



IG Newsletter

Volume 3, Issue 1

October, 1999

I'm From the IG and I'm Here to Hep Yew

By Mrs Nancy H. Mantooth

PFC Smith has problems with his Section Sergeant. The man just doesn't understand what it's like to be young and broke. Smith's wife doesn't understand what it's like to be young and broke, either. Her constant grumbling is affecting Smith's performance. He really doesn't need the Sarge on his back, too. Finally, PFC Smith decides to go talk with the First Sergeant. Maybe he can get some relief that way. As he lifts his hand to knock on the door, what does he see? A sign - "IF YOU DON'T LIKE IT, CALL THE IG!"

SFC Snigglefritz, IG extraordinaire, has a soldier come to him with a complaint. His PAC has messed up his promotion again and won't fix it. SFC Snigglefritz has spoken with the PAC Supervisor and S1 in the past for other problems. They consistently demonstrate a less than cooperative attitude. This time he decides to bring in the Executive Officer for additional emphasis. MAJ Xelent refuses to talk with him, or assist him in any way. He even throws SFC Snigglefritz out of his office with a warning not to come back.

I'm from the IG and I'm here to help you.

continued on page 2

First Enlistment Single Soldiers with Minor Dependents

By SFC Robert A. Williams

This information was developed by the Fort Riley IG Office for Commanders, to explain and ensure regulatory compliance for the first term single soldier with minor dependents.

The Army has a regulation, AR 601-210, Regular Army and Army Reserve Enlistment Program, 28 February 1995 that covers the Army Enlistment Program. It defines the rules for a person who has given up custody of their child in order to become eligible for enlistment. An applicant must acknowledge, in writing, that their intent at the time of enlistment is not to enter the Army with the express intention of regaining custody after enlistment. Of course, we know that this does not happen on a regular basis, but it does happen.

Applicants are required to sign a form (DA 3286-69) which is a statement of understanding for persons having dependents in the custody of another. They are informed that if they regain custody of their child during their current enlistment term, they are in violation of the stated intent of their enlistment contract. They will be processed for separation (fraudulent entry) unless they can show cause, such as death or incapacity of the persons having custody.

Unmarried soldiers who executed a DA Form 3286-69 at the time of enlistment will be processed for separation, if custody of the child is regained by court decree, as provided by state law, or as a result of the child resuming residency with the soldier instead of the legal custodian. Because the applicant certified at the time of enlistment that the custody arrangement was to remain in full force and effect during the term of enlistment, the burden is on the soldier to demonstrate that the regaining of custody is not contrary to statements made at the time of enlistment.

First term soldiers who provide support for a dependent in the custody of another are authorized full BAH. The soldier must provide proof of support, i.e. court order, in order to qualify for the BAH.

The Inspector General has identified numerous instances where first-term soldiers violate these regulations. It is evident the Commanders, Finance, and Housing personnel are not aware of the stipulations surrounding these enlistment's. Some that have been identified are as follows:

A soldier arrives at his first duty station and requests permissive TDY to relocate his dependents. Is he authorized PTDY for this? Well, the answer is no.

continued on page 3

INSIDE THIS ISSUE

- 1 I'm From the IG and I'm Here to Hep Yew
- 1 First Enlistment Single Soldiers with Minor Dependents
- 3 Are You Allowed to Park There???
- 4 Sponsorship
- 5 Are You Internet Challenged?
- 6 Reenlistment Education Option, A Reenlistment Tool
- 6 Chapters and Separation Pay
- 7 Transportation Ethics

(I'm From the IG - Con't)

IGs aren't just picked out of thin air. Both officers and NCOs must have extensive troop time, complete all military training for their rank, and pass a comprehensive screening process by both their branch and the DAIG. The DAIG office passes individual records through a minimum of three people before the 3-Star Blessing is imparted. Then, each IG selectee attends a 3-week course (people have been known to flunk) at the IG School where policies, procedures, regulations, and all sorts of helpful tips are passed along. After reporting for duty, our IGs are closely monitored by the more senior IGs through their first several cases and then mentored for as long as needed to produce a trained, competent, and confident IG.

During the Revolutionary War, Baron Frederick von Steuben was selected to be the Inspector General for George Washington. He developed a program for IGs to follow (which still is followed to a great extent) in ensuring the readiness, compliance, and capabilities of the Army. Over the past couple centuries, the mission of the IG has developed from "improve the training, drills, discipline, and organization of the Continental Army" to the current "be the eyes, ears, voice, and conscience of the Commander." Different times and different attitudes saw the IG used as Black Hats by commanders, ensuring compliance with regulations through intimidation and inspections. The kinder, gentler, modern-day version of the IG is a White Hat. We cannot force commanders to follow regulations, only persuade (although some of our persuasive methods can get painful).

I'm from the IG, etc.

When a soldier comes to the IG with a complaint, concern, request, or question, the first thing the IG needs to find out is the rest of the story. Most of the time, this involves contacting the chain of command for that soldier. We are not accusing the commander or first sergeant of whatever the soldier said, neither are we demanding the commander do what the soldier wants. Every issue has three sides - the soldier's, the chain of command's, and the truth (which is found in both the other sides). All the IG cares about is the truth. We do not side with the soldier; we do not side with the commander. We look for the truth and determine how to best comply with regulations in individual cases.

Sometimes, the IG must place requirements on the commander with a short suspense. The only time we do this is when it is required by regulations (not because we like watching you guys squirm). Commander's Inquiries, for non-support of family members, are common problems for commanders to deal with. The regulation concerning non-support is very specific concerning every step of dealing

with the soldier and his obligations. Pounding on the IG, while an enjoyable pastime for some, is counter-productive and does not accomplish the mission. Soldiers must support their families, and commanders have been tagged to ensure compliance. The IG brings problems to the commander's attention to reduce the possibility of them becoming a combat detractor.

I'm from the IG and I'm here to help you.

The IG is not the dumping ground for all malcontents. PFC Smith's first sergeant should not have a sign on the door chasing soldiers away. While we will assist anyone who contacts us, we always encourage everybody to let the chain of command work first. Most of the time, coming to the IG instead of the first sergeant delays the first sergeant from handling the problem, because we will contact him to see if he knows about his soldier's concerns. The chain of command is the first, best source to take care of soldiers. Soldiers should not be encouraged to come to the IG 1) because the chain of command is tired of their complaints or 2) because the chain of command does not have the firepower (at their level) required to solve a problem.

All IGs at Fort Polk have been issued IG identification cards signed by the Commanding General. The card states, "This individual is entitled to all appropriate assistance and access to all areas in the execution of his/her duties." In this situation, "appropriate assistance and access" is not in the eye of the beholder. It is what is necessary for the IG to be able to assist, investigate, inspect, and/or teach and train. MAJ Xelent must assist SFC Snigglefritz with his concerns. After all, the fastest way to get the IG out of your hair is to give all the assistance and cooperation needed to solve the current problem.

Ah'm frum tha IG an Ah'm here ta hep yew.



Are You Allowed to Park There???

By SFC Matt Weegens

The current repainting of parking places has led to the question, "Can I park in a designated parking place?" There are several different designated parking locations. Some of them are Handicap Parking, Commanding General's parking, unit parking, and designated post parking. One thing to consider while reading this, is it legally and morally okay to park in this spot.

Consider the most abused parking place on post and pretty much everywhere else, handicap parking. A blue sign with a wheelchair on it or blue lines marking out a parking spot identifies these locations in a parking area. Handicap locations are designated to assist those that have disabilities to be able to still conduct normal activities that they otherwise might not be able to do if they had to walk a long distance. The law that covers handicap parking that the military police enforce is located in the Louisiana Criminal Law and Motor Vehicle Handbook dated 1999. Mandatory handicap parking spots are a federal mandate. Let's look at what you need to park in a handicap spot and what could happen to you if you illegally park in one.



To legally park in handicap parking, you must either have a handicap license plate or a placard that hangs from your mirror. Both of these items are applied for at the local Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) Office, where there is a form to be filled out and processed. Disabled Veteran license plates are NOT the same as Handicap plates and do not authorize Handicapped parking. Now, you are saying to yourself, hey, I have a disabled family member and I have been authorized a handicap license tag, so I can park in handicap spots any time I want. If the police catch a person abusing handicapped parking the fine can be up to \$200, AND, it is MORALLY wrong!! The correct procedure is to use the spot only when you have the person who requires the tag in the vehicle. To use handicapped parking in any manner other than that is to abuse it.

What can happen you get caught parking illegally in a handicap spot? Well, first off you can be fined and second, you can have your vehicle towed, which will incur yet more expense.



Commanding General's and unit parking places are not legally reserved parking spots but they are covered under Article 92 of the UCMJ. This is the Article covering disobeying a lawful order. So, legally, the MPs have no action on these but you could receive UCMJ action if you chose to disobey. These locations are identified by specific means covered by local policy that allows commanders to designate parking places within the footprint of their particular unit. Once again, they are specifically marked using designated signs. To obtain proper marking procedures, refer to AR 190-5, paragraph 4-8.



Finally, an example of designated post parking places is the Expecting Mothers spots at the hospital. The MEDDAC Commander's intent when designating these spaces was to make it easier for expecting mothers to get to and from their many medical appointments. Authority for this falls under the unit's designated parking spots. It may not be illegal to park in them but it is MORALLY WRONG and could be punished under UCMJ action.

The bottom line is BE COURTEOUS and do what is right. If you have no authorization to park in the above parking spots - then DON'T!!!!!!

continued from page 1

(First Enlistment Single Soldiers - Con't)

A soldier applies for post housing by providing a copy of the dependent's birth certificate. Housing may be not aware that soldiers on their first enlistment are not authorized to have custody of children they had prior to enlistment. Again, this is not authorized.

Soldier applies for BAH, with-dependent, based on proof of dependency. However, at the time of enlistment the soldier stated there was no required support for dependents.

These are just a few of the instances that have been found in violation of the referenced regulation.

Commanders should obtain a SIDPERS adhoc report listing soldiers and number of minor dependents. This adhoc report and the unit commander's financial report must be verified to ensure soldiers are receiving the correct entitlements. When a commander identifies that a soldier is in violation of their enlistment contract they must initiate involuntary separation paperwork. **The final separation authority is the MSC commander.**

SPONSORSHIP

By SFC Tommy R. Edwards

Sponsorship, how important is it? The Sponsorship Program has been designed to help commanders exercise their basic responsibility of assisting soldiers, civilian employees, and families successfully relocate into and out of their commands. Sponsorship is a commander's program in which the commanders and sponsors are key elements to the success of the program.

Some of the functions of the program focus on assisting families geographically separated from the sponsor because of duty requirements. An effective program will improve unit or organizational cohesion and readiness by decreasing distractions that hamper personal performance and mission accomplishment.

A well-planned reception is an important first step in creating a cohesive team. Sponsorship is sometimes thought of primarily as a family program - the program must address the needs of all soldiers. When receiving a new soldier, the presence of family members sometimes add to the difficulties associated with a PCS move. An organized sponsorship program will minimize some of the stress experienced by the incoming soldier. It must always remember that the single soldier living in the barracks will also have questions and concerns that are equally as important as those of the married soldier. Units as a whole, must reinforce the soldiers' confidence so that no matter what happens, soldiers feel they can always depend on their leaders for assistance for themselves and for their families, when needed. When a leader successfully exhibits a true concern for the soldier and his issues, the soldier's confidence in that leader will begin to develop.

Sponsors play an important role in ensuring that problems associated with moving into a new location and integrating into a new unit are handled effectively. Sponsors must be properly trained and have a good knowledge of the area and activities, as well as the unit. Leaders must always remember that sponsors do more than just meet newly assigned soldiers. Sponsors also model for the new soldier what the chain of command expects from the soldiers within the unit. Leaders must express to the sponsor the importance of the task at hand, as well as the positive and negative impacts that can be drawn from the process. The first impression is truly a lasting impression. Leaders must provide the sponsor with sufficient time and the resources needed to give the incoming soldier the best service possible.

A successful sponsor will have the experience and knowledge to ensure that a new soldier's pay is accurately processed, that all records are taken to the proper activity, that all required equipment is received, and that the soldier gets suitable housing for himself and his family, if required. This will play an important part in the development of the soldier's loyalty to the unit and eventually his team.



The leader should look at the sponsorship program as a developmental process - one in which the soldier and, when applicable, the family members are able to bond with unit members and their families. Just like the soldier, the family's attitude toward the Army is often based on how they were treated by the leaders and members of the unit. This is a prime opportunity for the leadership to begin sharing information. A well-informed soldier/family member is usually more willing to make the sacrifices needed to support the command and the mission.

During the month of August 1999, the Inspector General conducted a Quick Look Inspection of the Sponsorship Program. As a result of the inspection, it was noted that not all soldiers get contacted by their sponsor. AR 600-8-8 requires commanders, to assign a sponsor and the sponsor is required to send a letter to the soldier. It was also noted that most soldiers are pleased with the performance of the sponsors once they are contacted or assigned a sponsor. Unfortunately, in many cases the first contact isn't until the soldier arrives at the installation.

When the unit sponsorship program works and works effectively it makes for a smooth transition for the new soldier and family. If you have any questions, please contact SFC Edwards @ 531-2100/7878.



Are You Internet Challenged?

By SFC Gloria F. Krauklis

Surviving in the business world today includes the need to have computer knowledge and the ability to surf your way around the World Wide Web. Whether you are a "Surfer First Class" or a "Web Wanna Be", knowing where to go on the World Wide Web can be somewhat challenging for even those of us who surf a lot.

The Army has developed many, many different sites that provide a vast amount of information that commanders at all levels should have access to on a daily basis in order for them to make informed and educated decisions. But, how does one find a particular site with the needed information?

Fort Polk Command Policy Memorandum #63 - Responsible Use of Government Computing, Communications and Network Resources is your local guidance for accessing the World Wide Web from a government computer. It provides general guidance for use of the Internet and authorizes supervisors to place further restrictions on daily usage, as they see fit. Bottom line, government Internet resources are for official, mission-essential use only. However, use of the Internet for professional development purposes and other personal reasons, such as email correspondence with your children away at college, reading a business magazine website, or checking stock quotes may be done only before or after work hours or during your lunch or other authorized break time. Personal usage should be kept to the very minimum.

Chain letters, harassing email, using email to communicate jokes or computer games, surfing sexually oriented sites, or downloading sexually oriented material are strictly prohibited.

For further guidance on usage, refer to the command policy memorandum.

Attached to this newsletter (pages 8 and 9) is a listing of websites that provide key information for commanders on the World Wide Web. These particular sites are not endorsed by this office but are strongly suggested as starting points. Become familiar with key sites such as the JRTC and Fort Polk Homepage at <http://www.jrtc-polk.army.mil>, the FORSCOM Homepage at <http://www.forscom.army.mil>.

DISCLAIMER:

The Secretary of the Army has determined that the publication of this periodical is necessary in the transaction of the public business as required by law of the Department. The views and opinions expressed in this newsletter are not necessarily those of the Department of the Army or of the command, but wherever possible, are supported by referenced Army regulations, policies or procedures.

Chapters and Separation Pay

By SFC Ward A. Miller

Even the best military careers come to an end. If a service member is lucky, he may be able to decide when to end his military career. But not everyone is lucky. There will be soldiers that have to be chaptered. Questions on chapters and separation pay for those chapters are being asked more and more to the Inspector General's Office. There are personnel and offices that can help a commander make the decision of which type of chapter fits each particular situation. The SJA is properly one of the most important tools the commander has to help him make those decisions. AR 635-200, Enlisted Personnel, is the reference the commander should be using to help them make those decisions.

Soldiers may be entitled to separation pay based on the type of chapter he/she receives. Some of the eligibility criteria for soldiers to receive separation pay are, he/she must have completed the initial term of enlistment and is being involuntarily separated, either at or prior to ETS, as a result of denial of reenlistment or denial of continuation on active duty. He or she must have completed at least 6 years, but fewer than 20 years of active service. This service does not have to be continuous. Half payment of separation pay is authorized to soldiers who meet these criteria but are not fully qualified for retention and are therefore involuntarily separated. The soldier's service must be characterized as Honorable or Under Honorable Conditions (General).

continued on page 6

and the Army Homepage at <http://www.army.mil>. These three websites provide key links to other sites of importance.

Another site worth mentioning that many units have inquired about is the United States Army Publishing Agency Home Page at <http://www.usapa.army.mil>, which provides access to electronic publications and forms.

Whatever your need is or information you require, go ahead and surf the net, it's out there somewhere!

Good luck in your surfing endeavors and if you have questions or assistance, contact SFC Gloria Krauklis, Assistant Inspector General, 531-2100/7878.



REENLISTMENT EDUCATION OPTION, A REENLISTMENT TOOL

By SFC Martha McClelland

The strong economy and an increased OPTEMPO is challenging the leadership at all levels to develop methods to enlist and keep soldiers in our armed forces. It's no secret that the U.S. Army is having problems filling its authorized strength. As grim as the situation may be, commanders do have an excellent reenlistment tool available, it's called the local reenlistment education option.

Policy Letter #AG 47, JRTC and Fort Polk Education Reenlistment Option, 27 June 1997 establishes the guidelines for initial and mid-career soldiers reenlisting under the provisions of AR 601-280, Current Station Stabilization Reenlistment Option. This option is a local program which enhances AR 601-280 and the JRTC and Fort Polk Total Army Retention Program by authorizing eligible soldiers reenlisting for Fort Polk, to pursue educational goals for up to 6 months, for up to one-half day of duty-exempt time.



Recently, the IG conducted a Quick Look Inspection of the Education Option to determine if commanders and soldiers understood the program and were complying with the provisions. The inspection covered 33 (37%) out of the 89 personnel who reenlisted for this option over a 1-year period. A total of 27 units were involved. Soldiers were selected from a by-name list obtained from Post Reenlistment. During this inspection, soldiers and commanders were asked to complete a questionnaire. The results of this showed the local program does work and motivates soldiers to reenlist. This is the good news for the command; however, we also learned that commanders do not clearly understand the Commanding General's intent.

Current policy states, due to mission requirements and Major Command affiliations, MSC commanders **may** establish internal policies, which **could** allow soldiers taking only evening classes, up to one-half of the duty day to prepare. This clause has, in some cases, been misinterpreted to mean that commanders may elect to authorize the time off. In fact, the CG's intent is quite clear on this

issue - barring real world deployments and missions, commanders and supervisors at all levels must uphold their end of the bargain once they commit themselves to allow a soldier to reenlist for this option. Commanders must be unequivocally committed to making this program work for the soldiers' and the command's sake. Fully qualified soldiers who reenlist for this option and complete the program with few to no problems will become a commander's greatest reenlistment multiplier since they will publicize and recommend this program to other soldiers. However, negative feedback as a result of misunderstandings and broken promises discredits both the command and the program, thereby reducing the number of personnel who would otherwise participate and remain on Fort Polk.

continued from page 5

(Chapters and Separation Pay - Con't)

There are six types of chapters a soldier could receive and be entitled to get separation pay. These chapters can be found in AR 635-200. The chapters are Chapter 5-3, Secretarial Authority, Chapter 5-8, Involuntary Separation Parenthood, Chapter 5-13, Personality Disorder, Chapter 9 Alcohol/Drug Abuse Failure, and Chapter 18, Failure to Meet Body Standards. These soldiers could be entitled to half separation pay. The separation pay is computed at 5% of the soldier's monthly base pay times 12, times the number of years of active service. Separation pay is also authorized to soldiers who are being separated on or before ETS who have a DA QMP or Local Bar.

Commanders at all levels must ensure that a soldier being considered for a chapter receives the proper chapter for the situation. Commanders should not base the type of chapter that a soldier receives on if the soldier should get money or not.

And always remember the Inspector General is here to help!



TRANSPORTATION ETHICS

By MAJ Michael Simpson

Our army is fast-paced. We often execute missions operating under sets of very complex rules, regulations, directives, and laws. And, to add to the confusion, they change often. Rely on this paper for the answers to general questions, but be aware that changes in law and regulations will have an effect on this information. Furthermore, this paper is not intended to make you an expert on legal matters, but to ensure that you are sensitive to the issues which military personnel or DA civilians might face every day. There is no substitute for seeking advice from either the Inspector General's Office or the SJA regarding specific issues.

The following information is provided to clear up any misconceptions concerning the use of government vehicles. This is not meant to be an all-inclusive list of what you can and can't do, but a reminder that the laws, regulations, and policies concerning using government resources is very clear, at least on the following matters.

Specific rules on the use of vehicles.

a. Government vehicles may not be used to transport personnel over all, or any part, of the route between their domiciles and places of employment (home to work). Exceptions (for field work, clear and present danger, emergency, and compelling operational considerations) require Service Secretary approval.



b. Rental car agreements are contracts between DoD employees and car rental agencies. Thus, a rental car may be used like a personally owned vehicle, even if the government reimburses the DoD employee for the costs attributable to official use.

c. Spouses may be transported in government vehicles only when accompanying DoD employees on a space available basis, when the use of the vehicle has been authorized for official business. Spouse transportation may not create additional cost to the government, and the size of the vehicle must be no larger than that required for the performance of official business. (DoD 4500.36-R, para. 2-5)

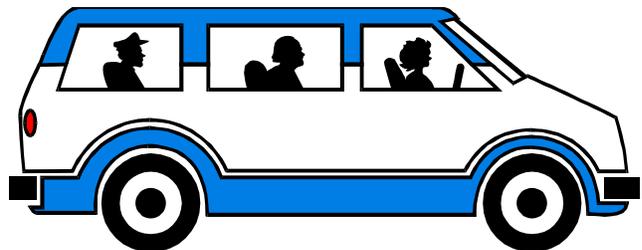
d. Transportation by government vehicle may not be provided when the justification is based solely on reasons of rank, position, prestige or personal convenience. (DoD 4500.36-R, para. 2-5)

e. When using government vehicles, DoD employees must follow the shortest and most direct route between points. Deviations are not authorized for unofficial purposes. (DoD 4500.36-R, para. 2-5)

f. If public transportation is unavailable or its use is impractical, DoD employees on TDY may use government vehicles to travel between places of business or lodging and restaurants, drugstores, barber shops, churches, dry cleaners, and similar establishments required for the employee's comfort or health. Use of government vehicles for transportation to or from entertainment or recreational facilities is prohibited. (DoD 4500.36-R, para. 2-5)

g. Employees who willfully use or authorize the use of a government vehicle or aircraft for other than official purposes violate 31 U.S.C. § 1344, and may be suspended without pay for at least one month or, when circumstances warrant, for a longer period of time or summarily removed from office. This penalty is mandatory and there is no authority to impose a lesser sanction. Whether misuse of a government vehicle is "willful" is a question of fact to be determined by the employee's agency. The standard requires actual knowledge that the use would be characterized as "nonofficial" or reckless disregard as to whether the use was for nonofficial purposes.

The next time you launch off on a mission, remember to take a moment and ask yourself if what you're about to do is for official use and not just for personal convenience.



***** Web Sites *****

The following list of web site addresses may prove helpful. By providing these locations, we hope to reduce the time spent on searches and the resulting strain on automated systems. (*Web sites are alphabetical in each category.*)

Department, Command, Agency, Organization Home Pages

Army: <http://www.army.mil>
Army Forces Command (FORSCOM):
<http://www.forscom.army.mil>
Army Materiel Command (AMC): <http://www.amc.army.mil>
Army Medical Department (AMEDD):
<http://www.armymedicine.army.mil/armymed/default2.htm>
Army National Guard (ARNG): <http://www-ngb5.ngb.army.mil>
Army Reserve Personnel Command (AR-PERSCOM):
<http://www.army.mil/usar/ar-perscom/arpercom.htm>
Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS)
Indianapolis: <http://www.asafm.army.mil/DFAS>
Department of the Army (DA): <http://www.hqda.army.mil>
Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA):
<http://www.disa.mil/disahomejs.html>
Department of Defense (DOD): <http://www.defenselink.mil>
General Services Administration (GSA): <http://www.gsa.gov>
Logistics Support Activity (LOGSA) Redstone Arsenal, AL:
<http://www.logsa.army.mil/intro.htm>
National Guard: <http://www.ngb.dtic.mil>

Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA):
<http://www.osha.gov>
Office of the Chief, Army Reserve (OCAR):
<http://www.army.mil/usar/ocar.htm>
Office of Personnel Management (OPM):
<http://www.opm.gov>
Reserve Affairs (Office of Assistant Secretary of Defense):
<http://raweb.osd.mil>
Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC): <http://www-tradoc.monroe.army.mil>
U.S. Army Publications Agency (USAPA):
<http://www.usapa.army.mil>
U.S. Army Reserve (USAR): <http://www.army.mil/usar>
U.S. Army Reserve Command (USARC) INTERNET web site: <http://www.usarc.army.mil>
U.S. Army Reserve Command (USARC) INTRANET web site: <http://usarcintra> (For authorized USAR users; no general public access.)

Forms, Publications, Magazines, etc.

Army Corps of Engineers: <http://www.usace.army.mil/usace-docs> (Army engineering publications.)
Army Doctrine and Training Digital Library:
<http://www.adtdl.army.mil> (Information on Army schools and Army documents.)
Army Reserve Magazine:
<http://www.army.mil/usar/armag/armag.htm>
DOD electronic forms:
<http://web1.whs.osd.mil/icdhome/ddeforms.htm> (Contains some forms not included on USAPA web site.)
FEDmanager: <http://www.fedmanager.com> (Weekly Newsletter for Federal Executives, Managers, and Supervisors.)
FORMDEPS (FORSCOM Regs 500-3-1 and 500-3-3):
<http://freddie.forscom.army.mil/mob>
FORSCOM electronic pubs and forms:
<http://www.forscom.army.mil/pubs>
GSA electronic forms: <http://www.gsa.gov/forms>
IRS forms and publications:
http://www.irs.ustreas.gov/prod/forms_pubs/index.html (Includes link to State Tax forms.)
LOGSA pubs and forms: <http://www.logsa.army.mil/pubs.htm> (Supply catalogs, technical manuals, PS Magazine, and more.)

Military periodicals:
<http://www.dtic.mil/search97doc/aulimp/main.htm> (Index to Military Periodicals.)
Optional Forms (OFs):
<http://web1.whs.osd.mil/icdhome/ofeforms.htm> (Contains some forms not included on USAPA web site.)
Soldiers Online – The Official Army Magazine:
<http://www.dtic.mil/soldiers>
Standard Forms (SFs):
<http://web1.whs.osd.mil/icdhome/sfeforms.htm> (Contains some forms not included on USAPA web site.)
TRADOC pubs: <http://www-tradoc.monroe.army.mil/publica.htm>
USAPA electronic pubs and forms:
<http://www.usapa.army.mil> (ARs, Pams, Cirs, OFs, SFs, DD, and DA forms; Pubs Ordering System)
USARC form files on INTERNET FTP server:
<ftp://www.usarc.army.mil> (Access to USARC form files; download individual files or *.zip file from “USARCFORMS” directory.)
USARC forms and pubs on INTRANET:
<http://usarcintra/hqs/im/ima/imap/pubsform/pubforms.htm> (For authorized USAR users; no general public access.)

Pay and Finance

Army Financial Operations:
<http://www.asafm.army.mil/financial.htm> (Pay rates, drill pay, travel voucher information.)
DFAS: <http://www.asafm.army.mil/DFAS> (Defense Finance and Accounting Service Indianapolis.)

OCAR Pay Support Center:
<http://www.army.mil/usar/psc/ocarhp.htm> (Links to important USAR pay information.)
Per diem rates: <http://www.dtic.mil/perdiem/pdrates.html>
USAR Enlistment/Reenlistment Bonuses and Incentives:
<http://www.army.mil/usar/benefits/benefits5.htm>

Family Support

Army Family Liaison home page:

<http://www.hqda.army.mil/acsim/family/family.htm>

Army Family Action Plan:

<http://trol.redstone.army.mil/mwr/afap/index.html>

Army Family Team Building:

<http://trol.redstone.army.mil/mwr/aftb/index.html>

DEERS E-mail: <http://www.ochampus.mil/DEERSAddress> (E-mail changes to Defense Enrollment Eligibility Reporting System (DEERS).)

Military Assistance Program “MAPsite”:

<http://dticaw.dtic.mil/mapsite> (Helpful information on family services, finances, and more.)

TAPS (Tragedy Assistance Program for Survivors, Inc.):

<http://dticaw.dtic.mil/mapsite> (Grief support and services for survivors of military line-of-duty deaths.)

U.S. Army Community and Family Support Center Morale, Welfare, and Recreation (MWR):

<http://trol.redstone.army.mil/mwr/index.html> (Helpful links to soldier and family issues, recreation, and more.)

Medical (training, benefits, etc.)

Army Medical Department (AMEDD):

<http://www.armymedicine.army.mil/armymed/default2.htm>

(Surgeon General, MEDCOM, TRICARE, other medical information.)

AMEDD Center and School: <http://www.cs.amedd.army.mil>

AMEDD&S Circular 350-3:

<http://www.cs.amedd.army.mil/schedule>

AMEDD Department of Training Support (DTS):

<http://www.cs.amedd.army.mil/DTS>

Medical courses (online courses for continuing education): <http://www.medcen.com>

Points of contacts for AMEDD DTS:

<http://www.cs.amedd.army.mil/DTS/pocs.htm>

TRICARE Dental Plan (slide presentation):

http://www.asafm.army.mil/profdev/pdi97/workshop/wrkshp11/tsl_d034.htm

TRICARE information: <http://www-tradoc.army.mil/cmdpubs/tricare/toc.htm>

(Enrollment, medical care, phone numbers, Q&A, retiree information.)

TRICARE Summary (slide presentation):

http://www.asafm.army.mil/profdev/pdi97/workshop/wrkshp11/tsl_d025.htm

U.S. Army Nurse Corps: <http://140.139.13.36/otsg/nurse> (Army Nurse Corps information and links.)

USAR Nursing Web: <http://140.139.90.71> (Site for communication between USAR nurses, information on projects.)

Education, Schools, and Training (other than Medical)

Army Doctrine and Training Digital Library:

<http://www.adtdl.army.mil> (Information on Army schools and Army documents.)

Command and General Staff College: <http://www-cgsc.army.mil>

Combined Arms and Services Staff School (CAS3):

<http://www-cgsc.army.mil/cas3>

TRADOC: <http://www-tradoc.monroe.army.mil>

Uniform

Army Ribbons Order of Precedence:

<http://www.dtic.mil/soldiers/jan1998/ribbons/ribbonsleft1.html>

Clothing allowances:

<http://www.lewis.army.mil/9fb/soldier/clothing.htm>

Clothing and Individual Equipment (CIE):

<http://www.forscom.army.mil/ocie> (Organizational CIE (OCIE), civilian clothing allowances, and more.)

Decorations, service medals, etc.:

<http://www.mdw.army.mil/dcsper/wearing.htm>

Other Helpful Websites

Armed Forces Recreation Centers:

<http://trol.redstone.army.mil/mwr/afrcs/index.html>

Army Lodging:

<http://trol.redstone.army.mil/mwr/lodging/maps/index.html> (Lodging success, standards, and world wide facilities.)

Army Reserve Benefits:

http://www.army.mil/usar/benefits/toc_bnft.htm

Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve:

<http://www.ncesgr.osd.mil>

Federal Voting Assistance Program: <http://www.fvap.gov>

Reserve Component Automated System (RCAS) Information

Network Service: <http://55.81.20.248> (Important RCAS fielding, release, shipping, and other information.)

RCAS Project Manager's Web Site: <http://www.rcas.com>

USAR Public Affairs: <http://www.army.mil/usar/usarlink.htm>

United Parcel Service: <http://www.ups.com> (Home page; track packages and more.)

U.S. Postal Service: <http://www.usps.gov> (Home page; mail manuals, rate calculations, zip codes, and more.)

Veterans Affairs (VA): <http://www.va.gov> (Information on VA benefits, programs, facilities, and more.)