

Answers to chapter questions that are covered in ALEDC Phase V and the second
LEDC Theater Logistics Exam
[Chapters 15-20]

Chapter 15:

1. **Presidential Selected Reserve Call-Up; Partial Mobilization; Full Mobilization; Total Mobilization; Selective Mobilization**
2. False
3. False
4. **Planning; Alert; Home Station (HS); Mobilization Station;, and Port of Embarkation (POE)** and these are:
5. **Begins** -- when a unit receives notice of a pending order to active duty; **Ends** -- when the unit enters active Federal service.
6. **Begins** -- with the unit's entry on active Federal status; **Ends** -- when the unit arrives at its PPP or port of embarkation (POE).
7. **Begin** -- when the mobilized unit arrives at its PPP; **Ends** -- when the unit is evaluated as operationally ready for deployment.
8. **Begin** -- with arrival of the unit at its POE, and encompasses all activities while there; **Ends** with the departure of personnel and equipment from the POE.
9. IMA (USAR only) who are pre-assigned to active component positions which must be filled on or shortly after mobilization. **IMAs are available for call-up as part of the PSRC or any other level of mobilization.**
10. **Individual Ready Reserve (IRR).** The IRR (USAR only) is composed of trained non-unit reserve personnel who are liable for involuntary active duty in time of war or national emergency declared by the Congress or by the President. In peacetime, the ARPERCEN commander commands the IRR. **Upon declaration of partial mobilization or full mobilization, IRR members are ordered to active duty as individual fillers or replacements in accordance with priorities set by DA.** IRRs may volunteer for active duty at any time.
11. **Retired Reserve (USAR only)** Individuals in the Retired Reserve include those entitled to retiree pay from the Armed Forces because of prior military service or who have completed 20 or more qualifying years of reserve (ARNG or USAR) and/or active service for which retirement benefits are not payable until age 60. In addition, ARNG/USAR officers and warrant officers who are drawing retired pay after completing 20 or more years of active federal service are, by statute, members of the Retired Reserve, Regular Army enlisted men, retired after 20 (but less than 30) years of active service, are automatically transferred to the Retired Reserve until completing 30 years.
12. **Standby Reserve (USAR only)** Individuals in the Standby Reserve are those who have completed all active duty and reserve training requirements

and have either requested reassignment to the Standby Reserve to maintain an affiliation with the military, or have been screened from RC unit or IRR roles for one of several cogent reasons i.e. members of Congress or the Federal Judiciary whose positions cannot be vacated during mobilization without seriously impairing their agency's capability to function effectively, are examples of Standby Reservists. Members of the Standby Reserve cannot be involuntarily ordered to active duty under less than a full mobilization. In recent years, the Standby Reserve has consisted of less than 500 individuals.

13. **SUSTAINING BASE MANPOWER** -- Planners identify sustaining base manpower requirements in the deliberate planning process by constructing comprehensive mobilization tables of distribution and allowances (MOBTDA). AR 310-49 provides detailed guidance for preparing a MOBTDA. Requirements for IMA positions and military and civilian augmenters are all reflected on the MOBTDA. Military positions are considered suitable for fill by retirees unless coded to the contrary. Properly prepared MOBTDA's support both the assignment of IMAs, sustaining manpower requirements, and pre-assignment of retirees.

Chapter 16

1. Theater Army
2. Presence report
3. Unity of Command; Unit Integrity; Optimum Logistical Footprint; Unity of Effort
4. Readiness report; the ASCC
5. Initial reception of units; equipment; the preparation of these units for combat; their subsequent movement forward
6. The senior logistics headquarters; subordinate logistics headquarters; functional commands
7. Theater Support Command
8. ASG
9. Specific logistics support and services
10. Maintenance recovery and evacuation; and subsistence.
11. Forward-deployed forces; army propositioned stocks; deploying RSOI units; Host Nation/ Allied Support; LOGCAP and other contractor support

Chapter 17

1. Level I – defeated by a base or base cluster; Level II – defeated by a response force (MPs); Level III – defeated by a tactical combat force (TCF).
2. Army Service Component Commander (ASCC).
3. TSC – focused on Level III threats; ASG – focused on Level I and II threats.
4. ASCC.
5. TSC Commander.
6. BDOC – coordinate base security and defense; BCOC – secure own base, coordinate defense of bases within their base cluster, and integrate base defense plans into a base cluster defense plan.
7. Joint Rear Area Coordinator (JRAC).
8. Level III.
9. Measures taken before, during, and after hostile action or natural disasters to reduce the probability of damage, to minimize its effects, and to aid in the continuation or reestablishment of normal operations.
10. A geographically small, defensible area with a continuous perimeter and established access controls.
11. A collection of individual bases linked together under a BCOC to provide a coordinated defense of the units assigned.
12. FSB Commander.
13. DISCOM commander, out of hide from the DISCOM S-3 section.
14. Rear Area Operations Center (RAOC).

Chapter 18

1. **Stability** – apply military power to influence the political and civil environment, facilitate diplomacy, and to interrupt specified illegal activities; **Support** – provide essential supplies and services to assist designated groups.
2. **Objective** – military objectives contribute toward achieving a political endstate; seize the initiative without resorting to violence; **Mass** – overwhelming combat power as a show of force or application of sufficient political, informational, or economic power to have a decisive effect; **Economy of Force** – conserve the force by using them in their most efficient way; **Maneuver** – timely arrival can defuse a dangerous situation; **Unity of Command** – cooperation, negotiation, and consensus building among different parties and nations; **Security** – maintain an impartial and neutral attitude while maintaining appropriate defensive levels; **Surprise** – use military action, political, or informational initiative that denies the opponent an important issue.

3. Primacy of the Political Instrument; Unity of Effort; Adaptability; Legitimacy; Patience and Perseverance; Restraint; Security.
4. Community Assistance; Support to Law Enforcement; Environmental Assistance, and Disaster Assistance.
5. US Army National Guard (USARNG); Federal forces can get involved in domestic support operations only when state and local government resources are exhausted or deemed totally inadequate for the situation.
6. Federal Emergency Management Agency; the executive agency responsible for delivering federal aid and assistance to states and coordinating federal assistance.
7. Single country; Commercially Available Equipment; Contracted Supplies and Services; Assign Specific Functions to a Single Nation.
8. Peace Keeping; Peace Making; Peace Enforcing; Peace Building; Preventive Deployments.
9. Humanitarian Assistance; Environmental Assistance.
10. Unilateral US Operation; Multinational Operation with the US as Lead Nation; Multinational Operation with US in Support.
11. Relieve Life Threaten Suffering; Proportionality to Need; Nonpartisanship; Independence; Accountability; Appropriateness; Contextualization; Subsidiary of the Sovereignty.
12. The CMOC is defined as a coordination center established and tailored to assist the unit CMO officer in anticipating, facilitating, coordinating, and orchestrating those civil-military functions and activities pertaining to the civil population, government, and economy of areas in which armed forces, GO, IO, and NGO are employed
13. False – satellite CMOCs may be employed where required.
14. Providing GO, IO, NGO, and PVO and other relief agencies with a 'focal' point for activities and matters which are civilian-populace based; Coordinating relief efforts with U.S./Allied commands; Coordinating with GO, IO, NGO, and PVO; Providing interface with the U.S. Information Service, the U.S. Agency for International Development, and the American Embassy (if applicable); Assist in the transfer of authority/hand-off of humanitarian assistance operations from military forces to host nation, GO, IO, NGO, PVO, U.N. Agencies, or other agency control.

Chapter 19

1. To enhance readiness through integrated application of USAMC's logistics power projection of CONUS based technical capabilities to deployed units within any theater of operations.
2. GSA; DLA; DMA; USAMMA; USAMC
3. USAMC; pipeline
4. Flexible; depot; TSC

5. CONUS; Europe; Far East; SWA
6. Personnel specialist; contracting officer; legal officer; real estate specialist; paying agent; plans and operations section; LOGCAP technical advisor; communications automation specialist
7. Contractors; construction; engineering; logistic services; AMC
8. Customer orientation; flexible; agile; task organized; responsive; self contained; compact signature
9. Program manager; program management office
10. Army G-4
11. Strategic; operational; tactical
12. Criticality; timeliness; quality; admin effort; cost
13. Plan during peacetime for the effective use of contractors; leverage global/regional corporate resources; provide an alternative augmentation capability; provide a quick reaction to contingencies
14. Support contract; Combatant Commander/ASCC
15. Develop USAMC contingency support plans; Advising the Combatant Commander/ASCC/TSC planners on LOGCAP; Incorporating LOGCAP capabilities into OPLANS; Coordinating the exercising of contractor plans in FTXs and CPXs.

Chapter 20

1. Two; single commander
2. ASCC
3. Joint force; multinational; interagency
4. Secretary of Defense; non-federalized Army National Guard; unmobilized US Army Reserve forces
5. The overarching collective term to describe military actions conducted by forces of two or more nations, typically within the structure of a coalition or alliance
6. An alliance is the result of formal agreements between two or more nations for broad, long-term objectives that further the common interests of the members but a coalition is an ad hoc arrangement between two or more nations for common action.
7. Unified; Subordinate Unified; Specified; Joint Task Force; Service Component; Multinational; Host Nation Territorial
8. ASCC; preparing, training, equipping, administrating, providing CSS to Army Forces assigned to unified or specified commands
9. Establishing the link between joint, multinational and interagency, NGO, PVO or UN operations; Planning and executing operations in support of the joint campaign; Executing support operations to sustain subordinate army forces
10. ASCC

11. False

12. Lead nation/lead role responsibility; national responsibility; role specialization