

**TACTICS,
TECHNIQUES,
AND
PROCEDURES
FOR QUARtermaster
DIRECT SUPPORT SUPPLY
AND FIELD SERVICE
OPERATIONS**

Headquarters, Department of the Army

FIELD MANUAL
NO 10-27-2

HEADQUARTERS
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
Washington, DC, 18 June 1991

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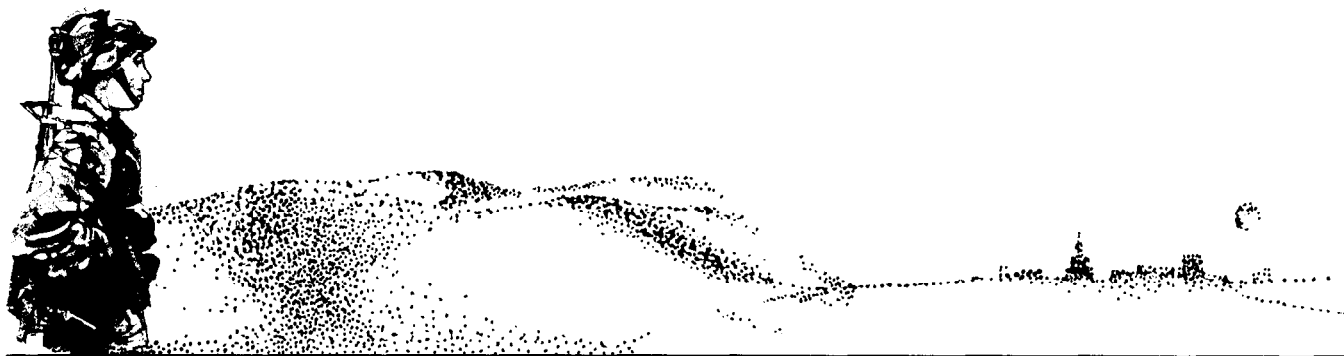
DISTRIBUTION RESTRICTION. Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.

*This publication supersedes FM 10-7, 7 February 1979; FM 29-77, 20 June 1980; FM 29-114, 30 March 1981; FM 29-147, 10 April 1981; FM 42-4, 14 November 1985; FM 42-7, 2 May 1985; FM 42-56, 29 September 1987; FM 42-66, 30 September 1987; and FM 42-77, 27 September 1988.

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PREFACE

PURPOSE

This manual covers the tactics, techniques, and procedures of the S&S elements of quartermaster DSUs. It describes the mission, organization, and operations of these units. This manual is for the company commanders and staff of the quartermaster units who provide direct support to units. Soldiers in these units should use it along with FM 10-27-3. This manual is based on doctrine in FMs 100-5, 100-10, 100-15, and 71-100. FM 100-5 is the Army's keystone doctrinal manual. It outlines how the Army will fight the AirLand Battle. FM 100-10 is the Army's keystone CSS doctrinal manual. It provides an overview of the CSS system for supporting the Army in the field. FM 100-15 is the Army's keystone manual for corps operations. FM 71-100 is the Army's keystone manual for division operations. This manual is meant to be a guide, not a directive. Refer to the publications identified in the reference list at the back of this manual for specifics on operations.

Planning

Supervisors must carry out the unit mission with the equipment and personnel available. They must be aware of the kinds of problems they will face. This manual will help them determine unit capabilities. It will also help them organize their resources.

Operations

This manual summarizes existing doctrine. It gives suggestions and standards based on field experience. It relates tactics, techniques, and procedures and policies that apply to company (troop) supply and field service DS operations.

Training

Supervisors are responsible for training their soldiers to meet the standards set in the unit ARTEP and soldier's manuals. Training must be geared to both wartime and peacetime. See FM 25-100 for details on training.

ORGANIZATION AND COVERAGE

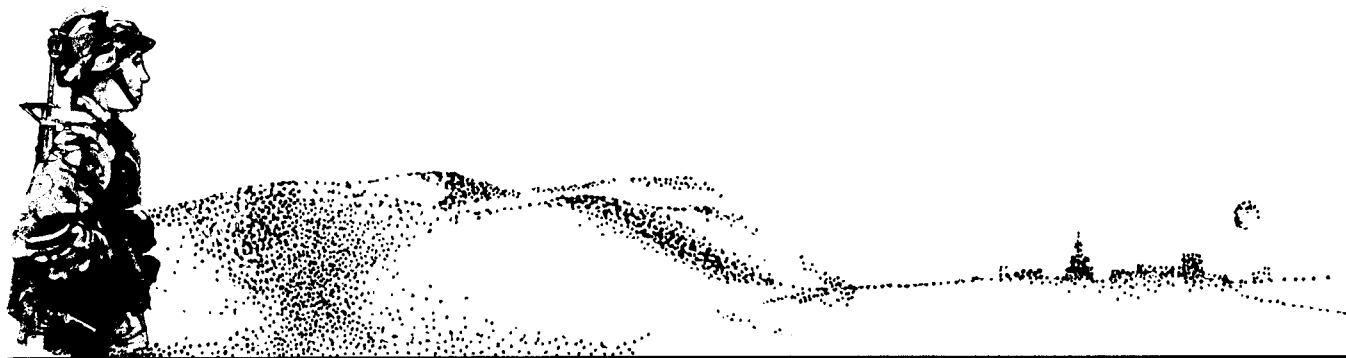
There are five chapters in this manual. Chapter 1 covers matters of importance to unit commanders and provides an overview of the different types of CSS organizations in the modern battlefield. Chapter 2 covers the mission, organization, capabilities, and communication of the different types of units that provide direct support. Chapters 3, 4, and 5 cover the internal operational procedures of the different elements within these units. Throughout this manual, the term "separate brigade" is interchangeable with the term "separate regiment", and the term "support battalion" is interchangeable with the term "support squadron".

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Unless this publication states otherwise, masculine nouns and pronouns do not refer exclusively to men.



CHAPTER 1 DIRECT SUPPORT OPERATIONS

Section I THE MODERN BATTLEFIELD

AIRLAND BATTLE

AirLand Battle is the Army's basic operational concept for fighting the next war. AirLand Battle doctrine emphasizes the need for coordinated air and ground actions. It includes plans for three simultaneous operations—deep, close, and rear. AirLand Battle would enable a well-organized, small force to defeat a poorly organized, larger force. FM 100-5 contains the Army's operational concept for the AirLand Battle. This manual is the Army's keystone doctrinal manual, the basic doctrinal manual upon which all others are based. In FM 100-5, the terms initiative, depth, agility, and synchronization describe the basic tenets of the Army's operational concept for the AirLand Battle. See Table 1-1 (page 1-2). These principles apply to all levels of conflict, including low-intensity conflict, which primarily involves peacekeeping and counteracting terrorist activities. Direct support companies can provide support to the AirLand Battle by—

- Ensuring continued logistic support.
- Shifting support to different user units without delay when directed to do so by higher headquarters.
- Reacting to any rear area threat.
- Pushing CSS forward to those who can most benefit the overall battle plan.

THE HEAVY DIVISIONS

The heavy divisions have large amounts of mobile, armor-protected firepower. They have been structured to fight worldwide. They can be expected to fight wherever they can be used to best advantage, regardless of the opponent. They are designed to conduct intensive conventional operations or any mixture of conventional and tactical nuclear operations. Because of mobility, survivability, and firepower, the heavy divisions are normally employed where battles are fought over wide areas against a threat with similar capabilities. During offense operations, heavy divisions move rapidly, concentrate overwhelming combat power against the threat, and break through the threat's defenses. They strike deep to destroy the threat's field artillery, command and control, and CSS capabilities. The heavy divisions operate best in open terrain where they can move quickly and can use their long-range, direct fire weapons to their best advantage. The heavy divisions are not designed to operate in jungles, dense forests, and mountains. (Infantry is most often used in these areas.) Large cities, towns, and built-up areas restrict operations of the heavy divisions. However, these divisions will have to operate in built-up areas from time to time. They require rail or highway transport of tracked vehicles during

long nontactical moves and extensive sealift or airlift for strategic use. More details on support of heavy division operations are in FMs 63-2, 63-20, and 63-21.

Makeup

Currently, armored and mechanized infantry divisions are different only in the balance of maneuver battalions. Armored divisions have six tank battalions and four mechanized infantry battalions. Mechanized divisions have five tank battalions and five mechanized infantry battalions.

Use

The use of the armored and mechanized infantry divisions depends a great deal on the tactics and techniques of the enemy and the strength of the threat.

THE LIGHT INFANTRY DIVISION

The LID will normally be employed in low- to mid-intensity conflicts in restrictive terrain scenarios. It is foot-mobile, versatile, responsive, and flexible. It can operate 48 hours without resupply. It is organized for rapid deployment worldwide with credible forces to stabilize a situation, to act as a show of force, or to secure a base to expand further operations. It is designed to reinforce deployed forces. It is not designed to conduct forced entry combat operations. The forces a LID may face include units of an insurgent force, units of an emerging nation, units similar to itself, or heavy forces. All these forces, with the possible exception

of heavy units, can be expected to be lightly armed, of equal mobility, and at about the same level of sophistication as the LID. Due to the varying degrees of ability to sustain armed forces, threat organizations and weapons will vary greatly.

THE AIRBORNE DIVISION

The airborne division is organized, trained, and equipped to be transported by Air Force aircraft for operations and parachute assaults. It can conduct the following types of missions:

- Strategic deployment to secure critical installations or facilities, to reinforce US and allied forces, and to conduct a show of force.
- Airborne operations in the enemy rear area.
- Air assault and sustained ground operations when augmented.
- Airborne raids.
- Operations in built-up areas.

Airborne operations are conducted in coordination with the Air Force. The Air Force provides the airlift for aerial resupply and also provides close air support, while the airborne division provides the ground combat power. As a rule, units taking part in an airborne operation are assigned to a joint task force. Airborne operations may be supported by naval aircraft and naval gunfire, if the operational area permits. The airborne division is capable of a variety of missions. It is better suited to some of them than it is to others. The capabilities and limitations of the airborne division are shown in Table 1-2 (page 1-3).

Table 1-1. Four principles of AirLand Battle

PRINCIPLE	ACTION
<p>Initiative</p> <p>Depth</p> <p>Agility</p> <p>Synchronization</p>	<p>Anticipate and plan for offensive actions.</p> <p>Consider the full width and depth of the battlefield.</p> <p>Think and act more quickly than the enemy.</p> <p>Coordinate deep, close, and rear operations.</p> <p>Coordinate air and ground actions.</p>

Table 1-2. Airborne division capabilities and limitations

CAPABILITIES	LIMITATIONS
<p>The division is capable of—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strategic deployment on short notice. Tactical surprise because of ability to strike in most weather. Airborne assaults. Sustained ground combat operations when augmented with ground mobility, fire support, and CSS. Noncombatant evacuation operations. 	<p>It is limited by—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Light field artillery. Dependency on availability of Air Force support. Limited tactical mobility. Limited armor protection. Limited air defense artillery. Limited protection against NBC and conventional fires. Limited CSS. Weather, when dropping troops.

THE AIR ASSAULT DIVISION

The main purpose of the air assault division is to destroy enemy forces and to control land areas. It is the only division that has an organic aviation group with more than 400 helicopters. They provide the mobility that this division requires. Once the air assault division arrives at the battlefield, it fights as an infantry division. The air assault division can provide a highly mobile reserve force, capable of concentrating troops at a critical point with little notice. For example, an air assault force could travel 90 miles in one hour, conduct ground operations, and return without refueling. The air assault force is well suited for many missions. These include—

- Screening operations.
- Covering force operations.
- Delaying and defending operations.
- Reinforcing and economy of force roles.
- Securing rear area.
- Exploiting ground attacks or nuclear strikes.
- Pursuing operations.
- Conducting reconnaissance in force.
- Conducting offensive operations into the enemy rear area.

These missions can be conducted over all terrain, but the division operates best over hilly or rough ground which does not allow large concentrations

of enemy troops. The missions can be conducted during most types of weather and under most visibility conditions. However, marginal weather and reduced visibility are best for the missions. The air assault division is different from an infantry division with helicopters in that infantry and aviation elements in the air assault division train together. This results in better coordination between division elements during an air assault operation. More details on division operations are in FM 71-100.

THE ARMORED CAVALRY REGIMENT

The ACR is a highly mobile fighting force. In any operation, the ACR needs a great amount of food, fuel, ammunition, and maintenance. When the ACR is used to protect the main fighting force, it can provide early warning of enemy approach. Then, it can gain and maintain enemy contact and report activity, destroy enemy reconnaissance units, and impede the enemy with long-range fires. The ACR must be able to disengage and maneuver rapidly across a broad front. It may screen to the front, flank, or rear of a moving force. The ACR is also used as a covering force operating apart from the main force. Its purpose is to intercept, engage, delay, disorganize, and deceive

the enemy before it can attack the force covered. Its mission is to provide the main body of troops with early warning, reaction time, maneuver space, and information about the enemy. The ACR operates beyond the range of artillery from the main body but within the range of enemy artillery. The ACR operates often at a distance of 50 to 60 kilometers from the main body of troops. The ACR fights longer and more often than other forces. It is also used as a delaying force. It trades space for time. Delay is one of the most demanding actions the regiment may undertake. There must be careful coordination with higher headquarters for site selections in order to best supply the ACR. The ACR will be required to move often, quickly, and under enemy fire. Much movement will be at night and there will be a critical need for Classes III and V during this type of action. The ACR is usually located between the main force and the enemy. It will be moving and fighting. This

position will cause the S&T troop to operate differently from other units providing CSS. Fighting is not the mission of CSS units, but in this support role it may become necessary. More details on support of the ACR are in FM 63-1.

SEPARATE BRIGADE

The separate brigade conducts independent operations, attaches to a division, or is placed under the control of a higher command such as a corps. It is organized to provide its own support. The divisions and the separate brigades are to the front in the main battle area. They receive direct support CSS from their own organic CSS units, the DISCOM in the divisions, and the support battalions in the separate brigades. The maneuver battalions of the separate brigades receive direct support supply from the support battalion, S&T company.

Section II SUPPLIES

THE SYSTEM

Divisional and nondivisional customers request supplies from the supply point assigned to support them. Normally, this is the closest supply point. If the supply point has the supplies (and the authority to release them), it fills the requests. The units can get Class I, II, III, IV, V, and VII and water supplies and CEB and GRREG services from supply points that are set up in their area of operation. The actual location of the points will be based on METT-T. Under MOADS, however, the DS ammunition company operates up to three ASPs in the division, in addition to the ammunition company ATP. It provides ammunition support to a division while remaining under the command and control of the corps logistics task force. The Quartermaster General is not the proponent for Class VIII. The DSU does not provide Class IX supplies to the user. The GSU provides Class IX. Therefore, FM 10-27 will have the specifics of Class IX operations. These supply points support their area of operation on a unit, area, or task basis. Unit support is furnished to a designated unit or a group of units. Area support is

furnished to all the units located within a designated geographical area. In task support, a specified type or amount of a unit's support capability is furnished to designated units or a geographical area to accomplish identified tasks. The main purpose of the support is to keep weapon systems ready to fight. The system concepts shown in this manual use both supply point and unit distribution. If supplies are not on hand, or if the supply point is not authorized to release them, the requests are sent to the MMC. The soldiers at the MMC either give authority to release the supplies or check their records to see if the supplies are at another place in the area of operation. If the supplies are elsewhere, MMC soldiers direct issue to the user. If the supplies cannot be found within the area of operation, the MMC requests them from the higher headquarters MMC. Higher headquarters MMC soldiers locate the requested supplies and have them delivered to a supply point in the requesting area of operation. If the user is supported by this supply point, the supplies are unloaded and issued to the user. If the user is in a

forward area, the MMC directs the supply point to ship the supplies to the supply point near the user. Sometimes supplies may have to be unloaded at the division rear supply point and moved to the supply point in the BSA for issue. The MMC coordinates the transportation needs with the MCO. Most of the time supplies are throughput. Shipments should be throughput as often as possible to reduce the handling of supplies and to cut down on the damage and loss that can result. As a rule, Class V is a throughput shipment. In the light divisions, Class I is throughput.

CLASS I

In the initial stages of conflict, rations are pushed through the system based on strength reports. Afterwards, you may have to request rations. Then, supported units submit daily requests for Class I supplies to the Class I section in their area of operation. The Class I section consolidates the requests and forwards a consolidated requisition to the Class I section of the MMC. The DMMC Class I section consolidates the requests from the DSA and from Class I distribution points in the BSAs. The DMMC transmits a requisition for Class I supplies to the COSCOM MMC. The COSCOM and TAACOM MMCs also receive a consolidated request from the DS supply companies in their area of operation. The COSCOM MMC directs the QM supply company, GS, in the corps, to ship the rations to the Class I distribution point in the DSA. The QM supply company ships the rations to the DSA Class I distribution point. In the light divisions, the corps GSU breaks down the rations, completes issue documents, and sends the rations to the DSA and throughput to the BSA distribution points. In the heavy divisions, the DSA distribution point sends the rations to the supply companies in the BSA. The TAACOM MMC issues MROs to the supply company, GS. A GSU ships rations to the TAACOM supply company, DS. These supply companies break down and issue rations to supported units. Figure 1-1 (page 1-6) shows how Class I supplies move through the theater.

WATER

Under most conditions, the direct support system provides enough water to support operations. Where a direct support water system cannot provide enough water, a general support system is

used. This system is most likely to be used in arid regions. Water supply battalions with subordinate water purification detachments, water supply companies, and transportation medium truck companies purify, store, and distribute water in the theater of operations.

Corps and Echelons Above Corps

Nondivisional DS supply companies provide water support on an area basis. The organic water supply section purifies and stores water at water points. It also delivers water to major users unable to support themselves, and it can set up mobile water points.

Divisions

Water support operations vary with the type of division.

Heavy divisions. The water section of the S&S company, main support battalion, provides water points in the DSA and in each BSA. This section has the production and distribution capabilities to allow the division to be self-supporting under normal conditions. It also delivers water to major users unable to support themselves, and it can set up mobile water points. When dispersed water sources are unavailable, this unit is augmented with personnel and equipment. It then can store a one-day supply of water for the entire division. The augmented unit also provides storage and distribution points for a one-day supply for each brigade.

Light divisions. These divisions can purify enough water to meet minimum requirements in normal conditions. The water section of the headquarters and supply company, S&T battalion, provides water points in the DSA and in each BSA. The section operates purification equipment, storage facilities, and distribution points at water sources. When dispersed sources are unavailable, the unit is augmented with personnel and equipment. It then can store a one-day supply of water for the entire division. The augmented unit also provides storage and distribution points for a one-day supply for each brigade. When operating in an arid environment, a hot and arid water section augments the water section. It can set up and operate a bulk potable water storage and distribution point. In the LID, the FAST delivers water to the light infantry battalions.

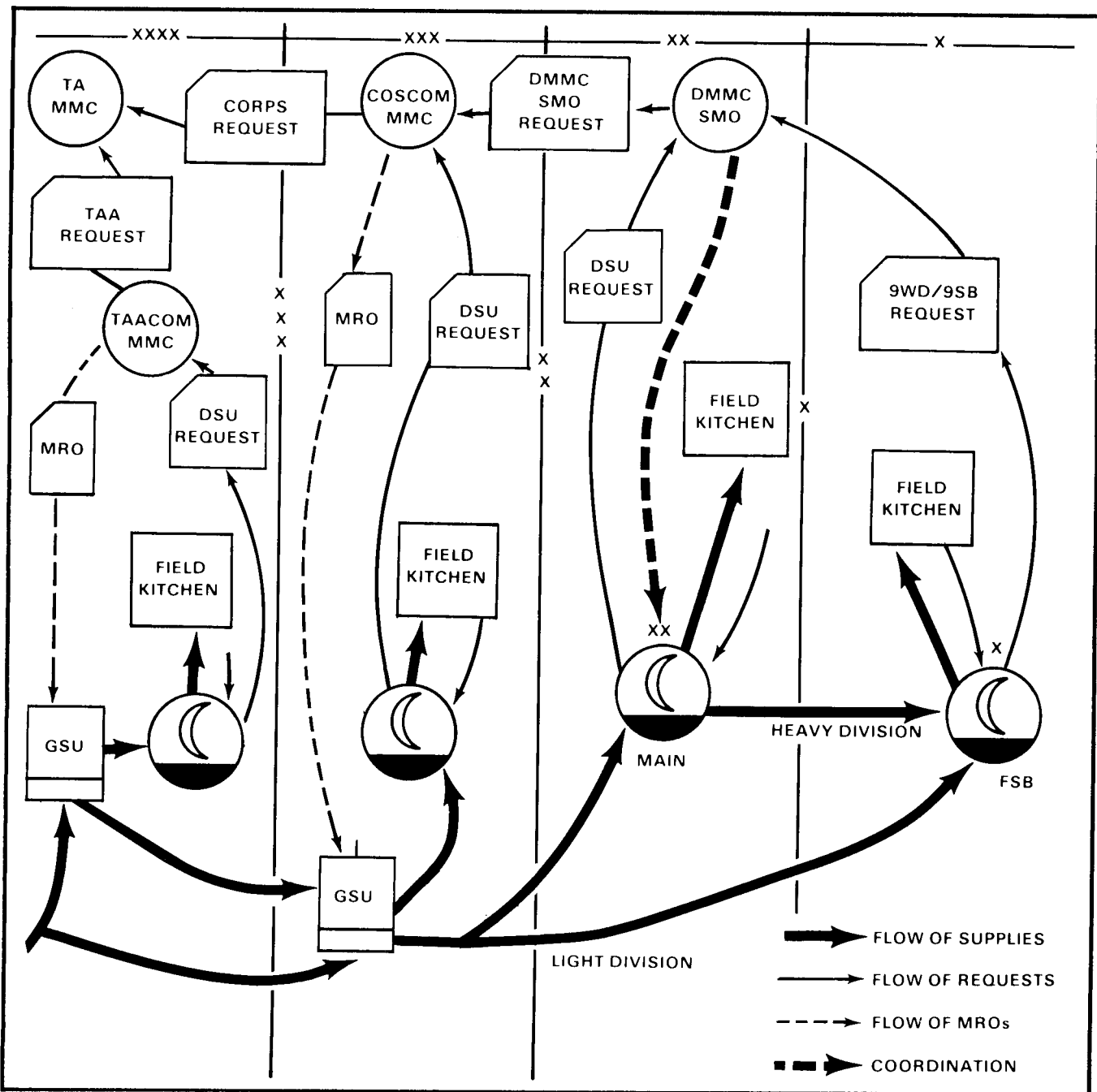


Figure 1-1. Class I supply system

Separate brigades and the ACR. The Class I and water section of the separate brigade and the water section of the ACR provide all required potable water under normal conditions. The water support missions in separate brigades and the ACR are the same as those of heavy divisions. When no dispersed water sources are available, this unit is augmented to provide storage and

distribution for a one-day supply. When operating in an arid environment, a hot and arid water section augments.

CLASS II, III (PACKAGED), IV, AND VII

Supported units submit requests for Class II, III (packaged), IV, and VII supplies to the Class II, III

(packaged), IV, and VII distribution point in their area of operation. If the supplies are on hand and not command-controlled, the distribution point issues them and notifies the MMC of the issue. Your section uses SARSS software and TACCS hardware to interface with the MMC. If the supplies are not on hand, the supply company, DS, submits a requisition to the MMC in its area of operation. The MMC passes a requisition backward through the theater until the item is found. The MMC releases an MRO to the supply

company, GS, having the item. The issue of Class VII and selected Class IV items is command-controlled. Requests for these items pass upward through command channels for approval before issue. Approved requests will be filled through normal supply channels. Class IV construction materiel is shipped throughout to the engineer battalion by corps transportation. Figure 1-2 (page 1-7) shows how Class II, III (packaged), IV, and VII supplies move through the division and brigade.

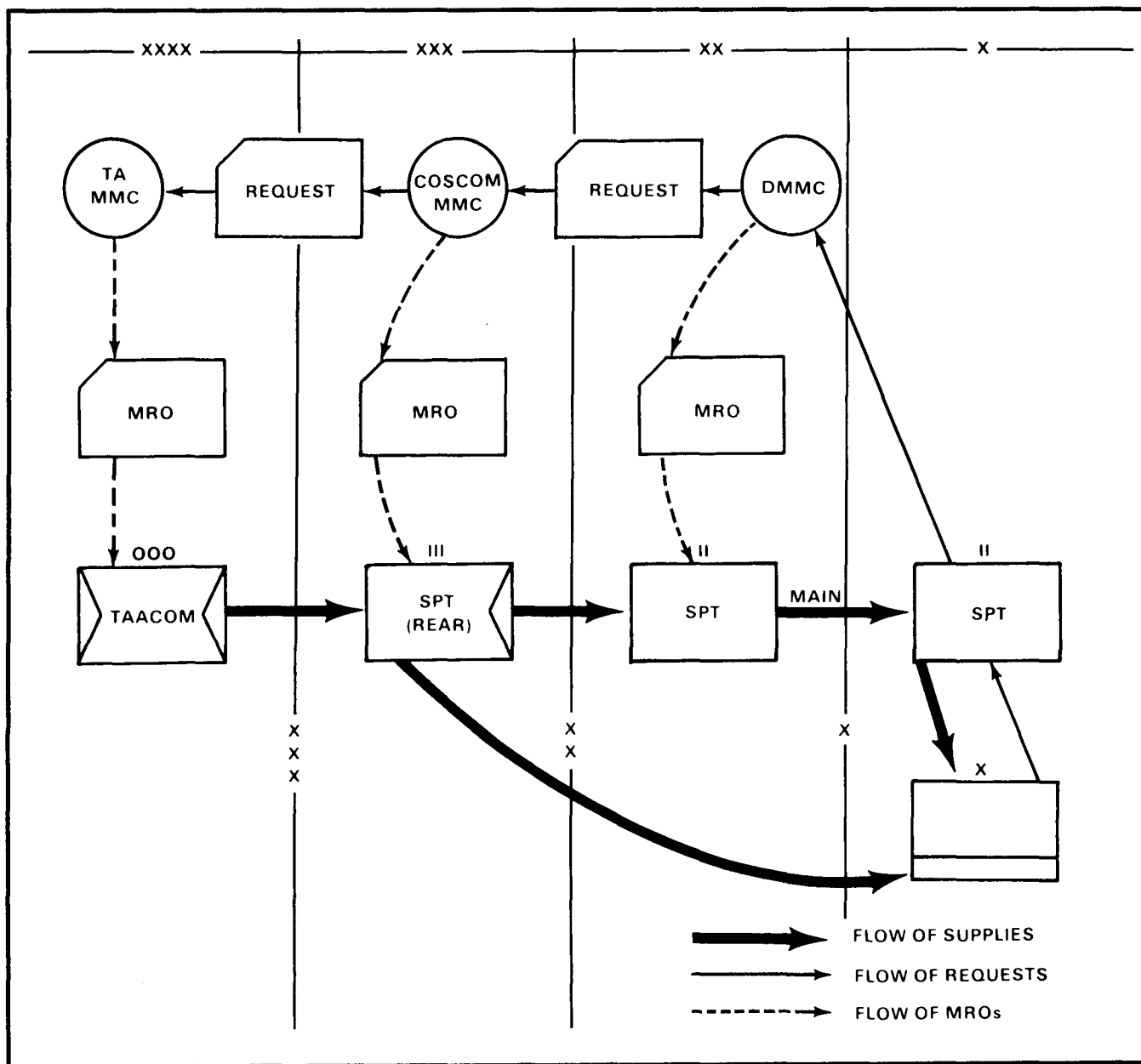


Figure 1-2. Class II, III (packaged), IV, and limited VII supply system

BULK CLASS III

Bulk Class III supplies are throughput to the DSA and BSA supply points by battalion or corps transportation and are issued to supported units on a demand basis. All division and brigade units submit daily forecasts for bulk fuel to the S4. The battalion S4 transmits consolidated forecasts to the DMMC so that requirements can be determined. All fuels are distributed through supply point distribution. In the corps and TAACOM, the supply company, DS, provides requirements

through its battalion to the MMC Class III section. The MMC Class III section notifies the servicing area petroleum supply battalion to replenish the supply company, DS, Class III supply points. The petroleum supply battalion directs the petroleum supply company to resupply the DS Class III supply points with bulk petroleum. Figure 1-3 (page 1-8) shows how bulk Class III supplies move through the division and brigade.

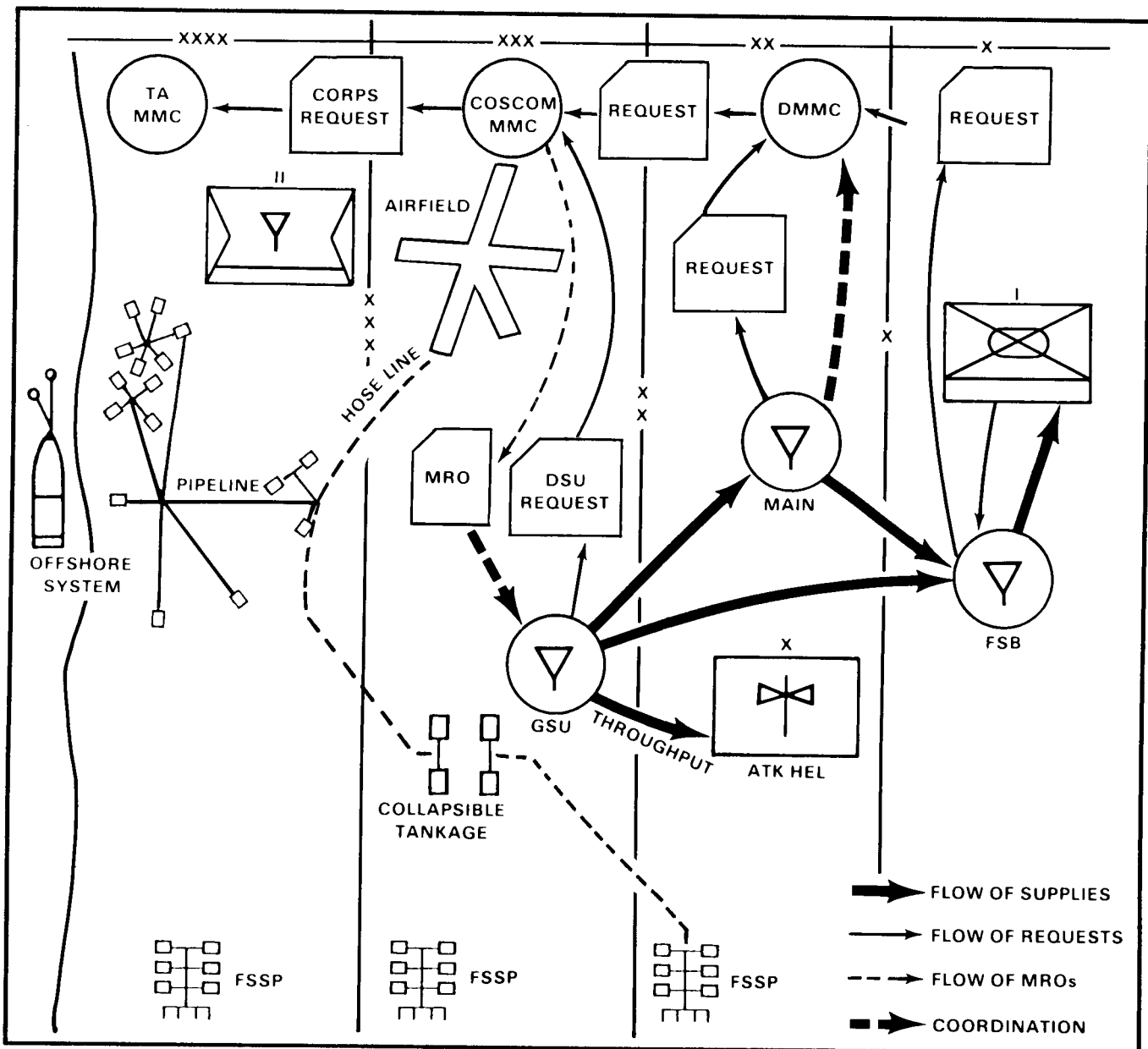


Figure 1-3. Bulk Class III supply system

CLASS V

Using SAAS, the DAO is responsible for the operation and control of the DMMC Class V section. The DAO maintains ammunition stock accounting records and gives technical advice on ammunition supply, transportation, and storage. The DAO, or his representative at the brigade, authenticates all ammunition requests, maintains records of ammunition requested by each unit, and controls the issue of regulated ammunition items. The supporting corps ASP may issue ammunition. In this case, the DSA ATP transloads it. The DMMC controls the type and amount of ammunition the DISCOM ammunition supply point maintains in its basic load. The DSA ATP uses supply point distribution to issue ammunition to supported units in the DSA. Under MOADS, this ATP is organic to the DS ammunition company. This gives the division commander additional capacity of about 1,000 STONs per day. The ATP retains stand-alone and high volume, high tonnage transload capabilities, while increasing the division commander's flexibility to position ammunition to support the battle plan. Although this ATP is operated by a

nondivisional company, it is in direct support of the division. Therefore, like the ATPs in the BSAs, it receives mission guidance from the division commander. Each battalion S4 transmits ammunition requirements and type and number of combat configured loads for supported units through the brigade S4 to the DAO. Division units not attached to brigades coordinate with the DAO at the DMMC. The division commander bases the quantity of ammunition to be supplied to each unit on planned operations, the current controlled supply rate, and the ammunition requests from the S4s. The DAO then directs that ammunition be shipped through supporting ATPs to the units. The units are notified of the arrival time and location of the ATP where the ammunition will be delivered. Sometimes the DAO may designate an ASP rather than an ATP to provide ammunition resupply to units operating in the division rear. The ATP must rapidly rearm units that have used all or most of their basic load. This may require that an ASP use air sling-out operations to the combat trains or unit assembly areas. More details on Class V operations are in FM 9-6.

Section III SERVICES

THE SYSTEM

Field services include GRREG, airdrop, CEB, laundry, field bakery, light textile and clothing renovation, and salvage. These are generally divided into the classifications of primary and secondary field services. GRREG and airdrop comprise the primary classification. These are necessary from the beginning of hostilities. All others comprise the secondary. The primary field services are those considered essential to the support of combat operations. The Army must always take proper care of its dead. Airdrop is also essential. It provides a method of supply delivery that is responsive and fast enough to meet the demands of modern battle. The secondary classification of field services consists of those which are not immediately critical to combat operations. The DSUs covered in this manual either have or are attached GRREG and CEB services only.

Details on airdrop services are in FM 10-400. Details on laundry, bath, and renovation are in FM 10-280. Details on baking operations are in FM 10-22.

GRAVES REGISTRATION

Responsibility for GRREG operations is based on geographical areas. The GRREG elements assigned to the COSCOM establish collection points on an area basis or in a given area. They receive remains and personal effects and evacuate them to a temporary cemetery, mortuary, or another collection point. The place of evacuation depends on the tactical and logistical situation. The collection platoon goes forward to the division collection point and evacuates remains and personal effects on an "as required" or emergency basis. Soldiers in the platoon may also perform

search and recovery operations. They locate and recover remains and personal effects not recovered during combat. The GRREG units provide support for both divisional and nondivisional units in the corps. In the COMMZ, GRREG units provide all GRREG support, including operation of a personal effects depot. More details on unit GRREG operations are in FM 10-63.

Forward Support Battalion

The FSB has one GRREG-trained soldier in the headquarters of the supply company. He is available to train brigade soldiers in unit GRREG responsibilities for handling remains and their personal effects. The FSB does not have the capability to operate a GRREG collection point. However, the supply company is responsible for assuring that a BSA collection point is operable until MSB augmentations arrive.

Main Support Battalion

Teams from the corps GRREG collection company provide area support to brigades and divisions. Before the teams arrive, company soldiers assisted by the GRREG NCO operate the collection point in the DSA. The BSA collection point receives remains from supported units, continues the identification process begun by the unit, and arranges for evacuation to the DSA collection point.

Light Divisions

These divisions have one GRREG NCO in the S2/S3 section of the S&T battalion and one in each forward supply company. These GRREG NCOs plan and coordinate GRREG augmentation and train their soldiers to serve on GRREG teams. GRREG support is limited to minimum capabilities needed to collect, initially identify, and evacuate or hastily bury remains. When the GRREG section arrives, soldiers set up four collection points, one in each BSA and one in the DSA.

Separate Brigades and the ACR

The S&T company and the S&T troop each have a GRREG NCO assigned to train soldiers in the brigade and regimental area. The S&T company and S&T troop provide GRREG support within the brigade and regimental area when a collection platoon from the corps GRREG collection company is attached. This platoon receives, identifies,

and classifies remains at BSA and ACR collection points. It then arranges for evacuation from the brigade and regimental area to a collection point operated by the GRREG company in the corps area. Since there is no field augmentation in the separate light infantry brigade, the support battalion commander may request that a GRREG service team be assigned.

CLOTHING EXCHANGE AND BATH

CEB teams provide warm showers and clean clothing for soldiers in the field. Some bath teams operate independently and do not provide a clothing exchange service. Others provide baths, clothing exchange, and a delousing service. When teams have a delousing capability, the operation takes place at the CEB site.

Heavy Divisions

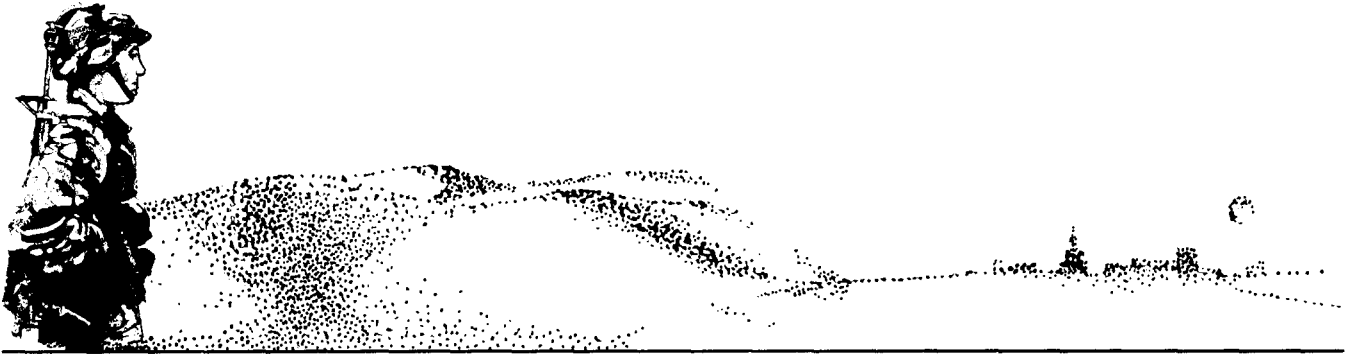
When the S&S company in the MSB is assigned a CEB section, it can provide bath service within the division. This CEB section may also set up a clothing exchange bath service at the bath points, if it is stocked to do so. The MSB S&S company helps the FSB supply company establish CEB points when available and tactically feasible. The FSB supply company coordinates with the brigades to schedule CEB.

Light Divisions

CEB sections from the field service company are attached to the headquarters and supply company to set up these services in the DSA and BSA. Coordinate for support through S4 channels.

Separate Brigades and the ACR

The S&T company and S&T troop provide CEB support in the brigade and regimental area when a CEB section of a field service company is attached. The CEB section has a number of CEB teams. Each team maintains stocks of various sizes of clothing for exchange. The teams also coordinate the laundering of clothing and exchange items, to include delivery of soiled clothing and pickup of clean clothing from the supporting laundry. The teams set up as near to the units to be served as the tactical situation and water sources permit. If taking the services to the troops is not practical, the teams set up at selected sites and give services at those sites only.



CHAPTER 2 DIRECT SUPPORT UNITS

This chapter is for the company commander.

Section I

SUPPLY COMPANY, FORWARD SUPPORT BATTALION, HEAVY OR INFANTRY DIVISION

MISSION

To keep brigade units functioning, a continual flow of supplies to supported units is required. The supply company, FSB, must be able to provide supplies in sufficient quantities to meet brigade needs. The mission of your supply company is to support one divisional maneuver brigade by establishing operating areas for the receipt, temporary storage, salvage, and issue of Class I, II, III, IV, V, and VII supplies. Your company—

- Operates an ATP in the BSA for transferring high-usage ammunition from corps transportation to supported units' ammunition vehicles.
- Operates supply distribution points and a salvage collection point in the BSA.
- Maintains the brigade stock of supplies for the classes for which it is responsible.
- Provides unit vehicle recovery and unit maintenance on all equipment except battalion headquarters CE equipment.

Your company does not receive, store, or issue classified maps, aircraft, airdrop equipment,

COMSEC supplies, Class VIII supplies, medical repair parts, or ADPE. Your soldiers also defend your company area or installation.

ORGANIZATION

Your company is organized into a company headquarters and a supply platoon as shown in Figure 2-1 (page 2-2). Your company is located in the BSA of a heavy, heavy/light, or infantry division. It is assigned to a forward support battalion as shown in Figure 2-2 (page 2-2). As a rule, supply companies are allocated one company for each forward support battalion. If your company is assigned to a standard heavy division and in support of an armored or mechanized infantry brigade, it is organized under TOE 42004L100. If your company is assigned to the Heavy/Light Division, it is organized under TOE 42004 L200. If your company is assigned to an infantry division (National Guard), it is organized under TOE 42004 L300. Your company capabilities differ according to these TOE organizations.

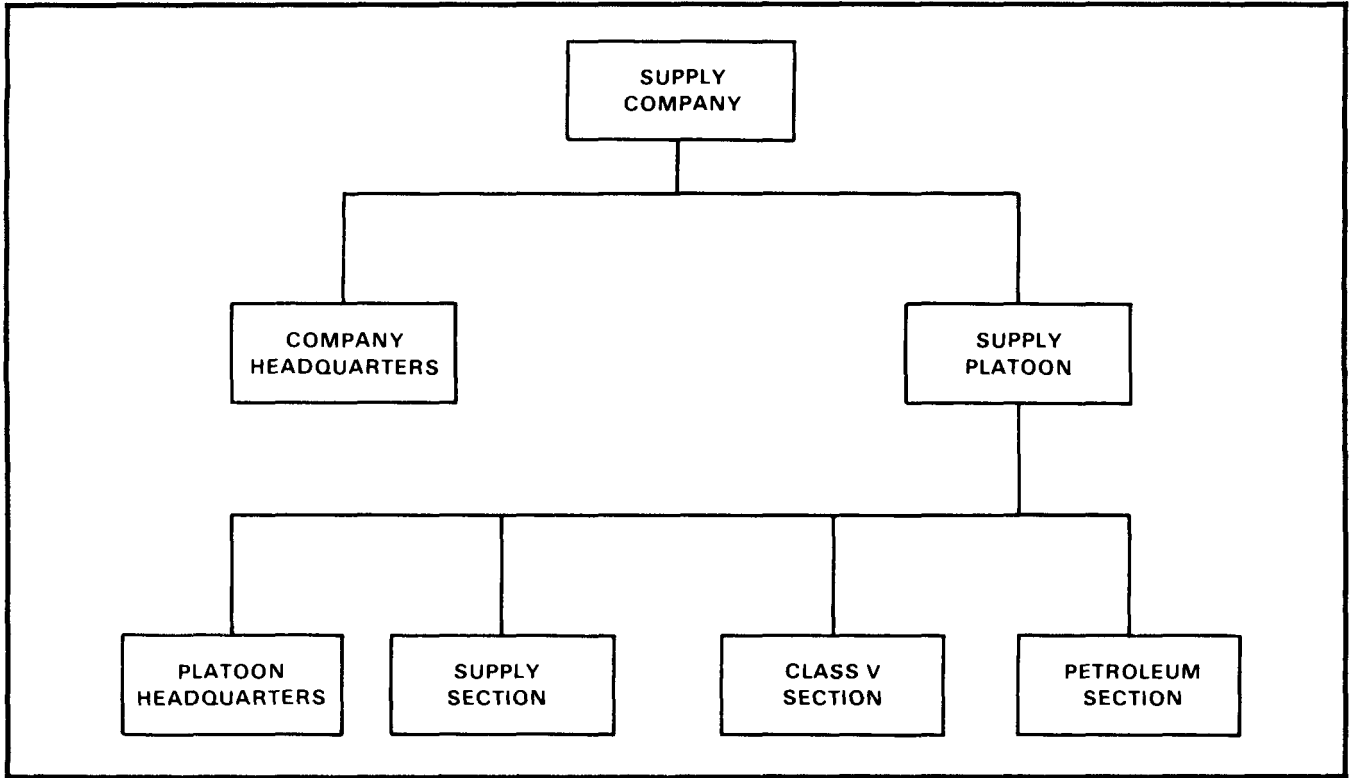


Figure 2-1. Supply company, FSB, heavy division

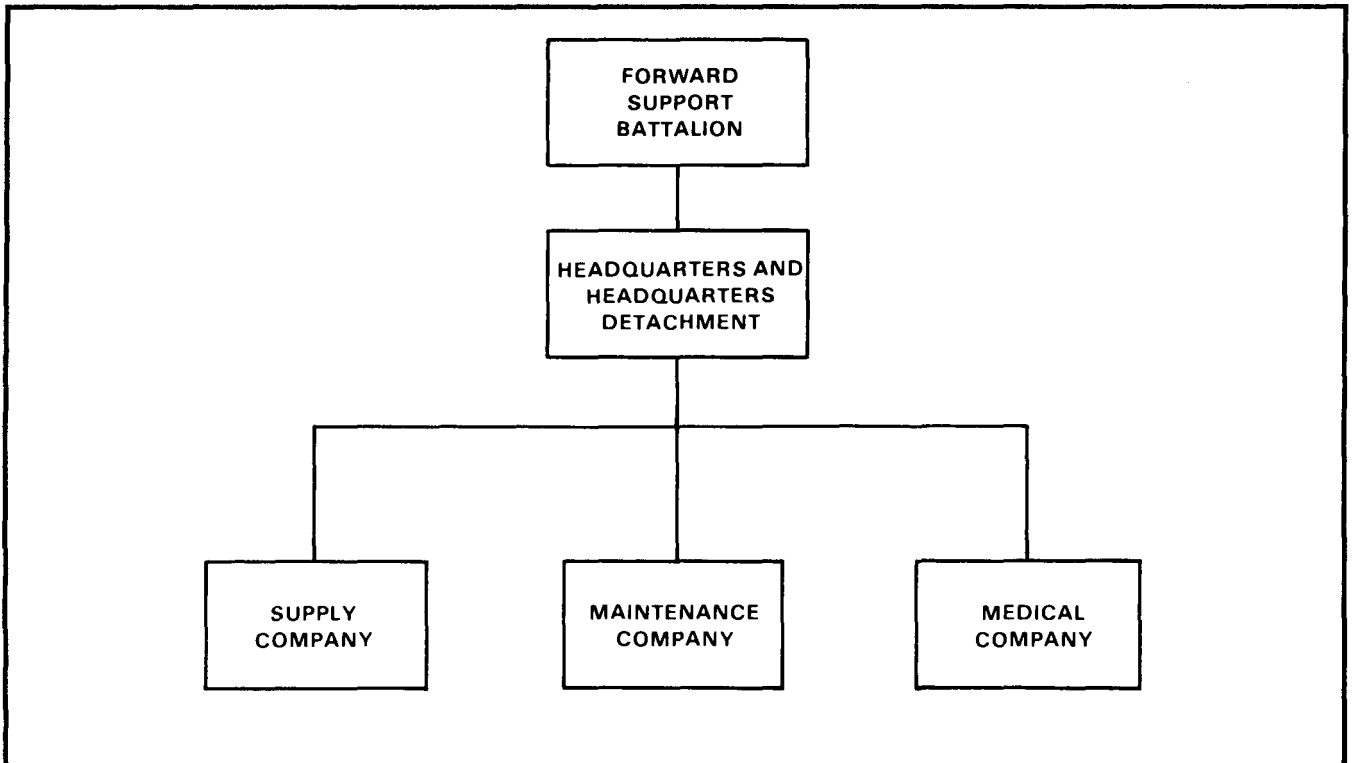


Figure 2-2. Forward support battalion organization

CAPABILITIES

At full strength, your company can receive, store temporarily, and issue daily supplies as shown in Table 2-1 (page 2-3). Class V capabilities represent the amount of ammunition that can be transferred from corps transportation to issuing units' vehicles. At Strength Level 2, your company operates at 90 percent capacity. At Strength Level 3, your company operates at 80 percent capacity. For more on strength levels, see AR 220-1.

Support

Your company depends on a number of units to operate up to its capabilities. It depends on the HHD FSB for unit administration, religious support, and unit maintenance of CE equipment. It depends on the support command MMC for supply and distribution management of its responsible classes of supply. This includes ASL items. The MMC also manages its petroleum delivery and dispensing assets. A medical company provides

unit-level health services. Division or corps elements provide legal, financial, and personnel and administrative services. Your company depends on the MSB S&S company for water purification and distribution.

Mobility

When organized under the L100 TOE, your company can transport 190,000 pounds (7,253 cubic feet) of TOE equipment with its vehicles. It also has 37,238 pounds (2,975 cubic feet) of TOE equipment needing transportation. When organized under the L200 TOE, your company can transport 177,500 pounds (6,548 cubic feet). It also has 33,428 pounds (2,786 cubic feet) of TOE equipment needing transportation. When organized under the L300 TOE, your company can transport 126,000 pounds (6,485 cubic feet) of TOE equipment with its vehicles. It also has 33,482 pounds (2,785 cubic feet) of TOE equipment needing transportation. For more details, see FM 63-20.

Table 2-1. Supply company receipt, storage, and issue capabilities

SUPPLY CLASS	LEVEL 1 CAPABILITIES PER DAY		
	L100 TOE	L200 TOE	L300 TOE
	(STONS)		
I	15.917	11.00	16.700
II	8.274	5.70	18.716
III (packaged)	.744	.50	1.394
IV	7.214	5.00	7.600
V (transload)	350.000	225.00	350.000
V (w modernized MHE)	400.000	265.00	400.000
VII	5.028	3.50	5.178
	(GALLONS)		
III (bulk—storage)	53,600	42,100	25,600
III (bulk—issue)	89,200	70,200	33,600

COMMUNICATIONS

As commander, you must communicate with all your elements. Your soldiers must communicate with battalion headquarters, adjacent units, supported units, and internal elements. In your SOP, include details of the telephone system, priorities for laying wire, and responsibilities for setting up

the system. Figure 2-3 (page 2-4) shows a proposed wire system for your company. Make sure the allocation of radio equipment is documented in the SOP. A sample radio net is shown in Figure 2-4 (page 2-5).

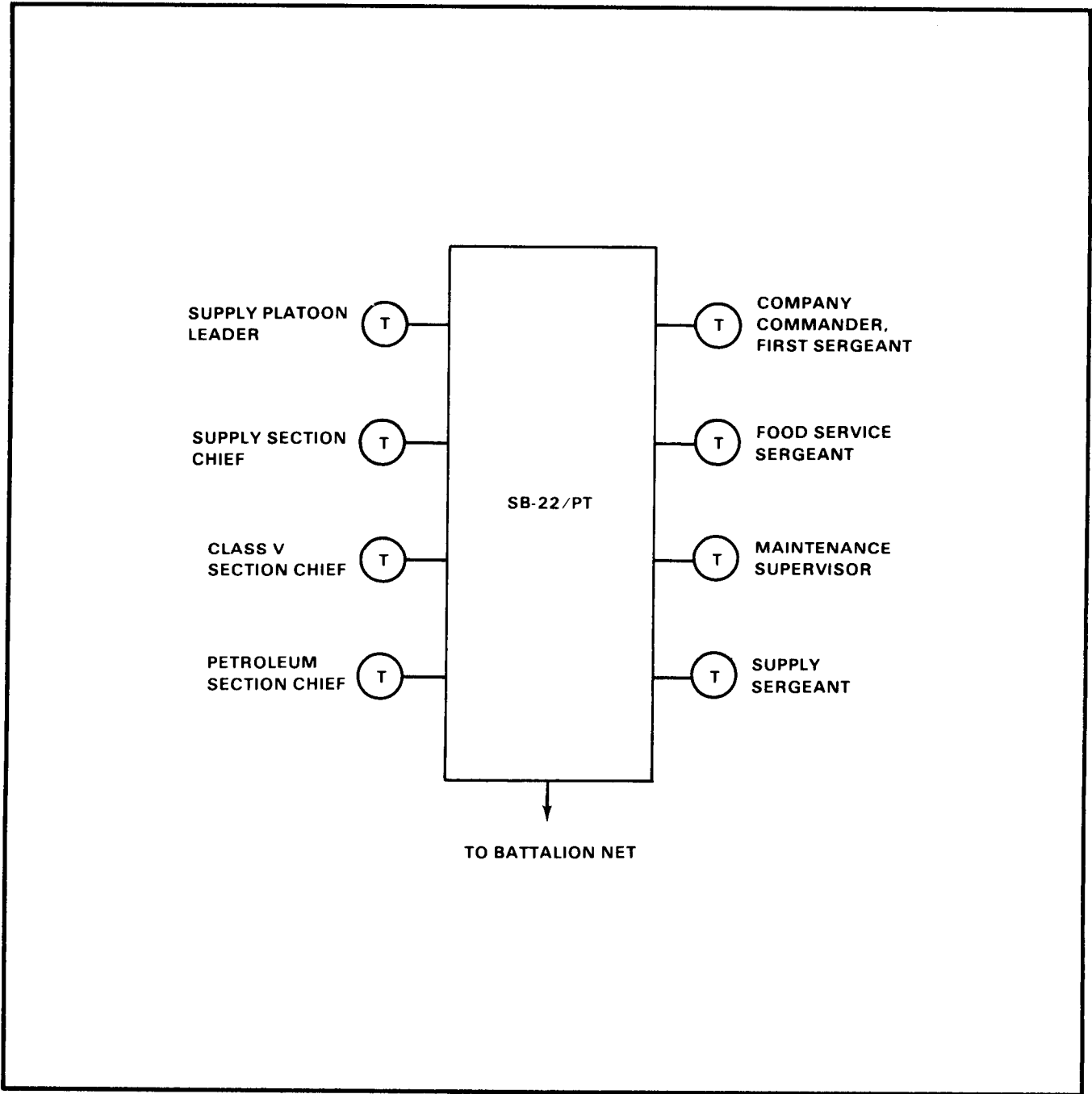


Figure 2-3. Proposed wire net, supply company, FSB

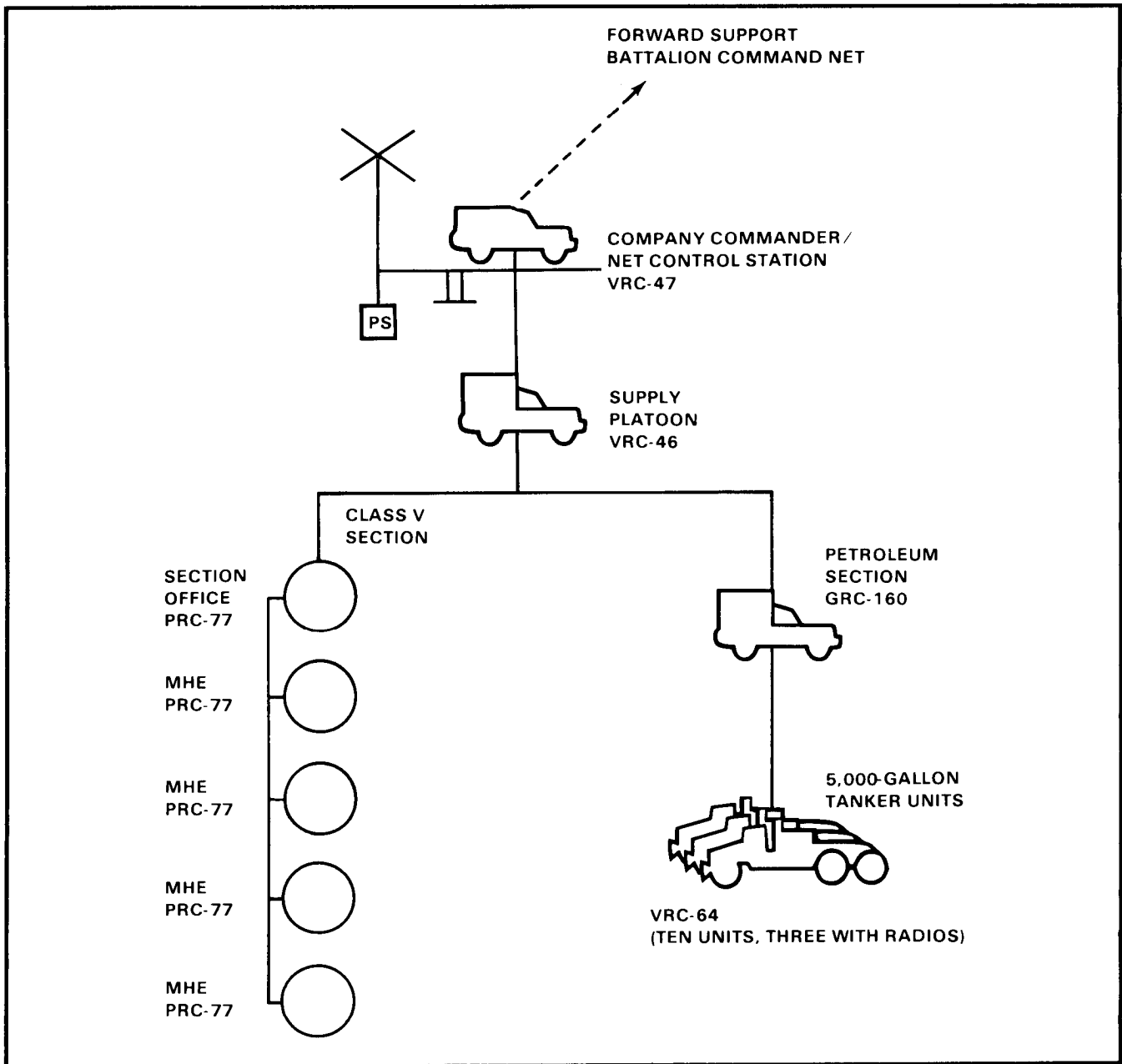


Figure 2-4. Proposed radio net, supply company, FSB

Section II

SUPPLY AND SERVICE COMPANY, MAIN SUPPORT BATTALION, HEAVY OR INFANTRY DIVISION

MISSION

The mission of the S&S company, main support battalion, is to provide specific supplies and services to support the heavy or infantry divisions

and their attached units. Your soldiers also help defend your company area or installation. To perform its mission, your company provides—

ORGANIZATION

- Receipt, temporary store, and issue of Class I, II, III, IV, and VII supplies (except aircraft, classified maps, airdrop, rail, and COMSEC equipment).
- Water supply points in the DSA and BSA.
- A salvage collection point.
- Mobile roadside filling stations to refuel transit vehicles.
- Backup support to the forward support battalions.
- The division stock of supplies and equipment for which the company is responsible.
- Food service support for itself and the units to be fed under the Army field feeding system.
- Unit maintenance for itself.

Your company is organized into a company headquarters, a maintenance section, and three operations platoons as shown in Figure 2-5 (page 2-6). Your company is located in the DSA of a heavy or infantry division. It is assigned to a main support battalion as shown in Figure 2-6 (page 2-7). If your company is assigned to a standard heavy division, it is organized under TOE 42 007L100. If your company is assigned to the Heavy/Light Division, it is organized under TOE 42007 L200. If your company is assigned to an infantry division (National Guard), it is organized under TOE 42007 L300. Your company capabilities differ according to these TOE organizations.

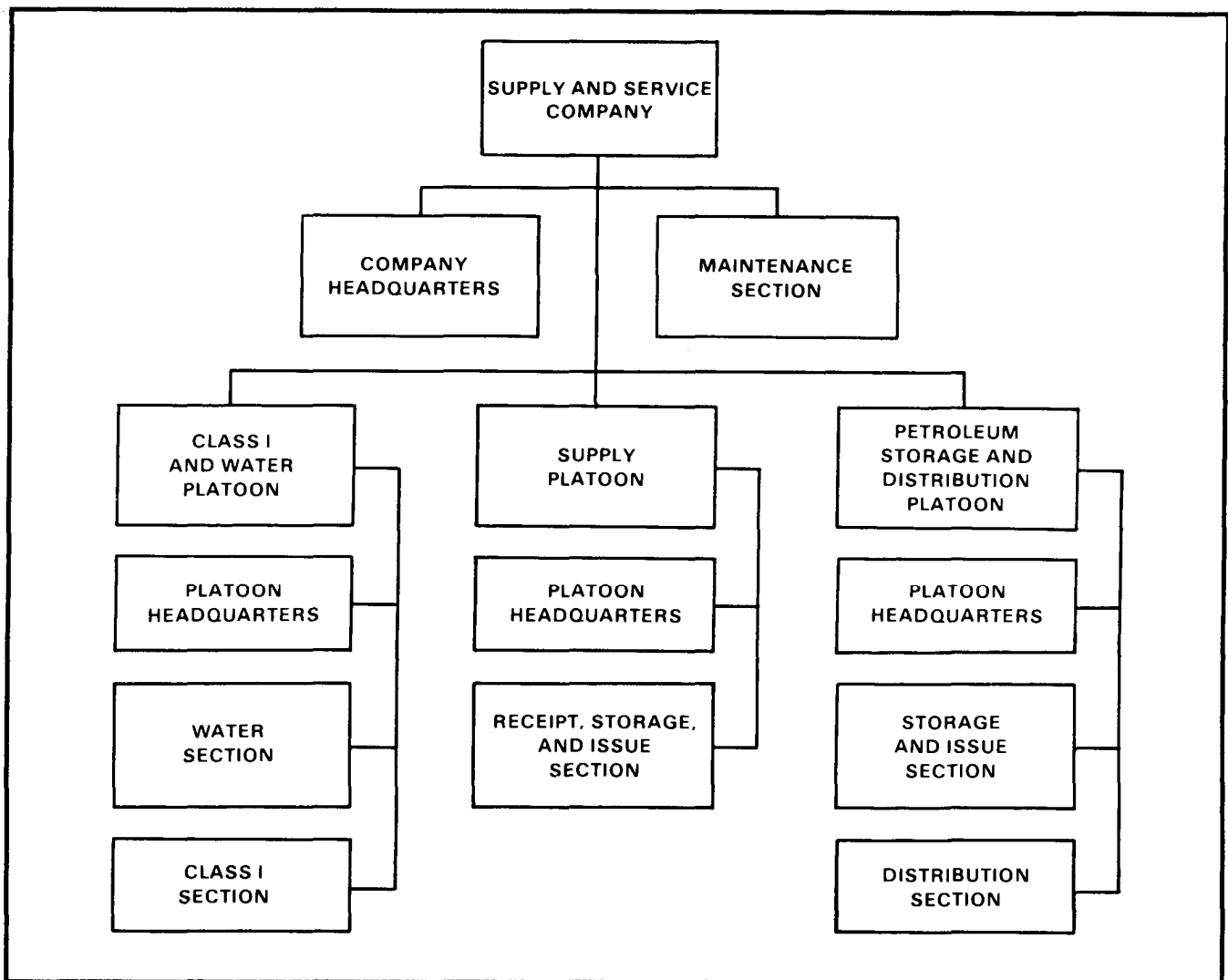


Figure 2-5. Supply and service company organization

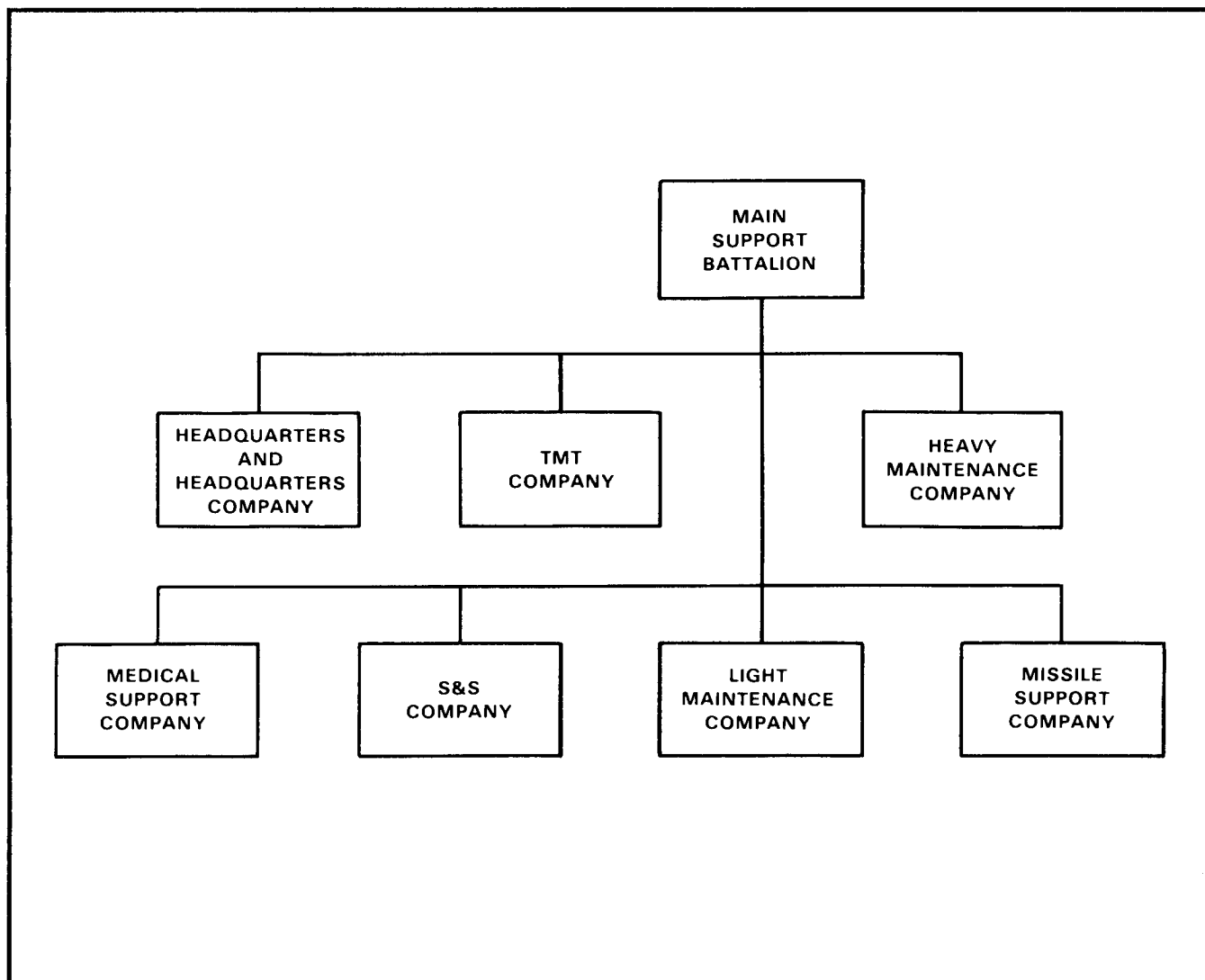


Figure 2-6. Main support battalion organization

CAPABILITIES

At full strength, your company can receive, store temporarily, and issue daily supplies and water as shown in Tables 2-2 (page 2-8) and 2-3 (page 2-8). At Strength Level 2, your company operates at 90 percent capacity. At Strength Level 3, it operates at 80 percent capacity. For more on strength levels, see AR 220-1.

Support

Your company depends on units to operate up to its capabilities. It depends on the HHD, MSB for unit administration and religious support. The

MMC provides supply and distribution management of its responsible classes of supply. This includes ASL items. The MMC also manages its water and petroleum issue and delivery assets. Corps or division elements provide health, legal, financial, and personnel and administrative services. The heavy maintenance company provides unit maintenance of construction equipment. Your company also depends on teams to perform required services. It depends also on teams from a GRREG platoon, a CEB platoon, and an arid environment water section. When these elements are attached to your company from their battalions, they are under your operational control.

Table 2-2. Supply and service company receipt, storage, and issue capabilities

SUPPLY CLASS	LEVEL 1 CAPABILITIES PER DAY		
	L100 TOE	L200 TOE	L300 TOE
	(STONS)		
I	60.4	48.9	58.6
II	31.4	25.4	30.5
III (packaged)	2.8	11.1	4.9
IV	27.4	22.2	26.4
VII	19.1	16.6	18.1
	(GALLONS)		
III (bulk—distribute)	183,000	132,000	207,200
III (bulk—storage)	302,600	242,000	327,600

Table 2-3. Supply and service company water capabilities

	LEVEL 1 CAPABILITIES PER DAY		
	L100 TOE	L200 TOE	L300 TOE
	(GALLONS)		
Water points	5	4	5
Storage	37,500	18,000	37,500
with ROWPU	60,000	24,000	60,000
Issue	150,000	120,000	150,000
with ROWPU	120,000	96,000	120,000
Distribution	30,000	12,000	30,000

Mobility

Your company can transport 45,600 pounds (13,489 cubic feet) of TOE equipment with its vehicles. It also has 113,489 pounds (8,184 cubic feet) of TOE equipment that needs transportation.

COMMUNICATIONS

The division uses an area communications system, a command communications system, radio-teletypewriter nets, and FM radio nets. They provide you with the necessary communications to command and control your troops effectively. As commander, you must communicate with battalion headquarters, adjacent units, supported

units, and internal elements. Include in your SOP the details of the telephone system, priorities for laying wire, and responsibilities for setting up the system. Figure 2-7 (page 2-9) shows a proposed wire system for your company. Water teams close to the switchboard facility will be plugged into the wire net. Teams located great distances from the company command post may have to rely on means of communication belonging to supported units. There is one telephone for each water team. Make sure the allocation of radio equipment is documented in the SOP. A sample radio net is shown in Figure 2-8 (page 2-10).

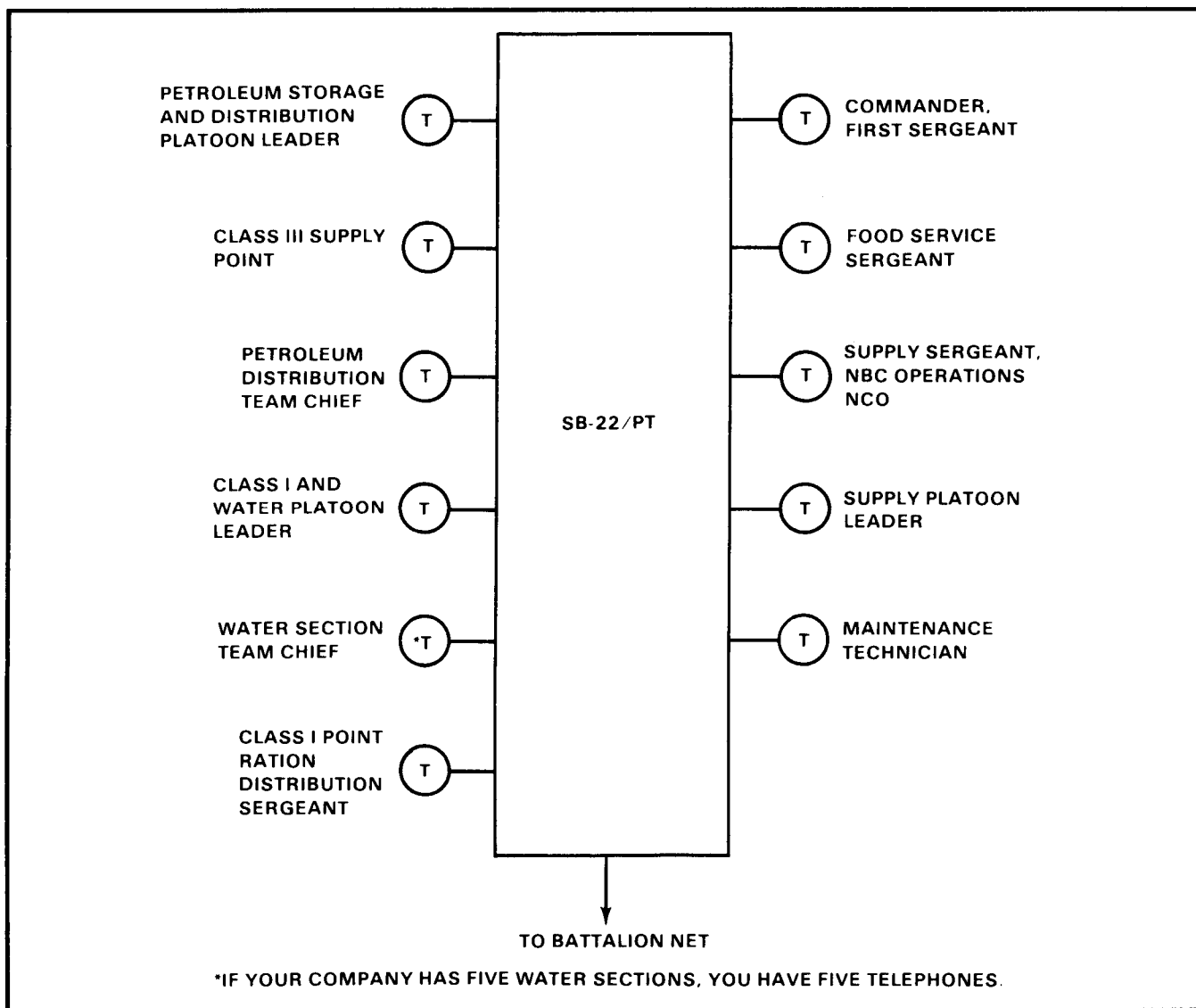


Figure 2-7. Proposed wire net, S&S company, MSB

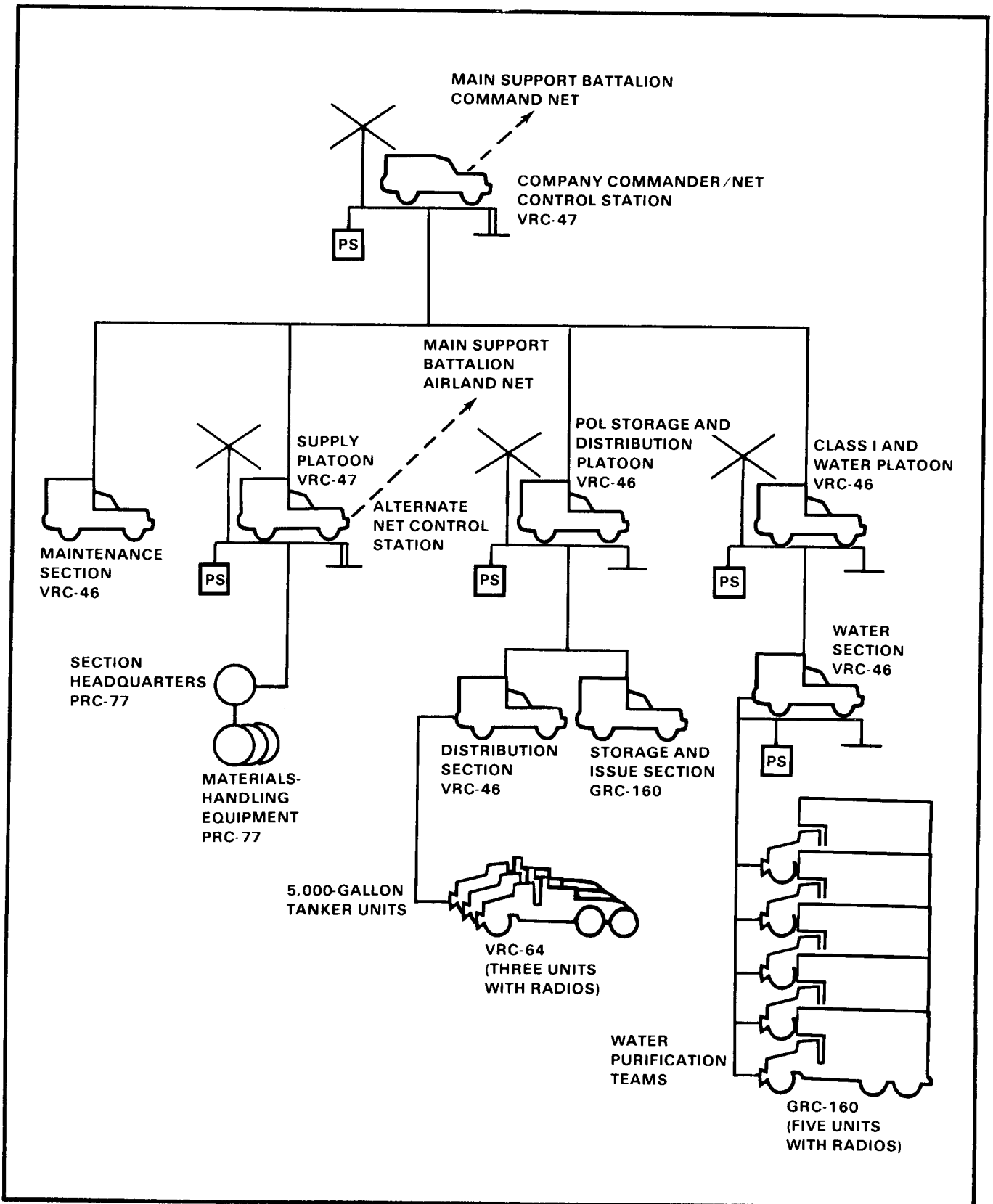


Figure 2-8. Proposed radio net, S&S company

Section III

HEADQUARTERS AND SUPPLY COMPANY, S&T BATTALION, LIGHT INFANTRY, AIRBORNE, OR AIR ASSAULT DIVISION

This section is for the headquarters and supply company commander.

MISSION

The company mission involves both command and control and supply support. Headquarters personnel provide command and control to units assigned or attached to the S&T battalion. Details on how the headquarters element operates are in FM 10-27-3. The supply element supports the division by receiving, storing, and issuing Class I, II, III, IV, and VII supplies and by purifying nonpotable water and issuing potable water. The company, when augmented, also provides GRREG and CEB services for all division troops. In the air assault and airborne divisions, your company operates an ATP for units in the DSA. Details on how your company operates in the theater are in FMs 10-27 and 71-101. Specifically, your company can—

- Command and control organic and attached units.
- Provide the battalion commander and staff with advice and data on supply (less Classes VIII and IX), field service, and transportation operations.
- Plan and supervise the establishment and operation of S&T battalion supply and distribution points.
- Transload 500 short tons a day of high-usage ammunition from corps transportation to using unit vehicles (in the airborne and air assault divisions only). In this way, the ATP operates as part of a larger force on a 24-hour basis. It can transload 250 short tons when operating independently. The ATP thus becomes a mini-ASP.
- Purify and issue water at up to four (three in the LID) water supply points in the DSA and BSA.
- Maintain the division authorized stockage of supplies and equipment for which the company is responsible.
- Operate supply and distribution points in the DSA and provide backup support to the forward supply companies in the BSAs.
- Provide for supply control of its ASL.

- Coordinate the use of ground transport to support the battalion supply and distribution mission.
- Provide a nucleus to plan and supervise GRREG services and handle remains.
- Provide food service support for itself, the TMT company, the forward supply companies, and augmentees.
- Provide unit-level administration for organic and attached units.
- Help to defend the company area.
- Perform unit maintenance on equipment of your company and the TMT company. Included are organic vehicles, generators, and radio and wire communications systems.

ORGANIZATION

Your company is organized into a battalion command section and a supply element as shown in Figures 2-9 (page 2-12) and 2-10 (page 2-13). Your company is organic to the S&T battalion. The S&T battalion is organic to one of the light divisions. The three types of light divisions are the light infantry, the airborne, and the air assault. The S&T battalion, Figure 2-11 (page 2-14), has one headquarters and supply company. The company is usually located in the DSA near main lines of communication. It operates the S&S system in the DSA. More details on the S&S system in the DSA are in FM 10-27.

CAPABILITIES

At full strength, your company can receive, store temporarily, and issue supplies as shown in Table 2-4 (page 2-14). Your company does not supply classified maps, aircraft, airdrop or rail equipment, COMSEC supplies, or ADPE. Your company can purify and issue water at up to four (three in the LID) water supply points in the DSA and BSA. It can store 24,000 gallons (27,000 in the LID) of potable water a day. It can issue 48,000 gallons (48,000 in the LID) a day using a

freshwater source or 36,000 gallons a day using a saltwater source. Your company can distribute 8,100; 30,000; and 60,000 gallons of bulk petroleum a day in the light, airborne, and air assault divisions, respectively. Fuel-dispensing vehicles must make two trips a day, and 75 percent of them must be available each day. Your company can transload 500 short tons a day of high-usage ammunition from corps transportation to using unit vehicles (in the airborne and air assault divisions only). In this way, the ATP operates as

part of a larger force on a 24-hour basis. It can transload 250 short tons when operating independently. The ATP thus becomes a mini-ASP. Your company can sling load supplies and equipment for which it is responsible, except in the LID. In the airborne division, you can also provide guidance and advice to all units on matters relating to airdrop. You can provide staff supervision of technical training for personnel for the rigging and loading of supplies and equipment for airdrop.

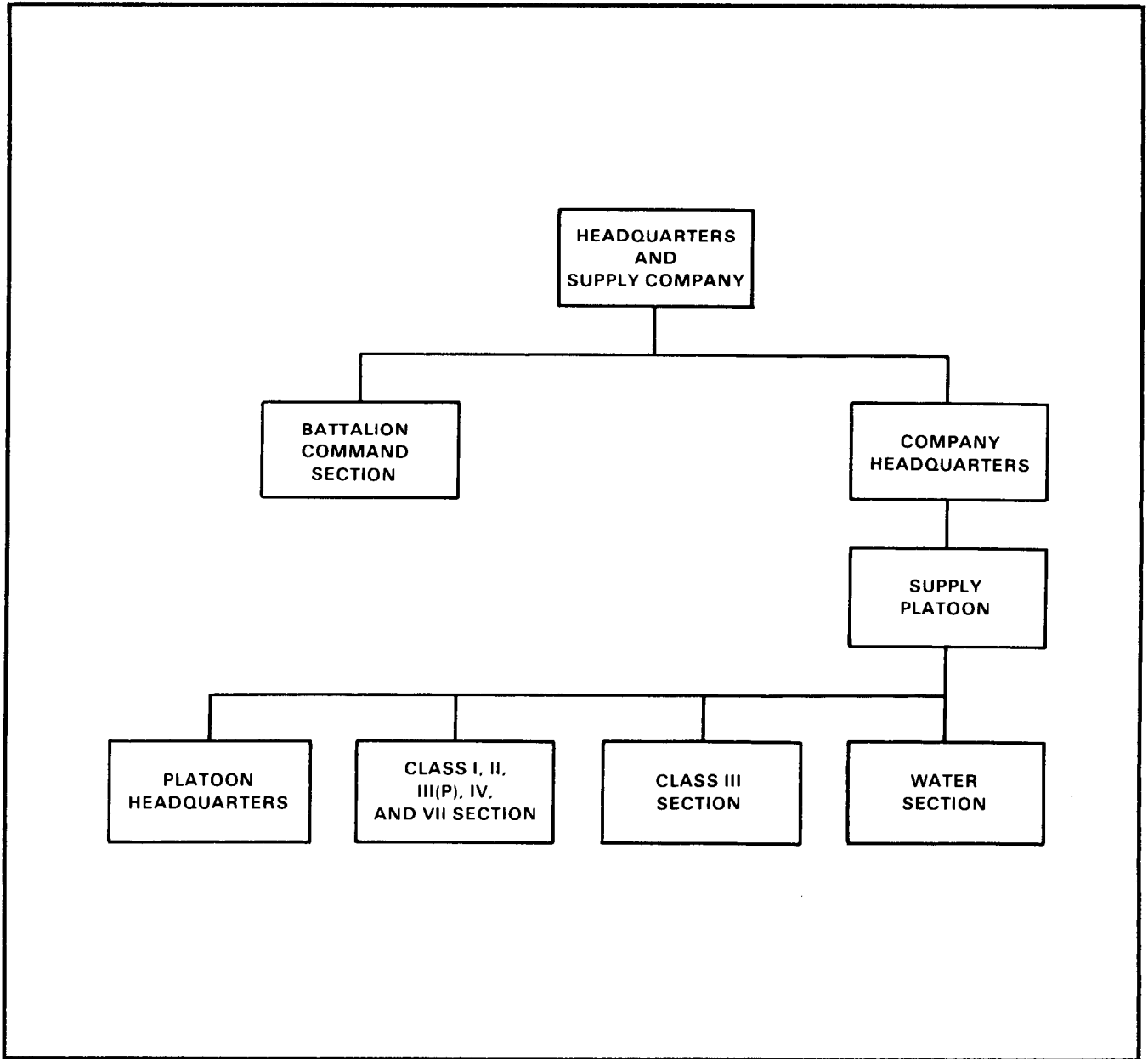


Figure 2-9. Headquarters and supply company, S&T battalion, LID

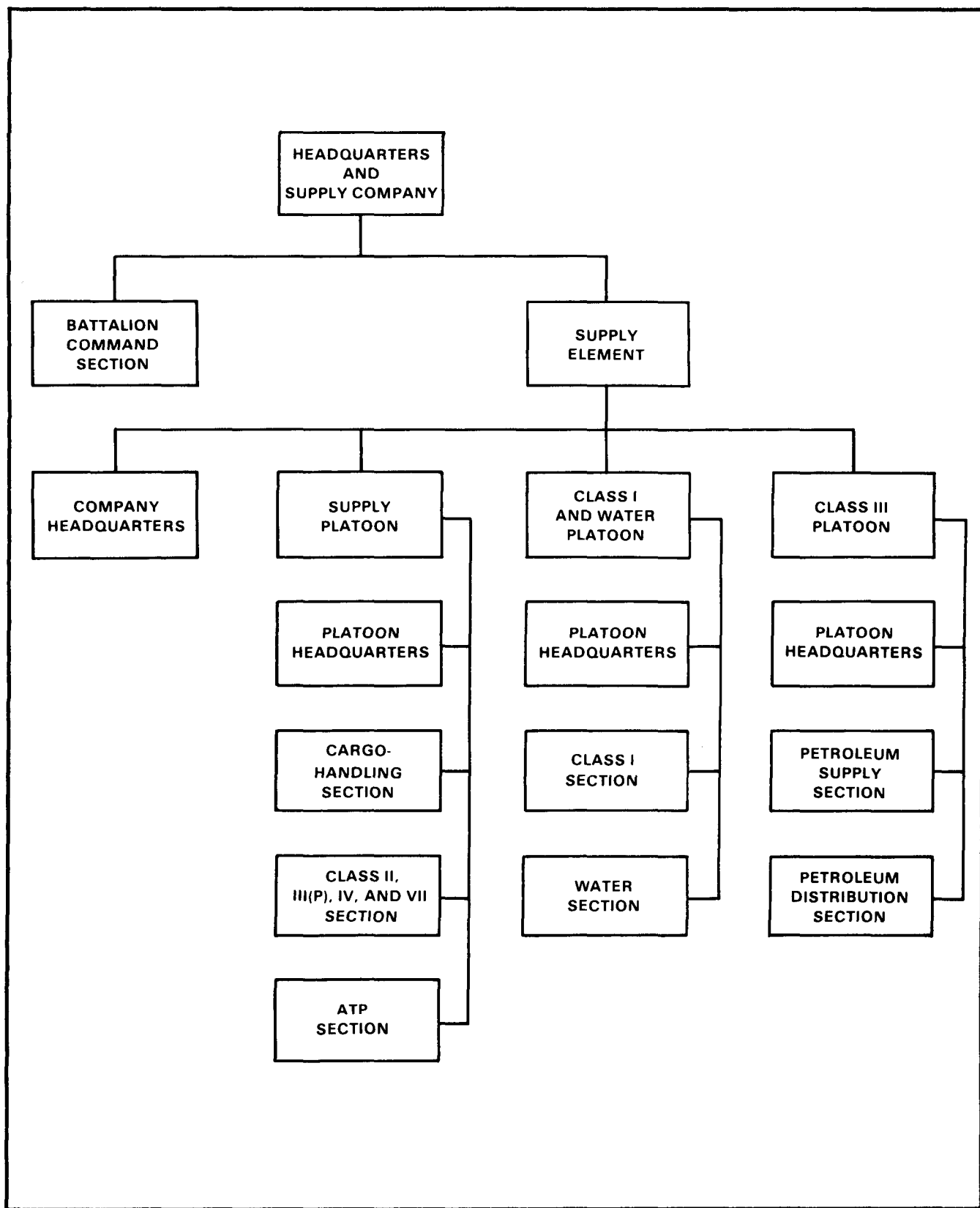


Figure 2-10. Headquarters and supply company, S&T battalion, airborne or air assault division

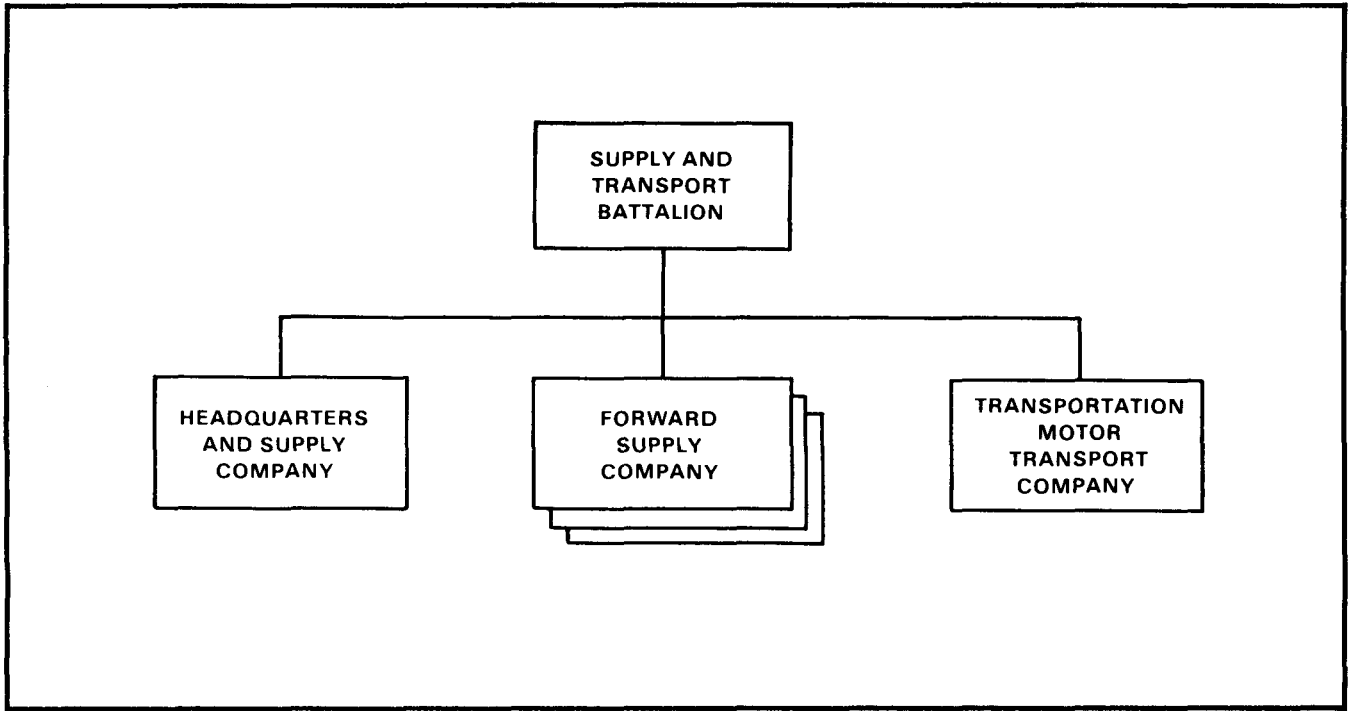


Figure 2-11. Supply and transport battalion

Table 2-4. Headquarters and supply company capabilities

SUPPLY CLASS	LEVEL 1 CAPABILITIES PER DAY		
	TOE 42026L	TOE 42056L	TOE 42066L
	(STONS)		
I	24.20	27.63	32.83
II	37.40	23.86	44.78
III (packaged)	7.04	8.20	9.71
IV	14.30	55.30	65.50
VII	15.51	9.88	52.56
	(GALLONS)		
III (bulk)	34,000	89,600	236,000

Support

Your company depends on various elements for support. The DMMC provides supply management of its ASL. Division elements provide medical, legal, personnel, administrative, and religious support. Corps elements provide financial support. The medical battalion provides health services support, including evacuation. Your company also depends on teams to perform required services. It also depends on a GRREG team, a CEB team, and an arid environment water section for services. When these teams are assigned to your company, they are under your operational control.

Mobility

The mobility of your company is limited by the number of vehicles you have and the amount of

equipment and supplies you must move. If all of your company has to move at one time, you must arrange for more vehicles. All equipment can be transported by USAF aircraft. See Table 2-5 (page 2-15) for the transportation needs of your company.

COMMUNICATIONS

Communications help you carry out administrative duties, maintain contact with higher headquarters, transmit tactical information, and defend your unit. Your soldiers must communicate with higher headquarters, adjacent units, and both supporting and supported units. Figures 2-12 (page 2-16) and 2-13 (page 2-17) show the proposed wire systems for your company. Sample company radio nets are shown in Figures 2-14 (page 2-18) and 2-15 (page 2-19).

Table 2-5. Transportation needs

EQUIPMENT AND CAPABILITIES	TOE		
	42026L	42056L	42066L
TOE equipment (pounds)	128,000	161,500	173,993
TOE equipment (cubic feet)	6,923	9,705	14,713
In one lift with company assets (pounds)	84,726	124,201	159,500
In one lift with company assets (cubic feet)	6,420	8,943	10,094

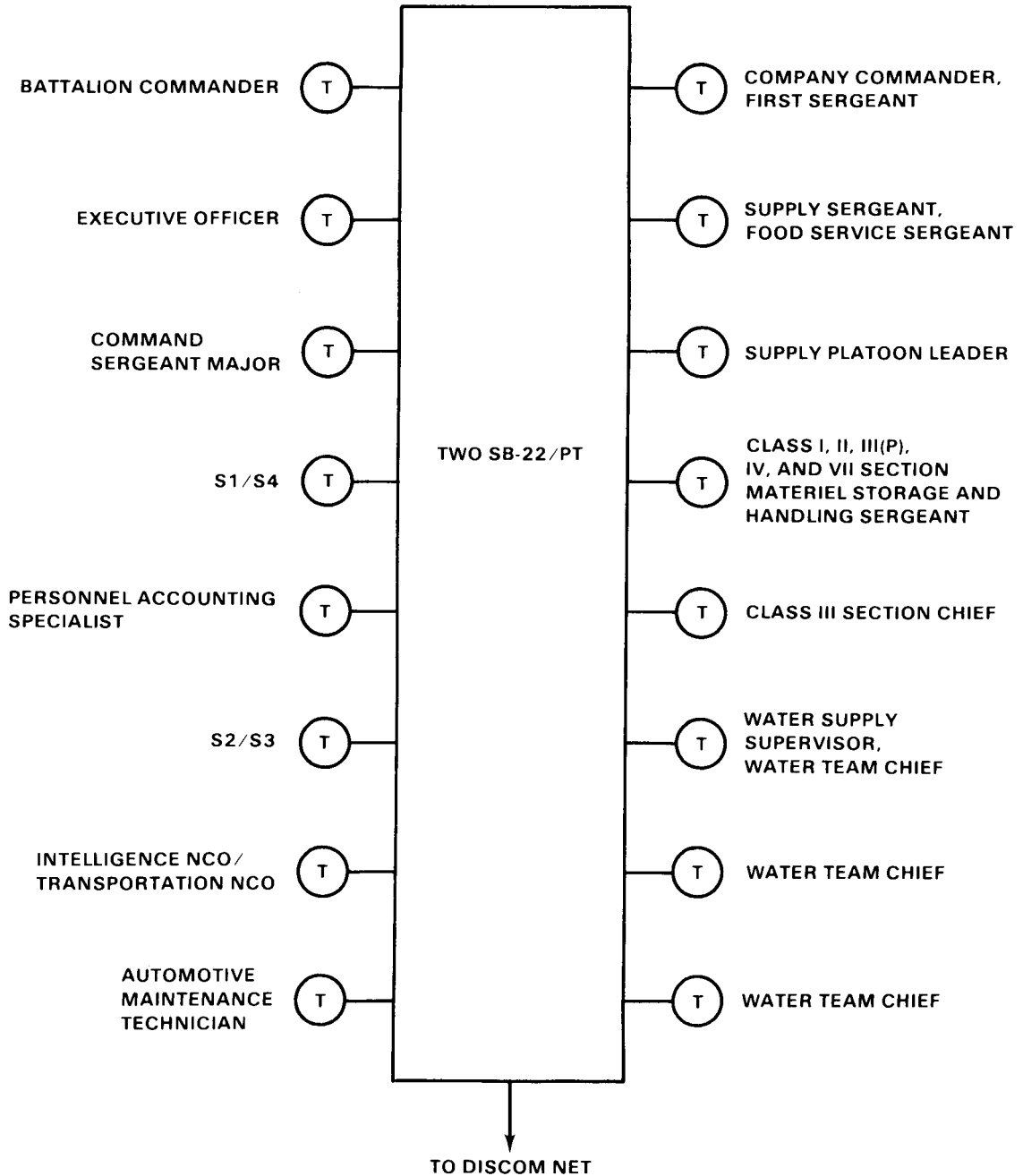


Figure 2-12. Proposed wire net, headquarters and supply company, S&T battalion, LID

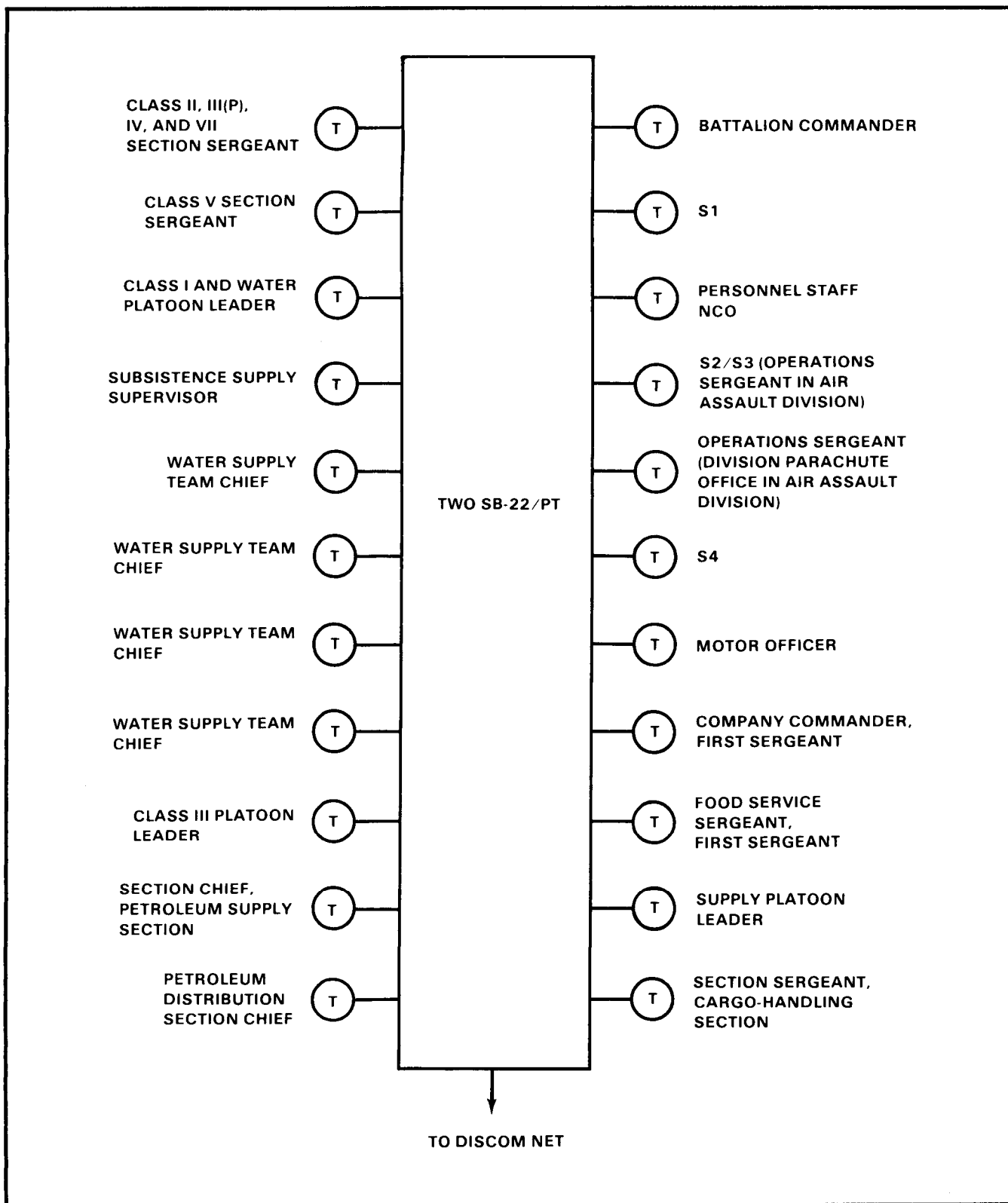


Figure 2-13. Proposed wire net, headquarters and supply company, S&T battalion, airborne or air assault division

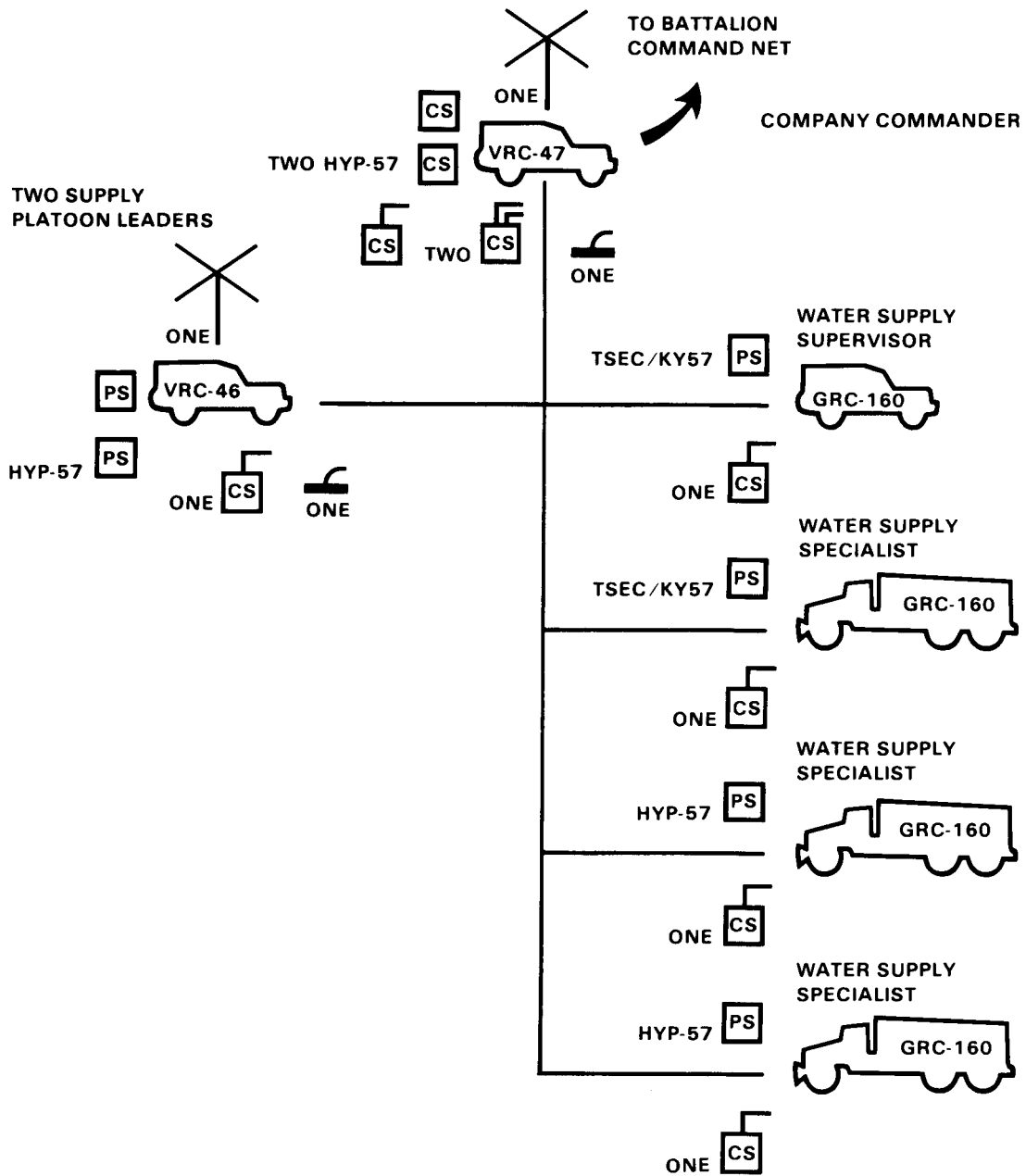


Figure 2-14. Proposed company radio net, headquarters and supply company, S&T battalion, LID

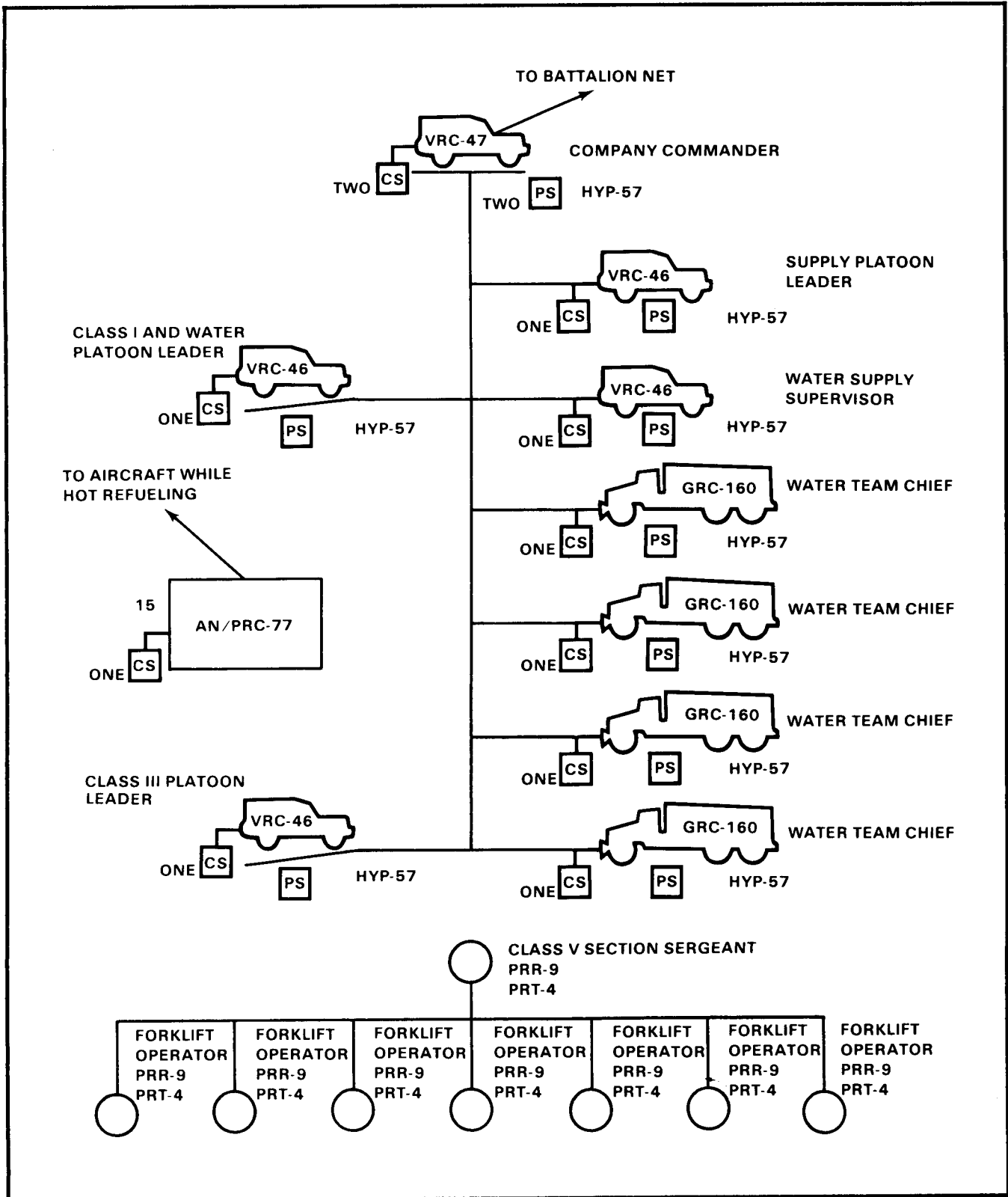


Figure 2-15. Proposed company radio net, headquarters and supply company, S&T battalion, airborne and air assault divisions

Section IV
FORWARD SUPPLY COMPANY, S&T BATTALION,
LIGHT INFANTRY, AIRBORNE, OR
AIR ASSAULT DIVISION

MISSION

The mission of the forward supply company is to support one maneuver brigade in one of the light divisions. Your company operates areas to receive, store, and issue Class I, II, III, IV, and VII supplies. Your company also operates an ATP in the BSA. Your company does not supply water, classified maps, aircraft, airdrop equipment, COMSEC supplies, and ADPE.

ORGANIZATION

Your company is organized as shown in Figures 2-16 (page 2-20), 2-17 (page 2-21), and 2-18 (page 2-21). Note that the LID forward supply company has no maintenance section. In the LID, the headquarters and light maintenance company performs unit maintenance on organic equipment. The forward supply company in the air assault division also has a cargo-handling section. Your

company is organic to the S&T battalion. Three companies are allocated to each S&T battalion. These companies operate the supply system in each BSA. More details on the S&S system in the BSA are in FM 10-27.

CAPABILITIES

At full strength, your company can receive, store temporarily, and issue supplies as shown in Table 2-6 (page 2-22). Your company can transload 350 short tons (200 short tons in the LID) of high-usage ammunition from corps transportation to using unit vehicles. In this way the ATP operates as part of a larger force on a 24-hour basis. It can transload 175 short tons when operating independently. The ATP thus becomes a mini-ASP. In the air assault and airborne divisions your company has a nucleus for planning and supervising GRREG activities.

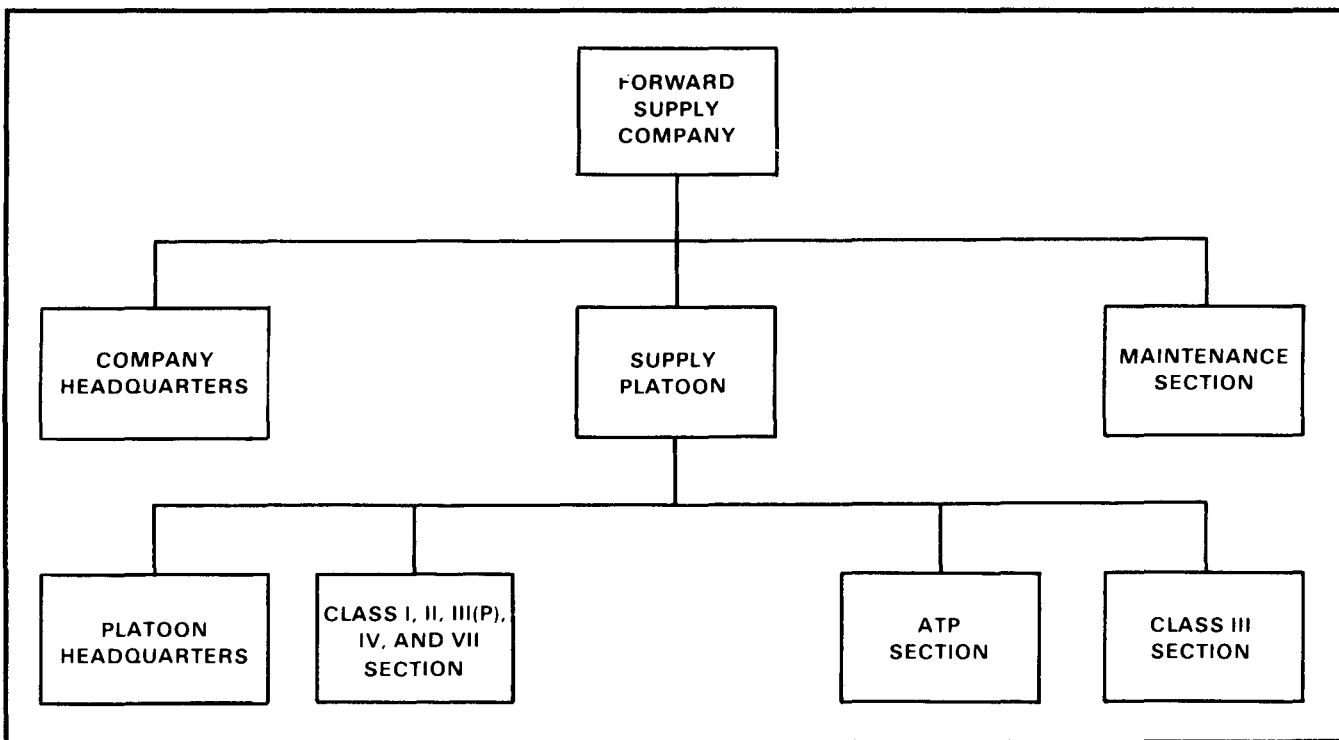


Figure 2-16. Forward supply company, S&T battalion, airborne division

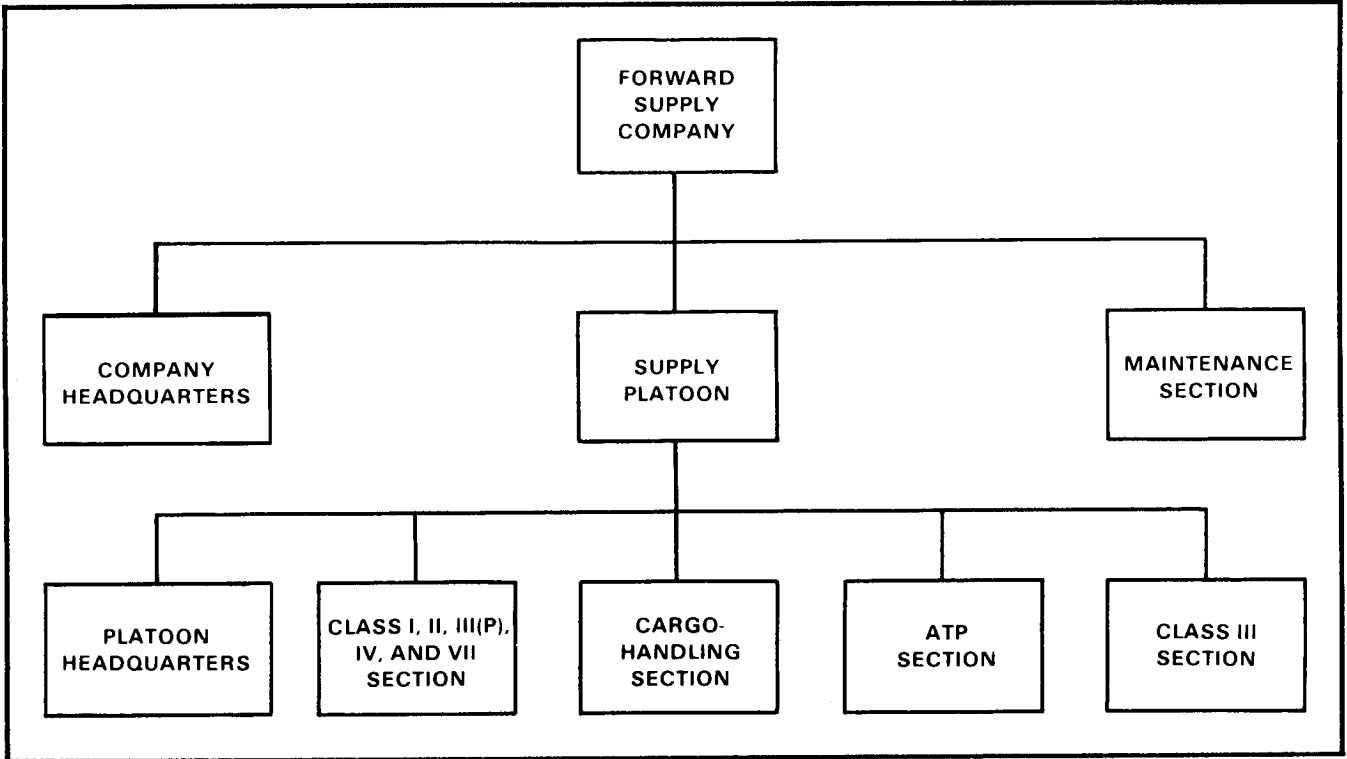


Figure 2-17. Forward supply company, S&T battalion, air assault division

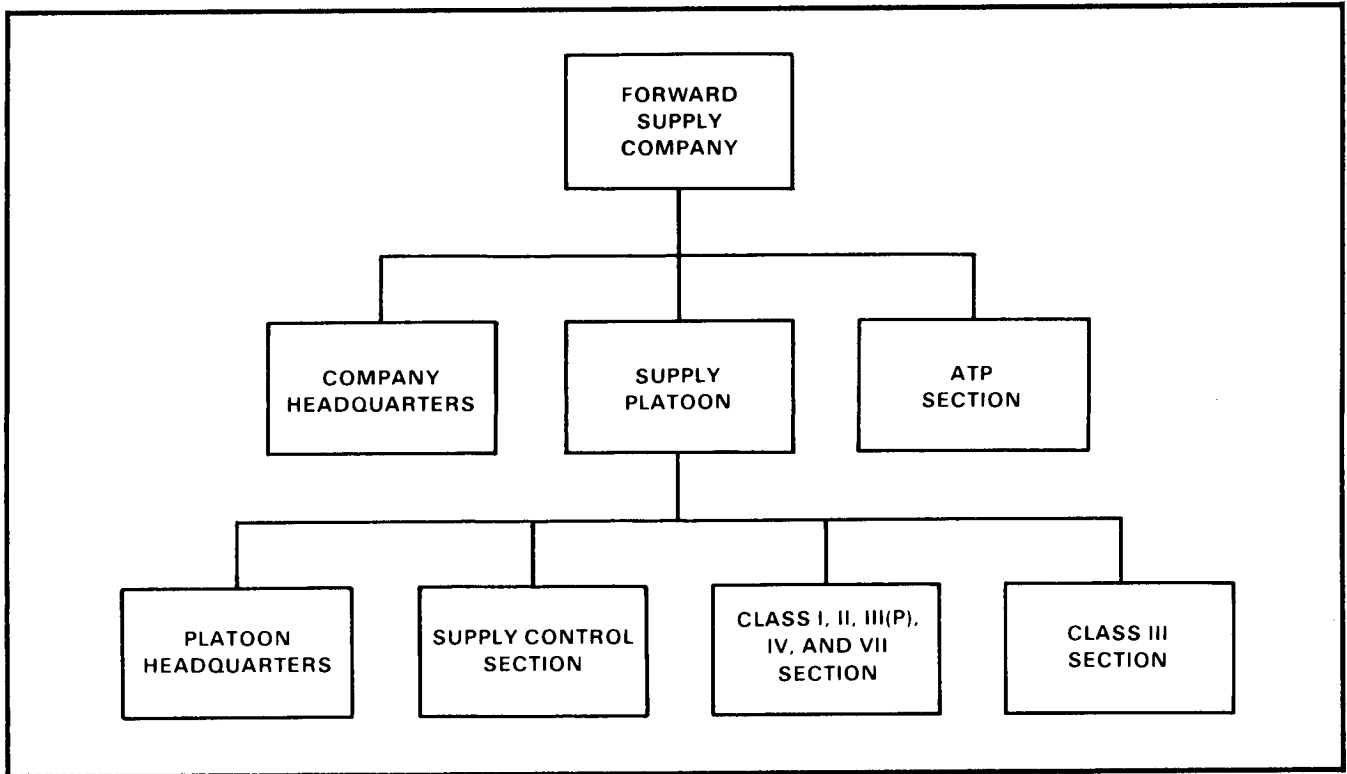


Figure 2-18. Forward supply company, S&T battalion, LID

Table 2-6. Forward supply company capabilities

SUPPLY CLASS	LEVEL 1 CAPABILITIES PER DAY		
	TOE 42027L	TOE 42057L	TOE 42067L
	(STONS)		
I	5.500	6.69	6.69
II	8.500	5.78	5.78
III (packaged)	1.600	1.98	1.98
IV	3.250	13.39	13.39
VII	3.525	2.39	2.39
	(GALLONS)		
III (bulk)	24,000	47,000	47,000

Support

Your company depends on various elements for support. The DMMC provides supply management of its ASL. Division elements provide medical, legal, personnel, administrative, and religious support. Corps elements provide financial support. Your company depends on the headquarters and supply company for food service support and in the air assault and airborne division, for unit maintenance of CE equipment. The headquarters and light maintenance company provides unit maintenance of organic equipment in the LID and unit maintenance of power generation equipment in the airborne division. In the airborne division the QM airdrop equipment support company provides airdrop rigging. The LID and the air assault division have no organic airdrop capability. If airdrop resupply is required, corps airdrop units will provide it. Because of the small amount of supplies carried by LID units, the LID relies mostly on airdrop for resupply. This is crucial in areas where land vehicles cannot maneuver. Most of the tonnage airdropped will be ammunition. Thus, your ATP should be your most proficient element in this method of resupply. You

and your subordinate elements must be familiar with airdrop request procedures, recovery techniques, and retrograde procedures for air delivery equipment. FMs 100-27 and 29-51 have details on airdrop resupply procedures.

Mobility

If your company is in the air assault or airborne division, it can transport 38,500 pounds (2,988 cubic feet) of TOE equipment with its vehicles. Your company has an additional 40,665 pounds (3,114 cubic feet) of TOE equipment that needs transportation. If your company is in the LID, it can transport 29,000 pounds (1,764 cubic feet) of TOE equipment with its own vehicles. Your company has an additional 33,763 pounds (3,268 cubic feet) of TOE equipment requiring transportation.

COMMUNICATIONS

Your soldiers must communicate with higher headquarters, adjacent units, and both supporting and supported units. The wire systems shown in

Figures 2-19 (page 2-23), 2-20 (page 2-24), and 2-21 (page 2-24) support your company. They are installed and operated by the organic systems wire installer. See TC 24-20 for information on

field wire activities and the general characteristics of equipment used with field wire systems. Proposed radio nets are shown in Figures 2-22 (page 2-25), 2-23 (page 2-26), and 2-24 (page 2-27).

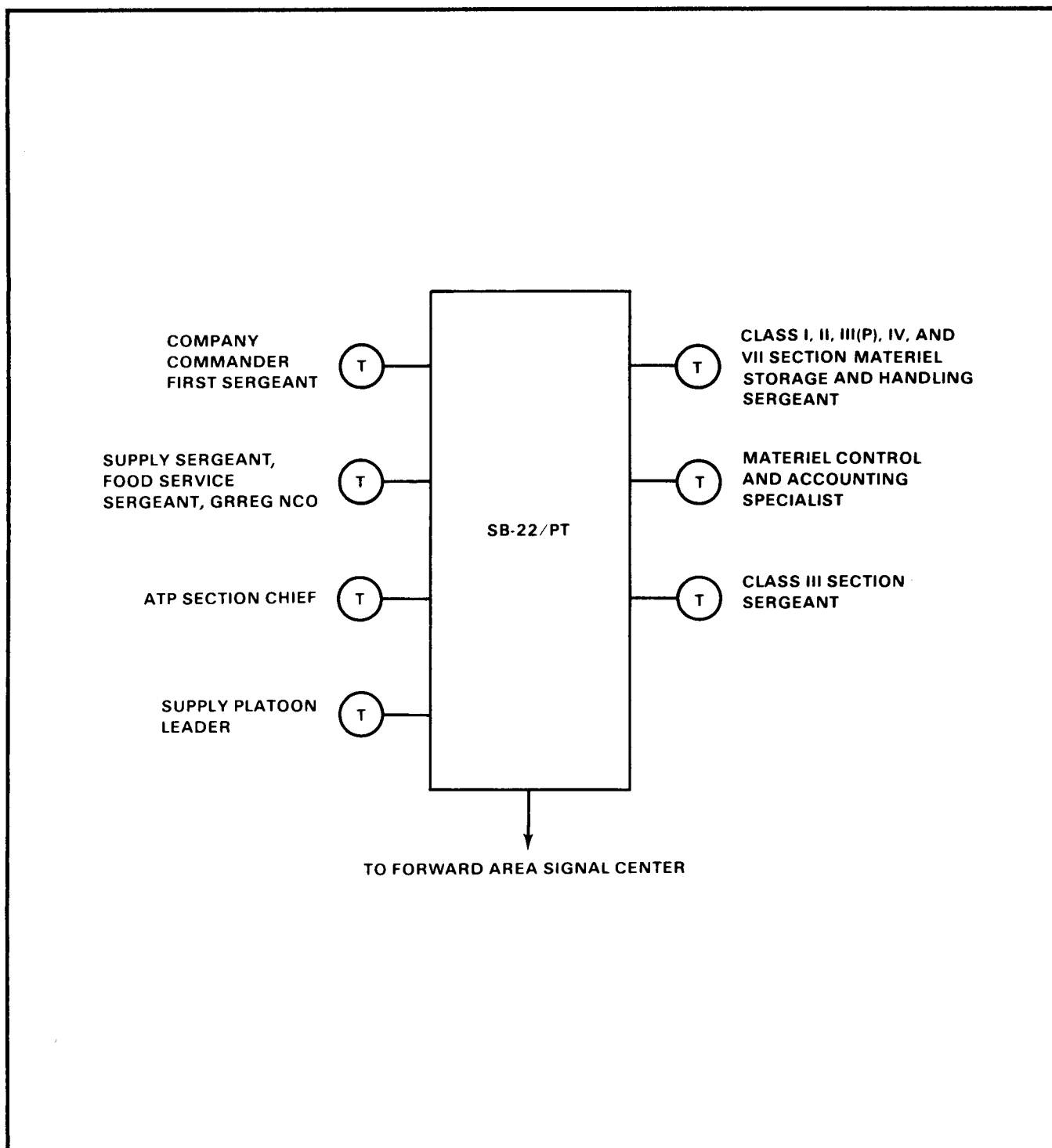


Figure 2-19. Proposed wire net, forward supply company, S&T battalion, LID

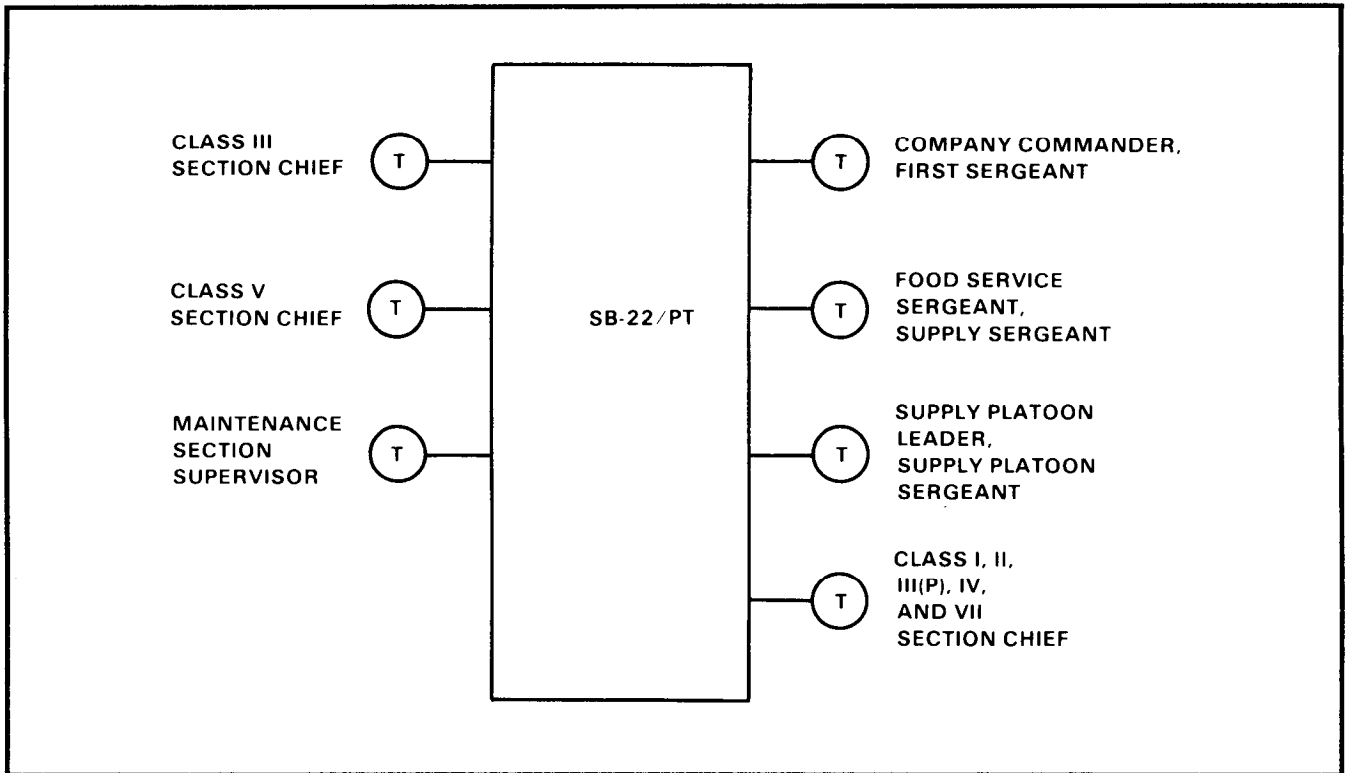


Figure 2-20. Proposed wire net, forward supply company, S&T battalion, airborne division

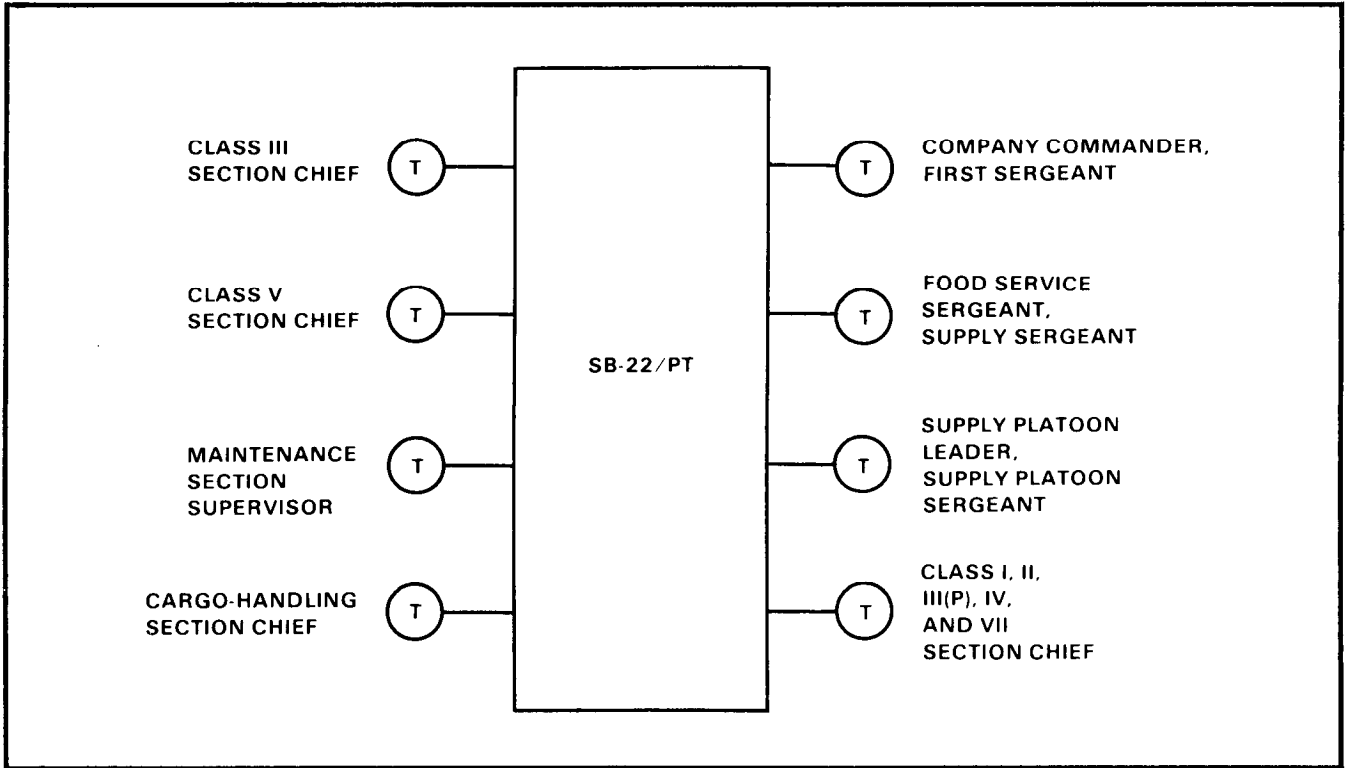


Figure 2-21. Proposed wire net, forward supply company, S&T battalion, air assault division

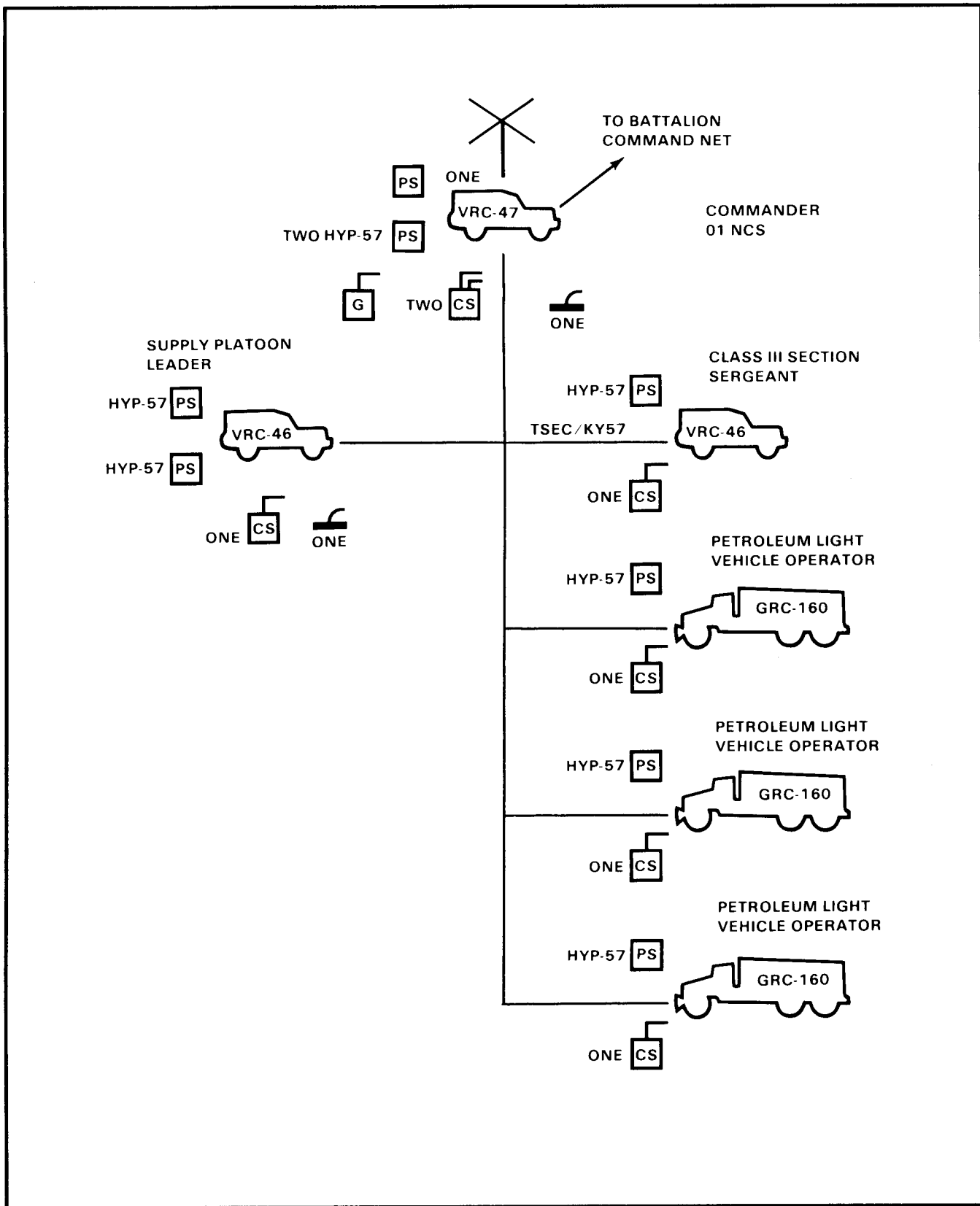


Figure 2-22. Proposed radio net, forward supply company, S&T battalion, LID

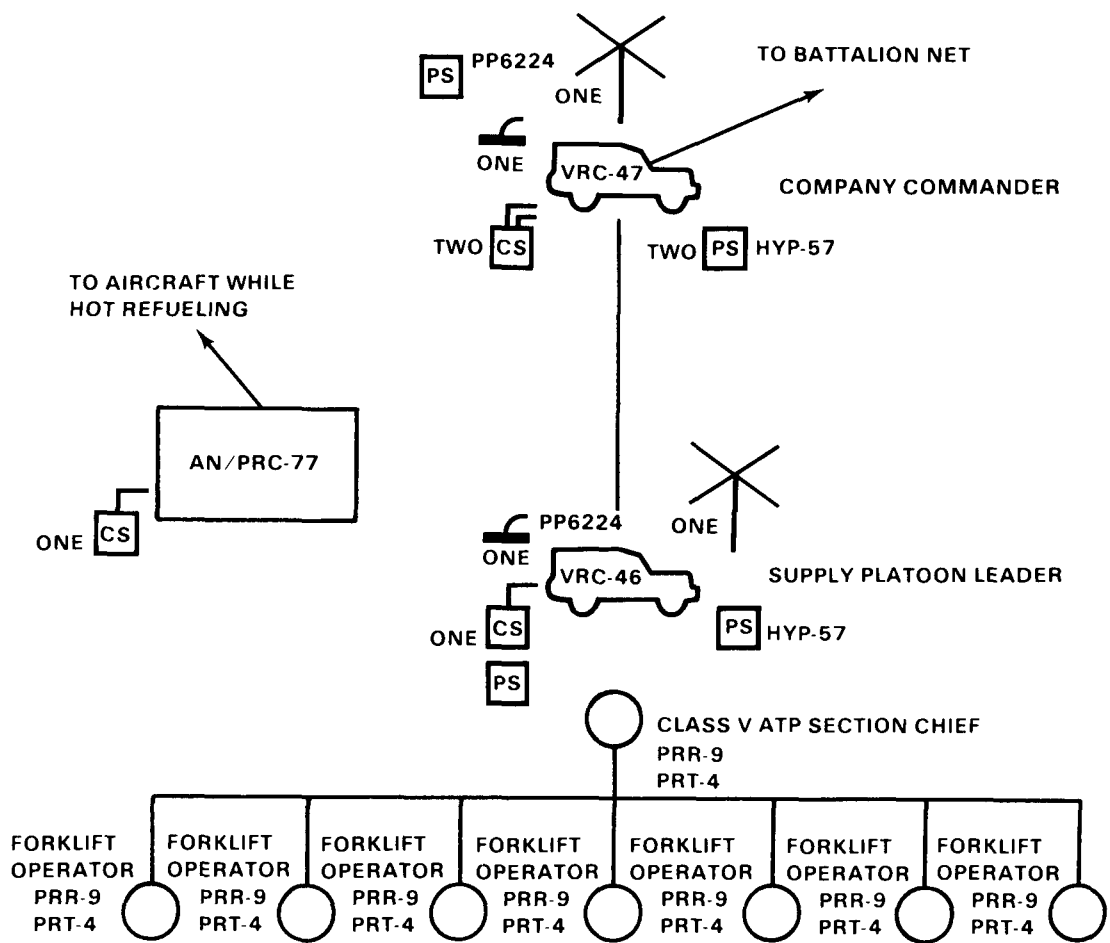


Figure 2-24. Proposed radio net, forward supply company, S&T battalion, air assault division

Section V

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT COMPANY, SUPPORT BATTALION, SEPARATE BRIGADE

MISSION

The mission of the S&T company is to support one separate brigade with supplies and equipment. Your company supports the brigade by receiving, storing temporarily, issuing, and transporting Class I, II, III, IV, and VII supplies. Your company purifies nonpotable water and issues potable water. Your company also operates an ATP in the BSA. Your company maintains the brigade reserve of supplies and equipment for which it is responsible. Your company can transport the brigade ASL and help with the transportation needs of organic elements of the separate brigade. Your company does not supply aircraft,

airdrop equipment, classified maps, and COMSEC and rail equipment. Your company performs unit maintenance on its equipment.

ORGANIZATION

Your company is organized into a company headquarters, a supply platoon, a petroleum platoon, a TMT platoon, and a maintenance section. Figure 2-25 (page 2-28) shows your company organization. Your company is organic to the support battalion, separate brigade. There is one S&T company for each separate brigade.

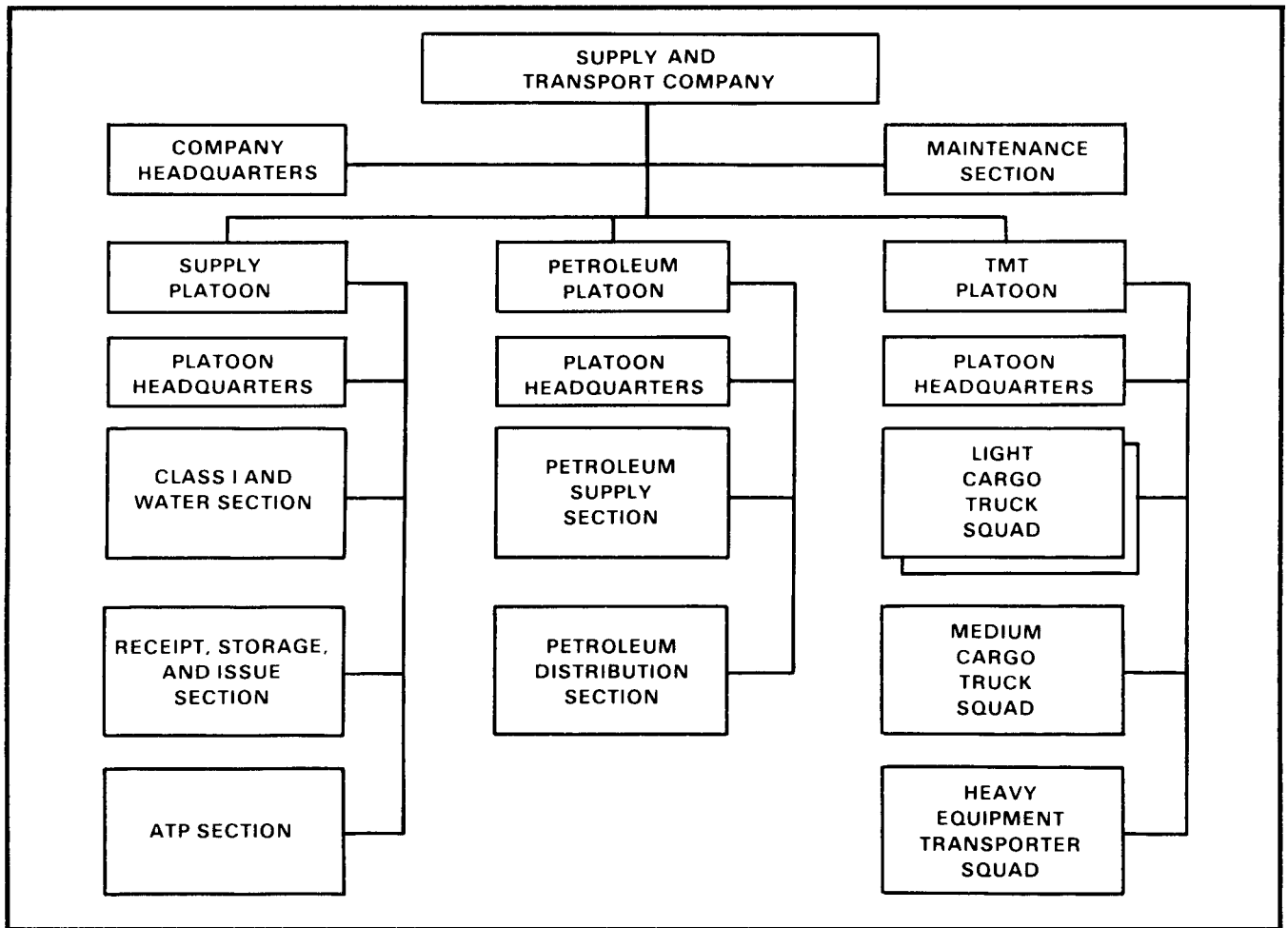


Figure 2-25. S&T company, support battalion, separate brigade

CAPABILITIES

At full strength, your company can receive, store temporarily, and issue supplies and water as shown in Tables 2-7 (page 2-29), 2-8 (page 2-30), and 2-9 (page 2-30). Your company can transload 225 short tons of high-usage ammunition from corps transportation vehicles to issuing unit vehicles daily. When your company receives the 6,000-pound forklift, your capabilities will increase to 400 short tons daily. If 75 percent of your transportation vehicles are available, you can transport 237 short tons of supplies and equipment or make one troop lift of 300 soldiers.

Support

Your company depends on a number of units to operate up to its capabilities. It depends on the

HHC, support battalion for administrative, religious, and food service support. The BMMC provides supply and distribution management of the classes of supply for which your company is responsible. This includes ASL items, water supply, petroleum delivery, and cargo and personnel assets. Brigade elements provide medical, legal, personnel, and administrative support. Corps elements provide financial services.

Mobility

Your company can transport 85,435 pounds (6,615 cubic feet) of TOE equipment with its vehicles. It needs no more transportation support.

Table 2-7. S&T company supply capabilities per day

SUPPLY CLASS	SHORT TONS
I	15.885
II	8.258
III (packaged)	.743
IV	7.200
VII	5.018

Table 2-8. S&T company water capabilities per day at two water points

SUPPLY ACTION	GALLONS
Store	21,000
with ROWPU	36,000
Purify and issue	60,000
Purify with ROWPU	48,000
Distribute	24,000

Table 2-9. S&T company bulk petroleum capabilities per day

SUPPLY ACTION	GALLONS	
		WITH HEMTT
Store	116,400	118,900
Transport and distribute	67,200	72,200

COMMUNICATIONS

As commander, you must communicate with all elements. Your soldiers must communicate with the support squadron headquarters, the MMC, and supported brigade units. The proposed wire system shown in Figure 2-26 (page 2-31) supports your company. It is installed and operated by the combat signaler. Your command post uses this

system to provide internal communications 24 hours a day. See TC 24-20 for information on field wire activities and the general characteristics of equipment used with field wire systems. A proposed radio net is shown in Figure 2-27 (page 2-32).

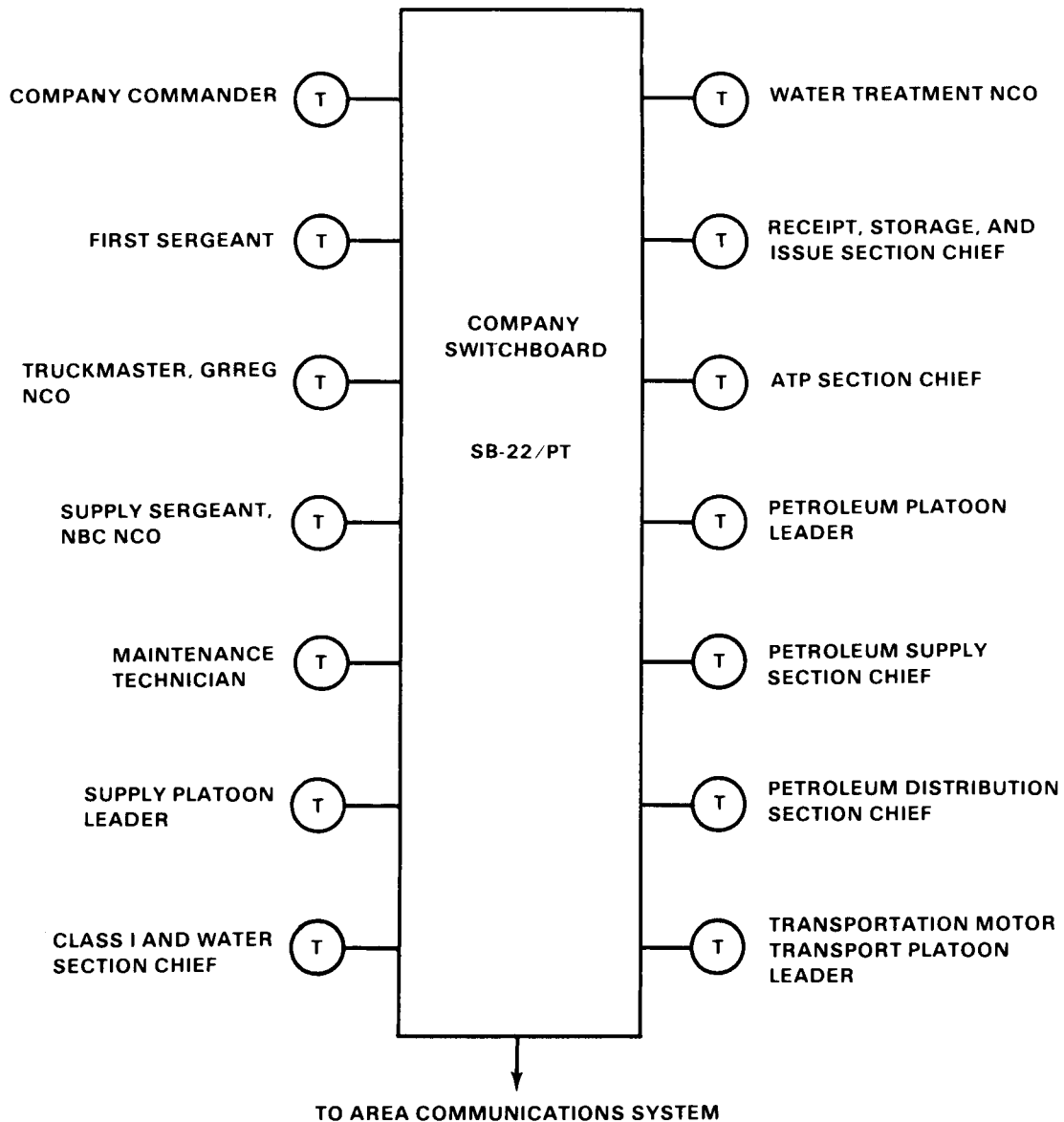


Figure 2-26. Proposed wire net, S&T company, support battalion, separate brigade

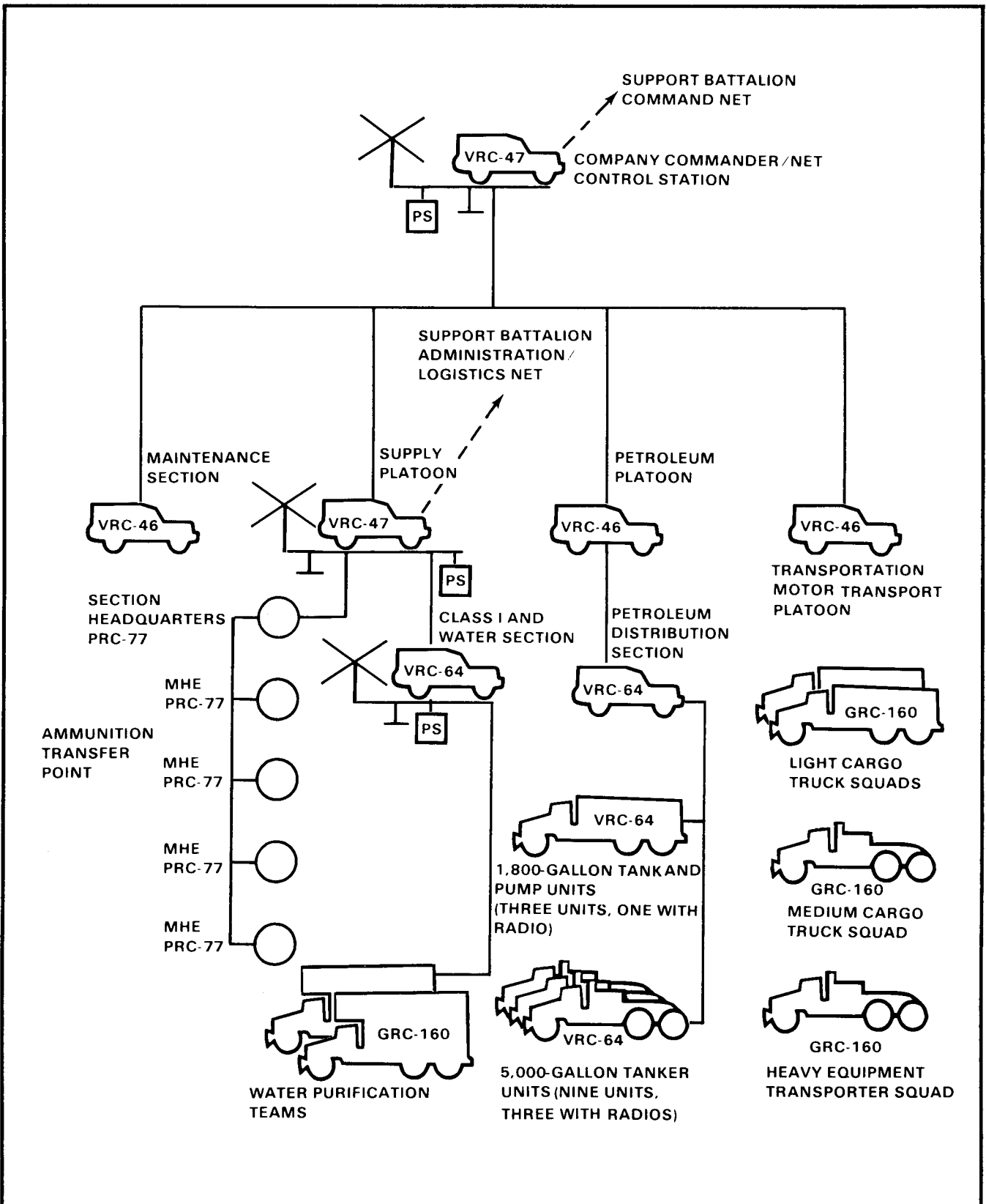


Figure 2-27. Proposed radio net, S&T company, support battalion, separate brigade

Section VI

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT TROOP, SUPPORT SQUADRON, ARMORED CAVALRY REGIMENT

MISSION

The mission of the S&T troop is to support one ACR with supplies and equipment. Your troop supports the regiment by receiving, storing temporarily, issuing, and transporting Class I, II, III, IV, V, and VII supplies. The troop—

- Purifies nonpotable water and distributes potable water.
- Operates an ATP in the regimental support area.
- Provides motor transportation for distributing supplies.
- Performs unit maintenance on organic CE equipment.

- Performs limited unit maintenance on its vehicles and equipment.
- Your troop does not supply aircraft, airdrop equipment, classified maps, and COMSEC and ADPE.

ORGANIZATION

Your troop is organized into a troop headquarters; supply, petroleum, and TMT platoons; and a maintenance section. Figure 2-28 (page 2-33) shows your troop organization. Your troop is organic to the support squadron, ACR. There is one S&T troop for each ACR.

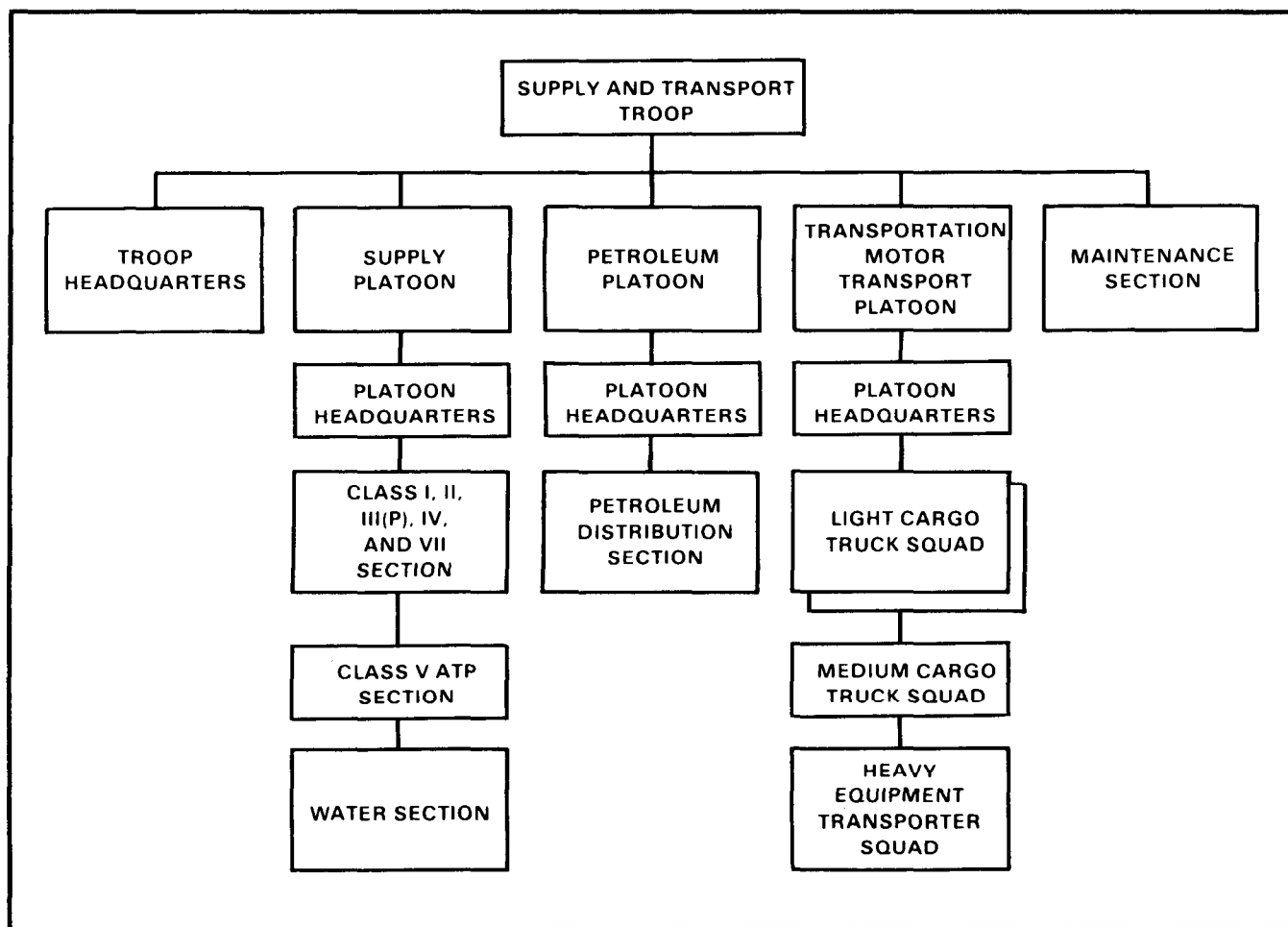


Figure 2-28. S&T troop, support battalion, ACR

CAPABILITIES

At full strength, your troop can receive, store temporarily, and issue supplies and water as shown in Tables 2-10 (page 2-34), 2-11 (page 2-35), and 2-12 (page 2-35). Your troop can transload 500 short tons of high-usage ammunition from corps transportation vehicles to issuing unit vehicles daily. When your troop receives the 6,000-pound forklift, its capabilities will increase to 615 short tons daily. If 75 percent of your transportation vehicles are available, you can transport 180 short tons of supplies and equipment or make one troop lift of 545 soldiers. You can also provide enough heavy equipment transporters to transport four tank loads of supplies.

Support

Your troop depends on a number of units to operate up to its capabilities. It depends on the

HHT for personnel, administrative, religious, and food service support. The HHT also provides supply management of the ASL. Regiment or corps elements provide medical, legal, financial, and supplemental personnel and administrative support. The QM field service platoon provides command and control of the QM—

- CEB team for CEB services.
- GRREG team for GRREG services.
- Hot/arid environment water team for potable water.

Mobility

Your troop can transport 1,899,000 pounds (32,039 cubic feet) of TOE equipment with its vehicles. It needs no more transportation support.

Table 2-10. S&T troop capabilities per day

SUPPLY CLASS	SHORT TONS
I	10.84
II	9.36
III (packaged)	3.42
IV	8.42
VII	13.20

Table 2-11. S&T troop water capabilities per day at two water points

FUNCTION	GALLONS
Store	9,000
Issue	60,000

Table 2-12. S&T troop bulk petroleum capabilities per day

FUNCTION	GALLONS
Store	113,600
Distribute	163,000

COMMUNICATIONS

As commander, you must communicate with all your elements. Your soldiers must communicate with the support squadron headquarters, the COSCOM MMC, and supported ACR units. The proposed wire system shown in Figure 2-29 (page 2-36) supports the troop headquarters. It is installed and operated by the combat signaler.

Your command post uses this system to provide internal communications 24 hours a day. See TC 24-20 for information on field wire activities and the general characteristics of equipment used with field wire systems. A proposed troop radio net is shown in Figure 2-30 (pages 2-37 and 2-38).

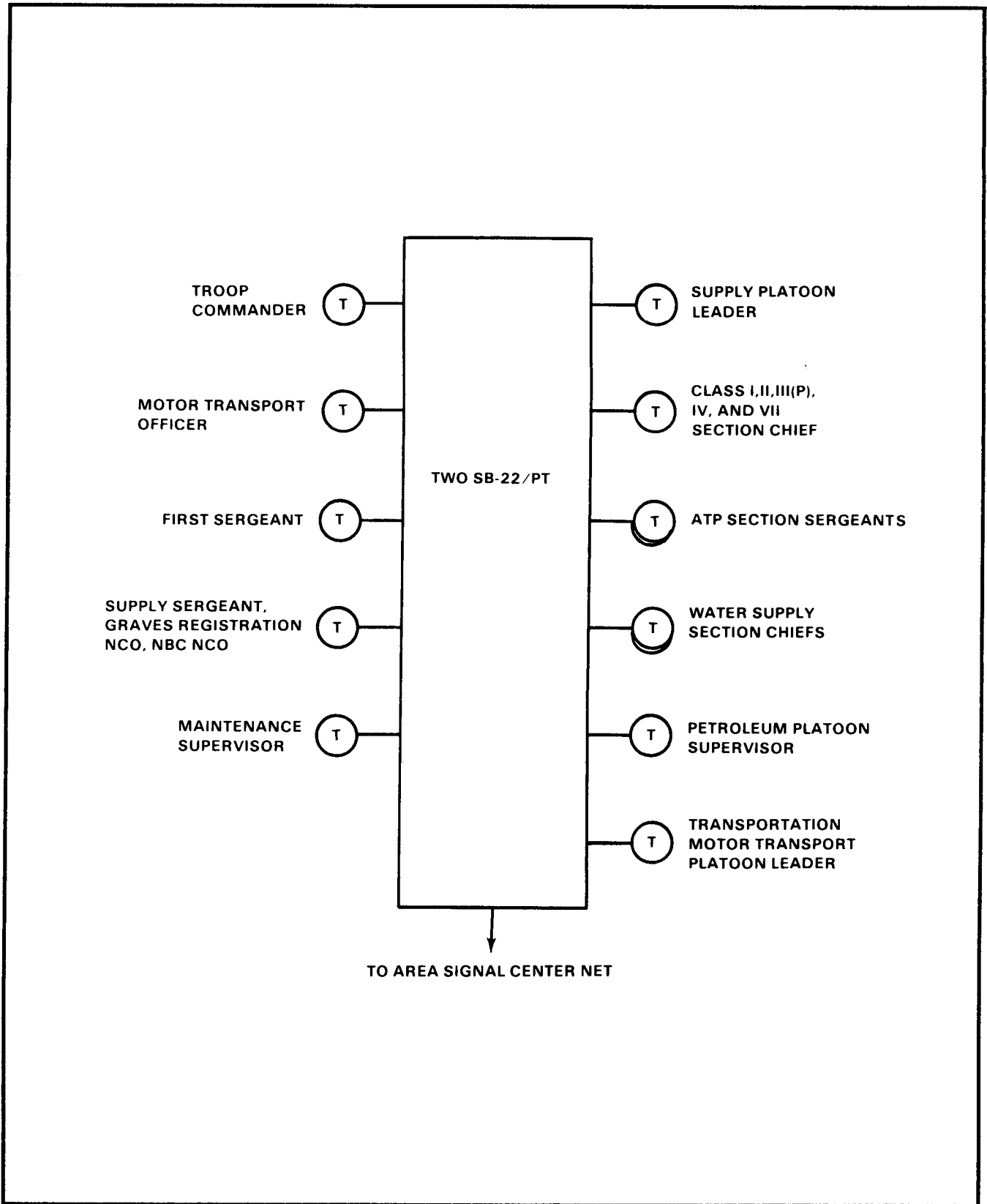


Figure 2-29. Proposed wire net, S&T troop, support battalion, ACR

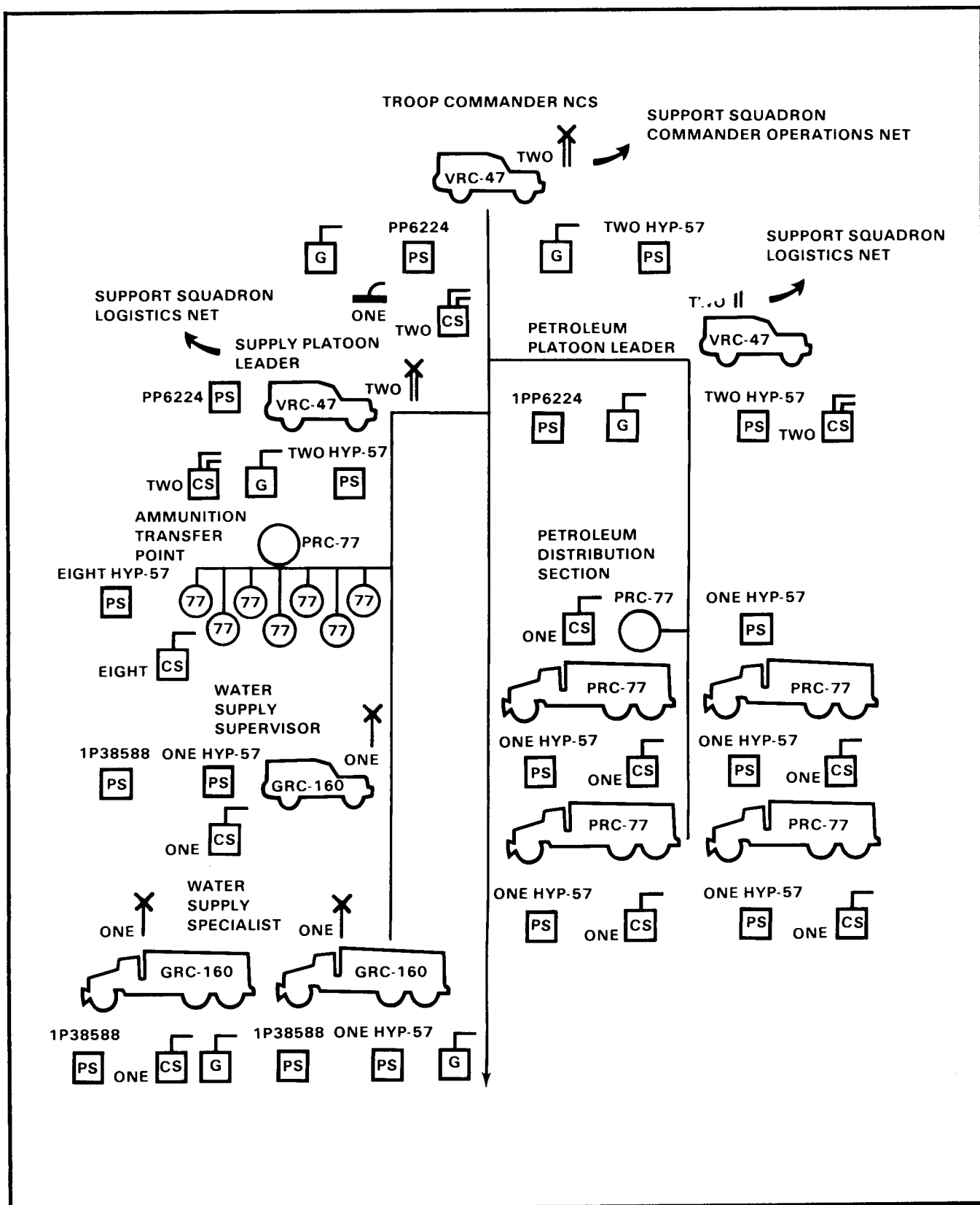


Figure 2-30. Proposed radio net, S&T troop, support battalion, ACR

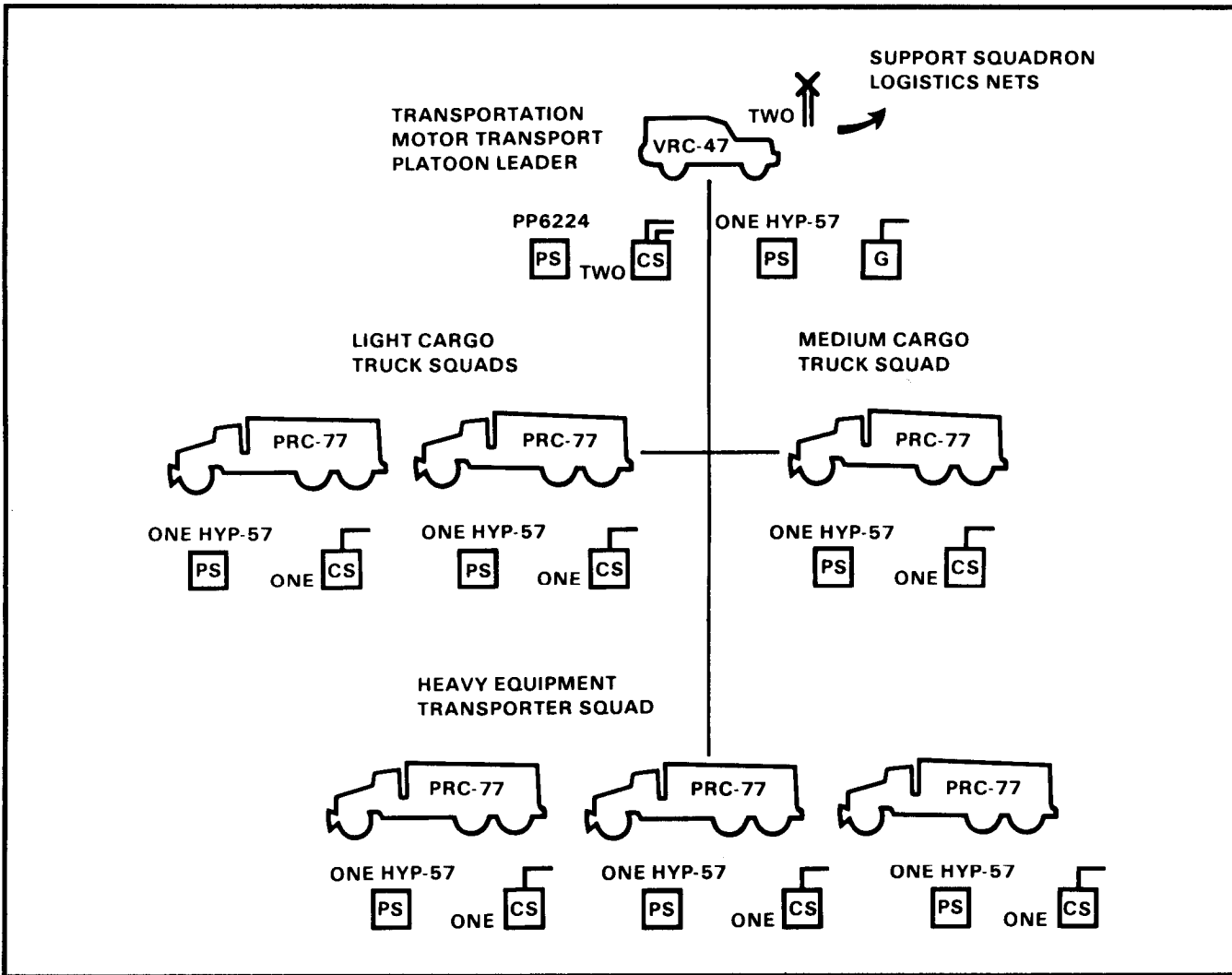


Figure 2-30. Proposed radio net, S&T troop, support battalion, ACR (continued)

Section VII QM SUPPLY COMPANY, DIRECT SUPPORT

MISSION

The mission of the QM supply company, DS (TOE 42447L), is to operate a DS supply facility. Your company provides receipt, storage, and issue of Class I, II, III, IV, and VII supplies as well as potable water and unclassified map support. It does not provide classified COMSEC equipment, airdrop items, marine or rail equipment, or classified maps. Your company can perform unit maintenance on all of its equipment except CE equipment.

ORGANIZATION

Your company is organized into a company headquarters, a supply operations office, supply and petroleum platoons, and maintenance and water sections as shown in Figure 2-31 (page 2-39). Your company is assigned to the COSCOM or TAACOM and is normally attached to a HHC, S&S battalion. Your company allocations are based on one unit per 18,500 nondivisional troops supported. Your company supports nondivisional troops who operate in the division, in the corps, or in the COMMZ area.

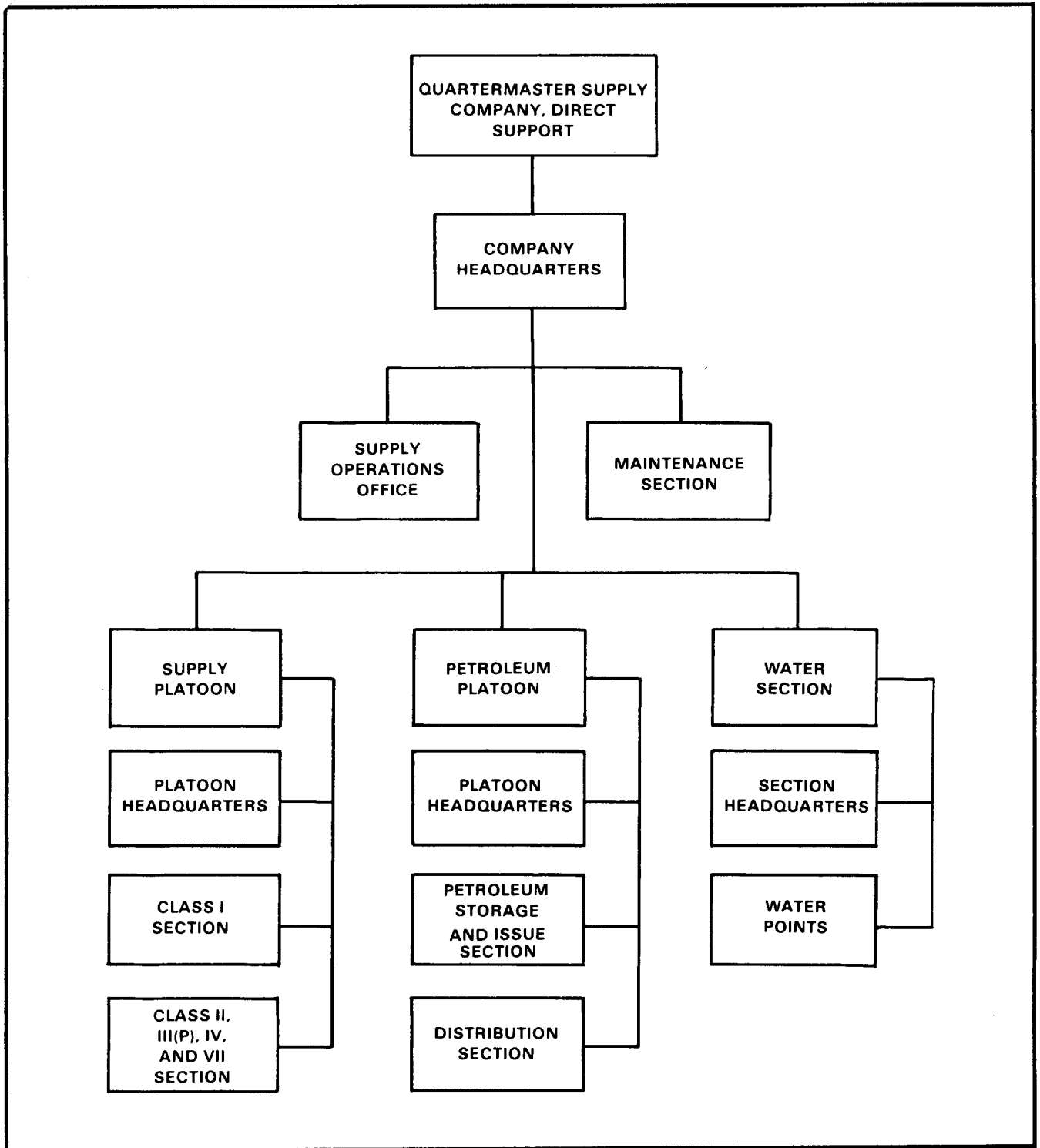


Figure 2-31. QM supply company, DS

CAPABILITIES

Your company can receive, store, issue, and account for 168 short tons of supplies as shown in

Table 2-13 (page 2-40). Your company can store 174,000 gallons of bulk petroleum per day when

storage is at 100-percent capacity. It can distribute 81,000 gallons of bulk petroleum per day when 75 percent of the dispensing vehicles make two trips per day. Your company can produce 60,000 gallons of potable water per day at each of the four water supply points. It can treat contaminated water at a rate of 146,150 gallons per day when required. It can store 30,000 gallons of potable water. Your company can provide unclassified map support.

Support

Your company requires support for medical, religious, financial, legal, and personnel services

and for the unit maintenance of CE equipment. Your company depends on corps or TA elements for these services. However, your company provides its own food service support.

Mobility

Your company can transport 311,500 pounds (10,570 cubic feet) of TOE equipment with its vehicles. Your company has 107,530 pounds (7,960.5 cubic feet) of TOE equipment requiring transportation.

Table 2-13. Quartermaster supply company supply capabilities

SUPPLY CLASS	DAILY CAPABILITIES (SHORT TONS)
I	39.91
II	33.95
III (packaged)	12.39
IV	29.65
VII	52.72

COMMUNICATIONS

Figure 2-32 (page 2-41) shows a proposed wire net that supports the company. See TC 24-20 for information on field wire activities and the general characteristics of equipment used with field wire systems. Figure 2-33 (page 2-42) shows a proposed radio net for the company. Figure 2-34

(page 2-43) shows a proposed radio net for the petroleum platoon. Figure 2-35 (page 2-44) is a proposed radio net for the water section. When setting up operating sites, your soldiers should enter the net using procedures in FM 24-18. See TC 24-19 for daily operational procedures.

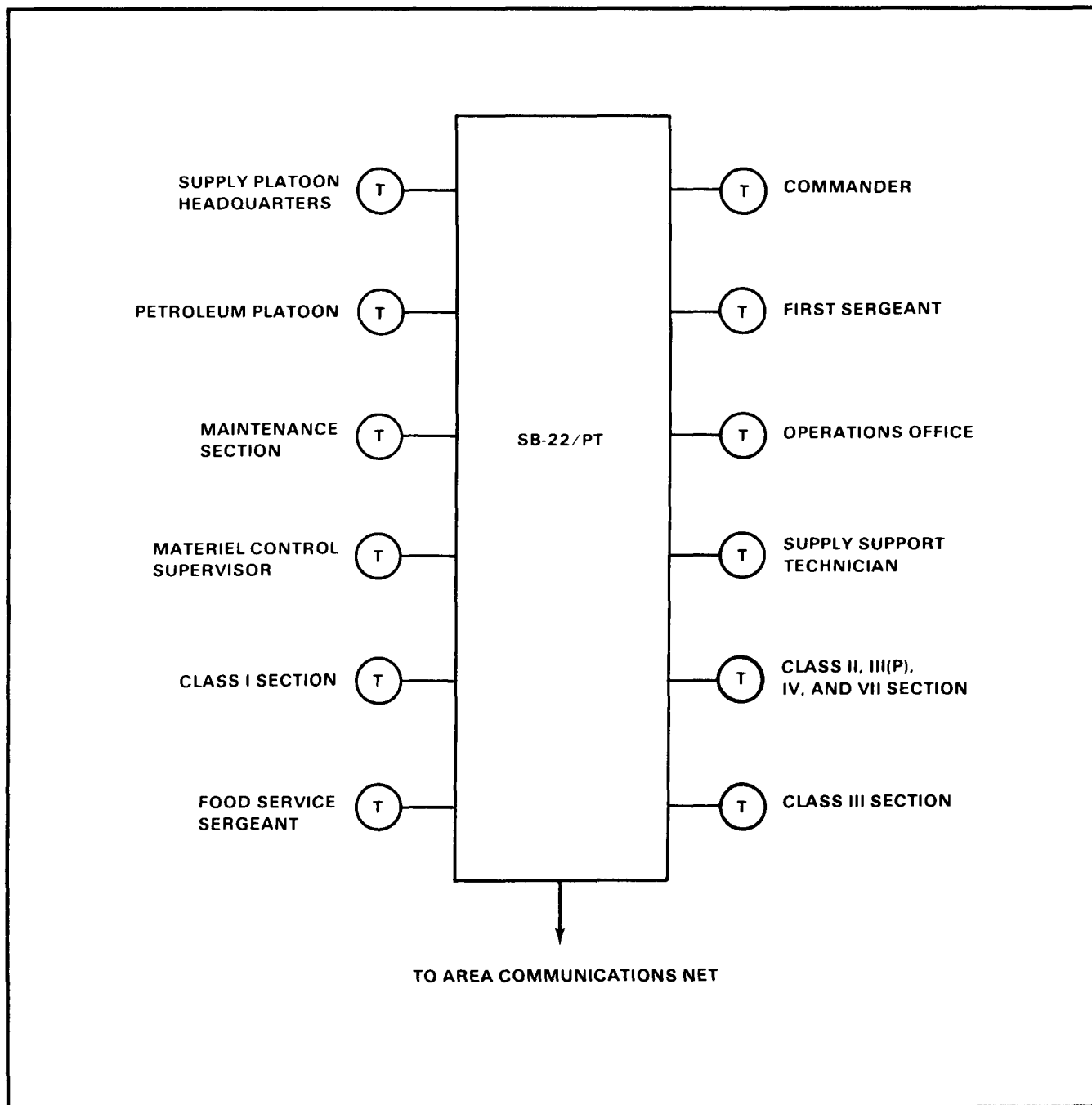


Figure 2-32. Proposed wire net, QM supply company, DS

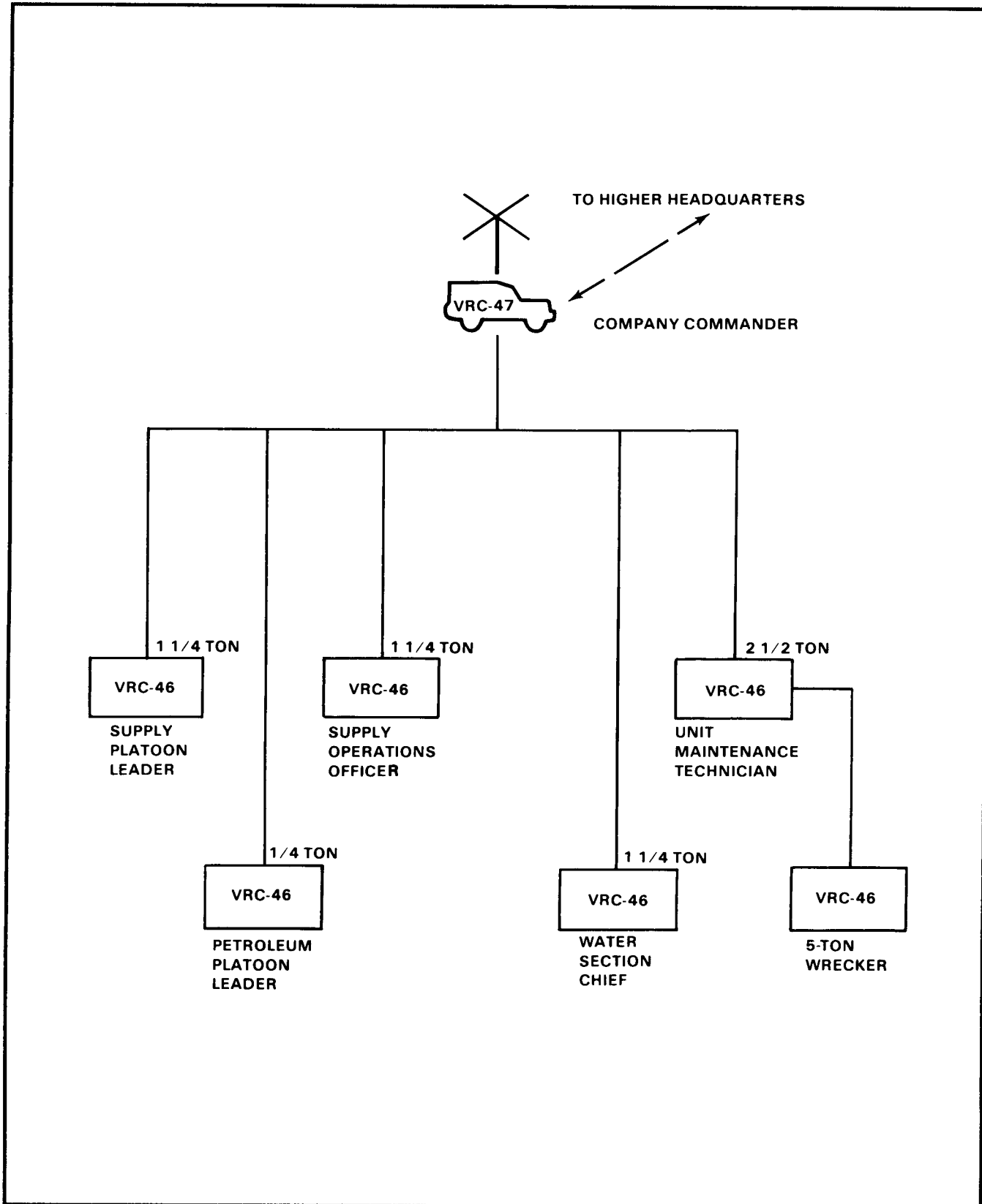


Figure 2-33. Proposed radio net, QM supply company, DS

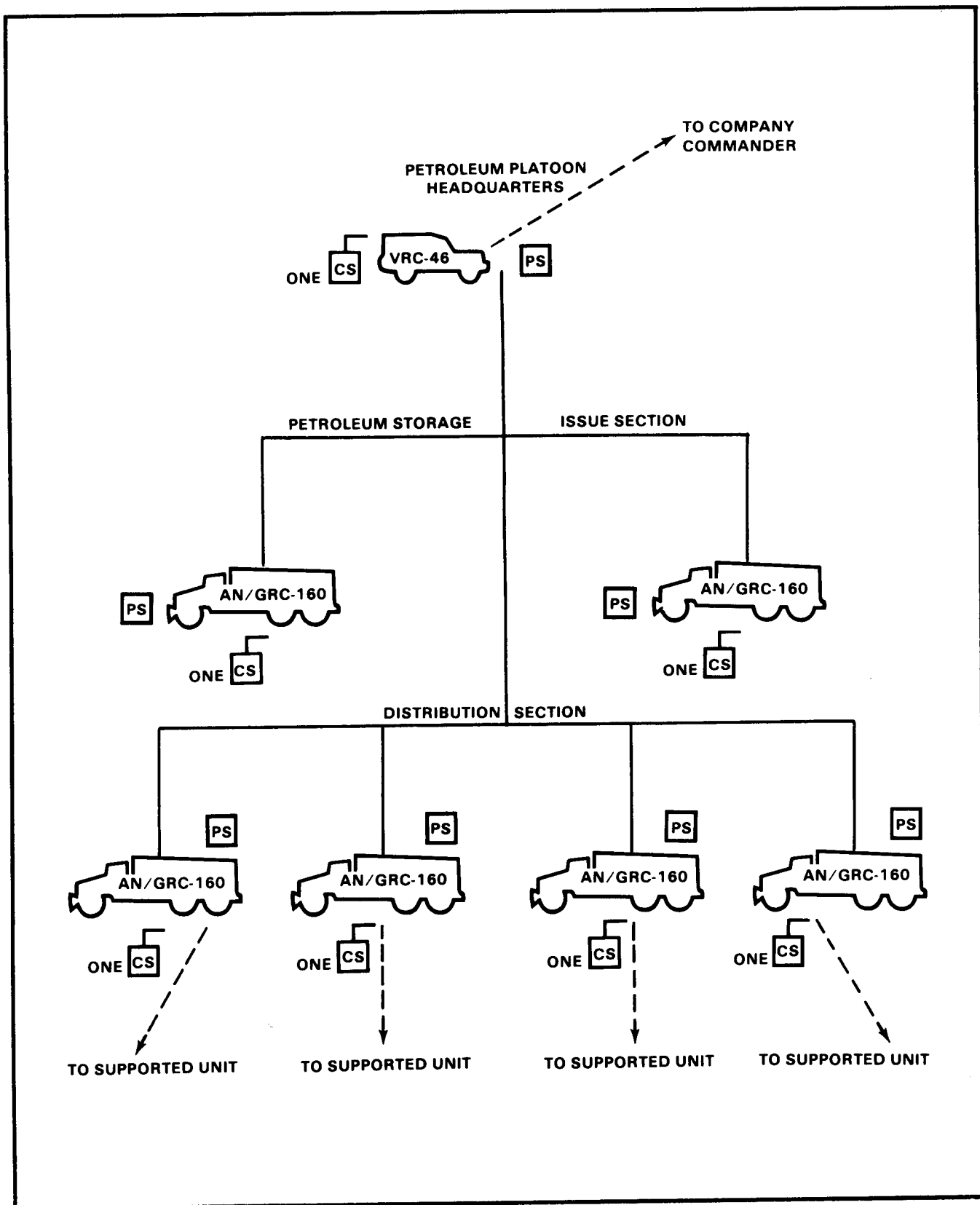


Figure 2-34. Proposed radio net, petroleum platoon, QM supply company, DS

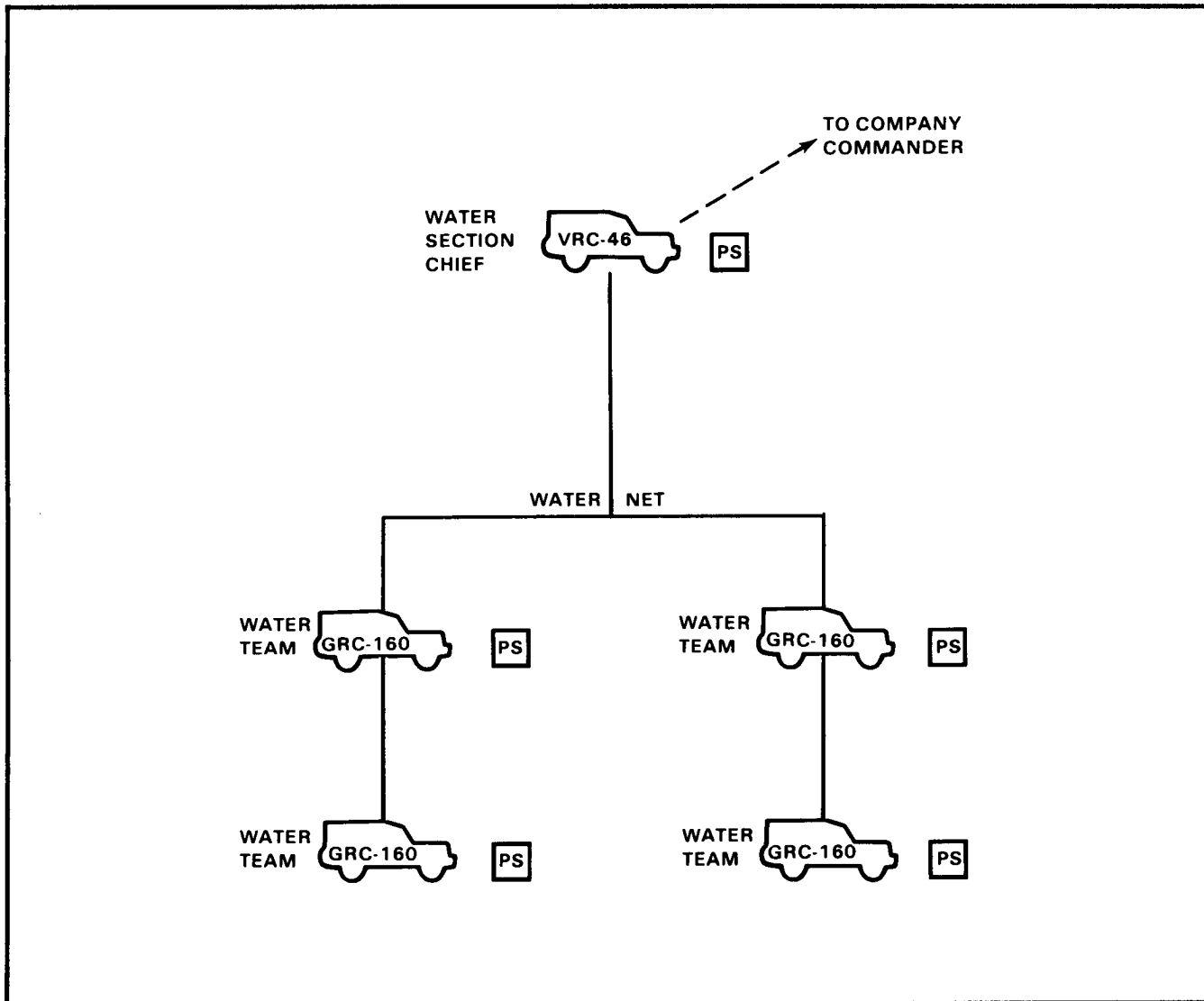


Figure 2-35. Proposed radio net, water section, QM supply company, DS

Section VIII QM FIELD SERVICE COMPANY, DIRECT SUPPORT

MISSION

The mission of the QM field service company, direct support (TOE 42414L) is to provide field services to divisional and nondivisional soldiers. This includes field laundry, lightweight textile renovation, clothing exchange, and bath operations. Your company decontaminates field uniforms and selected OCIE. Your company can perform unit maintenance on all equipment except construction equipment.

ORGANIZATION

Your company is organized into a company headquarters and two platoons. See Figure 2-36 (page 2-45). Your company may be located in the corps area, or it may be assigned to the COMMZ. Your company may be attached to a QM S&S battalion. The QM field service company, DS is allocated on the basis of one company per 18,500 troops supported in the COSCOM or the TAACOM.

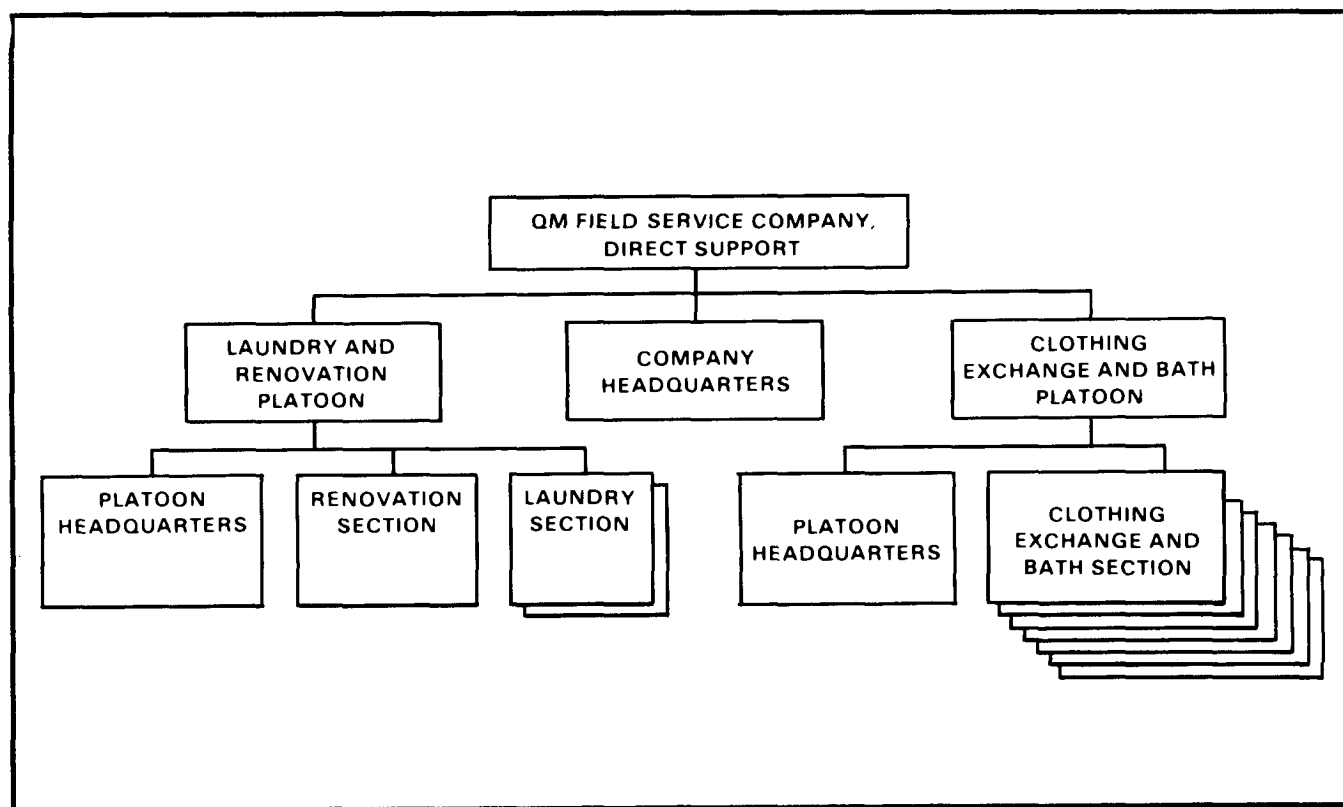


Figure 2-36. Quartermaster field service company, direct support

CAPABILITIES

At full strength, your company can support approximately 18,500 troops. It can provide 7.2 pounds of laundry per soldier per week, one CEB per soldier per week, and renovation service for clothing and lightweight textiles.

Support

Your company depends on corps or TA elements for medical, legal, personnel, administrative, and religious services and extra transportation. It depends on the light equipment maintenance company for construction equipment maintenance. However, your company provides its own food service support.

Mobility

Your company can transport 125,500 pounds (9,230 cubic feet) of TOE equipment with its vehicles. Your company also has 46,317 pounds (3,720 cubic feet) of TOE equipment that needs transportation.

COMMUNICATIONS

Your soldiers must communicate with soldiers at the HHC of the QM S&S battalion, the COSCOM or TAACOM MMC, and supported units. Your company's authorized communications equipment includes one radio set for company headquarters, one for the renovation and laundry platoon headquarters, and one for the CEB platoon headquarters. You are also authorized one telephone switchboard and 15 telephone sets. See Figure 2-37 (page 2-46). You are responsible for allocating these communications assets as needed to perform the mission. Since the CEB sections are not collocated with company headquarters, they need these telephones. Therefore, each section must have switchboard support in its area of operations. Communications services will differ depending on whether your company is deployed in the COMMZ or in the corps area. TAACOM units install, operate, and maintain a network of area signal centers in the COMMZ. The corps communications system operates in the combat zone and provides communications for corps units.

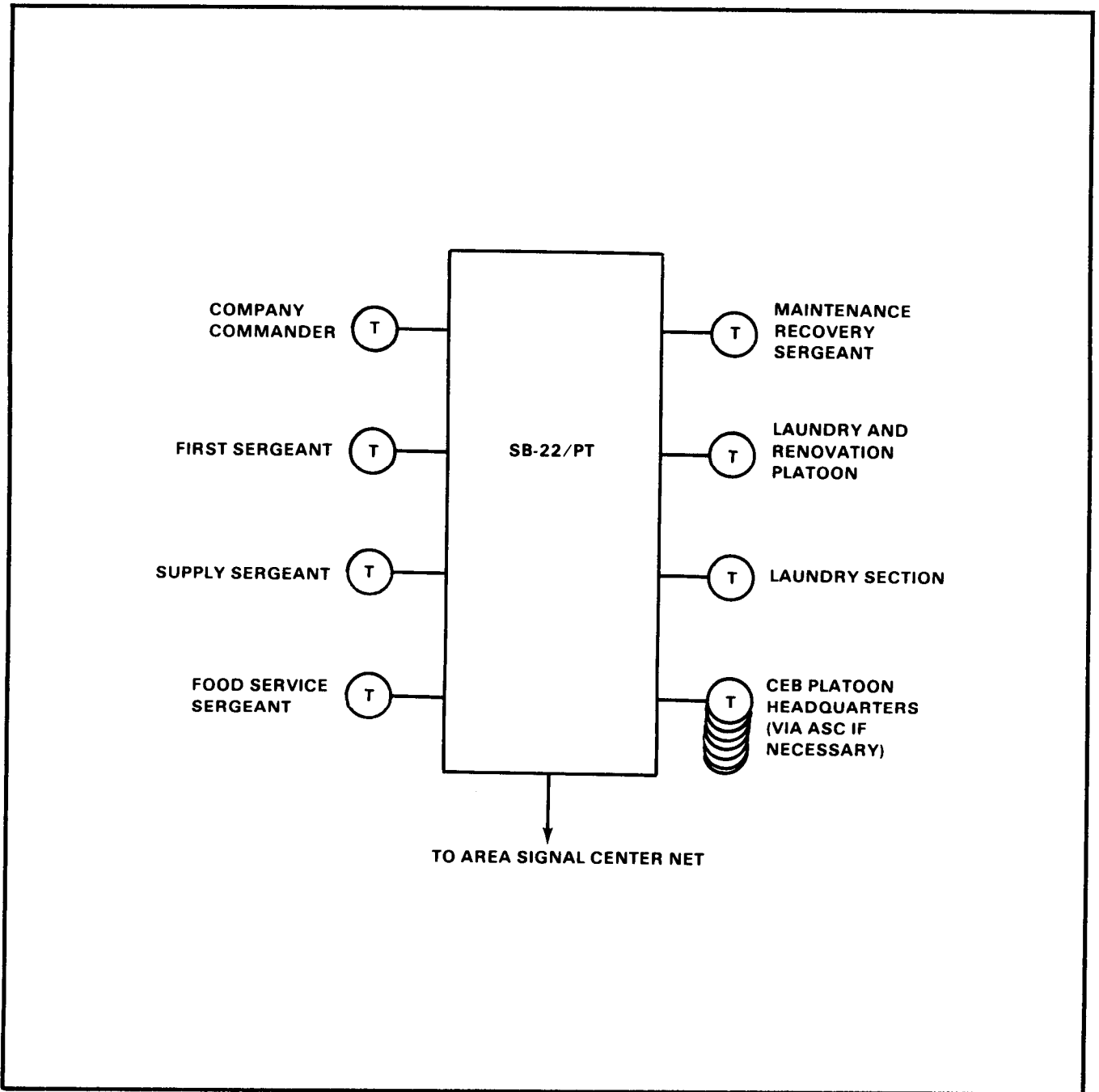


Figure 2-37. Proposed wire net, QM field service company, DS



CHAPTER 3 DIRECT SUPPORT SUPPLY ELEMENTS, DIVISION AND ABOVE

Section I SUPPLY PLATOON

This section is for the platoon and section leaders of the supply platoon.

ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT

The supply platoon is the basic supply element in a DS supply company. Its location in the theater and the type of division to which it is assigned will determine its makeup. Figure 3-1 (page 3-2) shows the makeup of the various supply platoons by TOE. The Class II, III (packaged), IV, and VII section under some TOEs is called a receipt, storage, and issue section. The operations of the Class I section and the water section are included in Section II. The operations of the Class III section are included in Section III.

SUPPLY PLATOON HEADQUARTERS

The supply platoon headquarters supervises, directs, and coordinates supply platoon operations. This includes setting up and running Class II, III (packaged), IV, and VII distribution points. In the air assault and airborne divisions, this also includes moving cargo to and from

airfields and heliports in the DSA. The supply platoon also provides backup support to the supply companies operating in the BSA. To perform these tasks, the supply platoon is organized into a platoon headquarters and the sections as shown in Figure 3-1 (page 3-2). The supply platoon headquarters searches for and selects operating sites for these elements.

Site Selection

In a low-intensity conflict, your company is a prime target. Every distribution point operation must use the most concealment and cover possible. Before the platoon moves to a site, do an on-site reconnaissance of the area. Coordinate with the terrain manager who determines the positioning of your unit. In this way, you can determine the best locations for the sections of the platoon. There are some other factors, in addition to the details in FM 10-27-3, to consider when

selecting a site. Select a site reasonably close to the MSR and the airfield or heliport for resupply purposes. Cargo-handling section soldiers should not have to move cargo a long distance to the landing strip. The site should be located on relatively level ground. It should provide access to concealed issue areas. It should also have a separate entrance and exit to prevent traffic congestion. Select an area large enough to allow ample dispersion of equipment and supplies. You want to avoid total destruction from a single hit. The entire area should be far enough from other distribution points to minimize damage due to fire and contamination.

Distribution Point Layout

Key supervisors in each section can help plan the layout. They know the amount of space they will need. Plan the layout according to the amount of supplies that passes through the distribution point. Disperse operations enough to ensure the safety of supplies while maintaining security. When laying out the distribution point, consider the location of each activity, traffic plans, security, camouflage, communications, and defense.

Site Establishment

The first element set up should be the platoon headquarters. This is your office. It should be near the entrance to the distribution point. It is the first point of contact customers have with the distribution point. In the headquarters you will have

the platoon sergeant and the materiel control and accounting specialist. You may also want to include a working area for your section chiefs. They have paperwork to do, and it may be the best place for them. Set up the headquarters far enough from Class V activities so that it will not be destroyed in case of fire. You may locate the headquarters in the same general area as the cargo-handling section and the Class II, III (packaged), IV, and VII section. Make sure the ATP is located away from all other company elements, particularly Class III operations, for safety reasons. Make sure there are entrance and exit routes, traffic holding areas, and enough space for storing and sling loading supplies.

Inventory Records

Your materiel control and accounting specialist maintains a manual stock locator card file of DA Forms 2000-3 for Class II, III (packaged), IV, and VII supplies. There is a DA Form 2000 for each assigned location in use or reserved at your storage site. It is made out according to AR 740-26. More about stock locator files is in DOD 4145.19-R-1. Your platoon sergeant coordinates the inventory of supplies and equipment. The platoon sergeant and section chiefs conduct the inventory. The materiel control and accounting specialist prepares the inventory reports. For more on inventories, see ARs 30-18, 710-2, and 735-5. FM 10-15; and DA Pamphlets 710-2-1 and 710-2-2.

Supply Platoon TOE	42007L	42026L	42056L	42066L	42447L
Class II, III(P), IV, and VII Section		X	X	X	X
Receipt, Storage, and Issue Section	X				
Class I Section					X
Water Section		X			
Class III Section		X			
Class V Section	X		X	X	
Cargo-Handling Section			X	X	

Figure 3-1. Makeup of DS supply platoons, division and above

Operations

Your headquarters soldiers must monitor supply operations to make sure that section soldiers follow operating procedures. You ensure that the sections have their ASL items on hand. You must also coordinate with supported units about hours of operation, issues, and turn-ins. SARSS gives your elements the automated capability to receive, store, and issue supplies through interactive processing. Your elements issue supplies to supported units in your area of operation. Division supply platoons also provide backup support to the supply companies in the BSA. For more details on the operations of the supply platoon, see FM 10-15.

CLASS II, III (PACKAGED), IV, AND VII SECTION

The Class II, III (packaged), IV, and VII section receives, stores temporarily, and issues supplies to supported units in its area of operations. Division units also receive and ship supplies to the supply companies in the BSAs. To do this, the section sets up distribution points for these classes of supply. The section maintains the required reserve of supplies.

Layout

Before your soldiers set up the distribution point, you should develop a layout plan. Figure 3-2 (page 3-4) shows a suggested layout for a Class II, III (packaged), IV, and VII distribution point. Soldiers at the exit control point can check truck cargos against issue documents to make sure that no supplies are taken without authorization. Set up parking areas near the entrance control point and the loading and unloading areas to prevent bunching and crowding of vehicles. Set up a Class VII yard for parking vehicles and tanks that are received for issue. Compute your storage space needs. The MMC gives you the type and number of items you must store and the number of customers you must serve. Use FM 10-15 and DOD 4145.19-R-1 to help you compute your space needs. Determine the types and amounts of storage aids you will need. Make a planograph for each open and covered area. Show the work areas for receiving and issuing or shipping. Also show the administrative area, bins, pallet supports and racks, bulk storage areas, and aisles. Use FM 10-15 and DOD 4145.19-R-1 for details in developing a planograph. Table 3-1 (page 3-5) has some helpful hints for leading your section.

Receipt of Supplies

Your distribution point receives supplies from GSUs and accepts turn-ins from supported units. The MMC informs you of the type and quantity of supplies due in and the shipment arrival time. It also informs you of property book items due in for issue on a hand receipt. Start to plan the receiving operation as soon as you learn about the shipment. Have your soldiers and equipment on hand for the receiving operation. If the supplies are to fill a request from a using unit, the platoon headquarters may tell the unit to be at your distribution point with soldiers to help you receive them. Receiving operations include off-loading, tallying, and inspecting supplies and processing turn-ins from supported units.

Off-loading and tallying supplies. Check the supplies against the supply document and the transportation document. The transportation document is a DD Form 1384. The supply document may be DD Form 1348-1 or some other authorization document. Forward the supply document to the MMC. Use FM 10-15 and DOD 4145.19-R-1 as guides to tally supplies when using DD Forms 1348-1 and 1384.

Inspecting supplies. Your materiel storage and handling specialists inspect and sign for supplies. Have them inspect the shipment for type, number, and condition of items. Supplies that are not in usable condition should not be issued to supported units. Therefore, do not let them sign for or accept such supplies. Notify the MMC when supplies are received in an unsatisfactory condition. FM 10-15 details what to do when you receive damaged supplies.

Processing turn-ins. AR 710-2, FM 10-15, and your local SOP show how to process turn-ins from supported units. Send the turn-in document to the MMC.

Maintaining storage records. Your soldiers prepare a DA Form 2000 for each assigned location in use or reserved at the storage site. AR 740-26 tells how to prepare DA Form 2000. Maintain a file with copies of these cards. Keep your locator files in one central location. File the DA Form 2000-3 in NIIN sequence. Make sure each card shows the location, unit of issue, and condition code of the stored item. Make sure stock locations are checked and posted to supply documents. Do not delete stock locations when ASL stock is at a zero balance. Be sure to keep files

current as transactions are processed. Your storage records should match those of the MMC. The MMC keeps distribution point stock records and accounting records.

Storage of Supplies

The MMC determines the quantities and types of items to be stored at the distribution point. Make sure supplies are arranged for fast inventories and located where they can be easily removed and issued. Storing supplies includes protecting, packing, and repairing them and conducting inventories.

Protecting supplies. Protect your supplies from fire, weather, and theft. If you can, stock supplies on pallets. In cold weather, place stacks where they will be less likely to be affected by drifting

snow. Mark supplies that might be lost in snow with poles and small flags. When you use tarpaulins to cover supplies stored in the open, overlap them downwind so that they will not be blown away. Fold and secure tarpaulins to give supplies maximum protection. Check them for damage often, especially after bad weather. Protect your supplies from theft by posting sentries during nonduty hours. Use AR 740-1, FM 10-15, and DOD 4145.19-R-1 for more on protecting supplies.

Packing and repairing supplies. Make sure your soldiers use DOD 4145.19-R-1 and TM 38-230-2 for guidance when packing and repairing supplies. They should use MIL-STD-129J for marking procedures.

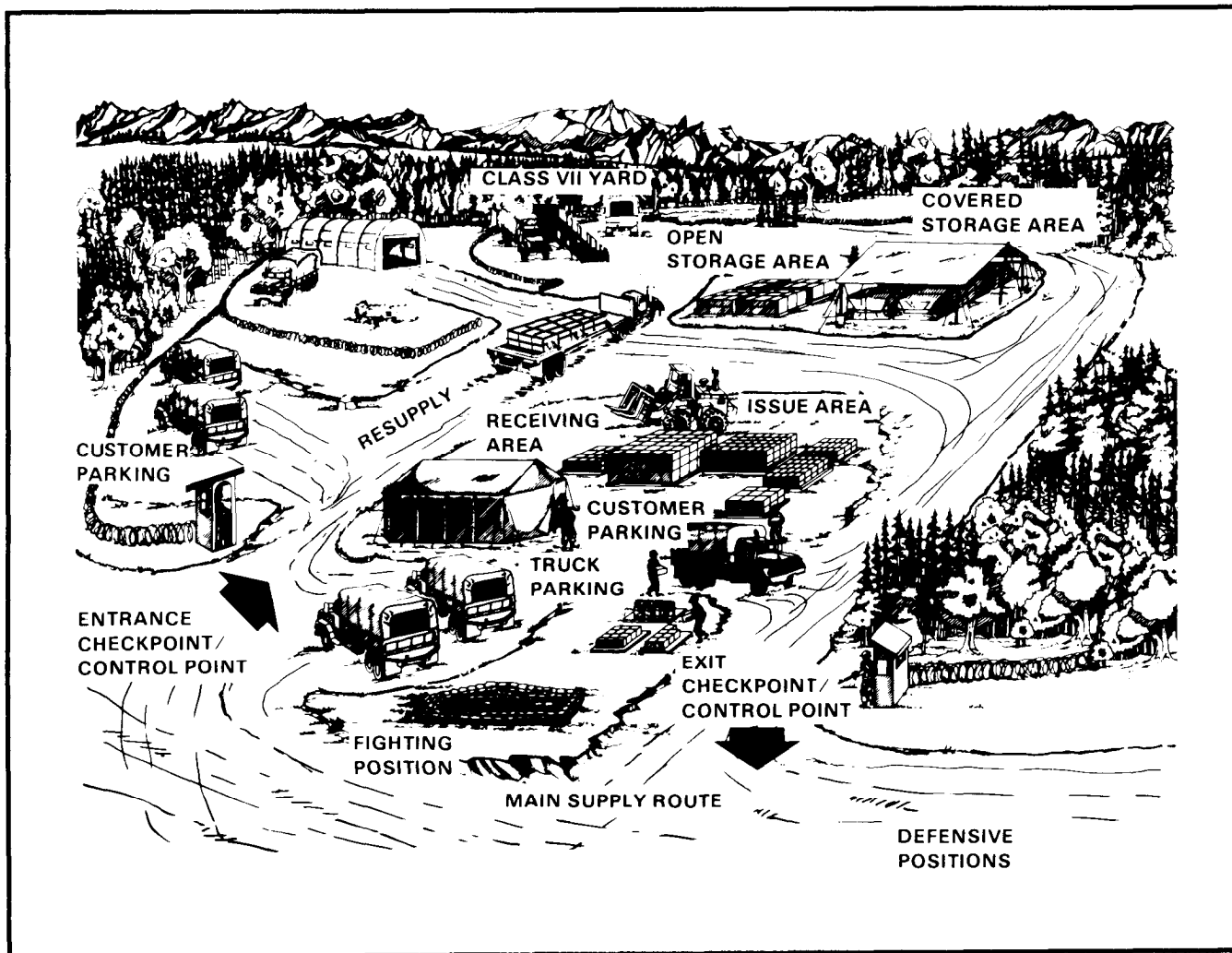


Figure 3-2. Suggested layout for a Class II, III (packaged), IV, and VII distribution point

Table 3-1. Helpful hints for section operations

HINT	REMARKS
<p>Layout and establish Class II, III (packaged), IV, and VII distribution points.</p> <p>Plan operator maintenance and carry out preventive maintenance.</p> <p>Make sure your soldiers look for damaged cargo during unloading operations.</p> <p>Take security measures.</p> <p>Account for supplies.</p>	<p>This will allow resupply vehicles to flow smoothly through the site.</p> <p>This is needed so that your equipment will remain operational. Coordinate with the maintenance support team attached to the company for maintenance that your operator cannot perform.</p> <p>They must determine where proper blocking, bracing, and staving methods were not used. Report damaged cargo to platoon headquarters.</p> <p>Your security program should cover physical security and operations security measures to protect personnel, supplies, and equipment. See FM 10-27-3 for more on defense.</p> <p>Make sure all documents are annotated, verified as appropriate, and forwarded.</p>

Conducting inventories. Your soldiers conduct inventories on a periodic basis according to AR 710-2. Make sure you provide the MMC with a record of each inventory. FM 10-15 has the steps used in taking an inventory.

Issue of Supplies

Your distribution point issues supplies to supported units. Issue operations start when you receive an MRO from the MMC. The MRO tells you the type and quantity of supplies and who requested them. FM 10-15 explains the use of the MRO. Supported units usually pick up their supplies at your distribution point. This is called supply point distribution. If you have to send supplies forward, they are moved by aircraft or by trucks.

Supply point distribution. When a soldier from a supported unit comes to the distribution point for

supplies, check your file of DA Forms 1687. Make sure the soldier is authorized to pick up the supplies. Initial the issue document, and see that the unit soldier signs it. Give him a copy of the issue document. Distribute the other copies according to local SOP. Be sure to include the MMC in your distribution. Check AR 710-2, FM 10-15, and DOD 4145.19-R-1 for issuing procedures.

Supply shipment. Have a DD Form 1348-1 prepared for supplies to be shipped. Transportation soldiers prepare the DD Form 1384. Distribute this paperwork according to SOP. If supplies are to be transported by aircraft, the cargo-handling section will take care of this.

Map Supply

Your distribution point provides unclassified maps. Your supported units must have maps and

charts of your support area. If a supported unit should move to another area, it will need new charts and maps for the move. It is not likely that unwanted maps or charts will be returned to the map distribution point in a usable condition. The MMC determines the number of maps you need for supported units. The supporting map depot provides them to you. Supported units send a request for maps to the MMC. If the maps are in stock, the MMC will tell the map supply specialist to issue them. You stock basic load maps, operational and training maps, military geographic information, and related material. Store the operational and training maps flat. Index them to help you locate specific map sheets. Keep them separate from basic load maps. Have all of the maps at the distribution point inventoried regularly. FM 5-105 has more details on map supply procedures.

CARGO-HANDLING SECTION

The cargo-handling section loads cargo onto and unloads it off aircraft. The section moves cargo to and from airfields and heliports into holding areas for transfer to supply and distribution points. The section also prepares supplies on pallets and at cargo sites for sling loading at heliports.

Layout

Your section does not need a lot of space to do paperwork. You do need space for loading and unloading aircraft, for sling loading supplies, and for parking your trucks and trailers. Set up your operations near the airfield so that your equipment will be close to the airfield holding area.

Operations

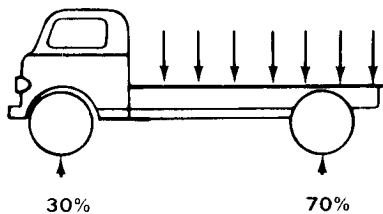
Your soldiers load and unload aircraft, trucks, and trailers. Make sure they use proper methods of stacking and loading and proper blocking and bracing techniques. Figure 3-3 (page 3-7) shows how to distribute loads properly. DOD 4145.19-R-1 has instructions for loading special kinds of cargo and for carrying and moving cargo by hand. Your soldiers move cargo to and from airfields, heliports, and storage areas. Table 3-2 (page 3-8) has procedures they should use when moving cargo. Your soldiers prepare sling loads of supplies and equipment for helicopter lift. They arrange supplies on pallets and in cargo nets. Make sure they use orderly and space-saving piling methods. They should be very careful during hookup and

release of helicopter slingloads. Your soldiers should know the approximate weights for items you deal with often. This way, they can be sure that a load does not exceed the safe working load capacity of the sling equipment or the lift capability of the helicopter. The soldier who rigs the load must inspect each piece of equipment before and after each lift. Include safety tips for load riggers, hookup personnel, and signal personnel in your SOP. Soldiers should know the safety rules for working under helicopters. FM 55-450-3, Chapters 3 and 5, has details on the location of the signaler and hookup soldiers during helicopter slingload operations. Use FM 55-450-1 for facts on rigging cargo for slingload and for procedures to follow at the loading points. You should be able to choose a site and set up safe landing zones for slingloading helicopters. Use soldiers with MOS 76Y (Skill Levels 1, 2, and 3) to train others in slingloading. In an operational situation, these 76Y soldiers may have other duties which will not permit their use for slingload operations. Therefore, before an operational situation, you should use them to conduct slingload training. If you are augmented with a helicopter rigging supervisor, you can put him in charge of the training. He can also train soldiers in supported units. Trained soldiers must be able to rig all kinds of supplies and equipment, mark landing zones, understand and use correct hand signals, and follow safety rules when working under helicopters.

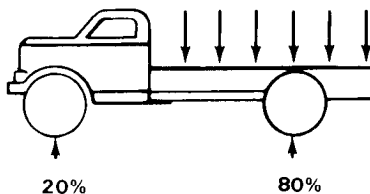
CLASS V SECTION

The ATP transloads selected high-usage ammunition from corps transportation to using unit transportation. The DSA ATP anticipates ammunition consumption from supported units. It forecasts and requests ammunition from the corps ASP. Corps transportation assets then transport ammunition to the division ATP and directly to the brigade ATPs as combat configured loads. The division ATP provides ammunition to supported units in the DSA and to the ATPs of the supply companies in the BSAs. Brigade units return to the DSA for emergency resupply only. Your soldiers load trucks to support the forward ATPs and FARPs that are unable to resupply themselves. When ground lines of communication are not available, your section assists the cargo-handling section in preparing a sling-out operation to relieve critical shortages or to provide emergency resupply.

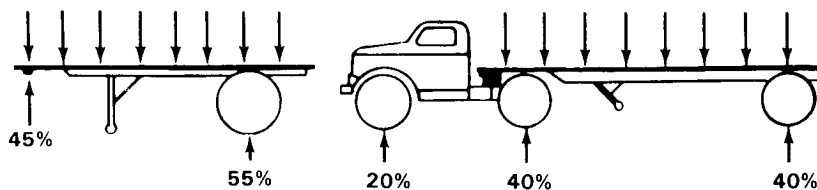
Cab-over-Engine Truck



Conventional Truck



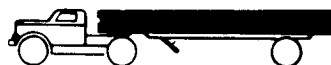
Tires, axles, frame, and so forth are designed to carry load distributed as above.



Distribute trailer loads equally between rear tires and the fifth wheel. This transfers the load to the tractor.



WRONG



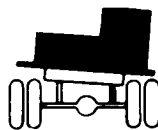
RIGHT

The right vehicle for the right job.



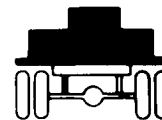
WRONG

This overloads trailer rear wheels; brakes will not brake properly; rubber scuffs away. Distribute the load over the full trailer floor.



WRONG

This overloads one spring and set of tires. Brakes will lock on the light side, causing skids.



RIGHT

Nothing overloaded; frame will not twist and loosen cross-member rivets.



WRONG



RIGHT

This overloads and shortens tire life and bends the truck rear-axle housing. Applying the trailer brakes may lock the wheels and cause flat spots and skidding.

Figure 3-3. Examples of right and wrong truck and trailer loading

Table 3-2. Procedures for moving cargo

Load items tightly onto trucks, using braces and bulkheads. Do not leave room for the cargo to shift in any direction.

Balance the load. Put heavy cargo on the bottom.

Block and brace vehicles being loaded on trucks.

Load cargo on aircraft according to the specific requirements for that type of aircraft.

Check the weight, size, and center of gravity of cargo to be moved before picking it up with a forklift.

Use the right kind and strength of dunnage when lifting stacks of containers.

Move items as little as possible and in unit piles or pallet loads when possible. The less they are picked up and put down, the better.

Know how to lift and carry heavy items.

Move cargo no more than 400 feet at a time with a forklift, if possible.

Put cargo where it will be stored, if possible. Do not build small stacks all over the storage area.

Know the locations of the storage areas and the places to which cargo is being moved so that time is not wasted looking for cargo.

Remember that MHE used to move ammunition must meet special safety requirements.

Layout

Before your soldiers set up the ATP, develop a layout plan. Figure 3-4 (page 3-9) shows a suggested layout for a Class V section. Identify helicopter pad locations, control points, checkpoints, the direction of traffic flow, the holding area, and defensive fighting positions. Make sure your operations are far enough away from other company elements for safety reasons. FM 10-27-3 has more on displacement, site setup, and layout. Once you complete the layout plan, give your platoon leader a copy. When you use your sketch to set up the ATP, consider the following points:

Signs. Put up signs to show where you want vehicles of using units to park to receive ammunition, the direction of the one-way traffic flow through the section, and where you want each type of ammunition stored. Then, there will be no delay in unloading ammunition when it arrives.

Control point. Set up a control point near the entrance to the section. The traffic flow should pass directly by this point. In this way, you can account for all ammunition entering and leaving your section. Set up your office in the control point building. Do your paperwork there.

Security. Ammunition is a prime target for the enemy to sabotage. You must secure your ammunition supplies as well as your whole site. If the area is not fenced, secure it by stringing concertina wire and posting guards. Your security program should cover operations as well as physical security. FM 9-6, Chapter 9, has security measures to protect personnel and ammunition.

Parking. You must have an area for parking trucks that come in to pick up supplies. This area should be near the office and off the MSR. See that all matches and lighters are collected at the holding area.

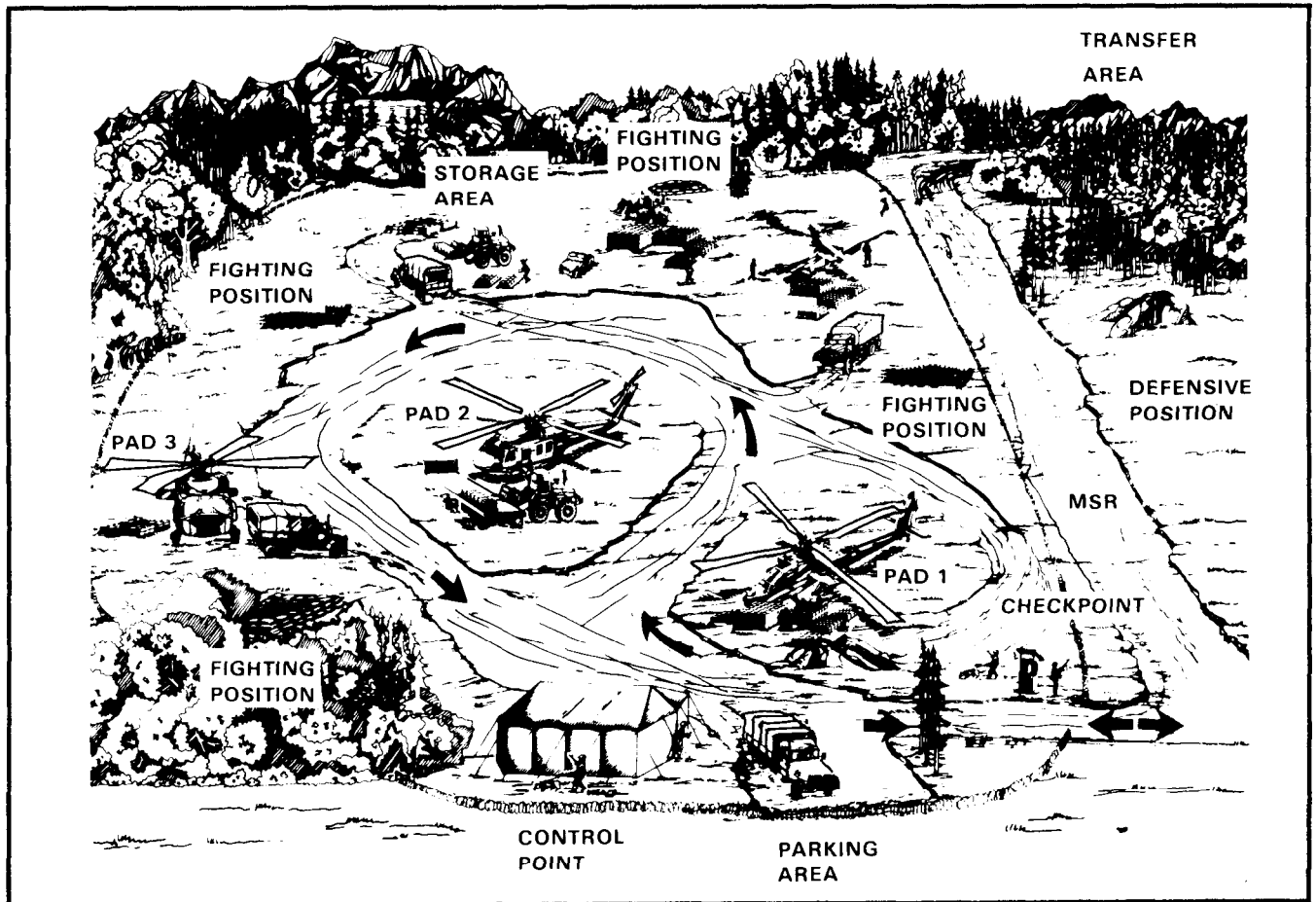


Figure 3-4. Suggested layout for a Class V section

Initial Stockage

The DAO determines initial stockage for your section. It includes high-usage, high-tonnage items such as rounds for tank guns, antitank missiles, and field artillery rounds. Initial stockage is enough to sustain your operation until resupply operations are started. Corps stake-and-platform semitrailers take the initial stockage from the CSA to the ATP.

Transloading Operations

During peak periods, convoys of 5-ton tractors and stake-and-platform semitrailers loaded with palletized ammunition arrive at the ATP every three to four hours. Make every effort to plan for and provide a quick turnaround for those vehicles. A trailer transfer operation is the most efficient method. The DMMC informs you of the amount and type of ammunition to expect from corps. It

tells you when it is scheduled to arrive at your section or at the division airfield or heliport. Estimate how long it will take to transload to each unit. Schedule the customer units at intervals which will allow for a balanced work flow. Notify platoon headquarters of any schedule changes or problems you encounter. On arrival, the convoy commander will give DA Form 581 to the DAO representative at the ATP. Each driver in the convoy will have a DD Form 1384 showing the ATP destination and the contents of the vehicle. Check the cargo of each vehicle to make sure it agrees with the contents list. When everything is in order, the drivers drop their full trailers and pick up empty trailers for backhaul. Transload operations for other trailers can occur during this receipt process. Keep the supplies moving. Operate under blackout conditions if it is necessary to prevent detection by the enemy.

Resupply

The DAO anticipates user resupply requirements based on user replacement requirements and the tactical priorities of the division commander. The DAO calls stocks forward from the CSA before there is resupply activity at an ATP. This is done to prevent shortages from unexpected combat operations. Begin planning your receiving operations when you know the amount and type of ammunition you are to receive and know when it is scheduled to arrive at your ATP.

Emergency Destruction Plan

When the enemy confronts you or appears to have an advantage, you must decide whether to destroy your ammunition or defend it. You must keep it from falling into enemy hands. You may also have some that cannot be used and cannot be returned.

You should have an ammunition destruction plan according to FM 9-38, Chapter 9. Make sure soldiers wear the proper protective clothing. Make sure explosive fragments, debris, and toxic vapors do not become a hazard to people, material, facilities, or operations. Explosive ordnance disposal soldiers from higher headquarters should dispose of ammunition that is an explosive hazard. TM 9-1300-206 and FMs 5-25 and 9-38 tell you how to destroy ammunition. Your decision must be based on the—

- Tactical situation.
- Amount of ammunition to be destroyed.
- Location of your section.
- Space and time needed to destroy it.
- Ammunition security classification.
- Policy of the commander.

Section II

CLASS I AND WATER PLATOON

This section is for the platoon and section leaders of the Class I and water platoon.

ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT

The DS units that have a Class I and water platoon are the Supply and Service Company; Headquarters and Supply Company, Airborne Division; and Headquarters and Supply Company, Air Assault Division. This platoon is organized as shown in Figure 3-5 (page 3-11). Other DS units in Figure 3-1 (page 3-2) that have Class I or water sections should also refer to the information in this section. If your area of operation is in the DSA, your distribution points will be in the DSA. If your area of operation is in the BSA, your distribution points will be in the BSA. These and other units that operate in a hot or arid environment will be attached to a hot/arid environment water team.

CLASS I AND WATER PLATOON HEADQUARTERS

The Class I and water platoon headquarters supervises, directs, and coordinates Class I and water

operations. This includes setting up and running a Class I distribution point in your area of operations from which supported units draw supplies. It also includes operating water supply points for purification and distribution of water. The headquarters searches for and selects operating sites for these elements.

Site Selection

Before the platoon moves to a site, do an on-site reconnaissance of the area. In this way, you can determine the best locations for the sections of the platoon. Consider the following questions when selecting a site:

- Does the area require few improvements?
- Does the source yield enough water?
- Are all spillage areas, especially the loading areas, well-drained?
- Can water tanks be positioned level and off the ground?
- Can the supply point be camouflaged?

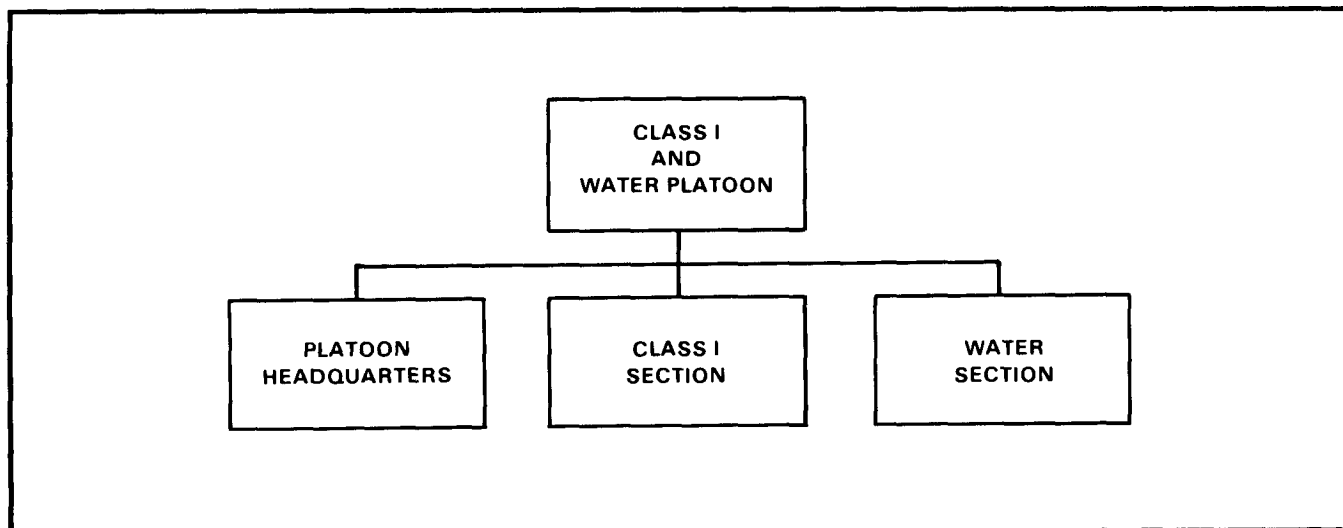


Figure 3-5. Class I and water platoon organization

Layout

Supervisors in each section can help plan the layout. They know the amount of space they will need. Make sure you include the location of each activity within the area. Show the direction of traffic flow and include defensive positions.

Site Establishment

You, the platoon leader, set up and run the Class I distribution point and the water supply points. The first element to be set up should be the platoon headquarters. Locate the headquarters near the Class I distribution point. The headquarters is your office. It is where you conduct day-to-day operations. It is also the control point for supply operations.

CLASS I SECTION

The Class I section operates the Class I distribution point in its area of operations. The section receives, stores temporarily, breaks down, and issues Class I supplies to supported units in the DSA and to the supply companies in the BSAs. The section also stores the division reserve of Class I supplies.

Layout

You should develop a layout plan before your soldiers set up the distribution point. Figure 3-6 (page 3-12) shows a suggested layout for a Class I distribution point. Identify general use areas, locations for item and unit piles, and reserve stockage areas. Plan to have your office near the

entrance to the distribution point. Make this the checkpoint. Use this facility to complete paperwork and to store bread and open cases of condiments. Traffic should pass directly by this point so that you can account for all supplies entering and leaving your area. Include an area for parking trucks that come to pick up supplies. This area should be near the checkpoint and off the MSR. It should also be out of the way of vehicles that deliver supplies to the distribution point. The area should be large enough to hold the largest number of vehicles which could be expected at any one time. If you can schedule units to enter the distribution point at intervals, you will reduce the need for parking space. See FM 10-27-3 for more on site selection and layout.

Schedules

Since you receive and issue rations daily, scheduling is the most important factor in planning Class I operations. Scheduling receipt and issue operations can cut down on congestion at the distribution point, prevent traffic jams, and reduce the amount of time needed for supported units to pick up supplies. Class I demands are predictable. Since the amount of rations needed each day depends on troop strength, demand stays stable. In the initial stages of conflict, rations are pushed through the system based on strength reports. Afterwards, you may have to request rations. If so, supported units turn in their ration requests on DA Form 3294-R daily, about

three to five days before they are to pick up the rations. Make sure your SOP specifies how many days in advance of the ration pickup the supported units must turn in their requests. Estimate the weight and cube of rations using the ration policy and the type of rations to be issued. Use these estimates to plan your Class I schedules. You should also schedule issues by priority. First,

schedule customers who have to break down rations for subordinate elements. Next, schedule customers who are farthest from the distribution point. Then, schedule units at time intervals so that you will have a balanced work flow and so that each issue can be supervised. Be sure to coordinate the schedule with the battalion commander.

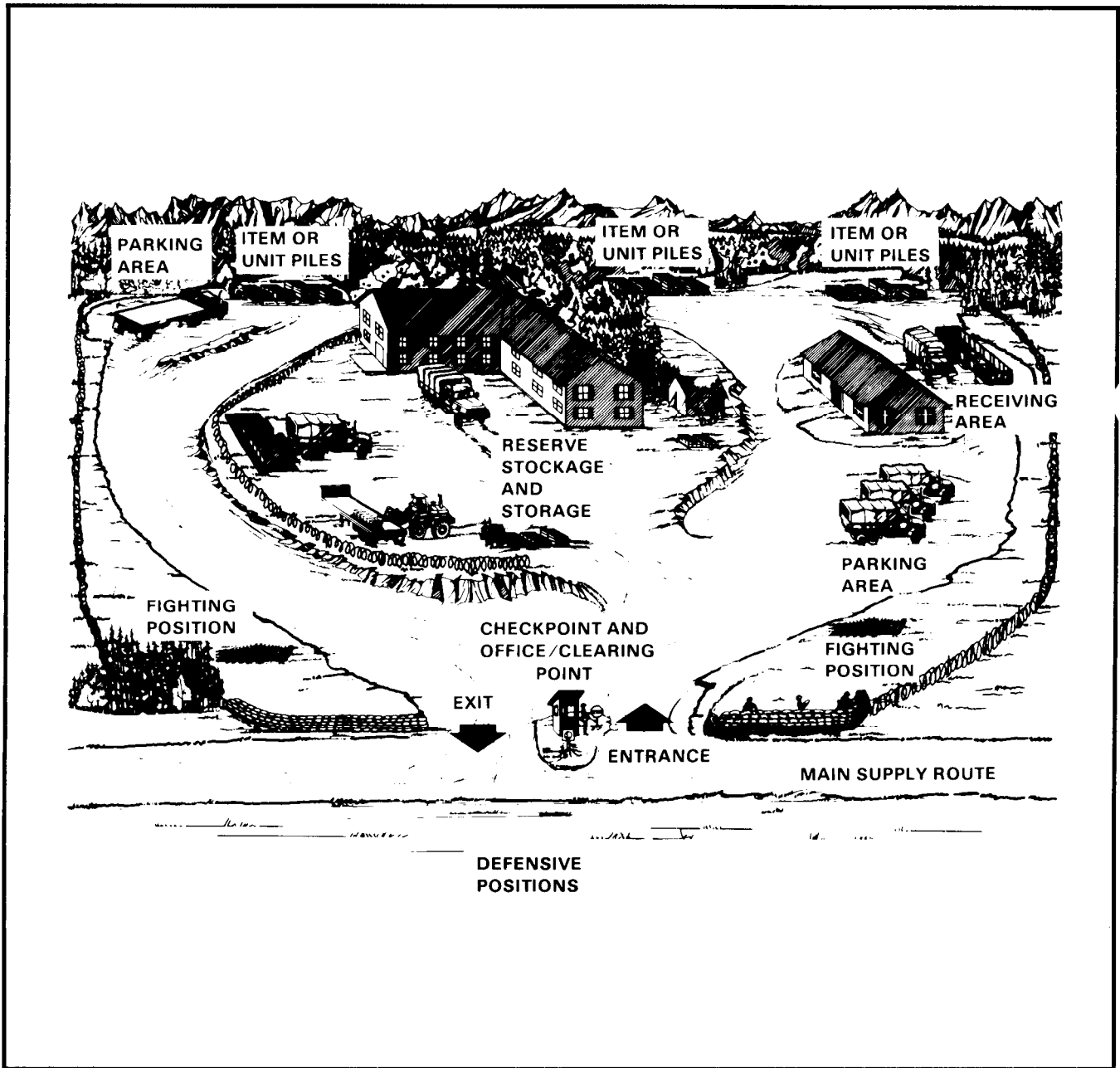


Figure 3-6. Suggested layout for a Class I distribution point

Receipt

The corps QM supply company delivers rations to your distribution point daily. The DMMC notifies you of the delivery schedule. The rations may be delivered to your distribution point by corps trucks or to division airfields or heliports by aircraft. Your forklift operator helps your subsistence supply specialists unload corps trucks. Cargo-handling section soldiers unload rations delivered by air and move them to a holding area. Your soldiers help the cargo handlers load the supplies onto trucks in the holding area. The transportation company provides any additional trucks needed to move rations from the holding area to your distribution point. Your platoon leader arranges for the transportation.

Storage

If you are in the BSA, the only supplies your section stores are the brigade reserve of Class I supplies. The DMMC determines the amount to be stored. As a rule, the reserve is measured in terms of days of supply of MREs. The reserve may also include T-Ration components. Never store Class I supplies on the ground. Set your working stock and reserves on pallets or dunnage. You may have to make dunnage if your supplies are not on pallets or if you need more elevation than a pallet provides. Dunnage can be made from lumber, logs, railroad ties, or like materials. Lay your dunnage before the supplies arrive so that you can speed up receipt, handling, and storage. On well-drained, paved areas, dunnage should allow a clearance of at least 4 inches between the base of the supplies and the ground. A standard pallet allows a 6-inch clearance. Eight inches is needed on well-drained, graveled areas. You may need 10 inches on unimproved or poorly drained areas. For more on dunnage, see DOD 4145.19-R-1. Stack the reserve by date of pack. Rotate the reserve by issuing the oldest stock and replenishing the reserve with fresh stock. When you store the reserve in the open, stack it no more than two pallets high (about 8 feet) so that your soldiers can cover the stock easily with tarpaulins. If you store the reserve in buildings, allow space for MHE to operate. Consider the bearing strength of the floor when you select a building for storage purposes. Store open cases of condiments and bread under cover to protect them from contamination. Make sure your soldiers keep storage sites and vehicles used to transport rations clean. TB MED 530 has details.

Breakdown

If you are in a heavy division, your DSA section breaks down rations to send to the supply companies in the BSA and to supported units in the DSA. If you are in a light division, the corps GSU breaks down rations and throughputs them to each BSA. The DMMC sends you a consolidated DA Form 3294-R for each supply company in the BSA. Use the consolidated form to determine the number and type of rations you should ship. If the supplies are shipped to the supply companies by throughput, you receive only a DA Form 3294-R for the issues. FM 10-24 has more on ration breakdown operations.

Issue

When the unit representative comes to pick up rations, have him check in at the checkpoint. This is usually the platoon office. Make sure the unit is authorized to receive rations and that the unit representative is authorized to draw them. Assign a soldier from your section to monitor the issue. He should have the unit issue slip, a pen, and a clipboard. The monitor accompanies the unit representative to be sure the correct items are issued. When items are issued by pallet load, the monitor tells the forklift operator what to load from each item pile. When the issue is completed, the monitor gives the issue slip to a checker at the exit checkpoint. The checker and the unit representative check all items in the truck against the issue slip. If everything is correct, both the checker and the unit representative sign the issue slip. The checker turns the signed issue slip in at the office. The unit does not need a copy of the issue slip in order to maintain accountability. Supervise issues closely. An overissue to one unit can create a shortage for another unit. You cannot issue the reserve stock of subsistence to make up for an overissue. As soon as the issues for the day are completed, you should prepare the paperwork for the next day's issues. There are three methods of issuing supplies. They are the truck-to-truck, item-pile, and unit-pile methods.

Truck-to-truck. This is the quickest and easiest method, but it may tie up transportation. When the delivery vehicle arrives at the supply point, load the supplies from it directly onto a vehicle from the battalion you are serving. If you position using unit trucks carefully, you can issue to two units at the same time. See Figure 3-7 (page 3-14). You or one of your soldiers directs the trucks to the

right place and takes care of the paperwork. This is the type of issue used when perishable items are issued.

Item-pile. When you use this method, have each item of the ration stacked into separate truckloads or piles. Have one of your soldiers go with the drawing unit's truck to act as a checker. The truck stops at each pile or truckload for the soldiers to load the unit's allowance of that item. Make sure

that all units send enough soldiers to help with the loading operations. Figure 3-8 (page 3-15) shows the item-pile method of issue.

Unit-pile. When you use this method, break down the supplies by units as shown on the issue slips. Have one soldier from your section supervise the issue. Guide the customer to the right unit pile and have the customer load and sign for the supplies. Figure 3-9 (page 3-15) shows the unit-pile method of issue.

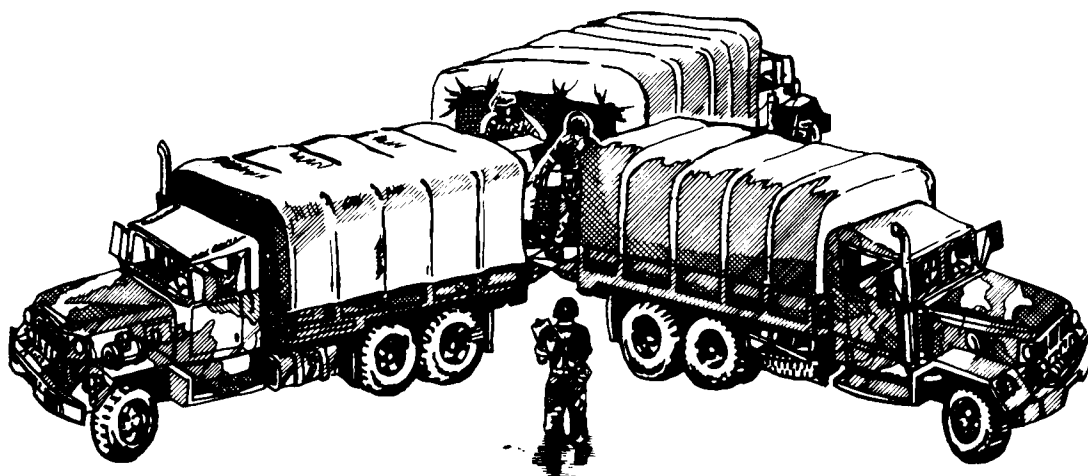


Figure 3-7. Truck-to-truck method of issue



ITEM PILE

Each component of the ration is stacked in a separate pile. As trucks from the supported units pass each pile, the correct quantity of the component is loaded. This method requires limited time, labor, and personnel.

Figure 3-8. Item-pile method of issue



UNIT PILE

All components of the ration for a supported unit are placed into one pile. A pile is made for each unit. Each unit's trucks stop at the proper pile, and the supplies are loaded. This is the best method for control, but it requires more time and personnel.

Figure 3-9. Unit-pile method of issue

Excesses

Since you receive unitized rations or MREs, you may have some items left over after making the daily issues. You can draw down the excess of items that are issued daily by reducing the next day's consolidated request.

WATER SECTION

The water section purifies, stores, and issues potable water in the DSA and BSA. Soldiers in the section operate water points for supply point distribution of potable water on an area basis. The COSCOM delivers water to divisional water supply points when water services are unavailable or insufficient.

Layout

Your team supervisor, with help from preventive medicine and engineer units, performs reconnaissance for suitable raw water sources. The water section should be collocated with the Class I section whenever possible. Coordinate your location and layout with the Class I section supervisor. Set up operations near a medically-approved water source. Engineer units locate well sites for ground water development. They can also help you prepare your water supply points. Your main source of water is surface water which can be made potable. Other possible water sources include groundwater and seawater. Water points are usually supplied from existing piped systems, wells, streams, lakes, ponds, and rivers. Select general-use areas for the purification, storage, and distribution of water. Your site should have a good traffic flow, concealment and cover, and an adequate parking area. For more on site selection, see FM 10-52-1, Chapter 6.

Operations

The division G4 prepares the water distribution plan and supervises priorities and allocations within the division. He monitors the supply status and unit allocation of water for the division. When water is scarce and must be allocated, the G4 will forward daily requirements to the DMMC. Coordinate with the DMMC Class I section if you must deviate from the water distribution plan prepared by the DMMC. Your soldiers issue water to supported units and record the issue on daily issue report forms. The NCOIC of the water section consolidates these forms and forwards a daily summary through you to the DMMC Class I section. Your soldiers record water production on

daily production logs. The water section NCOIC reviews them, consolidates them into daily summaries, and forwards them through you to the DMMC Class I section. Your water teams use the FAWPSS to deliver water to units that are unable to return to the supply point for issue. They also use the SMFT to deliver water to large consumers that have no organic water transport capability. They purify and disinfect water at the water point and store this potable water in collapsible fabric bags and drums. All water purification operations produce discharge waste. These waste streams must be discharged into sumps or collection pits. The sludge is then recovered and disposed in approved landfills, in coordination with the Division Surgeon. However, there is limited storage at the water points. See FM 10-52 for more on water point operations in a temperate environment. Special conditions exist for water supply operations in an arid environment or where water is contaminated or scarce.

Arid environment. The demand for water is much greater in an arid environment than in a temperate environment. Available water sources, including subsurface sources, are limited and widely dispersed. Soldiers use much more water in arid regions than in temperate regions. If there are not enough water sources, you will have to distribute more water. Some units may have their own transportation. These units use organic 400-gallon water trailers or 250-gallon fabric drums to pick up the water. USAF C-130 aircraft and Army helicopters may be used as a means of resupply when available.

Contaminated water. Contaminated water has harmful impurities that make it unfit for human consumption or domestic use. Disease-producing organisms, industrial wastes, or NBC agents can contaminate water. Make sure your soldiers test and treat water frequently. They should use the water quality control set to test water for contamination. FM 10-52, Chapters 4 and 6 and FM 10-52-1, Chapter 7, have more on how to handle contaminated water.

Emergency water distribution. Your water points can distribute water to isolated units and major consumers in an emergency. You have 5-ton cargo trucks that can haul the FAWPSS (which can also be airdropped). You have S&P tractor

trailers that can haul the SMFT. The TMT company can also haul the SMFT. Your section SOP should include procedures for issuing water in an emergency.

HOT/ARID ENVIRONMENT WATER TEAM

The Hot/Arid Environment Water Team augments your unit when it is deployed in an arid environment. It lets you set up and operate a bulk potable water storage and distribution point for your unit. Because water is such a vital commodity in the desert, your water point is a prime target for threat forces. Your soldiers must be prepared to defend themselves against attacks by special-purpose forces and sabotage and reconnaissance units. They should also be prepared to test the water for contamination by threat forces. If a saboteur should escape detection, slip past your sentries, and poison your water, the effects can be devastating. The lack of water during hot weather can cause many casualties. To prevent casualties, soldiers should drink more water. Drinking water should be chilled. Surface water sources will be relatively rare. Traditional methods of purification and distribution will be inadequate in this environment. You will have to make arrangements for water tankers from the corps to replenish your bulk storage tanks, depending on the terrain and the tactical situation.

Site Selection

Higher headquarters will assign you an area of operations, but your commander and you must choose your site within that area. Major users of water, such as the CEB and GRREG sections, must be located in the vicinity of the water points to make distribution easier. Before you move, you must develop a flow plan which shows how to get the job done. You must also survey the area and coordinate with an engineer unit. The engineer unit will prepare individual tank sites, remove underbrush from distribution areas, clear parking areas for trucks, and build an improved road through the site, if one is needed. If you have no engineer support, your unit will have to prepare the site before you start setting up the equipment at the new site. The site you choose should be reasonably level and well-drained to prevent water damage. The site should also be large enough to meet the needs of product supply and

distribution plans but not so large that handling operations become inefficient. There should be easy access to road nets. At least one road should run through the water supply point. There should also be two large areas (one in the front and one in the rear) which can be used for truck parking. Other considerations in selecting a site are concealment and cover, dispersion factor, terrain, and site preparation.

Concealment and cover. Select a site for the collapsible tanks, pumps, and distribution equipment that is in a tree line where natural shadows disguise the telltale shapes. Use camouflage nets whenever possible. When you lay out the operation, make use of natural terrain contours and vegetation to break up straight lines.

Dispersion. Consider the distance between items when you select the sites for the equipment in the water storage and distribution system. Determine how far apart you should put your components. The distance can vary with the terrain, natural cover, concealment, available hose, and road nets. Locate the bivouac area at least 100 feet away and downstream from the water source.

Terrain. Select level terrain. Look for a site without slopes. A slope may cause filled tanks to roll sideways, backward, or forward. Put the pumps and distribution equipment on level ground. Try to place the distribution pumps at a lower level than the collapsible tanks so that there will be good suction at the pumps.

Site preparation. The four major items of equipment you have to deal with in the water storage and distribution system are the collapsible tanks, pumps, hypochlorinator, and distribution equipment. The entire area of the tank farm must be cleared of all sharp objects, such as sharp stones and sticks, that might puncture the tanks. Slope the tank sites gently toward the discharge manifold end to help drainage. For more complete emptying of a tank, dig a sump under the filler and discharge fittings to provide a low area in which the water can collect. If a dike is needed, it should have an internal volume equivalent to or greater than the volume of the tank (20,000 gallons or 2,700 cubic feet). If an engineer unit prepares the site, give it this information.

Water Storage and Distribution System Layout

The convoy bringing the water storage and distribution system equipment should stop at an agreed upon location, close to the site and well-suited for off-loading equipment. Your first concern is to be able to receive and issue potable water as soon as possible. Therefore, off-load and lay out the storage tanks first. The layout should take advantage of the terrain, natural cover, concealment, available hose, and road nets. See Figure 3-10 (page 3-19) for a suggested layout of the water storage and distribution system. Lay out the components and set up the loading station as discussed below. For more details on water storage and distribution, see FM 10-115.

20,000-gallon collapsible tanks. Put the 20,000-gallon collapsible tanks in their prepared sites first. Place the tanks so that when you unfold them they are in position. Be careful not to step on the tanks as you unfold them. Inspect the tank fabric for cuts, sags, or other damage. Make sure that the tank filler and vent assemblies are in good working order.

Pumps. Put the 125-GPM pumps and the hypochlorination unit in place. Lay out all the fitting assemblies and hoses. Then make the connections, and attach the water distribution nozzles. After you put the pumping assemblies in place, lower the retractable support and chock the wheels of each pump. Then, drive a grounding rod into the ground near the pump. Attach a ground cable to the rod and the pump frame.

Hypochlorinator. Place the hypochlorinator in position and put shims under the skids to help level it. Then, raise the hypochlorinator cover, and make sure the unit is serviceable.

Loading. There are three types of loading or distribution stations for dispensing water. Four to eight loading stations dispense water through 20-foot, 2-inch-diameter hoses. Quick-acting valves control water flow through these hoses. Four water dispensing stations deliver water through hand-held nozzles. Three bag filler stations deliver water through a 1 1/2-inch-diameter hose to a hose and nozzle kit for filling 5- or 6-gallon plastic bags.

Checkpoints and signs. Before distribution operations start, set up checkpoints and place signs. Water specialists are responsible for setting

up checkpoints and placing signs in the operating area. Before moving to the new site, make sure you have signs. Set up a checkpoint at the entrance and one at the exit of the operating area. Give soldiers coming to the area a safety briefing at the entrance checkpoint. Use the checkpoint not only to control the vehicles coming in and going out but also to account for the receipt and issue of water. Make sure the route to the water storage and distribution point is well-marked by signs. The signs should be clearly visible to vehicle drivers. Place them so that there will be little cross-traffic interference. Also, post them at all critical points within 2 miles of the point. Post them at sideroads, crossroads, and forks in the road. Put luminous buttons on the signs to help direct vehicles during blackouts.

Personnel Management

It is important to use your soldiers in the most effective manner possible. You need to know how many soldiers you need for a specific operation and where to place them in relation to the equipment. You also need to know what task they should be given. The best way to use all your soldiers wisely is to let the job determine the assignment. Use the following guidelines:

- Assign soldiers to the receiving manifold. Make them responsible for transferring water from the transporter to the storage system. They operate all valves at the receiving point and make all necessary hose connections.
- Assign soldiers to the receiving and distribution pumps and control valves.
- Assign soldiers to the loading station, which is comprised of eight hoses, four nozzles, and one bag filler point. Make them responsible for dispensing and controlling water flow. They prepare the various filling points, operate the control valves, and make all necessary hose connections.
- Assign soldiers to fill the FAWPSS (500-gallon drums). There are two methods of filling the 500-gallon collapsible drum. One is to fill the drum directly from the water storage system. The other is to use the 125-GPM pump that comes with the FAWPSS. When using the 125-GPM pump, you need two workers for filling operations. Have one worker operate the 125-GPM pump

and control the flow of water. Assign the other to the drum to prepare the drum for filling, to make all connections, and to

monitor the filling operation. You need a vehicle to move the filled drum to the loading point in both methods.

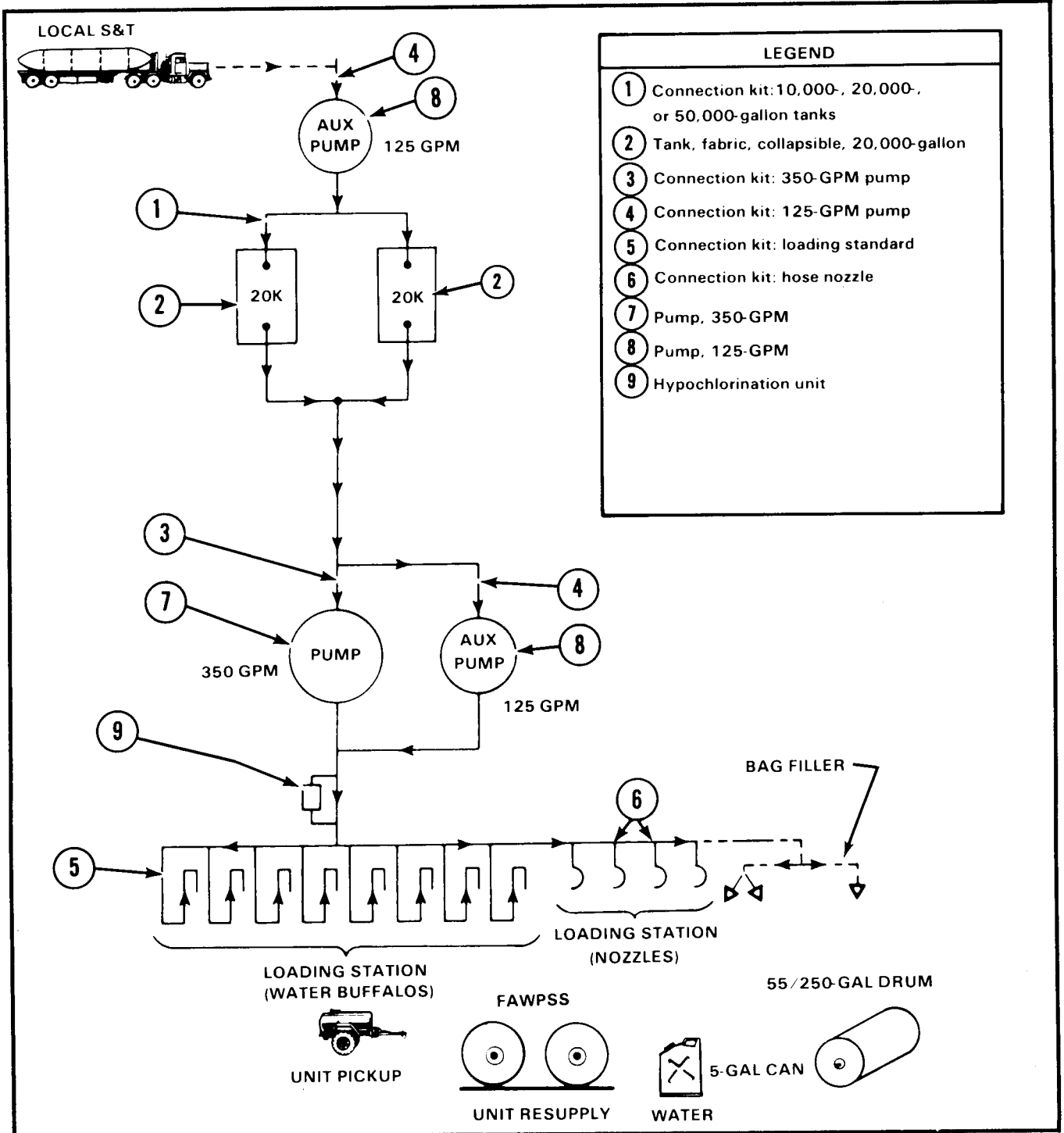


Figure 3-10. Water storage and distribution system layout

Section III

CLASS III PLATOON

ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT

Most DS units have a Class III platoon organized as shown in Figure 3-11 (page 3-20). There are some exceptions. In the headquarters and supply company, there is a Class III section that is part of the supply platoon. In the forward supply companies of all of the light divisions (LID, airborne, and air assault), the Class III section is also part of the supply platoon. In the S&T Company, Support Battalion, Separate Infantry Brigade, there is one petroleum supply and distribution section in a petroleum platoon. In the S&T Troop, Support Squadron, ACR, there is only a distribution section in the Class III platoon. Details in the paragraph on the storage and issue section apply to all sections with a storage and issue mission. Details in the paragraph on the distribution section apply to all sections with a distribution mission. More details on Class III platoon operations are in FM 10-15.

CLASS III PLATOON HEADQUARTERS

The Class III platoon operates the bulk petroleum storage and issue facility. Your platoon stores bulk petroleum for issue in your area of operations.

The platoon can deliver bulk fuel to elements of the division unable to get to Class III supply points, or to elements of the brigades when corps transportation is lacking. The platoon searches out and selects operating sites and supervises, directs, and coordinates the operations of these sections.

Site Selection

When the company is ordered to move to a new location, a general area is assigned for your Class III supply point. You select the specific site. Consider the amount of space you need for your FSSPs and the FARE systems. You need room for temporary parking of petroleum tank vehicles, a bulk reduction storage area, a tanker-to-tanker transfer area, and, in the air assault division an airmobile petroleum laboratory. FM 10-69 has more on selecting sites for Class III supply points. See FM 10-72 for details on selecting a site for your airmobile laboratory. When selecting a site, consider the type of terrain, amount and type of concealment and cover, access to road nets, and safety.

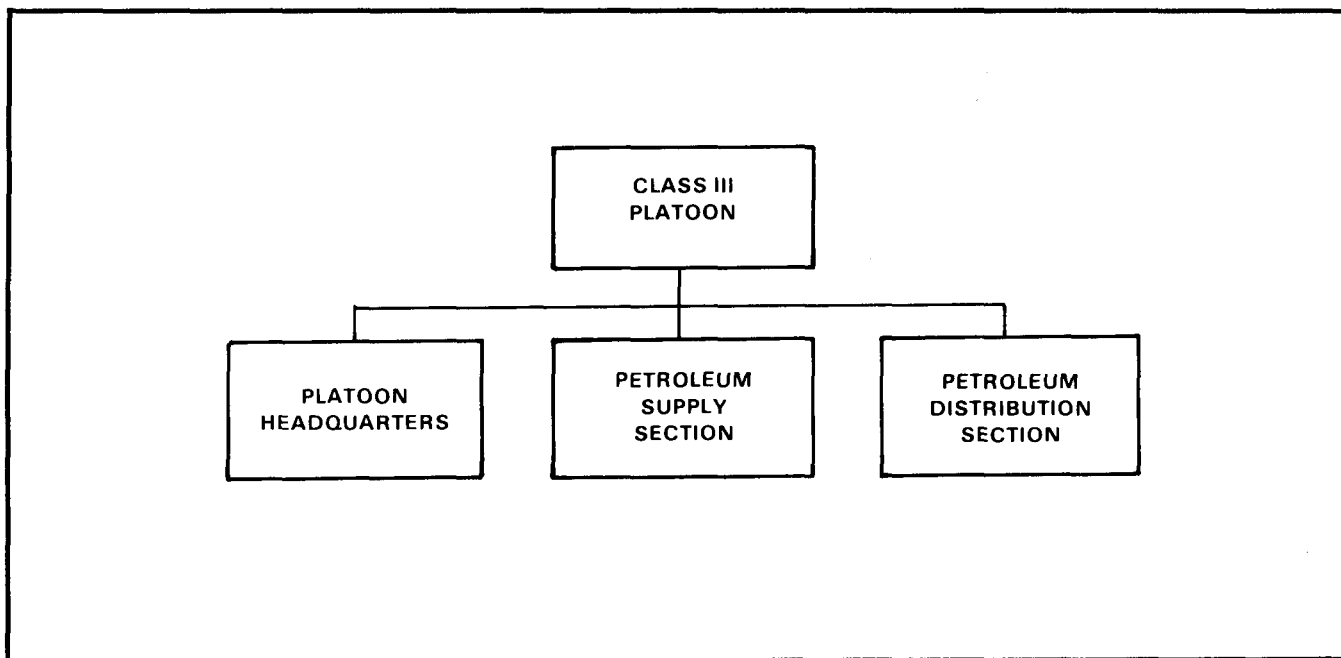


Figure 3-11. Class III platoon

Terrain. Try to set up in a fairly level and well-drained area which will be easy to clear. Be sure that streams will not flood your operations. Do not locate your operations uphill or upstream from anything that could be damaged by escaping fuel or vapors.

Concealment and cover. Take advantage of man-made and natural concealment. If your site is in the country, set up in the woods if you can. Trees will help hide your equipment. Use vegetation and the contours of the land to help disguise hose lines. If your site is in town, use warehouses, service stations, and similar facilities. Make sure the building is large enough and strong enough to hold your equipment. Remember, however, that large buildings make good reference points for enemy attacks. See FM 10-27-3 for more details on concealment and cover and other defensive measures.

Roads. The site should be on an MSR or have direct access to one. At least one road should run through the supply point. The traffic flow should be one way. This helps to reduce traffic problems. Checkpoints and parking areas should be located at the entrance and exit roads to the supply point.

Safety. Fuel is a prime target for infiltrators, so you must set up an operating area that can be secured. Also, the danger of fire requires that petroleum operations be isolated from other operations of the company.

Layout

Key supervisors in each section can help plan the layout. They know the amount of space they will need. Make sure you include the location of each activity within the area. Show the direction of traffic flow and include defensive positions. Figure 3-12 (page 3-22) shows a suggested layout for a Class III supply point.

Site Establishment

As platoon leader, you setup and run the Class III supply point. Priorities of work should be to position crew-served weapons, assign sectors of fire, establish communications, and set up the platoon headquarters. The first element to be set

up should be your headquarters. Locate your headquarters near the entrance to your supply point and away from the major Class III operations. The headquarters is your office where you conduct day-to-day operations. It is also the control point for supply operations. After you set up your headquarters, set up your supply point.

Quality Control

Your platoon is responsible for the quality of the fuel it issues. You have petroleum laboratory specialists who test the fuel that moves through the supply point. They run tests on samples of fuel in the airmobile petroleum laboratory. They can perform tests with the laboratory equipment. They send samples of questionable quality products to the supporting base or mobile laboratory for more testing. FM 10-72 tells you what tests can be performed in the airmobile laboratory. FM 10-68 has instructions on the use of detector kits.

Safety

Safety should be one of your major concerns. Your soldiers should observe the safety procedures for handling and fighting petroleum fires outlined in FM 10-69. Fire is the greatest danger. Fires involving flammable products usually result from ignition of vapors. The best way to prevent petroleum fires is to keep fuel containers closed and eliminate sources of heat or sparks. Your soldiers should be trained to react quickly in case of fire. Conduct fire drills at least once a month. Assign soldiers to maintain and operate fire extinguishers. Give the fire fighting training outlined in FM 10-68, Chapters 10 and 11.

PETROLEUM SUPPLY SECTION

The mission of the petroleum supply (storage and issue) section is to operate the bulk petroleum storage and issue facility and to receive, store, and issue MOGAS, diesel, JP-8, and JP-4. Your section retains a limited emergency distribution capability. In the air assault and airborne divisions it can hot refuel helicopters. Sections located in the DSA can provide 500-gallon drums of fuel to the BSAs in exchange for empty drums. The section also provides roadside filling station operations.

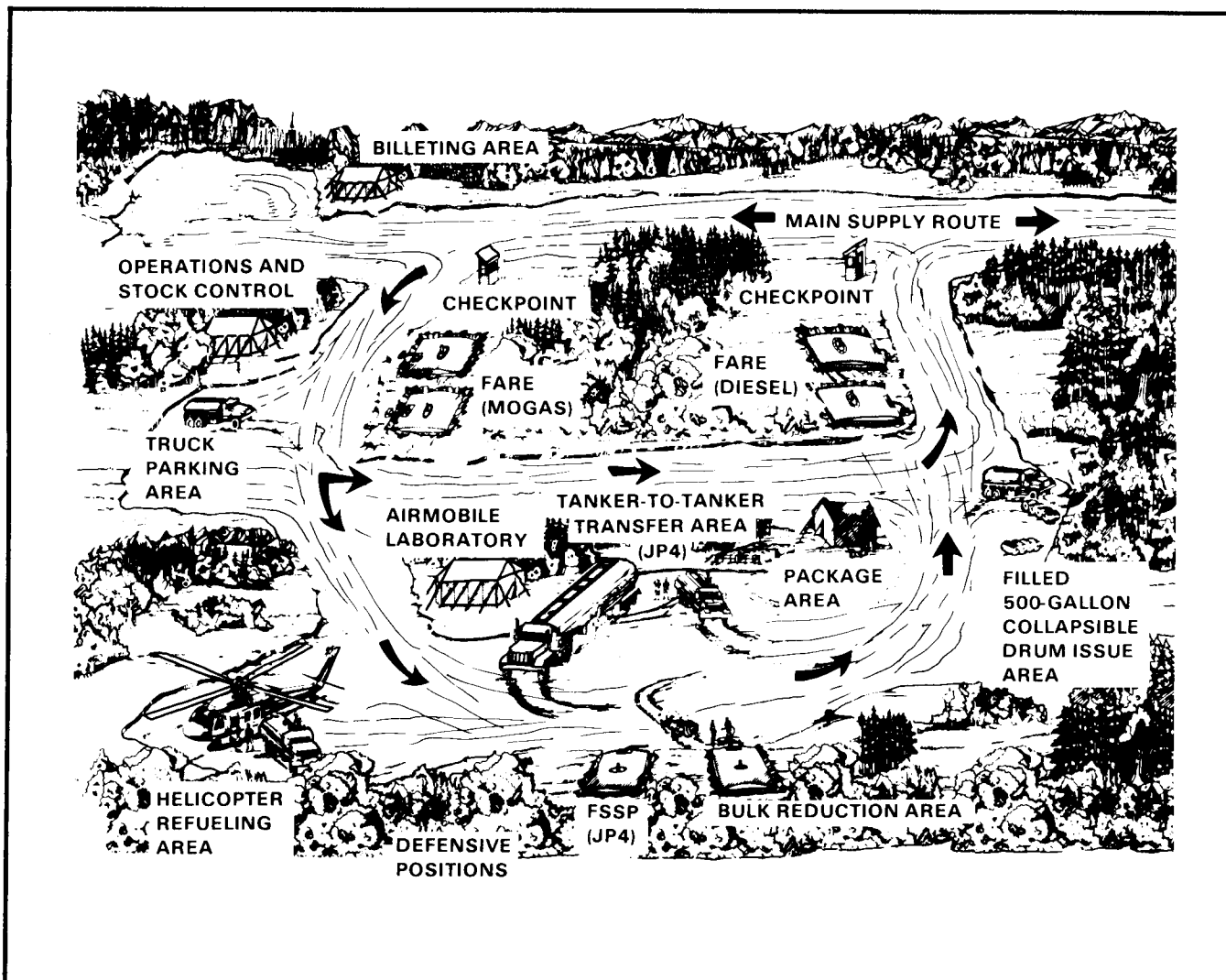


Figure 3-12. Suggested layout for a Class III supply point

Movement to a New Site

Before your section moves to a new site, conduct a site reconnaissance. Tell your platoon leader the number and type of vehicles you need for transportation. Make a loading plan for each type of vehicle used during movement and make sure the vehicles are loaded according to the plan. A loading plan identifies all transportation that can be used to move soldiers, supplies, and equipment. FM 55-65 has guidance on this. The movement order may give special instructions for your operation. For example, you may have to leapfrog the supply point. This means you must drain, dismantle, and load part of the FSSP. The other part stays at the old site and gives limited service until the first part is operating at the new site. You

may move all soldiers and equipment at one time. You will need more transporters to make the move.

FSSP

If you have an FSSP, use it for storing and issuing fuel. The vehicles carrying FSSP equipment should be unloaded as close to the area selected for FSSP operations. Follow the instructions in FM 10-69, Chapter 11 for setting up your FSSP. Keep a safe distance between components. Table 3-3 (page 3-23) gives the usual distances between components of the FSSP. Since the tactical situation can affect the distance between components, use the table only as a guide.

Table 3-3. Usual distance between components of an FSSP

FROM	TO	METERS
Receiving manifold	Receiving pump	20
Receiving pump	Manifold on first tank	20
10,000-gallon tank	10,000-gallon tank	13
Manifold on last tank	Discharge pump	20
Discharge pump	Filter/separator	13
Filter/separator	First fuel-servicing nozzle	20
Fuel-servicing nozzle	Fuel-servicing nozzle	8
Last fuel-servicing nozzle	First 500-gallon drum filling point	24
500-gallon drum filling point	500-gallon drum filling point	16
Last 500-gallon drum filling point	First bottom-loading point	24
Bottom-loading point	Bottom-loading point	24

FARE Systems

If you have FARE systems for your operation, a 500-gallon drum is used for the fuel source. However, you can hook up a FARE system to a 10,000-gallon collapsible tank. When a FARE system is used for gas station-type operations, lay it out to best suit your needs. Use all or part of the hose provided. You can plan the layout to avoid obstacles, take advantage of terrain features, or operate in a limited space. Allow at least 12 feet between refueling points so that there is enough space between vehicles being refueled.

Receipt

The DMMC tells you the types and quantities of fuel you will be receiving. It also tells you the estimated date and time the fuel will arrive at your supply point. This advance notice gives you time to plan your receipt and storage operation. Table 3-4 (page 3-24) has planning tips on receiving bulk shipments. Bulk fuel will be delivered in tankers directly to you from corps. If any of the tankers are to stay at the supply point to store reserve fuel, decide before they arrive where they should park. When the tankers arrive, inspect the invoices to check the type, grade, and quantity of products being delivered. See FM 10-69, Chapters 13 and 15, for procedures to follow when

receiving bulk fuel. Before you accept fuel, determine the type, quantity, and quality of the product. Enter on your daily status report the total quantity of each type of fuel received. Make sure you use the same units of measure for all entries. Figure 3-13 (page 3-24) is a suggested format for a daily status report.

Storage

Your main containers for bulk fuel storage are the 10,000-gallon tanks of the FSSPs. Since most of the fuel used by the division is JP-4, it will take up most of your bulk storage space. (JP-8 is replacing JP-4.) There is more to storage than putting bulk products in a tank or drum. It involves inspections, product circulation, and tank repair. Cover critical equipment and supplies to protect them from NBC contamination. See FM 10-69, Chapter 13 and DOD 4145.19-R-1 for more on storage procedures.

Issue

Your supply point issues bulk fuel on an area support basis. All division units and each brigade S4 submit daily forecasts to the Class III section of the DMMC. Your supply of bulk fuel is based on

these forecasts. Use them to prepare an issue schedule. Make sure your schedule is flexible, since unexpected customers may use your supply point. Tell your customers how much and what type of product you have on hand. Tell them when to pick up products at the supply point. Plan your schedule so that you will not have more transporters at your supply point than you can handle at any one time. This will prevent congestion of customers and vehicles. See FM 10-69, Chapter 13, for more details on issuing Class III products. Units with tank vehicles get their fuel supply by supply point distribution. Units may refuel vehicles from mobile filling stations set up in their vicinity. Your Class III soldiers at the FSSP fill tank and pump units from the TMT company. Place the tank and pump units where they can distribute to units that have no organic tank

vehicles. Division aircraft may also refuel at your FAREs if they are set up for hot refueling. FM 10-68 has details on aircraft refueling. The transportation company uses semitrailers to transport fuel forward. Your soldiers transfer fuel from 20,000-gallon collapsible tanks of the FSSPs to fuel-hauling vehicles. Your supply point also fills 500-gallon collapsible drums with fuel to be airlifted to supported units. Your soldiers load the drums on the trucks, fill them while aboard the trucks, and take them to the holding area at the landing zone or tow to a designated area to be moved forward. Your soldiers will be required to prepare the drums for delivery by sling load. Slings are accountable items. Therefore, units that desire fuel to be delivered by sling loading must provide their own slings. FMs 10-68 and 10-69 have details on sling load operations.

Table 3-4. Planning tips on receiving bulk shipments

<p>Prepare a delivery and issue schedule.</p> <p>Inspect all connections, hoses, valves, and pumps.</p> <p>Check empty tanks to make sure that they are ready to receive the product.</p> <p>Have at least one fire extinguisher on hand at each pump.</p> <p>Use safety color and US marking systems to identify containers.</p>
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REPORT PERIOD 051800 APR TO 061800 APR				DATE 06 APR
ITEM	BEGINNING BALANCE	RECEIPTS (GALLONS)	ISSUES (GALLONS)	ON HAND (GALLONS)
JP-4	125,000	110,000	135,000	100,000
DIESEL	55,000	115,000	95,000	75,000
MOGAS	3,500	6,000	5,000	4,500

Figure 3-13. Suggested format for a daily status report

Bulk Reduction

Your soldiers perform bulk reduction at the supply point. This includes filling 500-gallon collapsible drums, 55-gallon drums, and 5-gallon cans. Be sure the drums and cans are clearly marked, showing the fuel they contain. Do not change products in these containers. The drums and cans must be inspected and cleaned before they are filled with a different product. You have no way of cleaning them. Send dirty or contaminated containers back to your supporting GS unit for cleaning. When rigged, these containers can be delivered by sling load. See FM 10-69, Chapter 14, for more on bulk reduction.

Paperwork

Keep an accurate account of all receipts, issues, and stocks on hand. Table 3-5 (page 3-25) shows the forms you use and when to use them. See DA Pamphlets 710-2-1 and 710-2-2 for procedures.

PETROLEUM DISTRIBUTION SECTION

The petroleum distribution section provides vehicles and drivers for delivery of Class III bulk supplies to the supply companies in the BSA and to units in the DSA. Your section can setup mobile filling stations when the volume of traffic justifies the service. Your section can also store bulk fuel.

Table 3-5. Forms to use when handling Class III products

FORM	USE
DD Form 1348-1	Receiving fuel. It shows you the amount and kind of fuel you should have received. Enter quantity received and sign and date the form. Send a copy to the DMMC.
DA Form 2765-1	Issuing fuel. The driver from the requesting unit brings this form with the containers to be filled. It shows the amount of fuel requested. When you issue fuel, write the quantity on the form and initial it.
DA Form 1687	Issuing fuel. Local SOP may require you to have on hand the names of those authorized to receive fuel. This form identifies them.
DA Form 3643	Recording products issued to or received from vehicles or containers. Helps you keep track of issues by checking your record against that of the receiving unit. Get the vehicle operator or convoy commander to sign the form. At the end of the day, transfer the daily totals to DA Form 3644.
DA Form 2064	Recording each type or grade of bulk petroleum received.
DA Form 3644	Accounting for fuel monthly. Post data from DA Form 3643 to this form to show the total monthly issues of bulk fuels. Higher headquarters uses this form to forecast bulk petroleum requirements and to account for fuel.

Deliveries

The battalion control officer issues daily orders to your section for the delivery of fuel. Use these orders to plan your operations. Prepare a pickup and delivery schedule for your drivers. The battalion control officer assumes that 75 percent of the fuel-servicing vehicles are operational and that they will make two trips a day. Consider this assumption when you schedule maintenance for your vehicles. You make the assignments for tank vehicle drivers to deliver fuel to using units. Loaded tankers are driven in a convoy forward and to units in the DSA. Your drivers dispense fuel from the tankers into user vehicles using tank and pump units. FM 10-71 has more details on the delivery of bulk petroleum.

Mobile Filling Stations

You can use the tank and pump units as mobile filling stations when the volume of traffic is great. These tank and pump units can be resupplied on site. They provide retail amounts of diesel and MOGAS to division area users that are without an organic refueling capability. No unit request documents are used. However, the driver receiving the refill must sign the DA Form 3643. Use this form when you prepare the daily status report. FM 10-71 has more details on petroleum tank vehicle operations.

Storage

Your section can store some bulk fuel. Storage is much more than putting products in a tank

or drum. It involves inspections, product circulation, and tank repair. Use FM 10-69 and DOD 4145.19-R-1 for more on storage procedures.

Safety

Train your fuel handlers in refueling safety. FM 10-71 gives the steps to take during refueling and explains safety operations. FM 10-69 lists safety precautions for petroleum handlers. See Table 3-6 (page 3-26) for safety rules for transferring and storing products. As a minimum, soldiers should know bonding, grounding, and fire prevention procedures. You must provide training on safety precautions as outlined in FM 10-69. Higher headquarters can provide you with technical and professional assistance to eliminate unsafe practices and control environmental conditions. You must also—

- Ensure that all soldiers wear the correct uniform, including safety shoes and gloves. See CTA 50-900.
- Make sure that there is minimum safe distance between storage containers and that they have warning markers.
- Conduct inspections to ensure strict compliance with all safety requirements in AR 385-10, FM 10-69, and local SOPS.
- Ensure that soldiers know the location of all crucial shutdown valves, fire extinguishers, and sand barrels.
- See that diagrams showing the locations of all fire fighting equipment and evacuation routes are placed at each checkpoint and at several locations in the area.

Table 3-6. Safety rules for transferring and storing petroleum products

RULES	REMARKS
Bond and ground equipment.	For all petroleum operations, always bond and ground equipment.
Avoid overhead filling.	If you cannot avoid overhead filling, lower the end of the discharge hose or drop tube inside the tank until it almost touches bottom.
Use walkways.	Always use walkways to cross tank berms. Use walkways as much as possible.

Table 3-6. Safety rules for transferring and storing petroleum products (continued)

RULES	REMARKS
<p>Ventilate and clean vehicles and containers.</p> <p>Observe safety rules when operating equipment and when loading or transferring product.</p>	<p>Collapsible tanks, railway tank cars, and tank vehicles must be cleaned and ventilated as prescribed in FM 10-20.</p> <p>Observe all safety precautions contained in FM 10-69.</p>

Section IV

SUPPLY OPERATIONS OFFICE

This section is for the supply operations officer of the QM supply company.

ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT

The QM Supply Company, DS, is the only DS company, at division level and above, that has a supply operations office. You report directly to the company commander. See Figure 2-31 (page 2-39).

OPERATIONS

The supply operations office receives and processes requests for supplies from supported units. Your soldiers issue instructions to company distribution points, maintain stock record accounting documents, and request supplies from the COSCOM or TAACOM MMC. Your soldiers ensure that the company follows directives received from the MMC about the receipt, storage, and issue of supplies. They prepare plans and schedules of incoming and outgoing supplies. They receive documentation relating to excess supplies from customer units. They process supply documentation and classification for return of items to the supply system or for turn in to the property reutilization system. Your soldiers prepare required reports and forward them to the

MMC and to the company operating sections. They coordinate transportation, maintain stock locator records, and operate ADPE. You and your soldiers establish and conduct the mission control element of the company. You must develop a supported customer list and see that supported units obtain the supplies they need. You are responsible for customer relations and liaison with other supply activities and higher headquarters. You ensure that the sections have their ASL items on hand. You also coordinate with supported units about hours of operation, issues, and turn-ins. The supply system will operate under a manual or an automated mode. Your supply operations office has ADPE that is capable of simultaneously posting transactions and batch processing. You can also use your microcomputer to run single requests for supplies and repair parts. Refer to manufacturer's manuals for preventive maintenance checks and services authorized at the operator level. Make sure that your soldiers maintain the temperature and humidity in the ADPE vans as specified by the manufacturer.

Receipt

When supplies are shipped to the company, your office receives a notice from the MMC. Your soldiers inform the operating platoons of the shipment so that they can prepare to receive the supplies. When the supplies arrive, platoon soldiers check them against the receipt documents. Then your office notifies the MMC of the receipt.

Storage

Your office maintains a stock locator card file. The file contains a DA Form 2000-3 for each assigned location in use or reserved at your storage site. The forms showing the storage locations are sent to the MMC. The MMC then provides your office with a printout showing the locations. The MMC does not have to be notified of alternate storage sites. DA Form 2000 is prepared manually and sent to the MMC when a change is made in a storage location. Local SOPs state whether locations for supplies are assigned by the MMC or by your office. More about stock locator files is in FM 10-15.

Issue

Some supplies are issued to the requesting units at the supply point. Issue starts when your office receives an MRO from the MMC. Your office tells the operating platoons to prepare the supplies for issue. When supplies are ready for issue, your office informs the MMC. MMC personnel then notify the requesting unit to pick up the supplies.

Reorder

The MMC replenishes stock automatically. Your office coordinates with the MMC to ensure that

reordering is on schedule. The operating platoons should plan their work to have enough soldiers and MHE available to process the shipment.

Inventories

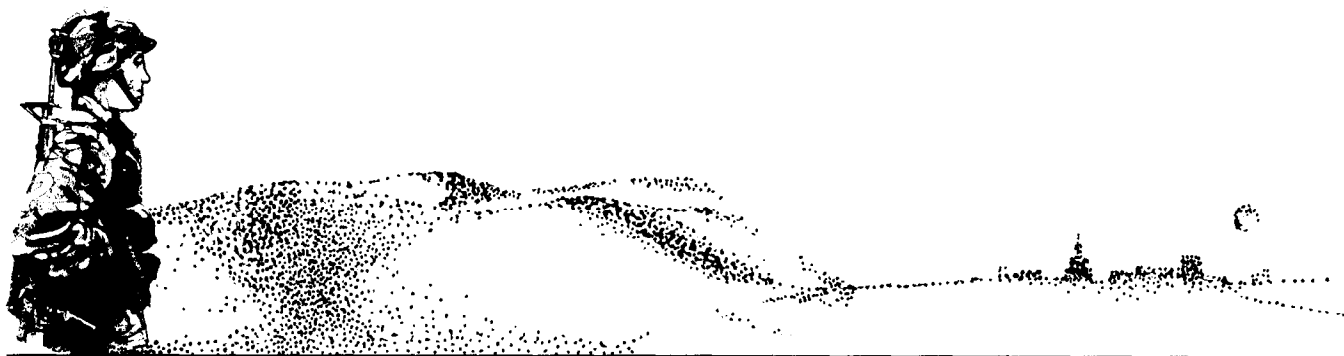
Materiel storage and handling specialists in the operating platoons conduct inventories. They conduct them annually on all items and periodically on selected items determined by the MMC. The supply operations office coordinates the inventory of equipment and supplies. Supply operations office personnel prepare inventory reports and send them to the MMC.

Stock Location

The materiel control and accounting specialists maintain the stock locator file in your office. Your office has records of all supplies stored in the operating sections of the company. The file is in NIIN sequence. It shows the NSN, location, condition code, and unit of issue for each item. Make sure your supply clerks have a locator file for all supplies on hand. Make sure they keep it up to date by processing the inventory cards they receive from the operating sections and the MMC. Check the cards to make sure entries are complete and correct. For more on inventory cards, see AR 710-2, Chapter 3, and DA Pamphlet 710-2-2, Chapter 9.

Transportation

The MMC is responsible for informing the MCC of company transportation needs. Your office confirms them with the MCC or the movement control team that supports your company. The MCC then notifies the transportation unit so that it can arrange for transportation or designate drivers to make the pickup.



CHAPTER 4 DIRECT SUPPORT FIELD SERVICE ELEMENTS

ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT

The QM Field Service Company provides DS field services at echelons above division. This includes field laundry, clothing and lightweight textile renovation, clothing exchange, and bath operations. The company also provides for the decontamination of field uniforms and selected OCIE. The company supports divisional and nondivisional troops. It is assigned to either a TAACOM or a COSCOM. Figure 2-36 (page 2-45) shows its organization. Field service teams and augmentation units are either assigned to or augment divisional supply units for services in the DSA and BSA. In separate brigades and ACRs, field service platoons are a part of the S&T company (or troop in the ACR).

LAUNDRY AND RENOVATION PLATOON HEADQUARTERS

The laundry and renovation platoon consists of a platoon headquarters, a renovation section, and two laundry sections. The platoon provides supported units with organizational laundry and renovation of clothing and light textiles.

Operations

Laundry operations must be located near a water supply, which may or may not be near the command post. If there is doubt about using the available water source, coordinate through the company commander with the battalion operations officer to get preventive medicine soldiers to

test the water. According to AR 700-135, your company commander ensures, before disposal of waste, that approval is obtained from the environmental agency in the host country. Platoon headquarters soldiers determine POL and personnel requirements. They prepare operations plans, monitor platoon training and preventive maintenance, and consolidate production reports and schedules. Consumption rates for POL are in FM 101-10-1/1 and FM 101-10-1/2. The purpose, content, and format of operations plans are described in FM 101-5. Section chiefs train their subordinates on organic equipment and train them to perform tasks from STPs and ARTEPs. Make sure preventive maintenance is performed according to the appropriate TMs. Instructions for filling out maintenance forms are in DA Pamphlet 738-750.

Platoon Layout

The platoon sergeant and the laundry NCO are responsible for selecting the operating sites for the individual sections. The renovation section should be near the laundry sections. Each laundry site should be on gently sloping, well-drained ground that will support the laundry trailers and vehicles in any weather. There should be a one-way access road from the MSR. FM 10-280 has details on site selection. See Figure 4-1 (page 4-2) for a suggested layout for the laundry and renovation sections. Once the site is laid out, you can begin operations.

Laundry trailers should be set up no more than 30 meters (100 feet) from the water source. Each laundry section uses about 500 gallons of water an hour. If the laundry sections are in areas without

fresh water, they use the 3,000-gallon, collapsible, fabric water tank. Coordinate the water delivery schedule with the supporting water transportation unit.

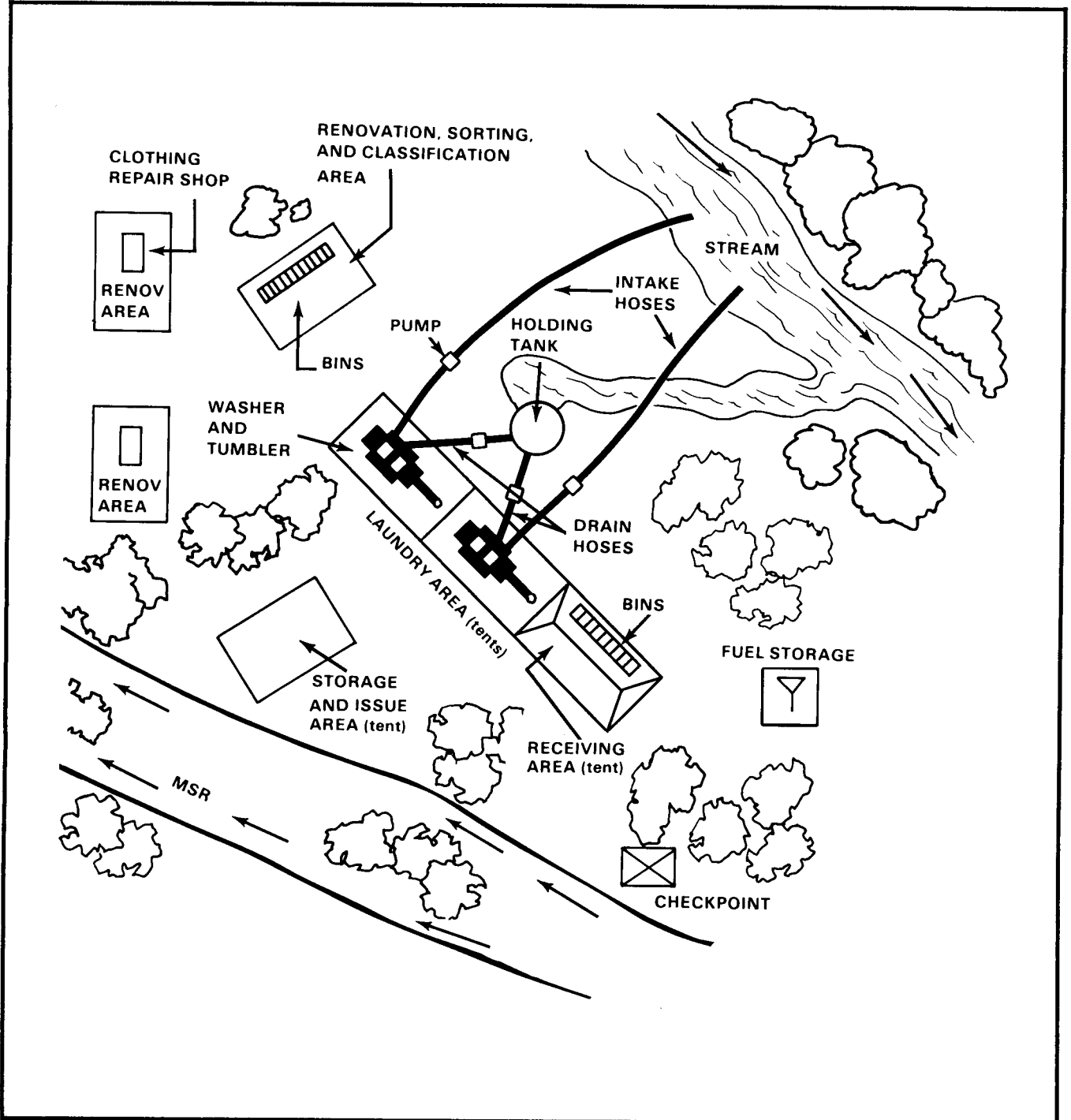


Figure 4-1. Suggested layout for the laundry and renovation sections

LAUNDRY SECTIONS

The laundry sections provide laundry support to soldiers, on a double-shift basis, at the rate of 7.2 pounds of laundry per soldier, per week. Laundering is also the main way to remove contamination. Depending on the type of contamination, laundry specialists use different methods and formulas. See FM 10-280, Appendix A. For details on classifying and decontaminating clothing and textile, see FM 10-280. FM 3-5 has NBC decontamination methods and procedures. Clothing unfit for issue is sent to the renovation section for repair. The soldiers assigned to laundry sections maintain stocks of clothing, including clothing for emergency issue to replace contaminated clothing. The sections handle and process organizational laundry. Organizational laundry items are laundered separately so that the same items that were sent to the laundry are returned to the unit.

Layout

There are two laundry sections. Each section has receiving and shipping areas and a laundry work

area. See Figure 4-2 (page 4-3) for a suggested layout. FM 10-280, Appendix G, has a brief summary of how to set up, operate, and maintain laundry and bath equipment.

Receiving Area

Have your soldiers set up separate tents for receiving and shipping. The tents should be placed so that soldiers from the serviced units can reach them easily when delivering or picking up clothing and textiles. The services units deliver their soiled laundry to the receiving area. A checker verifies that the items listed on DA Form 1974 are received. A copy is returned to the serviced unit for its receipt file.

Laundry Work Area

The laundry work area should be as small as possible. If the area is housed in tents, a large GP tent can accommodate two trailers. Four to six soldiers can set up the tent in 45 minutes. See FM 10-280 for laundry procedures.

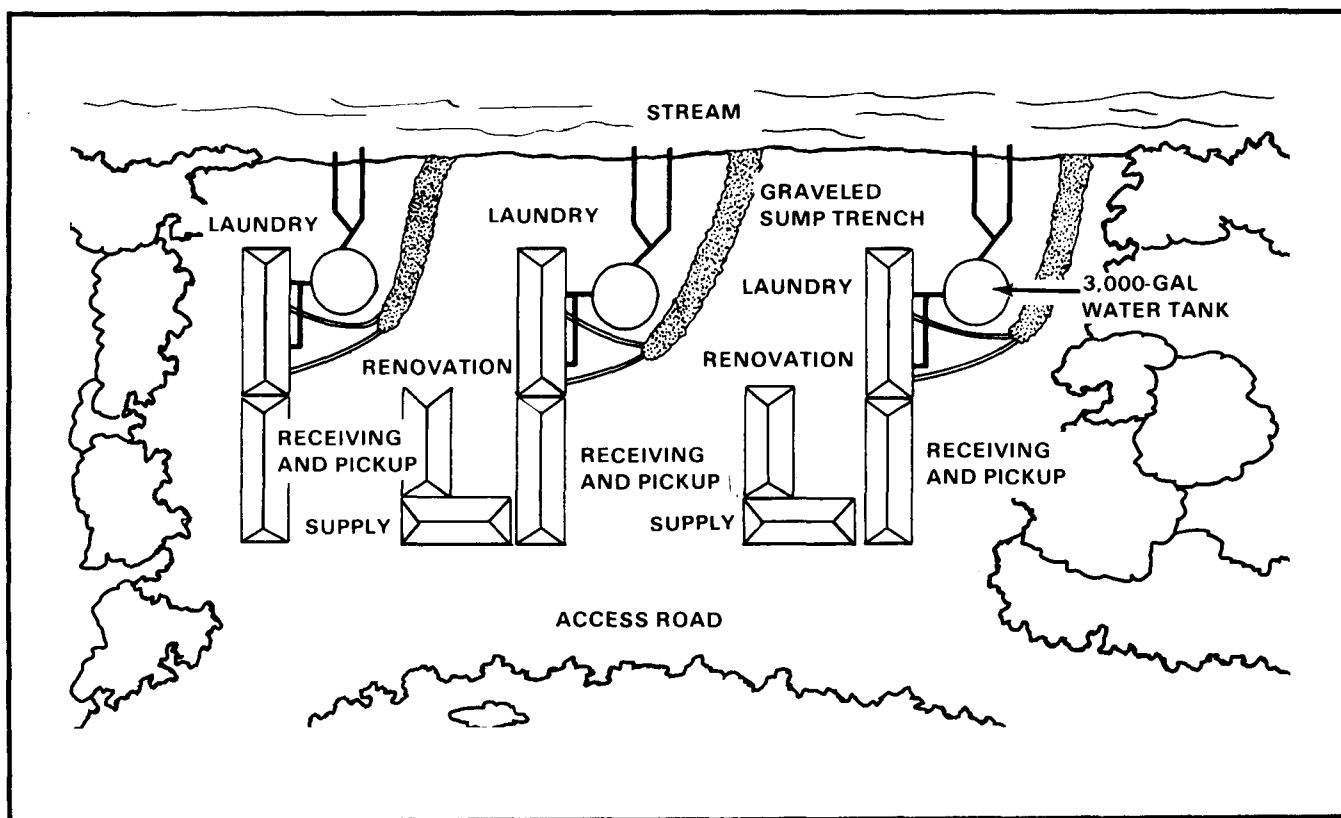


Figure 4-2. Suggested layout for the laundry sections

Shipping Area

After the laundry has been washed and dried, it is taken to the shipping area to be processed for pickup. The laundry SOP will tell how to bundle the laundry for serviced units.

Drainage Area

Wastewater has to be drained away from the area. If the section uses a natural source of water, wastewater can drain into the water downstream from the laundry setup. If the section uses water from the 3,000-gallon collapsible tanks, the water may be drained into ditches or pools. Higher headquarters must give permission before drainage ditches or settlement pools can be dug.

RENOVATION SECTION

The renovation section repairs clothing and lightweight textiles. As a rule, renovation will be performed in connection with the company's laundry operations since most items must be washed before they are repaired. These items are returned to the laundry section to be returned with the laundered clothing to the CEB section. See Figure 4-1 (page 4-2) for a suggested layout of a renovation section. Renovation includes attaching buttons, slide fasteners, snaps; sewing (hand or machine); and sizing. The section has two trailer-mounted clothing repair shops. Each shop is complete with all the equipment needed for the repair of clothing. FM 10-16 has details on the operation of the renovation section.

FIELD SERVICES PLATOON

When the S&T troop, ACR, has the mission to provide field services, it is augmented by the Quartermaster Field Services Platoon, TOE 42577LA. The field services platoon has—

- A Quartermaster Clothing Exchange and Bath Service Team, TOE 42577 LB. The team can service 4,680 soldiers per week when working on a two-shift basis.
- A Quartermaster Graves Registration Team, TOE 42577LC. The team can handle 20 remains per day.
- A Quartermaster Hot/Arid Environment Water Team, TOE 42577LD. The team can store 69,000 gallons of potable water at anytime.

The operations of these teams are discussed under their respectively titled sections. This

platoon commands and controls these field services. Soldiers in the platoon coordinate with other organizations (for example, arranging schedules for baths and clothing exchange services). It means planning maintenance for your equipment to reduce the chance of a breakdown. You coordinate operations with the S&T troop commander. In particular, the troop commander directs you to write and send external SOPs for each of the augmented services to all using units. You select sites for the commander's approval, prepare internal SOPs for your areas of responsibility, organize movements, and prepare for the defense of your area. All paperwork is directed through platoon headquarters. You arrange for water testing by medical corps personnel. You also coordinate with an engineer unit for assistance in preparing the water site. You notify the using units (in the order of the bath schedule) of the number of soldiers and the supplies, including POL, to be furnished to help with the CEB operations. If required, you arrange for CEB personnel to have their meals with supported units. You must consider that you may be providing showers at night only and that the water supply may be a problem.

CLOTHING EXCHANGE AND BATH PLATOON HEADQUARTERS

The CEB platoon commands and controls the CEB section (teams) in the Quartermaster Field Services Company. The CEB platoon headquarters supervises and controls operations of seven CEB teams. These teams provide baths for divisional and nondivisional troops. CEB activities originate from the company base, and teams are sent to supported units in the corps or TAACOM area. Soiled clothing exchanged at the bath point is laundered and renovated. The items are returned to stock for reissue at CEB points. Your soldiers coordinate with other agencies to schedule baths and provide clothing exchange services. They determine supply requirements and send supply requests to the company commander. They plan maintenance for your equipment. You coordinate operations with the company commander. You select sites for approval. You prepare internal SOPs for your area of responsibility, organize movements, and prepare for the defense of your area. The platoon sergeant supervises all

CEB operations. Soldiers in the platoon headquarters determine POL and personnel requirements and arrange for CEB teams to have their meals with supporting units. They set up work schedules, coordinate with an engineer unit for help in preparing the water site (in arid regions, they coordinate with the appropriate MMC for water delivery), and arrange for water testing by the medical corps. The platoon sergeant receives information from the supported unit on the number of male and female soldiers scheduled for showering so that a time schedule can be prepared. He informs higher headquarters and supported units of the CEB point hours of operation.

CLOTHING EXCHANGE AND BATH SECTION (TEAM)

The CEB section provides warm showers and clean clothes to soldiers in the field. Your section either augments or is assigned to a headquarters and supply company of one of the light divisions, a field services platoon in the S&T troop of ACR, the S&T company of a separate infantry brigade, the S&S company of a main support battalion, or a CEB platoon of a Field Services Company. Depending on assignment or augmentation, a CEB section has from two to seven bath teams. Each team is composed of three soldiers.

Movement to a New Site

When possible, CEB sections move when the supported units move. Make sure there is a loading plan for the equipment. Items needed last should be loaded first. Heavy items should be loaded on the bottom. Wet tents should be stored so that no damage is done to supplies and equipment. The loading plan should include information on loading and unloading fuel in 55-gallon drums or 5-gallon cans. Caution drivers not to move vehicles through an area that has become soft from water. Have the area policed before your section departs. Each team prepares and loads its own equipment and supplies. Make sure records, equipment, and supplies are loaded on the section vehicles. Disconnect equipment as outlined in the appropriate manuals. Be sure to drain water from bath units and fuel from generators, water pumps, water heaters, and delousing equipment. Prepare the equipment for transport and pack supplies. Take down tents and fold them for transport.

Notify the platoon leader if additional transportation is needed. Movements should be coordinated with the company commander. Load equipment and supplies only as high as the truck will allow. Use the loading plan to place equipment and supplies in vehicles. FM 10-280, Chapter 2, provides more loading information.

Site Selection

Set up the CEB teams as close to the units to be served as the tactical situation and water sources permit. If taking the service to the units is not practical, set up the teams at selected sites and offer services at those sites only. As a rule, site selection is made at battalion level. FM 10-27-3, has more on site selection. If this authority is delegated to you, consider the following when selecting a site.

Water. A plentiful clean supply of water is needed. Approximately 1,100 gallons per hour are needed for each nine-showerhead bath unit. Medical soldiers should check water for purity before the final selection is made. If water is not potable, post signs telling the soldiers not to drink it. Water for showers does not have to meet all of the standards for drinking, but it should be safe for personnel. In certain areas, you must have the preventive medicine personnel survey to determine existing levels of contamination by microorganisms. For more on preventive medicine, see TB MED 577.

Terrain. The site requires firm, well-drained ground that will support equipment and vehicles. The ground should be soft enough that tent pegs and ground rods can be driven into it. A good road network is needed to make CEB services available to supported units.

Defense measures. Consider the site's natural cover and concealment. Details on cover and concealment and other defense measures can be found in FM 10-27-3.

Layout

When a new site has been selected, develop a layout plan. Three medium GP tents are necessary for clothing exchange operations. A fourth tent will be needed for delousing operations. Locate the bath site on firm, well-drained ground. Provide separate latrines for males and females. Base the number of latrines on the number of personnel and

how long they will be needed. Provide hand washing devices and supply them with soap and water. For more details on placing the bath unit and water heater, setting up the water pump, and digging the drainage system, see FM 10-280. See Figures 4-3 (page 4-6) and 4-4 (page 4-7) for positioning two sites by streams. Figure 4-5 (page 4-8) shows a suggested layout of the CEB operations.

Water tanks. When there is not enough water to meet requirements, water must be brought from supporting water units. Coordinate with the appropriate MMC for water support.

Collocated CEB sections. When two or more CEB sections operate in the same areas, make sure drainage ditches are downstream from intake hoses. FM 10-280, Chapter 2, has more details on operations with two or more CEB sections using the same source of running water.

Delousing operations. Position the delousing area as close to the dressing room as possible. If power equipment is used for delousing operations, use a medium GP tent. Dust soldiers outside in good weather when there is no wind. If weather is

inclement, dust in a separate tent. Ensure that operators of the delousing equipment are wearing dust protective mask when operating inside of a tent.

Cold weather. When operating in cold weather, direct your soldiers to connect the tents as shown in FM 10-280, Chapter 2. Use tent liners. Tie inside flaps back, making one large area. Set up heating equipment.

Hot weather. Locate the shower area outside when the weather is hot. If privacy is needed, screen the shower area with a piece of canvas or other material.

Night operations. During night operations, use a vestibule so that light will not show as bathers enter and leave the tents. Use appropriately colored filters on flashlights.

Set Setup

Use FM 10-280 as a guide in setting up your CEB point. Make sure you have the proper equipment before you begin. Here are some helpful hints.

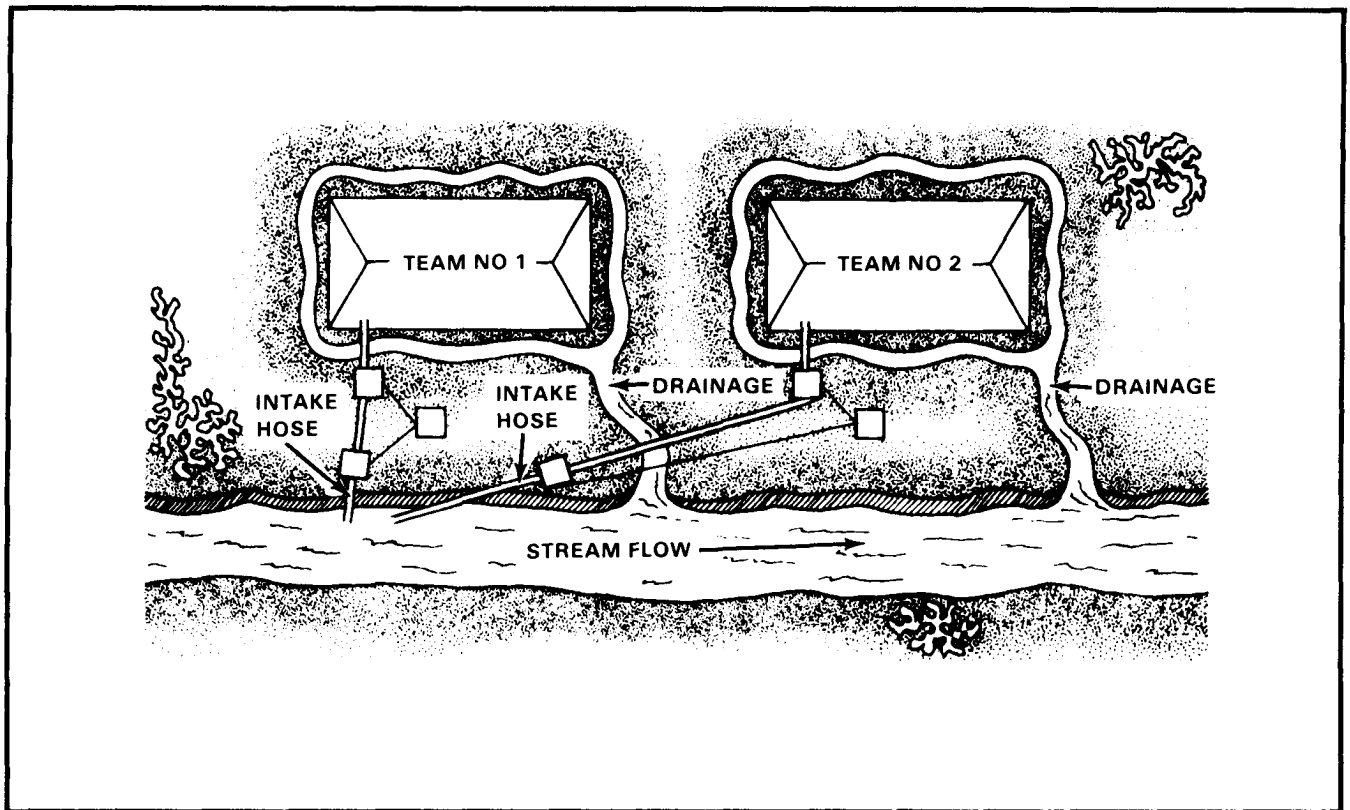


Figure 4-3. Suggested layout for two teams on the same side of a stream

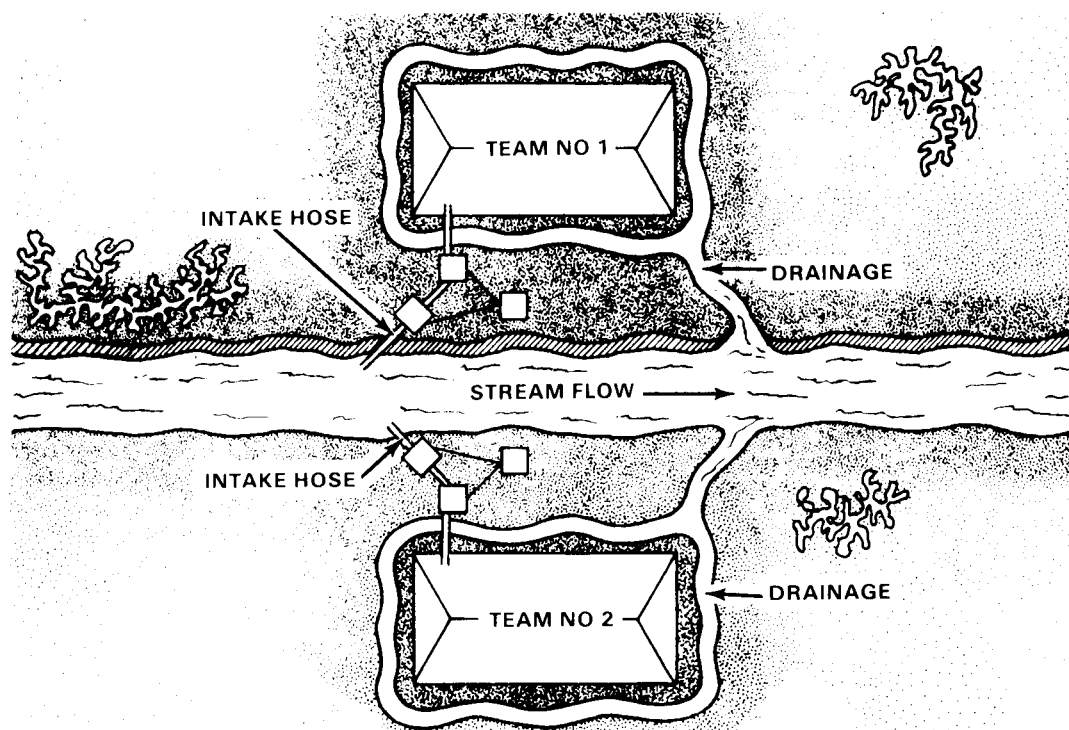


Figure 4-4. Suggested layout for two teams on opposite sides of a stream

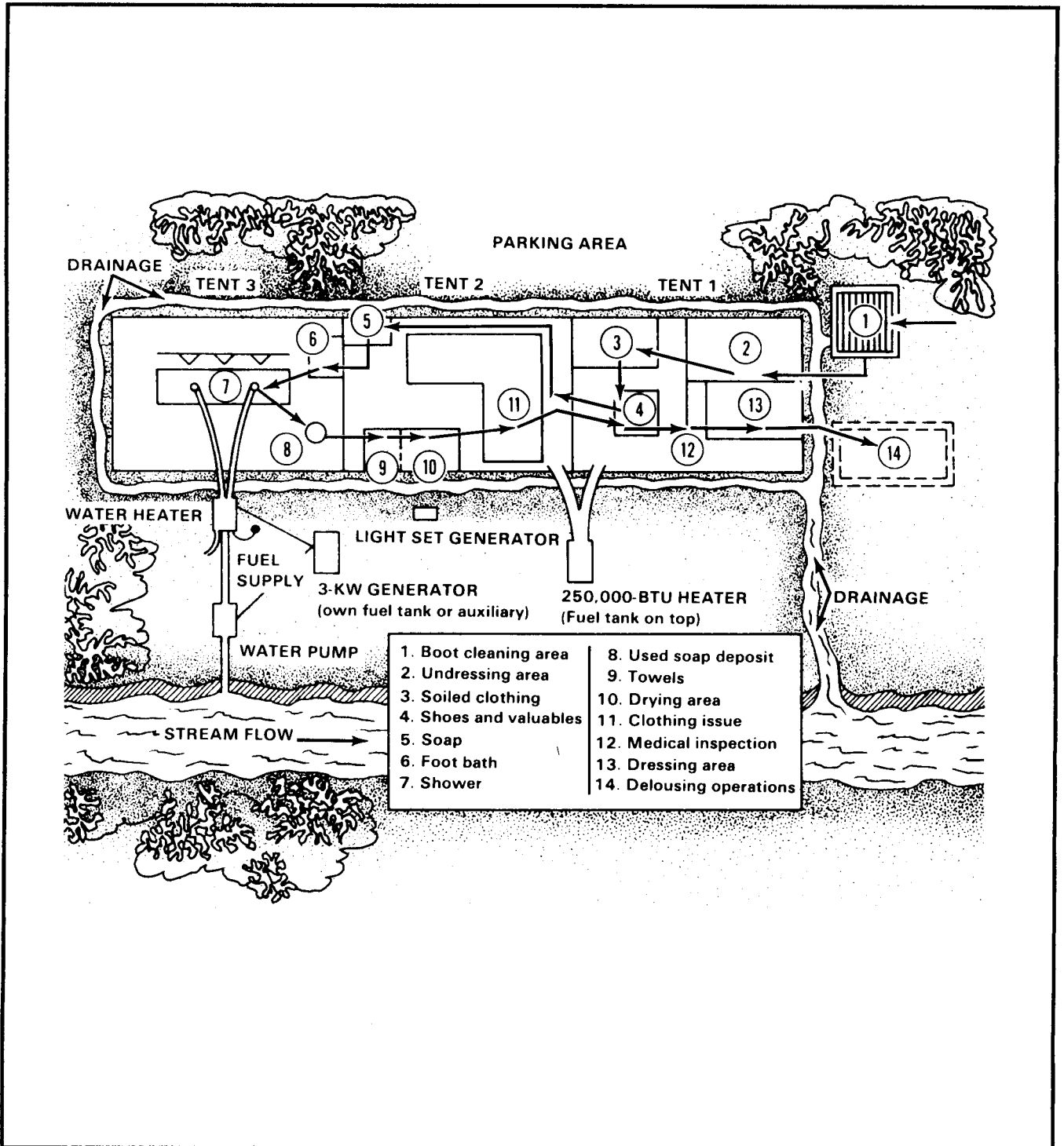


Figure 4-5. Suggested CEB layout

Set up tents and equipment. Four soldiers can set up a medium GP tent in 45 minutes. Place buckboards, benches, clothes racks, and other equipment in the tents. Put down buckboards near

the entrance to the undressing area so that mud can be washed from boots. Set up a holding area for valuable bags and items left by bathers. Subdivide the holding area and devise a labeling

system with numbers or letters of the alphabet. This will make it easier for the guard to store and find valuables.

CAUTION

Do not operate a CEB facility in high winds. The threat of a tent collapsing may endanger personnel. Make sure that electric lights used inside the shower tent are well secured, outside the shower spray area, and out of the reach of bathers. If any part of a light system should fall to the floor of the shower tent, immediately turn off the electricity and cease shower operations until the lighting set is properly secured. Make sure that lights are installed in the shower or tent following the safety principles in AR 385-16.

Position clothing exchange stocks. Make sure there is a prescribed stock of clothing at each of the CEB sites. Soiled clothing is taken to the laundry platoon and sent to the renovation platoon for needed repairs. If you use a separate tent for clothing exchange, set up locally made racks and arrange clothing by size and item. If you do not use a separate tent for clothing exchange, use buckboards, laundry carts, or your own racks for each size. Set up an area where dirty clothes can be left. Use laundry carts if they are available. Your soldiers must be cautious in handling clothing that has been used. Used clothing may be contaminated with nuclear radiation or a chemical agent.

Connect bath equipment. Follow instructions in the appropriate TMs to connect the bath equipment.

CAUTION

This equipment is dangerous. Since the fuel tank is on top of the heating element, it may explode if great care is not taken. Place sandbags around the equipment. The bags should be stacked at least as high as the top of the fuel tank.

Prepare the drainage system. FM 10-280, Chapter 2, has details for preparing the drainage system if wastewater is allowed to drain downstream from the intake hose. Dig a drainage ditch wide and deep enough to hold this water. Under ordinary circumstances, a ditch 1 foot wide and 1 to 3 feet deep will be adequate. If you cannot

drain wastewater, battalion operations personnel, in coordination with the division surgeon, will tell you how to dispose of it.

Operations

As section chief, your job is to make sure operations run properly and smoothly. The key to smooth operations is scheduling. Give each unit a scheduled time for baths so that services are provided in an orderly manner. Schedule women separately from men. Follow the procedures in FM 10-280, Chapter 2, for processing bathers. See Table 4-1 (page 4-10) for suggestions on how to make your operation run smoothly.

Guarding valuables for bathers. The bathing unit furnishes a soldier to guard valuables. Tell the guard where to put the valuables bag, shoes, and helmet of each bather. Make sure the guard checks the metal disk presented by a bather against the numbered valuables bag. Have the guard secure weapons of the soldiers who are bathing.

Determine supply requirements. The bath point must have an adequate supply of items such as soap, towels, and delousing supplies. You must also make sure you have spare parts, such as air filters and oil filters, for operating equipment. To determine how much of each item you need, estimate the number of troops that will be bathing. See how many items you have on hand. Tell the supply sergeant the NSN of the items you need.

Delousing soldiers. Make sure that soldiers are deloused under medical supervision and that safe and effective pesticides are used in a safe manner. FM 21-10 discusses delousing operations. Make sure water used for personnel decontamination is decontaminated and disinfected. Decontamination of soldiers is discussed in FM 3-5. Factors for planning water requirements for decontamination are in FM 10-52, Chapter 3.

Exchanging clothing. The bath specialist may have to use the 2 1/2-ton truck to take the dirty clothes to the laundry and pick up the clean clothes. Your turn-in and pickup will be daily or as set by the SOP. Be sure your SOP includes procedures for pickup of clean clothing and delivery of soiled clothing. The supported unit should detail its soldiers to help with clothing exchange. You supervise their work in your section. See AR 210-130 for details about laundry and dry cleaning operations.

Table 4-1. Suggestions for CEB operations

Have signs put up to show the flow of traffic.

Have sign posted (if shower water is not potable) at the shower entrance stating: **NONPOTABLE WATER. DO NOT DRINK.**

Have bathers undress and place soiled clothing in containers.

Give each bather some sort of identification that he can present to the person issuing clean clothing. (The clothing exchange duty is usually performed by someone from the serviced unit.) In this way, you can be sure that each bather gets a one-for-one exchange of clothing. The colored tag or other identification used can be put in the bathers valuables bag.

Issue bathers a cake of soap, and tell them to place what is left in the marked holder when they are finished bathing. In some cases, local procedures may require that bathers furnish their own soap and towels. This will probably happen when there is no exchange of clothing. Direct bathers to the area where valuables, shoes, and helmets are left. Give each bather a metal disk to identify his valuables bag.

Allow bathers to remain under the shower for about seven minutes.

Issue towels, if required, and foot powder to bathers.

Return valuables bag and other items left for safekeeping when the bather turns in his metal disk.

Issue bathers clean clothing on a one-for-one basis (by the identification they were given when they turned in their soiled clothing).

Help decontaminating. In an NBC environment, the NBC defense company decontaminates personnel, equipment, and terrain as prescribed in FM 3-5. However, your CEB section may have to help decontaminate personnel. If so, setup a field expedient personnel decontamination station. Try to set up near the medical battalion. The NBC NCO supervises and runs the decontamination operations and clothing exchange. Choose a site where you can get clean water and dispose of contaminated water easily and safely. You should not be upstream or upwind of other friendly units. Set up the decontamination line so that soldiers walk upwind of other friendly units. Set up the decontamination line so that soldiers walk upwind toward the showers and clean clothes. As they walk, they take off contaminated clothing and clean their boots, masks, and helmets. See Figure 4-6 (page 4-11). See FM 3-5 for more on the decontamination of soldiers.

Keeping records. Your headquarters may require your section to keep records and to make

daily, weekly, or monthly reports. As section chief, you consolidate activity aid maintenance data, prepare a supply control sheet, and prepare and post operating schedules. The CEB teams record their daily operations on DA Form 4766-R. Make sure they prepare these reports as shown in FM 10-280, Chapter 2. Make up a control sheet for supplies so that the teams can tell you what supplies they have on hand. You will need this information when you requisition supplies. You should also make and post operating schedules.

Maintaining equipment. Your CEB operation usually runs 24 hours a day. Each team performs before-operation checks and maintenance the first hour of the shift. It performs after-operation checks and maintenance, refuels equipment, and completes the activity report during the last hour. You will need a number of TMs to help you maintain your equipment properly. Each piece of CEB equipment may have one or more service or maintenance manuals. Make sure these manuals are available for your soldiers.

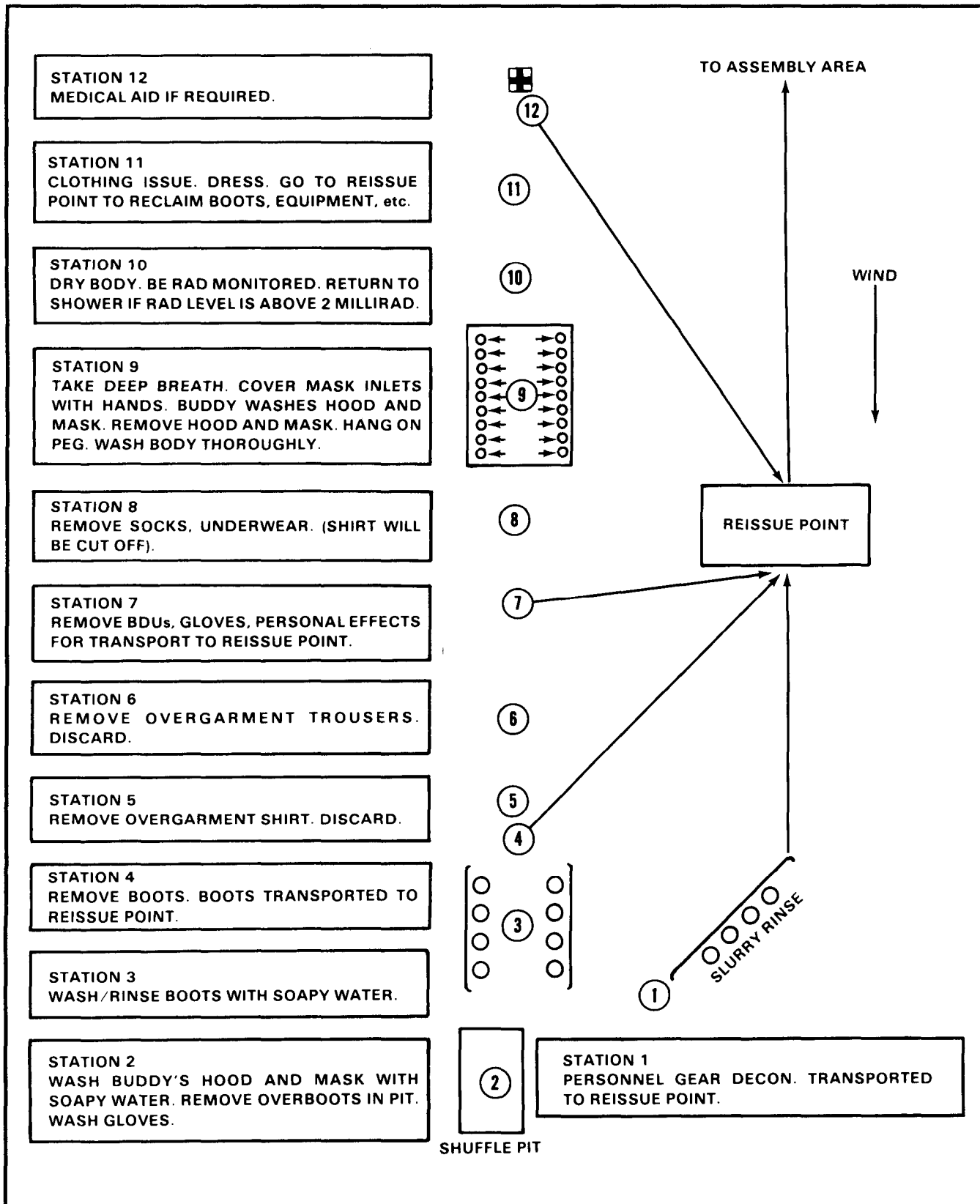


Figure 4-6. Personnel decontamination station

GRAVES REGISTRATION SECTION (TEAM)

The GRREG section runs the division or brigade collection point. Your section receives, identifies, and evacuates remains from the DSA and the BSAs. Your soldiers conduct postcombat search and recovery activities when time and the tactical situation permit. If casualties are more than your section can support, higher headquarters GRREG units provide extra support. Your section either augments or is assigned to a headquarters and supply company of one of the light divisions, a field services platoon in the S&T troop of the ACR, the supply and service company, main support battalion, or the S&T company of a separate infantry brigade. If you and your section are deployed with an augmented GRREG section, you and your GRREG specialists become part of the section.

Site Selection

Higher headquarters selects the general area for GRREG operations. You select the exact site within this general area for GRREG operations. You select the exact site within this general area. When they select the general area, send someone with them. Try to choose a site that is near the MSR and screened from view of passing vehicles. The site should have good drainage and level ground so that vehicles can move in and out easily. The site should also be near a medical unit, but not too close.

Movement to a New Site

When you receive the warning order to move, notify all supported units. Tell them the new location to which your section is moving. Assume that a move may occur before all remains have been processed. Develop an SOP for transporting remains to the new location. Before leaving, police the area. Have your soldiers take down and pack their tents. Load tents and other equipment on trucks that have cargo trailers attached. Move the loaded trucks to the assigned position in a convoy with other support units.

Site Setup

Set up near the units you will be supporting. When the collection point is in a town, try to set up operations in a funeral parlor, an ice plant, or a cold storage facility. If these are not available, the collection point may be set up in a house. Park vehicles under cover or beside a building with

camouflage nets for concealment. If the collection point is in the country, you can use a tent for your operation. Use camouflage nets to conceal the tent. Locate your office near the division collection point. As soon as the section is ready to operate, have signs posted on the MSR to show your location.

Operations

Your operations include search and recovery, the receiving and processing of remains for identification, the safeguarding of remains and personal effects, evacuation of remains, and operations in special situations. Your collection point receives, processes, and evacuates remains and associated personal effects to the corps area or to a central collection point for processing. The collection point also receives remains from the supply companies operating in the BSA and from other search and recovery teams operating near you. You check map overlays, sketches, and other records for accuracy. You prepare case records for multiple and commingled remains and those recovered from air crashes. You conduct or assist in mass casualty burials when required and authorized by higher headquarters.

Search and recovery. During combat, the commander of the lowest organizational element is responsible for initial search within his area to find, initially identify, and evacuate deceased personnel. After the battle, GRREG personnel perform search and recovery missions. Your soldiers may have to help other units recover their remains. In fast-moving tactical situations, your soldiers recover remains when combat units cannot do so. Sometimes, maneuver elements have to move before remains are recovered and GRREG soldiers can be sent out to make the recovery. Then, the unit commander coordinates with higher headquarters for recovery of remains. DS and GS nondivisional units conduct organized searches after hostilities have ceased and the division has moved to another area. Units suffering losses may also request technical help from your section when there are many remains to be recovered from aircraft, vehicles, trains, or waterborne crafts. As section chief, be sure to carefully plan and carry out recovery operations for these incidents because of the devastation they

cause. As the tactical and logistical situation allows, follow the procedures in FM 10-63 for recovery of multiple remains. Your soldiers also recover the remains of other US, allied, and enemy forces. Soldiers who make the recovery should not remove clothing, equipment, or personal effects found on remains. They should search the immediate area for articles which can be used to identify the remains. Make sure that all personal effects, identification tags, and, if available, DD Form 1380 are securely attached to the remains at the time of recovery. You must sign a DD Form 1076 for all recovered personal effects. When no personal effects are received with the remains, you, as section chief, must state the reason on the form. Make sure any other articles found in the recovery area are associated with the proper remains and attached to them in a secure manner. The same recovery number assigned to the remains must be recorded on a tag and fastened to the effects bag. Make sure all identification media are recorded on DD Form 567. For each isolated or hasty burial, make a sketch and overlay to go with the DD Form 567. If an emergency burial is required, follow the mass casualty burial procedures in FM 10-63. If you must use this type of burial, mark the grave

sites carefully so they may be found later and the remains can be recovered and identified.

Identification. When you receive remains at your collection point, start the identification process. Have your soldiers question personnel delivering remains to obtain data about identification. Identification is a continuing process from the time remains are recovered until a positive identification is made. When remains are brought into the collection point, have your soldiers complete the forms listed in Table 4-2 (page 4-13). Some of these forms will have been prepared by personnel from other collection points or other search and recovery teams. Make sure your soldiers have the supplies and equipment listed in Table 4-3 (page 4-14) to process remains. For morale reasons, remains must be covered at all times except when they are being identified. While remains are being processed, they must be guarded to prevent theft of personal effects. Make sure your soldiers are careful not to separate effects from remains. AR 600-8-1 and FMs 10-63 and 10-286 have more details on handling personal effects and processing remains.

Table 4-2. GRREG identification procedures

FORM	PROCEDURE
DD Form 1077	Record the manner in which remains were identified.
DD Form 1076	Inventory property found on the remains. If no personal effects are received, write "none found" and state the reason. Prepare according to FM 10-63. Distribute according to AR 600-8-1.
DD Form 567	Prepare for all remains not easily identifiable. This includes known or unknown US dead recovered on organized searches or atrocity cases.
DD Form 565	Prepare when someone can identify remains by viewing.
DD Form 1380	If this card is not attached to remains, have medical personnel complete it. (GRREG personnel should NOT fill out this form.) This form serves as a death certificate, a legal basis for verifying death. If no medical personnel are available, send the remains forward without it.

Table 4-2. GRREG identification procedures (continued)

FORM	PROCEDURE
<p>DD Form 894 or an Overseas Death Certificate</p> <p>DD Form 1075</p>	<p>Take fingerprints if it is possible since the remains may soon deteriorate or decompose.</p> <p>Complete after all processing is finished. This is the receipt for shipment when it is signed by the officer at the GRREG point to which the remains are sent.</p>

Table 4-3. GRREG supplies and equipment

CTA ITEMS	TOE ITEMS
<p>Disinfectants</p> <p>Surgical gloves, gowns, scissors, masks</p> <p>Clipboards</p> <p>Engineer tape</p> <p>Nylon string</p> <p>Zip lock bags</p> <p>Trash bags</p> <p>Maps, buckets, brooms, rubbing alcohol, hand cleaner</p>	<p>Personal effects bag</p> <p>Human remains pouches</p> <p>Casualty chemical protective bags</p> <p>Fingerprint kit</p> <p>Compasses</p> <p>Railcar seals</p>

Evacuation. Place remains in human remains pouches, and evacuate them to the corps area or to a central collection point for further processing.

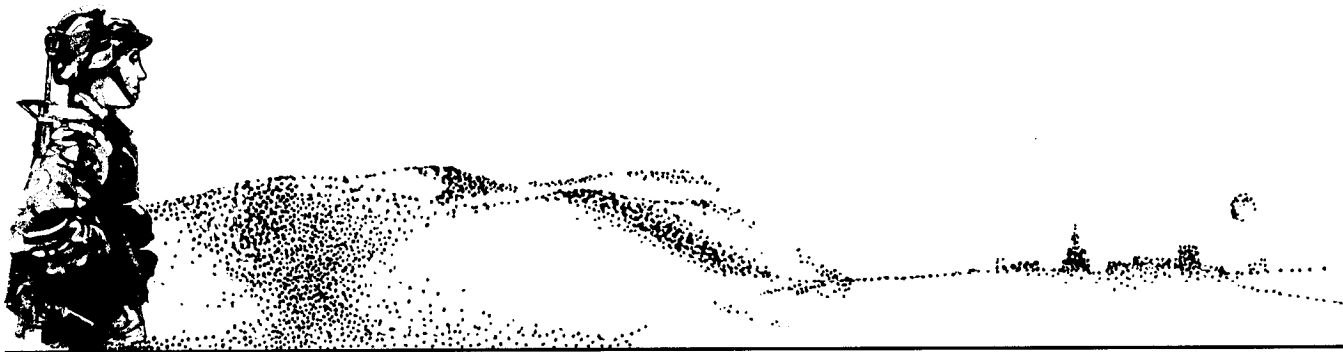
Routing of remains to the rear depends on the transportation available and the work load at each of the collection points. As a rule, remains go

to the rear by truck or helicopter. Try to use supply vehicles (except Class I) or logistical aircraft. For morale reasons, remains must always be covered and screened from sight. On a truck, for instance, the rear curtain must be closed.

Register of remains. Maintain a register of remains (DD Form 1077) at your collection point. Start a new sheet for each day on which remains are received. Send a duplicate copy to higher headquarters. Assign an evacuation number to each remains. Enter the number on the register of remains and on the medical card or other records that go with the remains when they are evacuated. FM 10-63 has more details on maintaining a register of remains.

Special situation. The GRREG section cannot operate when moving from one site to another.

However, it can operate at night and in contaminated areas. The section can continue to operate at night except for search and recovery missions. The collection point must be able to operate under blackout conditions. GRREG soldiers should seek the technical advice and assistance of the company chemical NCO before entering a radioactive or chemically contaminated area. Have your soldiers follow the procedures in FMs 3-100 and 10-63 for handling contaminated remains. GRREG soldiers must be able to perform the mission while in MOPP Level 4 gear (see FM 3-4). Train your soldiers in techniques for performing a mass burial of contaminated remains. The grave site must be clearly marked and separated from grave sites that are not contaminated. Contaminated burial sites must be clearly marked on the grave site overlay which shows the location of the site.



CHAPTER 5 DIRECT SUPPORT SUPPLY ELEMENTS AT BRIGADE DIRECT SUPPORT UNITS

Section I SUPPLY PLATOON

This section is for the supply platoon leader.

MISSION

The supply platoon is the basic DS brigade supply element. The type of division, separate brigade, or ACR to which it is assigned will determine the makeup of the various supply platoons by TOE. See Figure 5-1 (page 5-3). The supply section in the supply company, forward support battalion performs the same duties as a Class I, II, III (packaged), IV, and VII section. Its functions are described in that section. More details are in FM 10-15.

SUPPLY PLATOON HEADQUARTERS

The supply platoon operates supply or distribution points from which brigade and division units in the brigade area of operations draw Class I, II, III, IV, and VII supplies. In the air assault division, the cargo-handling section sling loads supplies and equipment for airlift to users in the brigade. Except in the LID, the ATP transloads selected high-usage ammunition daily from corps transportation to using unit vehicles. The supply platoons in the separate brigades and the ACR operate their own water points. The headquarters

supervises, directs, and coordinates the operations of the sections organic to the platoon. It also reconnoiters and selects operating sites for the operating elements of the platoon.

Layout

Before your platoon moves to a site, you should perform an on-site reconnaissance of the area to determine the best locations for the sections in your platoon. Your section chiefs can help because they know how much space they will need. Make layout plans to prevent a backup of supplies and equipment. Include in your plans the location of each supply and distribution point. Also, include the flow of traffic throughout the site. When selecting sites for platoon operations, keep in mind the amount of area required to disperse operations enough to protect supplies and retain internal security. When selecting a site, look for accessible roads, level terrain, concealment potential, safety of the location, and distance from structures and other company elements that may

be endangered. In addition to the site selection details provided in FM 10-27-3, consider the following when selecting a site.

Concealment and cover. Under current threat doctrine, your company is a prime target. Every distribution point operation must use concealment and cover as much as possible.

Strategic location. Select a site reasonably close to the MSR for resupply purposes. The site should be located on relatively level ground that provides good drainage. It should provide access to concealed issue areas. The site should also have a separate entrance and exit to prevent traffic congestion.

Dispersion. Select an area large enough to allow ample dispersion of equipment and supplies. This will help to prevent total destruction if one distribution point is hit. The entire area should be separate from other distribution points to keep damage from fire and contamination to a minimum.

Ventilation. The area must provide good ventilation. This will help keep fumes from collecting in the Class III section.

Spillage. To help eliminate the risk of ignition or contamination of other supplies by petroleum product spillage, select an area with good drainage. The location should not be near populated areas or supply routes.

Setup

Set up your platoon headquarters first. This is your office, and it should be near the entrance of the supply platoon. It is the first point of contact for customers. In the headquarters, you will have the platoon sergeant and the vehicle driver. You may also want to include a working area for your section sergeants. They have paperwork that must be done daily. This may be the best place to do it. The Class I, II, III (packaged), IV, and VII supply operations and cargo-handling section may all be located in the same general area. The Class III bulk supply operations should be isolated from other operations for safety reasons. Also, it is best to isolate all of the platoon operations from the Class V section.

Operations

Your headquarters soldiers must monitor supply operations to ensure that operating instructions are being followed by the supply platoon elements.

You must make sure the sections have their ASL items on hand. As platoon leader, you are responsible for coordinating with supported customers on hours of operation, issues, and turn-ins. Your headquarters maintains a manual stock locator card file consisting of DA Forms 2000-3 for Class II, III (packaged), IV, and VII supplies. The file contains a DA Form 2000 (see AR 740-26) for each assigned location in use or reserved at your storage site. The forms, indicating the storage location, are sent to the DMMC. You do not have to notify the DMMC of alternate storage sites. Local SOPs dictate whether locations for supplies are assigned by the DMMC or by your company headquarters. Information about stock locator files is in FM 10-15. Your platoon headquarters coordinates the inventory of supplies and equipment. Under the supervision of platoon sergeant and section chiefs, the materiel control and accounting specialists conduct the inventory and prepare and forward inventory reports to the DMMC. For more on inventories, see AR 30-18, Chapter 9; AR 710-2, Chapters 2 and 3; FM 10-15; and DA Pamphlet 710-2-2. See FM 10-24, Chapter 4, and FM 10-60, Chapter 2, for more on directing platoon operations.

CLASS I, II, III (PACKAGED), IV, AND VII SECTION

This paragraph is for the Class I, II, III (packaged), IV, and VII section chief.

The mission of the Class I, II, III (packaged), IV, and VII section is to receive, store temporarily, and issue Class I, II, III (packaged), IV, and VII supplies for support of brigade units. The section sets up distribution points for these classes of supply. This section also maintains the brigade reserve of supplies as directed by the DMMC.

Layout

When your company must move to a new site, your platoon leader is assigned a general operating area for the supply platoon. Help him select the best site within the area for your operation. Your site needs for Class I, II, III (packaged), IV, and VII operations are the same as those in the DSA. See Chapter 3, Section I, for guidance on site layout.

Class I Operations

As section chief, your job is to make sure operations run smoothly. Because your section must be

able to move quickly to supply the brigade, Class I supply operations are kept to the minimum needed to serve the soldiers. There is little equipment and no stockage at the distribution point. Initially, Class I supplies are pushed through the system based on strength reports. Afterwards, Class I soldiers may have to order rations. Class I soldiers need to organize the paperwork and the issue of supplies for fast response to the needs of the soldier. Shelter is needed for the soldier doing the paperwork. He will need a table or desk in the control office. Since there are only a few soldiers in your section handling Class I supplies, you must schedule and plan for the receipt, breakdown, and issue of rations. Layout and establish your distribution point. This will allow resupply vehicles to flow smoothly through the site. Plan operator

maintenance and carry out preventive maintenance. This is so your equipment will remain operational. Coordinate with the maintenance support team attached to the company for maintenance that your operators cannot perform. Make sure your soldiers look for damaged cargo during unloading operations. They must determine where proper blocking, bracing, and staying methods were not used. Report damaged cargo to the platoon headquarters. Take security measures. Your security program should cover physical security and operations security measures to protect personnel, supplies, and equipment. See FM 10-27-3 for more on defense. Account for supplies. Ensure that all documents are annotated, verified as appropriate, and forwarded as indicated in the following paragraphs.

Supply Platoon TOE	42004L	42007L	42057L	42067L	42077L	42084L	42877L
Class I, II, III(P), IV, and VII Section		X	X	X	X		
Supply Section	X						
Receipt, Storage, and Issue Section						X	X
Class V Section	X		X	X	X	X	X
Class II Section	X	X	X	X			
Class I and Water Section						X	X
Water Section					X		
Supply Control Section		X					
Cargo-Handling Section					X		

Figure 5-1. Makeup of DS supply platoons at brigade

Scheduling. Good scheduling can cut down on congestion at the distribution point and prevent traffic jams. It can also reduce the amount of time soldiers who come to pick up their supplies are away from their units. As soon as you know when to expect the rations, coordinate with the FASCO or support operations office to schedule users into the distribution point to pickup rations. As a rule, this schedule becomes automatic and users do not need to be notified when to get their rations. If the ration issue schedule must be changed, coordinate the change with the FASCO or support operations office. If you have to issue rations at night, the process will be slower in the dark, and schedules will have to be adjusted accordingly.

Paperwork. In the initial stages of conflict, your soldiers need to do no paperwork at the Class I distribution point. Rations are pushed forward based on strength reports. Afterwards, if they do not receive rations, they convert ration requests from the using unit into a single consolidated requisition on DA Form 3294-R. See Chapter 3 for more details on Class I supply operations.

Receipt. In the heavy divisions, the DSA distribution point delivers rations to your distribution point. In the light divisions, rations are throughput from the corps GSU. The DMMC notifies you of the schedule that is set up for ration delivery. Rations delivered by division helicopter to your brigade airfield will be unloaded by the cargo-handling section and moved to a holding area. If your section does not have cargo trucks, inform your platoon leader when you have transportation needs. You can use a cargo truck from the platoon headquarters to move the rations from the holding area to your point. See FM 10-60 for more on what to do with paperwork received with the rations.

Class I issue. Speed is very important at your distribution point. The receipt, breakdown, and issue of Class I supplies may be compressed into one operation. The three basic methods of issue—truck-to-truck, item-pile, and unit-pile are covered in Chapter 3, Section II. Although your supported units usually pick up supplies at your distribution point, you may be required to send Class I supplies to supported units by airlift using division helicopters. See your platoon leader for vehicles and forklift trucks needed to load and move supplies to the heliports. In the air assault division, the cargo-handling section helps your soldiers by sling loading the supplies for airlift.

Water issue. In the forward supply companies of light divisions, your soldiers may be required to make emergency issues of water to supported units that cannot pick up their water supply at the water points. Water must be provided from another unit. If water is sling loaded in 55-gallon or 250-gallon collapsible drums, it is airlifted by helicopter to supported units. The potable water drums are CTA items and should be included in your ASL. In the air assault division, the cargo-handling section helps your soldiers sling load the water drums. See Chapter 3, Section II, for more on water supply. In the LID, water will be delivered to the maneuver battalions.

Excess. A small amount of subsistence may be left over from the daily issues. This happens because the main distribution point does not usually break below the case when preparing a bulk issue for a forward distribution point. Reduce the consolidated request for rations sent to the DMMC by the amount necessary to use up the excess. Class I soldiers should aim for a zero stock balance at the forward distribution point.

Class II, III (Packaged), IV, and VII Operations

Since your operation must be mobile, your Class II, III (packaged), IV, and VII stocks are kept to the minimum needed to support the soldiers. Organize your operations so that you can give a fast response to the needs of supported units. You need shelter for the soldier doing the paperwork. A table or desk in the control office is enough.

Receipt. Start planning the receipt operations when you receive notice that supplies are coming. The notice gives the type and quantity of supplies and the time the shipment is expected. If the supplies are to fill a request from a using unit that will pick up supplies at the distribution point, notify the unit to be at the point when the supplies are expected to arrive and to provide some of the labor. When the supplies arrive, they should be tallied and inspected before they are issued to the unit. See Chapter 3, Section I, for more on receipt procedures.

Storage. The DMMC keeps the stock records and accounting records for you. It also determines the type and quantity of items that you store. Since your section must be mobile, you usually stock only high-demand items such as common office supplies (Class II) and sandbags and concertina

wire (Class IV). You may stock Class VII items if directed to do so by the DMMC. Chapter 3, Section I, has more on Class II, III (packaged), IV, and VII storage operations.

Issue. The supported unit usually picks up supplies at your distribution point. If it is necessary to airlift supplies to supported units, the cargo-handling section does the sling loading. See Chapter 3, Section I, for more on issuing procedures.

Salvage support. Your section operates the brigade salvage collection point for all nonmaintenance types of supplies except COMSEC supplies, toxic agents, radioactive materials, vehicles, aircraft, ammunition and explosives, and medical supplies. The salvage items must be segregated and classified. Report complete details of the condition and classification of the items to the DMMC. The DMMC will determine the disposition of the items. Turn unserviceable items (uneconomically repairable items, scrap, and waste) over to the salvage section of the S&S company in the DSA. Return serviceable items to the supply section of that company. You must coordinate also with personnel of the intelligence staff at higher headquarters for foreign or captured materiel. They will provide disposition instructions.

CLASS V SECTION

This paragraph is for the Class V section chief.

The Class V section operates the ATP in the brigade. The ATP transloads ammunition in the combat configured loads from corps transportation to using unit vehicles in the BSA. The ATP receives mission guidance from the DAO and responds to priorities established by brigade commanders.

Site Selection and Layout

The brigade S4 and the FASCO jointly select the general area for the ATP. You help the company commander select the specific site. Since the ATP is a high-priority target for the enemy, select a site that provides concealment and cover. Locate it a safe distance from the other sections (especially the Class III section). Make sure the site has level terrain, is near the MSR, and has good roads. The best location is a section of two-lane road with a connecting road so that a loop could be made.

Avoid the intersection of two primary roads since they are easy to pinpoint. The site must be large enough to permit efficient transloading, provide a safe distance between groups of vehicles loaded with ammunition, and allow traffic to flow smoothly through the point. The physical layout of the ATP will vary depending on available road nets and concealment. Make every effort to set up a one-way flow of traffic to permit smooth flow through the ATP. Move the ATP often. Preselected sites, complete with grid coordinates, are essential in emergency situations.

Operations

Provide enough dispersion of corps trailers in the ATP to deter the possibility of destruction by a one-round hit. Determine the size of the ATP by the required dispersion area for the number of corps trailers on hand. As section chief, you must make sure the ATP operations run smoothly. Your responsibilities include site layout, ammunition receipt and issue, safety of troops, and security of supplies.

Site layout. Your major responsibility is to make sure your team can handle the volume of vehicles that may converge on the ATP during periods of heavy engagements. To do this, you must first lay out and establish an ATP site that allows resupply vehicles to flow smoothly through the ATP. Isolate your operations from the other company elements for safety reasons. FM 10-27-3 and FM 9-38, Chapter 4, have more on site layout.

Receipt. When your ATP is scheduled to receive ammunition, the DAO sends word by radio to the representative at your ATP. The representative notifies you so that you can plan your receipt operations. When loaded stake and platform trailers arrive at your ATP, the DAO representative checks each DD Form 1384 that comes with the shipment. He signs the forms to show that the ammunition has been received. The representative keeps one copy of each form and gives the other copies to the drivers to return to the ASP that sent the ammunition. The representative directs the drivers to move their loads into the ATP where you will direct the parking of the loaded semitrailers.

Issue. Designated units pick up high-usage, high-tonnage ammunition at your ATP. When user vehicles arrive at the ATP, drivers stop at the office of the DAO representative to have the DA Form 581 reviewed and authenticated. The DAO representative determines if the type and

quantity are within the unit's controlled supply rate. If there is doubt, he radios the DAO for approval. Provide signs or markings to direct the drivers to the handling area issuing the type of ammunition they need. Supervise the transfer of ammunition from ASP vehicles to user vehicles. Control the loading and unloading operations of your MHE and crane operators by using radio receiver and transmitter sets. Use the drivers of the user vehicles as guides for your forklift truck and crane operators when transloading the ammunition.

Safety. FM 9-38, Chapter 9, has safety information and references. It also tells how to inspect MHE. FM 9-6, Chapter 8, has more on safety programs, reports, and safety of ammunition in storage and shipment. See Table 5-1 (page 5-6) for an ammunition safety program. Your soldiers should look for damaged cargo during unloading

operations and determine where proper blocking, bracing, and staying methods were not used. Report damaged cargo to the DAO.

Security. Take security measures to protect ammunition and deny unauthorized access to information on classified items of ammunition. Your security program should include physical security and operations security. See FM 9-6, Chapter 9, for measures to be taken to protect personnel and ammunition.

Accountability

The DAO is responsible for ensuring that ammunition at the ATP is accounted for at all times. The DAO representative handles the TCMD and DA Form 581. The DAO representative, through the use of the small transceiver set, directs ammunition transfer operations. Make sure that all paperwork is turned over to the DAO representative.

Table 5-1. Ammunition safety program

Prepare a sector sketch which includes fire prevention and fire protection measures and fire fighting procedures.

Provide your soldiers access to the fire plan.

Monitor the sketch to ensure that all fire prevention measures are being observed and that appropriate fire fighting equipment is available in the proper location.

Make sure your soldiers handle, store, and move ammunition according to regulations.

Conduct fire and safety inspections to ensure there is no smoking in unauthorized areas. Smoking areas must be at least 15 meters from the ammunition, properly maintained, and have at least one fire extinguisher. There must be a container in which soldiers deposit all matches, cigarettes, and lighters before entering the ammunition area.

Control vegetation. Do not use chemicals that cause spontaneous combustion.

Maintain required distances and compatible groupings.

Drill your soldiers in the use of emergency exits. Conduct fire exit drills at least twice a year.

Establish tours of duty for guards, fire fighters, and others so that an adequate fire fighting force is available at all times. Make sure everyone can fight fires properly.

Ammunition Destruction Plan

If you have ammunition that cannot be used and can be considered explosive, have it destroyed according to your section's ammunition destruction plan. FM 9-38, Chapter 8, has procedures for destroying ammunition. Everyone involved should wear the proper protective clothing. Make sure explosive fragments, debris, and toxic vapors do not become a hazard to personnel, material, facilities, or operations. Ammunition considered to be a hazard should be disposed of by EOD soldiers from higher headquarters.

CLASS III SECTION

This paragraph is for the Class III section chief.

The Class III section operates the bulk petroleum storage and issue facility for the brigade. In the air assault division, the Class III section can hot refuel up to six helicopters at one time. In the heavy division, the supply company in the BSA does not have any FAREs or FSSPs. Some of your soldiers and equipment may be employed at the FARP to rapidly refuel helicopters of the aviation units. You then provide 500-gallon drums of fuel for airlift to the FARPs. Because of the mission and situation in the brigade, your soldiers may have to deliver fuel forward. You then refuel their delivery vehicles.

Site Selection and Layout

When your company is ordered to move to a new location, a general area is assigned to your platoon leader. You help the platoon leader select a site for your Class III supply point. You need room near the MSR for your operations. Consider the space you need for operating your equipment. You also need space for parking areas out of the way of most of the traffic. After you have the site prepared, your first concern is to be able to receive and issue fuel as soon as possible. Off-load and layout your FSSP and FARE systems according to FM 10-69. The tactical situation may require you to split your FSSP equipment at the BSA to support aviation units at the FARP. The FSSP components at the FARP consist of one 350-GPM pump and one 350-GPM filter/separator, hoses, nozzles, and other fittings to provide rapid refueling for six helicopters at one time. Use a 5,000-gallon tanker as the fuel source. The drums and the FSSP can be airlifted. The components of

the FSSP can be sling loaded or moved by the 5/4-ton truck and 3/4-ton trailer in your section. See FM 10-27-3 for more on site selection, layout, and preparation. Figure 3-12 (page 3-22) shows the layout for a Class III supply point.

Operations

Corps or battalion transportation delivers bulk fuel to your section. At your supply point your soldiers transfer the bulk fuels from corps tankers to your FSSP for resupply to brigade customers. Your soldiers dispense fuel from 10,000-gallon tanks to unit tank and pump units. The supply company in the DSA has a limited emergency distribution capability. FM 10-69, Chapters 13 and 14, have more details on bulk fuel operations.

Receipt. After you receive notice from the DMMC of the type and quantity of fuel coming into the supply point, inform your soldiers. Help them set up receiving operations and issuing schedules so that vehicles delivering fuel and vehicles picking up fuel will not cause traffic congestion. Set up time intervals to avoid this problem. When your section receives bulk Class III supplies, have your soldiers make visual checks for product contamination. See FM 10-69, Chapter 10, for details. When supplies are airlifted to you, your platoon's cargo-handling section unloads the supplies. See Chapter 3, Section III, for more on receipt operations.

Storage. Because your supply point must be able to move quickly, your storage operations must be kept to the minimum needed to provide daily support to the using units. You provide temporary storage in the 500-gallon collapsible drums that provide the fuel for the FARE systems and in the 10,000-gallon tanks of the FSSP. See FM 10-69, Chapter 13, Section III.

Issue. You issue bulk Class III supplies to using units on a demand basis. Using your FSSP systems, you issue MOGAS and diesel fuel at the supply point. See FM 10-69 for details on FSSP operations. When helicopters cannot return to their parent units for refueling, you provide rapid refueling using your FSSP. See FM 10-68 for details on helicopter refueling. Your platoon's cargo-handling section sling loads Class III supplies for airlift. See Chapter 3, Section III, and FM 10-69 for more on issue operations.

Paperwork. Your soldiers keep up with the amount of Class III supplies received, issued, and on hand at the supply point. They send a daily status report to the DMMC. See Chapter 3, Section III, for details on paperwork.

Safety. Take every measure to make your operation a safe one. Class III supplies are highly flammable and easily ignited. Devote a section of your SOP to safety. Follow the guidance given on safety in Chapter 3, Section III. Use Table 3-6 (page 3-26) for safety rules for transferring and storing products. Higher headquarters can help you eliminate or control unsafe practices and environmental pollution. FM 10-69, Chapter 9, lists safety precautions for petroleum handlers.

Reports. Prepare a daily status report. The form is locally reproducible. See Figure 3-13 (page 3-24) for a sample. The status report shows the product description, amount received, amount issued, and the balance of stock on hand by product type. When you have completed the report, send it to the division petroleum officer. Retain a file copy. You must also prepare a monthly DA Form 3644. Update DA Form 3644 daily from DA Form 3643. Forward DA Form 3644 to the division accountability section. Keep a copy for your records.

WATER SECTION

The mission of the water section in the ACR and separate heavy brigade is to purify nonpotable water and make limited distribution of potable water. In the ACR, water operations is separate from Class I activities and part of the supply

platoon. In the separate heavy brigade, the water operations are in the Class I and water section.

Site Selection and Layout

When possible, select a site requiring the least improvement. Prioritize and schedule improvements to the site. First, remove obstacles that limit operations. Make sure there are no jagged branches or rocks that could tear your tank fabric. Since you are in a forward deployed site, develop your site only enough to supply potable water to using units. For more details on site selection and layout, see Chapter 3, Section II.

Operations

Issuing water is the most important job you have at the water point. You are in the field to provide water to the units you support. In the theater of operations, you issue water as far forward as the tactical situation permits. As a rule, the units you support pick up water from the water point in their own containers. There will be many vehicles coming to and going from the water point. Provide for this traffic by setting up work and issue schedules. You issue water into water cans, collapsible fabric tanks, or water trailers. Water containers must be clean. Refuse to fill unclean containers. It is the responsibility of unit commanders to ensure their water containers are inspected for cleanliness, tightness of seals and seams, and capability to perform their intended purpose. Unit field sanitation teams coordinate the regular maintenance and cleaning of water containers to ensure that the quality of potable water is not altered. For more details on forward water point operation, see FM 10-52-1.

Section II

TRANSPORTATION MOTOR TRANSPORT PLATOON

This section is for the platoon and section leaders of the TMT platoon.

ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT

There is a TMT platoon in the S&T Troop, Support Squadron, ACR and the S&T Company, Support Battalion, of the separate brigades. There are

three Light/Medium Truck Squads in the S&T company of the separate infantry brigade. The other platoons have a platoon headquarters, two

light cargo truck squads, a medium cargo truck squad, and a heavy equipment transporter truck squad.

TRANSPORTATION MOTOR TRANSPORT PLATOON HEADQUARTERS

The TMT platoon operates on a 24-hour basis. It provides transportation for all classes of supply and the evacuation of disabled tanks and tank equivalents. The platoon provides transportation for supplies within the brigades and to attached units. You help the S&T company move. Other tasks are to provide trucks and drivers to assist in limited unit distribution of Class V supplies from the ATP to supported units and limited water distribution to units unable to pick up water at the water supply point. You reconnoiter and select operating sites. You also control the operations of the cargo truck squads. Getting your trucks to the right destination with the correct cargo is a major responsibility. You should have knowledge of enemy activity in areas where your soldiers may be operating. The S2/S3 keeps updated information on enemy activity. Threat forces may

directly affect your ability to transport supplies and equipment. You have to supervise your soldiers in truck and convoy operations, driver maintenance, and methods of loading. Make sure the unit dispatcher gives accurate information on when and where your trucks are to report. Know the type and quantity of cargo to be moved and how long the vehicles will be needed.

Layout

You are responsible for selecting a site. The site must be large enough to hold all vehicles and equipment, be safe, allow easy access, and have some natural cover for concealment. It must be easy to defend, have a well-drained surface for maintenance and parking of vehicles, and be adaptable to a one-way traffic pattern. It must have alternate exits for emergencies and have vehicle parking areas. The platoon should be located near the headquarters so that maintenance soldiers have access to the vehicles and drivers. Figure 5-2 (page 5-9) shows a suggested layout for the platoon. Details on how to move are in FM 10-27-3 and FM 55-30.

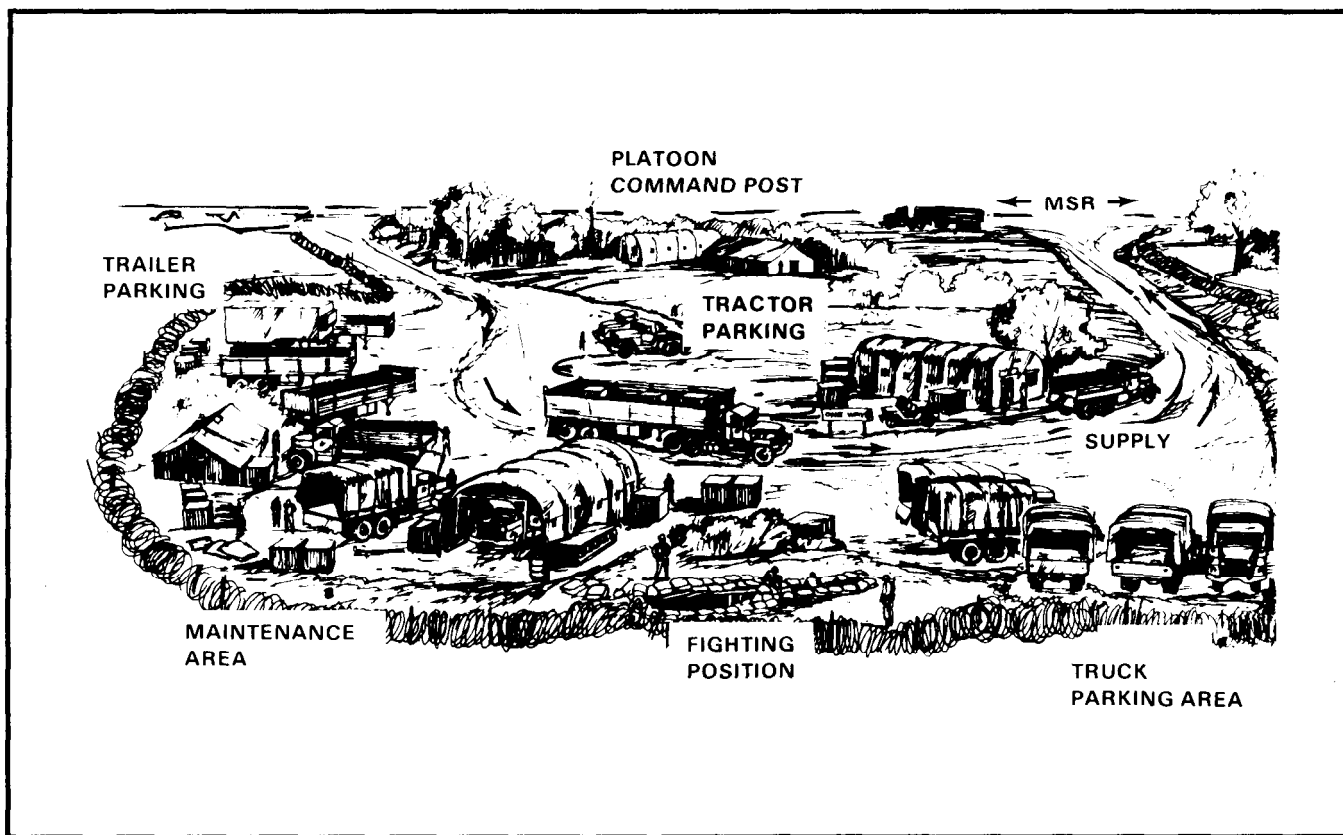


Figure 5-2. Suggested layout of a transportation motor transport platoon

Driver Training

Before your platoon can perform its mission effectively, your soldiers must possess the skill and knowledge to operate safely and maintain the motor vehicles. Eliminate soldiers who are poor risks before training starts. Teach your drivers safe driving practices, fire prevention, and fire fighting. This training can prevent the needless loss of manpower and equipment during critical military operations. FM 21-305 provides details on fire prevention and instructions for fighting vehicle fires. FM 55-30 has details for those responsible for driving training.

Preventive Maintenance

Your trucks must be able to move on short notice. You and the platoon sergeant must be sure the drivers and vehicles are ready to go at all times. You supervise the maintenance of your vehicles, weapons, signals, and NBC equipment. Make sure that before- and after-operations maintenance is performed on your vehicles. Make sure that all drivers complete a trip record after each mission. These records should reflect mileage, trip time, oil and fuel used, and any malfunctions. Be sure that all malfunctions that the drivers cannot correct are reported to the maintenance section on DA Form 2404.

TRUCK SQUADS

The light truck squads provide transportation for personnel, supplies, and equipment. They also supplement transportation to the units of the brigade. The medium cargo truck squad provides the transportation for the movement of oversized equipment and supplies to support brigade operations. It also helps move brigade supplies and equipment and provide for Class V supply distribution as required. The HET squad provides transportation for the movement of tanks and equivalent tank loads in support of the S&T company and brigade operations.

Operations

A unit having transportation requirements in excess of its own capabilities submits a requirement to the support battalion transportation Movement and Control Officer. The MCO balances the availability and capability of motor transport against transport requirements and priorities. He then directs the S&T company to fill these requirements based on established priorities. He sends requirements in excess of unit

capabilities to the MCC. Since the motor sergeant in the maintenance section controls the unit vehicles, you must submit a vehicle status report to him. In the separate brigades and ACR, the company headquarters has a motor transport officer or truckmaster who controls the unit's vehicles. You must ensure he has a current vehicle status. This way he will not overcommit the platoon. You then send a copy of the report to the battalion headquarters. The unit dispatcher should know the number of each assigned vehicle, the driver's name, and whether the vehicle is in the platoon parking area or at its destination. The dispatcher must also know which vehicles are deadlined for maintenance. The support battalion and brigade headquarters will want to know the number and type of vehicles on dispatch and those available for dispatch. Getting your trucks to the right destination with the proper cargo can be a major problem. You can do several things to avoid the problem. You should:

- Make sure the unit dispatcher gives accurate information on when and where your trucks are to report.
- Know the type and quantity of cargo to be moved.
- Know how long the vehicles will be needed.
- Determine the number of vehicles needed.
- Furnish strip maps to convoy commanders (and to individual drivers when they are on independent missions).
- Have the supported unit (consignee) designate a point of contact at a central location to whom truck drivers should report. More details on the operations of a TMT platoon are in FM 55-30.

Vehicle Loading

All operators in the platoon are responsible to load vehicles and cargo properly. You are responsible for training your operators. Keep the commander informed of the platoon's level of training. Your squad leaders train the operators in the proper techniques of loading and securing cargo on their vehicles. As a rule, the shipper loads the cargo. However, the driver must ensure that it is loaded properly, secured against movement, protected from weather, and safeguarded from pilferage. A driver should avoid vehicle underloading, overloading, improper distribution, and improper

tiedown. Figure 3-3 (page 3-7) shows examples of right and wrong truck and trailer loading. See FM 55-30 for more details on loading trucks. Have your soldiers consider the following points:

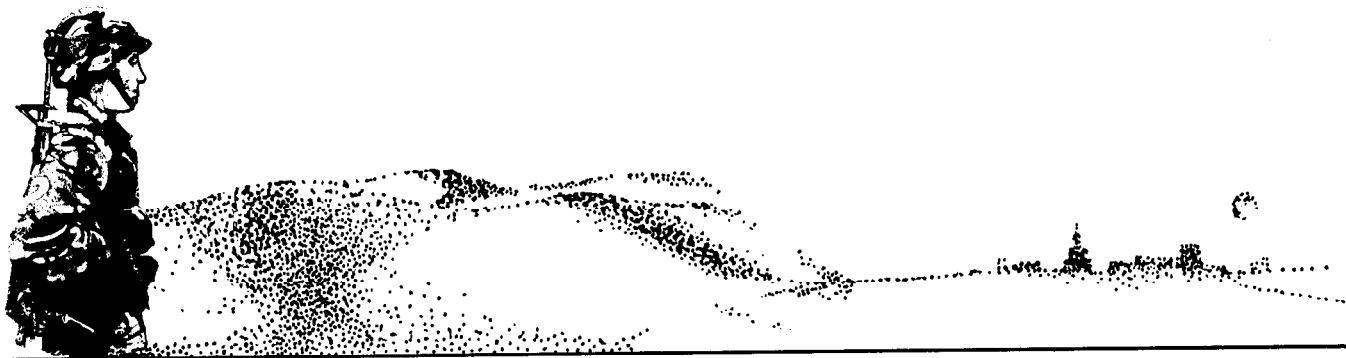
- How much weight the vehicle can carry.
- How much weight can be put on each axle of the vehicle.
- Where the center of gravity is for different loads.
- What the payload capacity is.
- How to distribute loads on a truck.
- How to load soldiers.
- How to load dangerous cargo.
- How to secure cargo.

Turnaround Time

Turnaround time affects the productivity of your trucks. There are several factors involved in

turnaround time—distance, rate of march, and the time it takes to load and unload. Your platoon is not directly responsible for loading and unloading trucks. You depend on users of your trucks, over whom you have no direct control, to handle cargo rapidly and release your truck as quickly as possible. Your truck turnaround time problem is often made worse by consignees who do not release your trucks promptly after they have been unloaded. You can shorten turnaround time by:

- Training your drivers to supervise loading of different types of cargo and to lash cargoes.
- Maintaining close liaison with units that use your trucks.
- Publishing SOPs with means for controlling delay of trucks by using units.



GLOSSARY

- ACR** armored cavalry regiment
- ADPE** automatic data processing equipment
- Apr** April
- AR** Army regulation
- ARNG** Army National Guard
- ARTEP** Army Training and Evaluation Program
- ASC** area signal center
- ASL** authorized stockage list
- ASP** ammunition supply point
- atk** attack
- ATP** ammunition transfer point
- attn** attention
- aux** auxiliary
- BDU** battle dress uniform
- BMMC** brigade materiel management center
- BSA** brigade support area
- BTU** British thermal unit
- CE** Communications-Electronics
- CEB** clothing exchange and bath
- COMMZ** communications zone
- COMSEC** communications security
- COSCOM** corps support command
- CS** communications system
- CSA** corps storage area
- CSS** combat service support
- CTA** common table of allowances
- DA** Department of the Army
- DAO** division ammunition officer
- DC** District of Columbia
- DD, DOD** Department of Defense
- decon** decontamination
- DISCOM** division support command
- DMMC** division materiel management center
- DODIC** Department of Defense Identification Code
- DS** direct support
- DSA** division support area
- DSU** direct support unit
- EOD** explosive ordnance detachment
- FARE** Forward area refueling equipment
- FARP** Forward area refueling point
- FASCO** Forward Area Support Coordination Officer
- FAST** Forward area support team
- FAWPSS** forward area water point supply system

FM	field manual, frequency modulated	MRE	meal, ready to eat
FSB	forward support battalion	MRO	materiel release order
FSSP	fuel system supply point	MSB	main support battalion
FWD	forward	MSR	main supply route
G	generator	NBC	nuclear, biological, chemical
gal	gallon(s)	NCO	noncommissioned officer
G4	Assistant Chief of Staff, G4 (Logistics)	NCOIC	noncommissioned officer in charge
GP	general purpose	NCS	net control station
GPM	gallons per minute	NIIN	national item identification number
GRREG	graves registration	no	number
GS	general support	NSN	national stock number
GSU	general support unit	OCIE	organizational clothing and individual equipment
hel	helicopter	P	packaged
HEMTT	heavy expanded mobility tactical truck	POL	petroleum, oil, and lubricants
HET	heavy equipment transporter	PS	power source
HHC	headquarters and headquarters company	QM	quartermaster
HHD	headquarters and headquarters detachment	Qty	quantity
HHT	headquarters and headquarters troop	renov	renovation
HQ	headquarters	ROWPU	reverse osmosis water purification unit
JP	jet propulsion	rqr	requirement
K	thousand	S1	Adjutant (US Army)
kw	kilowatts	S2	Intelligence Officer (US Army)
LID	light infantry division	S3	Operations and Training Officer (US Army)
MCC	movement control center	S4	Supply Officer (US Army)
MCO	movement control officer	S&P	stake and platform
MED	medical	S&S	supply and service
METT-T	mission, enemy, terrain, troops and time available	S&T	supply and transport
MHE	materials-handling equipment	SAAS	Standard Army Ammunition System
MIL-STD	military standard	SARSS	Standard Army Retail Supply System
MMC	Materiel Management Center	SMFT	semitrailer-mounted fabric tank
MOADS	Maneuver Oriented Ammunition Distribution System	SOP	standing operating procedure
MOGAS	motor gasoline	spt	support
MOPP	mission-oriented protective posture	STON	short ton
MOS	military occupational specialty	STP	soldier training publication

T telephone

TA theater army

TAA theater army area

TAACOM Theater Army Area Command

TACCS Tactical Army Combat Service Support (CSS) Computer System

TAMMS The Army Maintenance Management System

TB technical bulletin

TC training circular

TCMD transportation control and movement document

TM technical manual

TMT transportation motor transport

TOE table of organization and equipment

TRADOC United States Army Training and Doctrine Command

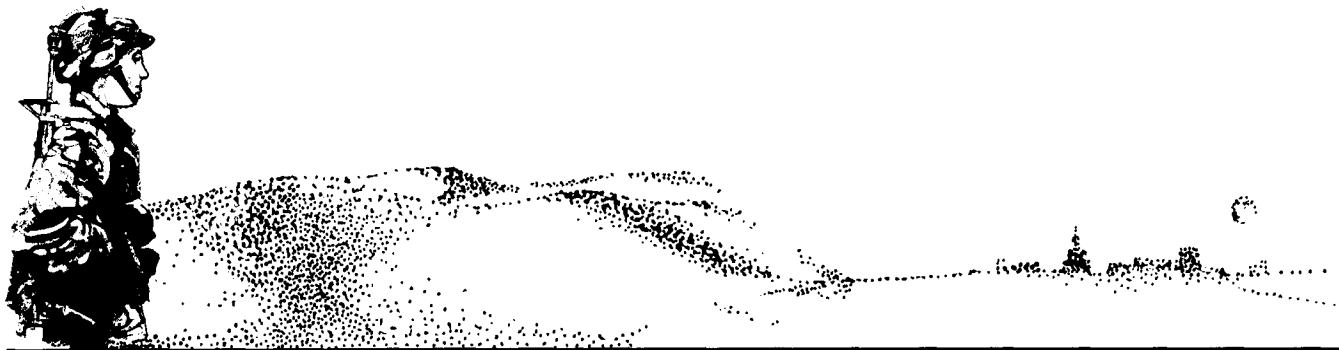
US United States of America

USAF United States Air Force

USAR United States Army Reserve

VA Virginia

Vol Volume



REFERENCES

DOCUMENTS NEEDED

These documents must be available to the intended users of this publication.

AR 710-2. Supply Policy Below the Wholesale Level. 13 January 1988.

DA Pamphlet 710-2-1. Using Unit Supply System (Manual Procedures). 1 January 1982.

DA Pamphlet 710-2-2. Supply Support Activity Supply System: Manual Procedures. 1 March 1984.

FM 10-27. General Supply in a Theater of Operations. 2 November 1984.

FM 10-27-3. Tactics Techniques and Procedures for Quartermaster Headquarters Operations. 30 October 1990.

FM 10-63. Handling of Deceased Personnel in Theaters of Operations. 20 February 1986.

FM 71-100. Division Operations. 16 June 1990.

FM 100-5. Operations. 5 May 1986.

FM 100-10. Combat Service Support. 18 February 1988.

TOE 42004L. Supply Company, Forward Support Battalion, Heavy or Infantry Division

TOE 42007L. Supply and Service Company, Main Support Battalion, Heavy or Infantry Division

TOE 42026L. Headquarters and Supply Company, Supply and Transport Battalion, Light Infantry Division

TOE 42027L. Forward Supply Company, Supply and Transport Battalion, Light Infantry Division

TOE 42056L. Headquarters and Supply Company, Supply and Transport Battalion, Airborne Division

TOE 42057L. Forward Supply Company, Supply and Transport Battalion, Airborne Division

TOE 42066L. Headquarters and Supply Company, Supply and Transport Battalion, Air Assault Division

TOE 42067L. Forward Supply Company, Supply and Transport Battalion, Air Assault Division

TOE 42077L. Supply and Transport Troop Support Squadron, Armored Cavalry Regiment

TOE 42084L. Supply and Transport Company, Support Battalion, Heavy Separate Brigade

TOE 42414L. Quartermaster Company, Field Services, Direct Support

TOE 42447L. Quartermaster Supply Company, Direct Support

TOE 42577 LA. Quartermaster Field Service Platoon

TOE 42577 LB. Quartermaster Clothing Exchange and Bath Team

TOE 42577LC. Quartermaster Graves Registration Team

TOE 42577LD. Quartermaster Arid Environment Water Team

READINGS RECOMMENDED

These readings contain relevant supplemental information.

AR 15-6. Procedures for Investigating Officers and Boards of Officers. 11 May 1988.

AR 30-18. Army Troop Issue Subsistence Activity Operating Procedures. 1 September 1984.

AR 210-130. Laundry and Dry Cleaning Operations. 1 October 1984.

AR 220-1. Unit Status Reporting. 16 September 1986.

AR 385-10. Army Safety Program. 23 May 1988.

AR 385-16. System Safety Engineering and Management. 3 September 1985.

AR 600-8-1. Army Casualty and Memorial Affairs and Line of Duty Investigations. 18 September 1986.

AR 700-135. Mobile Field Laundry and Bath Operations. 1 August 1984.

AR 735-5. Policies and Procedures for Property Accountability. 20 September 1989.

AR 740-1. Storage and Supply Activity Operations. 23 April 1971.

AR 740-26. Physical Inventory Control. 1 July 1980.

CTA 50-900. Clothing and Individual Equipment. 30 October 1988.

DA Form 12-1 I-E. Subscription Numbers. Part V (FMs, MQSs, STPs, and TCs). March 1988.

DA Form 581. Request for Issue and Turn-In of Ammunition. August 1989.

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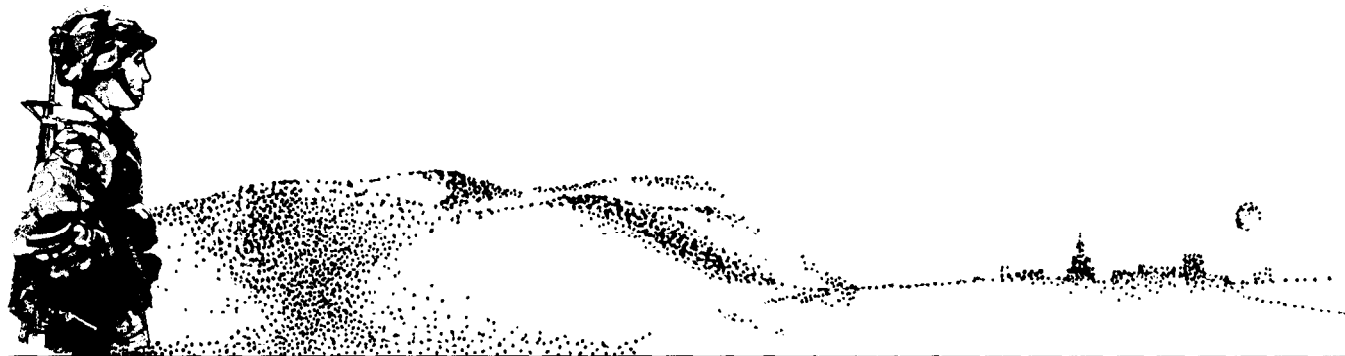
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