

Appendix

CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS

- August 2, 1990¹ — Iraq invades Kuwait.
- August 6 — Saudi Arabia requests US assistance in its defense.
- August 7 — Operation Desert Shield begins (C-Day).
- August 8 — Lead Air Force elements from the 1st Tactical Fighter Wing arrive in theater.
- August 9 — Lead Army elements from the 82d Airborne Division arrive in theater.
- August 10 — Secretary of the Navy activates Ready Reserve force.
— First fast sealift ship reaches Savannah and begins loading.
- August 13 — First ship—*FSS Capella*—departs Savannah with the 24th Infantry Division (Mech) equipment.
- August 14 — 82d Airborne DRB-1 closes at the KTO and moves to secure ports.
- August 15 — First Marine MPS-2 arrives in Saudi Arabia.
- August 17 — First Army prepositioned ship arrives in Saudi Arabia.
— Civil Reserve Air Fleet 1 activated.
- August 22 — Presidential Executive Order #12727 authorizes first use of 200K Selected Reserve call-up and limited implementation of Stop Loss Program.
- August 23 — Secretary of Defense authorizes call-up of 25,000 Army National Guardsmen and Army Reservists in combat and combat service support units.

¹ Dates reflect Greenwich Mean (ZULU) Time.

- August 27
 - Army activates first Reserve units.
 - First FSS arrives in Saudi Arabia and begins off-loading; first M1 Abrams tanks arrive in theater.
- August 29
 - 82d Airborne Division closes in theater.
- September 1
 - Stop Loss Program goes into effect.
- September 2
 - I Corps designated to replace XVIII Airborne Corps as primary contingency corps for worldwide operations.
- September 6/7
 - Marine MPS 2 and 3 complete off-loading.
- September 7
 - First Army RC units deploy to Saudi Arabia.
- September 12
 - Major combat elements of 24th Infantry Division (Mech) close in theater.
- October 6
 - 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault) closes in theater.
- October 22
 - 1st Cavalry Division closes in theater.
- November 2
 - M1/M1A1 tank replacement program begins.
- November 8
 - VII Corps and 1st Infantry Division alerted for deployment.
- November 13
 - Presidential Executive Order #12733 extends selected Reserve call-up to 180 days.
- November 14
 - Secretary of Defense increases Army selected Reserve call-up authority to 80,000 and authorizes call-up of Reserve combat units.
- November 21
 - VII Corps begins deployment to Saudi Arabia.
- November 30
 - First Army National Guard roundout brigades called to active duty.
- December 1
 - XVIII Airborne Corps closes in theater.
 - Secretary of Defense increases Army selected Reserve call-up authority to 115,000.
- December 6
 - First ship carrying VII Corps equipment arrives in theater.
- January 15, 1991
 - UN deadline for Iraqi withdrawal.
- January 17
 - Operation Desert Storm begins (D-Day).

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- January 18 — Presidential Executive Order #12743 declares partial mobilization.
 - January 18/19 — Iraq fires first Scud missiles at Israel and Saudi Arabia.
 - January 20 — XVIII Airborne and VII Corps begin movement to forward assembly areas for ground phase of the campaign.
 - February 3 — XVIII Airborne and VII Corps (minus elements of 3d Armored Division) complete movement to forward assembly areas.
 - February 6 — VII Corps closes in theater with the arrival of last elements of 3d Armored Division.
 - February 24 — Coalition forces begin ground phase of campaign (G-Day).
 - February 28 — 48th Infantry Brigade (Georgia Army National Guard) validated for deployment.
— Temporary cease-fire initiated.
 - March 1 — Task Force Freedom begins emergency recovery operations in Kuwait.
 - March 3 — Cease-fire terms accepted by Iraq at Safwan Airfield.
 - March 8 — Redeployment of Army units begins.
 - April 7 — Iraq accepts UN cease-fire conditions and resolutions.
— Operation Provide Comfort begins.

