

part-time basis in preparation for mobilization. In accordance with 32 CFR part 4 trained individuals include reserve training categories TB, TR, and TW.

(2) *Selected Reserve units.* Units manned and equipped to serve and/or train as operational or augmentation units. Operational units train and serve as units. Augmentation units train as a unit but lose their unit identity when mobilized, being subsumed into an active unit or activity. Selected Reserve units include trained unit members who participate in unit training activities, and Full-Time Support (FTS) personnel in the Active Guard/Reserve and Military Technicians. In accordance with 32 CFR part 4 members of Selected Reserve units include reserve training categories SA, SG, SH, and ST.

(3) *Training pipeline.* Selected Reserve personnel who have not yet completed initial active duty training or are awaiting initial active duty training. In accordance with 32 CFR part 4 those in the training pipeline include reserve training categories UF, UP, UQ, and UX.

#### § 76.4 Legal authority.

Title 10 U.S. Code 672 and 673 provide authority for mobilization of the Ready Reserve. Specific authorities are vested in the President, Congress, the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Transportation, and the Secretaries of the Military Departments. Appropriate authority must be obtained from the President, Congress, or Secretary concerned before mobilization actions may be started.

#### § 76.5 Policy.

DoD policy directs an increasing reliance on the Ready Reserve to meet wartime requirements. In certain contingencies, plans call for the deployment of some Selected Reserve units and individuals before active units. The Selected Reserve, as a subset of the Ready Reserve, shall receive priority in manning, training, and equipment programs when Selected Reserve units and individuals deploy before active units. DoD policy for mobilization of the Ready Reserve is organized under the

three major categories of manpower, training, and equipment.

(a) *Manpower.* Achieving manpower goals for both active and Reserve Components is essential for an effective mobilization process. Personnel shortages and military skill imbalances affect wartime capabilities of the total force, not just the DoD Component possessing such deficiencies. DoD manpower policy is as follows:

(1) Achieve and maintain a pretrained manpower pool adequate to staff all shortfalls in active and Reserve Component units to wartime levels of programmed manning within the time specified in mobilization and deployment plans.

(2) Have members of the Individual Ready Reserve (IRR) affiliated or pre-assigned with units of the active or reserve forces, when practicable, insofar as it would enhance refresher training, rapid deployment, and effective utilization in a war or national emergency.

(3) Achieve an annual aggregate operating strength population in the Reserve Components that possesses skill, grade, and experience qualifications represented in the programmed manning requirements.

(4) Program resources for maximizing the effectiveness and for improving the management of the pretrained manpower pool, including the IRR and the Inactive National Guard (ING).

(b) *Training.* Effective utilization of the total force requires the rapid assimilation of Reserve Component units and individuals into active service in a mobilization. This may be accomplished only if requisite training has occurred before the event. DoD policy is as follows:

(1) Ensure that early deploying Reserve Component units are trained fully in their wartime taskings and are capable of attaining requisite readiness status before the deployment time specified by contingency plans.

(2) Ensure that Reserve Component individuals and units are trained appropriately for augmenting active forces on mobilization.

(3) Determine IRR skill proficiency degradation and conduct skill refresher training.

(4) Ensure that Ready Reserve training and evaluating procedures are consistent with standards established for the active force.

(5) Ensure that training cadres are equipped and prepared for mobilization training base programs supporting the total force after M-Day.

(c) *Equipment.* Equipment compatibility among total force components is a battlefield imperative. Active and Reserve Component units deploying at the same time shall have equal claim on equipment inventories; i.e., the first units scheduled to become operational in theater shall be equipped first regardless whether active or Reserve Component. Equipment policy applies equally to tools, technical documentation, spares and repair parts, and all items of supply that are prescribed for unit issue. DoD policy is to ensure the following:

(1) Procuring and distributing new and/or combat serviceable equipment is consistent with DoD policy guidance in DoD Directive 1225.6.<sup>1</sup>

(2) Equipment interoperability among reserve and active units serving together on the battlefield when interoperability of the respective equipment is essential for effective military operations.

(3) Equipment on hand is adequate for enabling reserve units to conduct effective training before mobilization.

(4) Plans are developed to redistribute those assets left in the Continental United States (CONUS) by units deploying to prepositioned stocks on mobilization, to procure and distribute sufficient assets for not-fully-equipped units before the deployment time specified in contingency plans.

#### § 76.6 Mobilization procedures.

(a) *Planning.* Use of the Ready Reserve must consider the entire crisis spectrum. Plans for mobilizing the Ready Reserve must be flexible, consistent, responsive, and sufficiently comprehensive for meeting all contingencies and employment options. Mobilization plans and procedures must:

(1) Provide for fully developed plans of Ready Reserve mobilization including each reserve category in the Ready Reserve; i.e., Selected Reserve, IRR, and ING.

(2) Enhance the readiness of Ready Reserve units and individuals so they may respond rapidly and effectively.

(3) Encompass all actions necessary for warning, alerting, and mobilizing Ready Reserve units and individuals and for bringing them rapidly to full combat capability.

(4) Specify authorizations, responsibilities, and coordination of decisions required for alerting, mobilizing, deploying, and employing Ready Reserve units and individuals.

(5) Provide sufficient flexibility in the mobilization decision and execution process for accommodating rapid changes.

(6) Include appropriate provisions for using National Guard and Ready Reserve members on a voluntary basis during the early stages of increasing tensions.

(7) Include appropriate provisions to facilitate employing mobilized National Guard and other Reserve Component force in support of civil protection where authorized by Federal Statute and directed by the National Command Authority.

(b) *Screening.* 32 CFR part 44 provides guidance on screening members of the Ready Reserve. The screening system is a continuous peacetime process and the primary means for ensuring that reserve members receive fair treatment and are evaluated on their mobilization responsibilities. The screening process shall be used to identify members not meeting mobilization requirements and to eliminate them from the Ready Reserve before mobilization. On mobilization, all members remaining in the Ready Reserve shall be considered immediately available for active duty service.

(c) *Alert notification.* An official action informing commands, staffs, members of Selected Reserve units, and individual reservists that mobilization is imminent or seems imminent. Each Military Service shall publish procedures for alerting any or all of its Ready Reserve and for systematically executing the mobilization order.

<sup>1</sup>Copies may be obtained, if needed, from the U.S. Naval Publications and Forms Center, Attn: Code 301, 5801 Tabor Avenue, Philadelphia, PA 19120.