

## CHAPTER 11

### FORCE MOBILIZATION PLANNING RESPONSIBILITIES

#### 11-1. General

*a.* The Army Force Mobilization Planning Guidance, volume II, to Army Mobilization and Operations Planning System (AMOPS), Deployment Mobilization Troop Basis, or Nondeployment Troop Basis provides guidance for partial, full, or total mobilization. However, the scope of mobilization is dependent upon the military situation and requirements as determined by the Secretary of Defense at the time of the emergency. The AMOPS addresses threats in the short-range period. For the midrange and long-range periods, the Army force guidance document identifies the resources that might reasonably be expected to be made available.

*b.* Satisfying the force requirements of any contingency is accomplished through mobilization planning. This planning identifies the requirements, assesses the resources available to satisfy the requirements, and makes provisions for satisfying the requirements based on priorities and time-phased requirements of forces, supplies, and equipment for contingency situations. The force requirements of the military situation may require rapid expansion of the Active Army involving the mobilization of Army National Guard (ARNG) and US Army Reserve (USAR) units. The situation may require a partial, full, or total mobilization. The mobilization might be accomplished according to established plans or it might be accomplished without centralized control of Headquarters, Department of the Army (HQDA). The plans of major Army commands (MACOM) should provide appropriate latitude and authority to accomplish the mobilization of Reserve units as necessary, should legally authorized emergency situations exist.

#### 11-2. Mobilization Planning

*a. Mobilization plans.* Mobilization plans should be developed by all commands, agencies, activities, and installations as required by the MACOM. Major commands may require subordinates to develop a complete, limited, or abbreviated plan, or in certain cases, utilize the plan of the parent or host activity. The coverage of each type plan is prescribed by the higher headquarters. As a minimum, the plans should provide for alerting and mobilizing the forces, administrative processing,

movement of units from assembly areas to mobilization installations, training, logistics support, activation and expansion of facilities, and other actions as required to meet requirements of an expanded Army.

*b. Alert plans.* Alert plans are prepared by all Reserve component units. These plans include:

- (1) Current roster or card file of unit members.
- (2) Standard and alternate procedures for the receipt and transmittal of alert notification.
- (3) Designation of primary and alternate assembly areas.
- (4) Means of transportation to assembly areas.
- (5) Administration procedures, including:
  - (a) Billeting and subsisting of unit members at assembly area.
  - (b) Updating of supply and maintenance records and requisitions.
  - (c) Medical plan (daily sick call) for the unit.
  - (d) Plans for subsequent movement to mobilization station, including loading plans for vehicles and commercial transportation required to move equipment and vehicles which exceed organic lift capabilities.

*c. Movement plans.* Movement plans are based on the Reserve component unit commander's assessment of the movement means which normally could be expected to be available in the unit's local area.

(1) Primary emphasis is placed on movement of fully loaded transportation organic to the unit augmented with commercial surface transportation as required. In determining the mode of transportation, unit commanders consider the following:

- (a) Movement is administrative, directly from the home station to the mobilization station.
- (b) Organic transportation is used when the mobilization station is within 1 days' distance by road march.

(c) Personnel in excess of organic transport capacity move by commercial air or surface transportation. Excess equipment and vehicles move by rail or motor transport.

(d) Requirements include the movement of equipment at locations other than at home station.

(2) The movement plan is prepared in accordance with the provisions of FM 55-65 and US Army Forces Command (FORSCOM) Reg 55-1.

(3) Supporting installations provide guidance and assistance, as required, in the preparation of movement plans and related data.

(4) State adjutants general and Army Reserve Commands (ARCOM)/General Officer Commands (GOCOM) provide guidance and assistance to ARNG and USAR units in preparing movement plans and related data.

(5) Supporting installations coordinate passenger and equipment movements with Headquarters, Military Traffic Management Command (HQ, MTMC) or appropriate MTMC area command upon implementation of movement plans.

### 11-3. Responsibilities

a. Overall General Staff responsibility at the Department of the Army (DA) level for mobilization planning rests with the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans (DCSOPS). The responsibilities include establishing priorities for distribution of materiel, and establishing requirements and priorities for the development and acquisition of materiel.

b. The Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel (DCSPER), DA, is responsible for providing the Commander, US Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC) with information pertaining to the numbers of newly inducted individuals to be trained by military occupational specialty (MOS) for the first 6 months following mobilization. The DCSPER is also responsible for personnel policies for terms of service, length of tours, permanent change of station movements, and use of mobilization designees.

c. The Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics (DCSLOG), DA, is responsible for logistics readiness of Army forces, managing resources (except major item procurement) required to achieve logistics objectives, and managing all aspects of international logistics support.

d. The Chief, National Guard Bureau, and the Chief, Army Reserve, are responsible for matters which affect the mobilization readiness of ARNG and USAR units.

e. The Chief, US Army Military Personnel Center (MILPERCEN) is responsible for planning and publishing procedures for integrating Reserve personnel into the Active Army. He also maintains records on personnel of units that were mobilized, and requisitions personnel from the Com-

mander, US Army Reserve Personnel Center (ARPERCEN), to fill Active Army unit shortages.

f. The Commander, ARPERCEN, will, upon receipt of requisitions from MILPERCEN and area commanders, fill unit vacancies from existing resources, provide official military personnel files of mobilized USAR officers and enlisted personnel to MILPERCEN to integrate with active duty files.

g. The Commanders, FORSCOM, TRADOC, and US Army Materiel Command (AMC) are responsible for training, guidance, and mobilization readiness for units and installations under their command and logistics support of mobilized units.

h. The Commander, FORSCOM, provides a standard format mobilization plan to subordinate headquarters. Upon receipt of validated requirements, recommends Reserve component units to be mobilized, and upon approval by HQDA, orders units (through area commanders) to active duty.

i. The Commander, TRADOC, prepares a Post Mobilization Individual Training and Support Plan, expands the training base, and restructures Army service schools, as required, to provide trained replacements and technically qualified personnel in needed skills.

j. The Commander, AMC, is responsible for logistical (except medical), administrative, and training support. AMC develops and maintains equipment and supply distribution plans to support the mobilization.

k. The US Army Health Services Command (HSC), through publication of the Army Medical Department (AMEDD) HSC Base Mobilization Plan(s), provides for mobilization of HSC resources to support the Army.

l. The Commander, MTMC, plans for the efficient use and controls of military-owned and commercial Continental United States (CONUS) land transportation resources and capabilities and for the mobilization of MTMC resources, including Reserve units to support operations during mobilization. The Commander, MTMC, also provides traffic management and common-user and commercial ocean terminal support.

m. The Commander, US Army Information Systems Command (USAISC) is charged with providing installation communications and air traffic control support to meet mobilization requirements.

n. The Commander, US Army Troop Support Agency (TSA), plans for the efficient use and control of Army resale commissaries. HQDA will provide guidance on command, control and turnover of commissary resale stocks based on the tactical situation.

*o.* The area commanders play key roles in the mobilization process. They are commanders of mobilized units as well as the link between the unit and the mobilization station and the major commands. Area commanders are responsible for planning and coordination of ordering Reserve units within their commands to active duty. They actively supervise and control mobilized or assembled units in their commands. They provide necessary information for the Army Personnel Accounting System, and monitor and coordinate submission of the mobilized unit equipment status report to the mobilization station commander. The area commander must provide for the responsibility for US property left at home station and the designation of a custodian for the security and maintenance of each USAR center upon departure of assigned units. Technical assistance is provided to units experiencing problems in personnel, administration, transportation, supply, maintenance, other logistics services, and training.

*p.* State adjutants general are responsible for keeping area CONUS Army commanders and other area commanders informed of all matters which significantly affect the mobilization of ARNG units under their control. They are also responsible for providing area commanders with mobilization plans for units under their control and providing appropriate mobilization station commanders up-to-date equipment status and serviceability information.

*q.* ARCOM and GOCOM are responsible in peacetime for the adequacy of units under their control.

*r.* Installation commanders. Mobilization station commanders are responsible for the preparation, coordination, and execution of a mobilization plan which outlines support to be provided to mobilized units reporting to their installations. They develop plans for emergency expansion of facilities in accordance with the provisions of AR 210-23. Before mobilization, coordination is established with each unit scheduled to mobilize at that station to outline proposed billeting space, support facilities, support provided installation procedures, operating instructions, and unit responsibilities.

*s.* Unit commanders.

(1) The unit commander's mobilization responsibilities begin when he assumes command of his organization. If none exists, a mobilization plan should be developed in accordance with plans of higher headquarters and periodically tested. Liaison should be established with the mobilization and supporting installation to exchange information on support required, what can be expected and operational procedures to be followed.

(2) Upon receipt of alert notification, the unit commander must notify unit personnel of the alert and advise them regarding when and where to report for duty, processing requirements, individual obligations, clothing, and equipment requirements, and other appropriate instructions. He must also appoint a class A agent officer and an ordering officer to be effective when the unit enters on active duty. He also initiates the necessary administrative unit logistics actions.

#### 11-4. Logistics Support of Reserves

*a.* The dependence on Reserve forces to enable the United States to execute the operations plans (OPLAN) of unified commanders or for the defense of CONUS dictates the need for comprehensive planning for the changeover from logistics support through ARNG and USAR supply systems to the supply system of the Active Army for those Reserve component units ordered to active duty during a mobilization. Property, supply, and facilities procedures for this changeover are outlined in chapter 6, AR 135-300. Upon entry on active duty, the commanding officer of the unit must provide for subsisting and quartering his troops at home station.

*b.* After receipt by a unit of notification of alert for active duty, unit commanders inspect individual and organizational clothing and equipment and identify equipment shortages on the Tables of Organization and Equipment/Modification Tables of Organization and Equipment/Tables of Distribution and Allowances (TOE/MTOE/TDA) specified in the alert order status reports. A list of repair parts to fill the 15-day prescribed load list is furnished immediately to the mobilization station commander so he can initiate supply actions to fill the shortages. Requests for supplies and equipment to be delivered to the home station of alerted units are limited to those items necessary for administration at home station and to support the movement of the unit to its mobilization station.

*c.* Each enlisted member should be provided at least one outer service uniform and one fatigue uniform before departing home station for the mobilization station. Units move with all operable and repairable (at intermediate maintenance level) organizational equipment, expendable items, and serviceable individual and/or organizational clothing and equipment on hand, or as prescribed by AR 135-300, DA Standing Operating Procedures for Mobilization and other appropriate orders, Equipment on hand in Reserve component units may be positioned at home station or at annual training equipment pools equipment concentration

sites (ECS). If located in the ECS, the ECS commander, upon notification of alert of a unit, insures that ECS equipment of that unit is in serviceable condition and shipped to the unit's mobilization station to be returned to the owning unit.

*d.* Equipment for support of Reserve component units is either on hand in the unit, positioned in specifically earmarked stocks at an Army depot, or pre-positioned in Pre-Positioning of Materiel Configured to Unit Sets (POMCUS) stocks overseas. Quantities of equipment authorized are those quantities considered essential for mobilization training or emergency contingency deployment. Actual availability of equipment determined by priorities in AR 11-12, and current and projected distribution, are reflected in the Total Army Equipment Distribution Plan (TAEDP).

*e.* After the unit is located at its mobilization station, its logistics support is received from the Active Army logistics system in accordance with established procedures.

### 11-5. Procedures for Accelerated Mobilization

*a.* As Active Army forces do not have the proper balance to execute many contingency plans, many strategic Reserve units are required to "round out" the contingency plan force. These must be mobilized quickly for direct deployment and employment to effect implementation of certain plans. These units are selected by DCSOPS, DA, in coordination with the National Guard Bureau, Office of the Chief of Army Reserves, and HQ, FORSCOM. When alerted and ordered to active duty, these units must be ready to assemble at home stations and move to a port of embarkation or place of employment. Selected units must be trained in mobilization procedures as outlined in chapter 10, AR 135-300 and tested to mobilize, process, and move, as required. The area commanders (for USAR units) and the State adjutants general or State area commanders (for ARNG) are responsible for preparing mobilized units for movement to the port of embarkation or place of employment. The supporting Active Army installation will provide such assistance as needed to insure rapid mobilization. This assistance is accomplished by support teams developed by the support installation. The support teams should include the following, as required:

- (1) Personnel Officer.
- (2) Finance Officer.
- (3) Legal Officer.
- (4) Personnel Technician.
- (5) Personnel Management Supervisor.

- (6) Personnel Management Specialist.
- (7) Unit Supply Specialist.
- (8) Equipment Maintenance Specialist.
- (9) Public Affairs Specialist.
- (10) Transportation Movement Specialist.
- (11) Other personnel as required.

*b.* The members of the support team and other staff officers of the supporting installation should establish direct liaison with units designated for early deployment and with area commanders and State adjutants general. Of particular importance for continuous observation and checking are administrative procedures, personnel servicing, and logistics readiness of selected roundout units.

### 11-6. Other Logistics Concepts for Mobilization

*a. Depot expansion.* It is not contemplated that AMC will activate new Army depots for mobilization.

(1) The current AMC materiel support concept calls for three depots (e.g., Sharpe, New Cumberland, and Red River) to distribute secondary items under mobilization conditions. Depot commanders must plan for increasing their operations to three shifts per day, 7 days per week, as required. The Assistant Deputy for Materiel Readiness, HQ, AMC will only activate existing inactive depots or activate new depots if additional capability is required.

(2) Depot maintenance upon mobilization is currently planned to be accomplished in existing facilities. Depot expansion plans provide for increased personnel to include recruitment and training, increased funds, multishift operations, and contract maintenance to satisfy depot overhaul/rebuild requirements.

*b. Transportation.*

(1) Transportation support for partial or full mobilization requires detailed planning at all levels to provide effective support to time-phased deployment of operational forces, to include movement of personnel and accompanying supplies from home station to mobilization station; movement of deploying units and accompanying supplies from duty station to staging areas and then to ports of embarkation; movement of pre-positioned supplies and resupply items to outloading facilities; the shipment of supplies to allies; and other movement requirements resulting from the mobilization.

(2) The Commander, MTMC, provides CONUS transportation schedules to DCSLOG, DA, in support of mobilization to include mode, home station

loading capability, movement time, and capabilities of mobilization stations, and ports of embarkation to receive and unload/outload. These schedules constitute the Army Transportation Plan, which serves as the Army input to the Joint Transportation Plan. Designated Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, and Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) installations in CONUS having significant peacetime and mobilization material movement requirements for deployment, supply, or resupply provide data to MTMC on their capabilities to outload and receive materiel under normal and mobilization conditions using onpost transportation facilities (see AR 55-4). These data are used by MTMC for strategic mobility planning. Guidance and assistance on CONUS transportation planning matters can be obtained from MTMC.

*c. Maintenance.*

(1) AMC major subordinate command item managers are charged with insuring the existence of organic depot maintenance capability and adequate commercial repair capability to meet the readiness requirements of approved forces for materiel items for which they have management responsibility.

(2) The source document for mobilization depot maintenance requirements data is the budget Army Materiel Plan, Part I. AMC major subordinate commands provide the US Army Depot System Command (DESCOM) with mobilization maintenance requirements data for selected materiel items. DESCOM develops and provides the depot mobilization plan indicating mobilization workload distribution to the appropriate depots, according to the prime and secondary depot maintenance mission assignments directed by HQ, AMC. Mobilization maintenance workload beyond the capability of the assigned depot is redistributed by DESCOM to other organic depots, or if beyond the capability of these other activities, is reported by DESCOM back to the National Inventory Control Point (NICP) as candidates for contract overhaul. The industrial preparedness activity at each major subordinate command includes these candidates in its planning with industry.

(3) The depot maintenance mobilization plan should include major and secondary items, ARNG and USAR requirements, interservice and interdepartmental orders, and essential contracts.

*d. Inventory Management and Supply Depot Operations.*

(1) Mobilization stocks constitute a major portion of the Army's supply inventory. Mobilization stocks are intended to sustain combat operations until normal resupply can be established.

(2) Mobilization Reserve requirements are computed in accordance with levels stated in AR 11-11, the unit deployment schedules to the combat area, the requirements set forth in the applicable unified commander's OPLAN or a mobilization plan, and special guidance and policy provided by DA. In a limited war, separate mobilization Reserve requirements computations are based on guidance contained in Part Six, Materiel Annex to the Five-Year Defense Program (FYDP) and applicable amendments.

(3) The War Reserve Stockage List (WARSL) is an automated listing by DESCOM of principal and secondary end items authorized for stockage in war reserves for use by US forces. Not listed but also authorized for stockage are functional components and repair parts necessary for mobilization support of WARSL end items. Items contained in the WARSL are recommended by MACOMs as essential for the operational effectiveness of combat, combat support, and/or combat service support forces. Code One (RICC 1) items authorized for the appropriate oversea commands, FORSCOM, and TRADOC are included in the WARSL by DESCOM. Selection of strategic communications items and associated communications security materiel is based on recommendations by Commander, USAISC, and approved by DA. The Surgeon General reviews and approves all medical items included in mobilization reserves. Criteria for selection of items for the WARSL are stated in chapter 8, AR 710-1. The WARSL is revised annually by AMC, approved by DA, and published in SB 700-40.

(4) Total stockage of mobilization requirements is rarely achieved nor is it considered essential. Shortage of funds may prevent obtaining adequate stocks for any one year and a large portion of the Army inventory is always undergoing technological change contributing to this situation. Thus, many items become obsolete within a very short time. Other items deteriorate over a period of time. To prevent the buildup of large quantities of items that may become obsolete or unserviceable, the item manager must apply good judgment as well as provide for accelerated acquisition of such items when the need arises. Adequate measures to protect mobilization reserve stocks must be taken to insure replacement in kind or equal value from operating stocks or funds when mobilization stocks are issued. Also important is the provision for insuring serviceability by care of supplies in storage and prompt rebuild direction for all unserviceable items in mobilization reserves.

(5) Mobilization stocks are combined with operating stocks to permit rotation as a safeguard against deterioration. Stock levels are not permitted to drop below the total earmarked for mobilization except under unusual circumstances. Temporary use of mobilization reserves in peacetime is authorized by paragraph 8-14, AR 710-1.

*e. Acquisition.*

(1) Under an executive declaration of emergency, an orderly transition to all-out acquisition of defense materiel to provide combat service support to US military forces and its allies is essential. Under this condition, the utilization of the Defense Production Act is authorized, negating the need for formal advertising and competitive acquisition. Mobilization planning for Army acquisition activities is developed in accordance with AR 700-90 and DOD/DA budget guidance. In the event of mobilization, such matters as accelerated delivery, expansion to multishift rates, establishment of priorities, and competition from other military services, Government activities, and private enterprise will pose many problems for acquisition personnel. A significant increase in acquisition and production activities to expedite the delivery of combat materiel will also require an increase in supporting elements.

(2) In planning for mobilization, the commander of an Army activity having acquisition responsibilities should:

(a) Provide for a staff knowledgeable in acquisition responsibilities, procedures, and policies, and make provisions for continuity in the planning and execution of the program.

(b) Determine time-phased requirements of all US military services and allied forces based on scenarios, force levels, and usage data provided by higher authority.

(c) Determine current asset position to include dues-in from current production contracts and overhaul schedules.

(d) Determine shortages by comparing requirements with available assets.

(e) Where shortages exist, negotiate contracts with current and recent producers for estimated additional quantities required, investigate the possibility of increased deliveries under current contracts, determine capabilities and potential of planned procedures; and investigate the use of Government-owned industrial plant equipment and facilities, to include Reserve industrial plants.

(f) Conduct plant visits to validate capabilities of private industry to meet urgent military requirements, especially in the areas of acceler-

ated or expanded deliveries and additional equipment needs.

## 11-7. Installation Operations Requirements

*a.* It can be assumed that as a result of partial or full mobilization, the majority of the increased strength will reside on a military installation increasing the requirement for supporting services. Mobilization planning must provide for this increase. Each element of the DA is required in accordance with AR 500-10 to determine its requirements for nonindustrial facilities not under Army control to support force levels approved by the Secretary of Defense. Planning for restoring inactive installations should provide sufficient leadtime and previously consummated contracts for facilities engineering aspects of the operation as well as staffing and equipping the installation to conduct operations.

*b.* The following general policies applicable to various installation support services must be considered by the mobilization planner.

(1) Family housing requirements will be met by utilization of existing onpost housing and maximum utilization of local community support. Substandard housing may be utilized for periods of less than 60 days. For periods greater than 60 days, responsible commanders should improve the facilities to adequate standards. Construction of additional family housing is not authorized except under emergency circumstances and as approved by DA. Planners should determine all current and potential housing on and off post, initiate planning for mobilization family housing requirements to include cost estimates, new family housing actions, and a vigorous program with real estate and community housing offices.

(2) Dining facilities must be expanded to provide for the increase in personnel occupying onpost housing including temporary dormitories, and for expanded and multishift operations. Branches and/or mobile eating facilities should be established as required.

(3) Post exchange, theater service, open mess, and service club facilities must be expanded to meet the needs resulting from increased military strength. Where additional facilities are required, consideration should be given to locating them within walking distance of troop housing concentrations.

(4) The establishment of unit or consolidated messes and officer field ration messes (for 100 or more officers) must provide for increased military population and workload buildup. This will also

consider multishift operations and the acquisition of adequate food service personnel. Normally, military personnel will be used to staff enlisted messes, but the use of civilian personnel or contract caterers for operation of both enlisted and officer messes should be considered.

(5) Troop Issue Subsistence Activities must be expanded as required to meet needs of additional military messes. Commissaries will be expanded or established upon approval of Commander, TSA, acting under guidance from HQDA, to provide service to eligible patrons. Services provided must be fully responsive to customer needs, and sales hours established to meet the needs of the majority patrons. Planning should consider requirements of additional personnel with required skills and the establishment of annexes where required. MACOM and installation plans dealing with commissary support will be made available to TSA or its subordinate regions on request.

(6) Laundry and drycleaning facility expansion projects must be planned to meet requirements for mobilization. Requisitions for additional equipment should be prepared in advance for submission when specific emergency conditions are declared. In addition to Army-operated facilities the availability of contract services should be evaluated. When required by health and sanitation needs, provisions for inclusion of decontamination services should be included in plans.

*c.* Each element of the installation should determine what will be needed to meet mobilization requirements. The acquisition, training, and retention of personnel with adequate essential skills as a base for expansion is mandatory. Requisitions should be prepared in advance for submission when specific emergency conditions are declared to accomplish planned activations, reorganizations, mobilizations, and conversions. Plans should be reviewed and updated annually.

## 11-8. Management Information Systems

*a.* Logistics operations throughout the Army are largely dependent upon automatic data processing (ADP) systems and facilities. Serious failure and/or prolonged interruption of these systems and facilities during a period of mobilization and/or war emergency could immobilize the logistics support to Army forces. Increased demands, workloads, and dependence on ADP facilities which occur in a transition from peacetime to wartime operations could seriously impact on the capability of support commands to respond to the mobilization effort. These increased ADP requirements can be assumed to occur beginning with the very initial phases of a limited or general mobilization.

*b.* A significant percent of the ADP workload is represented by reporting requirements. These reports are necessary to management and will increase as a result of mobilization. Since many of the reports are automated, this will cause an increase in ADP requirements.

*c.* To insure that the anticipated increase in the ADP workload is handled efficiently and effectively and ADP support needed for essential management functions is continued without interruption during the mobilization or emergency, it is necessary to establish the required order of priority and essentiality. Essential ADP applications which must be processed, essential reporting requirements (machine or manually prepared) which must be continued and those which can be discontinued or temporarily suspended during mobilization or periods of emergency should be identified.

*d.* All applications essential to the mobilization effort are assigned an order of priority. Highest priority is given to the operational systems which support essential war functions identified in appropriate war emergency plans. Established priorities must be documented as required by paragraph 4-20a, AR 18-7.

*e.* ADP equipment configurations should provide for and insure a capacity to process all essential current applications, predictable future peacetime workloads, and mobilization requirements. To meet expanded requirements resulting from mobilization, the equivalent of one daily shift should be reserved. While this reserve capacity should be used only for the purpose intended, it may be used for ADP sharing provided the servicing ADP reserves the right to cancel the sharing arrangement, and it may be used to meet unforeseen requirements. If these requirements continue for a long time or are permanent in nature, the priorities of current applications should be reviewed to confirm their essentiality and permit rescheduling or to determine the need for additional ADP.

*f.* Reports, automated or manually prepared, not essential to management of operations during mobilization should be suspended or eliminated. Others should be reviewed for the possibility of reducing the frequency of submission; the number of data elements; the numbers of reporting agencies; and/or using past experience data in lieu of actual or validated data.

*g.* Plans and procedures for contingency conditions should be developed in accordance with requirements stated in appropriate emergency plans. These plans and procedures should be tested periodically to determine their adequacy to support the military operation plan to be executed.