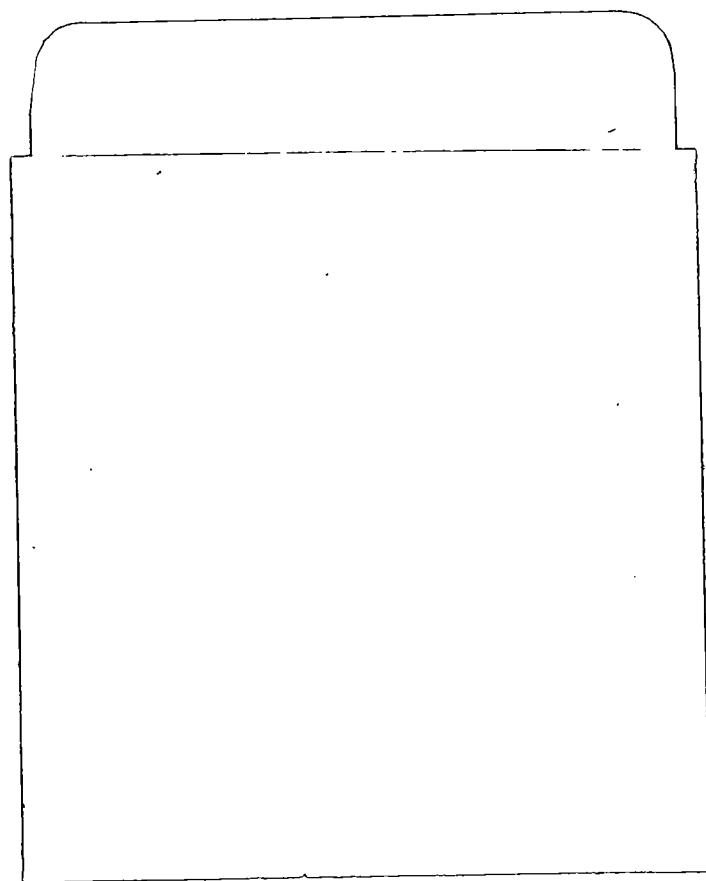


FM 54-4**DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY FIELD MANUAL**

THE SUPPORT BRIGADE

**HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
JULY 1965**



FIELD MANUAL }

No. 54-4 }

HEADQUARTERS
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
WASHINGTON, D.C., 28 July 1965

THE SUPPORT BRIGADE

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1. Purpose

This manual is a guide for commanders, staff officers, and other personnel concerned with the operation of the support brigade headquarters and the principal subheadquarters in the support brigades; e.g., direct support and general support group headquarters.

a. Coverage. In addition to the fundamentals of employment, this manual covers those aspects of the capabilities and limitations, command, staff functions, and operations that are particularly applicable to the support brigade.

b. Comments. Users of this manual are encouraged to submit recommended changes or comments to improve the manual. Comments should be keyed to the page, paragraph, and line of the text in which the change is recommended. Reasons should be provided for each comment to insure understanding and complete evaluation. Comments should be forwarded direct to Commanding General, Headquarters, United States Army Combat Developments Command Combat Service Support Group, Fort Lee, Va., 23801.

2. Scope

This manual prescribes doctrine and principles for planning, organizing, and operating the support brigades in a field army. Emphasis is placed on staff functions, headquarters operations, and management of the brigade units.

3. Use

This manual outlines modern organizations and procedures for combat service support provided by the support brigades of the field army support command. The manual should be used in conjunction with FM 54-1, FM 54-2, FM 54-3, and other appropriate manuals listed in appendix I.

4. Orientation to Terms

The following terms are used in this manual with the meanings indicated:

a. Combat Support (Unit).—Assistance in combating the enemy that is furnished by other designated units. (A unit which provides such assistance to other elements.)

b. Combat Service Support (Unit).—The assistance provided operating forces primarily in the fields of administrative services, chaplain service, civil affairs, finance, legal service, maintenance, medical service, military police, replacements, supply, transportation, and other logistical services. (Unit which provides combat service support.) While all troops in the theater receive combat service support, the ultimate objective of this support is to assist combat units in the execution of their tactical and strategic missions.

c. Other Terms. Two other terms used frequently in this manual are direct support and general support. To insure that interpretation of these terms is in accordance with their intent as used in the text, a definition of each is as follows:

- (1) *Direct support*—The process of providing using units with materiel and support.
- (2) *General support*—The process of providing direct support units such as direct support groups and division support commands with "backup" support.

5. Type Field Army

The type field army organization described herein consists of army troops, a support command, three corps, and twelve divisions. Be-

cause this field army combat and combat support structure is a type organization, the combat service support organization described in this manual is also a type organization. However, the combat service support organization is designed to simplify tailoring of forces to meet the requirements of a field army and various smaller forces for employment in specific environments and types of warfare.

a. Balanced Force. The type field army organization resulting from combining the basic combat and combat support elements with the combat service support organization is a representative field army, illustrating a balanced force of type units which may be used as the basis for development of a field army or smaller force structure for use in a specific situation and environment. For this reason, variations in numbers of units and even in type units are certain to occur in designing a force structure for employment in a specific situation.

b. Tailoring Capability. To illustrate the tailoring capability of the combat service support organization and the variations in units used for combat service support of forces varying in size and composition, this manual also discusses combat service support force tailoring for an independent corps force and for an independent division force (app VIII).

6. Field Army Area

Based on the scale of use of nuclear weapons or the threat of their use, the field army area varies generally from 135 to 360 kilometers in width and from 150 to 300 kilometers in depth. The field army area, therefore, may consist of from 20,250 to 108,000 square kilometers of territory. The field army commander normally divides the forward portion of the field army area into areas of responsibility, as defined in AR 320-50, which he assigns to corps commanders. The balance of the combat zone in rear of the corps rear boundaries he normally assigns as the area of responsibility of the field army support command commander.

7. Organizational Design

The field army and division are the normal combat service support echelons of the field army. The corps assumes major combat serv-

ice support responsibilities only when it is employed independently or semi-independently.

a. Field Army Support Command. A field army support command (FASCOM) is established as a major subordinate unit of the field army to command and control field army combat service support units and operations. The FASCOM consists of the headquarters, certain selected army-wide support organizations, a support brigade organization, and miscellaneous units and teams.

b. Army-Wide Support Organizations. Certain army-wide support organizations are included within the field army structure to provide a single service or commodity of considerable magnitude. These organizations are basically technical or administrative in nature and include general support elements and, in some cases, direct support units. Some are assigned to FASCOM; some are not.

- (1) *FASCOM.* The army-wide support organizations which are assigned to and under the operational control of the FASCOM are the ammunition, medical, transportation, and military police brigades and the civil affairs organization. These organizations are described in FM 54-3 and other field manuals listed in appendix I.
- (2) *Replacements.* Replacements are provided by the field army replacement system (FARS) under the direct control of the field army headquarters. FARS is the only army-wide combat service support organization not under the operational control of the FASCOM (FM 12-2).
- (3) *Communications.* Communications support, other than supply and maintenance, and direct communications operations support to FASCOM and support brigade headquarters by assigned signal operating units, is provided by the field army signal combat support organization under the direct control of the field army headquarters. Signal supply and maintenance, however, are provided by FASCOM units.
- (4) *Engineer.* Most engineer support, other than supply and maintenance, is

provided by the field army and corps engineer combat support organizations under the control of the appropriate tactical headquarters. Engineer supply and maintenance, however, are provided by FASCOM units.

c. Support Brigades. Support brigades are composite task organizations tailored to meet specific combat service support requirements and are provided on the basis of one per supported corps plus one per field army service area.

d. Tailoring. The combat service support organization is tailored to support varying sizes and types of forces in specific situations and is organized to permit provision of the complete support normally associated with the technical, administrative, or composite unit or organization concerned.

8. Combat Service Support

The theater army commander allocates combat service support means to the army groups or field armies to support the plan of campaign. The field army commander further allocates most of these means to FASCOM which uses them, based upon the recommendations of the corps commanders, to support the corps and divisions in furtherance of the field army plan of operations.

a. Allocation of Support. Combat service support is an important consideration at any level of command in planning tactical operations. In planning the operations of larger units, other things being equal, the capability to support logistically a particular course of action may be the controlling factor in the commander's decision. Once the decision and the commander's concept of operation have been announced, the field army headquarters staff develops the field army plan. The tactical plan must be one which can be supported adequately logistically. Such support includes the allocation of combat service support units and the establishment of priorities for combat service support adequate for the accomplishment of the tactical mission. Thus, the combat service support allocated is used to weight the main tactical effort as are the combat and combat support means.

b. Organization. The following combat service support organization and system are used in the combat zone:

- (1) A FASCOM headquarters, to which are assigned or attached combat service support organizations tailored to meet the requirements of the specific situation, provides the control element. The FASCOM commander is responsible for combat service support to the field army (except for personnel replacements).
- (2) Designated commands within the FASCOM provide combat service support to include supply and maintenance of special and conventional ammunition, aircraft and motor transportation, and medical service to include medical supply and maintenance, military police, and civil affairs support, all on an army-wide basis.
- (3) Other combat service support including supply of classes I, II, III, and IV materiel and maintenance, graves registration, laundry and bath, decontamination, some personnel services, and other miscellaneous support is provided by the FASCOM support brigades. The FASCOM support brigades consist primarily of both general support and direct support groups.
- (4) The combat service support system emphasizes support to using units by means of both general and direct support elements. Divisional using units receive direct support from their division support command. Nondivisional using units receive direct support from direct support groups of the support brigades and from direct support elements of the army-wide support organizations. The division support commands and the direct support groups receive backup support from general support groups of the support brigades and from general support elements of the army-wide support organizations.

9. Impact of Nuclear, Chemical, Biological, and Radiological Operations

This manual recognizes the impact of possible nuclear, chemical, biological, and radiological operations. The combat service support system described herein is based on the philosophy of the threat of or limited use of such weapons. The composition and deployment of units, their mobility, stockage carried, and other such factors are considered in the light of possible nuclear, chemical, biological, or radiological operations. The protection of facilities and installations and flexibility and mobility of the combat service support system are emphasized. Large combat service support installations become prime targets for nuclear attack. The concentration of personnel to operate such installations also invites chemical or biological attack. Proper planning and execution will lessen the effects of such attacks.

a. Flexibility. In order to provide continuous and effective support, combat service support organizations and systems must be flexible. Their flexibility depends upon adequate communications and transportation and upon adequate numbers of properly located and dispersed installations. Plans must include provisions for the use of alternate means of combat service support. Emphasis must be placed upon maintaining the flow of supplies rather than building stockpiles. Essential stocks, however, should be maintained near points of anticipated consumption to permit continued operation when lines of communication are disrupted.

b. Alternate Channels. Alternate channels must be provided for each type of support. Plans will provide for reestablishing the original channel when interrupted or for rapidly rerouting support through alternate channels. Support means of any one type will not be concentrated but will be dispersed so far as the mission permits, both in location and during movement.

c. Reduction of Vulnerability. Plans for the use of an area for a combat service support installation must include an analysis of the vulnerability of the area. Camouflage or dummy positions are used to reduce the probability of attack on actual installations. The

effects of such attacks will be reduced by properly mixing materiel in storage and in transit; by attaining maximum dispersion consistent with control; by taking advantage of terrain features; by using such protection as barricades, revetments, and underground shelters; and by area damage control planning and operations.

d. Dispersion and Duplication of Facilities. Facilities must be dispersed and duplicated to the degree indicated by enemy capabilities and permitted by the mission. The following factors will be considered:

- (1) The yield and number of nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons the enemy can deliver.
- (2) The nature of the terrain, to include manmade facilities; i.e., mines, caves, and tunnels.
- (3) The number and type of service units available.
- (4) The transportation net.
- (5) The reduced efficiency and increased vulnerability to sabotage and pilferage resulting from dispersed combat service support operations.
- (6) The calculated risk the command is willing to accept.
- (7) The disposition of other troops in the area.
- (8) The tactical situation of the supported forces.
- (9) The degree of protection available.
- (10) Mutual support between military facilities and the civilian population and agencies.
- (11) Signal communication capabilities.

e. Effect of Nuclear, Chemical, Biological, and Radiological Weapons on Combat Service Support Functions. The employment of nuclear, chemical, biological, and radiological weapons by the enemy affects each combat service support function.

- (1) *Supply.* Reducing the vulnerability of supply operations requires dispersion, both in transit and in storage, protective packaging, cover, and the

ability to relocate rapidly. Supplies exposed to contamination must be monitored prior to use or issue. Class I supplies and water sources suspected of chemical, biological, or radiological (CBR) contamination will be given special attention.

- (2) *Maintenance.* Frequent moves cut into the time available for maintenance and result in more work being passed to the rear. More time is needed to repair equipment when the equipment is contaminated. Units are responsible for monitoring and decontaminating equipment they turn in for maintenance. The receiving unit also checks the equipment for contamination.
- (3) *Medical.* There may be a sharp increase in the number of persons needing medical care, thus generating a great disparity between medical resources and workload. In such circumstances, the medical service will require assistance for the decontamination of patients and facilities. Decontamination of patients is performed under medical supervision.
- (4) *Construction.* Collective protection features are needed in key headquarters, communications facilities, and other critical installations. Rehabilitation of damaged facilities which are also contaminated is more difficult and time-consuming than when there is no contamination. Such rehabilitation will normally not be undertaken unless the area affected is of vital importance and the damaged facilities

cannot be reestablished elsewhere with less effort.

- (5) *Transportation.* Alternate supply routes take on increased importance. Strict traffic control measures are necessary to prevent use of contaminated routes. Detours and rerouting, however, reduce the capability of transportation units.
- (6) *Labor.* Civilian, military, and prisoner-of-war labor is less available and is also less effective in contaminated areas. However, requirements are increased for personnel to perform essential labor tasks. Much of this additional labor may have to be performed by military personnel.
- (7) *Decontamination.* Decontamination of large quantities of supplies and equipment, large areas, and extensive installations is not feasible from a logistical standpoint. Decontamination through weathering and radiological decay is more practicable under such circumstances.
- (8) *Discipline, law, and order.* Enemy employment of nuclear, chemical, biological, or radiological weapons will increase problems of traffic control, evacuation of prisoners of war, and the security of critical installations and materiel. Contamination of areas, facilities, and traffic routes, with the resulting confusion and loss of control, will impose heavy demands for sealing off stricken areas, security of critical supplies, and the collection of individuals for return to their units.

CHAPTER 2

ORGANIZATION

10. Field Army

The field army is the largest combat organization of the United States Army that is capable of sustained administrative and tactical operations. It directs the tactical operations and provides for combat support and combat service support of its assigned forces.

a. Composition. The field army is composed of a headquarters, certain organic army combat support and combat service support troops, a field army support command headquarters to which is assigned most of the combat service support troops, a variable number of corps, and a variable number of divisions which are normally attached to the corps. For planning purposes, a type field army has three corps each of which has four divisions. The field army may operate under a theater commander, a theater army commander, an army group commander, or the commander of a joint force.

b. Responsibility. Depending upon the organization within the theater, the commander of a field army is responsible to the army group commander, the theater army commander, the task force commander, or the theater commander for the tactical and administrative operations of his army. He is responsible for providing combat service support to U.S. Army forces and, in accordance with agreements and as directed, to other U. S. and Allied forces and civilians in the field army area. The field army commander and major subordinate commanders are assigned territorial responsibility and are responsible for planning, coordinating, and executing rear area security and area damage activities in the assigned area.

c. Staff Requirements. The field army commander requires staff assistance in each of the five broad categories of activities, i.e., person-

nel, intelligence, operations, logistics, and civil affairs. Since the field army is established for the purpose of conducting tactical operations, staff attention at field army headquarters is directed primarily toward the conduct of combat activities, either to assist the commander in the control and supervision of these activities, or to provide the commander with knowledge, advice, and assistance in insuring adequate support of the combat operation.

11. Corps

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

a. Composition. The corps is composed of a headquarters, certain organic combat support and combat service support troops, and a variable number of attached divisions. The type corps has four divisions. The corps organization provides for maximum flexibility to meet varying combat conditions. The missions assigned the corps will vary and will accordingly require different types and numbers of combat units to perform the missions. The combat elements of the corps can be increased or decreased readily as the mission requires.

b. Responsibility. The corps commander is responsible for the command, control, and supervision of combat and combat support units and combat service support units when attached. His primary interest is in the conduct of combat operations. His interest in combat service support, although not insignificant, is limited to a knowledge of the adequacy of the combat service support provided by the field army and the establishment of priorities and allocations within the corps. He is also responsible for rear area security and area damage control in the corps area.

(1) The corps is used to control combat service support units only when the corps operates separately. Otherwise, the corps commander influences the service support system only when it has an impact upon the tactical operations of the corps. The combat service support of the corps is furnished by army units under the control of the army when the corps is part of an army. Although the combat service units and installations of FASCOM may be in the corps and division areas, they are not under corps or division control.

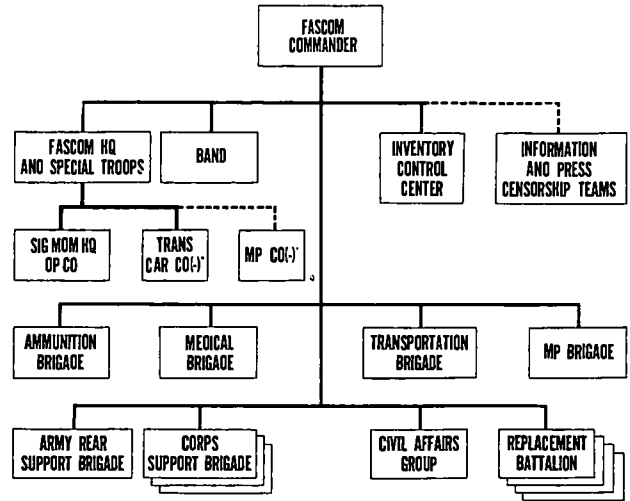
(2) Combat service support for a corps (except replacements) is provided by elements of army-wide support organizations and a corps support brigade, all of which are under the command of the FASCOM commander. When the corps is on an independent operation, it becomes a self-contained unit and the corps commander is responsible for the combat service support of the entire corps. Under such circumstances, the support brigade, supplemented by elements of the army-wide combat service support organizations, is assigned to the corps and becomes a corps support command (COSCOM).

c. Staff Requirements. Staff assistance required for the corps commander generally parallels that required for the field army commander, but on a much reduced scale.

12. Field Army Support Command

A field army support command (FASCOM) is established as a major subordinate unit of the field army to command field army combat service support and other type units and control their operations.

a. Composition. The units and teams which are included in the FASCOM are shown in figure 1. These units vary from small teams of a few men to brigades, each of which has thousands of assigned troops. Details of the FASCOM organization and operations are contained in FM 54-3.



*ALSO SUPPORTS FIELD ARMY HEADQUARTERS AND THE ARMY REAR SUPPORT BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS

Figure 1. Field army support command.

b. Responsibility. The FASCOM commander is responsible for the provision of combat service support (less replacements) to the field army. He is responsible for the command, control, and supervision of combat service support units and, in addition, those combat and combat support units that may be attached for rear area security operations. He normally exercises territorial control over the field army service area and is responsible for rear area security and area damage control activities in the field army service area. His interest in tactical operations is limited to rear area security activities and a general knowledge of the overall operation necessary, for the provision of day-to-day combat service support. His main mission and responsibility generally parallel those of the TALOG commander and the division support command commander.

c. Staff Requirements. The FASCOM commander requires staff assistance in six categories of activities, i.e., personnel; security,

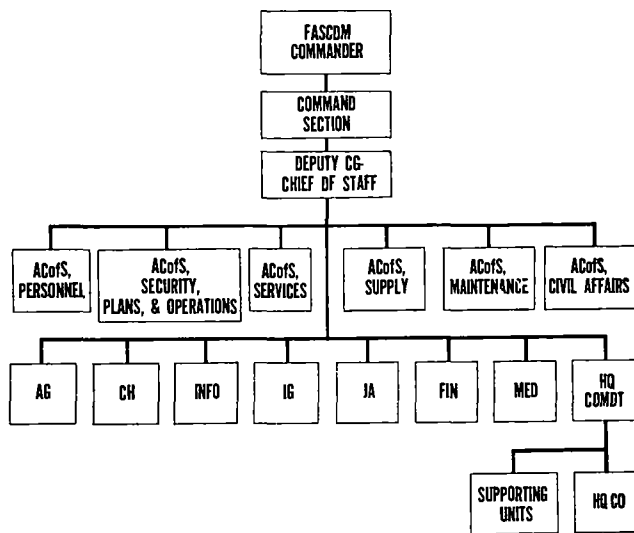


Figure 2. FASCOM headquarters.

plans, and operations; services; supply; maintenance; and civil affairs. The organization of the FASCOM headquarters is shown in figure 2.

- (1) The primary staff interest at FASCOM headquarters is directed toward combat service support and therefore the focus of attention is considerably different than at field army or corps headquarters.
- (2) After the decision and broad concept of operations are developed by the field army commander and his staff, the details in his area of responsibility are further developed by the FASCOM commander and his staff. These details include determining specific quantities of supplies and equipment or numbers and types of units required, determining their dispositions or general employment, coordinating with supporting echelons, and preparing and publishing necessary plans.

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

13. Support Brigade

The support brigade is a major subordinate unit of the FASCOM. The support brigade commands assigned and attached combat service support and other type units and controls their operations.

a. Composition. A support brigade has direct support groups and general support groups and other specialized elements. The headquarters of the support brigade is somewhat similar to that of the FASCOM headquarters. The corps support brigade headquarters also provides the nucleus for the necessary command organization for a corps support command (COSCOM) for independent or semi-independent corps operations. In such cases, the headquarters must be augmented, particularly in those functional areas where it takes over control of units of the army-wide support organizations.

b. Responsibility. The support brigade commander is responsible to the FASCOM commander for the provision of specified combat service support within the capabilities of his organization to designated elements of the field army and of other agencies as directed. The mission, responsibilities, and functions of the support brigade commander generally parallel those of the FASCOM commander in the areas of supply, maintenance, and some services. They are, however, reduced in scope. In addition, the support brigade commander participates in rear area security operations and area damage control activities as directed.

c. Staff Requirements. The support brigade commander requires staff assistance somewhat parallel to that required by the FASCOM commander. The support brigade staff must coordinate continuously with supported commands and with FASCOM headquarters in providing combat service support and installation security.

CHAPTER 3

CORPS SUPPORT BRIGADE

Section I. THE BRIGADE

14. Assignment

Corps support brigades are provided on the basis of one per corps to exercise control of assigned direct support and general support groups and other units. Support brigades that support corps are assigned to the FASCOM because the corps is normally a combat service support echelon only when it is operating independently.

15. Mission

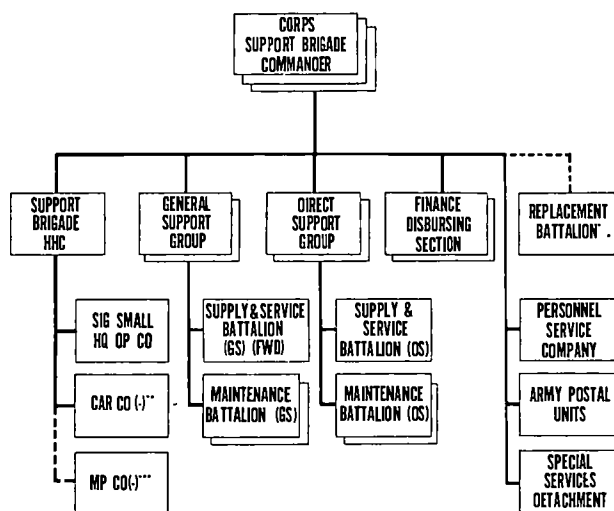
The mission of each corps support brigade is to provide combat service support supply and maintenance and field services (less personnel replacements and medical, military police, transportation, and ammunition support provided by the army-wide support organizations) to all units in the supported corps area.

16. Organization

In a type field army, each corps support brigade consists of a brigade headquarters, two direct support groups, two general support groups, a signal operations company, a personnel service company, postal units, a special services detachment, finance units, and a car company (fig 3). An MP company is attached from the military police brigade. A replacement battalion of the field army replacement system is attached for logistics and administrative support. Staff supervision of the replacement battalion attached to the support brigade is the responsibility of the field army adjutant general. Other units can be attached to the corps support brigade to meet specific requirements.

17. Location

The corps support brigade headquarters is normally located within easy road travel distance of the corps headquarters in order to facilitate liaison on combat service support, se-



*UNDER OPERATIONAL CONTROL OF FIELD ARMY HEADQUARTERS

**ORGANIC TO THE SUPPORT BRIGADE; ALSO SUPPORTS THE CORPS HEADQUARTERS

***ORGANIC TO THE MILITARY POLICE BRIGADE; ALSO SUPPORTS THE CORPS HEADQUARTERS

Figure 3. Corps support brigade.

curity, and area damage control matters. Units of the brigade are positioned so as best to provide support to units in the corps area.

18. Functions

Each corps support brigade provides combat service support, other than that provided by the army-wide support organizations to the supported corps. Although each corps support brigade headquarters has a close working relationship with the corps headquarters, the corps support brigade commander is responsible to the FASCOM commander for the provision of combat service support to the corps.

a. The brigade headquarters plans, controls, and supervises the operation of its subordinate units that provide supply, maintenance, and services to units supported.

b. The direct support groups and finance disbursing sections support nondivisional units. The general support groups provide backup combat service support to direct support groups and to the divisions that are part of the supported corps.

c. A personnel service company provides personnel support to the brigade. Postal units and a special services detachment provide postal and special services support to the brigade and to the headquarters of the supported corps.

d. The brigade also provides logistics and administrative support to the attached replacement battalion.

e. The support brigade provides for its own local rear area security and area damage control and provides assistance to other units as directed by the corps commander. Depending upon the intensity of enemy action in the support brigade area, it may be necessary for the corps to provide additional security forces to assure continuity of combat service support.

19. Employment

Each corps support brigade provides designated combat service support to the corps and other units in the corps area. Each corps support brigade also provides its own local and area security and area damage control as directed by the corps commander.

a. *Coordination.* Although the corps support brigades are normally assigned to the FASCOM, coordination with corps is required for all aspects of operations to include planning for future operations and for space allocation and movements within the corps areas, which are a primary responsibility of the corps.

b. *Brigade Operations.* Each corps support brigade provides supply, maintenance, administrative, and finance services to the supported corps and other units that do not have organic elements to provide such support. The corps support brigade staff balances the workload between units of the brigade by realigning support missions, transferring part of the workload, and even by transferring units.

(1) *Supply and maintenance.* Each corps support brigade furnishes maintenance and all classes of supply, except medical, ammunition, missiles, and explosives, by means of general support groups to division support commands and divisional units and to direct support groups and nondivisional units.

(a) The corps support brigades maintain a total of approximately 5 days of classes I, II, IV, and packaged III supply (4 to 4½ for bulk class III). The direct support groups carry 2 days of supply (1 to 1½ for bulk class III) for immediate use by local nondivisional customers (1 day's issue, 1 in reserve). It is to be noted that division support commands carry an average of 2 days of supply for division units. An additional 3 days of supply are carried by the general support groups for backup support of all direct support units in the corps area. When COMMZ support is interrupted or delayed or in other emergencies, general support units of the army rear support brigade provide supplies from the army reserve for issue to direct support units and division support commands, either directly or through corps support brigade general support units.

(b) The corps support brigades provide both direct and general support maintenance. The direct support groups provide direct support maintenance to nondivisional units in the same general way in which division support commands provide direct support maintenance to division units. The general support groups provide general support maintenance in backup support of direct support units. The corps support brigade maintenance units do not attempt as much time-consuming maintenance as can be performed by the army rear support brigade, however.

- (c) Except for bulk fuel, the support brigade headquarters is not in the channel for routine supply actions. Supply management by brigades is on a "by-exception" basis (e. g., controlled items) based on periodic and summary reports. When equipment becomes available to permit automatic data processing, however, the brigade can assume supply management responsibilities.
- (2) *Services.* The corps support brigades provide graves registration, decontamination, bakery, laundry, and bath services to units in the corps areas.
- (3) *Administrative support.* The corps support brigades provide administrative support to designated units in the corps area. Such support includes personnel administration, postal services, special recreational services, finance services, legal services, and chaplain services.
 - (a) Under the supervision of the support brigade adjutant general, army postal units provide postal service to all nondivisional units in the corps rear area and a special services detachment provides special services supervision, assistance, and training to all nondivisional units in the corps area.
 - (b) A personnel service company provides personnel administration support to all assigned and attached elements of the corps support brigade. This company is not intended, however, to furnish personnel administration support to divisional or corps troops or to elements of the army-wide support organizations operating in the corps area.
 - (c) Legal and chaplain services are provided by the support brigade judge advocate and chaplain sections.
 - (d) Each corps support brigade has two finance disbursing sections under the staff supervision of the brigade finance officer. These sections provide finance services for all nondivisional troops in the corps area. Divisions have their own finance sections.

c. Rear Area Security and Area Damage Control. The corps commander has full responsibility for rear area security and area damage control activities in his corps area. Therefore, in the corps areas the support brigade headquarters and subordinate units are responsible only for their own local security and area damage control efforts and for providing mutual assistance to adjacent units within their capabilities to do so. These tasks are carried out in conformance with the plans, policies, and directives of the corps commander.

Section II. HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY, CORPS SUPPORT BRIGADE

20. Mission

Each corps support brigade headquarters and headquarters company provides the elements necessary for command, control, and supervision of the subordinate units of the brigade. The basic purpose of the brigade headquarters is the development, use, and control of personnel and facilities to accomplish assigned missions.

21. Organization

Each corps support brigade headquarters is patterned after the FASCOM headquarters. The brigade headquarters has a command sec-

tion, a chief of staff section, a modified general staff, and a small special and personal staff (fig 4). Personnel to operate an area damage control center (ADCC) and a purchasing and contracting office are included in the staff. The headquarters company has a headquarters and a headquarters company. The headquarters commandant supervises the headquarters company, car company, military police company, signal operations company, and other units or teams assigned or attached for support of the brigade headquarters. Augmentations are added as necessary and may include a flight support section, and specialists needed when the

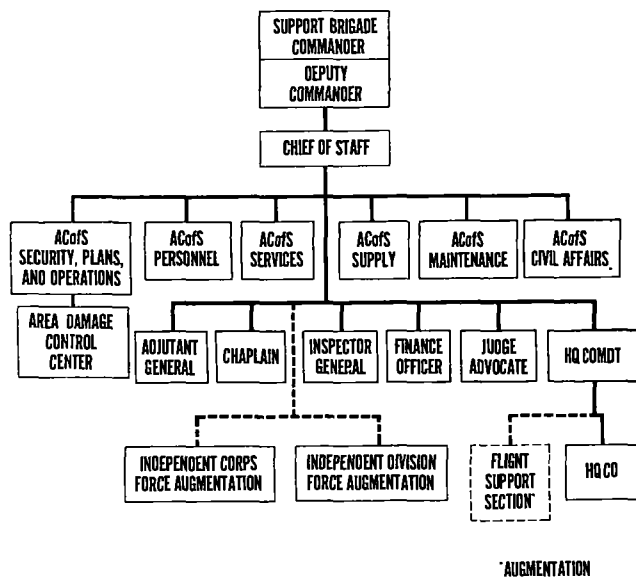


Figure 4. Corps support brigade headquarters.

brigade is employed in support of an independent force.

22. Functions

Each corps support brigade headquarters and headquarters company provides the organizational structure, personnel, and equipment required to command and control two direct support groups, two general support groups, a personnel service company, two finance disbursing sections, a special services detachment, postal units, and other assigned and attached units, or other combinations of similar units. The company is dependent upon other units for medical services and for transportation and communications. The company has only a limited capability of defending itself and its headquarters installations against ground attacks.

a. Defense. For defense against hostile ground attacks, all personnel of the unit, except chaplains personnel, are armed with the light barrel 7.62-mm rifle or the .45 caliber pistol. In addition, the company has 3.5-inch rocket launchers, 40-mm grenade launchers, and light and heavy machineguns for local defense of both the headquarters area and the company areas.

b. Mobility. The headquarters and headquarters company is approximately 35 percent mobile. The vehicles authorized are the minimum required to perform essential housekeeping and overhead support functions.

(1) A transportation car company is organic to the brigade and attached to the headquarters and headquarters company to provide additional transportation for both the support brigade headquarters and the supported corps headquarters for command, staff supervision, and liaison activities. Transportation needed beyond that provided by organic vehicles and the transportation car company to displace the unit must be furnished by one of the light-medium truck companies organic to the brigade or by other army transportation units.

(2) Requirements for air support may be met by the corps or army aviation company or other appropriate unit. When this is not feasible, because of location, workload, or other factors, an augmentation flight support section may be authorized to provide the flight support required for command, staff supervision, and liaison activities. The augmentation flight support section includes one utility airplane and two utility helicopters for this purpose.

c. Supervision and Control. The headquarters and headquarters company provides supervision and control of operations of the brigade. The brigade staff is normally involved only with policy planning and staff supervision. They manage directly on a "by exception" basis to include regulated and controlled supply items such as bulk fuel and other critical or scarce supplies. Their primary task is to provide staff planning and assistance to operating units. The company provides personnel to:

(1) Command all units assigned or attached to the brigade.

- (2) Plan, coordinate, and supervise the provision of combat service support to designated forces. This function includes the assignment of support missions, allocation of tasks, and transfer of missions as required.
- (3) Supervise the internal combat service support of the brigade itself.
- (4) Position subordinate units of the support brigade in accord with plans of higher headquarters and in coordination with supported units.
- (5) Train personnel of the support brigade, including both technical and tactical training.
- (6) Exercise tactical command of organizations of the support brigade and of other units in the area when assigned responsibility for rear area security or area damage control or both.
- (7) Plan for, coordinate, and implement internal rear area security and area damage control activities and rear area security and area damage control responsibilities as assigned by the corps commander.

d. Company Administration and Operations. The headquarters company provides the necessary command and supervision for headquarters enlisted personnel and provides unit level support to include administration, mess, organizational supply and maintenance, security, and training.

Section III. HEADQUARTERS SERVICES

26. Communications

The support brigade headquarters and headquarters company is dependent upon a signal operations company, small headquarters (TOE 11-147), under the operational control of the headquarters commandant, for internal and external communications services and support. The brigade headquarters is dependent upon the army area signal system for external telephone and teletypewriter communications and for transceiver linkage. Details of support brigade communications are contained in chapter 11.

23. Augmentation

Each support brigade provides the nucleus for the command organization for support of independent corps or independent division operations, operating in effect as does a FASCOM headquarters in the field army. To do this, augmentations are authorized which provide the additional staff personnel and equipment to perform the staff planning and control functions normally performed by FASCOM and the army-wide support organizations. When so employed, the support brigade operates directly under the control of the independent division or corps commander.

24. Resupply

Estimated resupply data for each headquarters and headquarters company, corps support brigade, are as shown in appendix II.

25. Loading Plan

The organic transportation provided each headquarters and headquarters company, corps support brigade, is the minimum essential required to meet day-to-day administrative (overhead support) requirements. Transportation needed for performance of staff duties will be provided by elements of the transportation car company; other vehicles needed are provided by a light-medium truck company of the brigade or by a transportation brigade unit. Appendix III illustrates a suggested loading plan for the headquarters.

27. Military Police

A military police company from the military police brigade is attached to the headquarters and headquarters company of each corps support brigade. The military police company, under the operational control of the headquarters commandant, provides traffic control, identification and control of personnel, and a base for the security of the corps support brigade headquarters and of the headquarters of the supported corps.

28. Headquarters Transportation

A transportation car company is organic to each corps support brigade. The company, under the operational control of the headquarters commandant, furnishes transportation services

to the corps support brigade headquarters and to the headquarters of the supported corps for command, staff supervision, and liaison purposes.

CHAPTER 4

THE BRIGADE STAFF

29. Brigade Staff Structure

Each support brigade headquarters is patterned after that of the FASCOM and has a command section, a chief of staff section, a modified general (coordinating) staff, and small special and personal staffs. The function of the staff is to advise the support brigade commander in specialized fields concerning accomplishment of the assigned mission. Instructions are issued to subordinate units of the brigade by authority of the brigade commander. The staff relationships and the common and specific responsibilities of each support brigade general staff and special and personal staff members are as described in FM 101-5, and as discussed herein.

a. General Staff. The brigade general staff consists of the assistant chief of staff for personnel, the assistant chief of staff for security, plans, and operations; the assistant chief of staff for services; assistant chief of staff for supply; the assistant chief of staff for maintenance; and the assistant chief of staff for civil affairs, together with their sections. Personnel to operate an area damage control center and a purchasing and contracting office are included in the general staff sections. Also included are the various technical specialists needed to provide staff advice, planning, and supervision in combat service support functional areas and to develop plans for implementation of FASCOM policies and directives on combat service support for the forces supported. These specialists recommend to the appropriate assistant chief of staff the policies, procedures, and operational instructions for issue to subordinate direct support and general support groups. They monitor, within policy established by the brigade commander, technical direction and operational guidance of the support appropriate to their technical field within the

support brigade area. In addition, they provide technical advice and assistance to the forces supported.

b. Special and Personal Staffs. The support brigade special and personal staffs consist of the adjutant general, chaplain, inspector general, finance officer, judge advocate, and their sections, and the headquarters commandant. Special staff members receive policy guidance and supervision from the general staff; personal staff members from the commander. Special and personal staff members plan, coordinate, and exercise staff supervision of activities performed by subordinate units with respect to their fields of interest. Staff members, however, are not normally operators. Operations are conducted by the commanders of the subordinate direct support and general support groups of other separate units in response to missions assigned by the support brigade commander.

30. Brigade Commander

The support brigade commander is responsible to the FASCOM commander for the provision of combat service support within his functional areas of responsibility and in corps areas to the corps for the provision of local and area security and area damage control support as directed. The mission, responsibilities, and functions of the support brigade commander generally parallel those of the FASCOM commander in the areas of supply, maintenance, administrative services, and miscellaneous logistical services. They are reduced, however, in scope and magnitude. He also has the responsibilities of a commander of a large force in the forward area of the combat zone.

31. Deputy Commander

The deputy commander represents the commander as authorized and required. He super-

vises the planning and conduct of rear area security and damage control operations and the combat service support operations of the brigade.

32. Chief of Staff

The chief of staff directs, supervises, and integrates the work of the staff and establishes liaison with other units. The chief of staff section includes the chief of staff and the secretary of the general staff, whose functions are described in FM 101-5.

33. Assistant Chief of Staff for Personnel

The assistant chief of staff for personnel plans, coordinates, and supervises activities pertaining to personnel and administrative matters within the command. He also has support brigade general staff responsibility for medical services. The personnel section is organized with a personnel management branch and an administrative and miscellaneous branch.

a. Personnel Management Branch. The personnel management branch plans, coordinates, and supervises activities related to managing the military and civilian personnel of the command as individuals, to obtaining personnel replacements, and to providing the required personnel records and reports.

- (1) The branch administers management policies for the use of non-U. S. civilian employees and prisoner-of-war labor to include the maximum effective use of indigenous labor, the use of prisoners of war and non-U. S. civilian employees, and the execution of policies regarding working conditions, rations, wages, allowances, and similar matters for non-U. S. civilian labor.
- (2) Troop conduct and appearance, control and disposition of stragglers, and the handling of prisoners of war are included in the area of interest of the branch which prepares plans and policies related to discipline, law, and order and monitors their implementation.
- (3) Military police specialists are not organic to the branch but are provided

as augmentations when the brigade performs functions normally assigned to the military police brigade, as when the support brigade is in support of an independent corps or division and military police units are assigned or attached from the military police brigade.

b. Administrative and Miscellaneous Branch. The administrative and miscellaneous branch handles section correspondence, maintains files, and performs other internal administration. The branch is also responsible for supervision of graves registration activities within the support brigade, within the army graves registration SOP prepared by the FASCOM. It determines requirements and locations for cemeteries, and graves registration units, supervises their activities, monitors the flow of graves registration records and reports, and maintains liaison with graves registration activities throughout the corps area.

c. Medical Branch. Personnel to form a medical branch are attached from the medical group to provide medical staff assistance. This branch coordinates with the designated representative of the FASCOM medical brigade on adequate medical service support for the support brigade and monitors the support received by the support brigade from the medical brigade.

34. Assistant Chief of Staff for Security, Plans, and Operations

The assistant chief of staff for security, plans, and operations advises on and coordinates plans for combat service support to be provided by the brigade to the corps and other forces supported, on rear area security and area damage control, on the organization and allocation of support command task elements, and on training. In addition, he supervises and coordinates overall combat service support operations of the support brigade and plans and supervises defense against CBR operations, air defense, and defense against unconventional and psychological warfare operations. He is also concerned with intelligence on the enemy as it relates to his operations. He insures that the necessary details are provided by the support brigade assistant chiefs of staff to insure

adequate support of planned operations. His section has a plans and operations branch and an intelligence, security, and damage control branch that operates the support brigade area damage control center.

a. Plans and Operations Branch. The plans and operations branch performs the following functions:

- (1) The branch prepares current and long-range plans, procedures, policies, and programs pertaining to support brigade operations and functions.
- (2) It prepares plans and supervises the organization of the support brigade to include the compilation and submission of the phased troop basis for the support brigade to higher headquarters.
- (3) It selects and allocates combat service support troops by types and numbers required to support the mission of the support brigade.
- (4) It supervises and plans movement of combat service support units between the major subordinate commands of the support brigade.
- (5) It recommends priorities to govern the allocation of weapons, munitions, and equipment in short supply within units of the support brigade.
- (6) It plans and supervises training of subordinate units and inspects units, installations, and activities of the support brigade.
- (7) It also plans and supervises combat service support for special forces operations.

b. Intelligence, Security and Damage Control Branch. The intelligence, security, and damage control branch consists of an intelligence office, a security office and an area damage control center. It is headed by an intelligence and security officer.

- (1) *Intelligence office.* The intelligence office is responsible for plans and policies for the collection, processing, dissemination within the command, and forwarding to FASCOM headquarters of information of intelligence value. The office also supervises intelligence

training in subordinate units, conducts security investigations, and supervises military and civil censorship activities of the support brigade.

- (2) *Security office.* The security office prepares directives, plans, and SOP's for security of units and installations of the brigade and for rear area security of brigade units and installations. It also supervises implementation of these instructions by subordinate units. In corps support brigades, the office coordinates with the supported corps headquarters to insure that the plans for security are compatible with the corps operation plan, secures the approval of the deputy commander on the plans, and supervises their execution.

- (3) *Area damage control center.* The area damage control center is operated by the security and area damage control officer and serves the entire headquarters on a round-the-clock basis. The center prepares and maintains a visual display of information concerning nuclear bursts, radiological fallout, blow-down, chemical and biological contamination, and any other effects of mass-destruction weapons or natural disasters that will have an impact upon combat service support operations. The information developed and presented includes both established facts and forecasts. The center also maintains a current situation map showing the locations of units and facilities, route and traffic conditions, and any other information suitable for visual presentation and of interest to headquarters personnel. It is the receiving point for reports coming to the headquarters on such matters. It is provided with projection and reproduction equipment to display information in several ways.

35. Assistant Chief of Staff for Services

The assistant chief of staff for services prepares plans and recommends priorities for services to be rendered by the support brigade units

(in corps areas in accordance with the priorities established by the corps), supervises the services operations performed to support them, and coordinates any necessary changes with the ACofS, Security, Plans, and Operations. He recommends priorities and coordinates with the ACofS, Civil Affairs, on local procurement of services. His area of interest includes real estate and field installations; transportation; highway traffic regulation and traffic control; local procurement and contracting; and evacuation of excess or captured materiel. He is responsible for developing command requirements for construction, communications, automatic data-processing service, utilities, and fire-fighting support. The services section is organized with an organic plans and operations branch, a transportation branch, and an installations and field services branch.

a. Plans and Operations Branch. The plans and operations branch coordinates plans for the provision of services with the other branches of the section to insure that all details of the plans are provided for effectively. The branch also provides the communication services officer, the automatic data-processing service officer, and the purchasing and contracting officer for the headquarters.

- (1) The communications service officer develops the communications requirements of the command, maintains liaison with personnel of the army area communications system, requests and allocates frequencies for command elements, provides overall technical advice on communications within the command, and resolves communications problems related to movement of major elements of the command. He also supervises the use of proper communications procedures and the distribution and use of operations codes and cryptographic materials.
- (2) The automatic data-processing service officer supervises the use of electric-accounting machines and automatic data-processing equipment throughout the command. This includes resolution of technical problems, and recommendations concerning allocations of personnel and equipment.

- (3) The purchasing and contracting officer performs limited purchasing of locally available products and contracting for the services of businesses or individuals for the support brigade activities. He also places requirements on the FASCOM headquarters, ACofS, Services, for purchasing and contracting services, as necessary.

b. Transportation Branch. The transportation branch plans, coordinates, and supervises the employment of brigade transportation resources and develops requirements for transportation services to be provided by the army or theater transportation service. The branch coordinates with the designated representative of the transportation brigade to insure adequate movements support for the command, and with the corps staff on road clearance and general transportation matters. The branch makes recommendations for movement plans, for the allocation of transportation resources, movements-management policies and directives, movements control, traffic control, and traffic regulation. The branch maintains liaison with the transportation brigade, with the FASCOM transportation branch, and with other elements of the support brigade staff.

- (1) *Highway regulation.* The traffic headquarters is headed by the chief of the support brigade transportation branch. The traffic headquarters is staffed jointly by personnel of the support brigade transportation branch and of the highway regulation section of the FASCOM transportation brigade. The FASCOM military police brigade also provides representation in the traffic headquarters. The traffic headquarters coordinates the use of the road net, and clears all tactical and logistic movements through that net.
- (2) *Traffic control.* Traffic control is provided by the military police brigade, based on priorities established by the major tactical headquarters staff and road clearances provided by the traffic headquarters. Military police personnel are provided as augmentations to the support brigade headquarters and headquarters company when the bri-

gade is in support of an independent division or corps.

c. Installations and Field Services Branch.

The installations and field services branch develops requirements for real estate and field installations for the support brigade and prepares plans for, coordinates, and supervises their acquisitions, allocation, use, and disposition. This responsibility includes development of requirements for construction and maintenance support for real property and for provision of utilities and fire-fighting support in the brigade area of responsibility. The branch also provides the personnel who prepare plans for the provision of laundry, bath, clothing exchange, food, decontamination service, and the evacuation of excess, surplus, salvage, and captured materiel and monitor the implementation of these plans by subordinate units.

36. Assistant Chief of Staff for Supply

The assistant chief of staff for supply plans, coordinates, and supervises supply support rendered by the brigade to the corps and to other supported forces, recommends priorities and equipment for subordinate elements of the support brigade, and coordinates with the ACofS, Services, and the ACofS, Civil Affairs, on local procurement of supplies and equipment. He supervises and coordinates supply operations and coordinates any necessary changes with the ACofS, Security, Plans, and Operations. He recommends supply policies and procedures and insures that they are followed by monitoring day-to-day operations of the supply elements of subordinate units and providing staff advice as required. He is responsible for determining the supply requirements for the brigade and supported forces; for insuring that supplies are obtained, received, stored, distributed, and documented according to established policy and prescribed procedures; for managing supply stocks in coordination with the FASCOM inventory control center; and, in coordination with the ACofS, Security, Plans, and Operations, for allocating supplies and equipment to support brigade units according to established priorities. He recommends the addition or deletion of items from the list of command-controlled items as appropriate, and establishes procedures for control of these items. He also

coordinates with the ACofS, Maintenance, on all matters of mutual interest. The section is organized with a plans and operations branch, an electronic materiel branch, a petroleum branch, a general materiel branch, and a weapons and mobility branch.

a. Plans and Operations Branch. The plans and operations branch coordinates plans for supply support with the commodity-oriented branches described below. In coordination with the ACofS, Maintenance, and in conformance with FASCOM and ICC policies or directives, the branch develops implementing supply policies, procedures, and operational instructions for subordinate DS and GS groups. In addition, it monitors overall acquisition, storage, and distribution matters. This responsibility includes coordinating and monitoring the program for obtaining resupply from the communications zone, or from the army rear support brigade. The plans and operations branch also insures that cryptologistics matters are properly coordinated at support brigade level. This includes insuring that proper security is provided for cryptographic materiel in transit and for cryptographic work areas. In accomplishing this function, the plans and operations branch deals with the cryptographic control and issue section of the FASCOM inventory control center and with communications personnel in the office of the ACofS, Services. The cryptographic control and issue personnel of the general support group signal platoon, however, exercise detailed cryptographic control.

b. Electronic Materiel Branch. The electronic materiel branch recommends plans and policies for the supply of electronic materiel.

c. Petroleum Branch. The petroleum branch recommends plans and policies for the provision of class III supplies by all available means. This branch provides the brigade bulk fuel control office that receives and processes all requests for bulk fuel and authorizes and directs all shipments by the brigade bulk fuel servicing units. The corps support brigade petroleum branch places requirements on the rear support brigade which places its requirements on the FASCOM inventory control center.

d. General Materiel Branch. The general materiel branch recommends plans and policies for

the supply of subsistence, clothing and textile items, maps, chemical items, airdrop equipment, construction and industrial supplies (not including special-purpose vehicles), and all repair parts. Normally, the day-to-day bulk petroleum requirements of general support petroleum supply units are transmitted directly to the bulk fuel control office in the army rear support brigade; that office authorizes and directs shipments to replenish stocks.

e. Weapons and Mobility Branch. The weapons and mobility branch recommends plans and policies for the supply of aircraft and both general- and special-purpose vehicles. It recommends the allocation of available weapons and munitions to support brigade units in accordance with the priorities established by the ACofS, Security, Plans, and Operations and within the supported corps in accordance with priorities established by the corps commander.

37. Assistant Chief of Staff for Maintenance

The assistant chief of staff for maintenance plans, coordinates, and advises on the provision of direct and general support maintenance by the support brigade; recommends priorities and equipment for subordinate elements of the brigade; and coordinates with the ACofS, Supply, on priorities. He coordinates with ACofS, Services, and the ACofS, Civil Affairs, on local procurement of maintenance support. He supervises and coordinates maintenance operations and coordinates any necessary changes with the ACofS, Security, Plans, and Operations. His area of interest includes the maintenance of materiel, maintenance management, materiel readiness, and implementation of the Army equipment records system within the support brigade. In coordination with the ACofS, Supply, and in conformance with FASCOM and inventory control center maintenance policies and directives, he develops implementing policies, procedures, and operational maintenance instructions for subordinate direct and general support groups. The section is organized with a plans and operations branch, a light equipment maintenance branch, a heavy equipment maintenance branch, and an aircraft maintenance branch.

a. Plans and Operations Branch. The plans and operations branch coordinates plans for

maintenance support with the materiel branches described below. In addition, it monitors overall maintenance management including the maintenance data collection, analysis, and reporting required under the Army equipment record system.

b. Light Equipment Maintenance Branch. The light equipment maintenance branch recommends plans and policies for the maintenance of electronic and avionic equipment, generators, office equipment, mine detectors, infrared devices, survey equipment, refrigerators and air conditioners.

c. Heavy Equipment Maintenance Branch. The heavy equipment maintenance branch recommends plans and policies for the maintenance of vehicles including tanks and self-propelled weapons, all armament items except missile-related equipment maintained by the ammunition brigade, construction equipment, heavy special-purpose equipment, and vehicle-mounted equipment.

d. Aircraft Maintenance Branch. The aircraft maintenance branch recommends plans and policies for the maintenance of aircraft, including armament and avionic equipment.

38. Assistant Chief of Staff for Civil Affairs

The assistant chief of staff for civil affairs is responsible for planning, coordinating, and supervising civil affairs operations within the corps area to include relationships between the civil population, its government, economy, and institutions, and the military forces; to represent and advise the brigade commander; and to provide staff supervision over operations of the civil affairs program. A small organic civil affairs staff is provided for the continuing or routine civil affairs requirements. An augmentation is provided to meet any additional needs imposed when the brigade is in support of an independent corps. Organization, employment, and operation of civil affairs units are prescribed in FM 54-3. When civil affairs authority is delegated to the support brigade commander by the FASCOM commander, the brigade commander will exercise operational control of the attached civil affairs units.

39. Adjutant General

The adjutant general serves as principal ad-

viser to the support brigade commander on adjutant general activities and exercises staff supervision of the performance of adjutant general type functions in units of the command as well as those performed by the personnel service company, army postal units, and the special services detachment. He provides in-house administrative services for the headquarters.

40. Chaplain

The chaplain is the principal adviser to the brigade commander and staff on matters pertaining to religion, morals, and morale as affected by religion. In collaboration with civil affairs chaplains, he may establish and maintain ecclesiastical liaison with civil religious leaders, as appropriate. He also provides professional advice on the impact of the indigenous religions as they affect the mission of the command. In addition, he makes plans and recommendations on the appropriate attachment of chaplains to tailored task forces of the brigade when employed in support of special or independent operations. He supervises and coordinates chaplain activities for all combat service support elements operating in the support brigade area. The assistant brigade chaplains are normally attached to subordinate units as required to balance the workload, for special operations, and to ensure denominational and area religious coverage.

41. Inspector General

The inspector general performs those duties prescribed in FM 101-5. He is responsible only for inspections and investigations involving units that are subordinate to the brigade headquarters.

42. Finance Officer

The finance officer is the principal adviser to the commander and staff on all matters pertaining to the provision of finance services for nondivisional units and organizations assigned to or supported by the support brigade. He is responsible for carrying out policies and procedures established by FASCOM and for supervising and controlling operations of the finance sections assigned to the support brigade.

43. Judge Advocate

Under the supervision of the FASCOM com-

mander, the support brigades provide legal services, including the exercise of general courts-martial jurisdiction, for all FASCOM troops and all troops under the direct control of the army commander, except those of the corps and their subordinate divisions. Army units, other than FASCOM units, not assigned to support brigades are attached to the support brigades for legal services. The particular support brigade to which they are attached depends upon the location of the units. Although such attachments may not be permanent, normally the total strength of assigned and attached personnel for legal services in a particular support brigade should remain generally constant.

a. Combat units under the direct control of the army commander, such as the armor, infantry, field artillery, air defense artillery, or air reconnaissance units, normally will be attached to support brigades for legal services. However, when they are tactically employed in direct support of a corps or division, these combat units may be attached to the corps or division for legal services, including the exercise of general courts-martial jurisdiction.

b. Each corps and division commander exercises general courts-martial jurisdiction over troops assigned to his command. In addition, such commanders may temporarily exercise such jurisdiction over personnel of army-level units such as armor, infantry, and air units when directed by the field army commander.

c. Each support brigade staff judge advocate directs and provides legal services for the command as set forth in FM 101-5 and the preceding subparagraphs. The specific functions of the staff judge advocate include administration and supervision of military justice and claims; furnishing legal assistance; rendering opinions regarding personnel actions, procurement activities, and civil-military jurisdiction; supervision of war crimes legal activities; and the formulation and administration of certain international agreements.

d. The staff judge advocate has direct staff responsibility for the preparation of necessary publications to put into effect the policies and desires of the commander in the above areas of legal services.

44. Surgeon

Personnel to form a medical branch headed by a surgeon are attached from the medical group to provide medical staff assistance to the support brigade headquarters and headquarters company. This branch coordinates with the designated representative of the FASCOM medical brigade on adequate medical service support for the support brigade and monitors the support received by the support brigade from the medical brigade.

45. Headquarters Commandant

In addition to his normal functions in the area of administration, quartering, messing, and supply of support brigade headquarters and headquarters company troops and attached elements, the headquarters commandant also exercises operational control of units or elements assigned or attached for support of the brigade headquarters, such as the signal car, and MP companies and the flight support augmentation section.

CHAPTER 5

DIRECT SUPPORT GROUP, CORPS SUPPORT BRIGADE

Section I. GENERAL

46. Mission

The mission of each corps support brigade direct group is to provide combat service direct support (less that which is provided by the army-wide support organizations) to nondivisional units in the supported corps area. On the basis of the 12-division type field army, the eight direct support groups provide support to approximately 242,000 nondivisional personnel. This figure represents approximately 53,000 personnel supported by each corps support brigade and 81,000 by the army rear support brigade.

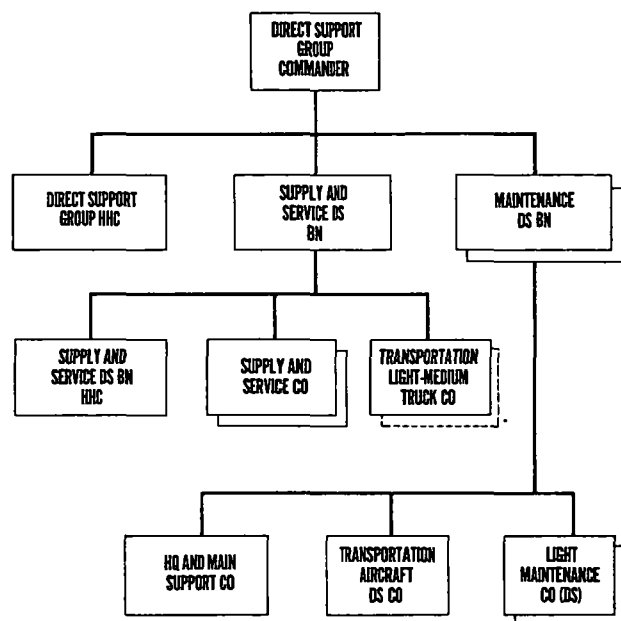
47. Organization

Each direct support group is a composite task organization. It is a major subordinate element of the field army support command.

a. Each corps support brigade has two direct support groups when the brigade is employed in support of a type field army. The number of direct support groups assigned or attached to a brigade can vary with the overall composition of the force, the arrangement of units in the area, density of units supported, characteristics of the area of operations, and the type of warfare conducted.

b. The basic elements of each direct support group are a headquarters plus functional supply and service and maintenance elements. For special missions the direct support group may have other types of combat service support elements attached from the general support group technical service organizations or from the army-wide support organizations.

c. Each direct support group consists of the headquarters and headquarters company, a supply and service battalion, and two maintenance battalions (fig. 5).



TWO COMPANIES ARE ASSIGNED TO THE ARMY REAR SUPPORT BRIGADE; ONE IS ASSIGNED TO EACH CORPS SUPPORT BRIGADE.

Figure 5. Direct support group, corps and army rear support brigade.

48. Functions

Each direct support group provides support to nondivisional units of the field army and to other units such as Allied forces, as directed.

a. Support provided by the direct support groups include:

- (1) Classes I and III supply support.
- (2) Classes II and IV supply support, except medical supplies and quartermaster airdrop equipment.

- (3) Direct support maintenance and technical assistance service, less that provided by the ammunition and medical brigades.
- (4) Graves registration.
- (5) Laundry and bath.
- (6) Bakery.
- (7) Decontamination.

b. When properly augmented by appropriate elements and skills from the army-wide support organizations and general support groups, any direct support group may be used in an emergency to take over the mission of a division support command.

49. Operations

The direct support groups may be used to provide support on an area basis or on a mission basis. In the latter case, the group provides all or part of the support within its capabilities to a specific unit or units as directed. The group normally provides support on an area basis. Often, in addition to area support, the group will be assigned support of a specific unit or units. Support provided by the group is, therefore, often a combination of area and mission support.

a. Subordinate units of the group provide combat service support on an area basis and are located as dictated by troop concentrations, terrain features, and the tactical situation. Location of the group headquarters will vary from situation to situation as required by the foregoing considerations plus consideration for locations of parallel and supported unit headquarters, and the support brigade headquarters.

b. Units of the direct support group provide supply, maintenance, and other service support except that provided by the army-wide support organizations to nondivisional using units. When the situation warrants, the support brigade transfers workload or support missions between direct support groups to balance the load. General support is provided by general support groups to both direct support groups and division support commands.

c. The operations of each direct support group in relation to its nondivisional unit customers generally parallels the operations of a division support command in relation to division units. However, because they have different types of customers, the units of the direct support group are not the same as those in the division support command.

d. The direct support groups maintain supply levels for units supported approximately as follows:

- (1) Class I—2 days.
- (2) Class III (bulk)—1 to 1½ days.
- (3) Classes II and IV and packaged III—2 days. Stockage is based on demand experience data and planned operations and consists of selected fast moving items. Selected repair parts stocks may exceed the 2-day figure by varying amounts up to 15 days of supply depending on demand experience, transportation capability of the unit, type of items carried, and economy in supply operations.

e. At the direct support level, repair parts supply is handled by the maintenance battalions. End items, however, are provided by the supply and service battalions. At the general support level, repair parts and end items are in supply channels.

f. The operating battalions of each direct support group manage their own stock control. These battalions deal directly with the appropriate element of the general support group and with their customers. The headquarters of the direct support group manages supply and stock control activities only "by exception," and does not normally enter into the processing of requisitions.

g. Each direct support group on a functional basis provides about the same type of customer-oriented maintenance service for nondivisional units as the division support command maintenance battalion provides for division units.

h. The direct support groups of the support brigades are positioned in the corps areas depending on the location of the units to be supported and road nets.

Section II. HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY, DIRECT SUPPORT GROUP

50. Mission

The mission of the headquarters and headquarters company of each direct support group is to provide command and control of assigned and attached units forming a composite task organization having a total strength of about 2,500 troops. The mission of the headquarters is to provide command, staff planning, and control of supply, service, and maintenance elements in support of nondivisional units in the combat zone. The headquarters company mission is to provide necessary housekeeping and communications facilities to the group headquarters. Normally, two direct support groups are allocated to each support brigade.

51. Organization

Each headquarters and headquarters company (fig. 6) has a group headquarters which

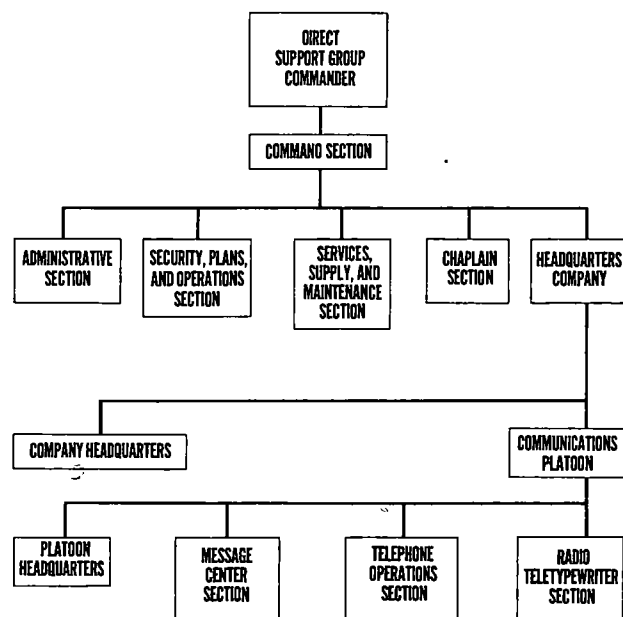


Figure 6. Headquarters and headquarters company, direct support group.

has a group headquarters; administrative section; security, plans, and operations section; services, supply, and maintenance section; and chaplain section. It has a headquarters company which consists of a company headquarters and a communications platoon. The communications platoon has a headquarters, a message center section, a telephone operations section, and a radioteletypewriter section. The staff organization of the headquarters parallels that of the support brigade. The headquarters company provides organic communications personnel and equipment.

a. Group Headquarters. The group headquarters includes the commander and his executive officer and enlisted assistants. This section controls the operations of the group.

b. Administrative Section. The administrative section is headed by the S1. Although the direct support group headquarters and its subordinate units do not have an organic personnel records keeping capability, the records being handled by the support brigade personnel service company, the group headquarters still has command responsibility in personnel matters. Consolidation of personnel records keeping does not decrease the need for command consideration of each individual personnel action. Commanders must still consider, justify, process, comment on, recommend, and approve individual personnel actions.

c. Security, Plans, and Operations Section. The security, plans, and operations section is headed by the plans and operations officer assisted by an intelligence officer and a rear area security control officer. The duties of this section as respects the direct support group are as described for this section in the support brigade headquarters. The section is capable of continuous around-the-clock operations. Responsibilities in this functional area are greater than those in division support commands due to the semi-independent nature of the operations of the direct support group.

d. Services, Supply, and Maintenance Section. The services, supply, and maintenance section is headed by the logistics officer who

has assistants for maintenance, supply, services, transportation, and food advice. Sole missions of subordinate elements are in the area of service, supply, and maintenance. This section controls and directs technical operations of these units.

e. Chaplain Section. Chaplains are provided to furnish normal chaplain support for the headquarters and an average of three battalions. The senior chaplain is normally the group staff chaplain. The assistant chaplains are normally attached to the battalions for effective area religious coverage.

f. Headquarters Company. The headquarters company provides command and supervision for headquarters enlisted personnel and unit level support that includes administration, mess, organizational supply and maintenance, security, and training. The company communications platoon provides communications services for the headquarters and the headquarters company.

52. Functions

Each direct support group headquarters and headquarters company provides the organizational structure, personnel, and equipment required to command and control one supply and service battalion and two maintenance battalions or any combination of similar units up to the equivalent of five battalions. It is dependent upon other units for personnel services, transportation for displacement, and medical services. The unit has a limited capability of defending itself and its installations against hostile ground attacks.

a. Defense. For defense against hostile ground attacks, all personnel of the unit, except chaplains, are armed with the light barrel 7.62-mm rifle or the .45 caliber pistol. In addition, the unit has 3.5-inch rocket launchers, 40-mm grenade launchers, .50 caliber machineguns, and 7.62-mm lightweight machineguns for local defense of both the headquarters and the company areas.

b. Mobility. The headquarters and headquarters company is approximately 75 percent mobile. The vehicles provided in the command and staff sections are the minimum required for essential liaison in command and operations

functions. The vehicles provided in the company headquarters are the minimum required for essential housekeeping functions of troop administration, unit mess, unit supply, and unit maintenance. The vehicles provided in the chaplain's section are the minimum required for chaplain operations for the headquarters and subordinate units. The vehicles provided in the communications platoon are the minimum required for communications between higher and lower echelon elements. Two of the vehicles in the communications platoon carry vehicle-mounted communications equipment and have only an incidental capability for transportation of a minimum amount of personnel or other equipment.

c. Supervision and Control. The headquarters and headquarters company provides supervision and control of operations of the group on either an area or a mission basis. The unit provides—

- (1) Supervision of the internal combat service support of the group and of combat service support operations of assigned units.
- (2) Positioning of units of the group in accord with plans of higher headquarters and coordination with supported units.
- (3) Training of personnel of the group, including both technical and tactical training.
- (4) Tactical command of units of the group and of other units in the area when assigned responsibility for rear area security or area damage control.
- (5) Coordination and implementation of internal rear area security and area damage control activities and of rear area security and area damage control responsibilities as assigned by higher headquarters.

53. Operations

Each direct support group headquarters and headquarters company provides personnel for the command, staff supervision, and management of units of the direct support group.

a. Location. The headquarters is located

where it can best exercise control over operations of the group and coordinate with supported units. Security of the headquarters is provided by headquarters personnel and by locating the headquarters in the vicinity of other elements of the group. The headquarters command post consists of the group commander and his staff and necessary headquarters support elements. Commanders of subordinate units of the group and their representatives provide specialist advice and assistance to the command group as required.

b. Staff. Staff operations, procedures, and displacement of the headquarters are accomplished generally as provided in current doctrine.

c. Company Headquarters. The company headquarters is the element responsible for the administration and supply support of the group headquarters. It has the headquarters company commander and enlisted personnel required to provide food service, unit supply including operating supplies for the group headquarters, and organizational maintenance. The direct support group headquarters and headquarters company has an organic signal capability.

54. Communications

The communications platoon of each direct

support group headquarters and headquarters company provides 24-hour operation of radio-teletype, teletype, and telephone communications between the group headquarters and adjacent, higher, and subordinate headquarters; operates cryptographic equipment; and operates a communications message center. All elements of the communications platoon except the platoon headquarters are capable of continuous 24-hour static operations. All operating elements have a minimum capability for continuous operation except for teletype operations during displacement of the headquarters; however, during displacement the unit still has a radioteletype capability sufficient for short periods of time. Communications of the group are described in detail in chapter 11.

55. Resupply

Estimated resupply data for each headquarters and headquarters company, direct support group, are as shown in appendix IV.

56. Loading Plan

Appendix V illustrates a suggested loading plan for a headquarters and headquarters company direct support group.

Section III. MAINTENANCE BATTALION, DIRECT SUPPORT

57. Mission

The mission of each maintenance battalion, direct support, is to provide direct support maintenance, limited evacuation, and maintenance supply and repair parts support to equipment of nondivisional units in the field army area. Exceptions to these mission responsibilities include medical, cryptographic, ADPS/EAM, quartermaster air equipment and equipment supported by the ammunition brigade. The battalion also provides maintenance support for small arms and instruments on a direct-exchange basis and other selected items for which the battalion has a maintenance float. It secures, stocks, and issues repair parts and maintenance supplies for supported equipment. It provides technical assistance to supported units and assists in the performance of organi-

zational maintenance which is beyond the capability of the supported units.

58. Organization

The maintenance battalions of each direct support group are composite organizations. Each is composed of a headquarters and a main support company, a transportation aircraft direct support company, and two light maintenance direct support companies. The organization and procedures of the battalions are described in detail in FM 29-22.

59. Functions

Each direct support group maintenance battalion headquarters supervises and controls operations of the battalion, provides specialist advice to the direct support group commander,

and coordinates support with supported units. The headquarters is responsible for internal rear area security and area damage control activities. The main support company, light maintenance companies, and transportation aircraft direct support company of each maintenance battalion provide direct maintenance support and technical assistance to nondivisional units. Support provided includes evacuation, repair parts supply, and direct exchange of maintenance float items.

60. Operations

The maintenance battalions normally operate on an area basis although they may operate, in whole or in part, on a mission basis when necessary.

a. The headquarters element of each headquarters and main support company receives logistics plans, estimates and directives relating to maintenance operations from the direct support group headquarters to which it is assigned. Under the direction of the group headquarters, the headquarters element prepares detailed plans and policies for the operation of subordinate units; exercises stock control for repair parts stocked; designates general operational areas; instructs unit commanders to select specific operational sites; and directs and supervises the administration, training, security, and defense of subordinate units.

b. Each battalion normally operates from four locations. The main support company is located generally at the point of greatest equipment density in the battalion area of responsibility. The light maintenance companies are deployed in other parts of the area, again oriented on equipment densities. The main support company reinforces the light maintenance companies as required. All of the maintenance companies perform on-site repair whenever practicable.

c. The transportation aircraft direct support company operates in the vicinity of an airfield located in the battalion area of responsibility. Three direct support sections are dispatched to support aviation units. Procedures are described in FM 55-45.

d. Supported units place demands for repair parts on the maintenance company assigned for

their direct support. Although maintenance companies do not exercise stock control, they do maintain information on stock locations. Stock control is exercised by the battalion headquarters which either authorizes issues, if stock is on hand, or requisitions replacement stocks from the appropriate supply unit. The maintenance companies respond to demands by making direct exchange issue of repair parts, when available, or by forwarding the demands to the headquarters and main support company.

e. In an emergency, any direct support group maintenance battalion or elements thereof may be used to replace those of a division support command. Inasmuch as the direct support group maintenance battalion elements are organized differently, however, reinforcement of the battalion will be necessary.

f. Each battalion carries a 2- to 15-day level of selected repair parts common to the nondivisional units supported. Adjustment in stockage is required when a major change is made in the type of nondivisional units supported. This adjustment may be accomplished either by issue by general support units of packs of repair parts for particular end items, or by exchange of stocks between losing and gaining supporting maintenance units.

g. "Maintenance float" items are limited to combat critical end items of equipment and are of such a nature as not to inhibit the mobility of the maintenance battalions. Bulky or low density float items are normally carried by the main support company. Smaller and more numerous float items such as small arms or optical instruments are carried by the light maintenance company. The end items of equipment carried in the maintenance float are used to provide immediate replacement to using units of selected items on an item-for-item exchange basis in accordance with policies established by the brigade commander. Controlled or regulated items are replaced only if issue is approved by the controlling or regulating authority.

h. There is no direct or general support maintenance repair capability for small arms and instruments in the maintenance battalion of the direct support group. Small arms and instruments, however, will be carried in the maintenance float of the maintenance battalion for

replacement exchange with using units. In order to determine whether such exchange is necessary, the maintenance battalion has qualified small arms and instrument inspectors.

i. The maintenance battalions are the source of customer supply for organizational repair parts (and direct support repair parts when the using unit is authorized to make direct support level repairs). Fast moving repair parts and assemblies are supplied to using units by "direct exchange" whenever practicable. Direct exchange is an accelerated supply transaction in which serviceable repair parts are provided to supported units in exchange for similar unserviceable parts. The exchange is made on an item-for-item basis without regard to the repairability of the item or assembly brought in for exchange.

Section IV. SUPPLY AND SERVICE BATTALION, DIRECT SUPPORT

61. Mission

The mission of each supply and service battalion, direct support, is to provide direct supply and service support, less that which is provided by the army-wide support organizations and other elements of the direct support group, to nondivisional units.

62. Organization

The supply and service battalion of each corps support brigade direct support group is a composite organization which consists of a headquarters and headquarters company, two identical supply and service companies, and a transportation light-medium truck company. When the battalion is employed in the army rear support brigade, it has two transportation light-medium truck companies. The organization and procedures of the direct support supply and service battalions of the field army are described in detail in FM 29-3.

63. Functions

Functions of each direct support supply and service battalion are as follows:

a. *Battalion Headquarters and Headquarters Company.* The battalion headquarters supervises and controls operations of the battalion, exercises stock control for supplies handled by the battalion, provides specialist advice to the

j. Initial issues of end items and replacement issues to cover battle and other equipment losses or to replace equipment evacuated to the general support group for repair are the responsibility of the supply and service battalion. The supply and service battalion arranges with a maintenance battalion for required preissue inspections and maintenance processing; however, because of the rapid turnover of stocks, these requirements should be kept to the minimum necessary.

k. Maintenance battalions in division support commands and direct support groups normally obtain repair parts and maintenance supplies from the supply elements of the general support units in the general support group assigned for their support.

direct support group commander, and coordinates support activities with supported units. The headquarters is also responsible for internal rear area security and area damage control activities. The headquarters company, consisting of a company headquarters, various staff sections, a bakery platoon, and a decontamination platoon, provides tactical training, discipline, and security for personnel of the headquarters and headquarters company. It provides unit administration and messing support. The company also provides fresh bread for supported units and provides for decontamination of vital areas, installations, materiel, and supported nondivisional troops and their equipment.

b. *Supply and Service Company.* Each of the battalion's two supply and service companies:

- (1) Provides direct support supplies and services for approximately 15,000 nondivisional troops.
- (2) Operates supply and service points and requisitions, receives, stores, issues, or distributes class I, class III, and classes II and IV supplies except medical items, items provided by the ammunition brigade, repair parts, maintenance materials, and quartermaster air-drop equipment. Supplies furnished include initial issues of end

items and replacement issues to cover battle and other equipment losses.

- (3) Provides laundry, bath, and clothing exchange service; maintains prescribed stocks of clothing for issue on an emergency basis to replace contaminated clothing; and provides emergency clothing impregnation service.
- (4) Provides graves registration service to supported units.
- (5) Provides decontamination services incident to chemical, biological, and radiological operations.

c. Transportation Light-Medium Truck Company. The transportation light-medium truck company provides motor transportation to meet routine and recurring requirements in support of the entire direct support group.

64. Operations

Each supply and service battalion normally operates on an area basis although it may operate, in whole or in part, on a mission basis when necessary.

a. Headquarters and Headquarters Company. The headquarters and headquarters company receives logistics plans, estimates, and directives relating to supply and service support operations from the direct support group headquarters to which it is assigned. Under the direction of the group headquarters, the company prepares detailed plans and policies for the operation of subordinate units; exercises stock control over supplies handled by the battalion; assigns missions to subordinate units; designates general operational areas and instructs unit commanders to select specific operational sites; and directs and supervises the administration, training, security, and defense of subordinate units.

- (1) *Bakery platoon.* The bakery platoon bakes and provides fresh bread to troops supported by the battalion. The platoon can operate independently and is located to facilitate the distribution of baked bread to the supply and service points operated by the battalion. It is capable of baking and providing fresh bread for approxi-

mately 30,000 troops, when the platoon operates two 10-hour shifts per day, based on a normal bread ration of $\frac{1}{2}$ pound per man per day. The platoon picks up its operating supplies from and delivers fresh bread to distribution points when the round trip time does not exceed 10 hours.

- (2) *Decontamination platoon.* The decontamination platoon, under the technical supervision of the battalion decontamination officer, provides for decontamination of vital areas, installations, and materiel. The platoon provides decontamination of equipment prior to maintenance. The platoon supervises decontamination operations, the operation of decontamination apparatus, the loading of decontaminating apparatus with decontaminating materials, and the operation of the decontaminating apparatus spray equipment. The personnel and equipment of this platoon are adaptable for use in firefighting and in providing emergency mobile shower service.

b. Supply and Service Company. Each supply and service company normally operates as a unit in one area in which, to meet the need for dispersion, separate sites may be assigned for handling the different classes of supply. Each company thus provides direct support to approximately 15,000 troops. The laundry and bath platoon, however, normally operates on the basis of two 10-hour daily shifts and the sections of the platoon are employed at separate locations. This is because the platoon must be near a source of water and because the troops it supports are dispersed generally throughout the area. Although the rest of the company is designed for a single shift operation, personnel or elements of various sections of the company may be organized to operate on a shift basis if necessary.

- (1) *Supply.* The supply platoon of the company carries approximately 2 days of supply ready for issue to units which the company supports. The

petroleum platoon carries 1 to 1½ days of supply.

- (a) *Class I.* The supply platoon responds to demands for class I supply by making issue to nondivisional units. When practicable, demands from larger using units supported are met by throughput from general support units or from COMMZ depots.
 - (b) *Classes II and IV.* The supply platoon responds to demands for classes II and IV supplies by making issue of items in stock or extracting on the supporting general support unit. Stockage is on a highly selective basis, based on demand or expected requirements, and consists of items for which consumption is both anticipated and predictable. Critical items are not generally carried at the direct support level.
 - (c) *Class III.* The petroleum platoon provides class III bulk storage by means of collapsible tankage and local delivery to units supported by means of 1,200- and 5,000-gallon tank trucks. The company responds to demands by making local issue to nondivisional units. Whenever practicable, however, demands from larger units are met by throughput from general support petroleum units, either from the petroleum supply company of the corps support brigade Quartermaster general support battalion or the petroleum supply battalion of the army rear support brigade general support group.
 - (d) *Stock control.* The company maintains only stock location data on supplies carried. Stock control is at battalion level. Battalion status reports to general support group battalions are the basis for automatic fill to authorize levels of class I and bulk class III supply. Classes II and IV and packaged class III supply fill is based on specific demands to units of the supporting general support group.
- (2) *Services.* Each supply and service company provides laundry, bath, clothing exchange, and graves registration services to supported units.
 - (a) *Laundry, bath, and clothing exchange.* The laundry and bath platoon furnishes laundry, bath, and clothing exchange service for supported nondivisional troops. The platoon maintains prescribed stocks of clothing for emergency issue to replace contaminated, damaged, or worn-out items. The platoon provides reclamation laundry service in support of maintenance activities performed by direct support maintenance units. It also provides emergency clothing impregnation service. Although its primary mission is to provide support for hospitals and nondivisional troops in the support area, the platoon may be required to perform a reinforcing mission in support of general support units that provide laundry support for divisional troops. Based on seasonal requirements and other variations in workload as well as emergency requirements for replacement of contaminated clothing, the support brigade of which this unit is a part may commit all or part of the platoon to support divisional troops.
 - (b) *Graves registration.* Each supply and service company has a separate graves registration section which operates a collecting point for receipt of remains evacuated from nondivisional units. This section verifies the identification of remains, processes and documents accompanying personal effects, and arranges with the supporting general support unit for evacuation of remains to the army service area or to COMMZ. The collection and evacuation teams of the section can

conduct limited post-combat search and recovery operations in the support area.

c. Transportation Light-Medium Truck Company. Each transportation light-medium truck company is equipped with 2½-ton trucks with trailers, 5-ton tractors, and 12-ton stake-and-platform trailers. It operates in support of the entire group. Primary use of the company is

in intragroup shipment of cargo, cargo delivery, and the displacement of the group stocks. The medium trucks of the unit make it possible to move heavy or consolidated loads and to make maximum use of materials handling equipment. Elements of the company may be used on a temporary basis for assistance to supported units. Major requirements for transportation are met by the transportation brigade.

CHAPTER 6

GENERAL SUPPORT GROUP, CORPS SUPPORT BRIGADE

Section I. GENERAL

65. Mission

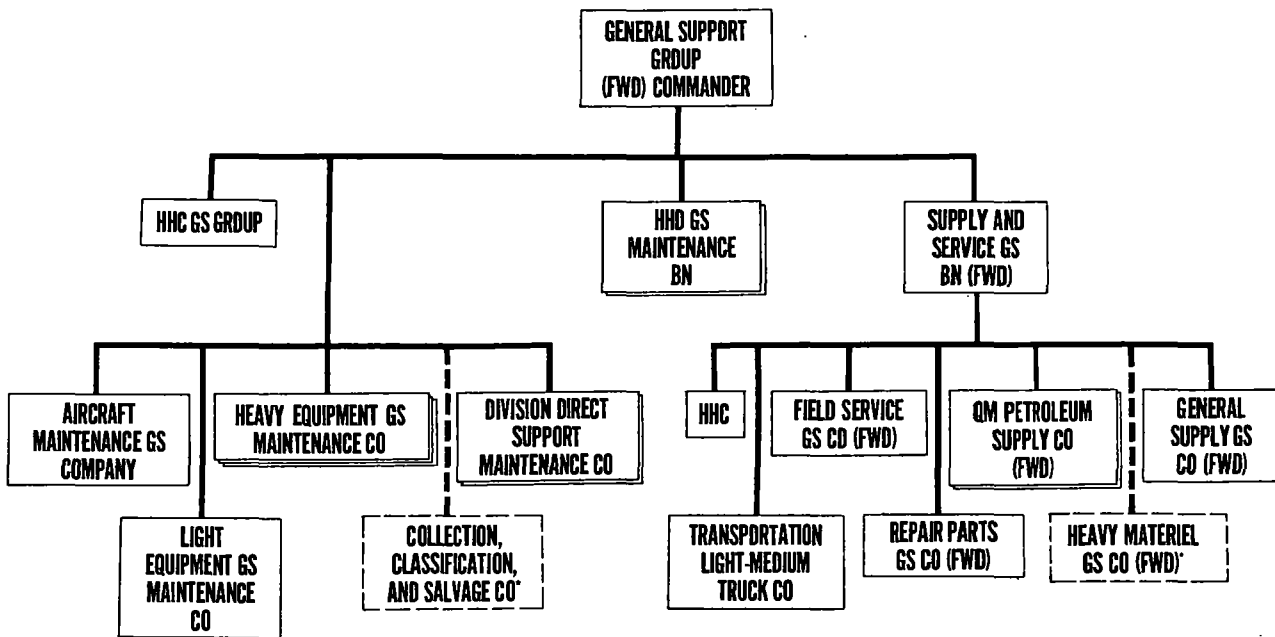
The mission of each corps support brigade general support group is to provide combat service general support less that provided by the army-wide support organization to division commands and nondivisional direct support groups in the Corps area and to provide direct support echelon combat service support beyond their capacity.

66. Organization

Each general support group (fig. 7) is a composite task organization. It is a major subordinate element of the corps support brigade.

a. Each corps support brigade has two general support groups when the brigade is employed in support of a type corps. However, the number of general support groups assigned or attached to a brigade may vary with the overall composition of the force, the positioning of units, density of units supported, characteristics of the area of operations, and the type warfare being conducted.

b. The basic elements of the general support group (forward) are the headquarters element and functional supply and service and maintenance elements. When operating in the corps



*One unit authorized per corps

Figure 7. General support group, corps support brigade.

area, a general support group normally consists of a headquarters and headquarters company, a general support supply and services battalion (forward), and two general support maintenance battalions. For special cases or in certain task operations, the general support group may have other elements attached.

67. Functions

Each corps support brigade general support group provides classes I, II, III, and IV supply support and field services, less that provided by the medical and ammunition brigades, to division support commands and direct support groups. It provides general support and backup direct support maintenance, less that provided by the medical and ammunition brigades, to division support commands and direct support groups. Each general support group may give direct supply support to selected units, either to those in its immediate vicinity or by shipping directly to divisional or nondivisional units approximately 25 percent of the total tonnage shipped to those units.

68. Operations

Each general support group is composed of specialized supply, service, and maintenance units. The general support group provides supply support on a commodity basis. The group provides overflow direct support maintenance and general support supply and maintenance to divisions. Each general support also provides general support supply and maintenance to direct support groups.

a. Units of the general support groups provide supply, maintenance, and other combat service support less medical and class V materiel to division support commands and to direct support groups. When the situation warrants, the support brigade headquarters may transfer workload or support missions between general support groups to balance the workload.

b. Normally, the general support units receive, store, maintain in storage, and issue supplies to division support commands and direct support groups. Some of these supplies are used only for general support operations; others are furnished to direct support units. Whenever practicable, supplies shipped from

ADLOG depots go directly to division support commands and direct support groups without offloading them at general support units, even though the supplies are also stocked at general support level. This is most practicable with class I and bulk class III and certain classes II and IV items that are heavy or bulky (such as trucks, tanks, engines, and generators). These items, as well as small, lightweight end items and repair parts, are normally stocked at general support level on a demand experience or anticipated demand basis for issue.

c. COMMZ depots deliver all classes I, II, and IV, and packaged III supplies direct to the general support level in both corps rear and army service areas, with about 25 percent bypass direct to the direct support level. The general support units ship to the direct support level, with about 25 percent bypass to battalion user level. About a fourth of the supplies entering the combat zone will probably have to be rehandled in the army service area by either general support units or terminal units because of the need to change modes of transport. About half of the supplies which are suitable for shipment on pallets or in large containers up to loads of 3 short tons will be prepared for shipment in this manner both into and out of the general support units. Accordingly, the general support units are organized and equipped to handle at least half of their supply tonnage by means of materials handling equipment.

d. Each general support group maintains supply levels in terms of days of supply approximately as follows:

- (1) Classes I and III—2 to 3 days. Stockage will vary between groups employed forward and those in the rear. Greater stockage normally is maintained by the general groups operating in the field army service area than by those operating in the corps areas.
- (2) Classes II and IV—3 days. As in direct support group, higher levels or repair parts stocks up to 15 days of supply are carried based upon demand experience, expected requirements transportation capability of the unit, type items carried, and economy in supply operations. All stockage is

based upon demand experience data or expected requirements and consists of selected fast moving items. Normally, large items such as tanks and cranes are stocked in small quantities.

e. Supply control and stock control of field army stocks carried by the support brigade are exercised at general support echelon for stocks carried by units of the general support group. Within each general support group, supply control and stock control are exercised by the supply service battalion headquarters, under supervision of the general support group staff and in coordination with the group materiel management section. Except for bulk fuel or critical items in short supply, the group headquarters staff operates on a "management-by-exception" basis; it does not operate on office of record for routine supply actions.

- (1) When bulk fuel is an allocated item, requests for bulk fuel from direct support groups or division support commands are forwarded by the general support group to the brigade headquarters, which in turn issues shipping orders to the selected support group.
- (2) Because supplies delivered to division support commands and direct support groups are considered to be "issued," the support brigades do not normally

exercise control of stocks in the direct support groups. An exception is end items in the maintenance float of direct support units, because maintenance float items are considered part of the field army reserve stocks. Moreover, items in short supply may be managed by the brigade staff.

f. General support maintenance units absorb all of the general support maintenance work they can and evacuate the overflow to general support units of the army rear support brigade or to COMMZ, as directed. All depot maintenance work is evacuated to COMMZ. The general support units keep the item which they can return to service most readily. General support maintenance units report completed repairs to the supply and service battalion and the general support group materiel management section. Based upon current priorities and advice of the materiel management section, the supply control section of the supply and service battalion issues disposition instructions. These may be for the maintenance unit to retain the items for use as shop stock, to issue them to a direct support or using unit to meet an outstanding demand, or to ship them to a designated general support supply unit for return to stock. Items repaired at the general support level and returned to stock reduce the demand on COMMZ for replacement items.

Section II. HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY, GENERAL SUPPORT GROUP

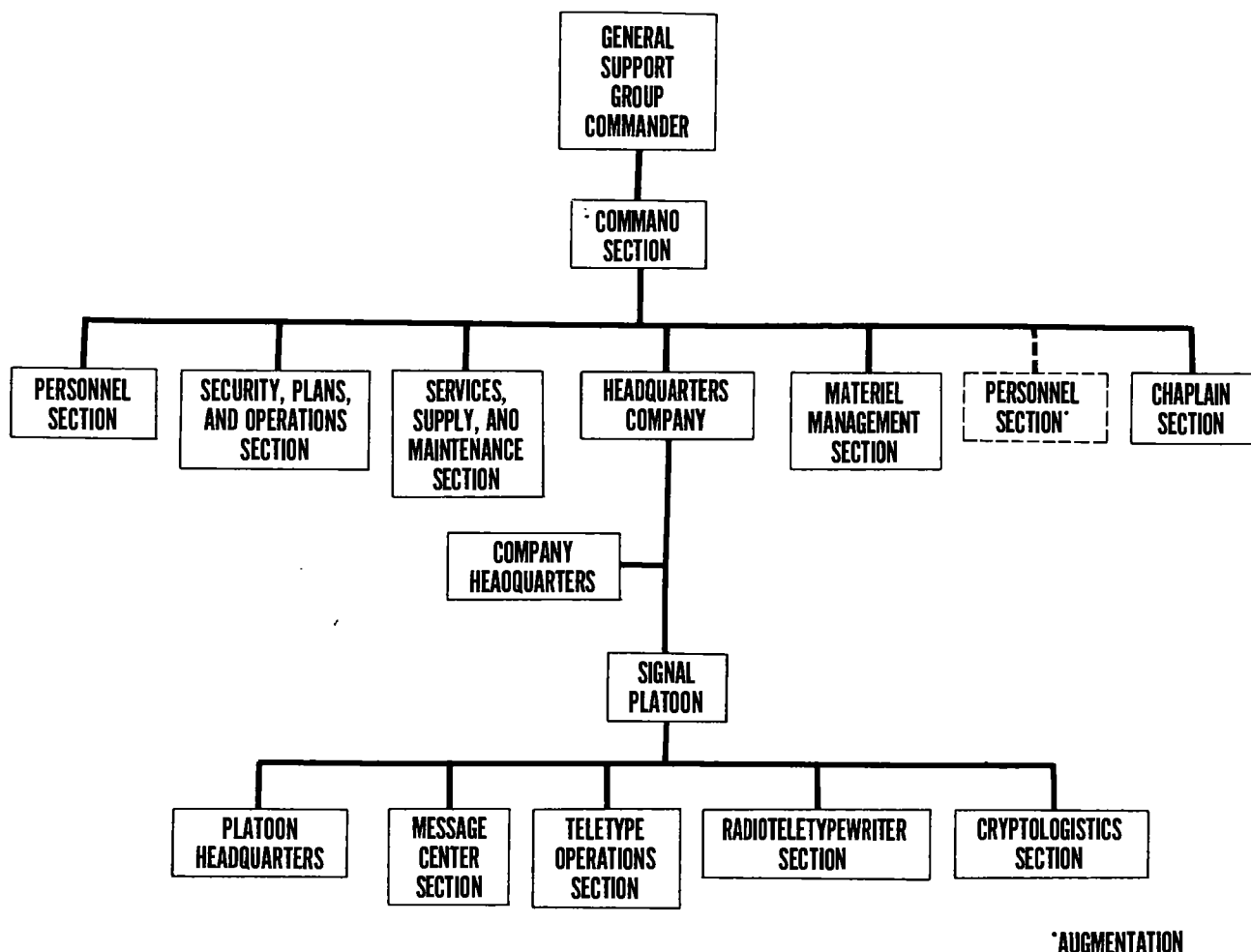
69. Mission

The mission of each general support group headquarters in the corps area is to provide command, staff planning, and control of supply, service and maintenance elements having a total strength of about 3,500 to 6,000 troops and which support both divisional and non-divisional units; and to provide general cryptologistics services. The headquarters company provides necessary housekeeping and communications facilities to the group headquarters.

70. Organization

The headquarters and headquarters company of each general support group, consists of a

group headquarters and a headquarters company. The organization is shown in figure 8. The headquarters is organized with a command section; personnel section; security, plans, and operations section; service, supply, and maintenance section; a materiel management section, and chaplain section. The headquarters company, also like that of the direct support group, has a company headquarters and a signal platoon which consists of a platoon headquarters, a message center section, a telephone operations section, a radio teletypewriter section, and a cryptologistics section. An augmentation section is provided when the group is part of a support brigade of an independent division force or when a personnel service com-



*AUGMENTATION

Figure 8. Headquarters and headquarters company, general support group.

pany is not provided. Tasks assigned to the various elements of the general support group headquarters and headquarters company are parallel to those of comparable elements of the direct support group headquarters and headquarters company.

71. Functions

Each general support group headquarters and headquarters company provides the organizational structure, personnel, and equipment necessary for command, control, staff planning, and supervision of any combination of general support battalions and separate companies providing supply, maintenance, and field service support up to the equivalent of seven battalions. The company provides

cryptologic services to include the distribution and accounting for cryptomaterial and general support maintenance of communications security equipment. It is dependent upon other units for personnel services, transportation for displacement, and medical services. It has a limited capability for defending itself and its installations against hostile ground attack.

a. Defense. For defense against hostile ground attacks, all personnel of the unit, except chaplains, are armed with the light barrel 7.62-mm rifle or the .45 caliber pistol. In addition, the unit has 3.5-inch rocket launchers, 40-mm grenade launchers, and 7.62-mm light-weight machineguns for local defense of both the headquarters and the company areas.

b. Mobility. The headquarters company is approximately 75 percent mobile. The vehicles provided in the command and staff sections are the minimum required for essential liaison in command and operations functions. The vehicles provided in the company headquarters are the minimum required for essential house-keeping functions of troop administration, unit mess, unit supply, and unit maintenance. The vehicles provided in the chaplain's section are the minimum required for chaplain operations for the headquarters and subordinate units. The vehicles provided in the signal platoon are the minimum required for communications between higher and lower echelon elements. Three of the vehicles in the signal platoon carry vehicle-mounted communications equipment and have only an incidental capability for transportation of a minimum amount of personnel or other equipment.

c. Supervision and Control. The headquarters and headquarters company provides supervision and control of operations of the group on either an area or a mission basis. The unit provides:

- (1) Tactical command of units of the group and of other units in the area when assigned responsibility for rear area security or area damage control.
- (2) Positioning of units of the group in accord with plans of higher headquarters and in coordination with supported units.
- (3) Training if personnel of the group, including both technical and tactical training.
- (4) Supervision of the internal combat service support of the group and of combat service support operations of assigned units.
- (5) Coordination and implementation of internal rear area security and area damage control activities and of rear area security and area damage control responsibilities as assigned by higher headquarters.

72. Operations

Each general support group headquarters and headquarters company provides command and staff planning and supervision for the combat service support operations of the group.

a. Location. The group headquarters is located where it can best exercise control of operations of the group and coordinate with both higher and supported units. Security is provided by personnel of the headquarters and by locating the headquarters in the vicinity of other elements of the group. The headquarters command post consists of the group commander and his staff and necessary headquarters supporting elements. Commanders of subordinate units of the group and their representatives provide specialist advice and assistance to the command post group as required.

b. Staff. Staff operations, procedures, and displacement of the headquarters are accomplished generally as follows:

- (1) *Command section.* This section provides the command element for the headquarters. It includes the commander, executive officer, sergeant major, and a secretary and operates generally as described in FM 101-5.
- (2) *Personnel section.* The personnel section provides staff planning and supervision of personnel and administrative matters for the group and its subordinate units. Although the headquarters and its subordinate units are dependent for personnel services upon the personnel service company that supports the brigade to which the group is attached, this section maintains liaison with and provides information to that organization. The section authenticates orders and correspondence, maintains unit files, and makes recommendations pertaining to personnel matters requiring action by the group commander.
- (3) *Security, plans, and operations section.* In coordination with the service, supply, and maintenance section, this section plans and controls the displacement of subordinate units, the location and general operational areas for units, and the assignment of specific support missions. The section plans and supervises the technical and tactical training of subordinate units and plans for, coordinates, and supervises group intelligence matters and

disseminates intelligence information to subordinate units. The section plans for, directs, and coordinates rear area security and area damage control activities within the group's assigned area of responsibility.

- (4) *Service, supply and maintenance section.* The service, supply, and maintenance section plans, coordinates, and monitors the combat service support missions assigned to the group, including their execution by subordinate operating units. The section exercises staff supervision over the materiel management section that is engaged in coordination of current operations. The service, supply, and maintenance section also plans, coordinates, and supervises group internal logistic support matters.

- (a) The logistics officer directs and coordinates the activities of section staff members engaged in planning, coordinating, and supervising mission combat service support activities performed by subordinate operating units. These staff members do not engage in operations. Instead, they advise the commander and principal staff members on all phases of combat service support within their respective technical areas. They also assist in the development and review of plans for forthcoming operations, maintain liaison and conduct staff inspections, and provide technical assistance when requested by subordinate units. The logistics officer, with the assistance of his technical staff assistants, also plans, coordinates, and supervises group internal logistic support matters.

- (b) The technical staff assistants perform planning for supply and maintenance operations for periods of up to 30 days but normally in the range of 10-15 days. They advise on the application of supply and maintenance policies and prepare implementing directives. They inspect

subordinate units to insure that established policies and directives are being followed and they provide technical assistance when requested. They also maintain liaison with their counterparts in the brigade headquarters. The transportation element coordinates to insure that organic transportation is used effectively and recommends priorities for the use of all available transportation, including that provided by the transportation brigade.

- (5) *Materiel management section.* The materiel management section operates under the staff supervision of the general support group logistics officer and usually is located adjacent to the supply control section of the general support supply and service battalion headquarters. This group headquarters operating element works on a day-to-day, hour-to-hour basis to facilitate the management of materiel that involves a close and intimate relationship between repair parts supply, maintenance scheduling, and the reporting of repaired components and end items as supply assets.

- (a) The section coordinates short-range supply and maintenance activities, balances the workload between maintenance battalions, coordinates maintenance work with supported units, arranges for and coordinates production line rebuild activities, and insures conformance with work schedules and priorities. Many of these activities lend themselves to standing operating procedures supplemented by on-the-spot determinations made for and in the name of the group commander by the materiel management officer.

- (b) End items and components in the hands of a direct support group or division support command that require general support maintenance will be reported to the supply control section of the general support supply and service battalion. That

section will direct resupply of the items from existing stocks and will report the unserviceable items to the general support group materiel management section. The materiel management section, based upon availability of repair parts, unit displacement plans, and existing workloads and maintenance schedules of operating maintenance units, will coordinate with the supported unit and a designated maintenance battalion to insure the prompt pick-up or delivery and scheduling of the maintenance workload.

- (c) Upon completion of the maintenance work, the maintenance unit will notify the supply control section of the general support supply and service battalion and the materiel management section of the general support group. Based upon current priorities or advice from the materiel management section, the supply control section will issue disposition instructions. These may include retention by the maintenance unit of the items as "shop stock," issue to a direct support or using unit to meet an outstanding demand, or shipment to a designated general support supply unit for return to stock.
- (d) Disposition instructions will normally be provided to the reporting maintenance unit as soon as possible, and in all cases within 48 hours. When movement of materiel is required, the supply and service battalion will arrange for necessary transportation and notify the maintenance unit of the projected loading time.
- (e) The materiel management section will maintain appropriate records and provide required reports to the FASCOM inventory control center concerning the status of unserviceable but repairable end items, components, and assemblies that comprise a portion of the supply assets

of the field army. Such reports will include the quantities of items on hand for repair, scheduled completion date, items awaiting disposition instructions, and items repaired since the last report and their disposition.

- (6) *Chaplain section.* The chaplains and their assistants furnish chaplain coverage for the units assigned and attached to the group.

c. Company Headquarters. The company headquarters provides administration and supply support of the group headquarters. It has the headquarters company commander and enlisted personnel required to provide messing, unit supply (to include operating supplies for the group headquarters), and organizational maintenance.

73. Communications

The general support group headquarters and headquarters company has an organic signal capability. The signal platoon provides 24-hour operation of radio, radioteletype, teletype, and telephone communications between group headquarters and adjacent and higher headquarters and supported and subordinate headquarters; operates a communications message center; and provides general support cryptologic services for supported units. The cryptologic section of the platoon provides for the distribution of and accounting for cryptomaterial and the performance of general support maintenance on communications security equipment. All operating elements have a minimum capability for continuous operation during displacement of the headquarters; however, during displacement the unit must rely on radioteletype while wire circuits are out of service. Communications are described in detail in chapter 11.

74. Resupply

Estimated resupply data for each headquarters and headquarters company, general support group, are shown in appendix VI.

75. Loading Plan

Appendix VII illustrates a suggested loading plan for the general support group headquarters and headquarters company.

Section III. GENERAL SUPPORT MAINTENANCE BATTALION

76. Mission

The mission of the general support maintenance battalion in each corps support brigade is to provide general support maintenance for vehicles, armament (less that performed by the ammunition brigade), instruments, army aircraft, engineer, electronics, quartermaster, and chemical equipment; to establish and operate a collection, classification, and salvage point; and to provide overflow maintenance support by providing direct support maintenance that is beyond the capacity of supported division support commands and direct support group maintenance battalions. When a decontaminating section is added to the headquarters and headquarters detachment as augmentation, the battalion provides limited DS CBR decontamination of selected areas and materiel.

77. Organization

The general support maintenance battalion is a major subordinate organization of the corps support brigade general support group. Each general support group within the corps support brigade normally has two general support maintenance battalions (fig 7). The number and type of general support maintenance companies attached to each battalion headquarters and headquarters detachment will vary depending upon the workload, mission, and location of each company. When assigned to a general support group within the corps area, two battalion headquarters normally command and control three heavy equipment maintenance companies, one aircraft maintenance company, two division direct support maintenance companies, one light maintenance company, and one collection, classification, and salvage company. Because only one collection, classification, and salvage company is needed in each corps, that company will be attached to one of the maintenance battalions of only one general support group within each corps support brigade.

78. Functions

Each general support maintenance battalion headquarters supervises and controls operations of the battalion. Each company of the battalion

provides appropriate general support and overflow direct support maintenance and technical assistance to direct support groups and division support commands.

a. Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment. The battalion headquarters develops and implements future plans so that the operating companies can devote maximum productive effort towards day-to-day operations. The headquarters collects and processes tactical and technical information; prepares estimates, plans, and instructions; and controls subordinate units in carrying out plans and instructions. The operations section of the headquarters is responsible for battalion plans and training, for keeping the battalion commander and staff and commanders of attached units apprised of the tactical situation, and for battalion implementation of the general support group plan for rear area security and area damage control. The materiel section of the headquarters exercises staff supervision over the technical mission elements of the battalion.

b. Light Equipment Maintenance Company. The light equipment maintenance company provides general support maintenance for light equipment end items and components, including the repair of light chemical, engineer, quartermaster, and signal equipment; surveying equipment and special electronic devices; and electrical, electronic, and avionics instruments.

c. Heavy Equipment Maintenance Company. The heavy equipment maintenance company provides general support maintenance for heavy equipment end items and components, including repair of vehicles, armament (less that performed by the ammunition brigade), instruments, construction equipment, heavy quartermaster equipment, and vehicle-mounted equipment.

d. Division Direct Support Maintenance Company. The division direct support maintenance company provides direct support maintenance and limited evacuation service to a division maintenance battalion. This function does not include medical, cryptographic, ADPS/EAM, aircraft, airdrop equipment, or equipment maintained by the ammunition brigade. The

company does not issue repair parts. The company provides technical assistance to the division maintenance battalion. The company is dependent upon other elements of the general support group for backup maintenance support and supplies.

e. Aircraft Maintenance General Support Company. The aircraft maintenance general support company performs general support and backup direct support maintenance on Army aircraft and aircraft armament in support of divisional and nondivisional units. It also performs direct support maintenance on avionics equipment. The company receives, stores, and issues transportation aircraft classes II and IV supplies, including aircraft and aircraft repair parts and aircraft armament and avionic repair parts. It may also provide direct supply support, including aircraft and aircraft repair parts, to units in its immediate vicinity.

f. Collection, Classification, and Salvage Company. The collection, classification, and salvage company establishes and operates a collection, classification, and salvage point for the receipt, inspection, segregation, disassembly, preservation, and disposition of serviceable and unserviceable U. S. class II and IV materiel and similar foreign materiel (except items peculiar to cryptographic materiel, large missile systems, aircraft, drones, and medical materiel. Scrap metal from aircraft, drones, and related components, however, is processed).

79. Operations

The operations of units of the general support maintenance battalion in the corps support brigade are described in detail in FM 29-22 and FM 55-45.

a. Battalion Headquarters. The battalion headquarters controls and manages from four to five attached maintenance units on an overall technical operations basis rather than on a day-to-day maintenance operations basis. The materiel section of the headquarters provides staff supervision for the battalion commander so that the capabilities and workload measurement factors pertaining to each attached unit can be determined. Because attached units request repair parts independent of battalion con-

trol, the battalion headquarters materiel section approves operating levels of fast moving repair parts for shop stock. A major mission of the materiel section is the cross leveling of workloads between attached units. To accomplish this, close coordination must be maintained between the battalion materiel section and the general support group headquarters materiel management section.

b. Light Equipment Maintenance Company. The light equipment maintenance company operates on an area or unit basis and is usually assigned in general support of all light equipment located within the general support group area of responsibility.

- (1) This company receives unserviceable materiel from direct support maintenance units and the collection, classification, and salvage company. Some maintenance workload may, however, be received in the form of unserviceable materiel from the stocks of supply units. The flow of unserviceable materiel to the light equipment maintenance company is controlled by the general support group materiel management section. Priorities of repair are dependent upon group and support brigade overall supply requirements and are established by the general support group materiel management section in coordination with the materiel section of the maintenance battalion headquarters and the supply control section of the supply and service battalion. Equipment repaired by the light equipment maintenance company is normally returned to supply channels at the general support level upon directions from the general support supply and service battalion.
- (2) Maintenance overflow from the light equipment maintenance company is routed by the general support group materiel management section to a collection, classification, and salvage company, to another light equipment maintenance company in the army service area, or (upon the direction of FASCOM) is evacuated to COMMZ.

Salvage generated by the light equipment maintenance company is evacuated to the collection, classification, and salvage company.

- (3) Rebuild or depot maintenance is not normally performed by general support maintenance units. To extent possible, unserviceable items of a particular type or category are repaired or overhauled on a production line basis. This method not only provides a more efficient maintenance operation, but also reduces the quantity of repair parts line items required for stockage in the maintenance company. The light equipment maintenance company then limit its stockage to those repair parts required for repair of controlled items and those planned for use in an immediate production line run.
- (4) For efficient maintenance support at the general support level, the general support materiel management section must coordinate repair parts supply support along with the maintenance workload that is intended for a particular general support light equipment maintenance company.

c. Heavy Equipment Maintenance Company.

The heavy equipment maintenance company receives its workload normally from direct support maintenance units and the collection, classification, and salvage company. Some of the maintenance workload may be received in the form of unserviceable materiel from the stocks of supply units. The flow of unserviceable materiel to the heavy equipment maintenance company is controlled by the general support group materiel management section. Priorities of repair will be dependent upon group and support brigade overall supply requirements and are established by the general support group materiel management section in coordination with the materiel section of the maintenance battalion headquarters and the supply control section of the supply and service battalion. Equipment repaired by the heavy equipment maintenance company will normally be returned to general support supply channels by direction of general support supply and service battalion.

- (1) Maintenance overflow from the heavy equipment maintenance company is routed by the general support group materiel management section to a collection, classification, and salvage company, to another heavy equipment maintenance company in the army service area, or (upon the direction of FASCOM) is evacuated to COMMZ. Salvage generated by the heavy equipment maintenance company is evacuated to the collection, classification, and salvage company.
- (2) Rebuild or depot maintenance is not normally performed by general support maintenance units. To the extent possible, unserviceable items of a particular type or category are handled as indicated for the light equipment maintenance company. Like the light equipment maintenance company, the heavy equipment maintenance company also carries only those repair parts required for repair of controlled items and those planned for use in an immediate production line run.
- (3) For efficient maintenance support at the general support level, the group materiel management section must coordinate repair parts supply support along with the maintenance workload that is intended for a particular general support maintenance company.

d. Division Direct Support Maintenance Company. Operations of the division direct support maintenance company are described in FM 29-22. Each company has essentially the same type of maintenance capability as the main support company of the division support command maintenance battalion as outlined in FM 29-30, except that the company does not maintain a float. Each company does have a direct support shop capability to back up the division maintenance battalion.

- (1) *Location.* Each division direct support maintenance company will usually operate near the headquarters and main support company of the supported division's maintenance bat-

talion. From this location the division direct support maintenance company will absorb most of the division's overflow direct support maintenance.

- (2) *Shop capability.* With its organic shop capability, the company can absorb most "in process" work when the division maintenance battalion displaces.
- (3) *Repair parts supply.* The company is not in the channel for repair parts supply to the division maintenance battalion. That support is from the supply units of the general support group.
- (4) *Contact teams.* Contact teams from the company are entirely mobile and can operate in the division maintenance battalion area, making repairs on site. Personnel of the contact teams normally operate at facilities of the supported unit. This normally will be the main support company of the division maintenance battalion.
 - (a) The company may be used to augment the maintenance battalions of the direct support group or teams of the company may work at operational areas of general support units in their own group.
 - (b) In addition, these teams assist division maintenance elements by providing technical assistance in the form of instructions and technical guidance.
 - (c) The teams also assist in recovery and evacuation of materiel by coordinating with the division maintenance battalion elements as well as the appropriate unit of their general support group.
- (5) *Backup maintenance.* Further backup maintenance capability is provided by the other units of the general support group.

e. Aircraft Maintenance General Support Company. The aircraft maintenance general support company receives its workload from direct support aircraft maintenance companies assigned to the division support command and

the direct support groups. Limited workload is also received in the form of aircraft recovered from emergency landing or crash sites. The aircraft maintenance general support company is normally located at or near an airfield or heliport but is not capable of performing airfield operations.

- (1) The aircraft maintenance company is capable of providing onsite technical assistance to support maintenance units. Maintenance performed by the company is in the form of backup (overflow) direct support maintenance and general support maintenance. In cases where an aircraft requires general support maintenance and is capable of being flown, it may, when approved by the supporting direct support unit, be evacuated directly from the user to the general support level.
- (2) In the corps area, repair parts are requisitioned from the supply and service battalion of the general support group. In this case, the parts are issued to the aircraft maintenance general support company by the repair parts company of the general support group supply and service battalion.
- (3) Staff supervision of the aircraft maintenance company in the corps area is exercised by the general support maintenance battalion to which the company is attached. Evacuation of unserviceable items from forward units is coordinated with the general support group materiel management section. The items are evacuated either to the aircraft maintenance and supply general support battalion in the army service area or to the COMMZ. Salvage materiel is evacuated to the nearest collection, classification, and salvage company. Equipment repaired by the aircraft maintenance general support company (except equipment on job order) is reported to the general support group materiel management section for shipment to a designated aircraft unit or for return to stock.

f. Collection, Classification, and Salvage Company. The collection, classification, and salvage company receives materiel from forward collection and salvage points, from general and direct support maintenance units, from local using units, and from its own limited recovery operations.

- (1) All materiel evacuated to the company is inspected by qualified maintenance technicians to determine its condition and to recommend appropriate disposition. Each item is segregated and classified into one of the following categories:
 - (a) Serviceable.
 - (b) Unserviceable but economically repairable within the field army area.
 - (c) Unserviceable but economically repairable within the theater.
 - (d) Unserviceable and not economically repairable, but contains serviceable or repairable parts.
 - (e) Not economically repairable and should be salvaged.
- (2) The operations section of the company maintains communications with the

materiel management section of the general support group headquarters. From this section the company is informed as to what the current requirements for repair parts and components are within the total maintenance structure. After the operations section has determined what parts or components are required, the disassembly platoon is directed to remove and classify the required materiel. Unidentified materiel is routed to the inspection and identification section of the materiel processing platoon. Materiel classified as salvage is routed to the salvage platoon. Unserviceable but economically repairable materiel is routed to the materiel processing platoon for minor preservation, packaging, and shipment to general support maintenance units for repair. Serviceable items are identified, preserved, and packaged for shipment to general support supply units. Unserviceable but repairable assets beyond the maintenance capability of the field army are either salvaged or evacuated to COMMZ.

Section IV. SUPPLY AND SERVICE GENERAL SUPPORT BATTALION, FORWARD

80. Mission

The mission of the supply and service general support battalion, forward, is to provide general support supply of class I, class III, and all class II and IV supplies (except air-drop, cryptographic, and topographic items, and supplies provided through the army-wide support organizations), and general support services to divisions and direct support units in the corps area.

81. Organization

The battalion has a headquarters and headquarters company, two general supply companies (forward), two petroleum supply companies (forward), a field service company (forward), a light-medium truck company, and a repair parts company (forward). One battalion of the two battalions in the corps support

brigade also has a heavy materiel supply company.

82. Functions

Each forward supply and service general support battalion headquarters supervises and controls operations of the battalion. Each company of the battalion provides appropriate general support supply or service and backup direct support to direct support groups and division support commands.

a. Headquarters and Headquarters Company. The headquarters and headquarters company provides command, control, and supervision of planning, operations, administration and training, communications, and supply control and stock control for the battalion. The company also insures that the general support group

plan for rear area security and area damage control is implemented.

b. General Supply Company. Each general supply company provides a general support supply facility. The company provides for the receipt, storage, and issue of class I supplies, including organic mobile refrigeration, storage, and distribution for perishable subsistence. The refrigeration capability may be supplemented by means of prefabricated refrigerator units. The company also provides for the receipt, storage, and issue of classes II and IV supplies for which the battalion is responsible, except supply items that are provided by the heavy materiel supply company.

c. Repair Parts Company. The repair parts company provides a general support facility for the wholesale receipt, storage, and issue of all repair parts for which the battalion is responsible. In the corps area this function includes the provision of parts for aircraft and aerial weapons systems.

d. Field Service Company. The field service company provides field service general support, to include graves registration, laundry, renovation, decontamination, labor, and bakery service.

- (1) The company establishes and operates collection and evacuation facilities for the dead in the corps area.
- (2) It provides laundry and emergency clothing impregnation service.
- (3) It performs backup renovation of materiel supported.
- (4) It performs limited direct support decontamination of critical areas affected by chemical, biological, or radiological agents. Personnel and equipment of the decontamination section can be used to operate personnel decontamination stations and to furnish limited emergency fire fighting and mobile shower service.
- (5) The company provides a pool of general duty personnel for labor support of operations of the general support group, as necessary.

- (6) The company also provides bakery service for supported divisions.

e. Transportation Light-Medium Truck Company. The light-medium truck company provides general cargo 2½-ton trucks and 1½-ton trailers, and 5-ton truck tractors and 12-ton stake semitrailers to afford a general support transport capacity to all elements of the group. The vehicles may be used for distribution of mission supplies, transport of personnel and equipment, movement of repaired items from the maintenance battalion, and for displacement of operating elements of the group.

f. Heavy Materiel Supply Company. The heavy materiel supply company provides wholesale supply of class II and IV wheeled, tracked, and towed end items. It processes for issue all combat, tactical, and special-purpose vehicles; installs and inspects vehicle-mounted communications equipment and armament; and combat loads vehicles prior to issue. The company maintains an equipment pool of class IV items for temporary use by supported units for special projects or seasonal requirements. The company also provides wholesale supply of fortification and construction supplies within its capability of 150 tons per day, and operates as a direct support supply unit for those combat and construction engineer units that require materials for approved construction projects.

g. Petroleum Supply Company, Forward. The petroleum supply company, forward, provides and operates petroleum storage facilities, distributes petroleum products to direct support class III supply installations, maintains a prescribed portion of the army petroleum stocks, provides limited mobile filling station service, and operates bulk storage and handling equipment. Each platoon can store up to 160,000 gallons of petroleum in 10,000-gallon collapsible tanks; the company has a maximum capacity of 480,000 gallons in these tanks. Based on 75 percent availability of vehicles, each platoon can carry 2,700 gallons in 1,200-gallon tank trucks, the company, 8,000 gallons. Using its 5,000-gallon tank trucks on a 75 percent availability basis, each platoon can carry 37,500 gallons, the company a total of 112,500 gallons. The company can also per-

form bulk fuel reduction operations, if required.

83. Operations

Operations of the supply and service general support battalion, forward, are as follows:

a. General. The supply and service general support battalion, forward, operates most effectively as a unit. As such, centralized planning and supervision of unit operations are possible, and reaction to consumer demands is more effective. Supply and stock control can be unified, transportation requirements more economically met, and communications and administrative support more effectively provided. When operation of the battalion as a unit is not possible, each company can care for itself and perform its own mission independently.

(1) *Processing demands.* When the battalion is employed as a unit, all demands from users are placed on the battalion headquarters, which then assigns the demands to individual units for response. In this case, the transaction records, necessary adjustments, status data, and coordination of transportation are primarily responsibilities of the battalion headquarters. When companies must operate away from the battalion, specific supply companies of the battalion are identified to users so that demands can be placed directly. In this case all the recording, adjusting, and transportation functions are initiated by the company and the data submitted to battalion. In both cases, the battalion headquarters is the clearing center for all status data. It also monitors and transmits replenishment requirements of all of its subordinate companies.

(2) *Control.* Supervision, coordination, and control of battalion activities are normally in the form of policy guidance, estimates, and directives provided by successively higher headquarters within FASCOM. On supply matters, however, guidance is normally provided directly from the inventory control center to the battalion.

- (a) The battalion headquarters transmits operating instructions regarding the receipt and shipment of supplies, provision of services, location of units, stock accounting and control procedures, and similar information to subordinate units by the most direct means available. The general support group or other designated command headquarters is kept advised by means of information copies, monitored transmissions of operating instructions, periodic reports, and liaison visits.
 - (b) The battalion headquarters assigns specific missions to subordinate units of the battalion; designates general locations for each unit and instructs commanders to select specific operational sites; and prepares plans, general policies, and standing operating procedures for battalion operations. It directs and coordinates the administration, training, security, and defense of subordinate units.
 - (c) The headquarters provides data processing capabilities to permit centralized supply control of field army stocks for which the battalion is responsible. For this purpose, transceiver service is provided by attached signal service teams. The battalion headquarters furnishes to the brigade and higher headquarters timely stock status information that provides a basis for planning and upon which decisions may be made. Based on such decisions, the unit initiates and controls implementing actions for supply of those commodities and classes for which it is responsible.
- (3) *Coordination by Group Headquarters.* The materiel management section of the general support group headquarters is normally located adjacent to the supply and service battalion headquarters so that the general support group commander and staff can effect the coordination necessary to insure

proper workload balance between supply and maintenance activities. The section coordinates arrangements for the provision of repair parts supply to support, when authorized, production-line assembly rebuild activities of a general support maintenance unit. On a routine basis, it prepares instructions for the disposition of materiel on which maintenance work has been completed and for reporting the item available for shipment. It also coordinates with the materiel officer of the general support maintenance battalions for fabrication of critically essential repair parts that are not available in supply channels and for general support maintenance and modifications that are required to items in supply stockage.

b. Battalion Headquarters and Headquarters Company. The battalion headquarters is the command and coordinating center of the battalion. The battalion command post, staff sections, and the headquarters company installations and operations must all be adjusted to the support of the supply control office which is the core of battalion operations.

(1) *Supply Control Office.* The supply control office clears all requests for the supplies or services rendered by battalion units and coordinates battalion activities through the group headquarters with those of maintenance, transportation, and other supply and service organizations.

(2) *Plans and Control Section.* The plans and control section advises the commander and the supply control officer on supply and service activities within the battalion and its supported units. Supply officers in the section act as managers for their several types of supplies and equipment. Through them the section suggests battalion policy on receipt, storage, and issue; recommends type and frequency of records and reports to be prepared, maintained, or distributed; and recommends additions to or deletions from stockage lists of battal-

ion units. The section reviews the battalion system and recommends adjustments. The section provides technical supervision and guidance, as necessary, for subordinate operating elements.

(3) *Stock Control Section.* The stock control section operates a centralized stock control facility for the battalion, by means of card-punching and reading, and other processing equipment. Transceiver service for this section is provided by attached signal service teams. The stock control personnel and equipment of the operating companies will normally be consolidated with this section to constitute a centralized stock control office. Input to the section will consist of all data on requisitions, receipts, adjustments, and advices from operating companies and from the FASCOM inventory control center. Output will be replenishment requirements to the inventory control center, updated basic files, and transaction analyses for the information of the battalion, higher headquarters, and operating companies.

c. General Supply Company. The general supply company consists of a company headquarters, a supply control section, a class I platoon, and two general supply platoons. The general supply company is designed to operate in a single location or in several locations, as required, to provide general supply service to supported units. It normally operates on a single shift. In order to accomplish the assigned mission and meet operational requirements, however, some company elements may operate on a 24-hour basis. As a general rule, however, not more than 15 percent of the company strength will be so employed. In addition, a portion of the supply control element normally operates with the supply control office of the battalion headquarters.

(1) *Class I platoon.* The class I platoon performs the class I supply support mission of the company. The class I section of the class I platoon receives, stores, and issues nonperishable sub-

sistence. Depending upon the type of support the section is to provide, it may operate on a two-shift basis or in two locations. The refrigeration section of the class I platoon provides mobile refrigeration for the temporary storage and distribution of perishable subsistence items. Assigned refrigeration maintenance personnel perform a minimum of direct support maintenance to meet immediate and emergency requirements.

- (2) *General supply platoons.* The general supply platoons perform the class II and IV supply support mission of the company. They receive, store, and ship supplies. Personnel of the receiving and shipping sections coordinate with the storage sections in preparing supplies for issue or for storage. Instructions concerning supplies to be received or shipped by the receiving and shipping sections are issued by the company support control section. When an augmentation storage section is authorized, the platoon's capability to handle class II and IV supplies is increased by about 25 percent.

d. Repair Parts Company. The repair parts company consists of a company headquarters, a supply control section, an aircraft parts section, and two operating platoons. In the corps support brigade the repair parts company provides a 15-day stockage of selected fast-moving repair parts, including repair parts for aircraft and aerial weapons systems. The company provides repair parts support for from 2 to 4 direct support and 2 general support maintenance battalions. An augmentation stock control section and an augmentation operating platoon provide an increased stock control and handling capability, when required.

- (1) *Operating platoons.* Personnel of the operating platoons may be shifted from one section to another as workload, local operating conditions, and other considerations dictate. Each operating platoon consists of a platoon headquarters, a receiving-shipping section, two general equipment parts

sections, and a heavy equipment parts section. An augmentation platoon may be authorized.

- (a) *Receiving and shipping section.* The receiving and shipping section identifies and inspects incoming shipments; completes or initiates necessary documents; and packs, crates, and processes items for shipment or issue.
 - (b) *General equipment parts section.* The general equipment parts section provides common hardware, repair parts, and components for general purpose mechanical equipment, field cooking and heating equipment, office machines, small arms, and fire control instruments.
 - (c) *Heavy equipment parts section.* The heavy equipment parts section provides repair parts and assemblies for automotive, special-purpose engineer, and materials handling equipment; artillery and armament; generators for power and lighting equipment; clothing, shoe, and textile repair trailers; and similar items.
 - (d) *Electronic parts section.* The electronics parts section provides such electronic components and repair parts as capacitors, condensers, fuses, lamps, resistors, batteries, rheostats, switches, vibrators, solder, and wire. Personnel of this section also advise and provide technical assistance to communications-electronics personnel in the supply control section and the receiving and shipping sections.
- (2) *Aircraft parts section.* The aircraft parts section is organic only to units operating in corps areas. This section, under the direction of an aircraft parts inspector, provides repair parts, components, and assemblies for aircraft and aerial weapons systems. The section normally operates with one of the operating platoons, but may be split, part of the section working with each platoon.

e. *Field Service Company.* The field service company has a company headquarters, two graves registration platoons, two laundry and renovation platoons, a decontamination platoon, a service platoon, and a bakery platoon. Operating sites of the company elements will be multiple and dispersed. User requirements for service support are transmitted by division support commands and direct support units to the supply and service battalion and assigned for action to the appropriate field service company. All such demands are processed by the company control and scheduling element and incorporated into the company work plan.

- (1) *Bakery platoon.* The bakery platoon bakes bread for the troops of two combat divisions. The baked bread is distributed through class I channels to the division support commands and these channels are also the bakery's source of raw materials.
- (2) *Graves registration platoon.* The graves registration platoons receive remains from similar activities in divisions and nondivisional units. The identification, effects, and records section verifies the identification of remains received, checks identification methods and personal effects, and prepares both remains and effects for evacuation to the army service area. The collection and evacuation section receives and evacuates remains. If necessary, this section may conduct or supervise post-combat search and recovery of remains of deceased military personnel in the areas of responsibility of its supported units.
- (3) *Laundry and renovation platoon.* In the corps area, each laundry and renovation platoon performs bulk laundry work to support clothing exchange for up to 16,840 division troops, in addition to supporting company renovation operations. The laundry sections may also perform emergency impregnation of clothing and stocks clothing for emergency replacement of contaminated items. Renovation work is limited to footwear and leather items,

clothing, and textiles for divisional troops only.

- (4) *Decontamination platoon.* The decontamination platoon performs adequate direct support decontamination of contaminated areas, installations, and materiel, except against the concentrated sustained effect of contaminating weapons. It provides for the decontamination of personnel and for mobile shower service in emergencies and performs limited, emergency fire fighting tasks.
- (5) *Service platoon.* The service platoon is a pool of general duty (labor) personnel available to augment general support group operations, as required.

f. *Transportation Light-Medium Truck Company.* The transportation light-medium truck company consists of a company headquarters, a maintenance section, two light truck platoons, and a light-medium truck platoon. The company supports all elements of the general support group in accordance with plans and operational orders developed by the group and battalion headquarters.

- (1) *Light truck squads.* The light truck squads provide transport for the movement of personnel and general cargo. The 2½-ton trucks, which are the task vehicles of these squads, provide limited off-road transport capability in combat service support operations.
- (2) *Medium truck squad.* The medium truck squad transports loads that exceed the capacities of the lighter trucks. These vehicles meet the demands placed on the combat service support system by use of unitized loads. The medium trucks normally require roads or improved surfaces for sustained operations; their maneuverability is restricted by narrow roads and conditions normally found in forested and congested areas. Extra semi-trailers are provided to improve the turnaround time of the truck-tractors by providing the capability for trailer exchange.

g. Heavy Materiel Supply Company. The heavy materiel supply company consists of a headquarters, a supply control section, a fortification and construction supply platoon, and an equipment supply platoon. The company furnishes combat, tactical, and special-purpose vehicles; and fortifications and construction supplies. It also maintains an equipment pool.

(1) *Equipment supply platoon.* The equipment supply platoon consists of a platoon headquarters and three sections: combat and tactical vehicle processing section, special purpose vehicle processing section, and a storage and class IV equipment pool section.

(a) *Storage and equipment pool section.* The storage and equipment pool section receives all materiel for the platoon and turns it over to the appropriate section for inspection and processing. Any repair found necessary by this preliminary inspection is performed either by the processing section or by a general support maintenance unit. The repaired materiel is then returned to this section for storage. Pool equipment is maintained for use for special or seasonal projects or for the temporary replacement of critical items turned in for repair or replacement.

(b) *Combat and tactical vehicle processing section.* The combat and tactical vehicle processing section makes an initial inspection of all end items of this kind that are received. It performs necessary organizational maintenance on organic vehicles of the company in addition to processing vehicles and both towed and self-propelled artillery pieces for issue to supported units. It also requisitions and stores the necessary organizational repair parts.

(c) *Special-purpose vehicle processing section.* The special-purpose vehicle processing section performs the same tasks for the items for which

it is responsible, including engineering and materials handling equipment.

(2) *Fortification and construction supply platoon.* The fortification and construction supply platoon receives, stores, and issues material for the erection of field fortifications and allied works and for all engineer construction. In support of engineer combat and construction battalions, this section is also a direct support source of supply.

h. Petroleum Supply Company, Forward. The petroleum supply company, forward, consists of a company headquarters, a petroleum supply-distribution control section, and three operating platoons. The company provides general support supply of petroleum products and maintains a portion of the field army reserve of petroleum.

(1) *Petroleum supply-distribution control section.* The petroleum supply-distribution control section directs, coordinates, and supervises the technical operations of the company, including petroleum activities performed by the platoons. This section also installs and maintains company communications.

(2) *Operating platoons.* The operating platoons operate either singly or in combination to perform the company class III supply support mission. Each platoon can operate a class III supply point at which the platoon distributes class III supplies and performs such container cleaning and bulk reduction operations as are necessary.

(a) *Storage section.* The storage section receives, stores, and issues petroleum products. Each section can also perform bulk storage and transfer operations, including the operation of portable convoy refueling facilities.

(b) *Distribution section.* Distribution section distributes bulk petroleum products. The section can also perform limited mobile filling station operations.

(3) *Petroleum supply method.* The company receives and issues petroleum products on demand. Requisitions may be made by telephone or other method of communication. Formal requisitions are not required. The company does maintain, however, the records and status reports required to manage the petroleum supplies handled and to provide periodic reports to higher headquarters.

(a) *Periodic requests.* Divisions and supported direct support units submit periodic requests that are forecasts of requirements for both bulk and packaged petroleum products. The forecasts are required only until sufficient experience has been gained to allow the supporting petroleum supply company to make shipment without action on the part

of the user, unless specific situations cause variances in the normal supply pattern.

(b) *Requirements.* The company calculates day-to-day requirements for class III supplies on the basis of the periodic requests submitted by supported units. The company's calculated requirements are submitted as directed to the supply and service battalion headquarters for transmission to the army rear support brigade, which directs the appropriate petroleum battalion, rear, to make the shipment. Supported units also forecast special requirements. These are transmitted to the army rear support brigade through the corps support brigade bulk fuel office.

CHAPTER 7

ARMY REAR SUPPORT BRIGADE

Section I. THE BRIGADE

84. General

The field army rear support brigade is a major subordinate element of the FASCOM and is generally similar to the corps support brigade in organization and operations. One army rear support brigade operates in the field army service area where, because of the environment in the army service area as well as the type forces and the type and density of materiel supported, the brigade has certain mission requirements that differ from those of the corps support brigade. Moreover, the army rear support brigade is considerably less mobile than the corps support brigades. Accordingly, this chapter will deal with the differences between the army rear support brigade and the corps support brigades.

85. Mission

Like that of each corps support brigade, the mission of the army rear support brigade is to provide combat service support supply and maintenance and field services (less personnel replacements, ammunition, and medical, military police, transportation, and other support provided by the army-wide support organizations). The customers of the army rear support brigade are all of the units in the army service area.

a. Supply and Maintenance. The army rear support brigade provides field maintenance and supply support (less medical and class V materiel) to units in the field army area.

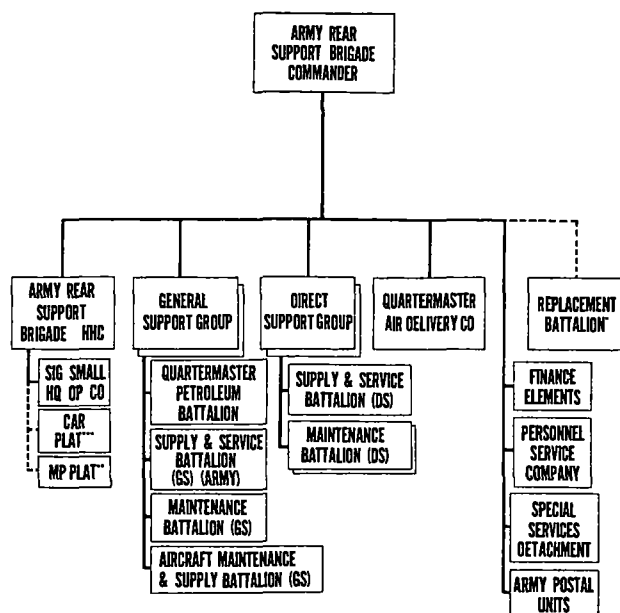
b. Services. The army rear support brigade provides graves registration service to include the operation of a military cemetery, and provision of decontamination, laundry, and bath services to units in the field army service area.

c. Administrative Support. The army rear support brigade also provides administrative support to designated units in the army service area. Such support includes personnel administration, postal services, special recreational services, and finance, legal, and chaplain services.

d. Rear Area Security and Area Damage Control. The army rear support brigade plans for and directs rear area security and area damage control operations in the field army service area when directed by the FASCOM commander.

86. Organization

The army rear support brigade is a composite task organization (fig 9) that is tailored to meet specific combat service support requirements in the army service area. In a type field army the army rear support brigade consists of a headquarters and headquarters company, two direct support groups, two general support groups, a signal operations company, a personnel service company, special service detachment, a quartermaster air delivery company, postal and finance units, and other attached units. A replacement battalion is attached for logistics support only. Also attached are a platoon each from the military police and car companies supporting headquarters, FASCOM. The alternate data processing section of the FASCOM inventory control center is located with this brigade and operates directly under the FASCOM inventory control center as an integral part of the systems division of that center. The inventory control center is described in FM 29-10. Other units may also be attached to the brigade to meet specific requirements; e.g., combat units for area security, and are damage control detachments.



*UNDER OPERATIONAL CONTROL OF FIELD ARMY HEADQUARTERS

**ORGANIC TO MP COMPANY SUPPORTING FASCOM HEADQUARTERS

***ORGANIC TO CAR COMPANY SUPPORTING FASCOM HEADQUARTERS

Figure 9. Army rear support brigade.

87. Functions

The army rear support brigade provides combat service support, other than that provided by the army-wide support organizations, to units in the army service area. The functions of the army rear support brigade are essentially the same as those of the corps support brigades plus rear area security and area damage control functions throughout the army service area. The brigade headquarters controls and directs combat service support activities performed by subordinate units of the brigade and rear area security and area damage control activities performed by all units in the army service area.

88. Location

The army rear support brigade headquarters must be located so as to facilitate supervision of subordinate units and maintain liaison with the FASCOM headquarters. Subordinate units of the brigade are positioned where they can most effectively perform their primary missions.

89. Employment

The army rear support brigade commander is responsible to the FASCOM commander for

the provision of combat service support (less that provided by the army-wide support organizations) to troops and for the provision of local and area security and area damage control support in the army service area. He is also responsible for the provision of supplies from army reserve stocks when shipments from COMMZ are interrupted or delayed or in other emergencies anywhere in the field army.

a. *Coordination.* The headquarters of the army rear support brigade must have close working relationships with the corps support brigade headquarters and with the headquarters of the major units operating in the army service area to insure timely, adequate support. Coordination with FASCOM is necessary for all aspects of operations to include space allocation and movements within the army service area.

b. *Brigade Operations.* The army rear support brigade provides supply, maintenance, and services to units in the army service area. The support brigade staff balances the workload between units of the brigade by realigning support missions, transferring part of the workload, and even by transferring units.

(1) *Supply and maintenance.* The army rear support brigade carries a greater supply stockage than the corps support brigades because it also handles the field army reserve stockage of 2 days of supply, split approximately equally between the two general support groups. In addition, the army rear support brigade accomplishes more time-consuming maintenance than the corps support brigades and carries a greater portion of bulk fuel stocks.

(2) *Administrative services.* The army rear support brigade provides personnel, postal, and special services support on an area basis to all units in the army service area which do not have organic elements to provide this support. It does not, however, furnish personnel administration support to divisional troops, elements of the army-wide support organizations, or combat units (such as air defense) operating in the army area.

- (3) *Finance service.* The army rear support brigade normally has seven disbursing sections identical to the sections in the corps support brigades and, in addition, a funding team. The disbursing teams provide disbursing services for the nondivisional units in the army service area and the funding team provides service for all finance elements of the entire field army. This team controls the army-wide distribution of funds.
- (4) *Field services.* The army rear support brigade provides graves registration and cemetery, decontamination, bakery, laundry, and bath services to units in the army service area.
- (5) *Rear area security and area damage control.* The FASCOM commander is charged with responsibility for rear area security and area damage control in the field army service area and

he further assigns the mission to the commander of the army rear support brigade. To assist in accomplishing this mission, area damage control parties are established as needed and operate directly under the supervision of the ACofS, Security, Plans, and Operations. Area damage control detachments may also be attached as necessary. Rear area security and area damage control are described in chapter 12.

c. Specialized Units. Certain missions and environment of the army rear support brigade differ in some respects from those of the corps support brigades. Accordingly, certain specialized units are located in the rear support brigade. These include the air delivery company which is assigned to the army rear support brigade. Other examples are discussed in connection with the direct and general support groups and the administrative services.

Section II. HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY, ARMY REAR SUPPORT BRIGADE

90. Mission

The headquarters and headquarters company, army rear support brigade, provides the personnel for command, control, and supervision of the subordinate elements of the army rear support brigade and for direction and control of rear area security and area damage control operations in the army service area. The army rear support brigade headquarters is located to facilitate supervision of subordinate units and to maintain liaison with the FASCOM headquarters.

91. Organization

The headquarters and headquarters company of the army rear support brigade is based on the same table of organization and equipment and contains the same elements as the headquarters and headquarters company of each corps support brigade.

92. Functions

The army rear support brigade headquarters and headquarters company has the same functions as each corps support brigade headquarters and headquarters company. The army rear support brigade has greater responsibility for rear area security and area damage control.

93. Operations

Operations of the army rear support brigade headquarters and headquarters company are essentially the same as those of the headquarters and headquarters company of each corps support brigade, except for its responsibilities for rear area security and area damage control and for its more direct relationship with ADLOG.

Section III. DIRECT SUPPORT GROUP, ARMY REAR SUPPORT BRIGADE

94. General

The mission, functions, and operations of the two direct support groups of the army rear support brigade are identical to those of the direct support groups of the corps support brigades except that operations are conducted in the field army service area and that its types of customers are different; this, in turn, affects the type of stocks handled and type of maintenance performed. Due to the greater distances involved in the field army service area and to the wider dispersion of units, the requirement for intra-brigade transportation is greater.

95. Organization

With one exception, the organization of the two direct support groups of the army rear support brigade is the same as that of the direct support groups of the corps support brigades. Because the need for transportation in the army service area is greater than in each corps area, each direct support group in the army rear support brigade has two transportation light-medium truck companies in its supply and service battalion, as contrasted to only one in each direct support group of the corps support brigades (fig 5). A detailed description of the direct support group is contained in chapter 5.

Section IV. GENERAL SUPPORT GROUP, ARMY REAR SUPPORT BRIGADE

96. Mission and Functions

The mission and functions of the general support group of the army rear support brigade are essentially the same as those of the corps support brigades; however, operations are conducted in the field army service area and the type customers differ. There are some significant differences, however, especially in petroleum services and in the handling by the army rear support brigade general support groups of the field army reserve supplies, consisting of 2 days of supply for the entire field army.

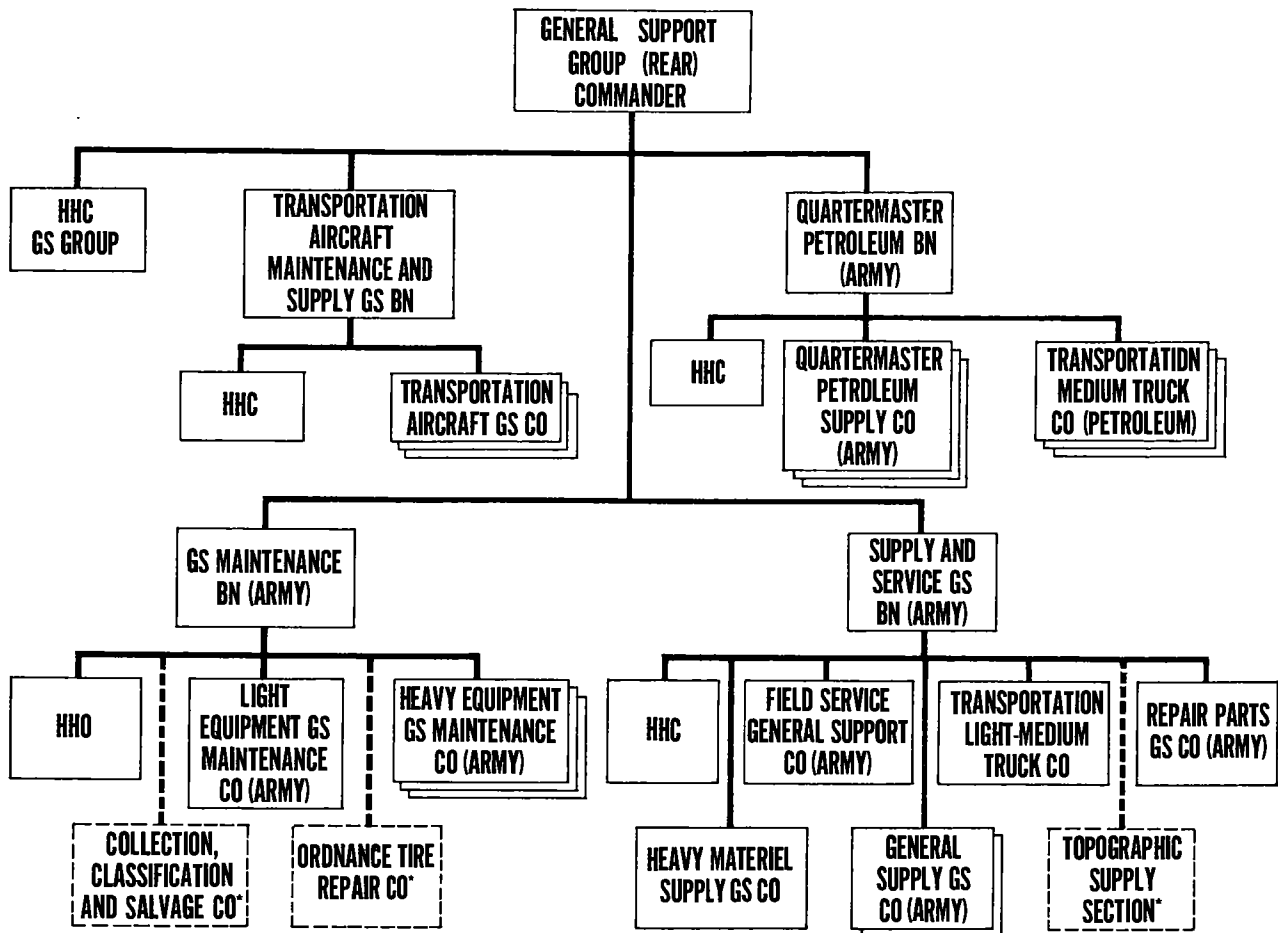
97. Organization

Each general support group of the army rear support brigade consists of a headquarters and headquarters company, a general support maintenance battalion (army), a supply and service general support battalion (army), a Quartermaster petroleum battalion (army), and an aircraft maintenance and supply general support battalion. The general support groups of the army rear support brigade have no division direct support maintenance companies. Whereas petroleum supply is handled by a company of the corps support brigade general support group, a battalion is employed for this purpose in the general support group in the army serv-

ice area. Similarly, aircraft maintenance is handled by a battalion, as contrasted with support rendered by an aircraft maintenance company in each general support group in the corps areas. Because of the environment, certain other differences between these organizations and those of the general support groups of the corps support brigades are pointed out in this section. There are no significant differences in the case of some of the organizations and they are, therefore, not discussed in detail. Figure 10 illustrates the organization of the group.

98. Operations

The general support groups operating in the army service area perform generally the same missions as do those in the corps areas. The groups in the army service area also maintain two days of supplies for the entire field army in addition to the three days of supplies carried for consumption by units in the army service area. These stocks include a broader range of material, i.e., class II and IV repair parts and major end items, than those maintained by forward units which are generally confined to the higher mortality, fast moving, and combat essential items. The units in the army service area operate in fewer locations and are able to stock items that would be burdensome to



*AUGMENTATION

Figure 10. General support group, army rear support brigade.

units operating in numerous locations in the corps areas.

99. Supply and Service General Support Battalion (Army)

In the army service area, the supply and service general support battalion provides wholesale general support supply of class I and class II and IV materiel (except air-drop items, cryptographic material, aircraft and aerial weapons systems, medical, and ammunition related class II and IV items). The battalion provides general support field services to units in the area and backup support to general units in corps areas. The battalion also maintains a portion of the field army reserve stocks. The battalion normally consists of a headquarters and headquarters company, two general supply

companies, a heavy materiel supply company, a repair parts company, a field services company, and a light-medium truck company. This battalion does not have petroleum supply units because a petroleum battalion is provided in the army service area. The battalion is described in detail in FM 29-45.

a. *Headquarters and Headquarters Company.* The headquarters and headquarters company is organized and operates essentially the same as the one employed in the corps area, except that there are no petroleum staff personnel in this unit.

b. *General Supply General Support Company (Army).* The general supply general support company (army) provides supply support, on an area basis, to direct support units in the

army service area, backup support for general supply companies in the corps areas, and storage for a portion of the field army reserve stocks. One of the two companies in the battalion may be augmented by a topographic section. When authorized, that section provides topographic repair parts, supplies, and equipment.

c. *Heavy Materiel Supply General Support Company.* A heavy materiel supply general support company is normally assigned to only one of the supply and service battalions in each corps support brigade; in the army service area one company is assigned to each of the two supply and service general support battalions. The company provides general support supply to direct support units in the army service area and backup support for heavy materiel supply companies in the corps areas. It also maintains the field army reserve of heavy materiel. When the company operates in the army service area, it may require augmentation by additional fortification and construction supply platoons to meet U. S. Air Force needs for construction supplies.

d. *Repair Parts General Support Company (Army).* The repair parts general support company (army) operating in the army service area does not have an aircraft parts section, nor does it have the mission. When the company operates in the army service area it may be authorized augmentation for the support control section and it may also be authorized an augmentation operating platoon. The company provides increased quantities of slower-moving repair parts in the army service area than its counterpart in each corps area. With authorized augmentation, the company handles about twice as many line items when it is employed in the army service area.

e. *Field Service General Support Company (Army).* The field service general support company (army) consists of a company headquarters, a laundry and renovation platoon, a decontamination platoon, a service platoon, and a cemetery platoon. In the army service area a service platoon is substituted in the company for the bakery platoon used by the field service company in corps areas because nondivisional units receive bakery support from direct support units and because the greater supply tonnages to be handled require more labor.

- (1) In the field service company in the army service area, a cemetery platoon is substituted for the two graves registration platoons of the counterpart company in each corps area. The cemetery platoon establishes, operates, and maintains a temporary cemetery.
- (2) In the army service area the laundry and renovation platoon provides reclamation laundry service to support renovation of clothing and textiles. Renovation work is limited to footwear and leather items, clothing, and textiles.

f. *Transportation Light-Medium Truck Company.* The light-medium truck company has the same organization and provides the same services in the general support group (rear) as it does in the general support group (forward).

100. Quartermaster Petroleum Battalion (Army)

Each general support group of the rear support brigade has an organic quartermaster petroleum battalion (army) which provides general support bulk petroleum products, distribution of class III supplies to rear area direct support level, bulk petroleum storage facilities, and line haul of bulk petroleum products to the forward areas. The battalion is described in FM 29-45.

a. *Organization.* Each quartermaster petroleum battalion (army) has a headquarters and headquarters company, three petroleum supply companies (army), and three transportation medium truck companies (petroleum). A mobile laboratory team is organic to the headquarters and headquarters company.

b. *Functions.* Functions of each battalion are as follows:

- (1) *Battalion headquarters and headquarters company.* The headquarters and headquarters company provides a battalion headquarters and a headquarters company that includes a mobile laboratory team. The battalion headquarters provides command and direction of subordinate units. Because stock control of bulk fuel is at brigade

level, the battalion maintains stock location data and responds to brigade directions; it provides the brigade with stock reports as required. The headquarters company provides company administration, mess, supply, and organizational maintenance. The mobile laboratory team performs quality control inspections.

- (2) *Petroleum supply company (army).* Each petroleum supply company (army) consists of a company headquarters, a petroleum distribution control section, two tank farm sections, a maintenance section, and three identical operating platoons, each of which can operate a class III supply point. The company—
 - (a) Provides and operates petroleum storage facilities.
 - (b) Distributes petroleum products to class III installations in the corps areas and army service area.
 - (c) Maintains a portion of the army petroleum stocks.
 - (d) Provides limited mobile filling station service.
 - (e) Operates bulk storage and handling equipment for 160,000 gallons of petroleum products per platoon, 480,000 per company, using organic 10,000 - gallon - capacity collapsible tanks.
 - (f) Makes distribution in one lift, assuming 75 percent of the vehicles are available, of 2,700 gallons per platoon, 8,100 gallons per company, using 1,200-gallon tank trucks and 33,750 gallons per platoon, 101,250 gallons per company, by means of 5,000-gallon tank trucks.
 - (g) Operates two constructed or rehabilitated tank farm facilities, each capable of storing at least 420,000 gallons of bulk petroleum products.
 - (h) Performs bulk reduction and container cleaning as required.
- (3) *Transportation medium truck (petroleum).* Each transportation medium truck company (petroleum) makes both line haul and local delivery of

bulk petroleum using its 5,000-gallon tractor and semitrailer tank trucks. Assuming 75 percent availability of transportation, by means of 45 semitrailer combinations making four round trip local hauls or two round trip line hauls daily the company can transport 900,000 gallons on short hauls or 450,000 gallons on line hauls.

c. Operations. The petroleum supply companies of each quartermaster petroleum battalion (army) receive bulk petroleum products from the COMMZ, by pipeline to the extent possible. Bulk products may also come forward in barges, railway tank cars, or in bulk fuel trucks. When practicable and approved by the field army commander, bolted steel or other tanks may be erected by engineer units at or near the head terminal or at separate sites selected for the petroleum supply companies. Once constructed, the tanks are operated by the tank farm sections of the petroleum companies.

- (1) The transportation medium truck companies (petroleum) of the petroleum battalions make bulk delivery from the field army facilities or direct from pipeheads whenever possible as far forward as the situation permits and at least to the supply points operated by the general support petroleum supply companies operating in the corps areas. Trucks of the petroleum companies of the petroleum battalions also make deliveries to designated direct support groups or to major users in the army service area.
- (2) The submission of demands and requirements is an after-the-fact action and is done to substantiate the essentially automatic issues of petroleum products. The empty fuel tank of a vehicle or the amount of empty space in bolted steel or collapsible or other tanks is a requisition. As a result, bulk petroleum moves through the system at a constant, scheduled rate and the requests placed on the support brigade headquarters serve to adjust the schedule. However, the system permits exercising close control over bulk shipments.

- (3) Packaged petroleum products are distributed in direct response to requirements of supported units. Bulk reduction is performed wherever necessary and as close as practicable to ultimate consumers as practicable.

101. General Support Maintenance Battalion (Army)

The general support maintenance battalion (army) normally has a headquarters and headquarters detachment, one light equipment maintenance company, three heavy equipment maintenance companies, and either a tire repair company or a collection, classification, and salvage company. There are no division direct support maintenance companies or aircraft maintenance companies assigned to this battalion in the army service area. The battalion is described in detail in FM 29-22.

a. Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment. The headquarters and headquarters detachment, unlike its counterpart in the corps area, does not exercise staff supervision of aircraft repair, because that function is assigned to the aircraft maintenance and supply general support battalion in the army service area. Likewise, it is not concerned with the provision of backup direct support to divisions.

b. Light Equipment Maintenance Company. Within the army service area each light equipment maintenance company normally provides general support maintenance to the light equipment of only one direct support group.

c. Heavy Equipment Maintenance Company. Each heavy equipment company is organized and operated in the same way in the army service area as it is in the corps areas, except that it does not normally receive overflow direct support work from divisions.

d. Tire Repair Company. One tire repair company operates in the army service area; platoons of the company can operate independently in support of separate task forces. The company receives, inspects, segregates, classifies, and repairs pneumatic tires in sizes from 700/16 to 1100/20 and repairs all sizes of tubes for return to supply channels. The company consists of a company headquarters, a technical

operations section, and three tire repair platoons.

- (1) The technical operations section manages, controls, and coordinates mission activities of the company, including the scheduling of repair activities for the operating platoons, maintaining production control and control records, and supervising the supply sections so as to maintain operational control over the mission essential supplies within the repair shops.
- (2) Each tire repair platoon has a supply section that requisitions, receives, and distributes supplies. Each platoon also has a tire repair section that performs spot and sectional repairs on a production line basis, where possible, on tires and tubes received for repair. The repair sections do not recap tires. Tires that require recapping are either disposed of according to instructions from higher headquarters or are evacuated to COMMZ for recapping. The bulk of the tires and tubes received for repair are recovered through collection, classification, and salvage companies in the field army area. Upon completion of repairs, serviceable tires and tubes are reported by the company technical operations section to the controlling headquarters for shipping instructions. The repaired tires and tubes are normally shipped to general support supply units. However, when certain tires or tubes are controlled items, shipment may be directed to direct support units, bypassing the general support supply units.

e. Collection, Classification, and Salvage Company. Only one collection, classification, and salvage company is assigned in the army service area to support the army service area and to provide a clearing area for evacuation of overflow material to COMMZ.

102. Aircraft Maintenance and Supply General Support Battalion

An aircraft maintenance and supply general support battalion is provided in each general

support group of the army rear support brigade. The battalion is described in FM 55-45.

a. Mission. The battalion provides general support aircraft maintenance and supply support and backup direct support maintenance on aircraft and aircraft peculiar items that are beyond the capacity of supported aircraft maintenance units.

b. Organization. The battalion normally consists of a headquarters and headquarters company and three aircraft maintenance general support companies.

c. Functions. The battalion headquarters has normal command and control functions. It also provides repair parts general support for aircraft and aircraft armament items for the field army. It also maintains approximately half of the field army reserve stocks of aircraft armament repair parts. Each aircraft maintenance general support company as the same functions in the army service area as it has in the corps areas.

d. Operations. The aircraft maintenance and supply general support battalion and its attached companies are normally located at or near airfields in the field army service area. When the situation permits, the headquarters and headquarters company should be stationed at an airfield that is centrally located to facilitate resupply of supported units and to reduce command and control problems.

- (1) The aircraft maintenance general support companies receive their workload from direct support aircraft maintenance companies in the army service area and from general support aircraft maintenance companies in the corps areas. Limited workload is also

received in the form of aircraft recovered from emergency landings or crash sites.

- (2) The aircraft maintenance general support companies can provide on-site technical assistance to supported maintenance units. Maintenance performed by this unit is in the form of backup (overflow) direct support maintenance and general support maintenance. In cases where an aircraft requires general support maintenance and can be flown, it may, when approved by the supporting direct support unit, be evacuated directly from the user to the general support level.
- (3) In the army service area, repair parts are requisitioned from the headquarters and headquarters company. Stock control is exercised by the stock control section of the headquarters. The supply platoon of the headquarters and headquarters company receives, stores, and issues parts as required.
- (4) Replenishment of repair parts for aircraft maintenance work is normally furnished from COMMZ sources to the headquarters and headquarters company of the aircraft maintenance and supply general support battalion in the army service area for use in support of aircraft in the army service area. The battalion is not normally a source of supply to aircraft maintenance general support or direct support units in corps areas. Those units obtain their repair parts from the repair parts company of the supply and service general support battalion of the corps support brigade.

Section V. QUARTERMASTER AIR DELIVERY COMPANY

103. Mission

The mission of the quartermaster air delivery company is to repair and pack parachutes and airdrop equipment, store them temporarily, issue them as required, and rig supplies and equipment for delivery by air. The company is described in detail in FM 10-8.

104. Organization

At full strength, the company is organized with a company headquarters, an air delivery office, and four operating platoons. When part of a type field army, however, the company normally is at reduced strength with only three operating platoons. It is assigned to the

army rear support brigade. The company headquarters and the air delivery office are the control elements; the platoons are the operating elements. Each operating platoon is comprised of a platoon headquarters, a support section, and an air delivery section.

105. Functions

The company performs the following functions:

a. Requisitions, receives, stores, and prepares daily up to 50 tons per platoon of selected items of all classes of supply for delivery by free drop, high velocity drop, or low velocity drop.

b. Maintains prescribed levels of quartermaster airdrop equipment and selected items of all classes of supply and equipment required for airdrop.

c. Performs organizational maintenance on quartermaster airdrop equipment and provides direct exchange for personnel parachutes used in Army aircraft. Direct support and general

support maintenance of airdrop equipment are performed by COMMZ units.

d. Assists, as directed, in loading supplies in aircraft for airdrop and ejecting supplies from aircraft in flight.

e. Provides technical assistance in the recovery and evacuation of quartermaster airdrop equipment.

106. Operations

The company prepares materiel of all the technical services for delivery by air. It prepares this material at supply installations or other rigging areas for direct movement to airfields. It is the principal source of resupply for an airborne division after the assault phase of an operation. It supports the field army in air resupply for both emergency and normal requirements. It is employed in the army service area to rig supplies for airdrop. Each platoon can operate independently when necessary messing, organizational supply and maintenance, and operational supply support is provided.

Section VI. HEADQUARTERS SERVICES

107. Automatic Data Processing

An automatic data processing section consisting of necessary personnel and automatic data processing equipment is organic to the inventory control center operated by the FASCOM. The inventory control center is described in FM 29-10 and FM 54-3. The FASCOM automatic data processing section maintains an alternate inventory control center at the army rear support brigade headquarters thereby providing for dispersion of the facilities of the inventory control center and providing a nucleus for a new inventory control center, if required. The headquarters commandant is responsible for support of the alternate inventory control center.

108. Communications

The headquarters and headquarters company of the army rear support brigade is supported by a signal operations company, small headquarters, that provides all internal communication and external radio communication. The company operates under the operational con-

trol of the headquarters commandant. The brigade headquarters is dependent upon the army area signal system for external telephone and teletypewriter communications and transceiver linkage. Details of support brigade communications are contained in chapter 11.

109. Military Police

A military police platoon from the military police company supporting the FASCOM headquarters is attached to the army rear support brigade to provide normal military police services and a base for the security of the army rear support brigade headquarters. The platoon operates under the control of the headquarters commandant.

110. Headquarters Transportation

A car platoon from the transportation car company supporting the FASCOM headquarters is attached to the army rear support brigade to provide transportation service for the brigade headquarters. The platoon operates under the control of the headquarters commandant.

CHAPTER 8

SUPPLY AND SERVICE

Section I. SUPPLY

111. Responsibility for Supply

The field army commander is responsible for supply of field army units, for common item supply support of other services as directed, and for supply support of civilians as directed. This responsibility is further assigned to the FASCOM commander and subordinate support brigade, group, battalion, and separate company commanders and for some items to army-wide support organizations and their units. These commanders receive estimates and recommendations to varying degrees from elements of their command and other agencies for which they have supply responsibility and obtain supplies from COMMZ and other sources. They exercise stock control over items in their area. The field army and corps commanders allocate critical, regulated, and command controlled items of classes I, II, III, and IV supplies. Conventional class V requirements are made known through command channels by means of a required supply rate and allocated by tactical commanders by means of an available supply rate. Special ammunition is allocated by senior tactical commanders to subordinate commanders by quantity and type for specified periods of time.

112. Levels of Supply

Supply levels at each supply echelon within the support brigades may vary according to the situation. Stockage must insure continuous support of normal daily needs and provide reserves for periods when TALOG support is delayed. Accordingly, a level of approximately 2 days of supply (1 to 1½ for class III) is maintained at the direct support echelon (1 for issue, 1 for reserve) and a level of approxi-

mately 3 days of supply is maintained at the general support echelon. The general support echelon in the army service area also maintains the field army reserve stocks, consisting of 2 days of supply for the entire field army. A portion of the reserve stocks of the general support groups, however, is carried as maintenance float in the direct support echelons. Higher levels of repair parts stocks up to 15 days of supply may be carried based on demand experience, expected requirements, transportation capability of the unit, type of items carried, and economy in supply operations. Ammunition and ammunition reserves, based on the same principles, are the responsibility of the ammunition brigade. In static situations, levels may be increased and in fast-moving situations, decreased.

a. Direct Support Group Stockage. Stockage in the direct support group includes classes I and III and selected fast moving class II and IV supplies for which consumption is predictable. Class II and IV stocks normally will not include large quantities of heavy tonnage items which impair the mobility of the unit, slow moving or relatively low density items such as infrequently required parts or highly expensive items, medical items, or items in short supply. Class V supplies and missile items are stocked by ammunition brigade direct support units operating ammunition supply points, missile supply points, and special ammunition supply points.

b. General Support Group Stockage. General support units of the support brigade collectively carry stocks of all classes, except medical and class V. Stockages at this echelon are part of the army reserve and include a greater

variety and type of items than are carried by the direct support echelon units. Items carried by the corps support brigade general support units are based on demand or expected demand criteria and may include critical items (controlled items) or expensive items. At the general support level in the field army service area, the field army reserve stocks of 2 days of supply for the entire field army are carried.

113. Support Brigade Supply and Stock Control

Rapid and accurate transmission of supply information such as demands, shipping instructions, and stock status information throughout the combat zone supply and maintenance system is vital. The military standard requisitioning and issue procedure (MILSTRIP) for direct support and higher echelon units, which is used to provide this important data, is prescribed in AR 725-50. Necessary transceiver service is provided by attached signal service teams. Partially completed punched cards will be furnished by the FASCOM inventory control center to general and direct support level units for issue to customer units; cards will also be prepared as appropriate at general and direct support level for issue to customers. As supply action becomes necessary, the proper cards are selected and mark sensed and delivered to appropriate direct and general support units where the mark sensing is translated into punched data and the completely punched cards then used to transceive the data from direct support units to the supporting general support supply and service battalion and from the general support battalion to the inventory control center for action.

a. FASCOM Inventory Control Center. The FASCOM inventory control center, using ADPS equipment, maintains centralized supply and stock management over field army supplies. The center performs those inventory control functions which are performed in the field army, i.e., direction of disposal actions, computation of requirements, management of distribution, replenishment actions, and, when authorized, direction of rebuild or procurement.

b. Support Brigade Headquarters. In an emergency the army rear support brigade headquarters may take over the inventory control

mission of the FASCOM inventory control center. Duplicate facilities will be installed for this purpose. For its own functions, the support brigade normally operates manually on a by-exception basis for controlled items only. However, it does exercise complete stock control for bulk fuel. When operating as a corps support command (COSCOM), the corps support brigade, using centralized inventory control center facilities and available ADPS equipment, exercises supply and stock control over all supplies available to the force above direct support level and end items in maintenance floats in the direct support groups.

c. General Support Group. Except for bulk fuel, the general support group headquarters normally exercises stock control on a management-by-exception basis, i.e., control of regulated or controlled items. Within the general support group, supply control and stock control are exercised by the supply and service battalion headquarters, under the supervision of the general support group staff and in coordination with the group materiel management section. Normally, supplies delivered to direct support groups are considered to have been issued. However, end items used to establish maintenance floats are an exception. These end items are a part of the field army reserve and are controlled by the FASCOM inventory control center even though they are at direct support level. Class V supplies, which are handled only by units of the ammunition brigade, are controlled to include stocks at direct supply echelon.

d. Direct Support Group. The direct support group headquarters, like that of the general support group, also normally exercises stock control on a management-by-exception basis. Within the direct support group, the battalions exercise stock control for their own mission items.

114. Regulated and Command-Controlled Items

The Department of the Army publishes lists of regulated items (normally in supply bulletins), applicable worldwide. In addition to regulated items, commanders at each echelon may control other items which are in short supply or critical in nature.

a. Regulated Items. Regulated items are usu-

ally those which are scarce from a national standpoint, costly, or of a highly technical or hazardous nature. Requisitions for regulated items are processed through command channels to the support brigade headquarters concerned.

b. Command-Controlled Items. Commanders at each echelon may publish controlled items lists or directives which require the same general procedures for obtaining such supplies or equipment as for regulated items.

115. Requirements

The support brigade staffs must be informed of the kinds and quantities of supplies authorized and on hand as basis for planning. These staffs must be informed on strategic and tactical plans as far in advance as possible in order that they can insure that the proper types and quantities of supplies for which they are responsible will be available. Most requirements represent needs for replacement and consumption. Requirements for these resupply items are computed on the forecast of tactical plans, troop deployment, replacement factors, and consumption rates.

a. Support Brigade Requirements. In line with the objective of a single source of support for customer units, nondivisional units place their requirements for classes I, II, III, and IV (less medical and missile) supplies on the direct support group assigned for their support. Divisional units place their requirements on the division support command. Division support commands and direct support groups in turn, place their requirements on the general support groups assigned for their support. Map requirements are placed through command channels. Medical supply requirements are the responsibility of the medical brigade. Class V supply requirements are the responsibility of the ammunition brigade. Normally, all supplies are received by each unit from its supporting supply unit installations located in the same general area.

b. Requisitioning. Requisitioning is placing demands for supplies and equipment on supply agencies. A requisition may be a complete, formal request on a specified form, a call against a credit, a status or expenditure report, an

informal written request, an oral request, an estimate, or an empty gasoline tank. Requisitioning procedures within divisions are described in FM 29-50. Requisitioning procedures for nondivisional units are described in FM 29-3. Single-line item requisitions are accomplished as provided in AR 711-16. Status reports from the direct support groups are normally the basis for replenishment of class I and class III supplies to authorized levels. Specific demands to general support units are the basis for the replenishment of classes II and IV supplies. Requisitions for regulated and command-controlled items are processed through command channels or against established credits. Class V supplies are not normally handled by the support brigade.

116. Sources

Sources of supply for the field army are COMMZ depots, local procurement, captured materiel, and reclamation of supplies through repair.

a. Local Procurement. Local resources may be obtained through purchase, requisition, contribution, or confiscation. Procedures are prescribed by the theater commander. The U. S. theater army commander publishes broad local procurement plans and policies. Other phases of local procurement activities are normally assigned to TALOG and to the FASCOM. Actual purchases normally are made by contracting officers. Civil affairs officers assist in obtaining authorized local resources, uncovering hidden resources, and providing liaison with civilian agencies.

b. Captured Materiel. Procedures for proper handling and exploitation of captured materiel are in FM 30-16.

c. Reclamation of Supplies Through Repair. Supplies are reclaimed by restoring unserviceable items to serviceable condition and returning them to the supply system for reissue. Parts salvaged from unserviceable items (controlled cannibalization) are also important sources of supply.

117. Distribution

Distribution is the supply management function concerned with the receipt, storage, trans-

portation, and issue or final disposition of supplies.

a. *Throughput Distribution.* The basis of the supply structure is the staged system of supply (COMMZ to GS to DS to customer). Within this structure, throughput of supplies from COMMZ is accomplished wherever practicable, bypassing intermediate GS and DS supply installations and avoiding multiple handling. Class I supply is most adaptable to throughput. Class III supply can frequently be distributed on a throughput basis. For example, bulk petroleum will be delivered direct to divisions, whenever practicable, bypassing the general support group. Delivery direct from COMMZ to nondivisional units may be made but will be less frequent than in the case of divisions. Conventional class V shipments are normally shipped from COMMZ as far forward as practicable in one lift. This will often be direct to ammunition supply points. Special ammunition coming into the combat zone will be delivered directly to firing units or special ammunition supply points. Throughput of classes II and IV to using units is not normally accomplished on a wide scale. Large major items, such as tanks, may be shipped on a throughput basis. Other items will normally follow the staged system because of the large number of different items involved and the unpredictability of demands for classes II and IV supplies. In any case, shipments which bypass intermediate supply points (GS or DS) do so only as directed by the supply unit concerned; they will be credited as received and issued by the applicable supply element, clearing dues in and dues out.

b. *Flow of Supply.* Figure 11 illustrates the flow of classes I, II and IV (less medical and missile peculiar), and III supplies within the combat zone, the transmission of stock status information, and the flow of demands and future planning data. Approximately a fourth of all dry cargo will probably be reshipped in the army service area through a transportation terminal or general support unit because of the need to change modes of transport. Handling patterns for specific items may be modified as necessary with throughput from COMMZ the ideal. Because it must operate with currently available equipment, the system is based on key punch machines at direct support and general

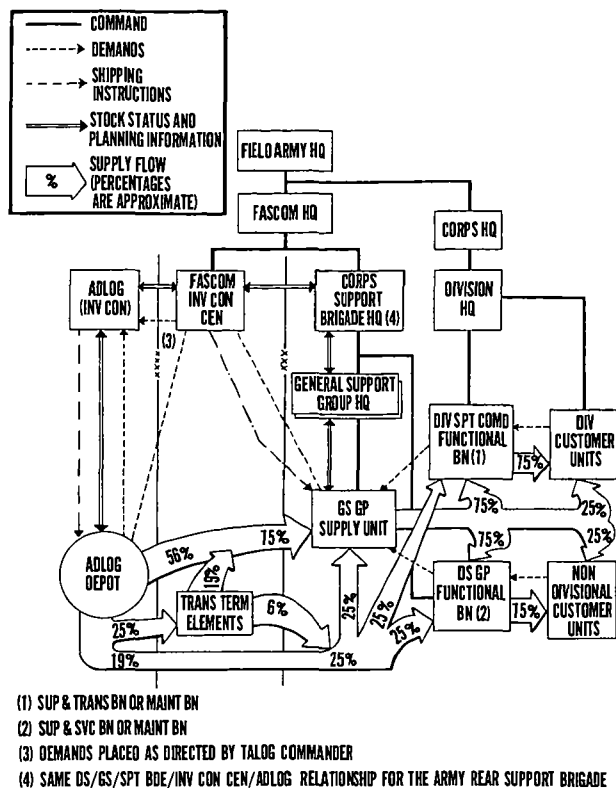


Figure 11. Supply flow, classes I, II, III (packaged), and IV (less missile and medical peculiar) supplies.

support group level; however, automatic data processing systems will be introduced as they become available.

- (1) *Class I.* During the initial stages of an operation, Class I supply is handled on a demand basis. Division support commands place their demands on their supporting general support group. Nondivisional using units place their demands on their supporting direct support group which, in turn, submits demands to the supporting general support group. When troop density stabilizes and sufficient experience data is developed, issue of class I supplies on a scheduled basis is introduced and used to the extent practicable. Class I supplies are shipped on a throughput basis whenever practicable, e.g., from TALOG to division support commands and DS groups. Shipments to and from intervening GS elements are accom-

plished to maintain levels, meet local requirements, and assure continuous support when throughput is limited or interrupted. Unit distribution is the normal method of distribution down to the direct support level.

- (2) *Classes II and IV.* Division support commands may place their demands for classes II and IV items, except missile II and IV supplies, which are the responsibility of the ammunition brigade, or medical items, on the supply and service battalion of the supporting general support group. Non-divisional using units place their demands on the supply and service battalion of their supporting direct support group which also submits requests to the supply and service battalion of its supporting general support group. General support groups transceive single-line item, punched card requisitions to the FASCOM inventory control center, which places demands upon designated COMMZ installations.

- (a) Classes II and IV supplies are shipped in bulk quantities on a throughput basis whenever feasible. For example, certain items, such as tanks, artillery, heavy engines, and transmissions, are shipped whenever practicable direct from TALOG units to division support commands and direct support groups. However, shipment is normally on a staged basis due to the unpredictability of requirements and infrequency of 12-ton loads for one destination. Unit distribution is the normal method of distribution to the direct support level; below that it is supply point distribution. Repair parts are handled in supply channels at the general support level.
- (b) Some operating units have both maintenance and supply missions at the company level; other elements have functional supply companies. In such cases, repair parts are handled by the supply com-

panies. The general support maintenance companies carry only their own operating levels of repair parts and obtain resupply, just as do the direct support units, from the general support supply elements. A governing principle, throughout the system, is to obtain maximum dispersion of like items by mixing lots both in transit and in storage (FM 29-10).

- (3) *Class III.* Bulk class III supply generally follows the throughput system described for class I supply. Packaged class III is handled like class II and IV supply. Division support commands normally receive class III supplies from their supporting general support group. Nondivisional using units normally receive class III supplies from their supporting direct support group. When the petroleum pipeline terminates in the field army area, shipment forward from the terminal is a responsibility of the army service area general support groups. When shipment from TALOG is accomplished by means other than pipeline, TALOG normally delivers as far forward as practicable. A combination of unit and supply point distribution is normally used. Pipeline will be used to the greatest extent possible for distribution of bulk petroleum products. Trucks will be used for local haul when pipeline or rail transportation is not available. Bulk class III is a supply commodity over which the support brigade headquarters exercises control through its bulk fuel control office.
- (4) *Class V.* Class V supply is not handled by the support brigade (FM 9-6).

c. Storage. Storage is an element of the supply distribution system. The bulk of reserve supplies is held in the army service area. Storage facilities are located to make maximum use of fixed transportation facilities. Storage of like items is dispersed within supply units to obtain maximum protection against loss by enemy action.

- (1) Storage in the combat zone is a basic responsibility of functional supply units. Supplies are stored in general support supply installations, direct support supply points, pipeheads, and navigation heads. Levels in the combat zone are low; relatively large quantities of supplies are usually stored only in COMMZ depots. Direct support supply points are established to make a limited supply of fast-moving items more readily available to using units.
- (2) Rehandling, local transportation, shelter, administration, documentation, and protection are required each time supplies are stored. The number of storage operations should therefore be held to a minimum.
- (3) The type of storage required is determined by the characteristics of items to be stored and the manner in which they are packaged. The principal type of storage used is open storage; others are covered storage, refrigerated storage, other controlled humidity and temperature storage, radioactive storage, and vault or security storage for highly sensitive items. Operational conditions may necessitate mobile storage for some items.
- (4) Storage procedures include a system of documentation which integrates storage operations into the theater inventory control system. Stocks are documented on receipt and stored in a manner that permits rotation of supplies to prevent deterioration. Stock transactions and quantities are recorded in a stock record system. Storage location of stocks is recorded in a locator system.
- (5) In the combat zone, the assigned mission of supply units is limited normally to partial stock control and receiving, storing, maintaining in storage, and shipping supplies in accordance with requests from customers or distribution instructions from higher headquarters.

118. Miscellaneous Supply

Miscellaneous supply includes adjutant general supplies, animals, civil affairs supply, psychological warfare supplies, religious supplies and equipment, special services and exchange supplies, information supplies, salvage, maps, and water.

a. Adjutant General Supplies. Adjutant general supplies consist of blank forms and publications. Official publications are requisitioned through adjutant general channels. Technical publications necessary for installation, operation, and maintenance of equipment are normally packed and shipped with each item of equipment, or requested through supply channels.

b. Animals. Requirements for animals depend on the area of operations, climate, terrain, and weather. Animal supply activities include requirements for dog teams in cold regions, guard dogs, and pack animals in remote and isolated areas. Accordingly, animal supply activities are conducted on an as-required basis.

c. Civil Affairs Supply. Supplies will be provided the civil populace from military stores only when they are not available from civilian sources. Moreover, military supplies will not be provided to an extent that might jeopardize military operations. Supply in support of civil affairs activities includes supplies for civilian relief and supplies for economic aid. The staff civil affairs officer is responsible for estimating requirements, recommending allocations, and recommending the distribution of supplies. Supply staff agencies and units accomplish the actions required to provide the supplies.

d. Psychological Warfare Supplies. Supplies for psychological warfare operations consist of printing and reproduction equipment, mobile radio broadcasting and broadcast monitoring equipment, loudspeakers for vehicles, tanks, and aircraft, and special artillery ammunition for distribution of leaflets into enemy areas. Estimating requirements, recommending allocations, and recommending distribution of such supplies are responsibilities of the staff psychological warfare officer. Procurement, transportation, and distribution operations are responsibilities of appropriate supply staff agencies.

e. Special Service Supplies. Special service supplies consist of those items used in the

welfare, recreation, and morale program for service personnel. Normally, each unit takes overseas an initial supply of special service equipment, accessories, and repair parts. Resupply is effected automatically or by requisitioning, using normal supply procedures.

f. Exchange Supplies. Exchange supplies consist of items classed as semi-necessary that are provided for sale to troops and other authorized individuals. Supplies may be obtained by local procurement, by transfer from military stocks, or by requisition on the Army and Air Force Exchange Service. Determination of requirements; procurement, storage, and distribution of supplies; and the operation of resale facilities are responsibilities of the Army and Air Force Exchange Service. However, the provision of exchange-type items is a supply function until the exchange service is established.

g. Recovered Materiel and Salvage. Recovered materiel may be materiel that can be used for its original purpose either with or without repair or material which can be converted to a substitute use or which has value as scrap. The prompt collection and use of equipment abandoned on the battlefield and in bivouac areas are important conservation measures. Salvage operations make available substantial quantities of arms, equipment, and supplies for reissue; conserve labor and materials; and afford relief to transportation means. Collecting points are established by collection, classification, and salvage companies in favorable locations along routes to the rear. Empty vehicles moving to the rear are used to transport recovered materiel to the collecting points. Units of the support groups must assist in collecting and evacuating

heavy salvage materiel from the direct support level. Arms and equipment of the sick and wounded are collected at medical establishments and returned promptly to supply channels.

h. Maps. Map distribution is an intelligence function of the field army that is handled by the Army engineer. Bulk distribution of maps for use by FASCOM units is made by the engineer topographic battalion, army, to FASCOM. The army topographic battalion also distributes maps to army troops and in bulk to the engineer topographic company, corps. The corps topographic company distributes maps to corps troops and makes bulk distribution to the supply and transport battalion of each division support command for further distribution to division units.

i. Water. Water is a responsibility of the supporting engineer brigade. The engineer brigade furnishes units which find, record, and develop local water sources; treat water and dispense it; and coordinate with the medical command responsible for the area concerned, which command inspects and approves water sources and tests and approves treated water. When water must be handled as a stocked or delivered supply item, these responsibilities fall on the FASCOM.

j. Religious Supplies. Religious supplies consist of sacramental and kosher supplies and certain other religious items. When feasible and authorized by theater policy, some of these supplies may be procured locally. Estimation of requirements and planning for distribution of such supplies are responsibilities of the staff chaplain. Distribution is made by the supporting direct support unit.

Section II. SERVICES

119. General

Service support rendered by the support brigades includes decontamination, graves registration, laundry, bath, and clothing exchange, and bakery services rendered by the support groups described in chapters 5, 6, and 7. Personnel, finance, legal, chaplain, and other administrative services and replacements are described in chapter 10. Other services required in the field army area include military police,

civil affairs, transportation, medical, construction, and labor.

120. Military Police

Military police service is furnished by units of the military police brigade which is assigned to the FASCOM. A separate military police company of the military police brigade is attached to each corps support brigade headquarters. These companies provide direct support

to the support brigade headquarters and additionally they support the corps headquarters. Military police direct support of the army rear support brigade headquarters is furnished by the military police company which supports the FASCOM headquarters.

121. Civil Affairs

Civil affairs support is provided in the field army by the FASCOM civil affairs organization. A subordinate civil affairs command consisting of headquarters teams and functional teams in the fields of civilian supply, labor, public safety, language, displaced persons, public health, and public welfare is usually employed with each support brigade. In addition, subordinate civil affairs functional teams may be employed.

122. Transportation

In most situations, field army transportation in the combat zone is limited to motor and air movement; rail and water facilities are used as they exist. A transportation brigade under the FASCOM provides transportation support on an army-wide basis. In addition, a motor transportation unit is included in each direct support and general support group. Moreover, each unit has some organic transportation.

a. Direct Support Group. Each of the two direct support groups employed in each corps area normally has a transportation light-medium truck company equipped with both 2½-ton trucks and 5-ton tractors and 12-ton semitrailer combinations to furnish transportation services to the group. Because of the greater area of responsibility, each of the two direct support groups normally employed in the field army service area has two such companies. In each case, the companies are assigned to the supply and service battalion but are under the operational control of the group commander. The truck units support all elements of the direct support group and are used for distribution of materiel.

b. General Support Group. Each of the general support groups normally also has a transportation light-medium truck company. This company supports all elements of the general support group and is used chiefly for hauling supplies and personnel of the group, for hauling supplies in supply distribution, for displacement

of the group, and for evacuation of materiel from the direct support level. The company is assigned to the supply and service general support battalion, but works under the operational control of the group commander. The petroleum supply companies of the supply and service general support battalions in the corps areas have organic transportation for troops and delivery of petroleum products. The petroleum battalions in the army service area each have three organic medium truck companies to haul petroleum products.

c. Support Brigade. A transportation car company of four platoons is assigned to each of the corps support brigade headquarters to furnish headquarters transportation for the brigade headquarters and the supported corps headquarters. The army rear support brigade depends, for headquarters transportation, on a platoon of the transportation car company assigned to the FASCOM headquarters.

d. Transportation Brigade. Additional transportation required by units of the support brigades is obtained by the support brigade staff transportation officer from the transportation brigade which is organized and equipped to provide and control transportation furnished by means of light, medium, and heavy trucking units and by means of fixed-wing and helicopter aircraft units. Support brigades do not deal directly with the truck battalion that supports their area of operation. They submit their transportation requirements to the transportation movements control office serving the area. Transportation brigade movements control personnel operate throughout the field army area to coordinate the execution of the movements program for vehicles into and out of the field army and between corps areas, and all rail and air movements. Nonprogramed requirements are passed on to the FASCOM headquarters. After priorities are established, appropriate transportation is provided for the nonprogramed movement.

123. Medical Service

Medical service is furnished to units in the support brigade area by units of the medical brigade. The medical brigade provides clearing and ambulance (including air) support; operates mobile army surgical hospitals, evacuation

hospitals, and a convalescent center; provides dental support as required; furnishes medical laboratory support; provides veterinary service; provides preventive medicine (including laboratory) support; and operates medical supply and maintenance facilities. When it is necessary to evacuate patients from the field army hospitals to COMMZ, evacuation is accomplished by COMMZ units. Within the combat zone, medical support is generally provided on an area basis, but the medical brigade can furnish support on a mission basis when necessary.

124. Construction

Construction support within the support brigades is provided normally on an area basis by the engineer brigade operating directly under the field army headquarters. Construction support may be provided on a mission basis or by attachment of appropriate elements of the engineer brigade to the support brigades, as necessary.

a. Considerations. The nature of the conflict and the operation environment impact directly on military operations and are major factors in shaping construction policies. The concepts of increased mobility and dispersion of forces and installation in a nuclear war directly influence the type and scale of construction work in the combat zone. Some of the tactical and combat service support demands imposed on construction support in a nuclear war are:

- (1) Construction of protective shelters for critical installation, personnel, and supplies.
- (2) Camouflage of critical installations.
- (3) Construction of static air defense installations defending essential areas.
- (4) Construction of main supply routes.
- (5) Construction of secondary and access roads serving dispersed installations and facilities.
- (6) Construction of transportation facilities such as airfields and beach areas.

b. Responsibilities of the Field Army Commander. The field army commander is responsible for construction and rehabilitation in the field army area except for those interzonal projects common to both the combat zone and TALOG. The field army commander performs

required construction and rehabilitation with the engineer units assigned to the field army. Construction within the field army area is normally of a temporary or expedient nature.

125. Labor

The provision of labor is a responsibility of the FASCOM. Labor support includes the use of all available personnel resources within the field army to further the military effort. It is concerned with the procurement, management, and use of labor.

a. Sources of Labor. Labor sources include both U.S. and non-U.S. civilians, contractual services, quartermaster service companies, supply and service battalion service platoons, labor pools, and prisoners of war on a limited basis during emergencies. Large scale recruiting and organizing of indigenous labor units is done by TALOG to the extent practicable. Service companies and platoons may be used to supervise prisoner-of-war labor, when engaged in performing labor. The use of prisoners of war as a labor source also necessitates the establishment of a prisoner-of-war camp or a branch PW camp within the field army area; thus increasing the requirements placed upon the military police brigade.

b. Responsibilities. Each support brigade ACofS, Personnel, is responsible for allocating available civilian labor, establishing or maintaining appropriate conditions of employment, and making necessary arrangements for administration and payment. The ACofS, Civil Affairs, determines the availability of refugees and local civilian labor and assists in the procurement of needed labor.

126. Miscellaneous Services

Miscellaneous services include procurement of real estate, quartering, firefighting, utilities, camouflage, and decontamination.

a. Real Estate. The acquisition, administration, and disposition of real estate are functions of the field army engineer. Within each support brigade, the ACofS, Services, has general staff responsibility for coordination of real estate use by using units; the brigade real estate officer, for the implementation of such programs.

b. Quartering. Quartering is the provision and administration of shelter for the command, including personnel, headquarters, establishments, and supplies. Shelter may be provided in permanent or temporary structures or tentage. In hostile territory, billeting is resorted to as authorized by the commander. Requisites for quartering areas include adequate routes of communication to and within the areas, protection against the elements, adequate water supply, good natural drainage, firm dry soil, and freedom from sources of disease. General staff supervision of selection of quartering areas is the responsibility of the ACofS, Services.

c. Firefighting. Firefighting and fire prevention are the responsibility of all commanders. The FASCOM ACofS, Services, supervises and coordinates all field army fire prevention and firefighting activities and prepares and publishes policies and programs for fire prevention and firefighting activities. He provides technical advice and supervision of firefighting elements that may be assigned or attached to the command. Such units are available only as congested centers of military activity or special locations such as airheads. Firefighting capability is included in the support brigades in the petroleum supply battalion of the general support groups in the army service area and a limited capability exists in the bath units and decontamination platoons. Firefighting equipment is also organic to some ammunition brigade units and army aviation units in the support brigade area. The capability to fight fires is thus extremely limited in organic units of the support brigades and the FASCOM and great stress must be placed on fire prevention.

d. Utilities. The FASCOM ACofS, Services, supervises and coordinates repair and utilities (R&U) activities in the field army and prepares policies, procedures, standards, and plans for these activities. The field army engineer constructs the utilities and the FASCOM ACofS, Services, is responsible for their operation and maintenance.

e. Camouflage. Camouflage discipline is a

responsibility of each commander. Camouflage operations are performed by each unit. The support brigade ACofS, Security, Plans, and Operations, is responsible for technical advice and for the supervision of engineer camouflage units that may be attached to the support brigade. Maximum use is made of existing terrain features and of local natural materials.

f. Decontamination. CBR decontamination is the responsibility of each individual and unit and is performed in accordance with procedures outlined in FM 21-40, FM 21-41, and TM 3-220. Decontamination beyond the capability of units is performed by the decontamination platoons of the direct support groups and the general support groups, assisted in some cases by engineer units with heavy equipment. Large-scale decontamination, however, is expensive in terms of manpower and logistical effort, so it is not normally undertaken unless the area affected is of vital importance or the installation involved cannot be moved. A limited capability for the decontamination of clothing and equipment is provided by laundry units of the supply and service companies of the direct support groups and by laundry units of the field service companies of the general support groups.

- (1) The decontamination platoon of each general support group can operate up to four personnel decontamination stations.
- (2) The decontamination platoon of the direct support supply and service company performs direct support decontamination of vital areas, installations, and materiel.
- (3) Emergency chemical impregnation of small quantities of clothing is performed in the field by each unit, using expendable field impregnating sets. The general and direct support group laundry sections can perform emergency impregnation and reimpregnation of clothing.

CHAPTER 9

MAINTENANCE

Section I. GENERAL

127. Interrelationship of Maintenance and Supply

Planning for supply and maintenance must be concurrent, closely integrated, and realistic with respect to current consumption rates. An inadequate maintenance organization imposes an increased requirement on the supply system. Conversely, inability of the supply system to replace unserviceable equipment requires greater maintenance effort to return a larger portion of these items to a serviceable condition. The extensive damage and destruction of equipment which may result from enemy attack dictate special emphasis upon the interrelationship of maintenance and supply. Proper maintenance of equipment increases its period of economical usefulness, reduces supply requirements for replacement equipment, and conserves resources for other purposes. Technical service general support units with supply missions depend heavily upon maintenance to repair unserviceable materiel for return to stock and (to a lesser degree) to generate parts.

a. Direct support field maintenance units, such as the maintenance battalions of the direct support groups, also supply repair parts (including components and assemblies) and maintenance supplies to supported units for use in performance of organizational maintenance or direct support maintenance, when authorized. In addition, certain end items may be processed through maintenance units to permit inspection to insure that such items are combat serviceable when issued. Determining requirements, procuring and storing parts and supplies, and distributing them to maintenance activities, are functions of supply units or elements at every level. Effective

maintenance support thus depends on responsive supply support.

b. Maintenance floats of critical end items of equipment are established in the direct support maintenance battalions to provide for immediate exchange of unserviceable but repairable equipment for serviceable equipment. Such floats are established in order to maintain capabilities of supported units by providing a replacement item for each item of equipment requiring repair. Provision must be made for sufficient numbers of items in the supply system in a ready-for-issue condition for rapid resupply of items that are not repairable at the direct support or general support level. Supply and stock control activities advise maintenance units as to which items are to be repaired and returned to stock. The residue from items not feasible to repair that have been cannibalized for serviceable repair parts is disposed of through salvage channels.

c. Requirements for maintenance in forward areas are reduced by issuing to frontline units that equipment which has the highest remaining service life. Requirements for repair parts in forward areas are reduced when older items of equipment requiring greater maintenance effort are located in areas where higher echelon maintenance facilities are more readily available. Some items, such as individual weapons and instruments, are not maintained but are replaced at the direct support level and evacuated to the general support level for repair.

d. The degree of serviceability and extent of repairs necessary are determined by maintenance inspections. When direct support maintenance units cannot repair an item, and when a maintenance float item is not available or not

authorized, the using unit will turn in the item and obtain a replacement through its direct support supply unit. The unserviceable item is evacuated to the general support level for repair.

e. Small items of equipment may be directly exchanged by the direct support supply company to replace items beyond repair capabilities of using units without reference to condition. They are then turned over to the maintenance battalion for processing. Examples of such items are portable radios, office equipment, generators up to 5-kw, battery chargers, and small air compressors.

128. Field Army Maintenance

The field army maintenance system provides each major tactical echelon with the required maintenance support consistent with the supply capability at each echelon and with the type of operation being conducted. It takes into consideration the limited organic direct support maintenance capability of the division support commands which are staffed to accomplish approximately 80 percent of the overall direct support maintenance load. The field army maintenance system performs overflow direct support maintenance work from divisions.

a. *Direct Support Group.* Maintenance support in the direct support groups is provided by composite, customer-oriented maintenance battalions somewhat similar to the maintenance battalions of the division support command. The direct support group maintenance battalions provide direct maintenance support and supply repair parts to supported units.

- (1) *Direct exchange.* Maximum use is made of direct exchange procedures which permit users to exchange unserviceable materiel, sometimes whether repairable or not, on an item-for-item basis for serviceable materiel. This procedure is not to be confused with the operation of a maintenance float. The direct-exchange method of issuing replacement items to using units reduces administration, provides fast service, speeds the return of unserviceable materiel to repair channels, and tends to keep supplies in author-

ized channels. The term "direct exchange" is usually applied to the exchange of repair parts, components, and assemblies such as wheel cylinders, carburetors, and fuel pumps; however, it may also be applied to selected end items. For some end items such as office and kitchen equipment, direct exchange is accomplished without regard to repairability. When materiel is readily available for exchange, this practice not only assures that the using unit has a serviceable item, it also can reduce transportation demands and speed replenishment of direct support stocks.

- (2) *Maintenance floats.* Maintenance floats are established in the direct support group maintenance units. This is the normal application of the direct-exchange principle to critical mission major end items; however, issue and turn-in documents are required. A portion of the field army reserve stock of end items is authorized to maintenance battalions of direct support groups to establish an end item maintenance float. Normally, float items are not exchanged unless the item turned in can be repaired by the receiving maintenance unit; otherwise the float would quickly disappear. When an item cannot be repaired by the direct support maintenance unit, the using unit normally requisitions a new item through supply channels. However, within the support brigades, small arms and non-integrated fire control instruments are carried in the maintenance float of the maintenance battalions although there is no small arms or nonintegrated fire control instrument repair capability in the direct support groups. Unserviceable but repairable small arms and instruments are either repaired by general support maintenance units or evacuated to the COMMZ. These items are replaced by exchange from the maintenance float when a competent inspector finds that they require repair.
- (3) *Contact teams.* Within the direct sup-

port groups, contact maintenance teams are used and on-site maintenance support is provided whenever practicable. Equipment beyond the repair capability or capacity of maintenance units in the direct support groups and division support commands is turned over to maintenance elements of the general support groups. Determination as to repairability and the authority for cannibalization is assigned to the maintenance organization at each echelon based on general guidance furnished through command channels. Authority for cannibalization is normally limited to parts required for deadlined items or those not available through supply channels.

b. General Support Group. General support groups, by means of assigned division direct support maintenance companies and general support maintenance units, perform general support maintenance and backup direct maintenance support of both divisional and nondivisional direct support units. General support maintenance is accomplished for return to stock and is thus a source of supply. Also within the corps support brigade general support groups, division direct support maintenance companies accomplish the overflow direct support maintenance that exceeds the capacities of division maintenance battalions. General support work is evacuated from direct support level to the maintenance units of the general support group for repair and return to stock, or, on occasion, for return to direct support units.

129. Categories (AR 750-1)

Maintenance operations are divided into four categories in order to relate maintenance to other military operations; to provide organization to the system of maintenance in the field; to facilitate the assignment of maintenance responsibilities to specific levels of command; and to permit the orderly and efficient distribution of maintenance assets. The category of repairs authorized a particular unit or organization is dictated by the mission of the unit, complexity and bulkiness of the items of equipment, operational location of the unit, and requirements for

constant readiness. Maintenance allocation charts for each major end item of equipment assign functions and repair operations to the lowest appropriate echelon.

a. Organizational Maintenance. Organizational maintenance is maintenance performed by a using organization on its own equipment.

b. Direct Support Maintenance. Direct support maintenance is maintenance performed by designated maintenance organizations in direct support of using units. This category of maintenance is limited to repair of end items or unserviceable assemblies in support of using organizations on a return-to-user basis. Direct maintenance support is furnished to using units in the combat zone by means of the maintenance battalions of the direct support groups, by the maintenance battalions of the division support commands, by the division direct support maintenance companies of the general support groups, and by certain missile units.

c. General Support Maintenance. General support maintenance is maintenance performed by designated maintenance organizations in backup support of direct support units. These organizations normally repair or overhaul materiel to required maintenance standards in a ready-to-issue condition based upon supply requirements. General maintenance support is provided in the combat zone by the general support maintenance elements of the general support groups, and maintenance units elements of the medical and ammunition brigades.

d. Depot Maintenance. Depot maintenance is maintenance needed for repair of unserviceable materiel which requires rebuild or overhaul of end items, parts, and assemblies for return to depot stocks. Depot maintenance is performed to reduce requirements for procurement of stocks of serviceable equipment, and to support lower categories of maintenance when repairs are beyond the capabilities of direct or general support maintenance activities. Depot maintenance is not normally attempted in the combat zone.

130. Repair Parts Supply

Repair parts and other items of supply used in performance of organizational maintenance operations are supplied to supported units

through the maintenance battalions of the division support commands and direct support groups. The units responsible for maintenance of an item of equipment are responsible for storing and issuing repair parts and supplies authorized for maintenance support of that item. General support maintenance shops are authorized to requisition and stock such parts and supplies as are necessary to the performance of their maintenance missions; however, the replenishment of both direct and general support maintenance repair parts stocks is a function of supply units or supply elements of supply and maintenance units at the general support level.

a. Serviceable assemblies and components of unserviceable, not economically repairable equipment may be cannibalized by both direct and general support maintenance units when authorized. Requirements for these assemblies and components are determined by the inventory control center of the FASCOM.

b. Maintenance units store only minimum levels of supplies, based on appropriate selective stockage criteria, operational requirements, available transportation, and enemy capabilities.

c. Repair parts, components, and assemblies

which meet one or more of the following criteria in lieu of recurring or anticipated demands also are stored and issued at appropriate levels:

- (1) Repair parts for special purpose equipment for which specific maintenance organizations have maintenance responsibility.
- (2) Mechanical, electrical, or electronic equipment requiring relatively complicated maintenance in storage, in transit, or at a time of issue.
- (3) Critical items of equipment which require decision as to whether repair, replacement, or salvage is the most practicable course of action. This decision must be based on knowledge of maintenance workload and availability of repair parts and replacement items.
- (4) Repair parts, components, and assemblies for very critical end items.

d. Supply operations in maintenance organizations are controlled by three significant elements of the army field stock control system, i.e., selective stockage, stock accounting records, and demand data (AR 711-16, AR 711-25, and AR 725-50).

Section II. MAINTENANCE PRINCIPLES AND POLICIES

131. Maintenance Principles

Maintenance principles applicable to the support brigades are as follows:

a. The maintenance system is organized to insure adequate maintenance support as close to users of equipment as enemy capabilities and economical operation will permit. This support must be aggressively pushed toward the user to provide maximum service. The extensive use of maintenance floats and direct exchange procedures is intended to insure that using units always have operable equipment.

b. The maintenance system is most efficient when based on sound preventive maintenance practices in using organizations. This includes correct operation and use of equipment, and early detection and correction of incipient equipment failures.

c. Maintenance support is normally provided on an area basis. Maintenance facilities are consolidated to an extent consistent with operational and dispersal requirements.

d. Each maintenance unit is authorized a supply of repair parts, assemblies, and tools commensurate with its maintenance responsibilities. Maintenance floats of selected end items and components may also be authorized to direct support maintenance units. No echelon will perform the work of a higher echelon to the neglect of its properly assigned functions. No unit will perform a higher category of maintenance than authorized in its mission without the permission of the supporting unit that normally provides that higher category of maintenance.

e. Direct support maintenance units normally are dispersed laterally and in depth to provide

close maintenance support to units served. So far as practical, direct support maintenance units support the same using units throughout an operation. This improves liaison, understanding, and cooperation between supporting and supported units. Direct support maintenance is performed as far forward as is consistent with the tactical situation, the time available, capabilities of personnel, and availability of repair parts and tools. It is often more desirable to move maintenance personnel to equipment than it is to move equipment to maintenance personnel. To accomplish this, mobile contact teams from supporting maintenance organizations perform on-site repairs, replenish repair parts stock of supported organizations, and furnish technical advice and other maintenance support to using units.

f. General support maintenance units normally are situated to facilitate repair of equipment beyond the capabilities or capacity of direct support units. Dispersion of general support units must be consistent with transportation resources for evacuation of unserviceable equipment and with the threat of enemy attack.

g. Depot maintenance support facilities are located in or near depots to facilitate repair of equipment beyond the capabilities of general support units and to maintain depot equipment stocks in a ready-for-issue condition.

h. Direct support supply units and maintenance units are the using unit's normal source contacts for supplies and for maintenance support beyond that authorized to be accomplished by the using unit.

i. Maintenance shops and facilities, once established, remain in operation in the same locality as long as practicable without sacrificing service to supported units or increasing vulnerability to enemy attacks.

j. A system of recovery and evacuation is established for equipment. This system permits evacuation of an item from the using unit to the echelon at which it can be repaired and returned to the user or to depot stocks, or salvaged. For items having high scrap value, the ultimate destination may be the zone of interior. Employment of mobile repair parties constitutes a departure from the evacuation procedure.

k. Using units and direct support units may become the sole source of maintenance under nuclear or rear area attacks. Equipment which cannot be repaired without general support assistance is made serviceable by cannibalization or is evacuated.

132. Technical Assistance

Technical assistance service includes training in operation, use, and maintenance of equipment and guidance in logistics planning, coordination, liaison, and delivery of new and replacement equipment and repair parts. Direct support units provide technical assistance in maintenance and repair parts supply to equipment users. Assistance includes guidance on organizational maintenance and on supply to insure correct interpretation of maintenance and supply procedures, satisfactory status of tools, test equipment, repair parts, cleaning and preserving material, condition of equipment, and status of maintenance and supply records. Technical assistance is provided through regular use of liaison teams and contact repair parties.

133. General Maintenance Policies

General maintenance policies are as follows:

a. Direct support maintenance organizations in the combat zone maintain mobility and flexibility compatible with that of supported forces.

b. Repairs are performed on site, whenever feasible, and in accordance with maintenance allocation charts.

c. Maximum use is made of the maintenance float and of direct exchange.

d. Repair of end items of equipment normally is accomplished by the immediate replacement of unserviceable components to expedite prompt return of the end items to a serviceable condition or to stock. If the unserviceable materiel is excess to requirements of the unit or beyond the unit's capability to repair, it is reported or evacuated to the next higher maintenance organization.

e. Repairs are performed at the lowest category of maintenance consistent with the nature of the repair, authorized repair parts, tools, test equipment, time available, skill of personnel, and the tactical situation.

f. All authorized maintenance within the capability of an organization is completed, whenever possible, before repairable items are evacuated to the next higher maintenance organization. Supporting maintenance units perform the maintenance function of supported units when required by practical considerations and authorized by the commander having jurisdiction over both the supported and supporting units.

g. Evidence of abuse or of failure to perform assigned maintenance functions is reported to the proper commander for corrective action.

h. A diagnostic inspection is made of each piece of equipment, component, or assembly requiring repair to determine the extent of repair necessary before beginning any repair or replacement of parts, components, or assemblies. Repairs are made under the Inspect and Repair Only As Needed (IROAN) principle at organizational and direct support levels of command. General support maintenance is performed to permit return of an item to the supply system in a ready-for-issue condition in accordance with standards established for each item of equipment.

i. Unserviceable items of equipment of using units may be replaced by direct exchange for like items by supporting maintenance units when repairs are beyond the capabilities of the supported units and on-site repair by the supporting maintenance unit is not feasible. Immediate replacement is governed by operational requirements of the supported units, availability of operable items, complexity of repairs needed, the availability of repair parts and assemblies required to make the repairs, and the availability of serviceable items or components.

j. A required unserviceable but repairable item is evacuated through maintenance channels to the point where repairs are made and the item returned to stock or maintenance float. The FASCOM inventory control center determines the requirement for items of equipment to be repaired above the direct support level.

k. Controlled cannibalization of materiel that it is not feasible to repair is done, as authorized, by direct support and general support group maintenance organizations with the objectives of attaining the highest possible degree of com-

bat readiness of units and the amount of operable equipment. Controlled cannibalization is a source of supply for slow moving or critically short supply parts. An item that it is not feasible to repair is evacuated to a salvage collection point after required usable or repairable assemblies and components are removed from the item (cannibalization) by direct or general support or depot maintenance units.

l. Removal of serviceable parts from one item of serviceable equipment for use in repairing another item of equipment is normally not authorized. However, in the case of aircraft, serviceable parts, assemblies, or components may be removed from other unserviceable repairable aircraft and used to restore similar aircraft to a serviceable condition. This transfer of parts must be in accordance with the applicable regulations (AR 750-1500-8) which establish the conditions and criteria for this type of removal.

m. Removal of serviceable parts in the combat zone from one item of unserviceable but repairable equipment (except aircraft) for use in repairing another item of equipment is prohibited, except in extremely urgent cases where contact with a supporting maintenance unit cannot be quickly established or when operational requirements exist for constant readiness and replacement parts are not immediately available.

n. Criteria and standards which prescribe repair and overhaul limits for items of equipment are established by the Department of the Army. Deviations are a matter of policy as determined between the Headquarters, Department of the Army, and major or Army component commanders and prescribed for the field army.

o. Excess, serviceable or unserviceable but repairable equipment is reported, disposed of, or shipped to designated maintenance or supply installations in accordance with instructions issued by FASCOM headquarters.

p. Supply or repair parts is a normal mission of direct support maintenance units.

q. Calibration and certification of testing and measuring equipment are functions of maintenance and normally follow the categories of maintenance.

r. Mobility requirements of the army plus susceptibility to total loss of aircraft that is not kept in a high state of maintenance, make

it necessary to place particular emphasis on expeditious repair of army aircraft.

Section III. RESPONSIBILITIES

134. General

Individual, command, and staff officer maintenance responsibilities are as follows:

a. *Individual Responsibilities.* Individuals are responsible for equipment issued to them for their own use and normally under their own care, or for which they are the assigned operator. Operators or users of equipment are responsible for proper preventive maintenance of assigned equipment prior to, during, and after actual operations.

b. *Command Responsibilities.* Commanders are responsible that equipment issued to their units or organizations is in serviceable and combat ready condition and is properly used, maintained, and accounted for.

- (1) Commanders are responsible for appointing materiel readiness officers at each echelon of command to perform those duties described in AR 11-14.
- (2) Commanders are responsible for advising higher commanders of their equipment replacement and maintenance support requirements.
- (3) Commanders are responsible for compliance with instructions and procedures for preventive maintenance operations, training their commands in preventive maintenance of equipment, and allocation of sufficient time for performing preventive maintenance.
- (4) Commanders assign to specific individuals maintenance responsibilities for each item of organizational equipment.
- (5) Commanders are responsible for preventing abuse of materiel under their control. Evidence of abuse is investigated and corrective action taken.
- (6) Commanders are responsible for

maintaining records on the usage, maintenance, and modification of certain items of equipment as prescribed in applicable regulations and directives. To this end, they will assure that data required and generated by the Army's Integrated Equipment Record and Maintenance Management System is accurately recorded and used in the maintenance management of materiel (TM 38-750, TM 38-750-1 and TM 38-750-2).

- (7) Commanders insure prompt evacuation of unserviceable equipment from using and maintenance units to depot maintenance shops when directed by higher headquarters.

c. *Staff Officer Responsibilities.* Each staff officer concerned with maintenance exercises technical supervision within the command over all phases of maintenance of equipment with which he is concerned. At each echelon he:

- (1) Makes such inspections and staff visits within the command as are necessary to insure proper maintenance of equipment.
- (2) Prepares plans and policy recommendations for maintaining designated equipment in a combat ready condition.
- (3) Is the responsible supervisor at that level for maintenance of appropriate end items of equipment. This may include the repair parts and supplies used in maintenance.

135. Support Brigade Maintenance Responsibilities

The support brigade commanders are responsible to the FASCOM commander for maintenance of items issued to field army units by the brigades. This includes preventive maintenance service and repairs within the capability

ties of assigned maintenance units. They determine, through inspections, and through use of information generated through the Army's Integrated Equipment Record and Maintenance Management System, and processed by the FASCOM Inventory Control Center the adequacy of materiel readiness within the units supported by the brigades.

a. The support brigade commanders provide for—

- (1) Direct support maintenance for field army nondivisional units and designated units and installations of other commands located in the support area, and backup direct support maintenance

for divisions. (Maintenance units organic to divisions accomplish direct support repairs for, and provide technical assistance to, divisional units.)

- (2) General support maintenance for field army units and designated units and installations of other commands located in the support area.

b. The direct support group and the general support group commanders are responsible to their brigade commanders for maintenance of items issued to field army units by their groups. Their responsibilities include preventive maintenance services and repairs within their capabilities.

Section IV. INSPECTIONS AND STAFF VISITS

136. Inspections (AR 750-8)

The basic type of maintenance inspection is the command maintenance management inspection (CMMI). This inspection is designed to provide responsible commanders with an indication of the maintenance effectiveness of each subordinate unit, and to measure the proficiency and effectiveness of organizational, direct support, and general support maintenance. The CMMI also considers the effectiveness of unit supply actions in support of the maintenance effort. For details on the conduct of this inspection, see AR 750-8, which also lists the

materiel to be inspected and references to appropriate publications which contain inspection standards.

137. Staff Visits

Maintenance staff visits are made under command authority, to determine—

- a. Adequacy of maintenance doctrine, policies, procedures, and instructions.
- b. Adequacy of training of personnel in operation, use and maintenance of equipment.
- c. Adequacy of tools and test equipment.
- d. Adequacy of maintenance support.

CHAPTER 10

PERSONNEL SERVICES

Section I. REPLACEMENTS

138. General

The field army replacement system, described in detail in FM 12-2 provides individual and unit replacements to maintain units of the field army at authorized strength. The system is characterized by centralized control and decentralized operation. This is accomplished by maintaining operational control of replacement operating units within the field army headquarters but assigning the replacement units to the FASCOM.

139. Organization

The field army replacement system is controlled directly by the field army commander through his G1, but the adjutant general normally exercises technical staff supervision over replacement operating units of the field army. These units are normally replacement

battalions and their assigned replacement companies. A replacement battalion of five replacement companies is normally employed in support of each corps and another battalion of four companies is employed in support of field army troops.

140. Functions

The replacement system of the field army receives, processes, assigns or reassigns, and ships replacements to all units of the field army. The replacement battalions control directly their assigned or attached companies which receive, mess, billet, control, and equip replacements and retrain replacements when required to do so. The support brigades furnish logistics and administrative support to the replacement operating units and draw their replacements from these replacements units.

Section II. PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION, POSTAL AND SPECIAL SERVICES

141. Personnel Service Company

The personnel service company maintains personnel records for the supported organization by means of modern business machines. A company supports each corps support brigade. An augmented company supports the army rear support brigade and, in addition, the following other units and organizations: field army headquarters, FASCOM headquarters, inventory control center, signal operations company (medium headquarters) supporting the FASCOM headquarters, band, data processing units, civil affairs organization, public information and field press censorship team, and all elements assigned or attached to the army rear

support brigade except those of the army-wide brigades (FM 12-2).

a. Functions. The personnel service company provides personnel administration support to assigned and attached elements of the brigade and other designated units and organizations. The company can detach teams of personnel specialists to constitute battalion personnel sections when necessary, because of the detachment of supported battalion-size units, for personnel management, personnel records, pay of individuals, individual personnel administration, personnel statistics and information, and such specialized activities as casualty reporting and awards.

b. Operations. The personnel service company furnishes battalion and group level personnel administrative support to the support brigade and other supported units and organizations.

- (1) The company commanders in any command are the primary managers of personnel. Each company commander has his personnel management staff the company executive officer, the first sergeant, and the company clerk. The company clerk is the key point of contact for the soldiers of the unit. It is at this level that morning reports are prepared and individual personnel actions are taken or initiated.
- (2) Commanders of supported battalions are responsible for the effective overall personnel management of their commands. They initiate personnel actions and insure that prompt, accurate information is furnished to the personnel service company to enable that company to maintain up-to-date records, rosters, and reports. However, battalion commanders are not responsible for maintenance of personnel records of individuals assigned to their battalions nor for recommendations on routine personnel actions and documents that are initiated at company level and go directly to the personnel service company.
- (3) Group headquarters normally enter into personnel administrative channels only to process matters that pertain to the group headquarters, unless the personal attention of the group commander is warranted. The group headquarters provides advice and assistance in the administrative matters of subordinate units. Normally, a group headquarters does not process individual actions, but is concerned with the overall personnel situation. The group is responsible for the training and combat efficiency of its units. To accomplish this, the group is provided with information of the authorized and current strengths, shortages, overages, known gains, and known losses.

Group commanders may direct intra-group reassignments to ease critical shortages and to make best use of local overages.

- (4) The support brigade headquarters function in personnel administration as do group headquarters except that they are also responsible for the operations of the personnel service company.

142. Postal Units and Postal Regulating Detachments

Postal units are provided in the corps support brigade and postal units and postal regulating detachments are provided in the army rear support brigade. The mission of the postal units of the corps support brigade is to provide postal service to nondivisional units throughout the corps area. The mission of the postal units in the army rear support brigade is to provide postal service to all units in the field army service area. The mission of the postal regulating detachments is to provide intransit mail routing and redistribution service for the entire field army.

a. Functions. Postal functions in the corps support brigade and in the army service area are similar but more services are provided by the units in the army service area.

- (1) *Corps support brigade postal units.* In the corps support brigade, postal units provide complete postal services to individuals and nondivisional units in the support brigade area. These units provide directory service and intransit mail routing and redistribution services and they arrange for transportation of the mail. These units receive the mail from the postal regulating detachments in the army service area and ship mail out through the same regulating detachments.
- (2) *Army rear support brigade postal units.* The postal units in the army rear support brigade provide complete postal service (mail distribution and dispatch, and money order, stamp, insured, and registry services) and give directory service to the organizations and headquarters supported. This sup-

port is rendered on an area basis throughout the army service area.

- (3) *Postal regulating detachments.* The regulating detachments are located in the army service area and provide in-transit mail routing and redistribution service between all army post offices in the field army and between the field army post offices and base post offices serving the field army.

b. Operations.

- (1) *Corps support brigade postal units.*

The postal units of the corps support brigade provide complete postal service to all nondivisional units in the corps area. Postal operations are conducted in accordance with current directives. One APU attached to the personnel service company provides postal service to the brigade headquarters and adjacent units. Another APU provides the same service to the corps headquarters. Directory service for the command APO system is obtained from the APU working with the support brigade personnel service company. Other APU's are located in the corps area so as best to provide postal service support on an area basis.

- (2) *Army rear support brigade postal units and postal regulating detachments.* Postal operations in the army service area are conducted in accordance with current directives.

- (a) One APU supports the field army headquarters and another supports the army rear brigade.
- (b) The APU supporting FASCOM headquarters and inventory control center also provides directory service for the command APO system.
- (c) The balance of the APU's provide support throughout the field army service area on an area basis.
- (d) The postal regulating detachments provide a central point for all in-transit mail routing and redistribution service for the entire field army.

143. Special Services Detachment

A special services detachment is assigned to each support brigade to provide special services supervision, assistance, and training to all non-divisional units in the field army area. The detachment supervises, trains, and gives programming assistance to all personnel in supported units who perform special services functions as added duties.

a. The detachment provides assistance in conducting motion picture showings, crafts programs, library services, sports programs, and live entertainment programs. It also furnishes musical instruments for use by supported units on a loan basis for very limited periods.

b. The detachment operates on an area basis to provide assistance and guidance to personnel of nondivisional units in the area supported.

Section III. FINANCE SERVICES

144. General

The FASCOM commander is charged with the finance support of all field army units except those in divisions. However, the FASCOM finance organization provides funding service for the entire field army. A finance special staff at FASCOM headquarters and a finance special staff at each of the four support brigade headquarters provide staff planning and supervision to the TOE finance organizations that support all nondivisional troops.

a. The field army nondivisional finance oper-

ating elements are comprised of cellular teams. The teams provide organizations that furnish all types of accountable disbursing officer or class B agent officer receipt and disbursement service for all nondivisional troops in the field army service area and corps areas. Division have organic TOE finance sections.

b. Finance units are located so as to be in close proximity to the personnel service companies which maintain the records of personnel served. As a result, there is a concentration of finance units in the field army service area be-

cause the records of the army-wide support organizations are maintained in this area.

c. The finance units operate directly under the command of the brigade commander and the staff supervision of the support brigade finance officer.

145. Mission

The field army finance service mission is to provide finance service for nondivisional commands and troops in the field army and funding service on an army-wide basis.

146. Organization

The field army finance organization consists of a finance staff at the field army and each corps headquarters, at FASCOM headquarters, and at the headquarters of each of the four support brigades; and operating elements.

a. *Corps Support Brigade Finance Organization.* The three corps support brigades each have two finance disbursing sections each consisting of a section headquarters team, a disbursing-examination team, a commercial accounts team, and a mechanized pay team.

b. *Army Rear Support Brigade Finance Organization.* The army rear support brigade has seven disbursing sections identical to the sections in the corps support brigades plus a funding team.

147. Functions

The field army finance organization exercises area-wide technical supervision over all functions pertaining to vouchering or payments as may be necessary to administer financial matters within the field army.

a. *General Functions.* The finance organization performs the following general functions:

- (1) Computes and disburses pay allowances of U.S. indigenous, and POW personnel.
- (2) Provides U.S. Treasury outlets for official receipts and payments.
- (3) Prepares prescribed Treasury Department, General Accounting Office, and field army command reports.

- (4) Vouchers and pays commercial bills.
- (5) Performs area currency funding operations to include procurement, storage, distribution, and destruction of U.S. and foreign currency and military payment certificates.
- (6) Summarizes and reports appropriation and expenditure data for the command.

b. *Disbursing Sections.* Finance operations within the field army include mechanized preparation of military pay vouchers and attendant record keeping at locations in the vicinity of the areas where personnel records are maintained. Because much of the personnel recording function is performed in the army service area by personnel service companies of the army-wide support organizations, pay accounts may be maintained by one finance disbursing section and, where warranted, payment of these accounts may be made by another finance disbursing section or class B agent.

- (1) The records of personnel of a company of an army-wide support organization, for example will be maintained in the field army service area in the vicinity of the army-wide support organization headquarters (e.g., ammunition brigade) by the brigade personnel service company, but the operating company of the army-wide support organization may operate in a forward location in a corps area. In this case, the finance disbursing section responsible for servicing that army-wide support organization will prepare the pay vouchers for the company. Then, based on information furnished by the brigade personnel service company, the vouchers will be forwarded to a finance disbursing section or class B agent operating in the area where the company is actually located in order to effect payment.
- (2) The finance disbursing sections collocated with the FASCOM and support brigade headquarters also provide direct support to the procurement offices of these headquarters.

c. Funding Team. The funding team provides funding service for all finance elements within the field army. The brigade commander will normally attach the team to the finance disbursing section which services the area where the postal regulating detachments are located so as to make it readily accessible to

this service. The team provides a control point for distributing funds army-wide.

148. Operations

Finance operations are explained in detail in FM 14-1.

Section IV. JUDGE ADVOCATE SERVICES

149. General

Commanders are empowered to exercise courts-martial jurisdiction and the authority incident thereto pursuant to Articles 22, 23, and 24 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice. Each commander authorized to exercise general courts-martial authority is required by law to have a staff judge advocate. In addition, these commanders are assisted as necessary by teams from the judge advocate service organization assigned to the theater army. Duties of the staff judge advocate are covered in FM 100-10, FM 101-5, and the Manual for Courts Martial, 1951.

150. Mission

The mission of the staff judge advocate is to furnish legal services and advice to his commander and staff and to the commanders and other members of units assigned and attached to the command. The mission of the judge advocate service organization is to perform the excess judge advocate operational functions in a field or tactical situation and to dispose of the unusual type legal workload generated under conditions of hostility. The organization also provides augmentation as necessary for variable strength organizations and provides for the maximum efficient use of professional legal personnel.

151. Organization

The organization for judge advocate services includes the staff judge advocate and his staff section and any teams that may be attached from the judge advocate general service organization.

a. Judge Advocate General Staff Sections. Support brigade commanders and supported corps and division commanders have general courts-martial authority. Each of these commanders has a staff judge advocate and an

organic staff section to provide legal services for the command. The organic sections may be augmented by one or more appropriate teams from the judge advocate general service organization when the workload exceeds the capabilities of the organic sections.

b. Judge Advocate General Service Organization. The judge advocate general service organization is a cellular structure made up of detachment headquarters teams, claims service teams, war crimes teams, general courts-martial teams, legal assistance teams, and procurement law teams.

- (1) Teams are assigned or attached in accordance with theater army directives. These teams are theater army troops but are normally assigned or attached to a logistical command or a field army and further attached to lower echelons only for such periods of time as workloads justify.
- (2) Normally the teams within the field army are attached to the FASCOM. They may be attached to support brigades when required. However, when the nature of the task requires, appropriate teams may be attached to a corps headquarters.

c. Judge Advocate General Service in Army-Wide Brigades. The ammunition, engineer, medical, military police, signal, and transportation brigades, although they may exercise general courts-martial jurisdiction pursuant to Article 22 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice, will not normally exercise such jurisdiction. These brigades will normally be attached to other commands for this purpose. However, units of brigade size not exercising general courts-martial jurisdiction will have judge advocates available to provide limited legal services other than general courts-martial.

152. Functions

The specific functions of the judge advocate include administration and supervision of military justice and claims; furnishing legal assistance; rendering legal opinions regarding personnel actions, procurement activities, and civil-military jurisdiction; supervision of war crimes legal activities; and the formulation and administration of certain international agreements.

153. Operations

To free the field army commander from most of the administrative duties incident to the exercise of general courts-martial jurisdiction, normally field army troops under his direct control (e.g., the engineer brigade, the field artillery battalion, or the armor battalion) will be attached to FASCOM or one of the support brigades for courts-martial jurisdiction and legal services. Normally, the army commander will exercise his general courts-martial authority only in those rare instances when it is not possible for subordinate commanders to convene a court and act on its proceedings (e.g., when a subordinate commander has become personally involved in a case or is otherwise disqualified).

a. Scope of Services Provided in FASCOM and the Support Brigades. The FASCOM commander and the four support brigade commanders provide legal services, including the exercise of general courts-martial jurisdiction, for all FASCOM troops and all troops under the direct control of the field army commander, except for those assigned or attached to divisions.

- (1) Army units attached to FASCOM and FASCOM units not assigned to support brigades will usually be further attached to the support brigades for courts-martial jurisdiction and legal services. The particular support brigade to which attached will depend

upon the geographic location of the units, the terrain, and other factors. Although such attachments may not be permanent, normally the total strength of assigned and attached personnel for legal services in each brigade will be kept relatively constant.

- (2) Each support brigade judge advocate section provides legal services throughout the brigade area of responsibility. This will be accomplished normally by the use of one centralized office. However, the situation may require that the staff judge advocate locate one or more portions of his section at other points within the brigade area. The size, use, duration, and location of these elements will be determined by the brigade staff judge advocate based upon troop strength, terrain, workload, tactical situation, security, and other controlling factors.

b. Judge Advocate General Services Provided for Combat-Type Units Under Direct Control of the Field Army Commander. Combat units under the direct control of the field army commander such as the armor, infantry, field artillery, air defense artillery, and air reconnaissance units will be attached to FASCOM, and usually further attached to support brigades, for courts-martial jurisdiction and other legal services. When they are attached in support of a corps or division, however, they may be attached to those commands for legal services, including the exercise of general courts-martial jurisdiction.

c. Corps and Division Legal Services. Each corps and division commander will exercise general courts-martial jurisdiction over troops assigned to his command. In addition, he may temporarily exercise such jurisdiction over personnel of armor, infantry, air defense artillery, and air reconnaissance units when these units are attached in support of combat operations.

Section V. CHAPLAIN SUPPORT

154. General

Chaplain support for each support brigade is provided by chaplains assigned to the head-

quarters of the support brigade, the headquarters of each direct support group and general support group, and the headquarters of each

replacement battalion and by other chaplains assigned or attached to support brigade units, as required. The support brigade staff chaplain exercises staff supervision of assigned and attached chaplains.

a. This assignment pattern assures chaplain staff supervision and flexibility for denominational and area religious coverage. At the same time, the advantages of organic staff relationship and troop rapport are retained.

b. Details of chaplain operations are contained in FM 16-5.

155. Mission and Functions

The support brigade chaplain mission is to provide complete chaplain support within each support brigade area, to include the operation of a complete religious program; appropriate staff functions of planning, recommending, coordinating, and technical supervision; assisting in character guidance instruction; and providing professional advice to commanders and staffs at all echelons on matters of religion, morals, and morale as affected by religion.

156. Operations

Normally, the support brigade and support group chaplains are attached to subordinate units in areas of dense troop population so as to provide complete chaplain service to all support brigade troops.

a. *Denominational Coverage.* Denominational coverage for Protestant, Catholic, and Jewish personnel will be coordinated by the appropriate support brigade or support group staff chaplain and accomplished through a cross-unit ministry by chaplains of these respective faiths.

b. *Area Religious Coverage.* Area religious coverage for small detachments or units without chaplains will be accomplished by the authorized assumption of additional coverage by chaplains of adjacent units under the staff supervision and coordination of the appropriate staff chaplain.

c. *Religious Interment Services.* In the field army service area, religious interment services in temporary cemeteries will be conducted by the chaplains of the army rear support brigade under the supervision and coordination of the brigade staff chaplain.

CHAPTER 11

SIGNAL COMMUNICATIONS

Section I. FIELD ARMY SIGNAL COMMUNICATIONS

157. General

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

158. Field Army Area Communications System

The field army area communications system consists essentially of interconnected area signal centers installed between the field army rear boundary and division rear boundaries. The signal centers are located to facilitate alternate routing and easy access to users. Sole-user and common-user circuits are provided on the basis of need and availability. Main links in the system extend to each corps and to each division. The field army obtains long lines communications services behind the army rear boundary through the theater army communications system.

Section II. SUPPORT BRIGADE SIGNAL COMMUNICATIONS

159. Introduction

The signal communications system enables the support brigades to react quickly and decisively to changes in operational plans and command requirements. It is essential that the system be capable of integrating the organic signal communications of the various support units and organizations assigned or attached to the brigades.

160. Responsibilities of the Brigade Staff

Staff responsibilities for signal communications are charged to the ACofS, Services, and the communications officer.

a. General Staff. The general staff supervises the formulation of signal plans, policies, and procedures and the integration of signal plans with other tactical and logistics operations. The

ACofS, Services, exercises this general staff supervision over signal communications operations. He has in his staff section a communications officer and an ADPS services officer. The communications officer advises and assists in planning and staff supervision of the operational communications of the brigade. The ADPS services officer advises and assists in planning and staff supervision of ADPS activities in the brigade.

b. Staff Coordination. The communications officer must assume the initiative in determining communications-electronics (COMMELE) requirements and obtaining necessary staff coordination on all matters within his area of responsibility. Specifically, he must effect coordination on COMMELE operations by dealing directly with the general staff, with the FASCOM signal officer, with the communications officers of subordinate assigned and attached

units, with the signal officer of the corps the support brigade is supporting, with the representative of the army signal brigade commander for communicating-trunking, and with the commander of the supporting combat area signal center on local communications matters.

161. Signal Communications Planning

Signal communications planning encompasses all staff actions taken by the support brigade signal officer in preparation for projected operations. The major signal planning techniques are signal estimates, signal plans, and signal orders. For details on signal planning and the format and content of signal orders and instructions, see FM 24-16 and FM 101-5.

a. Standing Operating Procedures (SOP). Standing operating procedures reduce the length of signal portions of combat and administrative orders and eliminate the necessity for detailed COMCEL instructions for each operation. The support brigade communications officer prepares the signal annex to the brigade SOP and may prepare an SOP for the signal section. He will offer technical advice and assistance in the preparation of the signal unit SOP.

b. Signal Operation Instructions (SOI) and Standing Signal Instructions (SSI). Signal communications that are primarily technical in nature are published in Signal Operation Instructions (SOI) and Standing Signal Instructions (SSI). These instructions are used by the communications officer in exercising technical supervision over the brigade signal system.

c. Operation Order. Paragraph 5 of the oper-

ation order contains instructions relative to command post locations and signal communications. The communications officer will furnish this information to the general staff each time the operation order is changed.

162. Communications Considerations

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

a. The internal communications system for brigade headquarters and for the headquarters of the general and direct support groups subordinate to the brigade.

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

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

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

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

Section III. COMMUNICATIONS FOR OPERATIONS

163. The Army Area Communications System

The field army area communications system is composed of area signal centers interconnected by trunk circuits under the centralized control of the army signal brigade commander. These centers are installed and operated by the army area signal group, field army signal brigade. Each area signal center is assigned a geographical area for operations. The size of

this area is determined by the location, disposition, and the COMCEL requirements of the supported forces. Details covering the army area communications system are contained in FM 11-21 and FM 11-86.

164. Support Brigade Internal Communications System

Each support brigade communications system consists of communications personnel and

facilities assigned to the support brigade headquarters, the headquarters of the general and direct support groups, and the organic communications systems of the support battalions and other support units assigned or attached to these groups. A signal operations company, small headquarters, is assigned to the headquarters of the brigade and a signal platoon is an integral part of each direct and general support group headquarters. The company and the platoons provide the internal communications required by these headquarters. A detailed discussion of these platoons will be found in paragraphs 166 through 170.

165. Integrated Communications System

a. Control of the field army communications system is exercised at field army level. Each support brigade communications officer coordinates with the representatives of the army signal brigade commander, the FASCOM signal officer, and the commanding officer to the supporting area signal center to insure that the service provided by the Army area signal system is adequate to support the brigade. When additional service is required, it is usually requested through the commanding officer of the area signal center. Requirements for service beyond the capability of the signal center to provide are referred to the signal brigade commander for necessary action.

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

c. Since the support brigade does not have a capability of installing the trunks required to interconnect the various headquarters of the

brigade, this need must be met by resources available to the signal brigade commander. The communications officer of each support brigade must coordinate with the commanding officer of the supporting army area signal center in order to secure communications between:

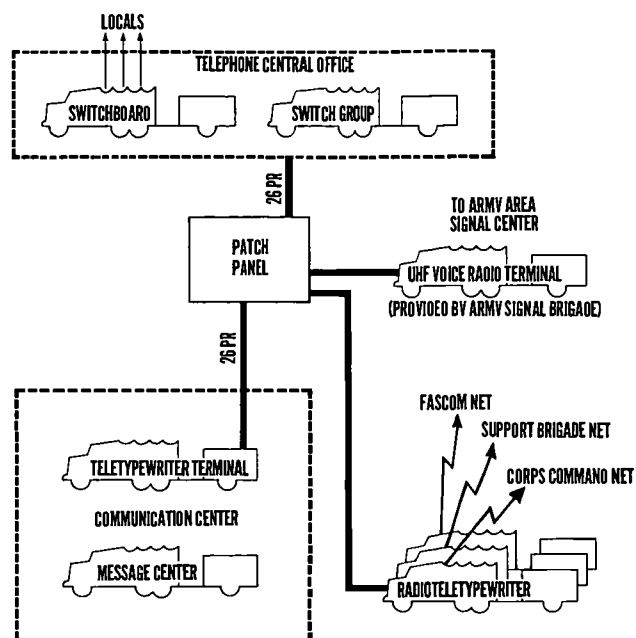


Figure 12. Support brigade communication network.

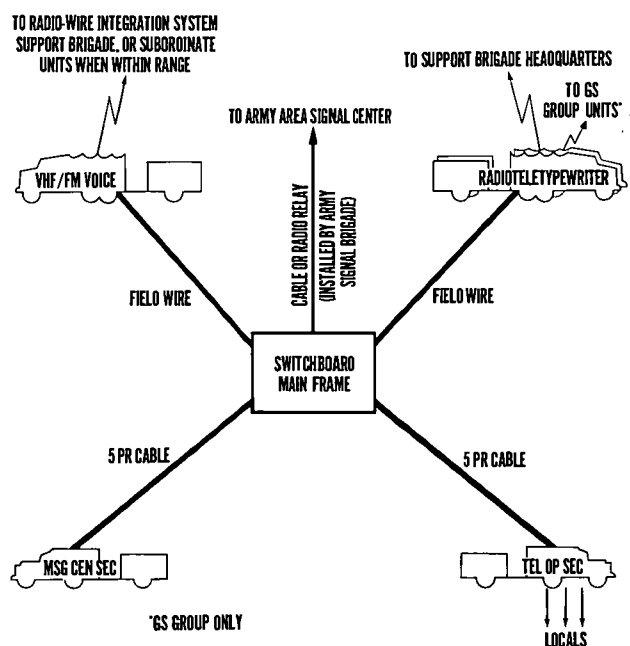


Figure 13. General and direct support group communication network.

- (1) FASCOM headquarters and the headquarters of the support brigade.
- (2) The support brigade headquarters and the headquarters of the general and direct support groups and other elements subordinate to the brigade, and the supported divisions.
- (3) The support brigade and the tactical corps supported by the brigade.
- (4) The headquarters of the direct and general support groups, the support brigade, and the support battalions within these groups.

d. Figure 12 is a typical communications network diagram showing the connections between the support brigade headquarters and the area signal center supporting it. Figure 13 shows a typical communications network diagram

with connections between a support group headquarters and its supporting area signal center.

- (1) In addition to the communications provided the brigade headquarters by the signal operations company, an organic FM voice radio-transmitter is provided the brigade headquarters and mounted in a headquarters company $\frac{1}{4}$ -ton truck for use by the brigade commander to enter the area communications system.
- (2) For local security an organic FM radio transmitter-receiver is mounted in one of the $\frac{3}{4}$ -ton trucks of the headquarters company for use by the commander of the guard. Radio communications are provided for three guard posts by means of helmet receivers and pocket transmitters.

Section IV. ORGANIZATION FOR OPERATIONS

166. Support Brigade Headquarters Signal Staff Personnel

The TOE of the headquarters and headquarters company of the support brigade authorizes a communications officer, an electronics supply officer, light equipment maintenance signal corps officer, and various enlisted specialists.

a. The communications officer advises the commander on signal communications and electronics matters and exercises technical supervision over the installation, operation, and maintenance of the brigade signal communications system, for electronic operations, and for future locations of headquarters and command posts.

b. As a member of the services staff section, the communications officer is included in staff planning actions so that he can present to the commander and the other members of the staff the communications-electronics aspects of projected operations.

167. Signal Operations Company, Small Headquarters

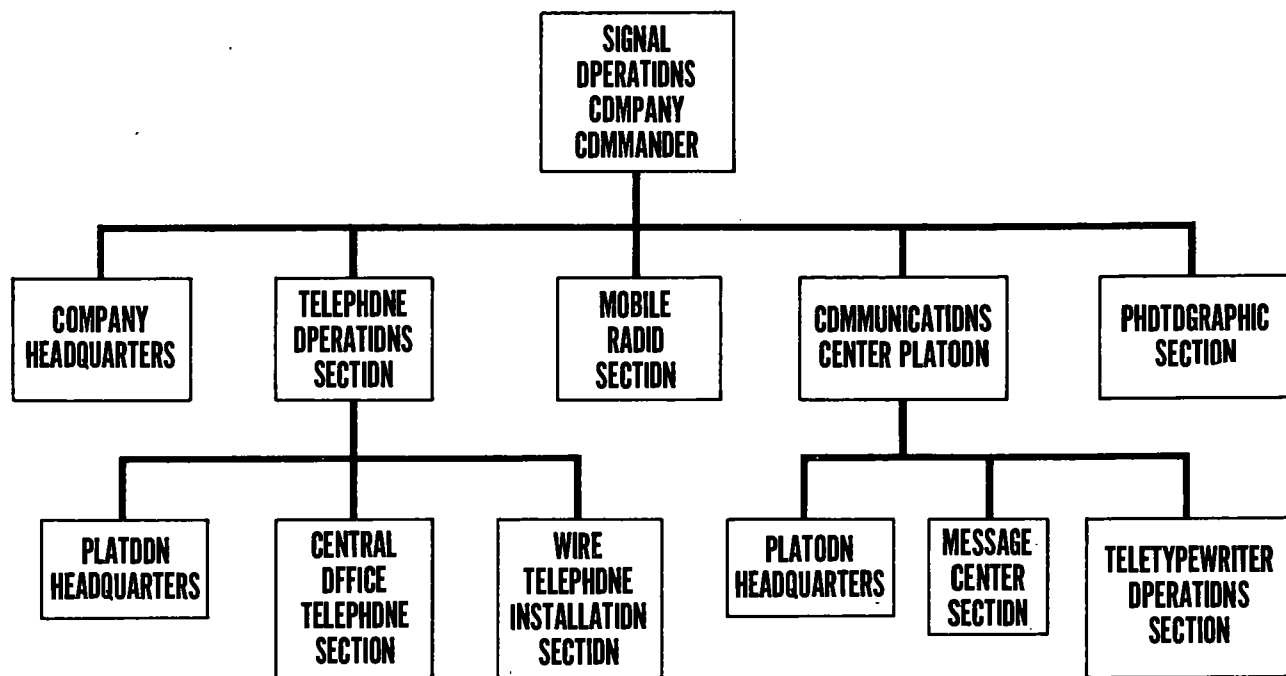
The signal operations company (small headquarters) is organized into a company headquarters, a communications center platoon, a

telephone operations platoon, a mobile radio platoon, and a photographic section (fig. 14).

a. *Assignment and Control.* The signal operations company is assigned to the support brigade. Although the signal company is under the command of the company commander, the staff signal officer exercises technical supervision over its operations.

b. *Capabilities.* The signal operations company, when at full strength, is 60 percent mobile. It is capable of:

- (1) Installing, maintaining, and operating terminal type communications facilities for the support brigade headquarters, including:
 - (a) A manual telephone central office and the local telephone wire system.
 - (b) A communications center with message center, cryptographic, facsimile, and teletypewriter service.
 - (c) Facilities for operations in three secure radioteletypewriter (RATT) nets.
- (2) Establishing and operating a ground messenger service.
- (3) Performing photographic services, including:



Figures 14. Organization of signal operations company, small headquarters.

(a) Still and motion picture coverage (except aerial photography).

(b) Operation of a mobile photographic laboratory for the processing of ground and aerial still photographic coverage (except aerial combat surveillance) as required.

(4) Performing organizational and direct support maintenance on all organic signal communications and photographic equipment.

c. Employment.

(1) *Company headquarters.* The company headquarters is organized along conventional lines. It coordinates administration, training, and operational mission activities of the company.

(2) *Telephone operations platoon.* The telephone operations platoon installs, operates, and maintains the wire facilities of the brigade headquarters.

(a) *Central office section.* The central office section installs, operates, and maintains the manual telephone central office. The equipment provided

is capable of terminating 196 local and 20 long distance lines. Long distance trunk lines are installed and operated by units of the army signal brigade.

(b) *Wire-telephone installation section.*

The wire-telephone installation section installs, operates, and maintains the patch panel that is used as a circuit control, as a circuit testing and line termination facility, and as a point of access into the army area communications system. The section also installs and maintains the local telephone system and lays the field cable between the patch panel and the extension facility provided by the supporting area signal center or centers.

(3) *Mobile radio section.* The mobile radio section has three radioteletypewriter sets and operating personnel (fig. 15). These sets are normally employed:

(a) As a station in the designated net of the supported corps.

(b) As a station in the FASCOM net.

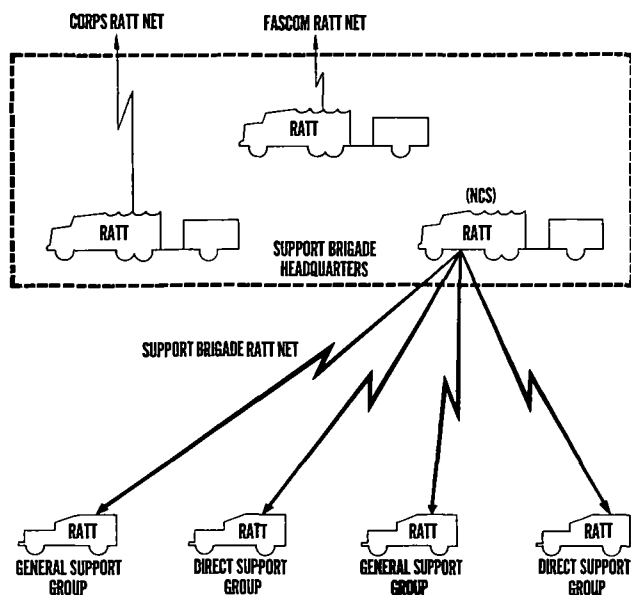


Figure 15. RATT net diagram, support brigade.

- (c) As the net control station in the support brigade net including the direct support and general support groups.
- (4) *Communications center platoon.* The communications center platoon installs, operates, and maintains a communications center, secure teletype-writer terminal facilities, and cryptographic and facsimile facilities for the brigade headquarters.
 - (a) The message center provides 24-hour daily message center service for the headquarters. It provides off-line cryptographic, facsimile, and local messenger service.
 - (b) The teletypewriter operations section installs, operates, and maintains two telegraph terminals. Communications security equipment (on line and off line) is provided. The telegraph trunks are connected to the patch panel operated by the wire section, and from this point enter into the army area communications system.
- (5) *Photographic section.* The photographic section takes still and motion pictures and provides still photograph

laboratory service. This service does not include processing motion picture film, still color film, or aerial combat surveillance photographic film.

168. Signal Platoon, Headquarters and Headquarters Company, General Support Group

The headquarters and headquarters company of each general support group has an organic signal platoon, figure 8, the mission of which is to provide internal radio and wire communications service and support to the group. A VHF/FM voice radio, mounted in the message center section $\frac{3}{4}$ -ton truck, is used for emergency access into the army area communication system through the radio-wire integration facility of the army area signal center, or for direct communication with higher or subordinate headquarters when within range. A set is also installed in the materiel management section. The platoon consists of a platoon headquarters, a message center section, a telephone operations section, a radioteletype-writer section, and a cryptologistics section.

a. Platoon Headquarters. The platoon headquarters has the group communications officer and two enlisted men to provide command and control of the activities of the platoon.

b. Message Center Section. The message center section accepts and processes messages for transmission and delivery to the addressee. The section provides off-line cryptographic services only. A radio receiver is furnished this section to monitor warning nets. For details of message center operations, see FM 24-17. This section is also equipped with terminal teletypewriter and associated security equipment, and has personnel for 24 hours a day operation. The teletypewriters are used on circuits from the teletypewriter switching and relay center of the supporting army area signal center, through which messages are routed to and from any teletypewriter stations of the system.

c. Telephone Operations Section. The telephone operations section installs, operates, and maintains a 60-line manual telephone switchboard and installs and maintains the local telephones and lines. Long distance telephone service is provided through facilities installed

and operated by units of the army signal brigade.

d. Radioteletypewriter Section. The radioteletypewriter section consists of operating personnel and two radioteletypewriters sets: one that is used as a station in the support brigade operations net; the other, as net control station in the group operations net.

e. Cryptologistics Section. The cryptologistics section provides general support cryptologistics services. It distributes and accounts for cryptomaterial and maintains the equipment.

169. Signal Platoon, Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Direct Support Group

The signal platoon of the headquarters and headquarters company of each direct support group is organized to perform generally like the signal platoon in the headquarters and headquarters company of the general support group. The signal platoon of the direct support group, however, has no cryptologistics section or mission and the equipment of the platoon differs from that in the counterpart platoon of the general support group. The single direct support group transmitter-receiver is mounted in the $\frac{3}{4}$ -ton truck of the communications platoon headquarters. The platoon has only one

radioteletypewriter and it is used in the support brigade radioteletypewriter net. The switchboard that is provided terminates only 30 lines. Whereas the general support group communications lines enter the army area communications system by means of the switchboard main frame provided by the army area signal service, the direct support group communications lines are connected to the army area communications system by means of an organic distribution box.

170. Connection with the Army Area Communications System

The signal platoon furnishes internal communications for group headquarters only; therefore, a means of entry into the army area communications system is needed. This requirement is met from extension facilities available to the commanding officer of the supporting army area signal center. These extension facilities (links between the army area communications system and group headquarters) consist of personnel and radio and/or carrier multiplexing equipment installed, operated, and maintained by the army area signal center. Connections are then made between the multiplexing equipment and the group headquarters wire head. A typical support group communications network diagram (applicable to either a GS or a DS group) is shown in figure 13.

Section V. COMMAND POST DISPLACEMENT

171. General

Signal and communications centers of the support brigade and the general and direct support group headquarters must be able to displace without interrupting the continuity of service to their users. The task of providing uninterrupted communications is made easier by advance detailed planning on the part of signal and communications officers, and by close coordination between the brigade staff, group staffs, and the army signal brigade commander.

172. Displacement of Support Brigade Communications Facilities

a. No spare telephone or teletypewriter equipment is provided for displacement. How-

ever, once the brigade headquarters is established in one location and connection to the army area communications system has been effected, there is no requirement for operation of radio facilities. The brigade headquarters must therefore rely on radio communication at its new location only until the telephone and teletypewriter equipment is displaced and re-installed.

b. The support brigade communications officer must coordinate with the representative of the army signal brigade commander to be sure that extension facilities (communication links from the new command post location to the army area communications system) are made available.

173. Displacement of General and Direct Support Group Communications Facilities

The general and direct support group headquarters displace in a manner similar to that of the support brigade headquarters. The group communications officer must arrange for extension facilities from the army area signal communications system in a manner similar to the procedure prescribed above for the support brigade.

174. Displacement Procedure

Signal facilities that are not absolutely necessary at the old command post are moved to the new command post, permitting the commander and his staff to commence operations in the new location. As the buildup continues in the new location, facilities are closed down at the old location and brought forward until eventually the old command post can be closed down entirely.

CHAPTER 12

REAR AREA SECURITY AND AREA DAMAGE CONTROL

Section I. GENERAL

175. Purpose and Scope

Overall area security is the responsibility of the senior commander in the area, but rear area security presents problems which are different from those which exist in the forward area. The primary missions performed in rear areas are command operations and combat service support. The purpose of rear area security and area damage control is to prevent interruptions by the enemy of command operations and combat service support. In modern warfare the threat of such interruption is much greater than in the past. Nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons, airborne forces, guerrillas, infiltrators, and saboteurs are major components of this threat. Installations which were formerly protected by distance from the front are now within range of mass destruction weapons. Extended frontages and wide gaps between combat forces increase the vulnerability of rear areas to attack and require greater emphasis on rear area security (including counterintelligence measures) and damage control.

a. Rear area security measures include all actions taken to prevent, neutralize, or destroy enemy attacks on units, activities, and installations in rear areas. These measures do not include active air defense operations, or actions against enemy threats large enough to endanger the command. Attacks of such magnitude as to endanger the command as a whole are part of the main battle requiring use of reserves or combat units from forward areas and are beyond the scope of rear area security.

b. Area damage control includes those measures taken prior to, during, and after attack by nuclear or other weapons including fallout, or

by natural disaster, to avoid and minimize their effects and to aid in the continuation or reestablishment of combat service support. Area damage control by definition does not include measures taken by commanders to restore fully the effectiveness of combat, combat support, or combat service support units which may have suffered heavy damage from enemy attack. In forward areas, avoidance and control of damage to a significant extent is automatically included as a normal part of tactical planning and operations; for example, tactical warning and information nets and boundaries are used to delineate and control dispersion areas.

c. Within the rear area all commanders are responsible for local security and damage control for their own units and installations. Overall responsibility for rear area security and area damage control within a specific area is the responsibility of a designated commander. He is responsible for the integration of local security and damage control plans into the overall area plan. When necessary for operational control and coordination, subareas are formed within the rear area. All units physically within the subarea, including TOE unit replacements awaiting assignment, are integrated into the rear area security and area damage control plans for that subarea. These plans are coordinated between adjacent units and with higher headquarters.

d. The functions of rear area security and area damage control are basically different. Although the operations occur in the same rear areas, the specific locations at which the tasks are executed are normally different as are the criteria for establishing sector responsibility. Area damage control activities are oriented on installations and lines of communications. Rear

area security activities involve seeking out and destroying hostile forces before they can attack units and installations. Rear area security operations are often conducted in areas remote from installations or the main line of communications.

176. Composition of Forces

Rear area security and area damage control forces consist of army combat and combat support units specifically assigned rear area security and area damage control missions; combat service support units or elements thereof; and friendly national military, paramilitary, and police forces, and civilians. During periods of emergency and when available, prisoners of war may be used for labor in damage control operations upon the approval of the FASCOM commander.

a. Combat service support units, and designated security detachments and damage control teams from these units, are used for rear area security and area damage control functions at their own installations. When an emergency warrants, they may assist other installations.

b. Combat and combat support units, when required, are assigned specific security missions in the rear area. They also assist in damage control operations as their security mission permits. The type and size of the force depend on the nature of the threat and the size and vulnerability of the rear area.

c. In emergencies, units in reserve and individual and unit replacements may be used to augment regular rear area security forces. Such employment will not be of such duration or scope as to disrupt the replacement system.

d. Use of friendly local personnel for rear area security and area damage control reduces the number of U. S. troops regularly committed to these functions. In rear area security operations, friendly local forces can be particularly effective in countering enemy guerrilla activity. In area damage control operations, local civilians and prisoners of war are an important source of labor. Regular rear area security and area damage control personnel must be prepared to train indigenous forces in order to insure maximum effectiveness. Limits are placed

by international agreements on the employment of prisoners of war.

e. When rear areas are in or include national territory of an allied country, the interests, responsibilities, and capabilities of the friendly government and its forces figure prominently in determining the source of troops and the organization for rear area security and area damage control. An allied nation may have substantial capabilities in internal security forces. The existence of a national capability and the exercise of the sovereign right of control will substantially reduce the requirements for U. S. command control and troops for rear area security and area damage control operations.

177. Command Relationships

The presence of combat, combat support, and combat service support organizations in the field army service area and in corps rear areas complicates the rear area security and area damage control missions. To provide for coordinated and effective rear area security and damage control operations, the relationships between these organizations and between the functions they perform must be defined clearly. Unity of command on an area basis for execution of rear area security and area damage control is essential.

a. The FASCOM commander is assigned responsibility for the preparation and execution of rear area security and area damage control plans within the field army service area. Normally, he further assigns this mission to the army rear support brigade commander.

b. The field army service area is divided into a number of subareas with a subarea controller responsible for rear area security and for area damage control within each subarea. When enemy operations warrant, separate boundaries are established for rear area security to coordinate tactical operations against enemy forces. Normally, direct and general support group commanders are appointed subarea controllers. In addition to commanding his own units, each subarea controller is responsible for controlling and coordinating rear area security and area damage control plans and operations of other units located within his area of responsibility.

Section II. OPERATIONS PHASES

178. General

Rear area security and area damage control operations are conducted in two phases. Phase I operations are those actions which take place prior to hostile attack or natural disaster. Phase II operations are those actions taken during and after an incident.

a. Phase I rear area security and area damage control operations are designed to prevent successful enemy attacks and to establish a state of readiness to minimize the effect of such attacks or of natural disasters. Phase I activities affect all units in the rear areas and have a major impact on combat service support operations. Installation dispersion is the principal method of reducing vulnerability to nuclear attack but, as dispersion increases, the conduct of combat service support operations becomes more difficult and the susceptibility to ground attack increases. These conflicting requirements must be considered and an acceptable compromise reached for each situation. Consequently, installation locations must be determined at a command level having responsibility for both combat service support and for rear area security and area damage control so that a decision based on the total problem may be reached.

b. Phase I and phase II rear area security and area damage control operations are interrelated and mutually supporting. Rear area security forces may conduct operations in conjunction with area damage control phase II operations. For example, following a nuclear attack, area damage control elements would immediately implement phase II operations while rear area security elements operating in their support would conduct such operations as local security, traffic control, and prevention of looting. Phase I rear area security and area damage control operations are conducted continuously; phase II operations are initiated normally as a result of enemy action. Thus, at any given time, phase I rear area security and area damage control measures are being observed throughout the entire area, whereas phase II actions are conducted in specific locations only as required.

179. Rear Area Security Operations

Rear area security provides for the coordina-

tion of local security of installations and units and the relief of attacked installations and units; route and cross-country patrolling and convoy escort; surveillance of suspected bases of operations of guerrillas and infiltrators; denial of drop and landing zones; and finding and destroying hostile forces operating in rear areas.

a. *Phase I Rear Area Security Operations.* Phase I rear area security operations range from the initial planning for and training in all aspects of security to the actual conduct of reconnaissance, counterreconnaissance, surveillance, and counterintelligence operations. Essential measures implemented during this phase include establishing installation local security elements; designating combat units to constitute the regular security forces; organizing, equipping, and training the units for their specifically designated security missions; initial assignment of area responsibilities to the rear area security forces; and establishing communication and warning systems. Standing operating procedures (SOP) are developed and rehearsed, and patrolling and convoy escorting are performed. During this phase, counterintelligence units and personnel are fully employed in all aspects of counterintelligence activities.

b. *Phase II Rear Area Security Operations.* Phase II rear area security operations include locating and attacking enemy guerrillas, saboteurs, and conventional forces as well as actively defending against these forces. The primary security mission of the service support units is to protect themselves. The mission of the regular security forces is to fix and destroy the enemy or to keep the hostile elements sufficiently off balance to prevent their launching successful offensive operations. If hostile attacks do occur, regular security forces are deployed rapidly to defeat the enemy elements or to contain the attack until additional assistance is provided.

c. *Rear Area Security Forces.* In rear areas, where combat service support units and friendly local elements are incapable of providing adequate security, specific combat or

combat support units are assigned a rear area security mission.

- (1) In general, a rear area security force should have the following characteristics:
 - (a) A high degree of air or ground mobility or both.
 - (b) A capability of accomplishing a variety of security missions including reconnaissance, convoy escort, and attack of hostile elements.
 - (c) Adaptability to tailoring for specific missions.
 - (d) An ability to react rapidly with appropriate means to the situation as it develops.
 - (e) An ability to reduce greatly the effects of nuclear, chemical, or biological attacks.
 - (f) An ability to exercise surveillance over large areas and to mass rapidly when and where needed.
 - (g) Highly effective, mobile communications.
 - (h) A capability of achieving combat power superiority over expected hostile forces.
- (2) The assignment of combat units to a rear area security mission should be of sufficient duration to enable them to develop the necessary skills, to become familiar with the area and hostile tactics, and to function together efficiently as a team.

180. Army Damage Control Plans

Each unit and installation commander, and the commander of each successively higher echelon in the organization for area damage control prepare area damage control plans and supervise and coordinate the planning of subordinate echelons for area damage control. The plan prepared by each echelon is designed to avoid or minimize the effects of damage that is beyond the recuperative ability of a subordinate echelon. Plans provide for assistance to stricken units, installations, areas, or subareas from adjacent units, installations, areas or subareas.

a. A subarea commander prepares a separate area damage control plan for each major installation within his area. These plans collectively constitute the subarea damage control plan. Each successively higher echelon in the organization for area damage control follows a similar procedure. The result is a complete, integrated area damage control plan for the territory.

b. Units located outside the geographic area of responsibility of their parent headquarters conform to and support the area damage control plans and SOP of the headquarters controlling the area in which the units are located. Recurrent procedures pertinent to area damage control operations should be included in standing operating procedures.

181. Area Damage Control Parties

In area damage control operations, the term "incident" is used to signify occurrence of damage to an installation or unit resulting from enemy attack or natural disaster.

a. In the combat zone, each scene of damage or each incident is placed under the control of an area damage control party provided by a designated unit in the area. Designated battalion size or larger units normally provide area damage control parties. The area damage control party consists of an incident officer (commander), one or more officer assistants, and sufficient enlisted personnel to accomplish or supervise the following:

- (1) Establish and mark a command post at the scene of the damage. (Incoming area damage control elements and other personnel reporting to the damaged area are directed to report to the incident post.)
- (2) Determine the extent of the damage and the assistance required. Damage control parties are dispatched to the damaged area and supervise area damage control operations in their respective areas (rescue, communications, etc.).
- (3) Provide such necessary administrative support as emergency food, water, clothing, and POL.
- (4) Coordinate with medical personnel in treating and evacuating casualties.

- (5) Perform necessary chemical and radiological survey, and supervise decontamination operations.

b. Unit and installation SOP's prescribe the composition of area damage control parties and designate the units which provide them. When an incident occurs, the commander concerned dispatches an area damage control party to the damaged area to assume responsibility for subsequent operations. Responsibility for probable target areas, such as a major installation, should be established in advance. This enables area damage control party commanders to reconnoiter areas of responsibility before damage occurs.

182. Phase I Area Damage Control Operations

Phase I area damage control operations are preventive measures to avoid or lessen the effects of enemy attacks or natural disaster and readiness measures to prepare for phase II operations.

a. *Preventive Measures.* Dispersion, warning systems, protective shelters, and such counterintelligence measures as denying information to the enemy and giving him false information are the main preventive measures used to avoid or reduce the effects of mass destruction weapons or natural disaster.

- (1) *Dispersion.* Dispersion is the primary method of reducing vulnerability of installations to nuclear attack. Dispersion measures include the use of multiple locations for combat service support resources and a sufficient distance between installations, and between facilities within installations, based on the ability of installations to perform their primary mission, enemy capabilities, and the degree of risk acceptable to the commander. Dispersion measures also involve the use of continuous flow of supplies and equipment to using units and the elimination of large, static stockpiles.
- (2) *Protective shelter.* Installations should be located insofar as possible to capitalize on protective characteristics of terrain features such as tunnels, caves,

forests, and ravines. In addition, simple protective fortifications may be constructed to reduce vulnerability of personnel and materiel resources. The use of protective shelter and fortifications may permit a reduction in dispersion and thereby facilitate rear area security as well as combat service support operations.

- (3) *Warning systems.* Warning procedures are prescribed in theater policy and implemented by the field army. These procedures are kept current and include facilities to allow integration with warning systems of adjacent military commands and civilian defense organizations.

- (4) *Counterintelligence.* The ability of the enemy to attack rear areas effectively depends upon the information he can obtain. Counterintelligence is stressed to deny information to the enemy. Measures employed include camouflage, cover and concealment, deception, displacement of installations, denial of surveillance, and safeguarding classified materials.

b. *Readiness Measures.* Readiness measures are completed insofar as possible prior to mass destruction attacks or natural disaster to insure prompt and effective implementation of phase II activities. These readiness measures include designating qualified personnel to take charge at the scene of attack; organizing, equipping, and training teams to implement damage control measures (augment area damage control parties and teams); preparing for the detection of chemical, biological, and radiological hazards and prediction of fallout; and making provisions for caring for large numbers of sick and wounded and for disposing of the dead. Readiness measures also include designating areas of primary responsibility, establishing communications and warning and reporting systems, conducting practice alerts, and planning for reestablishing or replacing critically damaged and destroyed facilities. The care of the wounded and sick and disposition of the dead will also require particular advance consideration because of the great numbers of casualties that may occur at any moment.

- (1) Fallout prediction data (FM 3-12 and TM 3-210) should be provided all installations on a continuing basis.
- (2) Vulnerability analysis (FM 101-31) is used for each installation as a continuing basis for area damage control planning.

183. Phase II Area Damage Control Operations

Phase II area damage control operations begin when an incident occurs. Designated supervisory personnel from the headquarters having area damage control territorial responsibility immediately proceed to the scene of the incident, assume command, assess damage to determine its impact on forces and on operations, and initiate actions to overcome the situation. If the installation commander or his representative can control the situation, the area damage control party assists him. In some situations when the damage sustained can be controlled by the installation headquarters, only necessary area damage control squads or teams may be sent to the area to assist in the recovery operations.

a. An immediate problem following a nuclear attack is fallout prediction and radiological survey and monitoring. The CBR element of the FASCOM collects and disseminates information on fallout. As soon after an incident as possible, predicted fallout data are disseminated to all installations. Survey and monitoring procedures are initiated in accordance with standing operating procedures.

b. An important early step in phase II area damage control operations is damage assessment. Assessment consists of a direct examination of the affected area by units in the area or by special units to estimate damage. The damage assessment forms the basis for subsequent area damage control actions. Reports on the nature and extent of damage are expedited to the command headquarters to allow for necessary estimates and orders for establishment of actions to reconstitute order and resume operations. By expeditious reporting, the interruption of operations is kept to a minimum and forces are provided with timely data that may dictate adjustment of priorities and plans.

c. In those instances where area damage control plans can be employed profitably, the designated supervisory personnel from the command having territorial jurisdiction immediately implement area damage control phase II operations. Under certain conditions, the severity of the attack or disaster may be of such magnitude that no worthwhile purpose would be served by implementing phase II area damage control plans in a given area, as for example, with the total destruction of an installation by a nuclear weapon. In this instance, no requirement would exist for fire fighting, evacuation, salvage, and other recovery actions. The major requirements would be for keeping open routes of communications, continual monitoring and prediction of fallout, other survey operations, and sealing off the dangerous area.

184. Responsibilities

a. Corps Area. Within each corps area are located subordinate elements of the FASCOM, e.g., the support brigade.

- (1) The corps commander has territorial jurisdiction over the corps area, controlling both movements and space allocation. As the territorial commander, he has command responsibility for rear area security and area damage control operations within his area.
- (2) The corps commander issues policy directives with respect to rear area security and area damage control and these policies establish the basis for the noncorps units (such as the support brigade) coordination with the corps headquarters in respect to rear area security and area damage control operations.
- (3) The corps commander is also responsible to assign combat forces within the corps area with the specific mission of providing security throughout the corps area.

b. Field Army Service Area.

- (1) The FASCOM commander is charged with the responsibility for rear area security and area damage control in the army service area.
- (2) He normally charges the army rear

support brigade commander with rear area security and area damage control responsibility for the entire field army service area.

185. Organization

An Area Damage Control Center (ADCC) is maintained at FASCOM headquarters (FM 54-3) and at each support brigade as an integral part of the headquarters. It operates under the ACofS, Security, Plans, and Operations, serving as information center for the staff and for units. The ADCC maintains a current rear area security and area damage control plans and operations map, enabling subordinate units to be kept constantly apprised of the situation as it affects combat service support operations.

a. Reports on enemy attacks, natural disasters, fallout, etc., which are sent to the headquarters are received and displayed by the ADCC.

b. The ADCC maintains and disseminates information relative to rear area security and area damage control, to include the following:

- (1) Rear area security—intelligence reports with respect to military, guerilla, and paramilitary activities; the attitude of the civilian population as it affects combat service support operations; the location and status of rear area security forces; and the status of incidents.
- (2) Area damage control—preliminary fallout prediction, trafficability of routes of communication, severe

weather warnings which portend impending natural disasters, location of "sealed-off" or "by-pass" areas, the location and nature of nuclear attacks or natural disasters, the status of area damage control forces, and the status and scope of area damage control actions.

c. The army rear support brigade will, in addition to its ADCC, designate, as required, area damage control parties consisting of high ranking, technically trained, supervisory personnel and necessary equipment (aircraft, radios, etc.). The parties will move into critical areas when local command becomes inoperative and will assume complete command and control of any field army units required to combat or alleviate the situation. They will use provisional area damage control and other specialized teams from any units in the field army service area, as required, to accomplish recovery operations. Area damage control parties prepare, coordinate, and publish area damage control plans for the army service area (phase I).

d. Area damage control parties may be assisted by area damage control detachments. TOE area damage control detachments are normally assigned in the communications zone, but if attached to the field army are capable of moving quickly to the scene of destruction where they assess and report damage to the responsible commander. These detachments can perform limited rescue, first aid, fire fighting, traffic control, chemical and radiological monitoring, and decontamination services and supervise teams provided by units in the area to help in recovery operations.

Section III. CORPS SUPPORT BRIGADE REAR AREA SECURITY AND AREA DAMAGE CONTROL

186. General

Each combat service support unit in each corps area is responsible for its own local security and area damage control efforts, and for providing mutual assistance to adjacent units within its capability. However, when hostile attacks of such magnitude that they threaten the successful accomplishment of the combat service support mission occur, the

corps must use combat units to overcome the threat.

187. Rear Area Security Operations

Rear area security operations of the corps support brigade and other FASCOM units in each corps area are planned for and executed on the basis of the rear area security operational plan of the corps. The support brigade

ACofS, Security, Plans, and Operations, supervises and coordinates these activities for the support brigade and other FASCOM units in the area. He also supervises the operations of the ADCC.

a. Phase I. Phase I activities conducted by the corps support brigade and other combat service support units in each corps area include the following:

- (1) Coordinating local security plans and SOP's with those of adjacent units.
- (2) Coordinating with the corps rear area security combat elements within the area.
- (3) Enforcing camouflage and light discipline measures.
- (4) Employing an alert system for rapid communication in the event of hostile threats.
- (5) Coordinating with the corps to insure unified effort.
- (6) Training personnel for local and internal security.

b. Phase II. Phase II rear area security activities conducted by the corps support brigade and other combat service support units in each corps area include implementing phase I plans and rendering such rear area security support as is directed by the corps commander and which is within the capabilities of the combat service support units. However, combat service support units should not be required to engage in rear area security operations to the detriment of their primary missions. When rear area security operations approach such proportion that they threaten the accomplishment of the combat service support mission, the corps commander is responsible for providing combat forces to overcome the threat.

188. Area Damage Control Operations

Area damage control operations of each corps support brigade are under the control of the corps commander. The corps support brigade ACofS, Security, Plans, and Operations, supervises and coordinates these activities for the support brigade and other FASCOM units in each corps area, as necessary.

a. Phase I. Phase I area damage control activities conducted by the corps support brigade and other combat service support units in each corps area include the following:

- (1) Coordinating local SOP's and implementing instructions for self-help within combat service support units.
- (2) Designating and training self-help teams of combat service support units to include firefighting, rescue, and clearance.
- (3) Dispersion of activities to avoid or minimize damage and contamination.
- (4) Designating alternate operational area and conducting practice alerts for movement into those areas.

b. Phase II. Phase II area damage control activities conducted by the corps support brigade and other combat service support units in each corps area include the following:

- (1) Implementing phase I plans.
- (2) Providing area damage control assistance, within capabilities, as directed by the corps commander. Combat service support units should not be required to engage in area damage control activities to the detriment of their primary missions.

Section IV. ARMY REAR SUPPORT BRIGADE, REAR AREA SECURITY AND AREA DAMAGE CONTROL

189. General

Rear area security and area damage control operations in the field army service area are the responsibility of the army rear support brigade commander. The principal means available to the army rear support brigade commander for rear area security and area

damage control operations are the personnel and equipment of the combat service support units in the field army service area. The field army commander will make available other army forces in the area as necessary, including combat forces, to protect critical areas and to counter hostile threats. When feasible, local

friendly forces may also be used. The army rear support brigade ACofS, Security, Plans, and Operations, is responsible for planning and supervising rear area security and area damage control operations in the field army service area.

190. Rear Area Security

Rear area security phase I activities conducted by the army rear support brigade and other units in the field army service area are essentially the same as in the corps areas with the exception that in the field army service area the army rear support brigade has complete responsibility for planning and operations. Phase II rear area security activities conducted by units in the army service area include implementing phase I plans, rendering such rear area security support as the support brigade directs, and using combat forces to eliminate major threats to combat service support operations and installations.

191. Area Damage Control

Rear area damage control activities conducted by the army rear support brigade and other units in the field army service area are the same as those conducted in the corps area by the corps support brigade except that the army rear support brigade has full responsibility for area damage control plans and operations in the field army service area.

a. Phase I. Operating directly under the army rear support brigade ACofS, Security, Plans, and Operations, the area damage control parties provide supervision and guidance of phase I area damage control activities. These parties represent the army rear support brigade commander who is responsible for area damage control activities in the field army service area. The activities of these parties during phase I area damage control operations consist of providing the following guidance to all staffs and units located in the field army service area:

- (1) Preventive measures such as dispersion factors, protective shelters, etc., to be employed to avoid or reduce the effects of mass destruction weapons.
- (2) Composition of provisional rescue

squads to include number, equipment, and training.

- (3) Establishment of communications and warning and reporting systems.
- (4) Designation of alternate operational sites or alert areas.
- (5) Reestablishment or replacement of critically damaged or destroyed facilities.

b. Phase II. Phase II area damage control activities conducted by the army rear support brigade and other units in the field army service area include implementing phase I plans and moving area damage control parties to critical areas, when the local command is not operative, to assume complete command and control of area damage control operations. The parties are equipped and organized to operate from either the ground or the air; for example, a typical operation might begin with an immediate movement by air to an incident area to assess damage.

- (1) Should evaluation determine that the area is completely devastated and that phase II area damage control operations should not be attempted, this information is reported to the area damage control center, where it is plotted on the operations map and the information disseminated to interested headquarters including the support brigade ACofS, Security, Plans, and Operations. Should the recommendation of the team be approved, the area damage control mission is terminated.
- (2) Should evaluation determine that phase II area damage control operations should be attempted, the area damage control party commander reports this information to the area damage control center and immediately assumes command of area damage control operations. Dependent upon the location, severity of damage, and duration of operations, the area damage control party may need ground transport and command post operations personnel

which were left at brigade headquarters on standby alert. Both transport and necessary personnel are then airlifted to the site of area damage control operations. The area damage

control party is purely control; it is augmented by other control and operating forces, as per plans, for the actual accomplishment of the recovery tasks.

APPENDIX I

REFERENCES

FM 3-5	Chemical, Biological, and Radiological Operations
FM 3-10	Chemical and Biological Weapons Employment
(S) FM 3-10A	Chemical and Biological Weapons Employment (U)
FM 8-16	Medical Service in the Field Army
FM 9-6	Ammunition Service in the Theater of Operations
FM 10-8	Air Delivery of Supply and Equipment
FM 10-50	Supply and Transport Battalion
FM 10-60	Supply of Subsistence in a Theater of Operations
FM 10-63	Handling Deceased Personnel in Theaters of Operations
FM 10-64	Quartermaster Class II and IV Supply in Theaters of Operation
FM 11-21	Tactical Signal Communication System, Army, Corps, and Division
FM 11-86	Combat Area Signal Battalion, Army
FM 11-147	Signal Operations Company, Small Headquarters
FM 12-2	Adjutant General Operations in the Field Army
FM 14-1	Finance Service in the Field
FM 16-5	The Chaplain
FM 19-2	Military Police Support in the Field Army
FM 21-40	Small Unit Procedures in CBR Operations
FM 24-16	Signal Orders, Records, and Reports
FM 24-17	Tactical Communications Center Operations
FM 24-18	Field Radio Techniques
FM 24-19	Communications-Electronics Reference Data
FM 29-3	Direct Support Supply and Service in the Field Army
FM 29-10	Supply Management in the Field Army
FM 29-22	Maintenance Operations in the Field Army
FM 29-30	Maintenance Battalion, Infantry, Airborne, Mechanized, and Armored Divisions
FM 29-45	General Support Supply and Service in the Field Army
FM 30-5	Combat Intelligence
FM 30-9	Military Intelligence Battalion, Field Army
FM 31-10	Barriers and Denial Operations
FM 31-15	Operations Against Irregular Forces
FM 31-16	Counter guerrilla Operations
(CM) FM 32-5	Communications Security (U)
FM 41-10	Civil Affairs Operations
FM 54-1	The Logistical Command
FM 54-2	The Division Support Command
FM 54-3	The Field Army Support Command
FM 55-9	Transportation Services and the Transportation Brigade in the Field Army
FM 55-10	Transportation Movement Services, Field Army
FM 55-35	Motor Transport Operations and Motor Transport Units
FM 55-45	Aircraft Maintenance Service and Units in the Field Army

FM 55-46	Army Aviation Transport Services and Units in the Field Army
FM 55-56	Transportation Terminal Transfer Company
FM 61-100	The Division
FM 100-10	Field Service Regulations, Administration
FM 100-15	Larger Units
FM 101-5	Staff Officers' Field Manual: Staff Organizations and Procedure
FM 101-10	Staff Officers' Field Manual: Organizational, Technical and Logistical Data —Part I—Unclassified Data
FM 101-10-2	Staff Officers' Field Manual: Organizational, Technical and Logistical Data (TOE)
(S) FM 101-10-3	Staff Officers' Field Manual: Organizational, Technical and Logistical Data, Classified Data (U)
FM 101-40	Armed Forces Doctrine for Chemical and Biological Weapons Employment and Defense
(S) TC 3-7	Capabilities and Employment of Biological Agents (U)
TM 3-200	Capabilities and Employment of Tonic Chemicals
TM 3-210	Fallout Prediction
TM 3-220	Chemical, Biological, and Radiological (CBR) Decontamination
TM 5-700	Field Water Supply
TM 38-750	Army Equipment Record Procedures
TM 38-750-1	Maintenance Management Field Command Procedures
AR 11-14	Army Programs—Materiel Readiness
AR 165-15	Religious Activities, Duties of Chaplains and Commanders' Responsibilities
AR 220-1	Unit Readiness
AR 220-10	Preparation for Oversea Movements of Units (POM)
AR 220-58	Organization and Training for Chemical, Biological, and Radiological Operations
AR 320-5	Dictionary of United States Army Terms
AR 320-50	Authorized Abbreviations and Brevity Codes
AR 638-30	Graves Registration Organizations and Functions in Support of Major Military Operations
AR 711-16	DSU/Installation Stock Control and Supply Procedures
AR 711-17	Utilization and Processing of DA Forms 2765 and 2765-1, Request for Issue or Turn In
AR 725-50	Requisitioning, Receipt, and Issue System
AR 735-35	Supply Procedures for TOE Units, Organizations and Non-TOE Activities
AR 750-5	Organization, Policies, and Responsibilities for Maintenance Operations
AR 750-10	Materiel Readiness (Serviceability of Unit Equipment)
AR 750-45	Materiel Readiness of Selected Equipment
DA Pam 750-38	Army Equipment Records Procedures
JCS Pub 1	Dictionary of United States Military Terms for Joint Usage
JCS Pub 2	Unified Action Armed Forces (UNAAF)

APPENDIX II

ESTIMATED UNIT RESUPPLY BASIC DATA FOR HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY, SUPPORT BRIGADE

1. Class I

a. Reference paragraph 5.49b, FM 101-10.

b. Daily requirements: .65 short tons.

<i>Weapon</i>	<i>Rds per wpn</i>	<i>No. of wpns</i>	<i>Total rounds</i>	<i>Wt per rnd (lb)</i>	<i>Total wt (lb)</i>
Pistol, Auto. Cal. .45-----	21	57	1,197	.057	68.23
Rifle, Semiauto. 7.62-mm-----	160	143	22,880	.081	1,853.28
Machinegun, 7.62-mm LWGP-----	2,200	6	13,200	.088	1,161.6
Machinegun, Cal. .50 Brg Hv Bbl-----	525	2	1,050	.039	40.95
Launcher, Rocket, 3.5-in-----	3	4	12	17.7	212.4
Launcher, Grenade, 40-mm-----	10	4	40	0.8	24.0
				Total Weight	3,360.86 lbs.
					1.68 ST

2. Class V

a. Reference paragraph 5.41, FM 101-10.

b. Basic load:

b. Packaged Petroleum Requirements:

(Grease, Oils, and Lubricants)-----Negligible

Note. Estimated data contained herein are for general planning guidance only. Quantities indicated will have to be adjusted to conform to the current TOE and other authorizations.

3. Class III

a. Bulk Petroleum Requirements:

(1) Daily vehicle requirements—25 mi.— 88.6 gal.

(2) Daily equipment requirements—

2—10 hr shifts -----343.6 gal.

Total 432.2 gal.

APPENDIX III

SUGGESTED LOADING PLAN FOR HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY, SUPPORT BRIGADE

1. This is a type loading plan. Section equipment and personnel are loaded in section vehicles to the extent possible.

2. The loading plan, using organic vehicles, is based upon a purely administrative move. Supplemental transportation is required to displace the balance of the personnel and materiel to be moved. Only major and mission items of equipment are included. Items included in the

TOE on the basis of "per vehicle" (e.g., goggles) have not been included. Miscellaneous equipment such as watches, flashlights, binoculars, and compasses, will be distributed among unit personnel. Small items such as slide rules and drawing instruments will be packed in trunk lockers, desks, or other closed containers.

Note. This suggested loading plan is for general planning guidance only and will have to be modified to conform to the current TOE and other authorizations.

3. Organic vehicles

Veh No.	Type Vehicle	Primary Function Personnel	Cargo
1	$\frac{1}{4}$ -ton, 4x4, utility truck $\frac{1}{4}$ -ton, cargo trailer	<i>Chaplain Section</i> Chaplain services 3	1—Chaplain's flag 1—Heater w/burner 1—Hymnbook chest 1—Organ 2—Folding tables 1—Small GP tent w/liner 1—Trunk locker 1—Typewriter 1—PA set 1—Vestibule tent Clothing and equipment of personnel in the vehicle
		Chaplain services 3	1—Chaplain's flag 1—Heater w/burner 1—Hymnbook chest 1—Field desk 1—Organ 2—Folding tables 1—Small GP tent w/liner 1—Vestibule tent 1—Typewriter 1—PA set Clothing and equipment of personnel in the vehicle
2	$\frac{1}{4}$ -ton, 4x4, utility truck $\frac{1}{4}$ -ton, cargo trailer	<i>Headquarters Company</i> Command and control 3	1—Radio AN/VRC-47 (for use by CG to enter area communications system) 2—Folding tables 1—Small GP tent w/liner 1—Vestibule tent 1—Trunk locker 1—Typewriter 1—Safe
3	$\frac{1}{4}$ -ton, 4x4, utility truck $\frac{1}{4}$ -ton, cargo trailer		

Veh No.	Type Vehicle	Primary Function Personnel	Cargo
4	¾-ton, cargo truck	Overhead support and pooled transportation for the command and chief of staff sections 3	3—Field desks 2—Filing cabinets 5—Folding tables 2—Medium GP tents w/liner 2—Small GP tents w/liner 2—Vestibule tents 2—Trunk lockers 2—Typewriters 1—Distinguishing flag 1—National flag 1—Grenade launcher Clothing and equipment of personnel in the vehicle
	¾-ton, cargo trailer		1—Adding-subtracting machine 1—Calculating machine 1—Field desk 1—Duplicating machine 2—Filing cabinets 7—Folding tables 1—Medium GP tent w/liner 1—Small GP tent w/liner 1—Vestibule tent 3—Typewriters 1—Trunk locker 1—Latrine screen
5	¾-ton, cargo truck	Overhead support and pooled transportation—radio AN/VRC-53 used by security guard commander 3	1—Radio AN/VRC-53 1—5-KW Generator 1—Rocket launcher 1—Detector kit 1—Drawing board 1—Storage cabinet 1—Field desk 1—Filing cabinet 13—Folding tables 2—Medium GP tents w/liner 2—Typewriters 3—Radio receivers AN/PRR-9 3—Radio transmitters AN/PRT-4 Clothing and equipment of personnel in the vehicle
	¾-ton, cargo trailer		26—Heaters w/burner 3—25-outlet light sets 1—Automobile mechanic's tool kit 1—Electrician's tool kit
6	2½-ton, cargo truck	Mess ----- 6	3—Water bags 13—Immersion heaters 2—Machineguns 1—Grenade launcher 2—Accessory outfits 8—Food containers 3—Range outfits 4—Tableware outfits 1—Kitchen tent Rations Clothing and equipment of personnel in the vehicle
	1½-ton, water tank trailer		Water

Veh No.	Type Vehicle	Primary Function	Personnel	Cargo
7	2½-ton, cargo truck	Supply	3	1—Detector kit 2—5-KW generators 6—25-outlet light sets 4—Machineguns 1—Grenade launcher 2—Rocket launchers 1—Barber kit 10—Cook sets w/stove 2—Field desks 1—Filing cabinet 1—Guidon 2—Marker panels 1—Tentage repair kit 1—Safe 1—Strapping kit 1—Stencil cutting machine 3—Folding tables 6—Tableware outfits 1—Kitchen tent 1—Armorer's tool kit 1—Engineer platoon tool kit 2—Trunk lockers 2—Typewriters 2—Radic chargers 6—Radiacmeters 1—PA set Clothing and equipment of personnel in the vehicle
	1½-ton, cargo trailer			1—15-KW light set 1—Latrine screen 2—Medium GP tents w/liner 2—Small GP tents w/liner 2—Vestibule tents
8	2½-ton, cargo truck	Maintenance and supply	6	1—Rocket launcher 1—Grenade launcher 1—Organizational tool kit Nr. 1 1—Organizational tool kit Nr. 1 supplemental 2—Tool cabinets 1—Dispensing pump 2—Automobile mechanic's tool kits Clothing and equipment of personnel in the vehicle
9	1½-ton, cargo trailer			1—15-KW generator
	2½-ton, expansible van truck	Area damage control center	3	2—Machineguns 1—Drafting equipment set 1—Drawing board 1—Lettering set 1—Adding-subtracting machine 1—Storage cabinet 1—Calculating machine 1—Message center clock 1—Reproduction set 1—Safe 5—Folding tables 1—Projector 1—Projection screen Clothing and equipment of personnel in the vehicle

Veh No.	Type Vehicle	Primary Function Personnel	Cargo
	1½-ton, cargo trailer		3—Trunk lockers 1—Typewriter 2—Field desks 1—Filing cabinet 1—Reproduction expendable supply set 2—Medium GP tents w/liner 2—Small GP tents w/liner 2—Vestibule tents

4. Remaining unit personnel and equipment to be transported by nonorganic vehicles:

APPENDIX IV

ESTIMATED UNIT RESUPPLY AND BASIC LOAD DATA FOR HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY DIRECT SUPPORT GROUP

1. Class I

- a. Reference paragraph 5.49b, FM 101-10.
b. Daily requirements: .20 short tons.

<i>Weapon</i>	<i>Rds per wpn</i>	<i>No. of wpns</i>	<i>Total rounds</i>	<i>Wt per rnd (lb)</i>	<i>Total wt (lb)</i>
Pistol, Auto, cal. .45-----	21	7	147	.057	8.38
Rifle, Semi-auto, 7.62-mm-----	160	67	10,720	.081	868.32
Machinegun, 7.62-mm, LWGP-----	2,200	4	8,800	.088	70.4
Launcher, Rocket, 3.5-inch-----	3	4	12	17.7	212.4
Launcher, Grenade, 40-mm-----	10	2	20	0.8	16.0
Total Weight					1,175.5 lb. .587 ST

3. Class III

- a. Bulk petroleum requirements:
- | | |
|--|-----------|
| (1) Daily Vehicle Req—25 mi.----- | 61.8 gal. |
| (2) Daily Equip. Req—(2 10-hr shifts) -- | 22.8 gal. |
| Total | 84.6 gal. |

2. Class V

- a. Reference paragraph 5.41, FM 101-10.
b. Basic load:

- b. Packaged petroleum requirements:
(Grease, Oils, and Lubricants)-----Negligible

Note. Estimated data contained herein are for general planning guidance only. Quantities indicated will have to be modified to conform to the current TOE and other authorizations.

APPENDIX V

SUGGESTED LOADING PLAN FOR HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY DIRECT SUPPORT GROUP

1. This is a type loading plan. Section equipment and personnel are loaded in section vehicles to the extent possible.

2. Only major and mission items of equipment are included. Miscellaneous equipment such as watches, flashlights, binoculars, and compasses, will be distributed among unit personnel. Small items such as slide rules and drawing instruments will be packed in trunk lockers, desks, or other closed containers. Except for two $\frac{3}{4}$ -ton trucks of the telephone operations section, all vehicles are provided trailers, some of which are drawn from the

area transportation service. Two $2\frac{1}{2}$ -ton trucks and two $1\frac{1}{2}$ -ton trailers have been included (to be drawn from the area transportation service) to provide the additional transportation required by the unit to move its basic loads, TA equipment, and expendable supplies and its personnel.

Note. This suggested loading plan is for general planning guidance only and will have to be modified to conform to the current TOE and other authorizations.

3. In this plan the vehicles provided in the various organizational elements have been numbered as follows:

<i>Element</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Type vehicle</i>
Group Headquarters-----	1	$\frac{1}{4}$ -ton w/tlr*
Security, Plans, and Operations Section-----	2	$\frac{3}{4}$ -ton w/tlr*
	3	$\frac{1}{4}$ -ton w/tlr*
Services, Supply, and Maintenance Section-----	4	$\frac{3}{4}$ -ton w/tlr*
	5	$\frac{1}{4}$ -ton w/tlr*
Chaplain Section-----	6 and 7	$\frac{1}{4}$ -ton w/tlr
Company Headquarters-----	8	$\frac{3}{4}$ -ton w/tlr
	9	$2\frac{1}{2}$ -ton w/tlr mtd water tank
	10	$\frac{3}{4}$ -ton w/tlr
Communications Platoon Headquarters-----	11	$\frac{3}{4}$ -ton w/tlr*
Message Center Section-----	12 and 13	$\frac{1}{4}$ -ton w/tlr*
	14	$\frac{3}{4}$ -ton w/tlr*
	15	$2\frac{1}{2}$ -ton w/tlr mtd generator
Telephone Operations Section-----	16 and 17	$\frac{3}{4}$ -ton
Radioteletypewriter Section-----	18	$\frac{3}{4}$ -ton w/tlr
(From supporting Transportation Truck Unit)-----	19 and 20	$2\frac{1}{2}$ -ton w/tlr

* Trailer from supporting transportation truck unit.

4. Specific load for each organic vehicle is as follows:

a. Vehicle No. 1

(1) $\frac{1}{4}$ -ton, 4x4, utility truck

Personnel: 3 (driver and two passengers)

(2) $\frac{1}{4}$ -ton, 2-wheel, cargo trailer
Equipment:

1—Decontaminating apparatus

1—Field desk

1—National and organizational
flag, w/sling

1—Folding table
1—Small GP tent
3—Telephone sets TA-312/PT
Clothing and equipment for personnel in vehicle

b. Vehicle No. 2

- (1) $\frac{3}{4}$ -ton, 4x4, cargo truck
Personnel: 3 (driver and two passengers)
Equipment:
1—1.5-kw generator
1—Trunk locker
1—Typewriter w/case
- (2) $\frac{3}{4}$ -ton, 2-wheel, cargo trailer
Equipment:
1—Decontaminating apparatus
1—Safe
4—Folding tables
1—Medium GP tent w/liner
1—Trunk locker
1—Typewriter w/case
1—Reproduction set
4—Telephone sets TA-312/PT
Clothing and equipment for personnel in vehicle

c. Vehicle No. 3

- (1) $\frac{1}{4}$ -ton, 4x4, utility truck
Personnel: 3 (driver and two passengers)
- (2) $\frac{1}{4}$ -ton, 2-wheel, cargo trailer
Equipment:
1—Decontaminating apparatus
1—Drafting equipment
1—3-kw generator
1—Field desk
1—Calculating machine w/case
1—Small GP tent
2—Telephone sets TA-312/PT
Clothing and equipment for personnel in vehicle

d. Vehicle No. 4

- (1) $\frac{3}{4}$ -ton, 4x4, cargo truck
Personnel: 10 (driver and 9 passengers)
- (2) $\frac{3}{4}$ -ton, 2-wheel, cargo trailer
Equipment:
1—Decontaminating apparatus
1—Adding-subtracting machine
1—Duplicating machine

4—Folding tables
1—Trunk locker
1—Typewriter w/case
2—Telephone sets TA-312/PT
Clothing and equipment for personnel in vehicle

e. Vehicle No. 5

- (1) $\frac{1}{4}$ -ton, 4x4, utility truck
Personnel: 3 (driver and 2 passengers)
- (2) $\frac{1}{4}$ -ton, 2-wheel, cargo trailer
Equipment:
1—Decontaminating apparatus
1—Field desk
1—Folding table
1—Medium GP tent w/liner
1—Small GP tent
2—Telephone sets TA-312/PT
Clothing and equipment for personnel in vehicle

f. Vehicle Nos. 6 and 7 (identical loads except that No. 7 contains no *PA set)

- (1) $\frac{1}{4}$ -ton, 4x4, utility truck
Personnel: 6 (2 drivers and 4 passengers)
- (2) $\frac{1}{4}$ -ton, 2-wheel, cargo trailer
Equipment:
1—Decontaminating apparatus
1—Heater and burner assembly
1—Field desk
1—Hymnbook chest
3—Chaplain's flags
1—Foot organ
1—Folding table
1—Small GP tent
1—Portable typewriter
1—Telephone set TA-312/PT
1—*Public address set AN/UIH-4
Clothing and equipment for personnel in vehicle

g. Vehicle No. 8

- (1) $\frac{3}{4}$ -ton, 4x4, cargo truck
Personnel: 2 (driver and one passenger)
- Equipment:
1—5-kw generator
2—40-mm grenade launchers
2—3.5-in rocket launchers
3—7.62-mm machineguns w/mount
1—Guidon

- 1—Safe
- 2—Trunk lockers
- 1—Typewriter w/case
- 1—Automotive maintenance tool kit
- 1—Electrician's tool kit
- 2—Radiacmeters IM-93/UD
- 1—Radiacmeter IM-174/PD

(2) $\frac{3}{4}$ -ton, 2-wheel, cargo trailer

Equipment:

- 1—Decontaminating apparatus
- 1—1.5-kw generator
- 2—Light sets
- 1—Insect sprayer
- 1—Field desk
- 1—Barber kit
- 4—Marker panels
- 3—Folding tables
- 2—Small GP tents
- 1—Latrine screen
- 1—Armorer's tool kit
- 1—Telephone set TA-312/PT
- 2—Radiac detector chargers PP-1578/PD

Clothing and equipment for personnel in vehicle

h. Vehicle No. 9

(1) $2\frac{1}{2}$ -ton, 6x6, cargo truck

Personnel: 3 (driver and 2 passengers)

Equipment:

- 1—Decontaminating apparatus
- 1—Water sterilizing bag
- 8—30-in. immersion heaters
- 1—37 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. immersion heater
- 2—Rocket launchers
- 1—Field range accessory outfit
- 2—Range outfits
- 1—Kitchen tent
- 3—Tableware outfits
- 1—Chain assembly

Clothing and equipment for personnel in vehicle

(2) Water tank trailer

i. Vehicle No. 10

(1) $\frac{3}{4}$ -ton, 4x4, cargo truck

Personnel: 3 (driver and 2 passengers)

Equipment:

- 1—Decontaminating apparatus
- 1—7.62-mm machinegun w/mount

1—No. 1 common organizational maintenance tool kit

1—No. 1 supplemental organizational maintenance tool kit

1—Medium general purpose tent

1—Folding table

1—Automotive maintenance tool kit

1—Telephone set TA-312/PT

2—Spare parts cabinets

Clothing and equipment for personnel in vehicle

(2) $\frac{3}{4}$ -ton, 2-wheel, cargo trailer loaded with bulk POL

j. Vehicle No. 11

(1) $\frac{3}{4}$ -ton, 4x4, cargo truck

Personnel: 6 (driver and 5 passengers)

Equipment:

- 1—Chemical agent detector kit
- 2—Radiacmeters IM-93/UD
- 1—Radiacmeter IM-174/PD
- 1—Radio set AN/VRC-47

(2) $\frac{3}{4}$ -ton, 2-wheel, cargo trailer

Equipment:

- 1—Decontaminating apparatus
- 2—Folding tables
- 1—Heater and burner assembly
- 1—Trunk locker
- 1—Small GP tent
- 1—Radar and radio repair tool kit
- 1—Telephone set TA-312/PT
- 1—Multimeter TS-352/U
- 1—Radio test set AN/VRM-1
- 1—Electron tube test set TV-7/U

Clothing and equipment for personnel in vehicle

k. Vehicle No. 12

(1) $\frac{1}{4}$ -ton, 4x4, utility truck

Personnel: 3 (driver and 2 passengers)

(2) $\frac{1}{4}$ -ton, 2-wheel, cargo trailer

Equipment:

- 1—Decontaminating apparatus
- 1—Safe
- 1—Folding table
- 1—Message center clock
- 1—Telephone set TA-312/PT
- 2—Typewriters w/case

Clothing and equipment for personnel in vehicle

Note. This vehicle is purposely "light loaded." In actual operations it is probable that at least one of the two messenger vehicles would be performing messenger duties during a unit movement.

l. Vehicle No. 13

- (1) 1/4-ton, 4x4, utility truck
Personnel: 3 (driver and 2 passengers)

- (2) 1/4-ton, 2-wheel, cargo trailer

Equipment:

- 1—Decontaminating apparatus
- 1—Safe
- 1—Folding table
- 2—TT sec equip TSEC/KW-7
- 1—Telephone set TA-312/PT
- Clothing and equipment for personnel in vehicle

Note. See note for vehicle No. 12.

m. Vehicle No. 14

- (1) 3/4-ton, 4x4, cargo truck
Personnel: 3 (driver and 2 passengers)

Equipment:

- 1—1.5-kw generator
- 1—Radio set AN/GRR-5

- (2) 3/4-ton, 2-wheel, cargo trailer

Equipment:

- 1—Decontaminating apparatus
- 3—Folding tables
- 1—Medium GP tent w/liner
- 1—Telephone set TA-312/PT
- 1—Case BC-5
- Clothing and equipment for personnel in vehicle

n. Vehicle No. 15

- (1) 2 1/2-ton, 6x6, cargo truck
Personnel: 2 (driver and 1 passenger)

Equipment:

- 1—Decontaminating apparatus
- 1—1.5-kw generator
- 2—TT sets AN/GGC-3
- 2—TT sets AN/PGC-1
- 1—TT equipment maintenance tool kit
- 1—Chain assembly
- Clothing and equipment for personnel in vehicle

o. Vehicle No. 16

- (1) 3/4-ton, 4x4, cargo truck

Personnel: 2 (driver and 1 passenger)

Equipment:

- 1—Decontaminating apparatus
- 1—Folding table
- 1—Telephone tool equipment
- 2—Tool kits TE-33
- 1—Telephone set TA-312/PT
- 1—Multimeter TS-352/U
- 1—Reeling machine RL-27B
- Telephone cable assemblies
 - 6—CX-162/G (60.8m)
 - 4—CX-162/G (152.4m)
 - 2—CX-162/G (304.8m)
 - 12—CX-163/G (8.6m)
- 1—Wire WD-1
- Clothing and equipment for personnel in vehicle

p. Vehicle No. 17

- (1) 3/4-ton, 4x4, cargo truck

Personnel: 2 (driver and 1 passenger)

Equipment:

- 1—Decontaminating apparatus
- 1—Heater and burner assembly
- 1—Folding table
- 1—Small GP tent
- 1—Lineman's tool kit TE-21
- 2—Tool kits TE-33
- 2—Telephone sets TA-312/PT
- 1—Telephone terminal switchboard SB-86/P
- 12—Terminal boards TM-184
- 1—Wire WD-1
- 1—Distribution box J-1077/U
- 1—Reeling machine RL-31
- Clothing and equipment for personnel in vehicle

q. Vehicle No. 18

- (1) 3/4-ton, 4x4, cargo truck

Personnel: 3 (1 driver, 2 RTT operators)

Equipment:

- 1—Safe
- 1—Antenna group AN/GRA-50
- 1—Radioteletypewriter AN/GRC-46

1—Electronic TT sety equipment
TSEC/KW-7

Clothing and equipment for personnel in vehicle

(2) $\frac{3}{4}$ -ton, 2-wheel, cargo trailer

Equipment:

1—Decontaminating apparatus

1—3-kw generator

5. Specific load for each nonorganic vehicle is as follows:

a. Vehicle No. 19

(1) $2\frac{1}{2}$ -ton, 6x6, cargo truck

Personnel: 14 (2 drivers and 12 passengers)

(2) $1\frac{1}{2}$ -ton, 2-wheel, cargo trailer

Equipment:

17—Heater and burner assemblies

1—Field desk

1—Hymnbook chest

1—Foot organ

1—Folding table

1—Small GP tent

Clothing and equipment for personnel in vehicle

b. Vehicle No. 20

(1) $2\frac{1}{2}$ -ton, 6x6, cargo truck

Personnel: 2 (drivers)

Equipment:

Basic loads

TA equipment

(2) $1\frac{1}{2}$ -ton, 2-wheel, cargo trailer

Equipment:

Basic loads

TA equipment

Clothing and equipment for personnel in vehicle

APPENDIX VI

ESTIMATED UNIT RESUPPLY AND BASIC LOAD DATA FOR HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY GENERAL SUPPORT GROUP

1. Class I

- a. Reference paragraph 5.49b, FM 101-10.
b. Daily requirements: .38 short tons.

<i>Weapon</i>	<i>Rds per wpn</i>	<i>No. of wpns</i>	<i>Total rounds</i>	<i>Wt per rnd (lb)</i>	<i>Total wt (lb)</i>
Pistol, Auto, cal. .45-----	21	14	294	.057	16.76
Rifle, Semi-auto, 7.62-mm-----	160	101	16,160	.081	1,308.96
Machinegun, 7.62-mm LWGP-----	2,200	4	8,800	.088	70.4
Launcher, Rocket 3.5-in-----	3	4	12	17.7	212.4
Launcher, grenade, 40-mm-----	10	3	30	.8	24.0
Total Weight					1,632.52 lbs .816 ST

2. Class V

- a. Reference paragraph 5.41, FM 101-10.
b. Basic load:

3. Class III

- a. Bulk petroleum requirements (reference paragraph 5.16, FM 101-10):

- (1) Daily Vehicle Req.—
25 miles ----- 70.2 gal.
(2) Daily Equip. Req.—
(2 10-hr shifts) ----- 54.41 gal.
Total 124.61 gal.

- b. Packaged petroleum requirements:

(Grease, Oils, and Lubricants)-----Negligible

Note. Estimated data contained herein are for general planning guidance only. Quantities indicated will have to be adjusted to conform to the current TOE and other authorizations.

APPENDIX VII

SUGGESTED LOADING PLAN FOR HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY, GENERAL SUPPORT GROUP

1. This is a type loading plan. Section equipment and personnel are loaded in section vehicles to the extent possible.

2. Only major and mission items of equipment are included. Three 2½-ton trucks and two 1½-ton trailers have been included (area transportation service) in recognition that the unit will require a minimum displacement capability for moving its basic loads, TA equipment, and expendable supplies. Items included in the TOE on the basis "per vehicle" (e.g., goggles) have not been included. Miscellaneous equip-

ment such as watches, flashlights, binoculars, and compasses, will be distributed among unit personnel. Small items such as slide rules and drawing instruments will be packed in trunk lockers, desks, or other closed containers.

Note. This suggested loading plan is for general planning guidance only and will have to be modified to conform to the current TOE and other authorizations.

3. In this plan the vehicles provided in the various organizational elements have been numbered as follows:

<i>Element</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Type vehicle</i>
Command Sec-----	1	¼-ton w/tlr
Security, Plans, and Operations Sec-----	2	¾-ton w/tlr
	3	¼-ton w/tlr
Services, Supply, and Maintenance Sec-----	4	¾-ton w/tlr
	5	¼-ton w/tlr
Materiel Management Sec-----	6	¾-ton w/tlr
Chaplain Sec-----	7 and 8	¼-ton w/tlr
Company Hq-----	9	¾-ton w/tlr
	10	2½-ton w/tlr mtd water tank
	11	¾-ton w/tlr
Signal Platoon Hq-----	12	¾-ton w/tlr
Message Center Sec-----	13 and 14	¼-ton w/tlr
	15	¾-ton
	16	2½-ton
Telephone Operations Sec-----	17 and 18	¾-ton
Radioteletypewriter Sec-----	19 and 20	¾-ton w/tlr
Cryptologistics Sec-----	21	¼-ton w/tlr
	22	¾-ton w/tlr
	23	2½-ton expansible van truck w/tlr
	24	2½-ton expansible van truck w/tlr
(From Supporting Transportation Trk Unit)-----	25, 26 and 27	2½-ton w/tlr

4. Suggested specific load for each organic vehicle is as follows:

a. Vehicle No. 1

(1) ¼-ton, 4x4, utility truck

Personnel: 3 (driver and two passengers)

(2) ¼-ton, 2-wheel, cargo trailer
Equipment:

1—Decontaminating apparatus

1—Field desk

1—National and organizational
flags w/sling

1—Guidon

- 3—Folding tables
- 1—Small GP tent w/liner
- 1—Vestibule tent
- 1—Typewriter in case
- 3—Telephone sets TA-312/PT
- 1—Trunk locker

b. Vehicle No. 2

- (1) $\frac{3}{4}$ -ton, 4x4, cargo truck
Personnel: 6 (driver and 5 passengers)
Equipment:
1—5-kw generator
1—Field desk
1—Calculating machine w/case
- (2) $\frac{3}{4}$ -ton, 2-wheel, cargo trailer
Equipment:
1—Decontaminating apparatus
1—Safe
4—Folding tables
1—Medium GP tent w/liner
1—Trunk locker
1—Typewriter w/case
1—Reproduction set
4—Telephone sets TA-312/PT

c. Vehicle No. 3

- (1) $\frac{1}{4}$ -ton, 4x4, utility truck
Personnel: 3 (driver and 2 passengers)
- (2) $\frac{1}{4}$ -ton, 2-wheel, cargo trailer
Equipment:
1—Decontaminating apparatus
1—Drafting equipment
1—Lettering set
1—Small GP tent w/liner
1—Vestibule tent
2—Telephone sets TA-312/PT

d. Vehicle No. 4

- (1) $\frac{3}{4}$ -ton, 4x4, cargo truck
Personnel: 10 (driver and 9 passengers)
- (2) $\frac{3}{4}$ -ton, 2-wheel, cargo trailer
Equipment:
1—Decontaminating apparatus
1—Add-sub mach w/case
1—Duplicating mach
6—Folding tables
4—Folding tents
2—Medium GP tent w/liner
1—Trunk locker

- 2—Typewriter w/case
- 2—Telephone sets TA-312/PT

e. Vehicle No. 5

- (1) $\frac{1}{4}$ -ton, 4x4, utility truck
Personnel: 3 (driver and 2 passengers)
- (2) $\frac{1}{4}$ -ton, 2-wheel, cargo trailer
Equipment:
1—Decontaminating apparatus
1—Field desk
4—Folding tables
1—Small GP tent w/liner
1—Vestibule tent
2—Telephone sets TA-312/PT

f. Vehicle No. 6

- (1) $\frac{3}{4}$ -ton, 4x4, cargo truck
Personnel: 13 (driver and 12 passengers)
1—Radio AN/VRC-46 mounted in truck
- (2) $\frac{3}{4}$ -ton, 2-wheel, cargo trailer
1—Decontaminating apparatus
1—Adding-subtracting machine w/case
1—Calculating machine w/case
1—Field desk
1—Safe
8—Folding tables
1—Medium GP tent w/liner
4—Trunk lockers
1—Typewriter w/case
2—Telephone sets TA-312/PT
1—Radio set control group AN/GRA-39

g. Vehicle Nos. 7 and 8 (identical loads except as noted).

- (1) $\frac{1}{4}$ -ton, 4x4, utility truck
Personnel: 3 (driver and 2 passengers)
- (2) $\frac{1}{4}$ -ton, 2-wheel, cargo trailer
Equipment:
1—Decontaminating apparatus
1—Heater and burner assembly
1—Field desk
1—Hymnbook chest
1—Chaplain's flag
1—Foot organ
1—Folding table

- 1—Small GP tent w/liner
- 1—Vestibule tent
- 1—Typewriter (2 in No. 7)
- 1—Telephone set TA-312/PT
- 1—Public address set AN/UIH-4
(2 in No. 8)

h. Vehicle No. 9

- (1) $\frac{3}{4}$ -ton, 4x4, cargo truck
Personnel: 2 (driver and 1 passenger)
Equipment:
 - 1—Chemical agent detector kit
 - 1—7.62-mm machinegun w/mount
 - 1—40-mm grenade launcher
 - 1—3.5-in. rocket launcher
 - 1—Safe
 - 2—Trunk lockers
 - 1—Typewriter w/case
 - 1—Automotive maint tool kit
 - 2—Radiacmeters IM-93/UD
 - 1—Radiacmeter IM-174/PD
- (2) $\frac{3}{4}$ -ton, 2-wheel, cargo trailer
Equipment:
 - 1—Decontaminating apparatus
 - 1—5-kw generator
 - 1—Light set
 - 1—Field desk
 - 1—Barber kit
 - 4—Marker panels
 - 3—Folding tables
 - 2—Small GP tent w/liner
 - 2—Vestibule tent
 - 1—Mdm GP tent w/liner
 - 1—Latrine screen
 - 1—Armorer's tool kit
 - 1—Telephone set TA-312/PT
 - 2—Radiac detector chargers
PP-1578/PD

i. Vehicle No. 10

- (1) $2\frac{1}{2}$ -ton, 6x6, cargo truck
Personnel: 4 (driver and 3 passengers)
Equipment:
 - 1—Decontaminating apparatus
 - 1—Water sterilizing bag
 - 8—30-in. immersion heaters
 - 1—37 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. immersion heater
 - 1—7.62-mm machinegun w/mount
 - 1—40-mm grenade launcher
 - 1—3.5-in. rocket launcher
 - 1—Field range accessory outfit

- 3—Range outfits
- 1—Kitchen tent
- 5—Tableware outfits

(2) Water tank trailer

j. Vehicle No. 11

- (1) $\frac{3}{4}$ -ton, 4x4, cargo truck
Personnel: 2 (driver and 1 passenger)
Equipment:
 - 1—Decontaminating apparatus
 - 1—7.62-mm machinegun w/mount
 - 2—3.5-in. rocket launchers
 - 1—Grenade launcher
 - 1—Nr 1 common org maint tool kit
 - 1—Nr 1 supplemental org maint
tool kit
 - 1—Folding table
 - 1—Dispensing pump
 - 1—Automotive maint tool kit
 - 1—Multimeter TS-352/W
 - 1—Telephone set TA-312/PT
 - 2—Spare parts cabinets
- (2) $\frac{3}{4}$ -ton, 2-wheel, cargo trailer loaded
with bulk POL

k. Vehicle No. 12

- (1) $\frac{3}{4}$ -ton, 4x4, cargo truck
Personnel: 6 (driver and 5 passengers)
Equipment:
 - 1—Decontaminating apparatus
 - 1—Chemical agent detector kit
 - 2—Folding tables
 - 1—Trunk locker
 - 2—Radiacmeters IM-93/UD
 - 1—Radiacmeter IM-174/PD
- (2) $\frac{3}{4}$ -ton, 2-wheel, cargo trailer
Equipment:
 - 1—Heater and burner assembly
 - 1—Small GP tent w/liner
 - 1—Vestibule tent
 - 1—Radio repair tool kit
 - 1—Telephone set TA-312/PT
 - 1—Multimeter TS-352/U
 - 1—Radio test set AN/VRM-1
 - 1—Electron tube test set TV-7/U
 - 1—Vibrator pack PP-68/U

l. Vehicle No. 13

- (1) $\frac{1}{4}$ -ton, 4x4, utility truck
Personnel: 3 (driver and 2 passengers)

- (2) 1/4-ton, 2-wheel, cargo trailer
Equipment:
1—Decontaminating apparatus
1—Safe
1—Radio set AN/GRR-5
1—Typewriter w/case

m. Vehicle No. 14

- (1) 1/4-ton, 4x4, utility truck
Personnel: 3 (driver and 2 passengers)
(2) 1/4-ton, 2-wheel, cargo trailer
Equipment:
1—Decontaminating apparatus
1—Antenna group RC-292
1—Safe
1—Radio set AN/VRC-47
1—Typewriter w/case

n. Vehicle No. 15

- (1) 3/4-ton, 4x4, cargo truck
Personnel: 3 (driver and 2 passengers)
Equipment:
1—Decontaminating apparatus
1—Teletypewriter central office AN/MGC-17
1—Electronic teletypewriter security equipment TSEC/KW-7
(2) 3/4-ton, 2-wheel, cargo trailer
Equipment:
1—Generator PU-322/G

o. Vehicle No. 16

- (1) 2 1/2-ton, 6x6, cargo truck
Personnel: 2 (driver and 1 passenger)
Equipment:
1—Decontaminating apparatus
1—Message center AN/GSG-80
2—Cipher machines TSEC/KL-7
1—Keyboard adapters KLX-7/TSEC
1—Tape recorder TSEC/HL-1B
2—Folding tables
(2) 1 1/2-ton, 2-wheel, cargo trailer
Equipment:
1—Generator PU-294/G

p. Vehicle No. 17

- (1) 3/4-ton, 4x4, cargo truck
Personnel: 2 (driver and 1 passenger)
Equipment:

- 1—Decontaminating apparatus
2—Folding tables
12—Terminal strips TM-184
3—General use signal tool kits TE-33
1—Lineman's tool kit
1—Telephone set TA-312/PT
1—Multimeter AN/URM-105
1—Reeling machine RL-31E
1—Reeling machine RL-27B
Cable assembly, telephone:
6—CX-162/G (60.8m)
4—CX-162/G (152.4m)
2—CX-162/G (304.8m)
12—CX-163/G (3.6m)
4—Wire WD-1

q. Vehicle No. 18

- (1) 3/4-ton, 4x4, cargo truck
Personnel: 2 (driver and 1 passenger)
Equipment:
1—Decontaminating apparatus
3—Telephones TA-312/PT
2—Telephone sets TA-312/PT
1—Manual telephone central office
(2) 3/4-ton, 2-wheel, cargo trailer
1—Generator PU-322/G

r. Vehicle No. 19

- (1) 3/4-ton, 4x4, cargo truck
Personnel: 3 (driver and 2 passengers)
Equipment:
1—Decontaminating apparatus
1—Safe
1—Antenna group AN/GRA-50
1—Radioteletypewriter AN/GRC-46
1—Electronic TT security equipment TSEC/KW-7
(2) 3/4-ton, 2-wheel, cargo trailer
Equipment:
1—3-kw generator

s. Vehicle No. 20

- (1) 3/4-ton, 4x4, cargo truck
Personnel: 3 (driver and 2 passengers)
Equipment:
1—Decontaminating apparatus
1—Safe
1—Antenna group AN/GRA-50

- 1—Radioteletypewriter
AN/GRC-46
- 1—Electronic TT security equipment
TSEC/KW-7

- (2) $\frac{3}{4}$ -ton, 2-wheel, cargo trailer
Equipment:
1—3-kw generator

t. Vehicle No. 21

- (1) $\frac{1}{4}$ -ton, 4x4, utility truck
Personnel: 3 (driver and 2 passengers)
- (2) $\frac{1}{4}$ -ton, 2-wheel, cargo trailer
Equipment:
1—Decontaminating apparatus
1—Typewriter w/case
1—Safe
1—Chain assembly
2—Telephones TA-312/PT

u. Vehicle No. 22

- (1) $\frac{3}{4}$ -ton, 4x4, cargo truck
Personnel: 3 (driver and 2 passengers)
Equipment:
1—Decontaminating apparatus
1—Typewriter, w/case
1—Safe
2—Trunk lockers
6—Teletype equipment maintenance tool kits
5—Folding tables
- (2) $\frac{3}{4}$ -ton, 2-wheel, cargo trailer
Equipment:
2—Radar and radar tool kits
2—Supplementary radar and radar tool kits
1—Controller timer test set
TSEC/ST-1
6—Multimeters TS-352/U
1—Multimeter ME-26/U
1—Oscilloscope AN/USM-105
1—Electron tube test set TV-7/U
1—Relay test set TS-1194/U
1—Translator test set TSEC/ST-2

v. Vehicle No. 23

- (1) $2\frac{1}{2}$ -ton, 6x6, expansible van truck
Personnel: 4 (driver and 3 passengers)
Equipment:
1—Decontaminating apparatus

- 1—Typewriter, w/case
- 2—Filing cabinet
- 1—Visible index file

- (2) $1\frac{1}{2}$ -ton, 2-wheel, cargo trailer
Equipment:

- 1—Duct type heater
- 1—Test frame
- 1—Tent liner
- 1—Power supply PP-748/U
- 6—Range adapter test sets
TSEC/ST3
- 3—Variable power transformers
TF-171/USM

w. Vehicle No. 24

- (1) $2\frac{1}{2}$ -ton, 6x6, expansible van truck
Personnel: 4 (driver and 3 passengers)
Equipment:
1—Decontaminating apparatus
1—Teletypewriter set AN/GGC-3
1—Teletypewriter set AN/PGC-1
- (2) $1\frac{1}{2}$ -ton, 2-wheel, cargo trailer
Equipment:
1—Generator PU-474/M

5. Specific load for each nonorganic vehicle is as follows:

a. Vehicle No. 25

- (1) $2\frac{1}{2}$ -ton, 6x6, cargo truck
Personnel: 16 (2 drivers and 14 passengers)
- (2) $1\frac{1}{2}$ -ton, 2-wheel, cargo trailer
Equipment:
19—Heater and burner assemblies
1—Field desk
1—Hymnbook chest
1—Chaplain's flag
1—Foot organ
1—Folding table
1—Small GP tent w/liner
1—Vestibule tent

b. Vehicle No. 26

- (1) $2\frac{1}{2}$ -ton, 6x6, cargo truck
Personnel: 16 (2 drivers and 14 passengers)
- (2) $1\frac{1}{2}$ -ton, 2-wheel, cargo trailer
Equipment: (Personnel section)
1—Typewriter w/case

- 1—Field desk
- 1—Safe
- 3—Folding tables
- 1—Medium GP tent w/liner
- 1—Small GP tent w/liner
- 1—Telephone TA-312/PT
- 1—Trunk locker
- 1—Vestibule tent

c. Vehicle No. 27

- (1) 2½-ton, 6x6, cargo truck
 - Personnel: 2 (drivers)
 - Equipment:
 - Basic loads
 - TA equipment
- (2) 1½-ton, 2-wheel, cargo trailer
 - Equipment:
 - Basic loads
 - TA equipment

APPENDIX VIII

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT FORCES FOR INDEPENDENT DIVISION AND CORPS TASK FORCE ORGANIZATION

Section I. INTRODUCTION

1. Purpose

There almost certainly will be instances when the full weight of a field army is not needed, when an independent division or corps task force is adequate for the mission. This appendix illustrates a means of tailoring the combat service support organizations of the field army support command to provide complete and adequate support for a type independent infantry division task force and a type independent four-division corps task force.

a. The organization shown in each case is a type organization. The selection of combat and combat support forces has no significance except to provide a frame of reference for the service support forces.

b. The two examples provided are intended to illustrate how the combat service support organizations of the FASCOM may be tailored to meet specific requirements.

2. Assumptions

For the purpose of describing a task organization, it is necessary first to make certain assumptions:

a. It is assumed that the task force—division or corps size—will have to provide its own rear area facilities and that the support base will be external to the task force area of operations.

- (1) The support base that provides COMMZ support to the task force is assumed to be separated from the task force area of operation by great distance or a significant water obstacle, e.g., a support base in Japan and the task force in Korea.

- (2) It will be necessary to include in the task force service support element a proportionate share of those forces that would normally be in the army service area.

- (3) A capability must be provided in the task force rear area to transship supplies and personnel received from the external support base. This is necessary to compensate for the lack of throughput shipments from the COMMZ to the forward GS and DS groups.

b. Necessary replacements and supplies will be delivered to elements of the independent task force combat service support organizations by agencies of a support base external to the task force. Although direct delivery to forward units is the goal, much of the materiel, if not all, will have to be rehandled in the task force rear area.

c. Medical and prisoner-of-war evacuation from the task force rear area will be provided by agencies external to the force.

d. Maintenance evacuation from the task force rear area will be performed by agencies external to the force.

e. A division task force will include augmenting combat elements and combat support elements as well as a portion of the FASCOM forces and other army-wide support forces.

f. If the force establishes its own support base, additional COMMZ type units will be needed, such as transportation and communication terminal units and medical and PW holding units.

Section II. INDEPENDENT INFANTRY DIVISION TASK FORCE

3. Combat and Combat Support Organization

The organizations in the type ROAD infantry division task force that are to be supported in this example are as follows. Their aggregate strength is approximately 22,000 troops.

Unit	No. of units
Infantry division (mech) -----	1
Armored cavalry squadron -----	1
Artillery group:	
Hq Btry -----	1
How Bn (8-in.) -----	2
How Bn (155-mm) -----	2
Missile Bn (HAWK) -----	1
FA Tgt Acq Btr -----	1
Engineer Combat Battalion (Army) -----	2
Army Aviation Operations Detachment -----	1
Combat Area Signal Battalion (Army) -----	1
USASA Division Support Company -----	1
MI Detachment, Division -----	1

4. Combat Service Support Concept of Operations

Combat service support for the type infantry division task force must be able to sustain the force adequately, consistent with the support received from external agencies in the base support area.

a. The major determining factor in selecting the type support organization to be used for supporting a type infantry division task force is the type of capability required. To provide the control, direction, and capability necessary to insure adequate combat service support, a modified support brigade headquarters consisting of a reduced strength headquarters augmented by certain skills is used. The service support operating elements consist of a general support group (—), a tailored direct support supply and maintenance battalion tailored from major elements of the direct support group, and designated elements of the FAS-COM army-wide support organizations.

b. This organization provides a headquarters that relieves the task force commander of responsibility for directing nondivisional service units and permits him and his staff to concentrate on tactical operations; that has the capability to command and control terminal

units (and other COMMZ-type units) if necessary; and that can absorb more units should the task force be expanded. Its units could support the task force from a beachhead-type operation and could also move inland with the task force, if required, leaving operation of the base to category III units which would follow.

5. Combat Service Support Mission

The combat service support mission is as follows:

a. To provide the division task force with backup supply support; general maintenance, transportation, medical, civil affairs, and military police service; and with administrative services, personnel replacements, and other miscellaneous support.

b. To provide limited types of direct support to the task forces; e.g., laundry and bakery support.

c. To provide nondivisional units with direct support services.

d. To handle rear area security and area damage control in the force rear area.

6. Combat Service Support Organization

A typical combat service support organization for the support of an independent type infantry division task force, with combat and combat support units as listed above, is a support brigade as illustrated in figure 16. This type support brigade consists of direct and general support supply and maintenance units, administrative units, elements of army-wide support organizations, miscellaneous units, and a command element. These basic elements are normally represented in an independent task force which has a ROAD mechanized division as a nucleus. However, the number and type of units in each of the basic service support elements vary with the situation and the type of force supported.

a. *Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Support Brigade.* When used as the support brigade headquarters for a one- or two-division task force, this company is used at reduced strength with specialist augmentation. This

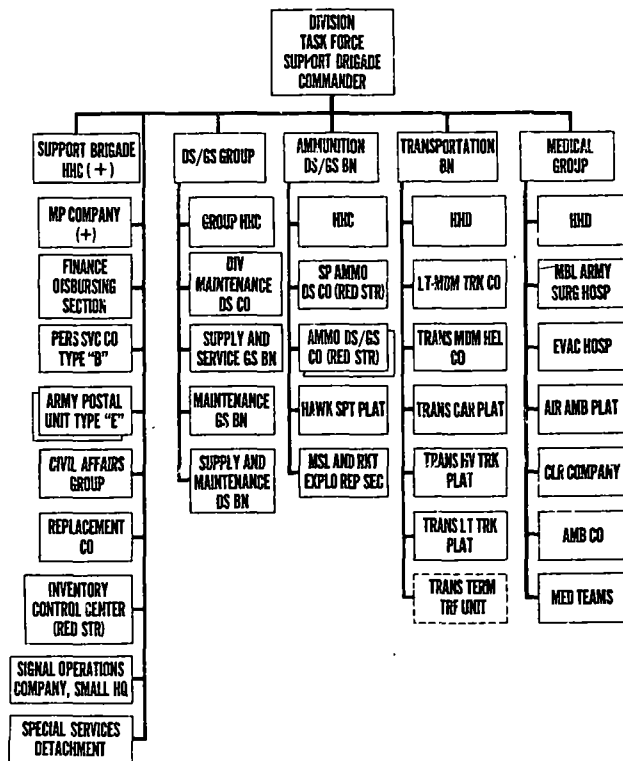


Figure 16. Support brigade, type infantry (mech) division size task force.

augmentation provides the necessary skills for supervision of the elements of the army-wide support organizations that are supervised by the support brigade and for functions usually performed by FASCOM headquarters and the inventory control center. As examples, personnel are added to provide medical skills, ammunition supply skills, and the necessary skills to plan and supervise some of the activities under the control of a FASCOM headquarters in a field army environment.

- (1) The modified support brigade headquarters provides the necessary communications and command and direction of combat service support activities as reflected in the operations of the attached groups, battalions, and smaller units. It should be specifically noted that the scope of activities of this headquarters is considerably broader when supporting an independent task force than when it is in a field army environment.

- (2) Chapter 3 provides a discussion of the normal role of the support brigade headquarters. However, when used in an independent task force, the scope of this headquarters' responsibilities is far broader. The increased responsibilities vary with the environment, type of base support, and mission of the task force. As a minimum, this headquarters must supervise supply and maintenance management, transportation, military police service, medical service, and—to a lesser degree—rear area development.

b. Area Damage Control. Inasmuch as the support brigade, in this instance, functions as the FASCOM does in the type field army, the support brigade commander is charged with rear area security and area damage control in the force rear area. He constitutes area damage control parties as necessary from resources available to him.

c. Military Police Company (Augmented). The military police company operates directly under the brigade headquarters. The company is organized at full strength and is augmented by two escort guard platoons and one criminal investigation detachment. The augmentation is required to provide for additional capabilities of PW escort and control and to provide a criminal investigation capability within the force.

d. Finance Service. The finance structure for this infantry division task force consists of a staff finance section at division level and a staff finance element in the support brigade headquarters to supervise the finance disbursing section serving all nondivisional units. In addition to providing the service described in chapter 10, this finance disbursing section provides funding service to the division finance section.

e. Personnel Service. A personnel service company, type B, provides centralized personnel service to units of the support brigade as described in chapter 10. Divisional units receive their personnel administration support from the division administration company. Although nondivisional combat and combat support units possess the capability for internal personnel administration, they normally receive this serv-

ice on a centralized basis from the division administration company. Their personnel units are attached to the division administration company and function under the staff supervision of the division adjutant general.

f. Communications. Communications support is as described in chapter 11. Internal and external radio communications for the support brigade headquarters are furnished by the signal operating company, small headquarters. Signal brigade elements attached to the independent division force headquarters furnish additional required communication facilities.

g. Postal Service. Two army postal units, type E, provide postal service to nondivisional elements. Postal regulating and postal sorting services are performed in the external base area. Thus, mail is delivered directly to the division postal element or to the appropriate type E postal unit directly from the external base area. Both type E APU's operate directly under the brigade but function separately.

h. Replacement Companies. These elements are organized and operate as described in chapter 10 except that they are under operational control of the support brigade.

i. Civil Affairs Group. The civil affairs group is organized and operates as described in FM 54-3, except that the group is under the operational control of the support brigade in this situation.

j. Direct Support/General Support Group. Figure 17 shows the details of the DS/GS group organization. The subordinate elements of the group function generally as described in chapters 5 through 7.

- (1) *Supply and service general support battalion.* The general support supply and service battalion has a normal role; however, it consists of a unique mix of elements tailored to this size task force. The headquarters and headquarters company is at normal full strength as are the general supply company, the forward heavy materiel supply company, and the forward repair parts company.

- (a) *Petroleum supply company (forward).* The petroleum supply company (forward) is organized at full

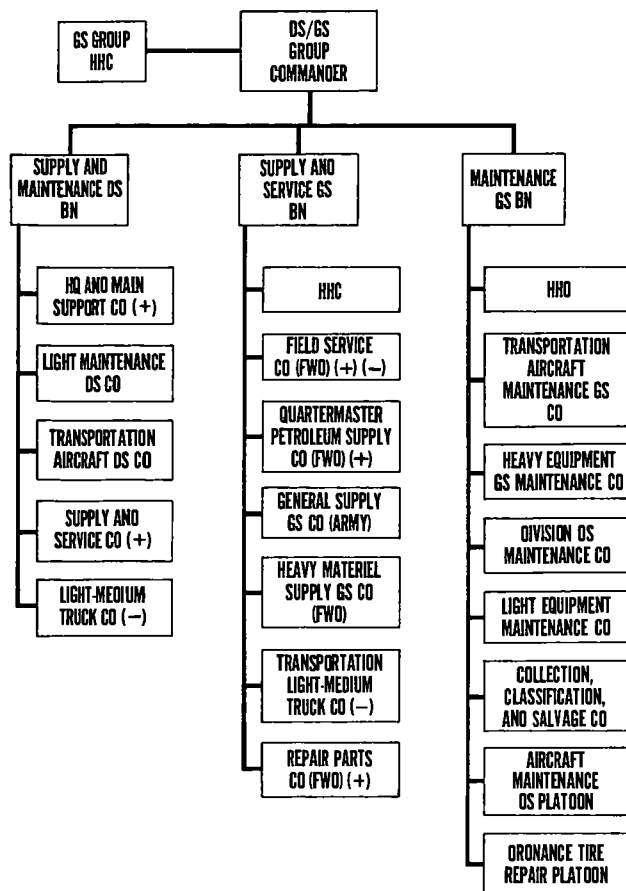


Figure 17. DS/GS group, division task force.

strength and augmented with two operating platoons and attendant overhead.

- (b) *Field service company (forward).* The forward field service company is organized with one graves registration platoon, a cemetery platoon, a laundry and renovation platoon, a decontamination platoon, a bakery platoon, and two service platoons. It is a forward field service company minus one graves registration platoon and laundry and renovation platoon but with a cemetery platoon and a service platoon added.
 - (c) *Light-medium truck company.* The light-medium truck company is organized at full strength minus one light truck platoon.
- (2) *Maintenance general support battalion.* The maintenance general sup-

port battalion has a normal role. An aircraft maintenance direct support platoon has been added to provide for backup direct support maintenance of aircraft of the division and contact maintenance support in nondivisional elements. A tire repair platoon from the tire repair company is included to increase the task force's self-sufficiency.

(3) *Supply and maintenance direct support battalion.* The supply and maintenance direct support battalion is tailored from elements of the DS group. It has as a nucleus one maintenance battalion of the DS group.

(a) The headquarters and main support company, DS battalion, is organized at full strength and augmented by the operations section of the headquarters and headquarters company of the DS supply and service battalion. This augmentation permits direction and control of supply operations of the supply and service direct support company.

(b) The supply and service direct support company is organized at full strength and augmented with the decontamination platoon of headquarters and headquarters company, supply and service direct support battalion.

(c) The light-medium truck company is organized at full strength, minus one light truck platoon.

(d) All other elements are full strength companies.

k. Ammunition Battalion. The ammunition battalion, direct/general support, consists of a headquarters and headquarters company, a special ammunition company (direct support), and two conventional ammunition companies organized at reduced strength. It also has a HAWK support platoon (DS) to provide direct service to the missile battalion (HAWK) and a missile and rocket explosive repair section (DS) for missile general support. Functions and operations of units within the battalion are as described in FM 9-6.

l. Transportation Battalion. The transportation battalion contains a mix of units based on support required and operates generally as described in FM 55-9, FM 55-10, FM 55-35, FM 55-46, and FM 55-56. Transportation terminal transfer units may be added for port and beach clearance operations, if required.

m. Medical Group. The medical group consists of a mix of medical units required to support the task force. Included are medical teams required for specialized progressional services. The medical group operates generally as described in FM 8-16.

Section III. INDEPENDENT FOUR-DIVISION CORPS TASK FORCE

7. Combat and Combat Support Organization

In this example the organizations to be supported in an independent four-division corps task force are as follows:

UNIT

Corps Hq
Corps Hq Co and Band
4 Divisions (2 Inf, 1 Mech, 1 Armd)

INFANTRY

Inf Bde Separate (2 Inf Bn, 2 Tk Bn)

ARMOR

Armd Cav Regt (3 Armd Cav Sqdn, 1 Air Cav Trp)

ARTILLERY

Corps Arty Hq
Tgt Acq Bn

Slt Btry

4 Arty Gp (2 HJ Bn, 2 LX Bn, 6 8-in. How Bn
6 166-mm How Bn, 2 175-mm Gun Bn)

Msl Bn (SGT)

2 105-mm How Bn

ADA GP (2 HAWK Bn, 2 NIKE-HERCULES Bn)

CHEMICAL

Cml Bn (Smoke Generator) (4 Co)

2 Cml Det (RADLCEN) Team LA

ENGINEER

2 Engr Cmbt Gp (6 Cmbt Bn, 2 LE Co, 2 Pnl Brg Co, 2 Float Brg Co, 2 Dump Trk Co)

Engr Gp Const (2 Const Bn, 1 Const Spt Co, 1 Dump Trk Co)

Engr Topo Co (Corps)

Engr Det (Tech Intel Coll)

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE
Mil Intel Det (1 Corps, 4 Div)

SIGNAL

Sig Bn (Corps)
 2 Sig Bn (Cmbt Area) (Army)
 Sig Cable Const Bn (Red Str)

MISCELLANEOUS UNITS

Air Recon Spt Bn
 Air Weather Det (USAF)
 USASA Bn
 Psych Warfare (Co and Plat)
 Long Range Recon Patrol Co
 Army Air Traffic Control Co

8. Combat Service Support Organization

A typical combat service support organization which might be employed to support an independent corps task force of four divisions is a corps support command (COSCOM) (fig. 18). This is a FASCOM corps support brigade that is augmented in both headquarters and in operating units and that operates as does a corps support brigade. In addition the headquarters must assume all the responsibilities for the corps force which FASCOM has for a field army.

a. Composition. The COSCOM consists of general and direct support groups, battalions, administrative units, elements of army-wide support organizations, and a control headquarters. The subordinate elements of COSCOM are organized generally as those shown in figure 18.

- (1) The COSCOM consists of a corps support brigade and a proportionate share of army-wide support organizations, FASCOM control elements, and FASCOM forces normally located in the army service area. Because of the increased mission, the headquarters is augmented. Moreover, because of the absorption of a proportionate share (approximately one-third) of the forces in what would be the army service area, operational elements of those forces must be changed somewhat.
- (2) COSCOM headquarters communications are provided essentially as described for the independent division force.

b. Inventory Control Center. When used as

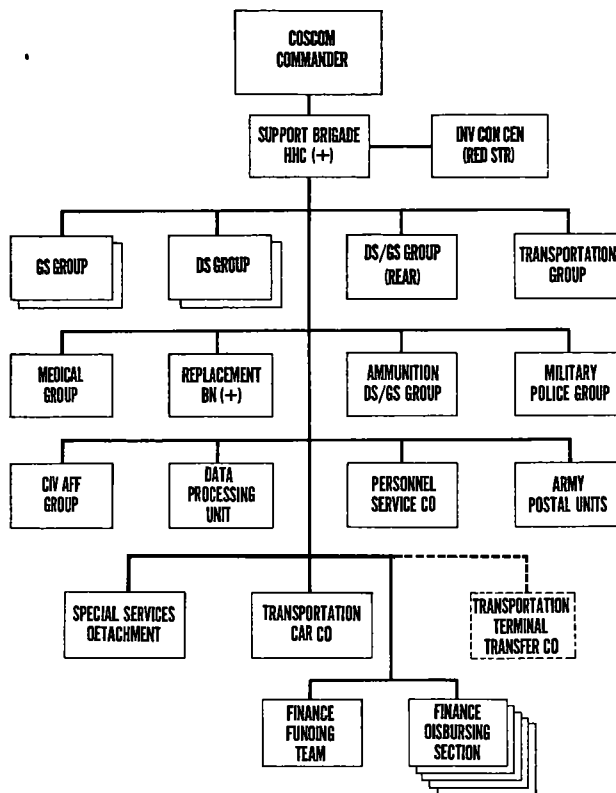


Figure 18. Combat service support organization for independent corps size force.

the ICC of COSCOM in support of an independent corps operation, the inventory control center of FASCOM is organized at reduced strength but with the provision for an alternate ADP Branch at headquarters of the DS/GS group.

c. GS and DS Groups. Both the GS groups and DS groups shown are identical in composition and have missions identical to those normally provided in a corps support brigade.

d. Direct Support/General Support Group (Rear). The direct support/general support group (rear) is organized as shown in figure 19.

- (1) *Supply and service general support battalion (army).* The supply and service battalion is organized with its units at full strength, except that one general supply company has both an augmentation topographic supply section and a storage section, and that the repair parts company has an aircraft parts section added.

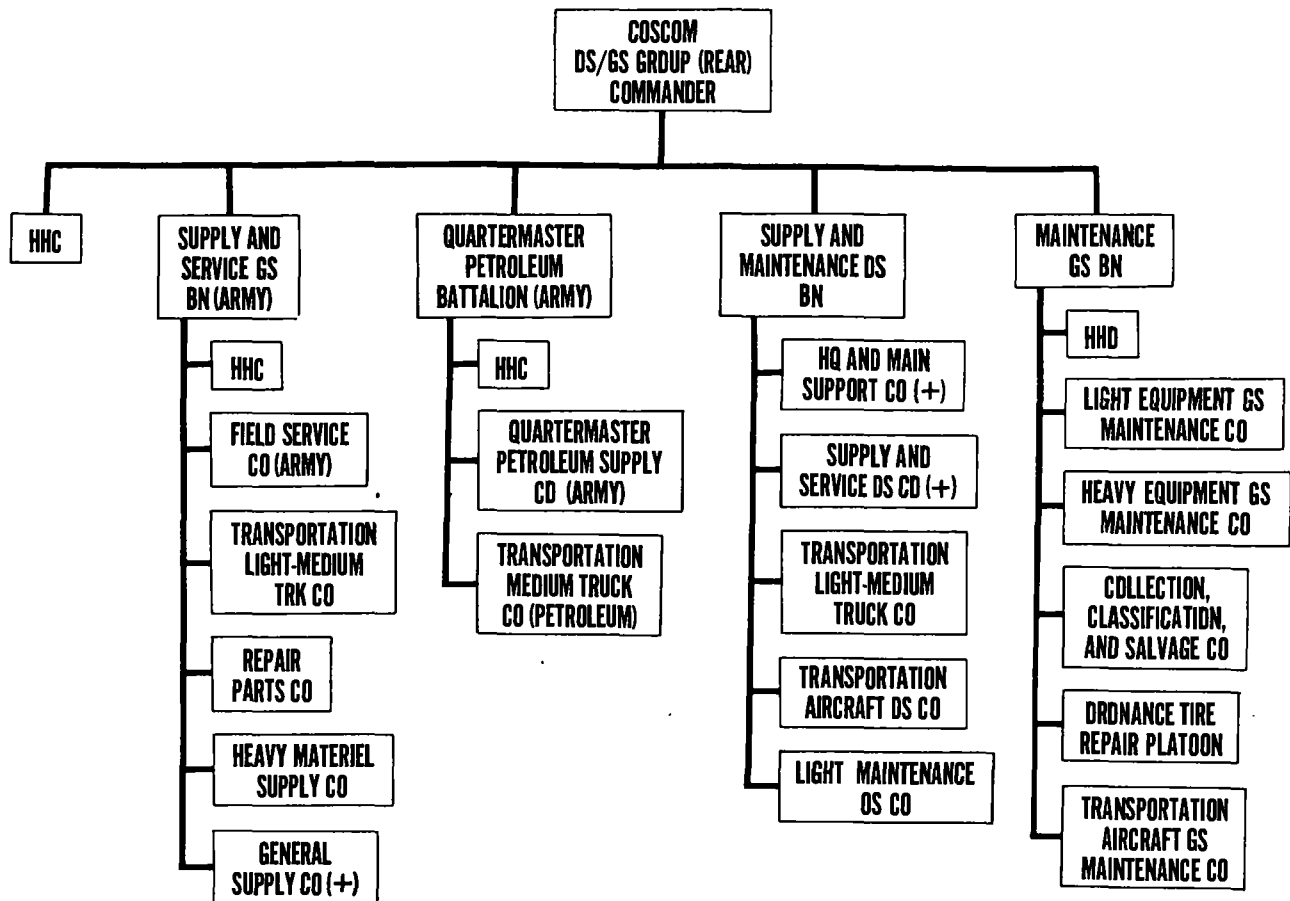


Figure 19. DS/GS group (rear), COSCOM.

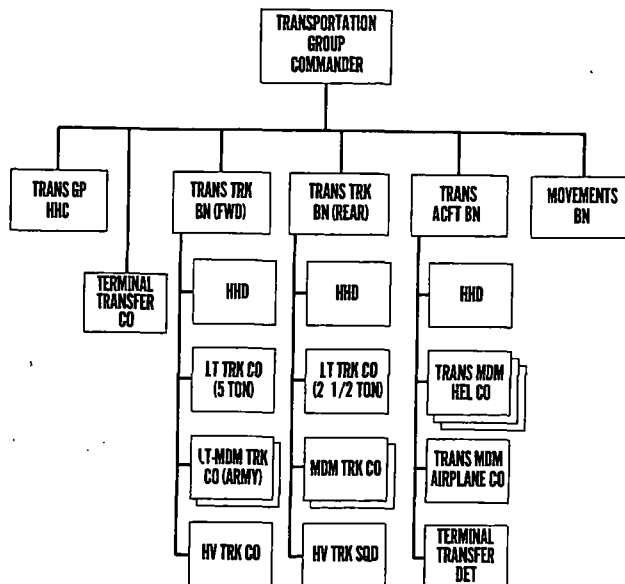
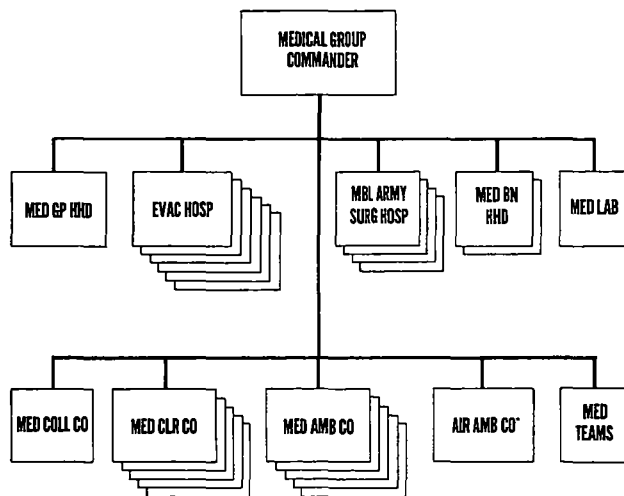


Figure 20. Transportation group, COSCOM.



*ONE FULL STRENGTH COMPANY PLUS ONE HELICOPTER PLATOON AND ONE MAINTENANCE SECTION.

Figure 21. Medical group, COSCOM.

(2) *Quartermaster petroleum battalion (army)*. The quartermaster petroleum battalion (army) is organized with one petroleum supply company (army) and one medium truck company (petroleum).

(3) *Maintenance general support battalion*. The general support maintenance battalion is organized with a headquarters and headquarters detachment, a light equipment maintenance company, two heavy equipment maintenance companies, an aircraft maintenance general support company, a tire repair platoon, and a collection, classification, and salvage company.

(4) *Supply and maintenance battalion (DS)*. The supply and maintenance battalion (DS) has a headquarters and main support company, supply and service company (DS), a light-medium truck company, an aircraft direct support company, and two light maintenance companies.

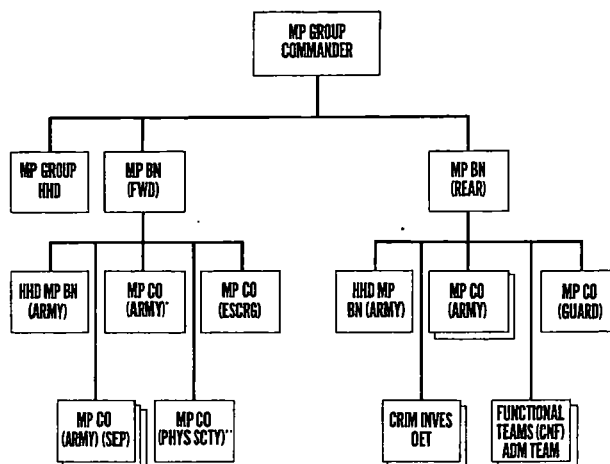
(a) The headquarters and main support company (taken from the DS group maintenance battalion) is organized at full strength and augmented with the operations section of the headquarters and headquarters company of the supply and service battalion (DS).

(b) The supply and service company (DS), is organized at full strength and augmented with the supply platoon and the bakery platoon of headquarters and headquarters company, supply and service battalion (DS).

(c) The light-medium truck company is organized at full strength less one light truck platoon.

(d) The remaining elements are normal full strength units.

e. Transportation Group, COSCOM. The transportation group is directly under COSCOM and provides transport service support to the entire task force. The group is organized as shown in figure 20.



*ATTACHED TO COSCOM

**ATTACHED TO AMMUNITION BATTALION (DS/GS).

Figure 22. Military police group, COSCOM.

(1) The transportation group headquarters, COSCOM, is a transportation motor transport group headquarters augmented by an airlift branch to provide the necessary supervision for aircraft operations.

(2) The transportation truck battalions (forward and rear) are organized as in the transportation brigade of the field army support command.

(3) A full strength rear truck battalion is provided since it is extremely doubtful that throughput will normally be possible in separate corps operations. Deliveries from the external base will in all probability be to the DS/GS groups in the task force rear area. The full strength rear truck battalion is assigned to provide for the hauling from rear GS/DS groups to the forward GS and DS elements.

(4) The operating elements of the group have normal missions.

f. Medical Group, COSCOM. The medical group, COSCOM, is organized as shown in figure 21.

(1) The medical laboratory is organized at reduced strength.

(2) The air ambulance company is organ-

ized at full strength and augmented with one helicopter platoon and one maintenance section.

- (3) The medical group performs the functions for the independent corps that the medical brigade of the FASCOM does for the field army.
- (4) Other organizations are provided at full strength.

g. Replacement System. The independent corps force replacement system consists of a functional staff element included as an augmentation to the adjutant general staff section of COSCOM, and a replacement battalion with five replacement companies.

h. Ammunition Group. The COSCOM ammunition group is identical to the one described in FM 9-6 with the single exception that the special ammunition company (GS) is augmented.

i. Military Police Group. Military police service is provided by the COSCOM military police group organized as shown in figure 22. The functions and operations of the task force military police service are described in FM 19-2, except that the entire military police organization is scaled down. However, the general operational principles are the same as for the military police brigade. The military police group operates directly under COSCOM and commands all nondivisional military police elements except one military police company (army) which is attached to COSCOM headquarters for security of that headquarters and the corps headquarters and one military police company (physical security) which is attached to the ammunition battalion (DS/GS) of the ammunition group.

j. Civil Affairs Group. The civil affairs command group is organized at full strength. It operates under operational control of COSCOM. The groups will be supplemented as required by both specialist and language teams.

k. Administrative Services. The administrative services are organized as shown in figure 23.

- (1) The data processing unit provides statistical and accounting service to the independent corps force and functions

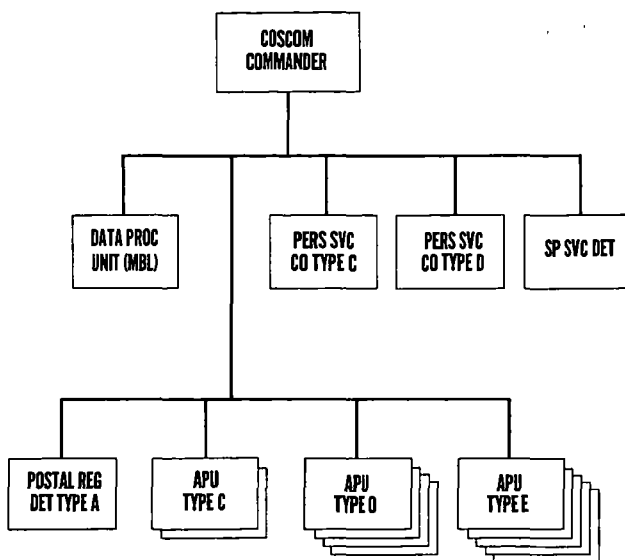


Figure 23. Administrative services, COSCOM.

in the same manner as described in FM 29-10 for the field army.

- (2) Postal units function as described in FM 12-2.
 - (a) One APU type C serves the corps headquarters and the other serves the COSCOM headquarters.
 - (b) The remainder of the APU's (types D and E) are located throughout the corps area where they can best provide area support.
 - (c) The postal regulating detachment functions in the same manner as postal regulating detachments described in FM 12-2.
- (3) Special service activities are on an area basis as described in FM 12-2.
- (4) Two personnel service companies (one type C and one type D) are provided to support the units of COSCOM. These units normally will be combined and furnish centralized and mechanized service to all units of the COSCOM. In the event the location of the supported unit or the tactical situation precludes centralized service to all units, teams may be formed from within the personnel service company to provide decentralized service to the isolated units.

l. Transportation Car Company. The transportation car company is assigned to COSCOM and serves both the COSCOM headquarters and the corps headquarters.

m. Finance Service Teams. The finance service support teams provide finance support to all nondivisional units of the independent corps

force in a manner similar to that described in chapter 10. The funding team also provides funding service to the entire force.

n. Transportation Terminal Transfer Company. A transportation terminal transfer company is provided, as an augmentation, for port and beach clearance operations if required.

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☆ U.S. Government Printing Office: 1965—200-501/5143A

3000017547



