Given integers $k, s, t$ with $0 \leq s \leq t$ and $k \geq 0$, a $(k, t, s)$-linear forest $F$ is a graph that is the vertex disjoint union of $t$ paths with a total of $k$ edges and with $s$ of the paths being single vertices. Given integers $m$ and $n$ with $k + t \leq m \leq n$, a graph $G$ of order $n$ is $(k, t, s, m)$-pancyclic if for any $(k, t, s)$-linear forest $F$ and for each integer $r$ with $m \leq r \leq n$, there is a cycle of length $r$ containing the linear forest $F$. If the paths of the forest $F$ are required to appear on the cycle in a specified order, then the graph is said to be $(k, t, s, m)$-pancyclic ordered. If, in addition, each path in the system is oriented and must be traversed in the order of the orientation, then the graph is said to be strongly $(k, t, s, m)$-pancyclic ordered. Minimum degree conditions and minimum sum of degree conditions of nonadjacent vertices that imply a graph is $(k, t, s, m)$-pancyclic, as well as degree conditions that imply a graph is (strongly) $(k, t, s, m)$-pancyclic ordered will be given. Examples showing the sharpness of the conditions will be described. (Received January 16, 2007)