

**AUXR 1-1**  
**U.S. ARMY AUXILIARY**  
**DOCTRINE MANUAL**  
**(DRAFT)**



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**HEADQUARTERS, U.S. ARMY AUXILIARY**  
**ACTIVATION PROJECT**

## Preface

The concept of a United States Army Auxiliary—and the doctrinal framework presented in this document—originated from the vision, experience, and initiative of J.P. “Jim” Stephens, MSN, RN, whose background in multiple uniformed services, emergency response, and national preparedness has shaped every aspect of this project.

This manual represents the first comprehensive attempt to outline how a federally authorized, uniformed volunteer auxiliary could support the United States Army in missions ranging from logistics and installation support to disaster response, public health augmentation, civil defense education, and youth development. The ideas, organizational structure, mission design, training pathways, and conceptual foundation presented here were all developed by Mr. Stephens as part of a broad national effort to strengthen American readiness, resilience, and community-based service.

Over decades of service as a U.S. Marine, a Soldier in the Army National Guard, a U.S. Public Health Service Commissioned Corps Officer, a Civil Air Patrol commander, a nurse, a disaster responder, and an educator, Mr. Stephens observed firsthand the persistent gaps between national needs and available manpower. This experience informed his belief that the nation requires a disciplined, federally directed volunteer auxiliary capable of reinforcing the Army and supporting civil agencies during emergencies, public health crises, and periods of elevated national demand.

This doctrine is the result of that belief. It is built on practical experience, professional insight, and a deep commitment to public service. The material presented here is entirely concept-driven—an initial framework for what the Army Auxiliary could become if authorized by Congress and established under the Department of the Army. As such, this document is intended to serve as a starting point. Future revisions, additional chapters, and dedicated functional manuals will refine, expand, and strengthen the doctrine as the concept evolves.

The United States Army Auxiliary does not yet exist. But if it is ever established, this doctrine will stand as the foundational blueprint for its growth—a structure born of experience, shaped by service, and built with the singular purpose of strengthening the Army and the nation it protects.

— J.P. “Jim” Stephens, MSN, RN

Founder, U.S. Army Auxiliary Activation Project

# **AUXR 1-1**

## **U.S. Army Auxiliary Doctrine Manual**

### **Introduction**

The United States Army Auxiliary does not yet exist as an official organization. This document represents a conceptual doctrinal framework outlining how such an auxiliary could be structured, trained, organized, and employed if authorized by Congress and formally established under the Department of the Army.

The purpose of this doctrine is to provide a starting point—a foundational reference from which future leaders, planners, and policymakers could develop a professional, nationwide volunteer auxiliary aligned with Army standards, emergency management doctrine, and federal readiness needs.

As with all doctrine, this material will grow, change, and refine over time. If the Army Auxiliary is ever created, its doctrine will expand through operational experience, lessons learned, partner-agency coordination, and evolving national requirements. This edition serves as the initial conceptual baseline for what the Army Auxiliary could become.

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## **AUXR 1-1**

### **U.S. Army Auxiliary Doctrine Manual**

#### **Chapter 1 – Purpose, Authority, and Legal Foundations**

##### **1.1 Purpose of the United States Army Auxiliary**

The **United States Army Auxiliary** (USAAUX) is a federally authorized, uniformed, volunteer component of the Department of the Army. Its purpose is to provide trained civilian volunteers who can augment and support the Army in domestic, non-combat operations. The Auxiliary strengthens national readiness by supplying flexible manpower, technical expertise, and community-based capabilities that increase the Army's operational reach and resiliency during emergencies, contingencies, and periods of high demand.

The Auxiliary fills a critical gap between the Army's warfighting forces and the nation's civilian emergency infrastructure. Regular Army, Army Reserve, and National Guard units cannot be everywhere at once, particularly when preparing for war or deploying overseas. The Auxiliary addresses this gap by providing a disciplined, organized, apolitical network of volunteers who stand ready to perform missions that do not require a uniformed soldier, but still require disciplined, standardized support directly aligned with Army doctrine.

The purpose of the Army Auxiliary is not to create a substitute military service, but rather to ensure that the Army's most valuable asset—the soldier—is preserved for missions only they can perform. The Auxiliary handles the rest.

##### **1.2 The Need for a National Auxiliary in the Modern Threat Environment**

The United States faces a security environment fundamentally different from the one that shaped 20th-century defense structures. Threats now arrive across multiple domains: cyber disruption, infrastructure sabotage, disinformation campaigns, pandemics, natural disasters, and mass-casualty incidents. Many such threats require large-scale manpower, logistics, medical capacity, and community resilience operations inside American borders—missions that often exceed the routine capability of state and local agencies.

At the same time, peer adversaries continue to invest heavily in asymmetric methods designed to disable critical infrastructure with a single keystroke, overwhelm emergency services, or stretch military forces thin during crises. The Army cannot afford to pull combat units away from readiness in order to staff shelters, distribute supplies, run communications centers, or augment hospitals.

A national auxiliary provides the Army with a home-based force multiplier. Trained volunteers extend Army capacity without requiring mobilization of reserves, activation of National Guard units, or diversion of combat brigades from warfighting tasks. By providing a ready pool of disciplined personnel with standardized training, the Auxiliary enhances the Army's ability to



respond effectively to multiple simultaneous domestic incidents while maintaining warfighting readiness.

The modern threat environment demands a flexible, scalable system that binds communities to the Army through structured service. The Auxiliary is that system.

### **1.3 Legal Authority and Organizational Status**

The Army Auxiliary is established by an Act of Congress under Title 10 or other legally appropriate authority. It is a federally chartered, nonprofit organization with its primary mission being the augmentation of the United States Army, operating under the direct supervision of the Secretary of the Army or Secretary of War. The Auxiliary is legally distinct from the Regular Army, the Army Reserve, and the Army National Guard; its members are civilian volunteers and are not members of the Armed Forces or any reserve component.

Auxiliary members operate under federal authority at all times. They may not be deputized by states as militia forces, nor can they be used to circumvent the Posse Comitatus Act. The Auxiliary possesses no law enforcement, detention, arrest, combat, or counterinsurgency authority.

When assigned or authorized by the Secretary of the Army, Auxiliary personnel may support Army commands, installations, agencies, and federally approved civil authorities. The Secretary retains ultimate command authority, but Auxiliary members operate within the scope of mission assignments, regulations, and oversight directed by Army headquarters.

Congressional authorization includes indemnification, liability protection, standardized training requirements, and uniform provisions similar to the Civil Air Patrol and U.S. Coast Guard Auxiliary. Federal supervision ensures that Auxiliary activities remain lawful, apolitical, and aligned with Army doctrine.

### **1.4 Relationship to Active Army, Reserve, and National Guard**

The Auxiliary is not a military force, but a support organization designed to enhance the operational effectiveness of military components. Auxiliary units do not replace soldiers; they free soldiers to focus on missions requiring trained warfighters.

#### **Relationship Summary:**

##### Regular Army:

The Auxiliary provides manpower relief for tasks that do not require soldiers, enabling greater focus on readiness, modernization, and warfighting missions.

##### Army Reserve:

The Auxiliary offers surge capacity during emergencies that might otherwise require Reserve mobilization, preserving reserve strength for strategic requirements.

### National Guard:

The Auxiliary complements—not competes with—the Guard’s domestic mission. It assists during disasters, public health operations, and civil support activities without drawing from Guard manpower or state funding.

### State Defense Forces:

These remain state entities. The Army Auxiliary remains federal. The two may cooperate, but neither commands the other.

Operational integration ensures that all components benefit from Auxiliary support without blurring legal

## **1.4.1 Relationship to the Regular Army, Army Reserve, and Army National Guard**

The United States Army Auxiliary is designed to strengthen, not complicate, the Army’s existing force structure. It is a civilian volunteer component that provides support where regular soldiers are not required. The Auxiliary enhances readiness by freeing the Army’s combat-capable formations from domestic, non-warfighting duties that dilute training cycles and consume manpower during high-tempo operations.

The Auxiliary’s relationship to the Regular Army is defined by support and augmentation. Active-duty units may request Auxiliary assistance through approved channels for missions such as logistics support, administrative surges, medical and public health operations, civil support functions, and large-scale readiness exercises. The intention is not to embed volunteers in tactical environments, but to reinforce garrison-level, installation-level, or homeland-support activities that directly benefit the Army’s operational posture.

The Auxiliary complements the Army Reserve by providing surge capacity during domestic emergencies that would otherwise require reserve mobilization. Reserve units, when mobilized, incur significant financial, logistical, and readiness impacts. Auxiliary volunteers reduce unnecessary mobilizations by filling roles that do not require military occupational specialties but still demand discipline, reliability, and standardized training.

The Auxiliary interacts with the Army National Guard through coordination, not command. The Guard maintains its unique dual-status responsibilities under state and federal authority. The Auxiliary, as a purely federal entity, does not enter state chains of command. However, both organizations may operate alongside each other during domestic incidents, especially under Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA) missions. In these cases, Auxiliary members may serve under federal direction while coordinating with state-led Guard operations. This preserves legal boundaries while enhancing mission success.

The Auxiliary also remains distinct from State Defense Forces, which operate solely under state authority and cannot be federalized. While cooperative relationships may exist during major

emergencies, the Auxiliary remains strictly federal, apolitical, and subordinate only to Army authority.

The Army Auxiliary's value lies in clarity: it does not blur chains of command, circumvent legal restrictions, or interfere with state sovereignty. Instead, it provides exactly what the Army needs — structured, trained, reliable volunteer capacity dedicated to supporting the Army's domestic role.

## **1.5 Civil-Military Integration**

Civil-military integration is a central pillar of the Army Auxiliary's purpose. The Auxiliary serves as a conduit between the military and the civilian population, fostering resilience, readiness, and shared responsibility in times of crisis. Auxiliary members operate where civilian and military efforts intersect, providing a disciplined volunteer workforce capable of bridging gaps in manpower, expertise, and organizational capacity.

The Auxiliary's integration model is built on interoperability. Members are trained to use standardized Army equipment, reporting systems, and operational procedures appropriate to their roles. This keeps them compatible with Army units and reduces friction during joint operations. Their training also incorporates civilian emergency management frameworks such as FEMA's National Incident Management System (NIMS) and the Incident Command System (ICS), enabling seamless coordination with local, state, and federal civilian partners.

Integration also occurs through community outreach. Auxiliary units work closely with schools, local governments, public health departments, nonprofit organizations, and emergency management offices to provide education, preparedness training, and direct support. This engagement strengthens public trust and reinforces the Army's role as a stabilizing institution in American society.

Importantly, the Auxiliary maintains strict apolitical neutrality and does not participate in advocacy, lobbying, or political demonstrations. Civil-military integration is grounded in service to the nation, not influence over civic discourse. Auxiliary members represent the Army's values, professionalism, and commitment to public welfare. Their presence strengthens national cohesion by demonstrating that military and civilian communities can collaborate constructively without eroding legal or constitutional boundaries.

The Auxiliary is therefore both a practical support organization and a force for strengthening the social fabric that underpins national defense.

## **1.6 Limitations, Protections, and Compliance Requirements**

To preserve the integrity of the Army, the law, and the Auxiliary itself, strict limitations govern all Auxiliary activities. These limitations protect both the Army and the public by ensuring that Auxiliary personnel act only within authorized roles.

## Limitations

The Army Auxiliary is prohibited from:

- Engaging in combat or combat-support operations.
- Carrying or employing military weapons unless specifically trained and authorized.
- Performing law enforcement, arrest, detention, or investigative duties.
- Conducting intelligence collection beyond authorized open-source monitoring.
- Wearing military rank other than the authorized Auxiliary rank assigned.
- Impersonating soldiers
- Deploying independently without Army direction.
- Operating outside U.S. territory unless specifically authorized by the Secretary of the Army. (OCONUS Auxiliary units may exist to support OCONUS Army installations when authorized)
- Participating in political activity while in uniform.
- Representing themselves as members of the Armed Forces.

These restrictions ensure that the Auxiliary does not blur distinctions between civilian volunteers and uniformed military personnel.

## Protections

Auxiliary members are granted federal protections similar to other federally authorized auxiliaries:

- Liability protection when acting within scope of assigned duties.
- Federal worker's compensation for injuries or death incurred during official missions.
- Protection under federal law against unauthorized use of Auxiliary insignia.
- Legal standing as federal volunteers when performing sanctioned missions.
- These protections ensure members are safeguarded while supporting national missions.

## Compliance Requirements

Auxiliary members must comply with:

- All Army and Army Auxiliary regulations governing volunteer support and operations.
- Required background checks and periodic re-screening.
- Annual training requirements (IET maintenance).
- Grooming and uniform standards specific to the Auxiliary.
- Reporting requirements for mission activities, incidents, and accountability.
- The Army's values, conduct expectations, and professional ethics.
- The Army Auxiliary Warrior Ethos
- Failure to comply results in administrative separation from the Auxiliary.

By establishing strict limitations, protections, and compliance standards, the Army ensures the Auxiliary remains a legitimate, professional, and trusted component of national defense.

### **1.7 Comparative Overview of Other U.S. Auxiliary Models**

The United States has two major federally authorized auxiliaries that provide valuable lessons for the Army Auxiliary: the U.S. Air Force Auxiliary/Civil Air Patrol (CAP) and the U.S. Coast Guard Auxiliary (USCGAUX).

The Civil Air Patrol, as the Air Force Auxiliary, demonstrates how volunteers can effectively support a major military service through training, emergency services, and aerospace education. CAP's success in search-and-rescue operations, disaster reconnaissance, cadet programs, and homeland missions offers a proven template for managing a large volunteer force with diverse capabilities. CAP's integration with Air Force doctrine and processes underscores the importance of standardization and consistent oversight.

The Coast Guard Auxiliary provides another example of how volunteers can augment a federal service in maritime safety, environmental protection, and public outreach. The USCGAUX excels in community engagement, boating education, patrol operations, and operational augmentation tasks that free Coast Guard personnel for higher-priority missions.

Both models share key features that the Army Auxiliary will adopt:

- Federal authorization and oversight
- Standardized training
- Uniform regulations distinct from other federal and state forces
- Strict limitations to avoid role confusion
- Nationwide structure with local units
- Youth development or education components
- Liability and legal protections

The Army Auxiliary builds upon these successful models but adapts them to the Army's unique domestic and civil support role.

### **1.8 Why a Federal Auxiliary is Preferable to State-Based Structures**

While states maintain their own defense forces, a federally governed auxiliary offers critical advantages that state-based structures cannot match.

First, unity of command is essential for military effectiveness. A federal auxiliary eliminates fragmented structures that vary from state to state. Instead, it provides a single, consistent national system that operates under one doctrine, one training standard, and one chain of command.

Second, a federal auxiliary ensures interoperability. State Defense Forces vary widely in standards, authorities, capabilities, and legal frameworks. A federal auxiliary ensures seamless integration with Army units across all states, with identical procedures regardless of location.

Third, federal authorization provides nationwide mobility. Volunteer forces under state authority cannot easily operate outside their home state without complex interstate agreements. A federal auxiliary can deploy wherever needed under centralized direction.

Fourth, professional credibility is enhanced when volunteers operate under federally recognized standards. A national auxiliary avoids the stigma or inconsistency sometimes associated with state or ad hoc civilian groups.

Finally, the modern threat landscape — cyberattacks, critical infrastructure sabotage, pandemics, complex disasters — is national in character. A fragmented state-based approach cannot meet these challenges effectively. A federal auxiliary can.

## **1.9 Summary of Legal Safeguards**

The Army Auxiliary's legal framework includes strong protections to ensure lawful employment, public trust, and proper civil-military boundaries:

- Volunteers remain civilians and cannot be involuntarily mobilized.
- The Army cannot use Auxiliary members in direct warfighting roles.
- All missions must be authorized through proper channels.
- Auxiliary insignia, uniforms, and identity are protected under federal law.
- Auxiliary operations are subject to Army oversight, safety standards, and administrative control.
- Members are eligible for federal protections when performing authorized duties.
- The Auxiliary cannot be used for political, paramilitary, or law enforcement purposes.

These safeguards ensure that the Auxiliary remains professional, lawful, respected, and aligned with American democratic principles.

## **Chapter 2 — Mission Domains**

### **2.1 Overview of Mission Domains**

The United States Army Auxiliary supports the Army by providing disciplined, trained, and federally authorized civilian volunteers who perform missions that do not require soldiers yet are essential to national readiness. The Auxiliary's mission domains reflect real, recurring needs within the Army and the domestic operating environment. These domains are built around the principle of force preservation: volunteers handle non-combat, non-lethal, and non-law-enforcement tasks so soldiers can focus on warfighting, modernization, and global contingencies.

Mission domains exist to ensure:

- The Army can scale its domestic capacity rapidly during crises.
- Civil authorities benefit from structured military-aligned augmentation.
- Volunteers provide meaningful, safe, legal ways to serve the nation.
- The Auxiliary becomes a predictable, skilled partner in national readiness.

Each mission domain aligns with existing Army doctrine, DSCA frameworks, and legal boundaries that govern the use of federal military forces on U.S. soil.

### **2.2 Civil Support and Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA)**

Civil support is the most visible and most commonly executed mission of the Army Auxiliary. These operations involve assisting federal, state, tribal, territorial, and local agencies during emergencies, disasters, and large-scale incidents when civilian capabilities are overwhelmed or require augmentation.

Auxiliary members may support DSCA operations under the direction of the Secretary of the Army, an Army Service Component Command (ASCC), an installation commander, or a designated federal task force. Auxiliary personnel operate within established ICS and NIMS structures to ensure seamless integration with civilian responders.

#### **Key civil support missions include:**

##### **a. Mass Care and Shelter Operations**

Auxiliary volunteers assist with:

- Registration, tracking, and accountability of displaced persons
- Logistics and distribution of supplies
- Staffing of general population shelters
- Assistance for individuals with access and functional needs
- Support to Army or joint task force humanitarian operations

Auxiliary personnel may also assist the Department of Health and Human Services, U.S. Public Health Service, state and local public health departments and the Red Cross, provided they remain under federal authorization and within their defined scope.

#### b. Points of Distribution (POD) Operations

The Auxiliary helps operate PODs by:

- Managing traffic flow
- Distributing food, water, and emergency supplies
- Supporting inventory tracking and resource accountability
- Staffing off-post community support sites when directed

These missions ensure essential goods reach affected populations in a timely and controlled manner.

#### c. Emergency Public Information and Preparedness Education

Auxiliary units may support community preparedness by teaching readiness skills, distributing official guidance, and supporting public messaging during emergencies. Volunteers do not conduct media interviews or speak on behalf of the Army unless expressly authorized.

#### d. Staffing Emergency Operations Centers and Joint Operations Centers

Auxiliary members may fill administrative, communications, and support positions within federal, state, or regional operations centers assigned to DSCA missions. These roles expand the capacity and endurance of command and control elements during lengthy or complex incidents.

Civil support missions allow the Army Auxiliary to serve as a stabilizing force when Americans are facing their worst days. These missions also provide the Army with a reliable, trained cadre of volunteers who can be activated rapidly and efficiently without disrupting combat readiness.

### **2.3 Logistics and Sustainment Support**

Logistics and sustainment are among the most resource-intensive functions in the Army. Many of these tasks require disciplined personnel but do not require trained soldiers. The Army Auxiliary provides a structured method to support routine and surge logistics requirements.

Key logistics missions include:

#### a. Warehouse and Supply Point Operations

Auxiliary members may support:

- Sorting, packing, and distributing supplies
- Inventory control and property accountability
- Loading and unloading shipments
- Maintaining order and flow within large supply facilities



These duties are especially valuable during disaster relief operations or high-tempo training events.

#### b. Transportation Staging and Support

Auxiliary volunteers:

- Assist with convoy staging areas
- Guide vehicles during loading and unloading
- Support movement control teams with administrative tasks
- Manage documentation, logs, and manifests

Auxiliary members do not drive military tactical vehicles or operate heavy equipment unless separately authorized and trained for non-tactical platforms.

#### c. Food Service and Billeting Support

Auxiliary members may augment installation or field food service operations by:

- Assisting with meal distribution
- Supporting sanitation, setup, and breakdown tasks
- Helping with lodging check-ins during mobilizations or disasters

This augmentation ensures soldiers remain available for primary duties.

#### d. Facilities Management and Base Support

When authorized, the Auxiliary may help with:

- Basic maintenance and cleaning
- Administrative tasks
- Landscaping and grounds upkeep
- Utility or facility monitoring during emergencies

Logistics missions allow the Army to maintain operational pace without exhausting soldiers on tasks that do not require their specialized training.

### **2.4 Medical and Public Health Support**

The Army Auxiliary incorporates licensed healthcare professionals, trained responders, and public health volunteers who expand the Army's capacity during domestic emergencies and medical surges.

- Medical Augmentation
  - Auxiliary members may assist Army medical treatment facilities, field hospitals, or joint medical missions in non-clinical or supervised clinical roles consistent with their credentials. These include:

- Triage support
- Patient check-in and flow management
- Vaccination and testing site support
- Basic first aid under supervision
- Administrative medical functions
- Behavioral health support roles (peer support, crisis assistance)

Auxiliary members may not practice medicine beyond the scope of their license, nor provide independent clinical care.

#### b. Public Health and Preventive Medicine

Auxiliary personnel may support:

- Community health education
- Outbreak response
- Epidemiological data entry
- Environmental health monitoring
- Mass prophylaxis or medication dispensing sites

They follow established Army Public Health Center guidance and civilian public health frameworks.

#### c. Humanitarian Assistance

Auxiliary medical volunteers may be employed during:

- Shelter operations
- Heat/cold exposure events
- Mass casualty support roles
- Disaster recovery missions

Medical missions reflect the Auxiliary's ability to deliver highly skilled volunteer capacity when the nation requires it most.

## **2.5 Cyber, Communications, and Technical Support**

Modern defense depends heavily on cyber resilience, communications infrastructure, and technical support systems. The Army Auxiliary incorporates volunteers with cyber, IT, engineering, and technical expertise to help protect critical systems and expand the Army's domestic capacity.

#### a. Cyber Readiness Support

Auxiliary cyber volunteers may support:

- Cyber hygiene training
- Incident response augmentation
- Monitoring non-classified systems
- Open-source cyber intelligence reporting
- Threat analysis within authorized boundaries

They do not perform offensive cyber operations or handle classified systems without proper clearance.

#### b. Communications Support

Auxiliary members with communications backgrounds may assist with:

- Radio operations during disasters
- Network setup and troubleshooting
- Maintenance of communication centers
- Administrative support to S-6 or G-6 elements

#### c. Technical and Engineering Support

Volunteers with technical backgrounds may help with:

- GIS/Mapping support
- Infrastructure assessment assistance
- Drone/UAS operations (non-tactical)
- Basic engineering tasks under supervision

This domain represents one of the Auxiliary's greatest potential strengths: harnessing America's technical community for national service.

## **2.6 Youth Development and Cadet Program**

The Army Auxiliary Cadet Program develops young Americans from age 12 until their 21<sup>st</sup> birthday through training that emphasizes leadership, discipline, physical fitness, STEM education, and community service. It is based on the same principles and curricula as the Army's high school Junior Reserve Officers Training Corps (JROTC).

Cadets are not soldiers, do not receive military rank, and are not trained for combat. Their training focuses on:

- Leadership and character
- Academic excellence
- Physical conditioning
- Fieldcraft appropriate for youth

- Teamwork and discipline
- Preparedness and resilience
- Civic responsibility

The program strengthens the Army's recruiting pipeline by preparing youth academically and physically for military service, ROTC, or other national service pathways.

If a Cadet reaches a certain level in the Auxiliary Cadet Program, they may qualify for advanced rank placement if they decide to join the military after high school graduation.

## **2.7 Community Preparedness ("Civil Defense 2.0")**

The Auxiliary plays a central role in rebuilding a national culture of preparedness. Drawing inspiration from historical Civil Defense programs, the Auxiliary provides:

- Household readiness education
- Free/Low-Cost CPR/First Aid instruction
- Emergency communications networks
- Community resilience training
- Preparedness outreach at schools and civic events
- Support for local governments' resilience plans

This mission domain strengthens national endurance during prolonged or compounding crises.

## **2.8 Mission Boundaries and Prohibitions**

To maintain legal and professional integrity, the Army Auxiliary does not:

- Conduct combat or tactical missions.
- Carry weapons (unless specifically trained and authorized).
- Perform law enforcement or security duties (unless specifically trained and authorized).
- Conduct intelligence gathering beyond authorized open-source reporting.
- Train civilians in combat skills.
- Deploy outside the U.S. without explicit federal authorization.
- Participate in political events while in uniform.
- Act independently or self-deploy.

These boundaries ensure the Auxiliary remains lawful, respected, and effective.

## **Chapter 3 — Organizational Structure (Fully Revised and Integrated)**

### **3.1 Overview of the Organizational Framework**

The United States Army Auxiliary (USAAUX) is organized as a national, federally directed volunteer component operating under the authority of the Secretary of the Army or Secretary of War. Its structure supports unity of command, standardized training, predictable mission capability, and seamless integration with Army formations during domestic operations.

The organizational design enables the Auxiliary to remain:

- Scalable: Able to expand or contract based on mission demands and resource availability.
- Interoperable: Fully aligned with Army doctrine, DSCA principles, and ICS/NIMS frameworks.
- Disciplined: Governed by clear chains of authority, standardized oversight, and formal regulations.
- Nationwide: Present in every state and territory, with the goal of establishing detachments in as many local communities as possible.
- Modular: Organized into elements that can be task-organized for specific missions, exercises, or contingencies.

The resulting structure mirrors key characteristics of the United States Army, providing familiarity, doctrinal clarity, and professional coherence across all levels of command.

### **3.2 National Headquarters**

#### **3.2.1 Role and Authority**

The National Headquarters (NHQ) serves as the central administrative, operational, and strategic command element of the Army Auxiliary. NHQ is responsible for implementing national policy, issuing regulations, establishing training standards, overseeing safety programs, administering personnel systems, coordinating mission assignments with Army Commands, and serving as the primary interface between the Auxiliary and the Department of the Army.

NHQ ensures:

- Doctrinal consistency nationwide
- Standardized member screening and background checks
- Uniform regulations and policies
- National-level mission planning and tasking
- Governance of the Army Auxiliary Cadet Program
- Strategic communications and public affairs oversight
- Interagency coordination with federal partners and Army Staff

The U.S. Army Auxiliary National Commander leads NHQ. This is a senior civilian, uniformed position equivalent to a Lieutenant General (Aux) with three-star position rank, consistent with the U.S. Coast Guard Auxiliary's National Commodore structure. The National Commander reports directly to the designated Army oversight authority.

### **3.2.2 National Staff Directorates**

To manage national operations, NHQ includes directorates modeled after Army staff functions:

- D-1: Directorate of Personnel — Recruitment, member records, background screening
- D-3: Directorate of Operations — Mission planning, operational tasking, readiness oversight
- D-4: Directorate of Logistics — Equipment, supply chains, sustainment programs
- D-6: Directorate of Communications & Cyber — Cyber volunteers, technical operations, comms support
- D-7: Directorate of Training — IET standards, ICS/NIMS integration, instructor certifications
- D-8: Directorate of Health Support — Medical, public health, and humanitarian operations
- D-9: Directorate of Cadet Programs — Youth curriculum, advancement, safety, and leadership development
- D-10: Directorate of Public Affairs — Messaging, branding, public information, website management
- D-11: Directorate of Safety & Compliance — Safety protocol enforcement, audits, incident reporting
- D-12: Directorate of Resource Development — External support including fundraising, grants, partnerships, and in-kind contributions

Additional directorates may be activated or deactivated as mission requirements evolve.

## **3.3 Regional Commands**

### **3.3.1 Purpose**

Regional Commands form the operational bridge between NHQ and State Brigades. Their responsibilities include:

- Coordinating multi-state mission operations
- Standardizing training and evaluation across geographic areas
- Overseeing major regional activities and exercises
- Providing surge manpower and logistical support during large-scale disasters
- Ensuring coherent implementation of national guidance at the state level

### **3.3.2 Structure**

The United States is divided into geographic regions aligned with FEMA regions or Army Service Component Command (ASCC) boundaries. Each region is led by a Regional Commander, a senior civilian, uniformed appointee with the position rank of Major General (Aux).

Each Regional Command maintains functional sections:

- Operations
- Training
- Logistics
- Communications
- Medical/Public Health
- Cadet Programs

Regional Commands maintain readiness rosters, coordinate interstate mission support, and oversee resource allocation across states within their region.

## **3.4 State Commands (Brigades)**

### **3.4.1 Role and Authority**

Every state and U.S. territory maintains a State Brigade Command, responsible for executing Auxiliary operations within its jurisdiction. The Brigade Command coordinates with Army installations, Army Reserve centers, and National Guard headquarters (as appropriate for DSCA), as well as state and local emergency management authorities.

State Brigade Commands ensure:

- Local-level recruitment and membership processing
- Delivery of statewide training sessions, joint exercises, and readiness evaluations
- Cadet program administration and youth leadership development
- Community preparedness outreach and civil defense education
- Rapid activation capability for missions
- Compliance with national policy and regulations
- Coordination with local military and emergency management partners

### **3.4.2 Brigade Commander**

The Brigade Commander is appointed by NHQ based on experience, professional record, and demonstrated leadership. This position carries the position rank of Brigadier General (Aux) or Colonel (Aux) depending on state size and mission load.

### **3.4.3 State Brigade Staff**

State-level staff positions include:

- Director of Operations
- Director of Training
- Director of Logistics
- Director of Personnel
- Director of Medical/Public Health
- Director of Communications & Cyber
- Director of Cadet Programs
- State Safety Officer

Additional staff positions may be activated or deactivated based on state needs and mission volume.

## **3.5 Battalions**

### **3.5.1 Battalion Purpose and Role**

Each State Brigade is responsible for establishing as many Battalions as necessary to support local population centers, geographic features, mission requirements, and membership distribution. Battalions serve as mid-level operational commands between the Brigade and Detachment levels.

Battalions provide:

- Regionalized training oversight
- Mission coordination for multiple Detachments
- Administrative and logistical support
- Consolidated readiness reporting
- Local surge capacity for major operations

Battalions ensure that Detachments remain disciplined, well-supported, and mission-ready.

### **3.5.2 Battalion Staff Structure**

Battalion staffs mirror the core functions of the State Brigade, scaled appropriately:

- Battalion Director of Operations
- Battalion Director of Training
- Battalion Director of Logistics
- Battalion Director of Personnel
- Battalion Director of Medical/Public Health
- Battalion Director of Communications & Cyber



- Battalion Director of Cadet Programs
- Battalion Safety Officer

Additional positions may be established or consolidated based on local requirements.

### **3.6 Detachments**

Detachments are the foundational operational units of the United States Army Auxiliary. They operate at the community level, providing training, outreach, and mission-ready personnel for local, state, and federal support activities.

Each Detachment is designated as Detachment (Det) + Number + City Name

(e.g., *Det 2 – Glendale*).

Detachment structure is intentionally modular to support both general-purpose and mission-specific operations.

#### **3.6.1 Types of Detachments**

##### **a. Mission-Focused Detachments**

Specialized detachments aligned to specific mission domains, such as:

- Medical
- Cyber
- Engineer
- Logistics
- Communications & Technical Support

##### **b. Composite Detachments**

General-purpose detachments combining personnel with diverse civilian and military backgrounds. These detachments form the backbone of most states.

### **3.7 Detachment Command and Leadership**

The Detachment Commander is responsible for the training, discipline, administration, readiness, safety, and mission preparation of all assigned personnel and reports through the Battalion to the State Brigade.

#### **3.7.1 Commander Grade and Authority**

Detachment Commanders typically hold the Auxiliary position rank of:

First Lieutenant (Aux) through Major (Aux)

Because of varied prior-service backgrounds, some personnel may have previously held higher military grades. Regardless:

The appointed Commander retains full command authority.

All personnel will adhere to military courtesy, discipline, and professionalism.

### **3.8 Detachment Training and Battle Rhythm**

Detachments maintain a predictable and sustainable training cadence:

#### **3.8.1 Weekly Training Assemblies**

Recommended: 1800–2100, one evening per week

Focus areas include:

- Basic core tasks
- Physical readiness
- Mission-specific instruction
- ICS/NIMS integration
- Administrative updates

#### **3.8.2 Monthly Drill Period**

Recommended: 0700–1700, one weekend per month (one or two days)

Used for:

- Field training
- Joint exercises
- Tabletop simulations
- Cadet program activities
- Extended instruction blocks

#### **3.8.3 Training Guidance**

State Brigade Headquarters publishes:

- Annual Training Guidance (ATG)
- Monthly Training Topics
- Required Task Lists

Detachments may add local training based on mission requirements.

## Chapter 4 — Membership Standards and Professional Requirements

### 4.1 Purpose of Membership Standards

The United States Army Auxiliary (USAAUX) relies on disciplined, capable, and trustworthy volunteers who can safely and professionally support Army operations and other missions across multiple mission domains. Membership standards ensure that every individual—regardless of background—meets the baseline expectations required to operate within a structured, uniformed federal organization.

These standards serve four essential purposes:

1. Safeguarding the Army and the Public

Clear screening and conduct requirements prevent misuse of authority and ensure the Auxiliary remains a trusted component of national readiness.

2. Maintaining Professionalism

Uniform standards promote discipline, reliability, and accountability consistent with Army expectations.

3. Ensuring Mission Capability

Physical, educational, and training benchmarks ensure that members can perform assigned tasks effectively.

4. Protecting the Integrity of the Organization

Standards prevent the Auxiliary from becoming a “social club,” political group, or informal militia. Strict controls ensure it remains a federally directed support force.

### 4.2 Membership Categories

The Auxiliary recognizes several categories of membership, each with specific eligibility and training requirements.

#### 4.2.1 Senior Members (Adult Volunteers)

Senior Members are adults aged 18 and older who meet all eligibility and background requirements. They form the primary operational force of the Auxiliary.

Senior Members may serve in:

- Detachments
- Battalions
- State Commands
- Regional Commands

- National Headquarters
- Cadet Program leadership roles

#### **4.2.2 Cadet Members**

Cadets are youth ages from age 13 through age 20 enrolled in the Army Auxiliary Cadet Program. Cadets are not soldiers and are not eligible for deployment or operational missions. Their participation focuses on leadership, fitness, academic development, and character building.

Once a Cadet turns 18 years of age, the Cadet has the option to remain a Cadet or convert to being a Senior Member. They cannot be both. All Cadets must convert to being a Senior Member on their 21<sup>st</sup> birthday, regardless of their status in the Cadet Program.

#### **4.2.3 Specialized Volunteer Members**

These include individuals with validated professional credentials in fields such as:

- Medicine
- Public health
- Cybersecurity
- Communications
- Engineering
- Emergency management
- Logistics/Transportation
- Administration
- Legal
- Aviation (for future programs when authorized)
- Other professionals not listed here.

These members may be assigned to mission-focused detachments or technical support elements.

#### **4.2.4 Retired and Veteran Members**

Former members of the U.S. Armed Forces may serve in both leadership and operational roles. Although prior enlisted, NCO, or officer grades will usually be accepted and reappointed to the appropriate Auxiliary rank, it is not automatic and must be approved by a State Brigade or Regional Commander. Prior experience informs duty placements and leadership selection.

### **4.3 Eligibility Requirements**

#### **4.3.1 General Eligibility**

All applicants must:

- Be a U.S. citizen or lawful permanent resident
- Be age 18 or older (13–20 for cadets)

- Possess a valid government-issued photo ID (At least a state issued ID or driver's license. College IDs, Library Cards, and other locally issued IDs will not count. For Cadets, only parents or legal guardians may enroll a Cadet and provide their birth certificate and Social Security card and other documentation as requested)
- Be able to read, write, and communicate in English
- Be willing and able to comply with military-style discipline
- Agree to wear the authorized uniform correctly
- Complete a federal background screening

#### **4.3.2 Moral and Legal Standards**

Applicants may not join the Auxiliary if they:

- Have felony convictions
- Are registered sex offenders
- Have a history of violent crime
- Are prohibited from possessing firearms
- Have active arrest warrants
- Are currently on probation or parole
- Are members of extremist groups (as defined by DoW policy)
- Applicants with minor infractions may be considered on a case-by-case basis.

#### **4.3.3 Member Expectations**

Members of the U.S. Army Auxiliary are expected to uphold the highest standards of conduct, professionalism, and commitment. Every member has a duty to participate actively, contribute meaningfully, and give their best, honest effort to the mission *at all times*. This includes conforming to grooming requirements and wearing the uniform correctly and with pride, and never engaging in behavior that brings discredit to the uniform, the United States, the Army, or the Army Auxiliary. Members are required to follow all rules, regulations, and lawful orders issued by those appointed over them, maintaining discipline and respect within the chain of command.

Participation is not optional. Members are expected to attend scheduled meetings, drills, and training exercises, and to make themselves available for missions when called upon. The strength and credibility of the Army Auxiliary depend on dependable, engaged volunteers who take their responsibilities seriously.

Those unable or unwilling to meet these expectations should reevaluate their ability to serve in the Army Auxiliary.

#### **4.3.4 Medical and Physical Standards**

Auxiliary members must be physically capable of performing assigned duties. The Auxiliary maintains a tiered physical readiness system, recognizing that tasks vary widely across mission domains.

Physical categories include:

- Category A: Field-capable (standing, walking, carrying loads, working in austere environments)
- Category B: Garrison-capable (office work, communications, logistics, admin)
- Category C: Limited participation (restricted to non-physical roles)

No member will be assigned to a mission beyond their medically appropriate tier.

### **4.4 Background Screening and Vetting**

#### **4.4.1 Federal Background Checks**

All applicants—adult members and cadet program adult leaders—must undergo:

- A national criminal history check
- Sex offender registry check
- Identity verification
- Reference review

#### **4.4.2 Periodic Re-Screening**

Every member is subject to mandatory re-screening every five years, or sooner if directed.

#### **4.4.3 Disqualification**

If a member becomes ineligible due to misconduct, criminal conviction, or other cause, they will be:

- Immediately suspended
- Investigated by State Brigade or higher headquarters
- Removed from the Auxiliary if warranted
- Safety and public trust are non-negotiable.

### **4.5 Training Requirements**

#### **4.5.1 Initial Entry Training (IET)**

All Senior Members must complete IET within 6 months of joining and may be done at the local unit level. IET includes:

- Auxiliary orientation

- FEMA ICS-100, 200, 700, 800
- Basic uniform and customs/courtesies
- Drill and Ceremonies
- Safety fundamentals
- Mission domains overview
- Basic first aid/CPR
- Ethical and conduct standards

IET is the minimum qualification required for any operational participation. Prior military service will be given credit for some aspects of IET.

#### **4.5.2 Advanced Training Tracks**

Members may pursue additional qualifications, including:

- Field Leadership Qualification (FLQ)
- Instructor Qualification (IQ)
- Medical Tier Certifications
- Cyber Readiness Certificates
- Communications Operator Certification
- Emergency Management Specialist Qualification
- Other Specialty Tracks may be added as needed

Leadership roles require completion of higher-level PME (Professional Military Education) equivalents designed for Auxiliary use.

#### **4.6 Professional Conduct Standards**

Membership in the Auxiliary requires strict adherence to professional standards consistent with Department of the Army expectations.

##### **4.6.1 Conduct Requirements**

Members must:

- Maintain professionalism on and off duty
- Uphold Army Values (LDRSHIP)
- Treat all personnel with dignity and respect
- Follow all lawful directives from Auxiliary leadership
- Maintain grooming, uniform and personal appearance standards
- Avoid conflicts of interest
- Maintain operational confidentiality

Members represent the United States Army Auxiliary at all times while in uniform or on duty.

#### **4.6.2 Prohibitions**

Members may not:

- Participate in political activity in uniform
- Use Auxiliary status for personal gain
- Impersonate soldiers or federal officials
- Carry weapons while performing Auxiliary duties unless authorized and trained to do so
- Engage in extremist or subversive activity
- Consume alcohol before or during training or missions

Violations result in administrative or permanent removal.

#### **4.7 Disciplinary System**

The Auxiliary maintains a simple but effective disciplinary structure. This process is an example depending on the situation.

##### **4.7.1 Levels of Action**

- Counseling (verbal or written)
- Formal Warning
- Suspension
- Removal from position
- Termination of membership

##### **4.7.2 Causes for Removal**

Members may be removed for:

- Misconduct
- Dishonesty
- Repeated failure to train
- Unsafe behavior
- Violating uniform standards
- Disrupting unit cohesion
- Criminal activity

*The mission and safety of the organization take priority over individual participation.*

#### **4.8 Recognition, Awards, and Promotions**

##### **4.8.1 Promotions**

Promotions are based on:



- Time in grade
- Training accomplishments
- Leadership performance
- Mission participation
- Professional conduct
- Needs of the Auxiliary

Although prior enlisted, NCO, or officer grades from any of the eight federal uniformed services will usually be accepted and reappointed to the same Auxiliary rank, it is not automatic and must be approved by a State Brigade or Regional Commander.

#### **4.8.2 Awards**

Auxiliary members may receive:

- Service ribbons
- Achievement awards
- Lifesaving medals
- Training recognitions
- Command performance awards

Awards maintain morale, professionalism, and esprit de corps.

#### **4.9 Prior-service ranks and awards**

Prior-service members of the Auxiliary are authorized to wear all federally issued or awarded U.S. military medals, ribbons, unit citations, and skill or occupational badges for which they possess official documentation. All such items will be worn in accordance with the Army Auxiliary uniform regulation, not the uniform regulation of the service that originally issued the award. Placement standards and order-of-precedence tables will be published in the official Auxiliary uniform policy.

Only awards, decorations, badges, and insignia authorized by the eight U.S. Uniformed Services—including the U.S. Public Health Service Commissioned Corps (USPHS) and the National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Commissioned Corps—are permitted for wear.

Rank, ribbons, medals, badges, or insignia from State Guards, State Defense Forces, Civil Air Patrol, the U.S. Coast Guard Auxiliary, or any other non-federal military auxiliary are not authorized for wear on the Army Auxiliary uniform. Unauthorized, commemorative, or novelty items are strictly prohibited.

Uniform and awards guidance, including detailed wear instructions, will be issued at a later date.

#### **4.10 Summary**

Membership in the United States Army Auxiliary is a privilege that carries responsibility, discipline, and commitment. These standards ensure that volunteers serve safely, ethically, and effectively while upholding the values and expectations of the Army.

The Auxiliary welcomes Americans from all walks of life—but only those willing to meet and maintain these standards will earn the honor of wearing the uniform and serving the nation.

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## Chapter 5 — Uniforms, Insignia, and Heraldry Doctrine

### 5.1 Purpose of the Uniform Doctrine

The uniform of the United States Army Auxiliary (USAAUX) is a visible symbol of federal authority, professionalism, and disciplined service. Standardized uniform policies ensure all Auxiliary members present a consistent appearance that supports mission effectiveness, reflects positively on the Department of the Army, and avoids confusion with the Armed Forces.

This doctrine exists to:

- Preserve the integrity of the U.S. Army's identity
- Prevent misrepresentation of military status
- Establish professionalism and discipline among all members
- Ensure interoperability during missions
- Maintain public trust in the Army Auxiliary as a federally supervised organization

Auxiliary uniforms intentionally parallel Army standards, while incorporating distinctive markings that clearly identify the wearer as a member of a civilian volunteer auxiliary—not a soldier.

### 5.2 Authorized Uniforms

The Army Auxiliary authorizes several uniforms for operational, administrative, ceremonial, and physical training use. Members must wear complete uniforms exactly as prescribed. Wearing a partial uniform is forbidden.

The Operational Camouflage Pattern (OCP) uniform is the basic and required uniform for all Army Auxiliary members.

All members must maintain an OCP uniform for training, drills, missions, and readiness activities.

Service uniforms (AGSU/ASU) are optional and may be worn only during authorized events and with proper modifications detailed in this chapter.

#### 5.2.1 Operational Camouflage Pattern (OCP) Uniform

The OCP is the primary duty uniform of the Army Auxiliary. All members are required to maintain and wear it.

The Auxiliary OCP uniform includes the following mandatory modifications:

##### Name and Branch Tapes.

- Color: Solid OD Green tapes. Embroidery: Black thread
- Branch Tape Text: "ARMY AUXILIARY"

##### Auxiliary Rank Insignia (Position Rank)

- Auxiliary position ranks will match the shape and style of Army rank insignia, but with critical distinctions:
- Color: OD Green background, black embroidered insignia

- Marking: The word “AUX” embroidered above the rank insignia

Purpose: To clearly distinguish Auxiliary position rank from Army military rank

#### Shoulder Sleeve Insignia (SSI)

A distinctive Army Auxiliary SSI worn on the left sleeve.

#### Skill Badges

Only Auxiliary-approved badges or federal badges personally earned during prior service may be worn.

#### General Guidance

When questions arise regarding wear or appearance, members will follow the standards and principles of AR 670-1, unless otherwise directed by Auxiliary regulation, and will seek clarification through their chain of command.

OCP is the default and required uniform for:

- Drills
- Training
- Field exercises
- Installation support
- DSCA support missions
- Cadet field activities
- All routine Auxiliary operations

#### **5.2.2 Physical Training (PT) Uniform**

A standardized PT uniform authorized by NHQ will be used for fitness events, cadet PT, structured training sessions, and mission requirements involving physical labor.

#### **5.2.3 Service/Corporate Uniform**

A non-military but professional uniform similar to CAP's corporate uniform (Polo shirts and khaki trousers) is authorized for:

- Classroom instruction
- Meetings and presentations
- Indoor community events
- Ceremonial participation where OCP is not appropriate

This uniform clearly distinguishes Auxiliary personnel from Army soldiers while maintaining professional appearance.

#### **5.2.4 AGSU and ASU (Modified for Auxiliary Use)**

Auxiliary personnel are authorized to wear modified versions of the Army Green Service Uniform (AGSU) and the Army Blue Service Uniform (ASU).

These uniforms may be worn only for:

- Ceremonies
- Graduations
- Promotions
- Public affairs and outreach
- Installation and community representational duties
- Protocol events authorized by Battalion, Brigade, Regional Command, or NHQ
- They may not be worn for routine training or mission support duties.

### Required Modifications

AGSU/ASU must incorporate the following changes: (Detailed instructions will be issued at a later date).

- Dark gray nameplate with standard Army Auxiliary format (Name on top line in larger letters with a smaller U.S. Army Auxiliary on the bottom line)
- Auxiliary position rank insignia (never Army rank)
- Auxiliary SSI
- Auxiliary hat badge/cap device
- Authorized prior-service federal ribbons and badges, worn in Army order of precedence
- No Army branch insignia, DUI, tabs, or MOS badges unless personally earned during prior-service federal military service.
- A separate Army Auxiliary Branch Insignia will be developed.

Detailed tailoring diagrams and placement charts will be published in AuxR 670-1, the Army Auxiliary Uniform and Appearance Regulation.

## **5.3 Auxiliary Distinctive Insignia**

Distinctive insignia ensure the Auxiliary is recognizable, disciplined, and clearly separate from the Armed Forces.

### **5.3.1 Shoulder Sleeve Insignia (SSI)**

A unique SSI worn on the left sleeve identifies the wearer as a member of the Army Auxiliary.

### **5.3.2 Auxiliary Tabs and Skill Badges**

Authorized Auxiliary-specific insignia may include:

- Cyber Specialist Badge
- Instructor Badge
- Expert Auxiliary Soldier Badge (EASB)
- Additional badges approved by NHQ

These do not replicate Army combat skill badges.

### **5.3.3 Position Rank Insignia**

Position rank insignia indicate leadership roles within the Auxiliary. They use the shape of Army rank insignia with mandatory differences:

- OD Green background

- Black embroidered insignia (Except for the grade insignia for second lieutenants and Majors which will be brown in color with black AUX)
- “AUX” embroidered in black thread above the rank
- Clear differentiation from Army rank to avoid confusion

Officer position ranks include:

- LTG (Aux) – National Commander
- MG (Aux) – Regional Commander
- BG (Aux) / COL (Aux) – State Commander
- LTC / MAJ (Aux) – Battalion Commanders
- CPT / 1LT (Aux) – Detachment Commanders

#### Enlisted and NCO Position Ranks

While certain leadership positions within the Auxiliary will carry assigned positional ranks to support command and control, this does not limit a broader system of ranks that members may earn through service, performance, and qualification. Auxiliary members will have opportunities for advancement based on merit, demonstrated competency, and completion of required training.

For the Noncommissioned Officer Corps, the highest positional NCO rank at each command echelon above the detachment level will be the Command Sergeant Major (CSM). At the detachment level, the senior enlisted leader will hold the positional rank of First Sergeant (1SG). These positional ranks do not prevent members from earning other grades in accordance with established promotion criteria.

Rank assignment, promotion pathways, and professional development standards will be issued in subsequent directives, ensuring a standardized, transparent, and fair advancement system across the organization.

#### **5.4 Wear of Prior-Service Federal Awards**

Prior-service members may wear their officially earned U.S. military decorations.

Authorized items include:

- Federal medals and ribbons
- Unit citations
- Skill or occupational badges
- Foreign awards approved by DoW

Prohibited items include:

- Medals, ribbons, citations, badges, tabs, etc. from state defense forces, veteran groups and other auxiliaries (Similar badges may be designed and approved by the Army Auxiliary in the future)
- Commemorative medals
- “Vanity” or non-federal awards
- Police/fire/EMS badges
- Private organization symbols

All awards must be worn in accordance with Army order of precedence.

### **5.5 Prohibited Items**

The following items are strictly prohibited:

- U.S. Army rank (officer/NCO/enlisted)
- Unauthorized patches, tabs, or logos
- Militia, political, extremist, or advocacy symbols
- Unauthorized foreign awards
- Elite Army badges not personally earned
- Tactical gear unless authorized for specific missions

### **5.6 Grooming Standards**

Auxiliary grooming reflects professional appearance appropriate for a federal uniformed volunteer organization. Standards may differ modestly from Army regulations but must remain within the framework of professional military appearance standards.

### **5.7 Heraldry and Approval Process**

All insignia, patches, badges, emblems, flags, guidons, and branding elements are controlled by NHQ.

No state, battalion, or detachment may create unauthorized insignia.

All heraldry must be evaluated for:

- Professionalism
- Clarity
- Distinctiveness
- Compliance with federal law
- Non-confusion with Army heraldry

### **5.8 Uniform Accountability**

Uniforms may be obtained, at member's expense, from NHQ supply, approved commercial vendors, or certified uniform manufacturers. Members are responsible for maintaining their uniforms in serviceable condition.

### **5.9 Summary**

Uniform standards ensure professionalism, discipline, and national consistency. The OCP uniform is the required baseline uniform for all members. Service uniforms may be worn only during authorized events and must follow strict modifications that clearly distinguish the Auxiliary from the U.S. Army.

Adherence to the uniform doctrine is a core element of the Army Auxiliary's identity and credibility.

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## **Chapter 6 — Training, Education, and Professional Development**

### **6.1 Purpose of the Training Program**

The training and education system of the United States Army Auxiliary ensures that all members possess the knowledge, skills, and discipline required to support Army missions safely, effectively, and professionally.

Auxiliary members arrive with diverse civilian and military backgrounds; therefore, standardized training ensures:

- Competency in all authorized mission domains
- Compliance with Army-aligned and federal requirements
- Sustained readiness and safety
- Professional conduct and military-style discipline
- Seamless integration with Army, Reserve, Guard, and DSCA operations
- Development of capable leaders at every echelon

Training within the Auxiliary is progressive, standardized, and mission-oriented.

### **6.2 Components of the Training System**

The Army Auxiliary training system consists of four major pillars:

1. Initial Entry Training (IET)
2. Mission Specialty Training and Advanced Qualifications
3. Leadership and Professional Military Education (Aux-PME)
4. Recurring, refresher, and sustainment training

These pillars ensure capability from entry-level members to senior leadership.

### **6.3 Initial Entry Training (IET)**

#### **6.3.1 Purpose**

Initial Entry Training (IET) is the foundational training required for all new Senior Members.

IET establishes baseline knowledge, discipline, and professionalism necessary for safe and effective participation in Auxiliary operations.

IET ensures members understand:

- Auxiliary structure and mission
- Safety protocols and risk management
- Uniform standards, customs, and courtesies
- ICS/NIMS fundamentals
- Basic readiness and first aid
- Ethical conduct and professional expectations

No member may participate in missions, training events, or official duties until IET is completed.

### **6.3.2 Required Coursework**

Initial Entry Training includes:

- FEMA ICS-100 and ICS-200
- FEMA IS-700 (NIMS)
- FEMA IS-800 (National Response Framework)
- Army Auxiliary Orientation Course
- Uniform Wear & Professional Standards
- Auxiliary Ethics and Conduct Training
- Basic First Aid / Stop-the-Bleed Familiarization
- Other topics as may be determined at a later date.

### **6.3.3 Completion Timeline**

New Senior Members must complete IET within 6 months of joining.

State Brigade Commanders may authorize extensions only for documented hardship.

### **6.4 Mission Specialty Training**

Following IET, members may pursue Mission Specialty Training aligned with the Auxiliary's recognized mission domains.

#### **6.4.1 Core Mission Specialties**

Core specialties include:

- Logistics Support Specialist
- Communications/Radio Operator
- Cyber Technician
- Medical Support Technician
- Public Health Support Specialist
- Emergency Management Technician
- Engineer/Technical Support Specialist
- Cadet Programs Instructor
- Community Preparedness Instructor
- Other specialties may be determined at a later date.

#### **6.4.2 Advanced Qualifications**

Advanced qualifications further expand capability and prepare members for leadership and specialized roles:

- Communications Team Leader
- Cyber Protection Specialist (Aux)
- Disaster Response Specialist
- Field Operations Technician
- Humanitarian Support Specialist
- Logistics Supervisor

- Instructor Qualification (IQ)
- Master Instructor Qualification (MIQ)
- Other specialties may be determined at a later date.

These advanced tracks support mission depth and internal professional development.

## **6.5 Leadership and Professional Military Education (Aux-PME)**

### **6.5.1 Purpose**

Aux-PME ensures that the Army Auxiliary maintains a competent cadre of leaders capable of managing detachments, battalions, brigades, regions, and national-level operations.

Leadership doctrine draws from:

- U.S. Army leadership principles
- Civilian emergency management leadership
- Ethical command and accountability
- Professional standards of conduct

### **6.5.2 PME Levels**

Aux-PME consists of a progressive ladder of leadership training:

- Auxiliary Leadership Course (ALC) — For team leaders and NCO positions
- Auxiliary Officer Development Course (AODC) — For detachment command-level leaders
- Auxiliary Command and Staff Course (ACSC) — For battalion and brigade staffs
- Auxiliary Strategic Leadership Seminar (ASLS) — For regional and national leadership

Completion of the appropriate PME level is required before assuming certain leadership positions.

## **6.6 Cadet Training and Youth Development**

### **6.6.1 Overview**

The Army Auxiliary Cadet Program prepares youth ages 13–20 through structured leadership development, physical fitness, STEM education, and community service.

Cadet training reinforces:

- Moral character
- Discipline
- Civic responsibility
- Leadership development
- Physical readiness
- Teamwork and communication

### **6.6.2 Cadet Phases**

Cadet progression occurs through:

- Basic Cadet Phase — Foundational skills, customs, fitness
- Advanced Cadet Phase — Leadership development, fieldcraft
- Senior Cadet Phase — Mentorship, instruction, team leadership

### **6.6.3 Adult Cadet Leaders**

Adult leaders in the Cadet Program must complete:

- IET
- Cadet Protection Training
- Youth Program Leadership Orientation
- Enhanced background checks

## **6.7 Recurring and Sustainment Training**

### **6.7.1 Purpose**

Auxiliary members must maintain readiness through recurring and sustainment training, including:

- Annual Safety Refresher Training
- Annual Ethics & Conduct Review
- ICS/NIMS refreshers (every 3 years)
- CPR/First Aid recertification
- Mission specialty recertifications
- Position-specific refresher training

### **6.7.2 Monthly and Annual Requirements**

Detachments will execute recurring training based on:

- Monthly Training Topics (published by State Brigades)
- Annual Training Guidance (ATG)
- Brigade and Battalion Training Days
- Regional and State Exercises

Commanders at all levels are responsible for ensuring compliance.

## **6.8 Joint Training and Interoperability**

The Auxiliary must train to operate seamlessly with:

- U.S. Army
- Army Reserve
- Army National Guard
- U.S. Public Health Service
- FEMA
- Local emergency management agencies
- Public health departments
- Civilian volunteer organizations
- Other federal auxiliaries (CAP, USCGAux)

Joint training may include:

- Communications interoperability drills
- Tabletop and field exercises
- Logistics support rehearsals
- Shelter and mass-care training
- Emergency operations center (EOC) integration
- Medical surge and public health support exercises

## **6.9 Training Command and Oversight**

### **6.9.1 National Headquarters (NHQ)**

NHQ is responsible for:

- Developing training doctrine
- Approving standardized curriculum
- Certifying instructors
- Establishing qualification standards
- Conducting national-level training evaluations

### **6.9.2 Regional and State Oversight**

Regional Commands synchronize training across multiple states.

State Brigades:

- Implement NHQ training standards
- Produce statewide training plans
- Oversee instructor development
- Manage certification compliance

### **6.9.3 Battalion and Detachment Training**

Battalions supervise local training management.

Detachments conduct:

- Weekly training assemblies
- Monthly training drills
- Mission specialty instruction
- Leadership development sessions

## **6.10 Training Records and Documentation**

Training records must be:

- Accurate
- Verified
- Updated regularly
- Stored in the Auxiliary personnel system

Members may not participate in missions without required training validated in their records.

### **6.11 Summary**

The Army Auxiliary's training system builds disciplined, capable, and mission-ready volunteers. Through Initial Entry Training, specialty qualifications, leadership development, and recurring sustainment requirements, the Auxiliary maintains a professional and dependable force aligned with U.S. Army standards and national readiness expectations.

Each specialty includes structured coursework, practical instruction, and qualification testing.

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## **Chapter 7 — Mission Execution and Operational Employment**

### **7.1 Purpose of Mission Employment Doctrine**

This chapter establishes the operational principles, mission execution standards, activation authorities, and command relationships governing the employment of the United States Army Auxiliary (USAAUX) in support of the Department of the Army and approved federal missions.

The doctrine ensures that Auxiliary forces:

- Are activated legally and responsibly
- Operate within clearly defined authorities
- Support Army and civil partners effectively
- Maintain unity of command and disciplined execution
- Avoid activities beyond their authorized scope

Mission execution must always reflect professionalism, safety, accountability, and strict adherence to federal guidelines.

### **7.2 Activation Authorities**

The Army Auxiliary may only be activated through official channels.

Members may not self-deploy or respond spontaneously.

Activation may occur at the following levels:

#### **7.2.1 National Activation**

Directed by:

- President of the United States via The Secretary of the Army / Secretary of War
- Chief of Staff of the Army
- Assistant Secretary of the Army (Manpower & Reserve Affairs)
- Army Auxiliary National Commander (with Army approval)

Used for:

- National disasters
- Public health emergencies
- Large-scale mission requirements
- Federal contingency operations

#### **7.2.2 Regional Activation**

Ordered by a Regional Commander (MG Aux) when multiple states are affected.

#### **7.2.3 State Activation**

Authorized by:

- State Brigade Commander (BG/COL Aux)
- State Emergency Operations (when coordinated through Army channels, not state militia laws)

Used for:

- Statewide emergencies
- Severe weather incidents
- Installation support
- Local mission surges

#### **7.2.4 Battalion and Detachment Tasking**

Battalion Commanders may assign missions only when directed by State Brigade Command.

Detachments may not conduct missions without written or electronic orders from higher command.

### **7.3 Mission Categories**

The Army Auxiliary supports missions under four broad categories:

#### **7.3.1 Category I: Army Installation Support**

This includes:

- Administrative support
- Logistics and warehousing support
- Transportation staging
- Medical clinic assistance
- Public health augmentation
- Security checkpoint support (non-armed, non-law enforcement)
- Directed support to Army Reserve Centers and Guard facilities

No Auxiliary member may engage in active combat.

#### **7.3.2 Category II: Federal Disaster and Emergency Operations (DSCA-Aligned)**

The Auxiliary supports:

- FEMA integration
- Emergency operations centers (EOC)
- Mass sheltering support
- POD (point of distribution) operations
- Communications support
- Search and Rescue
- Logistics and staging
- Volunteer management
- Public health and medical surge support

All DSCA-aligned missions are governed by federal law and coordinated through the Army.

#### **7.3.3 Category III: Public Health and Medical Missions**

These missions include:



- Mass vaccination support
- Medical processing support
- Disaster medical augmentation
- Public health outreach
- Epidemiological assistance
- Medical logistics
- Support to health departments and military medical centers

Professional Auxiliary medical volunteers (Physicians, Nurses, Physician Assistants, Pharmacists, etc.) can only engage in their professions when they have been individually approved to practice to the limits of their license by competent Army or Army Auxiliary authority.

### **7.3.4 Category IV: Civil Defense & Community Preparedness**

A core mission domain revived from historic U.S. civil defense doctrine.

Missions include:

- Public education on preparedness
- Community resilience campaigns
- School programs
- Cadet outreach
- Hazard awareness events
- CERT and community training support
- Historical civil defense preservation and education

Given FEMA's limited public outreach capacity, the Auxiliary fills a critical national gap in preparedness education.

## **7.4 Mission Execution Principles**

Auxiliary missions follow six doctrinal principles:

### **7.4.1 Unity of Command**

All taskings flow through the Army Auxiliary chain of command.

### **7.4.2 Safety First**

Missions must be planned and executed using risk management principles aligned with the U.S. Army Risk Management model.

### **7.4.3 Mission-Capability Matching**

Members may only perform tasks within their:

- Training
- Certification
- Physical readiness tier

#### **7.4.4 Interoperability**

Auxiliary members must understand:

- Army command relationships
- ICS/NIMS structures
- Federal emergency response roles

#### **7.4.5 Professional Conduct**

Auxiliary members must represent the organization and the Army with exceptional professionalism at all times.

#### **7.4.6 Mission Accountability**

Commanders must maintain accurate:

- Rosters
- Duty logs
- Safety reports
- After Action Reviews (AARs)

#### **7.5 Operational Limitations**

To maintain legal compliance and clarity of role, the Army Auxiliary is prohibited from:

- Performing combat, combat support, or combat service support tasks designated only for soldiers
- Carrying weapons unless trained and authorized
- Conducting law enforcement/Armed Security operations unless trained and authorized
- Acting in any capacity that implies soldier status
- Deploying overseas
- Operating outside their assigned command structure

Auxiliary missions are domestic, non-combat, and support-oriented.

#### **7.6 Mission Planning Process**

##### **7.6.1 Pre-Mission Planning**

Commanders must ensure:

- Proper activation authority exists
- Mission purpose and scope are defined
- Safety measures are in place
- Personnel are qualified
- Equipment is available and serviceable

##### **7.6.2 In-Mission Command and Control**

Battalion or Detachment Commanders maintain:

- Accountability

- Safety oversight
- Task delegation
- Internal communication
- Coordination with supported agencies

### **7.6.3 Post-Mission Completion**

Commanders must complete:

- After Action Reports (AARs)
- Personnel accountability reports
- Safety incident documentation (if applicable)
- Lessons-learned submissions to State Brigade
- These reports inform statewide readiness.

## **7.7 Deployment and Sustainment**

### **7.7.1 Local Deployment**

Detachments respond locally to short-duration missions.

### **7.7.2 Battalion-Level Deployment**

Battalions support regional tasks requiring multiple detachments.

### **7.7.3 Statewide Deployment**

Brigade Commanders deploy forces statewide during major incidents.

### **7.7.4 Multi-State Deployment**

Regional Commands coordinate deployment when state resources are insufficient.

### **7.7.5 Sustained Operations**

For missions exceeding 72 hours the follow is mandatory:

- Duty rotations
- Rest cycles
- Food and water availability
- Medical monitoring
- Safety checks

## **7.8 Communications and Reporting Requirements**

All reporting requirements will be developed at a later date in a separate directive.

## **7.9 Command Responsibilities During Missions**

Commanders must ensure:

- Personnel safety
- Accurate reporting
- Discipline and conduct

- Mission alignment with training
- Compliance with command direction
- Proper uniform wear
- Immediate resolution of issues that risk safety or credibility

Failure to uphold responsibilities may result in removal from command.

### **7.10 Summary**

Operational employment of the Army Auxiliary requires strict discipline, legal compliance, safety, and professional conduct. Missions must support the Army, federal agencies, and civil authorities without exceeding authorized roles.

Key principles include:

- Clear activation authorities
- Proper mission categorization
- Safety-first execution
- Accountability and documentation
- Interoperability with the Army and emergency frameworks
- Zero tolerance for mission creep or unauthorized activity

The Auxiliary exists to strengthen national resilience—not replace soldiers.

## **Chapter 8 — Interagency Coordination and External Partnerships**

### **8.1 Purpose of Interagency Coordination Doctrine**

The United States Army Auxiliary (USAAUX) operates within a complex national landscape involving federal, state, tribal, territorial, and local agencies. This chapter defines how the Auxiliary integrates with civil authorities, federal partners, and other uniformed auxiliaries to ensure unity of effort, lawful coordination, and effective mission support.

The doctrine ensures that:

- Auxiliary operations complement—not duplicate or conflict with—existing agencies
- Members understand legal boundaries and coordination requirement
- The Auxiliary supports federal readiness and civil resilience
- Agencies clearly understand the Auxiliary’s capabilities and limitations
- Partnerships enhance national capacity during emergencies and routine operations

The Auxiliary acts as a federally directed support element, not a standalone response organization.

### **8.2 Principles of Interagency Coordination**

The following principles guide all Auxiliary interactions with external partners:

#### **8.2.1 Federal Alignment**

The Auxiliary operates under the Department of the Army, not state authority, local authority, or independent charter.

#### **8.2.2 Complementary Support**

The Auxiliary reinforces existing agencies by providing disciplined volunteer manpower, not by replacing professional or statutory functions.

#### **8.2.3 Legal Compliance**

All external coordination must follow:

- Federal statutes
- DoW policy
- Army regulations
- ICS/NIMS procedures
- DSCA doctrine

#### **8.2.4 Professional Representation**

Auxiliary members represent the United States Army Auxiliary at all times and must maintain:

- Professional conduct
- Proper uniform wear
- Clear communication
- Respect for agency authority

### **8.2.5 No Self-Deployment**

Members may not engage agencies independently. All coordination must originate through official Army Auxiliary channels.

## **8.3 Partners and Supported Agencies**

The Army Auxiliary supports a wide range of agencies and organizations when activated by proper authority.

### **8.3.1 Department of the Army**

- Primary supported entity.
- The Auxiliary may support:
  - Army installations
  - Army Reserve Centers
  - Army National Guard (in DSCA or installation support contexts)
  - Army Medical Command
  - U.S. Army Recruiting and outreach events (when approved)
  - Garrison-level operations

### **8.3.2 Department of War (DoW)**

When authorized, the Auxiliary may support:

- Augmentation of other services (USN, USMC, USAF, USCG, USSF, USPHS, NOAA) with support assistance in the same manner as the Army
- Joint Task Forces (domestic only)
- Defense Coordinating Elements and Officers
- DoW, HHS, DHS public health or humanitarian initiatives

### **8.3.3 Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)**

Auxiliary roles may include:

- EOC support
- Logistics center support
- Shelter operations staffing
- Disaster communications support
- POD operations
- Public preparedness education

### **8.3.4 U.S. Public Health Service (USPHS) & HHS**

Although the U.S. Public Health Service Commissioned Corps (USPHS) does not fall under the Department of War or the Department of Homeland Security, it is a fully recognized Uniformed Service and remains a critical national-security asset. The USPHS defends the nation against public-health threats, supports military and interagency operations, and sustains a nationwide health-readiness posture. Its often-overlooked quasi-auxiliary—the Medical Reserve Corps (MRC)—provides additional community-based medical surge, outreach, and public-health capacity. The Army Auxiliary, the USPHS, and the MRC share aligned missions rooted in

preparedness, resilience, and service. Through coordinated training, shared public-health education efforts, interoperable emergency-response activities, and collaborative surge support, the Army Auxiliary can reinforce both the USPHS and the MRC while benefiting from their extensive public-health expertise. This partnership strengthens national readiness and enhances the ability of all three organizations to support military and civilian populations during crises.

The Auxiliary may support:

- Mass vaccination
- Public health surge operations
- Medical shelters
- Epidemiological assistance
- Medical logistics

### **8.3.5 Department of Homeland Security (DHS)**

Coordination may occur in:

- Emergency preparedness programs
- Community resilience initiatives
- Cybersecurity awareness and reporting

### **8.3.6 State, Tribal, Territorial, and Local Agencies**

Through federal channels, the Auxiliary may support:

- Emergency management departments
- Public health departments
- School districts (for preparedness or cadet programs)
- Law enforcement and fire agencies (administrative or logistical roles only)

### **8.3.7 Other Federal Uniformed Auxiliaries**

The Auxiliary does not compete with, duplicate, or undermine other federal auxiliaries.

Partners include:

- Civil Air Patrol (USAF Auxiliary)
- U.S. Coast Guard Auxiliary
- NOAA Auxiliary components (if established)
- Medical Reserve Corps (MRC)

Interoperability is encouraged for:

- Communications
- Search support (non-technical)
- Preparedness outreach
- Cadet programs

## **8.4 Interagency Communication Standards**

### **8.4.1 Command-to-Agency Channels**

All communication with external agencies must originate from:

- Detachment Commanders (local coordination)
- Battalion Commanders (State coordination)
- Brigade Commanders (State coordination)
- Regional Commanders (Regional coordination)
- NHQ staff (National coordination)

Members below command level may not independently communicate with external agencies unless specifically delegated.

#### **8.4.2 ICS/NIMS Integration**

All mission-related coordination follows ICS/NIMS standards:

- Unified Command
- Single Point-of-Contact (SPOC)
- Liaison roles
- Standardized terminology

Auxiliary leaders must maintain competency in ICS/NIMS principles.

#### **8.4.3 Documentation and Reporting**

All external coordination must be documented. This includes:

- Mission requests
- Emails and phone calls
- Situation reports
- AARs
- Tasking orders

Documentation ensures legal compliance and operational accountability.

### **8.5 Scope of Authorized Support**

Auxiliary support is based on non-combat, non-law enforcement, non-intelligence, and non-security roles.

Authorized support includes:

#### **8.5.1 Administrative and Clerical Support**

- Data entry
- Documentation
- Scheduling
- Tracking and reporting

#### **8.5.2 Logistics and Sustainment**

- Warehousing
- Supply distribution



- Transportation staging
- Inventory management

### **8.5.3 Medical and Public Health**

- Non-clinical support roles
- Vaccination site support
- Patient flow management
- Public health outreach
- Behavioral health peer support (non-clinical)

### **8.5.4 Community Preparedness**

- Civil defense education
- CERT augmentation
- Public presentations
- Cadet-led community programs

### **8.5.5 Communications & Cyber**

- Radio operations
- Technical support
- Non-classified cyber reporting
- Information awareness training

### **8.5.6 Cadet Program Integration**

Coordination with schools, youth centers, and community groups for:

- Leadership training
- Physical fitness events
- STEM activities
- Preparedness education

## **8.6 Limitations and Prohibited Activities**

To maintain legal compliance and credibility, the Army Auxiliary is prohibited from:

### **8.6.1 Tactical Operations**

No Auxiliary member may:

- Carry weapons without prior training and authorization
- Engage in direct combat training
- Perform armed security without prior training and authorization
- Engage in law enforcement without prior training and authorization
- Conduct tactical search and rescue without being a member of an authorized SAR team.
- Operate military vehicles tactically

### **8.6.2 Intelligence or Surveillance**

Auxiliary members may not be used in any intelligence gathering operation beyond simple observation and reporting “If you see something, say something”

### **8.6.3 Independent Agency Action**

Members cannot:

- Volunteer independently in uniform or wear the uniform outside of the times and occasions listed in the Auxiliary uniform regulations
- Present themselves as Army representatives in any way
- Enter agreements without official approval

### **8.6.4 Political, Advocacy, or Protest Activity**

Absolutely prohibited in or out of uniform when representing the Auxiliary.

### **8.7 Interagency Training and Exercises**

Effective cooperation requires regular joint exercises. The Auxiliary may participate in:

- Statewide disaster drills
- FEMA region exercises
- Medical surge simulations
- EOC activation exercises
- Communications interoperability drills
- Base support rehearsals
- Multi-agency preparedness events

Participation must be authorized by the proper Auxiliary chain of command.

### **8.8 Cadet Program External Coordination**

The Auxiliary Cadet Program routinely partners with:

- Schools
- Youth centers
- Community preparedness programs
- Veterans organizations
- STEM and leadership organizations

All external cadet activities must:

- Follow youth protection policies
- Maintain adult supervision
- Remain apolitical
- Follow approved curriculum and safety plans
- Local commanders are responsible for executing all aspects of the Cadet Program

### **8.9 Agreements and Memoranda**

Commanders at any level may not enter into any formal agreements or contracts. All formal agreements or contracts must be sent to the Army Auxiliary Legal Department (AUX JAG) for review. Only the National Commander or his/her designate may sign formal agreements or contracts. Formal agreements (MOUs/MOAs) may be established with:

- Army installations
- Federal agencies
- Local emergency management offices
- Public health departments
- Educational institutions

All agreements must be approved by NHQ and remain consistent with Army doctrine and federal law.

### **8.10 Summary**

Interagency coordination is essential to the Army Auxiliary's mission.

This chapter establishes the standards that ensure:

- Lawful cooperation
- Professionalism
- Clear authority
- Disciplined mission execution
- Effective support to Army and civil partners

The Auxiliary enhances national resilience through structured, responsible, and well-coordinated service—not through independent action or mission creep.

When executed properly, Auxiliary partnerships strengthen the nation's readiness before, during, and after emergencies.

## Conclusion

The United States Army Auxiliary Doctrine Manual (AUXR 1-1) establishes the foundational principles, organizational structure, training systems, leadership expectations, mission execution standards, and interagency coordination framework required to organize and employ the Army Auxiliary as a disciplined, nationwide volunteer capability in support of the Department of the Army.

The eight chapters presented in this initial edition provide the essential doctrinal framework for how the Auxiliary is organized, how it functions, how its members are trained and equipped, and how it supports Army and civil agencies during authorized operations. These chapters define what the Army Auxiliary is—and equally important—what it is not. They set the professional tone, clarify mission boundaries, outline command relationships, and establish the expectations for conduct, appearance, readiness, and service.

This doctrine is intentionally built as a strong, stable foundation. As the organization grows, matures, and expands its capabilities, additional doctrine will be required. Several major areas remain to be developed in later revisions or in dedicated stand-alone publications, including but not limited to:

- Logistics and sustainment doctrine
- Personnel administration and human resources management
- Communications and information systems doctrine
- Cadet program governance and detailed curriculum
- Finance, grants, and resource development procedures
- Facilities access and installation integration guidance
- Advanced mission specialty doctrine
- Safety annexes, checklists, and standardized reporting formats
- Legal status reference guides and compliance frameworks

These topics will be addressed in future editions of AUXR 1-1 or through separate doctrinal publications aligned with Army regulation formats. As with all Army doctrine, the Auxiliary's body of regulations will evolve through lessons learned, operational experience, partner agency feedback, and changes in national requirements.

The mission of the United States Army Auxiliary is simple and profound:

To provide disciplined, trained, and mission-ready volunteer support to the U.S. Army and to strengthen the nation's resilience before, during, and after emergencies.

This doctrine lays the groundwork for that mission. It is not the final word—only the first. The continued growth of the Army Auxiliary will be guided by future doctrine, consistent standards, and the unwavering commitment of its members to serve the Army and the nation with professionalism, discipline, and integrity.