



**DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY**  
OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF, G-1  
300 ARMY PENTAGON  
WASHINGTON DC 20310-0300



DAPE-MPE-DR

27 FEB 2004

MEMORANDUM FOR SEE DISTRIBUTION

SUBJECT: HQDA Active Component Manning Guidance for Fiscal Year 2004 and Beyond

1. Purpose. To provide specific manning guidance for active component Soldiers (officer and enlisted) for fiscal year 2004 and beyond.
2. Scope. Winning the Global War on Terrorism and Army transformation remain the Army's top priorities. All manning initiatives, priorities and actions are designed to support these two priorities. The intent of this memorandum is to provide clear and definitive guidance on how the Army will be manned to achieve increased levels of readiness, combat effectiveness, deployability and stability. The order of priority for manning the Force is the deployed Force, Forces preparing to deploy, transforming units, elements designated Manning Priority 1 by either policy or law, the Institutional base responsible for providing Title X support, and all other units. Unless otherwise stated, this guidance applies to both active duty officer and enlisted Soldiers.
3. References.
  - a. CSA Message, Subject: Manning the Force Update, 16 May 2001
  - b. Army Regulation 220-1, 10 June 2003
  - c. CSA Message, Subject: Arrival, 1 Aug 03
  - d. Army Strategic Planning Guidance, 14 Nov 03
  - e. "The Way Ahead," 21 Nov 03
  - f. HQDA Message, Subject: Operations Iraqi Freedom 2 (OIF2) and Enduring Freedom 5 (OEF5), Personnel Policies (Includes Stop Loss/Stop Movement Program), 21 November 2003
  - g. HQDA Message, Subject: Implement Active Army Unit Stop Loss/Stop movement program, 22 November 2003
  - h. HQDA Message, Subject: Expand Coverage of the Current (November 2003) Active Army (AA) Stop Loss (SL) / Stop Movement (SM) Program, 6 January 2004
  - i. CSA Message, Unit Focused Stability, 30 Jan 04

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#### 4. Responsibilities.

a. The Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff, G-1, Directorate of Military Personnel Policy (DAPE-MP), is responsible for formulating, coordinating, publishing, and oversight for the active Army Manning Guidance.

b. The Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff, G-3 (DAMO-OD), is responsible for identification of deploying Force requirements and synchronization of Brigade Combat Teams (BCTs), and Units of Actions (UAs) designated for the life-cycle management of Unit Focused Stability (UFS).

c. The Commander, US Army Human Resources Command (HRC), is responsible for implementing this manning guidance.

(1) In support of Army Transformation, HRC will continue to increase the use of, and further leverage, web-based technology to provide Soldiers with increased opportunity to input their assignment and professional development preferences and influence those decisions.

(2) In response to the increasing demands relating to Soldier accountability, HRC will continue to develop, in conjunction with DAPE-PT, improved Soldier accountability systems for all Soldiers serving on active duty, of all components.

d. MACOM/Unit Commanders/Installation Commanders are responsible for:

(1) Implementing and adhering to the Army Manning Guidance outlined in this document.

(2) Ensuring installation strength managers prioritize fill of non-major combat reporting units (non-MCRUs) scheduled to deploy in direct support of contingency operations. MACOMs may supplement this guidance, as appropriate, to subordinate units and activities.

(3) Timely identification of deploying support elements by Unit Identification Code (UIC) level to HRC in order to ensure they are appropriately manned. The goal is identification of these elements by UIC NLT 10-12 months prior to the designated training start date.

(4) Installation Commanders will assign Soldiers in a manner consistent with priorities outlined in this guidance to include Enclosure 1.

5. Manning Guidance Overview. This guidance outlines requirements to support the deployed Forces and stabilize the Forces at homestation in order to set the conditions for increased readiness and proficiency. The goal of this manning guidance is to provide increased stability and predictability by providing fully manned, ready and capable units for

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combatant commanders. It outlines requirements to ensure support to deployed units and stability in units at home station to increase readiness and proficiency.

a. The following paragraphs outline the Army's new Manning System, Force Stabilization, to include its sub-elements - Home-basing and Unit Focused Stability (UFS) as well as professional development, and retention priorities in the new environment.

(1) The New Manning System. The Army will continue combat operations while transitioning to a unit focused manning strategy. This unit-focused strategy is key to the Army as it transitions to a more expeditionary Force. A primary assumption is that Soldiers and units will continue one-year / six-month rotations to OIF and OEF/SFOR/KFOR, respectively, for the foreseeable future. The foundation of the strategy is to retain unit integrity for the maximum period possible. Force Stabilization will increase unit readiness and deployability by reducing turbulence and increasing stability so Soldiers and units can train, deploy, fight, win – and return together. Force Stabilization is comprised of two complementary programs: Home-basing and Unit Focused Stability.

(a) Home-basing: Home-basing is aimed at initial-term Soldiers (both officer and enlisted). Under this program, initial-term Soldiers assigned to selected CONUS installations will serve extended tours at the same duty station. The majority of initial-term officer and enlisted Soldiers assigned to CONUS installations housing large combat formations such as brigades/regiments, divisions, support groups and corps will be assigned at the installation for extended periods (of up to six or seven years) or until the needs of the Army require their movement. This installation will become their "home" base of assignment. The goal will be to assign Soldiers whenever possible back to their home base throughout their careers.

(b) Unit Focused Stability (UFS): Stability and cohesion of the unit are the focus of all manning actions. Through UFS, units will be more deployable and combat ready by aligning Soldiers' assignment cycles with the operational cycles of their units (life-cycle management). Soldiers will arrive, train, and fight together. The alignment of the assignment process to the unit will dramatically increase deployability at the unit and significantly minimize cross leveling Soldiers from different units as a pre-condition for deployment. UFS sets the conditions for the Army to build more deployable combat units. By enabling Soldiers and units to train together longer, combat unit readiness will increase. Soldiers assigned under UFS will serve in a unit for the duration of the unit's life-cycle of 36 months, during which time they can expect to complete an operational deployment/rotation. Members of a unit will be stabilized for the life-cycle of their unit and actions such as reassignments, schooling, and exercising reenlistment options will occur during specified periods of time outside the unit's life-cycle period.

(2) Professional development. Preparing our Soldiers to lead the future Army is critical. However, while assigned to a UFS life-cycle unit or while deployed, Soldiers' will not PCS or be sent on temporary duty to attend schools or educational programs. Schooling will be synchronized to take place either before or after a unit's life-cycle.

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Decreased turmoil improves unit and Soldier stability, increases combat readiness and should be seen as a metric for success. HRC will leverage web-based technology to a far greater extent to engage the Soldier in order to maintain unit readiness and meet professional development goals and requirements.

(3) Retention. UFS will offer a reenlistment/retention environment that allows Soldiers to achieve their goals without sacrificing go-to-war readiness. Soldiers will continue to be offered reenlistment options within the parameters of unit readiness and the unit's life-cycle.

(4) Modularity. The Army is transitioning to a modular "brigade based" Force that will be more responsive to regional combatant commanders' needs, better employ Joint capabilities, facilitate Force packaging and rapid deployment, and fight self-contained units capable of full spectrum operations. In support of this effort, Force Stabilization implementation will align with the Modularity schedule even as it changes over time and will be synchronized with unit rotations. Approximately three to five brigade combat teams (Units of Action – UAs) will be activated yearly over the next three to four years. As these units are identified, further information and requirements will be provided. Units will be activated with a cadre Force; additional Soldiers will be added according to a timeline to be determined.

b. Until recently the Army has been authorized 482.4K Soldiers. Although there has been an approved 30,000 Soldier strength increase, it is expected that portions of the Force will be in a Stop Loss/Stop Move status for the foreseeable future. Stop Loss/Stop Move, coupled with continued recruiting and retention successes and the recently approved strength increase, will provide additional capabilities to the Army. This additional strength must be managed effectively to best support the Army as a whole. Excess unit fill for one Army unit may result in shortages for other units. Prioritized distribution of Soldiers throughout the Force is required to ensure maximum readiness. The following paragraphs outline unit priority of fill, DMO procedures, and stabilization objectives.

(1) Manning Priorities. Units will be manned according to their HQDA authorizations and other HQDA directed guidance. The Army will distribute Soldiers according to two manning priorities, 1 and 2. Manning Priority 1 (MP1) units will be manned in the aggregate to 98 – 102%. Commanders of Manning Priority 2 (MP2) units should expect to be manned between 90 – 97% in the aggregate.

(2). Directed Military Overstrengths (DMOs). DMOs are HQDA approved active component authorizations used for unprogrammed, high-priority, temporary manpower requirements for durations of 12 months or less. These include efforts to increase training capacity and recruiting structure. The Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff, G-1, Manpower Allocations Division (DAPE-PRA) is responsible for processing, coordinating, and approving requests. Although they cannot be completely eliminated, we must limit DMOs and Directed Fills and eliminate those that do not directly support Army priorities. Unless approved by HQDA, DMOs are not authorized for two consecutive years.

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(3) Stabilization Objectives. Keeping Soldiers together in units for longer periods increases the combat readiness of deployed, deploying, and transforming units. This is the primary objective of the Force Stabilization Manning Strategy. Assignments, professional development opportunities, reenlistment options, and other activities will be synchronized with the unit's reset period.

(a) Under Unit Focused Stability, deploying units will deploy at a minimum of 100% available strength in the aggregate.

(b) When units redeploy from operational deployments personnel will be stabilized for a minimum of 90 days. Exceptions to the 90-day period will be minimized and where possible be limited to Soldiers volunteering for schooling or reassignment and the unit's ETS and retiring population. At the conclusion of their initial stabilization period, the unit will go into a formalized reset period of 90 days (60 days for personnel, 90 days for equipment), where they will be refitted and remanned. During the reset period, unit strengths will not fall below 86% of authorizations in the aggregate. At the conclusion of the manning reset period, unit stabilized strengths will be in excess of 90%. The intent during this period is to bring in new Soldiers to replace Soldiers scheduled to ETS, retire, or PCS, minimizing all HQDA directed departures and keeping as many Soldiers already assigned to the unit as possible. However, Soldiers with recent combat/troop experience will be needed to fill other high priority assignments. Their knowledge and experience will significantly enhance the sharing of lessons learned in combat operations.

(c) Post-deployment assignments will be made with a view to future operations in order to minimize turbulence and maximize both stability and predictability. The intent is to minimize the number of Soldiers involuntarily serving back-to-back combat/dependent restricted tours. Stabilizing and retaining Soldiers in their recently redeployed units is the optimal solution.

6. Manning Guidance. The following outlines specific manning guidance including manning priority of units and positions, fill levels, grade band management, and stabilization of units.

a. Manning Priorities. Active component Army units and positions are identified as Manning Priority 1 (MP1) or Manning Priority 2 (MP2).

(1) Manning Priority 1. The units and positions identified at Enclosure 1 will be manned between 98 and 102% of authorizations in the aggregate, with a goal of 100% target of Area of Concentration (AOC), Military Occupational Specialty (MOS), and Grade-band authorizations. Actual unit fill may vary depending upon the status of the unit (i.e. resetting, deploying, or deployed) and availability of Soldiers to assign to the unit. When required, deploying MTO&E units will receive additional fill above authorizations in order to deploy at 100% available strength, as defined per AR 220-1. These units consist of deployed elements, deploying units, joint and combined elements, and other units as identified in Enclosure 1.

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(2) Manning Priority 2. The remaining units and positions (not identified in Enclosure 1) will receive an appropriate distribution of Soldiers after Manning Priority 1 units and positions have been filled IAW para a(1) above. Given current and expected strengths, these organizations should expect to be filled between 90 - 97% in the aggregate. Manning Priority 2 does not equate to the Institutional Army. The Institutional Army has a significant number of Manning Priority 1 positions (See Enclosure 1). Most installations will have a mix of both Manning Priority 1 and 2 units.

(3) Headquarters Manning. Manning goal for headquarters is 105% or less. Commands electing to fill headquarters beyond 100% of authorizations will do so internally.

b. Fill Levels. Fill levels are derived by the number of Soldiers assigned to a unit expressed as a percentage of the number of Soldiers authorized in the unit. Fill levels outlined below are based upon an authorized Army end strength of 482.4K and a Force structure of 417K authorizations. Designated fill levels are linked to operational commitments and take into consideration the Army's authorized end strength in order to man the Force.

(1) Deploying units:

(a) Deploying MCRUs (to include BCTs, SBCTs, and UAs) will receive replacement Soldiers not later than six months before the unit's scheduled deployment in order for units to be trained, stabilized, and deployed together at 100% available strength in the aggregate.

(b) Deploying Echelon above Division (EAD), Echelon above Corps (EAC), or separate units and task Force organizations supporting an MCRU will receive replacement Soldiers not later than six months before the unit's scheduled deployment in order for units to be trained, stabilized, and deployed together. The minimum manning goal for these units is 95% available strength, but no lower than 90% available strength in the aggregate. Historically, the Army has under accessed CS/CSS Soldiers. This under accessing coupled with their diverse mission set has created strength challenges and an inability to man these units the same as MCRUs. Our goal is to increase the strength of these MOS and raise the level of fill of these units to the maximum extent possible.

(2) Deployed units: Deployed MCRUs (to include BCTs, SBCT, and UAs) will be manned so that normal attrition throughout the period of deployment will not reduce the level of fill below 96%. This fill level anticipates a 5 to 6% annual unprogrammed loss rate for deployed units. Periodic replacements will be provided to offset unprogrammed losses during a unit's deployment. Deployed units will ensure no more than 2% of deployable Soldiers are assigned to home station in rear detachments. Installations with deployed units will assign non-deployable Soldiers to duties commensurate with their profiles or other duty limitations in order to minimize the number of deployable Soldiers performing rear detachment/garrison duties. Non-deployable soldiers that cannot be utilized on the installation may be reassigned by HRC. No Soldiers, other than unprogrammed losses, will

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be reassigned from a deployed unit during a deployment. Soldier reassignments will be deferred to at least 90 days after the unit's redeployment to home station.

(3) Redeploying units: Redeploying MCRUs (to include BCTs, SBCT, and UAs) not at the end of their established operational cycle will be manned to no lower than 96% after return from deployment. Redeploying units without an established life cycle will transition to a reset phase. During the reset phase, units will be manned at no lower than 86% of authorized strength in the aggregate to allow Soldiers who must move (ETS, reenlistments, special assignments) out of the unit and still maintain combat capabilities. The percentage of manning during the reset will vary based upon infrastructure and modernization considerations. Redeploying units identified for strategic reserve missions or other missions critical to the mission of the Army will be manned at 100% of authorizations in the aggregate. Redeploying EAD/EAC units will also have a reset period, but will be managed at installation level.

(4) Unit Focused Stability Units. During late FY 04, life-cycle management of BCTs/UAs will begin. Units identified for life-cycle manning under Force Stabilization will be Manning Priority 1 units and filled to 100 - 102% of authorizations in the aggregate with a goal of 100% by AOC, MOS, and grade-band.

c. Grade-band Management. Officers will be distributed by area of concentration (AOC) within the bands of company-grade, field grade (MAJ-LTC), and colonel. For non-life-cycle units, enlisted Soldiers will be distributed by MOS and grade bands (skill level one, SGT/SSG, SFC/MSG, SGM). For UFS life-cycle units, enlisted Soldiers will be distributed by MOS within grade-bands of PVT/PV2/PFC, SPC/SGT, SSG/SFC, MSG/SGM. Management by these grade bands will facilitate the natural grade growth occurring over the 36 months of a life cycle manned unit. Colonels, chief warrant officers five, and sergeants major/command sergeants major will continue to be distributed separately by position. Promotable officer and enlisted Soldiers will be distributed and accounted for according to the rank to which they are promotable.

(1) Specified Soldier Distribution Guidance - Officer.

(a) HRC will execute the Officer Distribution System (ODS) for Fiscal Years (FY) 2004 and 2005 in accordance with this manning guidance. This method will allow the Army to better distribute officers throughout MACOMs, installations, Divisions, and BCTs. This method of distribution is not the same as the enlisted distribution method and may produce varying results while achieving the fill levels outlined in Paragraph 6. a.

(b) In order for HRC to meet the fill levels outlined in Paragraph 6.a., troop units in the MP1 category will be brought to a 105% aggregate fill level. Additionally, in order to meet directed manning levels, HRC will need to adjust the MP2 fill level for the officer portion of TDA units to a lower band of 85%. All efforts will be made to keep any remaining troop units in the MP2 category at a minimum fill of 90% in the aggregate.

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(c) In order to meet UFS requirements, readiness and stabilization will be the primary considerations for a PCS move. Moves will be based on Army requirements, skills, and experience, and will not be tied to time on station. Summer moves, tour equity, and the High School Stabilization Program will remain considerations; however, operational considerations will take priority. In order to better support the GWOT, it is preferable to have an officer with depth of experience over breadth of experience. Traditional assignment policies will be revised in light of recent operational lessons learned. PCS moves will be reduced in line with the tenets of UFS and additional professional development initiatives.

(d) HRC will support officer professional development opportunities to the fullest extent possible while recognizing our primary focus remains the GWOT and The Way Ahead. Policies defining professional development opportunities such as company command, officer education assignments, and joint assignments, will adapt to meet the needs of UFS, Home-basing and an expeditionary Army. CSL Commanders can expect to remain in command longer in support of the GWOT and UFS. Because current professional development timelines are impacted by the GWOT, UFS policies and Home-basing initiatives, the Army leadership is reviewing regulations and selection board guidance to reflect changes to traditional Army culture.

(e) The officer inventory is currently above the authorized strength in the aggregate. However challenges will continue to exist due to shortages in the grades of Branch Qualified (BQ) captain and major. HRC will manage by three officer grade bands: LT-BQ CPT; MAJ – LTC; and COL. Regardless of recognized differences in the qualifications between Non-Branch Qualified (NBQ) and BQ captains, HRC will man units to the grade band in aggregate. The distinction between NBQ captains and BQ captains, and how an officer achieves that qualification, will remain a part of the professional development and assignment processes. HRC will address the shortage between BQ and NBQ captains in two ways. First, policies for determining branch qualification and the distribution of BQ captains will adapt to meet the needs of UFS, Home-basing, and professional development timelines with input from the Branch Proponents. Secondly, HRC will, with the input and assistance of affected MACOMs and branch proponents, redefine the number and type of BQ captain authorizations across the Army. HRC will identify those current BQ authorizations that could be filled by an NBQ captain, fill all appropriately, and monitor closely to ensure future BQ captain authorizations remain commensurate with the population.

(f) Warrant officers will continue to be assigned by grade, skill, and assignment special qualification identifier. The grade bands for warrant officers are WO1/CW2, CW3, CW4, and CW5. The distribution goal of warrant officer distribution remains an equitable fill of warrant officers by skill across every installation while meeting the guidance outlined in Paragraph 6. a. The primary considerations for warrant officer moves will be Army requirements, readiness, and moves in support of UFS. Particular attention must be paid to manning issues involving Korea and other OCONUS locations.

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(2) Specified Soldier Distribution Guidance – Enlisted.

(a) Human Resources Command (HRC) will execute the Enlisted Distribution Target Model (EDTM) for Fiscal Years (FY) 2004 and 2005 in accordance with the guidelines laid out in this document. HRC will use the most recent Personnel Management Authorization Document (PMAD) or Updated Authorization Document (UAD) as the baseline for authorizations, the DMO Offline file for DMOs and Directed fill positions, and the latest Analyst Projection Assistance System (APAS) for the projected enlisted inventory. These data sources and the guidance contained herein will be the primary inputs to the EDTM.

(b) EDTM “Targets” will be the baseline for the development and fill of enlisted requisitions and will reflect the latest distribution guidance from Army G1/G3.

(c) In order to meet Unit Focused Stability requirements and deployments, Summer moves and Time on Station (TOS) will no longer be the primary consideration in the assignment process. Reassignment notification in advance of PCS moves may be shortened from the current 12-month goal.

(d) Current professional development timelines are impacted by the Global War on Terror, Unit Focused Stability (UFS) policies and Home-basing initiatives. This new environment require changes to Army regulations and promotion board guidance.

d. Stabilizing Deployed and Deploying Forces. Use of Unit Focused Stabilization will be maximized for BCTs deployed in support of OIF 3 and OEF 6/7. The 3<sup>rd</sup> Infantry Division will be maintained at 100% strength or above in the aggregate during reset, with minimal losses through June 2004. After June 2004, only ETS and unprogrammed losses will occur. Intent is to minimize use of Stop Loss/Stop Move for OIF 3, OEF 6/7 and beyond.

e. Assignments. Under Unit Focused Stability, Soldiers will arrive and depart only during the reset phase. The reset phase will be 60-90 days.

(1) Combat readiness and unit cohesion of deploying Forces are the primary objectives. OES/NCOES, reenlistment options, and professional development opportunities will occur only during the designated periods. The intent is to align and synchronize these activities prior to or after the unit’s ready phase. HRC will maximize the scheduling of Soldiers for required schools during the reset periods. However, as we transition to UFS and continue to meet operational requirements, some Soldiers may be required to attend outside of the reset period. Soldiers may be scheduled for schooling during the ready phase as long as this schooling does not affect deployment.

(2) Redeploying Soldiers will be stabilized for a minimum of 90 days after returning from a deployment. During this period, Soldiers may receive assignment orders with report dates outside the 90-day period. Exceptions will be limited to critical MOS, critical transformational assignments, and actions where Soldiers volunteer to depart early.

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(3) Commanders and Command Sergeants Major at battalion and brigade level will not change command while deployed. The intent is to allow commanders and Soldiers to complete the deployment together as a team. General Officer (GO) commanders will determine whether to change commanders before or after deployment and will submit official requests for stabilization of command tours as soon as possible after the unit receives the alert for deployment. Requests will be submitted through the MACOM Commander and CG, Human Resources Command, for DCS, G-1 approval. When possible, GO commanders should submit requests as packaged plans rather than individual unit actions as outlined in MILPER message 04-018.

f. Pinpoint Distribution.

(1) HRC will distribute to both CONUS and OCONUS MCRU down to the Maneuver Brigade Combat Teams to include those units identified for Unit Focused Stability. Commanders responsible for reassignment processing and strength management activities must ensure Soldiers arriving at their installations/theaters are assigned to the organization designated by HRC, in accordance with the manning priorities outlined in this document.

(2) Except for Soldiers assigned under Unit Focused Stability, HRC will not assign directly to non-divisional units scheduled to deploy in support of contingency operations. HRC will provide each command or installation sufficient personnel to meet the fill levels for these units and to man its non-deploying elements to levels consistent with other MP2 units throughout the Army. Installations are responsible for assigning personnel to meet fill requirements in deploying units not under Force Stabilization.

7. Soldier Distribution guidance for US Army Reserve and US Army National Guard Soldiers will be coordinated directly with HQDA G-1, DMPP (DAPE-MP).

8. Exceptions. Requests for exception to this guidance should be addressed to this Headquarters, G-1, ATTN: DAPE-MPE-DR.

9. This guidance is effective upon receipt. Changes and supplements to this guidance due to the ongoing Global War on Terrorism, other contingency operations, or transformation requirements such as modularity and Active Component / Reserve Component Rebalancing will be published as required.

Encl

  
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Brigadier General, GS  
Director of Military  
Personnel Policy

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1<sup>ST</sup> PERSONNEL COMMAND  
8<sup>TH</sup> PERSONNEL COMMAND

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HQDA:

OASA (M&RA)

DACS-DM

DAPE-PR

DAPE-PT

DAMO-FDF

DAJA-ZX

DAMO-ODR

DAMO-FDO

DAPE-MP

DAMO-ZX

DAEN-ZX

DACH-ZX

DAMO-FD

DALO-ZX

DASG-ZX

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Enclosure 1: Units Designated Manning Priority 1 (MP1) in addition to Major Combat Reporting Units

- Deployed units
- Deploying non-divisional support elements (exceptions TBD due to Army officer and enlisted personnel inventory)

Note: categories above include those currently deployed and those on HQDA deployment orders. These units will be designated as Manning Priority 1 120 days prior to deployment

- Joint Activities (to include SHAPE, CENTCOM, EUCOM, PACOM, SOCOM, NORTHCOM and SOUTHCOM, TRANSCOM, and Military Entrance Processing Command)
- Nominative Agencies and HQDA Approved Directed Military Overstrengths
- Transformation related DMOs
- Army Staff (includes Office of the Secretary of the Army and HQDA IG)
- Eighth Army
- Third Army
- Department of Defense Agencies

Training and Doctrine Command (enlisted positions – see Other Manning Priority 1 Organizations/Positions below)

- o Recruiting Command (Recruiter and Company Command Positions)
- o Cadet Command
- o TRADOC Unit of Action Maneuver Battle Laboratories (UAMBL) and Futures Centers
- o NCO Academies
- 1<sup>st</sup> Army Support Battalion (Sinai)
- Allied Command Europe
- NETCOM Kuwait/Saudi Arabia
- US Army Training Mission, Saudi Arabia
- US Army Space Command
- 3<sup>rd</sup> Infantry Regiment (Old Guard)
- NTC Operations Group, Fort Irwin
- Operations Group, Joint Readiness Training Center
- Operations Group, Battle Command Training Program
- Operations Group, Combat Maneuver Training Center
- 11<sup>th</sup> Armored Cavalry Regiment (OPFOR NTC)
- 1-509<sup>th</sup> Infantry (OPFOR, JRTC)
- Ranger Training Brigade
- United States Army Special Operations Command (to include JFKSWC)
- United States Army Human Resources Command
- United States Military Academy

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## Other Manning Priority 1 Organizations/Positions

- Field Recruiter Force (Detailed Recruiters SQI « 4 » Positions)
- Drill Instructors (SQI "X" Positions)
- Service School Instructors (SQI "H"/"8" Positions to include Small Group Leaders)
- Fort Riley non-MCRU maintenance units (WB3AA and WEU3AA)
- Inspector General Positions (SQI "B")
- Cadet Command Professors of Military Science
- Military District of Washington MOS 31B Positions (targeted to a minimum of 89% of authorized)
- AC/RC Program (Titled Positions Only)
- Army Acquisition Corps
- Approved TRAPs
- Any Unit under UFS