

CHAPTER 9 -- Section I

GENERAL THEATER SUPPLY AND FIELD SERVICES

References

FM 63-2, Division Support Command, Armored, Infantry, and Mechanized Infantry Divisions, 20 May 1991
FM 63-3, Division Support Command, Light Infantry, Airborne, and Air Assault Divisions, 30 September 1993
FM 63-4, Combat Service Support Operations - Theater Army Area Command, 24 September 1984¹
FM 63-4, Theater Support Command (DRAFT), 1 June 1999
FM 63-20, Forward Support Battalion, 26 February 1990
FM 63-21, Main Support Battalion, 7 August 1990
FM 63-23, Aviation Support Battalion, 6 June 1996
FM 4-0 (FM 100-10) Combat Service Support, 3 October 1995
FM 100-16, Army Operational Support, May 1995
FM 10-1, Quartermaster Principals, August 1994

Objectives

- Describe the classes of supply, requisition and supply flow, and the organization of CSS support by function in an operational theater.
- Know the different field services available in a theater and what units provide them.

Background

Supply operations involve storage, distribution, requisition, protection, maintenance, and salvage of supplies. The flow of supplies into a theater must begin prior to or concurrently with the flow of personnel and units. Leaders at all levels must understand the concepts, doctrine and force structure of supply and field service functions related to sustaining combat forces in the Theater of Operations. This lesson includes a review of the classes of supply followed by discussion on the materiel flow of Classes I, II, III (PKG), IV, VI, VII, field services and water and responsible organizations from the forward combat brigade through the Theater Support Command (TSC). Instruction also includes field service operations to include mortuary affairs, laundry and shower.

Classes Of Supplies

The Army uses a multitude of different items on a daily basis. Each of these items falls into one of ten categories or **classes of supply**, designated by Roman Numerals:

¹ Recommend this text be read with caution as the latest version is dated 1984.

- CLASS I:** All rations, perishable or non-perishable, and bottled water.
- CLASS II:** General supplies, clothing, individual equipment, industrial supplies, unclassified maps and tentage.
- CLASS III:** Petroleum, oils, and lubricants (Bulk and packaged).
- CLASS IV:** Construction and barrier material.
- CLASS V:** Ammunition.
- CLASS VI:** Personal demand items.
- CLASS VII:** Major end items (vehicles, weapons, generators, etc.).
- CLASS VIII:** Medical supplies, medical repair parts and medical end items.
- CLASS IX:** Repair parts.
- CLASS X:** Material for non-military programs (ex: agriculture supplies).
- OTHER/MISC:** Water (Bulk).

These supplies are provided to units in the theater of operations by the CSS units of the Theater Support Command (TSC), Corps Support Command (COSCOM), Division Support Command (DISCOM), and the Armored Cavalry Regiment (ACR) Support Squadron.

The Supply System

The supply system contains **two levels – wholesale and retail**. The **wholesale system is managed at the strategic level and is concerned with procuring supplies** from the manufacture and bringing them into the Army inventory. The **retail level includes all portions of the supply system not classed as wholesale and is divided into user, DS and GS levels²**:

- **Users** are combat, combat support, and combat service support units that stock supplies to **support their own operations**. These stocks include PLL, bench stock and shop stock items.
- **DS supply and maintenance units (DSU)** stock supplies (ASL) **for issue to customer units (users)**. Each DSU has a list of customers it supports. Stockage levels are set by the MMC and stock control is performed at the DSU.
- **GS supply units (GSU)** provide **backup support to DS supply and maintenance units** and act as **transshipment points**. GSUs are not located in the division; they are found in the COSCOM, and ASCC. The GSU's MMC performs stock control and accounting.

Phases of Supply

Supply operations are viewed in four phases: peacetime, transition to war, sustainment, and reconstitution.³

- **Phase I – Peacetime:** The peacetime focus is readiness and planning is a continuous process. Emphasis is placed on the Logistics Preparation of the Theater (LPT) to minimize the logistics impact on strategic lift requirements. Both CONUS based and forward presence activities are primarily supplied from the CONUS support base. Units focus on refining and maintaining their basic loads, prescribed load list (PLL), and refining their authorized Stockage lists (ASL) to support customer demands.
- **Phase II – Transition to War:** This phase begins with advance warning of an impending crisis and continues through the initial stages of war. The primary source of supply shifts to Army War Reserve (AWR) and unit stocks with emergency resupply through Air Lines of Communication (ALOC). Force projection forces deploy with sufficient supplies and equipment to sustain themselves until supply operations can be initiated in the operational area. Commanders must estimate supply requirements and initiate “push” shipments of supplies to the theater. This phase ends when Sea Lines of Communication (SLOC) have been established, operating supplies are being received from CONUS, and the necessary support structure is in place to support the deployed force.
- **Phase III – Sustainment:** Replenishment requisitions are now based on anticipated requirements, demand history, the campaign plan, and the commander’s intent. The senior supporting Materiel Management Center (MMC) is the principal manager for supplies and materiel entering the theater. Supplies, other than throughput, flow primarily to theater General Support Units (GSU). Materiel Managers work closely with movement managers to insure that supplies and equipment are moved according to priority.
- **Phase IV – Reconstitution:** A detailed inspection of equipment is made in this phase and components are replaced if unserviceable due to extensive use or environmental impact. Consideration is given to establishing a requisition flow, increased requirement projection, and accountability for a surge on the supply system.

The Requisition And Supply Flow

The tasks performed, the echelons they support, and the areas in which they support determine the organization and location of CSS units on the battlefield. The CSS system is based on providing adequate support as far forward as possible. Because of the possibility of interruptions in materiel delivery, we routinely place supply stocks with forward CSS units to overcome such interruptions and maintain continuous supply support to the combat maneuver forces.

² FM 10-1, Quartermaster Principals, August 1994,

³ FM 100-16, Army Operational Support, May 1995, page 4-2

Requisition and supply flow is generally the same for all classes of supply except Class III (bulk), V, and VIII. Our **initial go-to-war supply system is a push system**. Packages of supplies are sent to the theater and pushed to forward units to replace expended supplies without waiting for the using unit to generate a request. **As the theater becomes more developed, the supply system resorts to a pull system where the user demands what is needed through a requisition.** Figure 9-I-1 depicts the general flow of supplies for Class I, II, III (Pkg), IV, VI, VII, IX, and X. Details for class IX support are found in Chapter 10 – Theater Maintenance.

Requisition Flow

Supplies are requisitioned based on how critical they are needed. Units requiring general supply items take their supply requests to their supporting CSS direct support unit (DSU). If the DSU has the item in its supply stocks they issue it to the requesting unit. If the item is not available, the DSU passes the requisition to its supporting materiel management center (MMC). Divisional DSUs pass requests to the Division MMC (DMMC); COSCOM DSUs pass requests to the Corps MMC; TSC DSUs pass requests to the TSC MMC.

The MMC at each echelon of support (division, corps, and TSC) will attempt to fill requisitions with stocks available in its area of responsibility. The DMMC passes unfilled requisitions to the Corps MMC. The Corps MMC will pass most requisitions not filled by Corps supply stocks to the National Inventory Control Point (NICP) located in the Continental United States (CONUS). If an item is specially managed within the Theater, the Corps MMC will pass the request to the TSC MMC. The TSC MMC will pass its unfilled requisitions to either the NICP in the same manner as the Corps MMC.

Supply Flow

Supplies sent from CONUS are generally moved from storage locations to a container consolidation point (CCP) at the depot. Emphasis is placed on packaging supplies in unit configuration for direct delivery as far forward as possible to minimize handling supplies moving through the distribution system. **These consolidated or containerized loads are shipped via Air Lines of Communication (ALOC) or Sea Lines of Communication (SLOC) to the appropriate level supply support activity (SSA) in the theater based, urgency of need.**

Supplies enter a theater in one of two ways based on a priority of need. **High priority request are sent to the theater using Air Lines of Communication (ALOC)** and arrive at the nearest airport. From there they are generally sent to the user using throughput distribution. **Low priority requests enter the theater generally through Sea Lines of Communication (SLOC)** and arrive the designated seaport. From there, SLOC supplies work their way through the supply.

General supplies are usually issued to the user using supply point distribution. This means that the user must come to a DSU and pick up their supplies using organic transportation assets. Unit distribution, delivery of supplies from the DSU to the user, is possible with prior coordination.

Non-divisional Direct support CSS units (DSU) provide area support to any customer operating in or passing through the area of operation. Divisional DSUs and the ACR support squadron provide habitual direct support to a specific set of customer units assigned to the division and armored cavalry regiment. The DSU issues supplies to the user. General support CSS units (GSU) support the DSU by issuing supplies that are stored at the supply support activity (SSA) for eventual issue to the user. When required, the GSU can provide support directly to the user through throughput operations. On the whole, however, **supplies flow from the depot to the GSU to the DSU to the user.**

The depot receives instructions from the National Inventory Control Point (NICP) to ship supplies to forward units. The depot ships theater-controlled items to designated TSC GSUs or Logistics Support Elements (LSE) if established. All other supplies are usually throughput from the depot to other related TSC GSUs and COSCOM GSUs. In the theater area, the designated TSC GSU issues theater-controlled items to the TSC DSU. The TSC DSU supports the using units in its TSC area of responsibility. The TSC GSUs also issues supplies to the COSCOM GSU. The COSCOM GSU supplies the COSCOM DSUs that in turn support the using units in their Corps areas of responsibility. The COSCOM GSU also supports the DISCOM DSUs and ACR DSUs, which support the using units in their respective areas.

This normal flow of support can be bypassed when required by the mission or current situation. Instead of going from depot to GSU to DSU to user, supplies can be throughput from any level supply activity (depot, GSU, DSU) to any activity (DSU or GSU) or unit. This eliminates time delays that can seriously undermine the success of the mission. By definition, **throughput delivery occurs when an item bypasses one or more echelons of support between the supplier and the user.**

While it is not discussed here, understanding this flow in terms of re-engineering initiatives and technological advancements is important. Computer automation and the use of contracted vendors will modify the flow of requisitions and receipt of supplies at various scales. The technical aspect of how a product is ordered and received eventually modifies how doctrine in combat service support is written or modified. Figure 9-I-1 (over page) illustrates the general supply flow within a theater.

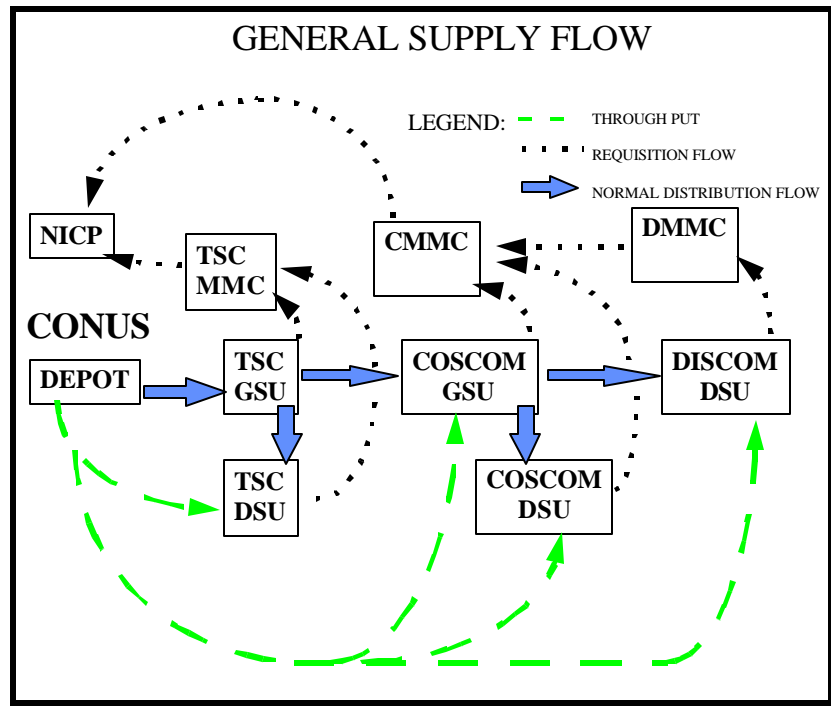


Figure 9-I-1. General Supply Flow

Classes I, II, III(P), IV & VI Materiel Flow

The maneuver company receives its supplies from the battalion's **support platoon operating in the unit trains**. The trains get the supplies from the **supply company of the Forward Support Battalion (FSB)** operating in the Brigade Support Area (BSA) that is supported by the **supply and service (S&S) company of the Main Support Battalion (MSB)**. The MSB and FSB supply activities provide **DS supply support** to units in the division. The MSB S&S company is supported by the General Support (GS) QM supply company in the corps area. The GS QM company also provides support to Direct Support (DS) DS QM supply companies in the corps area, which provide support to corps units on an area basis. **The GS QM supply company in the theater area communications zone (COMMZ)** provides support to the GS QM company in the corps area or combat zone (CZ). It also provides support to the DS QM supply companies that support units in the COMMZ on an area basis. When necessary, supplies can be throughput to any GS or DS supply unit or directly to the using unit.

The senior engineer commander in the theater will coordinate closely with the MMC for Class IV construction materials. If possible they will be obtained locally either from host nation support (HNS) or contingency contracting. Initially, Class II, III(P) and IV supplies that cannot be obtained locally are "pushed" to the theater as far forward as possible to a GS or DS supply unit.

The ACR receives DS supply support from the **supply and transportation troop (S&T) of the support squadron**. The S&T troop is supported by a GS QM supply company in a corps forward support group.

While most general supply items are issued based on user demand, a requisition, Class I supplies are issued based on personnel strength reports. The Class I supply branch at the DMMC converts personnel strength data to stock numbers and calculates quantities of rations for delivery to the DS supply units. Soldiers receive Class VI items through Class I channels. Figure 9-I-2 shows the units involved in Classes I, II, III (P), IV and VI Materiel Flow.

MATERIEL FLOW CLASSES, I, II, III(P), IV, & VI				
XXXX	XXX	XX	X	II
<u>COMMZ</u>	<u>CORPS</u>	<u>DIVISION</u>	<u>BRIGADE</u>	<u>BATTALION/ SQUADRON</u>
QM SUPPLY CO (DS)	QM SUPPLY CO (DS)	S&S CO (DS)	SUPPLY CO (DS)	BN SPT PLT (UNIT)
QM SUPPLY CO (GS)	QM SUPPLY CO (GS)		HQ & SUPPLY CO	
			<u>REGIMENT</u>	
			S & T TRP (DS)	

Figure 9-I-2. Classes I, II, III (P), IV and VI Materiel Flow

Class VII Flow

Class VII items are often designated as “command-controlled” because of their cost and importance to combat. Command approval by the commander that that designated the items controlled is required before these items can be issued.

A **GS Heavy Materiel Supply Company** located in the corps and theater areas provides **GS level Class VII supply support** to DS QM supply companies, division MSBs, and the ACR support squadron in their areas of responsibility. Theater units receive support from the **DS QM supply company** on an area basis. Corps units receive Class VII support from the **DS QM supply company** on an area basis.

Division units receive Class VII support from the **FSB supply company** in a BSA or from the **MSB S&S Company** in the DSA. **The MSB S&S Company receives all Class VII for the division** from higher and either issues it to a divisional user or pushes it forward to an FSB for issue to the user there. Class VII aviation items often bypass normal supply channels and go directly from point of entry to the user. Figure 9-I-3 illustrates the units involved with class VII flow in the theater.

CLASS VII				
XXXX	XXX	XX	X	II
<u>COMMZ</u>	<u>CORPS</u>	<u>DIVISION</u>	<u>BRIGADE</u>	<u>BATTALION/ SQUADRON</u>
QM SUPPLY CO (DS)	QM SUPPLY CO (DS)	S & S CO (DS)	SUPPLY CO (DS)	BN SPT PLT (UNIT)
HEAVY MAT'L SUPPLY CO (GS)	HEAVY MAT'L SUPPLY CO (GS)		<u>REGIMENT</u> S & T TRP (DS)	

Figure 9-I-3. Class VII Flow

Weapon System Replacement Operations (WSRO) –

Weapon System Replacement Operations is a management tool used to **supply the combat commander with a fully operational major weapon system that includes a complete weapon system and a trained crew.** These operations are managed at each level of command and are generally appointed as: Battalion – XO, Brigade – XO, Division – assistant DMMO (DMMC), and Corps – COSCOM MMC.

In order to conduct WSRO operations, there must be close coordination between all units involved in the process. Class VII items (combat vehicles) come from the Heavy Materiel Supply Company or may be returned from a maintenance unit after extensive repair; soldiers (new vehicle crew) would come from replacement units; transportation to move the vehicle to the brigade area would come from a corps or higher transportation unit; supplies (Class II, V, IIIB, etc) would come from a DS unit; and training for the crew to ensure it can function in the vehicle would be coordinated by whomever the responsible commander directs.

There are two terms used to describe WSRO operations: ready-for-issue and ready-to-fight:

- **Ready-for-issue** systems have **been removed from their preservation status and made mechanically operable** per current standards. Additional equipment, such as fire control, machine guns, radio mounts, and radios, is installed.
- **Ready-for-fight** systems are **a manned weapon with ammunition stowed on-board.** The weapon has been boresighted and verified.

Supply Stockage

CONUS supply support activities (SSA) do not maintain wartime stocks, their ASLs are designed to support only peacetime operations. Forward-presence SSAs in

DSUs at EAD are authorized to establish a combat authorized ASL and other Stockage requirements for commodities required during the initial stages of war. Forward-presence GSUs will maintain a level of combat-essential repair parts to satisfy high-priority request to prevent interruptions in the supply system. Beginning with the transition to war phase, the number of items maintained will be adjusted to the wartime demand. Adequate Army pre-position afloat (APA) and Army war reserve sustainment (AWRS), or intermediate support-based capabilities are maintained to meet the force projection needs of the theater until SLOC can establish resupply from CONUS. AWRS can be positioned in the COMMZ or other designated area, while additional supplies and materiel should be positioned in the corps areas to meet immediate needs at the onset of war.

Logistics Bases

A logistics base (log base) is any group of logistics elements (DS, GS, or LSE) formed for a specific purpose from a single, small, specialized unit to one made up of various units. **Log bases are tailored elements established for a variety of reasons to help overcome shortfalls in the existing CSS structure/deployment in the theater.** One reasons log bases may be established may be to help assist units moving over extended distances such as during Desert Storm. There may be several log bases as required in a theater or there may be only one. A theater log base might be established that has the responsibility to receive units moving into a theater and preparing them for onward movement to their ultimate destination. **Any combination of supply classes and services can be included in the composition of a log base dependent only on requirements.**

Field Services

Field services include:

Food Preparation – Preparing Heat & Serve (H&S), formerly known as T-Rations, or Unitized Group Rations (UGR) for soldier consumption. The UGR rations come in pre-package, canned varieties or “B” rations, and fresh meats and vegetables or “A” rations. This service is normally found at all levels from company to battalion

Water Production – Converting non-potable water from various sources to potable water through the use of Reverse Osmosis Water Purification Units (ROWPU).

Mortuary Affairs – The receipt and processing of dead soldiers in preparation of their return to the Person Authorized to Direct Disposition (PADD) in the CONUS base.

Aerial Delivery – These operations support air insertions and the delivery of supplies to the Forward Line of Troops (FLOT) using rotary (sling load) and fixed wing (air drop) aircraft.

Shower, Laundry, & Clothing Repair (SLCR) – Field service companies can provide one shower per soldier per week, 15 pounds of laundry per soldier per week, and minor repair to soldier clothing and equipment.

Field services are predominantly a corps responsibility. In the division area, the **FSB has no organic field service capability**. The **MSB S&S Company has very limited field service capability**. Essentially they are only capable of augmenting the corps field service company (DS) with water production and distribution support. The S&T Troop of the ACR can only augment the corps field service company (DS) with water distribution support; it has no water production capability though. **Field service companies (DS) operating in the corps area provide shower, laundry, and clothing repair (SLCR) points to units on an area basis**. In the communications zone, the **Laundry and Renovation companies (GS) receive, classify, launder, renovate, and temporarily store clothing** necessary to support the mission.

Quartermaster companies (MA) operate out of the corps and theater area to receive and process remains. **The corps mortuary affairs company receives, processes, and evacuates remains to the theater collection company. The theater mortuary affairs company can operate two mortuary evacuation points or one in-theater mortuary. The initial recovery of remains is a unit responsibility.** Each MSB and FSB has a mortuary affairs **noncommissioned officer** to assist the units in this mission. This NCOs chief responsibility is to train unit personnel to recover, identify, and process remains. Soldier remains are then sent to a **collection point** operated by the **corps mortuary affairs collection company (MA)**. Remains are transported on back-haul missions with careful attention toward keeping US soldier remains laying side by side and not on top of one another. Refrigeration vehicles or units should not be used for the storage of remains if their primary purpose is to store food. Refrigeration units must go through a veterinarian inspection to certify food storage use that is violated once contaminated by remains. Most theaters have a limited number of veterinarians available and thus soldiers are deprived "A" rations for the recertifying period.

In the division, the Aviation Support Battalion (ASB) does not include assets designated to operate a MA collection point. When the MSB S&S company is augmented with a MA platoon from corps, it sends a team forward to the BSA and DSA to establish a collection point. The ASB will receive MA support from the nearest MA point that is tactically practical. Figure 9-I-4 illustrates the units involved with field service support in a theater.

FIELD SERVICES				
XXXX	XXX	XX	X	II
COMMZ	CORPS	DIVISION	BRIGADE	BATTALION SQUADRON
LAUNDRY & RENOVATION CO (GS)	QM FIELD SERVICE CO (DS)	S & S CO (WHOLE DIV WATER ONLY)		
		QM FIELD SERVICE CO (DS) COSCOM	REGIMENT	
QM CO (MA)	QM CO (MA)		S & T TRP (DS) (WATER ONLY)	
			QM FIELD SERVICE CO (DS) COSCOM	

Figure 9-I-4. Field Services Support Flow

Water Support Flow

Bottled water is considered a Class I supply item. Bulk water is treated as a bulk supply item and managed in the division by the class III(Bulk) section of the MMC. The only organic water production or distribution capability in the division is located in the MSB's S&S company. The **supply and service company** of the **MSB** is the **DS level water source for the division**, but they may be augmented with corps assets if required. The MSB has five water purification teams to provide water support to the division. Usually **one team is assigned to support each brigade** and is collocated with the FSB's Class I supply point. Maneuver unit **support platoons** receive potable bulk water from the **MSB's water team that locates itself forward in the BSA**.

The **S&T troop** of the ACR provides water distribution support to the regiment but has not organic water purification capability. The **DS QM supply companies in the corps and theater** areas provide bulk water support to non-divisional units on an **area basis**. The **GS water supply companies** in the theater and corps areas provide **GS level water support** as required to the DS QM supply companies, MSBs, and ACR S&T troop.

The ASB has no organic water supply capability. The ASB and Aviation Battalion (AB) depend on the MSB for water purification and distribution. The MSB is capable of operating up to five water points. The MSB may attach enough equipment and personnel to the ASB to set up a water point. Otherwise, the ASB and AB receive water from the water point(s) in the DSA or other locations in the division area. Figure 9-I-5 illustrates the units involved in bulk water support in the theater.

WATER SUPPORT FLOW				
XXXX	XXX	XX	X	II
<u>COMMZ</u>	<u>CORPS</u>	<u>DIVISION</u>	<u>BRIGADE</u>	<u>BATTALION/ SQUADRON</u>
QM SUPPLY CO (DS)	QM SUPPLY CO (DS)	S&S CO (DS) (WHOLE DIV)	NONE IN FSB NONE IN ASB	BN SPT PLT (UNIT)
WATER SUPPLY CO (GS)	WATER SUPPLY CO (GS)		<u>REGIMENT</u> S & T TRP (DS)	

Figure 9-I-5. Water Support Flow

Aerial Delivery

The theater consists of a variety of airdrop support units operating at the tactical and operational levels. **Airdrop responsibilities at the operational level are to provide backup airdrop resupply support and airdrop equipment supply and maintenance support to tactical airdrop units.** There are three types of specialized units that provide airdrop support to a theater:

- **Airdrop Equipment Support Company.** These units are located in airborne divisions and corps. These units provide support to airborne insertions. They pack personal and cargo parachutes, rig loads for airdrop, and perform organizational maintenance on unit airdrop equipment.
- **Airdrop Supply Company.** There is a light company at corps and a heavy company at the theater level. These units provide airdrop resupply support primarily to combat units engaged in the vicinity of the Forward Line of Troops (FLOT).
- **Airdrop Equipment Repair And Supply Company.** There is one in an airborne corps and one in the theater. These units provide DS and GS supply and maintenance support for other airdrop support units.

Force Provider

Force Provider (Figure 9-6) is an air-transportable, modular collective support system that provides creature comforts rarely enjoyed by Army combat soldiers. It is containerized for easy air-land-sea transport, modular for operating in various tactical

environments, mobile to follow troop movements, and offers a variety of services to improve soldier quality of life. Troop units can be rotated into Force Provider rest and refit, including hot meals and showers, laundry service, environmentally controlled tents, and a variety of morale, welfare and recreation activities. This concept supports a myriad of mission profiles, including soldier rest and refit, convoy support, theater reception, and intermediate staging base operations. Force Provider can also be used to support humanitarian aid and disaster relief missions and peacekeeping operations.

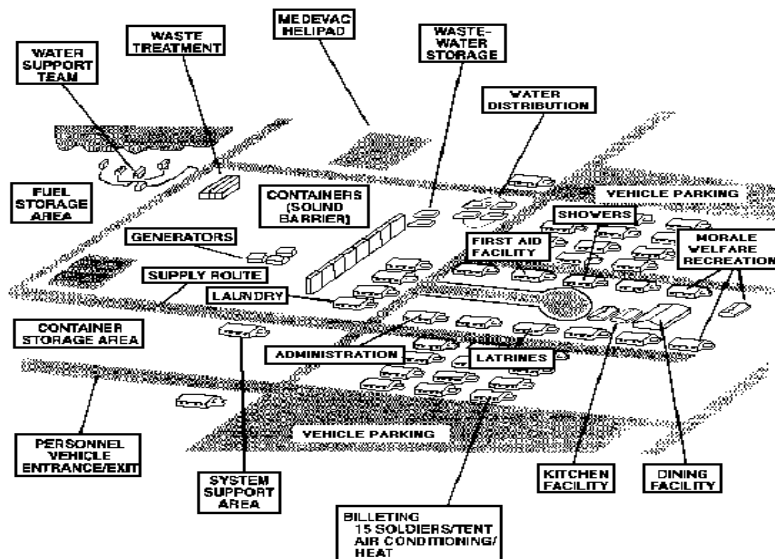


Figure 9-6. Force Provider Layout, FM 100-16

Individual Force Provider modules supporting up to 550 soldiers can be combined to support brigade-size forces up to 3300 soldiers. Operated by a quartermaster Force Provider Company, it includes organic power generation, water/waste distribution systems, and fuel storage. External transportation and water and engineer support are required to set up and operate Force Provider, which uses the modern air-conditioned Army tent, expandable, modular, personnel (TEMPER) as its basic building block.



Force Provider in operation – Saudi Arabia 1999

CHAPTER 9 -- Section I

General Theater Supply and Field Services

Manuals Required to Complete Homework: Theater Logistics Handbook, FM 100-10, FM 10-1, FM 63-2, FM 63-20, FM 63-21, FM 63-23, FM 63-3, FM 63-4, FM 12-6, FM 100-16, and FM 14-100.

1. List the two levels of the Army supply system and indicate the focus of each one:

2. The Army supply system contains four distinct phases. List them and briefly describe each one in terms of strategic, operational, and tactical implications. Ref. FM 100-16.

3. Describe the requisition and supply flow: Ref FM 10-1.

Requisition:

Supply:

4. Describe the difference between supply point and user distribution

Supply Point:

Unit:

5. Indicate how the following supply classes are issued to the user:

Class I:

Class II/III(P)/IV(C)/VI:

Class VII:

6. What are the two methods used to issue class VII items to the user and what is the difference between them?

7. Which units are involved in the distribution of Class VII to the user?

8. In your own words, describe what a Logistics Base is and how it can be used:

9. List the different categories of field services:

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10. As a rule, field services are predominantly the responsibility of the _____.

11. Which unit provides shower, laundry, and clothing repair to the division? Ref. FM 63-2.

_____ located in the _____

12. Describe the operational aerial resupply mission. Ref. FM 63-20.

13. Describe the heavy division's water support capability and how they provide support to forward areas. Ref. FM 63-21.

14. By company, list the general support (GS) level field services normally found in the COMMZ: Ref. FM 63-4.

15. Fill in the table below. Indicate which DS units/companies contain organic supply and field services capabilities in the following locations:

CSS Function	COMMZ	Corps Rear	Corps Forward	DIV Rear (DSA)	DIV BDE (BSA)	ACR/RSA SIB/BSA
Class I						
Class II						
Class III(P)						
Class IV						
Class VI						
Class VII						
Water Production						
Food Preparation						
Mortuary Affairs						
Aerial Delivery						
SLCR						

The manning challenge is to ensure personnel support through the uninterrupted flow of soldiers to the battlefield. The manning systems of _____, _____, _____, _____, and _____ meet Army personnel requirements from mobilization and deployment through redeployment and demobilization. Ref. FM 100-10.

NOTES

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