

FM 54-4

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY FIELD MANUAL

THE SUPPORT BRIGADE



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*This manual supersedes FM 54-4, 28 July 1965.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1-1. Purpose

This manual provides guidance on the organization and operations of the support brigades in a field army. It is intended for use by personnel concerned with the operation of the support brigade headquarters and its principal components. This manual should be used in conjunction with FM 54-3, FM 100-10, FM 100-15, and other appropriate manuals listed in the appendix.

1-2. Scope

a. This manual prescribes doctrine and principles for planning, organizing, and operating the support brigades in a field army. Emphasis is on staff functions, headquarters operations, and management of brigade units. The manual also describes the organizations and procedures for combat service support provided by the support brigades of the field army support command (FASCOM).

b. The contents of this manual apply to—

(1) General war, to include a consideration of the employment of, and protection from, chemical, biological, and radiological (CBR) munitions; and operations in CBR environments.

(2) Limited war.

(3) Cold war, to include stability operations.

c. The combat service support doctrine presented in this manual requires the availability of automatic data processing equipment (ADPE) and associated communications systems to permit its full application. Many of these items are under development; therefore, those tasks described in the manual to be performed by ADPE, require a transition period during which current methods will be replaced as equipment becomes available.

d. This manual is in consonance with the

following international standardization agreement, which is identified by type of agreement and number at the beginning of each appropriate chapter in the manual: STANAG 2014, Operation Orders, Annexes to Operation Orders, and Administrative/Logistics Orders.

1-3. Recommended Changes

Users of this manual are encouraged to submit recommended changes and comments to improve its clarity or accuracy. Comments should be keyed to the specific page, paragraph, and line of the text in which the change is recommended. Reasons will be provided for each comment to insure understanding and complete evaluation. Comments should be prepared using DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications) and forwarded direct to the Commanding General, U.S. Army Combat Developments Command Combat Service Support Group, Fort Lee, Virginia 23801. Originators of proposed changes that would constitute a significant modification of approved Army doctrine may send an information copy, through command channels, to the Commanding General, U.S. Army Combat Developments Command, Fort Belvoir, Virginia 22060, to facilitate review and followup.

1-4. Impact of Nuclear and CBR Operations

The impact of possible nuclear and CBR operations has been considered in the preparation of this manual. The combat service support system described herein takes into account both the threat and the limited use of such weapons. The possibility of nuclear and CBR operations has affected the composition, deployment, and mobility of units discussed herein. Other significant factors have also been considered. The protection of facilities and installations and

the flexibility of the combat service support system (and the mobility of its units) are emphasized. Large combat service support installations are prime targets for nuclear attack. The concentration of personnel to operate such

installations also invites biological or chemical attack. Proper planning for, and execution of, defensive measures will lessen the effects of such attacks.

CHAPTER 2

ORGANIZATION

2-1. General

a. The theater army commander allocates combat service support to the army groups or field armies to support the plan of campaign. The army group commander recommends allocations and priorities to the theater army commander for use by the field army. The field army commander further allocates most of these means to the field army support command (FASCOM) that uses them, based on the recommendations of the corps commanders, to support the corps and divisions in furtherance of the field army plan of operations.

b. In planning the operations of larger units, the capability to furnish logistic support for a particular course of action may be the controlling factor in the commander's decision. Once the decision and the commander's concept of operation have been announced, the field army headquarters staff develops the field army plan. The tactical plan must have adequate logistic support. Such support includes the allocation of combat service support units and the establishment of priorities for combat service support adequate for the accomplishment of the tactical mission. Thus, combat service support and combat support are used to weigh the main tactical effort.

2-2. Army Groups

Army groups are primarily tactical units. As such, they do not normally control combat service support units or operate combat service support installations.

a. Composition. The army group consists of a headquarters and those units necessary for command, communications, and administrative support; two or more field armies; and, in some situations, separate corps and/or separate divisions.

b. Responsibilities. In general terms, the army group commander has the following combat service support responsibilities. He—

(1) Establishes priorities for supplies and credits for assigned and attached units.

(2) Establishes priorities for movements and insures adequate movements control and highway regulation.

(3) Establishes priorities for the allocation of replacements to major subordinate commands.

(4) Allots available combat service support troops to major subordinate commands.

(5) Normally controls the allocation of ammunition to major subordinate commands. He may also control the allocation of other items and services in accordance with assigned tactical missions.

(6) Insures that subordinate units are adequately supported.

(7) Estimates the overall combat service support requirements to support army group operations and recommends to the commander, Army combat forces, the allocation of appropriate means.

(8) Assigns territorial responsibility to his major subordinate commanders.

(9) Plans and coordinates civil affairs operations, as directed.

2-3. Field Army

The field army is the largest combat organization of the U.S. Army that can sustain administrative and tactical operations. The field army directs the tactical operations and provides for combat support and combat service support of its assigned forces.

a. Composition. The field army contains a headquarters, certain organic army combat support and combat service support troops, a

FASCOM headquarters to which are assigned most of the combat service support troops, a variable number of corps, and a variable number of divisions that normally are attached to the corps. For the purpose of this manual, a typical field army has two corps of four divisions each. The field army may operate under a theater commander, a theater army commander, an army group command, or a joint force commander.

b. Responsibility. Depending on the organization within the theater, the field army commander is responsible to the army group commander, the theater army commander, the commander of a unified command or a joint task force that responds to the theater commander, or the theater commander for the tactical and administrative operations of his army. He is responsible for providing combat service support to U.S. Army forces and, in accordance with agreements and as directed, to other U.S. and allied forces and civilians in the field army area. The field army commander and major subordinate commanders are assigned territorial responsibilities and are responsible for planning, coordinating, and executing rear area protection (RAP) activities in assigned areas.

2-4. Corps

The corps is the largest tactical unit subordinate to the field army. The corps headquarters normally is a tactical unit only.

a. Composition. The corps contains a headquarters, certain organic combat support, attached combat service support troops, and a variable number of attached divisions. The typical corps has four divisions. Its organization provides for maximum flexibility to meet varying combat conditions. The variety of missions assigned to corps requires different types and numbers of combat units for their performance. The mission dictates an increase or a decrease in the number of combat elements of the corps.

b. Responsibilities. Corps are primarily tactical units. As much, they do not normally control combat service support units or operate combat service support installations. In general terms, the corps commander is responsible

for the following combat service support functions:

(1) Establishing priorities and allocations for combat service support, as required, to include allocating ammunition and regulated and command-controlled items.

(2) Assigning territorial responsibility to subordinate units.

(3) Ascertaining that subordinate units are adequately supported.

(4) Supervising and coordinating the civil affairs activities of subordinate or supporting elements.

(5) Recommending to the corps support brigade commander (and to commanders of elements of the army-wide service brigades designated to support the corps) measures concerning support of units attached to the corps.

(6) Exercising territorial responsibility for the corps rear area and allocating area to the corps support brigade and to elements of the army-wide service brigades operating the corps rear area.

(7) Planning for highway regulation and traffic control in the corps rear area.

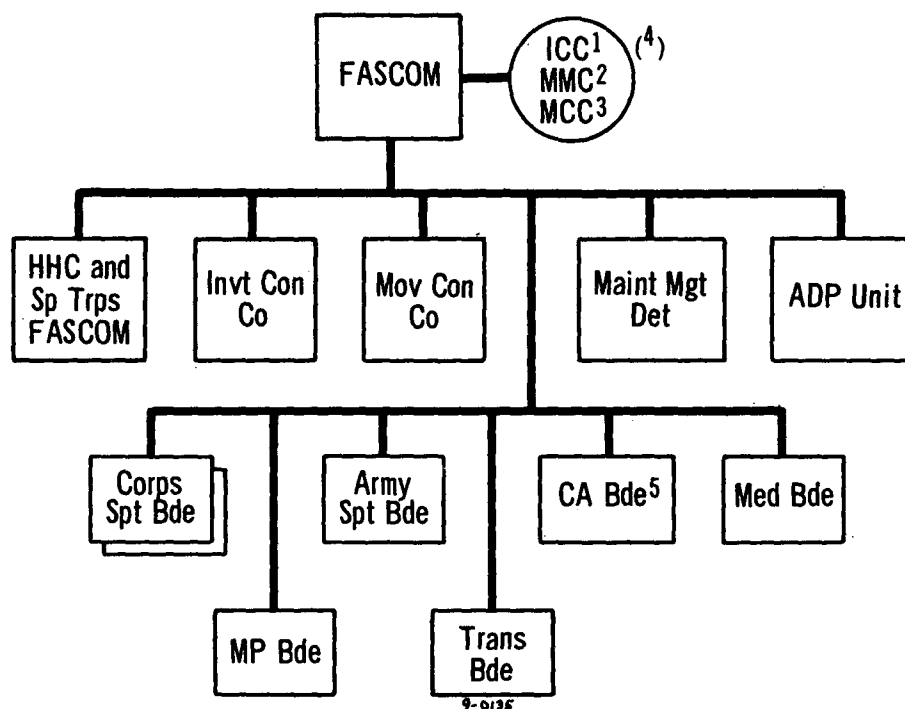
(8) When the corps is on an independent operation, becoming a self-contained unit, the corps commander is responsible for the combat service support of the corps. A support brigade, supplemented by army combat service support elements, then becomes a corps support command (COSCOM).

2-5. Field Army Support Command

A FASCOM, established as a major subordinate unit of the field army, commands assigned or attached field army combat service support units and other types of units and controls their operations.

a. Composition. Figure 2-1 shows the units and teams included in the FASCOM. These units vary from small teams of a few men to brigades of thousands of assigned troops. FM 54-3 contains details of the FASCOM organization and operations.

b. Responsibility. The FASCOM commander is responsible for the provision of combat service support (less the supply of water and maps and less construction) to the field army.



¹Inventory control center.

²Maintenance management center.

³Movement control center.

⁴Personnel are provided by the invt con co, the mov con co, and the maint mgt det.

⁵When attached to FASCOM.

Figure 2-1. FASCOM supporting a two-corps field army.

He is also responsible for the command, control, and supervision of combat service support units plus those combat and combat support units that may be attached for RAP. He normally exercises territorial control over the field army service area. His interest in tactical operations is limited to RAP and a general knowledge of the overall operation necessary for day-to-day combat service support.

c. *Staff Requirements.* The FASCOM commander is provided staff assistance in these eight activities: personnel; comptroller; security, plans, and operations; services; supply; maintenance; movements; and civil affairs. Figure 2-2 shows the organization of the FASCOM headquarters.

(1) At FASCOM headquarters the pri-

mary staff interest is in combat service support, whereas at field army or corps headquarters the interest is in the tactical aspects of mission accomplishment.

(2) Once the field army commander and his staff have decided on a course of action and have developed the broad concept of operations, the FASCOM commander and his staff further develop the detailed plans for combat service operations. This planning includes—

(a) Determining specific quantities of supplies and equipment as the numbers and types of combat service support units required.

(b) Determining their dispositions or general employment.

(c) Coordinating with supporting echelons.

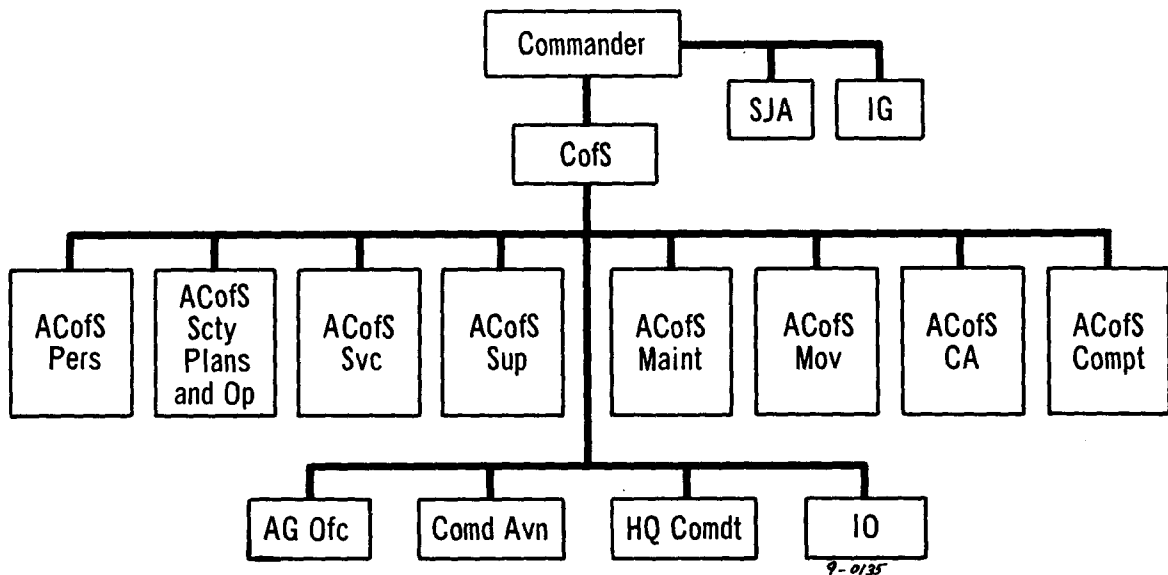


Figure 2-2. Typical staff, FASCOM headquarters.

(d) Preparing and publishing necessary plans and orders.

(3) The balancing of workload between brigades is a major function of the FASCOM staff. The realignment of support missions, transfer of workload, and, when required, transfer of units are routine.

(4) The medical staff advice required by the FASCOM commander will be provided by the medical branch, ACofS, personnel, in coordination with the medical brigade headquarters.

2-6. Support Brigade

The support brigade, a major subordinate unit of the FASCOM, commands assigned and attached units and controls their operations.

a. Composition. A support brigade contains support groups and other specialized elements. The support brigade headquarters and the FASCOM headquarters are similar. The corps support brigade headquarters provides the nucleus

for the necessary command organization for a COSCOM for independent or separate corps operations. In such cases, the headquarters must be augmented, particularly when it assumes control of units of the armywide support organizations.

b. Responsibility. The support brigade commander is responsible to the FASCOM commander for specified combat service support to designated elements of the field army and others, as directed. The support brigade commander and the FASCOM commander have generally parallel missions, responsibilities, and functions in the areas of supply, maintenance, and some services. These are, however, reduced in scope at the support brigade level.

c. Staff Requirements. The support brigade commander and the FASCOM commander require similar staff assistance. The support brigade staff must coordinate continually with supported commands and FASCOM headquarters in providing combat service and installation security.

CHAPTER 3 SUPPORT BRIGADES (STANAG 2014)

Section I. GENERAL

3-1. Introduction

a. Mission. The support brigades provide combat service support to divisional and nondivisional units. A support brigade may be—

(1) *A corps support brigade.* This brigade, assigned to a field army support command (FASCOM), supports divisions and non-divisional units located in a corps area.

(2) *An army support brigade.* This brigade, assigned to a FASCOM, supports units located in or in transit through the army service area. It also provides backup support, as necessary, to corps support brigades.

(3) *A corps support command (COSCOM).* This brigade, assigned to a separate corps headquarters, performs the functions of a FASCOM for all units assigned and attached to the corps. When assigned to an independent corps, the support brigade is responsible for all combat service support to include theater base activities. Chapter 12 contains additional details.

(4) *A division support brigade.* This brigade, assigned to a separate division, performs the functions of a FASCOM in providing to the separate division assigned and attached units the support that is beyond the capability of the organic support elements of the division. When assigned to an independent division, the mission of the support brigade is comparable to that of a COSCOM supporting an independent corps. Chapter 12 contains additional details.

b. Functions. Depending on the capabilities of units attached, the support brigade can furnish personnel and administration, maintenance, transportation and movements, military police, and supply and services support, which are explained in subsequent sections.

3-2. Organization

a. The organization of a corps support brigade varies with the assigned mission and the units made available by FASCOM. This brigade normally includes a headquarters and headquarters company with associated functional control centers (stock, movement, and maintenance management), an automatic data processing center (ADPC), two support group headquarters, an ammunition group, a personnel and administration battalion, a military police battalion, and motor transport battalion. The number of supply and service battalions, petroleum supply battalions, and maintenance battalions assigned to the support groups and the number of units within all battalions will vary according to workload.

b. Figure 3-1 illustrates the differences between the corps support brigade and the army support brigade. These differences include the following:

(1) The corps support brigade is organized to provide military police, transportation, and movement control services. In the army service area, these services are provided by commands subordinate to the FASCOM.

(2) Ammunition service is provided by the corps support brigade for corps slices of the field army.

(3) Aircraft maintenance general support (GS) battalions are in the army support brigade because of the greater workload in the army service area.

(4) A number of specialized units may be added to battalions assigned the army support brigade to provide backup services to corps support brigades.

(5) A rear area operations center

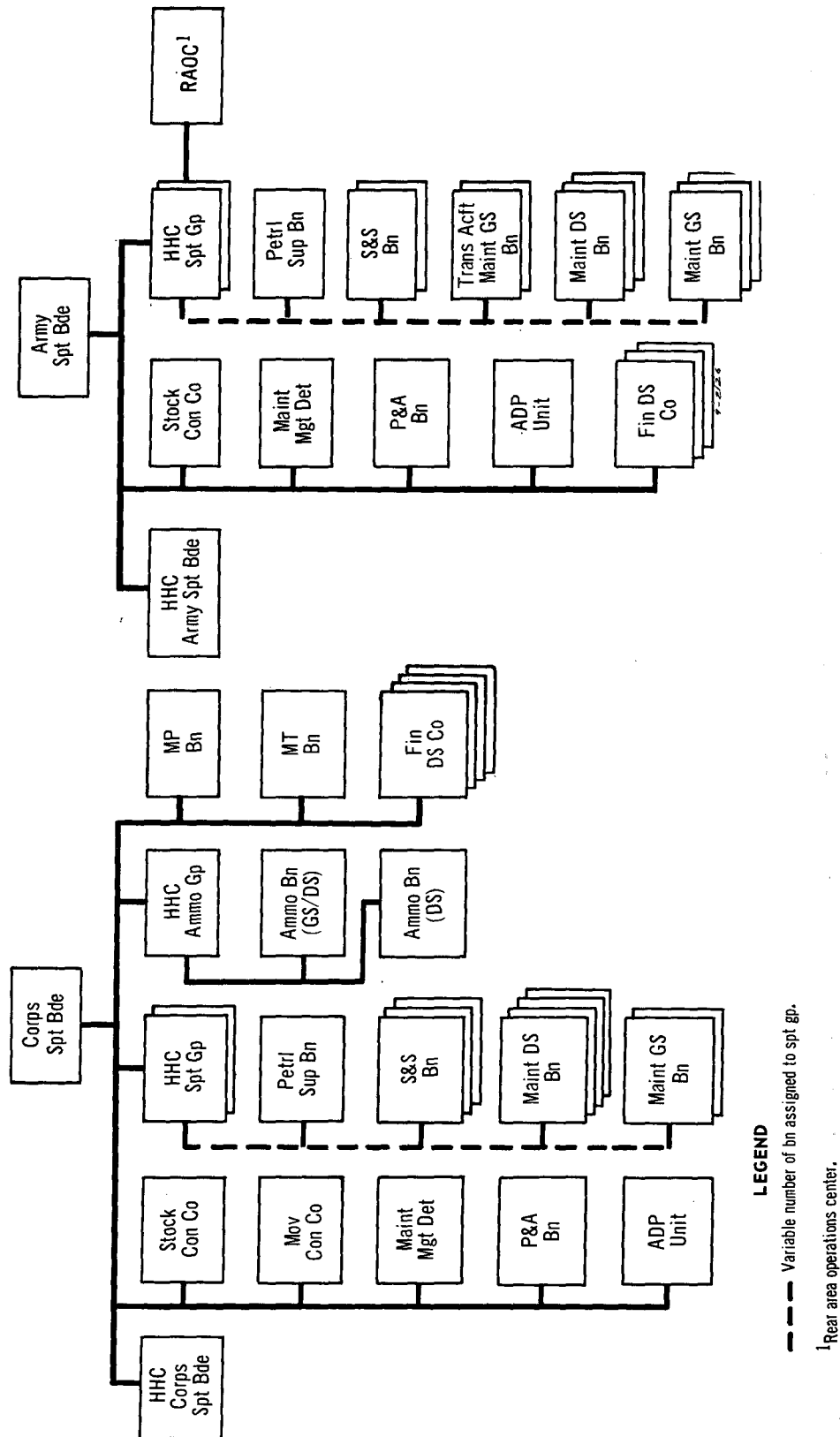


Figure 3-1. Corps and army support brigade supporting a four division force.

(RAOC) is assigned to each support group in the army support brigade.

(6) Four Finance DS companies are assigned to the corps support brigade while three are assigned to the army support brigade.

3-3. Command Relationships

a. With Fascom. The support brigade is a major subordinate command of the FASCOM.

b. With Corps. The corps support brigade supports corps units and maintains close coordination with the corps headquarters. It provides a highway traffic headquarters which carries out highway traffic priorities, assists the corps in RAP activities, and provides military police units for employment in the corps area.

c. With Other FASCOM and Field Army Units. The support brigade provides combat service support within assigned capabilities.

3-4. Operations, Organization, and Capabilities

Support brigade operations, organization, and capabilities are composites of the combat service support activities that the separately organized units may be assigned to perform. Subsequent sections describe these units. In general, each of the headquarters, detachments, companies, and cellular organizations can perform a given workload in specific areas of combat service support. Their organization is on a "building block" principle; they normally are self-sufficient as separate tables of organization

and equipment (TOE) units. These separate units, or subelements, with proper adjustments to insure self-sufficiency, can support forces less than division size. Battalion and group headquarters are added as the support force increases. Principles of brigade flexibility follow:

a. A part of FASCOM, the brigade can be organized to support less than four divisions by decreasing the number of units required to support the typical four-division force (fig. 3-1).

b. As a COSCOM in support of a separate corps, the brigade assumes the role of a FASCOM by adding medical, civil affairs, additional transportation and military police, and specialized units of the army support brigade.

c. As a division support brigade in support of a separate division, the brigade may be structured for support of a division operating separately by reducing the number of units required as a COSCOM.

d. As a division support brigade or COSCOM in support of an independent division or corps, the brigade is structured to include required field army support units and theater base units of the communications zone (COMMZ).

e. In support of a task force, the brigade is structured to provide the required combat service support. The brigade is assigned to the task force commander and receives its directions from him.

Section II. SUPPORT BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS

3-5. General

a. Mission and Functions.

(1) *Mission.* The support brigade headquarters commands, controls, and supervises all assigned and attached units that provide combat service support to units in the supported area.

(2) *Functions.* The support brigade headquarters—

(a) Plans and directs the provision of specified combat service support, through its functional control centers and subordinate operating commands, to Army forces in the field army service area or corps area and to other forces as designated.

(b) Plans, coordinates, and supervises physical security and RAP activities when employed in the army service area and assists the corps in RAP activities when employed in support of a corps.

(c) Provides staff advice and planning assistance to the FASCOM and supported tactical commander on combat service support activities.

(d) Determines and coordinates the combat service support requirements for supported forces.

b. Organization. To facilitate planning and operations, the organization of support brigade headquarters is similar to that of FASCOM

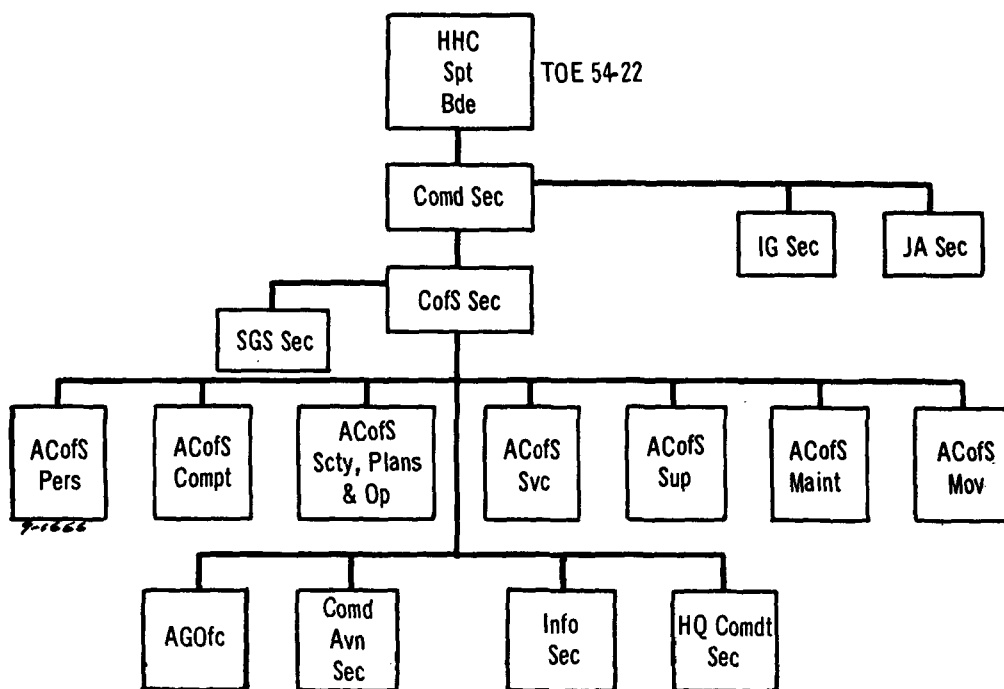


Figure 3-2. HHC, support brigade.

headquarters; however, the support brigade headquarters has no assistant chief of staff (ACofS), civil affairs. Therefore, the ACofS, security, plans, and operations, staff section accomplishes the normal functions of that section. Figure 3-2 shows the organization of the brigade headquarters.

c. Command Relationships.

(1) *With higher commands.* The support brigade is under the command of and receives policy direction, broad guidance and planning, and general supervision from FASCOM headquarters or, when appropriate, other controlling headquarters such as corps or division.

(2) *With parallel commands.* Normal staff relationships exist.

(3) *With subordinate units.* The support brigade headquarters exercises management control of the missions of subordinate units through command channels. Technical liaison is maintained directly by the coordinating staff with subordinate units and with the staff of support group headquarters.

(4) *With functional control centers.* The support brigade headquarters coordinating staff exercises operational control over the support brigade headquarters functional control centers. Functional control centers at support brigade headquarters conduct interchange of information with the functional control center at FASCOM headquarters. This interchange facilitates and expedites the management of routine actions by the functional control centers and the identification of problems that must be referred to the appropriate headquarters for resolution by the commander and his staff.

3-6. Operational Concepts

a. Support Brigade Headquarters. The support brigade headquarters—

(1) Operates similarly to FASCOM headquarters in that it engages actively in operations. It performs the normal staff functions of a higher headquarters such as development and provision of policies, planning guidance,

priorities, and allocations to its subordinate units.

(2) Develops overall plans for providing support to a corps or army service area to include estimates, orders, and analyses.

(3) Computes requirements for the forces that it supports, manages assigned stocks, coordinates movements and throughput with FASCOM headquarters, develops and manages the maintenance plan, balances resources, and maintains central control of personnel management and records.

(4) Accomplishes much of its centralized control, evaluation, and management through its functional control centers: stock, maintenance management, and movement (corps support brigade only). Personnel services are provided by the personnel and administration battalion, which manages this function through its organic personnel service center. All four control centers function under the direct operational control of the pertinent coordinating staff sections of support brigade headquarters. In effect, they are an extension of the coordinating staff sections. The combination of functional control centers and automatic data processing (ADP) facilities reduces the requirement for clerical, technical, and routine management personnel at the headquarters staff level. There is a requirement, however, for technical personnel to determine requirements, develop service-wide plans, and evaluate performances.

b. ACofS, Personnel. The ACofS, personnel—

(1) Develops personnel policies that include promotions, appointments, demotions, classification, assignments and reassignments, decorations, awards, separations and rotations, and administrative policies to include forms management, records disposition control, and publications control.

(2) Maintains a continuous personnel loss estimate and obtains from the personnel services center summarized personnel information for use by support brigade headquarters in preparing support plans. He recommends individual replacement allocations and priorities.

(3) Processes those personnel and admin-

istrative actions that by regulation or policy require action by the support brigade commander.

(4) Provides a liaison capability for individual personnel actions of members assigned to the headquarters.

(5) Exercises coordinating staff responsibility for postal and special services activities.

(6) Exercises general staff supervision over the adjutant general's office.

(7) Directs and supervises the operations of the personnel services center attached to support brigade headquarters and establishes policies and criteria for its management and operation.

(8) Develops the portion of the command operation and administrative/logistics orders for those functions over which it exercises staff supervision.

(9) Develops and makes recommendations for the troop basis and changes to TOE pertaining to the units over which it exercises staff supervision.

(10) Coordinates personnel movement requirements with the ACofS, movements.

(11) In the corps support brigade—

(a) Plans for military police functions in the area of discipline, law and order, prisoners of war and civilian internees, criminal investigation, confinement, and rehabilitation. He also coordinates and supervises these functions.

(b) Develops plans and policies for processing internment and evacuation of prisoners of war and civilian internees.

(c) Develops and supervises the command's crime prevention and criminal investigation policies and programs.

(d) Establishes basic confinement, retention, and evacuation policies for military prisoners.

(12) In the army support brigade, plans for requirements for military police services with FASCOM headquarters, coordinates them, monitors effectiveness of services provided, and advises commander on military police matters.

(13) Coordinates the activities of the staff chaplain. The staff chaplain—

(a) Develops and coordinates an overall

area and denominational religious coverage plan for the command.

(b) Exercises technical supervision over chaplains of the subordinate command and provides them professional assistance including preparation and supervision of the technical and professional training program of instructions for chaplains and chaplain assistants.

(c) Develops plans and recommendations for integrating chaplain support into appropriate command plans and operations.

(14) Monitors the adequacy of medical service support to the command and advises the commander accordingly. He coordinates this function with the commander of the medical group providing medical staff advice to the support brigade.

(15) Coordinates and consolidates military and civilian labor requirements of the command and develops policies governing use of labor. He coordinates indigenous labor requirements with ACofS, security, plans, and operations.

c. ACofS, Comptroller.

(1) The ACofS, comptroller—

(a) Conducts management surveys and special project studies.

(b) Analyzes budget guidance, recommends courses of action, coordinates a command budgetary position, and prepares budgetary reports.

(c) Performs periodic analysis of fund utilization.

(d) Reviews established ADP systems and monitors equipment utilization.

(e) Coordinates changes in ADP requirements with FASCOM comptroller.

(f) Maintains inventory and operating status reports of automatic data processing equipment (ADPE) assigned to command and subordinate elements.

(g) Conducts internal reviews, audits nonappropriated funds, interprets regulations and directives governing nonappropriated funds and indoctrinates responsible personnel, and forwards internal review reports to FASCOM comptroller.

(h) Develops plans, policies, and programs; coordinates and supervises finance activities; and performs technical inspections of finance direct support (DS) companies.

(i) Administers the brigade reports control programs.

(j) Exercises technical control and supervision over brigade finance functions and finance DS companies supporting the brigade. He resolves technical matters pertaining to brigade finance functions.

(k) Analyzes currency and funding requirements and the need for and utilization of banking facilities and recommends appropriate action. He monitors savings bond and life insurance programs. He recommends action on requests to keep or increase cash on hand or to appoint deputies to disbursing officers. He establishes, as authorized, imprest funds or recommends action to be taken on such requests. He reviews reports of investigation of loss of appropriated or nonappropriated funds and recommends action thereon.

(l) Is responsible for internal review of appropriated fund activities, as required, to insure accuracy of records and proper safeguarding of assets.

(m) Identifies essential elements of the command's management information system.

(n) Develops a responsive data flow that allows the ACofS, comptroller, to make a vertical and lateral review of management information.

(o) Interprets statistics and converts them into meaningful information for the command.

(p) Advises and assists members of the staff in the achievement of effective management.

(q) Assists members of the staff with compilation of statistics and coordinates presentation of formal review and analysis.

(r) Reviews reports of survey and the reports of boards of officers in lieu of reports of survey.

(2) In stability operations and peacetime, the ACofS, comptroller, performs these additional functions:

(a) Conducts organizational studies

and develops required organization and functions manuals.

(b) Performs a continuing analysis of fund utilization, develops trends, identifies problem areas, and recommends solutions both to his commander and to the FASCOM comptroller.

(c) Coordinates the development of requests for new or additional ADPE.

(d) Conducts internal reviews involving all organization and operating procedures adopted to safeguard assets to insure the accuracy and reliability of records, to promote efficiency, and to insure adherence to prescribed regulations and guidance.

(e) Disseminates information identifying areas of command emphasis.

(f) Plans, schedules, and conducts work simplification training.

(g) Administers that portion of the Army Cost Reduction Program that pertains to technical data and reports, management improvements, and data processing systems.

(h) Develops performance standards and norms for controlling and measuring program accomplishments.

d. ACofS, Security, Plans, and Operations. The ACofS, security, plans, and operations—

(1) Prepares policies, plans, and programs pertaining to command organizations, operations, and functions.

(2) Develops and maintains the troop basis and coordinates and recommends TOE changes.

(3) Develops and coordinates the command operation and administrative/logistics orders.

(4) Develops policies, programs, and plans for the training of the command and evaluates the training.

(5) Coordinates displacement of subordinate command and locations of facilities.

(6) Develops plans and policies for collection of information, counterespionage, counter-subversion, and countersabotage and disseminates intelligence within the command.

(7) Coordinates RAP plans and explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) activities of the command internally and those of the adjacent tactical or administrative headquarters.

He coordinates and supervises physical security within the command and provides policies and overall plans.

e. ACofS, Services. The ACofS, services—

(1) Prepares policies and plans for—

(a) Activities in the areas of construction and communications as they apply to operations of the brigade in performing its mission.

(b) Chemical, biological, and radiological (CBR) services, field services, post exchange, graves registration, food service, and repairs and utilities. He also coordinates and supervises these activities.

(2) Develops the services portion of the command operation and administrative/logistics orders.

(3) Develops and makes recommendations for the troop basis and changes to TOE pertaining to service units.

(4) Develops and recommends priorities, in conjunction with other coordinating staff sections, for the services provided.

(5) Develops and coordinates requirements for real estate and field installations for the command and prepares plans for their acquisition, allocation, and use.

(6) Implements policies of FASCOM headquarters in developing plans and procedures for evacuation of remains and personal effects and for hasty burials, if required.

(7) Develops plans for provision, location, and use of laundry and bath facilities and criteria for establishment of clothing exchange operations in consonance with the policies of FASCOM headquarters.

(8) Develops plans for post exchange services and for gratuitous issues in consonance with the policies of FASCOM headquarters.

(9) Develops and coordinates activities pertaining to repairs and utilities and firefighting services for the command.

f. ACofS, Supply. The ACofS, supply—

(1) Develops policies, plans, and programs and coordinates and supervises supply activities including salvage and property disposal.

(2) Develops the supply portion of the

command operation and administrative/logistics orders.

(3) Directs and supervises the stock control center (SCC) and establishes policies and criteria for its management and operation.

(4) Establishes supply levels based on directives of higher headquarters.

(5) Recommends policies, priorities, allocations, and criteria for controlled items.

(6) Determines supply requirements for the corps or army service area, as appropriate.

(7) Balances supplies among GS storage locations in consonance with requirements of the tactical situation.

(8) Implements local procurement policies and plans of higher headquarters.

(9) Develops plans for implementing policies of FASCOM headquarters regarding application of scheduled or automatic supply, as appropriate.

(10) Coordinates throughput policies and plans with the ACofS, movements.

(11) Coordinates supply plans and requirements with the ACofS, maintenance, pertaining to use of reparable assets to meet supply plans and requirements.

(12) Reviews supply activities on the basis of summary management reports (computer printouts) and reports of commodity managers to evaluate efficiency of supply functions and to insure that policies, plans, and programs are carried out effectively.

(13) Reviews and approves application and local modification of supply procedures pertaining to requisition, storage, issue, and accounting.

(14) Develops and promulgates criteria and processing procedures for emergency requisitions.

(15) Reviews and approves proposed stockage lists for subordinate storage units in consonance with policies of FASCOM headquarters.

(16) Implements policies of FASCOM headquarters regarding determination of requirements and consumption factors, analysis of demand data, and development of stockage lists.

(17) Develops and makes recommendation

for the troop basis and changes to TOE pertaining to supply units.

(18) Develops plans, policies, and programs and coordinates and supervises the supply and maintenance activities of all class V items with the exception of maintenance of missile nonexplosive components and equipment.

g. ACofS, Maintenance. The ACofS, maintenance—

(1) Develops plans, policies, and programs and coordinates and supervises maintenance activities.

(2) Develops the maintenance portion of the command operation and administrative/logistics orders.

(3) Directs and supervises the maintenance management center (MMC) attached to support brigade headquarters and establishes policies and criteria for its management and operation.

(4) Implements policies of FASCOM headquarters and develops plans for the collection, analysis, reporting, and presentation of maintenance management information and for purposes of the army equipment records system.

(5) Develops policies and plans for the collection and/or evacuation of materiel to include evacuation instruction and condition standards.

(6) Establishes maintenance standards for inspection in consonance with policies of FASCOM headquarters.

(7) Develops policies and plans for evaluating, presenting, and making recommendations for improvement of the materiel readiness status of the command and maintaining cognizance thereof.

(8) Establishes and reviews, in coordination with the ACofS, supply, support brigade headquarters, priority schedules for repair of materiel to insure that the maintenance effort is in consonance with supply requirements and items in short supply.

(9) Develops and makes recommendations for the troop basis and changes to TOE pertaining to maintenance units.

(10) Develops policies, plans, and proce-

dures for balancing maintenance resources as required and for providing technical assistance and data to maintenance units.

(11) Reviews summaries of equipment improvement recommendations (EIR) and develops recommendations, policies, and plans relative thereto, to include staff recommendations for action on EIR submission.

(12) Coordinates maintenance plans with the ACofS, supply, support brigade headquarters, to insure timely availability of parts and assemblies for scheduled programs.

(13) Develops plans, policies, and programs and coordinates and supervises the maintenance of guided missiles and their related equipment (less explosive components).

(14) Coordinates evacuation of materiel with ACofS, movements.

h. ACofS, Movements.

(1) Corps support brigade—

(a) Develops plans, policies, and programs for movement and transportation service. He also coordinates and supervises this service.

(b) Develops the transportation portion of the command operation and administrative/logistics orders.

(c) Directs and supervises the movement control center (MCC) attached to support brigade headquarters and establishes policies and criteria for its management and operation.

(d) Develops and makes recommendations for the troop basis and changes to TOE pertaining to transportation and movement control units.

(e) Recommends movement priorities and mode allocations.

(f) Develops policies and criteria for the activities of traffic headquarters to include provision of policies and criteria concerning the traffic circulation plan, traffic control plan, and route classification. He coordinates and supervises these activities, reviews the traffic circulation plan and traffic control plan, and recommends priorities for use of controlled routes.

(g) Establishes policies and criteria for development of the movement control plan and

program and coordinates throughput policies and plans with the ACofS, movements, FASCOM headquarters.

(h) Develops requirements for transport and terminal transfer operations.

(i) Coordinates with the staff elements of FASCOM headquarters and with other support brigades regarding policy and plans for the employment of the resources of each other's transport, establishment of interrelated movement procedures, and coordination of movement plans in support of future operations.

(2) Army support brigade—

(a) Develops plans, policies, and programs for movement activities and coordinates and supervises these activities.

(b) Recommends movement priorities and mode allocations.

(c) Establishes policies and criteria for development of the movement control plan and program and coordinates throughput policies and plans with the ACofS, movements, FASCOM headquarters.

(d) Coordinates with the staff elements of FASCOM headquarters and with other support brigades regarding policy and plans for the establishment of interrelated movement procedures and coordination of movement plans in support of future operations.

(e) Plans for requirements for transportation services with the ACofS, movements, FASCOM headquarters; coordinates these requirements; monitors the effectiveness of the services provided; and advises the commander on transportation matters.

i. Adjutant General's Office. This office performs the usual duties of an administrative office. It is not an adjutant general special staff section for the command. Its functions include—

(1) Provision of internal administrative services to the headquarters including distribution center, reproduction facilities, central classified document control and repository, and library service for headquarters correspondence and publications.

(2) Coordination with the servicing

Army Post Office for receipt and dispatch of headquarters official mail.

j. Staff Judge Advocate. Legal services for the support brigade are provided by the staff judge advocate (SJA). His functions are listed in FM 101-5. The brigade commander exercises general court-martial jurisdiction, and the judge advocate section is staffed accordingly.

k. Automatic Data Processing Center. A single automatic data processing center (ADPC) is provided at support brigade headquarters to service all appropriate combat service support functions. It is established by an assigned ADP unit and operates under the staff supervision of the ACoFS, comptroller. The ADPC has no involvement in the management of the combat service support functions—it simply provides machine services. The ADPC uses computer programs developed centrally in continental United States (CONUS) based on centrally developed functional systems. Only minor modifications can be made to these systems and computer programs locally. Therefore, only a limited requirement exists for programmers and systems analysts. The ADPC uses the centrally developed computer programs and processes actions against the programs within parameters established and maintained by the functional control centers attached to support brigade headquarters. The computer rejects actions outside these parameters; therefore,

these actions are referred to the functional control centers for individual management action.

l. Functional Control Centers. The support brigade headquarters receives support from three functional control centers: stock, maintenance management, and movement (corps support brigade only). Each control center uses the computer capabilities of the ADPC at the support brigade headquarters, and each functions under the operational control of the pertinent coordinating staff section.

m. Other staff elements that may be provided or assigned to a support brigade function as outlined in FM 101-5.

3-7. Capabilities

a. Assignment. The support brigade headquarters is normally assigned to FASCOM headquarters on the basis of one per supported corps and one per field army service area.

b. Capabilities. This unit provides the organizational structure to command assigned combat service support troops and other designated units operating in the corps or field army service areas.

c. Support Requirements. The support brigade headquarters depends on other organizations for the following support: transportation, communications, personnel services, health services, and military policies services.

Section III. SUPPORT GROUP HEADQUARTERS (CORPS OR ARMY)

3-8. General

a. Missions and Functions.

(1) *Mission.* The support group headquarters commands, controls, and supervises assigned or attached units employed for the provision of combat service support to specified forces.

(2) *Functions.* Support group headquarters—

(a) Commands and controls assigned and attached units, except technical mission operations, which normally flow directly from the brigade functional control centers to the operating units of the group.

(b) Develops and supervises the execution of implementing plans to carry out assigned missions.

(c) Coordinates local security and damage control activities of subordinate units.

(d) Provides cryptologistics support.

b. Organization. Figure 3-3 shows the organization of the support group headquarters.

c. Assignment. The normal assignment of the support group to support brigade headquarters is on the basis of two per corps support brigade when supporting four divisions and two per army support brigade.

d. Capabilities. The support group headquarter-

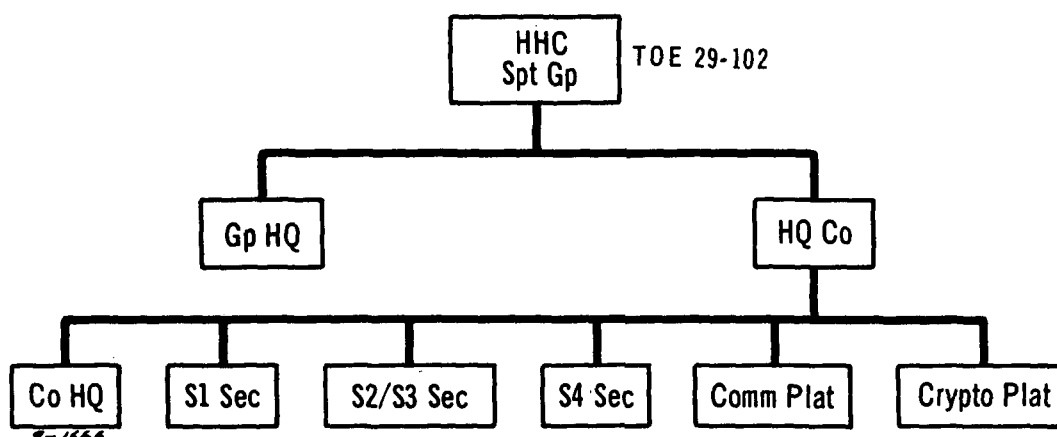


Figure 3-3. HHC, support group, corps and army.

ters commands and supervises those units that provide direct and general support supply maintenance, and field services.

e. Command Relationships.

(1) *With support brigade headquarters.* Normal staff relationships exist within areas of assigned interest.

(2) *Internal.* Normal coordination exists within particular spheres of interest.

(3) *With subordinate units.* Normal supervisory staff relationships exist within area of assigned interest. Formal directives will be through command channels; informal liaison within spheres of interest may be direct.

(4) *With support brigade functional control centers.* Direct relationships exist only on those matters where technical supervisory responsibility has been assigned to support group headquarters.

3-9. Operational Concepts

a. Operations. Support group headquarters—

(1) Engages primarily in supervising the accomplishment of assigned missions and tasks by its subordinate units.

(2) Coordinates activities among the subordinate units within the scope of its authority and also coordinates the use of resources and requirements for outside support.

(3) Assigns available operating locations and facilities.

(4) Directs the development of local se-

curity plans and coordinates these with the RAP of adjacent tactical headquarters.

(5) Exercises technical supervision over designated mission operations of subordinate units within parameters that support brigade headquarters establishes.

(6) Except as indicated above, does not exercise those management functions that the functional control centers at support brigade headquarters perform.

(7) Has no requirement for the functional-type coordinating staff found at support brigade headquarters. A standard unit staff is adequate for support group headquarters.

b. The S1, adjutant performs, in general, the functions of the secretary of the general staff, the personnel officer, and the commander's personal staff, and such duties as may pertain in adjutant general (AG), inspector general (IG), military justice, provost marshal, and special services functions. He provides internal administrative services for the headquarters. The S1 also coordinates headquarters personnel services and support requirements with the support brigade personnel and administration battalion. He analyzes personnel management data received from the personnel and administration battalion and recommends appropriate actions to the group commander. The S1 insures adequacy of special services and postal support to the group. The S1 section includes a chaplain element, which provides chaplain support for the group headquarters and attached

subordinate elements not having assigned chaplains. This section also provides assistance in religious coverage to attached subordinate battalions having assigned chaplains. It provides technical supervision, staff coordination, and professional assistance through command channels for all chaplains assigned to subordinate units of the group.

c. The S2/S3 performs duties related to the functions of intelligence, operation plans and orders, training, RAP, and displacement.

d. The S4 performs, in general, the duties of the logistics officer including supply, maintenance, acquisition, and assignment of facilities and locations, field services, transportation, and communications within the command. Firefighting and repairs and utilities are also his responsibilities when applicable teams are attached.

e. The communications platoon provides organic communications service for the group headquarters.

f. The cryptologistics platoon provides cryptologistics supply and maintenance support, including paper aids and repair parts as follows:

(1) The cryptologistics platoon assigned to a support group of the corps support brigade provides—

(a) GS to two divisions and approximately half the units of a corps area, including the corps signal battalion.

(b) DS to approximately half the units of a corps area, except units of the corps signal battalion.

(c) Organizational maintenance support to approximately half the units of a corps area having no organic cryptographic maintenance capabilities, excluding units assigned to the corps signal battalion.

(d) An office of record and issue for supported units.

(2) The cryptologistics platoon assigned to a support group of an army support brigade provides—

(a) GS to approximately half the army service area including units assigned to the army signal brigade.

(b) DS to approximately half the army service area, except for the units of the army signal brigade.

(c) Organizational maintenance support to approximately half the units within the army service area having no organic cryptographic maintenance capabilities, excluding units of the army signal brigade.

(d) Storage and maintenance of a proportionate share (one-half) of the field army cryptographic reserve stocks.

(e) An office of record and issue for support units.

g. Labor supervision units may be attached to support groups and may be further attached to supply and service battalions. They provide command, administration, and labor supervision of non-U.S. labor elements. Employment of these units will depend on the feasibility of such labor utilization in forward areas.

CHAPTER 4

PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT

4-1. General

Personnel and administrative support, using automatic data processing equipment (ADPE), is centralized at the support brigade to provide services on an area basis for all nondivisional troops. The support brigade personnel and administration battalion executes the personnel and administrative policies established by the headquarters of the units supported. Finance support is provided by the Finance Direct Support (DS) Companies assigned to the support brigades.

4-2. Organization

The personnel and administration battalion is organized along functional lines and is a subordinate unit of a field army support command (FASCOM) support brigade. Figure 4-1 shows a typical organization of a personnel and administration battalion.

4-3. Command Relationships

a. With Higher Commands. The personnel and administration battalion and its assigned and attached units, through the support brigade, provide personnel, morale, and administrative support directly to the following higher headquarters: field army, FASCOM, corps, and support brigades. The personnel and administration battalion executes the personnel and administrative policies of the headquarters of units supported in the name of the commander concerned.

b. With Lower Commands. Through the assigned personnel and administration battalion, the support brigade provides personnel, morale, and administrative support directly to all nondivisional units assigned or attached to the corps or field army (as appropriate). The personnel and administration battalion provides information on personnel or administrative

matters on a scheduled basis or as requested to units served. The battalion acts on personnel and administrative requests received from units assigned to the field army or corps and support brigade as prescribed by the policy of the particular headquarters to which the requesting unit is assigned.

4-4. Operational Concepts

a. The Personnel and Administration Battalion. The personnel and administration battalion—

(1) Operates the personnel service center of the support brigade.

(2) Uses the ADPE of the support brigade to maintain personnel and administrative data from which personnel and administrative reports are furnished to all units and headquarters supported by the brigade (less divisions) and higher headquarters.

(3) Within the policy of the respective headquarters, acts on requests for personnel action or administrative action or both on either a unit or an individual basis. Exceptions to the policy on an administrative or personnel matter are directed for action to the headquarters establishing the policy.

(4) Operates a records library for maintenance of all authorized publications and for correspondence and documents that the units and headquarters located in the supported area create.

(5) Provides direct support personnel, administrative, replacement, special services, band, and postal services on an area basis to all supported units.

(6) Operates under the staff supervision and direction of the assistant chief of staff (ACofS), personnel.

(7) Establishes liaison between all major headquarters being supported to facilitate com-

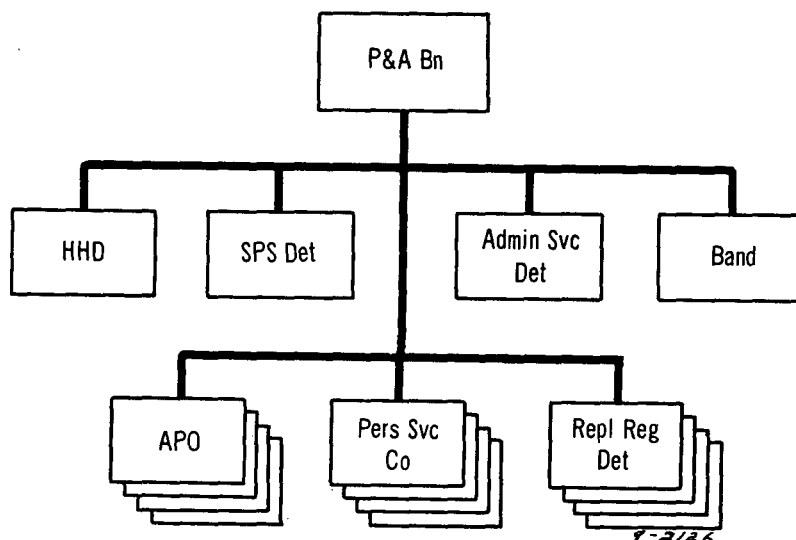


Figure 4-1. A typical personnel and administration battalion.

munication regarding personnel and administrative policy.

(8) Normally locates a personnel service company, replacement regulating detachment, and an army post office in the same general vicinity to provide support for an assigned area based on the troop density.

b. Personnel Management and Action. A command personnel record is maintained on magnetic tape for each individual assigned to nondivisional units in the support brigade area of responsibility. Personnel information contained on the command record is furnished to the units being supported. Summarized personnel strength and status information for local personnel management action and for determining priority of assignment of replacements is furnished to subordinate units as required. Companies report an individual's status change directly to the personnel service companies personnel and administration battalion, to update the command personnel record. The personnel service company transmits or causes to be transmitted necessary changes to the personnel and administration center (PAC) to update the administrative record. Battalions and separate companies, whether assigned as corps or support brigade troop units, process person-

nel management actions such as requests for reclassification in military occupational specialties (MOS), reassignment and appointments, and personnel actions such as administrative boards, separations or releases, and recommendations for awards. These actions are sent directly to the support brigade personnel service companies of the personnel and administration battalion for action. The support brigade personnel service companies takes action based on personnel policies established by supported headquarters.

c. Personnel Replacement. The PAC, personnel support command (PERSCOM), based on theater army policy, assigns unit and individual replacements throughout the theater. The support brigade personnel and administration battalion, by means of assigned replacement regulating detachments, assists replacements from their arrival in the area until their assignment. The theater army commander retains assignment control of the replacements (to include personnel being returned to duty) until they arrive at their designated unit of assignment. The replacement regulating detachments provide encampment and messing facilities, if required, for unit and individual replacements. The replacement regulating de-

tachments report status of replacements through the personnel service center, support brigade, to the PAC, PERSCOM. Replacement regulating detachments receive personnel returned to duty from medical and military police facilities and request assignment instructions from the PAC. The detachments coordinate with a designated transportation movement element of the support brigade for transportation of the replacements to the unit of assignment. The replacement regulating detachments process personnel rotating from the support brigade area for rearward movement.

d. Administrative Services. The personnel and administration battalion centrally monitors reproduction and publications control, records disposition, and forms management functions for the support brigade area. A central records library stores, retrieves, and disposes of all unclassified documents (correspondence records, reports, and publications) that must be retained longer than 30 days and have been generated by units in the support brigade area. All documents are maintained on computer random access magnetic storage or on microfilm. Units or individuals request information or copies of documents from the library via organic communications.

e. Printing and Publications. Reproduction of documents in a theater of operations is accomplished either by organic unit reproduction equipment or by reproduction equipment available to the support brigade personnel and administration battalion. On a predesignated, scheduled basis, continental United States (CONUS), using postal facilities, supplies Department of the Army, Department of Defense, and other Army-wide publications and blank forms directly to units.

f. Postal Services. Army Post Offices of the personnel and administration battalion provide postal service to units in the support brigade area. The personnel and administration battalion locates these post offices to service units located in specific geographic areas. Bulk mail is received from and dispatched to mail terminals served by mail teams of the postal company, general support (GS), PERSCOM. Supported units receive and dispatch mail at the Army

Post Office. Undeliverable mail is dispatched to the PAC, PERSCOM, for locator service.

g. Special Services. The special services detachment of the support brigade personnel and administration battalion operates rest areas, when established. These areas provide rest and relaxation facilities for units located in the support brigade area. Units regularly receive paperback book kits and art and craft kits directly from CONUS. Athletic equipment is available to units and is also supplied regularly. Units schedule athletic events as conditions permit.

h. Band The personnel and administration battalion has a band for the use of the major commands supported.

i. Finance Services. Finance services include—

(1) Preparing and submitting prescribed financial reports.

(2) Computing and disbursing pay and allowances for U.S., local hire, civilian, and prisoner of war personnel.

(3) Processing, computing, and paying travel allowances to U.S. personnel and foreign nationals.

(4) Processing and paying commercial accounts.

(5) Establishing, controlling, and funding forward service teams and class B agent officers.

(6) Providing foreign currency to authorized personnel in exchange for U.S. dollars or military payment certificates or both.

(7) Funding imprest fund cashiers.

(8) Providing finance support to dependents in emergencies.

(9) Providing technical guidance and assistance to serviced units.

The finance services provided by finance DS companies are generally those involved in receipt, disbursement, and maintenance of cash accounts for public funds. The finance GS agency, PERSCOM, performs appropriation accounting.

4-5. Organizations and Capabilities

a. Headquarters and headquarters detachment, personnel and administration battalion

(TOE 12-66), provides command, control, staff planning, coordination, and supervision for assigned and attached units that provide personnel, morale, and administrative service support to a support brigade and to nondivisional units (approximately 60,000 troops) being supported by the brigade on the basis of one per support brigade in FASCOM. The detachment depends on the personnel service company/detachment for mess and supply.

b. Personnel service companies/detachments (TOE 12-67) provide centralized personnel service support to a support brigade and to nondivisional units being supported by the brigade on an area basis. The personnel service companies/detachments, assigned to the personnel and administration battalion of the support brigade, provide personnel services through the following support functions:

(1) Maintains and updates, using ADPE, all individual command personnel records for units supported.

(2) Prepares personnel status and strength reports for higher, lower, and parallel headquarters from personnel information contained on the command personnel record.

(3) Acts on requests for reassignment, reclassification, and appointments based on the policy of the unit's or individual's assigned headquarters.

(4) Recommends personnel management action to the various commanders in the assignment and utilization of manpower.

(5) Performs personnel actions such as separations, personal affairs, and awards based on the policy of the individual's assigned headquarters.

(6) Provides a single source for the production of special orders.

c. Administrative service detachment/company (TOE 12-570) provides centralized administrative support to a support brigade and to nondivisional units being supported by the brigade on a basis of one per support brigade in FASCOM. The administrative service detachment/company is attached to a personnel services company for mess and maintenance. The administrative service detachment/company, assigned to the personnel and adminis-

tration battalion, provides administrative services to units through the following functions:

(1) Maintains in the servicing computer's random access magnetic storage or on microfilm, selected publications and records produced or required by units in the area being supported and provides a "hard copy" retrieval capability.

(2) Provides centralized automated means for monitoring the functions of records management, to include forms management and files disposition.

(3) Provides volume reproduction services to supported units when the page quantity exceeds the capacity of reproduction equipment or personnel within the requesting unit.

d. Band (TOE 12-107) provides music for military ceremonies and special services activities conducted within the support brigade supported area on the basis of one per corps support brigade. The band can provide music on an area basis for major headquarters with a total troop strength of approximately 60,000. The band is assigned to the personnel and administration battalion, support brigade, and must be attached to a unit for mess, maintenance, and transportation.

e. The Army Post Office (composed of teams from TOE 12-550, *Postal Service Organization*) provides postal services on a basis of one Army Post Office per 15,000 personnel served. Postal services such as letter mail, packages, stamps, and postal money order are provided on an area basis to individuals and units. The Army Post Office establishes teams throughout the area in troop concentrations to provide convenient postal service to units and individuals. The Army Post Office is assigned to the personnel and administration battalion. The postal teams must be attached to a supported unit for mess, maintenance, and transportation.

f. Finance DS companies (TOE 14-17) provide financial services on the basis of one company per 15,000 nondivisional personnel served. Finance service is provided on an area basis to individuals and units. The finance DS company can furnish forward service teams to troop concentrations within the supported area to provide more responsive financial service.

The company or forward service teams, or both, when employed, will be attached to a unit for mess, maintenance, transportation, and administration.

g. The replacement regulating detachment provides control of and encampment and messing facilities to individuals and unit replacements including theater-generated replacements and to personnel rotating from the theater. Each detachment can process from 100 to 400 replacements or rotates per day depending on the number of teams assigned. The replacement regulating detachment is established in an assigned area for handling individual replacements, unit replacements, personnel returned to duty within the theater, or personnel

rotating from the theater. Replacement regulating detachments are assigned to the personnel and administration battalion.

h. Special services detachment (TOE 12-18) provides rest areas for supported unit's rest and relaxation on a basis of one detachment per 60,000 personnel served. A rest area can provide facilities for the rest and relaxation of units not exceeding 750 personnel at any given time. The special services detachment, assigned to the personnel and administration battalion, commands rest areas. Other units must support the detachment to provide the following additional support: chaplain, finance, postal, exchange, bath, and medical.

CHAPTER 5

MAINTENANCE SERVICES

Section I. MAINTENANCE MANAGEMENT

5-1. General

Maintenance direct support (DS) and general support (GS) battalions accomplish maintenance support within the field army support command (FASCOM). The mission does not include support of cryptographic, airdrop equipment, or equipment maintained by the medical depot and ammunition groups of the FASCOM. These battalions, containing a variable number of maintenance support units in accordance with workload requirements, are attached to support groups of the corps and army support brigades as required. Figure 5-1 depicts a typical FASCOM maintenance organization.

b. All maintenance DS battalions within the FASCOM provide DS maintenance and repair parts supply to equipment users on a functionalized basis. Maintenance GS battalions also provide maintenance support on a functionalized basis (except for the transportation aircraft maintenance GS battalion); however, these battalions have no repair parts supply mission and they function, primarily, to perform GS maintenance on unserviceable components in support of the supply system.

c. In the army support brigade only, aircraft GS maintenance is provided by transportation aircraft maintenance GS battalions because of the increased workload of this nature in the army service area. In the corps support brigades, aircraft maintenance is provided by transportation aircraft maintenance GS companies attached to GS maintenance battalions.

5-2. Maintenance Management

a. The assistant chief of staff (ACofS), maintenance, of the corps and army support brigades, with the assistance of their respec-

tive maintenance management centers (MMC) have staff responsibility for management of DS and GS maintenance efforts within their respective areas of responsibility. The ACofS, maintenance, staff functions primarily on the principle of management by exception. The MMC reports those actions that cannot be resolved routinely to the ACofS, maintenance, for the support brigade commander and his staff to resolve. Routine day-to-day maintenance management activities are accomplished by the MMC in accordance with guidance and direction furnished by the ACofS, maintenance.

b. Maintenance and materiel status data are collected and analyzed by the MMC. Such data are used by the MMC in its maintenance management functions and to provide the data and information required by the maintenance staff section, other staff elements, the commander, major supported headquarters, and subordinate units. For the most part, data are in a summarized format and are provided by the supporting automatic data processing center (ADPC). Such summarized data serve as a significant management tool on which to base decisions and to provide information on maintenance status and performance. They also provide a means for the efficient and economical management of the maintenance, for determining the materiel readiness status of the command, and for forecasting maintenance requirements. In general, data required for maintenance management are of the following types:

(1) *Current*. These include density, status, and factor data which are retained and updated periodically; e.g., modification work

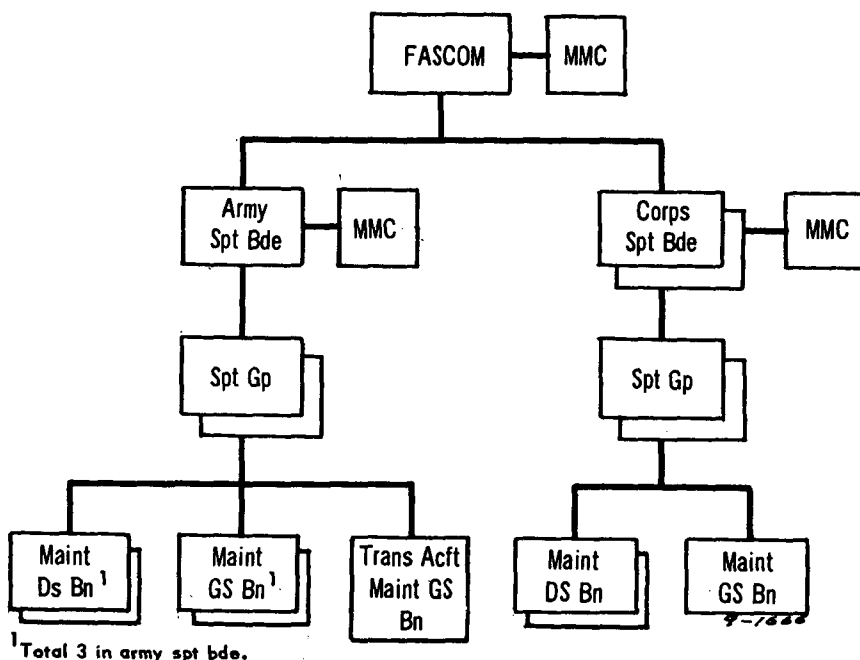


Figure 5-1. Typical maintenance organization, FASCOM.

order control and equipment improvement recommendation summaries.

(2) *Historical.* These include performance types of data that indicate the past maintenance accomplishments and repair parts usage.

(3) *Operational.* These include control types of data used in the management operations such as control of workload, scheduling, productivity, inspection, calibration, and quality control.

c. Maintenance DS and GS units provide most of the data required for maintenance management at the brigade level. Data are also provided by all other units having equipment in their possession. Support brigade automatic data processing equipment (ADPE) is employed for the input of data from reporting units, for the processing of data to satisfy and report requirements of commanders and maintenance managers, and for the output of data to the FASCOM, as required. Summarized data and printouts are furnished by the ADPC to the MMC, higher headquarters, supported commands, and subordinate units in accordance with instructions provided by the MMC.

Data are provided, as required, to all elements having a need for such data for management of their maintenance missions.

d. Maintenance management detachments are assigned to FASCOM headquarters and to each support brigade. Each detachment serves as the MMC for the headquarters to which it is assigned. The ACoFS, maintenance, exercises supervision and control of MMC operations and provides the guidelines and policies within which it operates. Automatic data processing (ADP) support for MMC operations is provided by the ADPC supporting the headquarters. The MMC coordinates repair priorities with the stock control center (SCC) or inventory control center (ICC) of the headquarters, as appropriate. Items repaired by GS maintenance units are turned in to supply units or depots, as directed by the SCC or ICC; items repaired by DS maintenance units are normally returned to users, placed in operational readiness floats, or placed in direct exchange stocks. The procedures established by the MMC and SCC/ICC insure that data collected that high-light maintenance operational and repair parts

support problems are analyzed and used to improve maintenance operations and equipment readiness.

e. FM 29-20 contains more detailed information on maintenance management and the functions and operations of the MMC.

Section II. DS MAINTENANCE

5-3. General

a. At the DS level, repair of end items is based on the concept of replacement of unserviceable components with serviceable ones with most components being evacuated for repair at the GS level. Maintenance DS units accomplish repair of equipment of units supported on a repair and return-to-user basis. Components found unserviceable as a result of technical inspection or through use of diagnostic equipment are reported to support brigade MMC before evacuation to a GS unit or are evacuated in accordance with previously established evacuation instructions. Maintenance GS units repair and return the components to supply channels.

b. Elements of the maintenance DS battalions serve as the source of customer supply for organizational repair parts. Recoverable repair parts as established by applicable regulations are furnished to the customer on direct exchange basis. Repair parts and direct exchange items will be furnished primarily by supply point distribution. Deadline and emergency requests are filled on an individual basis, immediately on receipt and by the most expeditious means. The maintenance battalion headquarters is not directly involved in repair parts channels. All maintenance DS and GS units initiate requests for repair parts and forward them directly to the support brigade SCC. Normally, such requests are forwarded through the ADPC. Repair parts will be supplied directly to the supported DS or GS unit by the supporting GS repair parts supply company. Each maintenance unit of the maintenance DS battalion maintains an operational readiness float of combat critical end items of equipment. Theater army establishes policies for the control of the operational readiness float. The operational readiness float is not used as a supply source, but it is used to insure that users are

not deprived of end items awaiting DS maintenance in excess of established time periods. Using units evacuate items beyond their repair capabilities to their supporting DS maintenance units. When DS maintenance units cannot repair the items for return to using units, the using unit is directed to requisition replacements through supply channels. Equipment beyond the repair capabilities or capacities of light maintenance companies, DS, is evacuated to the maintenance battalion's maintenance company, rear, DS. Equipment beyond the repair capability or capacity of the maintenance company, rear, DS and the transportation aircraft DS company is reported to the support brigade MMC which provides disposition instruction. FM 29-20 provides additional details.

5-4. Maintenance DS Battalions

a. Figure 5-2 shows the organization of the maintenance DS battalion. The maintenance support units assigned to the maintenance DS battalions are similar in organizational structure to the maintenance support units found in the division. Each battalion normally contains a headquarters and headquarters detachment; a maintenance company, rear, DS; two light maintenance companies, DS; and a transportation aircraft maintenance DS company. Additional units may be assigned, depending on the mission.

b. The headquarters and headquarters detachment, maintenance DS or GS battalion (TOE 29-136), exercises command and control of all combat service support units attached or assigned to the battalion. The maintenance battalion headquarters is a managing and controlling agency, responsible for furnishing DS maintenance and repair parts to nondivisional units within its area of responsibility. The battalion, a major subordinate element of the support group, can command, control, and super-

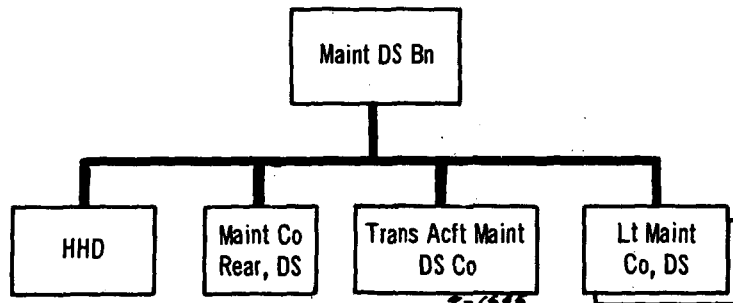


Figure 5-2. Maintenance DS battalion.

wise technical operation of from three to seven maintenance DS companies.

c. The maintenance company, rear, DS (TOE 29-208), provides DS backup maintenance to the light maintenance companies, DS, of the battalion and DS to users for heavy equipment. The company normally is assigned on the basis of one per maintenance DS battalion. The company maintains shop stock of repair parts for its operation and provides organizational repair parts to users that it supports. Recoverable repair parts are furnished on a direct exchange basis. The company provides assistance for evacuation of heavy end items of materiel. It also maintains an operational readiness float of selected end items. The maintenance company, rear, DS, usually performs its mission at one central location, while the light maintenance companies, DS, concentrate on use of mobile maintenance teams operating "onsite" of supported units. Those components that are repaired by the maintenance company, rear, DS, are treated as "direct exchange items" and normally will be returned to direct exchange stock of the company.

d. The light maintenance company, DS (TOE 29-207), provides DS maintenance, limited evacuation, and maintenance supply support for nondivisional units in the field army area. The company is a subordinate element of the maintenance DS battalion of the army and corps support group. Normally, there are two light maintenance companies, DS, assigned to each battalion. The light maintenance com-

pany, DS, consists of a company headquarters, a shop office, a supply section, a service and evacuation section, and a maintenance platoon. The company operates a small, direct exchange stock of selected items of repair parts. The company provides for the receipt, storage, and issue of repair parts for operation of its own shops and repair parts for issue to supported units for organizational maintenance functions.

e. The transportation aircraft DS company (TOE 55-457) provides DS maintenance and DS maintenance supply support and field army recovery service for aircraft, avionics, and aerial weapons organic to nondivisional units in the field army. The company is normally assigned to the field army and attached to a maintenance DS battalion. At full strength, the unit can provide approximately 21,600 man-hours per month of aircraft DS maintenance, 3,600 man-hours of DS avionic equipment maintenance, and 800 manhours of aircraft armament systems DS maintenance. It maintains a 2- to 15-day level of repair parts for aircraft, avionics, and aerial weapons and provides repair parts support to organizational maintenance elements of aircraft operating units. The company operates on an area basis with as much repair being accomplished onsite as practicable. The three DS platoons of the company enable the company to perform onsite repairs for three aviation units of from 12 to 15 aircraft concurrently. Repairs that cannot be made onsite are accomplished by the shop

platoon at the company base of operations; or, when appropriate, the materiel requiring repair is evacuated to the supporting transportation aircraft GS maintenance companies. The Transportation aircraft DS company is allocated on a basis of one per 21,600 man-hours

per month of required DS aircraft maintenance. This basis of allocation normally leads to the attachment of one of these companies to each of the maintenance DS battalions of support groups in the corps and army support brigades.

Section III. GS MAINTENANCE

5-5. General

The maintenance GS battalions assigned to the corps and army support brigades provide maintenance GS service and backup DS maintenance to divisional and nondivisional maintenance DS units. The maintenance mission of the GS battalions is oriented toward repair and overhaul of major components of large end items such as tanks, construction equipment, and materials handling equipment. Their mission is further oriented toward the repair or overhaul of smaller end items such as small arms, instruments, power generators, portable flamethrowers, and mine detectors for return to supply channels. As an exception and as the component repair or overhaul workload permit, large end items may receive overhaul at the GS level when such items are combat essential and critical to support operations. GS units employ production-line techniques, when possible. To facilitate this practice, centralizing repair of selected components in specific units is necessary, and MMC's must control repair programs. GS units maintain shop stocks of repair parts for internal work programs. Items repaired at the GS level are normally considered as supply items and are returned to army and corps stocks.

5-6. Maintenance GS Battalions

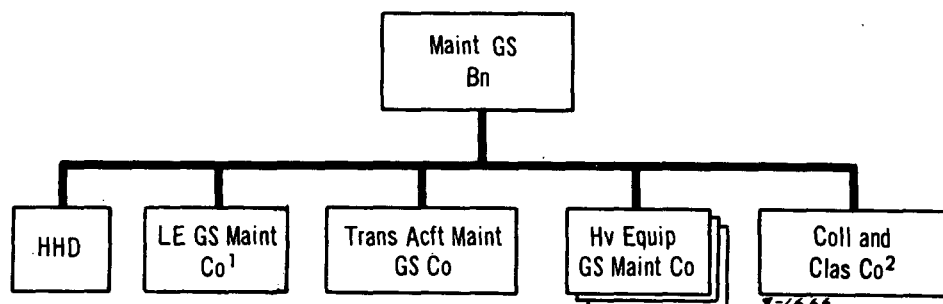
a. Figures 5-3 and 5-4 show the organizations for the maintenance GS battalions assigned to support groups of the corps and army support brigades. These battalions are organized to provide maintenance support depending on the types of units and equipment to be supported. Because the requirements differ in the corps and the army service areas, the organization of the battalions therein also differs. In the corps area, two support battalions

of mixed, functionalized maintenance support units are assigned to each corps support brigade. In the army service area supporting a two-corps field army, three battalions of mixed functional maintenance support units, except for aircraft support, are assigned to the army support brigade. Aircraft maintenance support in the army support brigade is centralized in assigned GS aircraft maintenance battalions.

b. The headquarters and headquarters detachment, GS maintenance battalion, army (TOE 29-136), is responsible for command, tactical, administrative, and technical supervision of attached or assigned subordinate units. The basic mission is to use and control personnel, materiel, time, and facilities for the accomplishment of the assigned GS mission in accordance with directives and policies of higher headquarters. The battalion headquarters can command, control, and supervise technical operations of from three to seven maintenance GS companies.

c. The light equipment GS maintenance company (TOE 29-134) provides GS maintenance for light end items and components thereof. The company is normally attached to the maintenance GS battalion on the basis of one per support group. The company can provide GS maintenance on—

- (1) Chemical equipment (except vehicle-mounted).
- (2) Power generators, electronic devices, and instruments.
- (3) Items such as office machines, sewing machines, ranges, and heating units.
- (4) Signal items of radio, teletypewriter, and electronics equipment to include avionics. Major overhaul of end items is not contemplated in the combat zone. Repairs will be in



¹ per spt gp.

² per spt bde.

Figure 5-3. Maint GS battalion, corps support brigade.

accordance with the inspect and repair only as needed concept.

d. The heavy equipment GS maintenance company, army (TOE 29-137), provides GS maintenance for components of wheeled and tracked vehicles, artillery, heavy construction equipment, heavy quartermaster equipment, or vehicle-mounted chemical equipment and end items in these categories, when required. In addition, the unit provides GS maintenance for small arms, instruments, and fire control equipment. It also performs GS maintenance on reverse stocks of end items supported and provides overflow and backup maintenance support of items beyond the capacity of DS maintenance units. The heavy equipment GS maintenance companies are attached to the GS maintenance battalions of the corps and army support groups. The assignment normally is on the basis of two companies per GS maintenance battalion in the army support brigade and three companies per GS maintenance battalion in the corps support brigade. The major elements of the unit organization are a company headquarters; a shop office; a supply, service, and evacuation platoon; an armament maintenance platoon; two automotive maintenance platoons; and a special equipment maintenance platoon. The bulk of the workload within the company normally is concentrated on automotive, combat construction equipment, armament, and components that require overhaul. The company workload will normally be

received from the DS elements and collection and classification elements of the corps support brigade as programed and planned by the MMC of the corps and army support brigades.

e. The transportation aircraft maintenance GS company (TOE 55-458) provides GS maintenance for aircraft and aircraft armament and backup DS maintenance for aircraft, avionics, and aircraft armament for divisional and nondivisional aircraft DS companies in the field army. It is assigned to the field army and attached to maintenance GS battalions of corps support brigades and to the aircraft maintenance GS battalions in the army support brigade. It can provide approximately 33,000 man-hours per month of GS and backup DS maintenance, including armament GS and armament and avionic backup DS. It is allocated on the basis of one company per 37,000 man-hours per month of required GS and backup DS aircraft maintenance. This allocation normally leads to the attachment of one company per GS maintenance battalion in the corps support brigades and three companies per aircraft maintenance battalion groups in the Army support brigade.

f. The collection and classification company (TOE 29-139) establishes and operates a collection and classification point for the receipt, inspection, segregation, disassembly, preservation, and disposition of serviceable and unserviceable class II, IV, VII, and IX materiel and similar foreign materiel. When materiel is de-

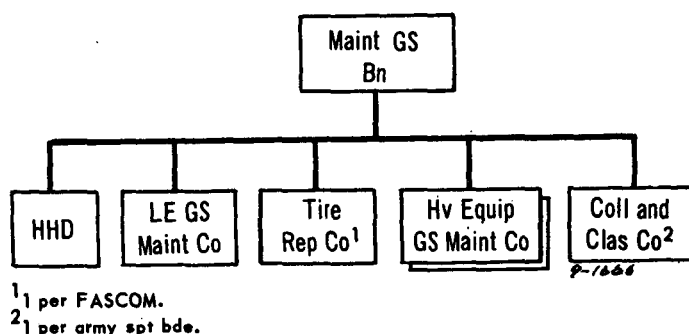


Figure 5-4. Typical maintenance GS battalion, army support brigade.

terminated to be scrap, it is turned over to the supply and service battalion for disposition as scrap or for sale, donation, or destruction. The company will not handle items of cryptographic materiel, class V including missile systems, and medical materiel. The company normally is assigned on the basis of one per corps and army support brigade and is attached to a maintenance GS battalion for administration and technical supervision of operations. All disposition of recoverable items and materiel to maintenance GS units for repair or overhaul will be directed by the support brigade MMC. The major elements of the company are a company headquarters, a shop office, a storage and shipping platoon, a disassembly platoon, and a heavy lift and evacuation section. The company can disassemble end items declared uneconomically repairable and can classify components and assemblies for repair, return to stock, or disposal. It also can segregate, preserve, package, and pack selected items of materiel for return to supply channels, for further evacuation, or for technical intelligence evaluation. The company can operate a cannibalization point, when authorized by higher headquarters, for items processed by the unit. The company is not designed to perform DS or GS maintenance. The company reports all materiel and its classification to the corps or army support brigade MMC for disposition.

g. The tire repair company (TOE 9-117) receives, inspects, segregates, classifies, and repairs high density pneumatic tires of selected sizes and all sizes of tubes for return to stock.

The company is normally assigned on the basis of one per field army and is attached to one of the support groups of the army support brigade. The company is so organized that one or more of its tire repair platoons may be attached to a GS battalion within the corps or army support group. The major elements of the tire repair company are a company headquarters, a shop office, and three tire repair platoons. The company can perform approximately 300 sectional and spot repairs on tires and repair 600 tubes daily, operating on its designed two-shift basis. The bulk of the tires and tubes received by this company for repair will be recovered through the collection and classification company located in the army area. Recovery programs will be directed and coordinated by the corps and army support brigades. The collection and classification companies will evacuate those tires that have been segregated and classified for repair within the field army capability to the tire repair company. After the serviceable tires and tubes have been repaired, they will be returned to stock as directed by the FASCOM ICC.

h. The headquarters and headquarters detachment, aircraft maintenance GS battalion (TOE 55-456), provides command, control, staff planning, and administrative and technical supervision of attached aircraft maintenance GS companies. It can command and control from two to six aircraft maintenance GS companies. This detachment is allocated on the basis of one per support group in the army support brigade.

i. The transportation aircraft maintenance GS company is discussed above as part of the maintenance GS battalion. In the army service area, from two to four companies are assigned to the aircraft maintenance GS battalion.

5-7. Maintenance Management Detachment

The maintenance management detachment performs routine maintenance management on a day-to-day basis for the ACofS, maintenance.

It collects, sorts, and analyzes maintenance data generated by subordinate maintenance elements. It is assigned in FASCOM on the basis of one per FASCOM headquarters and one per support brigade headquarters. When operating at support brigade, the management branch strength is increased to accommodate the increased maintenance management task due to the operating maintenance battalions assigned to the support brigade.

CHAPTER 6

TRANSPORTATION AND MOVEMENTS SERVICES

6-1. General

a. The army support brigade provides no transportation or movements services and normally has no transportation units assigned. Transportation and movements services for units that are in or transiting the field army service area and that normally receive combat service support from the army support brigade are furnished by the field army support command (FASCOM) transportation brigade and FASCOM movement control center (MCC). This chapter deals primarily with the transportation and movements services provided by the corps support brigade. The FASCOM transportation brigade is discussed in FM 54-3.

b. The transportation and movements services in the corps support brigade provide an area-wide service in support of the supply and replacement distribution mission of the brigade and in support of tactical operations, when required. The transportation and movements services are responsible for day-to-day management of the transportation resources and road nets of the brigade and for providing long-haul motor transportation and local delivery of personnel and cargo. In carrying out their responsibilities, the transportation and movements services—

- (1) Prepare plans and instructions for the movement of personnel and materiel.

- (2) Coordinate and consolidate all movement requirements and transportation capabilities of the corps support brigade. These include the requirement for requesting transport assistance from the FASCOM when movement requirements exceed the capabilities of transport assigned or attached to the corps support brigade.

- (3) Implement priorities for movement of

personnel and cargo in accordance with the commander's instructions.

- (4) Determine requirements, develop highway regulating plans, and implement the commander's priorities for the use of available road nets to support operations.

- (5) Provide motor transport for the movement of personnel and materiel as directed by the commander.

6-2. Employment

The transportation and movements services in the corps support brigade are provided, for the most part, by two organizations employed under the staff supervision of the assistant chief of staff (ACofS), movements: a movement control company and a transportation motor transport battalion. Figures 6-1 and 6-2 show the organizations of these units.

a. The movement control company provides the teams necessary for planning and supervising the use of the available road net and the employment of the transport capability of the motor transport battalion. These teams man the support brigade MCC, the brigade highway traffic headquarters, field transportation movements offices (TMO), and highway regulating points (HRP).

- (1) Transportation movements offices are located at critical points in the transportation system to serve users of the transportation system and to maintain effective liaison with the other movements activities and, if required, with host nation or allied nation transportation activities. HRP are placed along the road network to assist the highway traffic headquarters in performing highway regulation. Military police traffic control posts (TCP) can also support the traffic headquarters by providing passing and other types of reports concerning motor movements.

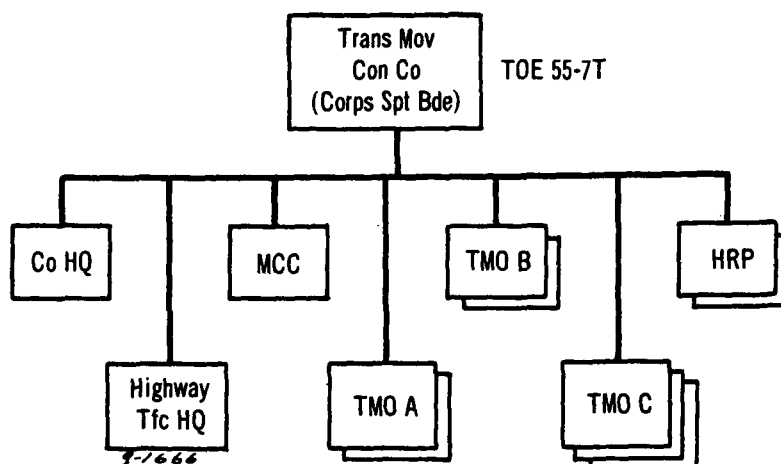


Figure 6-1. Transportation movements control company (corps support brigade).

(2) The MCC is near the support brigade headquarters and supports the activities of the ACofS, movements.

(3) The highway traffic headquarters supports the ACofS, movements; it is usually located with or near the MCC.

b. Companies of the motor transport battalion are dispersed throughout the support brigade area at locations where their employment can best meet the motor transport requirements of the brigade.

(1) Companies of the motor transport battalion may be assigned missions in direct support (DS) of supply and service battalions that have shipments of such regularity and volume to warrant the full-time use of a truck company.

(2) Companies not attached to other units are retained under the operational control of the motor transport battalion. Their capability is committed by the MCC for the use of all units having recurring, but not constant, requirements for transportation.

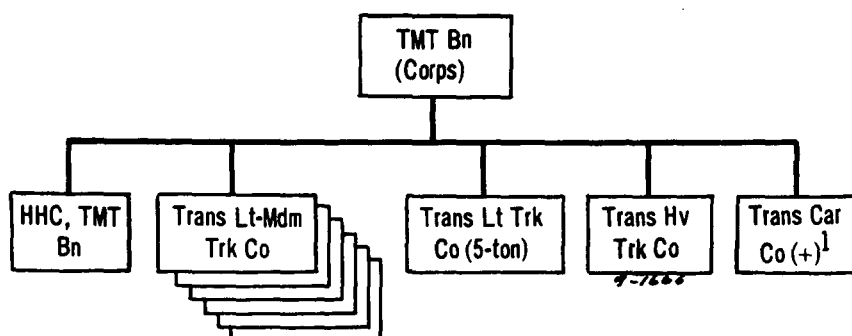
6-3. Relationships

a. The motor transport battalion and the movement control company are both subordinate elements of the corps support brigade commander. However, because of the small number of personnel assigned to the movement control company and the dispersion of its

teams throughout the support brigade area, the support brigade headquarters commandant provides administrative and support functions of personnel, administration, mess, supply, and unit maintenance of that portion of the movement control company in the area of the brigade while the teams receive this support from units they are supporting.

b. The MCC works closely with the stock control center (SCC) and with the personnel services center (PSC) because these agencies, through their supply and replacement actions, initiate most of the requirements for transportation. The MCC coordinates directly with the FASCOM MCC on shipment entering the corps support brigade area and on retrograde shipments entering the army rear area. The MCC supervises directly the activities of its assigned TMO's. Automatic data processing equipment (ADPE) is used by the MCC throughout its operations.

c. The corps support brigade highway traffic headquarters works under the staff supervision of the ACofS, movements. It maintains close liaison with the corps staff, the support brigade staff, the MCC, the support brigade's motor transport battalion, and military police units. Technical advice and assistance are provided by the engineer and military police staff elements. Routine operations are accomplished through the use of the support brigade's



¹Normally attached to the support brigade to support the brigade and the corps headquarters.

Figure 6-2. Transportation motor transport battalion (corps support brigade).

ADPE. Mainly, it plans the use of road space on the highway net in the corps area and allocates time for its use. The traffic headquarters coordinates with the FASCOM traffic headquarters on highway movements either entering or leaving the corps area. Similarly, it coordinates with division traffic headquarters on all movements entering or leaving the division area over controlled routes. The traffic headquarters has direct supervision over the HRP team. It receives from military police traffic control points appropriate reports pertaining to highway regulation.

d. The motor transport battalion has normal command relationships with its attached or assigned truck units. It works closely with the MCC and the highway traffic headquarters of the support brigade in the commitment and routing of the battalion task vehicles.

6-4. Operations

a. The MCC.

(1) The ACofS, supply, based primarily on information received from the supported corps, establishes priorities for the movement of supplies. From time to time, however, the FASCOM may establish priorities for movement of supplies based on the overall situation in the field army. The ACofS, movements, implements these priorities through the MCC. The movements staff function extends into the field transportation movements offices.

(2) The MCC reviews forecasts of movement requirements from all sources. Based on

the commander's priorities, the MCC balances the requirement against available transport capability and allocates the capability to meet requirements. If necessary, the MCC requests transport assistance from the FASCOM.

(3) Since the corps support brigade has no organic army air transport capability, the FASCOM may give to the support brigade allocation authority for an aviation medium helicopter company, or part thereof, normally located in the support brigade area. The MCC commits this air transport capability like that of the motor transport battalion.

(4) The corps support brigade MCC coordinates the receipt of shipments by division and units in the support brigade forward areas to insure that the receiving and unloading capabilities of the consignees are not exceeded. For example, a division support command (DISCOM) may receive shipments by intra-theater Air Force aircraft, communications zone (COMMZ) motor transport and rail, FASCOM air and motor transport, and support brigade motor transport. Short distances and rapid transportation reduce transit times, in many cases, to hours or minutes.

(5) For all matters concerning transportation movements, the MCC designates a TMO to be the single point of contact for each shipping or receiving activity and for each mode operating unit within the support brigade.

(6) The MCC, TMO's, and HRP's (including TCP's performing highway regulation functions) are essential sources of information

in throughput operations. They advise the COMMZ MCC (through movements channels) of the passing and receipt of all COMMZ or FASCOM shipments as well as those that are generated within the support brigade area. This information is essential for maintaining an in-transit shipment file and for preventing shipments to an activity in excess of the activity's ability to receive and unload.

(7) The FASCOM or independent corps MCC may be directed to establish a combined movements center to coordinate the movement of shipments and the use of highways for all movements originating outside the support brigade area and terminating in or transiting the support brigade area. The combined movements center is also the coordinating point for allocation of COMMZ FASCOM, other Services, or host- or allied-nation transport capability to support brigade movement requirements, either forward or retrograde. Normal representation in the support brigade combined movements center includes the MCC's and highway traffic headquarters for the support brigade and the FASCOM and, if applicable, the MCC's and traffic headquarters of contiguous brigades or allied nations. Notably, the MCC is the only movements agency concerned with intrasupport brigade plans, movement programs, and movements by organic or attached transport. The additional capabilities of a combined movements center aid the support brigade in obtaining intercommand movements and transport capability.

b. Highway Traffic Headquarters. The corps staff establishes priorities for movement over controlled routes. The support brigade ACoS, movements, implements these priorities through its highway traffic headquarters, which provides planning and coordination for both tactical and logistic highway movements. The highway traffic headquarters receives requests (proposed itineraries) for highway routings and for schedules of movements from units within its area of jurisdiction. This headquarters consolidates itineraries and road movement tables; makes adjustments, as necessary; and issues movement instructions. Highway movements entering or transiting the corps area and terminating in another area are

coordinated through the appropriate highway traffic headquarters.

c. Motor Transport Battalion. The support brigade motor transport capability normally is employed within the corps and division areas to carry out the support brigade's movement requirements. However, FASCOM may direct employment of a portion of the battalion's resources in support of another corps or in inter-corps movements; e.g., supply stocks may have to be balanced between corps, or a corps that is heavily committed may require additional motor transport support. In the army service area, motor transport battalions of the transportation brigade provide service to the army support brigade. Requirements for movement of personnel and materiel within the service area or to corps and division destinations are processed through the FASCOM MCC. Attachment and detachment of motor transport companies to motor transport battalions or to support groups are normal procedures to meet constantly changing requirements for motor transport support.

d. Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, Transportation Motor Transport Battalion (TOE 55-16).

(1) This detachment exercises command and control of all units assigned or attached to the battalion. In addition, it can operate a truck terminal and/or a trailer relay system when required and when augmented by cellular teams.

(2) As the nucleus of the transportation motor transport battalion, it controls the one transportation light truck company, one transportation heavy truck company, one transportation car company, and six transportation light-medium truck companies that form the typical battalion.

e. Transportation Light Truck Company (TOE 55-17). This company provides truck transportation for the movement of personnel and general cargo. When equipped with 5-ton trucks, 1,080 short tons of cargo or 3,600 persons can be moved on local hauls daily. For line hauls, based on two trips daily, the capacity is 540 short tons or 1,620 persons.

f. Transportation Light-Medium Truck Company (TOE 55-67). Six of these companies are

normally attached to the transportation motor transport battalion and provide the bulk of the motor transport in the corps support brigade. One of these companies can haul up to 552 tons of general cargo or 2,600 persons in one lift, line haul.

g. Transportation Car Company (TOE 55-19). Sedans or $\frac{1}{4}$ -ton or $\frac{3}{4}$ -ton vehicles or a combination thereof is used by this company to support the corps. When equipped with sedans, 75 persons can be transported per lift. One-quarter-ton vehicles enable the company

to transport 45 persons or $6\frac{1}{4}$ tons of light cargo per lift while $\frac{3}{4}$ -ton vehicles raise the unit's capabilities to 120 persons or $11\frac{1}{4}$ tons of cargo per lift.

h. Transportation Heavy Truck Company (TOE 55-28). The motor transport of heavy cargo and tracked vehicles is accomplished by this company. On local hauls (four trips per day), up to 2,880 tons of cargo can be transported. Line hauls reduce this capability in half.

CHAPTER 7

MILITARY POLICE SERVICES

Section I. GENERAL

7-1. Military Police Service

a. Missions and Functions. The army support brigade provides no military police service and has no military police units assigned. The field army support command (FASCOM) military police brigade provides military police service for the field army service area. The military police units assigned to the corps support brigade provide general military police support by maintaining a capability—

- (1) To control traffic.
- (2) To handle prisoners of war (PW) and civilian internees.
- (3) To maintain discipline, law and order.
- (4) To prevent crime and to perform investigation.
- (5) To confine U.S. military prisoners.
- (6) To provide physical security of critical and sensitive movements.
- (7) To provide physical security of installations, facilities, and property.
- (8) To provide circulation control of individuals.
- (9) To assist in rear area protection (RAP) activities.
- (10) To select, train, organize, and employ indigenous paramilitary and military police personnel in such activities as nonsensitive security missions, RAP, and control of the indigenous population.

b. Organizations. The military police battalion provides military police support to the corps support brigade and other functional units collocated in or assigned to the corps support brigade area. Figure 7-1 shows the organization of the military police battalions.

c. Command Relationships. Figure 7-1 shows that the military police battalion is

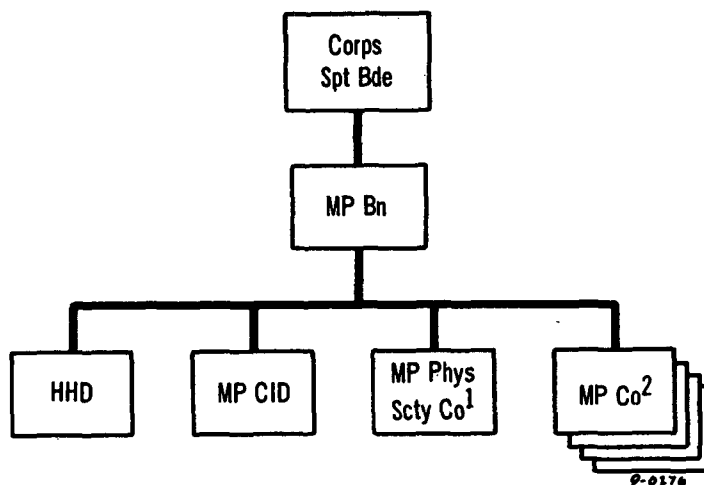
under the direct command and control of the corps support brigade. The military police physical security company (TOE 19-97) normally is attached to an ammunition battalion and operates under its control. The military police company (TOE 19-77) is attached as follows: the company headquarters and two platoons to the corps headquarters and the remaining platoon to the corps support brigade headquarters.

7-2. Operational Concepts

a. The military police battalion assigned to the corps support brigade normally has the same area of responsibility as the brigade. This battalion normally consists of—

- (1) A headquarters and headquarters detachment that provides command and control.
- (2) Three military police companies that are assigned specific areas of responsibility.
- (3) A military police physical security company that is attached to the ammunition battalion (direct support/general support (DS/GS)) for close-in physical security of special ammunition in transit and storage.
- (4) A separate military police company that provides headquarters physical security and general circulation control at both corps and corps support brigade headquarters.

b. The companies of the military police battalion establish patrols and fixed posts throughout the area of responsibility to perform area-oriented functions, such as traffic control; maintenance of discipline, law and order; criminal investigation; physical security of selected movements; straggler control; refugee control; and assisting in RAP. In addition to these daily operations, this battalion and its assigned companies assist the function-



¹ Attached to ammunition bn employed in a general support role.

² 1 co (minus) attached to corps headquarters with 1 platoon attached to corps spt bde headquarters.

Figure 7-1. Military police support, corps support brigade.

ally oriented military police units for the movement of PW's, the security of critical installations, and other similar functions that the unit with primary responsibility cannot fulfill. Also, this battalion supports the division military police companies whenever additional military police are required to support a special operation or in an emergency.

c. A four-man criminal investigation detachment (see TOE 19-500) is habitually assigned to the above military police battalion. It provides sufficient personnel for the criminal investigative functional responsibility when this battalion is assigned to the corps support brigade. Operationally, this detachment is absorbed into the small, organic investigations section of the battalion and operates under the command and control of the battalion commander.

7-3. Operational Considerations

a. *Traffic Control.* Traffic control functions include military police participation in en route inventory, traffic locator, en route diversion, and traffic information systems.

(1) *En route inventory and traffic locator system.* This system supports the responsibility of movement control centers (MCC) and traffic

headquarters to maintain an en route inventory of selected vehicles or convoys while they are moving throughout the theater of operations. It provides the traffic headquarters with locator information on designated convoys. Certain military police fixed posts such as traffic control posts, checkpoints, and information posts are assigned the additional mission of reporting certain information regarding vehicles and convoys. This provides the MCC with relatively real time locations of vehicles and designated convoys. As each vehicle or convoy passes a designated control point, a preprinted card is handed to the military policeman, who, in turn, transmits the information through the highway traffic headquarters to the MCC via the most rapid communications means available.

(2) *Traffic diversion system.* By having a relatively real time location inventory of selected vehicles and convoys, en route diversions can be made. Again, via the fastest means of communications available, the MCC sends a diversion order to the next control point that the vehicle or convoy should pass. The military policeman at the control point relays the necessary reroute information and then transmits to the MCC a confirmation of the diversion.

(3) *Traffic information system.* An automated traffic information system is needed to provide complete route information to any authorized subscriber. This system, when queried, provides printouts to commanders or other personnel requiring routine information. This printout information can be transferred to a conventional map for working purposes. For example, the printout provides a complete description of the route about which information is desired; and it provides the locations of the nearest maintenance activity, medical treatment facility, military police station, and supply points along the route. Also, the military police operating radio frequency is made available to each subscriber in an emergency.

b. Discipline, Law and Order. The discipline, law and order operations include the application of automatic data processing equipment (ADPE) to the subfunctions law enforcement and confinement activities.

c. Security. Military police units provide movement security to units that cannot secure themselves.

d. Indigenous Paramilitary and Military Police Operations. Military police units, regardless of their area of assignment, have a capability to select, train, organize, equip, and em-

ploy indigenous paramilitary and military police forces in such activities as nonsensitive security missions, RAP, and control of the indigenous population.

7-4. Organizational Considerations

The headquarters and headquarters detachment, military police battalion (TOE 19-76), is used throughout the theater of operations for area and command-oriented military police functions. Depending on the characteristics of the area of responsibility, the troop density and strength, and the general police problems, this battalion may consist of from two to six military police companies (TOE 19-77) or any other functional military police company that is required to perform a given mission. The military police company is used throughout the theater of operations as an area- and command headquarters-oriented military police support unit. It is normally employed as an attached unit of the military police battalion referred to above. However, this company also provides security for major headquarters, for inventory control centers (ICC), and for supply control centers (SCC) throughout the area of operations.

Section II. ORGANIZATIONS AND CAPABILITIES

7-5. The Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, Military Police Battalion (TOE 19-76)

a. This detachment provides command, control, staff planning, and criminal investigation for from two to six military police companies and other assigned or attached units.

b. It is assigned in FASCOM on the basis of one per corps support brigade and two per military police brigade.

c. The headquarters and headquarters detachment can—

(1) Perform command, staff planning, and control of from two to six military police companies and other assigned or attached units.

(2) Supervise and assist subordinate units in training, personnel, administration, maintenance, and supply matters.

(3) Perform operational planning for the battalion.

(4) Operate the battalion radio and wire communications systems.

(5) Perform organizational maintenance of organic communications equipment.

(6) Perform criminal investigation.

(7) Select, train, equip, organize, and employ indigenous paramilitary and military police forces in such activities as nonsensitive security missions, RAP, and control of the indigenous population.

(8) Provide technical advice and assistance on traffic control matters to headquarters.

7-6. Military Police Company (TOE 19-77)

a. This company provides for control of traffic; maintenance of discipline, law and order; crime prevention; criminal investigation;

physical security; movement security; circulation control of individuals; assistance in RAP; and selection, training, organization, equipping, and employment of paramilitary police forces in such activities as nonsensitive security missions, RAP, and control of the indigenous population.

b. It may be assigned to the theater army support command (TASCOM), FASCOM, support brigade headquarters, and to military police brigades, groups, and battalions, as required. Normally it is attached to the headquarters and headquarters detachment, military police battalion (TOE 19-76); but it may be employed as a separate company.

c. The military police company can—

(1) At full strength, perform the above mission in its assigned area.

(2) Engage in effective, coordinated defense of the unit's area.

7-7. Military Police Criminal Investigation Detachment, Team LA (TOE 19-500)

a. This detachment provides services required for the prevention and investigation of crime among military personnel and other persons subject to the Uniform Code of Military Justice.

b. It is assigned to units and commands, as required, on the basis of one per 3,000 personnel subject to the Uniform Code of Military Justice.

c. This unit consists of two criminal investigators, one senior assistant criminal investigator, and one clerk-typist.

7-8. Military Police Physical Security Company (TOE 19-97)

a. This company provides close-in physical security for special ammunition systems, field depots, pipelines, and other facilities. It can operate as a rear area security strike force.

b. It is assigned to TASCOM and FASCOM. When assigned to a corps support brigade, it is normally attached to the headquarters and headquarters company, ammunition battalion (TOE 9-36), or other appropriate headquar-

ters on the basis of one per special ammunition company, GS (TOE 9-48).

c. The military police physical security company can—

(1) At full strength, perform the above mission to include the following:

(a) Establish a maximum of nine motor patrols and 24 physical security posts over a 24-hour period when the three physical security platoons are engaged in no other duties.

(b) Provide local and internal security for classified operating areas and sensitive logistic facilities, to include the operation of specialized physical security devices.

(c) Provide escort and security of high-priority shipments and movements by motorized traffic patrols with an off-road capability.

(d) Control the circulation of individuals in conjunction with physical security operations.

(e) Provide liaison with the area military police commander, as necessary, to coordinate the internal and in-transit sensitive and classified physical security requirements of supported logistic units.

(f) Enforce military law, orders, and regulations.

(g) Conduct physical security surveys to evaluate the adequacy of existing safeguards and to determine the protection necessary for sensitive or critical materiel and supplies.

(h) When directed, perform rear area security by providing movement security, route reconnaissance, roadblocks, checkpoints, and assisting in establishing liaison with indigenous paramilitary and military police forces.

(i) Provide organizational maintenance of organic communications and vehicular equipment.

(2) At reduced strength, operate a maximum of six motor patrols and 16 physical security posts over a 24-hour period when the two physical security platoons are engaged in no other duties.

(3) When a handler and sentry dog section from TOE 19-500 is attached, employ dog patrols to enhance security of facilities where the use of dogs is feasible.

CHAPTER 8

SUPPLY AND SERVICES

Section I. SUPPLY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

8-1. Management Centers

The supply management system has an inventory control center (ICC) at the field army support command (FASCOM) level to exercise integrated inventory management plus support brigade stock control centers (SCC) as decisionmaking agencies in the routine processing of supply actions. Operationally, the system is predicated on decentralized stock locations and centralized stock management activities that are provided with automatic data processing (ADP) services and electronic communications facilities. Class VIII materiel is managed by a medical ICC located at the army medical depot.

8-2. Alternates

There are shared ADP facilities for stock control at brigades and shared ADP facilities for integrated inventory management at the FASCOM ICC. Designation of alternates, primarily from front to rear, is made. The FASCOM ICC serves as the alternate for any one of the brigade SCC. The army support brigade SCC serves as the alternate for the FASCOM ICC, except for ammunition supply.

a. In a contingency, the FASCOM ICC assumes the functions of the brigade SCC's with the least disruption of the supply system so far as the requisitioner and the storage locations are concerned. Normally, the brigade SCC's transmit to the FASCOM ICC periodic summary information of the general support (GS) units in the brigade covering issues, receipts, adjustments of on-hand balances, dues-in, and back orders for requisitioners. Detailed information back orders by requisitioner is provided the ICC on a weekly or semimonthly basis.

b. The army support brigade SCC is provided sufficient information, plus the ICC pro-

grams and a necessary machine capability, to perform, except for class V, as an alternate for the FASCOM ICC for a limited time. If the FASCOM ICC becomes inoperative, the army support brigade SCC assumes the duties of the FASCOM ICC and function on a reduced scale until the ICC is restored to operation. For class V supplies, the supply and maintenance command (SMCOM) ICC serves as the alternate for the FASCOM ICC.

c. If alternate ADP facilities are not available below FASCOM, scheduled periodic ADP printouts from the brigade SCC's are used. These printouts, which are prepared for storage locations, include at least the requisitioning objectives, on-hand quantity, individual dues-in, and individual dues-out. These listings are provided to supply managers and storage sites to be used for short periods in a manner similar to the manual stock record system. Under such circumstances, requesting organizations go directly to the storage locations rather than to the SCC's. When contact with combat units and forward supply units is broken long enough to warrant emergency resupply, the GS units in the army service area and/or field depots in the communications zone (COMMZ) automatically ship predetermined survival supplies to affected forward areas, based on directives from the FASCOM or the SMCOM ICC. When storage locations fail to receive shipping directives from SCC's or ICC's for a specified time, automatic shipment of items on predetermined lists are made.

8-3. Centralized Control

Stock control functions performed at support brigade headquarters provide centralized control of all GS supply within the corps and

army support brigades and enhance the response to demands of supported troops. Centralized control gives the support brigade commander control over his assets as well as his operating units.

8-4. Stock Control System

The system is organized basically into three echelons ranging from a stock locator element at the GS level, through a stock control capability at the support brigade level, to an ICC directed primarily to supply management at FASCOM headquarters level. Formal stock control at the ICC is not maintained for supplies at the direct support (DS) level. For stock control purposes, supplies issued to DS units and division support commands (DISCOM) are deleted from stock record accounts and are not included in army or theater assets.

a. GS Storage. Minimum records are maintained at the GS storage location consisting of locator files and shipment records.

b. Brigade SCC. The brigade SCC meets demands from supported units by directing shipments from any source under brigade jurisdiction or by referral to FASCOM. It makes recommendations concerning levels of supply and additions to or deletions from authorized stockage lists. It forecasts and determines or computes support brigade requirements and provides necessary, specified stock records support activities as outlined in army field stock control regulations. The SCC, together with other functional control centers, is serviced by a common computer complex.

c. ICC. The FASCOM ICC is the heart of the supply management system. Its mission is to provide integrated inventory management for all classes of supply (except class VIII) for which the FASCOM has jurisdiction, a task that involves requirements computation, distribution direction, procurement direction, disposal direction, and development of guidance for maintenance priorities.

8-5. Flow of Requisition and Supply Distribution

In operation, the full potential of automatic data processing equipment (ADPE) is ex-

ploited at the support brigade stock control and FASCOM inventory control levels. Transceivers, card-punch machines, and other mechanical devices and a reliable communications net combine to complete the means available for rapid and accurate transmission of supply information. From division and nondivisional DS units, supply requirements are transmitted to the appropriate support brigade SCC where shipping instructions are issued to storage units. If the required items are not available among the stocks controlled by a particular center, the requirements are transmitted to the FASCOM ICC which, depending on the situation, may direct shipment from a support brigade which has the item or may refer the requisitions to TASCOT for action. All shipments are made in accordance with routing instructions and releases issued by the MCC.

a. Consumable Commodities. Instead of single-line requisitions, strength reports and reports of equipment densities, with the addition of any special requirements, act as the triggering device to cause consumable commodities to be shipped (fig. 8-1). Strength data are obtained from the personnel services company of the appropriate support brigade or the personnel service division of the administration company of the DISCOM. The using unit submits any special requirements to its DS unit or DISCOM. The DS unit or DISCOM submits strengths and special requirements for its supported units to the brigade SCC. Communications concerning requirements between DS units and GS units are not required. The brigade SCC submits strengths and special requirements to FASCOM ICC which, in turn, submits the field army requirements to the SMCOT ICC. Shipments of consumables from COMMZ bypass GS units, where practicable. Supply shipments are in accordance with a distribution plan prepared by the brigade SCC. When feasible, shipments originating at the GS level go directly to the using unit.

b. Class IV, Class VII, and Regulated Items. Even with the use of automated systems, class IV, class VII, and regulated items normally are controlled through command channels as shown in figure 8-2. User units submit re-

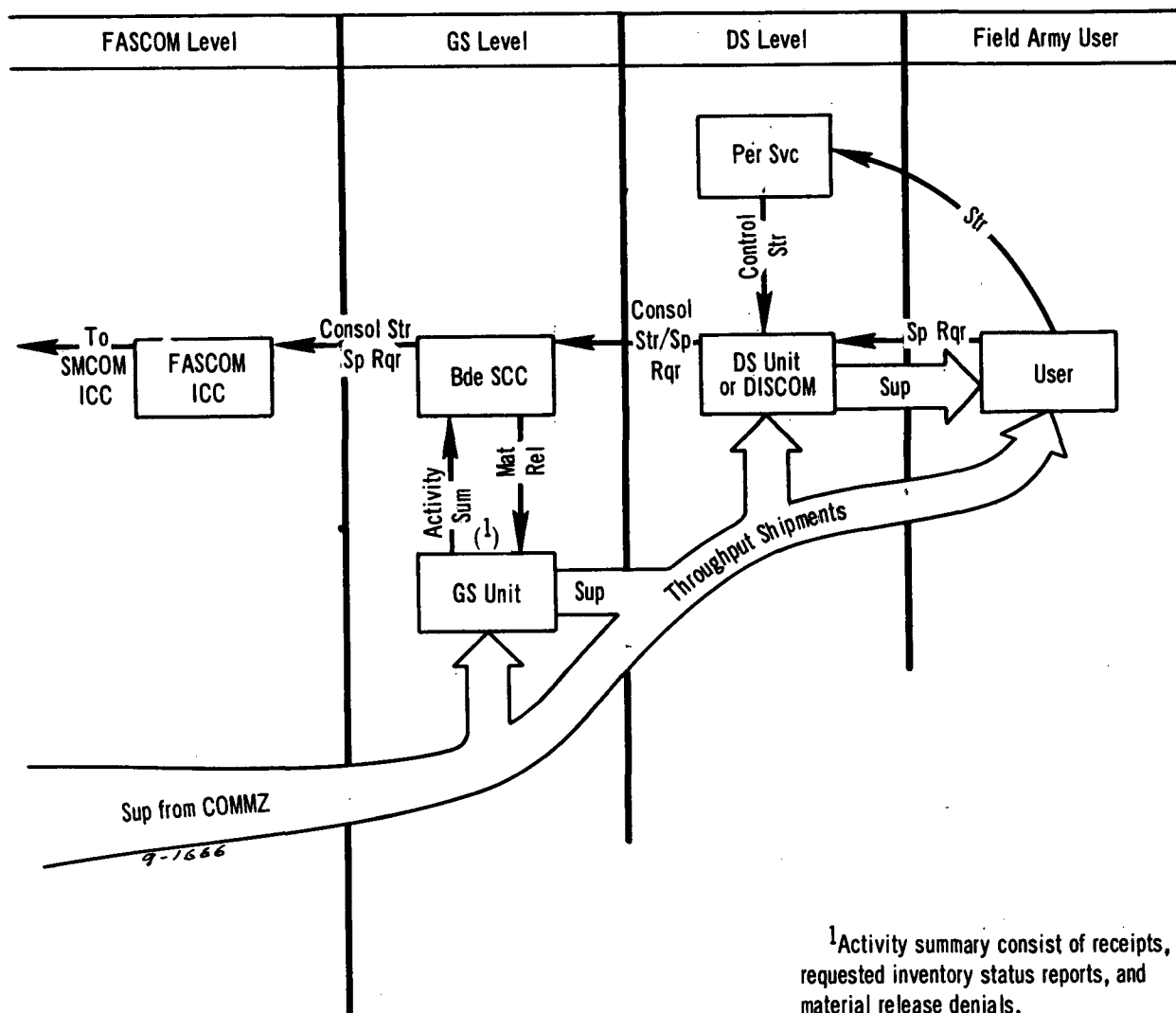


Figure 8-1. Items consumed according to strength.

quests through intermediate commands to the approving commander. The SCC advises the appropriate commander on availability of items. On command approval, the appropriate stock control agency issues shipping instructions to the storing GS unit that makes shipment directly to the user.

c. Nonregulated Class II Supplies and Packaged Petroleum, Oil, and Lubricants. Requirements for class II supplies that are nonregulated and packaged petroleum, oil, and lubricants (POL), in the form of single-line requisitions, flow from the user through the various

supply control elements as shown in figure 8-3. GS supply units are considered as storage points and react to instructions from the SCC's in the form of materiel release orders or shipping directives. They provide minimum essential reports of supply actions. DS units, including divisions, fill user requirements from available stocks. Requirements for nonstockage list items and replenishment needs are submitted by DS elements to the brigade SCC using automated communications. The brigade SCC directs shipment from available GS stocks and coordinates with movement control center

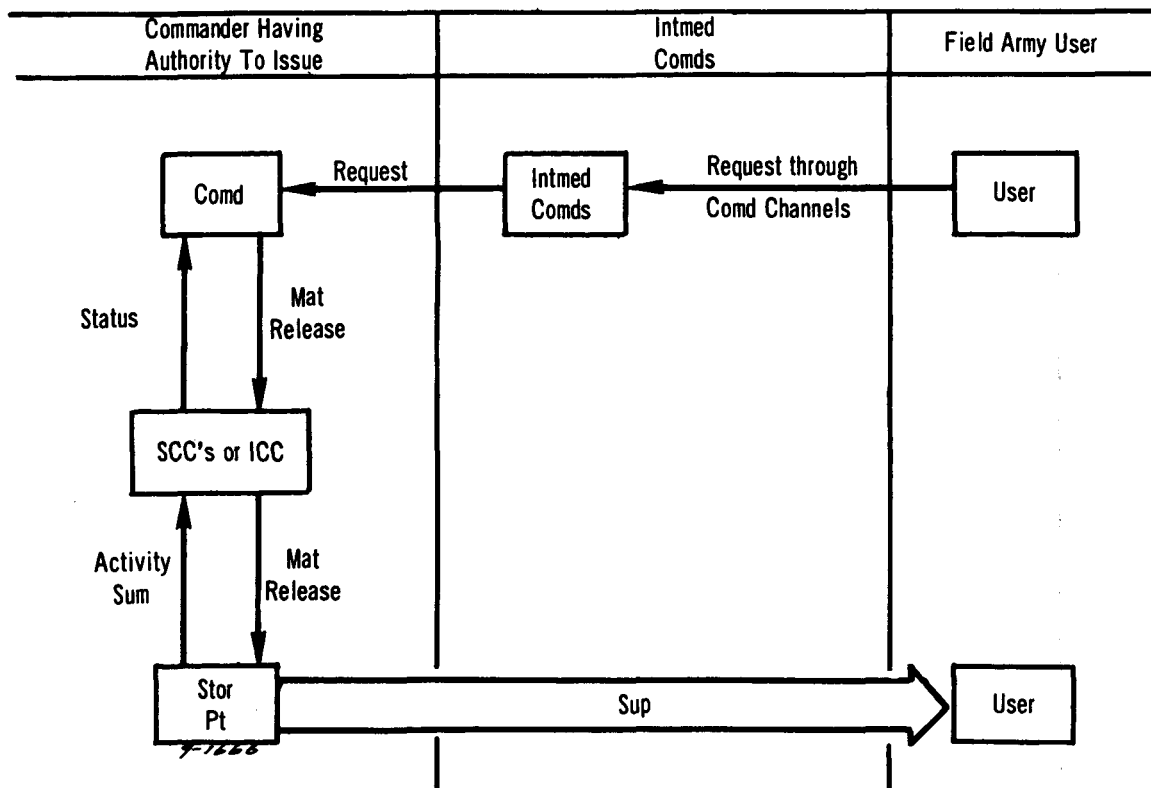


Figure 8-2. Class IV, class VII, and regulated items.

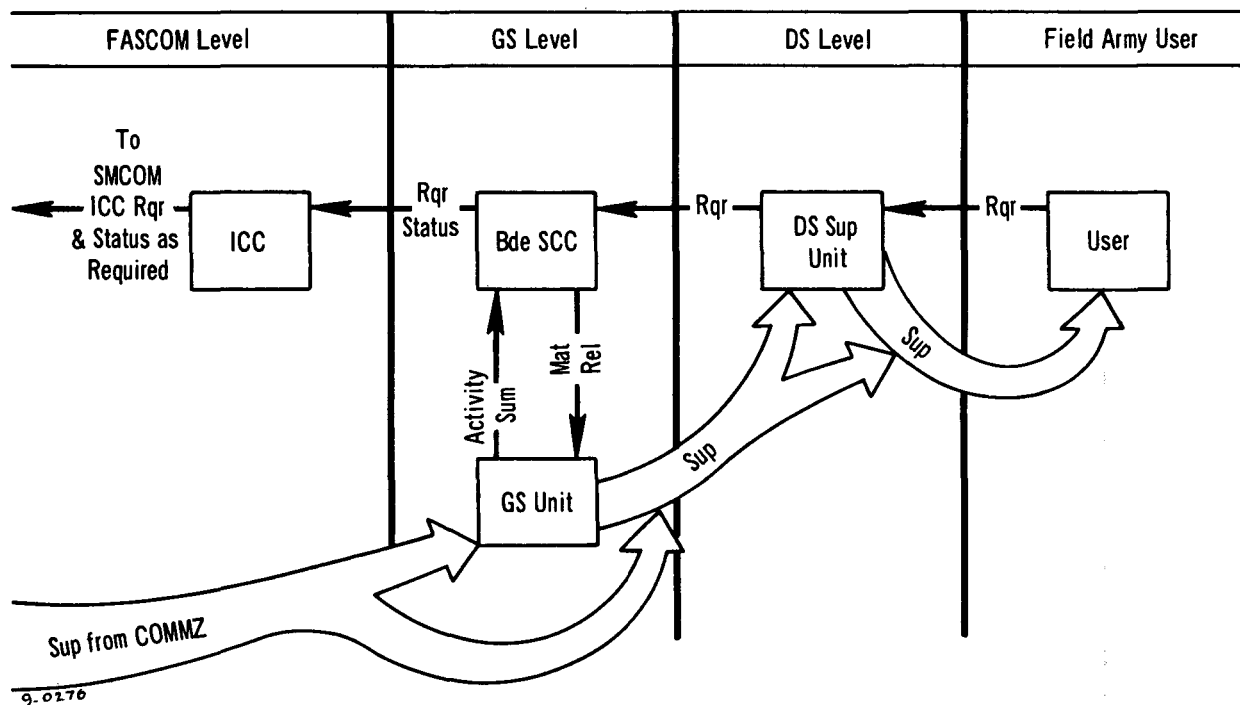


Figure 8-3. Class II supplies (nonregulated), Class III packaged.

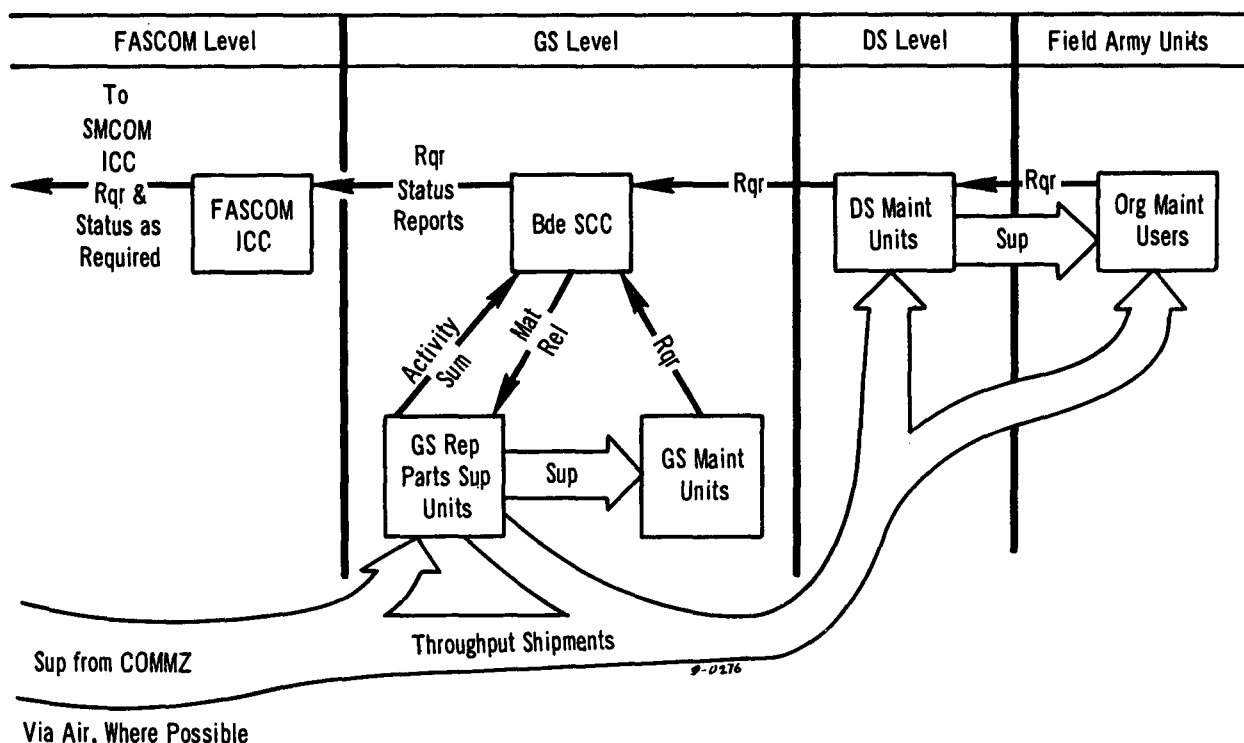


Figure 8-4. Flow of class IX requirements and distribution.

(MCC) for the movement. When the required items are not available, the brigade SCC submits requirements to FASCOM ICC. The brigade SCC also reports status of authorized stockage to the FASCOM ICC. The FASCOM ICC submits requirements and excess stockage to the SMCOM ICC. Shipments from COMMZ depots and field army GS units proceed as far forward as feasible, bypassing intermediate storage locations, when practicable.

d. Class IX, Repair Parts. Requirements and supply distribution for repair parts (fig. 8-4) follow a system similar to that for class II items.

(1) Requisitions for repair parts are initiated by maintenance DS and GS elements. These requirements are placed directly on the support brigade SCC by the maintenance support elements. The support brigade SCC releases stocks, if available, from one of the GS repair parts companies and coordinates the transportation requirement for movement. If none of the repair parts companies within the brigade has the required items or quantities on

hand, the brigade SCC transmits the requirement to the FASCOM ICC. The brigade SCC, through balancing operations, laterally transfers stock from repair parts units having excess available stocks to repair parts companies requiring stock replenishment. Redistribution of repair parts stock within the support brigades can also be accomplished by the FASCOM ICC.

(2) At the DS level, repair parts are provided through maintenance channels. At the GS level, all repair parts, including aircraft and missile parts, are provided through supply channels. Aircraft and missile repair parts in the army service area are handled at the GS level by the aircraft and missile repair parts supply company. In the corps area, however, aircraft repair parts are provided by the GS repair parts company, forward, which has an aircraft repair parts platoon for this purpose.

e. Bulk Petroleum, GS.

(1) *Flow of bulk petroleum and requirements.* The TASCOM SMCOM forwards bulk petroleum to the farthest points practicable in

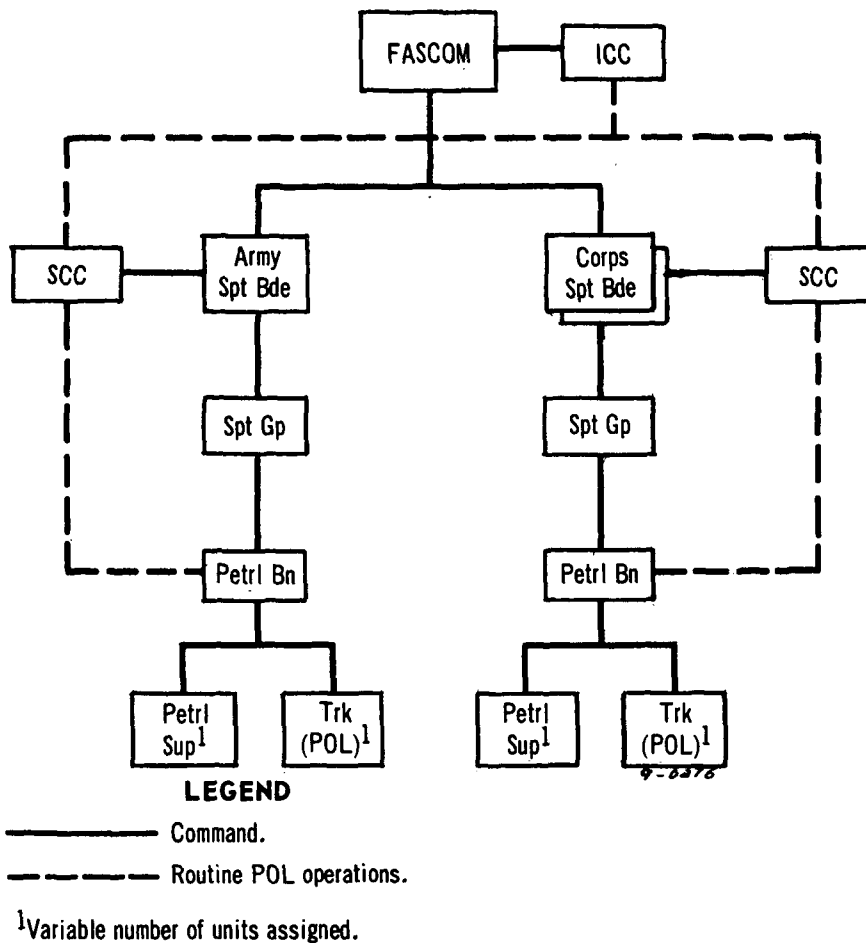


Figure 8-5. Organization for GS supply and distribution of bulk petroleum.

the field army whether by pipelines or other means. Tankage is erected in the army area to receive and store the product. Transportation medium truck companies (petroleum) make bulk deliveries from this tankage to the supply points operated by the GS and DS units in the corps areas and to DS units in the army service area. Many situations arise where a user is closer to the GS element and actually receives resupply from that level. For schematic purposes, however, the requirement is continued from the DS level to the centralized SCC (fig. 8-5) at the support brigade, where options are available. The SCC may direct petroleum battalions under brigade to move stocks to meet the requirements; request FASCOM ICC to support the requirement; or divert a

product (already moving) from its assigned destination to meet an unexpected requirement. Other options may occur at the FASCOM ICC, according to the supply plan or standing operating procedures (SOP) necessary for the particular operation. FASCOM may request the supporting COMMZ to ship petroleum to GS elements or brigades; direct the army support brigade to move the petroleum to meet the requirement; or if the ICC has knowledge of stocks that are moving, divert the petroleum shipment.

(2) *Control.* Centralized control of bulk petroleum is exercised by support brigades and FASCOM (fig. 8-6). The corps support brigade headquarters are decisionmaking headquarters that receive requirements for petro-

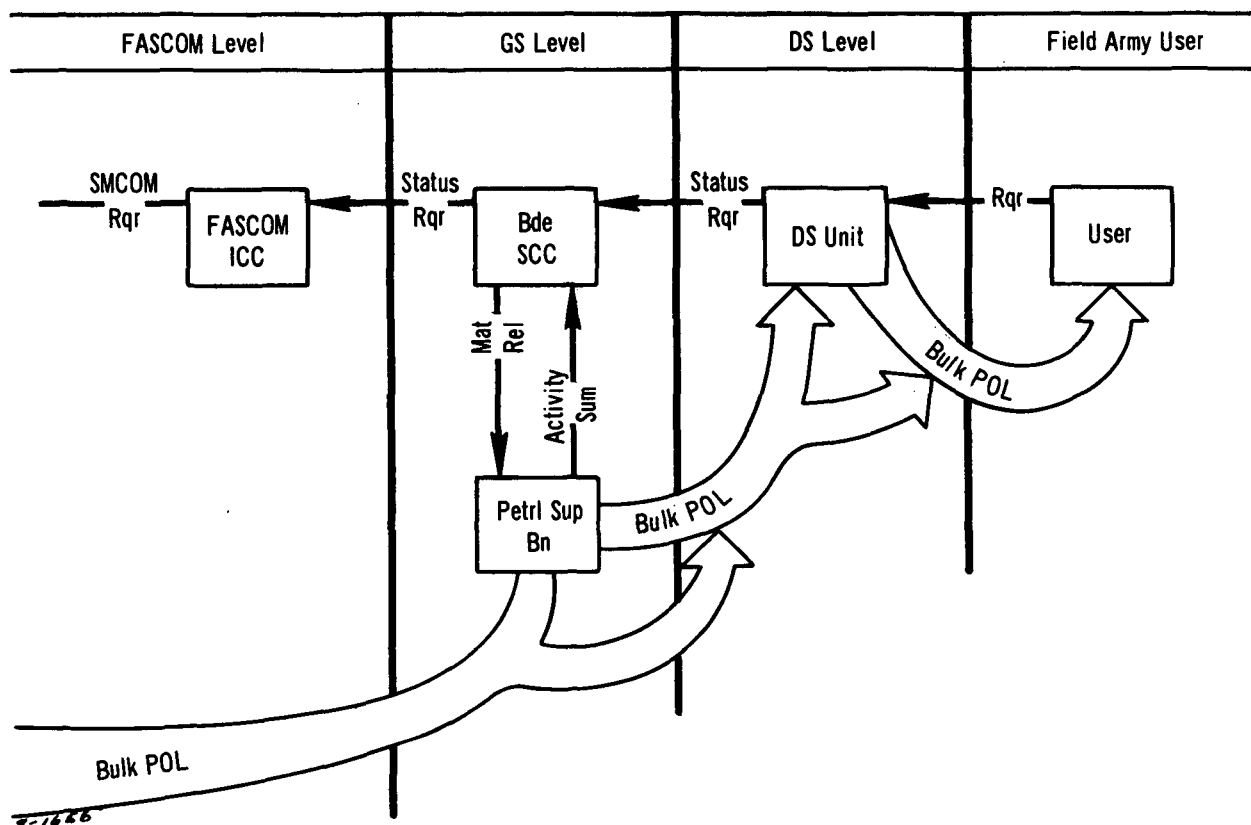


Figure 8-6. Bulk petroleum flow, FASCOM.

leum from division and DS and GS units. These headquarters will either direct shipment from brigade assets or request shipment from FASCOM.

f. Cryptographic Supplies and Equipment. The cryptographic supply and maintenance function is a responsibility of the FASCOM. Control and direction are placed in the ICC and SCC's under the general supervision of the assistant chief of staff (ACofS), supply, and ACofS, maintenance, in their respective areas. For security, supply and maintenance operations are located in a single combined unit (in the headquarters and headquarters company (HHC) of the support groups in the corps and army support brigades). These operating units provide DS and GS maintenance to using units. However, only GS is provided to signal organizations that have organic DS maintenance. Stock control at the SCC and inventory control at the ICC for communications security

(COMSEC) materiel within FASCOM is exercised by a cryptographic section that, within policies and limitations established by appropriate FASCOM and TASCOT directives, directs the receipt, storage, issue, and maintenance of COMSEC materiel. The maintenance management function is collocated with the supply management function at the SCC and ICC for security purposes. FASCOM reserve stocks of COMSE materiel are carried in the storage elements of the army support brigade.

8-6. Supply Levels

The Department of the Army prescribes levels of supply for the theater army in terms of days of supply, and the theater army commander prescribes levels for the combat zone and the COMMZ. For purposes of this manual, field army stockage levels are established as 10 days for all groups of supplies except repair parts, petroleum, and medical items.

a. Except for repair parts, petroleum, and ammunition, the stockage level is 2 days at the DS level; 3 days at the GS level; and in the field army service area an additional 5 days for the entire field army.

b. Repair parts are stocked in varying amounts up to 15 days at all supply levels in the FASCOM. The days of supply stocked are determined by the characteristics of particular repair parts.

c. The petroleum stockage level of supply within the field army is 2 days of supply at the DS level and 3 days of supply at the GS level; in the army service area, an additional 2 days of supply is stocked for the entire field army. To maintain a 7-day level, about a 2-day level of bulk fuels may have to be stored in COMMZ pipeline terminals as part of the field army reserve.

d. Medical supplies are controlled by the FASCOM medical brigade. Normally, a 5-to-7-day level of medical supplies is maintained by the brigade medical depot.

8-7. Functionalization of Supply

At the GS level, supply support is functionalized for command and control purposes in the supply and services battalion. However, supply operations can best be performed by company-size units that are organized and equipped to perform specified functions. These functions include—

a. Providing storage points to regulate the flow of supplies.

b. Handling large tonnages of supplies by use of materials handling equipment.

c. Providing for breakdown of bulk shipments.

d. Processing heavy materiel prior to issue.

e. Providing for supply of construction and fortification materials.

f. Providing for GS supply of repair parts.

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g. Providing for stockage of "fringe" items not carried by supply units located in forward areas.

h. Providing for emergency supply when normal throughput shipments are interrupted.

i. Carrying a portion of the field army reserve stocks.

8-8. Grouping of Supplies

Supplies are characterized at the GS level by the operational requirements for processing their flow to supported units. Functionalization of supply support requires that supplies be grouped to coincide with the storage and distribution requirements rather than their end use. To meet these requirements, supplies at the GS level are grouped into categories of general supplies, heavy materiel, repair parts, petroleum, and cryptographic supplies.

a. *General Supplies.* General supplies include subsistence (class I), clothing and organizational equipment (classes II and VII), packaged POL (classes III and IIIA), and industrial gases. Included in this group are also the multitude of end items that may be found in tables of organization and equipment (TOE), tables of distribution and allowances (TDA), and other authorizing documents. Excluded from this category are items that are supplied through other sources; for example, medical items, cryptographic material, heavy materiel, repair parts, airdrop equipment, and items supplied through the ammunition system.

b. *Heavy Materiel.* This category includes items that require special processing while in supply channels; for example, wheeled and tracked vehicles, artillery (self-propelled and towed), and mobile assault bridging. Because of their critical nature and high-dollar value, special command control governs the issue of these items. Also included in this group are fortification and construction materials (class IV), special machinery, and other controlled types of equipment.

c. *Repair Parts (Class IX).* Included in this category are supplies required to repair and maintain army materiel less parts to maintain medical and cryptographic items. This group consists of components, subassemblies, assemblies, and small parts for end items.

d. *Bulk Petroleum.* Bulk petroleum consists of liquid products that are normally transported by pipeline, rail, tank car, tank truck, tank trailer, barge, or ocean tanker and stored in tanks or containers having a fill capacity greater than 55 gallons. Packaged bulk petroleum is bulk petroleum that, because of opera-

tional necessity, is packaged and supplied (stored, transported, and issued) in 5-gallon cans or 55-gallon drums.

e. Cryptographic Supplies. This group includes communications, security equipment, supplies, parts, and publications.

8-9. Storage Operation

Functional supply units are organized into general supplies, repair parts, and heavy materiel categories to streamline the field army supply system. Storage operation principles include throughput of supplies, minimum administration, maximum mechanized handling of supplies, and improved specialization of labor.

a. Throughput of Supplies. Throughput shipment of supplies, bypassing the GS level, is one of the most significant means of reducing inventory requirements. Differences in areas of operations, tactical plans, and enemy capabilities will influence the quantity of throughput that is desirable or that can be built into the supply system and movements control system.

b. Minimum Essential Administration. Since the stock control functions are in the centralized SCC's and ICC's, the supply units perform only those administrative functions that pertain to storage operations. These functions are limited to maintaining a locator system, reporting receipts, and processing shipments. The locator system is simple, accurate, and responsive to mobile storage operations.

c. Mechanization of the Storage Operation. GS is essentially a wholesale operation. The objective is to group those supplies adaptable to palletization and containerization in one supply unit and then to take full advantage of mechanized handling techniques. However, it is not enough just to equip the supply units with appropriate mechanized capabilities. Preparation, handling, and movement of supplies in a manner compatible with mechanization are essential. Thus, supplies are palletized in continental United States (CONUS) and passed through the supply system to the lowest practical echelon before the mechanization chain is broken. Maximum use of materials handling equipment (MHE) in supply handling is the goal. However, substantial quantities of small lot shipments that are not adaptable to mechanized handling must be anticipated.

d. Improved Specialization of Labor. The GS supply functions can be subdivided into the tasks and skills required to perform storage operations. To maximize the productivity of supply units, they are organized to perform related tasks with groups of supplies having similar handling requirements. Based on these related tasks, supply units are organized to handle general supplies, repair parts, and heavy materiel.

Section II. SERVICE OPERATIONS

8-10. General

Field service functions include laundry, bath, clothing exchange, bakery, textile renovation, salvage, decontamination, graves registration, clothing and post exchange sales, and provision of general duty labor.

8-11. Direct Support

DS services as authorized within the divisions are furnished by the supply and service company (TOE 10-7), which is organic to the supply and transport battalion for each division. For nondivisional units, DS services are provided by the supply and service companies, DS (TOE 29-147), which are assigned, as required, to supply and service battalions operat-

ing in corps areas and the army service area. The supply and service company, supply and transport battalion organic to divisions, does not contain laundry and bakery facilities. This requires that these DS services be furnished by other supporting units. The supply and service company, DS (TOE 29-147), which furnishes DS services for nondivisional troops, does contain both laundry and bakery facilities. The capabilities of this company in providing DS services are discussed in paragraphs 8-19 and 8-20. The differences in the two types of units that furnish DS services to divisional troops and nondivisional troops further influence the organization and operation of GS field service units.

8-12. General Support

At the GS level within the field army, field service support is provided by the field service GS company, forward (TOE 29-114), and the field service GS company, army (TOE 29-124). The field service GS company, forward, supports a division slice. Because of variations in divisional and nondivisional DS units, these GS units are organized into two configurations. In the corps areas, the units include a bakery capability; a laundry capability for support of divisional units; and a graves registration, collection, and evacuation capability required for support of divisional units. In the army service area, the bakery function is deleted and a cemetery capability is substituted for the collection and evacuation capability.

8-13. Laundry Service

DS laundry service (includes clothing exchange) for nondivisional troops in the field army is provided by DS supply and service companies. Laundry service for divisional units is provided by field service GS companies, forward.

8-14. Renovation

Renovation of clothing and lightweight (laundryable) textiles is a function of the DS supply and service company to complement the laundry service provided in support of nondivisional units. At the GS level, the field service GS company, forward, provides renovation service for divisions; and the field service GS company, army, provides backup support for DS supply and service companies and the field service GS companies, forward. Canvas and leather repair is a function of the maintenance service.

8-15. Salvage

a. Salvage is generated from the following sources:

(1) Normal turn-in by troops of worn or damaged supplies and equipment for replacement.

(2) Recovery of unneeded clothing and equipment from casualties.

(3) Finding of lost, abandoned, or discarded materiel on the battlefields and in billets and bivouac areas.

(4) Capture of enemy materiel.

(5) Turn-in of excess supplies.

(6) Maintenance operations (replacement of worn or damaged parts and components, and cannibalization).

b. The salvage and service platoon of the field service GS company, forward (TOE 29-114), and the two service platoons of the field service GS company, army (TOE 29-124), collect and receive excess supplies, seasonal turn-ins, abandoned or captured materiel, and useful scrap, which is turned in or reported to it by supported units. Generally these are items of a nonmechanical nature such as clothing, footwear, webbing, tentage, canvas, individual equipment, field furniture equipment cases, 5-gallon gasoline cans, 55-gallon drums, lanterns, and one-burner stoves. These platoons may also collect and receive mechanical-type items in the above categories, which are within their handling capability such as rifles, generators, small engines, radios, and similar lightweight items. These are turned over to an appropriate maintenance unit for classification and disposition.

c. The integrated inventory management system, operating through the SMCOM ICC and maintenance management center (MMC), the FASCOM ICC/MMC, and the SCC MMC of the corps and army support brigades provide supply and maintenance managers at each of these echelons with continuous information on the status of all supply and maintenance requirements. Managers at each control center are kept constantly aware of which items are critical, where they are most needed, where they can be stored, and where they can be repaired, if necessary. Such information enables managers to publish and maintain, through the automatic data processing centers (ADPC), current lists of items that are to be recovered and to correlate them with the availability of storage and maintenance facilities. This permits both salvage and maintenance collecting points to make automatic shipment or other disposition of collected items without reporting receipts and awaiting distribution instructions from the support brigade SCC/MCC. Only in exceptional cases (e.g., capture of a large enemy supply dump) will it be necessary for a

collecting point to request disposition instructions from its parent support brigade SCC/MMC.

(1) When the collecting points receive nonmechanical materiel, the materiel is segregated either as serviceable, unserviceable but repairable, or scrap items. Disposition is made in accordance with established standing operating procedures (SOP).

(2) Transportation requirements exceeding the organic capabilities of the supply and service battalion and requirements for line hauls are met by the local transportation movements officer (TMO). Maximum use is made of returning transport.

8-16. Decontamination

The field service GS company, forward, and the field service GS company, army, provide limited decontamination capabilities for the field army.

8-17. Labor Service

The service platoons of field service companies, army, provide military labor necessary to support supply operations. In the field service GS company, forward, military labor is provided in the salvage and service platoon to support supply operations and the operation of a corps salvage collecting point.

8-18. Graves Registration

Graves registration in the field army encompasses recovery and identification of deceased personnel, handling and processing their personal effects, evacuation and interment, and preparation and maintenance of necessary records and reports. DS graves registration functions are provided for divisional units by the

supply and service company, supply and transport battalion organic to divisions. DS graves registration service is provided for nondivisional units by supply and service companies, DS (TOE 29-147), operating in corps and army service areas. At the GS level, graves registration activities vary between the corps and army service areas. The graves registration platoon in the field service GS company, forward, is organized to provide for collection, identification, and evacuation of deceased personnel in the corps area. In the field service GS company, army, this platoon is designated as a cemetery platoon.

8-19. Bakery

Bakery service for nondivisional troops is provided by the supply and service company (DS). Bakery support for divisions is provided by a bakery section in the field service GS company, forward.

8-20. Bath

Bath DS service is provided divisional units by the supply and service company, supply and transport battalion and for nondivisional units by the supply and service company, DS (TOE 29-147).

8-21. Clothing and Post Exchange Sales

Clothing and post exchange types of sales services are provided in the field army by sales detachments BA, BB, and BC (TOE 10-500E), which may be attached as required to supply and service battalions in the corps and army support brigade areas. Sales detachments are designed to provide both mobile and static facilities for the nonprofit sale of health and comfort items.

Section III. ORGANIZATIONS AND CAPABILITIES

8-22. Stock Control Company, Support Brigade (TOE 29-404) (fig. 8-7)

a. This company provides personnel to direct stock control of all classes of supplies for which the support brigade has jurisdiction, supplementing ADP and related equipment, at the support brigade headquarters. Day-to-day commodity management direction is provided

within guidelines established by support brigade headquarters.

b. It is assigned on the basis of one per corps support brigade and one per army support brigade.

c. This company can—

(1) Provide centralized stock control for a support brigade supporting from two to four divisions in combat, or their equivalent.

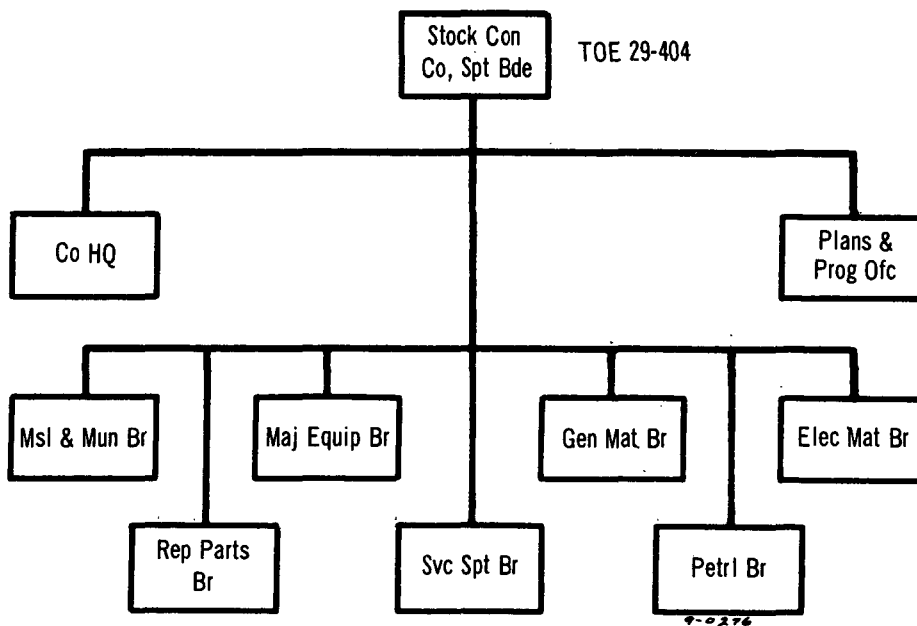


Figure 8-7. Stock control company, support brigade.

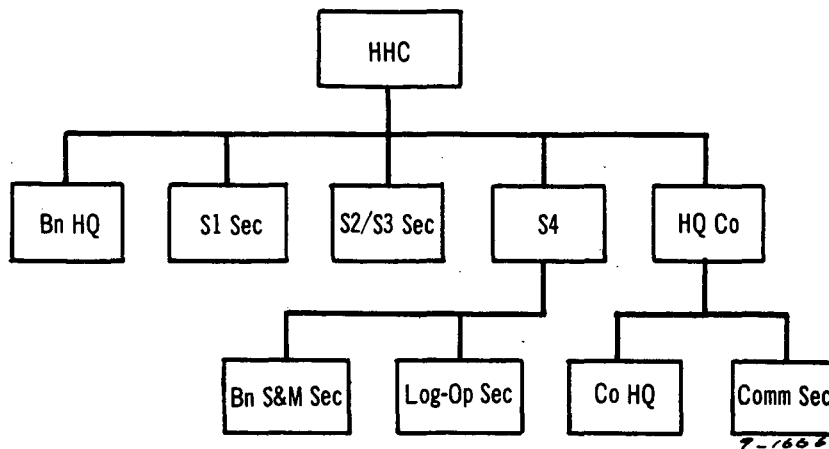


Figure 8-8. HHC, supply and service battalion.

(2) Provide—

- (a) Storage and distribution direction.
- (b) Receipt and processing of requisitions from DS and other designated activities.
- (c) Review and analysis of demands and computation of requirements for supplies and equipment for supported forces.
- (d) Direct stock control for 50,000 line items required by support units.
- (e) Continuous study of the supply system.

(f) Personnel for operation of a special ammunition logistical element (SALE) at corps headquarters.

(g) Operation of two 12-hour shifts, as required.

(3) Initiate, within policies and directions of higher headquarters, actions to fulfill supply requirements by requisition on the FASCOM ICC, local procurement, or redistribution of supplies.

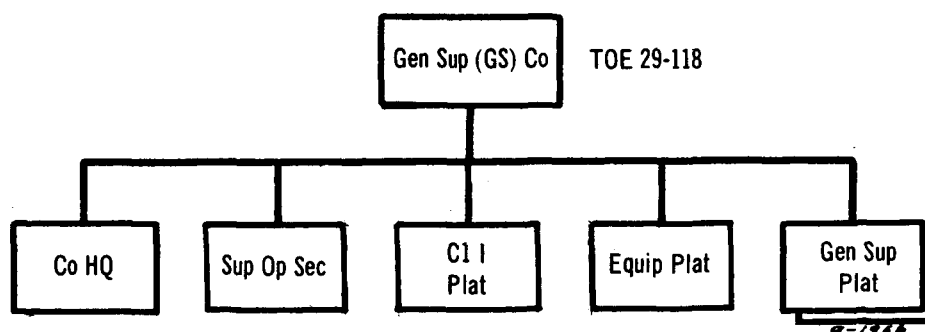


Figure 8-9. General supply GS company.

(4) Recommend additions to, or deletions from, support brigade stockage lists and adjustments to requisition objectives.

(5) Report significant supply data to the brigade staff.

(6) Direct, as authorized and directed, local procurement, rebuild, and disposal of supplies and equipment for which the support brigade has jurisdiction.

8-23. HHC, Supply and Service Battalion (TOE 29-146)

a. This company provides command, administrative, and technical supervision for attached DS and GS supply and service units.

b. It is assigned on the basis of one per two to five operating companies in a FASCOM, independent corps force, or COMMZ.

8-24. General Supply GS Company (TOE 29-118)

a. This company establishes and operates a general supply facility for the receipt, storage, and issue of general supplies, except those supplies associated with medical and cryptographic functions; repair parts; those supplies delivered directly to a user (marine and rail supplies); airdrop supplies; and those supplies associated with the heavy material supply company. When employed in the field army service area, it maintains a portion of the field army reserve stocks.

b. It is assigned in FASCOM to support brigades and normally is attached to HHC, supply and service battalion, on the basis of four per support brigade.

c. This company can—

(1) When employed in the field army

area, handle daily approximately 800 short tons of supplies of which approximately 80 percent is handled mechanically and 20 percent is handled manually.

(2) In the field army, maintain a stock of up to approximately 12,500 line items, which constitutes the authorized stockage list.

(3) When employed in the field army service area, maintain a portion of the army or theater reserve stocks for which the unit is responsible.

(4) Handle class I perishable subsistence when appropriate refrigeration teams from 10-500 series TOE are provided.

(5) Provide industrial gases and forestry products when supplemented with appropriate TOE 5-500 engineer service organization teams. Such teams will normally operate in the army service area.

(6) With its equipment platoon, pool MHE and provide flexibility to meet varying workloads between the supply platoons.

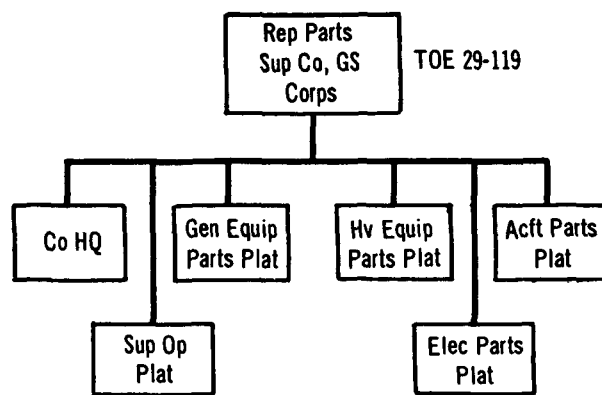


Figure 8-10. Repair parts supply company, GS, corps.

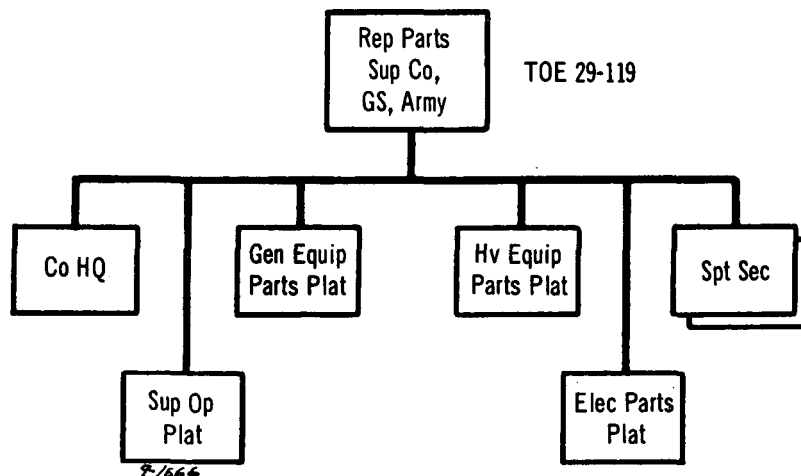


Figure 8-11. Repair parts supply company, GS, army.

**8-25. Repair Parts Supply Company,
GS, Corps (TOE 29-119)**
(fig. 8-10)

a. This company provides wholesale repair parts for all items of materiel except airdrop items, cryptographic and topographic materiel, items peculiar to missile systems, medical items, and class V supplies. Repair parts supply companies operating in the corps area provide repair parts for aircraft and parts for aircraft and aircraft armament subsystem items. Repair parts companies operating in the army service area (fig. 8-11) do not provide repair parts for aircraft and aircraft armament subsystem, missile, or special weapon repair parts.

b. The company is assigned in FASCOM to support brigades and normally is attached to HHC, supply and service battalion, on the basis of two per support brigade.

c. This company can—

(1) Provide supply support for the equivalent of from two to four maintenance DS battalions and two maintenance GS battalions.

(2) When employed in the corps area, stock about 35,000 line items of repair parts. When employed in the army service area, the company can stock about 40,000 to 45,000 line items.

(3) In the corps area, store up to 15 days' supply of selected fast-moving repair parts. In the army service area, the company stores up

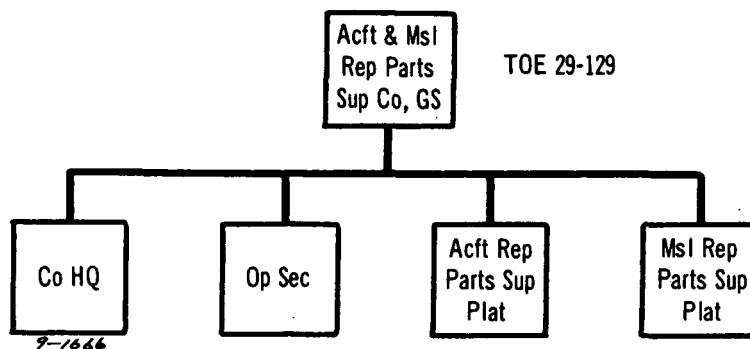


Figure 8-12. Aircraft and missile repair parts supply company, GS.

to 15 days' supply of repair parts, excluding parts for aircraft and aircraft armament subsystems.

8-26. Aircraft and Missile Repair Parts Supply Company, GS (TOE 29-129)
(fig. 8-12)

a. This company provides repair parts support for Army aircraft, Army aircraft armament subsystems, avionics, and missiles, less repair parts peculiar to special ammunition. Stock control functions are performed by the SCC in the same manner for these companies as for other supply units. This company issues repair parts to GS and DS aircraft and missile maintenance companies located in the field army service area and to the repair parts GS company, forward, in the corps area based on materiel release orders and shipping instructions from the SCC.

b. It is assigned in FASCOM to the army support brigade and normally is attached to the HHC, supply and service battalion (TOE 29-146), on the basis of two per field army.

c. This company can—

(1) Provide wholesale repair parts support for Army aircraft and Army armament systems and avionics. The total number of repair parts to support Army aircraft, avionics, and Army aircraft armament subsystems is about 10,000 items. The items provided include only those that are peculiar to Army aircraft, avionics, and Army aircraft armament subsystems.

(2) Provide wholesale repair parts support (less repair parts peculiar to special ammunition) for missile systems. Items provided by this unit include only those that are peculiar to the missile systems; however, this may total as many as 50,000 items.

(3) When employed in the army area, stock up to 15 days' supply of selected fast-moving repair parts.

8-27. Heavy Materiel Supply GS Company (TOE 29-127)
(fig. 8-13)

a. This company receives, stores, maintains in-storage, prepares for issue, and issues all types of self-propelled and towed equipment to

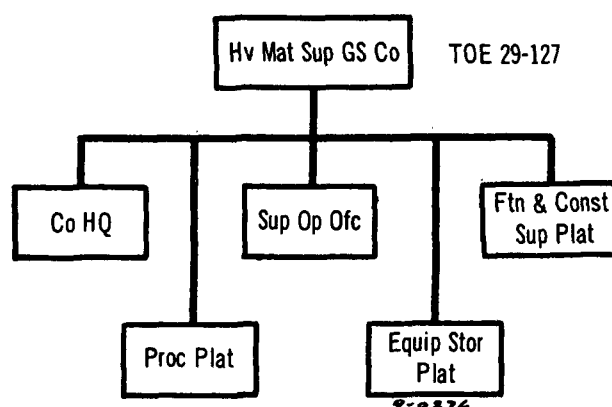


Figure 8-13. Heavy materiel supply GS company.

divisional and nondivisional units; receives, stores, and issues fortification and construction supplies and bridging equipment; and combat loads equipment prior to issue.

b. It is assigned in FASCOM to support brigades and is normally attached to HHC, supply and service battalion, on the basis of two per army support brigade and one per corps support brigade.

c. This company can—

(1) Provide GS supply of class VII wheeled, tracked, and towed end items.

(2) Perform all required operations incident to the receipt, storage, processing for issue, and issue of combat equipment and tactical and special purpose vehicles. Processing includes the initial processing, deprocessing, in-storage (organizational) maintenance, installation, and inspection of vehicular-mounted communications equipment.

(3) Perform combat loading of vehicles prior to issue, when required.

(4) Operate a supply point for the receipt, storage, and daily issue of approximately 150 tons of fortification and construction supplies.

(5) Maintain a stock of approximately 2,200 line items, which constitutes the authorized stockage list.

(6) When employed in the army support brigade, maintain a portion of the army reserve stocks for which the unit is responsible.

8-28. Air Delivery Company (TOE 10-407)
(fig. 8-14)

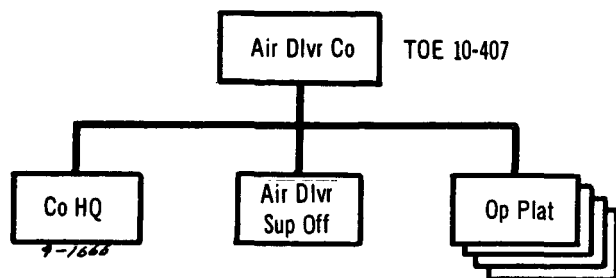


Figure 8-14. Air delivery company.

a. This company provides parachute packing, temporary storage, and rigging of supplies and equipment for airdrop by Army, Air Force, and/or other Service aircraft and provides technical assistance in the recovery and evacuation of airdrop equipment.

b. It is assigned in FASCOM to an army support brigade and is normally attached to HHC, supply and service battalion, on the basis of one per army support brigade.

c. The air delivery company can—

(1) Receive, store, and prepare (to include packing of parachutes and rigging of loads) 150 tons daily of selected items of all classes of supplies and equipment for airdrop.

(2) Maintain those stocks of airdrop supplies and selected items of all classes of supplies and equipment required for airdrop operation as determined by the FASCOM ICC.

(3) Perform organizational maintenance on organic airdrop equipment and provide direct exchange for personnel parachutes used in Army aircraft.

(4) Assist, as required, in the loading of supplies in aircraft for airdrop and for ejection from aircraft in flight.

(5) Supplement, when necessary, the capabilities of other units engaged in parachute packing, parachute maintenance, and airdrop support operations. It can provide technical assistance in recovery and evacuation of airdrop equipment.

d. Requests for airdrop supplies flow directly

to FASCOM by the most expeditious means, consistent with security. Requests are transmitted through logistic channels, directly from division to the FASCOM ICC. Corps and field army headquarters monitor and may amend, adjust, or disapprove requests. As requests are received, the FASCOM ICC immediately coordinates with movement control. The inventory control and movement control agencies jointly direct the actions of the supply and transportation activities. To provide adequate responsiveness to requirements, the air delivery company stocks appropriate quantities of class I, III, V, and other supplies as determined by the FASCOM ICC. The FASCOM ICC maintains inventory data on stocks located at the air delivery supply unit. Concerning class V items, inventory data are maintained by the FASCOM ICC for each corps slice. A separate, small account will be maintained for the class V stocks located at the air delivery company. The FASCOM ICC determines which unit will lose the class V stocks required by the air delivery company. Corps allocations of class V items are not affected by this method of control. If the supplies requested are not on hand in the air delivery supply unit, the FASCOM ICC directs the appropriate supply activity to deliver the items required to the air delivery unit. As these shipments are directed, coordination is made with movement control. As airlift is arranged, materiel release orders are transmitted to the air delivery unit. The air delivery unit prepares the supplies according to mode of delivery employed and, in coordination with movement control, insures delivery to the required point at the air terminal. In most cases, this will be to the cargo aircraft door. The FASCOM ICC takes action to insure that stocks delivered by airdrop are replaced.

8-29. Field Service GS Company, Forward (TOE 29-114)
(fig. 8-15)

a. This company provides field services including laundry, lightweight textile renovation, graves registration services, decontamination service, fresh baked bread, salvage, and a pool of general duty (labor) personnel.

b. It is assigned in FASCOM to corps sup-

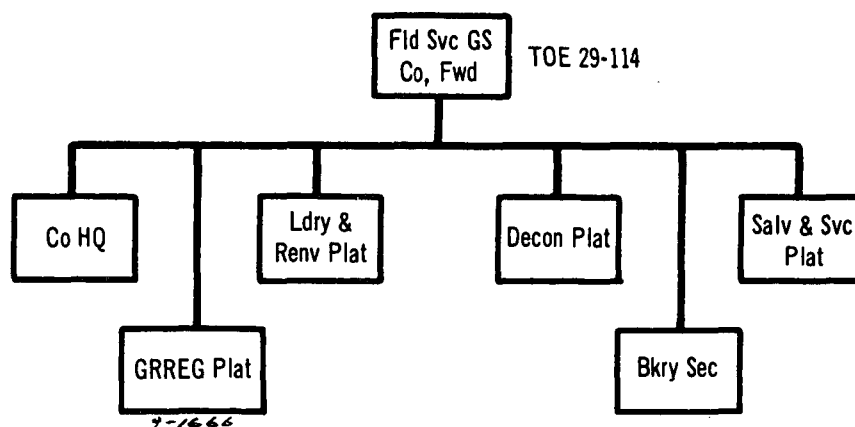


Figure 8-15. Field service GS company, forward.

port brigades and is normally attached to HHC, supply and service battalion, on the basis of one per division supported.

c. This company can—

(1) Operate graves registration collection, evacuation, and identification points in support of divisional and nondivisional DS graves registration activities.

(2) Provide, when operating on two 10-hour shifts per day, bulk laundry and clothing exchange service in support of approximately 13,650 troops, or provide emergency clothing impregnation service. It can maintain prescribed stocks of clothing for issue on an emergency basis to replace contaminated clothing.

(3) Provide renovation of lightweight textiles in support of approximately 15,000 troops.

(4) Perform field chemical, biological, and radiological, decontamination of critical installations, terrain, and materiel in support of 16,000 troops; operate emergency personnel decontamination station with a capacity of 480 individuals per hour; and, as required, adapt for emergency firefighting and mobile shower service. Individual section capabilities are as listed in FM 3-85.

(5) When operating on two 10-hour shifts per day, bake and provide fresh bread for approximately 15,000 divisional troops based on a normal bread ration of 0.5 pound per man per day.

(6) Operate a salvage collecting point in

the corps area and provide limited classification of items turned in at each point.

(7) Provide a pool of general duty (labor) personnel to augment operating element of GS units.

8-30. Field Service GS Company, Army (TOE 29-124) (fig. 8-16)

a. This company provides field services including laundry, lightweight textile renovation, graves registration services, decontamination service, and a pool of general duty (labor) personnel.

b. It is assigned in FASCOM to an army support brigade and is normally attached to HHC, supply and service battalion, on the basis of two per army support brigade.

c. This company can —

(1) Establish, operate, and maintain a temporary military cemetery. It—

(a) Receives remains of deceased military and other personnel, as authorized or as circumstances require, and establishes or confirms field identification of such remains.

(b) Conducts appropriate burial services, supervises interment of remains, and prepares and maintains required burial records.

(c) Collects, inventories, records, and makes disposition of personal effects accompanying remains.

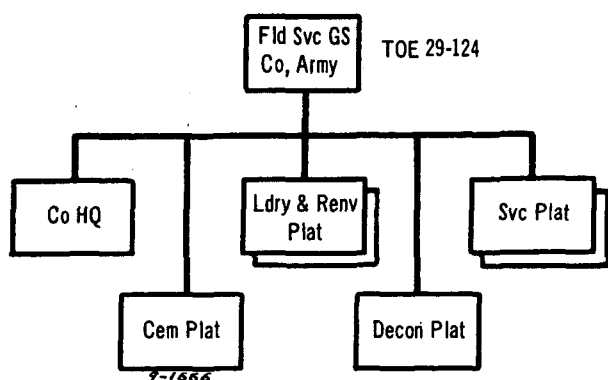


Figure 8-16. Field service GS company, army.

(2) Provide reclamation laundry services or provide emergency clothing impregnation services. It can maintain prescribed stocks of clothing for issue on an emergency basis to replace contaminated clothing.

(3) Provide renovation of lightweight textiles in backup support of supported DS and GS renovation activities.

(4) Perform field chemical, biological, and radiological decontamination of critical installations, terrain, and materiel in support of 16,000 troops; operate emergency personnel decontamination station with a capacity of 480 individuals per hour; and, as required, adapt for emergency firefighting and mobile shower service. Individual section capabilities are as listed in FM 3-85.

(5) Provide a pool of general duty (labor) personnel to augment operating elements of GS units.

8-31. Supply and Service Company, DS (TOE 29-147) (fig. 8-17)

a. This company provides DS supplies and services to nondivisional troops.

b. It is assigned in FASCOM to support brigades and is normally attached to HHC, supply and service battalion, on the basis of one per 15,000 nondivisional troops supported.

c. This company can—

(1) Provide DS supplies and services for approximately 15,000 nondivisional troops.

(2) Operate supply and service points.

(3) Requisition, receive, store, issue, and distribute class I, class III, and all class II and VII supplies, except maintenance materials, cryptographic supplies, medical supplies, and airdrop equipment.

(4) Provide the following class III supply support:

(a) Bulk storage (collapsible tank 10,000 gallons)—140,000 gallons.

(b) Local delivery (two trips—75 percent availability of vehicles):

1,200—gallon tank trucks (eight each)—14,400 gallons.

5,000—gallon tank trucks (nine each)—67,500 gallons.

(c) Bulk reduction to augment the capabilities of supported units, when required.

(5) Provide graves registration (collection, evacuation, and identification) services.

(6) Provide, operating two 10-hour shifts per day, field laundry service for approximately 13,650 nondivisional troops based on a support requirement of 6 pounds per man per

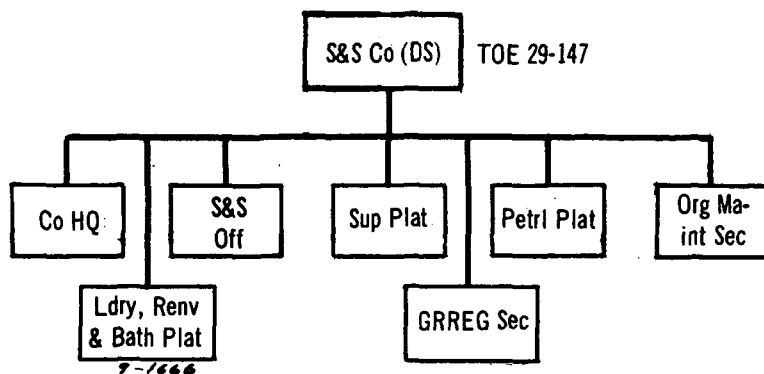


Figure 8-17. Supply and service company, DS.

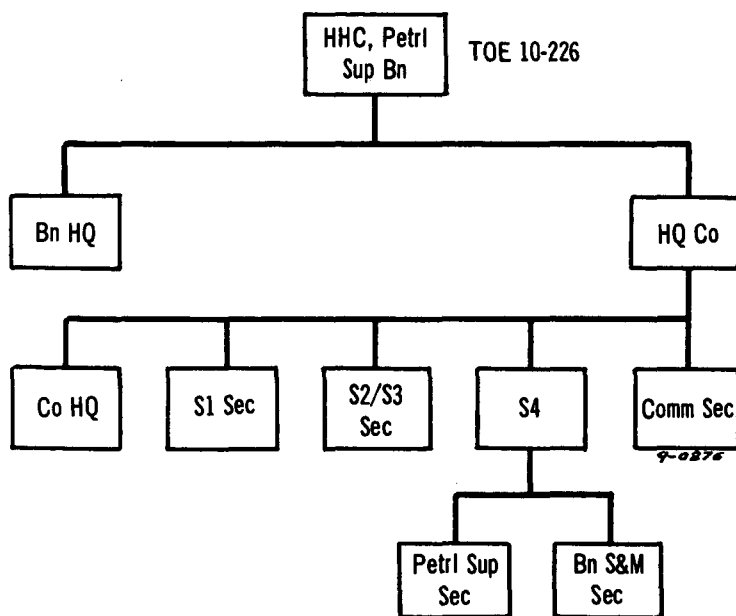


Figure 8-18. HHC, petroleum supply battalion.

week. It can maintain prescribed stocks of clothing for issue on an emergency basis to replace contaminated clothing.

(7) Provide bath and clothing exchange service.

(8) Provide renovation service for clothing and lightweight (launderable) textiles.

(9) Provide, operating two 10-hour shifts per day, fresh bread based on a bread ration of 0.5 pound per man per day.

(10) Maintain prescribed reserves of supplies for which the unit is responsible.

8-32. HHC, Petroleum Supply Battalion (TOE 10-226) (fig. 8-18)

a. This company commands, controls, and supervises the operations of attached petroleum units (both storage and distribution) that operate and maintain storage facilities and provide for wholesale distribution of petroleum products.

b. It is assigned in FASCOM to support brigades on the basis of one per support brigade.

c. This company can—

(1) Maintain operational control of attached petroleum supply companies and trans-

portation medium truck companies (petroleum).

(2) Provide for the distribution of petroleum products to class III supply installation (DS units and divisions) in the corps and army service areas.

(3) Maintain a prescribed portion of the field army petroleum stockage through its attached units.

8-33. Petroleum Supply Company (TOE 10-227) (fig. 8-19)

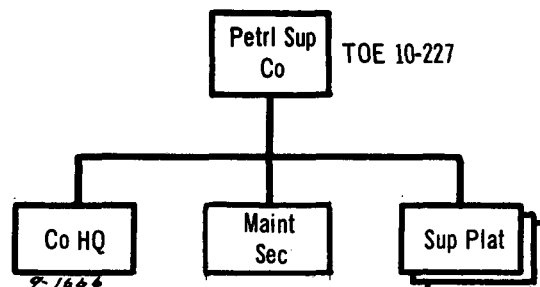


Figure 8-19. Petroleum supply company.

a. This company provides and operates petroleum storage facilities for the wholesale

transfer operations to DISCOM's and DS petroleum supply platoons of the supply and service companies. The company lays, operates, and retrieves petroleum hoses, as required, and maintains a prescribed portion of the field army bulk petroleum stocks.

b. It is assigned in FASCOM to support brigades and is normally attached to HHC, petroleum supply battalion, on the basis of its capabilities.

c. This company can—

(1) Provide and operate collapsible bulk petroleum storage facilities.

(2) Conduct bulk transfer operations in the forward movement (line-haul) of petroleum, as required.

(3) Lay up to 22 kilometers (13.5 miles) of hose per day, operate, and retrieve 6 kilometers (3.7 miles) simultaneously over rolling terrain.

(4) Maintain a prescribed portion of the field army bulk petroleum stocks.

(5) Operate limited mobile filling station service.

(6) Operate organic bulk storage and handling equipment as shown in table 8-1.

Table 8-1. Storage Capability (Gallons)

Collapsible tanks	Company	Platoon	Section
1,250 barrel -----	945,000	315,000	157,500
10,000 gallon -----	360,000	120,000	60,000
TOTAL -----	1,305,000	435,000	217,500
500-gal collapsible cells (number) -----	60	20	10

(7) Establish and operate supply points at a maximum of six different locations.

(8) Operate on a 24-hour basis.

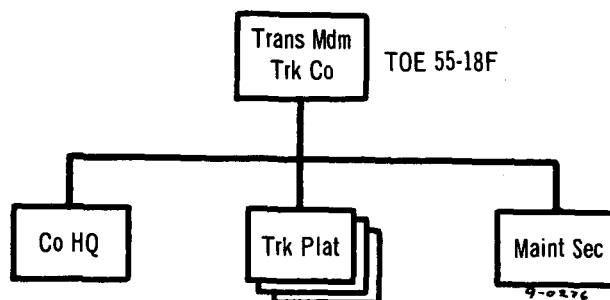


Figure 8-20. Transportation medium truck company.

d. Each supply platoon can operate independently when provided administration, messing facilities, and organizational supply and motor maintenance support.

8-34. Transportation Medium Truck Company (TOE 55-18) (fig. 8-20)

a. This company provides transportation for the movement of bulk petroleum products by motor transport.

b. It is assigned in FASCOM to support brigades and is normally attached to HHC, petroleum supply battalion, on the basis of three per battalion.

c. This company can—

(1) Perform local hauls (four round trips per day) : 900,000 gallons.

(2) Perform line hauls (two round trips per day) : 450,000 gallons.

8-35. Sales Detachments

Sales detachments, consisting of TOE 10-500E teams, are attached to a supply and service battalion, as required.

CHAPTER 9

AMMUNITION SERVICE

Section I. INTRODUCTION

9-1. General

a. Ammunition service embraces supply and maintenance support of conventional and special ammunition to include maintenance of guided missile systems. Figure 9-1 shows the typical structure of ammunition service per corps slice. (FM 9-6-1 (TEST) contains specific details concerning ammunition service.) Ammunition service includes—

(1) Direct support (DS) and general support (GS) supply of all types of conventional and special ammunition.

(2) DS supply of all special ammunition repair parts and repair parts of high density missiles.

(3) GS supply of repair parts peculiar to special ammunition (excluding nonexplosive missile parts).

(4) Maintenance of conventional ammunition.

(5) DS and GS maintenance of special ammunition materiel to include test and handling equipment and nuclear weapon trainers.

(6) DS maintenance of high-density missile systems.

(7) GS maintenance of all missiles, rockets, and missile system-peculiar ground guidance, launching equipment, special tools, and peculiar test and handling equipment used in support of mission items.

(8) Explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) service.

(9) Surveillance and escort functions.

b. *Ammunition Service.* Ammunition service to the field army is based on a corps slice of the combat zone. Ammunition operating units required in support of a corps slice are organized under the ammunition group attached to each

corps support brigade. This method of providing ammunition service has the advantage of requiring the least organizational change to support an independent or a separate corps force and is easily expanded to support either an eight- or a 12-division force.

c. *Tactical Control of Ammunition.*

(1) *Conventional ammunition.* The theater army commander allocates ammunition credits to the field army. After evaluating the required supply rates submitted by divisions and corps, the field army commander announces the available supply rate to subordinate corps; the corps then announces the available supply rates to subordinate divisions. The field army support command (FASCOM) headquarters provides the inventory control center (ICC) control information based on the allocation information that it receives from the field army. The stock control center (ICC) control information based on the allocation information that it receives from the field army. The stock control center (SCC) receives similar information from the corps through the corps support brigade headquarters.

(2) *Special ammunition.* The allocation of special ammunition is through tactical command channels to the field army, corps, and division commanders. Therefore, the commanding officer of an intermediate logistic headquarters (e.g., FASCOM, corps support brigade, or ammunition group) can only provide the means to carry out the desires of the tactical commander. A special ammunition logistical element (SALE), formed from the resources available within the ICC/SCC, accomplishes control of special ammunition. Generally, the mission of the SALE is immediate

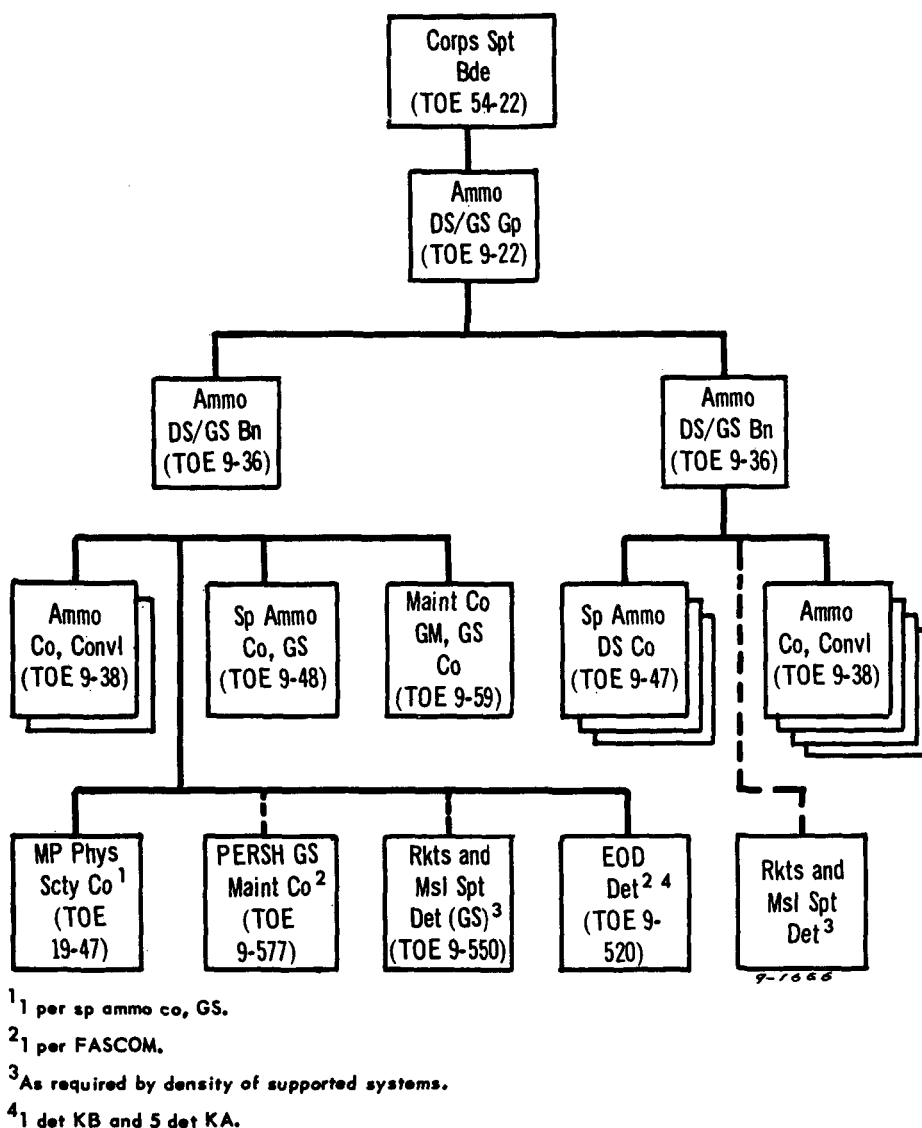


Figure 9-1. Typical ammo service structure for a corps slice, field army.

response to the field army and the corps commanders' requests in expediting the supply and resupply of special ammunition. The SALE may be physically located at the corps and army tactical operations centers.

9-2. Ammunition Service Management

a. Ammunition service personnel are integrated into the FASCOM and corps support brigade staffs. FASCOM provides staff supervision over ammunition service for the entire corps slice of the combat zone.

b. Ammunition, as a commodity, is under the management of the ICC at FASCOM and the SCC of each corps support brigade. The FASCOM ICC coordinates the distribution of credit information (allocation of ammunition by field army to subordinate corps) with the SCC's and provides centralized control to reroute or redistribute ammunition between corps. Routinely, however, the corps support brigade SCC has complete logistic control over ammunition service within the support brigade's particular corps slice of the combat zone.

9-3. Ammunition Service at the DS Level

a. Ammunition service at the DS level in the combat zone is divided according to the type of ammunition.

(1) Conventional ammunition is supplied by ammunition companies, conventional (TOE 9-38), operating in a DS role. Four of these companies per corps slice provide area support within the corps rear area through the ammunition supply points (ASP) that they establish. Each company (TOE 9-38) can operate two ASP, if required. Maintenance of conventional ammunition at the DS level is normally limited. However, if required, the theater conventional ammunition maintenance capability can be increased by using U.S. Army Materiel Command (USAMC)-provided special equipment and supervisory personnel in conjunction with military ammunition maintenance personnel and equipment already within theater ammunition companies. If required, an ammunition supply and renovation detachment (TOE 9-530) may be utilized. DS maintenance of conventional ammunition-type missile systems (high density) is covered in paragraph 9-6d.

(2) Special ammunition is supplied by the special ammunition DS companies (TOE 9-47). Three of these companies per corps slice provide DS through the special ammunition supply points (SASP) that they establish. Each company (TOE 9-47) can operate two SASP, if required. DS maintenance of high-cost, low-density missiles is covered in paragraph 9-6d.

b. Supply point distribution will be the normal method of providing ammunition (conventional and special) to all using units.

9-4. Ammunition Service at the GS Level

a. Ammunition service at the GS level provides both special and conventional supply and maintenance support.

b. Ammunition stored at the GS level is positioned to provide—

(1) Dispersion of stocks.

(2) A source of supply if forward ASP's/SASP's are overrun.

(3) Replenishment shipments to forward supply points when requirements cannot be met by communications zone (COMMZ) depots.

(4) A source of ammunition to units located in the army service area.

The actual positioning of these reserve stocks will vary in depth (rear of corps and through army service area) and laterally (one or more stockage locations) dependent on the tactical situation.

c. Conventional ammunition service at the GS level is provided by ammunition companies, conventional (TOE 9-38), operating in a DS/GS role. There are normally two ammunition companies DS/GS per corps slice. Whether both companies establish one large GS ASP complex or function as two separate ASP will depend on the tactical and the geographical situations and the desires of the tactical commander.

d. Special ammunition service is provided by special ammunition companies, GS (TOE 9-48). There is normally one special ammunition company, GS, per corps slice. This company can operate either as one large SASP or as two smaller SASP depending on tactical requirements. GS maintenance of high-cost, low-density missile systems is covered in paragraph 9-6d(2).

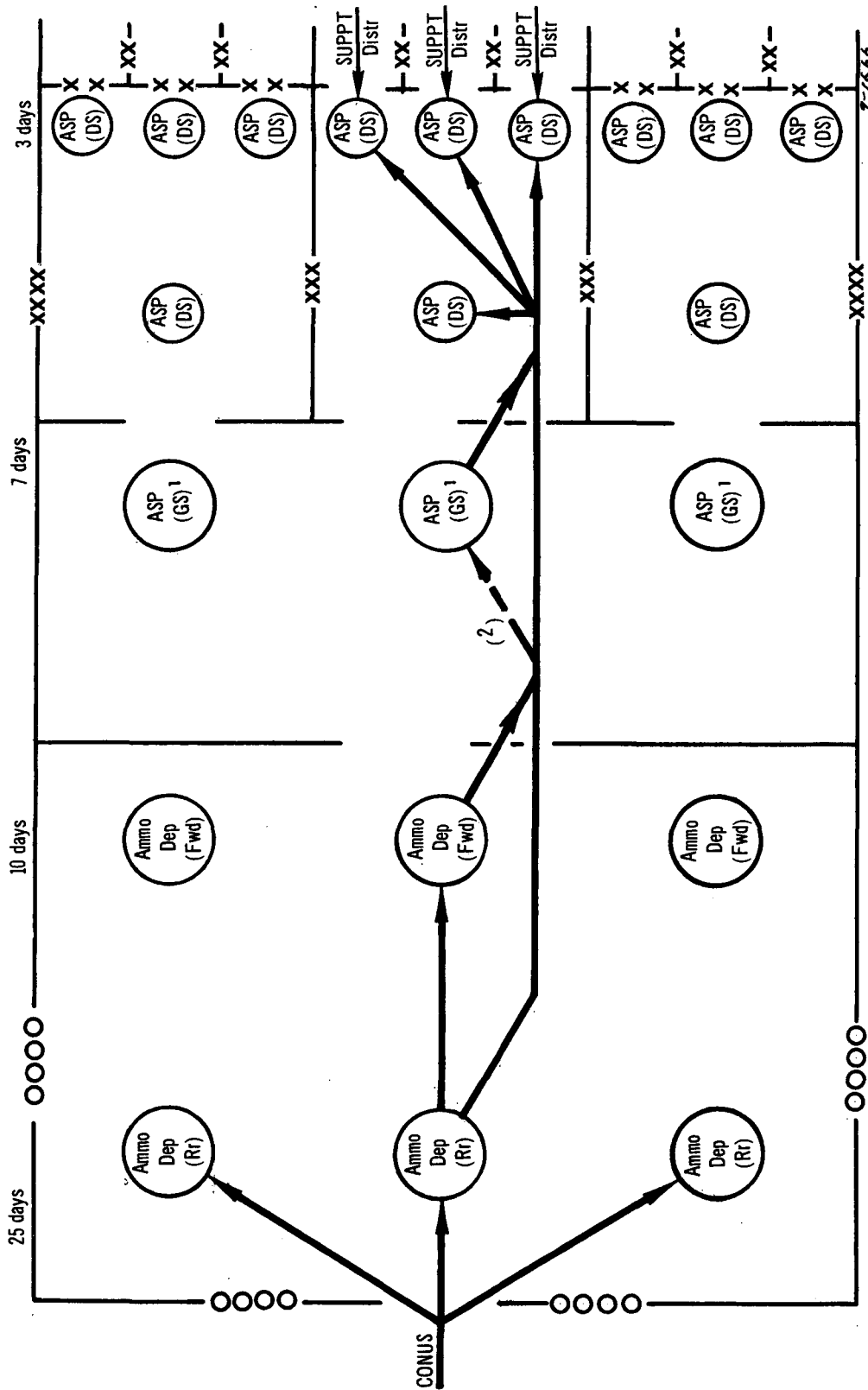
Section II. SUPPLY AND MAINTENANCE

9-5. Ammunition Supply

a. *Stockage Levels.* The theater will normally be authorized a 45-day supply level of ammunition. Ten of the 45 days' supply will be authorized the combat zone. Within the combat zone, 3 days' supply is positioned at the DS

level and the remaining 7 days' reserve ammunition stock is positioned at the GS level.

b. *Shipment of Conventional Ammunition* (fig. 9-2). All conventional ammunition shipped from COMMZ depots is destined for the DS level; however, that amount in excess



¹GS ASP may consist of 2 conventional ammo companies, or the companies can be echeloned in depth or dispersed laterally.
²Stocks diverted in excess of DS requirements.

Figure 9-2. Flow of conventional ammunition.

of DS requirements may be diverted to the GS level.

c. Shipment of Special Ammunition (fig. 9-3).

(1) The decision to supply field army-allocated special ammunition to subordinate corps rests with the field army commander. Affirmative decisions are acted on logistically by the field army SALE and the corps SALE. The field army SALE informs the FASCOM ICC and the corps SALE. The corps SALE determines the desires of the corps commander in regard to supply action and informs the corps support brigade SCC. The SCC, in turn, directs the appropriate DS or GS SASP to make the desired issue. The corps SALE is kept informed of actual issues by the corps support brigade SCC.

(2) The resupply of field army-allocated special ammunition stored at COMMZ special ammunition depots will flow as shown in figure 9-3. The flow begins when the field army commander gives an affirmative decision to the field army SALE. The field army SALE places the supply directive on the FASCOM ICC which, in turn, calls the special ammunition forward through the supply and maintenance command (SMCOM) ICC. The SMCOM ICC directs the appropriate special ammunition depot to ship the item or items forward to the GS level stockage point or other supply point as designated by the field army SALE. Coordination between the COMMZ and the field army SALE is continuous.

d. Throughput Ammunition.

(1) *Conventional ammunition.* The throughput of conventional ammunition per corps slice is depicted in figure 9-2. The equal or average distribution to each corps slice is subject to change with each mission assigned to corps by the field army commander. The field army commander allocates conventional ammunition to the corps, based on main and secondary tactical missions. The efficiency of throughput of conventional ammunition per corps slice depends on the ability of the movement control centers (MCC) and ICC/SCC to maintain in-transit control to insure that ammunition is routed or rerouted to meet tactical

changes. Conventional ammunition is shipped through a "push-type" supply system to insure that requisite quantities by type are available. Forward supply points are replenished daily. Order and ship time from COMMZ depots to the DS level is computed at approximately 3 days. Conventional ammunition normally will be assembled in palletized or containerized loads in CONUS for distribution down to and including the DS level in the combat zone. Pallets must be compatible with theater lift and handling capability. Loads of ammunition will be assembled consistent with the explosive compatibility requirements of applicable Army explosive safety regulations.

(2) *Special ammunition.* As with conventional ammunition, throughput will be the prime consideration and goal when shipping special ammunition forward. Maximum reliance will be placed on air shipments. The highly mobile characteristics envisioned for firing units will allow only a very small percentage of special ammunition to be throughput to the firing battalion or battery level. The majority will be directed into the mobile SASP's. Once the ammunition is in a SASP, firing unit resupply will be by supply point distribution.

e. Special Ammunition Escort.

(1) Technical escort concerns the use of "qualified" personnel to accompany shipments of chemical and biological ammunition and radioactive material or waste. These personnel are provided by the losing special ammunition supply organization. These personnel must be technically qualified to take necessary "first aid" action to minimize the hazards involved if an accident or incident occurs during shipment. They are also concerned with physical security. Instructions to include identification of contact media for EOD and decontamination units on standby will be furnished escort personnel.

(2) Escort of nuclear components is in many ways similar to the technical escort of chemical, biological, and radiological (CBR) material. However, in the case of nuclear shipments, emphasis is on physical security rather than technical expertise. Escort personnel

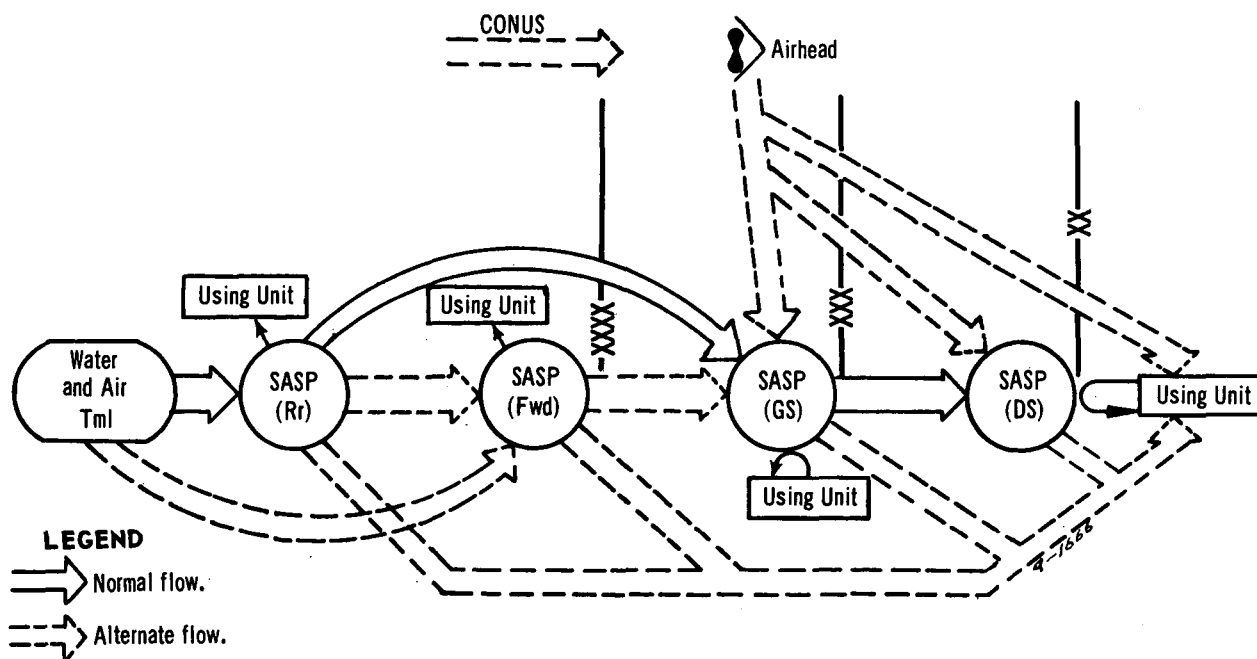


Figure 9-3. Flow of special ammunition and special ammunition-peculiar repair parts.

must be familiar with what they are escorting, but they do not have to be qualified in nuclear weapons. Losing units again supply the escort personnel who will be familiar with actions to be taken in an emergency.

9-6. Ammunition Maintenance

a. Surveillance.

(1) Ammunition surveillance includes the observation, inspection, and classification of conventional and special ammunition components during movement, storage, maintenance, and disposal. It also includes the inspection of all attendant equipment, facilities, and operations. Ammunition surveillance is conducted at all theater installations responsible for the storage, maintenance, disposal, and shipment of ammunition and ammunition components. It ends only when the ammunition is either expended or destroyed.

(2) Ammunition surveillance is conducted by both military and civilian personnel. In established overseas theaters of operation, surveillance activities are performed by qualified civilian ammunition surveillance advisors and

military ammunition surveillance specialists assigned to ammunition units. A surveillance program is necessary within every ammunition service unit to insure that—

(a) Ammunition is serviceable and ready for issue.

(b) Items that are not serviceable are promptly reported and subsequently repaired, salvaged, destroyed, or evacuated, as required.

(3) Within a theater of operations, the theater army ammunition officer usually located in the supply and maintenance command has staff responsibility for the establishment of standards of serviceability for class V materiel within the theater. He prepares plans, policies, and standing operating procedures for the modification, maintenance, and preservation of ammunition materiel in accordance with DA policies. The FASCOM and the corps support brigades exercise a similar function within their assigned areas of responsibility. Each commanding officer of an ammunition unit is responsible for the surveillance of all ammunition components under his control to

include the equipment, facilities, and operational procedures employed.

b. *Conventional Ammunition.* Maintenance of conventional ammunition normally is limited at both the DS level and the GS level; e.g., repairing containers, removal of rust, cleaning, spot painting, and restenciling. Ammunition requiring more extensive maintenance will either be demilitarized, destroyed, or otherwise disposed of; or appropriate, specialized supervisory personnel and equipment from the USAMC, CONUS, will be provided to insure its return to a serviceable condition. Theater will provide military ammunition maintenance personnel assigned to ammunition organizations to actually perform these extensive maintenance operations.

c. *Special Ammunition (Less Missiles and Missile System Components).* The levels of special ammunition maintenance include organizational, DS, and GS. Organizational maintenance consists of that maintenance required to insure materiel readiness. It is performed by the using unit. Generally, DS maintenance of special ammunition consists only of direct exchange. There is little or no maintenance capability at the DS level. The actual repair of unserviceable special ammunition is at the GS level. It is performed by the special ammunition company, GS (TOE 9-48), for return to stock.

d. *Missile Systems and Missile System Components.*

(1) DS maintenance of high-cost, low-density missile systems (Hawk, Nike-Hercules, Sergeant, and Pershing) is provided by DS maintenance elements organic to missile firing battalions. However, high-density missile systems (Lance, Shillelagh, TOW, Dragon, Chaparral, and Redeye) are provided DS maintenance support on an area or unit basis by detachments from TOE 9-550.

(2) GS maintenance support of high-cost, low-density guided missile systems is provided by the maintenance company, guided missile, GS (TOE 9-59), and the Pershing GS maintenance company (TOE 9-577). The former is assigned to the ammunition battalion on the basis of one per corps slice of the combat zone

and the latter on the basis of one per field army. These companies provide GS maintenance to those missile systems requiring system-oriented tools and equipment. GS maintenance support for the high-density missile systems is provided on an area basis by detachments from TOE 9-550, as required by system density and deployment.

9-7. Repair Parts Distribution

a. *Special Ammunition-Peculiar Repair Parts.* GS supply of repair parts peculiar to special ammunition is provided by the special ammunition company, GS (TOE 9-48). DS supply of these repair parts will be provided by the special ammunition DS company (TOE 9-47).

b. *Common Repair Parts of Special Ammunition.* Class IX common repair parts for special ammunition are provided by the repair parts companies of the corps support brigade's supply and service battalion.

c. *Class IX Repair Parts for Missile Systems.* GS supply of class IX repair parts peculiar to missile systems is provided by the aircraft and missile repair parts supply company, GS (TOE 29-129), of the army support brigade's supply and service battalions. However, GS supply of common class IX repair parts for missile systems is provided by the repair parts supply companies of corps and army support brigades. DS supply of both types of repair parts is provided by the missile maintenance support detachments (DS/GS) for the high-density systems and by the DS maintenance elements organic to the missile firing battalions for the high-cost, low-density missile systems.

9-8. Explosive Ordnance Demolition

EOD service is provided the combat zone by control and disposal detachments. This service will be consistent with the policies and procedures of the assistant chief of staff (ACofS), security, plans, and operations, FASCOM. EOD service is requested through rear area protection (RAP) channels. The requirements are placed on the EOD control detachment, which, in turn, directs the appropriate disposal de-

tachment to take necessary action. If necessary, priorities will be established in accord-

ance with the policies of the ACoS, security, plans, and operations.

Section III. ORGANIZATIONS AND CAPABILITIES

9-9. Ammunition Service, Army Support Brigade (fig. 9-2)

The army support brigade is not responsible for providing ammunition service functions within the combat zone. Therefore, organizations which make up the army support brigade such as the headquarters and headquarters company, support brigade (TOE 54-22); the stock control company (TOE 29-404); and the maintenance management detachment (TOE 29-403) have no requirement to be staffed with personnel who are experts in the supply and maintenance of ammunition including missiles. The army support brigade does, however, control the aircraft and missile repair parts supply companies which provide wholesale missile-peculiar repair part supply support for the entire field army.

9-10. Ammunition Service, Corps Support Brigade (fig. 9-1)

The corps support brigade is responsible for providing ammunition service support for a corps slice of the combat zone. To accomplish this function, ammunition service staff personnel are integrated into the corps support brigade headquarters as follows:

a. Each corps support brigade has an ACoS, supply section, which is subdivided into functional branches. Within these branches are qualified staff personnel responsible for the supply and maintenance of conventional ammunition and the supply and maintenance of special ammunition (less maintenance of missile systems nonexplosive components).

b. Each corps support brigade has an ACoS, maintenance section, which has as a responsibility to direct and supervise missile system maintenance (less explosive components). The section is subdivided into branches containing personnel who are specialists in matters concerning missile system maintenance.

c. Subordinate to the ACoS, supply section,

is a functional control element known as the stock control center (SCC). Within this table of organization and equipment (TOE) organization are commodity-identified branches. An example is the missile and munitions branch which is subdivided into a missile section, a munitions section, a special ammunition section, and a surveillance section. The branch and its sections contain the personnel required for the performance of centralized stock control of ammunition including missiles within a corps slice of the combat zone. The corps support brigade SCC TOE has sufficient manning and equipment to establish a SALE, should the need arise.

d. Subordinate to the ACoS, maintenance section, is a functional control element providing integrated routine maintenance management. Included is the area of guided missile systems maintenance (excluding explosive components).

9-11. Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Ammunition DS/GS Group (TOE 9-22)

(fig. 9-4)

a. Function. This group—

(1) Provides command and operational control over the ammunition battalions providing ammunition service to a corps slice of the combat zone.

(2) Supervises supply and maintenance of conventional and special ammunition, the supply of special ammunition-peculiar repair parts, and the maintenance of guided missile systems.

(3) Exercises staff supervision of RAP activities associated with subordinate units of the ammunition group.

b. Description. The group is a major subordinate headquarters of the corps support brigade, FASCOM, and is assigned to the corps support brigade on the basis of one per corps slice or one per COSCOM.

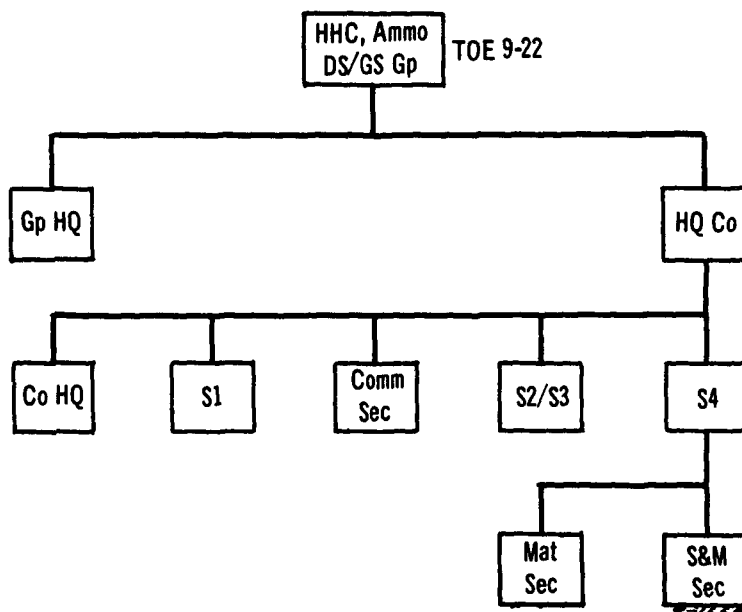


Figure 9-4. HHC, ammunition DS/GS group.

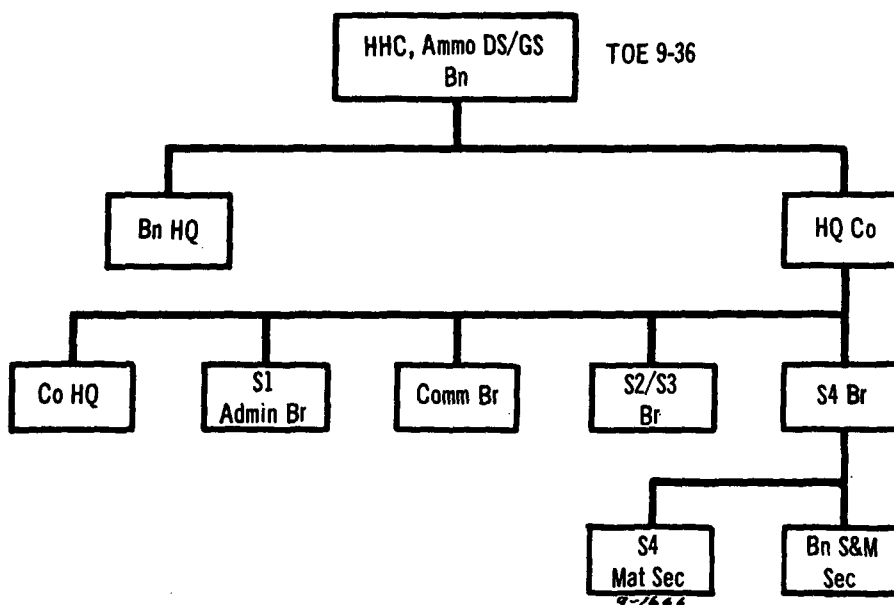


Figure 9-5. HHC, ammunition DS/GS battalion.

9-12. Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Ammunition DS/GS Battalion (TOE 9-36)
(fig. 9-5)

a. Function. This battalion provides command and operational control over attached op-

erating companies and detachments providing ammunition service in the combat zone.

b. Description. The battalion is a major subordinate headquarters of the ammunition group. It is employed in both the DS and the GS roles and is attached to the ammunition group, corps support brigade, on the basis of

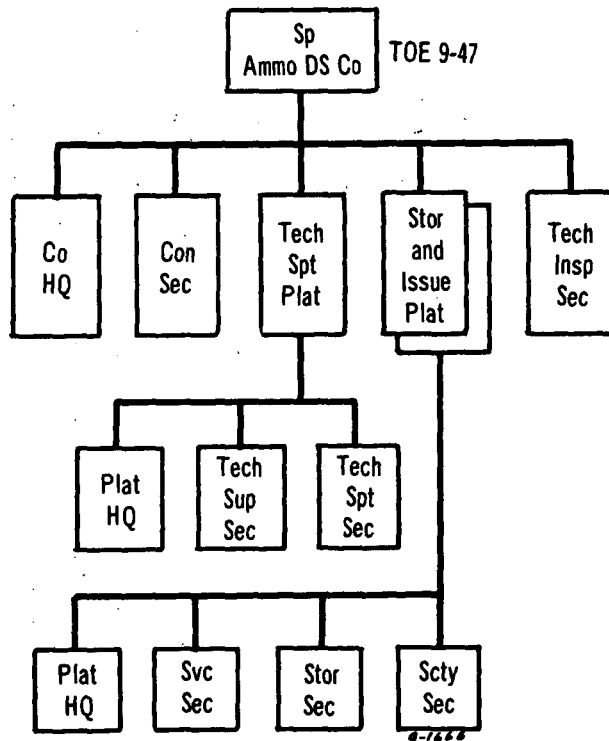


Figure 9-6. Special ammunition DS company.

one DS and one DS/GS battalion per corps slice or COSCOM. One ammunition battalion headquarters is normal for an independent division force.

corps support brigade or COSCOM. One storage and issue platoon is used for an independent division. The company can establish two SASP.

9-13. Special Ammunition DS Company (TOE 9-47) (fig. 9-6)

a. Function. This company—

(1) Provides complete-round special ammunition DS supply to using units located in the combat zone.

(2) In addition, provides maintenance and maintenance calibration support for nuclear weapons test and handling equipment technical assistance, technical supply support (including both special ammunition-peculiar and common repair parts) for internal and supported unit requirements, and an evacuation channel to the special ammunition GS level.

b. Description. This company is attached to the ammunition battalion and is assigned in a DS role on the basis of three companies per

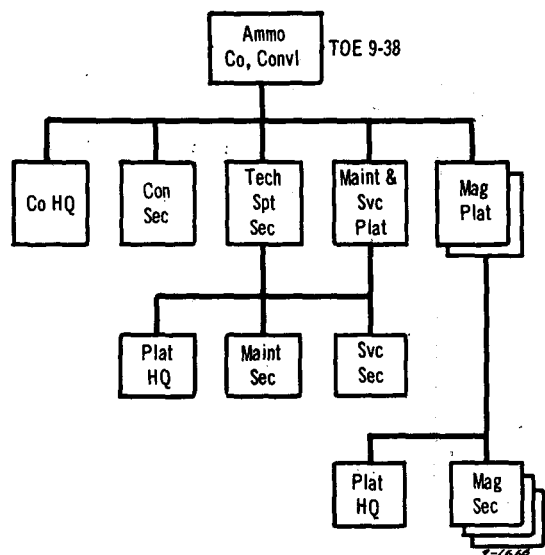


Figure 9-7. Ammunition company, conventional.

9-14. Ammunition Company, Conventional (TOE 9-38)

(fig. 9-7)

a. Function. This company provides ammunition service to DS ammunition units and to using units for all items of conventional ammunition. Included are certain high-density, low-maintenance missiles.

b. Description. This company is attached to the ammunition battalion, corps support brigade, on the basis of four companies in the DS role and two companies in the GS role per corps slice or COSCOM. The basis of allocation per independent division is one company. The conventional ammunition maintenance capability of the company is limited unless augmented by additional resources as indicated in paragraph 9-3a(1). Each company can establish two ASP.

9-15. Special Ammunition Company, GS (TOE 9-48)

(fig. 9-8)

a. Function. This company—

(1) Provides special ammunition GS to ammunition DS units and special ammunition DS to using organizations, as required. Included are DS and GS supply support for low-density missiles (nuclear and chemical and biological large rockets and warheads); nuclear projectiles; atomic demolition munitions; chemical lethal and incapacitating artillery shells; land mines and bulk chemical agents; GS supply for repair parts peculiar to special ammunition (less missile-peculiar nonexplosive repair parts); and, when required, DS supply of explosive and special ammunition repair parts (less missile-peculiar nonexplosive repair parts) to using units.

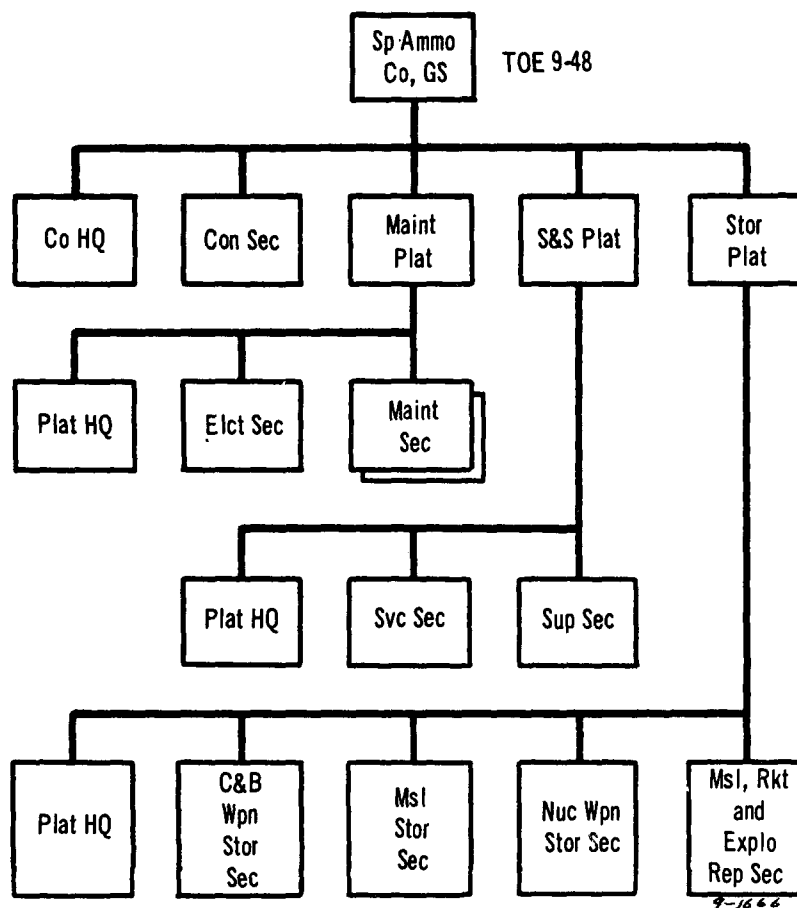


Figure 9-8. Special ammunition company, GS.

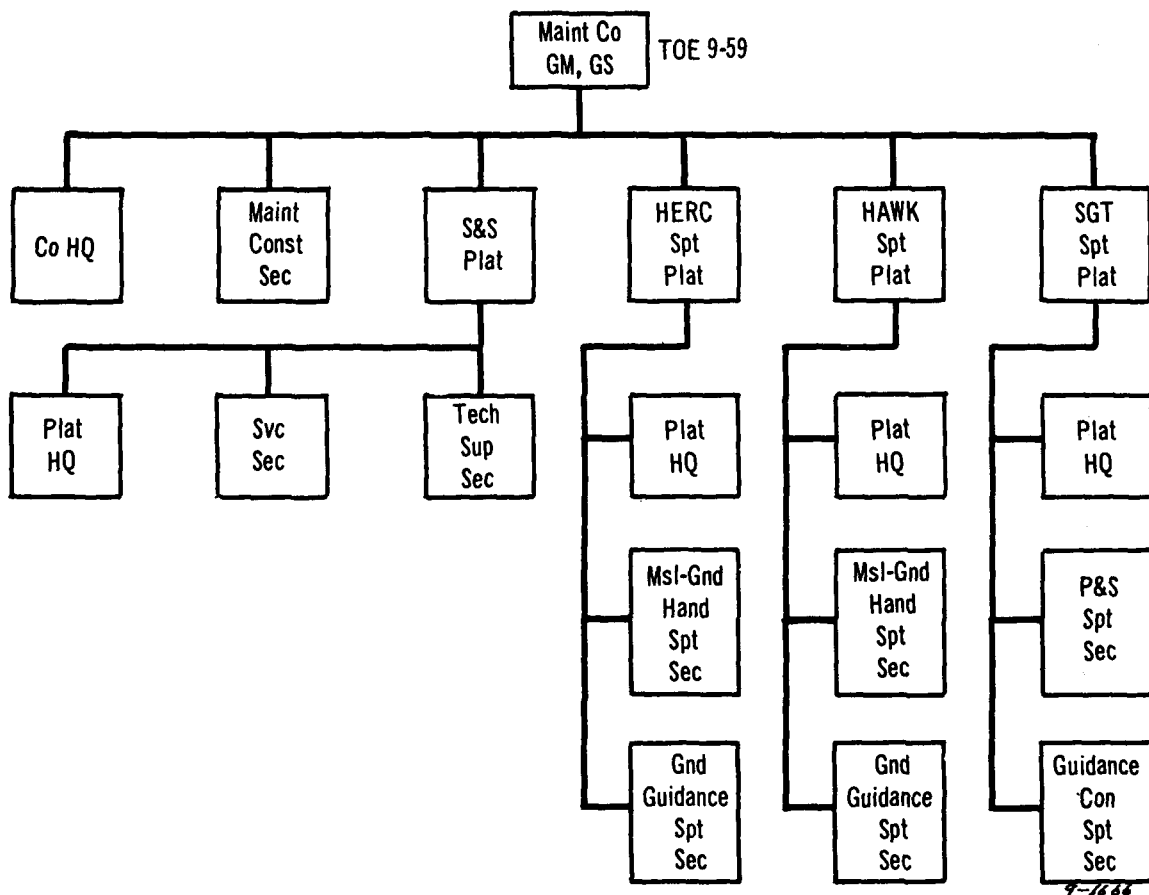


Figure 9-9. Maintenance company, GM, GS.

(2) Also provides—

(a) DA and GS maintenance for special ammunition (less missile-system nonexplosive components) and associated test and handling equipment.

(b) An evacuation channel for reparable to the guided missile maintenance organization or to other designated facilities.

(c) Evacuation, demilitarization, salvage, and/or destruction of unrepairs.

b. Description. This company is assigned to the corps support brigade and is attached to the ammunition battalion on the basis of one company per corps slice of the combat zone. Since little or no maintenance of special ammunition is performed at the DS level, this company absorbs both the DS and GS maintenance workload within the field army. This company

can inspect and maintain guided missile and large rocket explosive components with assistance from the guided missile maintenance units. Maintenance overloads must be evacuated to special ammunition companies, GS, in the COMMZ.

9-16. Maintenance Company, Guided Missile, GS (TOE 9-59) (fig. 9-9)

a. Function. This company provides GS missile system maintenance for all nonexplosive components of supported missile systems (e.g., Hawk, Nike-Hercules, and Sergeant) to include missile system-peculiar ground guidance, launching, test, and handling equipment.

b. Description. This company, when required, is assigned to the corps support brigade and is attached to the ammunition group on

the basis of one per corps slice of the combat zone. It provides GS maintenance to the DS missile maintenance elements organic to the missile firing battalions. It normally does not have a repair parts supply mission. The company does furnish technical assistance to using units and to special ammunition companies, GS, as required. Individual detachments of rockets and missile support detachments (TOE 9-550) may be attached to this company, if required.

9-17. Pershing GS Maintenance Company (TOE 9-577)
(fig. 9-10)

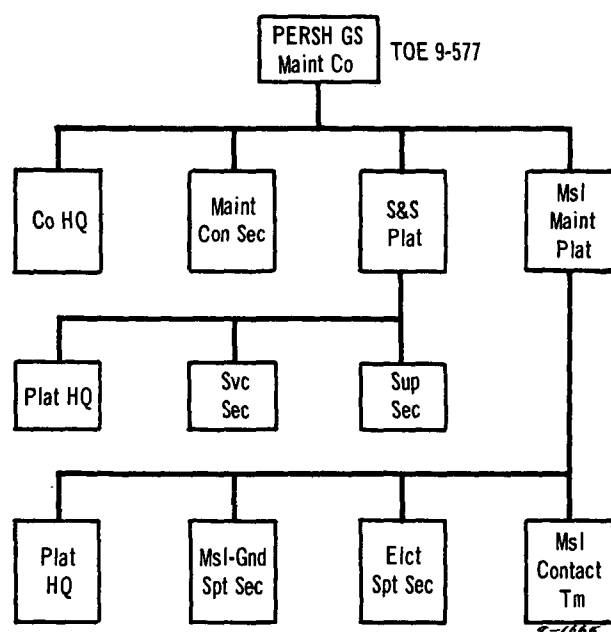


Figure 9-10. PERSH GS maintenance company.

a. Function. When required, this company provides GS missile system maintenance in the combat zone for the Pershing missile nonnuclear components and system-associated equipment.

b. Description. This company performs the same type of functions as a maintenance company, guided missile, GS (TOE 9-59), but is known as a "system-peculiar" company serving only the Pershing system. The basis of allocation

is one per field army, when required. It will be attached to the ammunition group of one of the corps support brigades.

Note. System-peculiar GS maintenance companies for Hawk and Nike-Hercules are envisioned for the near future.

9-18. Military Police Physical Security Company (TOE 19-67)

a. Function. This company provides close-in physical security of special ammunition stocks.

b. Description. This company is attached to the ammunition battalion of the corps support physical security of special ammunition stocks. nition company, GS (TOE 9-48).

9-19. Rockets and Missile Support Detachments (TOE 9-550)
(fig. 9-11)

a. Function. These detachments provide DS or GS maintenance on an area or unit basis for heavy rockets (including explosive components other than warheads and warhead adaption kits) and for nonexplosive components of the Shillelagh, Redeye, Lance, Chaparral, Dragon, and TOW missile systems when these systems are deployed. Included in this support are Vulcan electronics and forward area altering radars and system-associated ground guidance, handling, launching, and test equipment. Maintenance support for high-density missiles such as Redeye and Shillelagh may include checks involving the complete round (class V item), but will not include maintenance of explosive components. Supply support includes DS supply of nonexplosive components and repair parts required by the supported systems.

b. Description. The detachments of TOE 9-550 can be assigned or attached to fixed-strength missile maintenance or ammunition units or headquarters or may be organized into service units to perform technical and service functions under varying conditions, as required.

9-20. Explosive Ordnance Disposal Detachment (Det KB, TOE, 9-520)

a. Function. This detachment provides operational control, planning, and administrative services related to mission operations of as-

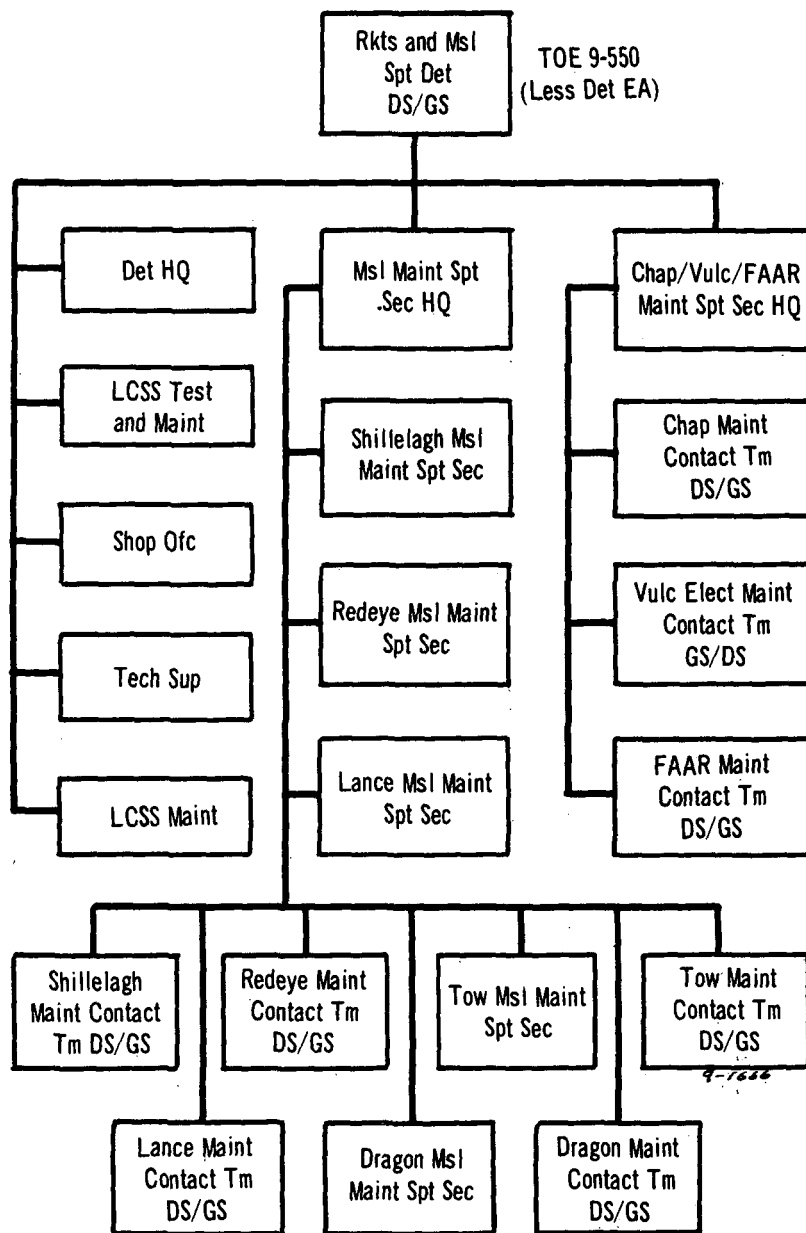


Figure 9-11. Rockets and missile support detachments, DS/GS.

signed disposal detachments (KA) within a corps slice of the field army.

b. Description. This detachment operates an EOD control center on an allocation basis of one per corps support brigade. The control detachment commander also serves as the EOD staff officer.

9-21. EOD Detachment (Det KA, TOE 9-520)

a. Function. This detachment is responsible for—

- (1) Performing final reconnaissance identification, rendering safe, recovery, evaluation, and disposal of U.S.- and foreign-unexploded ordnance.

(2) Disposing of ammunition rendered hazardous by damage or deterioration.

(3) Rendering technical assistance.

b. Description. This detachment is under the control of detachment KB on the basis of five detachments per one detachment KB per corps slice or one detachment KA per 30,000 troops, whichever is the larger allocation.

9-22. Ammunition Supply and Renovation Detachments (TOE 9-530)

The ammunition renovation (maintenance) detachment will be used only on an "as required" basis within the theater during the TASTA-70 time frame.

a. Function. These detachments provide bal-

anced and flexible ammunition or renovation (maintenance) support under the following conditions:

(1) Where less than company-size units are required.

(2) To increase the productive capacity of fixed-strength units where less than company-size units are needed.

(3) To perform specialized ammunition supply or renovation (maintenance) functions when no comparable standard TOE exists.

b. Description. Detachments of this TOE will be assigned or attached to fixed-strength units or headquarters or may be organized into service units to perform ammunition supply or renovation (maintenance) functions under varying conditions.

CHAPTER 10

SIGNAL COMMUNICATIONS AND ENGINEER SUPPORT

Section I. FIELD ARMY SIGNAL COMMUNICATIONS

10-1. General

The field army signal officer exercises staff supervision over signal units operating under the field army headquarters. These units are organized into a signal brigade, which consists of units directly associated with the field army area communications system and units which provide command communications facilities and miscellaneous services. The supply and service battalions of the support brigades provide signal supply. The maintenance battalions perform signal maintenance.

10-2. Field Army Area Communications System

The field army area communications system

consists essentially of interconnected area signal centers installed between the field army rear boundary and division rear boundaries. The signal centers are located to facilitate alternate routing and easy access to users. Sole-user and common-user circuits are provided on the basis of need and availability. Main links in the system extend to each corps and to each division. The field army obtains long-lines communications services behind the army rear boundary through the theater army communications system, operated by the United States Army Strategic Communications Command (USASTRATCOM) (theater), FM 11-23.

Section II. SUPPORT BRIGADE SIGNAL COMMUNICATIONS

10-3. Introduction

The signal communications system enables the support brigades to react quickly and decisively to changes in operational plans and command requirements. The system must be able to integrate the organic signal communications of the various support units and organizations assigned or attached to the brigades. A signal small headquarters operations company is assigned to the signal brigade to provide communications for the support brigade.

10-4. Responsibilities of the Brigade Staff

Staff responsibilities for signal communication operations are charged to the assistant chief of staff (ACofS), services and the communications and electronics (COMMEL) officer.

a. General Staff. The general staff supervises

the formulation of signal plans, policies, and procedures and the integration of signal plans with other tactical and logistic operations. The ACofS, services, exercises this general staff supervision over signal communications operations. He has in his staff section a COMMEL officer, who advises and assists in planning and staff supervision of the operational communications of the brigade.

b. Staff Coordination. The COMMEL officer must assume the initiative in determining COMMEL requirements and in obtaining necessary staff coordination on all matters within his area of responsibility. Specifically, he must effect coordination on COMMEL operations by dealing directly with—

(1) The general staff.

(2) The field army support command (FASCOM) signal officer.

(3) The COMMEL officers of subordinate assigned and attached units.

(4) The signal officer of the corps that the support brigade is supporting.

(5) The representative of the army signal brigade commander for communication-trunking.

(6) The supporting army area signal center commander on local communications matters.

(7) The U.S. Army Security Agency (USASA).

10-5. Signal Communications and Electronics Planning

Signal communications and electronics planning encompasses all staff actions that the support brigade COMMEL officer takes in preparing for projected operations. The major signal planning techniques are signal estimates, signal plans, and signal orders. FM 24-16 and FM 101-5 contain details on signal planning and the format and content of signal orders and instructions.

10-6. Communications Considerations

The brigade COMMEL officer is responsible

for technical supervision over the brigade communications system. He exercises operational control over the communications units assigned or attached to the brigade. In discharging this responsibility, the brigade COMMEL officer must consider—

a. The internal communications system for brigade headquarters and for the support group headquarters subordinate to the brigade.

b. The communication links between these headquarters, combining the facilities provided by the army area communications system with the facilities organic to the support brigade.

c. The communication links between the support brigade headquarters, the support group headquarters, the supported headquarters, and the supporting army area signal centers in the army area communications system.

d. The communication links between the support brigade headquarters and FASCOM headquarters, combining the facilities of the army communications system with the facilities of the support brigade.

e. The communications system organic to the support battalions and the linking of these systems into a cohesive brigade system.

Section III. COMMUNICATIONS FOR OPERATIONS

10-7. The Army Area Communications System

The field army area communications system is composed of area signal centers interconnected by trunk circuits under the centralized control of the army signal brigade commander. The signal army area battalions of the field army signal brigade install and operate these centers. Each area signal center is assigned a geographical area for operations. The size of this area is determined by the location, disposition, and the COMMEL requirements of the supported forces. FM 11-21 and FM 11-85 contain details covering the army area communications system.

10-8. Support Brigade Internal Communications System

Each support brigade communications system consists of communications personnel and facilities assigned to the support brigade head-

quarters of the support groups and the organic communications systems of the support battalions and other support units assigned or attached to these groups. A signal small headquarters operations company is assigned to the signal brigade to provide communications for the brigade headquarters; a communications platoon is integral to each support group headquarters. The company and the platoons provide the internal communications that these headquarters require.

10-9. Integrated Communications System

a. Control of the field army communications system is exercised at field army. Each support brigade COMMEL officer coordinates with the representatives of the army signal brigade commander, the FASCOM signal officer, and the commanding officer of the supporting area signal center to insure that the service pro-

vided by the Army area signal system is adequate to support the brigade. Additional service is usually requested through the commanding officer of the area signal center. Requirements for service beyond the capability of the signal center are referred to the signal brigade commander for necessary action.

b. The support brigade COMMEL officer exercises control of the brigade communications system. This control is confined to personnel, equipment, and facilities organic to brigade headquarters and to subordinate communications units that may be assigned or attached to the brigade. Extension link facilities (personnel, equipment, and circuits) provided by the supporting army area signal center remain under the operational control of the commanding officer of the center. The COMMEL officer maintains complete and current signal communications records to provide accurate directory and routing information. These records

provide technical information on the status of all components of the brigade signal system.

c. Since the support brigade does not have the capability to install the trunks required to interconnect the various headquarters of the brigade, resources available to the signal brigade commander are used. The COMMEL officer of each support brigade must coordinate with the commanding officer of the supporting army area signal center to secure communications between—

(1) FASCOM headquarters and the headquarters of the support brigade.

(2) The support brigade headquarters and the headquarters of the support groups and other elements subordinate to the brigade and the supported divisions.

(3) The support brigade and the tactical corps supported by the brigade.

(4) The headquarters of the support groups, the support brigade, and the support battalions within these groups.

Section IV. ORGANIZATION FOR OPERATIONS

10-10. Support Brigade Headquarters Signal Staff Personnel

The table of organization and equipment (TOE) of the headquarters and headquarters company (HHC) of the support brigade authorizes a COMMEL officer, an electronics maintenance

officer, an assistant electronics maintenance officer, and various enlisted specialists.

a. The COMMEL officer advises the commander on signal communication and electronic matters and exercises technical supervision over the installation, operation, and main-

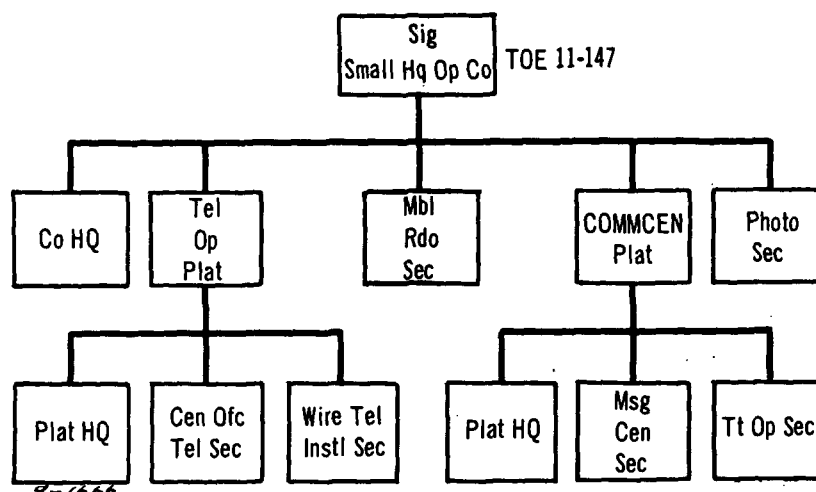


Figure 10-1. Signal small HQ operations company.

tenance of the brigade signal communications system for electronic operations and for future locations of headquarters and command posts.

b. As a member of the ACofS, services staff section, the COMMEL officer is included in staff planning actions so that he can present to the commander and the other members of the staff the communications-electronics aspects of projected operations.

10-11. Signal Small Headquarters Operations Company (TOE 11-147)

The signal small headquarters operations company is organized into a company headquarters, a communications center platoon, a telephone operations platoon, a mobile radio section, and a photographic section (fig. 10-1).

a. *Assignment and Control.* The signal operations company is assigned to the support brigade. Although the company commander commands, the COMMEL officer exercises technical supervision over its operations.

b. *Capabilities.* The signal operations company, when at full strength, is 80-percent mobile. It can—

(1) Install, maintain, and operate terminal-type communications facilities for the support brigade headquarters, including—

(a) A manual telephone central office and the local telephone wire system.

(b) A communications center (COMM-CEN) with message center cryptographic, facsimile, teletypewriter service, and transceiver service.

(c) Facilities for operations in three secure radioteletypewriter (RATT) nets.

(2) Establish and operate a ground messenger service.

(3) Perform photographic services, including—

(a) Still and motion picture coverage (except airphotography).

(b) Operation of a mobile photographic laboratory for the processing of ground and air still photographic coverage (except air combat surveillance), as required.

(4) Perform organizational and direct support (DS) maintenance on all organic sig-

nal communications and photographic equipment.

c. Employment.

(1) *Company headquarters.* The company headquarters, organized along conventional lines, coordinates administration, training, and operational mission activities of the company.

(2) *Telephone operations platoon.* The telephone operations platoon installs, operates, and maintains the wire facilities of the brigade headquarters.

(a) *Central office section.* The central office section installs, operates, and maintains the manual telephone central office. The equipment provided can terminate 200 local and 20 long distance lines. Units of the army signal brigade install and operate long distance trunk lines.

(b) *Wire-telephone installation section.* The wire-telephone installation section installs, operates, and maintains the patch panel that is used as a circuit control, as a circuit testing and line termination facility, and as a point of access into the army area communications system. The section also installs and maintains the local telephone system and lays the field cable between the patch panel and the extension facility provided by the supporting area signal center or centers.

(3) *Mobile radio section.* The mobile radio section has three RATT sets and operating personnel. These sets normally are employed—

(a) As a station in the designated net of the supported corps.

(b) As a station in the FASCOM net.

(c) As the net control station in the support brigade net including the DS and general support (GS) groups.

(4) *COMM-CEN platoon.* The COMM-CEN platoon installs, operates, and maintains a COMM-CEN and secure teletypewriter terminal facilities and cryptographic and facsimile facilities for the brigade headquarters.

(a) The message center provides 24-hour daily message center service for the headquarters. It also provides off-line cryptographic, facsimile, and local messenger service.

(h) The teletypewriter operations section installs, operates, and maintains two teletype terminals. Communications security (COMSEC) equipment (on line and off line) is provided. The teletype trunks are connected to the patch panel operated by the wire section - from this point, they enter into the army area communications system.

(5) *Photographic section.* The photographic section takes still and motion pictures and provides still photograph laboratory service. This service does not include processing motion picture film, still color film, or air combat surveillance photographic film.

10-12. Communications Platoon, HHC, Support Group

Each support group HHC has an organic communications platoon, whose mission is to provide internal radio and wire communications service and support to the group. The platoon consists of a platoon headquarters, a message center section, and a telephone operations section.

a. Platoon Headquarters. The platoon headquarters has the group COMMEL officer and two enlisted men to provide command and control of the activities of the platoon.

b. Message Center Section. The message center section accepts and processes messages for transmission and delivery to the addressee. The section provides off-line cryptographic services only. It has a radio receiver to monitor warning nets. This section is also equipped with terminal teletypewriter and associated security equipment and has personnel for 24-hour-a-day operation. The teletypewriters are used on circuits from the teletypewriter switching and relay center of the supporting

army area signal center through which messages are routed to and from any teletypewriter stations of the system. FM 24-17 contains details of message center operations.

c. Telephone Operations Section. The telephone operations section installs, operates, and maintains a 60-line manual telephone switchboard and installs and maintains the local telephone and lines. Long distance telephone service is provided through facilities installed and operated by units of the army signal brigade.

10-13. Cryptologistics Platoon, HHC, Support Group

The cryptologistics platoon consists of a platoon headquarters, a material support section, a DS maintenance section, and a GS maintenance section. The platoon provides both DS and GS cryptologistics services. It distributes and, as an officer of record, accounts for cryptomaterial and maintains equipment.

10-14. Connection With the Army Area Communications System

The communications platoon furnishes internal communications for group headquarters only; therefore, a means of entry into the army area communications system is needed. This requirement is met from extension facilities available to the supporting army area signal center commanding officer. These extension facilities (links between the army area communications system and group headquarters) consist of personnel and radio and/or carrier multiplexing equipment installed, operated, and maintained by the army area signal center. Connections are then made between the multiplexing equipment and the group headquarters wirehead.

Section V. ENGINEER INSTALLATIONS SUPPORT

10-15. General

Engineer installations support consisting of engineer repairs and utilities, firefighting, and real estate services in the combat zone is a responsibility of FASCOM. This support is accomplished by cellular teams of the TOE 5-500-series assigned to and under the command and control of FASCOM. These teams

are further assigned to both army and corps support brigades with subsequent attachment to the support group.

10-16. Installations Support Teams

a. Utilities teams are designed to work in forward areas on repairs and utilities. There are two types of engineer utilities teams assigned to the FASCOM organization:

(1) Team HF (utilities) (TOE 5-530) normally is assigned to the army support brigade and, in turn, to the support groups of the brigade. This team having a strength of one officer, one warrant officer, and 52 enlisted men can provide maintenance of utilities at installations of from 2,500 to 4,000 individuals.

(2) Team HE (utilities) (TOE 5-530) normally is assigned to the corps support brigades. This team having a strength of one officer and 30 enlisted men can provide maintenance of utilities at installations with a population of up to 2,500 individuals.

(3) In an eight-division force two teams HF are assigned to the army support brigade and four team HE are assigned to the corps support brigade. These teams are normally attached to subordinate units of the support groups of the brigades.

b. Firefighting teams provide fire protection and prevention for FASCOM. Normally, the four firefighting teams of the TOE 5-510-series are combined to form a firefighting platoon. One team FA (firefighting headquarters), one team FB (fire truck), one team FC (water truck), and three teams FD (brush fire truck) from a firefighting platoon. These platoons are assigned to both army and corps support brigades and are, in turn, attached to the subordinate units of the support groups of these brigades. Four firefighting platoons are normally assigned to the eight-division force.

c. An engineer real estate team performs real estate service. This team HC (real estate) (TOE 5-530) consists of five officers and 11 enlisted men.

10-17. Method of Operation

a. The support brigades of the FASCOM with responsibility for storage and issue of

supply, equipment maintenance, and administrative services are the principal users of repairs and utilities support and fire protection and prevention. Medical service in the combat zone is also a user of this type of engineer support.

b. The principal requirements for repairs and utilities support outside the FASCOM organization are in the army and the corps headquarters. One team, or a part of one team, normally supports field army or corps headquarters. Installations support is also required by the FASCOM, the army and the corps support brigades, and medical service activities. In addition to headquarters support missions, the utilities teams may be assigned to support field installations on a periodic basis or in response to work order requests. Utilities teams attached to the support groups may be further attached to subordinate elements as required to provide utilities support.

c. Firefighting teams operate under support groups but may be attached to subordinate units with area responsibility assigned in accordance with the density of supply and maintenance activities. However, firefighting teams operate under centralized control so that area responsibility can be rapidly shifted when teams are committed to firefighting operations.

d. The real estate team normally is attached to the army support brigade but is under the direct control of the ACofS, services, FASCOM. It operates throughout the combat zone to acquire, inventory, record, and dispose of real property required by elements of the field army.

e. FM 5-142 contains a further discussion of engineer installation support in the combat zone. FM 5-33 contains a more detailed discussion of the mission, organization, and capabilities of the teams.

Section VI. OTHER ENGINEER SUPPORT

10-18. Supply

In addition to the engineer teams above, certain other engineer teams of the TOE 5-500-series may be attached to the support brigades and, in turn, to the support groups to produce industrial gases and lumber required in the

combat zone. There are three such teams: GA-GC. Their mission, organization, and capabilities are discussed in more detail in FM 5-33. Army and corps engineer combat battalions of the engineer combat brigades provide potable water to FASCOM units, while the

army engineer topographic battalion and the corps engineer topographic companies of the engineer combat brigades provide them maps.

10-19. Construction

Engineer combat brigades of the field army provide engineer construction to FASCOM units. FASCOM places requirements for engineer construction on the army and the corps

engineer combat brigades. The commanders of these brigades accomplish the required construction (which includes both combat support and combat service support tasks) in their areas of responsibility in accordance with priorities established by the army and the corps commanders respectively. FM 5-142 contains a detailed discussion of the engineer combat brigades and the support that they provide.

CHAPTER 11

REAR AREA PROTECTION

Section I. GENERAL

11-1. Purpose and Scope

Overall area security is the responsibility of the senior commander in the area. Rear area protection (RAP) presents problems different from those in the forward area. The primary missions performed in rear areas are command operations and combat service support. The purpose of RAP is to prevent interruptions of command operations and combat service support by enemy action or natural causes. The threat of such interruption is much greater in warfare today than in the past. Nuclear, chemical, and radiological weapons; airborne forces; guerrillas; infiltrators; and saboteurs are major components of this threat. Installations formerly protected from the front by distance are now within range of mass destruction and mass casualty weapons. Extended frontages and wide gaps between combat forces increase the vulnerability of rear areas to attack and require greater emphasis on RAP (including counterintelligence measures).

a. RAP includes all actions taken to counter enemy threats to units and to reduce damage to activities and installations in the rear area. RAP includes those actions taken before, during, or after attacks to avoid or reduce the effects of enemy actions, major accidents, or natural disasters. RAP specifically includes consideration of political actions taken before, during, or after the creation of a threat and the separate and specific actions of rear area security and area damage control.

b. Rear area security measures include all actions to prevent, neutralize, or destroy enemy attacks on units, activities, and installations in rear areas. These measures do not include active air defense operations or actions against

enemy threats large enough to endanger the command. Attacks so great as to endanger the command as a whole are part of the main battle requiring use of reserves or combat units from forward areas and are beyond the scope of rear area security.

c. Area damage control includes those measures taken before, during, and after attack by nuclear or other weapons, or by natural disaster, to avoid and reduce their effects and to aid in the continuation or reestablishment of combat service support. In forward areas, avoidance and control of damage to a significant extent is automatically included as a normal part of tactical planning and operations; for example, tactical warning and information nets and boundaries are used to delineate and control dispersion areas.

d. Within the rear area, all commanders are responsible for local security and damage control for their own units and installations. Overall responsibility for RAP within a specific area is the responsibility of a designated commander. He is responsible for the integration of local security and damage control plans into the overall area plan. When necessary for operational control and coordination, subareas are formed within the rear area. All units physically within the subarea, including table of organization and equipment (TOE) unit replacements awaiting assignment, are integrated into the RAP plans for that subarea. These plans are coordinated between adjacent units and with higher headquarters.

11-2. Composition of Forces

RAP forces consist of army combat and combat support units specifically assigned RAP missions; combat service support units or

elements thereof; and friendly national military, paramilitary, and police forces, and civilians. During emergencies when authorized by Department of Army and theater policy and when available, prisoners of war may be used for labor in damage control operations on the approval of the field army support command (FASCOM) commander.

a. Combat service support units and designated security detachments and damage control teams from these units are used for RAP functions at their own installations. When an emergency warrants, these units may assist other installations, retaining their unit integrity or by activating their designated RAP potential listed in their table of organization and equipment (TOE).

b. Combat and combat support units, when required, are assigned specific security missions in the rear area. They also assist in damage control operations.

c. In emergencies, units in reserve and individual and unit replacements may be used to augment rear area security forces. Such employment will not be of such duration or scope as to disrupt the replacement system.

d. Use of friendly local personnel for RAP reduces the number of U.S. troops regularly committed to these functions. In RAP operations, friendly local forces can be particularly effective in countering enemy guerrilla activity. In area damage control operations, local civilians and prisoners of war may provide an important source of labor.

e. When rear areas are in or include national territory of an allied country, the interests, responsibilities, and capabilities of the friendly government and its forces figure prominently in determining the source of troops and the organization for RAP.

11-3. Command Relationships

The presence of combat, combat support, and combat service support organizations in the field army service area and in corps rear areas complicates RAP missions. To provide for coordinated and effective RAP operations, the relationships between these organizations and between the functions they perform must be

defined clearly. Unity of command on an area basis for execution of RAP is essential.

a. The FASCOM commander is assigned responsibility for the preparation and execution of RAP plans within the field army service area. Normally, he further assigns this mission to the army support brigade commander.

b. The field army service area is divided into a number of subareas with a subarea controller responsible for RAP within each subarea. When enemy operations warrant, separate boundaries are established for rear area security to coordinate tactical operations against enemy forces. Normally, support group commanders are appointed subarea controllers. In addition to commanding his own units, each subarea controller is responsible for controlling and coordinating RAP plans and operations of other units within his area of responsibility.

11-4. Rear Area Operations Center

a. In the FASCOM, a rear area operations center (RAOC) (TOE 29-408) is assigned to each support group in the army support brigade to provide the services enumerated for the area support group.

b. RAOC are organized into five sections as follows:

(1) Detachment headquarters, which provides supervision over and support to the other RAOC sections.

(2) The plans and operations section is designed and staffed to provide the area commander with current information of the situation in his area and the resources available to cope with RAP emergencies. It provides, in addition to the area headquarters, all tenant units, and adjoining RAOC's with pertinent information and assistance in rear area security area damage control functions and operations. It supervises and coordinates the planning for and operations concerned with rear area security and area damage control activities. It implements the RAP policies and plans of the supported headquarters.

(3) The rear area security task force command section provides for planning and control for rear area security emergencies. Provision is also made for inspection and su-

pervision of all rear area security functions. It includes a task force commander, who, when so directed, assumes operational command over activated rear area security potential.

(4) The area damage control task force command section provides for developing area damage control plans, coordination, control, training and rehearsing area damage control forces. It provides for inspection and supervision of all area damage control functions. The section includes a task force commander, who, when so directed, assumes operational command over activated area damage control potential.

(5) The administrative and logistical section, which provides the necessary command and supervision for the center enlisted personnel and facilitates unit level support to include administration, mess augmentation, organization support and maintenance, security, training, and communication support for the operation center.

c. The RAOC normally is assigned directly under an area commander and is further under the general staff supervision of the assistant chief of staff (ACofS) security, plans, and operations.

d. Functions and responsibilities are—

(1) To create RAP forces, plan for their employment, and command them when activated.

(2) To collect, collate, and disseminate information pertaining to operations of the area.

e. Radio teletypewriter (RATT) will provide the primary means of insuring adequate communications to forces engaged in RAP operations. The theater army signal communications system (United States Army Strategic Command (USASTRATCOM)) will satisfy requirements for flexibility, reliability, survivability, redundancy, security, capacity, and quality. The RAOC TOE provides separate mobile tactical communications equipment for emergencies.

Section II. OPERATIONAL PHASES

11-5. General

RAP operations are conducted in three phases: phase I—before occupation of terrain; phase II—before hostile attacks or natural disaster; and phase III—during and after an incident.

11-6. Responsibilities

a. *Corps Area.* Within each corps area are located subordinate elements of the FASCOM; e.g., the support brigade.

(1) The corps commander has territorial jurisdiction over the corps area, controlling both movements and space allocation. As the territorial commander, he has command responsibility for RAP operations within his area.

(2) The corps commander issues policy directives regarding RAP. These policies establish the basis for the noncorps unit's (such as the support brigade) coordination with the corps headquarters regarding RAP operations.

(3) The corps commander is also responsible to assign combat forces within the corps area with the specific mission of providing security throughout the corps area.

b. *Field Army Service Area.*

(1) The FASCOM commander is responsible for RAP in the army service area.

(2) He normally charges the army support brigade commander with RAP responsibility for the entire field army service area.

11-7. Rear Area Security Operations

Rear area security provides for the coordination of local security of installations and units and the relief of attacked installations and units; route and cross-country patrolling and convoy escort; surveillance of suspected bases of operations of guerrillas and infiltrators; denial of drop and landing zones; and finding and destroying hostile forces operating in rear areas.

a. *Rear Area Security Operations.* These operations are performed in three phases.

(1) Phase I includes the development of intelligence requirements, planning for the grouping of units in relation to their RAP capabilities and requirements, the planning for dispersion of activities, the coordination of

communications and tactical support requirements, and the delineation of boundaries.

(2) Phase II ranges from the initial planning for security and training in all its aspects to the actual conduct of reconnaissance, counterreconnaissance, surveillance, and counterintelligence operations. Essential measures implemented during this phase include establishing local installation security elements; designating combat units, when required, to constitute the regular security forces; organizing, equipping, and training the units for their specifically designated security missions, initial assignment of area responsibilities to the rear area security forces; and establishing communication and warning systems. Standing operating procedures (SOP) are developed and rehearsed. Patrolling and convoy escorting are performed. During this phase, counterintelligence units and personnel are fully employed in all aspects of counterintelligence activities.

(3) Phase III includes locating and attacking enemy guerrillas, saboteurs, and conventional forces and actively defending against these forces. The primary security mission of the service support units is to protect themselves. The mission of any regular security forces is to fix and destroy the enemy or to keep the hostile elements sufficiently off balance to prevent their launching successful offensive operations. If hostile attacks do occur, regular security forces are deployed rapidly to defeat the enemy elements or to contain the attack until additional assistance is provided.

b. Rear Area Security Forces. In rear areas where combat service support units and friendly local elements are incapable of providing adequate security, specific combat or combat support units are assigned rear area security missions.

11-8. Area Damage Control Operations

Each unit and installation commander and the commander of each successively higher echelon in the organization for area damage control prepare area damage control plans and supervise and coordinate the planning of subordinate echelons for area damage control. The commander at each echelon prepares plans designed to avoid or reduce the effects of damage

from which a subordinate echelon can recuperate. Normally, these plans are fully coordinated within the area RAOC. Plans provide for assistance to stricken units, installations, areas, or subareas from adjacent units, installations, areas, or subareas. These operations are conducted in three phases.

a. Phase I, before the establishment of an area, includes consideration of location, dispersal, construction, and mutual support of facilities within a base area.

b. Phase II includes preventive measures to avoid or lessen the effects of enemy attacks or natural disaster and readiness measures to prepare for phase III operations.

(1) *Preventive measures.* Dispersion, warning systems, protective shelters, counterintelligence, and deception are the main preventive measures used to avoid or reduce the effects of mass destruction and mass casualty weapons or natural disaster.

(2) *Readiness measures.* Readiness measures are completed insofar as possible before mass destruction and mass casualty attacks or natural disaster to insure prompt and effective implementation of phase II activities. These readiness measures include designating qualified personnel to take charge at the scene of attack; organizing, equipping, and training area damage control potential teams to implement damage control measures; preparing for the detection on chemical, biological, and radiological hazards and prediction of fallout; and making provisions for caring for a large number of sick and wounded and for disposing of the dead. Readiness measures also include designating areas of primary responsibility, establishing communications and warning and reporting systems and, conducting practice alerts. The care of the wounded and sick and disposition of the dead will also require particular advance consideration because of the great numbers of casualties that may occur at any moment.

c. Phase III includes those actions that begin when an incident occurs. Designated supervisory personnel from the headquarters having area damage control territorial responsibility immediately proceed to the scene of the incident, assess damage to determine its impact on

forces and on operations, and initiate actions to overcome the situation. If the installation commander or his representative can control the situation, the RAOC area damage control task force command section or a designated area damage control party assists him. In some situations, when the damage sustained can be controlled by the installation headquarters, only necessary area damage control squads or teams may be sent to the area to assist in the recovery operations.

(1) An immediate problem following nuclear attack is fallout prediction and radiological survey and monitoring. The chemical, biological, and radiological element (CBRE) of the field army collects and disseminates information on fallout. As soon after an incident as possible, predicted fallout data are disseminated to all installations. Survey and monitoring procedures are initiated in accordance with SOP.

(2) An important early step in phase III area damage control operations is damage assessment. Assessment consists of a direct examination of the affected area by units in the area, the RAOC area damage control task force command section or a designated area damage control party to estimate damage. The damage assessment forms the basis for subsequent area damage control actions. Reports on the nature and extent of damage are expedited to the command headquarters to allow for necessary estimates and orders for establishment of actions to reconstitute order and resume operations. By expeditious reporting, the interruption of operations is kept to a minimum and forces are provided with timely data that may dictate adjustment of priorities and plans.

(3) In those instances where area damage control plans can be employed profitably, the designated supervisory personnel from the command having territorial jurisdiction immediately implement area damage control phase III operations. Under certain conditions, the severity of the attack or disaster may be so great that no worthwhile purpose would be served by implementing phase III area damage control plans in a given area; for example, the total destruction of an installation by a nuclear weapon.

11-9. Chemical, Biological, and Radiological Functions and Responsibilities in Support of RAP

a. Chemical, biological, and radiological (CBR) responsibilities in support of RAP pertain largely to measures for avoiding or minimizing the effects of enemy chemical, biological, and nuclear attack. These responsibilities are centered in the RAOC. CBR operations performed in the RAOC include—

(1) Assisting in the preparation of plans to minimize the damage effects of enemy mass destruction and mass casualty attacks, major accidents, and natural disasters.

(2) Preparing vulnerability analyses of units and installations within their area of responsibility in accordance with available intelligence.

(3) Receiving, collating, evaluating, and disseminating nuclear, biological, and chemical reports as specified in STANAG 2103 and discussed in detail in FM 21-40 and FM 3-12.

(4) Preparing and disseminating predictions of fallout from enemy-delivered nuclear weapons.

(5) Providing data on the casualty-producing effectiveness of and degree of hazard from enemy chemical and biological attacks.

(6) Planning, controlling, and coordinating chemical and biological detection and radiological monitoring and survey operations, and decontamination operations of decontaminating elements.

(7) Plotting and displaying forecasts and/or information on areas of chemical and biological contamination and the areas of nuclear detonations, to include radiological fallout.

(8) Assisting in planning, controlling, and coordinating area damage control teams.

(9) Providing advice on CBR matters to the commander and staff.

b. Detailed information pertaining to the CBR functions and responsibilities of units in RAP is contained in FM 19-45-1 (TEST) and FM 3-1 (TEST).

Section III. SUPPORT BRIGADE RAP

11-10. General

a. Each combat service support unit in each corps area is responsible for its own local security and area damage control efforts and for providing mutual assistance to adjacent units within its capability. However, when hostile attacks are so great that they threaten the successful accomplishment of the combat service support mission, the corps must use combat units to overcome the threat.

b. RAP operations in the field army service area are normally delegated to the army support brigade commander by the FASCOM commander. The principal means available to the army support brigade commander for RAP operations are the personnel and equipment of the combat support and combat service support units in the field army service area. The field army commander will make available other army forces in the area, as necessary, including combat forces, to protect critical areas and to counter hostile threats. When feasible, local friendly forces may also be used. The army support brigade ACoS, security, plans, and operations, is responsible for planning and supervising RAP operations in the field army service area.

11-11. Rear Area Security Operations

a. Rear area security operations of the corps support brigade and other FASCOM units in each corps area are planned and executed on the basis of the rear area security operational plan of the corps. The corps support brigade ACoS, security, plans, and operations, supervises and coordinates these activities for the corps support brigade and other FASCOM units in the area. However, in the field army service area, the army support brigade has complete responsibility for planning and operations.

b. Phase I involves the initial planning required before the occupation of an area. The units to occupy an area are considered in relation to their security requirements, abilities for self-protection, and their vulnerability. The overall communications and tactical support requirements are weighed in relation to the sup-

port available. The boundaries are delineated in accordance with above and the units physical requirements.

c. Phase II includes the following:

(1) Coordinating local security plans and SOP's with those of adjacent units.

(2) Coordinating with any designated rear area security combat elements within the area.

(3) Enforcing prescribed camouflage and light discipline measures.

(4) Employing an alert system for rapid communication if the enemy threatens.

(5) Coordinating to insure unified effort.

(6) Training personnel for local and internal security.

d. Phase III includes implementing phase II plans and rendering such rear area security support as the corps commander directs and which is within the capabilities of the combat service support units. When rear area security operations approach such proportion that they threaten the accomplishment of the combat service support mission, the tactical commander is responsible for providing combat forces to overcome the threat.

11-12. Area Damage Control Operations

a. Area damage control operations of each corps support brigade are under the control of the corps commander. The corps support brigade ACoS, security, plans, and operations, supervises and coordinates these activities for the support brigade and other FASCOM units in each corps area, as necessary.

b. Area damage control activities, conducted by the army rear support brigade and other units in the field army service area, are essentially the same as those conducted in the corps area by the corps support brigade. However, the army support brigade has full responsibility for area damage control plans and operations in the field army service area.

c. Phase I involves the planning before the occupation of an area. Planning includes the consideration of base development, construction, dispersion, accessibility, and mutual support. An initial analysis of the planned facilities, their vulnerability to various incidents,

and what support both organic and otherwise would be required to implement area damage controls is made during this phase and should be conducted on the continuing basis as required.

d. Phase II includes the following:

(1) Coordinating local SOP's and implementing instructions for self-help within combat service support units.

(2) Preventive measures such as dispersion factors, protective shelters, etc. to be employed to avoid or reduce the effects of mass destruction and mass casualty weapons.

(3) Designating area damage control potential of units to be activated during emergencies based on their RAP priority designation.

(4) Establishment of communications and warning and reporting systems.

(5) Designation of alternate operational sites or alert areas.

e. Phase III:

(1) Phase III, conducted by the corps support brigade and other combat service sup-

port units in each corps area, includes the following:

(a) Implementing phase II plans.

(b) Providing area damage control assistance, within capabilities, as directed by the corps commander.

(2) The army support brigade implements phase II plans and, in addition to its RAOC, designates, as required, area damage control parties consisting of high-ranking, technically trained, supervisory personnel and necessary equipment (aircraft, radios, etc.). The parties move into critical areas when local command becomes inoperative and assume complete command and control of any field army units required to combat or alleviate the situation. They use provisional area damage control and other specialized teams from any units in the field army service area, as required, to accomplish recovery operations. The RAOC is responsible for preparing, coordinating, and publishing area damage control plans for the army service area.

CHAPTER 12

CORPS SUPPORT COMMAND AND DIVISION SUPPORT BRIGADE

Section I. CORPS SUPPORT COMMAND

12-1. General

a. The support brigade of the field army support command (FASCOM) provides the nucleus for a corps support command (COXCOM) or a division support brigade. This nucleus is augmented with sufficient theater army support command (TASCOM) combat service support elements to enable it to perform the functions of a FASCOM and TASCOM in support of an independent or separate corps or a division on an independent mission.

b. A COSCOM provides combat service support for an independent or separate corps force. It is assigned to the force commander and receives its direction from him. One COSCOM per independent or separate corps is required. The COSCOM exercises command, control, and supervision of all combat service support units assigned or attached for support of the corps force.

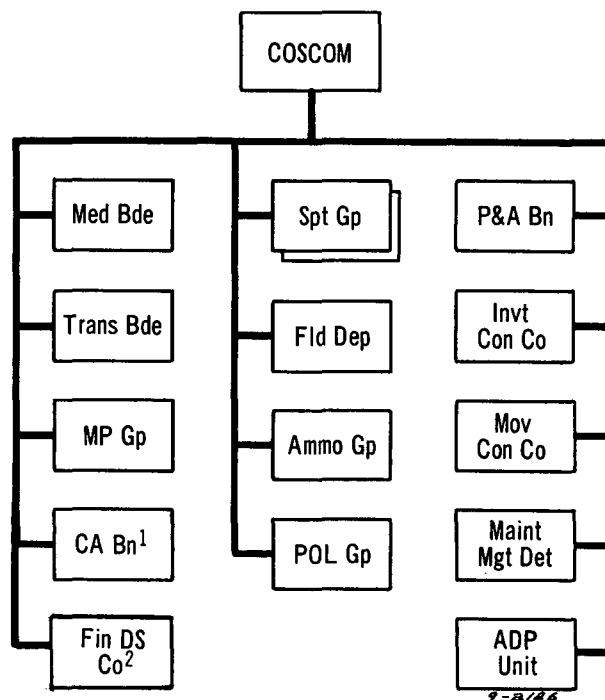
12-2. Concept of Organization

The COSCOM is organized with a headquarters, associated functional control centers, and assigned or attached operating units. The organization of COSCOM headquarters is similar to the support brigade headquarters; however, the COSCOM has an assistant chief of staff (ACofS), for psychological operation and civil affairs, added from TOE 41-500. Staff functions are similar to those of FASCOM headquarters. The COSCOM is a readily structurable organization that can support a variety of forces by adding or deleting operating units. The operating units used in a COSCOM are generally the same types that support a FASCOM or a TASCOM. Figures 12-1 and 12-2 show a typical COSCOM for support of

a three-division independent or separate corps force. The typical COSCOM shown in figures 12-1 and 12-2 are typical organizations developed for planning. They do not depict any organization in being. They are not designed to meet the needs of a particular theater.

12-3. Mission

COSCOM provides combat service support to army forces in a theater of operations and to



¹May be assigned or attached.
²Normally six assigned.

Figure 12-1. Typical COSCOM, three-division independent corps.

other forces as designated. The corps must assume the status of a theater army with area responsibilities encompassing the theater base. The COSCOM is responsible for all types of combat service support, including theater base activities.

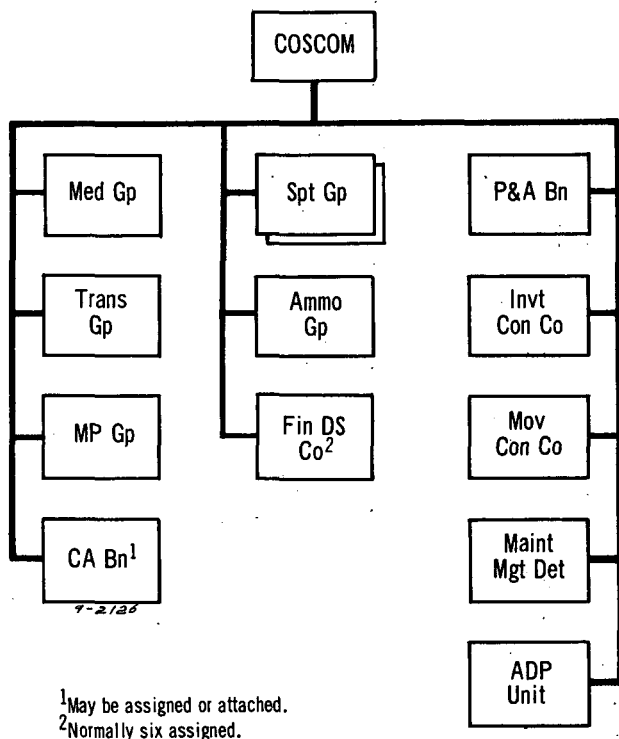


Figure 12-2. Typical COSCOM, three-division separate corps.

Section II. DIVISION SUPPORT BRIGADE

12-6. General

A division support brigade provides combat service support to an independent division and to such other forces in the theater directed. The independent division must assume the status of a theater command with area responsibilities encompassing a theater base. The division support brigade is responsible for all types of combat service support, including theater base activities.

12-4. Concept of Employment

The COSCOM headquarters actively engages in operations. It—

a. Performs the normal staff functions of a higher headquarters such as the development and provision of policies, planning guidance, priorities, and allocations to its subordinate units and reviews the implementing plans of those units.

b. Develops overall plans for providing combat service support to the corps force.

c. Computes requirements for the supported forces, manages assigned stocks, develops and coordinates movement planning and control and throughput, develops and manages the maintenance plan, and maintains centralized control of personnel management and records.

d. Exercises operational control through its functional control centers: inventory, maintenance management, personnel, and movement.

12-5. Troop List

A listing of combat service support units to support a typical three-division independent corps force is contained in appendix B. This listing, with modifications and reductions based on the mission and area of contemplated employment, can be used to plan the nucleus of a division support brigade.

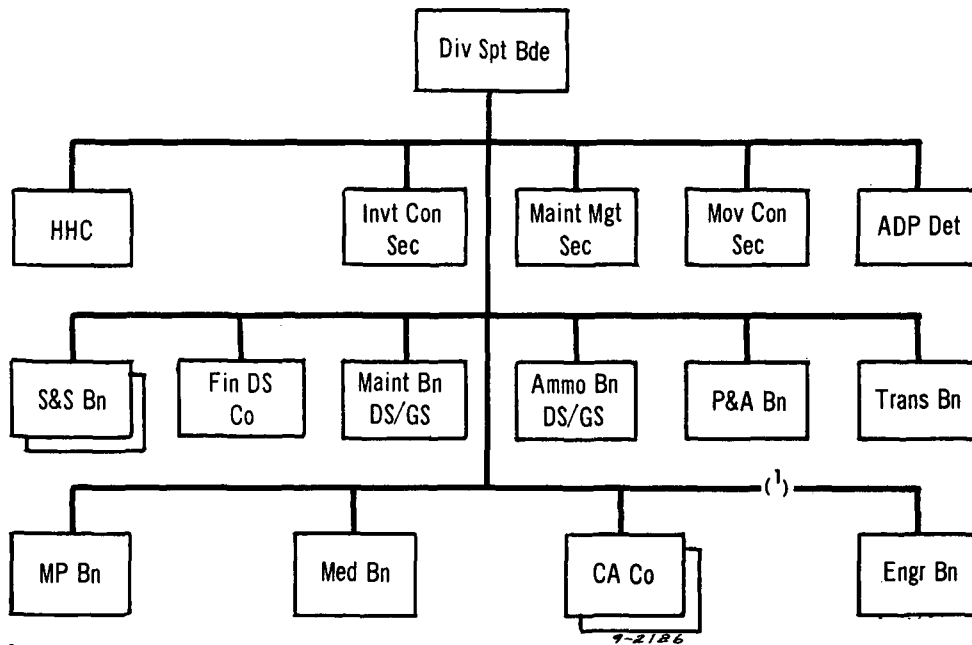
12-7. Concept of Employment

a. The division support brigade actively engages in operations under command and control of the force commander. The headquarters operates similarly to the COSCOM headquarters.

b. The division support brigade provides direct support combat service support to nondivisional users attached to the independent division in the same manner that the division sup-

port command (DISCOM) provides support to organic divisional users. Further, the brigade provides general support combat service support, encompassing theater base support, to the

independent division force as a whole. Figure 12-3 shows a typical division support brigade for support of an independent division.



¹When attached to div spt bde.

Figure 12-3. Typical division support brigade.

APPENDIX A

REFERENCES

A-1. Field Manuals

3-1 (TEST)	Chemical, Biological, Radiological (CBR) Combat Service Support, TASTA-70.
3-10	Employment of Chemical and Biological Weapons.
(C) 3-10B	Employment of Chemical Agents (U).
(S) 3-10A	Employment of Biological Agents.
3-12	Operational Aspects of Radiological Defense.
5-33	Engineer Cellular Teams.
5-142	Nondivisional Engineer Combat Units.
8-16	Medical Service, Field Army.
9-6-1 (TEST)	Ammunition Service in the Theater of Operations, TASTA-70.
10-8	Air Delivery of Supplies and Equipment in the Field Army.
10-60	Supply of Subsistence in a Theater of Operations.
10-63	Handling of Deceased Personnel in Theaters of Operations.
11-21	Tactical Signal Communication Systems, Army, Corps, and Division.
11-23	U.S. Army Strategic Communications Command (Theater).
11-75	Army Command Signal Radio and Cable Battalion.
11-95	Army Command Signal Operations Battalion.
11-147	Signal Small Headquarters Operations Company.
12-2	Adjutant General Support in Theaters of Operations.
16-5	The Chaplain.
19-4	Military Police Support—Theater of Operations.
19-45-1 (TEST)	Rear Area Protection.
21-40	Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Defense.
24-1	Tactical Communication Doctrine.
24-16	Signal Orders, Records, and Reports.
24-17	Tactical Communications Center Operations.
24-19	Communications-Electronics Reference Data.
29-3	Direct Support Supply and Service in the Field Army.
29-10	Supply Management in the Field Army.
29-20	Maintenance Management in Theaters of Operations.
29-22	Maintenance Battalion and Company Operations (Nondivisional).
29-27	Army Calibration Company.
29-30	Maintenance Battalion and Company Operations in Divisions and Separate Brigades.
29-45	General Support Supply and Service in the Field Army.
30-9	Military Intelligence Battalion, Field Army.
31-10	Denial Operations and Barriers.
31-16	Counter guerrilla Operations.
31-22	U.S. Army Counterinsurgency Forces.

FM 54-4

31-23	Stability Operations, U.S. Army Doctrine.
(CM) 32-5	Signal Security (SIGSEC) (U).
31-45	Explosive Ordnance Disposal Services.
41-10	Civil Affairs Operations.
54-2	The Division Support Command.
54-3	The Field Army Support Command.
55-9	Transportation Services and the Transportation Brigade in the Field Army.
55-10	Transportation Movements Services, Field Army.
55-35	Motor Transport Operations and Motor Transport Units.
55-46	Army Air Transport Operations.
61-100	The Division.
100-10	Combat Service Support.
100-15	Larger Units: Theater Army—Corps.
101-5	Staff Officers' Field Manual: Staff Organizations and Procedure.
101-10-1	Staff Officers' Field Manual—Organizational, Technical, and Logistical Data—Unclassified Data.
101-10-2	Staff Officers' Field Manual—Organizational, Technical, and Logistical Data—Extracts of TOE.
(S) 101-10-3	Staff Officers' Field Manual: Organizational, Technical, and Logistical Data, Classified Data (U).
101-40	Armed Forces Doctrine for Chemical and Biological Weapons Employment and Defense.

A-2. Technical Manual

38-750-1	Maintenance Management: Field Command Procedures.
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A-3. Army Regulations

11-14	Logistic Readiness.
165-20	Duties of Chaplains and Commanders' Responsibilities.
220-10	Preparation for Oversea Movement of Units (POM).
220-58	Organization and Training for Chemical, Biological, and Radiological Operations.
320-5	Dictionary of United States Army Terms.
320-50	Authorized Abbreviations and Brevity Codes.
638-30	Graves Registration Organization and Functions in Support of Major Military Operations.
725-50	Requisitioning, Receipt, and Issue System.
735-35	Supply Procedures for TOE and TDA Units of Activities.
750-1	Maintenance Concepts.
750-5	Organization, Policies, and Responsibilities for Maintenance Operation.

A-4. Joint Chiefs of Staff Publications

1	Dictionary of United States Military Terms for Joint Usage.
2	Unified Action Armed Forces (UNAAF).

APPENDIX B

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT OF A TYPICAL INDEPENDENT CORPS (THREE DIVISIONS)

B-1. Force Structure

Div trps	47,500 (one division—15,830)
Corps trps	30,500
Army trps	15,500
Cbt svc spt trps	46,500 (est for planning purposes)
	140,000

provided by using the company as the basic unit. There are no fixed organizations above the company level. Many of the tables of organization and equipment (TOE) contained in these lists are currently under development. Refinements of TOE may cause changes in overall totals.

B-2. Troop List—General

a. The following troop list represents a typical corps support command (COSCOM) in support of a three-division force. Flexibility is

b. Users of this manual must consider the operational environment and the organization and missions of the supported forces as influencing factors in the development of a COSCOM.

B-3. Troop List: Combat Service Support of a Typical Three-Division Force

<i>Unit</i>	<i>TOE</i>	<i>Strength</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Headquarters:</i>				
HHC, COSCOM	54-22	350	1	350
HHC, spt gp	29-102	118	2	236
				586
ADP DPU	29-550	156	1	156
<i>Personnel services:</i>				
HHD, P&A bn	12-66	61	1	61
Pers svc co	12-67	136	6	822
Admin svc det	12-570	76	1	76
Fin DS co	14-17	101	6	606
Repl reg det	12-560	36	6	216
Pstl svc org	12-550	36	6	216
SPS det	12-18	40	2	80
Band	12-107	29	1	29
Ch GS det	16-4G	18	1	18
				2,124
<i>Civil affairs:</i>				
HHD, CA bn	41-500	106	1	106
CA co	41-500	113	4	452
				558
<i>Judge advocate general (JAG):</i>				
JAG det (det HQ)	27-500 (AA)	4	1	4
JAG det (claims)	27-500 (FA)	4	4	16
JAG det (claims)	27-500 (FC)	11	1	11
JAG det (GCM trial)	27-500 (HA)	6	2	12

Unit	TOE	Strength	Number	Total
JAG det (legal asst) -----	27-500 (IA)	3	5	15
JAG det (war crimes) -----	27-500 (GA)	4	1	4
				<hr/> 62
<i>Medical service:</i>				
HHD, med bde -----	8-112G	71	1(-)	54
HHD, med gp -----	8-122G	37	4	148
HHD, med bn -----	8-126G	39	4	156
Med holding co -----	8-57G	91	2	182
MASH -----	8-571G	121	3	363
Med air amb co -----	8-137G	201	1	201
Med amb co -----	8-127G	102	6	612
Med clr co -----	8-128G	130	6	780
Med coll co -----	8-129G	191	2	382
Med dep -----	8-187D	107	1(-)	93
GH, 1,000-bed -----	8-551G	589	5	2,945
Sta hosp, 100-bed -----	8-563F	82	2	164
Sta hosp, 200-bed -----	8-564E	123	2	246
Sta hosp, 300-bed -----	8-565G	224	3	672
Sta hosp, 500-bed -----	8-566G	340	1	340
Conv cen -----	8-590E	225	1	225
Evac hosp -----	8-581E	229	6	1,374
PVNTMED svc unit, fld -----	8-204E	114	1(-)	84
Med lab -----	8-650E	114	2(-)	172
Fld hosp -----	8-510G	255	1	255
Army med dep -----	8-667G	226	1(-)	116
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HQ, hosp cen -----	Tm AH	42	1	42
HQ, den prof svc -----	Tm AI	4	2	8
Vet small animal hosp det -----	Tm ID	15	1	15
Vet small animal disp det -----	Tm IE	8	2	16
Vet svc det, small -----	Tm JA	6	1	6
Vet svc det, large -----	Tm JB	54	1	54
Surgical det -----	Tm KA	7	3	21
Ortho det -----	Tm KB	7	3	21
Shock det -----	Tm KC	4	2	8
Maxillo-facial det -----	Tm KD	7	1	7
Neurosurgical det -----	Tm KE	7	3	21
Thoracic det -----	Tm KF	7	1	7
Med trmt det (cml agt) -----	Tm KG	14	1	14
Den op det -----	Tm KI	2	6	12
Den svc det -----	Tm KJ	37	9	333
Den prosthetic det, mbl -----	Tm KK	4	5	20
Den prosthetic det, fixed -----	Tm KL	7	1	7
Psychiatric det -----	Tm KO	19	1	19
Renal and elec metab -----	Tm KP	35	1	35
PVNTMED con det -----	Tm LA	11	1	11
PVNTMED surv det -----	Tm LB	11	1	11
Disp -----	Tm MA	18	3	54
Gen disp -----	Tm MC	40	1	40
Blood coll det -----	Tm NB	10	2	20
Blood dist det -----	Tm NC	8	1	8
Med det -----	Tm OA	9	20	180
Hel amb det -----	Tm RA	48	8	384
Amb det -----	Tm RB	14	2	28
Air crash rsq -----	Tm RC(P)	16	5	80
Air crash rsq -----	Tm RD(P)	7	3	21

11,082

	Unit	TOE	Strength	Number	Total
<i>Military police service:</i>					
	HHD, MP gp	19-272	39	1	39
	HHD, MP bn	19-76	59	2	118
	HHD, MP bn	10-500	28	1	28
	MP co	19-77	186	8	1,488
	MP ESCRG co	19-47	140	1	140
	MP gd co	19-247	123	1	123
	MP phys scy co	19-97	141	1	141
	MP crim inves det	19-500	14	1	14
	MP cnf det	19-500	25	1	25
	MP hosp scy det	19-500	38	7	266
	MP PW proc det	19-500	27	1	27
	RAOC	29-408	81	2	162
					2,571
<i>Ammunition service:</i>					
	HHC, ammo DS/GS gp	9-22	92	1	92
	HHC, ammo bn (GS)	9-36	101	2	202
	Ammo co, convl	9-38	315	5	1,575
	Sp ammo DS co	9-47	194	2	388
	Sp ammo co, GS	9-48	176	1	176
	Maint co GM, GS (DS/GS)	9-59	212	1	212
	Pkts and Msl spt dets	9-550T	202	2	404
	EOD det con (KB)	9-520	11	1	11
	EOD det dspo (KA)	9-520	13	5	65
					3,125
<i>Maintenance service:</i>					
	Maint mgt det	29-403T	26	1	26
	HHD, maint DS/GS or bn	29-136G	63	5	315
	Main co rear, DS	29-208G	305	3	915
	Lt maint co, DS	29-207G	214	6	1,284
	Trans acft maint DS co	55-457G	265	3	795
	Hv equip maint co (GS)	29-137G	303	4	1,212
	Coll & clas co	29-139G	216	1	216
	LE maint co GS	29-134G	276	2	552
	HHD, trans acft maint GS bn	55-456G	134	1	134
	Trans Acft maint GS co	55-458G	290	3	870
	Diesel-elec loco rep co	55-247G	118	1	118
	Trans Ry car rep co, GS	55-248G	236	1	236
					6,673
<i>Supply and service:</i>					
	Invnt con co (COSCOM)	29-402	363	1	363
	HHC, S&S bn	29-146	101	6	606
	S&S co, DS	29-147	302	7	2,114
	Fld svc GS co, fwd	29-114	306	3	918
	Fld svc GS co, army	29-124	295	1	295
	Gen sup co, GS	29-118	215	5	1,075
	Rep parts sup co, GS (fwd)	29-119	226	2	452
	Rep parts sup co, GS (fwd)	29-119	277	1	277
	Hv mat sup GS co	29-127	200	2	400
	Air dlvr co	10-407	271	1	271
	HHC, fld dep	29-512	233	1	233
	Proc tms	TD unit	5	8	40
	Prop dspo co	29-504	226	1	226
	Ldry and renv co, GS	10-437	147	2	294
	QM air equip rep and dep co	10-417	196	1	196
	Gen cml lab	3-97	52	1	52
	HHD, petrol gp	10-202	75	1	75

<i>Unit</i>	<i>TOE</i>	<i>Strength</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Total</i>
Petrl op co	10-207	174	11	1,914
HHC, petrl op bn	10-206	146	2	292
HHC, petrl sup bn	10-226	84	1	84
Petrl sup co	10-227	306	1	306
LS co	29-449	166	2	332
Tm BA, sales det, mbl	10-500	3	7	21
Tm BB, sales det, smbl	10-500	5	1	5
Tm BC, sales det supv	10-500	8	1	8
Tm JC, acft and msl rep parts sup co	29-129	274	1	274
Tm AB, plat HQ (sep)	5-500	4	2	8
Tm FA, ffig HQ	5-510	4	6	24
Tm FB, fire trk	5-510	6	31	186
Tm FC, water trk	5-510	2	6	12
TM GG, tm GC, engr det (CO ₂ genr)	5-520	4	20	80
Tm GH, water purif	5-520	12	4	48
Tm GB, gas genr	5-520	27	1	27
Tm GC, CO ₂ genr	5-520	13	1	13
Tm HF, util	5-530	52	4	208
Tm HC, real estate	5-530	16	1	16
				11,745
<i>Transportation service:</i>				
HHD, trans MCC	55-6	166	1(+)	165
HHC, trans bde	55-62	105	1	105
HHD, TMT gp	55-12	59	1	59
HHD, TMT bn	55-16	41	5	205
Trans car co (+), spt comd or abn corps	55-19	107	1	107
Trans lt trk co (2½-ton)	55-17	175	25	4,375
Trans lt trk co (5-ton)	55-17	179	2	358
Trans lt-mdm trk co	55-67	202	2	404
Trans mdm trk co (cgo)	55-18	183	4	732
Trans mdm trk co (petrl)	55-18	384	6	2,304
Trans hv trk co	55-28	155	1	155
HHD, trans tml bn	55-116	58	2	116
Trans TS co	55-117	329	7	2,303
Trans tml trf co	55-118	266	2	532
Trans mdm bt co	55-128	181	1	181
Trans mdm amph co	55-139	171	1	171
Trans lighterage maint co, DS	55-158	175	1	175
Watercraft maint tms	55-500		Various ^a	110
HHC, trans ry bn	55-226	133	1	133
Trans ry engr co, trans ry bn	55-227	236	1	236
Trans ry equip maint co, trans ry bn	55-228	116	1	116
Trans tn op co, trans ry bn	55-229	218	1	218
HHC, avn bn	1-256	77	2	154
Avn svc spt co	1-407	165	1	165
Avn mdm hel co	1-258	239	3	717
Avn hv hel co	1-259	129	1	129
				11,425
<i>Engineer:^b</i>				
HHC, engr const bde	5-111	132	1	132
HHC, engr const gp	5-112	94	2	188
HHC, engr const bn	5-116	125	6	750
Engr topo bn, army	5-305	368	1	368
Engr const spt co	5-114	166	2	332
Engr equip and maint co, engr const bn	5-117	189	6	1,134
Engr const co, engr const bn	5-118	207	18	3,726
Engr dptrk co	5-124	114	2	228
Engr pl const spt co	5-177	187	1	187

<i>Unit</i>	<i>TOE</i>	<i>Strength</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Total</i>
Tm GA, forestry plat	5-520	44	2	88
Tm HA, diving	5-530	9	1	9
Engr co, port const	5-129	239	1	239
				<u>7,399^c</u>
Total COSCOM				49,089

^a Number and types of teams (tug, barge, crane, amphibian, boat) determined by actual environment and operating methods.

^b Not part of COSCOM. Normally attached to the corps combat engr bde as augmentation for combat spt and base development projects.

^c Not included in total COSCOM.

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