Serve as intermediate higher headquarters for integrated divisions according to paragraph 3-4.

2-10. Commander, United States Army Reserve Command (USARC) and The Adjutants General (TAGs)

Commander, USARC and TAGs are responsible for training and training management of assigned units and shall:

- a. Provide command training policy guidance based on FORSCOM strategy and Command Training Guidance.
- b. Ensure readiness of assigned forces.
- c. Allocate training resources according to force generation priorities and approved SRP/YTP.
- d. Approve METL for assigned units, except those with AC associates (ARNG divisions, eSBs, FSP GO commands and units, LAD \leq 30 units, roundout units, and reinforcing aviation units) according to paragraph 3-8.
- e. Approve SRP/YTP for assigned units, except those with AC associates (ARNG divisions, eSBs, FSP GO commands and units, LAD \leq 30 units, roundout units, and reinforcing aviation units) according to paragraph 3-10.
- f. In conjunction with AC associates, participate in SRP/YTP and METL approval processes for ARNG divisions, eSBs, FSP GO commands and units, LAD \leq 30 units, roundout units, and reinforcing aviation units.

Recommend SRP/YTP and METL approval to AC associate based on review and supportability. See paragraph 3-10 for a additional guidance.

g. In addition, TAGs:

(1) Command and control ARNG units under all pre-mobilization conditions.

(2) Schedule units to participate in training and exercises in support of training guidance and requirements established in FORSCOM/ARNG/ USAR Regulation 350-2.

(3) Request changes to scheduled events from Director, Army National Guard, ATTN: NGB-ARO, 111 South George Mason Drive, Arlington, VA 22204-1382.

2-11. Commanders, Associated AC Units

Associated AC unit commanders' roles and responsibilities are shown in paragraph 3-2.

Chapter 3 - Policy and Procedure

3-1. Strategic Setting

a. The Department of Defense has developed a new strategic framework that shifts away from a threat-based force capable of fighting and winning two near-simultaneous major theater wars (MTW). The new strategy emphasizes a capabilities-based force to rapidly transition from a posture of forward deterrence into a joint campaign aimed at swiftly defeating the efforts of adversaries in two critical regions, while preserving the option of decisively defeating any one adversary. Taking into account the number and type of tasks actually assigned to the Armed Forces, the new strategy adds force-planning dimensions to encompass requirements in addition to major combat operations such as smaller-scale contingencies (SSC) in critical regions, a limited number of lesser contingency operations, force generation capabilities, and maintaining a strategic reserve.

b. A new force-sizing construct provides a richer set of options across the operational spectrum than was provided previously. While maintaining sufficient force generation capability and a strategic reserve to mitigate risk, the new construct specifically shapes forces to:

(1) Defend the United States.

(2) Deter aggression and coercion forward in critical regions.

(3) Swiftly defeat aggression in overlapping major conflicts with capability for decisive victory in one of those conflicts.

(4) Conduct a limited number of SSC.

c. The strategy makes use of a capabilities-based approach for planning that focuses more on how an adversary might fight, rather than whom the adversary might be or where a war might occur. It reflects the fact the United States cannot predict with confidence what nations or actors might threaten its interests and security. Accordingly, the planning focus is shifted from specific geographical regions to a portfolio of capabilities that adversaries might possess or could develop.

d. In the wake of the tragic events of 11 September 2001, defense of the United States is the primary mission of the Department of Defense and the highest priority for the military services. While conducting a global war on terrorism, the Army provides homeland security, prepares for major conflicts, and conducts SSC and/or peacekeeping operations—all within the Transformation environment. The ARNG and Army Reserve have a key role in implementing the strategy.

e. The partnerships addressed in this regulation are designed to foster seamless capabilities among the AC, ARNG, and Army Reserve in executing the full range of operational missions supporting national requirements.

3-2. Active Component (AC) /Reserve Component (RC) Association Program

a. The AC/RC Association Program establishes formal training relationships between priority RC units and higher-level AC units, implementing AC associations mandated by Section 1131, ANGCRRRA. For purposes of ANGCRRRA, priority RC units are defined as those units determined by the Secretary of the Army to be essential for execution of the National Military Strategy. The ARNG divisions and reinforcing aviation units are also assigned AC associations; however, this is not a statutory requirement.

b. This program centers on the sharing of professional experience and coaching while providing an added dimension to the execution of legislative requirements for senior AC commanders to assist in RC training.

c. Associated AC unit commanders provide RC unit commanders an experienced and dedicated higher-level base for leadership and advice on training matters, and perform assigned training management functions. Associations may not be delegated. Associated AC unit commanders:

(1) Execute AC commanders' responsibilities required by Section 1131, ANGCRRRA for eSBs, FSP GO commands/units, LAD \leq 30 units, and roundout units according to paragraph 3-10. Under this legislation, the associated AC unit commander (at brigade level or higher) is required to:

- (a) Approve training programs.
- (b) Review readiness reports.
- (c) Assess manpower, equipment, and training resources.
- (d) Validate, not less often than annually, compatibility with AC forces.

(2) Approve METL for ARNG divisions, eSBs, FSP GO commands/units, LAD \leq 30 units, roundout units, and reinforcing aviation units according to paragraph 3-8 and recommendations from USARC and TAG.

(3) Approve SRP/YTP for ARNG divisions, eSBs, FSP GO commands/units, LAD \leq 30 units, roundout units, and reinforcing aviation units according to paragraph 3-10 and recommendations from USARC and TAG..

(4) Provide opportunities for eSB to participate in Battle Command Training Program (BCTP) rotations.

(5) Assess eSB proficiency for CTC rotations according to FORSCOM/ARNG/USAR Regulation 350-2.

(6) Provide the higher headquarters cell (division response, exercise control, and echelons above brigade) for eSB Brigade Command and Battle Staff Training exercises according to Training and Doctrine Command Regulation 350-50-3.

(7) Coordinate with CONUSA for APS input regarding Section 1131, ANGCRRRA requirements.

(8) Mentor and provide professional development for associated RC units, in coordination with the CONUSA.

(9) Provide oversight/senior trainer for eSB CTC rotations and coordinate with CTCs to ensure proper inclusion of TSB observer controller/trainer (OC/T) support for RC CTC rotations.

d. Commanders at corps/CONUSA/theater army or division level (Lieutenant General and Major General) serve as AC associates for ARNG divisions and eSBs, FSP GO commands, roundout units, and reinforcing aviation units. Commanders of AC modified table of organization and equipment (MTOE) or table of distribution and allowance (TDA) organizations at brigade (Colonel) level serve as AC associates for other priority RC units. The RC units selected for AC associations are linked with an AC unit within the corps or CONUSA geographic area where possible.

e. The various categories of RC units are associated with AC units per the criteria below. Corps Package alignments for these units are addressed in paragraph 3-3.

(1) The ARNG divisions are associated with CONUSA.

(2) Typical eSBs are associated with CONUSA.

(3) The eSBs assigned to integrated divisions are associated with that division.

(4) The FSP GO commands are associated with Third Army, Eighth Army, a corps, CONUSA, or Network Enterprise Technology Command/9th US Army Signal Command (NETCOM/9th ASC). These criteria recognize that for some FSP GO commands, there are no comparable AC commands available for association.

(5) The FSP and LAD \leq 30 units that are not GO commands are normally associated with a TSB designated by the CONUSA. Selected FSP and LAD \leq 30 units that are not GO command are associated with Third Army and USACIDC as stated in paragraphs 2-6 and 2-8.

(6) Units designated to roundout/complete the organizational structure of AC divisions are associated with their parent division. These units, primarily attack helicopter battalions and rear area operations centers, are identified through the Army's Vertical Force Accounting System by having the same Troop Program Sequence Number (TPSN) as their parent division.

(7) Selected ARNG aviation battalions, with the mission to reinforce AC divisions, are associated with the AC divisions they are designated to support.

(8) Multiple-component RC (flag) units and RC elements of AC (flag) units that are designated priority units are assigned an AC associate according to paragraph 3-5. The AC associate criteria are driven by the unit composition.

(a) For RC (flag) units, a higher-level AC headquarters at brigade (colonel) or higher, is designated the AC associate for the unit.

(b) For RC elements of AC (flag) units, the unit commander is the AC associate for assigned RC elements. Where the unit commander is below brigade (colonel) level, the supporting TSB serves as AC associate.

(9) Units that comprise the I Corps base are associated with I Corps as stated in paragraph 2-7, whether in the above categories or not.

f. Some RC units are associated with AC units under the control of other MACOM. In this instance, the other MACOM performs corps functions (paragraph 2-7) for associated units. Forces Command coordinates associations with other MACOM on a case-by-case basis.

g. Units other than ARNG divisions, eSBs, FSP GO commands/units, LAD ≤30 units, roundout units, and reinforcing aviation units are not assigned an AC associate under this regulation. However, AC training support and technical training assistance for specialized RC elements and units is not prohibited when conducted under the auspices of other regulatory guidance.

h. Figure 3-1 shows categories of RC units associated under this regulation, the organizational levels of designated AC associate units, and responsibilities for METL and SRP/YTP for all RC units.

RC Unit Category/Composition	AC Associate Unit	SRP/YTP Approval	METL Approval	C2/Coordination/Recommendation
ARNG Division	CONUSA	CONUSA	CONUSA	TAG
eSBs, Typical	CONUSA	CONUSA	CONUSA	TAG
eSBs, Integrated Division	Integrated Division	Integrated Division	Integrated Division	TAG
FSP GO Commands	Third Army, Eighth Army, Corps, CONUSA, ASC	Third Army, Eighth Army, Corps, CONUSA, ASC	Third Army, Eighth Army, Corps, CONUSA, ASC	USARC or TAG
Multiplecomponent, AC	Commander*	Commander	Commander	AC Chain of Cmd
Multiplecomponent, RC	Third Army, Corps	Third Army, Corps	Third Army, Corps	USARC or TAG
FSP & LAD ≤30 (except GO Cmd)	TSB**	TSB**	TSB**	USARC or TAG
Multiplecomponent, AC	Commander*	Commander	Commander	AC Chain of Cmd
Multiplecomponent, RC	TSB	TSB	TSB	USARC or TAG
Roundout (AC Division)	Parent Division	Parent Division	Parent Division	USARC or TAG
Reinforcing Aviation (AC Division)	Supported Division	Supported Division	Supported Division	TAG
Other MTOE Units	N/A	RC Chain of Cmd	RC Chain of Cmd	USARC or TAG
TDA Organizations	N/A	Supported Cmd	Supported Cmd	USARC or TAG
* Unit commander at brigade (colonel) level or higher is AC associate per Section 1131, Title XI for assigned RC elements. Where unit commander is below brigade level, TSB commander executes. ** Selected FSP and LAD ≤30 units associated with Third Army and USACIDC.				
Figure 3-1, Training Management Roles				

i. Listings of AC/RC Partnerships are published as appendices to this regulation, separated according to the RC units' level/category and AC responsibilities for support.

(1) Appendix B provides AC/RC Partnerships for divisions, eSBs, FSP GO commands, roundout units, and reinforcing aviation units.

(2) Appendix C provides AC/RC Partnerships for priority units below GO command level.

j. The appendices are published separately from the regulation because specific unit partnerships usually need revision more often than overall policy guidance. Updated appendices are normally published during the third quarter each fiscal year, effective 1 October. Changes in a RC unit's priority that may occur after publication of the appendices (e.g., inactivation; unit is removed from the FSP; or LAD requirements change) will not impact planned/scheduled training support until the beginning of the following fiscal year.

k. The time gap between resource cycles and publication of the updated appendices may result in a delay in full TS XXI support for some newly designated priority units. Once priority units are accounted for in the TS XXI resource cycle, training support is provided according to paragraph 3-6.

l. Affected commands provide AC/RC association recommendations as outlined above to Commander, FORSCOM, ATTN: AFOP-TR, 1777 Hardee Avenue, SW., Fort McPherson, Georgia 30330-1062. Specific requirements are identified by FORSCOM and tasked to the appropriate headquarters during the processes of developing and/or updating the training associations.

3-3. Corps Packaging

a. Corps Packaging aligns ARNG divisions and eSBs and combat support/combat service support (CS/CSS) units of the ARNG and Army Reserve with active-duty Army corps, facilitating AC/RC integration, exercises, training associations, and sourcing of contingency operations. The CS/CSS Corps Packaging will begin with FSP GO commands/units, LAD \leq 30 units, and roundout units. Other units will be added later as the concept matures. Within Corps Packaging, selected RC units are teamed with AC units for mutually beneficial training and support of operational requirements where possible.

b. Corps Packaging builds the Army team by reinforcing the unified nature of our force, regardless of component. The alignment of ARNG divisions, eSBs, and selected CS/CSS units with Army corps strengthens the Army's capability to respond across the full spectrum of military operations, and makes better use of these units in supporting the wide variety of mission requirements. The long-range goal is to have every unit in the Army aligned with a corps organization.

c. Appendix B and C show current Corps Package alignments. At present, all ARNG divisions, eSBs, and priority CS/CSS units are aligned with a specific corps or higher-level headquarters. Corps provide battle-focused training guidance for aligned units. Consequently, packaged units gain a training focus consistent with that of an Army corps. Corps Package alignments with V Corps are implemented within the context of paragraphs 2-2 and 2-6, recognizing US Army Europe/V Corps command relationships.

d. Commander, I Corps; Commander, III Corps; Commander, V Corps; and Commander XVIII Airborne Corps execute the Corps Packaging alignments shown at Appendix B and Appendix C. Guidelines follow:

(1) Provide oversight and management for all aspects of Corps Packaging conducted within the corps.

(2) Develop habitual teaming partnerships between AC units and RC units for mutual support of training and operational requirements where practical. Look toward Corps Package alignments as a key consideration in sourcing training and operational missions.

(3) Provide external guidance where applicable to training and operational requirements.

(4) Mentor and provide professional development for aligned units, in coordination with the CONUSA.

(5) Develop the Corps Packaging potential, resolve conflicts and/or problems within the corps purview, and identify problems to be resolved by higher headquarters.

(6) Explore new ideas, work issues, and mature the Corps Packaging concept. Keep Commander, FORSCOM apprised of implementation and lessons learned.

e. Commander, First US Army, and Commander, Fifth US Army provides training and training support for Corps Package aligned RC units according to current guidance and priorities for support. Corps Packaging does not change the CONUSA responsibilities for training support requirements or TS XXI priorities.

f. Coordinating Instructions.

(1) Corps Packaging does not necessarily represent OPLAN alignment or WARTRACE. (Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan apportionment is worked separately.)

(2) Corps Packaging is conducted within existing laws, regulations, and policy. It does not change responsibilities or priorities under other programs and does not provide any additional resources for the participants. Each component budgets for their requirements through normal processes within their own appropriations.

(3) Corps Package-aligned units support each other in responding to operational demands and establish and conduct, within resources, mutually supporting training requirements. Units should train together in events that leverage their operational support capabilities, when practical.

(4) Corps, CONUSA, and RC chains of command plan resourcing in concert with long-range and short-range training plans.

(5) Director, ARNG coordinates with the Adjutants General for unit participation in Corps Packaging activities.

(6) Corps packaging does not change the Adjutants General responsibility for ARNG training.

(7) Corps packaging does not change USARC responsibilities for Army Reserve training.

g. Examples of Corps Packaging include, but are not limited to, current division level teaming relationships (28th ID with 3d ID (M), 29th ID (L) with 10th MTN, 34th ID with 4th ID, 42 ID with 101st ABN, and 49th AD with 1st CAV); establishing teaming relationships among lower level combat and CS/CSS units; mentorship; assistance in SRP/YTP and METL development; teamed AC/ARNG division participation in WFX; increased AC/RC operational training exercises, and use of Corps Packaging in sourcing contingency operations.

3-4. Integrated Divisions

a. The two integrated divisions (one light and one heavy), each commanded by an AC Major General, consist of an AC (MTOE) Headquarters and Headquarters Company (HHC), with three eSBs assigned to each division. Composition of the integrated divisions is shown below.

(1) The 24th Infantry Division (Mechanized) is located at Fort Riley, KS with a forward element at Fort Jackson, SC. The 30th Infantry Brigade (Mechanized) (NCARNG), 48th Infantry Brigade (Mechanized) (GAARNG), and 218th Infantry Brigade (Mechanized) (SCARNG) are assigned to 24th Infantry Division.

(2) The 7th Infantry Division is located at Fort Carson, CO. The 39th Infantry Brigade (ARARNG), 41st Infantry Brigade (ORARNG), and the 45th Infantry Brigade (OKARNG) are assigned to 7th Infantry Division.

b. The division HHCs fulfill training and readiness oversight (TRO) roles toward assigned eSBs and are not deployable as currently organized. The eSBs will deploy independent of the divisions HHCs. Integrated divisions operate according to the following Mission Statement:

(1) The division conducts premobilization training to maintain properly trained and equipped units available for prompt mobilization for war, national emergency or as otherwise directed. The eSBs remain available and continue to conduct state missions as directed by appropriate authority.

(2) On order, the division mobilizes eSB at home station(s) as required, conducts eSB post-mobilization training, and deploys eSBs for combat operations. The division headquarters will be prepared to accept and support the mobilization and training of other eSBs or transition to a deployable division as determined by national command authority. The divisions provide the CONUSA validation recommendations for assigned elements.

(3) The division will be prepared to transition to a designated alternative division structure.

c. The integrated divisions are the designated AC associates for purposes of Section 1131, ANGCRRRA for assigned eSBs according to paragraph 3-10. Division commanders carry out associated AC unit commanders' role according to paragraphs 3-2.

d. The CONUSA is the immediate higher headquarters for integrated divisions. The 24th Infantry Division (Mechanized) reports to First US Army; the 7th Infantry Division reports to Fifth US Army. This chain of command recognizes the importance of the divisions' TRO mission and the critical role of the CONUSA in training support.

3-5. Multiple-Component Units

a. Multiple-component units are established within HQDA policy as single integrated MTOE units, comprised of personnel from more than one Army component. The unit (flag) may be AC, ARNG, or Army Reserve with elements from one or both of the other components. The intent is to integrate, to the maximum extent within regulatory and legal constraints, resources (manpower, equipment, and funding) from more than one component into a cohesive, fully capable Army unit.

b. Commanders of multiple-component units, regardless of component, are responsible for developing, conducting, and evaluating their unit's training. It is recognized that the various structuring and stationing possibilities, coupled with the relative priority of the RC elements involved, present unique challenges in carrying out these responsibilities and that existing models and processes may require modification to be effective.

c. Priority multiple-component RC units/elements are assigned AC associates per paragraph 3-2 within the following criteria:

(1) For RC (flag) units, a higher-level AC headquarters at brigade (colonel) or higher, is designated AC associate for the unit.

(2) For RC elements of AC (flag) units, the unit commander is the AC associate for assigned RC elements. Where the unit commander is below brigade (colonel) level, the supporting TSB serves as AC associate for purposes of Section 1131, ANGCRRRA.

d. Designation as multiple-component does not change training requirements, priorities, or responsibilities for support.

3-6. Training Support Twenty One (TS XXI)

a. The Support to Organizational Training initiative, forerunner to TS XXI, consolidated a number of separate AC training organizations into TSBs under command of the CONUSA. In accordance with the ANGCRRRA, the foundation of TS XXI is providing synchronized, integrated, and effective training support to priority units to achieve premobilization training goals, readiness levels, and reduce the time required for postmobilization training prior to operational deployment.

b. For purposes of TS XXI support, priority is to RC MTOE or TDA units alerted for mobilization and subsequent deployment. Whether units are designated priority for purposes of Section 1131 (see paragraph 3-2) or not, once alerted for call-up or in receipt of notification to commence training for call-up, they are given the highest priority for training support according to FORSCOM/ARNG/USARC Regulation 350-2.

c. The TS XXI structure integrates TSBs, Divisions Exercise, and their subordinate units into Training Support Divisions (TSDs) under the Operational Control of the CONUSA for training support. These specifically structured organizations, with clearly defined functions and responsibilities for both pre and postmobilization training, are designed to provide focused and streamlined RC training support.

d. The TSBs serve as the single source provider of training support for RC Combat Arms and CS/CSS units within assigned geographic areas. The following functions are assigned to TSBs in support of TS XXI:

(1) Provide oversight, advice, training assistance, and evaluations relating to METL supporting tasks for RC units within assigned geographic areas. This includes lane training, branch and functional assistance, simulations and staff training, gunnery training support, and observer controller/trainer support for CTC rotations.

(2) Conduct EXEVAL and compliance inspections for units identified in paragraph 3-7, and for other units as tasked by the CONUSA.

(3) In coordination with the RC chain of command, participate in METL development process according to paragraph 3-8.

(4) Serve as AC associate and execute AC commanders' responsibilities required by Section 1131, ANGCRRRA for FSP and LAD ≤30 units that are not GO commands according to paragraph 3-10. This responsibility may not be delegated below brigade (colonel) level.

(5) Provide AC units associated with FSP GO commands, ESBs, and roundout units input regarding Section 1131, ANGCRRRA requirements.

(6) Provide CONUSA and integrated division commanders input for assessment of eSBs training readiness for CTC rotations according to FORSCOM/ARNG/USAR Regulation 350-2.

(7) Provide command and control for training support battalions that support eSBs.

3-7. Training Assessment

a. The CONUSA ensure commander's training assessments, EXEVALs, and compliance inspections are conducted for all RC units stationed within their assigned geographic areas according to FORSCOM Regulation 220-2 and FORSCOM/ARNG/USAR Regulation 350-2.

b. The OCONUS commands sponsoring ODT events provide EXEVALs for participating RC units in accordance with AR 350-9 and FORSCOM Regulation 220-2.

c. Training assessment requirements for RC (flag) multiple-component units and RC elements of AC (flag) multiple-component units are the same as other RC units. Commanders of AC (flag) multiple-component units provide EXEVAL for their RC elements. They may coordinate with the CONUSA for assistance as required.

3-8. Mission Essential Task List (METL) Development

a. Army units and organizations, whether they are AC or RC, MTOE or TDA, cannot achieve and sustain proficiency on every possible training task. The METL development process is the catalyst that keeps Army training focused. Commanders identify those tasks that are essential in accomplishing operational missions, and these tasks make up the METL. The METL is used to form the organization's training program.

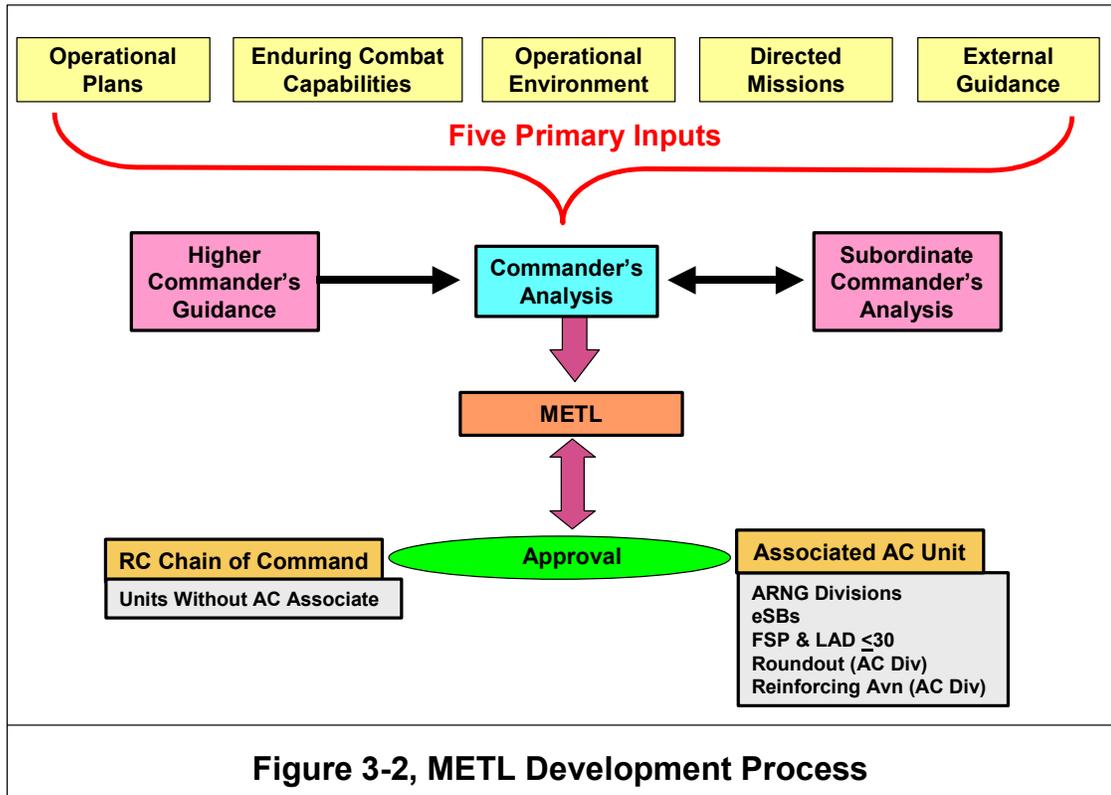
b. There are five primary inputs to METL development—OPLANs, enduring combat capabilities, operational environment, directed missions, and external guidance. Higher-level unit commanders provide guidance to help lower-level unit commanders focus their mission analysis and develop METL according to FM 7-0, Training The Force.

c. As the Army's force provider, the FORSCOM Commander's premobilization guidance/training strategy is the preeminent factor in developing METL and premobilization training programs for RC organizations. Other sources of training tasks may include RC chains of command, Corps Packaging, transformation plans, mobilization plans, mission training plans, and combatant commands mission guidance.

d. Commanders analyze the primary inputs to METL within the guidance/focus provided by their higher commander and identify all possible operational and training tasks. The commander then narrows down the list to only those tasks critical for mission accomplishment. Once approved, these tasks become the organization's METL.

e. Responsibilities for METL approval are aligned with other roles and responsibilities in RC training to the extent possible. Associated AC unit commanders approve METL, in coordination with USARC and TAGs, for

those RC units assigned an AC associate (ARNG divisions, eSBs, FSP GO commands/units, LAD ≤30 units, roundout units, and reinforcing aviation units). The RC chains of command approve METL for other RC units.



3-9. Exercises

a. Exercises are designed to improve mission capability by training units and staffs as functional elements of the organizational level being exercised. Exercises should provide a challenge that builds upon the unit’s capabilities with the aim of subsequent participation in more difficult and complex exercises. The objectives set by AR 350-28 are key determinants for assessing the benefits of specific exercises. Priorities are for mission related training in support of METL proficiency. The RC chains of command assess the training needs of their units and ensure participation in exercises that provide a demanding mission related experience.

b. Integration of battle simulations is key to successful exercise play. This emphasizes current doctrine and the correct application of sound tactical principles, and allows command and staff participation in multi-echelon training. The use of battle simulations is encouraged where consistent with the goals and objectives of the exercise. Training with simulations can offset problems associated with safety, environment, funding, and availability of participating units.

c. The OPLAN alignments and AC/RC partnerships provide the basis for exercise participation. For units listed on more than one OPLAN, the METL development process (paragraph 3-8) may also define exercise priorities. Associated AC unit commanders and corps should provide training and exercise opportunities for aligned RC units. The RC units are encouraged to participate in exercises with their AC associate unit/Corps Package, where assigned.

d. Exercise sponsors must articulate RC requirements and provide troop lists well in advance of the exercise to allow time for planning and resolution of civilian employer conflicts.

e. The above guidelines are not all inclusive. The peacetime chains of command determine exercise participation for their units, as particular circumstances require.

3-10. Army National Guard Combat Readiness Reform Act (ANGCRRRA) Requirements

a. Section 1131 of the ANGCRRRA, as amended, requires that ARNG ground combat maneuver brigades and CS/CSS units considered essential for execution of the National Military Strategy be associated with AC units at brigade (colonel) level or higher and prescribes responsibilities for associated AC unit commanders. The RC units affected are ARNG eSBs and CS/CSS units of both the ARNG and Army Reserve that are designated FSP, LAD ≤ 30 and roundout. Commander, FORSCOM establishes AC associations for RC units affected by the legislation, as well as other selected RC unit categories, according to the criteria in paragraph 3-2.

b. The AC associate executes the following requirements for designated RC units per this legislation:

(1) Approve training programs.

(a) The RC unit commanders should seek TSB assistance in preparing their SRP/YTP, with the goal of formulating a suitable plan prior to submitting for formal approval. A yearly training brief (YTB) presented to the RC chain of command (USARC or TAG), CONUSA/TSB, and AC associate is the standard procedure to accomplish this. It is normally conducted 8 to 10 months before the fiscal year start, but may require revision after completion of the AT period. The SRP/YTP addresses plans and objectives for IDT and AT in the upcoming year, including schools, leadership training, resource requirements, and support needed to execute plans. The RC chains of command and CONUSA/TSB/training support structures are involved in this process and ensure that approved training is resourced and supported. The RC chains of command and CONUSA recommend AC associate approve SRP/YTP based on available resources and support.

(b) The AC associate approves SRP/YTP for RC units affected by Section 1131 (eSBs, FSP GO commands/units, LAD ≤ 30 units, and roundout units). The AC associate also approves SRP/YTP for ARNG divisions and reinforcing aviation units. The RC chain of command approves SRP/YTP for other RC units. (See Figure 3-1.) The RC chains of command and CONUSA/TSB are always included in the SRP/YTP process. Changes to previously approved SRPs/YTPs are processed the same as the initial SRP/YTP.

(c) While a traditional YTB is the standard procedure for securing resources, support and approval of the SRP/YTP, the AC associate and CONUSA may coordinate/implement alternative procedures for associated lower level units. Regardless of how the SRP/YTP is presented, the peacetime chain of command and CONUSA/TSB must be involved in the approval process and all must agree to provide resources and support within established priorities.

(2) Review readiness report. The RC unit commanders provide their Unit Status Report (USR) to the AC associate concurrent with submitting to the RC chain of command. This entails an accurate and objective assessment of manpower, equipment and training IAW AR 220-1, providing the AC associate and CONUSA a baseline for recommendations in support of improved readiness.

(3) Assess manpower, equipment, and training resource requirements. The AC associate executes this requirement through an independent overall assessment of the units' ability to complete postmobilization training requirements and successfully deploy within required timelines. The assessment will include training areas, maneuver areas, range requirements, and Training Aids, Devices, Simulations, and Simulators needed to attain mission proficiency. If the assessment identifies conditions that would significantly impact deployment timelines, which are not expected to be overcome by the unit within a reasonable period, the AC associate should provide recommendations regarding future assignment of priorities for the unit to the RC chain of command and appropriate corps or CONUSA. Corps and CONUSA include results of the assessment in APS input.

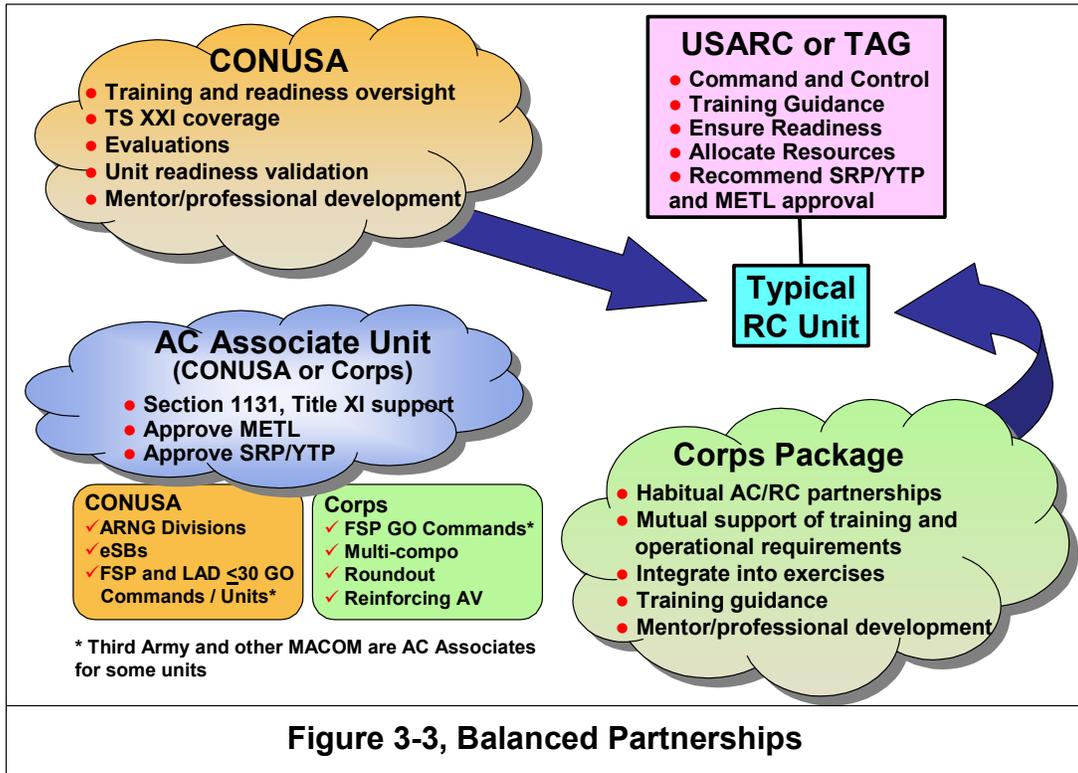
(4) Validate, not less often than annually, compatibility of the unit with AC forces. The AC associate analyzes equipment compatibility, personnel, and training levels in ensuring RC units are capable of accomplishing wartime missions with their AC counterparts. If significant weaknesses exist that render the unit incompatible with AC forces for mission accomplishment, the AC associate should provide recommendations regarding future assignment of priorities for the unit to the RC chain of command and appropriate corps or CONUSA. Corps and CONUSA include results of the validation in APS input.

c. The Secretary of the Army provides information relating to implementation of Section 1131 ANGCRRRA requirements to Congress in an annual report known as the Army Posture Statement. The requirement for the ANGCRRRA annual report to Congress is codified in chapter 1013 of Title 10, United States Code. The corps, Third Army, CONUSA, and NETCOM/9th ASC provides FORSCOM results of requirements in paragraphs 3-10b(3) and 3-10b(4) for associated units. This information is required by 31 October each year, for the previous fiscal year. It should be organized by state/command with each eSB addressed separately. Data relating to other units may be consolidated by component and branch. Forces Command provides this and a complete listing of AC/RC associations (along with other information outside the scope of this regulation) to HQDA for inclusion in the report.

3-11. Partnerships

a. The AC/RC Partnerships addressed in this regulation are reliant upon a balanced framework that leverages the divergent roles of the corps, CONUSA, and RC chains of command. Corps management of mutually supporting AC/RC unit alignments and battle-focused training guidance, coupled with CONUSA training and readiness oversight and TS XXI capabilities, executed in coordination with the RC chains of command, reflect the best use of assets in training the RC force to support our nation’s capabilities-based strategy.

b. Figure 3-3 depicts the Partnerships structure with an overview of the roles and responsibilities of the senior leaders concerned.



Chapter 4 – Funding

4-1. General

The integration of AC, ARNG, and Army Reserve units into the programs and initiatives addressed in this regulation creates environments that require multiple appropriations for support. In principle, each component budgets for their own requirements through normal funding processes and unit commanders manage the funds provided for their units. This chapter outlines resource management processes that support programs addressed in this regulation.

4-2. Funding Processes

a. Partnerships.

(1) Funding requirements in support of AC/RC Partnerships listed in Appendix B and Appendix C will be submitted in the annual Program Objective Memorandum (POM) beginning FY 05-09. The funding model provides support for AC Associate requirements according to paragraph 3-2 and Corps package requirements according to paragraph 3-3. Forces Command will validate requirements and distribute funds to the AC Associate, or higher headquarters, and Corps Package for administration.

(2) Pending fund approval of AC/RC Partnerships in the POM, FORSCOM will continue to program, budget, and distribute OMA funding for the AC/RC associations listed in Appendix B. These funds are specifically

identified (by Funding Authorization Document annotation) for AC unit mentorship and are separate from the AC unit's OMA mission accounts. They are programmed and executed in Management Decision Package (MDEP) TRCS, PE 121013. (The old MDEP was VTXI.) Unlike previous programs, these funds do not support AC training assistance/support and evaluation, which is now provided by TS XXI structures described in paragraph 3-6. The following activities are supported by the AC/RC Association OMA account:

(a) Visits by AC associate to RC units to perform mentorship functions according to paragraph 3-2.

(b) Incremental costs (POL, expendable supplies, and repair parts) incurred by the AC associate units in use of their equipment directly attributed to support of associated RC units (not to include fair wear or equipment depreciation).

(3) Commander, Forces Command, ATTN: AFOP-TR, 1777 Hardee Avenue, SW., Fort McPherson, Georgia 3030-1062 validates each installation's requirements and distributes funds to the AC associates installations for administration. Initial OMA distribution and funding level adjustments are based on validated workloads and subject to funding availability. Unresourced requirements identified during the budget year will be processed through resource management channels.

b. Integrated divisions.

(1) Funding policy and flow for integrated divisions follows traditional channels for AC and ARNG appropriations, but recognizes the role of division commanders in the budgeting and resourcing of assigned eSBs.

(2) Integrated division HHCs at Fort Carson and Fort Riley and the division forward element at Fort Jackson are resourced with OMA for travel, contracts, and supplies/equipment in the Training Resource Model. These funds flow from FORSCOM to the installations and are administered per normal budgeting procedures.

(3) The eSBs are resourced with NGPA for pay and allowances and travel, and OMNG for transportation, contracts, supplies/equipment, and OPTEMPO. These funds flow from NGB through normal channels to the State Area Command (STARC) then to the eSBs. The STARC provides a copy of the funding plan for each eSB to the division commander.

(4) The STARC provides NGPA execution data for assigned eSBs to division commanders to ensure accomplishment of objectives.

(5) Specific guidance on these processes is included in the AC/ARNG Integrated Division Implementation Plan.

c. Multiple-component units.

(1) Commanders of multiple-component units manage the funds required for the unit's organizational training and sustainment. Appropriation sponsors provide these funds for the unit commander to manage; however, by law these funds remain appropriation-specific and are executed accordingly. The higher commands of multiple-component units institute procedures and provide oversight to ensure proper accountability of all funds.

(2) Appropriation sponsors, in coordination with unit commanders and chains of command, program, budget, and manage the execution of all other funds (e.g., pay and allowances and professional military education) required for their elements of multiple-component units.

d. Training Support XXI.

(1) Funding policy and flow for TS XXI follows traditional channels by appropriation and command. Funding for FY03 and outyears is in MDEP TRCS for all commands.

(2) The CONUSA provide OMA funding to the TSDs/TSBs/Training Support Battalions (TSBns), Field Training Groups, and Senior Army Advisors to accomplish the TSXXI mission.

(3) The USARC and ARNG provide RPA and NGPA funding, with CONUSA guidance, to the appropriate Regional Support Commands for pay and allowances and administrative requirements for the troop program unit soldiers assigned to TSDs/TSBs/TSBns.

Appendix A - References

Army National Guard Combat Readiness Reform Act of 1992, as amended

AR 5-9

Area Support Responsibilities

AR 10-87

Major Army Commands in the Continental United States

AR 11-30

Army WARTRACE Program

AR 27-1

Judge Advocate Legal Services

AR 220-1

Unit Status Reporting

AR 350-9

Overseas Deployment Training

AR 350-28

Army Exercises

AR 350-41

Training in Units

HQDA Operations Order 2002-01

Interim Aviation Transformation – FY 02

HQDA Letter 220-01-1

Army Policies and Procedures for Establishing Multiple Component Units

FORSCOM Reg 11-30

Army WARTRACE Program: Program Guidance

FORSCOM Reg 11-41

Force Support Package Policies and Procedures

FORSCOM Reg 220-2

Reserve Component Training Assessment and Compliance

FORSCOM/ARNG/USAR Reg 350-2

Reserve Component Training

FORSCOM Reg 350-5

Joint Training Exercises

FORSCOM Reg 350-12

Procedures for Tasking and Support from Active Component Installations and Units

FORSCOM Reg AR 27-1

Judge Advocate Training Association Program

FM 7-0

Training the Force

FM 7-1

Battle Focused Training

AC/ARNG Integrated Division Memorandum of Agreement

AC/ARNG Integrated Division Implementation Plan

Glossary

AC/RC Association Program

Establishes formal training relationships between priority RC units (FSP, roundout, LAD ≤30, and eSBs) and AC units at brigade (colonel) level or higher, implementing AC association requirements mandated by Section 1131, ANGCRRRA. The ARNG divisions and reinforcing aviation units are also assigned AC associations, whether they are priority units or not. Unit relationships center on the sharing of professional experience and coaching, with associated AC unit commanders executing specific training management roles. Commander, FORSCOM acts as HQDA executive agent, provides policy guidance, and overall management for the AC/RC Association Program.

Army National Guard Combat Readiness Reform Act (ANGCRRRA) of 1992 (Title XI, Public Law 102-484, as amended)

Mandates initiatives to improve ARNG readiness in the areas of personnel qualification and deployability enhancements; capability assessment; and compatibility of ARNG units with AC units. As amended by Section 515 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1996 (Public Law 104-106, 110 Stat. 308), Section 1131 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1993 (Public Law 102-484, 106 Stat 2540) requires that ground combat maneuver brigades of the ARNG and CS/CSS units of the Army Selected Reserve, that the Secretary of the Army determines are essential for execution of the National Military Strategy, be associated with an AC unit, at brigade level or higher. Section 1131 sets specific responsibilities for the associated AC commander. The ANGCRRRA Annual Report is codified in Chapter 1013 of Title 10, United States Code.

Corps Packaging

Aligns ARNG divisions and eSBs and CS/CSS units of the ARNG and Army Reserve with active-duty Army corps, facilitating AC/RC integration, exercises, training associations, and sourcing of contingency operations. Within Corps Packaging, RC units are partnered with AC units for mutual support of training and operational requirements where possible.

Enhanced Separate Brigades (eSB)

Principal RC ground combat maneuver force. Will be organized, equipped, and sustained to be doctrinally employable, command and control compatible, and logistically supportable by any US Army corps or division. The term “enhanced” refers to increased resource and manning priorities. Improved premobilization training strategies will ensure ability to deploy within prescribed timelines after mobilization.

Force Support Package (FSP)

A pre-designated set (or package) of doctrinally correct types of CS/CSS units tailored to support requirements of five and one third divisions, one complete corps, one corps planning headquarters, and one theater. Commander, FORSCOM serves as HQDA executive and coordinating authority for developing and maintaining the FSP.

Integrated Divisions

One heavy and one light division comprised of an AC headquarters and three eSBs each. Division commanders provide training readiness oversight and serve as AC associate/senior mentor for assigned eSBs. The division headquarters (lacking CS/CSS base) is not deployable in present configuration.

Latest Arrival Date (LAD)

A day, relative to C-Day (the unnamed day on which a deployment operation begins), that is specified by a plan as the latest date when a unit can arrive at the port of debarkation and support the concept of operations. As used in this regulation applies to units aligned to an OPLAN of either MTW and is a criteria for determining an RC unit’s priority for training support. This information is available in the GCCS database.

Mission Essential Task List (METL)

A compilation of collective mission essential tasks an organization must perform successfully to accomplish its wartime mission(s).

Multiple-Component Units

Units that are authorized personnel and/or equipment from more than one component on a single document. The unit (flag) may be AC, ARNG, or Army Reserve with elements from one or both of the other components.

Partnerships

Overarching program that links AC units with RC units under a corps or higher-level headquarters.

Terms and programs that feature relationships between AC and RC units are consolidated under AC/RC Partnerships.

Peacetime Chain of Command

Ascending organizational levels up to the corps for AC units; the USARC for CONUS-based, Army Reserve units except SOF units; USASOC for Army Reserve SOF units; USAREUR for Army Reserve units based in Europe; USARPAC for Army Reserve units based in the Pacific; and specific TAGs for ARNG units. The peacetime commander is ultimately responsible for the training of assigned units, and must ensure that training programs and resources are geared toward improved proficiency in METL tasks.

Priority RC Units

The ARNG eSBs and CS/CSS units of both the ARNG and Army Reserve that are designated FSP, roundout (for AC divisions), and LAD ≤ 30 . These units are assigned AC associations according to Section 1131, ANGCRRRA and receive priority for TS XXI training support. Units undergoing mobilization receive first priority for TS XXI support, whether in the above categories or not. Other RC MTOE units are next in priority for TS XXI support.

Reinforcing Aviation

Specifically structured ARNG aviation battalions, subordinate to division combat support brigades of the 35th Infantry Division and 38th Infantry Division, with the mission to reinforce AC divisions. The ARNG battalions are formally linked with the AC divisions they are designated to support through the AC/RC Association Program. These relationships are intended to mitigate risk associated with reductions in AC tactical airlift capabilities under Aviation Transformation.

Roundout

The RC units that are designated to fill the organizational structure of AC divisions. Roundout units are identified through VFAS as having the same TPSN as their parent division.

Time-Phased Forces Deployment Data (TPFDD)

An automated database projection of an OPLAN. It contains data on units to be deployed with desired priority sequence for their arrival at the port of debarkation, movement data, and transportation requirements. TPFDD is prepared in support of combatant commands approved OPLANS and provides the basis for wartime planning.

Training and Readiness Oversight (TRO)

As relates to Department of Defense and joint forces, TRO is the authority that combatant commanders may exercise over assigned RC forces when not on active duty or active duty for training. It provides combatant commanders a means to influence RC training and readiness and budgetary programs in anticipation of acquiring command authority of RC units when mobilized. Combatant commanders normally exercise TRO through Service component commanders. Forces Command, as the Army component of Joint Forces Command and under Title XI and AR 10-87 responsibilities, exercises TRO over RC units until they are mobilized and assigned to combatant commanders. Within this context, TRO is an inherent element of training management that connotes authority to influence all matters affecting the training and readiness of RC units.

Training Plan Approval

ANGCRRRA requirement for AC commanders at brigade or higher level to approve training plans for affected RC units. The associated AC unit commander executes for FSP GO commands and units, LAD ≤ 30 units, roundout units, and eSBs. The RC chains of command approve training plans for other units.

Training Support Twenty One (TS XXI)

Establishes specifically structured organizations under the CONUSA with clearly defined responsibilities for pre and postmobilization RC training support. The TS XXI structures provide synchronized, integrated, and dedicated training support to high priority (FSP, roundout, LAD ≤ 30 , and eSBs) and other RC units.

WARTRACE

The deliberate alignment of AC and RC units under a single commander for wartime planning to achieve national strategic goals. The wartime chains of command are identified through WARTRACE.

Wartime Chain of Command

Ascending organization from company level up to unified combatant commands that prepare OPLANS in response to Joint Chiefs of Staff requirements.

Acronyms and Abbreviations

AC—Active Component

ANGCRRA – Army National Guard Combat Readiness Reform Act

APS – Army Posture Statement

ARNG – Army National Guard

ARCENT – Army Forces Central Command

BCTP – Battle Command Training Program

CAR – The Chief, Army Reserve

CONUSA – Numbered Armies in the Continental United States

CS/CSS – Combat Support/Combat Service Support

CTC – Combat Training Center

DARNG – Director, Army National Guard

eSB – enhanced Separate Brigade

EXEVAL – External Evaluation

FORSCOM – US Army Forces Command

FSP - Force Support Package

GO – General Officer

HHC – Headquarters and Headquarters Company

HQDA – Headquarters, Department of the Army

LAD - Latest Arrival Date

MACOM – Major Army Command

MDEP – Management Decision Package

METL – Mission Essential Task List

MTOE – Modified Table of Organization and Equipment

MTW—Major Theater of War

NETCOM/9thASC – Network Enterprise Technology Command/9th Army Signal Command

NGB – National Guard Bureau

NGPA – National Guard Personnel, Army

OCONUS – Outside the Continental United States

ODT – Overseas Deployment Training

OMA – Operations and Maintenance Army

OMAR – Operations and Maintenance, Army Reserve

OMNG – Operations and Maintenance, National Guard

OPLANs – Operations Plans

RC – Reserve Component

RPA – Reserve Personnel, Army

SCC – Smaller-Scale Contingency

SOF – Special Operations Forces

SRP—Short Range Plan

STARC – State Area Command

TAGs – The Adjutants General

TDA – Table of Distribution and Allowance

TPFDD – Time-Phased Forces Deployment Data

TPSN – Troop Program Sequence Number

TRO – Training and Readiness Oversight

TSB – Training Support Brigade

TSBns – Training Support Battalions

TSDs – Training Support Divisions

TS XXI – Training Support Twenty One

USACIDC – US Army Criminal Investigation Command

USARPAC—US Army Pacific

USAREUR—US Army Europe

USARC – US Army Reserve Command

USASOC – US Army Special Operations Command

USR – Unit Status Report

VFAS—Vertical Force accounting System

YTB – Yearly Training Brief

YTP – Yearly Training Plan

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