

Army Regulation 1–201

Administration

Army Inspection Policy

**Headquarters
Department of the Army
Washington, DC
12 January 2004**

UNCLASSIFIED

SUMMARY of CHANGE

AR 1-201

Army Inspection Policy

This revision--

- o Creates a format for inspection requirements submitted annually to The Inspector General by the Army Secretariat and the Army Staff (para 1-4b(2)).
- o Charges the Commander, Forces Command, with inspecting the Army National Guard in accordance with Section 105(a) and (b), Title 32, United States Code, (para 1-4c).
- o Establishes the requirement for commanders to designate an Organizational Inspection Program coordinator (para 1-4d(3)).
- o Directs commanders and their staffs, when planning inspections, to follow the training management cycle and training execution model found in FM 7-0 (para 1-4d(6)) and FM 7-1 (para 1-4e(5)).
- o Explains that inspectors general may serve as either the Organizational Inspection Program coordinator or coordinator of the command inspection program, or both, at the commander's discretion (para 1-4f(4) and (5)).
- o Reduces the number of Army inspection principles from 14 to 5 (para 2-2).
- o Expands upon the previous version's discussion on the OIP and what inspections comprise the Organizational Inspection Program (para 3-2).
- o Adds guidance on the creation of task force Organizational Inspection Programs (para 3-2g).
- o Establishes a commander's minimum requirements for participating in a command inspection (para 3-3a).
- o Establishes the requirement for commanders to conduct subsequent command inspections of companies following all initial command inspections (para 3-3c).
- o Further defines staff inspections and provides several examples (para 3-4).
- o Defines staff assistance visits (para 3-4e).
- o Adds an appendix with a sample battalion-level Organizational Inspection Program memorandum (app B).
- o Refines several definitions of key terms such as inspector general inspection, Organizational Inspection Program, and staff assistance visit and combines the definitions of systemic and compliance inspections with inspector general and command inspections, respectively (see glossary).

Administration

Army Inspection Policy

By order of the Secretary of the Army:

PETER J. SCHOOMAKER
General, United States Army
Chief of Staff

Official:



JOEL B. HUDSON
Administrative Assistant to the
Secretary of the Army

History. This publication is a major revision.

Summary. This regulation prescribes the responsibilities and policies for the planning and conducting of inspections in Army organizations. This regulation includes policies on command, staff, and inspector general inspections; in addition, this regulation prescribes policies for the

integration of inspections into an Organizational Inspection Program.

Applicability. This regulation applies to the Active Army, the Army National Guard of the United States, and the U.S. Army Reserve. This regulation remains in effect during mobilization. This regulation does not apply to those compliance inspections of surety operations and activities that are described in Army Regulation 20–1 and governed by the 50-series Army Regulations.

Proponent and exception authority. The proponent of this regulation is The Inspector General. The Inspector General has the authority to approve exceptions to this regulation that are consistent with controlling law and regulation. The Inspector General may delegate this approval authority, in writing, to the Deputy Inspector General or to a division chief under The Inspector General's supervision within the proponent agency in the grade of colonel or the civilian equivalent.

Army management control process. This regulation is subject to the requirements of Army Regulation 11–2. This

regulation does not contain internal control provisions.

Supplementation. Supplementation of this regulation and the establishment of command and local forms are prohibited without prior approval from The Inspector General (ATTN: SAIG–ZA), 1700 Army Pentagon, Washington, DC 20310–1700.

Suggested improvements. Users may send comments and suggested improvements on DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank forms) directly to The Inspector General (ATTN: SAIG–TR), 1700 Army Pentagon, Washington, DC 20310–1700.

Distribution. This publication is available in electronic media only and is intended for command levels B, C, D, and E for the Active Army, the Army National Guard of the United States, and the U.S. Army Reserve.

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Glossary

Chapter 1 Introduction

1-1. Purpose

This regulation outlines responsibilities and prescribes policies for planning and conducting inspections in Army organizations.

1-2. References

Required and related publications and prescribed and referenced forms are listed in appendix A.

1-3. Explanation of abbreviations and terms

Abbreviations and special terms used in this regulation are explained in the glossary.

1-4. Responsibilities

a. The Department of the Army Inspector General will—

(1) Be the Army proponent for inspection policy except for those inspections conducted pursuant to Article 6, Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ, Art. 6), or inspections or searches conducted in accordance with Rules 313, 314, and 315, Manual for Courts-Martial (MCM), 2002.

(2) Review and approve Department of the Army regulatory guidance that mandates any type of inspection. This authority to review and approve does not extend to inspections conducted pursuant to UCMJ, Art. 6, or inspections or searches conducted in accordance with Rules 313, 314, and 315, MCM, 2002.

(3) Coordinate with Army, Department of Defense (DoD), and external inspection and audit agencies to ensure that inspections and audits complement rather than duplicate each other.

(4) Conduct inspections according to Army Regulation (AR) 20-1 and this regulation.

b. Department of the Army Secretariat and the Army Staff (ARSTAF) will—

(1) Coordinate with the Department of the Army Inspector General Agency (DAIG) all regulatory policies that mandate the conduct of any inspection.

(2) Annually review—and forward to DAIG by 30 September—a list of all regulatory inspection requirements by proponent, frequency, and unit type (see figure 1-1).

Inspection	Proponent	Standard	Frequency	Unit
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Figure 1-1. Inspections required by the Department of the Army

c. Commander, Forces Command, will inspect the Army National Guard to ensure that those organizations are properly uniformed, armed, equipped, trained, and prepared for deployment in accordance with Section 105 (a) and (b), Title 32, United States Code (32 USC 105 (a) and (b)).

d. Commanders, program managers, and directors from the battalion level up through the major army commands (MACOM) (or similarly sized organizations) and the State Adjutants General will—

(1) Establish inspection policy for subordinate levels of command consistent with this regulation.

(2) Establish Organizational Inspection Programs (OIPs) designed to ensure that inspections complement rather than duplicate each other.

(3) Designate an OIP coordinator to coordinate and manage the OIP.

(4) Schedule and post inspections and audits on long-range training calendars and ensure that inspections are briefed, approved, and locked in during annual, semiannual, and quarterly training briefings.

(5) Monitor the conduct of inspections and ensure that inspections are conducted in accordance with this regulation.

(6) Apply the training management cycle outlined in FM 7-0 to plan inspections with adequate time to perform corrective actions and conduct followup inspections or activities.

(7) Use their inspector generals (if assigned) primarily to inspect systemic issues while reserving compliance inspections principally for command and staff inspection programs.

(8) Train inspectors on Army inspection policy and the Army's inspection principles.

(9) Direct follow-on inspections as appropriate.

e. Staff elements will—

- (1) Monitor their functional areas within subordinate organizations.
 - (2) Conduct staff inspections as directed by the commander.
 - (3) Conduct staff assistance visits (SAVs) as directed by the commander to teach and train units on goals and standards.
 - (4) Design assistance visits to complement but not duplicate other inspection programs.
 - (5) Apply the training execution model outlined in FM 7-1 to plan inspections with adequate time to perform corrective actions and conduct followup inspections or activities.
 - (6) Review previous inspection reports and results prior to developing new inspection plans.
 - (7) Adhere to the Army inspection principles when performing inspection duties (para 2-2).
 - (8) Provide subject-matter experts to augment IG inspections as required.
- f.* IGs will—
- (1) Conduct IG inspections in accordance with this regulation and AR 20-1.
 - (2) Advise commanders and staff on inspection policy.
 - (3) Advise the commander of the effectiveness of the OIP.
 - (4) Serve as the OIP Coordinator at the discretion of the commander.
 - (5) Organize and coordinate the commander's Command Inspection Program if tasked by the commander but will not lead or physically inspect as part of the command inspection effort (see AR 20-1, para 2-6a(1) and paragraph 6-3/ for IG duty restrictions regarding command inspections).
 - (6) Spot-check company-level initial command inspections throughout the command.
 - (7) Conduct inspections training as requested by commanders and staff agencies.
- g.* Individuals conducting inspections will—
- (1) Report to commanders all deficiencies involving breaches of integrity, security, procurement practices, and criminality when discovered. Commanders must consult with the servicing staff judge advocate when these cases arise.
 - (2) Be technically qualified to inspect the subject matter at hand.
 - (3) Be prepared to provide recommendations to units or conduct teaching and training to help correct any problem identified during an inspection.
 - (4) Record inspection results.

Chapter 2

Principles of Army Inspections

2-1. Inspection overview

The Inspector General (TIG) has identified five principles that apply to all Army inspections. These principles guide commanders, the adjutants general (TAGs), staff principals, IGs, and all Army inspectors in the conduct of all Army inspections.

2-2. Principles of Army inspections

Army inspections follow five basic principles. Army inspections must be:

a. Purposeful. Inspections must have a specific purpose that the commander approves. For an inspection to be purposeful, an inspection must be:

- (1) Related to mission accomplishment.
- (2) Tailored to meet the commander's needs while remaining relevant and responsive. Inspections must provide practical and accurate feedback that allows the commander to make informed decisions in a timely manner.
- (3) Performance oriented and start with an evaluation against a recognized standard to identify compliance with that standard.

b. Coordinated. The proper coordination of inspections precludes inspection redundancies, complements other inspection activities, and minimizes the inspection burden on subordinate organizations. Inspection planning will follow the doctrine of training management outlined in FM 7-0. Short-notice inspections must be the exception and remain at the commander's discretion. To ensure the proper coordination of inspections, an annual review of all scheduled inspections must occur that answers the following three questions:

(1) *Can this inspection be canceled or combined with another inspection?* Inspections must be consolidated, when appropriate, to ensure the efficient use of inspection resources. However, when combining inspections, unity of effort must remain. If inspectors from several agencies combine their efforts into one inspection, one person must coordinate and lead their activities.

(2) *Does this inspection duplicate or complement another inspection?* An inspection by any headquarters that is

more than one echelon above the inspected organization must complement the inspections conducted by the organization's immediate headquarters. For example, higher headquarters should conduct inspections that capitalize on expertise not available at the intermediate headquarters.

(3) *Do inspection reports from other agencies or other echelons of command exist that can assist in the conduct of an inspection?* Inspection plans must use reports of this nature to the maximum extent possible to reduce the number and duration of inspections. To facilitate this process, subordinate command IGs will forward copies of their inspection reports through IG channels to their MACOM IGs.

c. Focused on feedback. Inspections are critical because they provide the commander / TAG with accurate and timely feedback and a written record of the results. Feedback may be verbal or in written form; however, a written report is the preferred method because a record of that inspection's results will be available to others who may also benefit from the results. Inspection results can be provided at the end of an inspection or be released as the inspection progresses. Inspection results include:

(1) *The identification of root causes.* Deviation from an established standard demands an examination to determine whether the deviation is the result of training deficiencies, lack of resources, misunderstood requirements, or a lack of motivation. The inspector must determine where the root cause lies in the overall functional process or organizational structure.

(2) *The identification of strengths and weaknesses.* Every inspection will bring shortcomings to the attention of those who can correct them. But inspections must also identify strengths as well as weaknesses if the inspection is to remain effective. Sustaining strengths is an important aspect of commanding, leading, and managing. Formally recognizing excellence helps motivate soldiers and civilians to maintain high standards of performance.

(3) *The implementation of corrective actions.* The ultimate purpose of all inspections is to help commanders correct problems. Every inspection must bring recommended solutions directly to the attention of those individuals or agencies that can correct them.

(4) *The sharing of inspection results.* Inspections can generate widespread improvement by evaluating successful techniques and providing feedback to units beyond the ones already inspected. This spirit of sharing and cooperation strengthens the Army.

d. Instructive. Teaching and training is an essential element of all inspections and is the overarching purpose of SAVs. No inspection is complete if the units or agencies inspected have not learned about goals and standards and how to achieve them.

e. Followed up. Inspections expend valuable resources and are not complete unless the inspecting unit or agency develops and executes a followup inspection or plan to ensure the implementation of corrective actions. Likewise, the inspected unit must develop and execute a corrective-action plan that fixes those problem areas identified during an inspection. Followup actions can include re-inspections, telephone calls (or visits) to units or proponents to check on the progress of corrective actions, or a request for a formal response from a unit or proponent that attests to the completion of the corrective action. To reduce the administrative burden on inspected units, a formal response to inspection reports is optional unless specifically requested.

Chapter 3

Army Inspections

3-1. Evaluation sources

The commander/TAG relies upon many sources of information to evaluate and assess the organization's state of readiness. An inspection is one of those sources. An inspection is an evaluation to determine compliance against established standards, and commanders may tailor inspections to meet their needs. Other evaluation sources (and specific kinds of inspections) are listed below.

a. Examples of internal sources.

- (1) Personal observations.
- (2) Unit status report.
- (3) Strategic Readiness System.
- (4) Installation status report.
- (5) Monthly status report (TRADOC only).
- (6) Emergency deployment readiness exercise.
- (7) Command post exercises/field training exercises.
- (8) Gunnery.
- (9) Logistics evaluations.
- (10) Joint training exercises.
- (11) Internal review audits (part of the OIP).

- (12) Internal controls (management controls) (part of the OIP).
- (13) Surety management reviews.
- (14) Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program.
- (15) Command inspections (part of the OIP).
- (16) Staff inspections (part of the OIP).
- (17) IG inspections (part of the OIP).

b. Examples of external sources.

- (1) MACOM inspections.
- (2) DAIG inspections.
- (3) General Accounting Office audits.
- (4) IG, DOD inspections.
- (5) U.S. Army Audit Agency audits.
- (6) Operational readiness exercise.

3-2. Organizational Inspection Program

a. Inspections are a command responsibility, and the OIP is the commander's/TAG's program to manage all inspections within the command. The OIP is a comprehensive, written plan that addresses all inspections and audits conducted by the command and its subordinate elements as well as those inspections and audits scheduled by outside agencies. The purpose of the OIP is to coordinate inspections and audits into a single, cohesive program focused on command objectives. Depending upon the echelon and type of organization, the OIP will comprise command inspections, staff inspections, IG inspections (including intelligence oversight inspections), SAVs, audits, and external inspections. An effective OIP allows a commander to use these inspections to identify, prevent, or eliminate problem areas within the command. Commanders should also use the OIP to complement and reinforce other sources of evaluation information when determining or assessing readiness (see para 3-1).

b. The OIP provides the commander with an organized management tool to identify, prevent, or eliminate problem areas. All inspections conducted as part of an OIP must adhere to the Army inspection principles outlined in chapter 2. The OIP will contain command guidance on the conduct of inspections. The OIP must also include the command's priorities and goals, explain the mechanism for scheduling and executing inspections, assign responsibility for scheduling and monitoring inspections, provide standards for inspectors, and discuss a way to track feedback and corrective action. A sample battalion OIP memorandum is at appendix B.

c. The battalion (or similarly sized organization) OIP includes command inspections by the battalion commander and staff inspections or SAVs by the battalion staff. The battalion commander must add visits and inspections by higher headquarters and agencies to the OIP—especially in areas where the battalion staff lacks experience or expertise. The battalion OIP forms the basic building block for inspections, and the OIP of higher commands must complement the battalion-level programs. The battalion OIP will focus on those areas that immediately impact on readiness and reinforce goals and standards. Additionally, command inspections will articulate standards and assist in teaching correctly the processes at work within the battalion. Teaching, training, and mentoring will be a goal of all inspections—especially company-level initial command inspections.

d. The brigade (or similarly sized organization) OIP includes command inspections, staff inspections, and SAVs. The brigade OIP can focus on units or functional areas, or both. At a minimum, the Brigade OIP will include guidance on command inspections of the brigade headquarters and headquarters company (HHC), staff inspections, and SAVs. The OIP must be flexible and focus on one or more subordinate organizations, a part of those organizations, or a functional area over several subordinate organizations.

e. The OIP at division level and above primarily involves staff inspections, SAVs, and IG inspections. The division OIP must establish guidance and a framework within which the brigade and battalions can develop their own OIPs. Command inspections at this level must include, at a minimum, command inspections of separate companies such as the division HHC. The focus of the OIP will be on the division's ability to execute plans and policy. At a minimum, the OIP must verify the effectiveness of OIPs at subordinate levels, protect subordinate commanders from being overinspected, and disseminate lessons learned throughout the command. In addition, division OIPs must address the IG's intelligence oversight responsibilities and requirements as outlined in AR 20-1, paragraphs 1-4b(8) and 6-9 through 6-11.

f. The Army National Guard of the United States and the U.S. Army Reserve OIPs will exist at all levels from battalion through state area command/regional readiness command. Commanders, principal staff officers, full-time staff members, and IGs must pay particular attention to the time-distance factors and the compressed training time available in the Army National Guard of the United States and the U.S. Army Reserve when establishing inspection policies and procedures. The OIP must strive to ensure that inspections do not consume valuable training time that could be devoted to mission-essential task list efforts.

g. Task force OIPs can involve both staff and IG inspections. The OIP must be flexible and support the mission. The OIP must adapt to a task force's diversity, time constraints, and unit and staff composition—both active and

reserve. Task force commanders must determine the level of unit and staff involvement in and the effectiveness of any established OIP.

3–3. Command inspections

a. Command inspections. Command inspections ensure unit compliance with Army regulations and policies and allow commanders to hold leaders at all levels accountable for this compliance. Command inspections allow the commander to determine the training, discipline, and welfare of the command and are so important that the commander must be personally involved. In addition, command inspections help commanders identify systemic problems within their units or commands and develop trends as necessary.

b. Commander of the inspecting headquarters. The commander of the inspecting headquarters must participate for an inspection to be a command inspection. By participating, the inspecting commander sets the overall standard for the conduct of the inspection and closely supervises and engages in the inspection. This involvement allows the commander to gain first-hand knowledge of the strengths and weaknesses in key areas of concern and assists in developing realistic action plans to improve those weaknesses. At a minimum, the commander must attend the in-briefings and out-briefings, actively conduct part of the inspection, and provide the inspected commander with an assessment of strengths and weaknesses upon completion. Command inspections can occur at all echelons (such as a division inspecting a brigade or a program executive office inspecting a program management office) and are not limited to inspections of companies, batteries, troops, or detachments. In addition to designating an OIP coordinator, the commander must designate an individual or staff proponent to plan, coordinate, and execute the command inspection portion of the OIP.

c. Initial command inspections.

(1) A new company (or similarly sized organization) commander will receive an initial command inspection (ICI) from his or her rater. The initial command inspection for a company will occur within the first 90 days of assumption of command. In the Army National Guard of the United States and the U.S. Army Reserve, the initial command inspection for new company commanders will occur within 180 days of the assumption of command.

(2) The ICI ensures that the new commander understands the unit's strengths and weaknesses in relation to higher headquarters' goals and all established standards. The ICI will appear on the training schedule and will serve to evaluate the condition of the unit. The ICI will not, however, evaluate the commander's performance since assuming command.

(3) Only the inspected commander and that commander's rater will receive the specific results of the initial inspection. These results will serve as the basis for a goal-setting session between the incoming commander and his or her rater that will establish realistic goals to improve unit readiness. The incoming commander should receive a clear picture of the goals, standards, and priorities for the unit. These inspection results help set goals and may cause refinement in the DA (Department of the Army) Form 67–9–1 (Officer Evaluation Report Support Form). Commanders will not use the results of ICIs to compare units. IGs may also request from subordinate commands the results of ICIs (without unit attribution) for the purpose of analyzing trends.

d. Subsequent command inspections (SCIs). SCIs measure progress and reinforce the goals and standards established during the initial command inspection. Commanders will conduct SCIs following all initial command inspections at a frequency determined by the commander. These inspections are often focused inspections that only look at specific areas and are not necessarily complete re-inspections of the entire unit.

3–4. Staff inspections

a. Staff inspections provide the commander with specific, compliance-oriented feedback on functional areas or programs within the command. The commander directs staff principals and staff members to conduct staff inspections that can stand alone or that can complement ongoing command and IG inspections.

b. Staff inspections are compliance oriented and focus on a single functional area or a few related areas.

c. The lowest level staff member technically qualified in the functional area normally conducts the inspection.

d. Examples of Staff Inspections include:

- (1) Safety inspections
- (2) Training inspections
- (3) Command supply discipline inspections
- (4) Automated data processing inspections
- (5) Maintenance inspections
- (6) Accountability inspections
- (7) Physical security inspections of arms rooms
- (8) Inspections of ammunition and explosives storage areas
- (9) Resource management

e. SAVs are not inspections but are teaching and training opportunities that support staff inspections. Staff sections conduct SAVs to assist, teach, and train subordinate staff sections on how to meet the standards required to operate effectively within a particular functional area. SAVs can occur at the discretion of the commander, or a staff principal

at any level can request a SAV from the next higher staff echelon. SAVs can prepare staff sections for upcoming inspections or train staff sections on new concepts, technologies, or operating techniques. SAVs do not produce reports but instead provide feedback only to the staff section receiving the assistance.

3–5. Inspector general inspections

a. IG inspections focus principally on issues that are systemic in nature and that affect many units throughout the command. IG inspections examine and recommend solutions for problems that command and staff inspections cannot solve at the local level.

b. AR 20–1 governs the development and conduct of IG inspections.

c. IGs tailor inspections to meet the commander’s needs. IG inspections may also focus on units, functional areas, or both.

d. IGs are exposed to a wider range of units than most other inspectors. IGs are trained to—

(1) Identify substandard performance, determine the magnitude of the deficiency, and seek the reason (root cause) for the substandard performance or deficiency.

(2) Identify systemic issues and refer them for resolution.

(3) Teach systems, processes, and procedures.

(4) Identify responsibility for corrective actions.

(5) Spread innovative ideas.

Appendix A References

Section I Required Publications

AR 20-1

Inspector General Activities and Procedures. (Cited in paras 1-4, 3-2, and 3-5)

FM 7-0

Training the Force. (Cited in paras 1-4 and 2-2 and appendix B.) (Available from <http://155.217.58.58/atdls.htm>.)

FM 7-1

Battle-Focused Training. (Cited in para 1-4 and appendix B.) (Available from <http://155.217.58.58/atdls.htm>.)

32 USC 105 (a) and (b)

National Guard Organization. (Cited in para 1-4.) (Available from <http://www.gpoaccess.gov/uscode/index.html>.)

Section II Related Publications

A related publication is a source of additional information. The user does not have to read it to understand this publication.

AR 11-2

Management Control

AR 25-400-2

The Army Records Information Management System (ARIMS)

AR 623-105

Officer Evaluation Reporting System

FM 101-5

Staff Organization and Operations. (Available from <http://155.217.58.58/atdls.htm>.)

Part III, Section III, MCM, 2002

Rule 313—Inspections and Inventories in the Armed Forces; Rule 314—Searches not requiring probable cause; Rule 315—Probable cause searches. (Available from <http://www.apd.army.mil>.)

The Inspections Guide

U.S. Army Inspector General Agency, Training Division. (Available from the U.S. Army Inspector General School (SAIG-TR), 5500 21st Street, Suite 2305, Fort Belvoir, VA 22060-5935.)

Section III Prescribed Forms

This section contains no entries.

Section IV Referenced Forms

The following form is available on the Army Electronic Library CD-Rom and the APD Web site (www.apd.army.mil).

DA Form 67-9-1

Officer Evaluation Report Support Form

Appendix B Sample Battalion OIP Memorandum and Associated Products

This appendix contains a suggested format of a memorandum used to develop a battalion-level OIP (figure B-1); a suggested format for a battalion-level inspector's report (figure B-2); a standard ICI schedule (table B-1); and a list of ICI inspection areas (table B-2).

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
Battalion Letterhead

XX-XXXX

Date

MEMORANDUM FOR [SEE DISTRIBUTION]

SUBJECT: Battalion Organizational Inspection Program (OIP)

REFERENCES

- a. AR 1-201, Army Inspection Policy (dated__)
- b. Division Organizational Inspection Program (dated __)
- c. Brigade Organizational Inspection Program (dated __)
- d. The Inspections Guide (DAIG) (dated __)
- e. FM 7-0, Training the Force
- f. FM 7-1, Battle Focused Training
- g. Battalion Quarterly Training Guidance, 4th Quarter, FY__

PURPOSE

To prescribe procedures for the conduct of the Battalion Organizational Inspection Program.

OBJECTIVE

Battalion-level inspections are integral components of my Organizational Assessment Program (OAP) and of the division Organizational Inspection Program. I consider them an important tool to assess the combat readiness of each of our units, identify areas that require additional training, and highlight problems that require resolution. We will coordinate a comprehensive battalion inspection program to ensure that we are prepared to conduct our mission while complementing other training.

GENERAL

The battalion OIP consists principally of command and staff inspections.

Figure B-1. Sample memorandum used to develop a battalion-level OIP

-
- a. The battalion will conduct all inspections in accordance with the inspection principles outlined in AR 1–201.
 - b. Inspections are training events, and inspectors have the responsibility to ensure that units have the knowledge and ability to fix any identified deficiency. On-the-spot corrections should be made whenever possible and annotated in reports as appropriate.
 - c. Commendable performances by individuals or creative/unique programs that enhance readiness deserve recognition and acknowledgement in reports.
 - d. The battalion S–3 is responsible for scheduling all inspections. If an outside agency or higher headquarters plans to inspect a unit or staff agency within the battalion, the S–3 will fit the inspection on the training schedule. We will not schedule internal inspections that do not support the battalion's priorities, goals, and objectives. We will highlight inspections during training meetings and treat them just like other training events.
 - e. The battalion executive officer (XO) is the OIP coordinator. The XO is responsible for monitoring followup inspections on all battalion-level and higher inspection results to ensure that the recommended corrections occur in a timely manner. At the completion of each inspection conducted by an outside agency, a copy of the inspection report will go to the battalion XO.

INSPECTION PRIORITIES

- a. Improving command readiness (for example, precombat checks, postcombat checks, maintenance, and security inspections).
- b. Correcting problems identified in the after action review from our last National Training Center rotation (for example, ensuring that radio-operator training is current, maintenance and parts replacement requests are processed properly, and that we are accounting for our personnel accurately).
- c. Taking care of our soldiers and families (safety, pay and administration, and family care).
- d. Other key areas of command concern that focus on standards and improving readiness.

COMMAND INSPECTIONS

Figure B–1. Sample memorandum used to develop a battalion-level OIP—Continued

a. The battalion commander conducts command inspections to assess unit strengths and weaknesses, determine readiness, and measure improvement toward goals and objectives.

b. Command inspections within the battalion come in two forms: The initial command inspection (ICI) and the subsequent command inspection (SCI). These inspections differ in two ways. The ICI is comprehensive and will not be used to measure or evaluate a new commander's progress since taking command. By contrast, the SCI may be tailored and will measure the unit commander's progress since the ICI.

c. The term command inspection as used in this document encompasses both the ICI and SCI.

d. Initial command inspections.

(1) Unit commanders will receive an initial command inspection within 90 days after assuming command.

(2) The ICI will allow new unit commanders to understand readily their units' strengths and weaknesses. I will personally take part in the inspection, and I expect the staff to make this inspection a priority as well. I expect all inspectors to conduct a detailed inspection that not only documents problems but also teaches solutions and assists the unit with corrective actions. I will discuss the results of the ICI with the inspected unit commander and help set goals and priorities for his or her command tenure. This discussion will occur after we have completed the ICI with the appropriate entries made to the DA Form 67-9-1.

(3) The ICI inspection schedule is shown in figure 1-1.

(4) Areas inspected during the ICI are in table B-2.

e. Subsequent command inspections.

(1) I will select key areas to follow up with SCIs based on the ICI results and other indicators. At a minimum, I will inspect a part of each unit annually.

(2) The SCI will enable unit commanders and me to measure the progress of their units. I will provide guidance as necessary to help each unit commander strengthen his or her unit's performance.

(3) Annual SCI inspection areas will be chosen from table B-2, but the annual SCI may not be as comprehensive as the ICI. Tailoring annual SCIs will reflect my concerns at the time of inspection as well as resource constraints. The tailoring decision will be mine alone.

f. Implementation of command inspections.

Figure B-1. Sample memorandum used to develop a battalion-level OIP—Continued

(1) The ICI inspection will begin at 0700 on DAY ONE with an in-briefing conducted by the battalion staff. The purpose for this in-briefing will be to present a clear view of the activities for the next two days and address any last-minute questions. The unit commander, first sergeant, unit commodity area chiefs, and battalion inspectors will attend.

(2) Following the inspection in-briefing, the command sergeant major (CSM) and I will conduct an in-ranks inspection. We will each inspect one platoon at a minimum. However, all platoons should be prepared for the inspection. Allow approximately one hour for the in-ranks inspection. I expect the unit commander and unit first sergeant to accompany the CSM and me.

(3) After the in-ranks inspection, the CSM, unit commander, 1SG, platoon leaders, platoon sergeants, and I will have breakfast together in the battalion dining facility.

(4) Beginning at 0930, the unit commander and I will conduct a general walk-through of the unit area, to include the barracks, dayroom, latrines, dining facilities, motor pool, and supply areas. Simultaneously, the battalion XO and staff principles will inspect their respective areas of concern, and the CSM will conduct a complete inspection of the barracks with a layout inspection of at least one platoon's basic equipment issue.

(5) The staff will also review unit compliance with the battalion's Command Policies and Garrison standing operating procedures (SOPs).

(6) Staff OICs/noncommissioned officers in charge (NCOICs) will consolidate and brief their respective inspection results to me at the end of DAY ONE and DAY TWO during the inspector meetings. Each unit will receive an informal out-briefing at the conclusion of each day.

(7) The unit commander and unit leadership will receive a formal out-briefing from me and from each staff OIC not later than 1 week after the conduct of the inspection. The battalion XO will coordinate the date and time of the out-briefing following DAY TWO of the inspection.

(8) Specific staff and unit implementation instructions are outlined in paragraph 13, RESPONSIBILITIES.

(9) Since SCIs usually require less time to conduct, we will use a modified ICI schedule for SCIs. I will state the SCI focus well in advance to ensure adequate unit preparation time.

Figure B-1. Sample memorandum used to develop a battalion-level OIP—Continued

(10) We will conduct followup inspections not later than 90 days after all command and staff inspections to ensure that the appropriate action has occurred to correct deficiencies identified during the inspection. The battalion XO will monitor the progress of these followup inspections.

STAFF INSPECTIONS

Staff Inspections will normally focus on a single functional area or a few related areas. The intent is to find the root cause of a problem area that is within my ability to fix. For example, physical training program, inventory procedures, awards program, and maintenance operations.

a. If problems require assistance above my level to fix, I will request that assistance and notify the division inspector general if necessary.

b. Staff inspections will stand alone or complement ongoing command inspections.

BRIGADE INSPECTIONS

The brigade headquarters will conduct a command inspection of the battalion annually. The inspection will focus primarily on the staff sections, but the inspection will affect each of the companies to some degree. For example, the brigade commander will want to conduct barracks inspections in one company, an in-ranks inspection in another company, and so on. As the battalion OIP coordinator, the battalion XO will coordinate with the brigade XO and then our battalion S-3 to establish dates for this command inspection. Once the brigade publishes the inspection's memorandum of instruction (MOI), the battalion XO will publish a battalion-level MOI assigning inspection responsibilities for the companies and staff sections. The brigade inspection will closely resemble the battalion command inspections in content and execution.

EXTERNAL INSPECTIONS

The battalion must currently undergo two annual inspections conducted by members of the installation or garrison staff. These inspections are external requirements, and the battalion points of contact for each inspection will work with the respective external agencies to schedule these events well in advance. The inspections are as follows:

a. *Hazardous materials inspection of the motor pool.* The post environmental officer will conduct a day-long inspection of the motor pool once a year to determine the battalion's compliance with regulations governing the amount of Class III and petroleum,

Figure B-1. Sample memorandum used to develop a battalion-level OIP—Continued

oil, and lubricants packaged products that the battalion can maintain on hand. The battalion point of contact for this inspection is the support platoon leader, who will work with each company XO to ensure compliance with the standards. The support platoon leader must also coordinate through the battalion XO and with the battalion S-3 to schedule this annual requirement.

b. *Physical security inspection.* The garrison provost marshal's office will conduct an annual inspection of the battalion's arms rooms and barracks to ensure compliance with post and Army physical security requirements. The S-2 is the battalion point of contact for this inspection and will work with the company first sergeants and unit armorers to ensure compliance with the standards. The S-2 must also coordinate through the battalion XO and with the battalion S-3 to schedule this annual requirement.

INSPECTOR PREPARATION

a. All inspectors will prepare thoroughly to inspect their respective areas. Each inspector must have a thorough understanding of all applicable regulations, policies, and SOPs.

b. New inspectors should orient first on battalion policies pertaining to their inspection area. When they become familiar with these policies, they should study the brigade and division policies followed by corps, MACOM, and Department of the Army (DA) policies or regulations. This study method will help prevent new inspectors from becoming overwhelmed with stacks of references and checklists.

USE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

a. The division inspector general has offered to train battalion and unit inspectors in inspection techniques and inspection planning. The basis of their training is *The Inspections Guide*. I encourage all company commanders and staff inspectors to read this document, which is available through the battalion S-3. Staff principals and unit commanders should arrange for further training through the S-3.

b. The IG system tracks problems down to their root cause and can resolve issues that are beyond the battalion's ability to correct such as conflicting guidance in Army regulations. Therefore, we will often inform the IG of issues that we cannot resolve so that he or she can resolve them. Such issues will go forward in writing under my signature.

Figure B-1. Sample memorandum used to develop a battalion-level OIP—Continued

ANNOUNCED AND UNANNOUNCED INSPECTIONS

- a. As indicated, the ICIs and SCIs are announced inspections that we will incorporate into the training schedule.
- b. Unannounced inspections are a valid way of determining the day-to-day status of unit activities. However, these inspections can be highly disruptive to training and other necessary activities. Therefore, no unannounced inspections within the battalion will occur without my personal approval.
- c. We will also coordinate announced inspections by agencies outside the battalion and include them on the training schedule.

RESPONSIBILITIES

- a. The XO will—
 - (1) Serve as the battalion OIP coordinator.
 - (2) Coordinate and consolidate inspection-visit results, facilitate inspector meetings, and ensure the completion and distribution of all inspection reports. Copies will also go to the division IG.
 - (3) Resolve any discrepancies between the inspected unit and the battalion inspectors.
 - (4) Schedule formal out-briefings in the battalion classroom not later than 1 week after completing all command and staff inspections.
 - (5) Submit issues that you cannot resolve at the battalion level to the next higher headquarters.
 - (6) Develop the battalion-level MOI for all brigade command inspections.
- b. The CSM will—
 - (1) Participate in all command inspections and certain staff inspections as appropriate.
 - (2) Attend command inspection in-briefings, inspector meetings, and out-briefings.
 - (3) During command inspections, inspect at least one platoon; conduct a complete inspection of the unit billets and wall lockers; inspect at least one platoon layout of basic equipment issue; and walk through other unit areas such as the dining facility, motor pool, and dayroom.
 - (4) Inspect the NCOER program to ensure that counseling is occurring properly.
- c. The S-1 will—

Figure B-1. Sample memorandum used to develop a battalion-level OIP—Continued

(1) Provide inspectors for all S-1 areas of responsibility as outlined in table B-2. Additionally, annotate the names of staff personnel responsible for the various inspection areas on the list and return a copy of the completed list to the XO not later than 10 days prior to DAY ONE of a scheduled command inspection.

(2) Attend command inspection in-briefings, inspector meetings, and out-briefings.

(3) Be prepared to conduct staff inspections for any issues appropriate to the S-1's areas of responsibility.

d. The S-2 will—

(1) Provide inspectors for all S-2 areas of responsibility as outlined in table B-2. Additionally, annotate the names of staff personnel responsible for the various inspection areas on the list and return a copy of the completed list to the XO NLT 10 days prior to DAY ONE of a scheduled command inspection.

(2) Attend command inspection in-briefings, inspector meetings, and out-briefings.

(3) Be prepared to conduct staff inspections for any issues appropriate to the S-2's areas of responsibility.

e. The S-3 will—

(1) Annotate scheduled command inspection dates on the battalion long-range planning calendar in accordance with the training execution model outlined in FM 7-1.

(2) Schedule / coordinate the use of any nonbattalion facilities that any inspections may require.

(3) Provide inspectors for S-3 areas of responsibility as outlined in table B-2. Additionally, annotate the names of staff personnel responsible for the various inspection areas on the list and return a copy of the completed list to the XO not later than 10 days prior to DAY ONE of a scheduled command inspection.

(4) Evaluate the conduct of the Army physical fitness test during the ICIs.

(5) Publish not later than 10 days prior to DAY ONE a listing of common task training (CTT) and nuclear, biological, and chemical (NBC) tasks to evaluate and then assess one platoon on each set of these tasks during the command inspection.

(6) Attend command inspection in-briefings, inspector meetings, and out-briefings.

(7) Be prepared to conduct staff inspections for any issues appropriate to the S-3's areas of responsibility.

Figure B-1. Sample memorandum used to develop a battalion-level OIP—Continued

-
- (8) Coordinate the training of all inspectors and evaluators.
 - (9) Schedule outside agencies for assistance as necessary.

f. The S-4 will—

- (1) Provide inspectors for S-4 areas of responsibility as outlined in table B-2.

Additionally, annotate the names of staff personnel responsible for the various inspection areas on the list and return a copy of the completed list to the XO not later than 10 days prior to DAY ONE of a scheduled command inspection.

- (2) Conduct a 10-percent property-accountability inspection of one platoon during each ICI.

- (3) Inspect the motor sergeant, supply sergeant, and armorer hand receipts, at a minimum, to check audit trails during each ICI.

- (4) Attend command inspection in-briefings, inspector meetings, and out-briefings.

- (5) Be prepared to conduct staff inspections for any issues appropriate to the S-4's areas of responsibility.

g. The battalion motor officer (BMO) will—

- (1) Provide inspectors for the maintenance area of responsibility as outlined in table B-2. Additionally, annotate the names of staff personnel responsible for the various inspection areas on the list and return a copy of the completed list to the XO not later than 10 days prior to DAY ONE of a scheduled command inspection.

- (2) Attend all command inspection in-briefings, inspector meetings, and out-briefings.

- (3) In coordination and conjunction with the battalion communications-electronics officer (CEO) (S-6), conduct a maintenance inspection of one platoon during each ICI.

- (4) Be prepared to conduct staff inspections on any issues appropriate to the maintenance areas of responsibility.

h. The battalion CEO (S-6) will—

- (1) Provide inspectors for the communications area of responsibility as outlined in table B-2. Additionally, annotate the names of staff personnel responsible for the various inspection areas on the list and return a copy of the completed list to the XO not later than 10 days prior to DAY ONE of a scheduled command inspection.

- (2) Attend all command inspection in-briefings, inspector meetings, and out-briefings.

Figure B-1. Sample memorandum used to develop a battalion-level OIP—Continued

(3) In coordination and conjunction with the BMO, conduct a communications and electronics and communications security maintenance inspection of one platoon during each ICI.

(4) Be prepared to conduct staff inspections on any issues appropriate to the communications areas of responsibility.

i. Unit commanders will—

(1) Annotate the names of unit points of contact (POCs) and guides responsible for the various inspection areas on the inspection area list and return a copy of the completed list to the XO not later than 10 days prior to DAY ONE of a scheduled command inspection.

(2) Designate the specific platoons to participate in the inspection areas detailed below. Furthermore, notify the appropriate staff section OIC of the selected platoons not later than 7 days prior to DAY ONE of a scheduled command inspection.

(a) Battalion commander—in-ranks (DAY ONE, 0700–0800)

(b) S-3—APFT (DAY TWO, 0700–0800)

(c) S-3—NBC evaluation (DAY TWO AM)

(d) S-3—CTT evaluation (DAY TWO PM)

(e) BMO/CEO (S-6)—maintenance evaluation (DAY TWO AM)

(f) S-4—10-percent inventory (DAY TWO PM)

(3) Designate one point of contact (such as the XO or 1SG) to monitor, coordinate, and de-conflict inspection activities. Provide the name of this POC to the Battalion XO NLT 10 days prior to DAY ONE of a scheduled ICI or SCI.

(4) Be prepared to assist any staff area during the conduct of any Staff Inspection conducted under my direction. This assistance may take on several different forms from guides to hands-on participants.

BATTALION COMMAND INSPECTION REPORTS

a. Staff section OICs will submit verbal reports at the daily ICI/SCI staff meeting.

b. Staff section OICs will submit three copies of the final written report using the format detailed at figure B-2 and three copies of all completed inspection-visit checklists to the battalion XO not later than 3 working days after the inspection.

c. Staff section OICs will brief their final command inspection report to the unit commander and assembled unit leadership at the formal out-briefing.

Figure B-1. Sample memorandum used to develop a battalion-level OIP—Continued

d. All inspection reports will highlight recurring deficiencies noted during previous inspections, evaluations, or visits conducted by any level of command.

e. The unit commander will receive a copy of each staff section's final report and all inspection-visit checklists at the final command inspection out-briefing.

f. Staff Inspection reports will follow the same format outlined in figure B–2. Each staff section will complete the inspection reports not later than 10 days after the conduct of any inspection.

PROPONENT / SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT

The proponent for this SOP is the battalion XO. Any member of this battalion may suggest changes directly to the battalion XO.

BATTALION COMMANDER

LTC, XX

Commanding

DISTRIBUTION: A

Figure B–1. Sample memorandum used to develop a battalion-level OIP—Continued

HEADING:

UNIT: _____ (Enter) _____ DATE INSPECTED: _____ (Date) _____

INSPECTOR: _____ (Name) _____ UNIT POC: _____ (Name) _____

SUBJECT AREA: This section should coincide with the major appendix heading in the battalion inspection areas list. When a subelement of that heading falls under a different staff proponent (for example, FIRE PREVENTION is an S-1 responsibility, but ENGINEERING and HOUSING are S-4 responsibilities), the appropriate staff member will prepare a separate report for that subelement.

SUMMARY: This section should consist of a brief description of the subelements inspected within the major appendix heading. Each subelement will include a rating of SATISFACTORY, NEEDS IMPROVEMENT, or UNSATISFACTORY. Inspectors must ensure that their standards are consistent from one inspection to the next and from one unit to another.

FINDINGS: This section should highlight areas of significance (either strengths or weaknesses) that demonstrate that the unit is either surpassing or not following the overall intent of the regulatory guidance or requirement. Comments in this section should be consistent with the rating in the SUMMARY section. Consistency from one inspection to the next and from one unit to another is absolutely essential.

OBSERVATIONS: This section should (a) identify potential problem areas that have not yet become issues, (b) highlight areas if the inspector suspects but cannot verify a problem, or (c) indicate where the inspectors believe that the unit is not complying with the "spirit of the law." Comments in this section should be consistent with the rating in the SUMMARY section.

ROOT CAUSE: This section should explain the reason (or reasons) for the noncompliance of any findings and—if necessary—any observations. The Root Cause Analysis Model is an important tool to use to determine why something is not happening to standard (see *The Inspections Guide*, section 3-3).

Figure B-2. Sample report format for a battalion-level inspector's report

RECOMMENDATIONS: This section should provide specific guidance or suggestions on how an individual, unit, or staff section can correct a noted deficiency. An essential element of every recommendation is naming an individual, unit, or staff section charged with fixing the problem. Additionally, use this section to recommend individuals for outstanding performance.

EXAMPLE

UNIT: XXX Battalion DATE INSPECTED: 22–24 June XXXX

INSPECTOR: MSG Inspector, Brigade S–1 NCOIC UNIT POC: CPT Inspected

SUBJECT AREA: BATTALION ADMINISTRATION

SUMMARY:

1. AWARDS: UNSATISFACTORY
2. REENLISTMENT: NEEDS IMPROVEMENT
3. NCOERs: SATISFACTORY

FINDINGS:

1. AWARDS. Personnel and administration action center supervisory personnel do not monitor the awards program, and soldiers often receive awards well after their departure from the unit.

OBSERVATIONS:

1. REENLISTMENT. Unit commanders are not interviewing soldiers within 11 to 12 months of the soldiers' expiration term of service (ETS) dates.

2. NCOERs. All noncommissioned officers (NCOs) are being counseled on their performance, and this counseling is documented on their NCOERs.

ROOT CAUSE:

The S–1 shop members are aware of the commander's policy to present awards to departing soldiers before they leave the unit; however, the S–1 shop suffers from a manpower shortage and an effective tracking system that would allow the shop to keep pace with the awards system with fewer people.

Figure B–2. Sample report format for a battalion-level inspector's report—Continued

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. AWARDS. The S-1 should establish a tracking system that identifies departing soldiers and requires the soldier's chain of command to forward a recommendation for an award or to indicate that the soldier will not receive an award for a specific reason.

2. REENLISTMENT.

a. The S-1 should establish a tracking system to remind commanders to interview soldiers 11 to 12 months prior to their ETS date.

b. Unit commanders should conduct these interviews on time.

3. NCOERs. The unit commander should acknowledge the outstanding job that his leaders are doing in NCO counseling.

Figure B-2. Sample report format for a battalion-level inspector's report—Continued

**Table B-1
Standard ICI schedule**

Time	Event	Who	Location
Day one			
0700–0730	Inspection battalion commander unit area	Battalion commander (bn cdr)/unit cdr/ staff	Unit area
0730–0930	In-ranks breakfast	Bn cdr/CSM/unit commanding officer (CO)/first sergeant/platoon leaders/pla- toon sergeants	Unit area
0930–1200	¹ Phase I of ICI Bn cdr walk-thru	Bn inspectors/unit guides	Unit area
1200–1300	Lunch	All	Bn area
1300–1330	¹ Prep for Phase II	All	Bn area
1330–1630	¹ Phase II of ICI	Bn inspectors/unit guides	Unit area
1630–1700	Re-group from inspection visits	All	Unit area
1700–1800	Staff meeting	Bn XO/bn inspectors	Bn conf rm
1800–1830	Unit cdr informal out-briefing	Bn CO/unit CO	Bn conf rm
1830	End of day one		
Day two			
0700–0800	² Evaluate conduct of APFT	S–3 evaluators/unit personnel	Unit area
0800–0930	Personal Hygiene Breakfast	All	Bn area
0930–1200	Phase III of ICI ² Evaluate NBC	Bn inspectors/unit guides	Unit area
1200–1300	Lunch	All	Bn area
1300–1330	Prep for phase IV	All	Bn area
1330–1630	Phase IV of ICI ² Evaluate CTT	Bn inspectors/unit guides	Unit area
1630–1700	Re-group from inspection visits	All	Bn area
1700–1800	Staff meeting	Bn XO/staff	Bn conf rm
1800–1830	Unit cdr informal out-briefing	Bn cdr/staff/unit CO	Bn conf rm
No later than 1 week after the inspection visit			
	Formal out-briefing	Bn cdr/staff/unit CO/leaders determined by CO	Bn conf rm

Notes:

¹ The term "phase" appears in the text to distinguish between AM or PM sessions of each day.

² Unit commanders may designate specific platoons to participate in the special evaluation areas (APFT, NBC, and CTT) but will not routinely select the same platoon for the same evaluation area on subsequent inspections. Also, unit commanders will refrain from "stacking" or adjusting a specific platoon's manning situation to manipulate results.

Table B-2
ICI inspection areas

Inspection area	Bn staff proponent
Weight control	S-1
Drug and Alcohol	S-1
Equal Opportunity	S-1
Family Care Plans	S-1
Recognition/farewell to departing soldiers	S-1
Awards	S-1
Reenlistment	REUP
Meal-card control	S-1
NCOERs/OERs	S-1
Promotions	S-1
Enlisted reassignment	S-1
Travel card administration	S-1
Military sponsorship	S-1
Timeliness of admin eliminations	S-1
SIDPERS operations	S-1
Use of enlisted personnel	S-1
Finance administration	S-1
Finance services	S-1
General legal services	S-1
Courts-martial	S-1
Non-judicial punishment	S-1
Enlisted separations	S-1
Legal assistance and claims	S-1
Suspension of favorable Personnel actions	S-1
Medical services	S-1
Public affairs	S-1
Physical security	S-2
Crime prevention	S-2
Safety	S-1
Information security	S-2
Personnel security	S-2
Computer security program	S-2
Intelligence oversight	S-2
Training and operations	S-3
NBC program	S-3
COMSEC	CEO (S-6)
Financial management	S-4
Supply management	S-4
Dining facilities	S-4
Maintenance management	BMO
Movement planning	S-3

Table B-2
ICI inspection areas—Continued

Inspection area	Bn staff proponent
In-ranks inspection	CSM
Billets	CSM
Clothing and equipment	CSM
Leadership	CSM
Fire prevention	S-1
Purchase card administration	S-4
Environmental compliance	S-4
Records management	S-1
Physical training	CDR

Notes:

¹ The subjects listed above represent only a sample of the many functional inspection areas that comprise inspections at the battalion level. The applicable regulation or policy that applies to each subject area represents the inspection standard for that topic.

Glossary

Section I Abbreviations

APFT

Army physical fitness test

AR

Army Regulation

ARSTAF

Department of the Army Staff

Bn

battalion

CEO

communications-electronics officer

CO

commanding officer

COMSEC

communications security

CPX

command post exercise

CSM

command sergeant major

CTT

common task training

DA

Department of the Army

DAIG

Department of the Army Inspector General

DOD

Department of Defense

ETS

expiration term of service

FM

field manual

HHC

headquarters and headquarters company

ICI

initial command inspection

IG

inspector general

MACOM

major army command

MCM

Manual for Courts-Martial

MOI

memorandum of instruction

NBC

nuclear, biological, and chemical

NCO

Noncommissioned officer

NCOER

noncommissioned officer evaluation report

NCOIC

noncommissioned officer in charge

OER

officer evaluation report

OIC

officer in charge

POC

point of contact

SCI

subsequent command inspection

SOP

standing operating procedure

TAG

The Adjutant General

TIG

The Inspector General

UCMJ

Uniform Code of Military Justice

XO

executive officer

Section II**Terms****audit**

The independent appraisal activity within the Army for the review of financial, accounting, and other operations as a basis for protective and constructive service to command and management at all levels.

command inspection

An inspection of an organization conducted by a commander in the chain of command of the inspected activity. Command Inspections tend to be compliance oriented and are designed to determine the status of an organization's adherence to established law, regulations, policies, procedures, and directives. The commander / TAG conducting the inspection determines the areas of interest and the scope of inspections as well as the composition of any inspection team.

followup

Action taken to determine whether or not deficiencies found during a previous inspection or audit have been corrected or if corrective actions have been implemented.

IG inspection

An inspection focusing on systemic issues, functional areas, or units that identifies substandard performance, determines the magnitude of the deficiency, and seeks the root cause for the substandard performance or deficiency. IGs focus principally on systemic issues that are widespread in nature and then develop recommended solutions or improvements as appropriate. IG Inspections also teach systems, processes, and procedures; identify responsibility for corrective actions; and spread innovative ideas.

inspection

An evaluation that measures performance against a standard and that should identify the cause of any deviation. All inspections start with compliance against a standard. Commanders tailor inspections to their needs.

Organizational Inspection Program (OIP)

A comprehensive, written plan that addresses all inspections and audits conducted by the command and its subordinate elements as well as those inspections and audits scheduled by outside agencies. The purpose of the OIP is to coordinate inspections and audits into a single, cohesive program focused on command objectives.

staff assistance visit (SAV)

A visit by staff members of a particular staff section designed to assist, teach, and train subordinate staff sections on how to meet the standards required to operate effectively within a particular functional area.

staff inspection

An inspection, other than a command or IG inspection, conducted by staff principals or members responsible for the functional area being inspected.

Section III**Special Abbreviations and Terms**

This publication uses the following special abbreviations, brevity codes, and acronyms not contained in AR 310–50.

BMO

battalion motor officer

OIP

Organizational Inspection Program

SAV

staff assistance visit

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