



RECEIVING AND BEDDING DOWN FORCES

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Receiving forces involves offloading at staging locations, accounting for all assets, and moving to operating locations. Bedding down forces occurs at a variety of locations ranging from main operating bases to austere bare bases. Forces should immediately be able to support operations upon arriving at their final destination.

RECEPTION, STAGING, ONWARD MOVEMENT, AND INTEGRATION

Reception, staging, onward movement, and integration (RSOI) consists of the processes required to transform arriving personnel and materiel into forces capable of meeting operational requirements throughout a theater. Air Force units operating at an aerial port of debarkation (APOD) should also be prepared to facilitate joint RSOI activities for other Service components. Separate staging areas should be established for units that will bed down at the APOD and other forces that will be marshaled for onward movement. Sustainment and [force protection](#) (FP) for transiting forces are required until onward movement occurs. Factors to consider during RSOI include force accountability, force protection, and intratheater movement.

FORCE ACCOUNTABILITY AND BEDDOWN

Force accountability allows commanders to determine when they have force closure, the point in time when they have the forces needed to accomplish their mission. Proper force accounting allows commanders to plan for additional combat support needs such as beddown space and feeding capability. Should an emergency occur at home station or the deployed location, commanders should also be able to locate their people quickly. Coordination with the contingency contracting office should also account for all contractor personnel supporting operations at the deployed location.

FORCE PROTECTION

Every functional area has responsibility for FP. FP is a fundamental principle of all military operations as a way to ensure the survivability of a commander's forces. The Air Force takes an integrated approach to FP in order to conserve the force's fighting potential. For more information, see, [Force Protection Fundamentals](#) in AFDP 3-10.

INTRATHEATER MOVEMENT

Intratheater movement is critical to supporting and sustaining Air Force operations; it should be planned and coordinated in advance of deployment, and be ready to implement as soon as practical. A key component of intratheater movement is airlift. Flexible, responsive intratheater airlift is enabled by a theater airlift route system, which is a series of hub and spoke routes developed to move people, mail, parts, and other types of resupply items. The [joint force commander's](#) staff is responsible for defining the requirements through the joint deployment distribution operations center (JDDOC). The JDDOC directs, coordinates, and synchronizes deployment and redeployment, execution, and distribution operations for the joint movement center. The [air component commander](#), through the [air operations center](#) and its [air mobility division](#), is responsible for designing the routes and managing deployed airlift assets to satisfy requirements for all Services.
