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COMMANDER NAVY RESERVE FORCE
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COMNAVRESFOR INSTRUCTION 3060.7D

From: Commander, Navy Reserve Force

Subj: NAVY RESERVE MOBILIZATION/DEMOBILIZATION PROCEDURES

Ref: (a) OPNAVINST 3060.7B
(b) BUPERSINST 1001.39F
(c) RESPERSMAN 3060-010
(d) RESPERSMAN 3060-020
(e) MILPERSMAN 1300-318
(f) RESPERSMAN 1001-010
(g) MILPERSMAN 1610-030
(h) MILPERSMAN 1600-040
(i) BUPERSINST 1610.10D
(j) RESPERSMAN 1900-010
(k) ALNAVRESFOR 020/17
(l) DoD Instruction 1235.09

Encl: (1) Navy Reserve Mobilization/Demobilization Procedures

1. Purpose. Per references (a) through (l), enclosure (1) provides an overview of the administrative procedures for identifying, notifying, mobilizing, and demobilizing Navy Reserve Component (RC) Sailors. This instruction has been updated and should be reviewed in its entirety.
2. Cancellation. COMNAVRESFORINST 3060.7C.
3. Scope. This instruction applies to the mobilization and demobilization of Navy RC Sailors.
4. Policy. Commander, Navy Reserve Force (COMNAVRESFOR) delegates mobilization, and demobilization responsibility to Commander, Navy Reserve Forces Command (COMNAVRESFORCOM). Per reference (a), COMNAVRESFORCOM responsibility is as follows:
 - a. Identify qualified Navy RC Sailors to fill mobilization requirements.
 - b. Direct and oversee activation processing at all Navy Reserve Activities (NRA). For the purposes of this instruction "NRA" refers to any command that has administrative control of RC Sailors (i.e. Navy Operational Support Centers, squadrons, etc.).

5. User Guides. Appendix A provides user guides and process maps for all mobilization/demobilization processes.
6. Records Management. Records created as a result of this instruction, regardless of media and format, shall be managed per Secretary of the Navy Manual (SECNAV) 5210.1 of January 2012.
7. Review and Effective Date. Per OPNAVINST 5215.17A, COMNAVRESFORCOM will review this instruction annually on the anniversary of its effective date to ensure applicability, currency, and consistency with Federal, Department of Defense, Secretary of the Navy, and Navy policy and statutory authority using OPNAV 5215/40 Review of Instruction. This instruction will automatically expire 5 years after effective date unless reissued or canceled prior to the 5-year anniversary date, or an extension has been granted.


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Releasability and distribution:

This instruction is cleared for public release and is available electronically only via COMNAVRESFOR Web site, <https://private.navyreserve.navy.mil/>

**NAVY RESERVE
MOBILIZATION/DEMOBILIZATION
PROCEDURES**

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CHAPTER 1
IDENTIFYING AND NOTIFYING NAVY RC SAILORS FOR MOBILIZATION

1-1. Introduction. Commander, Navy Reserve Forces Command (COMNAVRESFORCOM) is responsible for identifying qualified Navy Reserve Component (RC) Sailors to fill mobilization requirements as directed by Commander, United States Fleet Forces Command (COMUSFLTFORCOM) in accordance with reference (a). In order to accomplish identification, COMNAVRESFORCOM (N35) coordinates with Billet Sourcing Officers (BSO) to match RC Sailors to mobilization requirements. Once an RC Sailor is identified for mobilization, the supporting Navy Reserve Activity (NRA) is responsible for verbal notification of the Sailor.

1-2. Responsibilities. Upon receiving tasking from COMUSFLTFORCOM to activate an RC Sailor, the following will occur:

a. COMNAVRESFORCOM (N35) shall:

(1) Classify the requirement as an unrestricted or a restricted requirement. See appendices E and F for information about the unrestricted and restricted populations.

(2) If the requirement is an unrestricted requirement, identify a qualified RC Sailor from the unrestricted population to fill the requirement. COMNAVRESFORCOM (N35) will use the following precedence:

(a) Determine if a qualified volunteer is available to fill the requirement.

Note: Unrestricted population RC Sailors can volunteer for mobilizations using the COMNAVRESFORCOM "Volunteer to Mobilize" process found on the COMNAVRESFORCOM (N35) Web site (see appendix A).

(b) If no qualified volunteer is available by the required date, select a non-volunteer candidate per the sourcing business rules in appendices D and E to fill the requirement.

(3) If the requirement is a restricted requirement, task the requirement to the appropriate BSO per appendix F and coordinate sourcing of the requirement.

(4) After an RC Sailor has been identified to fill a requirement, provide the nomination to COMUSFLTFORCOM via the Individual Augmentation (IA) portal. After COMUSFLTFORCOM accepts the nomination, COMNAVRESFORCOM (N35) will change the Individual Mobilization Status (IMS) code for the member in the Navy Standard Integrated Personnel System (NSIPS) to "R##" and change the status of the nomination in the IA portal to "in NSIPS".

(a) An RC Sailor may only be identified for mobilization (R##) when no disqualifying Manpower Availability Status (MAS) or IMS codes are assigned.

(b) The process of “tagging” a member with the R## IMS code informs Commander, Navy Personnel Command (COMNAVPERSCOM) that COMNAVRESFORCOM (N35) is ready for COMNAVPERSCOM to generate orders. COMNAVPERSCOM will not release orders until COMNAVPERSCOM receives the Chief of Naval Operations (OPNAV) Tasking Letter, stating the Secretary of Defense (SECDEF) has approved the mission and RC sourcing option. COMNAVPERSCOM releases mobilization orders approximately 4 to 5 weeks after verbal notification of an RC Sailor has occurred, but normally no earlier than 180 days from the Ready Load Date (RLD).

(5) Provide the NSIPS Daily Notification R## Report to Reserve Component Commands (RCC), Wings, NSWG-11, and NRAs. The report provides a list of all RC Sailors who have been identified for mobilization and directs the NRAs to inform them of their mobilization. This report is available on the COMNAVRESFORCOM (N35) Website found in appendix A.

b. Echelon 4 commands shall:

(1) Ensure NRAs are reporting, via NSIPS, the correct mobilization readiness status on assigned RC Sailors, using MAS and IMS codes. MAS and IMS guidance can be found in references (c) and (d) and on the COMNAVRESFORCOM (N35) Website.

(2) Ensure NRAs complete mobilization verbal notification as required in subparagraph 1-2c.

c. NRAs shall:

(1) Monitor RC Sailors’ mobilization readiness in accordance with reference (b) and report correct mobilization readiness status of assigned RC Sailors in NSIPS using MAS and IMS codes. MAS and IMS guidance can be found in references (c) and (d) and on the COMNAVRESFORCOM (N35) Website.

(2) Complete verbal notification of all RC Sailors identified in the Daily Notification R## Report within 2 business days. Notification must be conducted verbally via a phone call or face-to-face. Verbal notification shall not occur via e-mail or text message. NRAs should maintain a log of who provided notification, when notification occurred, and how notification occurred. NRAs may delegate verbal notification responsibilities to reserve unit commanding officers, but NRAs remain accountable for verbal notification timelines.

(a) Once the NRA has made verbal contact, change the R## IMS code in NSIPS to RC1.

(b) Refer to reference (d) and supplemental IMS code information for additional guidance on mobilization notification and use of RU1, RU2, and RUA.

(3) Provide the following information, found in the Daily Notification R## Report, to the RC Sailor identified for mobilization:

(a) Mission number (Noble Eagle number NE-XXXX-XXXX, November Alpha NA-XXXX-XXXX, November Bravo NB-XXXX-XXXX, or November Oscar NO-XXXX-XXXX);

(b) RLD;

(c) Location of mobilization;

(d) Contact information for COMNAVRESFORCOM (N35) in case RC Sailor desires further information about mobilization (757) 445-3102.

(4) Inform unit leadership of the RC Sailor's mobilization.

(5) Immediately coordinate initial screening of RC Sailor to verify suitability to mobilize. See chapter 2 for mobilization screening procedures after identification.

(6) Per reference (d), report mobilization suitability by changing the member's IMS code to RC2 "Mobilizing Reservist completed medical screening (NAVMED 1300/4 through 1300/11)" within 60 days of verbal notification. See chapter 2.

CHAPTER 2
MOBILIZATION SCREENING AFTER IDENTIFICATION

2-1. Overview. After RC Sailors are identified for mobilization, their primary duty is to prepare themselves, their families, and their employers for the mobilization. It is imperative that NRAs immediately conduct an initial and continuous screening of the RC Sailor. This screening is comprised of two separate parts, medical/dental and administrative, and shall be conducted per reference (e). The goal is to identify all deployability issues so that NRAs can either correct them prior to mobilization or request orders cancellation in order to mitigate potential gaps in deployed billets. See chapter 6 for information regarding cancellations. RC Sailors shall complete mobilization medical/dental screening within 60 days of verbal notification.

2-2. Mobilization Screening

a. Echelon 4 commands shall:

- (1) Ensure NRAs complete mobilization screening per reference (d).
- (2) Track RC2 delinquencies to ensure mobilization medical/dental screening is completed within 60 days of RC1.

b. NRAs shall:

(1) Conduct an immediate review of the RC Sailor's medical, dental, administrative, and training records to identify any deployability issues in accordance with reference (e). Medical/dental record screening shall include, but is not limited to, the hard copy Service Treatment Record (STR), hard copy Dental Record, Armed Forces Health Longitudinal Technology Application (AHLTA) (to include Veterans Affairs (VA) medical records), injury case management files and Medical Readiness Reporting System (MRRS). Review and update information as necessary, ensuring MAS codes are appropriately assigned.

(2) Schedule medical screenings with Expeditionary Medical Facility (EMF) and Operational Health Support Units (OHSU), if available.

(a) Utilize the local Military Treatment Facility (MTF). Member may be required to be placed on Annual Training (AT) orders prior to execution of this option.

(b) If necessary, request the use of Active Component (AC) Flight Surgeons or General Medical Officers from the applicable echelon 4 command.

(3) Ensure MAS and IMS codes are correctly reported in NSIPS.

(4) Determine if identified deployability issues can be corrected before the RLD.

(5) Obtain applicable waivers for any deployability issues.

(6) If the NRA identifies an issue that will prevent mobilization, immediately report the issue to COMNAVRESFORCOM, via the applicable RCC/Wing/NSWG-11, and request mobilization cancellation using the COMNAVRESFORCOM cancellation tracker discussed in chapter 6.

(7) Track follow-up appointments to ensure the RC Sailor meets all screening requirements.

(8) NRA commanding officers (CO) may direct Inactive Duty Training (IDT), AT, and Active Duty for Training (ADT) periods to complete mobilization screening. After an RC Sailor is identified for mobilization, the NRA CO is authorized to exercise control of IDT, AT (not available for Voluntary Training Unit (VTU) members), and ADT periods to ensure mobilization screening is complete. The NRA CO and the unit CO will coordinate use of IDT and AT periods to support both mobilization readiness and operational support, with the understanding that preparing for mobilization takes priority. If AT/ADT funds are unavailable due to short-fused mobilizations near the end of the fiscal year, immediately notify the appropriate RCC/Wing.

(9) Within 60 days of verbal notification (RC1 IMS code), complete the Expeditionary Medical and Dental Screening for Individual Augmentee and Support Assignments to Overseas Contingency Operations (NAVMED 1300/4). Update the member's IMS code to RC2 when checklist is completed. Some items on the NAVMED 1300/4 cannot be completed until closer to the member's RLD. These items are exceptions to the RC2 requirement but shall be completed prior to deployment. They include:

- (a) Physical Health Assessment (PHA) via DD 2766 within 6 months of deployment.
- (b) Pre-deployment neurocognitive assessments within 12 months of deployment.
- (c) Pre-deployment Health Assessment (PDHA) via DD 2795 within 60 days of deployment.
- (d) HIV Antibody test within 120 days of deployment.
- (e) Negative pregnancy test within 30 days of deployment.
- (f) 180 days supply of required long-term medicine.
- (g) Dental exam within 90 days of deployment if the member is Class I/II.

(10) Ensure the Command Individual Augmentation Coordinator (CIAC) explains the CIAC program, resources, and responsibilities to the mobilizing RC Sailor and his/her family

prior to mobilization. Maintain an effective CIAC program, current IA grams, and applicable instruction.

(11) Monitor command message traffic and the Navy and Marine Corps Mobilization Processing System (NMCMPMS) on a weekly basis for orders or modifications and provide copies to the RC Sailors.

(12) RC Sailors identified for mobilization shall remain in their current status unless precluded by other Navy policies and laws until their RLD. NRA COs shall ensure that RC Sailors are not processed for Administrative Separation (ADSEP) due to unsatisfactory participation/performance without COMNAVRESFORCOM (N35) approval. NRA COs shall utilize the 6-month probationary period per references (b) and (f) to the maximum extent possible for enlisted personnel. RC Sailors failing to report on their mobilization RLD shall be handled per references (g) and (h). Upon issuance of orders or orders modification, review the entire orders for additional requirements or special instructions, such as the need for a passport or visa.

(13) Requests to transfer to the Individual Ready Reserve (IRR), retire, or resign submitted prior to identification for mobilization (R##) may be approved. NRAs shall ensure that those members whose IRR requests must be approved by COMNAVRESFORCOM (N1) receive the Administrative Action Pending (AAP) MAS code while awaiting adjudication to ensure that they are not ordered to mobilize while the request is pending. Requests to transfer to the IRR, retire, or resign submitted after identification for mobilization (R##) will be disapproved or scheduled to take effect after the mobilization is complete.

(14) Monitor the weekly "RC2 Delinquency Report" published by COMNAVRESFORCOM (N35) to track members whose screening is incomplete after more than 60 days from verbal notification. NRA COs shall make every effort to resolve delinquencies as soon as possible.

(15) Ensure the RC Sailor possesses an activated Government Travel Credit Card (GTCC), either Standard or Restricted Card. If the RC Sailor is not eligible for a GTCC, the NRA shall inform COMNAVRESFORCOM (N35) of the issue for coordination with COMUSFLTFORCOM for further guidance.

(16) Ensure section 1 of the Expeditionary Screening Checklist (NAVPERS 1300/22) is completed.

c. Reserve Unit Commanding Officers or Officers in Charge shall:

(1) Coordinate and assist NRAs to ensure RC Sailors complete initial mobilization screening.

(2) Coordinate IDT and AT periods with the NRA to ensure mobilization screening is completed.

(3) Reserve unit COs or OICs ensure RC Sailor receives detaching fitness report (FITREP)/evaluation (EVAL).

d. Reserve Sailors shall:

(1) Notify their unit chain of command and Navy Operational Support Center (NAVOPSPTCEN) mobilization officer of any potential reason for possible deployment delay/cancellation.

(2) Schedule mobilization screening requirements with the NRA. COMNAVRESFORCOM authorizes the use of IDT and AT to complete all screening requirements.

(3) Report any change to medical, dental, or family care plan status immediately to the NRA.

(4) Enroll in TRICARE and update Defense Enrollment Eligibility Reporting System region/dependency data to allow for necessary mobilization medical and dental screening. RC Sailors and their families may enroll in TRICARE up to 180 days prior to mobilization or as soon as they receive mobilization orders, whichever comes later.

(5) Schedule additional and follow-up appointments to complete screening requirements and correct any deployability issues that were identified during screening.

(6) Ensure their family is ready for the mobilization and has the contact information for the CIAC and ombudsman.

(7) Schedule Deployment Readiness Training (DRT) via the Yellow Ribbon Reintegration Program Website (YRRP) or through coordination with the NAVOPSPTCEN.

CHAPTER 3
FINAL MOBILIZATION SCREENING

3-1. Overview. Final mobilization screening should occur on the day RC Sailors report to their NRA as annotated on their mobilization orders. This screening should be primarily administrative and serve as a “last look.” Prior to this date, all deployability issues should have been identified and appropriate action taken to resolve the issues, or a mobilization cancellation request should have been sent to COMNAVRESFORCOM (N35).

3-2. Final Mobilization Screening

a. NRAs shall:

(1) Verify in Navy Marine Corps Mobilization Processing System (NMCMPMS) that no additional mobilization orders or order modifications have been received.

(2) Formally endorse the Sailor’s orders. A reporting and detaching endorsement is required on all mobilization orders in accordance with Joint Travel Regulations guidance. Detaching endorsement should be dated effective the day the member departs for Expeditionary Combat Readiness Center (ECRC).

(3) Screen administrative and medical/dental records using reference (e), to ensure all required documents are appropriately filed in records. Ensure required waivers have been obtained and filed in records accompanying the RC Sailor to ECRC.

Note: ECRC requires all RC Sailors to provide all Expeditionary Screening Checklists completed by the NRA.

(4) Ensure all screening checklists are complete and filed in the Mobilization Package which will accompany RC Sailors to ECRC.

(5) Ensure the NRA CO verifies completion and signs for all line items required on reference (e). If omitted, the NRA CO must annotate the reason the requirement is incomplete. The NRA CO is required to sign a Medical Suitability Certification (NAVPERS 1300/21) and Expeditionary Screening Checklist (NAVPERS 1300/22). If the NRA CO is not available, the NRA executive officer (XO) or senior enlisted leader (SEL) may sign for the CO. This final check shall not be delegated to the NRA mobilization officer or other staff outside of the XO and SEL.

(6) Call ECRC if the NRA is uncertain as to whether a suitability issue may result in disqualification during screening at ECRC, or if the NRA will be unable to complete any part of an Expeditionary Screening Checklist.

(7) Inform COMNAVRESFORCOM (N35) and ECRC if an RC Sailor will not report to the assigned ECRC as directed in mobilization orders for any reason.

b. Reserve Unit Commanding Officers or Officers in Charge shall ensure the RC Sailor receives a detaching FITREP/EVAL, per reference (h). Per reference (i), this requirement is waived for RC Sailors mobilizing as part of a commissioned unit whose reporting senior will remain the same during the mobilization.

3-3. Mobilization Package. NRAs are required to keep member's mobilization packages (COMNAVRESFORINST 3060.7D, 3-3) from RC1-RD2 on file:

a. A NAVPERS 1300/21 and NAVPERS 1300/22 fully completed and signed by the NRA CO.

b. NAVMED 1300/4. The NRA CO is required to verify that the checklists are complete. Any requirement left blank should be annotated with the reason for not completing the requirement.

c. Endorsed Mobilization Orders. Endorsed for reporting and detaching to and from NRA.

d. Medical and dental records. Ensure laboratory examinations, x-rays, and other important documentation is complete.

e. Copy of online completion certificates for all required pre-mobilization courses or by Fleet Management & Planning System/NSIPS training summary.

f. Copy of detaching FITREP/EVAL, if required.

CHAPTER 4
DEMOBILIZATION AND DEACTIVATION

4-1. Demobilization. Per reference (a), demobilization is a two-step process consisting of demobilization at ECRC and deactivation at the NRA. ECRC will ensure any post-deployment screening that was not completed in theater is completed. RC Sailors who fail medical out-processing may be retained on active duty until their physical condition is fully evaluated and resolved per applicable instructions.

4-2. Deactivation

a. NRA responsibilities for the deactivation process are provided in reference (a).

b. In addition to requirements in reference (a), NRAs shall:

(1) Ensure the appropriate administrative and medical support is available to the RC Sailors returning from mobilization after being released from ECRC. This may require NRA personnel to be available to check-in a returning RC Sailor on a non-drill weekend. COMNAVRESFORCOM expects RC Sailors to report back to their NRAs immediately following demobilization at ECRC. However, there may be occasions when it is appropriate for RC Sailors to wait until after terminal leave to report back to their NRA. This situation is not routine and should be coordinated between ECRC and the NRA.

(2) Determine when an RC Sailor intends to start drilling again. COMNAVRESFORCOM permits the maximum use of authorized absences (4 months, extendable to 6 in accordance with RESPERSMAN article 1570-010) to allow RC Sailors time to reintegrate into their civilian employment and family.

(3) Determine when an RC Sailor's terminal leave is expected to end. On this date, verify that the appropriate Personnel Support Detachment (PSD) completes the active duty loss transaction. Once NSIPS reflects the RD1 active duty loss IMS code, update the IMS code to RD2, indicating the RC Sailor has reported back to the NRA and completed the deactivation process.

(4) Arrange for travel from the NRA to the RC Sailor's home of record.

(5) Ensure all post-deployment examinations and assessments are scheduled and completed per current guidance.

c. RC Sailors shall:

(1) Contact their NRA after reporting to ECRC in order to coordinate the RC Sailor's report back to the NRA.

- (2) Assist the NRA in arranging travel from the NRA to the RC Sailor's home of record.
- (3) Complete deactivation process at the NRA prior to departing on terminal leave.
- (4) RC Sailors may request for post-deployment drill respite per MILPERSMAN 1050-272.
- (5) RC Sailors are eligible to participate in the Returning Warriors Workshop, sponsored by the YRRP, if desired.

4-3. Demobilization as a result of Misconduct or Suspected Misconduct. On occasion, RC Sailors will commit misconduct or be suspected of committing misconduct. In situations where misconduct or suspected misconduct is minor, and the member has already reached the ultimate duty station, the member's commander or CO should adjudicate the matter in theater. For minor misconduct committed at a temporary duty intermediate stop (I-stop), CO, ECRC should adjudicate the matter. For alleged misconduct that is not minor, meaning it appears more appropriately adjudicated at a court-martial, the RC Sailor should return to ECRC Norfolk (Warrior Transition Program Sembach will ordinarily be waived or postponed by CO, ECRC). If CO, ECRC determines the matter may need to be adjudicated at a court-martial following the conclusion of the investigation process, ECRC will place the RC Sailor on legal hold. Navy Region Mid-Atlantic will normally convene the court-martial.

CHAPTER 5
SPECIAL CASES BOARDS (SCB) FOR DELAYS, DEFERMENTS, AND EXEMPTIONS
(DDE)

5-1. Overview. RC Sailors identified for mobilization who have significant personal, legal, medical, transportation, or other issues that could affect their mobilization, or require special consideration, should request a SCB. Appendix B of reference (a) governs SCBs and provides specifics on responsibilities, membership, and procedures for requesting a SCB. Additional guidance and SCB criteria are provided on the COMNAVRESFORCOM (N35) Website.

5-2. Delays, Deferments, and Exemptions

a. Per reference (a), NRA COs may authorize mobilization delays for up to 3 calendar days (i.e., Saturday-Monday). If the NRA CO grants a 3-day delay, the NRA shall notify ECRC and COMNAVRESFORCOM (N35). RC Sailors must report to ECRC no later than the Tuesday morning after their original Friday RLD in order to complete activation processing on time. NRA COs should be judicious in granting 3-day delays.

b. Per reference (a), COMNAVRESFORCOM (N35) may authorize a delay of up to 30 days. NRAs requesting delays beyond 3 days should not automatically assume COMNAVRESFORCOM will grant the 30-day delay. Mobilizations have very tight training tracks and a significant delay could result in an unacceptable gap to a mission by weeks or months. NRAs should make delay requests as early as possible.

c. Delays greater than 30 days or requests for mobilization exemption are reviewed and authorized by COMNAVPERSCOM, Reserve Personnel Administration Division (PERS-91).

d. Deferments are extended delays in reporting for active duty of 60 or more days and generally do not exceed 6 months in duration. Deferments are approved by PERS-91. If an RC Sailor is granted a deferment by PERS-91, COMNAVRESFORCOM N35 will typically source the member into that same billet the next time it becomes available.

e. Exemptions are situations where delay or deferment does not apply and authorized by PERS-91. RC members unable to mobilize will normally be transferred to the Standby Reserve, administratively separated, or retired (if eligible) in accordance with reference (a).

5-3. Special Cases Boards

a. Per reference (a), at a minimum, the SCB panel will be comprised of:

- (1) Line Officer (President);
- (2) Judge Advocate General Corps Officer;

- (3) Chaplain;
- (4) Board Recorder (member of the NRA staff).

Note: The NRA CO shall not be a member of the SCB panel. If the NRA is located in an isolated geographic area, making judge advocate general or chaplain attendance impractical, video teleconference or telephone conference may be used to complete the SCB.

b. Following the SCB, the President of the SCB shall submit the board findings and recommendations to the NRA CO. At a minimum, the following shall be submitted:

(1) Letter from the NRA SCB president, containing the SCB summary, findings, and recommendations. In the event the SCB fails to come to a majority consensus, the SCB president has the authority to make the final recommendation.

(2) Copy of mobilization orders.

(3) All supporting documentation submitted to the SCB.

Note: Examples of a SCB letter and NRA endorsement are provided on the COMNAVRESFORCOM (N35) Website.

c. The NRA CO may choose to concur or not to concur with the SCB's recommendation. The NRA CO shall endorse the SCB package and provide it to COMNAVPERSCOM (PERS-91) and provide a courtesy copy to the applicable echelon 4 command and COMNAVRESFORCOM (N35).

d. If required, COMNAVPERSCOM (PERS-91) will schedule a separate higher-level SCB that will review the NRA SCB package and make the final determination on the request.

e. Once COMNAVPERSCOM (PERS-91) adjudicates the SCB, they will inform the applicable echelon 4 command, COMNAVRESFORCOM (N35), and COMNAVPERSCOM (PERS-46) on the final decision and direct action as appropriate.

CHAPTER 6
MOBILIZATION CANCELLATIONS

6-1. Overview. When the NRA determines that an RC Sailor will be unable to execute a mobilization, the NRA shall formally request mobilization cancellation via the COMNAVRESFORCOM Cancellation Portal. NRAs will route cancellation requests to COMNAVRESFORCOM (N35) via the applicable echelon 4 command.

6-2. Responsibilities

a. COMNAVRESFORCOM (N35) shall:

- (1) Approve or disapprove mobilization cancellations as appropriate.
- (2) Determine whether the cancellation could have been prevented through standard readiness reporting processes.
- (3) If a mobilization cancellation is approved, coordinate the mobilization order cancellation with COMUSFLTFORCOM and COMNAVPERSCOM.
- (4) Post a weekly Cancellation Report on the N35 Website, listing the approved cancellations from the preceding week. In the case of a mobilization cancellation due to a Sailor's failure to disclose a known medical or dental condition, this report is the official notification of final determination by COMNAVRESFORCOM N9.
- (5) Ensure IMS code is updated in NSIPS to complete the cancellation.
- (6) Identify a fall-out replacement RC Sailor to fill the mission. Coordinate with COMUSFLTFORCOM to adjust the training track to meet required verbal notification timelines.

b. COMNAVRESFORCOM (N9) shall:

- (1) Review requests for cancellation for medical/dental reasons within 2 business days and recommend to COMNAVRESFORCOM (N35) whether to approve the cancellation.
- (2) Determine whether the cancellation could have been prevented through regular screening of medical/dental records, to include all electronic and VA records.

c. Echelon 4 Commands shall:

- (1) Review cancellation requests for their assigned NRAs and verify that appropriate documents are uploaded to support cancellation within 2 business days of NRA submission. If supporting documentation is not uploaded to the COMNAVRESFORCOM cancellation portal within 2 business days, the cancellation request will be rejected.

(2) Concur with cancellation request, request additional documents, or deny cancellation request.

(3) Ensure the NRA processes the RC Sailor for ADSEP, submits Medical Retention Review (MRR) packages, or completes other administrative action for RC Sailors cancelled from mobilization as may be required by applicable guidance.

(4) Ensure appropriate staff members have access to the COMNAVRESFORCOM Cancellation Portal. Access can be obtained by contacting COMNAVRESFORCOM (N35).

c. NRAs shall:

(1) Complete the online form requesting cancellation and describe the reason for the cancellation request.

(2) Upload documents required to justify the cancellation request to the cancellation tracker. Medical documentation must be submitted directly to COMNAVRESFORCOM (N9) via the applicable echelon 4 command (N9).

(3) Track approval of the cancellation request and ensure appropriate cancellation notifications occur.

Note: Do NOT assume the cancellation request will be approved. The NRA shall ensure the cancellation request is tracked through all levels of approval until COMNAVRESFORCOM (N35) provides final adjudication of the request and cancellation orders are issued. Do not inform the sailor of a cancellation until it is approved by COMNAVRESFORCOM.

(4) If within 3 days of the ECRC report date, inform ECRC by phone/email that a mobilization cancellation request has been submitted for the RC Sailor. The ECRC command duty officer (CDO) and assistant CDO numbers are (757) 763-8640 and (757) 438-3375, respectively. ECRC can also be contacted via email at usff_ecrc_nrfk_n00p@navy.mil and ecrc_nrfk_n33@navy.mil.

(5) Process ADSEP, submit MRR packages, or complete other administrative action for RC Sailors cancelled from mobilization as may be required by applicable guidance. If cancellation is due to an RC Sailor not extending his/her Expiration of Obligated Service (EOS) to support mobilization, the member will be separated at EOS in accordance with RESPERSMAN article 1300-080. If cancellation is due to the member's failure to disclose a pre-existing, deployment-limiting condition, the RC Sailor shall be immediately transferred to Standby Reserve-Inactive (S-2) status or processed for ADSEP.

(6) Ensure appropriate staff members have access to the COMNAVRESFORCOM Cancellation Portal. Access can be obtained by contacting COMNAVRESFORCOM (N35).

(7) Ensure the proper IMS or MAS code is entered into NSIPS after final adjudication of the mobilization cancellation by COMNAVRESFORCOM (N35).

6-3. Mission Cancellations. If the mission is no longer required to be performed and the mobilization requirement is cancelled, COMNAVRESFORCOM (N35) will work with the RC Sailor and BSO to determine if the RC Sailor will be released from mobilization or reassigned to another mobilization requirement.

6-4. Mobilization Recapitalization. This policy will prioritize personnel who were previously tagged but cancelled from their mobilizations.

- a. No fault mobilization cancellations such as sourcing errors, mission CANX (cancel), etc. will not apply.
- b. RC Sailors who have been properly sourced and are then subsequently cancelled from the mobilization requirement will be considered first for sourcing into the next available mobilization requirement.

6-5. Medical Non-Disclosure.

a. NRAs shall follow the process outlined below (figure 1) for drilling Reservists identified for mobilization (R##) and subsequently found medically or dentally unsuitable to mobilize or to continue on mobilization orders. This includes mobilization fallout that occur any time after the R## IMS code until the completion of the mobilization orders.

(1) If COMNAVRESFORCOM Force Medical (N9) classifies the mobilization cancellation as "UNPREVENTABLE" by determining that the RC Sailor did not know of the medical or dental condition prior to being found unsuitable for the mobilization, the NRA will process the Sailor in accordance with reference (j). NRAs shall make appropriate updates to the Sailor's MAS code immediately.

(2) If, after consultation with the Sailor's chain of command, COMNAVRESFORCOM (N9) classifies the mobilization cancellation as "PREVENTABLE" due to the Sailor failing to disclose a known medical or dental condition, the NRA CO shall ensure that the Sailor is immediately assigned the "AAP" MAS code and initiate the process to transfer the Sailor to Standby Reserve-Inactive (USNR-S2) status in accordance with reference (j). NRAs shall, therefore:

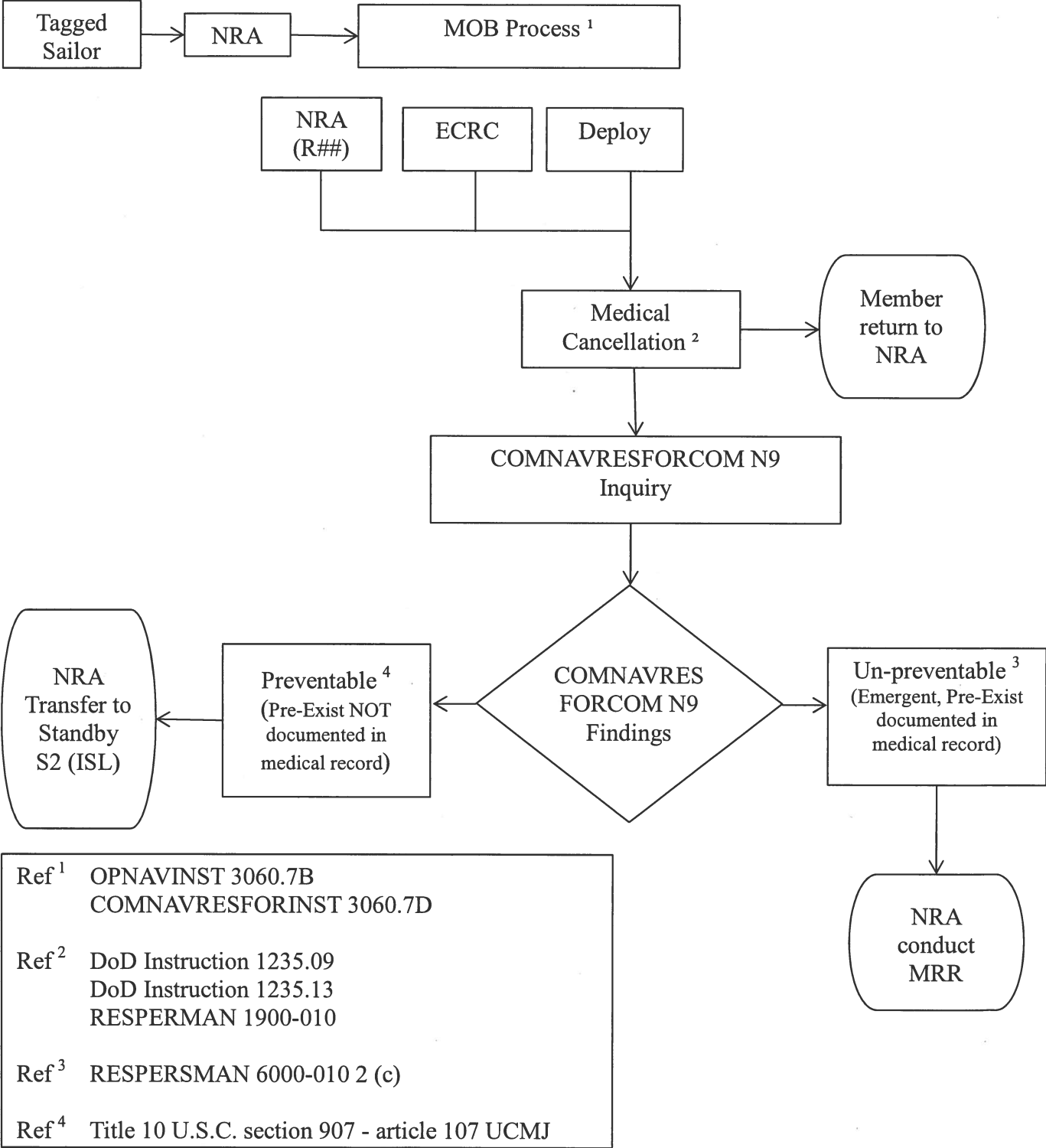
(a) Generate orders to USNR-S2 indicating "medically or dentally unfit to mobilize" as the reason for transfer;

(b) Complete an NSIPS strength loss transaction to the Individual Ready Reserve-Active Status Pool (IRR-ASP); and,

(c) Immediately contact COMNAVPERSCOM (PERS-93) to coordinate the transfer of the Sailor to USNR-S2. NRAs shall refer to reference (j) for additional administrative actions prior to transferring the Sailor to USNR-S2.

(3) Per reference (1), a member of the Standby Reserve may request to affiliate with the Ready Reserve, through the recruiting process, when the original reason for transfer to the Standby Reserve no longer exists.

FIGURE 1 FAILURE TO DISCLOSE FLOWCHART



Ref¹ OPNAVINST 3060.7B
 COMNAVRESFORINST 3060.7D

Ref² DoD Instruction 1235.09
 DoD Instruction 1235.13
 RESPERMAN 1900-010

Ref³ RESPERSMAN 6000-010 2 (c)

Ref⁴ Title 10 U.S.C. section 907 - article 107 UCMJ

APPENDIX A
USEFUL LINKS

COMUSFLTFORCOM IA Website

<http://www.public.navy.mil/ia/pages/index.aspx>

COMNAVRESFORCOM Website (CAC required)

<https://private.navyreserve.navy.mil/Pages/default.aspx>

COMNAVRESFORCOM (N35) Website (CAC required)

<https://private.navyreserve.navy.mil/cnrfc/N-Codes/N3/Shared%20Documents/N35.aspx>

COMNAVRESFORCOM “Volunteer to Mobilize”/Cancellation Portal (CAC required)

<https://private.navyreserve.navy.mil/cnrfc/n-codes/n3/mobilizationportal/default.aspx>

Mobilization Process Descriptions (ProcessQuik)

<https://private.navyreserve.navy.mil/sites/processquik/N3/N35/Pages/default.aspx>

Navy-Marine Corps Mobilization Processing System (download orders) via BOL:

<https://www.bol.navy.mil>

ECRC

<http://www.public.navy.mil/NECC/ecrc/Pages/default.aspx>

Yellow Ribbon Reintegration Web site

<http://www.yellowribbon.mil/yrrp/>

APPENDIX B
ABBREVIATIONS

AC	Active Component	MRRS	Medical Readiness Reporting System
ADSEP	Administrative Separation	MTF	Military Treatment Facility
ADT	Active Duty for Training	NMCMPS	Navy and Marine Corps Mobilization Processing System
AHLTA	Armed Forces Health Longitudinal Technology Application	NRA	Navy Reserve Activities
ASP	Active Status Pool	NSIPS	Navy Standard Integrated Personnel System
AT	Annual Training	OHSU	Operational Health Support Units
BSO	Billet Sourcing Officer	PHDA	Pre-Deployment Health Assessment
CIAC	Command Individual Augmentation Coordinator	PSC	Personnel Support Detachment
DRT	Deployment Readiness Training	RC	Reserve Component
ECRC	Expeditionary Combat Readiness Center	RCC	Reserve Component Command
EMF	Expeditionary Medical Facility	RLD	Ready Load Date
EOS	Expiration of Obligated Service	SCB	Special Cases Board
IMS	Individual Mobilization Status	STR	Service Treatment Record
IRR	Individual Ready Reserve	VA	Veterans Affairs
MAS	Manpower Availability Status	VTU	Voluntary Training Unit
MRR	Medical Retention Review	YRRP	Yellow Ribbon Reintegration Program

APPENDIX C
DEFINITIONS

Activation. The ordering of units and individual members of the RC to active duty (other than for training), with or without their consent, pursuant to authority under Title 10 U.S.C., granted to the President, the Congress or the Secretaries of the Military Departments.

Billet Sourcing Officer (BSO). The primary point of contact responsible for sourcing an assigned mobilization requirement (e.g., COMNAVRESFORCOM (N35). Sources unrestricted mobilization requirements and the Information Dominance Corps BSO sources Intelligence Officers in restricted requirements).

COMUSFLTFORCOM Individual Augmentee (IA) Portal. A Department of Defense (DoD) computer system. It is a world-wide accessible and independent database designed and administered by COMUSFLTFORCOM to manage, process, and report on all IAs.

Contingencies or Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO): Previously known as the Global War on Terror (GWOT). Those operations that are conducted as authorized under Executive Order 13223 and Presidential Proclamation 7463, in response to the Declaration of National Emergency, by Reason of Certain Terrorist Acts on the World Trade Center, and the Pentagon, and the continuing and immediate threat of further attacks on the United States.

Daily Notification (R##) Report. A list of all RC Sailors who have been identified for mobilization (currently have an R## IMS code) that directs NRAs to verbally notify the RC Sailor of his or her mobilization.

Deactivation. Per CJCSI 1301.01F, deactivation is the release from active duty.

Deferment. Deferment is an extended delay in reporting for active duty of 60 or more days and generally does not exceed 6 months in duration. Deferments approved by COMNAVPERSCOM, Reserve Personnel Administration Division (PERS-91) will normally require cancellation of orders or issuance of demobilization orders. If an RC Sailor is granted a deferment by PERS-91, COMNAVRESFORCOM N35 will typically source the member into that same billet the next time it becomes available.

Delay. An RC Sailor may request a delay in reporting for mobilization if he/she believes that a significant personal, legal, medical, transportation or other problem could affect their mobilization. NRA COs may authorize a delay in reporting up to 3 days. COMNAVRESFORCOM (N35) may authorize a delay of up to 30 days.

Demobilization. Demobilization is the process of transitioning from a conflict situation or from a wartime military establishment and defense-based civilian economy to a peacetime configuration while maintaining national security and economic vitality. Demobilization

includes returning mobilized RC Sailors to their former status by processing for discharge or release from active duty.

Expeditionary Combat Readiness Center (ECRC). The primary enabler of mobilization/demobilization processing for RC personnel, responsible for assignment, operations, and policy.

Exemption. Exemption is a situation where delay or deferment does not apply. Exemptions approved by COMNAVPERSCOM (PERS-91) will require cancellation of orders or issuance of demobilization orders. RC members unable to mobilize will normally be transferred to the Standby Reserve, administratively separated, or retired (if eligible) in line with reference (a).

Individual Ready Reserve (IRR). A manpower pool consisting of individuals who have had some training or who have served previously in the AC or in the Selected Reserve (SELRES) and may have some period of their Military Service Obligation (MSO) or contractual obligation remaining or have fulfilled their MSO or contractual obligation but voluntarily remain in the IRR. The IRR is composed of the active status pool and the VTU. Current Navy policy does not allow involuntary mobilization of IRR members.

Individual Augmentee (IA). A United States military member assigned to a specific unit and billet for the purpose of filling in for, or augmenting, members of that unit. IAs can be used to fill manpower shortages or when an individual with specialized knowledge or skill set is required. As a result, IAs can include members from any branch of service.

Mobilization. Mobilization is the process of assembling and organizing national resources to support national objectives in time of war or other emergencies. Mobilization includes assembling and organizing personnel and material for active duty military forces, activating the RC (including Federalizing the National Guard), extending terms of service, surging, and mobilizing the industrial base and training bases, and bringing the Military Services to a state of readiness for war or other national emergency.

Mobilization Involuntary. The process of ordering a member of the RC to active duty without his or her consent under Title 10, U.S. Code Sections 12301(a), 12302, 12304, 12304a, or 12304b. Mobilization volunteers may still be ordered to active duty under involuntary orders.

Mobilization Voluntary. The process of ordering a member of the RC to active duty with his/her consent under section 12301(d) of Title 10, U.S. Code.

Navy and Marine Corps Mobilization Processing System (NMCMP). A system of web-enabled software used to coordinate, document, track, and report the following: Contingency manpower requirements, AC/RC sourcing decisions, identification, order writing, activation, mobilization, and demobilization of Navy RC Sailors.

Navy Reserve Activity (NRA). All commands that have administrative control of RC Sailors (NAVOPSPTCENs, Squadrons, etc.). NRAs are responsible for the verbal notification, activation, and processing of members identified for mobilization. Additionally, NRAs assist ECRC in completing the de-mobilization process.

Notification. Initial verbal notification informing an RC Sailor that he/she has been identified for mobilization. Initial verbal notification is conducted verbally via telephone or in person. Written and electronic media do not constitute verbal notification and may only be used to supplement or provide additional information concerning the mobilization.

Ready Load Date (RLD). The initial I-Stop listed in the mobilization orders. On the RLD, the RC Sailor reports to the NRA for final screening, orders endorsement, and transportation to ECRC.

Selected Reserve (SELRES). Those units and individuals within the Ready Reserve designated by their respective services and approved by the Joint Chiefs of Staff as so essential to initial wartime missions that they have priority over all other Reserves. SELRES are in an active status, drill for pay and participate in required annual training.

Selected Reserve Unit. A group or detachment of one or more individuals organized, equipped, and trained to serve on active duty.

Special Cases Board (SCB). A board convened upon request of an RC Sailor who has been identified for mobilization and believes he/she has significant personal, legal, medical, transportation or other problems that could affect mobilization.

Tagging. The act of issuing an R## IMS code in NSIPS. This officially identifies an RC Sailor for mobilization and communicates to COMNAVPERSCOM that the member is "ready" for orders.

Tasking Letter. A memorandum from OPNAV to COMUSFLTFORCOM directing COMNAVRESFORCOM to initiate a recall to active duty in support of requested mobilization requirements that have been approved by the joint staff. It must be issued prior to mobilization orders being generated by COMNAVPERSCOM.

APPENDIX D
N35 BUSINESS RULES

1. The following business rules apply to all RC mobilization requirements:

a. Medical/Dental. All RC Sailors with a medical or dental issue that precludes mobilization shall immediately notify their CO and work with their NRA to resolve the issue. NRAs shall ensure individual MAS codes reflect current medical and dental readiness.

b. PFA Failure. When an RC Sailor fails a Physical Fitness Assessment, they shall be given the MPT (Member failed most recent PFA) MAS code in NSIPS. This input will disqualify a member from being mobilized. If a member fails a PFA after being identified for mobilization, a cancellation request shall be submitted by the NRA to COMNAVRESFORCOM. COMNAVRESFORCOM will process the cancellation request with U.S. Fleet Forces Command and source the member into the next rotation of the mobilization billet under the mobilization recapitalization policy.

c. ADSW, ADT, Recall, etc. RC Sailors may accept long-term active-duty orders (i.e. ADSW, ADT, recall, etc.), but mobilization orders take precedence over other orders. As a result, a member serving on other orders may still be identified and mobilized, possibly resulting in modification to existing orders.

d. Exchanges/Swaps. Personnel identified for mobilization (R## IMS code) are not allowed to exchange or swap their identified Noble Eagle mission for another Noble Eagle mission or have another person take their place on the mobilization. COMNAVRESFORCOM (N35) may waive this rule for commissioned units mobilizing as a unit, provided that the swap conforms to SECDEF mandated notification requirements.

e. Delay/Deferment/Exemption (DDE). Personnel identified for mobilization (R## IMS code) who desire a delay, deferment, or exemption must request adjudication as set forth in reference (a) and chapter 5.

f. IRR Volunteers. Members of the IRR shall affiliate with the VTU prior to volunteering for mobilization.

g. Restricted/Unrestricted Requirements. Unless absolutely required, personnel from the unrestricted population will not be identified to fill restricted mobilization billets. Conversely, personnel from the restricted population will not be identified to fill unrestricted mobilization billets, unless absolutely required. Members of the restricted population must obtain their BSO's written approval prior to volunteering for mobilizations outside of their restricted mobilization population.

That permission will not normally be given unless the RC Sailor has already mobilized to a restricted mobilization requirement and is seeking to do a subsequent mobilization outside of the community.

h. Failure to Report for Mobilization Screening. RC Sailors who fail to report for mobilization screening can cause significant mission gaps. NRAs shall:

(1) Ensure RC Sailors are not processed for Administrative Separation (ADSEP) due to unsatisfactory participation/performance.

(2) Notify COMNAVRESFORCOM (N35) prior to drafting any adverse EVALs. An adverse report will preclude the member from executing mobilization.

(3) Schedule RC Sailors for involuntary AT to complete mobilization screening.

(4) Assign RC Sailors who fail to show for AT orders the RUA IMS code (NRA verbally contacted RC Sailor identified for mobilization, but RC Sailor did not report as ordered). RC Sailors shall remain in a pay status until their ready load date and be processed per reference (g).

(5) Notify COMNAVRESFORCOM (N35) that member failed to report for AT and provide copy of NAVPERS 1070/613 (page-13).

Note: Should the RC Sailor who failed to report for mobilization screening decide to report for the mobilization, he/she will proceed to execute the mission with a delayed timeline.

i. Failure to Report for Mobilization. RC Sailors who fail to report for mobilization can cause significant mission gaps.

(1) RC Sailors who fail to show for their ready load date and demonstrate intent to not mobilize shall be processed as a deserter in accordance with reference (g).

(2) RC Sailors who fail to show for their ready load date, but in the opinion of the NRA CO did not demonstrate intent to not mobilize shall be given 30 days to report before being processed as a deserter.

APPENDIX E
UNRESTRICTED POPULATION

1. Any Navy RC Sailor who is NOT part of the restricted population (i.e., managed community, deploying unit, or mobilization-exempt unit) is considered part of the unrestricted population and may fill an unrestricted mobilization billet.

a. The following officer designators are examples of the types needed to fill unrestricted mobilization requirements:

1105	Unrestricted Line Officers	1325	Naval Flight Officers
1115	Surface Warfare Officers	1515	Aerospace Engineering Duty Officers
1125	Submarine Warfare Officers	1525	AEDO - Aviation Maintenance
1145	Explosive Ordnance Disposal Officers	1665	Strategic Sealift Officers
1205	Human Resources Officers	6335	Aviation Maintenance LDOs
1305	Unrestricted Line Officers- Aviation	6415	Administration LDOs
1315	Pilots	6495	Security LDOs

b. The following enlisted ratings are examples of the type often needed to fill unrestricted mobilization billets:

AB	Aviation Boatswain's Mates	EA	Engineering Aides
AC	Air Traffic Controllers	EM	Electrician's Mates
AD	Aviation Machinist's Mates	EO	Equipment Operators
AE	Aviation Electrician's Mates	EOD	Explosive Ordnance Disposal Techs
AM	Aviation Structural Mechanics	ET	Electronics Technicians
AS	Aviation Support Equipment Techs	FC	Fire Controlmen
AT	Aviation Electronics Techs	GM	Gunner's Mates
AW	Aviation Warfare Systems Operators	IC	Interior Communications Electricians
AZ	Aviation Maintenance Admin	LS	Logistics Specialists
BM	Boatswain's Mates	MA	Masters-at-Arms
BU	Builders	MM	Machinist's Mates
CE	Construction Electricians	OS	Operations Specialists
CM	Construction Mechanics	PS	Personnel Specialists
CMDCM	Command Master Chiefs	UT	Utilitiesmen
CS	Culinary Specialists	YN	Yeomen
DC	Damage Controlmen		

Note: The above list of designators and ratings is not all inclusive; other designators and ratings not listed are also considered part of the unrestricted population. The type of designator or rating needed to fill unrestricted mobilization billets is based on the specifications of each particular billet. Some designators and ratings are required more often than others. Ultimately, this is because mobilization billets are constantly in flux, as existing requirements are cancelled or emergent requirements are added.

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c. Sourcing Business Rules. The following rules apply specifically to the unrestricted population.

(1) Volunteers. Qualified volunteers will be used for mobilization assignments before a non-volunteer is used. Sailors are permitted and encouraged to volunteer for mobilization. COMNAVRESFORCOM encourages Sailors to inform their unit chains-of-command, but a unit CO's permission is not required for an unrestricted population Sailor to volunteer for mobilization.

(2) Non-volunteer Order of Precedence. Non-volunteers will be sourced randomly based on designator/rating, pay grade, security clearance, and other qualifying factors. However, under COMNAVRESFORCOM's mobilization recapitalization policy, Reservists previously tagged for mobilization and subsequently cancelled, deferred, or waived due to member's request/fault will automatically move to top precedence for future mobilization.

(3) O4 and below officers in the 1315 and 1325 designators can only be mobilized for aviation requirements. For example, a 1315 O3 could not volunteer for a mobilization that is advertised for any 1050 officer, as such a job would not be utilizing their unique qualifications. O5 and O6 13XX officers are encouraged to volunteer for any mobilization which matches rank. The above mentioned sourcing procedures are subject to change based on current inventory of aviators and the number of mobilization requirements.

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APPENDIX F
RESTRICTED POPULATION

1. The restricted population consists of personnel from managed communities, deploying units, and mobilization-exempt units. Personnel who are part of the restricted population are sourced into restricted mobilization billets per the business rules as established by their chains-of-command and NOT per the unrestricted population sourcing business rules included in appendix E. Needs of the Navy preclude this appendix and will allow the sourcing from the restricted populations, if all other options are exhausted. Personnel released by community BSO may mobilize outside of assigned community.

a. The following personnel are part of the restricted population and may fill restricted MOB billets:

Bureau of Medicine and Surgery (BUMED)	Medical Corps Officers (2105), Dental Corps Officers (2205), Medical Service Corps Officers (2305), Nurse Corps Officers (2905), and Hospital Corpsmen (HM)
Civil Engineering Corps (CEC)	5105 Officers
Commander, Naval Air Forces Reserve (COMNAVAIRFOR)	Personnel assigned to COMNAVAIRFOR-designated units
Defense Logistics Agency (DLA)	Personnel assigned to DLA-designated units
Engineering Duty Officers (EDO)	1445 and 1465 Officers
Health Services Augmentation Program (HSAP)	Hospital Corpsmen (HM) supporting Marine Corps mobilizations
Information Warfare Community (IWC)	Meteorology Officers (1805), Information Warfare Officers (1815), Information Professional Officers (1825), Intelligence Officers (1835), Aerographer's Mates (AG), Cryptologic Technicians (CT), Intelligence Specialists (IS), and Information Systems Technicians (IT)
Legal	Judge Advocates General (2505) and Legalmen (LN)
Naval Special Warfare Group 11 (NSWG 11)	Special Warfare Officers (1135), Special Warfare Operators (SO), Special Boat Operators (SB), and personnel assigned to NSWG 11-designated units
Public Affairs	Public Affairs Officers (1655) and Mass Communications Specialists (MC)
Religious Programs	Chaplain Corps Officers (1945, 4105) and Religious Programs Specialists (RP)
Supply Corps	Supply Officers (3105, 3165)
Mobile Tactical Operations Cell (MTOC)	Personnel assigned to MTOC-designated units
Coastal Riverine Groups (CRG)	Personnel assigned to CRG-designated units
Navy Expeditionary Logistics Support Group (NAVELSG)	NAVELSG-designated units

Naval Mobile Construction Battalions (NMCB)	NMCB-designated units
Joint Enabling Capabilities Command (JECC)	JECC-designated units
Navy Emergency Preparedness Liaison Officers (NEPLO)	NEPLO-designated units
Sub-Rescue	Sub-Rescue-designated units

b. Members who have any questions about whether they are included in one of the restricted groups listed above should contact their chain-of-command.