



**FM 25-5**

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# TRAINING FOR MOBILIZATION AND WAR

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# TRAINING FOR MOBILIZATION AND WAR

## Preface

At some point in the future, the US Army maybe called upon to go to war. The Army must be prepared to win that war. The cornerstone of preparedness is training.

Mobilization is bringing the total Army force to a state of readiness for war or for other national emergencies. Mobilization considerations are an inseparable part of peacetime (premobilization) training. Training is the key to combat readiness. Mobilization planning is based on the concept that Active Component (AC) units maintain overseas commitments, respond to contingencies at short notice, and provide initial surge units until the Reserve Component (RC) units can be mobilized and deployed. Peacetime planning involves training to improve proficiency in mission-essential individual and collective tasks to maintain high combat readiness.

This manual is intended for use by commanders and staffs within the training bases, major Army commands (MACOMs), and units. It provides guidance regarding training doctrine for all elements of the Army upon mobilization and war. This manual outlines the mobilization process, the training requirements for the total Army force facing mobilization, the institutional and unit training, and the training support that will be available.

This manual is one in a series of training manuals that includes FM 25-1, FM 25-2, FM 25-3, and FM 25-4. FM 25-1 provides the overall training concept for the US Army. It is written for leaders in the unit, in the training base, and in the agencies that develop training support materials. FM 25-2 provides commanders with a management process to plan training, to acquire needed resources, and to evaluate soldier and unit proficiency, training, and training management. FM 25-3 provides unit leaders, especially noncommissioned officers (NCOs) and company-level officers, with an effective method for planning and conducting training. FM 25-4 describes how to plan, conduct, and control training exercises.

The proponent for this publication is the US Army Command and General Staff College. Submit changes for improving this publication on DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) and forward it to Commandant, US Army Command and General Staff College, ATTN: ATZL-SWP, Fort Leavenworth, KS 66027-6900.

Unless otherwise stated, whenever the masculine or feminine gender is used, both are intended.

## CHAPTER 1

### An Overview

Mobilization requires advanced planning, skillful execution, and good training. The major challenges will be individual training in the institutional training base, individual and collective training in units, training for newly organized units, and responsive training support.

### LEVELS OF MOBILIZATION

The Department of Defense (DOD) mobilizes all or part of the armed forces as authorized by law or congressional resolution

and when directed by the President. The extent of the emergency governs the level of mobilization.

#### Mobilization Levels

**Selective Mobilization**— The expansion of the active force which results when Congress and/or the President activates Reserve Component units and associated support in response to a domestic emergency which does not result from external threat.

**Presidential Call-Up of 100,000 Selected Reservists**— The augmentation of the active force which results when the President directs activation of units and up to 100,000 personnel of the selected reserve (all services) for 90 days to meet the requirements of an operational mission.

**Partial Mobilization**— The expansion of the active force resulting from a congressional or presidential directive to activate Reserve Component units and the Individual Ready Reserve (IRR). It involves up to one million personnel for periods up to 24 months to meet the limited requirements for war or other contingencies involving an external threat to national security.

**Full Mobilization**— The expansion of the active force resulting from a congressional and presidential directive to activate all Reserve Component units in the existing approved force structure. This includes unmanned and unequipped units (Component 4), IRRs, selective recall of military retirees, and associated support to meet the requirements for war or other contingencies involving an external threat to national security.

**Total Mobilization**— The expansion of the active force resulting from a congressional and presidential directive to increase personnel strengths and unit inventories beyond the existing force structure (Component 6). It also mobilizes all national resources to support the total requirements for war or other contingencies involving an external threat to national security.

### TRAINING REQUIREMENTS

The total Army force required during mobilization and war has a number of elements as shown. These elements are derived from the following existing and planned components:

- Component 1. Active Component units located in a theater of operations in the continental United States (CONUS) or outside the continental United States (OCONUS).
- Component 2. Army National Guard (ARNG) units.
- Component 3. United States Army Reserve (USAR) units.
- Component 4. Unmanned and unequipped units for which a requirement is identified in the total Army analysis (TAA). Component 4 represents the portion of the approved current force structure requirement that is not affordable within the Army's peacetime budget.
- Component 6. Units outside the Army's force structure that must be formed and trained upon total mobilization. Department of the Army (DA) has established a force structure, by number and type of units, for total mobilization planning purposes.