

ENLISTED CAREER NOTES



THE NEW MANNING SYSTEM

The Army's new manning system is expected to increase combat effectiveness by reducing turbulence and improving cohesion in small combat units and by developing a greater sense of esprit and belonging among all soldiers. This system, which is based on the precepts of personnel stabilization and unit replacement, operates within the framework of the new U.S. Army Regimental System.

Called the COHORT concept, this stabilization and unit replacement process calls for forming companies by organizing a cadre around a group of first term soldiers. The cadre and the soldiers are then stabilized for a three-year unit life cycle. The unit serves a portion of its life cycle in the continental United States and then deploys overseas.

To meet long-tour overseas requirements, units will spend 18 months in the U.S. and 18 months overseas (Europe, Panama, Alaska, Hawaii). Korea-bound units will spend 24 months in the U.S. and 12 months in Korea. Stateside and overseas battalions are linked for the purpose of deploying COHORT companies from the stateside battalion to its linked overseas battalion on a recurring schedule. At the end of a COHORT unit's life cycle overseas, it is replaced by another unit.

These COHORT units are not additions to the force structure. They are existing units that are stabilized and deployed under the policies of the new manning system.

The U.S. Army Regimental System provides for the career-long affiliation of a soldier with a specific regiment. The goal is to enable a combat arms soldier to serve all of his troop duty in one of the units of the regiment. When the soldier is not serving

in his regiment, he will be serving in a variety of nontactical assignments such as ROTC instructor, drill sergeant, or recruiter, just as he does today.

A regiment is defined as a group of battalions, usually four, with like organizations and equipment. These battalions are then redesignated so that the COHORT-linked units in the battalions bear the same regimental colors. Soldiers then receive recurring stabilized assignments to units of their regiment.

In short, the regimental system is just a grouping of existing battalions with a common designation; it is not a change to the present brigade-based tactical force structure. Its application to combat support and combat service support soldiers is still under study.

The new manning system is currently being implemented in conjunction with a fix-as-you-go evaluation focused on sustainability, affordability, manageability, and troop acceptability. Presently, 42 company-sized COHORT units are in existence, seven of which have deployed to Europe and one to Korea. By Fiscal Year 1986 that number will grow to about 110 units.

While it is too early to assess the effects of the regimental system, initial results of the COHORT concept appear favorable.

AIRBORNE SLOTS

The Army is looking for soldiers in MOSs 13F, 16R, and 16S in the ranks of PV1 through SSG to volunteer for airborne training and subsequent assignment.

Upon completion of airborne training, the soldiers accepted will be assigned to airborne positions at Fort

Bragg or at another post with airborne slots.

The incentives offered to soldiers on jump status include jump pay of \$83 per month and 100 additional administrative points for promotion to SGT — 50 additional points for promotion to SSG — if they are qualified and serving in an airborne duty position.

Soldiers who are interested must comply with Procedure 3-19 in DA Pamphlet 600-8 and meet the qualifications outlined in Chapter 6, AR 614-200.

More information is available from MSG Farley at AUTOVON 221-8051 or from MSG Scott at AUTOVON 221-8052.

OCS SCHEDULE

The following is a schedule of Officer Candidate School classes through Fiscal Year 1984:

CLASS	REPORT NOT EARLIER THAN	REPORT NOT LATER THAN
5-83	16 Sep 83	18 Sep 83
1-84	21 Oct 83	23 Oct 83
2-84	20 Jan 84	22 Jan 84
3-84	24 Feb 84	26 Feb 84
4-84	4 May 84	6 May 84
5-84	24 Aug 84	26 Aug 84

ENLISTED AIDES

Certain general officers are authorized to have enlisted aides on their staffs. These aides perform duties that are related to the officers' military and official responsibilities and that serve a necessary military purpose.

Normally, soldiers in PMOS 94B volunteer and are assigned as enlisted aides, but volunteers in other MOSs may also be assigned if they are

qualified. Currently, there are world-wide vacancies.

Additional information concerning this program can be found in Chapter 8, AR 614-200, Selection of Enlisted Soldiers for Training and Assignment.

Interested NCOs in the ranks of SGT through SGM/CSM should write to SFC Bussell at the MILPERCEN, ATTN: DAPC-EPZ-E, 2461 Eisenhower Avenue, Alexandria, VA 22314, or call AUTOVON 221-8398 or 221-8399.

APRT ENTRY ON EER

Army Physical Readiness Test (APRT) data and height and weight data will now be recorded on the enlisted evaluation reports of active duty personnel.

The rater enters this information as part of his evaluation in Part III, on Line C, DA Form 2166-6. For example, the entry on that line might read "PASS, 8306, 72/180, YES," meaning that the soldier passed the APRT in June 1983, that he is 72 inches tall and weighs 180 pounds. The "YES" means he does show military bearing and appearance.

The rater then forwards the EER to the indorser, who completes his portion and reviews the completed evaluation, including the APRT data, with the rated soldier, who then signs the EER.

DLI TEST SCORING

New procedures for awarding the skill levels on the Defense Language Proficiency Test (DLPT) differ from the previous procedures in two ways. First, soldiers may now earn "plus" skill levels — 0+, 1+, 2+, 3+, and 4+. Second, soldiers may no longer earn skill levels higher than 3 on the basis of experience, background, or residence in a foreign country.

Soldiers who receive an "L" (listening) rating of 3 may request a telephone interview with a trained interviewer at the Defense Language Institute in Monterey, California, to try

for a higher rating. But these interviews can be conducted only in languages for which the new calibrated conversion tables are in use — Russian, Korean, and Chinese-Mandarin.

Arrangements for telephone interviews can be made only by test control officers. The point of contact at DLIFLC for these interviews is ATFL-TE-TCO, AUTOVON 929-8106.

The interviewer can assign "L" and "S" (speaking) ratings of 3+, 4, 4+, or 5 on the basis of the interview. Currently there is no procedure for awarding "R" (reading) ratings higher than 3 on the basis of the test interview.

More information is available from Ms. Yvonne Summer at DAPC-EPT-L, AUTOVON 221-0640 or 221-8415.

PERSONNEL PROBLEMS

The MILPO Assistance Branch in MILPERCEN's Enlisted Personnel Management Directorate has implemented a problem resolution tasking (PRT) system to help solve personnel management problems at the Department of the Army level. The system is used to follow up on problems that the DA Personnel Management Assistance Systems (PERMAS) team identifies.

Once a problem has been identified, MILPO Assistance Branch creates a PRT to spell out details of the problem and require the proponent office or agency to develop a solution.

As a recent example, soldiers in isolated areas were not learning of selection board dates far enough in advance to make the necessary personal request for copies of their official military personnel files. Now, as a result of a PRT, MILPOs that serve soldiers in these remote areas can request the OMPFs for them and have these records sent directly to the soldiers.

Anyone who knows of specific personnel management problems that have a worldwide effect on MILPOs

and whose resolution would require DA action should submit them to HQDA, DAPC-EPH-MS, 200 Stovall Street, Alexandria, VA 22332, or call Mrs. Smith or MAJ Feuge at AUTOVON 221-0593 or 221-0594. After duty hours, calls should be placed to a Code-A-Phone, AUTOVON 221-8696, which will record the message for later response.

ATTENTION MILPOs

Students continue to arrive at training sites to attend courses for which they do not have the qualifications. Students frequently report, for example, without enough time remaining on their enlistments to satisfy the training prerequisites, particularly "pay-back" time.

In addition, some of these students are not eligible to reenlist or extend because they have not qualified with a weapon, taken the Army Physical Readiness Test, or had a current physical examination. Students sometimes refuse to reenlist or to extend when advised of course obligations.

It is up to local Military Personnel Offices (MILPOs) to correct this problem. Losing MILPOs should follow the procedures outlined in DA Pamphlet 600-8, DA Pamphlet 600-8-10, and AR 614-200. This will ensure that departing soldiers are fully qualified for their next assignments, particularly for any schools they may be attending.

More information is available from MAJ Carrell, DAPC-EPH-MD, AUTOVON 221-9218 or 221-8946.

IRR OBLIGATION EXTENDED

All USAR and Active Army soldiers who reenlist in the future will incur a two-year Individual Ready Reserve (IRR) service obligation at the conclusion of their reenlistment periods. This new policy, which is designed to boost IRR strength, will take effect on 1 October 1983.

This new policy will be included in a forthcoming change to AR 140-111.