

SUMMARY of CHANGE

Officer Ranks/Issue 14

DA Pam 600-3

Commissioned Officer Professional Development and Utilization

No new changes.

DA Pam 600-11

Warrant Officer Professional Development

No new changes.

AR 614-100

Officer Assignments Policies, Details and Transfers

Revision. This revision updates ZIP Codes; changes U.S. Army Military Personnel Center (MILPERCEN) to U.S. Total Army Personnel Command (PERSCOM); adds table 5-1 (Approval authority matrix for CONUS moves); and revises chapter 5 to include guidance on the low-cost move program and policy for the distribution of officers with special skills.

AR 624-100

Promotion of Officers on Active Duty

No new changes.

Effective 17 October 1990

Assignments, Details, and Transfers

Officer Assignment Policies, Details and Transfers

This UPDATE printing publishes a revision of this publication. Because the publication has been extensively revised, the changed portions have not been highlighted.

By Order of the Secretary of the Army:

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Official:



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Summary. This regulation prescribes policies and procedures pertaining to the assignment, reassignment, details, and transfers of officers between commands, units, branches, specialties, and components of the Active Army, or between Services.

Applicability. This regulation applies to active duty officers of the Active Army, the Army National Guard, and the U.S. Army Reserve, except the following: general officers, members of the Active Guard/Reserve Program, reservists serving on temporary tours of active duty, U.S. Property and Fiscal Officers, members of the Selective Service System, and officers serving with the Reserve Forces Policy Board.

Internal control systems. This regulation is subject to the requirement of AR 11-2. It contains internal control provisions but does not contain checklists for conducting internal control review. These checklists are being developed and will be published at a later date.

Supplementation. Supplementation of this regulation is prohibited without prior approval from HQDA (TAPC-OPD-M), ALEX VA 22332-0413.

Interim changes. Interim changes to this regulation are not official unless they are authenticated by the Administrative Assistant to the Secretary of the Army. Users will destroy interim changes on their expiration dates unless sooner superseded or rescinded.

Suggested improvements. The proponent agency of this regulation is the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel. Users are invited to send comments and suggested improvements on DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) directly to HQDA (TAPC-OPD-M), ALEX VA 22332-0413.

Distribution. Distribution of this publication is made in accordance with the requirements on DA Form 12-09-E, block 2563, intended for command levels A, B, and C for Active Army; D for Army National Guard and U.S. Army Reserve.

Contents (Listed by paragraph number)

Chapter 1
Introduction

- Purpose • 1-1
- References • 1-2
- Explanation of abbreviations and terms • 1-3
- Responsibilities • 1-4
- Branch appointments and assignments • 1-5
- Overview of the officer personnel assignment system • 1-6

Chapter 2
Officer Preference Statements

- General • 2-1
- Preference statement • 2-2
- Automation of preference data • 2-3
- Exceptional family member considerations • 2-4
- Spousal employment considerations • 2-5
- Joint domicile considerations • 2-6
- Regimental assignment considerations • 2-7

Terminal assignment considerations • 2-8

Chapter 3
Details

- Branch detail • 3-1
- Departmental detail • 3-2
- Duty detail • 3-3
- Aides-de-camp detail • 3-4

Chapter 4
Transfers

- Requests for branch transfers • 4-1
- Voluntary branch transfers • 4-2
- Involuntary branch transfers • 4-3
- Interservice transfers • 4-4

Chapter 5
Reassignment of Officers

- Officer reassignment policy • 5-1
- Policies for assignment of officers with a branch or skill change • 5-2
- Assignment policies to accommodate individual officer circumstances • 5-3
- Policies for assignments to utilize education/experience • 5-4

Other assignment policies • 5-5

Chapter 6
**Individual Requests for
Compassionate Reassignment,
Deletion, or Deferment from
Assignment Instructions**

Section I

- Individual requests for reassignment actions • 6-1
- Responsibilities • 6-2
- Basis for requesting PCS, deletion, or deferment • 6-3

Section II

Reassignment When Family Problems are a Factor

- Responsibilities • 6-4
- Eligibility criteria and guidelines for approval or disapproval • 6-5
- Application procedures • 6-6
- Actions by PERSCOM or special branches • 6-7
- Stabilization • 6-8

*This regulation supersedes AR 614-100, 15 July 1984.

Contents—Continued

Section III

Deletion from Orders When Family

Problems are a Factor

Responsibilities • 6-9

Eligibility criteria and guidelines for approval or disapproval • 6-10

Application procedures • 6-11

Actions by installation commander or GCM convening authority • 6-12

Actions by PERSCOM or special branches • 6-13

Stabilization • 6-14

Section IV

Deferment from Orders When Family

Problems are a Factor

Responsibilities • 6-15

Eligibility criteria and guidelines for approval or disapproval • 6-16

Application procedures • 6-17

Actions by installation commander or GCM convening authority • 6-18

Stabilization • 6-19

Section V

Application Procedures Under Emergency

Conditions

General • 6-20

Officers on leave • 6-21

Attachment of officers • 6-22

Section VI

Permissive Reassignment at no Expense to the Government

General • 6-23

Application procedures • 6-24

Section VII

Assignment of Sole Surviving Son or Daughter

General • 6-25

Reassignment policies • 6-26

Assignment limitations • 6-27

Application for reassignment • 6-28

Procedures • 6-29

Section VIII

Retirement, Resignation, or Release from Active Duty instead of PCS

Retirement instead of PCS • 6-30

Resignation or release from active duty instead of PCS • 6-31

Assignment alert notice • 6-32

Chapter 1 Introduction

1-1. Purpose

a. This regulation establishes policies and procedures for the reassignment of commissioned and warrant officers between commands or units of the Army. Procedures are established for processing requests for reassignment and restrictions are imposed on permanent changes of station (PCS) of officers as individuals and as members of units.

b. This regulation remains in effect for all levels of contingency through partial mobilization unless otherwise stated under a Department of the Army (DA) approved operations plan. It will continue to govern reassignment procedures and policies as stated until so directed by the Army Staff (ARSTAF). Guidance pertaining to conditions of a full or total mobilization will be provided as required by the ARSTAF. In the event of any level of mobilization, the reassignment of an officer that has been approved but not executed may be revoked by the Officer Personnel Management Directorate, U.S. Total Army Personnel Command (OPMD, PERSCOM). Major Army commands (MACOMs) and DA agencies will be informed as specific reassignment procedures are decentralized from PERSCOM to MACOMs for OPMD managed officers.

1-2. References

Required and related publications and prescribed forms are listed in appendix A.

1-3. Explanation of abbreviations and terms

Abbreviations and special terms used in this regulation are explained in the glossary.

1-4. Responsibilities

a. The Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel (DCSPER) may grant exceptions to provisions of this regulation.

b. The Commander, PERSCOM, may grant exceptions on a case-by-case basis to nonstatutory provisions of this regulation, unless otherwise restricted.

c. The Judge Advocate General's Corps (JAGC) and the Chaplains Corps are responsible for the assignment and reassignment of warrant and commissioned officers of their branches.

d. Commanders of MACOMs and Headquarters, Department of the Army (HQDA) agencies and activities officials with requisitioning authority are authorized to make PCS reassignments as outlined in AR 614-6. PCS costs will be one of the factors considered in selecting officers to fill requirements.

1-5. Branch appointments and assignments

a. At least 80 percent of the U.S. Military Academy (USMA) graduates each year will be assigned to the combat arms; that is, Armor, Air Defense Artillery, Aviation, Field Artillery, Infantry, or Engineer. The remaining 20 percent may compete for branches in combat service support (CSS) and combat support arms (CSA). Male graduates selecting CSA or CSS branch must serve in branch detail for first assignment. Additionally, 2 percent of each USMA class may be accepted for medical school.

b. Commissioned officers are appointed in the Regular Army (RA) without specification of branch, except in each of the special branches. Commissioned officers who are appointed RA without specification of branch are assigned and may be transferred and reassigned to branches other than the special branches according to their qualifications and the needs of the Army. Commissioned officers are specifically appointed RA in the following special branches:

(1) Chaplains.

(2) JAGC.

(3) The several corps of the Army Medical Department (AMEDD).

c. Commissioned officers of the Army National Guard (ARNG), U.S. Army Reserve (USAR), and those appointed without specification of component are assigned to an appropriate basic branch upon appointment.

d. The basic branch to which a commissioned officer is assigned or appointed is affected only by transfer or detail to another branch as specified in this regulation.

e. When necessary to meet desired reporting dates, lieutenants being called to initial active duty may be assigned directly to the requisitioning agency without attending a basic branch course. However, completing a basic course or its equivalent is considered essential to initial branch qualification and subsequent promotion. The commander of the organization or activity to which the officer is initially assigned will allow the officer to attend the officer's basic branch service school course at the earliest date after entry on active duty.

f. Warrant officers (WOs) are assigned to duty positions commensurate with the warrant officer rank group (WO-W1/W2, Senior Warrant Officer (SWO)-W3/W4; Master Warrant Officer (MWO)-W4), or next lower rank group, corresponding to their primary military occupational specialties (MOS) as coded on authorization documents. WO's will be utilized per AR 611-112.

g. Commissioned and warrant officers assigned to or appointed in military intelligence (MI) must possess the following requirements in addition to security clearance prerequisites outlined in AR 380-67 and AR 611-101. Failure to maintain these requirements after assignment may preclude normal MI career development because of resulting restrictions on schooling and assignments.

(1) The officer must be a citizen of the United States. The members of his or her immediate family must be U.S. citizens (spouse, parents, brothers, sisters, and children).

(2) The officer and spouse will have no member of his or her immediate family residing in a country within whose boundaries physical or mental coercion is known to be a common practice. Included with family members are relatives or acquaintances of the officer and spouse to whom they may reasonably be considered to be bonded by ties of affection, kinship, or obligation. The officer and spouse will have neither commercial nor vested interests in a country where the above people reside.

h. Waiver of the requirements stated in g above may be granted only in coordination with the Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence (DCSINT), DA, in instances where the exceptional qualifications and overall value of the individual fully justify the member's assignment to MI.

i. Female officers will be appointed and assigned only in branches/functional areas/areas of concentration/MOS open to females under the Direct Combat Probability Coding (DCPC) Policy.

1-6. Overview of the officer personnel assignment system

The officer personnel assignment system is a functional subsystem of the Officer Personnel Management System (OPMS). The goal of this subsystem is to place the right officer in the right job at the right time.

a. The primary factors influencing an officer's assignment are Army requirements and the Officer Distribution Plan (ODP). Development of the ODP is based on numerous factors including documented and resourced authorizations, DA priorities, professional development needs and disposition of the force. The ODP then becomes the officer distribution planning document to assign officers to fill Army requirements worldwide.

b. Under the DCPC Policy, female officers will be assigned to positions that are coded female only or interchangeable.

c. Other assignment considerations include the following:

(1) The officer's grade, career fields, education, and experience.

(2) The professional development needs of the officer.

(3) Availability.

(4) Policy considerations, such as PCS costs, stabilization, and tour equity.

(5) Officer's potential for advancement.

(6) Personal preferences of the officer or family considerations, for example, exceptional family member.

(7) Regimental affiliation.

(8) Location and date of projected command designated position list (CDPL) command as Project/Systems Manager.

d. The marital status of an officer or the employment, educational, or volunteer activities of an officer's spouse will not be considered in selecting an officer for PCS or duty assignment. Exceptions are as follows:

(1) To resolve compassionate situations according to current policies.

(2) To keep married Army couples together according to current policies.

(3) When required by law (that is, to prevent a conflict of interest between an officer's duties and his or her spouse's employment.) Further exceptions must be approved by the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Force Management and Personnel).

Chapter 2 Officer Preference Statements

2-1. General

DA Form 483 (Officer Assignment Preference Statement) allows officers to express their assignment and duty preferences. Individual preferences are considered by assignment managers each time an officer is reassigned by HQDA. Every effort is made to comply with the officer's preferences consistent with the needs of the Army. Detailed procedures for completing officer assignment preference statements are in DA Pam 600-8, procedure 6-3.

2-2. Preference statement

a. A preference statement may be submitted anytime an officer desires to change his or her preference, except for members who have submitted a request for a terminal assignment in the continental United States (CONUS) per paragraph 2-8. Members who have submitted a request for a terminal assignment to a CONUS location of choice are precluded from submitting any other request for consideration by HQDA. Submission of a new preference statement by other personnel supersedes any previously submitted statement.

b. Submission of an Officer's Assignment Preference Statement is recommended at the following times:

(1) Approximately 12 months prior to completion of a long overseas tour.

(2) On arrival at a short tour.

(3) Approximately 24 months after reporting to a CONUS station.

(4) Within 60 days prior to beginning a course of instruction at a military service school, a civilian institution, or training with industry that requires a PCS in CONUS.

(5) When an officer wants to change his or her preference.

c. For OPMD-managed officers, preference statements will be sent to Commander, PERSCOM, 200 Stovall Street, ALEX, Virginia 22331-0400 (appropriate career management division and ZIP Code as specified in table 2-1).

d. For special-branch-managed officers, forward preference statements to HQDA (appropriate address specified in table 2-2).

2-3. Automation of preference data

The mark sense data on the first page of DA Form 483 will be stored on the automated Officer Master File (OMF) maintained at PERSCOM. The data will be used to determine the best match of officer skills and desires when considering officer assignments.

a. The year and month of the latest preference statement will be maintained on the DA Form 4037 (Officer Record Brief) (ORB) in section X, Remarks.

b. The preference data can be used in an automated system during peacetime to develop a list of qualified officers who have expressed a preference for a particular type duty and/or location. A stated preference for a location or type of duty will weigh the nomination toward the officer who possesses the required qualifications and has submitted a preference for that location of duty.

2-4. Exceptional family member considerations

Exceptional family member policies are outlined in AR 600-75 and in paragraph 5-3c of this regulation. The preference statement may be used to alert assignment officials of the special needs of the exceptional family member. To ensure full consideration of those needs during the assignment process, officers will comply with application procedures for the Exceptional Family Member Program (EFMP) outlined in AR 600-75.

2-5. Spousal employment considerations

Officers may specify spousal employment considerations that they wish to be taken into account for the next reassignment. These considerations will be weighed; however, the needs of the Army and the professional development of the officer will normally take priority. This information, in combination with the officer's other considerations, should be consistent with the selection of desired assignment locations. Assistance for determining whether the spouse's skills can be used at a given location may be obtained from the nearest Civilian Personnel Office. If spousal employment is a preference criteria, the officers should so indicate in the remarks section and provide any additional spousal employment information that may be of use to the assignment manager. Family members who are DA civilian employees may participate in any one of the DA sponsored family member employment assistance programs. Additional information and assistance concerning spousal employment is available at selected Army Community Service (ACS) Centers. See AR 608-1 for information on the ACS Spousal Employment Program.

2-6. Joint domicile considerations

Officers married to members of the other Services should indicate their marital status on DA Form 483. Additionally, the comment portion of the form should include the name, social security number (SSN), service, branch, and pay grade of the military spouse. This information will better identify military spouses when attempting to accommodate officer preferences. See paragraph 5-3a for details on the Married Army Couple Reassignment Program.

2-7. Regimental assignment considerations

Regimental affiliation will be considered by assignment managers in selecting a new assignment. Affiliation is listed in the remarks section of the ORB. Officers who wish to request an exception to the normal regimental assignment consideration should indicate their desires on DA Form 483 and explain them in the comments section.

2-8. Terminal assignment considerations

A terminal tour assignment allows the officer the opportunity to serve in a position located near a designated home of retirement. Such an assignment is encouraged as much as possible within Army requirements and the effective use of personnel and funds. However, reassignment within CONUS will not be made solely for retirement purposes. Officers who desire assignment consideration for a terminal tour that will precede retirement should indicate their preference of duty station in the comments section on DA Form 483. A minimum of 24 months time remaining in service is required upon arrival at new duty station to be eligible for assignment within CONUS. If the service member is currently serving an overseas tour, a completed prescribed overseas tour is required.

**Table 2-1
OPMD Career Management Divisions**

Division	Grade	Office Symbol	ZIP code
Colonels	COL & LTC(P)	TAPC-OPC	22332-0412
Combat Arms	LT-LTC	TAPC-OPE	22332-0414
Combat Support Arms	LT-LTC	TAPC-OFF	22332-0415
Combat Service Support	LT-LTC	TAPC-OPG	22332-0416
Health Services	WO-COL	TAPC-OPH	22332-0417
Warrant Officers	WO	TAPC-OPW	22332-0420
Functional Area	CPT-LTC	TAPC-OPB	22332-0411

**Table 2-2
Special Branch Management Divisions**

Division	Office Symbol	Location
Judge Advocate General	DAJA-PT	WASH DC 20310-2700
Chaplains Corps	DACH-PEA	WASH DC 20310-2700

Chapter 3 Details

3-1. Branch detail

a. Chaplains will not be detailed in other branches nor will officers of other branches be detailed as chaplains.

b. AMEDD Commissioned officers may be detailed to other branches, functional areas, or branch immaterial positions subject to the approval of The Surgeon General (TSG) and the Director, OPMD.

c. Commissioned officers of the JAGC will not be detailed to other branches without the approval of The Judge Advocate General (TJAG).

d. The branch detail program objective is to ensure that lieutenant positions are filled. Lieutenants will be detailed into Infantry, Armor, Artillery, Air Defense, and Chemical branches. The length of the detail is 2 years for Signal, Quartermaster, Ordnance, Transportation, Finance, and Military Police lieutenants. The Adjutant General (TAG) and MI lieutenants detailed will remain in combat arms branch 36 outside continental United States (OCONUS) or 48 (CONUS) months or until attendance at basic branch advanced course.

e. Two year detail officers will be assigned to installations that can support an assignment in both combat arms and basic branch. Both assignments will be approximately 24 months in length. Normally, officers will attend a short TDY, technical training course prior to the basic branch assignment.

f. Civil Affairs and Staff Specialist USAR commissioned officers, when ordered to extended active duty, will be detailed for accounting purposes in appropriate basic active Army branches. Detailing will be accomplished by the commander ordering such personnel to active duty, unless instructed otherwise by HQDA. The detailing will be into the most appropriate branch corresponding to the—

(1) Duty to be performed.

(2) Officer's qualifications if duty will be performed in a staff and administrative position.

g. Officers selected for participation in the Funded Legal Education Program will be detailed to the JAGC.

h. Female officers will be appointed or detailed in branches/MOS open to females under the DCPC Policy.

3-2. Departmental detail

a. Commissioned officers may be detailed in another Service to perform duties in a specified career field. Such details will not normally exceed 3 years.

b. Army officers detailed in another Service may be further detailed, reassigned, or directed to change station within and by that Service without reference to HQDA, provided the nature of the individual's duties is not changed.

c. A departmental detail involves a change in strength accountability from the Service in which the officer is currently serving to the detailed Service.

d. For the purpose of separation the Service in which detailed will request DA to terminate the detail and reassign the officer to an Army transfer activity per AR 635-10.

3-3. Duty detail

A duty detail does not affect the branch in which a commissioned officer is assigned or appointed. The number of duty details an individual may be directed to perform is not limited, except as provided in c and d below. Generally, duty details are a command function; however, HQDA has a primary interest in duty details including the following:

a. Army General Staff

(1) Officers of the Army may be assigned to Army General Staff agencies or be detailed to duty on the Army General Staff under instructions issued by the Chief of Staff of the U.S. Army.

(2) Commissioned officers programmed for assignment to Army General Staff agencies or for detail to duty on the Army General Staff should—

(a) If selected for key positions, be graduates of the Command and Staff College (CSC) or senior service college (SSC) level schooling, as appropriate.

(b) Possess the specialized experience or knowledge that requisitioning agency determines to be required.

(c) Have high potential for outstanding performance of duty.

(d) Be promotable to or in a grade commensurate with the proposed assignment. If exceptionally well-qualified, an officer of lower grade may be assigned. Officers with high educational qualifications in specialized areas may be assigned to the Army General Staff agencies to permit the full use of the officer's skills. These personnel will be considered on the merit of their specialized skill without regard to rank or position.

(3) Warrant officers programmed for assignment or detail to the Army General Staff will have the following qualifications:

(a) Be graduates of, or have credit for, Senior Warrant Officer Training.

(b) Have high potential for continued outstanding performance of duty.

b. *Defense agencies.* The above criteria apply to assignment of commissioned officer to all Department of Defense (DOD) agencies when an authorized requirement exists.

c. General staff with troops.

(1) Positions for general staff with troops will be designated in approved modified tables of organization and equipment (MTOE) and in approved tables of distribution and allowances (TDA). Authority to establish and designate general staff with troops positions is delegated to commanders reporting directly to HQDA or the Joint Chiefs of Staff within the following criteria:

(a) The coordinating staff in the headquarters of a commander occupying a general officer position who plans or directs the operations of combined branches of the Army is authorized as general staff with troops.

(b) All U.S. Army (USA) missions, military assistance advisory groups, senior Army advisor groups in each State, the senior Army advisor to those general officer commands of the Reserve Components (RC) that have a general staff organization, similar type of organizations meeting the requirements in (a) above, and military attaches are authorized as general staff with troops.

(c) Positions that are purely administrative, technical, or instructional or do not involve more than a single branch are not authorized as general staff with troops.

(d) Commissioned officers below the grade of captain and commissioned warrant officers may be detailed general staff with troops according to the appropriate authorization document when officers of the appropriate grade are not available for these positions.

(e) Chaplains will not be detailed general staff with troops.

(f) Officers of the AMEDD and the JAGC will not be detailed general staff with troops without approval of TSG or TJAG, as appropriate.

(g) Commanding General, U.S. Army Materiel Command, may designate project manager staff officers, as limited by (d) above, as general staff with troops. Project managers will not be designated as general staff with troops.

(2) Detail of commissioned officers and commissioned warrant officers to general staff with troops (and relief therefrom, when required) will be accomplished by command memorandum by the commander authorized such positions. Relief from assignment to the unit or from the authorized position requires simultaneous relief from detail.

d. Inspector general.

(1) Under authority in section 3065(a), title 10, United States Code (10 USC 3065(a)), commissioned officers and commissioned warrant officers will be detailed as inspectors general (IG) to fill IG positions.

(2) IG positions will be designated in approved MTOEs and TDAs. Authority to establish and designate IG positions in TDAs is delegated to commanders reporting directly to HQDA.

(3) The following commissioned officers will not be detailed as IGs unless otherwise indicated:

(a) Chaplains.

(b) JAGC officers, except with concurrence of TJAG.

(c) AMEDD officers, except with concurrence of TSG.

(d) Those officers detailed Army General Staff, general staff with troops, and aides-de-camp.

(4) The minimum standards for a detail as an IG follow:

(a) Grade of captain or above. (A captain will normally have successfully completed company, battery, or troop level command and be a graduate of an Officer Advanced Course.)

(b) Commissioned warrant officers should be graduates of, or have credit for, Senior Warrant Officer training.

(c) Broad experience and an Army background that reflects outstanding performance and demonstrates future potential.

(d) Moral attributes and personal traits necessary for a position of dignity and prestige.

(e) No previous detail as an inspector general. Subsequent details may be approved as an exception to policy with the approval of The Inspector General (TIG) and with the specific consent of the officer concerned.

(5) The Secretary of the Army is authorized to detail commissioned officers and commissioned warrant officers as IGs throughout the Army. TIG has been delegated the authority to approve or disapprove the detail of officers nominated for IG assignments.

(6) MACOM or installation commanders and heads of DA agencies will nominate officers assigned within their organizations for detail as IG. They will submit the nominations to HQDA (DAIG-ZXM), WASH DC 20310-1722, through the Commander, PERSCOM (appropriate address in table 2-1). The Chief Health Services Division (TAPC-OPH-ZA) will nominate AMEDD officers (other than Medical Corps officers) directly to TIG. The nomination will reflect the name of the incumbent to be replaced and the reason. Multiple nominations for one duty position will not be considered. The nominating agencies or commands will not assign the nominated officer to IG positions until the nomination has been approved by TIG, and the officer has successfully completed the DAIG course. Personnel who are approved for IG duty will not be diverted or reassigned locally without the concurrence of TIG. Officers nominated to fill principal IG positions should be able to serve a minimum of 36 months in that position.

(7) Nominations of officers to fill requisitions for IG assignments will be submitted to HQDA (DAIG-ZXM), WASH DC 20310-1722, by OPMD PERSCOM for a determination of suitability for detail prior to issuing orders or assignment instructions.

(8) Detail as an IG will be announced as follows:

(a) In CONUS, with the exception of overseas returnees and intra-CONUS reassignees, details will be announced by a Command memorandum. Detail of overseas returnees and intra-CONUS

reassignees will be announced on orders published in compliance with PERSCOM assignment instructions.

(b) Detail of officers in areas OCONUS will be announced by a Command memorandum published by the headquarters of the major overseas command reporting directly to HQDA.

(9) Normally, detail as an IG is for a 3-year stabilized tour. Officers approved for IG duties are required to complete a minimum of 24 months in the IG positions and must have TIG approval before being released from IG duty prior to the completion of a 3-year stabilized tour. Details will not be extended beyond a total period of 3 years without the specific approval of TIG and the consent of the officer concerned. Requests for extension as an exception to policy will be submitted by Command memorandum through the appropriate career divisions of PERSCOM to TIG, HQDA. Such requests should contain full justifications.

(10) IGs may not be removed from detail by the commanders concerned without the approval of TIG, unless the officer is relieved for cause or the officer has completed a normal 36-month IG tour. Detail as an IG will remain in effect and does not require relief from detail and redetail to a new position if the officer is reassigned as an IG within a command having subordinate IG offices. In the following cases detail as an IG will be terminated:

(a) On permanent change of station. HQDA or the headquarters publishing orders, in compliance with reassignment instructions, will include termination of the detail in the additional instructions of the orders.

(b) On reassignment within a command to non-IG duties. The command terminating the detail will announce the termination of the detail by a Command memorandum.

(c) Automatically on relief from active duty.

(11) TIG is approval authority for USAR, Active Guard/Reserve, and Individual Mobilization Augmentee commissioned officer IG positions. Nominations will be submitted to HQDA (DAIG-ZXM), WASH DC 20310-1722.

e. Adjutant appointments.

(1) Only a commissioned officer, commissioned warrant officer, or civilian serving as a DPCA or adjutant general, may be appointed adjutant general, assistant adjutant general, acting assistant adjutant general, adjutant, assistant adjutant, acting adjutant, or acting assistant adjutant. Civilians serving in such positions may perform all duties authorized to be performed by adjutants except for those functions that are specifically required by law to be performed by commissioned officers or other members of the military (for example, administration of oaths for the purpose of military administration under provisions of Section 936, title 10, United States Code (10 USC 936).

(2) Appointment will be made by Command memorandum.

(3) Appointment to any of the positions listed in paragraph (1) above is not appropriate solely to delegate signature authority to any of their subordinates per AR 25-50. The signature block on the correspondence should reflect the duty title of the individual. However, if the duty title is the same as any of the titles listed in paragraph 3-3e(1) (that is, assistant adjutant), then the signature block for warrant officers and noncommissioned officers would be their MOS title. For civilians, it would be their General Series (GS) title.

f. National Guard Bureau (NGB). Commissioned officers will be detailed in the National Guard Bureau on orders or specific instructions issued by HQDA under policies established by the Chief, National Guard Bureau (CNGB):

3-4. Aides-de-camp detail

This paragraph prescribes policies and procedures for the selection, assignment, and reassignment of commissioned officers detailed as aides-de-camp to the personal staffs of general officers of the Active Army, ARNG, and USAR.

a. Entitlements.

(1) Each general officer occupying a position in an approved MTOE may be assigned an aide-de-camp as prescribed by that MTOE or as authorized in table 3-1.

(2) Each general officer occupying a command position in an approved TDA may be assigned an aide-de-camp according to the

grades of rank prescribed in table 3-1. A general officer is also considered as being in command of troops if he or she is one of the following:

- (a) A deputy commander of an installation.
- (b) A deputy commander of a training center.
- (c) An assistant commandant of a service school.
- (d) A deputy or assistant commander who directs a headquarters at a different installation from that of the commander.
- (e) A deputy commander of an Army Reserve command.

(3) The Vice Chief of Staff of the Army and generals assigned as deputy commanders or chiefs of advisory groups, or military missions may be assigned one aide-de-camp each, not to exceed the maximum grade of rank appropriate for the rank of the general officer (table 3-1). All other general officers occupying approved TDA positions who are not commanding troops are not entitled to aides-de-camp.

(4) When commanders feel that the services of an aide-de-camp are required in support of general officer positions other than those prescribed in this chapter, a request for an exception will be submitted to HQDA (DACS-GOM), WASH. DC 20310-0300. If a conflict exists between an approved MTOE or TDA and table 3-1, the approved MTOE or TDA will take precedence.

b. Duties. Aides-de-camp perform many duties that include a combination of administrative tasks that change with the needs of the Army and the requirements of the assignment. A description of the duties of one aide-de-camp would normally require modification to apply to another.

c. Selection.

(1) Any general officer authorized an aide-de-camp may select and assign an aide-de-camp of appropriate grade of rank within his or her own command if located at the same installation, within the limitations prescribed in *a* above.

(2) Any general officer authorized an aide-de-camp but unable to select and assign an aide-de-camp within his or her command due to limitations of officers of the appropriate grade or qualifications, will make a request to PERSCOM (TAPC-OPD) for a list of qualified officers.

d. Reassignment.

(1) Officers selected as an aide-de-camp will comply with current reassignment policies as specified in AR 614-5, AR 614-6, AR 614-30, and this regulation.

(2) When ordered to perform duty beyond the geographic limits of his or her command, a general officer may order the aide-de-camp to accompany him or her. When a general officer is ordered to a PCS, he or she may request reassignment of the aide-de-camp, provided the general officer is authorized an aide-de-camp of the same or higher grade of rank at the new assignment and aide-de-camp movement is within regulations as specified in (1) above. The losing command will send the request to the appropriate career management division (table 2-1 or 2-2). Any questions concerning the authorization of an aide-de-camp in the new assignment will be directed to the gaining command. This determination will be made prior to issuance of change of station orders for the aide-de-camp. Change of station orders for the aide-de-camp will cite the same movement designator code for travel expenses as that under which the general officer travels.

e. Limitation on length of duty. No prescribed duty length is established for commissioned officers serving as aides-de-camp. However, consideration should be given to the impact that long and repetitive assignments as aides-de-camp usually will have on the career development of the officers concerned.

f. Component. Commissioned officers selected for assignment as aides-de-camp within the grade of rank limitations specified in table 3-1 may be assigned, regardless of component.

Table 3-1
Aide-de-camp authorization¹

General Officers	Grade				TOTAL
	LTC	MAJ	CPT	LT	
Chief of Staff, USA	1				1
General	1				1
Lieutenant General		1			1
Major General			1		1
Brigadier General				1	1

Notes:

1. Grade of rank indicated is highest grade of rank authorized. Selection of an aide of lower grade of rank is discretionary on the part of the general officer concerned.

Chapter 4
Transfers

4-1. Requests for branch transfers

a. A branch transfer permanently changes a commissioned officer's branch, component, or department. Normally, an officer will not be transferred without his or her consent. However, an officer may be transferred involuntarily by PERSCOM when deemed appropriate and in the best interests of the Service. (See para 4-3.)

b. Requests for branch transfers submitted by individual officers serving on active duty will clearly state the reasons for the request and will be forwarded through the chain of command to the appropriate career management division or special branch management division as specified in tables 2-1 and 2-2 respectively.

c. On approval of the branch transfer, the commander of the losing branch revokes any existing assignment instructions and submits a control branch (CTLBR) change to the OMF.

4-2. Voluntary branch transfers

a. Voluntary branch transfers are authorized for active duty officers between basic branches and for other than Regular Army (OTRA) officers on active duty between basic branches and special branches. Such transfers are made without loss of grade, change of position on the promotion list, or change of status. A RA officer in a basic branch who desires to serve in a special branch must obtain a new appointment, as must a RA officer in one special branch who desires to serve in another special branch or in a basic branch.

b. RA officers must have completed 3 years active Federal commissioned service, and USAR officers must be accepted for conditional voluntary indefinite (CVI) status or have been already accepted into voluntary indefinite (VI) status under the provisions of AR 135-215, before they will be eligible for a branch transfer. Branch transfers will normally be effective per the provisions outlined in AR 135-215 for USAR officers. Branch transfers that would result in a PCS will normally be effective at completion of the prescribed tour.

c. Officers applying for transfer to MI must have a favorably completed Special Background Investigation, and be favorably adjudicated for access to Sensitive Compartmented Information (SCI) prior to transfer. In this regard, the following will be submitted with their request.

(1) DD Form 1879 (Request for Personnel Security Investigation) (one set). Item 6 of DD Form 1879 should include the remark "MI Branch Transfer."

(2) DD Form 398 (Personnel Security Questionnaire), one original and four copies.

(3) Justice Form FD 258 (FBI-U.S. Department of Justice Fingerprint Card), two copies.

d. Key factors in determining whether or not a branch transfer request is approved are as follows:

(1) Branch alignment by year group in both the officer's current and requested branch.

(2) Civilian and military education.

(3) Overall manner of performance and career potential within requested branch.

(4) Special qualifications, as appropriate.

(5) Demonstrated aptitude for branch specific training and assignments.

(6) Needs of the Army.

e. Branch transfer requests must include a statement from the individual's rating official that the officer meets the height and weight standards in AR 600-9.

f. Branch transfer requests submitted by individuals who hold a medical profile must include a statement from competent medical authorities concerning physical limitations of the officer.

g. Approval of branch transfer requests for aviators (area of consideration (AOC) 15 and 67J) to another branch (not Aviation Branch or Medical Service Corps) will result in a loss of entitlement to Aviation Career Incentive Pay. This loss of entitlement will be effective the date of approval of the branch transfer or on the date of previous medical or administrative disqualification for aviation service, whichever applies. (See AR 600-105, paras 3-8, 3-9, and 3-10.) Requests must include the following statement, "I understand that upon approval of my branch transfer, I will lose my entitlement to receive and accept Aviation Career Incentive Pay monies on the effective date of branch transfer or on the date of previous medical or administrative disqualification for aviation service, whichever applies." The following transfer actions apply:

(1) Aviation Branch officers who branch transfer to another branch (except to Medical Service Corps AOC 67J).

(2) Medical Service Corps aviators who change their area of concentration from 67J to another area of concentration. (67Js who branch transfer will not lose entitlement to Aviation Career Incentive Pay).

(3) Aviation Branch officers who request and are approved to "single track" in their functional area.

h. Authority for final approval of voluntary branch transfer requests is vested in the Director, OPMD, PERSCOM.

4-3. Involuntary branch transfers

a. Involuntary branch transfer actions must be approved by the Commander PERSCOM, under authority delegated by the Secretary of the Army.

b. Generally, involuntary branch transfer actions will be initiated for cause by the PERSCOM career management division concerned. Involuntary branch transfer actions may be initiated for reasons such as—

(1) MI officers losing eligibility for access to SCI.

(2) Failure of officers to maintain eligibility for participation in nuclear and chemical weapons personnel reliability programs. (See AR 50-5, AR 50-6, and AR 380-380.)

(3) Demonstrated inability to perform effectively in the current branch or to assimilate branch related training.

(4) Conscientious objector status when it has been determined that the officer can be better managed by another branch.

(5) Failure of aviators to maintain physical or technical proficiency.

(6) Officers who, due to physical conditions, become incapable of performing the duties of his or her career field under worldwide field conditions and are issued a permanent physical profile serial (PULHES) factors may be recommended for involuntary branch transfer by an MOS Medical Retention Board under the provisions of AR 600-60, paragraph 3-4c.

(7) Aviation Branch officers who are involuntarily branch transferred to another branch (except to Medical Service Corps AOC 67J) and Medical Service Corps aviators who receive an involuntary redesignation of their area of concentration or branch transfer (except to Aviation Branch) will lose entitlement to receive and accept Aviation Career Incentive Pay monies. The loss of entitlement will be effective the date of previous medical or administrative disqualification for aviation service, whichever applies. (See AR 600-105, para 3-8, 3-9, and 3-10.)

(8) ROTC accessions to the Army Nurse Corps with a military obligation who twice fail the State board examination Nurse Corps License Examination (NCLEX) for registered nurse licensure will be branch transferred as specified in AR 135-101.

c. Any commander receiving disqualifying information as above will notify the appropriate career management division for action.

d. Under no circumstances will involuntary branch transfer action be initiated instead of appropriate administrative or disciplinary action.

4-4. Interservice transfers

Policy and procedures pertaining to interservice transfers are found in—

a. AR 140-10, which applies to Reserve officers not on active duty.

b. AR 614-120, which applies to Army commissioned officers on the Active Duty List.

Chapter 5 Reassignment of Officers

5-1. Officer reassignment policy

a. General. It is Army policy that—

(1) Assignments or reassignments involving PCS moves are authorized only when required for national security or to ensure equitable treatment of service members.

(2) Assignment of any officer will be based on his or her possession of the professional military qualifications required to perform the duties required.

(3) Qualified volunteers will be considered first for all assignments when all other factors, such as qualifications and time on station, are considered to be equal.

(4) PCS moves within CONUS will in no case be made solely because of the passage of a stipulated period of time. This does not preclude reassignment on a case-by-case basis for such reasons as job stress, requirements for fresh expertise, or personal hardship.

(5) There will be an equitable distribution within branch, functional area, and grade, of overseas duty assignments considered both desirable and undesirable locations insofar as possible. Every reasonable effort will be made to shorten periods of forced family separation and any adverse effects of overseas service on members and their dependents. Unit moves do not require application of the service wide equitable assignment policy as stipulated in this subparagraph.

b. PCS.

(1) CONUS to CONUS assignments or assignments within MACOM are necessary when there are insufficient officers of the required specialties rotating from overseas or from other must-move categories to meet Army requirements.

(2) Reassignment within CONUS will not be made for the sole purpose of retirement.

(3) For commissioned officers through grade O-5 and all warrant officers, promotion will not be the sole reason for PCS reassignment before a tour completion.

(4) Sequential training assignments will be consolidated geographically to the greatest extent practicable.

(5) An officer who must be moved out of a position due to completion of command, relief for cause, loss of authorization/officer distribution plan support, failure to successfully complete a polygraph examination when it is a qualifying factor for assignment, will be re-assigned to another position on the same installation. If no other position is available or the installation commander determines that reassignment within the same station is not in the best interest of the Army, the commander may request PCS reassignment instructions.

(6) PCS cost will be given reasonable weight in the selection of an officer for an assignment. When other considerations are not overriding, each assignment will be met with the least expenditure of PCS funds.

c. *Must moves.* PERSCOM and other DA assignment agencies reassign officers who are in a must move status to meet Army requirements.

(1) A must move category is an officer who—

(a) Has a scheduled date eligible for return from overseas (DEROS).

(b) Is completing a military or civilian school course attended in a PCS status.

(2) Primary emphasis is placed on meeting Army requirements overseas. CONUS units provide the sustaining base to keep overseas commands at the required manning levels. The reassignment of officers from CONUS to overseas is based on—

(a) Officer qualifications (branch, functional area, occupational specialty, and/or special skills required).

(b) Date of availability (DTAV).

(c) Time on station.

(d) Tour equity.

(e) Turn-around time for officers possessing critical specialties.

d. *Low cost moves (LCMs).*

(1) *LCMs.* An LCM is defined as a PCS move for which the total entitlements, including the soldier's per diem, travel, and hold baggage/household goods and dislocation allowance entitlements, do not exceed \$500.

(2) *OCONUS.* An LCM does not obligate the soldier to an increased tour. DEROS remains the same. There is no additional time on station or retention requirement for the soldier, and the soldier is not entitled to free home travel. Soldiers remain eligible for the consecutive overseas tour (COT) and in-place consecutive overseas tour (IPCOT) programs after completion of their initial tour. However, all close proximity moves in which soldiers are entitled to a free home travel incentive will be charged as operational moves and will obligate the soldiers to new tour requirements.

(3) *CONUS.* Unless assigned to a Joint Duty List or an organization listed in AR 614-5, an LCM will not stabilize a soldier at the gaining location; the soldier remains eligible for worldwide assignment. There is no additional time on station or retention requirement for an LCM. However, if soldiers have been back from overseas for less than 1 year, they may not be moved unless they volunteer.

(4) *Authority.* MACOM commanders may approve LCM within their allocation from PERSCOM. This authority may not be delegated below MACOM personnel command agency level. PERSCOM is the LCM approval authority for commands not provided allocations, MACOMs that have reached their ceilings, and for the following LCM:

(a) An LCM that entitles a soldier to a second dislocation allowance (DLA) in the same fiscal year.

(b) An LCM between two MACOMs or activities.

(5) *Processing procedure.* Before an LCM is approved, the soldier's servicing finance office will coordinate with the local transportation office and provide a total cost entitlement statement to the personnel command or agency. An LCM request for PERSCOM approval must also include costing data. These procedures are imperative since each move, regardless of the entitlements estimate, will be counted as one \$500 LCM. Further, if the costing data of the move exceeds the \$500 threshold, the LCM request must be denied by the appropriate assignment authority. Requests for LCM requiring PERSCOM approval, will be forwarded to Commander, PERSCOM, ATTN: TAPC-OPD-M, ALEX, VA 22332-0413. LCM PCS orders must reflect movement designator code 3F for OCONUS and 3B for CONUS.

(6) *Reporting requirements.* A monthly reporting requirement at the beginning of each fiscal year (FY) is established with the end of month as a cut-off date. Each MACOM will provide an officer LCM report according to figure 5-1 to Commander, PERSCOM ATTN: TAPC-OPD-M, ALEX, VA 22332-0413, not later than the 15th of each month. Report control symbol is "RCS-DD-FM&P(M) 1675." This report must also include the total number of LCM approved to date for FY. Negative reports are not required.

e. *Stabilization objectives.*

(1) Personnel stability is a fundamental principle of all DOD personnel management policies. Assignment procedures will avoid unnecessary personnel movement while providing for mission accomplishment and the professional development of the officer corps.

(2) The Army objective is to provide maximum stability for all officer tours. The CONUS tour objective is 48 months on station and the overseas objective is completion of the specified tour in AR 614-30.

(3) AR 614-5 establishes tour lengths for officers assigned to selected agencies, activities, and units. All officers who PCS to other than a military or civilian school are stabilized for a minimum of 12 months on their arrival at the gaining installation.

f. *Reassignment restrictions.*

(1) Reassignments involving a PCS should not be requested or directed for officers who—

(a) Have a PCS in the same FY.

(b) Have less than 2 years to serve on active duty (except assignments to, from, or within an overseas command under the provisions of AR 614-30).

(c) Are scheduled to return from foreign service during the same FY.

(d) Are obligated Army Education Requirement System (AERB) assets serving in an AERB validated position and who have not completed the required utilization. (See AR 621-108 and para 5-4 of this regulation for deferral and curtailment procedures.)

(e) Are assigned to a Cohesion, Operational, Readiness Training (COHORT), Company that has not completed its life cycle. Officers assigned by the installation commander to COHORT companies are stabilized by AR 600-83 for the unit life cycle.

(f) Are in an approved stabilized position or unit as prescribed in AR 614-5.

(g) Are serving a prescribed tour of duty overseas.

(h) Are assigned to a joint duty assignment list (JDAL) position and have not completed the prescribed tour length.

(2) If an officer becomes excess or requires a change of assignment for any reason referred to in (1) above, consider first—

(a) Reassignment at the same duty station and, if applicable, within the same regiment.

(b) Encouraging voluntary extension of foreign service tour (FST).

(c) Curtailment of the FST per AR 614-30.

(3) Except for LCMs, requests to move prior to completion of prescribed overseas tour or CONUS tour objective will be submitted for consideration as an exception to policy. Requests will be initiated or endorsed by a general officer in the chain of command and sent to addresses as shown in table 2-1 or 2-2, and the following information will be included:

(a) Grade, name, branch, social security number (SSN), functional area or MOS, and relief from active duty date of the officer.

(b) Present duty station, date of departure from previous station, and whether the dislocation allowance was payable or paid (Joint Federal Travel Regulation (JFTR), Part G).

(c) Proposed new duty station, current dependency status including residence of family members, and whether such residence will change if the proposed move is approved.

(d) Full justification for the proposed move and whether a replacement will be required if the request is approved. The justification will include information as to the availability for reassignment of other similarly qualified officers for whom exceptions to policy would not be necessary.

(e) A copy of any approved stabilization action on the officer concerned. (See AR 614-5.)

(f) Exceptions to the requirement for general officer initiation or endorsement are: reassignment to an overseas area, reassignment to a school in a PCS status, moves necessitated by a major weapons system change or unit conversion, compassionate reassignment, reassignment to a different duty station in preparation for a unit deployment, and permissive move of married Army couples for joint domicile purposes.

(4) Personnel who exceed the Army weight standards in AR 600-9 will not be permitted to PCS to attend professional military or civilian schooling. Professional military schooling is defined as those courses of instruction beyond the basic branch course or equivalent. This does not include MOS, AOC, refresher courses, or skill specialty training courses. Professional civilian courses are those post-secondary and technical courses, fully or partially funded by the Army, in which the officer participates full-time.

(5) Officers who are one time nonselects for promotion to the grades of captain or major will not normally be reassigned until final action of a subsequent promotion board has been published. A second lieutenant within 60 days of promotion eligibility may be reassigned if his or her DA Form 78 (Recommendation for Promotion of Officer) recommends promotion. However, if the final decision (promotion review authority) on the officer's DA Form 78 denies promotion and retention, the officer will be reassigned only for the purposes of separation. This does not restrict the assignment of officers in a must move status. Additionally, officers who are one-time nonselects should be removed from orders unless it is in the best interest of the Service or the officer concerned to consummate the move. Questions concerning other exceptions should be directed to Commander, PERSCOM, ATTN: TAPC-OPD-M, ALEX, VA 22332-0413, or appropriate special branches.

(6) First-term officers (3 years or less of active duty) will normally be given only one assignment following initial basic skill training unless required to serve an initial tour to a short tour area. First term officers (4-year obligation) will normally be given no more than two assignments following initial basic and skill training regardless of tour length.

(7) Reassignment restrictions pertaining to joint domicile are in paragraph 5-3a.

(8) Officers will be deleted or deferred from assignment instructions that require a specific security clearance when potentially disqualifying information is received from the central clearance facility (CCF), PERSCOM, or the individual's commander or personnel security officer.

(a) CCF will notify the appropriate career management division of any unfavorable security determination.

(b) Any commander receiving potentially disqualifying information on officers currently on assignment instructions will forward a recommendation for deletion or deferment with documentation to the appropriate career management division shown at table 2-1 or 2-2.

(c) When the career management division receives information cited above indicating an officer may not meet required security qualifications, a determination will be made to defer the officer, if the data received indicate that a final decision can be expected in time to allow backfill of the requirement (without changing the report date) in the event of an unfavorable determination. A determination will also be made to delete the officer in all other cases and immediately backfill the requirement. If the final personnel security determination is unfavorable, the officer may appeal according to AR 380-67. If the determination is favorable, the officer regains eligibility for future assignments requiring that level of clearance.

(9) Reassignment restrictions to overseas locations are specified in AR 614-30, tables 2-1 and 3-1.

g. Reassignments from CONUS.

(1) The CONUS tour objective is 4 years time on station (TOS). Requests to deviate from the objective must be considered on a case-by-case basis. The following circumstances may warrant favorable consideration:

(a) An officer is needed to meet a valid overseas requirement.

(b) An officer is requested to relocate overseas as a result of a unit movement.

(c) An officer has been selected to attend senior service college (SSC) or Command and Staff College (CSC).

(d) An officer requests to move to establish a joint domicile with an Army spouse (para 5-3a). Officers are required to serve a minimum of 12 months on station prior to departure.

(e) An officer is to be assigned as a direct result of a major weapon system change or unit conversion.

(f) An officer has completed at least 12 months time on station and is reassigned for initial skill training.

(g) An officer is serving in a position to be terminated.

(h) An officer is the most available and best qualified to fill a high priority position that cannot otherwise be filled.

(i) An officer's reassignment is based on "threat to life."

(j) An officer is selected for battalion or brigade command or Project of Systems Manager.

(k) An officer has served 30 months as a U.S. Army Recruiting Command (USAREC) company, battalion, or brigade commander; or 36 months as a Military Enlistment Processing Command commander.

(l) An officer has failed to successfully complete a polygraph examination when it is a qualifying factor for assignment.

(2) Consideration for deviation from the CONUS tour objective for officers of the Chaplain Corps and Judge Advocate General Corps will be the responsibility of the appropriate special branch management division.

(3) TOS waiver requests must be approved by the Commander, PERSCOM, another appropriate DA assignment agency official, the HQDA (DCSPER), or the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Manpower and Reserve Affairs).

h. Reassignments from Overseas.

(1) *General.* Officers in overseas commands will normally remain assigned at one permanent duty station for the duration of the overseas tour as prescribed in AR 614-30. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 5-1f, exceptions must stipulate that programmed intra-command replacements or reassignments not involving PCS cannot remedy the personnel situations.

(2) *Intra-theater transfers.* Officers may be reassigned within the major overseas command per AR 614-30.

(3) *Overseas tours.* Curtailments of overseas tours will be per AR 614-30. Tour credit will be awarded per AR 614-30.

(4) *Exceptions.* Exceptions to completing overseas tours to attend centrally selected senior service level schools (SSC, CSC, and SWOC) will be announced annually in the DCSPER slating guidance.

5-2. Policies for assignment of officers with a branch or skill change

a. Reassignment or call to active duty as a warrant officer or commissioned officer from an enlisted or warrant status (excluding Officer Candidate School graduates) is as prescribed in the PCS provisions of AR 614-6.

b. Reassignment on approval of branch transfer.

(1) *Officers in CONUS.* Officers in CONUS at the time the branch transfer becomes effective will—

(a) Be reassigned to an appropriate position at the same duty station.

(b) Remain in current assignment until reassignment may be directed under the PCS provisions of AR 614-6 and paragraph 5-1g of this regulation.

(2) *Officers in overseas commands.* Officers in OCONUS at the time the branch transfer becomes effective will—

(a) If current assignment is branch immaterial, the officer will continue in the current assignment for the remainder of the overseas tour.

(b) If current assignment is branch material to the officer's former branch, the officer will be reassigned within the overseas MACOM (if career field/MOS density allows).

(3) The restrictions in b(2)(a) and (b) above do not prevent reassignments that may be directed under the PCS provisions of AR 614-6.

c. Reassignment of promoted officers or officers selected for promotion.

(1) Promotion or selection for promotion will not constitute a reason for move. Reassignment must be coupled with the inability of the current location to support the continued assignment of the officer at the next higher grade and an Army requirement at some other location.

(2) PERSCOM and special branches will assign officers expected to be promoted during the next tour of duty and who are in a must move status to locations where their control CCMF, as a result of their promotions, can be utilized. The fact that an officer is on an approved DA promotion list will be included in DA assignment instructions. However, officer accountability is a function of control grade (that grade in which the officer is expected to be serving at the end of the FY) for projected strength management and requisitioning purposes.

(3) The provisions above do not preclude reassignments that may be made under the policy in paragraph 5-1(g) and (h).

(4) The reassignment of a second lieutenant within 60 days of promotion eligibility to first lieutenant may be delayed until his or her DA Form 78 has been completely processed, to include the promotion review authority's action on recommendations to deny promotion. When the officer's final DA Form 78 denies promotion and retention, the officer will be reassigned for the purpose of separation under AR 635-100 and AR 635-120. All delays must be coordinated with appropriate career branch of PERSCOM.

5-3. Assignment policies to accommodate individual officer circumstances

a. *Assignment of married Army couples.* This paragraph applies only to officers married to other Army members. Army personnel who are married to civilians or to members of other military services are not covered by the Married Army Couples Program (MACP). On declaration of general war or full mobilization, the provisions of this section are superseded.

(1) *General.* Army requirements and readiness goals are paramount when considering personnel for assignment. Married Army couples desiring joint assignment to establish common households (joint domicile) must request such assignment. The assignment desires of officers married to other Army members in order to establish common households will be fully considered. Decisions on reenlistment and career development for married Army couples should take into consideration the Army goal of providing all qualified personnel equity in assignments. Married Army couples must be prepared to meet their military obligations regardless of assignment. Requests for joint domicile will normally be approved when—

(a) There is a need for the military skills of both members in one area and reassignment will not adversely affect the losing command.

(b) Career progression for both members is not adversely affected.

(c) The married Army couple is otherwise eligible for the assignment.

(2) Joint domicile assignments will not normally be approved when one spouse is assigned where no positions exist for the other spouse or when one spouse is reassigned into a school account.

(3) When possible and desired by the members, married couples in the Army will be reassigned to permit concurrent travel. If the projected assignment is to an overseas area and a joint domicile is not approved, the spouse may apply to serve concurrently in the same or different overseas area. This will enable both members to rotate to CONUS at about the same time and minimize their having to serve overseas at different times.

(4) When members are serving on a joint domicile overseas they must serve the "with dependents" tour. The first arriving soldier overseas will be extended without his or her consent to have a common DEROS with spouse. When only one member is serving overseas that member will serve the "all others" tour unless the member elects the "with dependents" tour.

(5) When married members are serving at different CONUS or overseas long tour locations, either spouse may request assignment to the other's location, provided that the last to arrive serves the "with dependents" tour according to AR 614-30. Reassignment from overseas short tour locations other than for completion of tour, is not permissible.

(6) Requests to join or accompany a spouse will also be considered from officers whose spouses are in another US military service.

(7) Eligibility and assignment conditions.

(a) A request must be based on actual, not projected, marriage.

(b) Applicants stationed in CONUS who have served more than 12 months, but less than 24 months TOS may request a permissive no cost reassignment to establish a joint domicile. Applications from soldiers in 36-month overseas tour areas will be submitted per AR 614-30. Applicants with more than 24 months TOS will be considered for a cost move. CONUS to overseas, inter-theater, overseas to CONUS, or moves within short tour areas under permissive conditions are not authorized. A soldier may withdraw his or her request at any time prior to departing his or her losing duty station. (See para 6-24 for application procedures.)

(c) A valid requirement must exist for the applicant's career field and grade at the proposed duty station.

(d) The losing command is excess officers in the departing officer's grade and commissioned career management field/MOS.

(e) An assignment to join a spouse will not be approved if either member is scheduled to PCS within 12 months (for example, if either is completing an overseas tour, CONUS stabilized tour, or PCS school).

(f) Soldiers must serve at least 12 months at current duty locations before they are eligible to depart losing units.

(g) Soldiers will not begin new tours upon permissive or low-cost reassignment. However, they must complete prescribed tours or serve at least 12 months at the gaining duty station, whichever is longer. Soldiers must have sufficient time remaining on their active duty service obligations to serve the above before they depart losing units.

(8) Continuous consideration for a joint domicile assignment. PERSCOM will consider for joint assignment only those couples who request such consideration in advance by enrollment in the MACP. Once enrolled, married Army couples will be automatically considered for worldwide joint assignments. Thereafter, when one member is being considered for reassignment the other member will automatically be considered for reassignment to the same location. Assignment instructions for each member will indicate whether or not the joint domicile assignment is approved. Automatic assignment consideration under the MACP may be terminated by either member of the married Army couple at any time by notifying PERSCOM in writing of his or her desire to no longer be considered for joint domicile assignments. Applications for automatic consideration for joint domicile assignment and requests for termination of automatic consideration will be submitted under DA Pam 600-8, procedure 3-32-1.

(9) One time consideration for a joint domicile assignment. Newly married Army couples may submit requests for reassignments to establish joint domicile not later than 60 days from the date of marriage provided that they concurrently request enrollment in the MACP and meet all of the criteria as stated in (1)(a) through (c) above. Other requests for one time consideration for a joint domicile assignment will be handled on an exception to policy basis, but will generally not be approved unless extenuating circumstances exist that were created through no fault of the Army members concerned. Married Army couples are strongly encouraged to apply for automatic consideration under the MACP. If a one time consideration is desired, the Army spouse of a member who has received assignment instructions must request reassignment by submitting an application under DA Pam 600-8, procedure 3-32-2.

(a) Application requests will include for both the applicant and the military spouse the name, grade, SSN, branch, and functional area or MOS and the date of last PCS and date returned from overseas, if appropriate. The application will also include the current and, if appropriate, projected unit of assignment and the desired reassignment action.

(b) Application and assignment procedures for requesting an assignment to accompany or join a spouse must be initiated by one of the two persons involved. If the application is submitted for an enlisted spouse, it will be processed per AR 614-200.

(c) Application and assignment procedures for an officer whose spouse is in another military service should apply to accompany or join his or her spouse on receipt of notification that the spouse

is moving. The request should be submitted by the member within 5 workdays after notification. When members are not jointly located, this suspense may not be met; however, the application should be promptly processed. For an officer who is returning from overseas, application and assignment procedures consist of identifying his or her military spouse and assignment desires for both on an Officer Assignment Preference Statement. (See para 2-6.) Formal applications in these cases are not necessary.

(10) *Approval authority.* Final action on all requests for reassignment will be taken by PERSCOM or the appropriate special branch.

(11) *Assignment restrictions.* Normal PCS restrictions apply to all approved assignments. When both husband and wife are Army members, the following additional restrictions will apply:

(a) When an officer is reassigned to join a spouse, neither member will be involuntarily reassigned for at least 12 months from the date the reassigned member arrives on station. This policy will also apply when both members are reassigned to establish a common household. The 12-month period will be computed from the later of the two arrivals when these differ.

(b) On completion of an unaccompanied overseas tour by either or both members, and whenever possible, neither will normally be required to serve a similar tour until they have served together in CONUS or overseas for at least 12 months.

(c) Overseas tour lengths for married Army couples are prescribed in AR 614-30.

(d) An officer will not be assigned out of a COHORT unit to establish a joint domicile.

(12) *Joint assignments to Korea or other short-tour-unaccompanied areas.* The availability of on-post or off-post housing normally precludes approval of joint domicile assignments to establish a common household in family-restricted areas. However, a joint spousal assignment may be requested under the following conditions:

(a) Assignment will be with the understanding that members occupy separately designated quarters.

(b) Members will not be entitled to request family accommodations or other special considerations.

(c) Assignment will be in an unaccompanied status, which accrues short-tour credit.

b. Homebase and Advanced Assignment Program (HAAP).

(1) Homebase and Advanced (sequential) Assignment Programs (HAAP). CONUS assignments are available for officers (WO through LTC) selected for a family restricted tour. When possible, officers will be returned to the place of prior assignment (homebase). If not, an advanced assignment to another location (sequential) will be made. The program's intent is to conserve PCS funds and to minimize family turbulence associated with a move to a short-tour-overseas area. All officers regardless of marital status may participate in the program.

(a) Officers who participate in the homebase program must sign written statements that they understand the intent of the program and acknowledge they are expected not to use their family travel entitlements or ship household goods (HHG) except for items shipped to the overseas area for their personal use. (See JFTR, vol 1, para U5012.)

(b) Officers who participate in the advanced (sequential) assignment program must sign written statements that they understand the intent of the program and acknowledge they are expected not to use their family travel entitlements or ship HHG except to relocate family members to location of advanced (sequential) assignments. This does not include HHG shipped to the overseas area for personal use. (See JFTR, vol 1, para U5012.)

(2) Officers assigned to COHORT units who are deployed to a long-tour-overseas area and who elect to serve an 18 month "all others" tour, may, voluntarily request to participate in the homebase portion of HAAP.

(3) Officers assigned to activities governed by Government-to-Government contracts, with a specified tour length that is dependent restricted, may participate in the HAAP program.

(4) If household goods are moved to other than the programmed HAAP location (even at the service member's own expense), the service member is no longer eligible for HAAP.

(5) A homebase assignment may only occur when the family will not change the place of residence (no moves). An advanced assignment (sequential) occurs when the family location will change only once (one move).

(6) For a homebase assignment, the officer will return to the CONUS installation to which he or she was assigned prior to selection for a short tour.

(a) A homebase assignment returning the officer to the same installation will require that he or she submit a DA Form 4187 (Personnel Action). This application will be sent through the installation commander or his or her designated representative for review and approval, then forwarded to the appropriate career management division as specified in table 2-1 or 2-2.

(b) A request for a homebase assignment must arrive at the appropriate career management division within 30 days after an officer is notified of a short-tour assignment.

(7) Advanced (sequential) assignment. An officer receiving an advanced (sequential) assignment will be preassigned to a designated CONUS installation, Alaska, or Hawaii prior to his or her deployment overseas.

(a) An officer with an advanced (sequential) assignment may only incur one move and may not elect to move his or her family a second time at his or her own expense.

(b) Concurrence of the installation commander is not required for advanced (sequential) assignments.

(8) Orders assigning personnel to units that are scheduled for deployment to restricted areas within 90 days of the member's reporting date at the new station will contain a restrictive statement as follows: "You are scheduled for a further move to a dependent restricted area overseas. You are authorized movement of your dependents and shipment of household goods at government expense to a designated location. You are not authorized movement of your dependents and household goods to vicinity of new intermediate duty station unless it is selected as the designated location." Individual orders will not be classified because of this statement.

(9) The housing policy in support of HAAP is outlined in AR 210-50.

(a) Officers through the grade of lieutenant colonel on orders to a 12-month, family restricted, short-tour area may retain their quarters.

(b) Retention of Government quarters is voluntary. However, formal notification of intent should be submitted as soon as possible after receipt of orders, but not later than 30 days prior to the departure of the sponsor.

(c) Occupants of designated quarters may not retain their quarters. While they usually are not permitted retention of these designated Government quarters, they may be eligible for priority assignment to other available quarters at the same installation, with movement at Government expense.

(10) Changes in programmed HAAP assignments will be kept to a minimum. Changes will be made only after notifying the officer of the circumstances requiring the change.

(13) An officer who moves his or her family subsequent to determination of the HAAP assignment may be reprogrammed to an installation closest to the family's location.

(14) Officer management personnel at all levels will coordinate with the officer selected for a family restricted short tour (12 months) to ensure complete understanding of HAAP provisions and the officer's requirements in HAAP. The following should be discussed with the officer:

(a) Family location and the importance it has in the officer's follow-on assignment.

(b) The impact of promotion on assignments. Army requirements and professional development considerations may necessitate a change in initial assignment due to promotion to the next higher grade.

(c) Selection for schools (OAC, CSC, SSC, master warrant officer training (MWOT), and SWOT) may nullify an officer's follow-on assignment unless that officer declines or defers attendance.

(d) An FST extension will affect the projected assignment and will be reviewed upon submission of a request to extend.

(e) An approved intertheater transfer (ITT) will automatically cancel a HAAP assignment.

(f) Provisions of para 5-3b(11) above.

(g) Regimentally affiliated officers are eligible for HAAP assignments. However, they may also be returned to a CONUS regimental location to fill regimental requirements (battalion level or below). Regimental assignment to fill regimental requirements do not fall within the provisions of HAAP.

(h) Potential for change to the HAAP assignment based on unit inactivation, loss of ODP support, unanticipated overstrength situations, or higher priority personnel requirements.

(15) The following statements will be included in the special instructions of PCS orders for those officers who elect to participate in the HAAP:

(a) For homebase assignments. Officer is participating in the homebase program and has elected to leave family members at (enter homebase location) while serving in a dependent restricted area.

(b) For advanced (sequential) assignments. Officer is participating in the advanced (sequential) assignment program and has elected to leave family members at (enter current location) or has elected to send family members to (enter (sequential) advanced assignment location) while serving in a dependent restricted location.

(16) Officers who decline to sign statements or sign statements and later use their PCS entitlements will have their HAAP reviewed and possibly canceled.

(a) Personnel officers must contact the appropriate HQDA assignment authority for further instructions when officers decline to sign statements.

(b) Finance and accounting officials must review PCS orders for the above statements. If order is used to substantiate a claim for dependant travel to any location other than HAAP location forward a copy of the PCS order and travel voucher to the officer's Personnel Service Company (PSC). The PSC will notify HQDA (address at app C) that officer moved family members and that the assignment authority will reconsider officer's HAAP.

c. Exceptional Family Member Program (EFMP) reassignments.

(1) The EFMP is a mandatory program with the goal of recognizing the special needs of family members of soldiers. Officers with family members who are physically, emotionally, or intellectually handicapped, and who require special medical treatment or educational facilities, will request recognition of the availability of required facilities as an assignment factor to be considered by the Commander, PERSCOM, TJAG, or the Chief of Chaplains, as appropriate. The Army Medical Department has the responsibility for identifying and coding the special education and health needs of family members of Army personnel and forwarding these coded needs to PERSCOM. For more detailed policy and procedural information on EFMP, refer to AR 600-75 and contact the nearest Medical Treatment Facility (MTF).

(2) Officers who have family members enrolled in the EFMP are considered eligible for worldwide assignment according to the needs of the service. However, after enrollment in the EFMP, HQDA will give special consideration to the availability of required medical or educational facilities when such members are assigned within CONUS or an overseas tour. This policy does not apply to overseas dependent restricted assignments (unaccompanied short tours).

(3) Family members must meet the following criteria:

(a) Only family members who are eligible for both Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services and health benefits in uniformed services facilities as outlined in AR 40-121 qualify for this program.

(b) Determination of qualifying conditions, duration of the condition, recommended type of care, and enrollment in the EFMP will be made by the local MTF per established criteria.

(4) Deletion from overseas assignment instruction procedures are detailed in AR 614-30. Request for assignment due to extreme family problems may be made per chapter 6:

(5) Officers approved for entry in the program who are affiliated with a regiment where medical treatment or special schooling is not available in both CONUS and OCONUS locations of the regiment may request a change of affiliation to a regiment where facilities are available.

d. Reassignment of officers infected with Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV).

(1) Officers determined to be infected with HIV will be reassigned per provisions of AR 600-110.

e. Conscientious Objector assignment policy.

(1) Officers designated as conscientious objectors; classification 1-A-0, will be used in a proper noncombatant arms branch and precluded from unit assignments in which they are required to bear arms or be trained in their use. (See AR 600-43.) This policy should not be construed to require automatic reclassification into an AMEDD specialty. Officers possessing combat arms branches will have their branch redesignated to a noncombat arms branch. Officers possessing a noncombat arms branch will continue to perform in that branch subject to the limitations above.

(2) If after thorough evaluation, the branch, installation, or MACOM determines that a 1-A-0 conscientious objector cannot be used within the proponent grouping, an involuntary branch transfer may be initiated. (See para 4-3b(4).)

5-4. Policies for assignments to utilize education/experience

a. Army Educational Requirements Board (AERB) assignment policy (not applicable to AMEDD officers).

(1) An AERB asset is an officer who obtained a civilian graduate degree in an academic discipline that supports his or her career field/MOS. This degree may have been earned prior to entering on active duty. These officers may serve in validated AERB positions and will be counted in overall inventory of available AERB officers.

(2) An officer who attends civil schooling and obtains an advanced degree under any Army Civil Schools Program or receives fully or partially funded support in a program of study lasting 26 weeks or more is considered an obligated AERB asset. They are required by DOD Directive 1322.10 and AR 621-108 to serve a utilization tour in a validated AERB position for a minimum of 36 months.

(3) An AERB assignment will occur only when—

(a) The officer has a graduate degree (or bachelors degree for certain warrant officer positions) that supports the career field/MOS requested by the command, installation, or activity in the validated AERB position;

(b) The command, installation, or activity has assigned an officer to an AERB position from available assets of their inventory without regard to type of degree the officer possesses. This type of assignment will be reported to PERSCOM (TAPC-OPB-E) on DA Form 2654-R (Request for Validation of Army Educational Requirement Board (AERB) Position). According to AR 621-108, a statement in the "remarks" section will include that the officer is not a qualified AERB asset and whether a qualified AERB asset will be accepted when one becomes available.

(4) Assigning and requisitioning of officers to AERB validated positions will be according to AR 621-108 and AR 614-185. Assignment orders will indicate the specific AERB position number (for example, TCNB001). The gaining command has the responsibility to ensure that—

(a) All assignments filling an AERB requisition (type "K") have an AERB valid position annotated in the special instructions of the assignment instructions (AI).

(b) The officer is properly assigned to the AERB position annotated on the AI.

(c) In those cases where a command or agency requires temporary diversion or movement of an AERB asset from an AERB position, the command or agency will request permission from PERSCOM prior to movement. Complete justification for diversion or interruption of the utilization assignment will be given according to AR 621-108 on DA Form 2654-R.

(5) On assignment of an AERB asset to a valid AERB position, no further requisitions for a replacement of that AERB position will be validated—

(a) For a period of 36 months.

(b) Until the AERB asset is reassigned by PERSCOM.

(c) Until approval for temporary diversion or movement of an AERB asset from PERSCOM (TAPC-OPB-E) has been received.

(6) Requests for deferral or curtailment from an AERB utilization assignment will be submitted to Commander, PERSCOM, ATTN: TAPC-OPB-E, ALEX, VA 22332-0411.

b. Company level command assignment policy.

(1) Company level command is an invaluable assignment for developing leadership abilities and as such is an extremely important part of the professional development of an Army commissioned officer. Company level command positions should be filled by officers who have demonstrated the potential for and desire to command troops.

(2) As important as command is to the development of the officer corps, stability of commanders is critical to unit readiness and cohesion. In keeping with the actions taken to improve stability, the CONUS and overseas long tour company level command tour length is established at 18 months, plus or minus 6 months. Factors influencing the change of command date are—

(a) Availability of a qualified officer to fill the command position.

(b) Unit stability considerations consist of unit readiness and state of unit training. It also consist of pending major exercises or inspections and the availability and stability of other officers and noncommissioned officers in the unit.

(c) Professional development of the officer includes the type of unit and its relationship to the officer's career field, the unit activities during the command tour, the officer's performance in command and rate of development, and the consideration of other development opportunities in his or her career field.

(3) The CONUS (to include Alaska and Hawaii) time on station objective is 48 months and the overseas long tour length is 36 months. Local commanders should provide eligible officers the opportunity to complete company level command tour during the expected time on station. PERSCOM will consider each request for extension on station for purposes of command. The following guidelines apply:

(a) An officer will not be placed in command at the losing installation if alert notification of PCS has been received.

(b) An officer with 36 or more months time on station (TOS) in CONUS or within 12 months of DEROS OCONUS will not be placed in a company, battery, or troop command position without prior coordination with the appropriate career management branch of PERSCOM. Requests for stabilization for purposes of command will be submitted to PERSCOM for consideration. (See AR 614-5.)

(c) PERSCOM will consider requests for extension or stabilization up to 12 additional months on station or until completion of 12 months in command.

(4) An officer will not be placed in a subsequent command position without prior coordination with PERSCOM.

(5) See AR 600-20 for more information pertaining to company level command policy.

c. Officer Advanced Course Advanced Assignment Program (OACAA).

(1) This paragraph establishes policies, prescribes procedures and assigns responsibilities applicable to the revised officer advanced course (OAC). This paragraph is not applicable to AMEDD officers.

(2) All OTRA and RA officers (1LT and CPT) who have completed their initial tour objective in CONUS or OCONUS (long

tour area) are eligible for to the 20-week core OAC. All OTRA officers must have an approved conditional voluntary indefinite status for attendance to OAC.

(3) Commander, PERSCOM, will—

(a) Notify each officer identified to attend OAC six months prior to the course start date.

(b) Make a tentative assignment of major command and location for each officer identified to attend OAC 6 months prior to the course start date.

(c) Ensure assignment personnel visit each OAC class and conduct personal interviews with students and finalize any required assignment adjustments by the end of the second week of training.

(d) Process AI and forward a copy of the AI to the gaining installation or overseas command with a copy of the ORB for each officer during the fourth week of training. The AI will establish a not later than report date to the gaining installation and provide for local on-site module attendance, normal leave and travel time.

(e) Provide information received from overseas commanders regarding the type of unit of assignment and additional training required to the proponent school.

(4) Overseas commanders will—

(a) Determine utilization of incoming officers and if any additional training would be beneficial.

(b) Communicate the projected duty position, type of unit of assignment and requested additional training required for each officer by the 10th week of training by message or through liaison officer to the appropriate career branch at PERSCOM. The career branch will pass the information to the proponent school.

(5) CONUS installation commanders will—

(a) Determine utilization of incoming officers and whether any additional training would be beneficial.

(b) CONUS installations will communicate the projected duty position and the type of unit of assignment for each officer directly to the proponent schools NLT the end of the 10th week of training.

(6) Commander, TRADOC (proponent schools), will—

(a) Select the appropriate local follow-on module based on the projected assignment of each officer.

(b) Control quotas for all new local follow-on modules developed to support the revised OAC concept and taught at the proponent school provided that the module is not a previously existing course whose quotas are centrally managed by PERSCOM.

(c) Notify gaining CONUS installations and overseas commands of adjusted report dates due to module training. Officers with negative responses from gaining units will proceed directly to their gaining units immediately following their 20 week core OAC.

(7) Overseas/CONUS installation commanders will provide negative reports to Commander, PERSCOM or proponent schools (as appropriate) when no additional or intensive training is required.

(8) Training requirements for courses away from the proponent schools and those courses already existing on-site, will be coordinated with PERSCOM who will continue to control quotas, amend AIs, and adjust report dates for all established courses.

(9) Any training requirements later identified beyond the 10th week of training will be the responsibility of the gaining unit.

(10) If specific training is required, but due to scheduling difficulties the officer cannot be programmed to attend within two weeks following completion of OAC, the officer will proceed to his or her next duty station. PERSCOM, with the concurrence of the gaining unit, may program the officer for future training when quotas become available.

(11) The Army Training Requirements Resource System (ATRRS) will be used for scheduling OAC and additional training. PERSCOM will input for each class, names, SSNs, and established course training. Proponent schools will annotate student status and input follow-on module training scheduled.

(12) Deletion from attendance to OAC due to resignation will occur only when a resignation packet is approved by PERSCOM.

d. Assignments for Command and Staff College graduates.

(1) Graduates of the resident Command and Staff Colleges (CSC) less Chaplains Corps, JAGC and AMEDD Officers, are assigned according to an annual CSC distribution plan prepared by PERSCOM. The CSC plan allocates graduating students to commands based on leader development objectives, and MACOM Officer Distribution Plan (ODP) support for the grade, branch and functional area of the officers being assigned under the plan.

(2) Distribution priority is to maximize benefit to the Army of the CSC educational experience with a focus on troop units followed by the requirement to increase experience on high level joint and service staffs. While the majority of CSC graduates are assigned under the annual CSC distribution plan, other graduates are assigned as available, using the same distribution philosophy where possible.

(3) Officers whose utilization is dictated by other Army programs (for example, Advanced Military Studies Program, Army Education Requirements Board, Training with Industry and Cooperative Education Program), will be assigned according to the requirements of those programs.

e. Graduates of resident Senior Service Colleges and fellowships (SSC) are assigned according to the specific nature of the SSC education and the individual qualifications of the graduate. Graduates of the Army War College Corresponding Studies Program return to their assigned commands at the completion of the program. The same criteria used to assign resident SSC graduates are used for corresponding studies graduates when they become available for reassignment. Distribution priority is as specified for CSC graduates (para 5-4d(3), above):

f. Assignments for lieutenant colonels, less Chaplains, AMEDD and JAGC Officers, who are Former Battalion Commanders (FBC).

(1) PERSCOM will, in most cases, assign officers who have successfully completed a centrally selected battalion command (battalion commands included on the Command Designated Position List (CDPL)) and are serving in the grade of lieutenant colonel to the following positions/commands:

(a) Office of the Secretary of Defense and the Joint Staff.

(b) U.S. Army Recruiting Command (USAREC). One-half of the USAREC battalions (28) will normally be commanded by a FBC.

(c) Combined Arms and Services Staff School (CAS3). Forty to fifty percent of CAS3 instructors (47-59) will be FBC.

(d) Corps and Division Staffs. (FBC with combat training center (CTC) experience should be assigned to forward deployed units.)

(e) Army Staff.

(f) Other joint duty positions as delineated on the Joint Duty Assignment List.

(g) Training and Doctrine Command Schools.

(h) Readiness Groups of the numbered armies in the continental United States (CONUSA). These officers are assigned after graduation from SSC in sufficient numbers to assure that one FBC is assigned to each of the CONUSA readiness groups.

(i) Field Operating Agencies of the Army Staff.

(2) The list of positions/commands in paragraph f(1) is not by priority nor is it exclusive, thereby restricting the assignment of FBC to any other positions/commands. The positions/commands on the list are guidelines for assignments where FBC can best utilize and share their command experience.

g. Accession lieutenant, less Army Medical Department, Chaplains and Judge Advocate General Corps officers, assignment policy.

(1) Newly accessed lieutenants are assigned to installations/locations where troop leading/branch qualifying experience is available.

(2) Lieutenants unable to obtain troop leading/branch qualifying experience at the accession assignment location/installation may volunteer to be reassigned to an overseas area when they have 24 months in service and sufficient obligated service remaining to serve an "all others" tour.

(3) Lieutenant positions at locations where troop leading/branch qualifying experience is not available will normally be filled by experienced lieutenants.

h. Assignments for graduates of the School for Advanced Military Studies.

(1) Advanced Military Studies Program (AMSP)

(a) The first assignment after graduation for AMSP students is a phase of their education, and consists of 12 to 18 months as a corps or division general staff officer in one of the active corps or divisions of the Army.

(b) Priority for assignment of AMSP graduates two graduates per active corps, two graduates per forward deployed division, and two graduates per CONUS division. (The Forces Command Commander will decide the allocation of any shortfall of graduates.)

(c) Subsequent assignments for AMSP graduates will be to operational planning and doctrinal development positions, or to positions which sustain currency/development in the officer's branch and/or functional area.

(2) Advanced Operational Studies Fellowship (AOSF)

(a) The first assignment after graduation for AOSF students, like AMSP, is considered a phase of their education. These officers are to be assigned primarily to joint operational headquarters, preferably to colonel level positions that are on the Joint Duty Assignment List (JDAL).

(b) Additional available AOSF graduates will be considered for assignment to colonel level positions in non-joint U.S. or combined ground component operational headquarters.

(c) AOSF graduates selected for brigade level command during the fellowship will be assigned per paragraph 2(a-b) above at the completion of their brigade command.

5-5. Other assignment policies

a. Unit Manning System.

(1) The unit manning system (UMS) combines unit replacement and rotation, homebasing, and the career association of the soldier with a specific regimental unit. UMS involves all branches of the Army. The goal of UMS is to foster cohesion and stability by keeping soldiers together longer and promoting recurring assignments to the same regiment throughout the soldier's career. The UMS incorporates both regimental units and COHORT units.

(2) A regimental requirement is defined as a position at battalion level or below in an element of the regiment. A regimental requirement includes the proper affiliation as an assignment consideration. A COHORT assignment does not require regimental affiliation unless the unit belongs to a regiment. Installations identify officer UMS requirements to PERSCOM, which will assign affiliated and nonaffiliated officers to the CONUS installation or OCONUS commands. Installations or commands are responsible for fill of officer requirements and proper use of affiliated officers. Affiliated officers should not normally be assigned to a regiment other than their own. AR 614-185 provides specific guidance and procedures for the requisitioning of officers for regimental and COHORT requirements.

(3) Officers will continue to be assigned to installations per the ODP. The MACOM or installation commander will distribute officer assets as priorities dictate. Affiliated officers will have their regimental affiliation as an additional assignment consideration. The normal CONUS assignment tour length policy described in paragraph 5-3 does not prevent an officer assigned to a regiment in CONUS from deploying to an overseas regimental requirement as part of a unit movement.

(4) Whenever possible, affiliated officers should serve all of their assignments at battalion level or below with an element of their regiment. They may also expect to serve in units above battalion level and in TDA units. AR 600-83 provides an overview and explanation of the UMS and guidance concerning officer cadre selection for COHORT units.

(5) Company command selection will continue to be made in the same manner as it is in nonregimental units.

(6) The central command selection system will consider an officer's previous assignment history in the battalion command slating process so that an affiliated officer has the opportunity to command elements of the regiment.

b. Assignment of officers to joint duty positions.

(1) Assignment of officer to Joint Duty Assignment List (JDAL) positions. The JDAL is a list of approximately 3,000 field grade positions approved by the Secretary of Defense in compliance with Title IV of the DOD Reorganization Act of 1986 (10 USC 661 et seq). Officers serving specified tours in JDAL positions meet criteria of the act for qualification for promotion to brigadier general (07) and one of the criteria for designation as a Joint Specialty Officer (JSO).

(a) Critical JDAL positions are identified under the act as positions in which it is highly important that the occupant be particularly trained in, and oriented toward joint matters. Until 1 January 1994, at least 80 percent of the Critical JDAL positions must be filled by officers designated as JSO. After 1 January 1994, 100% of these positions will be filled with officers designated as JSO.

(b) JSO fill. Fifty percent of JDAL positions must be filled with officers designated as JSO or nominated as JSO. The number of JSO nominee officers holding critical operational specialties (COS) who are not graduates of Joint Professional Military Education (JPME) is limited to ¼ of 50 percent of the JDAL.

(2) JDAL tour lengths. The mandated tour length for a Joint Duty Assignment (JDA) is 3 years for field grade officers (Colonel and below) assigned after 1 January 1987. An individual waiver signed by the Secretary of Defense is required to move any officer prior to full tour completion unless one of the following conditions are met:

(a) When the specified DOD prescribed tour length is less than 36 months due to geographical considerations, the officer may move out of the position at the end of the specified tour length.

(b) Officers holding critical operational specialties (COS) (combat arms/engineers) may be taken out of a JDA after they have served 2 years providing it is the initial JDA for that officer, the officer is designated as a JSO nominee, and the officer is reassigned to meet Army operational requirements (examples are command, executive officer and S3 positions) or professional development needs (such as attendance at CSC or SSC).

(c) An officer can leave a JDA—If he or she is retiring, has been released from active duty, or has been suspended from duty

by his or her organization. An officer can also leave a JDA due to unusual personal reasons beyond the officer's or the Army's control, or if he or she is promoted out of his or her current position and no other position is available in his or her current command for his or her new rank. That movement can only be to another JDA position, or if his or her current position is eliminated in a reorganization. In this case the officer must be assigned to another JDA.

(d) An officer can add the time in prior joint duty (which was less than the time needed to qualify for a full tour) to the time spent in his or her current JDA to equal the 36-month-tour requirement and can leave his or her current JDA when one of the tours is either an OCONUS tour, a tour terminated due to reasons beyond the control of the officer or the Army, or a tour terminated due to promotion or position elimination. An officer can also leave his or her current JDA when the minimum tour length for any of the tours defined above is 10 months or when in computing cumulative service, other than as defined above, a tour of duty in a JDA may not be counted unless the officer has served at least 2 years in the assignment.

(e) An officer will get full credit for serving 24–30 months in a geographical area that had a 24–30 month "with dependent" tour rate. The total of such joint assignments granted full credit under this provision may not exceed 6 percent of all JDA assignments at any time.

(f) Officers can be moved up to 60 days prior to tour completion to meet Army requirements, school start dates and other operational requirements. These moves cannot be made solely for the convenience of the officer.

(3) Assignment of students graduating from JPME schools. Currently three schools from the National Defense University (NDU) produce JPME graduates: the Armed Forces Staff College (AFSC), the National War College (NWC) and the Industrial College of the Armed Forces (ICAF). Beginning in Academic Year 89/90, service schools (CSC and SSC) will conduct JPME Phase I in their core curriculum for all officers. Phase II will be completed through TDY attendance at AFSC.

(a) All designated JSOs graduating from a JPME must be assigned immediately to a JDA.

(b) Of the remaining JPME graduates (excluding JSOs) over 50 percent must be immediately assigned to a JDA.

NAME	GRADE	SSN	(Month/Year)		TOTAL EST COST
			TOUR TYPE AND LENGTH (ACCOM/UNACCOM)	MOVE FROM/TO & DISTANCE	
EXAMPLE					
SMITH, BILL	1LT	000-00-0000	UNACCOM/12 mos	TAEGU to CP Humphreys 600 miles	148.24/117.00 265.24
TOTAL LCM approved to date: _____					

Figure 5-1. LCM Cost PCS Move Program

Chapter 6 Individual Requests for Compassionate Reassignment, Deletion, or Deferment from Assignment Instructions

Section I

6-1. Individual requests for reassignment actions

a. Requests by officers for PCS, deletion, or deferment from orders will be submitted per policies and procedures outlined in this chapter. These requests will be carefully reviewed by all commanders to ensure that only those reassignments essential to the needs of the service or those meeting specific criteria outlined in this chapter are approved.

b. Applications for foreign service submitted under provisions of AR 614-30 will not be processed under the provisions of this chapter.

c. Officers alerted or on orders for reassignment, who are submitting a request per this chapter, will be advised that—

(1) The needs of the Service will be the major determining factor in approval or disapproval of a request.

(2) Once an application has been submitted, the officer will be retained at the home station pending a final decision.

(3) If the problem involves the health and welfare of a family member, the affected person must be the spouse, child, parent, minor brother or sister, person in loc parentis, or the only living blood relative of the officer. Other persons, including parents-in-law, may be considered provided they are authorized dependents.

6-2. Responsibilities

a. The Commander, PERSCOM.

(1) Implements policy guidance for officer reassignments received from the DCSPER.

(2) Approves or disapproves requests for reassignment, deletion, or deferment submitted by commissioned and warrant officers of the basic and AMEDD branches. PERSCOM will coordinate such requests from AMEDD officers with TSG.

b. TJAG and Chief of Chaplains may approve or disapprove requests for reassignment, deferment, or deletion submitted by officers of their respective branch.

c. Installation commanders or general court-martial (GCM) convening authorities may approve or disapprove requests for deferment and deletion as specified in sections III and IV, this chapter.

6-3. Basis for requesting PCS, deletion, or deferment

Officers who have extreme family problems that can only be alleviated by an assignment to a particular geographical area may request reassignment, deletion, or deferment for the reasons listed below:

a. An extreme family problem that necessitates the officer's reassignment to a particular geographical area (sec II).

b. An extreme family problem that is not expected to be resolved within 90 days (sec III).

c. An extreme family problem that is temporary and can be resolved within 90 days (sec IV).

d. Emergency conditions (sec V).

Section II

Reassignment When Family Problems are a Factor

6-4. Responsibilities

a. Appropriate authority in paragraph 6-2 will determine whether or not an officer's family problem warrants reassignment and appropriate action.

b. Commanders having GCM convening authority over an officer submitting a request will evaluate each application to determine if the established standards have been met.

6-5. Eligibility criteria and guidelines for approval or disapproval

a. A valid requirement should exist at the requested activity to which the officer requests assignment. In situations where a valid requirement does not exist and the command has exhausted other means of resolving the problem, the officer should be advised to seek a hardship discharge. The reassignment request will be forwarded to the appropriate career division in table 2-1 or 2-2 for action even if the officer has requested a hardship discharge. If the officer's request is denied and a hardship discharge has been requested, the officer will be granted the hardship discharge by the appropriate approval authority.

b. Eligibility criteria. Applications must be accompanied by supporting evidence indicating that the following conditions exist:

(1) The problem can be alleviated only by the officer's presence in a particular geographic locality and cannot be solved through the use of leave (including emergency leave if the officer is overseas).

(2) The problem is expected to be resolved within a reasonable time. The condition or situation affecting the officer's family may be permanent or continuing; however, the problem created by the situation must be resolvable within a reasonable period of time, normally less than 1 year.

(3) The problem neither existed nor was reasonably foreseeable at the time of the officer's latest entry on active duty.

c. Guidelines for approval or disapproval. The conditions that normally warrant approval or disapproval of requests for change in assignment listed below are provided to assist commanders in processing these actions and should not be considered in isolation as the sole reason for recommending approval or disapproval. A commander may recommend approval in any case he or she feels warrants a change in assignment, provided it meets the criteria in b, above. Each case will be reviewed individually.

(1) The following conditions normally warrant favorable consideration:

(a) The recent death of the officer's spouse or child. (The death of other family members is addressed in sec IV.)

(b) Terminal illness of a family member when death is expected to occur within a short time, normally less than 1 year.

(c) Prolonged hospitalization or inpatient psychiatric care, actual or anticipated, of a family member when the officer's temporary presence is deemed essential to resolve associated problems.

(d) A recent severe psychotic episode involving a spouse or child.

(e) The officer's children are being made wards of the court or placed in an orphanage or a foster home as a result of family separation incident to military service and not because of neglect or misconduct on the part of the officer.

(f) Adoption cases in which the home study, conducted to determine if a child is to be placed, has been completed and the child is scheduled to be placed in the officer's home within a short period, normally 90 days. Additionally, the soldier must have initiated the adoption proceedings before the assignment notification.

(2) The following conditions alone will normally warrant disapproval:

(a) Death of a family member other than spouse or child.

(b) Divorce or separation actions resulting from family separation due to military requirements.

(c) The officer has recently been awarded custody of a dependent child or children under the terms of a divorce or legal separation by temporary or permanent court order.

(d) Psychoneurosis of a family member resulting from family separation due to military requirements.

(e) Pregnancies involving threatened miscarriage, breech birth, caesarean section, or RH incompatibility of spouse.

(f) Minor allergies suffered by members of the family due to climatic conditions.

(g) Problems relating to homeownership.

(h) Financial problems resulting from mismanagement, or, where the difficulty is related to off-duty employment, a spouse's employment or private business activities.

6-6. Application procedures

a. A request for a change in assignment will be submitted by the officer on a DA Form 4187 with a completed DA Form 483 as an enclosure. If the officer includes a self-addressed DA Form 209 (Delay, Referral, or Follow-up Notice), it will be returned when the request arrives in HQDA. Detailed application procedures are in DA Pam 600-8, procedure 3-16. Endorsement should include appropriate recommendations to the first commander in the chain of command exercising GCM convening authority. Forces Command (FORSCOM) units or activities located on a U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC) installation will forward the request to the installation commander and not to FORSCOM. The same procedure applies to TRADOC units or activities located on a FORSCOM installation. Applications originated by persons on behalf of the officer will not be accepted. Endorsing commands will make appropriate recommendations with justifying remarks (when indicated) and state whether a replacement is required if the request is approved. Recommendations of approval that contain the statement "contingent upon the arrival of a replacement," will be considered without the contingency. Unless a specific date of availability is shown, an officer will be considered immediately available.

b. In addition to meeting the requirements above, the following documentation will be submitted with the request:

(1) *Medical problems.* A signed statement from the attending physician setting forth the specific medical diagnosis and prognosis of the illness, including life expectancy if the illness is terminal. The statement should list any other factors deemed pertinent to establish the officer's presence as essential and to show how the officer's presence will have a bearing on the medical condition. The evidence supporting the request will be referred to local military surgeons for evaluation and recommendations. Evaluation will include consideration of the following factors:

(a) Current mortality trends for the disease or medical condition.

(b) Prognosis for recovery from the disease or solution to the medical problem within a reasonable period of time, normally 1 year.

(c) Expected effect of reassignment on the medical problem.

(2) *Legal problems.* A signed statement from an attorney describing the problem and the reasons why alternative solutions will not resolve the problem. Duplicate copies of court orders, divorce decrees, or other legal documents will be submitted. If the attorney is a civilian, the material will be referred to the local Staff Judge Advocate for evaluation and recommendations.

(3) *Other problems.* Supporting statement from individuals who are in a position to have personal knowledge of the facts of the case (for example, clergyman, social workers, court clerks).

(4) *Additional documentation.*

(a) Identification of any previous request for reassignment or deferment from overseas service, including the date submitted and circumstances prompting the request, and action taken.

(b) Relationship, age, location, health, occupation, and monthly income of authorized dependents, brothers and sisters, parents and parents-in-law, as well as brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law if the problem centers around the officer's parents-in-law.

(c) Attempts made by the applicant to remedy the conditions prior to applying for reassignment.

c. When in the opinion of the first officer in the chain of command having GCM convening authority, the documentary evidence submitted with the application does not contain enough information on which to base a decision, a request may be made to the American Red Cross representative serving that headquarters to obtain additional information. Officers may also request help from the American Red Cross or other agencies to obtain the necessary substantiating documents.

d. The GCM convening authority will evaluate each application within 90 days (sec IV) to determine if the individual meets the criteria established. Cases involving medial or legal problems should be referred to the local surgeon or the Staff Judge Advocate for evaluation and recommendations. The GCM convening authority may disapprove those cases that do not clearly meet the

criteria in paragraph 6-5 above. Disapproved applications will be returned to the officer stating the reasons his or her request does not meet the established criteria.

e. When officers have submitted applications for reassignment, installation commanders will preclude their movement from their home station until final approval or disapproval action has been taken. In no case, however, will these provisions be used for an unjustified delay in departure from the officer's home station after receipt of normal reassignment orders. When the officer is in receipt of an AI specifying a mandatory reporting date and an application for compassionate reassignment is still under consideration, this fact will be reported immediately to PERSCOM or the appropriate special branch.

6-7. Action by PERSCOM or special branches

a. All responses by OPMD or appropriate special branches to requests for a change in assignment will be by electrical message directly to the installations or activities that submitted the requests. For cases that are disapproved, the reasons for the disapproval will be cited. Approved requests will be in the form of message assignment instructions and will cite sufficient information and authority to reassign the individual. When applicable, information copies will be given to other interested parties.

b. When OPMD or the special branch determines that no more than 90 days will be required to resolve a particular family problem, the attachment of the officer to a unit in the desired location may be directed. This will be a permissive attachment at no expense to the Government. Per diem travel allowance will not be authorized and all travel time to and from the unit will be charged as leave.

6-8. Stabilization

An officer who receives an approved compassionate reassignment will be stabilized for up to 1 year. Deletion or deferment from orders will normally be in effect until the problem is solved or for 1 year, whichever occurs first. If the problem is resolved before the stabilization period ends, the OPMD or special branch career manager will be advised by message. Termination of the stabilization period does not necessarily mean that the officer will be reassigned. Subsequent moves will be based primarily on military requirements.

Section III

Deletion from Orders When Family Problems are a Factor

6-9. Responsibilities

a. Commanders having GCM convening authority over an officer submitting a request for deletion from orders when family problems are a factor may approve the request when it meets the criteria in paragraph 6-10 below. Delegation of deletion authority will not be granted below the O6 level.

b. All requests based on conditions not specified in paragraph 6-10 will be forwarded to PERSCOM or the appropriate special branch at the address shown in table 2-1 or 2-2.

6-10. Eligibility criteria and guidelines for approval or disapproval

a. Officers alerted or on orders for reassignment may be granted deletion from orders by the installation commander or GCM convening authority under the following criteria.

(1) Terminal illness of a family member where death is anticipated within 1 year.

(2) The death of the officer's spouse or child within 6 months of alert.

(3) Illness or injury of a family member that is expected to require hospitalization for 90 days or more when the officer's presence is deemed essential.

(4) Recent documented rape or sexual abuse of the officer's spouse or child.

b. Requests based solely on family separation incident to overseas assignments will not be considered.

c. All requests based on conditions not specified in a above will be forwarded to PERSCOM or appropriate special branches for action.

6-11. Application procedures

a. Installation commanders or GCM convening authorities will establish local procedures for applications for deletion for which they are the approval authority.

b. Applications that must be forwarded to PERSCOM or appropriate special branches will be processed according to paragraph 6-6 above. Detailed application procedures are in DA Pam 600-8-10, procedure 4-2.

6-12. Actions by installation commander or GCM convening authority

Commanders receiving applications for deletion will—

a. Approve the request and immediately notify PERSCOM, the Office of the Judge Advocate General (OTJAG), or the Office of the Chief of Chaplains (OCCH), as appropriate (Appropriate Career Management Division) by telephone and notify the gaining commander by message. A copy of the approved request will be forwarded to PERSCOM, OTJAG, or OCCH, as appropriate (career manager, see table 2-1 or 2-2 for address) within 14 days following final approval:

b. Disapprove the request, state reasons for disapproval, and return the application to the officer.

c. Forward the application to Commander, PERSCOM, or special branch, as appropriate.

6-13. Actions by PERSCOM or special branches

a. All responses to requests for deletion from orders will be provided according to the procedures set out in paragraph 6-7 above.

b. Reassignment instructions will be issued by PERSCOM, OTJAG, OCCH, as appropriate only in those cases in which the officer's reassignment is in conjunction with a deletion from orders.

6-14. Stabilization

An officer who receives an approved deletion from orders will be stabilized under paragraph 6-8, above.

Section IV

Deferment From Orders When Family Problems are a Factor

6-15. Responsibilities

a. Commanders having GCM convening authority over an officer submitting a request for deferment from orders when family problems are a factor may approve the request when it meets the criteria in paragraph 6-16, below. Delegation of deferment authority will not be granted below the O6 level.

b. All requests based on conditions not specified in paragraph 6-16 will be forwarded to PERSCOM, OTJAG, or OCCH, as appropriate.

6-16. Eligibility criteria and guidelines for approval or disapproval

a. Officers alerted or on orders for reassignment may be granted deferment from orders for up to 90 days by the installation commander or the GCM convening authority under the following criteria:

- (1) Recent death of a family member.
- (2) Illness or injury of a family member that is expected to require hospitalization of less than 90 days.
- (3) New recent custody of a child or children gained as a result of divorce, legal separation, desertion, or death.
- (4) Established court dates for legal matters that require the officer's presence.
- (5) A domestic hardship involving the officer's immediate family, provided that the officer's presence during the deferment period

will result in reasonable, permanent relief that cannot be achieved by other satisfactory means.

b. Requests based solely on family separation incident to overseas assignments will not be considered.

c. All requests based on conditions not specified in a above, and all requests for deferments of more than 90 days will be forwarded to PERSCOM, OTJAG, or OCCH, for appropriate action.

6-17. Application procedures

a. Installation commanders or GCM convening authorities will establish local procedures for processing applications for deferment for which they are the approval authority.

b. Applications that must be forwarded to PERSCOM will be processed per paragraph 6-6, above. Detailed application procedures are in DA Pam 600-8-10, procedure 4-2.

6-18. Actions by installation commander or GCM convening authority

Commanders receiving applications for deferment will—

a. Approve the request and immediately notify PERSCOM, OTJAG, or OCCH, as appropriate (appropriate career management division) by telephone and notify the gaining commander by message. A copy of the approved request will be forwarded to PERSCOM, OTJAG, or OCCH, as appropriate within 14 days following final approval; or

b. Disapprove the request, state reasons for disapproval, and return the application to the officer.

c. Forward the application to PERSCOM, OTJAG, or OCCH, as appropriate.

6-19. Stabilization

a. Officers for whom a deferment is authorized for 90 days or less will normally remain at their home stations. On completion of the deferment period, the officer will be reassigned under the original assignment instructions.

b. In each case of an officer deferred in excess of 90 days, action concerning deletion from the reassignment instructions or movement on completion of deferment will be as prescribed by PERSCOM, OTJAG, or OCCH, as appropriate.

Section V

Application Procedures Under Emergency Conditions

6-20. General

a. Emergency situations may be associated with requests for reassignment, deletion, or deferment. Therefore, commanders and action personnel must be alert to identify cases requiring prompt handling. A statement about the emergency situation will be part of each endorsement. For these cases, actions will be coordinated by telephone or electrical means with necessary follow-up documentation.

b. Local commanders will assist officers in submitting their applications. The local commander will send applications without referral to the GCM convening authority, directly to PERSCOM, OTJAG, or OCCH, as appropriate.

6-21. Officers on leave

An officer in a leave status may apply for a change in assignment through the commander of the nearest Army installation or activity that has a unit personnel officer, provided it is an emergency case. Officers who cannot report to an Army installation should notify their career managers by telephone during duty hours to receive additional instructions. Contact the PERSCOM Staff Duty Officer during nonduty hours (AUTOVON 221-8851).

6-22. Attachment of officers

a. If authorized leave expires, an officer may be attached to the installation or activity processing the request for no more than 14 days. A complete request must be processed and dispatched to

OPMD, OTJAG, or OCCH, as appropriate during this 14 day period. The attachment will be permissive, and per diem is not authorized (JFTR vol I. U7650). If the officer is assigned or is in transit to an overseas unit, the commander accomplishing the attachment will notify the overseas commander by message, citing this regulation as authority. The OPMD, OTJAG, or OCCH, as appropriate will be an information addressee on the message. No attachments are authorized for officers on leave while en route between CONUS installations without prior approval of the losing commander. In these cases, the coordination will be between the commanders concerned without referral to HQDA.

b. During the period of attachment, the officer is expected to remain at the installation and perform duties deemed appropriate by the commander. The officer will be given enough free time to document the request. However, any absence of more than 72 hours will be charged as ordinary leave. If the officer has not submitted an application by the end of the 14th day of the attachment period, he or she will be released from attached status and directed to return to his or her home station. At the direction of the attaching commander, the officer may be granted 5 additional days leave en route. If the application has been submitted to OPMD, OTJAG, or OCCH as appropriate, the officer's attachment will be continued until a reply is received. Under no circumstances will the officer remain attached beyond 30 days without the prior approval of OPMD, OTJAG, or OCCH. If a reply has not been received by the end of the 30 days attachment period, OPMD, OTJAG or, OCCH will be notified immediately by message.

c. Additional instructions and procedures are in DA Pam 600-8, procedure 4-5.

Section VI

Permissive Reassignment at no Expense to the Government

6-23. General

a. Officers may request reassignment to another area in the United States, its territories and possessions, or within the same overseas command, without cost to the Government when personal problems are involved that do not meet the criteria established in sections II through V. Reassignment under the provisions of this section will be considered only when a grade and career field/MOS vacancy exists in the unit or at the station to which the assignment is requested. An officer may not request reassignment under this authority solely because he or she desires to serve in another unit or at a different station.

b. Documentary evidence as indicated in paragraph 6-6b, will be furnished to establish clearly the existence of the personal problem. Permissive reassignment will not be considered as being primarily in the best interest of the Service, and the officer concerned will bear all expenses incident to the move.

6-24. Application procedures

Each officer requesting a permissive reassignment will include in the request a statement that, if the request is approved, all expenses incident to travel to the new station including transportation of dependents and shipment of household goods will be borne by him or her, that Government facilities, including packing and drayage, will not be used, and that arrangements will be made by him or her for the shipment of household goods by commercial means. Permanent change of station orders will cite the appropriate movement designator code (MDC) for permissive reassignment (see AR 310-10) and will state that a waiver for transportation has been given. Orders will not cite any appropriations. Ordinary leave will be authorized during the time of travel to the new station. Officers will be informed that such reassignments will not change their eligibility for foreign service. No stabilization period is authorized for such assignments.

Section VII

Assignment of Sole Surviving Son or Daughter

6-25. General

a. The Commander, PERSCOM, will assign sole surviving sons or daughters based on the assignment limitations in this section.

b. Commanders having GCM convening authority will authorize assignment limitations. This will be done after determining that the applicant is a sole surviving son or daughter.

c. The provisions of this section apply to OTRA officers only. An officer who has been advised of the provisions of this section of this regulation who then extends voluntarily his or her period of active duty with the Army after the date of notification of the family casualty on which the sole surviving son or daughter status is based will be considered to have automatically waived his or her rights to the protective assignment provisions under this section.

6-26. Reassignment policies

a. An OTRA officer who is the sole-surviving son or daughter of a family that has suffered the loss of the father, mother, or one or more sons or daughters in the military service will not be required to serve in combat. He or she will not be subjected to hostile fire. Accordingly, such officers may apply for sole-surviving son or daughter status.

b. A sole-surviving son or daughter is the only remaining son or daughter in a family in which the father, mother, or one or more sons or daughters served in the Armed Forces of the United States and because of hazards with such military service:

- (1) Was killed.
- (2) Is captured or missing-in-action.

(3) Is permanently 100-percent physically or mentally disabled, is hospitalized on a continuing basis, and is not gainfully employed because of disability. Verification of the conditions above must be made by the Department of Veterans' Affairs or one of the military services.

c. Neither the gaining nor the retaining of sole-surviving son or daughter status depends on the continued existence of any other living family member. Thus, the continued existence of a family unit is not a prerequisite for sole-surviving son or daughter status. This also applies to the existence of a sole-surviving son having one or more surviving sisters, or to a sole-surviving daughter having one or more surviving brothers.

6-27. Assignment limitations

a. On requesting noncombat duty, or at the request of a parent, sole-surviving sons or daughters, may not be assigned to duties normally involving actual combat with the enemy or to duty where the officer might be subject to hostile fire. However, when a parent alone makes the request, it may be waived by the officer (para 6-28c).

b. Unless entitlement to sole-surviving son or daughter status is waived, the officer will not be assigned to—

- (1) Combat and hostile fire areas.
- (2) Duties that require travel within the limits of the hostile fire zone.

c. Exception to b(1) above may be made only when the sole-surviving son or daughter is assigned to a command where combat conditions exist, but the command is not physically located in the geographical limits of the hostile fire zone.

6-28. Application for reassignment

a. The officer's application will be forwarded through channels to the commander having general court-martial jurisdiction. The GCM authority will grant the assignment limitation when it can be established, by reasonable evidence presented, that the soldier is the sole-surviving son or daughter. When an installation is without GCM authority, commanders in the grades of colonels and above have the authority.

b. A parent of an officer eligible for sole-surviving son or daughter status may request the same protection on behalf of the officer. Requests will be submitted to Commander, PERSCOM.

ATTN: TAPC-OPD-M, ALEX VA 22332-0413, or the appropriate special branch shown in table 2-2. The request will include supporting proof and identification of all personnel involved. However, before final determination, the officer will be given an opportunity to waive the parental request. The Commander, PERSCOM, will direct the appropriate assignment limitation. This will be done after determining that the evidence submitted warrants action.

c. The officer may waive entitlement to the assignment limitation, whether entitlement was based on officer's own application or the request of one or both of the officer's parents.

d. An officer who has waived sole-surviving son or daughter status may request reinstatement of that status at any time. Initially, a request for reinstatement may be made orally; however, it must be confirmed in writing. A commander with GCM convening authority will approve the request for reinstatement.

e. The officer will be removed promptly from the hostile fire area to a safe place within the combat zone until reassigned by PERSCOM. Requests for reassignment instructions will be sent to PERSCOM (TAPC-OP—appropriate career management division), ALEX VA 22332-XXXX, or special branch career management division, by the fastest means. See table 2-1 or 2-2. A sole-surviving son or daughter who has received assignment orders or instructions to a combat zone or hostile fire area will be held at home station pending reassignment by HQDA.

6-29. Procedures

DA Pam 600-8, procedure 3-37, contains detailed guidance concerning submitting and processing requests for sole-surviving son or daughter status.

Section VIII

Retirement, Resignation, or Release from Active Duty instead of PCS

6-30. Retirement instead of PCS

Officers who have at least 19 years and 6 months of active Federal service and who receive an alert or orders for a PCS reassignment may request retirement instead of complying with such alert or orders. The retirement application must be submitted within 30 days of receipt of the alert or orders, whichever is earlier, and is subject to the conditions prescribed in AR 635-100, chapter 4. Application procedures and additional guidance are in the above reference.

6-31. Resignation or release from active duty instead of PCS

a. Officers on orders to a course of instruction, an overseas station, or any other assignment that will subject them to an active duty obligation will comply with the orders unless an exception is granted by HQDA. Exceptions will be considered on an individual basis provided the resignation or release from active duty is submitted within 30 days of receipt of the alert or reassignment order, whichever is earlier.

b. Specific guidance and procedures pertaining to requests for resignation in these cases are in AR 635-100, paragraph 3-16.

c. Specific guidance and procedures pertaining to requests for release from active duty in these cases are in AR 635-100, paragraph 3-64b.

6-32. Assignment alert notice

Assignment alert is the official notification to an officer of an impending assignment. An assignment is considered "firm" when an officer has been selected for fill of a command's requisition. Any one of the following notification actions sufficiently constitutes an assignment alert:

a. A firm "where or when" assignment notification to an officer from a career manager, an installation point of contact, or the officer's commander/supervisor during an interview.

b. A telephone call with a firm "where/or when" assignment notification to an officer from a career manager, an installation point of contact, or the officer's commander/supervisor.

c. Written correspondence to include officer distribution assignment system (O-DAS) electronic mail stating a firm "where/or when" assignment to an officer from a career manager, installation point of contact, or the officer's commander/supervisor.

d. Receipt of a copy of the AI generated by the career manager and verified by the installation point of contact when the installation point of contact is part of the assignment process.

Appendix A References

Section I Required Publications

AR 614-5
Stabilization of Tours. (Cited in paras 3-4d(1), 5-1d(3), 5-1e(3), 5-1f(1)(f), 5-1f(3)(e), 5-3a(3)(b).)

AR 614-6
Permanent Change of Station policy. (Cited in paras 1-4d, 3-4d(1), 5-2a, 5-2b(1)(b).)

AR 614-6
Permanent Change of Station Policy. (Cited in paras 1-4d, 3-4d(1), 5-2a, 5-2b(1)(b).)

AR 614-30
Oversea Service. (Cited in paras 3-4d(1), 5-1e(2), 5-1f(1)(b), 5-1f(2)(c), 5-1f(9), 5-1h(1)(2)(3), 5-3a(7)(b), 5-3a(11)(c), 5-3c(4), 6-1b.)

AR 614-185
Requisitions and Assignment Instructions for Officers. (Cited in paras 5-4a(4), 5-5a(2).)

Section II Related Publications

A related publication is a source of additional information. The user does not have to read it to understand this regulation.

AR 10-6
Branches of the Army

AR 20-1
Inspector General Activities and Procedures

AR 25-50
Preparing and Managing Correspondence

AR 40-121
Uniformed Services Health Benefits Program

AR 50-5
Nuclear and Chemical Weapons and Material—Nuclear Surety

AR 50-6
Nuclear and Chemical Weapons and Material, Chemical Surety

AR 140-10
Army Reserve: Assignments, Attachments, Details, and Transfers

AR 210-50
Family Housing Management

AR 310-10
Military Orders

AR 380-67
The Department of the Army Personnel Security Program

AR 380-380
Automation Security

AR 570-4
Manpower Management

AR 600-9
The Army Weight Control Program

AR 600-20
Army Command Policy

AR 600-43
Conscientious Objection

AR 600-60
Physical Performance Evaluation System

AR 600-75
Exceptional Family Member Program

AR 600-82
The U.S. Army Regimental System

AR 600-83
The New Manning System—COHORT Unit Replacement System

AR 608-1
Army Community Service Program

AR 611-101
Personnel Selection and Classification, Commissioned Officer Classification System

AR 611-112
Personnel Selection and Classification, Manual of Warrant Officer Military Occupational Specialties

AR 612-2
Preparation of Replacements for Oversea Movement (POR)

AR 612-10
Reassignment Processing and Army Sponsorship and Orientation Program

AR 614-105
Initial Assignment of Regular Army Second Lieutenants

AR 614-120
Interservice Transfer of Army Commissioned Officers on the Active Duty List

AR 614-200
Selection of Enlisted Soldiers for Training and Assignment

AR 621-108
Military Personnel Requirements for Civilian Education

AR 635-10
Processing Personnel for Separation

AR 635-100
Officer Personnel

AR 635-120
Officer Resignations and Discharges

DA Pam 600-3
Commissioned Officer Professional Development and Utilization

DA Pam 600-8
Management and Administrative Procedures

DA Pam 600-8-10
Management and Administrative Procedures: Individual Assignment and Reassignment Procedures

DA Pam 600-11
Warrant Officer Professional Development

DOD 1315.7
Military Personnel Assignments

DOD 1322.10
Policies on Graduate Education for Military Officers

JFTR Vol I
Joint Federal Travel Regulation, Volume 1

Section III
Prescribed Forms

DA Form 483
Officer's Assignment Preference Statement (para 2-1)

Section IV
Referenced Forms

DD Form 398
Personnel Security Questionnaire

DD Form 1879
Request for Personnel Security Investigation

Justice Form FD 258
FBI—U.S. Department of Justice Fingerprint Card

Glossary

Section I Abbreviations

ACC
Army Competitive Category

ACS
Army Community Service

AERB
Army Educational Requirement Board

AI
assignment instructions

AMEDD
Army Medical Department

AMSP
Advanced Military Studies Program

AOC
area of concentration

AOSF
Advanced Operational Studies Fellowship

AR
Army Regulation

ARNG
Army National Guard

ARSTAF
Army Staff

ASI
additional skill identifier

CCF
central clearance facility

CDPL
Command Designated Position List

CNGB
Chief, National Guard Bureau

COHORT
Cohesion, Operational Readiness, and Training

CONUS
continental United States

CONUSA
numbered armies in the continental United States

COS
critical operational specialties

COT
consecutive overseas tour

CSA
combat support arms

CSC
Command and Staff College

CSS
combat service support

CTLBR
control branch

CVI
conditional voluntary indefinite

DA
Department of the Army

DAIS
Department of the Army Inspector General

DCPC
Direct Combat Probability Coding

DCSINT
Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence

DCSPER
Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel

DEROS
date eligible for return from overseas

DLA
dislocation allowance

DOD
Department of Defense

DROS
date returned from overseas

DTAV
date of availability

EFMP
Exceptional Family Member Program

FBC
Former Battalion commanders

FORSCOM
Forces Command

FST
foreign service tour

FY
fiscal year

GCM
general court-martial

GS
General Series

HAAP
Homebase and Advanced Assignment Program

HHG
household goods

HIV
Human Immunodeficiency Virus

HQDA
Headquarters, Department of the Army

IG
inspector general

IMA
Individual Mobilization Augmentees

IPCOT
in place consecutive overseas tour

ITT
intertheater transfer

JAGC
Judge Advocate General's Corps

JDA
joint duty assignment

JDAL
joint duty assignment

JFTR
Joint Federal Travel Regulation

JSO
Joint Specialty Officer

JPME
Joint Professional Military Education

LCM
low cost move

MACP
married Army couples program

MACOM
major Army command

MDC
movement designator code

MEDDAC
medical department activity

MEPCOM
Military Enlistment Processing Command

MI
military intelligence

MOS
military occupational specialty

MTF
medical treatment facility

MTOE
modification table of organization and equipment

MWO
Master Warrant Officer (MW4)

MWOT
Master Warrant Officer Training

NCLEX
Nurse Corps License Examination

NCO
noncommissioned officers

NMS
new manning system

NGB
National Guard Bureau

OAC
Officer Advanced Course

OACAA
Officer Advanced Course Advanced Assignment Program

OCCH
Office of the Chief of Chaplains

OCONUS
outside continental United States

ODAS
Officer distribution assignment system

ODP
Officer Distribution Plan

OMF
officer master file

OPMD
Officer Personnel Management Directorate

OPMS
Officer Personnel Management System

ORB
Officer Record Brief

OTJAG
Office of the Judge Advocate General

OTRA
other than Regular Army

PCS
Permanent Change of Station

PERSCOM
U.S. Total Army Personnel Command

PRP
Personnel Reliability Program

PSC
Personnel Service Company

PULHES
permanent physical profile serial

RA
Regular Army

RC
Reserve Components

ROTC
Reserve Officers' Training Corps

SCI
sensitive compartmented information

SSC
senior service college

SSN
social security number

SWO
Senior Warrant Officer (W3/W4)

SWOT
Senior Warrant Officer Training

TAG
The Adjutant General

TDA
tables of distribution and allowances

TDY
temporary duty

TIG
The Inspector General

TJAG
The Judge Advocate General

TOE
tables of organization and equipment

TOS
time on station

TRADOC
U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command

TSG
The Surgeon General

TWI
training with industry

UMS
unit manning system

USMA
U.S. Military Academy

U.S.
United States

USA
U.S. Army

USAR
U.S. Army Reserve

USAREC
U.S. Army Recruiting Command

USMA
U.S. Military Academy

VI
voluntary indefinite

WO
warrant officer

Section II **Terms**

AERB assets
Any officer who has a civilian degree in an academic discipline that support his or her career field or MOS.

All others tour
The tour prescribed for those officers who have family members and elect to serve in an unaccompanied status.

Area of concentration
Identifies a requirement and an officer possessing a requisite area of expertise (subdivision) within a branch or functional area. An officer may possess and serve in more than one area of concentration.

Branch
A grouping of officers that comprises an arm or service of the Army in which an officer is commissioned or transferred, trained, developed and promoted. All officers hold a single branch designation and may serve repetitive and progressive assignments associated with the branch. Branches of the Army are: Adjutant General, Air Defense Artillery, Armor, Aviation, Civil Affairs (RC only), Chemical, Engineer, Finance, Field Artillery, Infantry, Military Intelligence, Military Police, Ordnance, Quartermaster, Signal, Special Forces, and Transportation. A limited number of officers have permitted to single track in one or more functional areas.

Branch detail
Temporary detail outside one's basic branch to another branch for control and duty. The military status as a member of the branch to which assigned or in which appointed is not changed as a result of detail.

Branch immaterial position
A duty position that is not identified with or limited to one specific branch of the Army but indicates that any commissioned officer may fill the position.

Branch material
A phrase used to describe any position, duty or detail that requires an officer qualified in a specific branch.

Career field
Identifies the branch and/or functional area in which officers are assigned, developed and promoted.

Career Management Division
Within OPMD, the section responsible for managing and assigning OPMD officers. This includes the Warrant Officer Division and the Combat Arms, Combat Support Arms, Combat Service Support, and Health Services Divisions, each of which manages and assigns officers within their respective

branches. Also included is the Colonels Division, which manages and assigns OPMD officers in the grade of colonel, less AMEDD officers, and the Functional Area Management and Development Division which manages and assigns officers in their respective functional areas (less AMEDD officers). Within the special branches, it is the section responsible for managing and assigning their officer population.

Combat arms

The combat arms branches are Air Defense Artillery, Armor, Aviation, Field Artillery, Infantry, Special Forces, and the Corps of Engineers.

Combat arms immaterial position

A duty position that is not identified with one specific branch of the Army but is limited to officers whose branches are Infantry, Armor, Field Artillery, Air Defense Artillery, Aviation, Special Forces, or Engineer.

Combat Service Support

The combat service support branches are the Adjutant General's Corps, Finance Corps, Ordnance Corps, Transportation Corps, and Quartermaster Corps.

Combat Support Arms

The combat support arms are Chemical Corps, Military Intelligence, Military Police Corps, and Signal Corps.

Commissioned officer

An officer in the grade of O-1 or above, unless otherwise indicated.

Control Branch

The branch to which an officer is assigned for accountability. The control branch is responsible for the career management and reassignment of its officers.

Departmental detail

Temporary detail from assignment and duty in one's service in which appointed to another service. Military status as a member of the service in which appointed is not affected.

Detail

Temporary relief from assignment in one's control branch and specialty and temporary assignment of duty in another branch, arm, service, or designated duty.

Direct Combat Probability Coding

A method for determining the probability of participation in direct combat of each position using the criteria of unit mission, AOC/MOS duties, tactical doctrine, and battle field location. DCPC policy recognizes the fluidity and lethality of the modern battlefield and all soldiers may be exposed to some form of combat throughout the theater of operations.

Disaffiliation

Termination of affiliation with a regiment.

Duty Detail

A unique duty assignment that does not affect one's control branch. Such military duties include assignment of Army general staff, defense agencies, general staff with troops, inspectors general, National Guard Bureau, aide-de-camp, and appointments to adjutant.

Extra regimental assignment

An assignment outside of a soldier's regiment that is consistent with regimental affiliation. Assignments "consistent with regimental affiliation are: assignments in TDA units, above battalion in the soldier's branch, or to any unit position in another branch.

Functional area

A grouping of officers by career field other than arm, service or branch that possess an interrelated grouping of tasks or skills which usually requires significant education, training, and experience. Officers may serve repetitive and progressive assignments within the functional area. An officer may not be accessed into or normally be assigned more than one functional area.

Logistics immaterial position

A duty position which is not identified with one specific branch of the Army but is limited to officers whose branches are Ordnance, Quartermaster, and Transportation.

Must-move status

Status of an officer requiring assignment as a result from returning from overseas or because of a PCS from a school.

Obligated AERB asset

Officers who attended civil schooling under the Army Civil Schools Program and who are required to serve a 36-month utilization tour in a validated AERB position. An officer becomes an obligated AERB asset when he or she attends civil schooling, whether under DA fully-funded or partially-funded program for 26 weeks or more.

Partial mobilization

Expansion of the active Armed Forces (short or full mobilization) as a result of action by Congress or the President to mobilize Reserve Component units and/or individual reservists to meet all or part of the requirements of a particular contingency and/or incident to hostilities.

Personnel Immaterial Position

A duty position that is not identified with one specific branch of the Army but is limited to officers whose branch is Adjutant General or whose functional area is Personnel Management.

Regimental affiliation

The close and continuous association or identification of an officer with one regiment throughout his or her career.

Regimental requirement

A requirement to a position at battalion level and below in an element of the regiment to which the officer is affiliated.

Single Track Officer

An officer who holds only one branch/functional designation and serves repetitive assignments in that career field.

Skill

Identifies a requirement and an officer possessing specialized skills to perform duties of a specific position that may require significant education, training, and experience. A skill can be related to more than one branch or functional area. An officer may have more than one skill. Progressive assignments and repetitive tours are not required.

Slating

The process that matches those individual officers selected through the centralized command or school selection system to a specific command or school.

Special Branches

A grouping of branches and officers primarily concerned with providing combat service support and/or administration of the Army as a whole but managed separately from combat service support branches. Special branches include: The Corps of the Army Medical Department, The Chaplains, and The Judge Advocate General's Corps.

Utilization tour

Service in a designated AERS position to offset the officer's obligation to the Army for partially or fully funded civil or military schooling.

Warrant officer

An officer below the grade of O-1 appointed by either commission or warrant, unless otherwise indicated.

Index

This index is organized alphabetically by topic and by subtopic within a topic. Topics and subtopics are identified by paragraph number.

Branch Appointments, 1-5

Deletion from Orders

Attachment, 6-22

Emergency Conditions, 6-20

On Leave, 6-21

With Family Problems, 6-9, 6-10, 6-11,
6-12

Details

Aides-De-Camp, 3-4

Branch, 3-1

Departmental, 3-2

Duty, 3-3

Individual Requests for reassignment

Application, 6-1

Family Problems, 6-4, 6-5

Procedures, 6-6

Requirements, 6-3

Officer Preference Statement

Considerations

Exceptional Family Member, 2-4

General, 2-1

Joint Domicile, 2-6

Regimental, 2-7

Spousal Employment, 2-5

Statement, 2-2

Terminal, 2-8

Overview, 1-6

Permissive Reassignment

Application, 6-24

General, 6-23

Reassignment Policy

For Branch/Skill Change, 5-2

General, 5-1

Individual Circumstances, 5-3

Responsibilities, 1-4

Separation instead of PCS orders

Alert Notice, 6-32

Resignation, 6-31

Retirement, 6-30

Sole Surviving Son or Daughter

Application, 6-28

General, 6-25

Limitations, 6-27

Policies, 6-26

Procedures, 6-29

Special Assignment Programs

Conscientious Objector, 5-1

Exceptional Family Member Program,
5-1

Homebase Advanced Assignment
Program, 5-1

Human Immunodeficiency Virus, 5-1

Married Army Couple Program, 5-1

Stabilization, 6-8

Transfers

Involuntary, 4-3

Request, 4-1

Voluntary, 4-2

Interservice, 4-4

Utilization of Education/Experience, 5-4

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