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FIELD MANUAL

THE FIELD ARMY SUPPORT COMMAND

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THE FIELD ARMY SUPPORT COMMAND

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* This manual supersedes FM 54-3, 27 December 1968.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1-1. Purpose

This manual provides guidance on the organization and operation of a field army support command (FASCOM). It provides information related to combat service support at the higher echelons within a field army. Related field manuals provide more detailed information on specific operations and systems and on organizations at lower echelons. Appendix A contains a list of publications that are cross-referenced at appropriate places throughout the manual.

1-2. Scope

a. This manual describes the FASCOM headquarters; units employed with the headquarters; responsibilities of the headquarters; and relationships between field army headquarters, FASCOM headquarters, and major subordinate headquarters. This manual also describes the major subordinate organizations within the FASCOM and the systems or methods through which they provide combat service support to the field army. In some instances, the organizational doctrine contained herein has not been fully implemented in tables of organization and equipment (TOE). A transition period will be required to incorporate the following major organizational changes into appropriate TOE's:

(1) The establishment of the materiel management center (MMC) at the FASCOM and support brigade level. The MMC consolidates the functions of the maintenance management center and the inventory control center or stock control center and, at the same time, eliminates their functions as appropriate.

(2) The establishment of the assistant chief of staff (ACofS), materiel. The ACofS, materiel, consolidates the functions of the ACofS, maintenance, and the ACofS, supply, and, at the same time, eliminates their functions as appropriate.

(3) The establishment of a logistic readiness office reporting directly to the command group at

the FASCOM and support brigade on the logistic readiness of the command and the force supported.

b. This manual applies to—

(1) General war, to include a consideration of the employment of and defense against chemical and nuclear weapons and defense against biological agents and weapons.

(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 systems (ADPS) 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 ADPS require a transition period during which current methods will be replaced as equipment becomes available.

1-3. Recommended Changes

Users of this manual are encouraged to submit recommendations to improve its clarity or accuracy. They should key comments to the specific page, paragraph, and line of the text in which they recommend change. Users should provide reasons for each comment to insure understanding and permit complete evaluation. Users should prepare comments on DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications) and forward direct to the Commanding General, US Army Combat Developments Command Concepts and Force Design Group, Alexandria, Virginia 22314. 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, US Army Combat Developments Command, Fort Belvoir, Virginia 22060, to facilitate review and followup.

1-4. Basic Characteristics of the Field Army

The field army, the largest combat organization capable of sustained administrative and tactical operations, directs the combat operations of its assigned forces and provides them with combat support and combat service support.

a. Composition. The field army consists of a headquarters; a FASCOM, to which nondivisional combat service support troops are assigned; and a variable number of corps, divisions, and other combat and combat support troops. For planning and as used in this manual, a typical field army consists of two corps of four divisions each, with a provision for expanding it to three corps of four divisions each. For detailed discussion of organization, see FM 100-15.

b. Responsibility. The field army may operate under an army group commander, a joint force commander, or the theater army commander. Depending on the organization within the theater, a field army commander is responsible to one of the commanders above for both the tactical and the administrative operations of the field army. The field army commander is responsible for providing combat service support to US Army forces and, in accordance with agreements and as directed, to other US and allied forces and civilians in the field army area. The field army commander and major subordinate commanders have territorial responsibility, to include planning, coordinating, and executing rear area protection (RAP) activities.

c. Staff. The field army staff includes ACofS, G1, personnel; G2, intelligence; G3, operations; G4, logistics; G5, civil-military operations (CMO); and comptroller, when authorized. The field army special staff may include the field artillery officer, chaplain, information officer, inspector general, provost marshal, air defense artillery officer, engineer officer, adjutant general, staff judge advocate, surgeon, and communications-electronics (C-E) staff officer. These officers have staff responsibility for activities in their areas of interest throughout the field army. In connection with combat service support operations, they help the field army commander to develop plans and policies, to maintain liaison with the FASCOM staff to insure that approved courses of action are being followed, and to make recommendations to the field army commander concerning necessary changes. Their relationship with the FASCOM staff concerning combat service support opera-

tions is essentially the same as their relationship with the corps staffs concerning tactical operations.

1-5. Basic Characteristics of the FASCOM

a. Organization. The FASCOM is designed to support a field army composed of a headquarters, a variable number of combat and combat support nondivisional units, and a variable number of corps and divisions. The FASCOM shown in figure 1-1 is organized to support a field army that includes two corps of four divisions each. The organization can be structured easily to support a larger field army by adding more combat service support organizations. These organizations are formed by using TOE company- or detachment-size elements, including headquarters, as building blocks. They are based on quantitative workloads, which are expressed as—

- (1) Strengths to be supported.
- (2) Equipment to be maintained.
- (3) Tons to be handled or moved.
- (4) Traffic to be controlled.
- (5) Civilian populations and resources to be considered.
- (6) Personnel and units to be moved.

b. Functions.

(1) Functions that FASCOM may perform include—

- (a) Administration.
- (b) Civil-military operations.
- (c) Legal services.
- (d) Materiel management.
- (e) Health services.
- (f) Military police services.
- (g) Transportation services.
- (h) Personnel services.
- (i) Field services.
- (j) Comptroller services.

(2) Combat service support functions that FASCOM does not perform include—

(a) Engineer services (construction, real property maintenance activities (RPMA), water supply, and map supply). As an exception to normal policy, appropriate theater army support command (TASCOM) construction units may be attached to the engineer brigade for large-scale construction support on a mission-type basis. For additional details, see paragraphs 5-1 and 5-2.

(b) Communications security (COMSEC) logistic support. COMSEC logistic support units, assigned to United States Army Strategic Com-

munications Command (USASTRATCOM),¹ provide COMSEC logistic support to the field army on an area basis. For additional details, see paragraphs 5-8 through 5-10 and FM 11-23.

c. *FASCOM Commanding General.* The FASCOM commanding general is a major subordinate commander to the field army commanding general as are the corps commanders. He provides combat service support to all field army elements in support of tactical operations directed by the field army commander. In performing his mission, he relieves the field army commander and staff of detailed planning and operational responsibilities in combat service support and in RAP of the field army service area. Thus, the field army commander and his staff can concentrate on the tactical mission and on long-term planning. The FASCOM commanding general, assisted by his staff, commands and controls his subordinate units in all their activities.

d. *FASCOM Staff.* The FASCOM headquarters staff includes seven ACofS: personnel; comptroller; CMO; security, plans, and operations (SPO); services; materiel management; and movements.

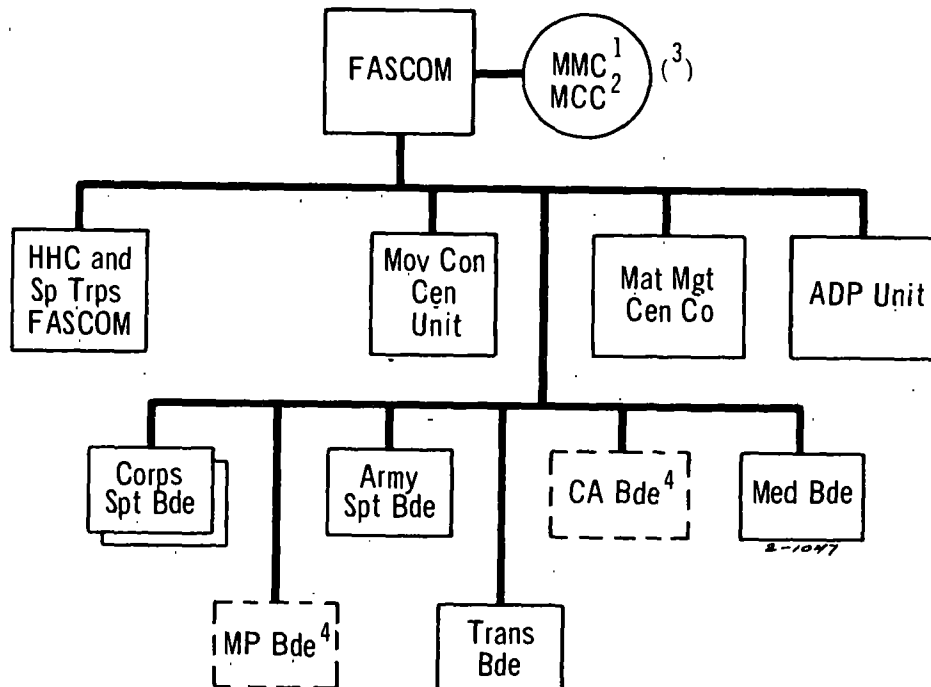
Technically oriented staff personnel are integrated into the general staff sections, as required.

e. *Methods of Providing Support.* FASCOM, the combat engineer brigades, and the signal brigade provide combat service support.

(1) *FASCOM support.* The FASCOM provides combat service support primarily through two types of major subordinate elements: army-wide service organizations and support brigades.

(a) *Army-wide services.* The FASCOM medical and transportation brigades, a military police brigade, and a civil affairs (CA) brigade, when attached, provide army-wide services. These brigades provide health, transportation, military police, and CA services in all corps areas and in the field army service area.

(b) *Support brigades.* The support brigades, major subordinate commands of FASCOM, provide supply, maintenance, and other services, as designated. In a typical field army one support brigade designated a corps support brigade supports each corps, and one support brigade designated the army support brigade is employed in the field army service area. The headquarters ele-



¹ Materiel management center.

² Movement control center.

³ Personnel are provided by the materiel management company and the movement control unit.

⁴ May be assigned to field army and attached to FASCOM.

Figure 1-1. FASCOM in support of a two-corps field army.

ments of all support brigades are identical, but the numbers and the types of subordinate units vary depending on the area of employment and support requirements. The corps support brigade provides maintenance, supply, field services, transportation, and personnel and administration services to all supported elements in the corps area and ammunition service throughout the field army area on the basis of a corps slice. The army support brigade provides maintenance, supply, field services, and personnel and administration support to all supported elements in the field army service area and backup supply and maintenance to the corps support brigades.

(2) *Engineer and signal support.* The engineer and signal brigades, directly subordinate to the field army headquarters, provide army-wide engineer and signal services, except COMSEC.

(3) *Military police support.* The military police brigade subordinate to either the field army headquarters or FASCOM headquarters provides army-wide services such as enemy prisoners of war, civilian internees/detainees, and confinement of military prisoners.

1-6. Rear Area Protection

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.

(1) RAP includes the separate and specific actions of rear area security and area damage control.

(2) RAP potential pertains to those elements of combat support and combat service support units designated to perform a secondary mission of RAP.

b. The rear area of the field army (field army service area) is that portion of the field army area between the corps rear boundary and the field army rear boundary. The FASCOM commander is responsible for RAP activities within the field army service area. The corps commander has responsibility for the corps area.

c. The army support brigade and its support groups are the permanently assigned FASCOM elements having RAP responsibilities for the field army service area. Each support group in the

army support brigade has a support center, rear area operations (RAOC), that—

(1) Identifies RAP forces, plans their employment, and controls them when activated.

(2) Collects, collates, and disseminates information pertaining to operations in the service area.

d. The support group RAOC's function under the staff supervision of the support group SPO officer. Overall staff supervision for RAP activities in the field army service area is exercised by the army support brigade ACofS, SPO.

e. FM 31-85 provides additional details on the RAP concept, organization, and operations.

1-7. Base Defense

Base defense, which employs many of the RAP techniques and procedures, consists of local military measures required to nullify or reduce the effectiveness of enemy attacks on, or sabotage of, a base. FM 31-81 and JCS Pub 2 contain further information on base defense operations.

1-8. Impact of Hostile Use of Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical Weapons

a. *General.* The combat service support system described herein is designed to operate under the threat of, or actual use of, nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons. The system represents a combination of dispersed units, dispersed stocks, and responsive command structures. Large combat service support installations become prime targets for nuclear attack. The relatively large numbers of personnel needed to operate such installations may also constitute targets for biological or chemical attack. Careful planning keeps the size of combat service support installations to the minimum necessary to permit mission accomplishment. Such planning also includes measures to provide the flexibility necessary to support the tactical forces under any type of attack. FM 100-10 contains detailed information pertaining to the impact of enemy nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons on the combat service support system.

b. *Flexibility.* To provide effective support under the conditions imposed by enemy nuclear, biological, and chemical capabilities, combat service support organizations and systems must be flexible. The flexibility depends on adequate communications and on adequate numbers of properly located and dispersed installations. Emphasis is on maintaining the flow of supplies rather than on

stockpiling supplies. Essential stocks, however, are maintained near anticipated points of consumption to permit continued operation when normal supply channels are interrupted.

c. Alternate Channels and Facilities. Combat service support plans must provide for alternate channels and resources for each type of support. Dispersal of support means (units, equipment, facilities, installations) of any one particular type will minimize destruction of the capability by one attack. Support means should be dispersed and duplicated to the degree that enemy capabilities indicate and the mission permits.

d. Specific Effects on Support Functions. In addition to immediate casualties and other damage, enemy use of nuclear, biological, or chemical weapons produces specific and far-reaching effects on combat service support functions. Moreover, the threat of use of such weapons requires provision of appropriate countermeasures in all planning.

(1) *Supply.* Reducing the vulnerability of supply operations requires dispersion (both in transit and in storage), protective packaging, cover, and rapid relocation. Supplies exposed to contamination are monitored and decontaminated as necessary before use or issue. Class I supplies and water suspected of any form of contamination require special attention.

(2) *Maintenance.* Frequent movement of maintenance units and facilities may be required. However, movement reduces the time available for maintenance and requires the evacuation of more maintenance work to the rear. When contaminated or suspectedly contaminated equipment requires maintenance, the maintenance unit inspects and decontaminates it before undertaking its repair. Using units are responsible for monitoring

and decontaminating their equipment to the extent practicable before turning the items in for maintenance.

(3) *Medical support.* Large, unanticipated increases in casualties may result from nuclear, biological, or chemical attack and cause great disparities between medical resources and the medical workload. Under such circumstances, medical elements require patient evacuation assistance from other organizations. Care and treatment of patients may be limited to life-saving procedures.

(4) *Construction.* Protective features are needed in communications facilities headquarters and other critically important installations. Many facilities may be damaged and contaminated. In such instances, construction of new facilities may be easier and less time consuming than the decontamination and rehabilitation of damaged facilities.

(5) *Transportation.* Establishment of alternate routes for supplies and for other essential traffic is of great importance. Detours and rerouting, however, may increase mileages and time length of motor transport elements. The available motor transport capability, therefore, may be reduced. Routes and use of the highway net are controlled by FASCOM or corps support brigade highway traffic headquarters.

(6) *Discipline, law and order.* Enemy employment of nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons increases problems of traffic control, evacuation of personnel (patients, civilians, enemy prisoners of war, civilian internees/detainees), refugee control, and security of critical installations. Contamination of areas, facilities, and traffic routes results in confusion and decreased control. It also imposes heavy demands for sealing off areas and routes and collecting military personnel for return to their units.



CHAPTER 2

FIELD ARMY SUPPORT COMMAND HEADQUARTERS

Section I. GENERAL

2-1. Mission and Functions

a. Mission. Field army support command (FASCOM) headquarters—

(1) Commands, controls, and supervises all assigned and attached units.

(2) Plans and directs the provision of combat service support (less engineer, communications security (COMSEC) and signal services) through its functional control centers and subordinate operating commands, to Army forces in the field army and to other forces, as designated.

(3) Plans, coordinates, and supervises physical security and rear area protection (RAP) activities within the field army service area.

(4) Provides staff advice and planning assistance to the field army commander and staff on combat service support activities.

b. Capabilities. FASCOM headquarters—

(1) Provides command, control, administration, and supervision for assigned and attached units.

(2) Develops overall plans and policies for combat service support to field army forces and other forces, as designated.

(3) Determines combat service support requirements for the forces supported and recommends priorities and allocations to field army headquarters.

(4) Coordinates and exercises management control over combat service support activities of its subordinate commands.

(5) Develops and provides policies, guidance, priorities, and allocations to subordinate commands.

(6) Plans, coordinates, and supervises physical security and RAP activities within the field army service area.

(7) Coordinates combat service support activities with the theater army support command (TASCOM).

(8) Advises the field army commander and his staff on matters falling within the FASCOM areas of responsibility.

2-2. Size and Location

A typical FASCOM as depicted in figure 1-1 includes approximately 74,000 persons plus the installations, equipment, and facilities needed to provide combat service support to a typical eight-division field army. The FASCOM headquarters includes approximately 420 persons plus the vehicles, other equipment, and facilities needed to enable the commander and his staff to perform their functions in controlling and directing operations of the command.

a. Field army headquarters and the FASCOM headquarters, together with its functional control centers, are normally located in the field army service area. A close relationship exists between field army headquarters and FASCOM headquarters. Therefore, FASCOM headquarters (or appropriate elements thereof) should be within reasonable surface travel distance of field army headquarters.

b. The number of major headquarters in the field army service area demands the proper use of dispersion, cover, and concealment. The factors to be balanced are successful mission accomplishment and the risk that is acceptable in view of enemy capabilities.

2-3. Command Relationships

a. With Field Army. The FASCOM is a major subordinate command of the field army. The field army headquarters makes broad, long-range plans for the combat service support of anticipated tactical operations and issues mission-type orders to the FASCOM. The FASCOM develops detailed plans, policies, and directives for combat service support in conformance with field army policies,

directives, and guidance. The FASCOM executes assigned missions.

b. With Corps. The FASCOM is on the same command level as a corps. The corps headquarters does not provide combat service support to units in the corps area to divisions. The FASCOM provides support through its army-wide service organizations and the corps support brigade. It assists the corps in RAP activities.

c. With Supported Divisions and Nondivisional Units. The FASCOM provides general support (GS) to divisions and direct support (DS) and GS to nondivisional units. It also provides "backup" DS to divisions, separate brigades, and other non-divisional units when required.

d. With Field Army Engineer and Signal Services. FASCOM construction and communication requirements are referred to field army. Field army priorities established for these services are the bases for mission-type orders that engineer and signal units will execute in support of FASCOM.

e. With Elements of the TASCOT. The FASCOM maintains a close working relationship with elements of the TASCOT within field army policies. Control centers of FASCOM headquarters place requirements directly on their counterpart centers in the TASCOT. Coordination of interzonal movements of replacements, units, and supplies requires placement of liaison personnel from the TASCOT at critical control points within the field army.

f. With the US Army Security Agency Group. The US Army Security Agency (USASA) group support of FASCOM operations is provided as arranged by field army headquarters. These arrangements may include support of FASCOM communications security, civil-military operations (CMO), stability, and/or RAP operations.

g. With Other Services, Other National Forces, Host Nations, and Host Nation Military Organizations. Within field army policies, the FASCOM establishes and maintains necessary working relationships with other Services, national forces, and civilian authorities in the field army area. In accordance with inter-Service and international agreements and field army policies and plans, the FASCOM provides combat service support to these agencies or calls on them for resources.

h. With Subordinate Commands. Formal relations with subordinate commands are through command channels. The staff maintains informal liaison directly with the coordinating staffs of subordinate command on technical matters.

i. With Functional Control Centers. The FASCOM assistant chiefs of staff (ACofS); materiel and movements, supervise the FASCOM materiel management centers (MMC) and movement control centers (MCC) respectively. There are not direct relationships between the FASCOM coordinating staff and the functional control centers of higher or lower echelons.

Section II. OPERATIONAL CONCEPTS

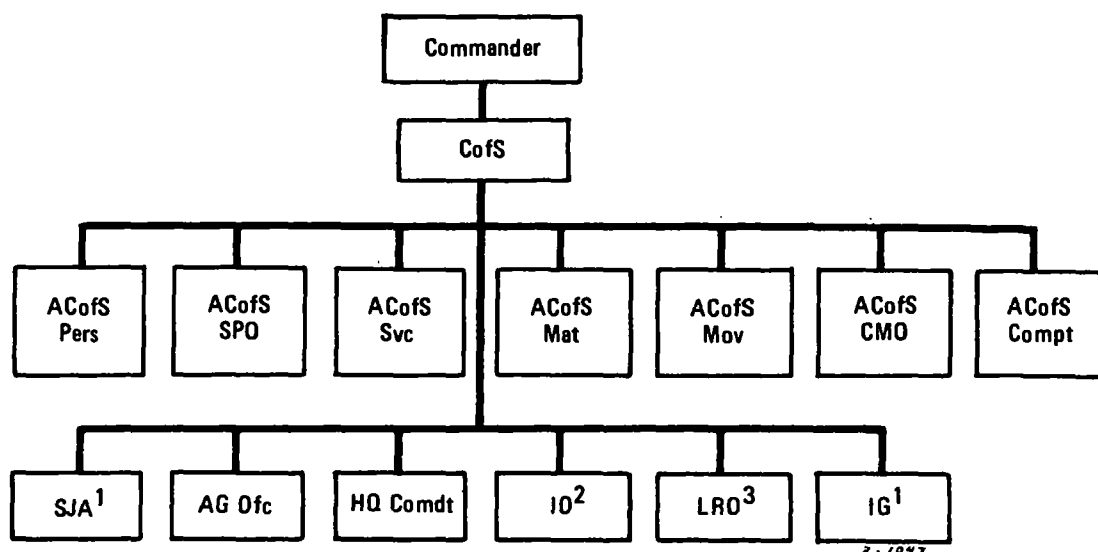
2-4. General

TOE 54-12 provides the organization for the FASCOM headquarters (fig 2-1). This headquarters has a coordinating staff and a small special staff, which includes the staff judge advocate (SJA), inspector general (IG), information officer (IO), the adjutant general's (AG) office, logistics readiness officer (LRO), and the headquarters commandant (para 2-13). The staff officers advise the FASCOM commander in their specialized fields, make recommendations based on their detailed knowledge of these fields, and provide staff advice to subordinate units. Orders and direct instructions for subordinate units of the command are issued by authority of the commander. The staff includes the chief of staff (CofS), who is also the FASCOM deputy com-

mander, and seven coordinating staff officers or ACofS's. The chief of staff performs the functions described in FM 101-5. Subsequent paragraphs describe the duties of the ACofS's.

2-5. Operations

FASCOM headquarters performs the normal staff functions of a higher headquarters, such as development and provision of policies, planning guidance, priorities, and allocations to its subordinate commands, and reviews the plans of its subordinates. FASCOM headquarters also develops army-wide plans for combat service support to include estimates and analyses. It also computes overall combat service support requirements for the field army; manages the field army reserve stocks; coordinates movements and throughput dis-



¹Also a member of the commander's personal staff.

²Direct access to the commander as a personal staff officer, as required.

³Logistic readiness officer reports directly to command group.

Figure 2-1. Typical staff, FASCOM headquarters.

tribution with elements of the TASCOT; develops and manages the maintenance support plan; balances resources; and coordinates personnel records, management, and pay activities of FASCOM and support nondivisional units. FASCOM headquarters accomplishes much of its centralized control, evaluation, and management through its two functional control centers: materiel management and movement. Chapter 3 contains a further discussion of these control centers.

2-6. ACofS, Personnel

a. The ACofS, personnel assists the commander and staff by exercising his responsibilities in the administration and management of individuals under US military control. He advises other staff officers and assists them in handling personnel problems in their particular functional areas. Functional areas summarized below are described in more detail in FM 101-5.

b. The ACofS, personnel—

(1) Collects, prepares, and presents command strength status of personnel in the command.

(2) Maintains continuous personnel loss estimates and obtains summarized personnel information for FASCOM headquarters' use in preparing support plans. He recommends individual replacement allocations and priorities for FASCOM units.

(3) Determines the availability of unit replacements, requisitions units (in coordination with the ACofS, security, plans, and operations (SPO)), and handles administrative processing.

(4) Develops personnel plans, programs, and policies, including procurement, classification, reclassification, assignment, transfer, rotation, appointment, promotion, demotion, separation, discharge, elimination, and retirement of personnel.

(5) Collects, protects, processes, evacuates, treats, utilizes, disciplines, educates, and repatriates prisoners of war and civilian internees.

(6) Procures, administers, and utilizes civilian personnel (in coordination with the ACofS, CMO).

(7) Evaluates the use of available manpower and develops policies and standards.

(8) Provides leave, rest, and recreational facilities; character guidance; religious activities; special services; savings programs; housing; voting; and postal, legal, welfare, and exchange services.

(9) Supervises graves registration activities for FASCOM units to include cemeteries, evacuation, personal effects, and ceremonies (in coordination with the ACofS, services).

(10) Coordinates the provision of health services.

(11) Supervises the maintenance of disci-

pline, law and order to include troop conduct and appearance and control and disposition of stragglers.

(12) Provides headquarters management by supervising movement, internal arrangement, organization, security, and operation of the headquarters to include allocation of shelter for headquarters troops and staffs.

(13) Establishes policies and criteria for management and operation of the personnel services centers of subordinate commands.

(14) Develops and makes recommendations for the troop basis and modifications to tables of organization and equipment (TOE) pertaining to units over which he exercises staff supervision.

(15) Coordinates the activities of the staff military police officer, staff chaplain, and medical staff officer.

(16) Coordinates and consolidates military and civilian labor requirements of the command and develops policies governing the use of auxiliary manpower (labor). (Coordination with the ACofS, CMO, for indigenous manpower.)

(17) Provides a liaison capability for individual personnel actions for members assigned to FASCOM headquarters.

2-7. ACofS, Comptroller

a. The ACofS, comptroller, assists the commander and staff by exercising his responsibilities as the command's principal staff officer in matters pertaining to acquisition and utilization of resources and the overall management of the command. Functional areas summarized below are described in more detail in FM 101-5 and FM 14-3.

b. The ACofS, comptroller—

(1) Obtains, administratively controls, and accounts for the funds with which the command's resources are acquired.

(2) Assists in the overall management of men, money, and materiel resources and facilities of the command.

(3) Performs reviews and analyzes systems, procedures, performance and nontactical organizational structures for the purpose of effecting management improvements.

(4) Collects and processes management information for use in the decisionmaking process within the command.

(5) Serves as the management consultant of the command.

(6) Exercises staff supervision over the finance support network and related accounting functions of the command, resolves technical

finance matters, and develops plans, policies, and programs for coordinated finance activities.

(7) Develops and makes recommendations for the troop basis and modifications to TOE's for units over which he exercises staff supervision.

2-8. ACofS, Civil-Military Operations

The ACofS, CMO—

a. Serves as the principal staff assistant to the commander in matters pertaining to the civil population and its government, economy, and institutions in the FASCOM area of operations.

b. Supervises relationships between civil and military authority and insures that they are in consonance with treaties, agreements, customary international law, US policy, and guidance received from higher headquarters.

c. Coordinates CMO matters with other staff sections and civil affairs (CA) units whose activities are of interest to the FASCOM.

d. Provides for continual analysis of economic conditions in the area of operations and institutes needed controls to prevent interference with military objectives.

e. Advises the commander, staff, and other commands on the status and activities of civilian organizations and population groups in the area and determines the impact of military operations on the political, economic, and sociological functions of the area.

f. Negotiates and coordinates with agencies, individuals, and organizations of the indigenous government and US and allied agencies in joint or parallel functions.

g. Develops and prepares planning guidance and policies for the implementation and coordination of CA activities within the FASCOM area of operations.

h. Determines the availability and location of labor and materiel resources for the military forces.

i. Maintains staff supervision over the CA brigade elements attached to the FASCOM.

j. Establishes procedures for the control and care of refugees, evacuees, and displaced persons.

2-9. ACofS, Security, Plans, and Operations

The ACofS, SPO—

a. Prepares policies, plans, and programs pertaining to command organizations, operations, and functions.

b. Develops and maintains the troop basis and coordinates and recommends TOE changes.

c. Develops and coordinates command operations and administrative/logistics orders and plans.

d. Develops policies, programs, and plans for the training of the command and evaluates them.

e. Coordinates displacements of subordinate commands and location of facilities.

f. Develops plans and policies for intelligence/counterintelligence information, counterespionage, countersubversion, and countersabotage in coordination with the field army G2 and the field army military intelligence (MI) battalion and disseminates intelligence/counterintelligence within the command.

g. Develops policies and plans for RAP and physical security of the army service area, coordinates and supervises these activities, and forwards requirements for tactical support to field army headquarters. He monitors (through the corps support brigade) those activities in the corps rear area that affect combat service support operations.

h. Develops and makes recommendations for decontamination operations, to include the establishment of field decontamination stations, and provides chemical, biological, and radiological (CBR) advice as outlined in FM 3-1.

i. Develops policies and plans for evaluating, presenting, and making recommendations for improvement of unit readiness of the command and maintaining cognizance thereof.

j. Prepares communication policies, plans, and requirements for the command to include COMSEC/electronic counter-countermeasures (ECCM) training.

k. Coordinates the collection and distribution of weather data.

l. Has staff responsibility for preparation of electronic warfare (EW) plans and annexes.

m. Has staff responsibility for policies, procedures, and priorities for explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) services.

n. Determines manpower requirements and prepares appropriate TOE tables of distribution and allowances (TDA) documentation in accordance with the army authorization documentation system (TAADS).

2-10. ACofS, Services

The ACofS, services—

a. Prepares policies, plans, and programs and coordinates and supervises decontamination services, post exchange, graves registration service, food service, repairs and utilities, laundry, bath, clothing exchange, renovation, and applicable engineer services.

b. Develops the services portion of the command administrative/logistics orders and plans.

c. Develops and makes recommendations for the troop basis and modifications to TOE of service units.

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

e. Develops and coordinates requirements for real estate and field installations for the command and prepares recommendations for their allocation and use.

f. Recommends numbers and locations of army cemeteries, provides policies and procedures on evacuation of remains and personal effects, and develops policies governing hasty burials, for the field army.

g. Develops policies and plans for provision and location of laundry and bath facilities, frequency of usage, and criteria for establishment of clothing exchange operations.

h. Develops policies and plans for post exchange operations including locations, area coverage, and scope of operations. He makes recommendations pertaining to criteria and procedures for gratuitous issues as appropriate.

i. Coordinates engineering service requirements for FASCOM with field army headquarters G4.

j. Provides CBR advice as outlined in FM 3-1.

2-11. ACofS, Materiel

The ACofS, materiel—

a. Develops policies, plans, and programs and coordinates and supervises supply and maintenance activities including salvage and property disposal.

b. Develops the supply and maintenance portions of the command administrative/logistics order.

c. Supervises the MMC and establishes policies and criteria for management and operation of the MMC of subordinate commands.

d. Establishes supply levels based on directives of higher headquarters and prescribes maintenance standards for inspection of materiel.

e. Recommends allocations and criteria for controlled items in accordance with priorities.

f. Determines supply requirements, less medical, for the field army.

g. Balances supplies among support brigades in consonance with requirements of the tactical situation.

h. Develops policies, plans, and procedures for balancing maintenance resources, as required, and for providing technical assistance and information to maintenance units.

i. Coordinates and supervises command procurement to insure compliance with policies of higher headquarters.

j. Develops policies, plans, and criteria for the operation of scheduled supply or automatic supply, as appropriate, and supervises this operation.

k. Coordinates throughput distribution policies and criteria with the ACofS, movements, FASCOM headquarters, and with appropriate coordinating staff sections of TASCOT headquarters.

l. Reviews current and projected supply requirements and maintenance resources to determine what portion of supply requirements can be met through repair and return to stock of reparable assets; establishes maintenance priorities and programs for repair of materiel; and coordinates supply plans to insure the timely availability of repair parts, components, and assemblies for scheduled maintenance programs.

m. Reviews supply activities on the basis of summary management reports (computer print-outs) to evaluate efficiency of supply functions and to insure that supply policies, plans, and programs are effective.

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

o. Reviews summaries of equipment improvement recommendations and develops recommenda-

tions, policies, and plans to insure corrective action.

p. Develops policies and guidance for the establishment of uniform procedures for the collection, analysis, reporting, and presentation of materiel management information and for the purposes of The Army Maintenance Management System (TAMMS).

q. Reviews and recommends approval of supply procedures (requisition, issue, storage, and accounting, less medical) and modifications thereto.

r. Develops policies and plans for the collection and evacuation of materiel to include evacuation instructions and condition standards.

s. Develops and promulgates criteria and processing procedures for emergency requisitions.

t. Reviews and approves proposed stockage lists and policies for subordinate commands.

u. Develops and promulgates criteria for determining requirements and consumption factors, analysis of demand data, and development of stockage lists, less medical.

v. Develops and makes recommendations for the troop basis and modifications to TOE's pertaining to supply and maintenance units.

w. Provides CBR advice as outlined in FM 3-1.

2-12. ACofS, Movements

The ACofS, movements—

a. Develops and coordinates plans, policies, and programs for movement control, mode, and transportation terminal operations.

b. Develops the transportation portion of the command orders and plans.

c. Directs and supervises the MCC attached to FASCOM headquarters and establishes policies and criteria for management and operation of the MCC's of subordinate commands.

d. Develops and makes recommendations for the troop basis and modifications to TOE pertaining to transportation organizations.

e. Recommends movements priorities and allocations of transportation modes.

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 and coordinates and supervises their execution. He reviews the traffic circulation plan and traffic control plan and recommends priorities for use of time and space on the controlled road network.

g. Establishes policies and criteria for development of the movements control plan and program and coordinates throughput policies with the ACofS, movements, TASCOM headquarters.

h. Develops requirements for transport and terminal transfer operations.

i. Coordinates with the staff elements of

TASCOM headquarters and support brigades regarding policy for the employment of transportation, establishment of interrelated movement procedures, and coordination of movement plans in support of future operations.

j. Coordinates with the designated staff surgeon on matters pertaining to transportation requirements for patient regulating and evacuation when Army Medical Department (AMEDD) resources are insufficient.

k. Coordinates with the ACofS, services, on matters pertaining to requirements for construction, improvement, or maintenance of transportation facilities.

Section III. OTHER STAFF ELEMENTS

2-13. Special Staff

The special staff of the FASCOM commander includes an information officer (IO), inspector general (IG), staff judge advocate (SJA), logistic readiness officer (LRO), adjutant general (AG), and a headquarters commandant. The functions of the FASCOM special staff are summarized below.

a. The IO advises the commander on all aspects of command information and public information. He disseminates command information to appropriate information media; conducts a continuing public relations program to maintain understanding, good will, and support; and prepares the public information and command information portions of operation plans and orders.

b. The IG advises the commander on matters pertaining to the performance of mission; the state of discipline, efficiency, and economy; and other matters as the commander directs. He conducts inspections and investigations and recommends remedial action to correct deficiencies noted; receives, investigates, and reports on allegations, complaints, and grievances of individuals and agencies within the command; and advises the commander concerning the releasability of information from IG reports of inspection or investigation.

c. The SJA, as a personal staff officer of the commander and also as a special staff officer, provides legal advice to the commander, staff, and subordinate commanders. His detailed responsibilities are reflected in FM 101-5. The FASCOM SJA communicates directly with the SJA of superior and subordinate headquarters and exercises operational control of judge advocate general

service organization (JAGSO) (TPE 27-500) teams when attached to FASCOM headquarters. The SJA develops and makes recommendations for the troop basis of JAGSO teams necessary to provide support for FASCOM troops.

d. The LRO collects, analyzes, and provides readiness data to the commander. He inspects and, where practicable, advises and assists subordinate elements. Technical commodity-oriented inspection personnel from other staff elements are used, as required. Reporting directly to the FASCOM chief of staff, the LRO serves as a focal point for logistic readiness within the command and his functions include—

(1) Recommending policies, procedures, and corrective action to maintain a high state of readiness within the FASCOM.

(2) Reviewing and analyzing logistic readiness reports for accuracy and readiness indicators.

(3) Conducting inspections of materiel in the hands of troops to determine condition of materiel.

(4) Insuring that adequate emphasis is given to preventive maintenance.

(5) Coordinating logistic readiness matters with the general and special staffs, particularly with the ACofS, materiel.

e. The AG office is assigned operational and technical supervision responsibilities for certain administrative and personnel services within the headquarters. The functions of the AG include—

(1) Provision of internal administrative services to the headquarters, including distribution center, reproduction facilities, central classi-

fied 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.

f. Headquarters commandant and special troops.

(1) The headquarters commandant performs the usual staff functions as outlined in FM 101-5 and commands special troops.

(2) The headquarters company provides the command element for enlisted personnel of the headquarters and unit-level support of headquarters, to include mess and organizational supply and maintenance of most organic equipment. The company can operate a headquarters mess on a 24-hour basis. The company functions under the operational control of the headquarters commandant. An executive officer and a first sergeant assist him.

(3) Special troops consist of other units or elements. They may be assigned or attached for support of the headquarters (e.g., automatic data processing unit (ADPU), elements of the transportation car company, military police company, signal operations company).

g. Although not members of the special staff, liaison officers are required to perform the following functions:

(1) Maintain continuity in the exchange of information and promote cooperation and coordination of effort by personal contact between FASCOM headquarters and their parent unit.

(2) Represent their own commands and commanders.

(3) Keep themselves informed of their own unit's situation and make this information available to the commander and staff of FASCOM.

(4) Make continuing reports on matters within the scope of their mission, keep appropriate records, and advise the commander of FASCOM on the contents of reports they send back to their own headquarters.

2-14. Automatic Data Processing Center

A single automatic data processing center (ADPC) is assigned the FASCOM headquarters and each support brigade headquarters for the purpose of supporting all appropriate combat service support functions. Each ADPC operates under the staff supervision of the ACofS, comp-

troller. Personnel assigned to the ADPU operate the automatic data processing element (ADPE) and provide service to the various elements of the headquarters. The ADPC is not involved in any respect in the management of the combat service support functions. Basic computer programs that are used by the ADPC are developed in the continental United States (CONUS). The MMC provides guidance to the ADPU on the type and frequency of reports required and instructions and parameters for routine functions and operations. The ADPC then can respond to queries and requests that fall within parameters and instructions provided without involving the MMC in each action.

2-15. Functional Control Centers

a. *General.* The FASCOM has two functional control centers: materiel management and movement control (fig 1-1). Each control center uses the computer capabilities of the ADPU that is assigned to the FASCOM headquarters, and each functions under the supervision of the appropriate coordinating staff sections. These control centers are the "management centers" for their respective functional areas. Control center personnel perform day-to-day planning for operations, implement policies and plans of the coordinating staff, develop and apply operating procedures, make continuing analyses of operations, and recommend necessary corrective action to the appropriate staff element. They also develop pertinent portions of plans and programs, develop requirements, and make management decisions pertaining to daily operations. The centers perform these functions within the parameters of policies, plans, priorities, and allocations that the FASCOM coordinating staff provides. The control centers maintain a close day-to-day relationship with the ADPC. Based on automated reports and data provided by the ADPC, these control centers exercise routine management of day-to-day activities. Matters of a critical or nonroutine nature and those requiring staff guidance or command decisions are referred to the appropriate ACofS section, which operates on a management-by-exception basis.

b. *MMC.* The MMC performs integrated supply and maintenance management, less medical, of all classes of supply and for all maintenance activities for which the FASCOM has jurisdiction and responsibility.

(1) The MMC is staffed by personnel of the

materiel management center company (MMCC) and functions as an extension of the office of the ACofS, materiel, FASCOM. The MMC consists of materiel management divisions, which are aligned with those of the theater army materiel command (MATCOM) MMC and the corps support brigade MMC. These divisions function under the operational control of the ACofS, materiel, and under direct supervision of the deputy ACofS, materiel. The divisions exercise total day-to-day integrated materiel management of assigned commodities.

(2) The MMC contains nine materiel management divisions. Seven of these divisions (aviation, missile, tank-automotive, electronics, weapons, munitions, and mobility equipment) coincide with the seven commodity commands of the CONUS-based Army Materiel Command (AMC). A common materiel division manages common supplies of the Defense Supply Agency (DSA) and General Services Administration (GSA). The ninth division of the MMC is the petroleum division. Each division chief is responsible for integrated management of assigned commodities.

(3) A functional branch breakdown within divisions permits special management of major item supply, maintenance, and repair parts supply. Each repair parts-peculiar supply branch of a division has a repair parts common supply expediter, who insures close coordination with the repair parts common supply branch of the common materiel division. Individuals from the functional branches can be designated as a management team to combine supply, maintenance, and repair parts expertise for intensive management of a designated critical item.

(4) The MMC performs these functions:

- (a) Directs storage and distribution.
- (b) Receives and processes requisitions from supported commands and other designated forces and activities.
- (c) Reviews and analyzes demands and computations of field army requirements for supplies, equipment, and maintenance support.
- (d) Evaluates the workload and capabilities

of supply and maintenance units and cross-level workloads or resources to achieve compatibility and maximum efficiency.

(e) Coordinates materiel maintenance priorities.

(f) Collects, sorts, and analyzes supply and maintenance data.

(g) Provides the ACofS, materiel, and the LRO, FASCOM, information on which to base studies, plans, procedures, directives, policies, estimates and other command actions.

(h) Initiates, within policies and directives of the FASCOM headquarters, actions to fulfill supply and maintenance requirements by requisitioning on the theater army MATCOM, local procurement, and redistributing supplies and maintenance assets.

(i) Approves, within established policies, additions to, or deletions from, stockage lists and adjustments to requisitioning objectives.

(j) Determines effects of new or modified supply and maintenance regulations and directives on the materiel management system.

(k) Coordinates, within policies and directives of the FASCOM headquarters, repair of materiel to support the supply system.

(l) Provides personnel to make up the field army special ammunition logistical element (SALE).

(m) Provides exception data and reports and information on existing or potential problems to the ACofS, materiel, staff for resolution, guidance, or command decision.

(n) Provides guidance to subordinate maintenance units and supported commands on maintenance and evacuation priorities, procedures, and standards.

(o) Performs other materiel management tasks as directed by the ACofS, materiel, FASCOM.

c. MCC. Chapter 3, section V, contains a detailed discussion of the operations and functions of an MCC.



CHAPTER 3

SUPPORT BRIGADES

Section I. GENERAL

3-1. Introduction

This chapter discusses the support brigades in general terms; FM 54-4 and other field manuals referenced throughout this chapter provide a more detailed discussion.

3-2. Types of Support Brigades

The support brigade can be organized as a corps support brigade, an army support brigade, a corps support command (COSCOM) to support a separate or independent corps, a task force support brigade, or a division support brigade.

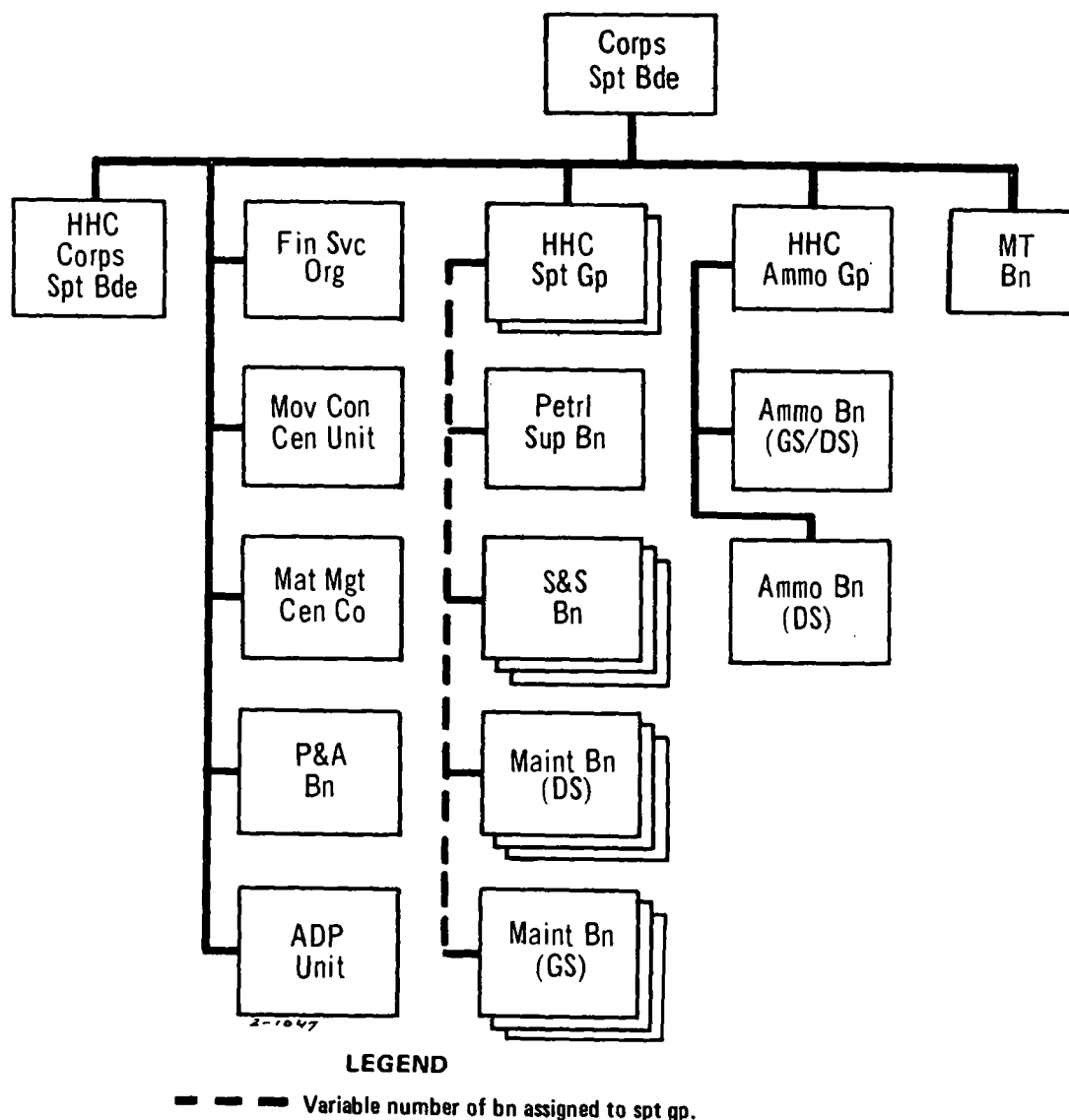


Figure 3-1. Corps support brigade supporting a four-division corps.

a. *Corps Support Brigade.* The corps support brigade must be responsive to the combat service support (CSS) needs of the corps tactical units. It must provide one-stop service to all supported units. The corps support brigade provides general support (GS) supply, maintenance, field services, transportation, personnel services, and finance support to divisions and separate brigades and direct support (DS) and GS to nondivisional units within the corps area. The corps chemical group provides decontamination support for all units in the corps area. Although the corps support brigade is normally assigned to field army support command (FASCOM), coordination is conducted

with the supported corps for all aspects of operations and for space allocation and movements of units within the corps area. Figure 3-1 shows a typical corps support brigade.

b. *Army Support Brigade.* The army support brigade provides DS and GS to all Army units and to units of other Services, as directed, located in or transiting the field army service area. The support provided by the army support brigade differs from that of the corps support brigade in that—

(1) The FASCOM provides transportation and movement control services for the army support brigade area.

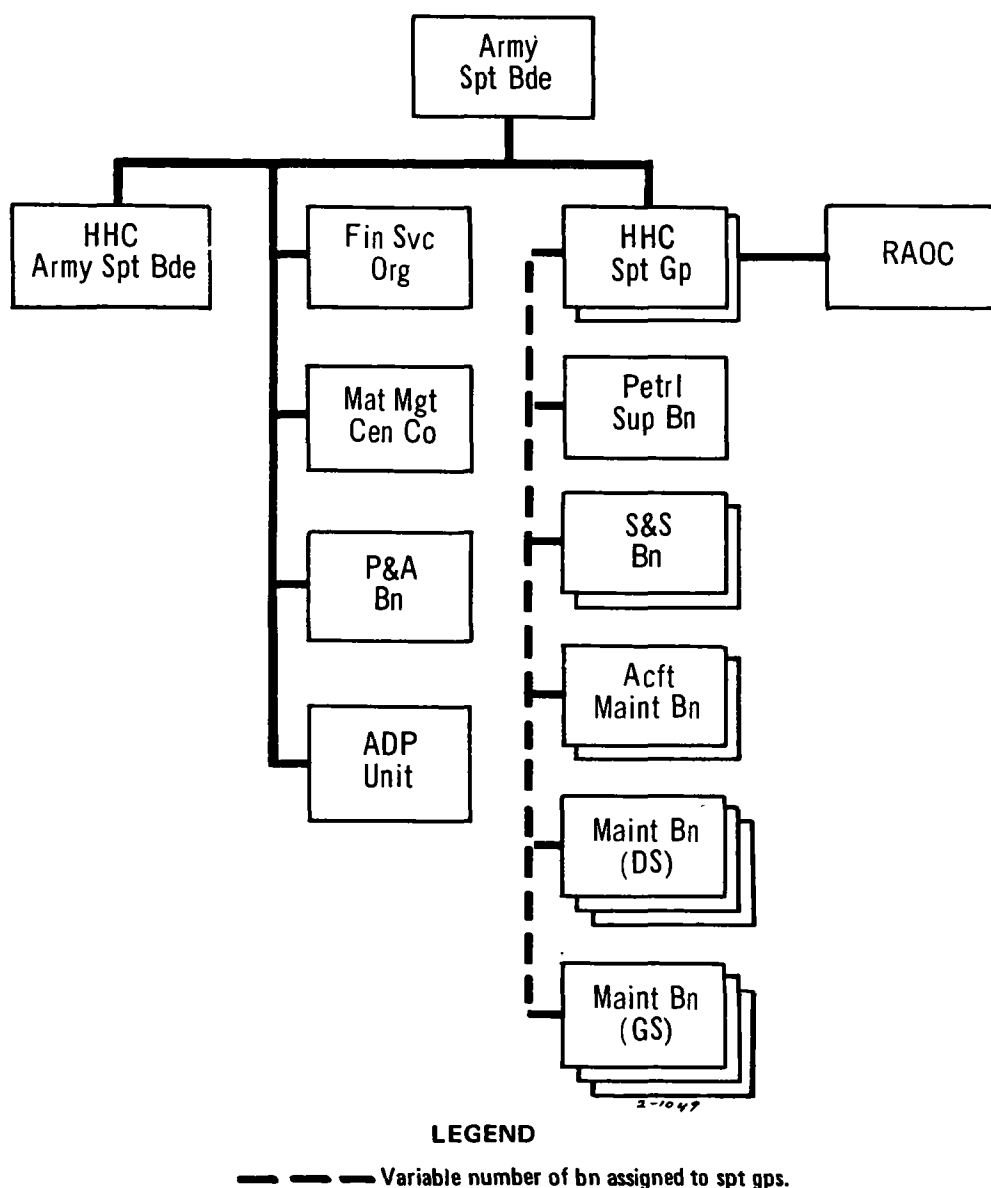


Figure 3-2. Army support brigade supporting an eight-division force.

(2) Corps support brigades provide ammunition services for the corps slices of field army.

(3) The number of GS aircraft maintenance companies in the army support area may be more efficiently utilized by subordinating them to an aircraft maintenance battalion headquarters.

(4) Specialized units added to some support battalions in the field army service area provide backup services to corps support brigades. Figure 3-2 shows a typical army support brigade.

c. Corps Support Command. As a COSCOM the brigade is assigned to a separate or independent corps and performs the functions of a FASCOM. The COSCOM headquarters exercises command, control, and supervision of all CSS units assigned or attached for support of the corps. Operating independently, the corps has the status of a theater army with area responsibility encompassing the theater base. The COSCOM provides CSS to all Army forces in the corps area of operations and to other forces, as designated. The COSCOM is responsible for theater base logistic activities.

d. Task Force Support Brigade. The support brigade is task organized with FASCOM and theater army support command (TASCOM) types of units to support a task force. The brigade's operations and responsibilities are similar to those of a COSCOM. The brigade is assigned to, and receives direction from, the task force commander. Missions in addition to those to support the task force are assigned by the task force commander based on mission-type orders from higher headquarters.

e. Division Support Brigade. The support brigade can be task organized to support a separate or independent division. As with the COSCOM, support of an independent division requires addition of FASCOM and TASCOT types of units to enable the force to perform theater base activities. The division force commander provides direction to the support brigade.

3-3. Organization of Corps and Army Support Brigades

a. Corps Support Brigade. 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 with associated functional control centers (movement and materiel management), an automatic data processing center (ADPC), two support group headquarters, an ammunition group, a personnel and administration battalion, and a 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. Army Support Brigade. Comparison of figures 3-1 and 3-2 illustrates the organized differences between the army support brigade and the corps support brigade.

Section II. SUPPORT BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS (CORPS OR ARMY)

3-4. General

a. Mission and Functions.

(1) *Mission.*

(a) The corps support brigade provides personnel and administration services, DS and GS maintenance, transportation, and supply and field services, including ammunition and petroleum, to its own units, corps units, and other army units in the corps area. The corps support brigade's highway traffic headquarters controls traffic based on priorities established by the corps commander. The corps support brigade provides ammunition support for the corps slice of the field army service area.

(b) The army support brigade provides similar support as does the corps support brigade (less transportation and ammunition service) to

army units located in or transiting the field army service area. Other FASCOM units provide medical, transportation, chemical decontamination services. Military police and civil-military operations (CMO) support may be provided as directed.

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

(a) Plans and directs the provision of specified CSS, 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 rear area protection (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 CSS activities.

(d) Determines CSS requirements for supported forces.

(e) Coordinates and exercises management control of assets.

b. Organization. The organization of support brigade headquarters is similar to that of FASCOM headquarters (fig 2-1). The support brigade headquarters, however, does not have an assistant chief of staff (ACofS), CMO. Therefore, the ACofS, security, plans, and operations (SPO), staff section accomplishes the normal functions of that section.

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 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. There are no direct relationships between the support brigade headquarters coordinating staff and the functional control centers at FASCOM headquarters. Functional control centers at support brigade headquarters maintain direct technical liaison with the functional control centers at FASCOM headquarters.

3-5. Operational Concepts

a. The support brigade is a composite organization that can perform multifunctional tasks to meet specific support requirements. A FASCOM supporting a two-corps field army normally employs one army support brigade and two corps support brigades. Within the FASCOM structure, a support brigade has two support groups and other units to perform the support mission.

b. The general method of operation and the

functions performed are the same for all intensities of conflict. The disposition of the tactical elements determines the disposition of the supporting CSS elements. In high- and mid-intensity conflicts, support elements may be disposed logically in the corps rear area and within the field army service area to take advantage of lines of communications (LOC) and position areas to provide the most responsive support to the force. In low-intensity conflict, where local security against guerrilla or small-unit regular hostile forces' attack is a major consideration, support elements may need to fragment and locate in several tactical unit base camps of divisions and brigades, all satellited on one or more major support bases.

c. The support brigade headquarters performs the normal command and control functions of a higher headquarters, such as development and promulgation of policies, planning guidance, priorities, allocations, and review of plans and operations of subordinate units.

d. The support brigade headquarters develops the overall plans for providing support to a major tactical organization or a field army service area to include estimates, orders, and analyses. It computes requirements for supported forces, manages stocks, coordinates movements and throughput distribution with FASCOM headquarters, or other superior headquarters exercising command and control of the support brigade. The support brigade headquarters also develops and manages the maintenance plan, cross-levels resources, and maintains central control of personnel management records.

e. The army support brigade headquarters has area responsibility for supervision of RAP in the field army service area as an alternate to FASCOM headquarters. The ACofS, SPO section, monitors and coordinates RAP planning of subordinate army support groups and exercises staff supervision of the support groups' RAOC's as directed by FASCOM headquarters. The corps support brigade, COSCOM, task force support brigade, and independent division support brigade perform RAP planning, coordination, and operations as directed by the supported tactical headquarters.

f. The support brigade staff normally performs policy planning and staff supervision, managing directly on a "by exception" basis to include regulated and controlled supply items. The staff maintains direct technical liaison with subordinate

units and with the staffs of the support group headquarters.

g. The support brigade staff exercises direct operational control over the support brigade's functional centers: materiel management, movement (corps support brigade only), and personnel services. The materiel management and movement control centers at support brigade headquarters maintain direct technical liaison with the functional centers at FASCOM headquarters.

(1) The personnel services center is in the personnel and administration battalion.

(2) The materiel management center (MMC) and movement control center (MCC), although separate tables of organization and equipment (TOE) units, are usually attached to support brigade headquarters and function under the direct operational control of the pertinent coordinating staff sections of support brigade headquarters.

h. The support brigade headquarters ADPC provides service to all appropriate CSS functions. The ADPC provides automatic data processing (ADP) services using computer programs based on centrally developed CS₃ functional systems.

Section III. SUPPORT GROUP HEADQUARTERS (CORPS OR ARMY)

3-6. General

a. Mission and Functions.

(1) *Mission.* The support group headquarters exercises command and control of assigned and attached units employed to provide CSS to specified forces.

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

(a) Provides command, staff planning, and control and supervision of the administration and operations of subordinate units, which provide direct and general CSS consisting of supply, maintenance, and field services.

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

(c) Plans for, coordinates, and supervises RAP missions assigned to the headquarters.

(d) Provides technical supervision over

mission functions of subordinate units except for stock control and maintenance management functions that the support brigade exercises.

b. Organization. Figure 3-3 shows the organization of headquarters and headquarters company (HHC), support group.

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

d. Command Relationships.

(1) *With higher commands.* The support groups is under the command of, and receives policy direction, broad guidance and planning, and general supervision from, support brigade headquarters.

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

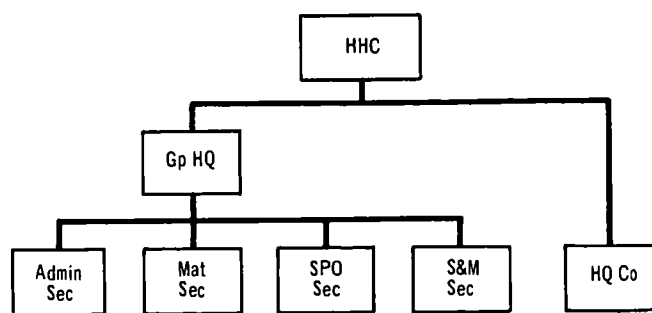


Figure 3-3. HHC, support group, corps and army.

(3) *With subordinate units.* The support group exercises control over subordinate units through command channels. Technical liaison is maintained directly by the staff with subordinate units.

3-7. Operational Concepts

a. Support groups are organized to meet specific support requirements. These groups may be assigned to both corps and army support brigades. When organized as part of a corps support brigade, the group provides GS to divisions and separate brigades and DS and GS to nondivisional units. When part of an army support brigade, the group provides GS and DS to units in the army service area.

b. The group's operations, organization, and capabilities are a composite of the CSS activities assigned to the support battalions. Normally, the types of battalions allocated to the group to accomplish the CSS mission can include petroleum supply battalions, supply and service battalions, ammunition battalions (except army support bri-

gades), maintenance battalions (DS), maintenance battalions (GS), and aircraft maintenance battalions (except in corps support brigades).

c. The support group headquarters—

(1) Exercises command and control over a flexible CSS organization of any combination of battalions and separate companies, providing supply, maintenance, and field service support up to an equivalent of approximately seven battalions or 7,000 men.

(2) Supervises the accomplishment of assigned missions and tasks by its subordinate units within limits established by the support brigade by the "management by exception" method.

(3) Coordinates CSS requirements for internal organizations.

(4) Assigns available operating locations and facilities.

(5) Directs the development of security and damage control plans and coordinates these plans with adjacent and higher headquarters.

d. FM 54-4 discusses the support group headquarters in greater detail.

Section IV. PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT

3-8. General

a. This section discusses personnel and administrative support in general; FM 12-2 and FM 54-4 contain more detailed discussions.

b. Personnel and administrative support, employing automatic data processing equipment (ADPE), is centralized at the support brigade level to provide services on an area basis for corps, field army, and FASCOM troops. The support brigade personnel and administration battalion executes the personnel and administrative policies that the support brigade and either field army or corps commanders establish.

3-9. Organization

The personnel and administration battalion, a flexible organization, is a subordinate unit of a FASCOM or a COSCOM support brigade.

3-10. Command Relationships

a. *With Higher Commands.* Through the personnel and administration battalion and its assigned and attached units, the support brigade provides personnel, morale, and administrative

support to field army, FASCOM, and corps. Elements of the personnel and administration battalion execute the personnel and administrative policies established by these headquarters in the various commanders' names.

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 (excluding separate brigades) assigned or attached to the corps or field army. 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.

3-11. Operational Concepts

a. *The Personnel and Administration Battalion.*

(1) This battalion—

(a) Operates the personnel service center

operated for the ACofS, personnel, support brigade.

(b) Utilizes the ADPC 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 separate brigades).

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

(d) Operates a records library for maintenance of publications and directives created by the headquarters and units supported.

(e) Establishes liaison between all major headquarters being supported to facilitate communication regarding personnel and administrative policy.

(f) Assumes the role of the TASCOT personnel command (PERSCOM) when operating as a part of a COSCOM for independent corps operations.

(2) Elements of the personnel and administration battalion provide finance, postal, special services, and band support to all supported units on an area basis.

(3) The ACofS, personnel, support brigade, exercises staff supervision over the personnel service activities of the personnel and administration battalion.

(4) The ACofS, comptroller, exercises staff supervision over finance units.

(5) The personnel and administration battalion headquarters is responsible for the detailed plans and operations based on support brigade policy and for the execution of personnel and administrative support of the supported area.

b. Personnel Management. 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 support brigade headquarters, to either field army or to corps headquarters, and to subordinate units, as required.

Battalions and separate companies, whether assigned as corps or army support brigade troop units, process personnel management actions such as requests for reclassification in military occupational specialties, reassignment and appointment, and personnel actions such as administrative boards, separations or releases, and recommendations for awards. These actions are sent directly to the personnel service company of the personnel and administration battalion for action. The support brigade personnel service company takes action based on personnel policies that the supported headquarters established.

c. Personnel Replacement. The TASCOT personnel and administration center, 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 control of the replacements until they arrive at their assigned unit. The replacement regulating detachments provide encampment and messing facilities, if required, for unit and individual replacements. The replacement regulating detachments report status of replacements through the personnel service center, support brigade, to the PERSCOM personnel and administration center. Replacement regulating detachments receive personnel returned to duty from medical and military police facilities and request assignment instructions from the personnel and administration center. 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 provides a central repository for the record copy of unclassified publications and records or files created and received by the headquarters and units serviced that have reached a maximum retention date, prior to shipment to CONUS records center or destroyed in accordance with established disposition schedules. Also, it provides information retrieval of Army regulations and directives

that are maintained by the library in random access digital storage and/or microfilms. Units or individuals may request information or copies of documents from the library.

e. Printing and Publications. Printing requirements are accomplished in continental United States (CONUS) because there are no field printing units in a theater of operations. Reproduction of documents in a theater of operations is either by organic unit reproduction equipment or by reproduction equipment available to the support brigade personnel and administration battalion. Department of the Army, Department of Defense, and other Army-wide publications and blank forms are furnished the units directly from CONUS in accordance with established publications supply procedures.

f. Postal Services. Army Post Offices of the personnel and administration battalion provide postal service to units in the support brigade area. Army Post Offices are established to service units in a specific geographic area. Bulk mail is received from and dispatched to mail terminals served by mail teams of the postal company, GS of the TASCOM PERSCOM. Supported units receive and dispatch mail at the Army Post Office. Undeliverable mail is dispatched to the personnel and administration center, TASCOM PERSCOM for locator service.

g. Special Services. Special services detachments of the support brigade personnel and administration battalion operate rest areas, when established. These areas provide rest and relaxation facilities for units in the support brigade area. Units regularly receive paperback book kits and art and craft kits directly from CONUS. Athletic

equipment is available for supply to units on a regular basis. 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 US 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 US 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 the finance service organizations are generally those involved in disbursement of military pay and allowances, travel claims, and miscellaneous payments; receipt of public funds; and maintenance of individual personal financial records. The finance GS group performs appropriated fund accounting on a centralized basis for the theater.

Section V. TRANSPORTATION SERVICES

3-12. General

This section discusses the corps support brigade's transportation services (staff transportation, movement control, and motor transport operations) in general terms. FM 55-1, FM 55-10, and FM 55-30 discuss these services in more detail.

a. The transportation service in the corps support brigade provides a corps-area-wide service in support of the supply and replacement distribution mission of the brigade and in support of tactical operations when required (normally transportation units are not assigned to the army support brigade).

b. Staff transportation functions are performed by the ACofS, movements, support brigade headquarters (para 2-12). Movement control activities are accomplished by the movement control center (MCC) (TOE 55-7), which is assigned directly to the brigade headquarters. Local and line-haul motor transport operations are performed by units attached to the support brigade's motor transport battalion.

3-13. Employment

- a.* The support brigade's ACofS, movements—
- (1) Prepares plans and instructions for the

personnel and materiel movements for which the support brigade is responsible.

(2) Coordinates transportation plans and policies with the FASCOM ACofS, movements; the corps transportation officer; and the transportation officer of the supported divisions.

(3) Through the MCC, implements priorities for movement of personnel and materiel in accordance with the commander's instructions.

(4) Supervises preparation of the highway traffic and circulation plans developed by the highway traffic headquarters.

b. The transportation MCC (corps support brigade) (TOE 55-7) provides personnel for operation of the support brigade's MCC and the highway traffic headquarters. In addition, appropriate numbers of transportation movement office (TMO) teams from TOE 55-580 must be attached for field coordination of the movement control program. Also, appropriate numbers of highway regulation teams from TOE 55-540 must be attached for implementation of the traffic plan in the field.

(1) The TMO are located at critical points in the transportation system to serve users of the system and to maintain liaison with shippers and receivers, mode operators, other movement control elements, and, if required, with host or allied nation transportation activities.

(2) Highway regulation points (HRP) are placed at critical points on the road net to assist the highway traffic headquarters in implementing the highway regulation plan.

(3) Both the MCC and the highway traffic headquarters are located near the brigade headquarters and are under direct supervision of the ACofS, movements. These two elements must be adjacent to the supporting automatic data processing unit (ADPU).

c. The motor transport battalion headquarters is located in the corps rear area to best command and control its subordinate motor transport companies. Motor transport companies or elements thereof may be assigned in DS of a supply and service battalion when the daily volume of supply and service shipments requires full-time use of the attached motor transport element. However, the motor transport companies are not normally assigned a DS mission but are held in GS. Holding the companies in a GS role provides for more efficient and economical use of the motor transport capabilities.

3-14. Relationships

a. The support brigade's ACofS, movements, exercises staff supervision over the origin movement control unit and the motor transport battalion. As a member of the support brigade's coordinating staff, the ACofS, movements, coordinates with—

(1) The corps transportation officer (corps assistant G4 for transportation) in support of tactical transportation requirements of combat and combat support units and for highway regulation policies.

(2) The FASCOM ACofS, movements, for transportation capability to meet requirements beyond the support brigade's organic capability. This includes requesting airlift capability organic to the army-wide service transportation brigade.

(3) The division transportation officers (also separate brigade transportation officers) for divisional tactical transportation requirements and policies for movements from corps rear area into division areas.

b. The MCC works directly under the staff supervision of the ACofS, movements. The MCC coordinates directly with the brigade's MMC for materiel movement requirements, and with the personnel and administration battalion for movement of personnel (replacements and personnel on rest and recuperation leave and rotation), and with the corps transportation officer on tactical transportation requirements. The brigade MCC also coordinates directly with the FASCOM MCC and the division transportation officer on movements entering and leaving the corps rear area. When a division has a movement control element organic to the division support command (e.g., airmobile division), the brigade MCC will coordinate directly with such element.

c. The support brigade's highway traffic headquarters is organic to the MCC unit and is directly under the staff supervision of the brigade ACofS, movements. The highway traffic headquarters coordinates directly with the corps G3 and the corps transportation officer for plans on use of the corps-rear-area-controlled highway net for tactical motor movements and with the FASCOM and division highway traffic headquarters for motor movements over controlled routes into and out of the corps rear area.

d. The motor transport battalion is directly under the command of the brigade commander and is under staff supervision of the brigade

ACofS, movements. The battalion receives commitments for its motor transport capability from the MCC and coordinates its motor transport operations with the highway traffic headquarters, and the receiver-shipper elements. The motor transport battalion headquarters has normal command relationships with its subordinate assigned and attached units.

3-15. Operations

a. Movement Control Center.

(1) The ACofS, materiel, based primarily on information received from the supported corps, establishes required delivery dates (RDD) for the movement of materiel. From time to time, however, the FASCOM may establish priorities for movement of materiel based on the overall situation in the field army. The ACofS, movements, implements these priorities through the MCC.

(2) The support brigade MCC reviews forecasts of movement requirements from all sources. Based on the commander's priorities, the MCC balances requirements against the available transportation capability and commits the capability. If necessary, the MCC requests transportation assistance from the FASCOM.

(3) Since the support brigade has no organic Army air transportation capability, the FASCOM may give the support brigade commitment authority for an aviation helicopter company or a portion thereof. The MCC commits this air transportation capability like that of the motor transport battalion.

(4) The corps support brigade MCC coordinates shipment to divisions and units in the support brigade forward areas to insure that the receiving and unloading capabilities of the consignees are not exceeded.

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

(6) The MCC, the highway traffic headquarters, TMO's, and HRP's are essential sources of information in throughput distribution operations. They advise the TASCOT or FASCOM MCC (through movement channels) on the passing and receipt of all TASCOT or FASCOM shipments and those that are generated within the support brigade area. This information is essential to maintenance of an in-transit shipment file and for preventing shipments to an activity in

excess of the activity's ability to receive and unload.

(7) A corps support brigade MCC may serve as an alternate for the other support brigade MCC in the event of any prolonged disruption. The FASCOM MCC may also serve as an alternate for either of the corps support brigade MCC's.

(8) When US Army forces are participating in a combined operations or are located or conduct operations in areas where status-of-forces agreement or other international agreement between the US Government and the host nation is in effect, the senior Army commander (theater army) normally directs the establishment of one or more combined movement centers. The combined movement center is the coordinating point for commitment of elements of the TASCOT, FASCOM, other Services, or host nation or allied nation transportation capability to support brigade movement requirements. It coordinates 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. Normal representation in the support brigade combined movement center includes the MCC's and highway traffic headquarters for the support brigade and the FASCOM. If applicable, representation includes the MCC's and traffic headquarters of contiguous brigades or allied nations. Notably, the MCC is the only movement agency concerned with intrasupport brigade plans, movement programs, and movements by organic or attached transportation. The additional capabilities of a combined movement center aid the support brigade in obtaining intercommand movement and transportation capability.

b. *Highway Traffic Headquarters.* The corps staff establishes priorities for movement over controlled routes. The support brigade ACofS, 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 schedules, 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.

(1) The corps support brigade motor transport capability within the corps and division areas normally carries out the support brigade's movement requirements. However, FASCOM may direct employment of a portion of the motor transport battalion's resources in support of another corps or in intercorps movement. For example, supply stocks may have to be balanced be-

tween corps, or a corps that is heavily committed may require additional motor transport support.

(2) In the army services 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.

Section VI. FIELD SERVICES

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

3-16. DS Services

The supply and service company organic to the supply and transport battalion of each division furnishes DS services to the division. Similarly, the supply and transport company of the support battalion organic to each separate brigade furnishes DS services to its brigade. For nondivisional units, supply and service companies are assigned to supply and service battalions operating in corps areas and the field army service area to provide DS services.

3-17. GS Services

At the GS level within the field army, the field service GS company, forward, and the field service GS company, army, provide field service support. Because of variations in divisional, separate brigades, and nondivisional DS units, these GS units are organized into two configurations. In the corps areas, the units include a bakery capability and a graves registration collection and evacuation capability required to support divisional units and separate brigades. In the field army service area, these capabilities are deleted and a cemetery capability is added to the field service GS company, army.

3-18. Laundry Service

The DS supply and service companies provide DS laundry service for nondivisional troops (excluding separate brigades) in the field army. Field service GS companies, forward, provide laundry service for divisional units and separate brigades. These companies also possess a capability for chemical and biological (CB) protective clothing

impregnation and reimpregnation. FM 3-1 contains detailed information on CB clothing impregnation and reimpregnation.

3-19. Renovation

Renovation of clothing and lightweight (launderable) textiles is a function of the DS supply and service company that supports nondivisional units excluding separate brigade. At the GS level, the field service GS company, provides renovation services for divisions and separate brigades; and the field service GS company, army, provides backup support for DS supply and service companies and the field service GS companies, forward. Renovation and laundry sections are normally collocated inasmuch as these activities complement each other. Paragraph 3-42 covers ammunition renovation.

3-20. Salvage

a. Salvage is generated from the following sources:

- (1) Normal troop turn-in 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, and the two service platoons of the field service GS company, army, collect, receive, and dispose of excess supplies, seasonal turn-ins, abandoned or captured materiel, and useful scrap that supported units turn in or report. Items of captured or abandoned enemy equipment are reported to the appropriate technical intelligence activity and are held or disposed of in accordance with guidance provided by that activity. Items of US materiel (less ammunition) whose condition classification is undetermined or questionable are turned in to an appropriate maintenance collecting point for inspection, classification, and proper disposition. Materiel clearly identified as scrap or later classified as such is disposed of as salvage by the salvage and service platoon.

c. The inventory management system, operating through the materiel command (MATCOM) MMC; the FASCOM MMC; and the MMC of the corps and army support brigades provide continuous information on the status of all supply and maintenance requirements to supply and maintenance managers at all echelons. Managers at each control center are constantly aware of the critical items, where they are most needed, where they can be stored, and where they can be repaired. Such information enables managers to publish and maintain, through the ADPC's current lists, items that are to be recovered and to correlate them with the availability of storage and maintenance facilities. Both salvage and maintenance collecting points then can make automatic shipment or other disposition of collected items without awaiting distribution instructions from the support brigade MMC. Only in exceptional cases (e.g., capture of a large enemy supply dump) does a collecting point request disposition instructions from its parent support brigade MMC.

3-21. Decontamination

There is no decontamination service at DS level. However, both the field service GS company, forward, and the field service GS company, army, have limited decontamination capabilities. FM 3-1 and FM 29-45-1 contain further information on decontamination service.

3-22. Labor Service

The service platoons of field service companies, army, provide military labor necessary to support supply operations. In the field service GS com-

pany, forward, the salvage and service platoon has military labor to support supply operations and the operation of a corps salvage collecting point.

3-23. Graves Registration

Graves registration in the field army encompasses recovery and identification of deceased personnel, handling and processing of their personal effects, evacuation and interment, and preparation and maintenance of necessary records and reports. The supply and service company organic to divisions provides DS graves registration functions for divisional units. The separate brigade receives similar service from its support battalion. DS supply and service companies operating in corps and field army service areas provide DS graves registration service for nondivisional units. At the GS level, graves registration activities vary between the corps and field army service areas. For this reason, the graves registration platoon in the field service GS company, forward, can provide for collection, identification, and evacuation of deceased personnel in the corps area. In the field service GS company, army, this platoon is a cemetery platoon.

3-24. Bakery

The supply and service company (DS) provides bakery service for nondivisional troops. A bakery section in the field service GS company, forward, provides bakery support for divisions and separate brigades.

3-25. Bath and Clothing Exchange

Bath and clothing exchange are DS services that the supply and service company (TOE 10-7) furnishes for divisional units, that the support battalion provides the separate brigade, and that supply and service company (TOE 29-147) furnishes for nondivisional units.

3-26. Clothing and Post Exchange Sales

In the field army, sales detachments, which may be attached as required to supply and service battalions in the corps and army support brigade areas, provide clothing and post exchange types of sales services. Sales detachments can provide both mobile and static facilities for the nonprofit sale of health and comfort items.

Section VII. MATERIEL

3-27. Materiel Management System

a. *Management Centers.* The materiel management system includes an MMC (fig 3-4) at FASCOM headquarters to exercise inventory and maintenance management functions. The system also includes MMC's at support brigade level to serve as the day-to-day management and decision-making agencies in the control and processing of supply activities and maintenance support operations. Operationally, the supply function is based on decentralized stock locations and centralized stock management activities that have ADP services and electronic communications facilities. Maintenance of logistic (cataloging/supply management) data in the MMC computers will be on the basis of data changes derived from the Army Master Data File (AMDF), AR 708-1. The US Army Security Agency (USASA) may use the computer facilities of the MMC's for its managed parts and equipment.

b. *Alternates.* The FASCOM MMC serves as the alternate for any one of the brigade MMC's. The

army support brigade MMC serves as the alternate for the FASCOM MMC.

(1) In a contingency, the FASCOM MMC assumes the functions of the brigade MMC's with the least disruption of the maintenance and supply support systems and the units engaged in these activities. Normally, the brigade MMC transmits to the FASCOM MMC periodic summary information on the activities of the GS supply and maintenance units of the brigade. These summaries cover issues, receipts, adjustments of on-hand balances, dues-in, and back orders from requisitioners, as well as information on maintenance status, production, and planned or on-going production-line maintenance operation. Detailed information on back orders and maintenance production is provided the MMC on a weekly or semi-monthly basis. To facilitate management action by the FASCOM MMC on behalf of a brigade MMC that has been destroyed or rendered ineffective by enemy action, duplicate computer tapes may be provided to the FASCOM MMC by the

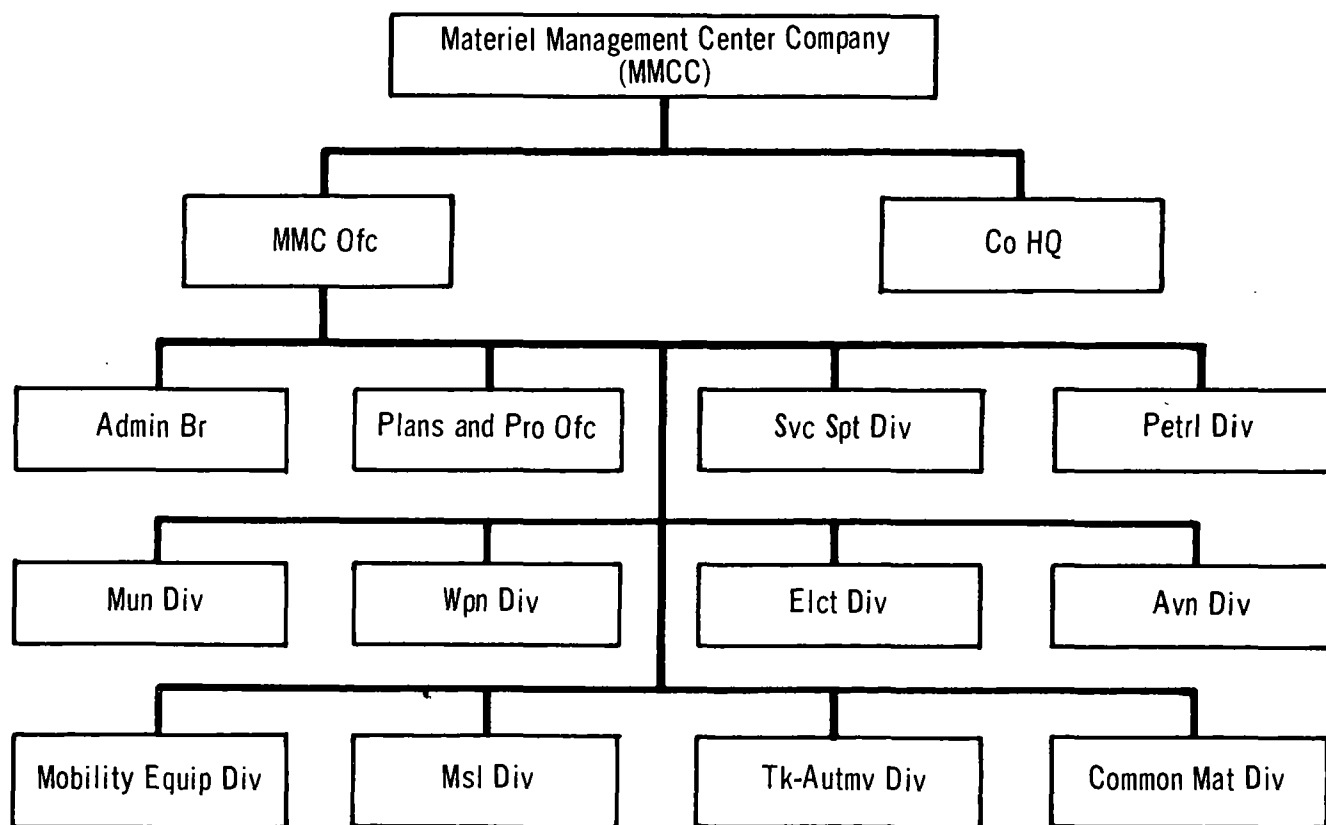


Figure 3-4. FASCOM Materiel Management Center Company.

support brigade MMC's, with such tapes being updated periodically.

(2) Except for ammunition, the army support brigade MMC has sufficient capability and information to perform as an alternate for the FASCOM MMC for a limited time. For ammunition, elements of the MATCOM MMC serve as the alternate for the FASCOM MMC.

(3) When ADP services are temporarily interrupted, the support brigade MMC's scheduled automatic data processing (ADP) printouts previously distributed by the brigade MMC's are used. These printouts, prepared for storage locations, include at least the requisitioning objectives, on-hand quantity, individual dues-in, and individual dues-out. Supply managers and storage sites use these listings 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 MMC's. In nuclear warfare there may be situations where the support brigade loses contact with combat units and forward supply units long enough to warrant emergency resupply. In these situations, the GS units in the army service area and/or forward field depots in the communications zone (COMMZ) automatically ship predetermined survival supplies to affected forward areas, based on directives from the FASCOM or the MATCOM MCC. Furthermore, if storage locations fail to receive shipping directives from MMC's for a specified period, automatic shipment of items on predetermined lists are made to those units that have lost contact.

c. Centralized Control. Stock control functions of the GS supply units are performed at the support brigade headquarters. This action promotes centralized control of all supply support within the corps and army support brigades. It also enhances the response to demands of supported troops. This action gives the support brigade commander control over his assets and his operating unit.

d. Stock Control System. This system is organized basically into three echelons: a stock locator element at the GS unit level, a stock control capability at the support brigade headquarters level, and an MMC directed primarily to supply management at FASCOM headquarters. Stock control is maintained at the DS level in accordance with AR 710-2. For stock control purposes, supplies issued to DS units, separate brigade support battalions, and division support commands

(DISCOM) are deleted from stock record accounts and are not included to field army or theater assets.

(1) *GS storage.* Records maintained at the GS storage location consist of locator files and shipment records.

(2) *Brigade MMC.* The brigade MMC meets demands from supported units by directing shipments from any source under brigade jurisdiction or by referral to the FASCOM. It makes recommendations concerning levels of supply and additions to or deletions from authorized stockage lists. This MMC forecasts and determines or computes support brigade requirements and provides, as necessary, specified stock record support activities as outlined in army field stock control regulations.

(3) *MMC.* The FASCOM MMC is the heart of the supply management system. Its mission is to provide inventory management for all classes of supply under FASCOM jurisdiction.

e. Flow of Requisition and Supply Distribution. From division and nondivisional DS units, supply requirements go directly to the appropriate support brigade MMC. The support brigade MMC may issue shipping instructions to a GS supply unit in the form of a materiel release order (MRO) or transceive the requirement to the FASCOM MMC for action. The FASCOM MMC may direct shipment from any support brigade MMC having the item or may refer the requisition to the TASCOC MMC for action. Routine replenishment requirements will be normally supported by either the TASCOC supply activities or by the CONUS wholesale supply system.

(1) *Class I and III supplies.* Strength reports, reports of equipment densities, and special requirements, rather than single-line requisitions, trigger the shipment of class I and III supplies. Strength data are provided by the personnel services center of the appropriate support brigade, the personnel services element of the separate brigade support battalion, or the personnel service division of the DISCOM adjutant general's company. Equipment density reports of supported units are maintained by the support brigade maintenance staff. The using unit submits special requirements to its DS unit, the separate brigade support battalion, or DISCOM. The DS unit submits strengths and special requirements for its supported units to the brigade MMC. Communications concerning requirements between DS units and GS units are not required. The brigade MMC

submits strengths and special requirements to the FASCOM MMC, which, in turn, submits the field army requirements to the theater MMC. When practicable, shipments of class I and III supplies from the COMMZ bypass GS units as throughput shipments to the DS level or user. This includes delivery into the forward area in support of forward area refueling facilities for aircraft. Supply shipments are in accordance with the brigade MMC distribution plan. When feasible, shipments originating at the GS level go directly to the using unit.

(2) *Class IV, class X, and regulated items.* Class IV, class X, and regulated items are controlled through command channels. User units submit requests through intermediate commands to the approving commander. The appropriate stock control agency advises the commander on availability of items and, on command approval, issues shipping instructions to the storing GS unit and coordinates transportation requirements with the MCC for direct shipment to the user.

(3) *Nonregulated class II and VII supplies and packaged class III petroleum, oil, and lubricants.* Requirements for these supplies, in the form of single-line requisitions, flow from the user through the various supply control elements. GS supply units are considered as storage points and react to instructions from the MMC's in the form of materiel release orders or shipping directives. They provide minimum essential reports of supply actions. DS units, including divisions and separate brigades, fill user requirements from available stocks. DS elements submit requirements for nonstockage list items and replenishment needs directly to the brigade MMC. The brigade MMC directs shipment from available GS stocks and coordinates with the MCC for the movement. When required items are unavailable, the brigade MMC submits requirements to the FASCOM MMC. The brigade MMC also reports status of authorized stockage to the FASCOM MMC. The MMC submits requirements and excess stockage to the MATCOM MMC. Shipments from the TASCOM and field army GS units proceed as far forward as feasible, as throughput shipments which bypass intermediate storage locations when practicable.

(4) *Repair parts (class IX).* Requirements and supply distribution for repair parts follow a system similar to that for class II and VII items.

(a) DS and GS maintenance elements place requirements for repair parts directly on the sup-

port brigade MMC. The MMC then 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 MMC transmits the requirement to the FASCOM MMC. The brigade MMC, through balancing operations, laterally transfers stock from repair parts units having excess available stocks to repair parts companies requiring stock replenishment. The MMC can also accomplish redistribution of repair parts stock within the support brigades.

(b) At the DS level, repair parts for organizational maintenance come through maintenance channels. At the GS level, all repair parts, including aircraft and missile parts, are provided through supply channels.

(c) Direct exchange (DX) repair parts are maintained at the DS level for exchange of unserviceable repair parts with customer organizations on a one-for-one basis. Unserviceable DX items are normally repaired at the DX activity and returned to DX stock. In some cases, GS units may be required to repair selected DX items for the DS units. Exchange of DX repair parts between DS and GS is similar to that between DS and using organizations. See FM 29-25 for a detailed discussion of DX procedures.

(5) *Bulk petroleum, GS.*

(a) The MATCOM forwards bulk petroleum to the farthest points practicable in the field army whether by pipelines or other means. Tankage in the field army area receives and stores the product. Transportation medium truck companies (petroleum) make bulk deliveries from this tankage to the supply points that the GS and DS units operate in the corps areas and to DS units in the field army service area. However, situations do arise where a user is closer to the GS element and, therefore, receives resupply from that level. The MMC may direct petroleum battalions under brigade to move stocks to meet the requirements, request the FASCOM MMC 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 MMC, 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, may direct the army support brigade to move the petroleum to meet the requirements, or if the MMC has knowledge

of stocks that are moving, may direct diversion of the petroleum shipment.

(b) Support brigades and FASCOM MMC's exercise centralized control of bulk petroleum. The corps support brigade headquarters are decisionmaking headquarters that receive requirements for petroleum from divisions, separate brigades, and FASCOM DS and GS units. They may either direct shipment from brigade assets or request shipment from the FASCOM.

3-28. Supply Levels

The Department of the Army prescribes levels of supply for the theater army in terms of days of supply. The theater army commander prescribes levels of supply for the combat zone and the COMMZ. For planning, field army stockage levels are 10 days for all groups of supplies except repair parts, medical items, and petroleum. Except for ammunition, these include 2 days' stockage at the DS level and 3 days' stockage at the GS level. An additional 5 days' field army reserve stockage is located in the army service area. Ammunition is stocked with a 3-day level at the DS locations and a 7-day level at the GS locations. Repair parts are stocked in varying amounts up to 15 days at all supply levels in the FASCOM. Medical items are controlled by the FASCOM medical brigade. Normally a 5- to 7-day level of medical supplies is maintained by the medical depot. The petroleum stockage level of supply is 7 days in the combat zone, with 2 days at the DS level; and 3 days at the GS level. An additional 2 days' supply is retained in the army service area for the entire field army.

3-29. Functions of Supply

At the GS level, the supply and services battalion provides command and control for its subordinate units. The company-size units are organized and equipped to perform specific supply 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 for bulk shipments.
- d. Processing heavy materiel before issue.
- e. Providing for supply of construction and fortification materials.

f. Providing for GS supply of repair parts.

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.

j. Performing inventories, as directed.

3-30. Grouping of Supplies

At the GS unit level, supplies are categorized by the operational requirements for processing their flow to supported units. Functionalization of supply support requires the grouping of supplies to coincide with the storage and distribution requirements rather than with their end use. To meet these requirements, the categories of supplies at the GS level are general, heavy materiel, repair parts, bulk petroleum, and communications security (COMSEC).

a. *General Supplies.* This category includes subsistence, clothing and organizational equipment, packaged petroleum products, and industrial gases. Also included are the multitude of end items found in TOE's, tables of distribution and allowances (TDA), and other authorizing documents. Excluded from this category are such items as medical items, airdrop equipment, and items supplies through the ammunition system. The medical depot of the medical brigade supplies medical items. The ammunition groups of the corps support brigades provide ammunition and related items. The airdrop supply company stocks selected items of airdrop equipment.

b. *Heavy Materiel.* This category includes items that require special processing while in supply channels, e.g., 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 may govern the issue of these items. Also included in this group are fortification and construction materials, special machinery, and other controlled types of equipment.

c. *Repair Parts.* This category includes supplies required to repair and maintain field army materiel, less parts to maintain medical and cryptographic item. This group consists of components, subassemblies, assemblies, and small parts for end items.

d. Bulk Petroleum. This category consists of liquid products that are normally transported by pipeline, tank car, tank truck, tank trailer, barge, and ocean tanker. These products are stored in tanks or containers having a fill capacity greater than 500 gallons. Packaged petroleum fuels are those that, because of operational necessity, are packaged and supplied (stored, transported, and issued) in containers with a capacity of 500 gallons or less.

e. COMSEC Supplies. This category includes COMSEC equipment, supplies, parts, and publications. The cryptographic supply and maintenance function is a responsibility of the United States Army Strategic Communications Command (USASTRATCOM) (theater) COMSEC DS/GS logistic support facility located in the field army area.

3-31. Storage Operations

The concept for storage operations includes throughput distribution of supplies, minimum administration, maximum mechanized handling of supplies, and improved specialization of labor.

a. Throughput Distribution of Supplies. Throughput distribution of supplies is one of the most significant means of reducing inventory requirements. The objective is to deliver the supplies as close to the ultimate consumer as feasible. For example, use transportation assets of the COMMZ to deliver shipments to the combat zone, bypassing the GS level in the combat zone. Differences in areas of operation, tactical plans, and enemy capabilities influence the quantity of

throughput distribution that is desirable or can be built into the supply system and movement control system. The greater the tonnage of a class of supply, the more significant the throughput distribution concept. This is particularly applicable to petroleum, oil, and lubricants (POL) and ammunition.

b. Minimum Essential Administration. GS supply units perform only those administrative functions pertaining 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. Storage of supplies by GS units is essentially a wholesale operation. Its objective is to group those supplies adaptable to palletization and containerization and then to take full advantage of mechanized handling techniques. Supplies are palletized/containerized in CONUS and passed through the supply system to the lowest practicable echelon before manual handling is required. However, this may not be possible when substantial quantities of small lot shipments are not adaptable to mechanized handling.

d. Specialization of Labor. The GS supply unit's functions can be subdivided into the tasks and skills required to perform storage operations. For maximum productivity, GS supply units 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, heavy materiel, and bulk petroleum.

Section VIII. MAINTENANCE SERVICES

3-32. General

This section discusses maintenance services in general terms. FM 29-20, FM 29-23, FM 29-24, and FM 29-25 contain more discussions.

a. Maintenance units assigned or attached to corps and army support brigades provide maintenance support within the FASCOM.

b. The DS and GS maintenance battalions accomplish maintenance support in the FASCOM. These battalions are attached to support groups under the corps support brigades and the army support brigade, as required (fig 3-1 and 3-2).

c. The maintenance concepts as outlined below

are based on maintenance support positive (MS+).

3-33. DS Maintenance

a. The DS maintenance battalions attached to the corps and army support brigades provide DS maintenance to nondivisional units (excluding separate brigades) of the field army. DS maintenance is based on the concept of repair of end items by adjustment, calibration, replacement of minor parts, and replacement of defective components, assemblies, and modules. The repaired items then are returned to using units, and defective components are then evacuated for repair at

the GS level. Components removed at the DS level are reported to the MMC at support brigade or are evacuated to an appropriate GS maintenance unit for repair in accordance with instructions previously provided by the MMC. GS maintenance units repair the unserviceable components, on a production-line basis where possible, and return the repaired items to supply channels (except for items repaired for return to DS unit DX stocks). See FM 29-25.

b. Elements of the DS maintenance battalions are the sources of customer supply for organizational repair parts. Recoverable repair parts, as established by applicable regulations, are furnished to the customer on a DX basis. Repair parts supply and DX items are 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 DS and GS maintenance units initiate requests for repair parts and forward them directly to the support brigade MMC. Normally, such requests are forwarded through the ADPC. The supporting GS repair parts supply company supplies repair parts directly to the supported DS or GS maintenance unit. Each maintenance unit of the DS maintenance 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 is used to insure that users are not deprived of end items awaiting DS maintenance for an excessive period. Using units evacuate items beyond their repair capabilities to their supporting DS maintenance units, who repair and return the items to using units. When DS maintenance units cannot repair the items for return to using units, the using units turn in the items to DS maintenance units. Then they requisition replacements through supply channels or, as appropriate, exchange the item for an operational readiness float. Equipment beyond the repair capabilities or capacities of DS light maintenance companies is evacuated to the DS maintenance battalion's rear maintenance company. Equipment beyond the repair capability or capacity of the rear maintenance company and the aircraft maintenance DS company is reported to the support brigade MMC. Under manual procedures, such reports go to the MMC, which provides disposition instructions. FM 29-20 provides additional de-

tails. Details on shop supply and DX operations are contained in FM 29-25.

3-34. GS Maintenance

The GS maintenance battalions assigned to the corps and army support brigades, provide GS maintenance service and backup DS maintenance to combat divisions, separate brigades, and FASCOM DS maintenance units. The maintenance mission of the GS battalions is oriented toward repair and overhaul of major components of large end items such as wheeled vehicles, tanks, construction equipment, and materials handling equipment. The mission of these battalions 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 maintenance units may also apply appropriate modification work orders (MWO) and repair unserviceable DX repair parts for the DS level, when required. GS units employ production-line techniques, when possible. To facilitate this practice, centralizing repair of selected components in specific units is necessary. MMC's must control repair programs. GS units maintain shop stocks of repair parts for work programs. FM 29-24 provides additional details.

3-35. Maintenance Management

a. A maintenance branch is organic to each commodity management division of the FASCOM and support brigade MMC and performs maintenance management of all end items, components, and assemblies for which its division has management responsibility. The ACofS, materiel, exercises supervision and control over the MMC. The MMC establishes repair priorities. Repaired end items and components are turned in to supply units and depots as directed by MMC, returned to users, placed in operational readiness floats, or placed in DX stocks. The procedures established by these sections insure that the data collected that highlight maintenance operational and repair parts support problems are analyzed and used to improve maintenance operations and equipment readiness.

b. Maintenance and materiel status data are collected and analyzed to assist management of the

various functions of maintenance. The maintenance managers, supervisors, commanders, and staff elements use the summary data. The goal is to provide a significant management tool on which to base decisions and to provide information on the status of maintenance. Also, data provide a means for the efficient and economical management of the maintenance effort, to include the provision of a determination factor for use in forecasting maintenance requirements and the status of materiel readiness. The general categories of data requirements follow:

(1) *Current*. These include density, status, and factor data that are permanent but are updated periodically, e.g., MWO 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. MMC are located near ADP installations at support brigades and FASCOM. These centers collect, analyze, and evaluate data; coordinate with the ADPC on data and report requirements and format; and furnish information to the next higher echelon, as required.

d. Corps and army support brigade ACofS, materiel, through their MMC's, have staff responsibility for materiel management for direct and general combat service support echelons assigned to their area of responsibility. Support brigade ADPE is employed for the input from DS and GS echelons and output to the FASCOM. The support brigade MMC furnishes printouts to support group headquarters as required for the effective

management of their respective maintenance missions.

3-36. Organization and Capabilities

a. *DS Maintenance Battalions*. DS maintenance battalions are assigned to the FASCOM and are attached to the corps and army support brigades. The battalions are further attached to the support groups, as required. The battalion is a composite, dual-functional organization in that it provides maintenance and repair parts support for a great variety of equipment. From this one supporting organization, a using unit receives DS maintenance and repair parts support for the bulk of the equipment in its possession. The DS maintenance battalion is not a fixed organization structure. It contains a variable number of maintenance units attached to a headquarters detachment in accordance with the mission to be performed. The units attached to the battalion are similar in organization to the maintenance support units found in divisions. Therefore, the DS maintenance battalion, or elements thereof, may be used to replace like types of elements within a division maintenance battalion.

b. *GS Maintenance Battalions*. GS maintenance battalions are assigned to the FASCOM and are attached to the corps and army support brigades. The battalions are further attached to the support groups, as required. These battalions provide GS maintenance in support of the supply system. They also perform DS maintenance by accomplishing that portion of the DS maintenance workload (overflow) that exceeds the capacities of divisional and nondivisional DS maintenance battalions. The composition of the maintenance battalion is extremely variable, depending on its assignment, mission, the area of operation, and its workload.

Section IX. AMMUNITION SERVICE

3-37. General

This section discusses ammunition services in general terms; FM 9-6, FM 9-15, FM 9-19, FM 9-38, FM 9-47, and FM 9-59 contain more detailed discussions. For clarification purposes, the term "conventional ammunition" includes small missiles, i.e., TOW, Shillelagh, Dragon, Chapparral, and Redeye.

a. *Ammunition Supply*. Ammunition supply in the theater of operations is provided at the DS

and GS levels. At both levels, conventional ammunition companies operate ammunition supply points (ASP) for conventional ammunition, and special ammunition companies operate special ammunition supply points (SASP) for special ammunition. Staff supervision of ammunition supply in major CSS headquarters is exercised by ammunition service staff personnel included within the staff of the ACofS, materiel, at the headquarters of the MATCOM, FASCOM, and corps support brigade. At these headquarters, ammunition serv-

ice personnel in the missile and munitions branch of the MMC perform ammunition supply management. These centers can provide personnel to form a special ammunition logistical element (SALE), which may be located at the headquarters (e.g., tactical operations center) of the senior commander concerned to aid in supply and resupply of special ammunition.

b. Ammunition Service. Ammunition service embraces support supply and maintenance of conventional and special ammunition to include maintenance of guided missile systems. Supply and support maintenance includes—

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

(2) DS support of all special ammunition repair parts and repair parts for missiles.

(3) GS support of repair parts peculiar to special ammunition.

(4) In-storage 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 and supply of repair parts peculiar to 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.

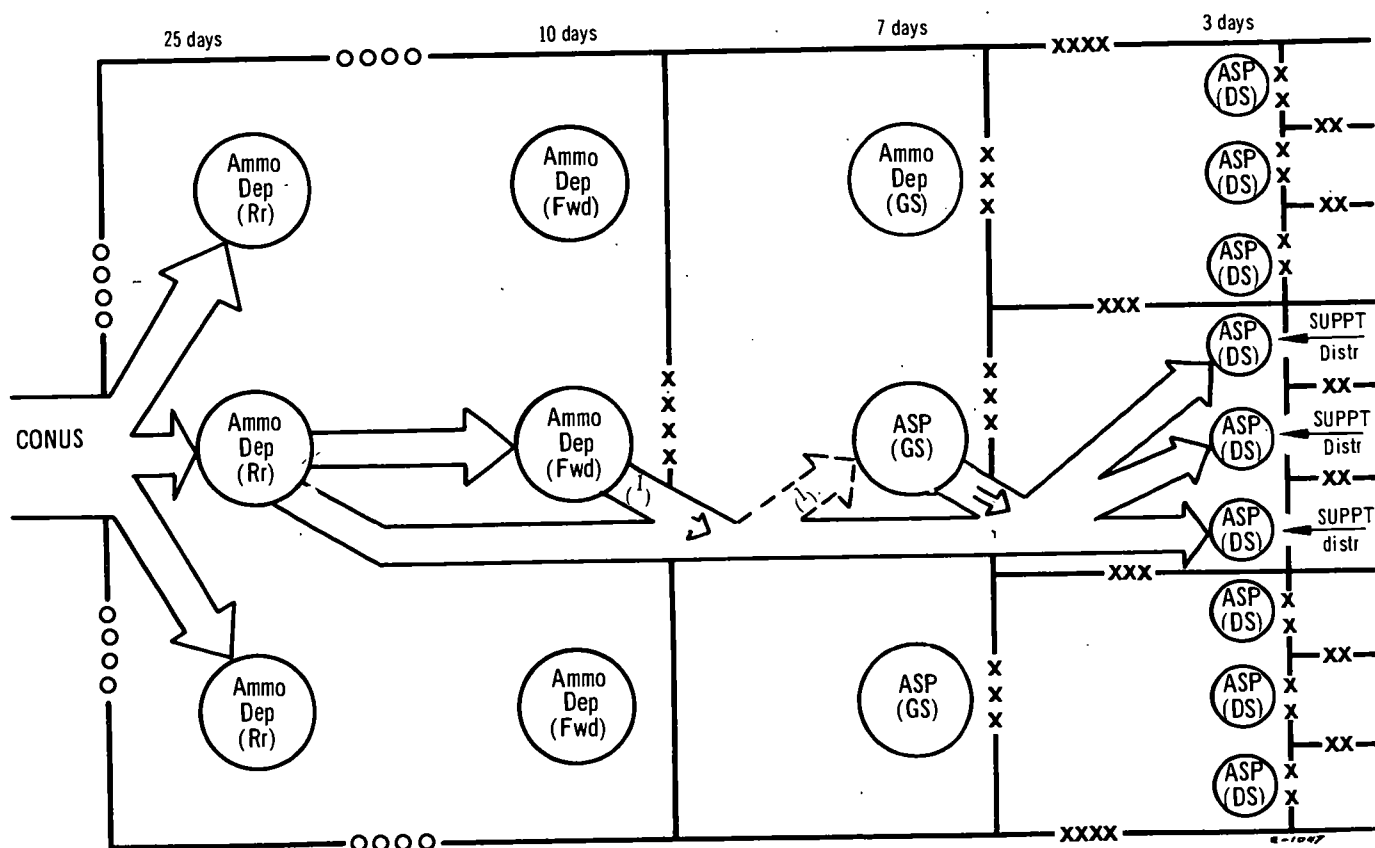
c. COMMZ. Ammunition supply depots are part of the ammunition depot complexes normally located in the forward and rear areas of the COMMZ with a minimum of one forward and one rear ammunition depot complex per corps slice. Each complex usually contains a conventional ammunition depot and a special ammunition depot. These depots support ammunition supply points in the combat zone and using units located in their areas of responsibility within the COMMZ. Forward depots primarily provide combat essential reserve stocks. Forward depots also serve as a means to disperse stocks within the COMMZ and to provide a source for the combat zone when shipments cannot be made from rear depots. Normally located just to the rear of the combat zone along main supply routes, forward depots move as necessary to be positioned properly to provide support as the field army moves forward. Rear depots are located along main supply routes, but

to the rear of the COMMZ near aerial and sea ports. These are larger and more static installations that usually require facilities to protect stocks under varied weather conditions. Containing the bulk of ammunition stocks, rear depots store ammunition primarily for operational use.

d. Combat Zone. Ammunition supply is based on a corps slice of the combat zone. DS ASP's and SASP's normally are positioned forward in the corps area near the division rear boundary. GS ASP and SASP usually are positioned in the corps rear area or within the field army service area as the tactical situation dictates. Primarily containing reserve stockage, GS supply points serve as a means to disperse stocks within the combat zone because of their rearward location, provide a source if the forward DS supply points are destroyed, furnish replenishment shipments to forward supply points when replenishments cannot be met by TASCOM depots, and support using units located in the corps rear area and in the field army service area.

e. Stockage Levels. For planning, the theater conventional ammunition stockage objective is based on a 45-day supply level at a prescribed daily rate. Ten of the 45 days' stock is authorized the combat zone. Within the combat zone, 3 days' stock is positioned at the DS level and the remaining 7 days' stock at the GS level. Stockage levels for special ammunition are established by command decision as a function of the special ammunition load of supported units.

f. Shipment of Ammunition. Supply point distribution is the normal method of providing ammunition to using units. Conventional ammunition will be assembled in unitized, palletized, or containerized loads for distribution down to and including the DS level in the combat zone. These loads are assembled in a manner consistent with the requirements for explosive compatibility that are prescribed in applicable Army directives. Figures 3-5 and 3-6 illustrate the flow of conventional and special ammunition. Maximum throughput distribution is a basic characteristic of ammunition supply. The preponderance of throughput distribution is from rear TASCOM depots to DS supply points in the combat zone. Air transport of special ammunition will be emphasized, especially for throughput distribution. Since distribution of special ammunition depends on command decision, the desires of the tactical commander to whom these items are allocated govern throughput distribution of special ammunition. The field army commander normally allo-



¹Stocks diverted in excess of DS requirements.

Figure 3-5. Flow of conventional ammunition.

cates ammunition to each corps based on the main and supporting tactical efforts. In any situation, throughput distribution of ammunition requires close coordination between the MMC and MCC's at the corps support brigade, FASCOM, transportation command (TRANSCOM), and MATCOM headquarters to insure that ammunition is routed or rerouted to meet tactical changes. In addition, within the combat zone, close coordination between the FASCOM, corps support brigade, and ammunition group headquarters is needed to shift ammunition supply units between corps slices to meet varying requirements.

3-38. Tactical Control of Ammunition

a. Conventional Ammunition. The theater army commander allocates ammunition credits to the field army. After evaluating the required supply rates submitted by divisions and corps and the availability of assets, the field army commander announces the available supply rates to subordinate corps. The corps then announces the available supply rates to subordinate divisions. The FASCOM headquarters provides the MMC information based on the allocation information that it receives from the field army. The corps MMC receives similar information from the corps through the corps support brigade headquarters.

b. Special Ammunition. The allocation of special ammunition is through tactical command channels to the field army, corps, and division commanding generals. As a result, 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 logistic element, formed from the resources available to the logistic commanders, accomplishes control of special ammunition at the field army and corps tactical operations centers. Generally, the mission of the special ammunition logistic elements is immediate responsiveness to the field army and corps commanders in expediting flow of directives concerning the supply of special ammunition from the tactical operations centers through the MMC to the storage locations.

3-39. Ammunition Service Management

a. Ammunition service staff personnel are integrated into the FASCOM and corps support brigade ACofS, materiel sections. The FASCOM provides staff supervision over ammunition service for the entire field army. The corps support brigade manages ammunition service for a corps slice of the combat zone.

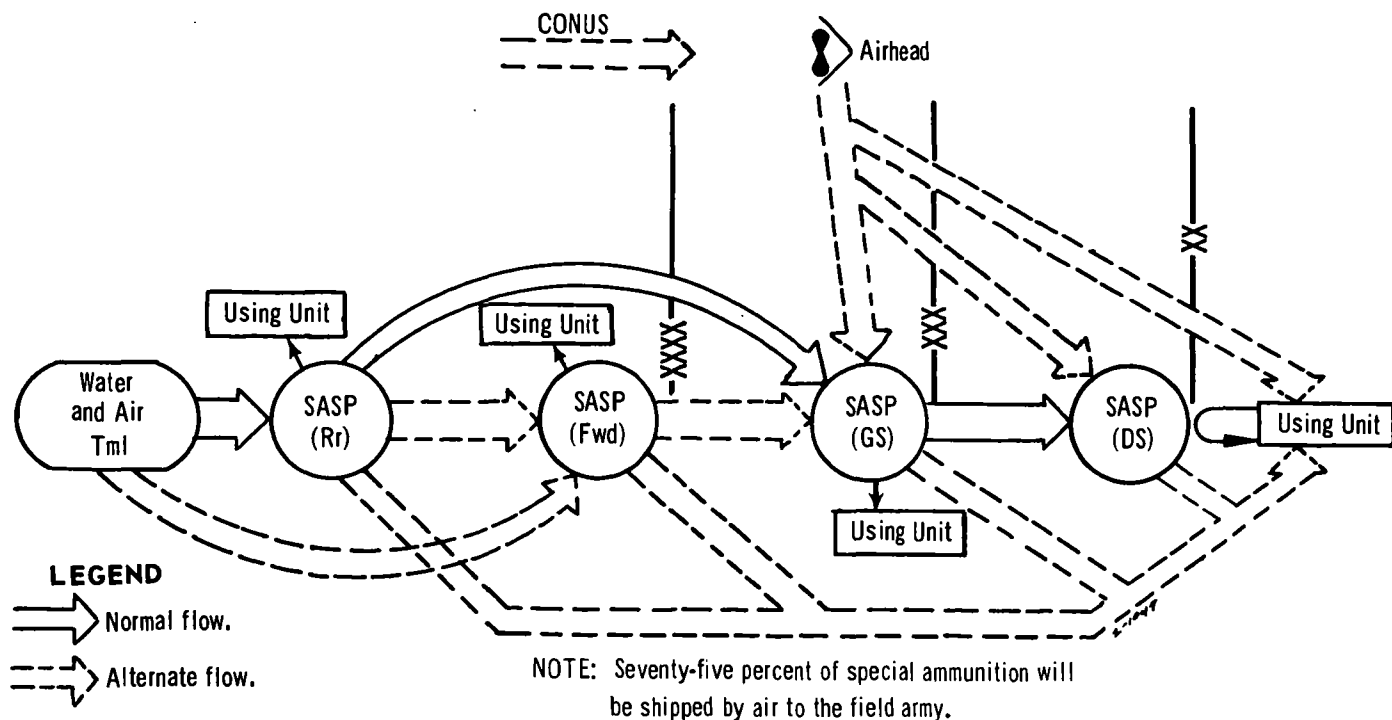


Figure 3-6. Flow of special ammunition and special ammunition peculiar repair parts.

b. Ammunition, as a commodity, is under the management of the MMC at the FASCOM and MMC of the corps support brigades. The FASCOM MMC coordinates the distribution of credit information and the readjustment of available supply rates with the MMC and provides centralized control to reroute or redistribute ammunition between corps. Routinely, however, the corps support brigade MMC has complete logistic control over ammunition service within its particular corps slice of the combat zone.

3-40. Surveillance of Ammunition

The workload in the area of surveillance of ammunition includes in-storage monitoring of materiel readiness, safety as it pertains to ammunition service operations, and allied records and reports. Ammunition surveillance personnel are included in the TOE's of ammunition service organizations down to and including company. EOD and decontamination personnel, as appropriate, are on "standby" status to back up surveillance personnel should an accident or incident occur.

3-41. Ammunition Technical Escort Service

Ammunition technical escort service includes the use of qualified personnel to accompany ammunition shipments for safety and security reasons.

3-42. Maintenance of Ammunition

a. *Conventional Ammunition.* Maintenance of conventional ammunition within the theater is limited at both the DS and GS levels; in the combat zone, it is limited to in-storage maintenance. Examples are repairing containers, removal of rust, cleaning, spot painting, and restenciling. Ammunition requiring more extensive maintenance is either disarmed, destroyed, or evacuated to the COMMZ for depot maintenance as prescribed by the US Army Materiel Command. Conventional ammunition companies can perform in-storage maintenance of conventional ammunition.

b. *Special Ammunition (Less Missile System Components).* The degrees of special ammunition maintenance include organizational, DS, and GS. Organizational maintenance, performed by the using units, insures materiel readiness. Generally, little maintenance of special ammunition is done at the DS level. The DS SASP receive and evacuate the unserviceable round or component to the GS level for repair. At the GS level, the special ammunition company, GS, performs the actual repair of unserviceable special ammunition for return to stock.

c. Missile Systems Components.

(1) DS maintenance elements organic to the missile firing battalion provide DS maintenance to the Hawk, Nike-Hercules, Sergeant, and Pershing missile systems. Rocket and small missile support teams TOE 9-550 provide DS maintenance to the Lance, Honest John, Shillelagh, TOW, Chaparral-Vulcan, and Redeye missile systems.

(2) The GS guided missile maintenance companies (TOE 9-59) provide GS maintenance for the Hawk, Nike-Hercules, and Sergeant. Their assignment to the DS/GS ammunition battalion is one per corps slice of the combat zone. The company provides GS maintenance of those missile systems requiring systems-oriented tools and equipment. GS missile maintenance for the Lance, Honest John, Shillelagh, TOW, Chaparral-Vulcan, and Redeye systems (both divisional and nondivisional) is provided by GS rocket and small missile support teams (TOE 9-550) normally assigned to the DS/GS ammunition battalion on an as-required basis. The Pershing 1a maintenance and supply GS company (TOE 9-58) provides GS maintenance and supply for the Pershing missile system.

3-43. Repair Parts Distribution

a. *Special Ammunition Peculiar Repair Parts.* The GS special ammunition company provides GS supply of repair parts peculiar to special ammunition. The special ammunition DS company provides DS supply of these repair parts.

b. *Common Repair Parts for Special Ammunition.* The repair parts companies of the corps support brigade supply and service battalion provide repair parts for special ammunition that are common to more than one system.

c. *Repair Parts for Missile Systems.* The aircraft and missile repair parts company of the army support brigade supply and service battalions provides GS supply of repair parts peculiar to missile systems. However, the repair parts companies of the corps and army support brigades provide GS supply of common repair parts for missile systems. Organic DS maintenance elements of missile firing battalions and rocket and small missile support detachments provide DS of these repair parts.

3-44. EOD Service

Control and disposal detachments provide EOD service to the combat zone. The performance of this service is consistent with the policies and pro-

cedures of the FASCOM ACoFS, SPO. Units can normally request EOD service directly from the supporting detachment or through RAP channels. The rear area operations center (RAOC) places requirements on the EOD control detachment,

which, in turn, directs the appropriate disposal detachment to take action. If necessary, priorities are established in accordance with the policies of the ACoFS, SPO.

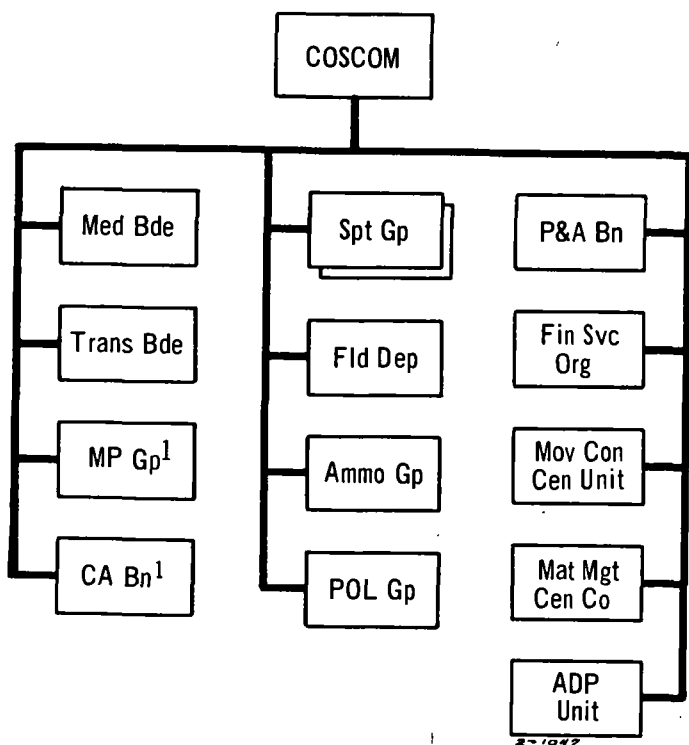
Section X. CORPS SUPPORT COMMAND

3-45. General

The COSCOM is assigned to and provides CSS to a separate or independent corps. The COSCOM exercises command, control, and supervision of all CSS units assigned or attached for support of the corps force. This section discusses the COSCOM in general terms; FM 54-4 contains a more detailed discussion.

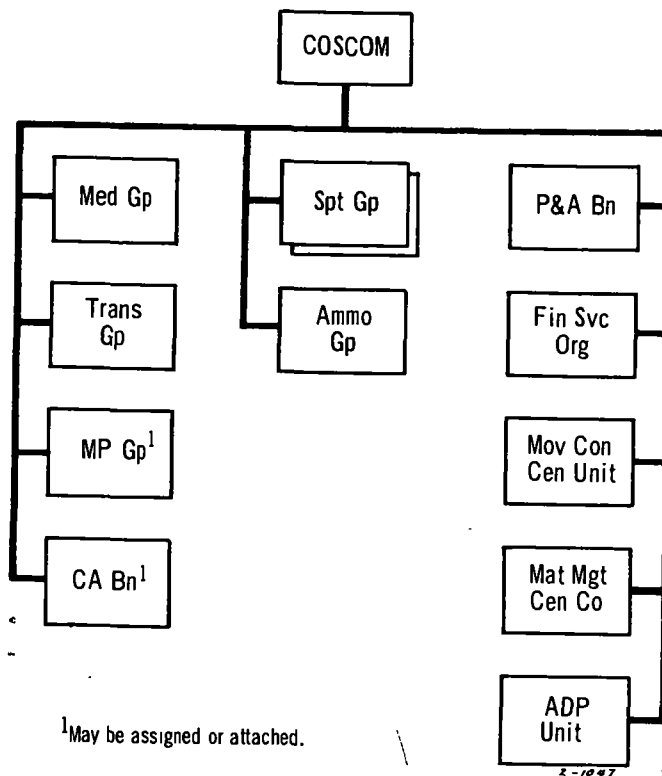
3-46. Mission

The COSCOM provides CSS to army forces in a theater of operations and to other designated forces. An independent corps is similar to a theater army in that it has area responsibilities encompassing theater base functions. The COSCOM is responsible for all CSS, including theater base activities. A separate corps is similar to a field army in that the functions of a COSCOM and a FASCOM are the same.



¹May be assigned or attached.

Figure 3-7. Typical COSCOM three-division independent corps.



¹May be assigned or attached.

Figure 3-8. Typical COSCOM three-division separate corps.

3-47. Concept of Organization

The FASCOM corps support brigade is the nucleus for the COSCOM. This nucleus is augmented with sufficient additional FASCOM/TASCOM-type CSS elements to enable the corps to conduct independent or separate operations. The COSCOM is organized with a headquarters, associated functional control centers, and assigned or attached operating units. The COSCOM headquarters is organized similarly to that of a support brigade except that an ACoFS, CMO, is added. Staff functions are similar to those of the FASCOM headquarters. The COSCOM can support a variety of forces by adding or deleting operating units. The operating units in a COSCOM are generally the same types that comprise a FASCOM or elements of the TASCOM. Construction support to the COSCOM is provided by an engineer brigade, which may contain construction and combat engineer units. The engineer brigade commander, who

is also the corps engineer staff officer, provides support to all elements of the corps. Additional engineer units required for base development projects may be attached to the corps engineer brigade. Appropriate area communications service is provided to the COSCOM, as required. Other chapters herein discuss the organization, capability and operation of these operating units. Figure 3-7 shows a typical COSCOM for support of a three-division independent corps force. Figure 3-8 shows a typical COSCOM for support of a three-division separate corps force.

3-48. Concept of Employment

The COSCOM headquarters performs higher

headquarters normal staff functions, such as developing and providing policies, planning guidance, priorities, and allocations to its subordinate units, and reviews the implementing plans of those units. The COSCOM develops overall plans to provide CSS to the corps force. It computes requirements for the supported forces, manages assigned stocks, develops and coordinates movement planning and control and throughput distribution, develops and manages the maintenance plan, and maintains centralized control of personnel management and records. The COSCOM exercises operational control through its functional centers: materiel management control, personnel service, and movement control.



CHAPTER 4

ARMY-WIDE SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS

Section I. GENERAL

4-1. General

This chapter outlines the organization, mission, and functions of army-wide service organizations. The organizations discussed herein may or may not be attached to the field army support command (FASCOM); however, their functions clearly impact on the field army as a whole and in particular on the role of the FASCOM in providing combat service support (CSS). The assignment or attachment of these organizations, particularly the civil affairs (CA) and military police (MP) brigades, is determined by the field army commander for any specific situation. Some ra-

tionale used in determining the organizations' assignment or attachment is included in the succeeding paragraphs and in FM 100-15.

4-2. Organizations

Army-wide service organizations may include—

- a. CA brigade.
- b. Medical brigade.
- c. MP brigade.
- d. Transportation brigade.

Section II. CIVIL AFFAIRS BRIGADE

4-3. Introduction

a. CA is a command responsibility and involves the totality of the relationship of the military commander and his forces with the civil environment. CA activities range from advice, assistance, populace and resources control, and military civic action performed in a friendly country through military government performed in an occupied territory.

b. The nature of CA activities varies widely with the intensity of combat, the attitudes and status of the population in the area of responsibility, and the requirements of the tactical commander. In limited and general war, CA activities normally support the tactical situation directly. In stability operations, however, CA may become a primary mission of the military force because of its ultimate objective to gain the support of the populace for its government. CA input, with emphasis on execution, is a part of the planning for every military operation. This planning considers the inherent capability, which every Army unit possesses, to conduct CA activities. Planning provides for the employment of CA specialists and units to

augment and support this inherent unit capability, as required.

c. This section discusses the CA brigade in general terms; FM 41-10 provides a more detailed discussion.

4-4. Mission

a. Generally, the CA brigade provides CA support to the field army, as necessary, to insure the successful completion of the required military operations. Additional missions include provision of the CA support necessary to insure the fulfillment of treaty obligations and of obligations arising from other agreements, from the customs of war, and from national policies. The brigade's mission includes fulfillment of the political-military responsibilities assigned to the commanders of the field army, corps, divisions, and other units in relation to the civilian population, government, and economy in the area of the field army's employment. The brigade strives to achieve and provide—

(1) Control of the civil populace, displaced persons, and refugees.

(2) The location, protection, and control of civilian resources required for military operations and essential civilian support.

(3) Close liaison between tactical units and local authorities.

b. Specific CA tasks to accomplish, as soon as possible, after occupying an area include—

(1) Locating civil authorities, determining their ability to establish control, and advising them on measures to take.

(2) Locating and arranging the protection of civilian warehouses, industrial plants, storage sites, monuments, and historical buildings.

(3) Collecting firearms and ammunition and identifying and apprehending enemy collaborators and/or insurgents.

(4) Establishing initial control over displaced persons and refugees.

c. Two general categories of CA support are command and area. CA units or elements that travel with given commands and support them wherever they operate provide command support; CA units or elements that operate in a given geographical area to support whatever units enter that area provide area support. The CA brigade provides command support to the entire field army.

4-5. Organization

a. Normally allocated on the basis of one per field army, a CA brigade may be assigned or attached to a field army or the FASCOM. For a typical eight-division force, the brigade will normally contain three CA battalions. One of these battalions will be employed in the army service area while the remaining two battalions provide CA support in each of the corps areas.

b. The organization of CA units must be flexible and adaptable to the local military, political, economic, and sociological conditions encountered. These units must be able to initiate activities in the combat zone as soon as the area comes within the influence of friendly military forces. Control of CA units may be centralized or decentralized, depending on the type of operation. In many situations in forward areas and in fluid combat conditions, particularly in stability operations, operational control of CA units and teams is normally decentralized to the tactical or the support commander having area responsibility.

c. CA units and teams in the combat zone normally have areas of responsibility that coincide

with the tactical situation and boundaries. So far as possible, these areas should also coincide with local boundaries.

d. The organization of CA units is based on and is designed to provide the following:

(1) Efficient command and control.

(2) Maximum use of technological skills.

(3) Flexibility.

(4) Economy of personnel.

(5) Pooling of specialist personnel at the highest echelon of command consistent with the mission of the supported force.

4-6. Command Relationships

a. *With Higher Commands.* The CA brigade is a subordinate command of the field army. Regardless of assignment/attachment the brigade has the mission of assisting the assistant chief of staff (ACofS), civil-military operations (CMO), or G5 in coordinating army-wide CA activities for the command.

b. *With Parallel Commands.* Normal staff relationships exist.

c. *With Subordinate Units.* The CA brigade exercises command, or command less operational control, as designated over all subordinate CA units.

4-7. Operational Concepts

a. The nature and the intensity of combat directly influence CMO support that varies widely with the situation and the area of operations.

b. The degree of control that the military commander exercises over the local inhabitants and the government and the economy of an area where military operations are conducted is determined by the nature of the operations, its objectives, US national policy or agreements with host nation, and the effectiveness and acceptability of the existing civil administration.

c. As the situation requires, the appropriate tactical or support commander may direct subordinate units to provide support to CA operations. Specific assistance may include—

(1) Engineer support for rehabilitation of public health facilities, construction of displaced person camps, or maintenance of essential civilian transportation facilities.

(2) Medical support as may be required.

(3) Military police support for protecting

critical facilities, controlling movement of civilians, enforcing curfew, and quelling riots.

(4) Transportation support to move critical supplies, to transport civilians, and to assist in reestablishing civilian transportation facilities.

(5) Signal support in rehabilitating civilian communication facilities.

(6) Intelligence support requested from intelligence resources available to field army to assist in identifying and locating dissident elements of the civil populace.

d. When an area support CA unit replaces a command support CA unit the commander of the relieved unit insures that the relieving unit becomes familiar with the current situation in its area of operation. The relieving unit needs—

(1) Designations, locations, and commanders of higher, adjacent, subordinate, and supporting units in the area.

(2) Information on the characteristics and peculiarities of the area.

(3) Copies of current operational directives, orders, proclamations, standing operating procedures, and policy checklists.

(4) Copies of reports and records summarizing previous activities in the area of the relieved unit.

(5) A description of activities in progress, their relative importance, and additional measures to take.

(6) A list documenting commitments made to civilians or civilian officials.

(7) A list of individuals in office and those not appointed as officials who have been and may continue to be of value to the CA effort.

e. The CA brigade, depending on assignment, maintains close liaison with the ACofS, CMO or G5, at field army, the FASCOM, or corps headquarters. This staff channel may be used to exchange information and to coordinate and integrate CMO within the context of the commander's policy guidance. Matters for coordination are—

(1) Intercommand movement of refugees and displaced persons, available civilian supplies, civilian transportation equipment, etc.

(2) Development of army-wide requirements for the support of the population and local economy.

(3) Coordination of the distribution of available labor force for maximum use by profession, technical specialty, and skills.

(4) Area pacification programs.

(5) Populace and resources control plans.

(6) Military civic action programs.

(7) Rural and urban redevelopment plans and programs.

4-8. Civil Affairs Units

a. CA brigade headquarters, when assigned to the FASCOM, provides command and control, supervises assigned and attached operational CA units, and provides CA support in the field army and backup support for subordinate CA activities within the field army area of operations. These activities may vary, depending on the situation, from liaison, advice, supervision, and assistance to the exercise of complete legislative, judicial, and executive control.

b. The CA battalion commands its attached CA companies. It operates under the operational control of the CA brigade when part of a centralized civil affairs command (CACOM) structure. It operates under the control of the headquarters to which it is attached when command over CA units is decentralized. The battalion can exercise command supervision of four or more CA companies, can serve as a control headquarters for attached units, and can receive and employ additional support that the CA brigade requires. The battalion performs CA functions in support of military operations and assists tactical and support unit commanders in the discharge of their political-military responsibilities to the civilian population, its government, and economy. When a tactical or a support brigade commander has CA authority, he exercises operational control or receives attachment of all CA units in his area of responsibility.

c. CA companies may provide support to each division in the field army or be attachments thereto. Each company is composed of cellular teams, which include a company headquarters, four platoon headquarters, and administrative and functional CA teams, as required. The company receives its policy guidance, direction, and supervision in CA matters from the controlling headquarters. It has only the essential specialists required to support operations of assigned platoons; however, it may be reinforced with additional functional specialists for specific missions from the CA battalion. When the corps commander delegates CA authority to the division commander, the CA company is attached to the division. The CA company, reinforced as required, can be assigned to an independent division force.

Section III. MEDICAL BRIGADE

4-9. General

a. The medical brigade is organized on a functional basis to provide evacuation, hospitalization, medical regulating, medical supply and maintenance, dental, veterinary, and preventive medicine services to the field army. The medical brigade commander commands all nondivisional medical units in the field army, except those attached to separate brigades or those organic to other combat support units.

b. This section discusses the medical brigade in general terms; FM 8-10 discusses it in more detail.

4-10. Organization

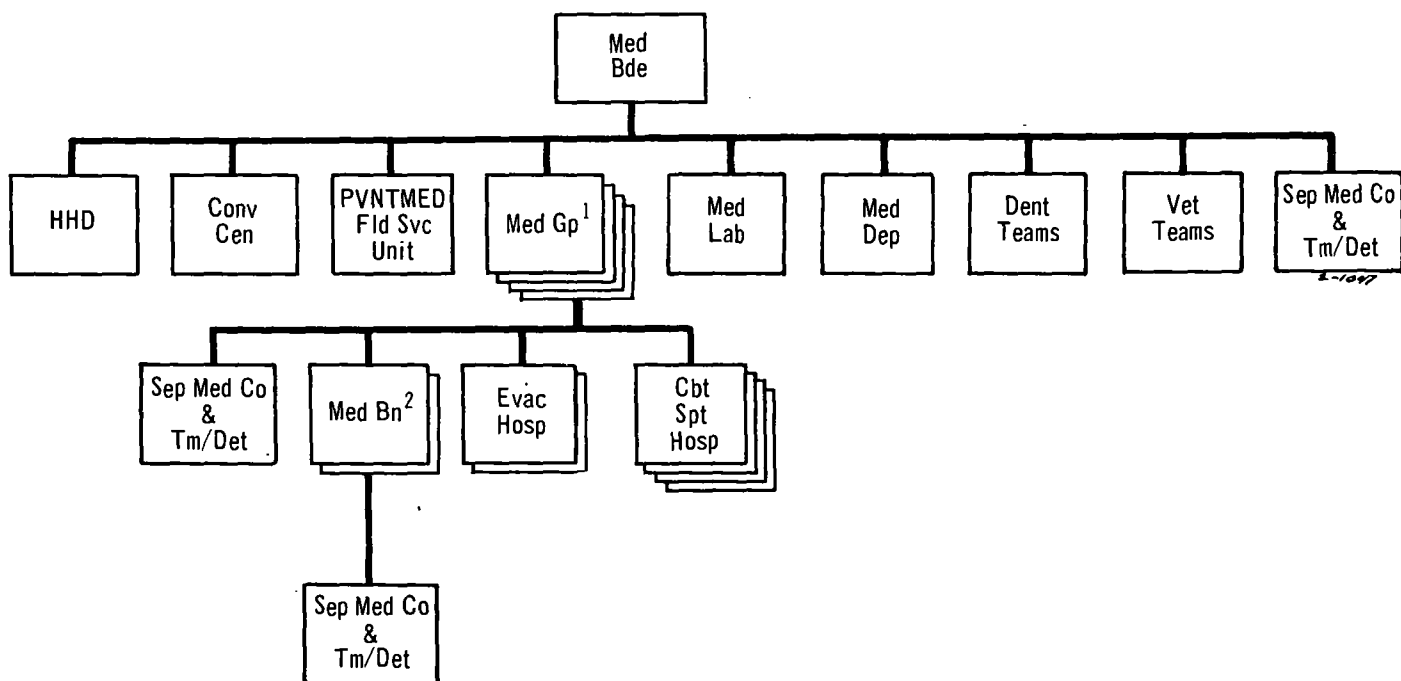
The medical brigade is a functionally oriented organization consisting of a headquarters and headquarters detachment (HHD), a number of attached medical groups, medical battalions, and other medical units of the field army. The medical brigade is structured to the field army mission. Flexibility of organization is inherent and permits rapid organizational adjustment to changing medical support requirements.

a. *Medical Brigade.* The organization of a medical brigade supporting a typical eight-division field army is shown in figure 4-1.

b. *Medical Groups.* The number and the type of units attached to the headquarters of a medical group depend on mission, terrain, communications, and the tactical operations of the units supported. Consequently, the composition of medical groups varies widely and changes frequently.

4-11. Command Relationships

a. *With Higher Commands.* The medical brigade commander reports directly to the FASCOM commander. The brigade commander normally coordinates command and staff matters with higher and supported headquarters through command channels. Since the medical brigade units operate within combat divisions and corps boundaries, the medical brigade commander may be given authority to coordinate directly with the field army commander and his staff on medical support of combat operations. This type of staff relationship may be necessary to provide immediate medical response to a changing combat situation.



¹Actual organization varies as situation dictates.

²Assigned on basis of 1 per 7 med co or equivalent units supported.

Figure 4-1. Typical medical brigade in support of an eight-division force.

Note. The medical brigade commander also serves as the FASCOM surgeon.

b. With Parallel Commands. Normal staff relationships exist.

c. With Subordinate Units. The staff elements of the medical brigade headquarters have normal staff relationships with respect to subordinate elements. The dental and veterinary staff officers of the brigade headquarters normally are delegated operational control of subordinate dental and veterinary units.

d. With Corps and Division. Coordination with corps and division headquarters is through normal command channels except that health service professional matters may be coordinated directly with the corps and division surgeons.

4-12. Operational Concepts

a. Command and Control. Through centralized control of decentralized operations, the headquarters of the field army medical brigade operates the field army medical support system. It plans for the system, controls the interrelated functions of the system, and commands the units and individuals that operate it. In coordination with the units supported, it develops and applies policies for the effective integration of health service activities in the field army area. The major subordinate command and control elements of the medical brigade in a typical field army are the headquarters of the medical groups. Except for the HHD of the medical brigade itself, any unit of the brigade may be attached to a subordinate medical group. However, units performing certain specialized functions are normally retained under direct control of the brigade.

b. Group Headquarters.

(1) The major subordinate command and control elements of the medical brigade are the medical group headquarters. The number of units attached to each group may vary according to the requirements of the tactical situation and specific assigned missions. The medical groups geographically located in the forward portion of the combat zone are concerned primarily with evacuation and hospitalization of patients from divisions. In addition, they provide area medical service for troops in their area of operation. Those medical groups located in the field army service area provide backup medical support to the forward medical groups and area medical support for troops therein.

(2) The medical group commander normally provides staff medical advice to the support brigade (army or corps) commander providing support in the area supported by the medical group.

c. Hospitalization. The 400-bed evacuation hospital and the 200-bed combat support hospital are the primary means of providing hospitalization within field army. These hospitals provide care for all classes of patients. They also provide definitive care for those patients who can be returned to duty within the prescribed evacuation policy of the field army. For other patients, they provide treatment necessary to prepare them for evacuation to general hospitals of the communications zone (COMMZ). Evacuation hospitals are attached to the medical groups on the basis of one for each division supported. Combat support hospitals are attached to the medical group on the basis of two per division supported.

d. Evacuation.

(1) The field army medical units are responsible for evacuating patients from division, separate brigade, and nondivisional clearing stations to hospitals of the field army. Evacuation is by ground and air ambulance companies.

(2) The ground ambulance companies are responsible for the routine evacuation of patients from division and field army to, and between, appropriate medical treatment facilities. Normally, patients evacuated from divisions by ground ambulances will flow into supporting hospital facilities over relatively fixed routes.

(3) The air ambulance companies and detachments provide an immediate response for battlefield aeromedical evacuation of patients from as far forward as the tactical situation permits. Patients are evacuated to the appropriate medical facility capable of providing the required survey and/or medical treatment. Aeromedical evacuation priority will be given to the seriously wounded; however, aeromedical evacuation of all categories of patients can be accomplished when circumstances permit and air assets are available. Greater flexibility and responsiveness are introduced with increased use of air assets.

(4) When available, ambulance trains may be used for routine evacuation of patients from combat zone hospitals to hospitals within the COMMZ.

e. Medical Regulating. The medical regulating system provides the means for orderly and efficient field army patient evacuation and treatment. Careful control of the evacuation of pa-

tients to field army hospitals is necessary to effect an even distribution of cases, to insure adequate beds for current or anticipated needs, and to route patients requiring specialized treatment to the proper installations. The medical regulating element of the field army medical brigade exercises this control. Automatic data processing equipment (ADPE), located throughout the field army in support brigades and in the FASCOM, assists the medical brigade in this function.

f. Nondivisional Troops. The medical brigade provides medical support for corps and field army troops on an area basis. This includes all functions associated with unit, division, and field army medical support Dispensary-type service is provided nondivisional troops (excluding separate brigades) by the medical clearing companies that are attached to the medical groups on the basis of five per corps supported.

g. Medical Supply and Maintenance.

(1) The army medical depot operates directly under the command and control of the medical brigade headquarters. The medical depot provides medical supply, medical equipment maintenance, and optical fabrication services for all units in the field army area. Advance depots establish supply points well forward in the corps to provide direct support (DS) to divisional medical battalions, hospitals, and other units in the area.

(2) The medical depot establishes its base depot in the field army service area. Supply levels of advance depots will be kept at a minimum to permit their relocation when necessary to provide close and timely service to supported units. Division medical battalions submit their supply requirements to the supporting advance depot. Requirements are forwarded through the ambulance evacuation shuttle system, other vehicles, or by other means of communication available. Normally, medical supply distribution is through backhaul of medical brigade ambulance elements supporting the division. Major field army medical units obtain medical supplies and DS maintenance services from the supporting base or advance depot. Nondivisional units and field army medical companies and detachments obtain routine medical supply replenishment and medical maintenance services by informal request to the most conveniently located medical supply officer, normally at the facility to which they evacuate their patient. Required communications and data transmission

links between field army advanced medical depots, the field army medical brigade inventory control center (ICC), and the MEDCOM ICC are provided on an area support basis. Automatic data processing (ADP) support will be provided to the medical brigade. Medical materiel management information is transmitted through the digital data links or other more expeditious means. Within the field army area, medical supplies are shipped from the medical base depot to advance depots or throughput distribution to using units. Distribution of medical supplies from the depot located in COMMZ is accomplished by bulk shipment to the field army base depot or throughput distribution to advance depots.

h. Convalescent Center. A convalescent capability is provided for the field army to permit rapid restoration of patients to full duty. Patients from field army hospitals requiring only convalescent care and reconditioning are evacuated to the convalescent center before their return to duty.

i. Preventive Medicine. A preventive medicine field service unit provides comprehensive preventive medicine support services to the field army that are beyond the capabilities of commanders and their organic medical personnel.

j. Medical Laboratory Support. The medical laboratory (TOE 8-650) provides complete laboratory support facilities consisting of a base laboratory and three mobile laboratories. It performs laboratory functions authorized in AR 40-4, provides medical research and technical inspection services, and establishes a histopathology center. The laboratories support medical and nonmedical units throughout the theater.

k. Dental Service. Routine dental treatment for the field army is provided by mobile dental units operating under the command and control of the medical brigade. Dental officers assigned to hospitals provide inpatient treatment.

l. Veterinary Service. Veterinary units provide veterinary services on an area basis. The detailed operations of these units are discussed in the description of Medical Department units.

m. Whole Blood Supply and Distribution. The field army surgeon exercises staff supervision over blood collection, processing, receipt, storage, and distribution function performed by field army medical units in accordance with the policies of the theater army blood program.

Section IV. MILITARY POLICE BRIGADE

4-13. General

a. The MP brigade provides a wide spectrum of general MP support and services contributing to the broad areas of command and control, intelligence, operations, combat support, and CSS throughout the field army. MP units are assigned to the field army, the corps, and individual units of the support brigades. Separate MP units may be assigned, placed in DS, or attached to the support commands, as required. Normally, MP combat support and CSS will be present within the area of operations before the organization of a support command configuration. This support may be in the form of expanded internal defense missions developed from a cold war environment, to the point of terminal, harbor, site, and movement security elements. MP support normally will increase from the point of initial intensity to the introduction of elements of a large landmass field army or structured corps. As the territorial functions evolve to that of CSS, the support provided by the MP will change commensurate with the requirements of the commander. The support provided extends from and, in some cases, beyond the forward edge of the battle area (FEBA) to the COMMZ rear area.

b. MP functions provided to the field army, FASCOM, and corps include the following:

(1) Enforcement and maintenance of military laws, orders, and regulations.

(2) Circulation control: vehicular traffic, convoys, refugees, and individuals.

(3) Route security/reconnaissance and convoy escort.

(4) Crime prevention and investigation.

(5) Police intelligence activities, to include data developed in conjunction with indigenous police forces, collection, evaluation, and dissemination of law enforcement and security data.

(6) Physical security.

(7) Enemy prisoner of war, civilian internee, and detainee activities.

(8) Confinement and correctional treatment.

(9) Civil disturbance and disaster control operations: friendly and indigenous.

(10) Rear area protection (RAP) activities. The potential of this functional capability is of particular value to support command base defense and RAP operations.

(11) Stability operations and activities, to in-

clude police internal defense operations, combined and joint police operations in towns and on roadways, police intelligence data, police aspects of populace and resources control, and police training and advisory activities.

(12) Operational control of tactical areas of responsibility designated by the commander as areas within the capabilities of the MP.

c. This section discusses MP support in general terms; FM 19-4 provides a more detailed discussion.

4-14. Organization

The typical MP brigade depicted in figure 4-2 reflects a number of command and control and subordinate functional elements before organization for support of a specific operation. The brigade normally consists of—

a. A brigade headquarters for command and control.

b. MP groups, as required, for command and control.

c. Four MP battalions, functioning as area support and command support elements.

d. A composite MP battalion headquarters, functioning as a command and control element for enemy prisoner of war, civilian internee/detainee, and confinement operations.

e. Two MP escort guard companies for evacuation of enemy prisoners of war and civilian internees.

f. Two MP guard companies: one for guarding enemy prisoners of war and civilian internees/detainees and the other for supporting the confinement facility.

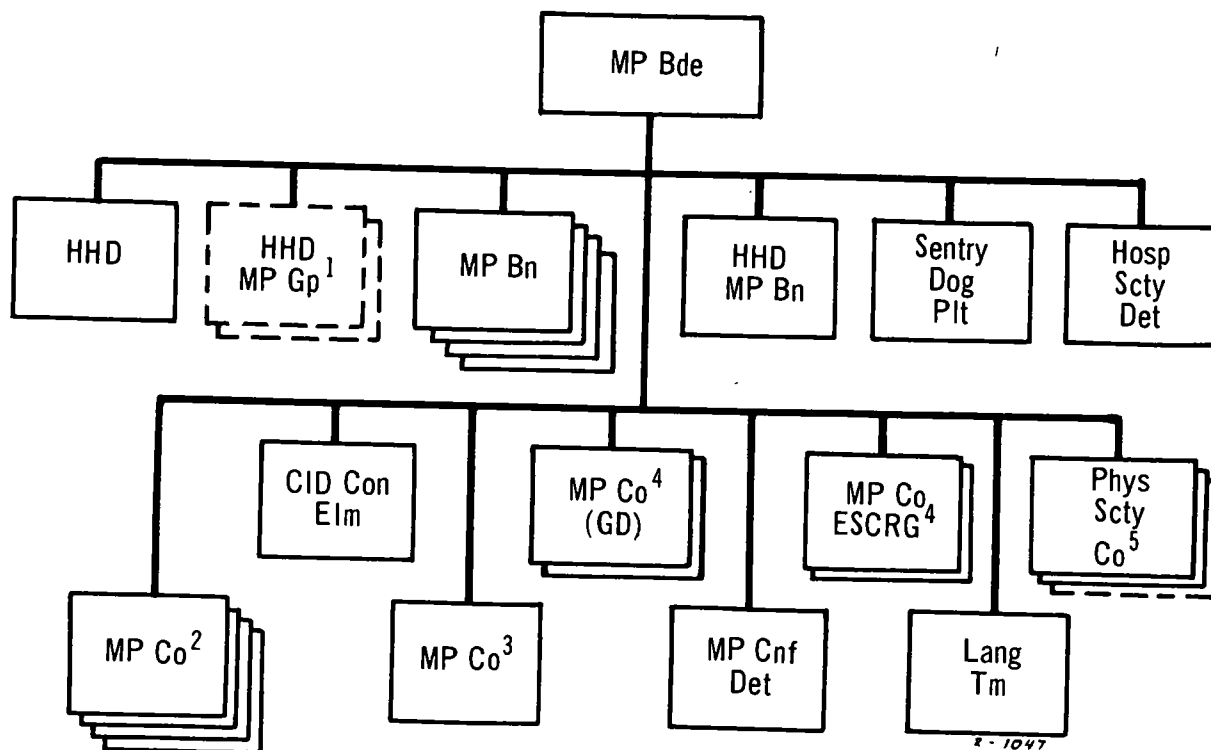
g. A confinement detachment as a functional element supporting the confinement facility.

h. A criminal investigation control unit as a functional element for crime prevention and investigation on an area basis.

i. Two separate MP companies, providing physical security for field army, FASCOM, and army support brigade headquarters.

j. An MP hospital detachment providing physical security for the field army convalescent center.

k. MP physical security companies, as required.



¹As required for command and control.

²Scty of field army, FASCOM, army spt bde, corps, and corps spt bde HQ.

³Based on troop population.

⁴Attached as required; assigned to HHD, MP bn (TOE 19-500).

⁵1 attached to ammo bn DS/GS, corps spt bde; others as required.

Figure 4-2. Typical MP brigade in support of an eight-division force.

l. MP companies, as required, based on population.

4-15. Command Relationships

a. *With Higher Commands.* The MP brigade provides area MP support to those MP command and control headquarters and appropriate provost marshals at field army, FASCOM, and corps. The basic support element, the MP battalion, may be given an area support mission; or it may be placed in general support (GS), DS, or attached to supported organizations, as required. MP resources are normally employed as follows:

(1) An MP brigade to field army or to FASCOM.

(2) Military police groups, as required, for command and control; attached to a separate or independent corps.

(3) An MP battalion in DS or attached to each corps.

(4) A separate MP company or company (—)

to the respective headquarters for security of field army, FASCOM, corps support command (COSCOM), and support brigades.

(5) The MP physical security companies habitually attached to the ammunition battalions (DS/GS); others as required.

(6) An MP hospital detachment normally attached to the field army convalescent center and field army hospitals maintaining enemy PW wards.

b. *With Parallel Commands.* Normal staff relationships exist. Coordination with other commands is accomplished on the basis of support to supported, insuring that comprehensive operational support and command coordination are effective. For example, matters related to maintenance and enforcement of laws, orders, and regulations are transmitted to the respective commands as expeditiously as possible to meet the objective of providing timely and pertinent infor-

mation to the commanders in the areas of discipline, law and order.

c. With Subordinate Units. Command and control over subordinate MP units is exercised by the respective MP commanders. Exceptions to this relationship occur when subordinate units are attached for operational purposes to another supported unit.

d. With Other Commands. The MP commander or provost marshal coordinates with the staff provost marshal of other commands. He coordinates with MP staff officers in the ACofS, personnel; ACofS, security, plans, and operations (SPO); and ACofS, movements, of the FASCOM. Additionally, he coordinates with other commanders and staff members.

4-16. Operational Concepts

a. In view of the area or the battlefield encompassed by MP support, operational support is normally furnished on an area basis. Exceptions to this occur in the facilities security areas where support is restricted to a defined geographical perimeter. Examples are the tactical operations center/command post (TOC/CP), ammunition storage sites, etc.

b. MP units possess a unique capability to coordinate intracommand and intercommand operational support. Normally, mission assignments receive comprehensive MP response within the combat zone and the COMMZ. The types of functions assigned facilitate this operational concept. Examples are enemy prisoner of war, civilian internee/detainee, movement and security from the division MP unit through the field army to the COMMZ, traffic control, route security, and maintenance of law and order throughout the zones of action.

c. MP units establish patrols and fixed posts throughout the area of responsibility to perform area-oriented functions, such as traffic control; maintenance and enforcement of discipline, law and order; criminal investigation; physical security of selected sites and movements; control of individuals, straggler and refugee; assistance in RAP activities; and employment in towns and cities and on roadways with indigenous paramilitary and police personnel.

d. MP management information systems. To provide the commander with essential informational data related to MP functions, a military police reporting system has been designed with Army-wide command interest. The data derived from these systems made available normally through provost marshal channels furnish the commander efficient and concise tabulated data applicable to the state of discipline, law and order, particularly applicable to the personnel estimate.

(1) Prisoner of war reporting subsystem—designed to provide essential data on enemy prisoners of war.

(2) Correctional reporting subsystem—designed to provide informational data on military prisoners in confinement.

(3) Absentee reporting subsystem—designed to furnish continuous current data on Army absentees.

(4) Law enforcement reporting subsystem—designed to provide factual and statistical data for commander's evaluation and use on the offenses of crime and trends related to discipline, law and order.

(5) Survey reporting subsystem—designed to provide key facility physical security data, site locations, and vulnerability.

Section V. TRANSPORTATION BRIGADE

4-17. General

a. The transportation brigade provides transportation services to the field army area. When necessary, it can also augment the organic transportation units assigned to the corps support brigade to provide increased capabilities at that level.

b. The brigade provides the following services:

(1) Long-haul motor transportation and, as required, local delivery of personnel and cargo:

(a) Backup support for movements originating in a corps support brigade area.

(b) In a COSCOM organization, the motor transport service includes the provision of transport for port clearance operations when a corps operates independently.

(2) Airlift capability for select cargo, personnel replacements, medical evacuation, and unscheduled or emergency missions.

(3) Transportation terminal transfer services.

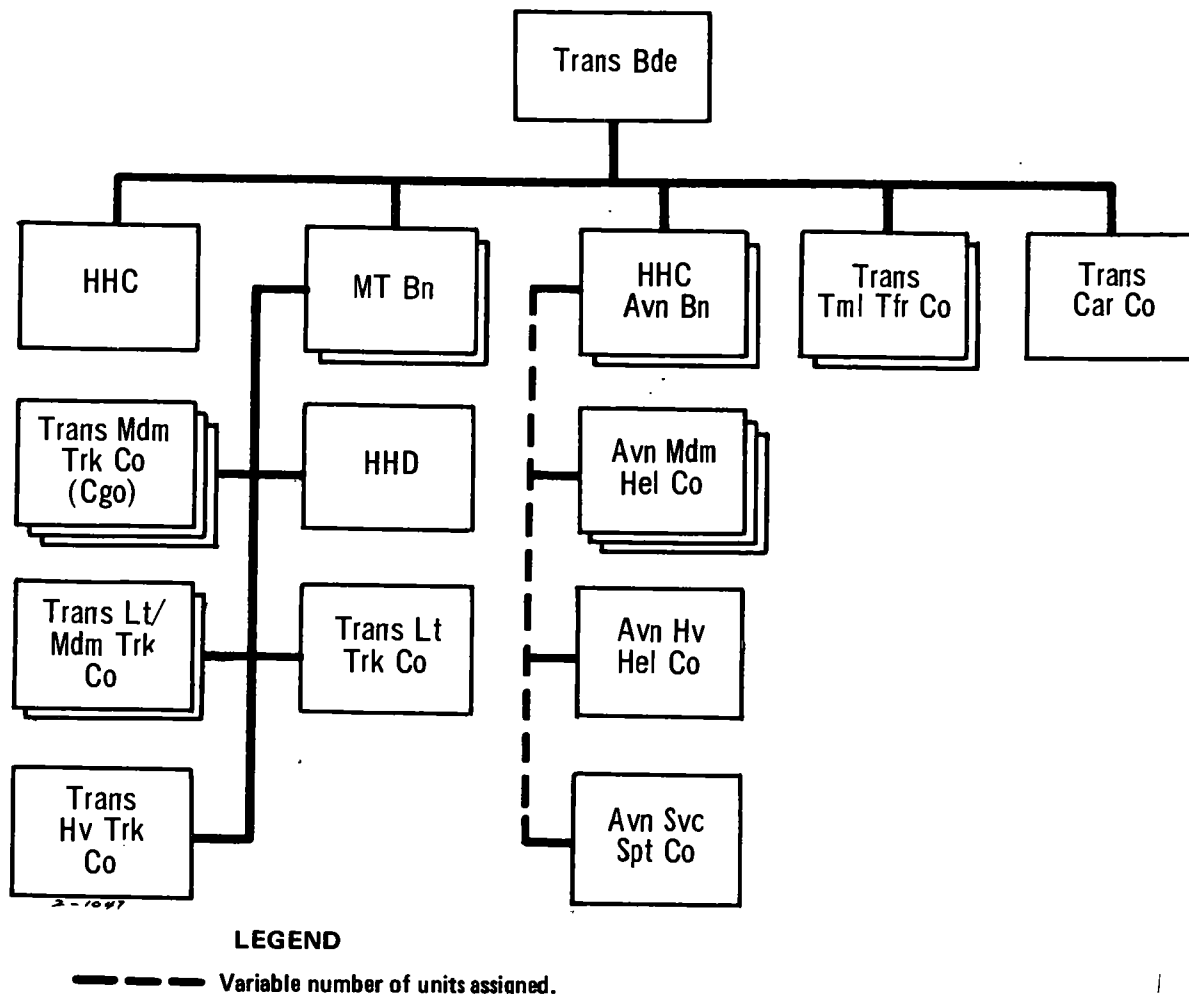


Figure 4-3. Typical transportation brigade in support of an eight-division force.

(4) Transportation for airdrop of personnel and materiel if Air Force aviation units are attached.

(5) Army air line of communications for necessary support of units when resupply by surface means is not feasible.

c. This section discusses the transportation brigade in general terms; FM 55-1 discusses it in more detail.

4-18. Organization

The transportation brigade (fig 4-3) normally consists of a headquarters and headquarters company (HHC), two motor transport battalions, two aviation battalions, two transportation terminal transfer companies, and a transportation car company. The major elements are the motor transport battalions and the aviation battalions, which are described generally below.

a. *Motor Transport Battalion.* Each motor transport battalion includes a headquarters, a light truck company, three medium truck companies, two light/medium truck companies, and a heavy truck company. The motor transport battalion does not have a tanker capability for the movement of bulk petroleum, oil, and lubricants (POL).

b. *Aviation Battalion.* The two aviation battalions consist of the headquarters elements, assault support medium helicopter companies, a heavy helicopter company, and an aviation service support company. One battalion normally deploys in the field army service area, while the other normally deploys in the forward area. The numbers and the types of companies assigned to each battalion vary with specific requirements and missions.

4-19. Command Relationships

a. *With Higher Commands.* The transportation brigade is under the command of FASCOM headquarters. It receives policy direction, broad guidance and planning, and general supervision from this headquarters.

b. *With Parallel Commands.* Normal staff relationships exist.

c. *With Subordinate Units.* Transportation brigade headquarters exercises missions management control over subordinate units through command channels.

d. *With FASCOM Movement Control Center.* Formal relationships exist through command channels; however, close informal liaison is maintained on technical matters.

4-20. Operational Concepts

Railheads, airheads, and truckheads within the field army area are the responsibility of FASCOM ACoS, movements, to establish in coordination

with TASCOT and the transportation brigade commander. When the physical shifting of cargo from one carrier to another is required, the transportation brigade assigns one of its terminal transfer companies, or an element thereof, to accomplish the transfer. The FASCOM movement control center (MCC) commits the transport capability of the task units attached to the transportation brigade. Replacements flow from continental United States (CONUS) to the COMMZ and to the field army service area. When facilities exist, intertheater aircraft may deliver to the corps area. Replacements generated in the COMMZ move directly to field army, corps, or division base by Air Force aircraft when appropriate facilities exist for them. When facilities do not exist for Air Force aircraft in the forward area, the MCC arranges the deliveries of replacements using available field army air or surface transport. Aircraft is used in return flights to transport evacuees and high-dollar-value reparables. Chapter 3 contains further discussion of MCC operations.



CHAPTER 5

ENGINEER, COMMUNICATIONS, AND COMMUNICATIONS
SECURITY LOGISTIC SUPPORT

Section I. ENGINEER SUPPORT

5-1. General

Engineer support in the field army includes construction support, facilities engineering, real estate acquisition and administration, other real property maintenance activities (RPMA) support and services that engineer units assigned to the corps or field army perform. Also included under engineer support are the engineer service teams assigned or attached to and controlled by the engineer command (ENCOM). This section discusses engineer support services in general terms; FM 5-142 discusses them in more detail.

a. Engineer Combat Brigades.

(1) *Mission and functions.* The engineer combat brigades assigned to the corps and field army perform engineer construction support for the FASCOM on a mission or task basis. These brigades command all separate engineer units in the corps and field army areas and in the combat zone of an independent corps. They provide general engineer support to all elements of these forces. Within their respective areas of operation, the engineer combat brigades—

(a) Provide staff planning, command, control, and supervision of the operations of all assigned and attached units (normally two to three engineer groups, topographic companies, or battalions and other separate companies and detachments).

(b) Provide an engineer staff to corps or field army headquarters, as appropriate.

(c) Conduct engineer reconnaissance and supervise the collection, evaluation, and dissemination of engineer intelligence.

(d) Under the general staff guidance of the G2, plan and supervise topographic support of their assigned echelon.

(e) Plan for employment of atomic demolition munitions (ADM) and supervise execution of these demolitions.

(2) Command relationship.

(a) *With higher commands.* The engineer brigade commander, a staff officer on the staff of the headquarters to which assigned, is responsible for both staff planning and providing engineer combat, construction, and topographic support. In the technical staff role, he routinely provides advice and assistance to the field army support command (FASCOM) for performance of the engineer service functions.

(b) *With parallel commands.* The engineer combat brigades maintain close coordination with other commands on operational matters.

(c) *With other commands.* The field army engineer coordinates with the assistant chief of staff (ACofS), services, elements of the theater army support command (TASCOM), and with the commander of the TASCOM ENCOM on matters of construction and topographic support to the field army. He coordinates to insure that field army engineer operations reflect theater policies and programs.

b. Engineer Construction and Service Support. FASCOM and the corps and army support brigade commanders are responsible for determining their requirements for construction and facilities engineering support. They also are responsible for submission and coordination of such engineer service requirements with the army (or corps) engineer through the army (or corps) G4.

5-2. Concept of Operations

a. General.

(1) The construction support required by the combat service support (CSS) activities, though critical to FASCOM operations, is, however, a minor segment of the total construction effort required of the engineer brigade in the combat zone.

(2) FASCOM installations support involving real estate, repair and utilities, and fire protection,

while less extensive in scope than combat zone construction, is important to the functioning of supported forces.

b. Construction Requirements. Combat zone engineer support requirements for CSS operations include the following:

(1) Construction or rehabilitation of facilities for administrative use.

(2) Rehabilitation or new construction of facilities for hospitals and other medical purposes.

(3) Construction of hardstand for canvas-covered supply storage. Using units may erect the latter. In some cases, units may rehabilitate existing structures for this purpose.

(4) Extension of pipelines and bulk storage for petroleum, oil, and lubricants (POL) into the field army service area. Field army engineer units augmented by pipeline construction support companies accomplish construction forward of the field army rear boundary.

(5) Significant construction support of access roads serving the FASCOM installations, exclusive of those integral to facilities previously mentioned.

c. Procedures and Policies. The corps and field army engineer brigades routinely operate in accordance with engineer support plans based on policies and priorities that the force commander at each echelon establishes. Such plans incorporate the requirements of all supported commands including construction support to elements of the FASCOM that are within the engineer bri-

gade area of responsibility. These plans identify tasks, allocate engineer effort in accordance with command (corps and army) priorities, and prescribe completion dates or schedules.

d. Other Combat Engineer Support. As a part of their general support (GS) mission, the corps and field army engineer combat brigades provide topographic support and water purification support to the FASCOM.

e. Installation Support. Facilities engineering districts and assigned facilities engineering groups provide facilities engineering support for installations/areas throughout the combat zone. This support includes—

(1) Planning and direction of the overall facilities engineering effort.

(2) Preparation of operational plans, project plans, designs, and construction objectives.

(3) Advice on facilities engineering and base development matters.

(4) Acquisition, utilization, and disposal of real property.

(5) Fire protection and fire prevention programs.

(6) Operation of central field water plants.

(7) Operation and maintenance of central electrical powerplants.

(8) Planning, direction, and supervision of local labor and contractor support.

(9) Coordination of facilities engineering supply.

Section II. COMMUNICATIONS SUPPORT

5-3. General

The army signal brigade provides area and command communications support for the FASCOM. However, some elements of the FASCOM have organic signal communications equipment and personnel to provide internal communication. The army signal brigade operates the army area communications system, which is composed primarily of signal centers located throughout the field army area. These centers provide communications center (COMM-CEN) service to units in their areas. They also serve as central points for wire service to units in the area that are authorized telephone and teletype equipment. The centers are located to permit easy access to supported units and to provide alternate routing during emergencies. Telephone and teletype equipment organic to the signal companies and to elements of the

FASCOM is connected to the facilities provided by the area communications systems. Communication is maintained principally by radio relay, cable, or a combination of both. The army signal brigade provides systems control, circuit routing facilities, and technical control and supervision over the field army signal communications system. FM 11-125 contains additional information.

5-4. FASCOM Communications Responsibilities

The FASCOM commanding general has responsibilities related to communications operations within the command and to the support that the area communications system provides. The ACofS, security, plans, and operations (SPO), has staff responsibility for FASCOM communications operations.

a. The FASCOM commanding general is responsible for command and control of organic communications-electronics (C-E) facilities in command headquarters and in all subordinate elements. His overall responsibility includes—

(1) Preparing the FASCOM C-E operation instructions and C-E standing instructions.

(2) Managing frequencies assigned to FASCOM.

(3) Preparing communications security (COMSEC) instructions.

(4) Preparing C-E portions of plans, orders, and standing operating procedures (SOP).

b. The FASCOM commanding general is also responsible for coordinating with the army signal brigade commanding general in matters related to the overall support provided to his command by the brigade. He submits requirements for support to be provided by the army area communications system. In performing these functions, he establishes SOP for the submission of communications support requirements by subordinate elements.

5-5. Signal Elements in Support of FASCOM

The FASCOM has a signal operations company (medium headquarters) (TOE 11-127) assigned. This signal company furnishes terminal-type communications and photographic support for the FASCOM headquarters. The three signal operations companies (small headquarters) (TOE 11-147) are assigned for two corps support brigades and the army support brigade. These signal companies furnish the support brigade headquarters terminal-type communications and photographic service.

5-6. FASCOM Radio Communications

The signal operations companies (small headquarters and medium headquarters) and certain other elements assigned or attached to the support command have organic radios that enable them to operate unit nets.

a. *FASCOM Headquarters.* The army command radio and cable battalion, army signal brigade, provides the support command headquarters a station in the field army command net in which field army headquarters is the net control station. The signal operations company (medium headquarters) is provided the signal brigade for assignment to the FASCOM. This signal company furnishes terminal-type communications and photographic support for the FASCOM headquarters.

b. *Support Brigade Headquarters.* Each support brigade headquarters enters into three radio nets by means of equipment and personnel that the signal operations company (small headquarters) provides. Each corps support brigade headquarters has stations in the corps net and the FASCOM command/logistic net. In addition, each has the net control station for its own brigade net in which the subordinate support groups maintain stations. The army support brigade has net control stations in its brigade command net and in the rear area protection (RAP) net. The army support brigade also has a station in the FASCOM command/logistic net. Other stations in the RAP net include FASCOM headquarters, the two rear area operations centers (RAOC) assigned to the Army support brigade, and any other units in the army service area having special security or area protection functions.

5-7. Communications Security and Electronic Warfare

COMSEC assistance for facilities used by FASCOM and for organic communication facilities of FASCOM elements is provided by the US Army Security Agency (USASA) group (FM 32-10) attached to the field army. As part of its electronic warfare (EW) support, the group also provides guidance for improving FASCOM's defensive posture to minimize the occurrence and effects of hostile electronic countermeasures (ECM). Procedures relating to COMSEC and electronic counter-countermeasures (ECCM) are discussed in FM 32-5 and FM 24-18, respectively.

a. Communications Security.

(1) The need for COMSEC arises from the enemy's capability to derive valuable intelligence information from the intercept and analysis of friendly communications. The study of FASCOM communications can reveal to the enemy valuable information concerning logistic requirements of the supported field army. While information concerning separate operations within the FASCOM may not in itself be classified, the collection of POL and ammunition data, traffic control information, maintenance or personnel replacement rates, etc. can reveal a great deal about impending operations. Individual transmitters can be located through the use of direction-finding techniques enabling the enemy to determine the location and to trace the movements of particular units of the FASCOM. Even on secure circuits, sudden increases or decreases in the volume of radio traffic can indicate forthcoming major operations.

(2) COMSEC is the protection resulting from all measures to deny unauthorized persons information of value that might be derived from the possession and study of telecommunications or to mislead unauthorized persons in their interpretations of the results of such possession and study. COMSEC includes cryptosecurity, emission security, transmission security, and physical security of COMSEC materials and information.

b. Electronic Warfare.

(1) Modern military forces depend increasingly on electronic devices for the command and control of forces and employment of weapons. This dependence makes modern military forces vulnerable to hostile action, which reduces the effectiveness of C-E devices. As new developments continue to automate the functions of warfare, the importance of all members of the Army becoming knowledgeable of EW and capable of operating efficiently in an EW environment increases.

(2) As previously stated, EW consists of ECM, electronic warfare support measures (EWSM), and ECCM.

(a) ECM (i.e., jamming and deception) are those actions taken to exploit, deny, or reduce the effectiveness of an enemy's use of electromagnetic radiations. The fact that FASCOM head-

quarters is some distance from forward elements does not prevent the possibility of enemy ECM's being directed against it. Airdropped expendable jammers and airborne ECM platforms enable the enemy to direct both jamming and deception against FASCOM communications.

(b) The enemy employs EWSM in the form of emitter location and identification to provide the technical data base for the conduct of ECM. EWSM, together with communications intelligence (COMINT) and intelligence from other sources, provides the enemy with tactical and technical data which he may use to support his fire and maneuver operations. For example, intercepted FASCOM communications can indicate the nature and the function of FASCOM headquarters to the enemy and EWSM can provide the requisite data for missile, artillery, or air strikes.

(c) ECCM are those actions taken to insure friendly effective use of the electromagnetic spectrum despite the enemy's use of ECM. ECCM consists of operating procedures incorporated into unit training and SOP's, and antijamming circuitry or design. Maximum protection against enemy ECM and EWSM is achieved through the combined employment of COMSEC procedures and ECCM techniques.

(3) FM 32-20 contains details on EW.

Section III. COMMUNICATIONS SECURITY LOGISTIC SUPPORT

5-8. General

United States Army Strategic Communications Command (USASTRATCOM) (theater) provides the COMSEC logistic support in the theater of operations.

5-9. COMSEC Logistic Support Organization

a. Organizational elements for providing COMSEC logistic support in a theater of operations are the theater COMSEC logistic support center (TCLSC), the COMSEC logistic support center (CLSC), and the COMSEC logistics support unit (CLSU).

b. The TCLSC is the principal COMSEC logistic support facility in the theater. The TCLSC is an element of the USASTRATCOM (theater) and, as such, is responsive to the Army component commander through the commander, USASTRATCOM (theater).

c. The CLSC provides COMSEC logistic support to a field army, or equivalent force, and other

activities as directed, e.g., other Services, the State Department, and allied commands. A CLSC is responsive to the field army commander through the field army C-E staff officer and is under the technical direction of the TCLSC.

d. The CLSU in a typical field army is an organic element of the CLSC and is assigned or attached on the basis of two per corps. It provides direct support (DS) and GS and has a mobile maintenance capability. The CLSU may be established to meet variations in the typical theater or field army. It can be an organic element of a TCLSC or a separate unit for support on a geographical area basis. In the latter case, the CLSU may be an element of a USASTRATCOM subordinate command but under the technical direction of the TCLSC.

5-10. COMSEC Logistic Support Unit Functions

A USASTRATCOM (theater) CLSU provides—

a. Integrated management of COMSEC material.

b. Stock control of COMSEC equipment, ancillary items, special tools and test equipment, designated repair parts, and software.

c. Collection, maintenance, and reporting of COMSEC logistic data as prescribed.

d. Management and control of joint and allied COMSEC software, as assigned.

e. Receipt, storage, and issue of COMSEC material.

f. DS and GS maintenance on COMSEC equipment.

g. Mobile maintenance contact teams.
FM 11-23 contains additional details on COMSEC logistic support to the army in the field.



APPENDIX A

REFERENCES

A-1. Army Regulations (AR)

40-4	Army Medical Department Facilities.
75-14	Responsibilities for Explosive Ordnance Disposal.
75-15	Responsibilities and Procedures for Explosive Ordnance Disposal.
708-1	Cataloging and Supply Management Data.
710-2	Materiel Management for Using Units, Support Units, and Installations.
735-11	Accounting for Lost, Damaged, and Destroyed Property.

A-2. Field Manuals (FM)

3-1	Chemical, Biological, and Radiological (CBR) Support.
5-142	Nondivisional Engineer Combat Units.
8-10	Medical Support, Theater of Operations.
9-6	Ammunition Service in the Theater of Operations.
9-14	Explosive Ordnance Disposal Service.
9-15	Explosive Ordnance Disposal Unit Operations.
9-19	Conventional Ammunition Maintenance Unit Operations.
9-38	Conventional Ammunition Unit Operations.
9-47	Special Ammunition Unit Operations.
9-59	Missile Support Unit Operations.
11-23	U.S. Army Strategic Communications Command (Theater).
11-125	Field Army Signal Communications
12-2	Personnel and Administrative Support in Theaters of Operation.
14-3	Comptroller Support in Theaters of Operation.
24-18	Field Radio Techniques.
29-20	Maintenance Management in Theaters of Operations.
29-23	Direct Support Maintenance Battalion (Nondivisional).
29-24	General Support Maintenance Battalion.
29-25	Direct Exchange, Shop Supply, and Operational Readiness Float Procedures.
29-45-1 (TEST)	General Support Supply and Service in the Field Army.
31-81 (TEST)	Base Defense.
31-85	Rear Area Protection (RAP) Operations.
(C)32-5	Signal Security (SIGSEC) (U).
(S)32-10	United States Army Security Agency in Support of Tactical Operations (U).
(C)32-20	Electronic Warfare (Ground Based) (U).
41-10	Civil Affairs Operations.
54-4	The Support Brigade.
54-7	The Theater Army Support Command.
55-1	Army Transportation Services in a Theater of Operations (TBP).
55-10	Army Transportation Movements Management.
55-30	Army Motor Transport Operations.
100-10	Combat Service Support.

FM 54-3

100-15

101-5

Larger Units: Theater Army—Corps.

Staff Officers' Field Manual—Staff Organization and Procedure.

A-3. Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) Publications

(O)2

Unified Action Armed Forces (UNAAF).

APPENDIX B

TYPICAL FASCOM TROOP LIST

B-1. General

a. The following troop list represents a typical FASCOM in support of an eight-division force. Flexibility is provided by using the company as the basic unit. There are no fixed organizations above the company level. Some of the tables of organization and equipment (TOE) contained in these lists are currently under development or revision. Refinements of TOE may cause changes in overall totals.

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 FASCOM.

B-2. Troop List: FASCOM in Support of a Typical Eight-Division Force

<i>Headquarters and control units:</i>				
<i>Unit</i>	<i>TOE</i>	<i>Strength</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Total</i>
HQ & sp trps, FASCOM	54-12	427	1	427
HHC, spt bde (corps)	54-22	272	2	544
HHC, spt bde (army)	54-22	255	1	255
HHC, spt gp	29-102	142	6	852
Mat mgmt cen co (FASCOM)	29-Test	460	1	460
Mat mgmt cen co (spt bde) (corps)	29-Test	260	2	520
Mat mgmt cen co (spt bde) (army)	29-Test	240	1	240
Mov con cen (FASCOM)	55-6	48	1	48
Mov con cen (spt bde)	55-7	38	2	76
Spt cen, rr area op	29-408	82	2	164
				3,586
<i>Personnel services:</i>				
HHD, P&A bn	12-66	51	3	153
Pers svcs co	12-67	220	7	1,540
Admin svcs det	12-570	43	3	129
Fin svc org	14-500	117	10	1,170
Repl reg det	12-560	36	10	360
APO	12-550	36	10	360
SPS det	12-18	23	3	69
Band	12-107	29	3	87
				3,868
<i>Judge advocate general (JAG):</i>				
	27-500			
JAG det, det HQ	Tm AA	4	1	4
JAG det, claims	Tm FA	4	4	16
JAG det, claims	Tm FB	10	1	10
JAG det, war crimes	Tm GA	4	2	8
JAG det, war crimes	Tm GB	5	1	5
JAG det, GCM trial	Tm HA	6	3	18
JAG det, GCM trial	Tm HB	10	1	10
JAG det, legal asst	Tm IA	3	4	12
JAG det, legal asst	Tm IB	4	1	4
JAG det, SPCM	Tm HC	2	18	36
JAG det, SPCM	Tm HD	8	4	12
				185

	Unit	TOE	Strength	Number	Total
Medical support:					
HHD, med bde	8-112	76	1	76	
HHD, med gp	8-122	57	4	228	
HHD, med bn	8-126	39	6	234	
Cbt spt hosp	8-123H	230	16	3,680	
Med air amb co	8-137	183	2	366	
Med amb co	8-127	101	10	1,010	
Med clr co	8-128	133	10	1,330	
Med coll co	8-129	191	2	382	
Med invt con tm	8-610	26	1	26	
Conv cen	8-590	264	1	264	
Evac hosp	8-581	320	8	2,560	
PVNTMED svc unit, fld	8-204	124	1	124	
Med lab	8-650	114	1	114	
Army med dep	8-667	226	1	226	
Med dept org, MEDCOM con, and stf sec tms	8-600				
Co HQ	Tm AC	6	3	18	
HQ, prof svc	Tm AG	14	2	28	
Med dept org, area and unit med spt tms	8-620				
Blood dist	Tm NC	8	1	8	
Disp	Tm OA	10	20	200	
Psychiatric svc	Tm OM	45	2	90	
Med dept org, med prof and ancillary svc tms	8-630				
Surgical	Tm KA	7	4	28	
Ortho	Tm KB	7	4	28	
Shock-intensive care	Tm KC	6	2	12	
Maxillo-facial	Tm KD	7	2	14	
Neurosurgical	Tm KE	7	4	28	
Thoracic	Tm KF	7	2	14	
Anesthesiology	Tm KG	3	2	6	
Med dept org, med evac tms	8-660				
Hel amb	Tm RA	47	16	752	
Hel amb acft rsq	Tm RC	17	12	204	
Med dept org, den HQ and svc tms	8-670				
Den svc HQ	Tm AI	13	3	39	
Den svc det	Tm HA	56	19	1,064	
Den svc aug, gen den	Tm HB	2	2	4	
Den svc aug, removable prosthodontics	Tm HC	5	10	50	
Med dept org, vet HQ and svc tms	8-680				
Vet svc HQ	Tm AF	6	1	6	
Vet svc, small	Tm JA	6	2	12	
Vet svc, large	Tm JB	58	1	58	
Vet small animal disp	Tm JC	8	4	32	
Vet small animal hosp	Tm JD	16	1	16	
				13,331	
Ammunition service:					
HHC, ammo GS gp	9-22	93	2	186	
HHC, ammo bn (GS)	9-36	102	4	408	
Ammo co (DS/GS)	9-38	309	12	3,708	
Sp ammo sup co (DS)	9-47	198	4	792	
Sp ammo co (GS)	9-48	174	2	348	
Pla maint and sup GS co	9-58	407	1	407	
GM maint co (GS)	9-59	278	2	556	
EOD det con (GB)	9-520	11	2	22	
EOD det dspo (GA)	9-520	13	10	130	
				6,557	
Maintenance service:					
HHD, maint bn	29-136	63	18	1,134	
Main spt co	29-208	305	11	3,355	
Lt maint co (DS)	29-207	168	22	3,696	
Acft maint co (DS)	55-457	265	11	2,915	
Hv equip maint co (GS)	29-137	298	18	5,364	
Coll & clas co	29-139	216	3	648	

<i>Unit</i>	<i>TOE</i>	<i>Strength</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Total</i>
Tire rep co -----	9-117	160	1	160
LE maint co (GS) -----	29-134	282	6	1,572
HHD, acft maint bn -----	55-456	61	2	122
Acft maint co (GS) -----	55-458	290	9	2,610
				<u>21,576</u>
<i>Supply and service:</i>				
HHC, S&S bn -----	29-146	100	9	900
S&S co (DS) -----	29-147	303	12	3,636
Fld svc co (GS) (fwd) -----	29-114	228	8	1,824
Fld svc co (GS) (army) -----	29-124	292	2	584
Gen sup co -----	29-118	264	12	3,168
Acft and msl rep parts sup co -----	29-129	274	2	548
Rep parts sup co (GS) (army) -----	29-119	300	6	1,800
Hv mat sup co -----	29-127	207	4	828
Airdrop sup co -----	10-407	277	1	277
HHC, petrl sup bn -----	10-226	84	3	252
Petrl sup co -----	10-227	306	4	1,224
QM svc org -----	10-500			
Sales det, mbl -----	Tm BA	3	21	63
Sales det, smbl -----	Tm BB	5	3	15
Sales det, supv -----	Tm BC	8	3	24
Petrl lab (mbl) -----	Tm JC	7	3	21
Engr equip op tms -----	5-520			
Gas genr tm -----	Tm GB	27	1	27
CO, tm -----	Tm GC	13	1	18
				<u>15,204</u>
<i>Transportation service:</i>				
HHD, trans bde -----	55-62	135	1	135
HHD, MT bn -----	55-16	43	5	215
Trans car co -----	55-19	107	3	321
Trans lt trk co (2½-ton) -----	55-17	175	2	350
Trans lt trk co (5-ton) -----	55-17	176	2	352
Trans lt/mdm trk co -----	55-67	198	8	1,584
Trans mdm trk co (cgo) -----	55-18	177	14	2,478
Trans mdm trk co (petrl) -----	55-18	177	10	1,770
Trans hv trk co -----	55-28	152	4	608
Trans tml trf co -----	55-113	233	2	466
HHD, avn bn -----	1-256	85	2	170
Avn mdm hel co -----	1-258	239	3	717
Avn hv hel co -----	1-259	129	1	129
Avn svc spt co -----	1-407	165	1	165
TMT tms -----	55-540			
Highway reg pt tms -----	Tm GG	6	5	30
Trans mov con tms -----	55-580			
Mov con tm -----	Tm LA	3	5	15
Mov con tm -----	Tm LB	5	7	35
Mov con tm -----	Tm LC	3	4	32
Mov con tm -----	Tm LF	22	1	22
				<u>9,567</u>
TOTAL FASCOM -----				73,851

¹ Does not include MP or CA units.



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