

MOBILIZATION, DEPLOYMENT, REDEPLOYMENT, DEMOBILIZATION

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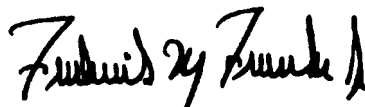
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FOREWORD

The transformation from a forward-deployed Army to a power-projection total force presents many challenges and changes to the way we prepare for the battlefield. Operations Just Cause, Desert Shield, and Desert Storm have shown that successful force projection operations often depend on mobilization and deployment sequencing. Additionally, Operations Promote Liberty and Provide Comfort have shown that postconflict operations will influence redeployment and demobilization as well.

Future force projection missions, like those throughout history, will demand well-developed operational and logistical planning, force mix, appropriate sequencing into and out of a theater, and a constant requirement for soldier and unit versatility. Such missions will also require leaders and units that can operate in ambiguity and have the agility to adapt and adjust. Set piece-thinking does not fit force projection. All of these requirements will occur in a joint or combined environment.

This manual—our Army’s capstone document for mobilization, deployment, redeployment, and demobilization—shares the lessons from history and provides the doctrine for a Total Army as we prepare for future force projection operations.



FREDERICK M. FRANKS, JR.
General, USA
Commanding

PREFACE

This manual is a guide for Army commanders and planners. It provides capstone doctrine for the development of Army policy for planning and executing mobilization, deployment, redeployment, and demobilization (MDRD) operations.

This manual describes the process by which Army elements are mobilized and deployed to support the implementation of the national military strategy and subsequently redeployed and demobilized. Through implementation of this definitive process, the required assets (forces [units], manpower [individuals], and logistics) are provided to effectively and efficiently implement operational plans in support of the national military strategy.

The proponent of this manual is HQ TRADOC. Send comments and recommendations on DA Form 2028 directly to Commander, US Army Training and Doctrine Command, ATTN: ATCD-A, Fort Monroe, VA 23651-5000.

Unless this publication states otherwise, masculine nouns or pronouns do not refer exclusively to men.

CHAPTER 1

FACING THE FUTURE

*"We cannot face the future simply by walking into the past backwards."
(President Dwight Eisenhower)*

The world's strategic security environment has changed dramatically in the last decade and will continue to change in the future. In order to respond to these changes, our national military strategy is built upon the four key foundations of *strategic deterrence and defense*, *forward presence*, *crisis response*, and *reconstitution*. The essence of our strategy is to deter aggression and defend the nations's vital interests against any potential foe.

*"Today we again find ourselves in the wake of great successes on the battlefield. We are at peak effectiveness. Victories in the Cold War, Panama, and the Gulf War demonstrate that the Army holds a warfighting edge—an effectiveness advantage—over our opponents."
(Gen Gordon R. Sullivan, Chief of Staff, Army)*

NATIONAL STRATEGIC DIRECTION

The end of the Cold War has resulted in a reworking of the national security and military strategies, the essential foundations of which are —

- **Strategic Deterrence and Defense.** Deterring a nuclear attack remains the number one defense priority of the United States. A growing priority is to provide a defense system against limited nuclear attacks, a mission in which the Army will have a major role.
- **Forward Presence.** Multiple forms of forward deployments, pre-positioning/rigged equipment and supplies, governmental and military visits, shows of force, multinational training exercises, and military-to-military relations/exchanges are required to maintain a positive influence in distant regions of the world.
- **Crisis Response.** If our best efforts at deterrence fail, the Army must be able to respond quickly

and effectively to meet a wide variety of potential adversaries who may possess a full range of modern weapons.

- **Reconstitution.** Beyond the crisis-response capabilities provided by active and reserve forces, we must have the ability to generate additional forces should a global threat reemerge. The Army must be able to reconstitute a credible defense by generating required forces and equipment faster than any potential opponent can generate an overwhelming offense. We must pay particular attention to the ability to activate the industrial base on a large scale.

POWER PROJECTION

The Army performs its missions within the context of the national security and military strategies. One of the key strategic principles of the national security and military strategy is crisis response through power projection. *Power projection* is the ability of the United States to apply all or some of the elements of national