

## Appendix G

### RSO&I Enabling Teams

RSO&I success depends on early deployments of the SLRP, OPP, PSA, and Advance Parties. The purposes of the SLRP, OPP, PSA, and Advance Parties are to:

- Reduce the time the deploying units stay in the reception and staging areas.
- Speed the unit's incremental build of its combat power and its integration into the CINC's campaign plan.

#### **SURVEY, LIAISON, RECONNAISSANCE PARTY**

G-1. The SLRP is a task organization comprised of representatives from designated support organizations, for example, composite transportation groups, and MTMC and liaison personnel from the deploying combat unit. The mission of the SLRP is to make an initial assessment and establish the reception capabilities in the AO. Minimum tasks for the SLRP assessment include determining:

- Condition and adequacy of facilities for receiving and discharging ships and clearing the ports.
- Condition and adequacy of transportation facilities and airfields.
- Requirements for engineer support and communications.
- Locations and facilities for CSS units.
- Status of current agreements (if any) with host nation.
- Capability and availability of host nation support (logistics, manpower, real estate, health services, and so forth).

#### **SLRP RESPONSIBILITIES**

G-2. The SLRP responsibilities are to do the following:

- Conduct liaison with local military/civil authorities, as required.
- Assign facilities and real estate until arrival of a senior logistical commander.
- Select command post site in conjunction with the Headquarters Commandant representative and Communication representative.
- Coordinate and provide operational intelligence reports.
- Coordinate with the US country team on support that can be provided.

- Obtain maps and photographs of PODs and any operational areas of special interest.
- Plan assembly of units consistent with the plan of employment.
- Coordinate and establish logistical support necessary for the operation.
- In conjunction with the operations representatives, recommend necessary revisions to off-load sequence.
- Recommend the leasing of property required for reception operations.
- Establish traffic patterns and routes from PODs to staging areas.
- Establish initial logistics support arrangements for the arrival of the main body, including billeting, utilities, engineer services, food services, and construction.
- Determine the amounts and types of Host Nation support available.
- Determine adequate sites for Aid Stations to support RSO&I operations.
- Monitor test procedures for potable water sources for purity and recommend appropriate corrective action as required.
- Estimate requirements for communications personnel, equipment and supplies, and facilities.
- Coordinate C4 systems support.
- Provide linguistic services.
- Evaluate civil affairs requirements.
- Develop population control, exclusion, and evacuation concepts for arrival and assembly, and employment operations.
- Develop transportation and CHE/MHE requirements based upon local operating conditions.
- Assign specific facilities and areas to subordinate units for port and CSS operations.
- Coordinate preparatory operations for off-load.
- Determine construction and engineering projects necessary for a safe and expeditious off-load, to include beach and port area improvements.
- Coordinate with and assist on the selection of ammunition storage sites/dumps, which may entail the construction of force protection barriers/facilities.
- Identify areas appropriate for boat havens, lighterage storage, and repair operations.

- Confirm tentative off-load estimates based on port and beach reconnaissance.
- Enter into contracts for HNS (the SLRP should be empowered to contract for HN services that would facilitate RSO&I operations).

**OFF-LOAD PREPARATION PARTY**

G-3. The OPP is a temporary task organization that consists of USAMC personnel, possibly augmented by deploying unit personnel. (See Table G-1 below.) Its task is to prepare APS-3 weapon systems and equipment aboard APA ships for operations, off-loading, and issuance to units at the SPOD. Vigorous OPP operations conducted while the APS-3 ships are still en route to the SPOD decrease the deploying unit's stay in the reception and staging areas. The OPP should deploy to meet the APA ships at their home port or at a point during their transit to the SPOD. Ideally, the OPP should be aboard the APA ships not later than 96 hours prior to the ships' arrival at the SPOD. Upon the OPP's arrival aboard the APA ship, the OPP OIC will report to the APA's shipmaster to obtain specific direction concerning shipboard activities.

**Table G-1. OPP Mission Essential Task List**

Collective Task	Supporting Task
Conduct planning activities.	- Organize OPP based on mission and ship's equipment density list.
Report to the APA's shipmaster.	- Identify life support requirements.
Perform safety and condition checks.	- Visually inspect tires and tracks on PREPO equipment. - Check for leaks in and around equipment. - Check fluid levels and add fluids as required. - Remove waterproofing and preservation materials from exhaust and intake opening. - Remove all packing material that will impede proper equipment/vehicle operations. - Check the fuel filter and ensure the element is installed and serviceable; add fuel additive as required. - Check and adjust belt tension as required. - Install active batteries. - Test start engines after completing the "before operation checks" and with the approval of the ship's master. - Tag any equipment that requires maintenance with a tag attached to the left front and rear of the equipment. - Conduct a walk-around inspection (if possible) to ensure all safety requirements have been met prior to placing equipment in service. - Ensure equipment log book/record jackets are with the piece of equipment.
Perform pre-discharge	- Mark vehicles for distribution. Remove chains and tie downs

preparation operations.	before berthing.
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**PORT SUPPORT ACTIVITY**

G-4. The PSA is a temporary military augmentation organization comprised of personnel with specific skills. (See Table G-2 below.) Its mission is to support the port operator in receiving, processing, and clearing cargo at the SPOD. The PSA units should be prioritized on the TPFDD to arrive approximately 24 hours prior to the ships’ arrival at the SPOD. Upon the PSA arrival at the SPOD, it becomes OPCON to the port operator. Size of the SPOD governs the size of the PSA, but as a general rule, the PSA should be company size for a deploying brigade, battalion size for a deploying division, and brigade size for a deploying corps. The PSA mission can be accomplished either by a rotation of deploying units or by designating a specific unit for the duration of the deployment. The PSA is most effective when a single unit is designated.

**Table G-2. PSA Mission Essential Task List**

<b>Collective Task</b>	<b>Supporting Task</b>
Conduct planning activities.	- Organize PSA based on mission and transport (ship/train) equipment density list.
Report to the port operator.	- Identify life support requirements.
Receive and stage unit equipment in SPOD/rail terminal equipment holding area.	- Implement and refine the traffic flow and the equipment holding area used for each ship/train. - Assist in breaking down blocking/bracing and tie down material. - Supervise movement of cargo from docks/rail terminal to equipment holding area. - Conduct RF tagging. - Stage equipment.
Serve as vehicle/ equipment operators.	- Ensure licensed operators are available for equipment being staged. - Operate all vehicles safely.
Assist the port operator with cargo accountability.	- Document as required by the port operator. - Provide equipment information list.

**ADVANCE PARTY**

G-5. The Advance Party is a task organization with representatives from the deploying unit and its subordinate units’ headquarters. The primary purpose of the Advance Party is to coordinate and arrange for the reception of the unit’s main body.