

Chapter 2

Maintenance Organizations

This chapter describes the current battlefield layout of Army units in an operational theater. The theater of operations is divided into two major areas:

- Communications Zone. The COMMZ is the rear part of the theater of operations (behind but contiguous to the combat zone). The COMMZ contains the lines of communications (LOCs), establishments for supply and evacuation, and other agencies required for the immediate support and maintenance of the field forces.
- Combat Zone. The combat zone (CZ) is the area, required by combat forces, to conduct operations. The CZ is the territory forward of the Army rear area boundary.

ARMY SERVICE COMPONENT COMMAND ORGANIZATIONS

2-1. The Army Service Component Command (ASCC) has command and control (C2) of all Army units in the theater of operations. The ASCC is responsible for preparing, equipping, administering, and providing CSS to Army forces (ARFOR) assigned to unified and specified commands. An ASCC has no set structure; its size and composition depends on the mission. Figure 2-1 shows a typical theater of operations. Figure 2-2, page 2-2, shows the typical organization of a theater Army. FM 100-7 provides more details about the Army service component organization.

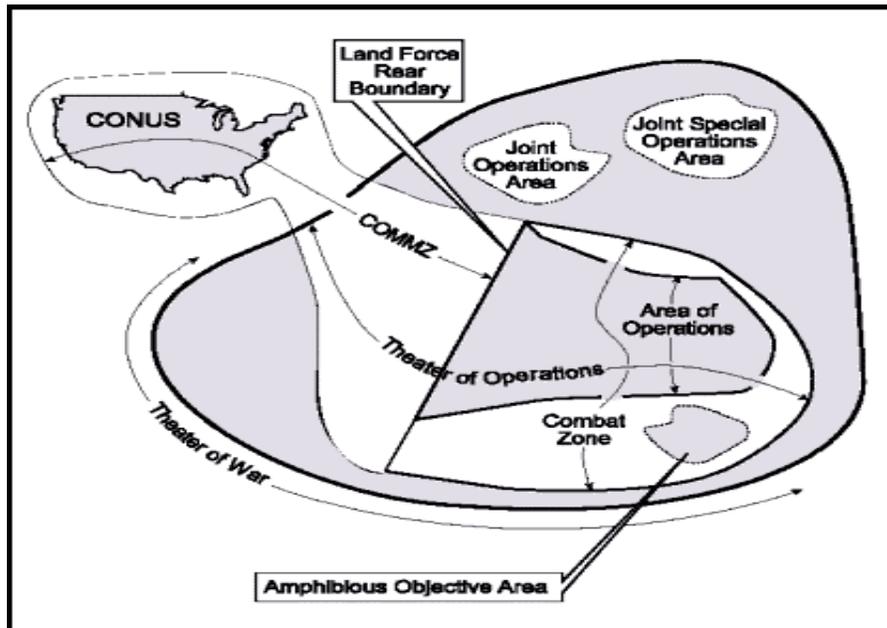


Figure 2-1. Theater of Operations

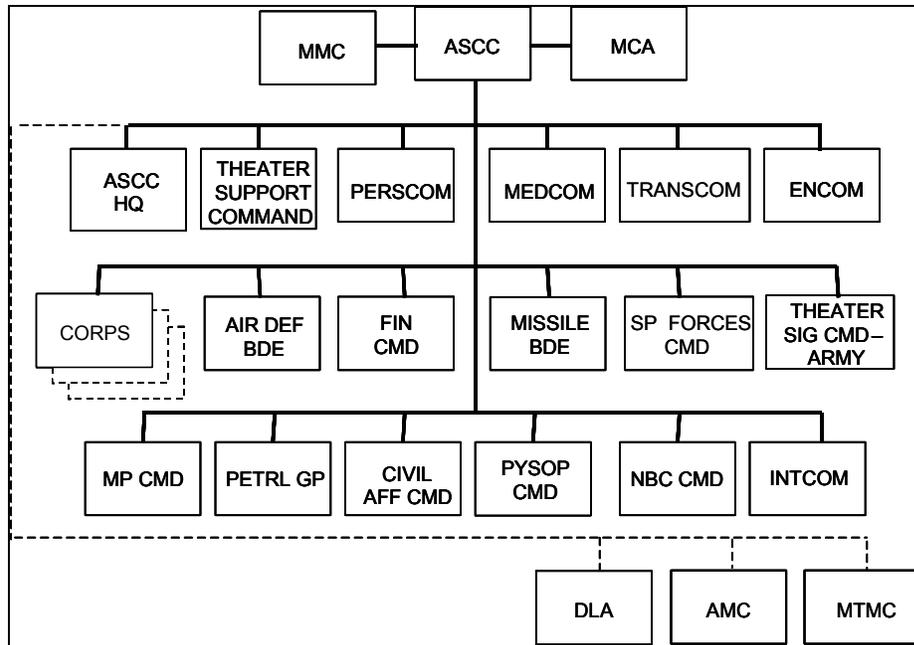


Figure 2-2. Army Service Component Command Organization

2-2. There are seven major commands in the ASCC that handle most CSS operations. Of the seven major Army commands (MACOMs), only the Theater Support Command (TSC) is multifunctional; the other six are functional commands. The Engineer Command (ENCOM), Medical Command (MEDCOM), Transportation Command (TRANSCOM), Personnel Command (PERSCOM), and Finance Command (FINCOM) are specialized commands. Based on the command relationship established by the ASCC (see FM 4-93.4), specialized commands may or may not be attached to the TSC.

LOGISTICS CIVIL AUGMENTATION PROGRAM

2-3. This DA program employs civilian contractors in non-combatant roles to augment military resources. The Logistics Civil Augmentation Program (LOGCAP) leverages civilian corporate resources as facility and logistics service support to United States (U.S.) forces. The U.S. Army Materiel Command (USAMC) is the proponent for LOGCAP management. The Combatant Commander/ASCC formally identifies LOGCAP requirements. The LOGCAP provides augmentation capabilities to support maintenance requirements not covered by other means (such as active and reserve components, multi-national forces, and HNS). The LSE Commander functions as the central focal point to LOGCAP planning and execution in-theater. The commander also provides the Combatant Commander/ASCC with the current status of LOGCAP initiatives and action.

- 2-4. LOGCAP teams are responsible for the following:
- Deploying worldwide in support of any contingency using LOGCAP capabilities.
 - Advising the requiring activity on LOGCAP capabilities.

- Assisting customers in articulating requirements to the contractor and ensuring contractual compliance.
- Integrating LOGCAP augmentation capabilities into the deployed force structure to meet METT-TC requirements.
- Facilitating the teaming of the customer and contractor to accomplish the mission.

LOGISTICS SUPPORT ELEMENT

2-5. The LSE is a flexible, deployable, multifunctional organization assigned to the USAMC. The LSE deploys, at the request of supported operational commanders, to perform traditional USAMC missions forward on the battlefield or area of operations (AO). It has a small peacetime cadre with the bulk of the positions being battle-rostered. Its elements will retain technical LOCs with their MACOMs.

Structure

2-6. The LSE will be rapidly deployable, its structure evolving during the course of the operation to adapt to changing requirements and the capabilities of deployed organizations. Similar to other supporting organizations, it supports the Combatant Commander with personnel and equipment that deploy to the AO. The LSE may also be useful during stability and sustainment operations in controlling the transition of support functions to host nation (HN) authorities, the United Nations (UN), contractors, or other agencies. This allows other ARFOR to redeploy to prepare for the next contingency. More details on the LSE are in FM 100-16.

Mission

2-7. The LSE's primary mission is to enhance readiness through unified, integrated application of the USAMC's logistics force projection of CONUS-based technical capabilities to deployed units in any theater of operations. The LSE shortens the logistics pipeline by providing the similar support in-theater that the USAMC provides in the CONUS.

Functions

- 2-8. The LSE performs the following functions:
- Receipt, storage, issue, and retrograde/ redistribution of high-dollar, high-tech, low-density items and selected maintenance items.
 - Limited GS- and depot-level maintenance to return items to support customers or to support the Repairable Exchange (RX) Program.
 - Flexible, modular GS-/weapon-system-oriented teams from CONUS depots and organic or contractor FRAs. The senior Army logistician will identify maintenance requirements to the LSE, which will workload attach and operationally control (OPCON) maintenance units and activities.
 - Designated maintenance services to support the Theater Aviation Maintenance program.

- Technical, logistics, training, and other specialized services for theater ammunition functions.
- Logistics software management, including troubleshooting and software replacement, until a support group takes over the mission.
- Oversight of contractor-operated activities in the theater through the contracting officer's representatives (CORs) and also administrative services for the representatives.
- TMDE support.
- Linkage between the theater and the technology base and other research, development, test, and evaluation (RDT&E) resources.
- Assistance through interim materiel modifications, operational suggestions, and BDAR of weapon systems.
- Logistics assistance program support to provide on-site technical assistance to users of AMC-fielded equipment in-theater.
- AOAP support.

NON-DIVISIONAL MAINTENANCE ORGANIZATIONS

THEATER SUPPORT COMMAND ORGANIZATION

2-9. TSCs are responsible for supply and maintenance support in their assigned areas in the COMMZ. TSCs are multifunctional organizations and they are not fixed in structure. Their structure is tailored to meet the demands of the mission to include functional and multifunctional organizations. Figure 2-3 shows the organization of a TSC, highlighting its modularity and relationship with supported and supporting organizations.

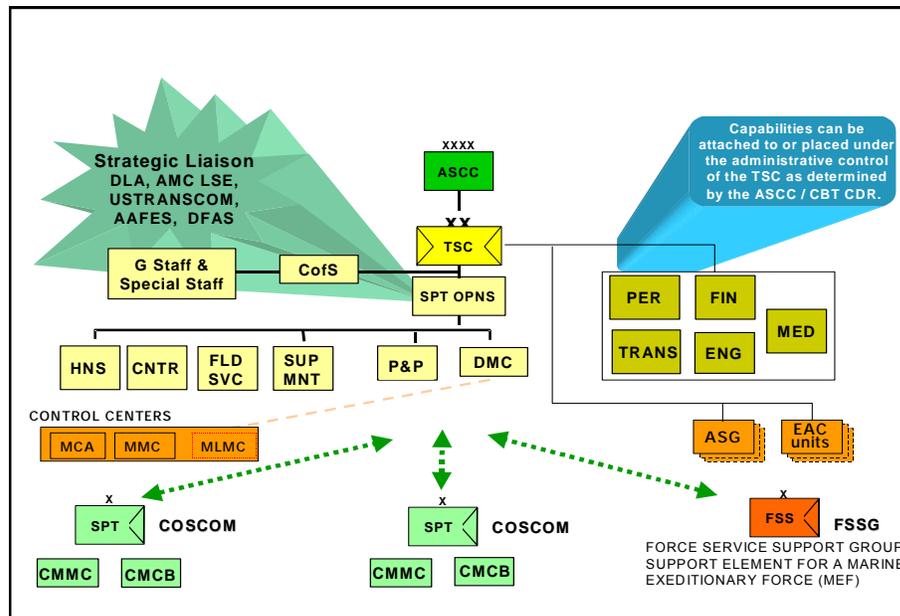


Figure 2-3. Theater Support Command Organizations

2-10. The Area Support Group (ASG) is a multifunctional TSC unit. Functional units include the following:

- Aviation Maintenance Battalion (Aviation Intermediate Maintenance (AVIM)).
- Petroleum Battalion.
- Ammunition Group (Conventional).
- Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Battalion.

2-11. The TSC is a multifunctional organization that centralizes the command, control, and supervision of support functions at EAC as directed by the ASCC/ARFOR Commander. The TSC HQ and its subordinate organizations are modular in design. Depending on the METT-TC, they are capable of deploying in whole or in selected parts. Modular designs permit the supported Joint Force Commander (JFC) to tailor the EAC support structure.

2-12. The mission of the TSC is to maximize throughput and follow-on sustainment. This includes all logistics functions of ARFOR and other designated supported elements. The TSC is capable of synchronizing logistics and other support operations for the ASCC. It also provides area support to the EAC units in the COMMZ and sustainment support to tactical forces. This support may include the following:

- Supply.
- Procurement.
- Property disposal.
- Maintenance.
- Transportation.
- Field services.
- Health services.
- Civil-military affairs.
- Engineer support.
- Finance support.
- Human resource support.

FM 4-93.4 describes, in detail, the missions, function, and employment of the TSC.

DISTRIBUTION MANAGEMENT CENTERS

2-13. The Distribution Management Centers (DMCs) combine materiel management and support operations into one robust distribution center. DMCs access total asset visibility (TAV) and in-transit visibility (ITV), track shipments, establish priorities, and coordinate transportation. The DMC is the senior control center in the TSC and sets sustainment priorities. The Deputy TSC Commander supervises the DMC.

AREA SUPPORT GROUP ORGANIZATIONS

2-14. The TSC is divided into several smaller areas. An ASG is assigned to the COMMZ to provide maintenance and supply support to units operating within or passing a specified area. ASGs, like the TSC, are multifunctional organizations. However, they are not fixed in structure. Each ASG consists of those units necessary to perform its assigned support mission.

Mission

2-15. The ASG provides DS-level support to units located in or passing through the ASG's AO. The ASG also provides GS-level support for those units assigned to it by the theater.

Structure

2-16. Figure 2-4 shows the organization of a typical ASG in a TSC. Functional CSS Battalions include:

- Supply and Service Battalions.
- Maintenance Battalions.
- Petroleum Supply Battalions.

NOTE: There are no transportation support units in an ASG. All transportation units in the COMMZ belong to the TRANSCOM.

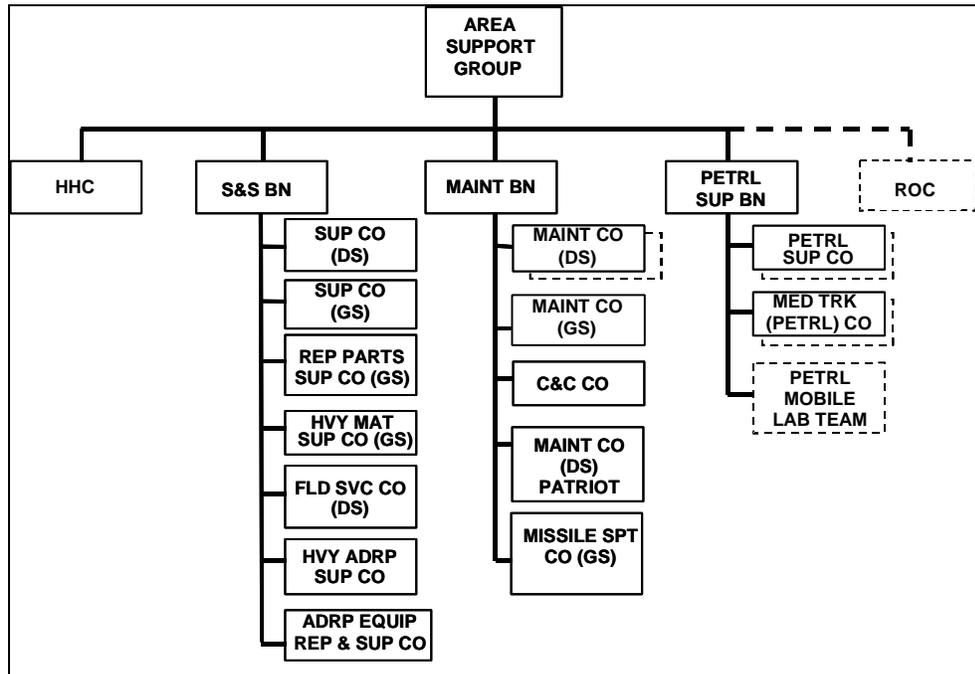


Figure 2-4. Area Support Group

AREA MAINTENANCE AND SUPPLY FACILITY

2-17. The Area Maintenance and Supply Facility (AMSF) provides logistical support for EAC non-tactical communications and information systems used in an overseas theater. The AMSF may provide:

- Logistics support for any EAC communications or information system not specifically assigned to another command or agency for support.
- Support to the Defense Satellite Communications System (DSCS), Army-operated portion of the Defense Industry Initiative (DII), the American Forces Radio and Television Service (AFRTS), the Military Affiliate Radio System (MARS), and other theater-unique communications or C2 systems.
- Maintenance on information systems equipment specifically designated in the AMSF mission statement. Types of equipment repaired at the AMSF include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - **Signal Transmission Systems.** DSCS microwave, troposcatter, high frequency, satellite, special transportable systems, Non-Strategic Nuclear Forces Command and Control Information (NSNFC2I) systems, antennas, associated towers (except for major overhaul), and wire and cable systems (including fiber optic cable).
 - **Automated Communications Systems.** Defense Switched Network (DSN), Automatic Digital Network (AUTODIN), electronic tandem switching centers, commercial off-the-shelf (COTS) data network equipment, COTS computers, and COTS auxiliary information processing equipment.

NOTE: The AUTODIN system is currently being replaced by the Defense Message System (DMS).

- **Dial Central Facilities.** Electronic switching systems and telephone key systems.
- **Special Activity Communications Equipment.** Radio and television, emergency action consoles, command control centers, and air traffic control equipment and systems.
- **Specified Information Management and Processing Equipment (IMPE).** Automation and visual information equipment for strategic and sustaining base services.

2-18. The AMSF may also provide support to other U.S. military departments, Department of Defense (DoD) activities, and government agencies or installations. Support is provided through interservice support agreements on a reimbursable basis.

2-19. Each theater of operations normally will have only one AMSF. The DA Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics (DCSLOG) gives approval for the creation of an AMSF. AMSFs are task-organized facilities. The structure of an AMSF depends on the support requirements of the theater. The size of the organization is based on the following:

- Number of sites supported.
- Their geographical dispersion.
- The type of operational equipment located at each.

An AMSF may be operated directly by the Army, or it may be operated by a civilian contractor with Army oversight. Soldiers, DA civilians, U.S. civilians, or local national personnel may staff an AMSF.

2-20. Two AMSFs are currently in operation (one in Europe and one in the Pacific). A civilian contractor operates the AMSF-Europe (AMSF-E). It is staffed with U.S. civilians and local national personnel. The AMSF-E provides support for DSCS and DII systems in England, Germany, Italy, and Southwest Asia. The AMSF-Pacific (AMSF-P) is operated directly by the Army and is staffed with a combination of military, DA civilians, and local national personnel. The AMSF-P provides support for DSCS systems in Japan and Korea. Figure 2-5 shows a diagram of a model AMSF. This model may be used as a guide for structuring support activities for specific requirements. Based on support requirements, all sections may not apply to every AMSF or additional sections may be required.

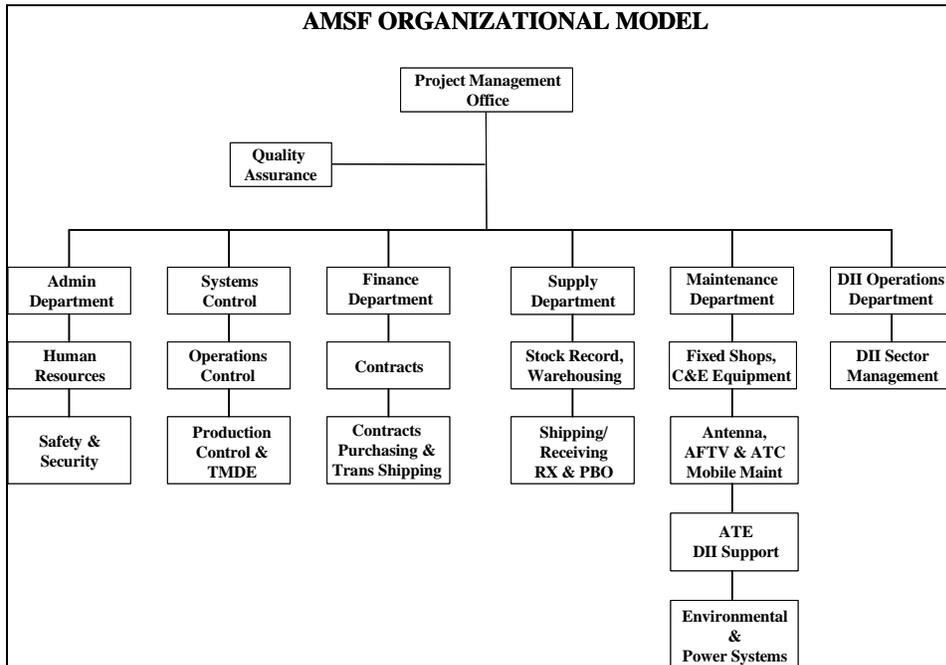


Figure 2-5. Model AMSF

THEATER SIGNAL MAINTENANCE COMPANY (SUSTAINMENT), ECHELONS ABOVE CORPS

Mission

2-21. The mission is to provide dedicated sustainment maintenance and supply support for unique Tri-Tac mobile subscriber equipment (MSE), computers, and conventional communications-electronic end items and components for three signal brigades within an EAC Theater Signal Command-Army (TSC-A). The company also performs SRA component-level diagnostics and repair of selected circuit card assemblies (CCAs).

Capabilities

2-22. This company has the following sustainment repair capabilities:

- Automated data processing (ADP) equipment (including teletype, Tactical Army Combat Service Support Computer System (TACCS), and associated peripherals).
- High-frequency communications equipment.
- Microwave equipment (including multichannel, tactical satellite, troposphere scatter, and fiber optic).
- Communications security equipment (including SRA support for selected controlled cryptographic items).
- Ground support equipment (including power generation units (PGUs) with outputs up to 200 kilowatt (kw), environmental control units (ECUs), forced air heaters, power-driven decontamination equipment, and gasoline engines).

NOTE: The Theater Signal Maintenance Company (TSMC) provides this capability because the TSC-A, as an initial-entry deployer, depends on the immediate readiness of all ground support equipment to facilitate the critical theater signal mission.

Additional Capabilities

2-23. This company also provides the following:

- C2 for three modular theater signal maintenance platoons.
- Class IX repair parts support for all mission-critical equipment organic to the TSC-A.
- Communications security (COMSEC) custodial functions (including materiel management, safeguarding, inventories, and cyclic reports).
- COMSEC logistical functions (including procurement, maintenance, and transport of COMSEC equipment and materiel).
- Organizational maintenance for all equipment organic to the TSMC.

Basis of Allocation

2-24. There is one TSMC per TSC-A. The unit is typically attached to the Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment (HHD), Composite Signal Battalion, source requirement code (SRC) 11626L000. Figure 2-6 shows the organizational structure of the TSMC (Sustainment). This unit is 100 percent mobile.

NOTE: This unit provides dedicated sustainment support to a TSC-A.

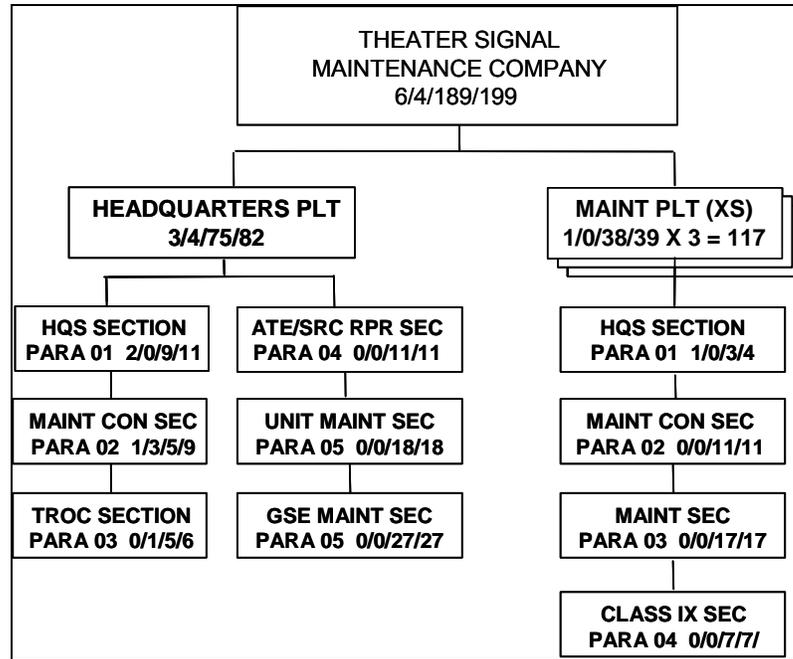


Figure 2-6. Theater Signal Maintenance Company (Sustainment) EAC

TEST, MEASUREMENT, AND DIAGNOSTIC EQUIPMENT CALIBRATION AND REPAIR SUPPORT ELEMENTS

2-25. Army TMDE calibration and repair support (C&RS) is an AMC mission. The U.S. Army TMDE Activity (USATA) has responsibility for executing this AMC worldwide sustainment mission during times of war, military operations other than war (MOOTW), and peace. The total Army TMDE support structure is comprised of active and reserve component military, Department of the Army Civilian (DAC), contracted personnel, and local nationals. In a theater of war, the military components are dedicated to corps and divisional support missions (Chapter 7) with civilian components responsible for the EAC support mission. Beyond the theater of operations is a network of sustainment support elements provided by regional support centers, laboratories, and the Army primary standards laboratory. During times of war and operations other than war, the deployed support elements continue the AMC mission under the C2 of the theater LSE in accordance with FM 63-11.

Mission

2-26. The EAC mission is to provide TMDE C&RS for EAC unit. This unit also provides TMDE support for Army war reserve stocks, and secondary reference support (S-Level) for all area TMDE support teams (ATSTs) in a theater of war.

Capabilities

2-27. EAC TMDE support elements provide:

- One stop service for C&RS of general purpose and selected special purpose TMDE as identified in Technical Bulletin (TB) 43-180 with accuracies traceable to the National Institute of Standards and Technology.
- Mobile ATSTs for designated EAC geographical areas.
- Area Calibration Laboratory (ACL) support functions for all theater ATSTs and TMDE requiring S-Level support. Support is provided from designated regional laboratories not necessarily located in the theater of war.
- Back up support for all theater ATSTs.
- Tailored C&RS for unique requirements.
- Supply support services related to TMDE C&RS.
- Support provided from designated regional support centers not necessarily located in the theater of war.
- Theater-wide C&RS operational and technical coordination through the LSE.

Basis of Allocation

2-28. Echelons above corps are typically allocated three ATSTs per theater of war. One ACL and TMDE-peculiar supply support element provided by a designated regional support center. An operations cell allocated per theater of support and located with the LSE. Figure 2-7, page 2-12, indicates the Army's TMDE C&RS organizational structure at EAC.

NOTES: Corps and divisional level TMDE C&RS provided by military elements are discussed in Chapter 7.

During peacetime operations, the above structured support elements/teams revert back to the appropriate Active or Reserve Component Command for command and control.

At all times, war and peacetime, the USATA maintains the technical authority for all aspects of the Army's TMDE calibration and repair support mission.

NOTE: Deployment of an ACL or TMDE supply support capability with the Theater of War will be determined by the in-theater LSE Commander in coordination with the designated TMDE regional support center and the USATA. Factors impacting deployment are: the maturity of the Theater, availability of fixed facilities, and density of supported TMDE. Normally, existing TMDE support laboratories from one or more designated TMDE geographical regional support centers will provide ACL and TMDE support from fixed facilities outside the Theater of War.

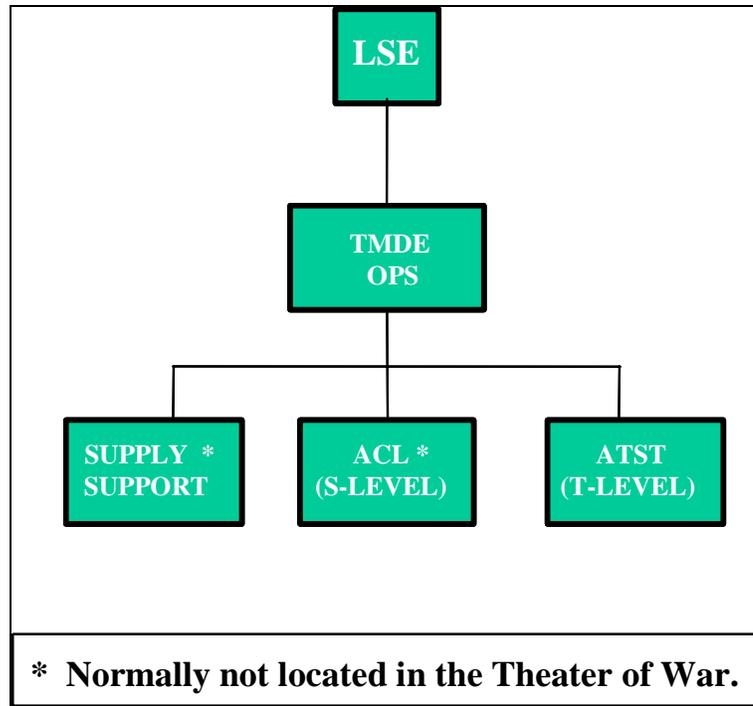


Figure 2-7. TMDE C&RS Organizational Structure at EAC

2-29. The TMDE C&RS elements within EAC are dependent on the assigned ASG for the following:

- Food service, legal, health support, finance, administrative services, religious support, and maintenance support for organic equipment other than TMDE.
- Supply support.
- Packaging, crating, and transportation for relocation of ACL and/or supply support elements when such elements are positioned within the theater of war.
- Signal support for entry into the area communications system.

Operational Concept – Echelons above Corps

2-30. EAC typically use Area TMDE Support Teams to provide TMDE support. When deployed in support of an EAC mission, the attached ATSTs will support EAC units on an assigned area basis.

2-31. **ATST Operations.** The ATST will set up operations in the designated area and provide one-stop TMDE C&RS to all units within or passing through their area of support. One-stop C&RS service is characterized by equipment delivery and pickup by the TMDE owner/user at the ATST location. The ATSTs maintain the capability to respond to selected TMDE calibration requirements in a backup support roll for corps and divisional needs. This is coordinated through the TMDE maintenance company corps operations team and the EAC TMDE operations element. An ATST has the organic mobile capability to relocate as their assigned area of support may dictate based on METT-TC. The ATSTs are dependent on the TMDE operations cell within the theater LSE operations for the following:

- Planning.
- Programming.
- Coordination.
- External technical support.

The ATSTs are also dependent on ACL support for secondary transfer standards and customer TMDE requiring S-level laboratory support. This support will normally be provided from designated regional support centers external to the theater. TMDE Class II and VII supply support is also required from designated regional support centers external to the theater.

2-32. **Modes of Operation.** The ATST's equipment configuration allows the team to operate in a fully uploaded mobile mode or in a dismounted fixed facility mode of operation. Consideration of METT-TC, as assessed by the appropriate Support Operations Office, will determine the mode of operation.

2-33. **Operations Cell.** Elements of the TMDE Operations Support Office, comprised of civilian personnel, are located with the LSE. The number of personnel depends on the type and scope of the support operation. The operations cell provides for the planning, programming, and coordination of technical support for the theater mission. The cell functions as the overall in-theater technical point of contact for TMDE C&RS. The TMDE operations cell serves as an interface with the CONUS- and outside Continental United States (OCONUS)-based technical facilities.

MAINTENANCE BATTALION (AREA SUPPORT GROUP)

Mission

2-34. The primary mission of the Maintenance Battalion is to provide DS/GS-level maintenance support, repair parts support, technical assistance, and recovery support to non-divisional units in its AO. It also provides backup DS-level maintenance support as required.

Capabilities

2-35. This battalion provides maintenance and repair parts support for a great variety of equipment, except for aircraft, marine, rail, airdrop, missile-aircraft armament, office machines, avionics, and photographic equipment. The DS/GS Maintenance Battalion is a functional CSS

organization. Figure 2-8 shows the typical organization of a DS/GS Maintenance Battalion (ASG).

NOTE: The battalion has a variable number of maintenance units attached to a Headquarters and Headquarters Company in accordance with the mission to be performed. A typical DS/GS maintenance battalion includes a Headquarters and Headquarters Company (HHC) and three to five non-divisional DS/GS maintenance companies. At times, the battalion may be augmented with non-maintenance units if doing so improves the quality of support.

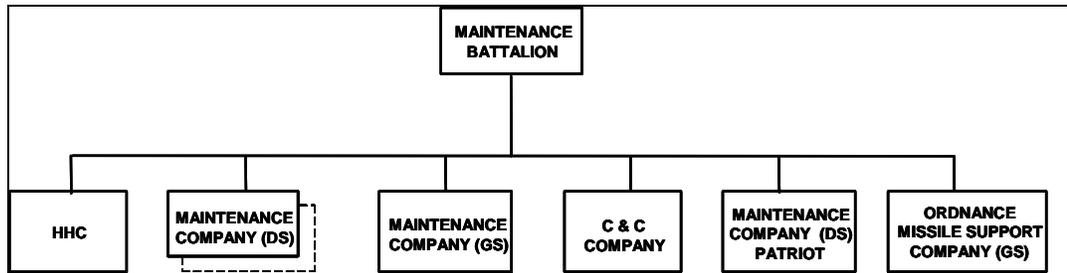


Figure 2-8. Maintenance Battalion, ASG

MAINTENANCE COMPANY (DS), MAINTENANCE BATTALION (AREA SUPPORT GROUP)

Mission

2-36. This unit provides DS-level maintenance and repair parts supply support and technical assistance. This unit will begin its mission with stated capabilities for non-divisional units assigned to or passing through the corps and theater areas.

Capabilities

2-37. This unit provides DS maintenance for the following:

- Automotive equipment.
- Communications-electronics (C-E) equipment.
- Base computer equipment.
- Construction equipment.
- Fabric.
- Fuel and electric components.
- Metalworking.
- Machining.
- Power generation equipment.
- Quartermaster and chemical equipment.
- Refrigeration.
- Small arms.
- Special electronic devices.

- Telephone central office equipment.
- Teletypewriters.
- Radiation detection, indication, and computation (RADIAC) equipment certification.

Additional Capabilities

2-38. This unit also provides the following:

- Class IX from an authorized stockage list (ASL) of up to 5,000 lines, which includes 500 lines of RX items.
- Backup recovery capability for supported units.
- Technical assistance and on-site maintenance support.

The unit performs the following DS maintenance tasks:

- Inspection, diagnosis, and troubleshooting.
- Rapid repair and return of equipment to customers by adjusting and replacing LRUs, assemblies, and components.
- Repair of selected high-usage components in support of RX operations.

NOTE: The ability to perform certain missions is dependent on augmentation of the base company by special teams.

2-39. This unit is also dependent on the following:

- Legal, health service support (HSS), finance, human resource, and administrative services for the elements of the corps/theater.
- Religious support for the HHC.
- Transportation and supplemental stockage of selected major assemblies, RX, major end items, repair parts, and evacuation of unserviceable items and vehicles for appropriate elements of the corps/theater.
- Responsible for the corps or theater Signal Brigade area.
- Entry into the area communications system for the Communications Company.

NOTE: Soldiers from this unit will be spread throughout the corps and COMMZ in performance of their mission.

Basis of Allocation

2-40. The basis of allocation is one or more per ASG. The unit is normally attached to a Maintenance Battalion, TOE 43436L. Figure 2-9 shows a typical DS Maintenance Company, Maintenance Battalion (ASG).

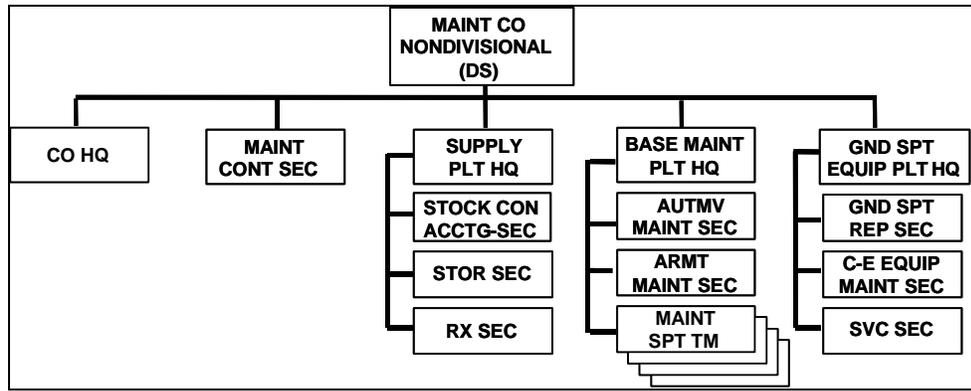


Figure 2-9. Maintenance Company (DS), Maintenance Battalion (ASG)

Mobility

2-41. This company is 80 percent mobile in one lift. The Communications-Electronics Equipment Section will be 100 percent mobile. The MSTs will consist of two personnel to provide assistance with required maintenance tasks and security and safety in-transit.

MAINTENANCE COMPANY (GS), MAINTENANCE BATTALION (AREA SUPPORT GROUP)

Mission

2-42. The mission is to provide GS maintenance for conventional heavy and light equipment end items and components for return to the theater supply system. This maintenance company is organic to the ASG maintenance battalion.

Capabilities

2-43. This unit repairs and returns the following to the supply system:

- Automotive equipment.
- Construction equipment.
- Small arms.
- Tank turrets.
- C-E equipment.
- Special electronic devices.
- Utilities equipment.
- Power generation equipment.
- Quartermaster and chemical equipment.

2-44. The unit also performs the following:

- Canvas repair.
- Metalworking.
- Machining.
- Refrigeration equipment repair.

Additional Capabilities

2-45. This unit also provides:

- C2 for not more than five modular repair platoons.
- All operational, administrative, and logistical support (including food service, personnel, and property accountability for assigned platoons).
- Internal Class IX supply only.
- Area maintenance support, including technical assistance, on-site maintenance, and backup support as required.
- Unit-level maintenance on theater reserve stocks (TRS) when augmented by Unit Maintenance Teams, as required.
- GS maintenance support when augmented by modular platoons for the repair of the following:
 - Fire control instruments.
 - Fire control systems.
 - Artillery equipment.
 - ADP.
 - Printed circuit boards (PCBs).
 - TMDE.
 - Radar.
 - Controlled cryptographic items.
 - Office machines.
 - Audiovisual equipment.
 - Electronic warfare/intercept equipment.
- Unit maintenance of all organic equipment except tracked vehicles and COMSEC equipment for assigned GS Maintenance Platoons.

NOTE: This unit does not perform repairs on aircraft, missiles, ammunition-peculiar items, or medical, cryptographic, marine, and rail equipment.

Basis of Allocation

2-46. The basis of allocation is one or more per TSC. The unit is normally assigned to a Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, Maintenance Battalion, TOE 43436L. Figure 2-10 is a diagram of a typical GS Maintenance Company, Maintenance Battalion, ASG.

Mobility

2-47. This unit is capable of transporting 158,300 pounds (10,433 cubic feet) of TOE equipment with organic vehicles. The unit has 66,076 pounds (5,366 cubic feet) of TOE equipment requiring additional or auxiliary transportation. This unit also requires 25 percent of its TOE equipment and supplies to be transported in a single lift using its authorized organic vehicles.

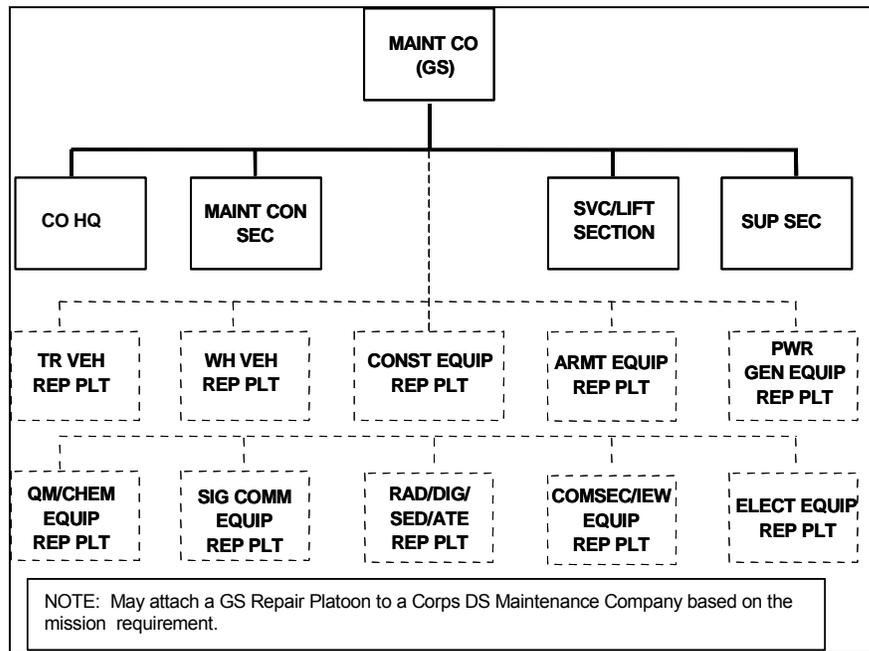


Figure 2-10. GS Maintenance Company, Maintenance Battalion, ASG

COLLECTION AND CLASSIFICATION COMPANY, MAINTENANCE BATTALION (AREA SUPPORT GROUP)

Mission

2-48. This mission of this unit is to establish and operate a collection and classification facility. The unit conducts receipt, inspection, segregation, disassembly, preservation, and disposition of serviceable and unserviceable Class VII and IX materiel and similar foreign materiel (except items peculiar to cryptographic materiel, missile systems, aircraft, airdrop equipment, drones, and medical materiel).

Capabilities

2-49. This unit inspects, segregates, disassembles, and maintains the following:

- Radios.
- Microwave systems.
- Target acquisition/surveillance equipment.
- Special electronic devices.
- Metalworking.
- Small arms/artillery.
- Fire control systems.
- Armament.
- Utilities equipment.
- Power generation equipment.
- Construction equipment.
- Fuel and electric components.
- Tracked vehicles.
- Quartermaster and chemical equipment.
- Wheeled vehicles.
- Survey instruments.

Additional Capabilities

2-50. This unit also performs the following:

- Disassembly of end items.
- Identification and inspection of components and assemblies for repair, return to supply stocks, or disposal to a Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) Property Disposal Office (PDO) [except items peculiar to cryptographic material, missile systems, aircraft, airdrop equipment, drones, and medical materiel].
- Segregation, preservation, and packaging of selected items of materiel and related components for return to supply channels for evacuation and technical intelligence evaluation.
- Operation of a cannibalization point for items processed by the unit, when authorized by higher HQ.

Basis of Allocation

2-51. The basis of allocation is one or more per ASG. It is normally attached to a Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, Maintenance Battalion, TOE 43436L. Figure 2-11 is a diagram of a Collection and Classification (C&C) Company, Maintenance Battalion (ASG).

NOTE: The Identification and Inspection Section of the Collection and Classification Company, which performs these functions, is unique in its grade structure. The section requires one warrant officer, one section chief noncommissioned officer (NCO), and nine technical Inspectors in the following areas: microwave, special electronic devices, surveillance radar, communications and electronics (COMMEL)/COMSEC, armament, power generation, tracked vehicles, wheeled vehicles, and engineer equipment.

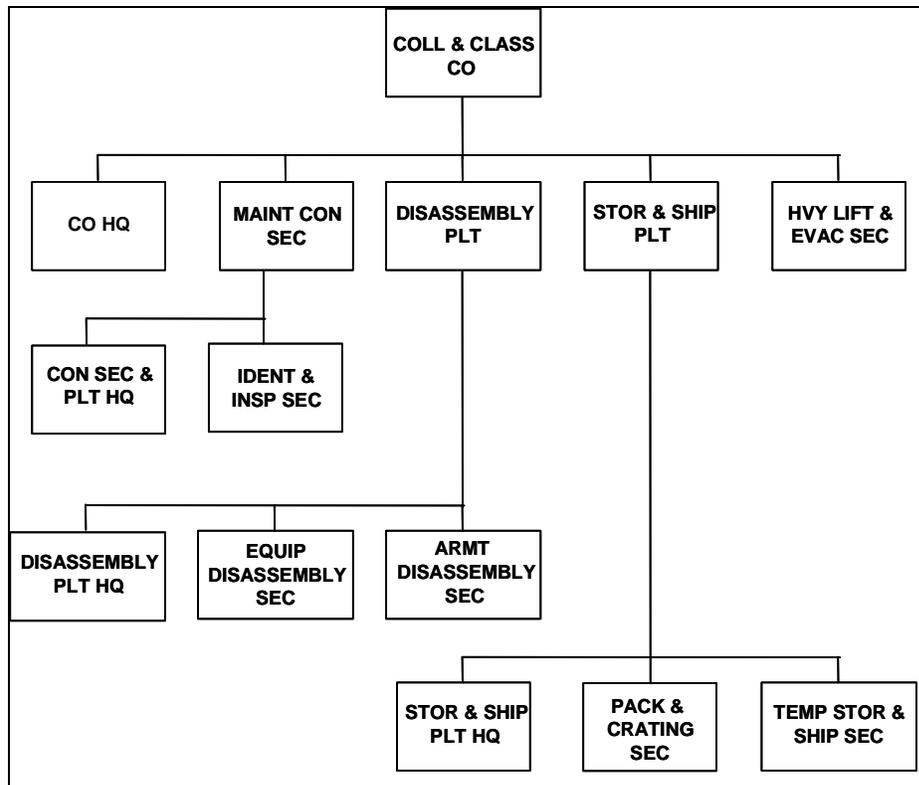


Figure 2-11. Collection and Classification Company, Maintenance Battalion (ASG)

Mobility

2-52. This unit is capable of transporting 440,400 pounds (11,379 cubic feet) of TOE equipment with organic vehicles. It has 53,056 pounds (5,266 cubic feet) of TOE equipment requiring additional transportation. This unit also requires 25 percent of its TOE equipment and supplies to be transported in a single lift using its authorized organic vehicles.

2-53. The C&C Company will continue to play a vital role on the FXXI battlefield. Most C&C Companies are currently found in the reserve component, but two new platoons will be formed (see Chapter 9). One of the platoons will perform vital maintenance inspection functions at distribution hubs along the distribution pipeline. The second platoon will move throughout the battlefield, locating abandoned equipment, assessing the condition of various components on the system, removing serviceable components as directed, and returning critical components to the distribution system. These platoons can be attached to a Support Maintenance or Component Repair Company operating in the theater or corps areas. The reserve component will perform most, if not all, of the C&C mission.

ORDNANCE MISSILE SUPPORT COMPANY (GS), MAINTENANCE BATTALION (AREA SUPPORT GROUP)

Mission

2-54. The mission of this unit is to provide the following:

- GS-level maintenance at EAC for Air Defense Artillery (ADA) and Land Combat Missile Systems (LCMS).
- Repair parts supply support to missile support units assigned to EAC or units passing through the theater Army area. With appropriate augmentation teams, the unit can support up to two corps.
- DS base shop and on-site maintenance support teams (MSTs) that provide maintenance support for units assigned to EACs. The unit also provides maintenance support for Army War Reserve (AWR) stocks.
- Class IX supply support to unit maintenance activities, including receipt, storage, and issue of missile repair parts. The ASL supports the unit's maintenance mission.
- The GS supply support base for combat-essential Class IX repair parts and selected maintenance-related items from other classes of supply to support the ASLs of supported units. It receives all missile parts and supply requisitions from supported units and processes requests on a fill-or-pass basis.

Capabilities

2-55. This Maintenance Company provides the following:

- GS-level support for ADA and LCMS weapon systems in-theater.
- Maintenance for ADA and LCMS associated training equipment.
- DS-level maintenance support for systems on an area basis as required at theater level.

Basis of Allocation

2-56. The basis of allocation is one per TSC. This unit is normally assigned to a Maintenance Battalion, Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, TOE 43436L, of the ASG.

Mobility

2-57. The unit's mobility is 80 percent (based on the requirement to change locations and maintain the maintenance support mission). All MSTs will be 100 percent mobile and consist of two personnel that will provide assistance with required maintenance tasks and security and safety in-transit.

Augmentation Team

2-58. Based on mission requirements, the unit may be augmented by DS and GS Augmentation Teams. The teams are assigned, as required, based on the density of supported ADA Battalions or units operating LCMS. Figure 2-12 shows the Augmentation Teams that are available to supplement the EAC or Corps Missile Support Company.

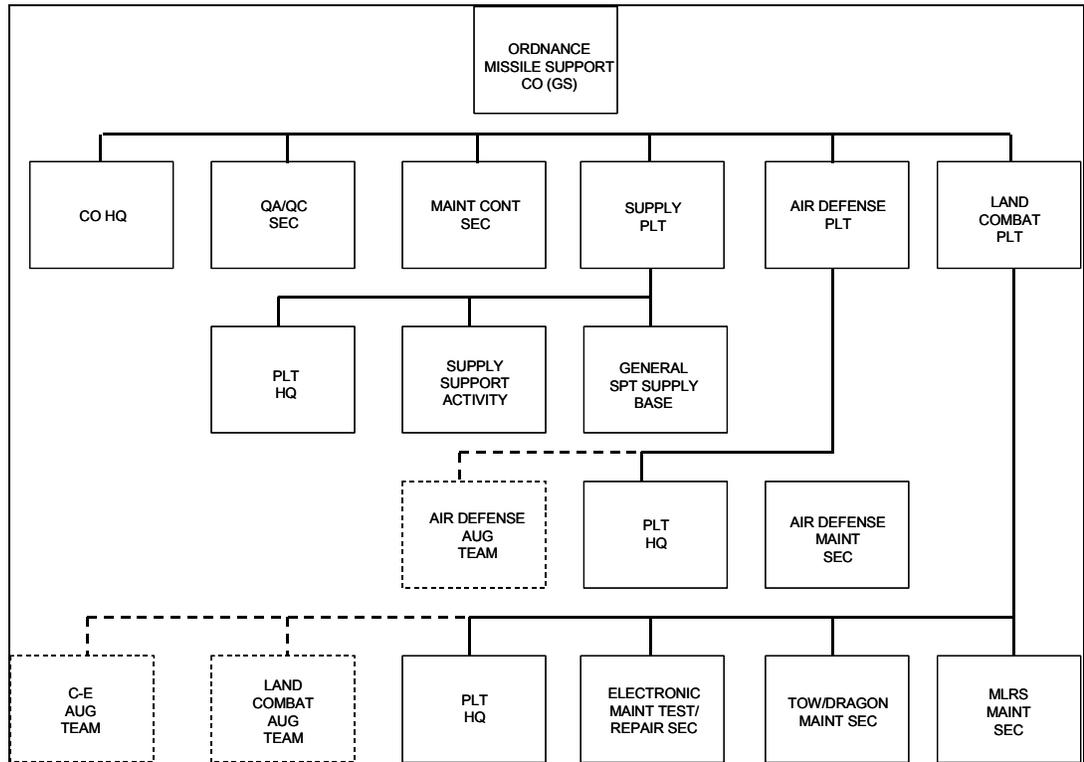


Figure 2-12. Ordnance Missile Support Company (GS)

MAINTENANCE COMPANY (DS), PATRIOT, MAINTENANCE BATTALION (AREA SUPPORT GROUP)

Mission

2-59. The Maintenance Company (DS), Patriot, TOE 43607L, is assigned to a Maintenance Battalion and attached to a Patriot ADA Battalion to provide DS conventional maintenance and Class IX repair parts. The unit, along with the assigned patriot missile system, DS/GS Augmentation Team, makes up the support package for one Patriot ADA Battalion.

Capabilities

2-60. This Maintenance Company provides support to the dedicated patriot missile system. It also supports both DS and GS systems.

Basis of Allocation

2-61. The basis of allocation is one per Patriot Battalion. It is normally attached to a Maintenance Battalion, TOE 43436L. The unit normally collocates with the supported Patriot ADA Battalion. Figure 2-13 shows the organization of a Maintenance Company (DS), Patriot, Maintenance Battalion (ASG).

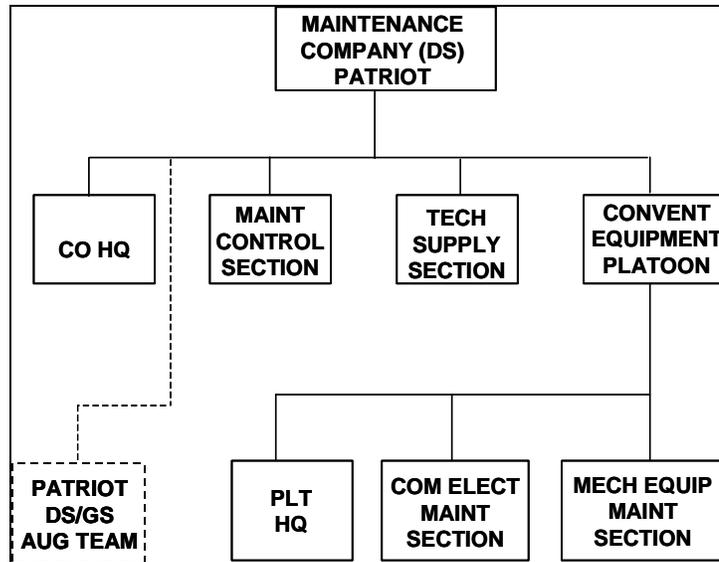


Figure 2-13. Maintenance Company (DS), Patriot

Mobility

2-62. The unit's mobility is 100 percent (based on the requirement to change locations and maintain the maintenance mission). MSTs will consist of two personnel that provide assistance with required maintenance tasks and security and safety in-transit.

Augmentation Teams

2-63. The company is allocated one DS/GS Patriot MST to provide patriot system maintenance capability. TOE 9529LX, Patriot Missile System, (DS/GS) Augmentation Team provides DS/GS maintenance for

patriot missile equipment organic to a Patriot Battalion. Support includes limited base shop and three MSTs for patriot-peculiar equipment, limited GS Class IX, identification friend or foe (IFF) equipment, and stinger air bottle and battery recharging. This team attaches to the Patriot Conventional Maintenance Company for ASL support, base shop, and common maintenance equipment utilization.

CORPS SUPPORT AREA

2-64. Higher HQ designates the corps area within the CZ. The corps organizational structure is not fixed. Its size and composition depends on the situation and mission. The corps usually consists of two to five divisions and the combat support (CS) and CSS units needed to support the maneuver force. The following are the major CSS elements of the corps:

- Corps Support Command (COSCOM).
- Service Battalion.
- Finance Group.

Corps Support Command Organization

2-65. The COSCOM is the primary logistics organization in the corps. It provides supply, field services, transportation, maintenance, and medical support to the divisions and the non-divisional units of the corps. The COSCOM is a multifunctional organization; its organizational structure is not fixed.

2-66. A typical COSCOM will have multiple corps support groups (CSGs) and a Medical Brigade. If there are three or more Transportation Battalions, they may form a transportation group within the COSCOM. Figure 2-14 shows the typical organization of a COSCOM.

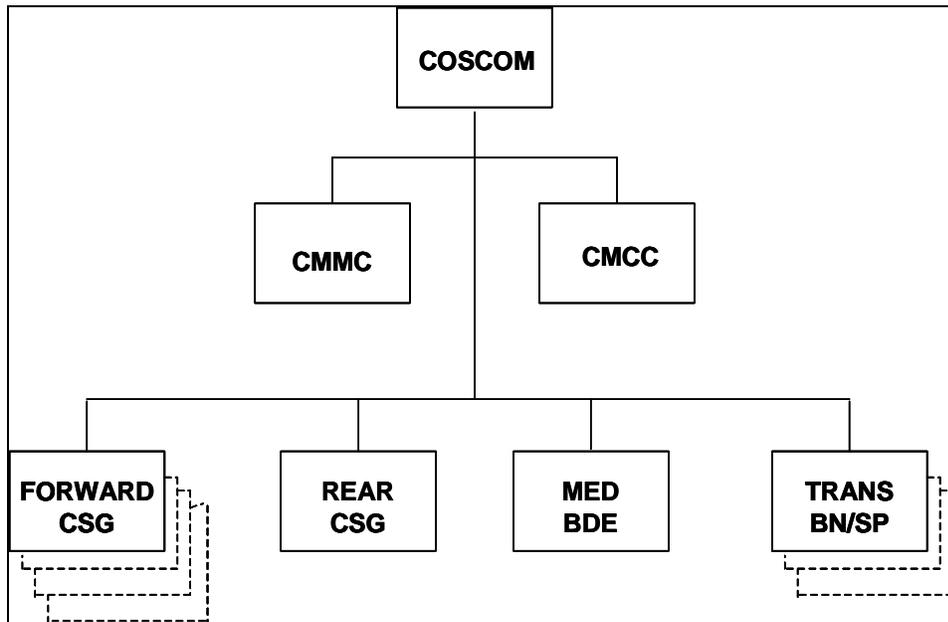


Figure 2-14. Typical COSCOM Organization

Corps Support Group Organizations

2-67. CSGs provide C2, staff planning, and supervision for three to seven subordinate battalions. Similar to the COSCOM, the CSG is multifunctional, not fixed in structure. The basic mission and composition of the CSG varies depending on whether the CSG is employed in the forward or rear areas of the corps.

2-68. **Corps Support Group (Rear).** Rear CSGs operate in the rear area of the CZ and provide area support to units employed or passing through their AO. They also provide reinforcing support to forward CSGs. Rear CSGs normally have three to seven subordinate battalions, which may be functional or multifunctional. Their organizational structures are not fixed; they are determined by COSCOM mission requirements. They provide both DS and GS support to units in the corps area. Figure 2-15 shows a CSG (Rear).

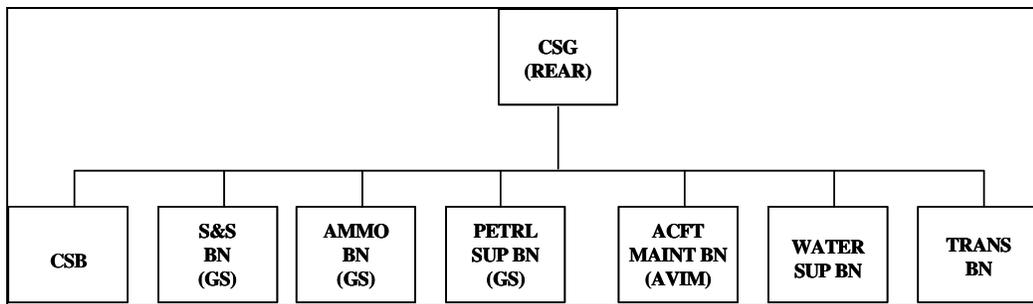


Figure 2-15. Corps Support Group (Rear)

2-69. **Corps Support Group (Forward).** Forward CSGs operate in or near the division area and provide DS to all corps units in their area of responsibility (AOR). They focus their support on combat maneuver forces (such as the Division, Separate Brigade, Armored Cavalry Regiment (ACR), Corps Artillery, and Corps Combat Engineers). They also provide DS to non-divisional forces, area support to units passing through, and back-up/reinforcing support to divisional forces. A COSCOM normally employs one forward CSG with each division in the corps structure. The forward CSG's structure is not fixed, but it usually consists of two or more multifunctional Corp Support Battalions (CSBs). The CSG provides support as far forward as possible and ensures responsive logistical support to corps units operating in or forward of the division sector. The CSGs normally employ one CSB in the division support area (DSA) division rear and one or more CSBs behind the division rear boundary.

2-70. **Corps Support Battalion.** The multifunctional CSBs in the rear CSG provide only DS-level maintenance, supply, field services, and transportation support for all units employed in, or passing through, its AOR in the corps rear area. The functional battalions in the rear CSG provide primarily GS-type support to units throughout the corps area. Rear CSBs of the forward CSG operating behind the division rear boundary are also not fixed; they are task-organized to provide DS and GS support to units in their AOR. The Rear CSB of the Forward CSG also provides area support to the following:

- Units passing through its assigned support sector.
- Backup support (DS and GS) to the forward CSB of the forward CSG.
- Reinforcing support (DS and GS) to division CSS units.

Figure 2-16 shows a Corps Support Battalion in a Forward CSG.

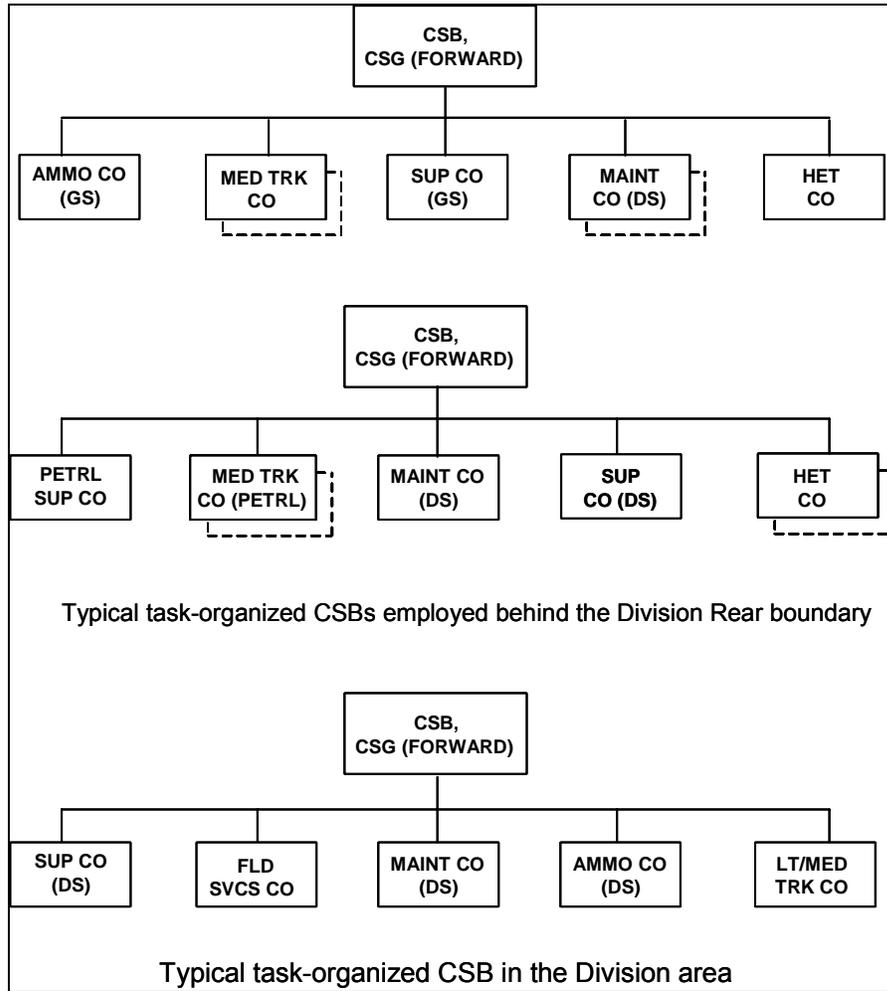


Figure 2-16. CSBs in a Forward CSG

NON-DIVISIONAL MAINTENANCE COMPANY (DS), CORPS SUPPORT BATTALION (CORPS SUPPORT GROUP)

Mission

2-71. The mission of this unit is to provide DS maintenance and repair parts supply support and technical assistance commensurate with stated requirements for non-divisional units assigned to, or passing through, the corps area. It also provides backup support for divisional units, separate brigades, and for ACRs.

Capabilities

- 2-72. This unit provides DS maintenance for the following:
- Automotive equipment.
 - C-E equipment.
 - Base computer equipment.
 - Construction equipment.
 - Fabric.
 - Fuel and electric systems.
 - Metalworking.
 - Machining.
 - Power generation equipment.
 - Quartermaster and chemical equipment.
 - Refrigeration.
 - Small arms.
 - Special electronic devices.
 - Telephone central office equipment.
 - Teletypewriters.

Additional Capabilities

- 2-73. This company also provides:
- Class IX from an ASL of up to 5,000 lines, which includes 500 lines of RX items.
 - Backup recovery capability for supported units.
- 2-74. This unit performs the following DS maintenance tasks:
- Inspection, diagnosis, and troubleshooting.
 - Rapid repair and return of equipment to customers by adjusting and replacing LRUs, assemblies, and components.
 - Repair of selected high-usage components in support of RX operations.
- 2-75. This unit is dependent on the following:
- Elements of the corps/theater for legal, combat health support, finance, human resource, and administrative services.
 - HHC for religious support.
 - Appropriate elements of the corps and theater for transportation and supplemental stockage of selected major assemblies, RX, major end items, repair parts, and evacuation of unserviceable items/vehicles.
 - The corps or theater Signal Brigade Area Communications Company for entry into the area communications system.

NOTE: Soldiers from this unit will be forward of the division's rear boundary and spread throughout the corps in performance of their mission.

Basis of Allocation

2-76. Allocation is based on the workload for systems supported in the area. However, the company will usually be in the CSB assigned to a forward CSG providing backup support to divisions and forward support to non-divisional units operating in the division area. Figure 2-17 shows the typical organization of a DS Maintenance Company, Corps Support Battalion (CSG).

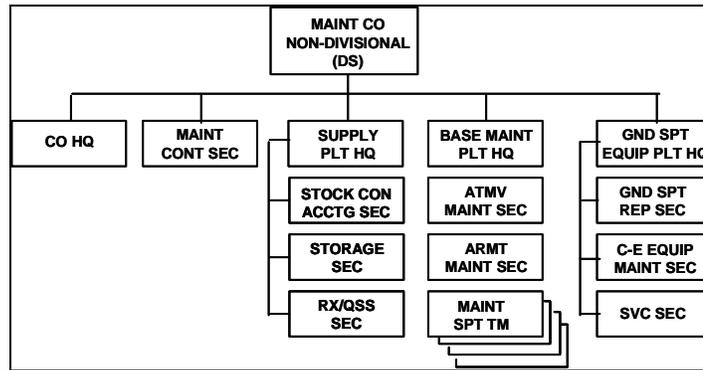


Figure 2-17. DS Maintenance Company, Corps Support Battalion (CSG)

Mobility

2-77. This company is 80 percent mobile in one lift. This unit retain the requirements to change locations in support of maintenance requirements.

ORDNANCE MISSILE SUPPORT COMPANY (DS), CORPS SUPPORT BATTALION (CORPS SUPPORT GROUP)

Mission

2-78. The mission of this unit is to provide a C2 structure for missile systems maintenance support for units assigned to or passing through the corps area. This company, combined with Augmentation Teams, can provide support in the following ways:

- Base shop support for Light Divisions, ACRs, and Separate Brigades. With Augmentation Teams, the unit can support any corps configuration.
- Class IX supply support to the unit's maintenance elements, including receipt, storage, and issue of missile system repair parts to tactical units.

Capabilities

2-79. This unit provides DS support to the following units:

- ADA Battalions.
- Units operating LCMS.

Basis of Allocation

2-80. The basis of allocation is one per COSCOM. The unit would normally be assigned to a CSB, Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, TOE 63426L. Figure 2-18 shows the organization of an Ordnance Missile Support Company, (DS), CSB.

Mobility

2-81. The unit's mobility is 80 percent (based on the requirement to change locations and maintain the maintenance mission). All MSTs must be 100 percent mobile and will consist of two personnel that provide assistance with required maintenance tasks and security and safety in-transit.

Augmentation Teams

2-82. On mission requirements, DS and GS Augmentation Teams may augment the unit. Teams are assigned, as required, to provide maintenance support to a unit assigned to a corps. Teams are allocated based on the density of supported ADA Battalions or units operating land combat missile systems.

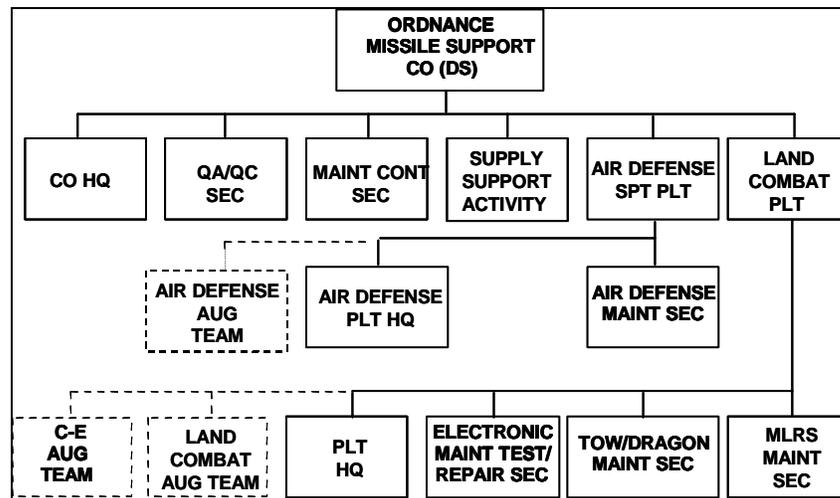


Figure 2-18. Ordnance Missile Support Company, DS, CSB (CSG)

MAINTENANCE COMPANY (DS) PATRIOT, CORPS SUPPORT BATTALION (CORPS SUPPORT GROUP)

Mission

2-83. The mission of the Maintenance Company (DS) Patriot, TOE 43607L, is to provide DS conventional maintenance and Class IX repair parts supply to one Corps Patriot ADA Battalion. The unit, along with the assigned Patriot Missile System (DS/GS) Augmentation Team, makes up the support package for one Patriot ADA Battalion at corps.

Capabilities

2-84. This Maintenance Company provides conventional and system maintenance support to the Patriot Missile System. It also supports both DS and GS systems.

Basis of Allocation

2-85. The basis of allocation is one per Patriot Battalion. At corps, the unit is normally attached to a CSB, TOE 63426L. The unit collocates with the supported Patriot ADA Battalion. Figure 2-19 shows the organization of a Maintenance Company (DS) Patriot, Corps Support Battalion (CSG).

Mobility

2-86. The unit's mobility is 100 percent. Its mobility is based on the requirement to change locations and maintain the maintenance mission.

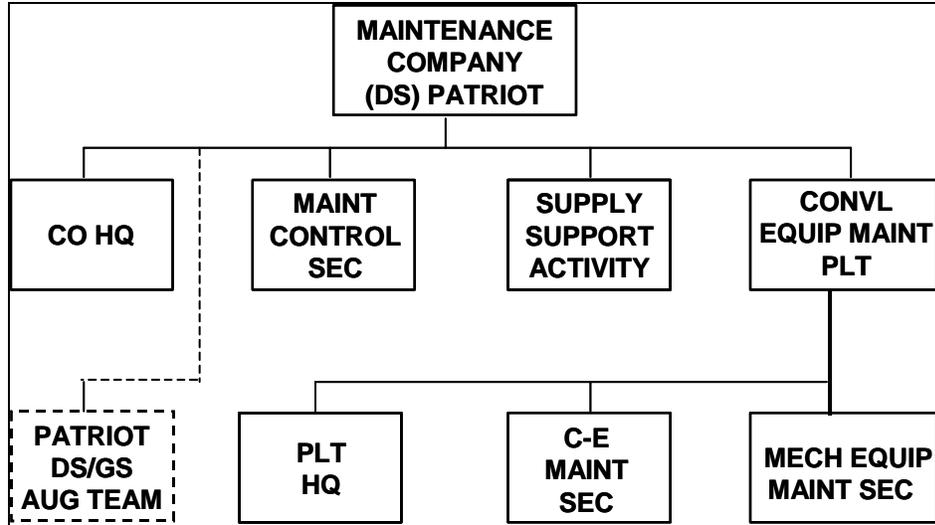


Figure 2-19. Maintenance Company (DS) Patriot, CSB (CSG)

Augmentation Teams

2-87. The company is allocated one Patriot Missile System (DS/GS) Augmentation Team. The 09529LX Patriot Missile System (DS/GS) Augmentation Team provides DS/GS maintenance for patriot missile equipment organic to a Patriot Battalion. Support includes limited base shop and three MSTs for patriot-peculiar equipment, limited GS Class IX, IFF equipment, and stinger air bottle and battery recharging. This team attaches to the Patriot Conventional Maintenance Company for ASL support, base shop, and common maintenance equipment utilization.

NON-DIVISIONAL TASK FORCE SUPPORT

2-88. If organized permanently, the number of non-divisional area logistics task forces (TFs) within the ASG depends on the following:

- Types and density of supported units.
- The geographical area.
- The supported units specific requirements.

NON-DIVISIONAL AREA LOGISTICS TASK FORCE

2-89. Non-divisional area logistics TFs are multifunctional, ad hoc organizations tailored from existing ASG assets to provide DS-level maintenance, supply, field services, and transportation support to units located in or passing through their assigned areas. Their organization may be relatively permanent or it may be a temporary structure. An area logistics TF may be organized to support specific missions or contingency missions where the entire force structure of an ASG is not required.

2-90. The non-divisional area logistics TF provides a single point of contact for units needing a variety of logistical DS support. The DS Maintenance Company assigned to the area logistics TF is the same base company as described earlier along with Augmentation MSTs that support the peculiar needs of units in the COMMZ. DS maintenance units in the ASG may also provide DS-level maintenance backup support to DS maintenance units in the corps. Figure 2-20 shows the organization of a typical non-divisional area logistics TF created by commanders as an ad hoc, multifunctional unit tailored to provide DS support in an AOR in the COMMZ. When entire companies are not necessary, slices of the companies may be task-organized.

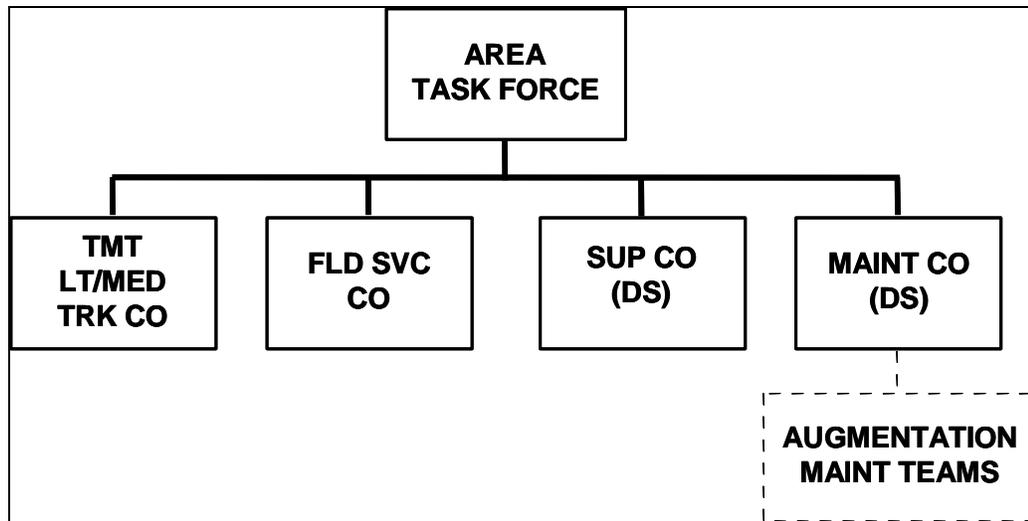


Figure 2-20. Non-divisional Area Logistics Task Force

BATTALION TASK FORCE ORGANIZATION

2-91. A battalion TF is formed at the direction of the Brigade Commander. He will determine the combat, CS, and CSS elements required to accomplish the mission. CSS units face a significant challenge. They must sustain the TF's combat power. Maintenance is performed as far forward as the tactical situation permits to reduce the time it takes to return equipment to combat.

2-92. Battalions are normally task-organized to fight as TFs in Heavy Divisions. The battalion TF is composed of its organic Headquarters and Headquarters Company. It also includes one or more organic companies plus one or more tank or mechanized companies, with CS and CSS assets attached as necessary to accomplish the mission.

2-93. Figure 2-21 shows the organization of a mechanized heavy battalion TF. Figure 2-22 shows the organization of a tank heavy battalion TF. Figure 2-23 shows the organization of a balanced (mechanized) battalion TF. Figure 2-24 shows the organization of a balanced (tank) battalion TF.

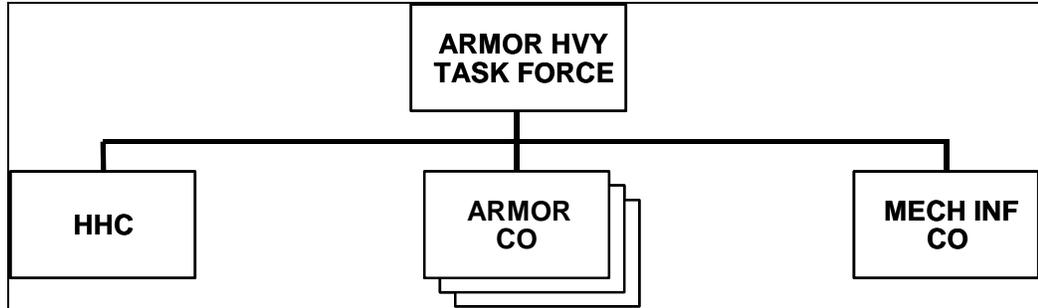


Figure 2-21. Mechanized Heavy Battalion Task Force

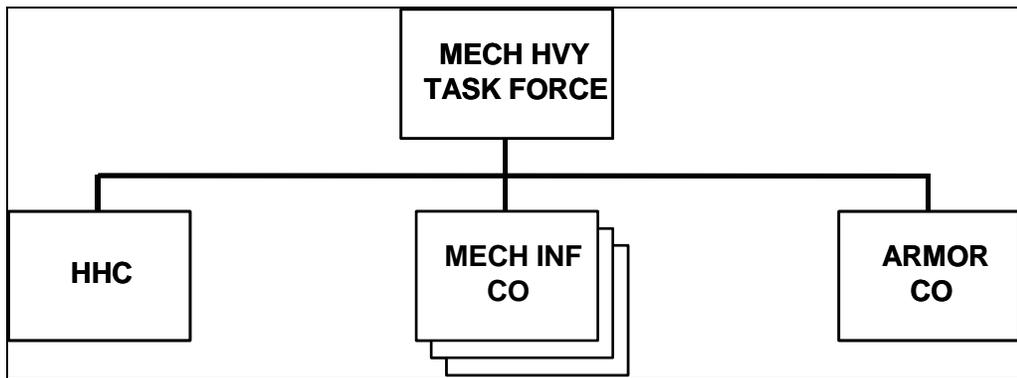


Figure 2-22. Tank Heavy Battalion Task Force

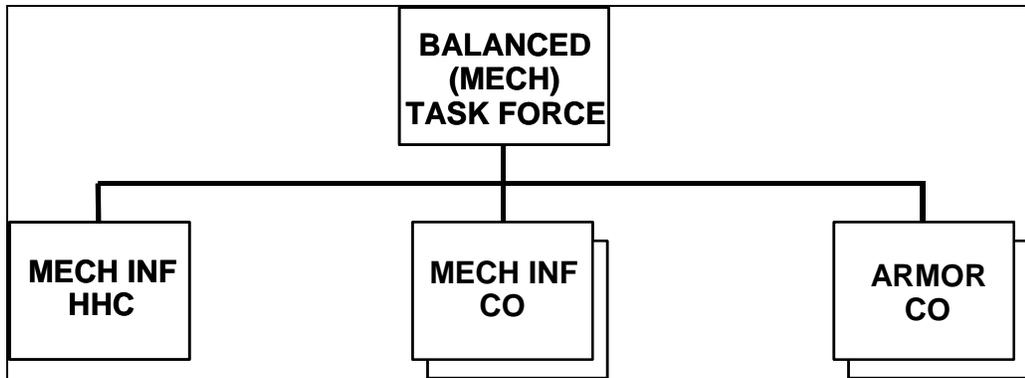


Figure 2-23. Balanced (Mechanized) Battalion Task Force

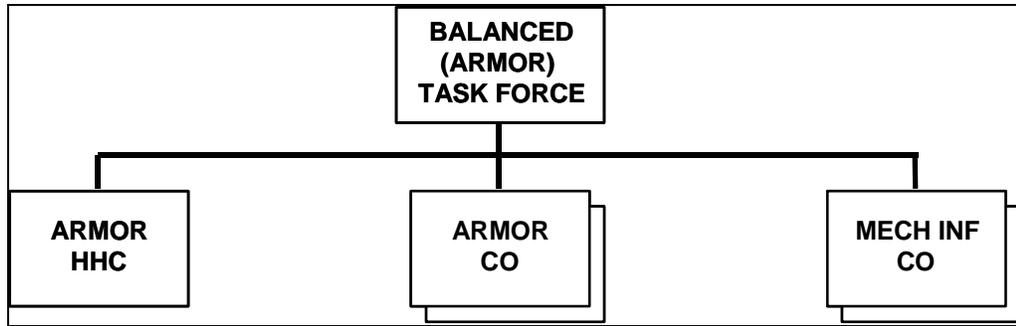


Figure 2-24. Balanced (Tank) Battalion Task Force

UNIT MAINTENANCE ORGANIZATION

2-94. The Maintenance Platoon contains the battalion's organizational maintenance and recovery resources. Figure 2-25 shows the maintenance organization in support of a balanced Battalion TF.

NOTE: Companies detached from their organic battalion must take a slice of their parent battalion's CSS assets to the gaining TF. At a minimum, the slice includes maintenance, supply, and medical personnel and equipment.

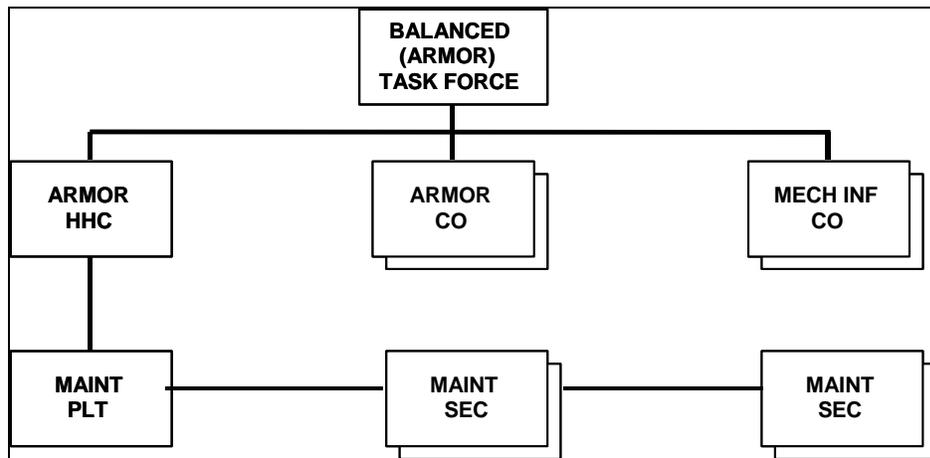


Figure 2-25. Balanced (Armor) Task Force

2-95. Maintenance is task-organized by the Battalion Motor Officer (BMO) to support tactical units. The BMO organizes the platoon into maintenance teams and positions and operates the UMCP. The UMCP is generally located near or with the battalion combat trains. The METT-TC will determine which maintenance capabilities are located at the UMCP. The UMCP will often include the CMTs, the DS MST, a slice from the Battalion Maintenance Platoon, and limited PLL and RX items.

2-96. TF priorities determine how a company will receive CSS. A CMT is a maintenance team tailored to support one company and is sent forward; it is controlled by the BMO. When employed in the company area, the Company First Sergeant (1SG) controls the CMT. Additional personnel and equipment from the Maintenance Platoon may augment

the CMT. The BMO may divert the CMT from one company to support another element.

ARMY OF EXCELLENCE AND BRIGADE SUPPORT AREAS - HEAVY DIVISION - DIVISION SUPPORT COMMAND

HEAVY DIVISION (DISCOM)

Mission

2-97. The Division Support Command (DISCOM) in any division provides DS-level maintenance, supply, transportation, and HSS to all organic and attached elements of the division. It also provides AVIM for division aircraft.

Capabilities

2-98. The Heavy Division DISCOM provides support to one heavy division's organic and attached equipment. A Forward Support Battalion's (FSB's) base TOE is tailored to support either mechanized or armor units with respective System Support Teams (SSTs). The Aviation Support Battalion's (ASB's) TOE is tailored to provide both ground and aviation maintenance support to the Aviation Brigade and the Division Cavalry Squadron. The Main Support Battalion's (MSB's) base TOE is tailored to support division troop units operating in the division rear area. The MSB also provides backup and reinforcing support to the FSBs and ASB.

Basis of Allocation

2-99. The basis of allocation is one DISCOM per Heavy Division. Figure 2-26 shows the organization of a Heavy Division DISCOM.

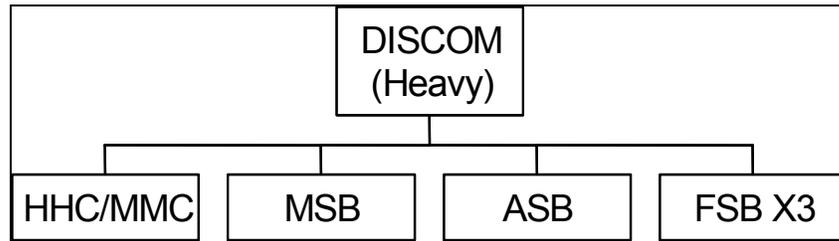


Figure 2-26. DISCOM (Heavy Division)

Mobility

2-100. The overall mobility of the DISCOM is dependent upon the mobility of its subordinate units. See the mobility of the subordinate units.

Units

2-101. The Heavy Division DISCOM consists of the following:

- Headquarters, HHC/Material Management Center (MMC).
- Multifunctional MSB.
- Multifunctional ASB.
- Three multifunctional FSBs.

MAIN SUPPORT BATTALION (HEAVY DIVISION)

2-102. Each DISCOM has one MSB assigned to it. The MSB is located in the DSA.

Mission

2-103. The mission of the MSB, TOE 63135A, a multifunctional organization fixed in structure, is to perform as the division's logistics and medical operator in the division rear area. It provides DS-level support to division units in the division rear area and reinforcing support to the Forward and Aviation Support Battalions. The MSB operates in the DSA, but it provides support forward in the division sector as required. It also provides backup DS-level maintenance support to the FSB.

Capabilities

2-104. The overall mobility of the MSB is dependent upon the mobility of its subordinate units. See the respective subordinate units.

NOTE: The Heavy Division MSB has a Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment separate from other companies in the battalion.

Basis of Allocation

2-105. One Heavy Division MSB is allocated per DISCOM. Figure 2-27 shows the organization of an Heavy Division MSB.

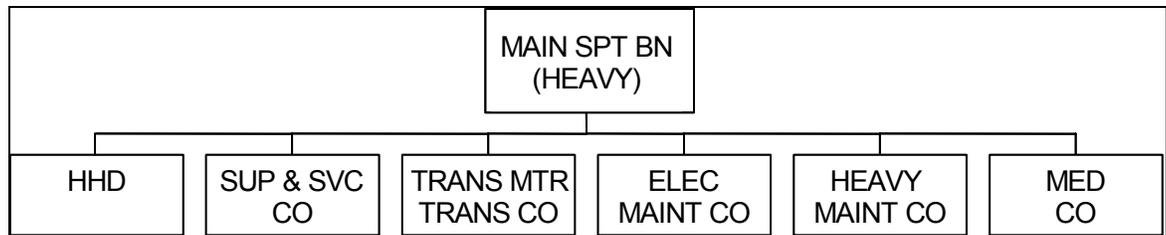


Figure 2-27. Heavy Division MSB

Mobility

2-106. Mobility for the MSB maintenance assets remain critical for sustainment operations. Therefore the HQ is 100 percent mobile.

Units

2-107. The Heavy Division MSB consists of the following:

- HHD.
- Supply and Service Company.
- Transportation Motor Transport Company.
- Electronic Maintenance Company.
- Heavy Maintenance Company.
- Medical Company.

HEAVY MAINTENANCE COMPANY, MAIN SUPPORT BATTALION (HEAVY DIVISION)

Mission

2-108. The mission of the Heavy Maintenance Company, TOE 43008A, is to provide DS-level conventional maintenance to divisional units not supported by the FSBs or ASB. It also provides backup maintenance to FSB Maintenance Companies.

Capabilities

2-109. This unit provides DS-level maintenance for the following:

- Automotive equipment.
- Artillery equipment.
- Engineer equipment.
- Power-generation equipment.
- Fire control instruments.
- Fire control computer equipment.
- Metalworking/machining.
- Canvas.
- Small arms.
- Tank turrets.
- Quartermaster equipment.
- Utilities equipment.

Additional Capabilities

2-110. The Heavy Maintenance Company also provides the following:

- Base shop and on-site maintenance support for division rear units (except the Aviation Brigade).
- Limited backup support for Maintenance Companies of the FSBs.
- Backup recovery assistance to supported units.
- Technical assistance to units in the division with organic unit maintenance elements.
- Unit-level maintenance on organic equipment.

2-111. This unit is dependent on the following:

- The Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, Main Support Battalion, TOE 63136A000, for food service, unit administration, and religious services.
- Appropriate elements of the division or corps for HSS, legal, finance, and personnel and administrative services.
- The Distribution Management Center (DMC), TOE 63002A000, for centralized materiel management within the division.

Basis of Allocation

2-112. The basis of allocation is one per Main Support Battalion, Heavy Division, TOE 63135A000. Figure 2-28 shows the organization of a Heavy Maintenance Company, MSB (Heavy Division).

Mobility

2-113. This unit is capable of transporting 310,200 pounds (16,145 cubic feet) of TOE equipment with organic vehicles. It has 141,221 pounds (12,706 cubic feet) of TOE equipment requiring transportation. This unit also requires 50 percent of its TOE equipment and supplies to be transported in a single lift using its authorized organic vehicles.

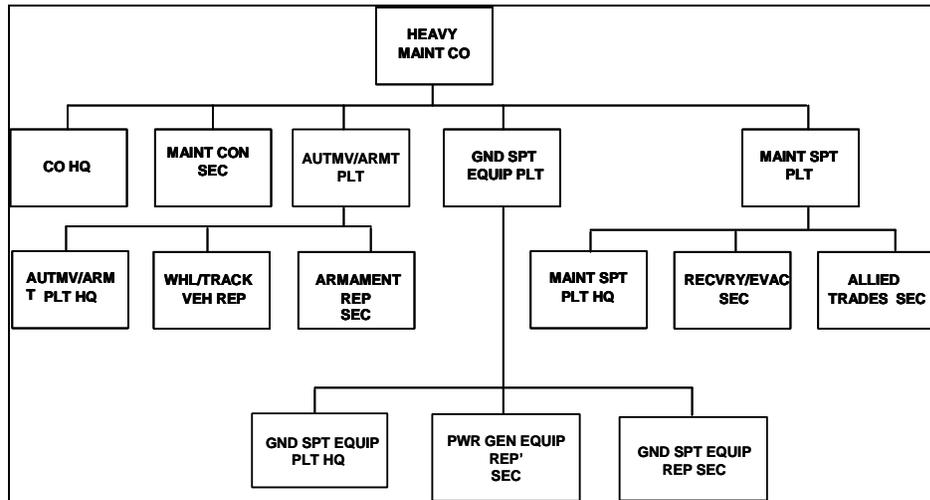


Figure 2-28. Heavy Maintenance Company, MSB (Heavy Division)

ELECTRONIC MAINTENANCE COMPANY, MAIN SUPPORT BATTALION (HEAVY DIVISION)

Mission

2-114. The mission of the Electronic Maintenance Company is to provide DS-level electronic test and diagnostic maintenance (base shop and MSTs). It does this for the following:

- Land combat missile systems.
- Divisional air defense systems.
- Target acquisition and surveillance radar.
- Class IX supply support to divisional units (except signal, military intelligence (MI), combat electronic warfare intelligence (CEWI), and aviation units).

NOTE: The company provides Class IX supply support for all divisional supported units (including RX service for missile, electronic, and conventional LRUs).

Capabilities

2-115. This unit provides DS-level maintenance for the following:

- Close combat anti-armor weapon systems.
- Target acquisition and surveillance radar (except signal-peculiar).
- Divisional air defense systems.
- C-E, radio, and fuel and electric systems.
- Land combat missile systems.
- Manportable common thermal night sights.
- Multiple-launch rocket systems.

Additional Capabilities

2-116. This unit provides many capabilities. The Electronic Maintenance Company also provides:

- Electronic test and diagnostics down to the SRU level (including SRU screening for supported units).
- Base shop maintenance for air defense systems, land combat missile systems, C-E equipment, manportable common thermal night sights, target acquisition and surveillance radar, and fuel and electric systems.
- MSTs for on-site maintenance support of land combat missile systems (tube-launched optically-tracked wire-guided missile (TOW)/Dragon and Multiple Launch Rocket System (MLRS)).
- An ASL of approximately 6,000 lines of Class IX repair parts (common and missile), managed under the Standard Army Maintenance System-Level 1 (SARSS-1).
- An RX service for approximately 500 selected items. Maintains approximately 1,000 lines of shop stock for the DS maintenance base shops.
- Technical assistance and PLL supply support to supported units.
- Unit-level maintenance on all organic equipment.

2-117. This unit depends on others for support. This unit is dependent on the following:

- The Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, Main Support Battalion, TOE 63136A000, for food service, unit administration, and religious services.
- Appropriate elements of the division or corps for HSS, legal, finance, human resource, and administrative services.
- The DMC, TOE 63002A000, for centralized materiel management within the division.

NOTE: Individuals of this organization can assist in the coordinated defense of the unit's area or installation.

Basis of Allocation

2-118. The basis of allocation is one per Main Support Battalion, Heavy Division, TOE 63135A000. Figure 2-29 shows the organization of an Electronic Maintenance Company, MSB (Heavy Division).

Mobility

2-119. This unit requires 80 percent of its TOE equipment and supplies to be transported in a single lift using its authorized organic vehicles. All MSTs must be 100 percent mobile and will consist of two personnel to help with required maintenance tasks and security and safety in-transit.

Augmentation Teams

2-120. At times the MSB Electronic Maintenance Company may require test facility augmentation. The Base Shop Test Facility (BSTF) Augmentation Team, TOE 09510LA, may augment the unit when the organic BSTF exceeds its workload.

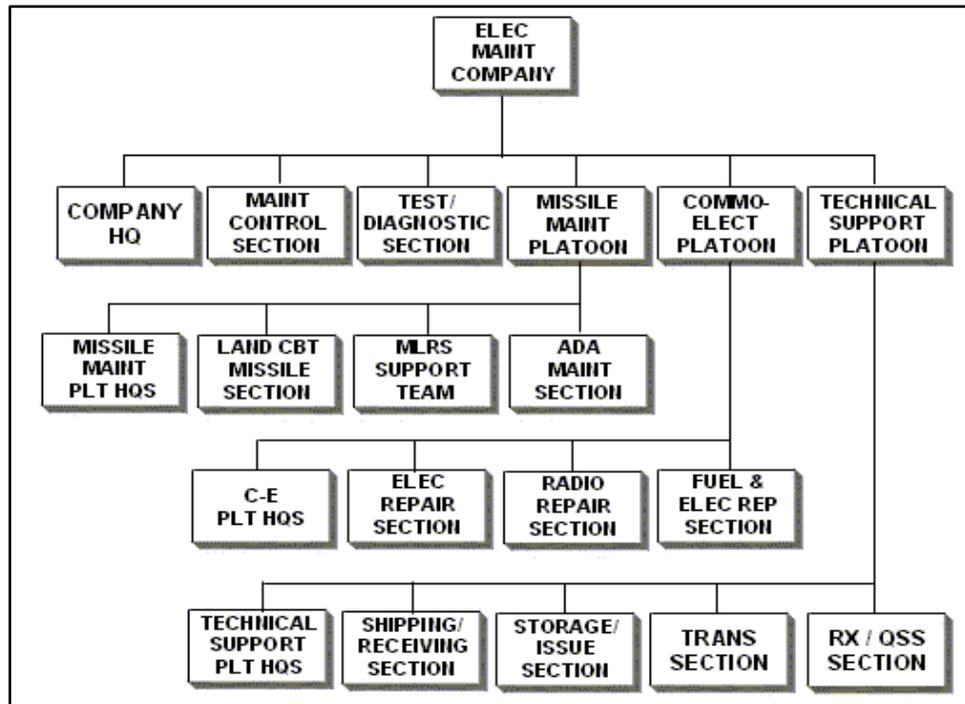


Figure 2-29. Electronic Maintenance Company, MSB

FORWARD SUPPORT BATTALION (HEAVY DIVISION)

Mission

2-121. The FSB provides division-level DS-level maintenance, supply, and HSS to a Heavy Division Brigade. The FSB also provides sustainment to other units operating in the brigade support area (BSA).

NOTE: The Heavy Division FSB also has an HHD separate from the companies in the battalion. Unlike the MSB, the FSB has no transportation support capability in its structure and it has no field service capability in its Supply Company. All of the FSB's maintenance capabilities are consolidated in a single Maintenance Company.

Command Support

2-122. The FSB Commander is responsible for assigned units and the CSS mission. The battalion staff assists and advises the Battalion Commander in accomplishing the support mission. The FSB Commander advises the Brigade Commander on how the unit CSS elements can best support the tactical plan. The FSB Commander coordinates requirements for additional support through the DMC, the DISCOM staff, or the DISCOM Commander. The Brigade Supply Officer (S4) is the key link between the brigade and the FSB. The Brigade S4 monitors the tactical situation and coordinates with the FSB staff to ensure that maintenance support is continuous and responsive to the needs of combat units.

Support Operations Section

2-123. The Support Operations Section is responsible for supervising all FSB CSS support activities. These activities include DS-level maintenance, supply, and HSS for units employed in the brigade area. This section serves as an interface with the Brigade S4; the DISCOM HQ Supply and Services; Transportation Staff Officers; the DMC; and the MSB. This interface resolves maintenance, supply, field services, and transportation support requests and priorities.

Capabilities

2-124. The FSB retains many sustainment capabilities. See respective subordinate units for a complete description.

Mobility

2-125. The FSB must remain mobile for sustainment operations. Therefore the HQ Detachment is 100 percent mobile.

NOTE: This company is tailorable to support Mechanized, Armor, or Mixed Battalions by the addition of TOE 43510LA and 43510LB System Support teams.

Basis of Allocation

2-126. The basis of allocation is one per brigade; assigned to DISCOM. Figure 2-30 shows the organization of a Heavy Division FSB.

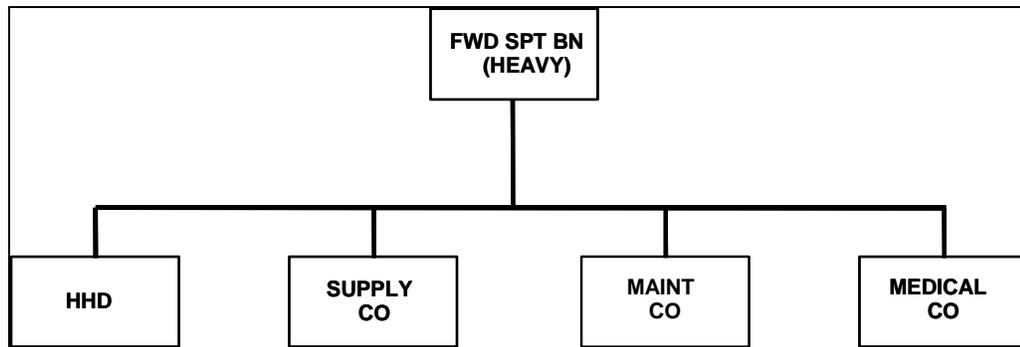


Figure 2-30. Forward Support Battalion (Heavy Division)

Units

2-127. The Heavy Division FSB consists of the following:

- Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment.
- Supply Company.
- Maintenance Company.
- Medical Company.

MAINTENANCE COMPANY, FORWARD SUPPORT BATTALION (HEAVY DIVISION)

Mission

2-128. The mission of this unit is to provide DS-level maintenance and common repair parts supply support to attached and supporting units of a brigade of a Heavy Division. Exceptions to maintenance support are discussed in the next paragraph.

Capabilities

2-129. This unit provides DS-level maintenance to all brigade equipment except medical, COMSEC, airdrop, avionics, aircraft armament, and munitions. Maintains an ASL of up to 3,000 lines. Provides RX service of selected items. MSTs, tank, artillery, and mechanized infantry SSTs provide on-site maintenance for the core of the MST.

Additional Capabilities

2-130. The Maintenance Company also provides the following:

- Inspection, diagnosis, and repair of inoperable vehicles and weapon systems.
- Limited recovery capability for supported units.
- Consolidated unit-level maintenance for attached units operating in the BSA.

2-131. This unit is dependent on the following:

- Appropriate elements of the division for legal, religious, and HSS.
- Appropriate elements of the division or corps for human resource, administrative, and ADP support; for transportation and supplemental stockage of selected major assemblies, RX items, and major end items; and for evacuation of unserviceable items and vehicles.
- The Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, TOE 63216L000, for food service support.

Basis of Allocation

2-132. The basis of allocation is one per FSB. It is normally employed in the BSA. Figure 2-31 shows the organization of a Maintenance Company, FSB (Heavy Division).

Mobility

2-133. This unit is capable of transporting 84,400 pounds (4,940 cubic feet) of TOE equipment with organic vehicles. It has 67,484 pounds (8,299 cubic feet) of TOE equipment requiring additional transportation. It also requires that 100 percent of its TOE equipment and supplies be transported in a single lift using its authorized organic vehicles.

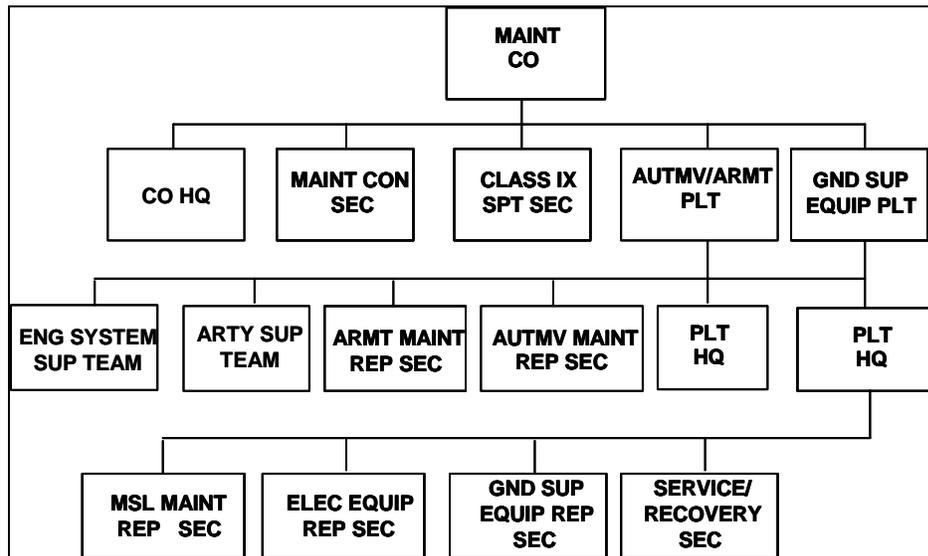


Figure 2-31. Maintenance Company, FSB (Heavy Division)

AVIATION SUPPORT BATTALION (HEAVY DIVISION)

Mission

2-134. The ASB is the newest multifunctional battalion in the division support command structure. It is organized to provide responsive, multifunctional DS-level support: ground, air, and missile. This includes armament, avionics, and aviation-peculiar ground support equipment and aircraft repair parts support to a heavy division’s aviation units,

including the Division Cavalry Squadron. The ASB is tailored to the mix of aviation battalions.

Capabilities

2-135. The Aviation Battalion basis its capabilities on those of its subordinate units. For more details see the capabilities of subordinate units.

Basis of Allocation

2-136. The basis of allocation is one per Aviation Brigade (Heavy Division). It is normally located at the divisional airfield in the division rear area. Figure 2-32 shows an Aviation Support Battalion (Heavy Division).

Mobility

2-137. Aviation units by definition must remain mobile. Therefore the unit HQ detachment is 100 percent mobile.

Units

2-138. The Heavy Division ASB consists of the following:

- Headquarters and Supply Company.
- Ground Maintenance Company (GMC).
- AVIM Company.

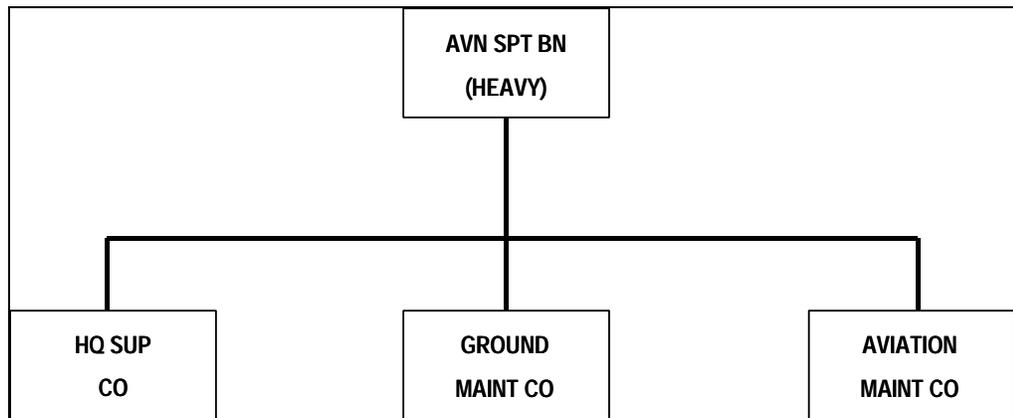


Figure 2-32. Aviation Support Battalion (Heavy Division)

GROUND MAINTENANCE COMPANY, AVIATION SUPPORT BATTALION (HEAVY DIVISION)

Mission

2-139. This company provides conventional DS-level maintenance and Class IX supply support to the Division Aviation Brigade. It also provides DS-level maintenance and Class IX supply support to the Cavalry Squadron, Heavy Division.

Capabilities

2-140. The ground maintenance company provides the following:

- An ASL of approximately 6,000 lines of Class IX repair parts (4,000 aviation and 2,000 common) managed under the SARSS-1.
- RX service for approximately 550 selected items. Maintains approximately 1,000 lines of shop stock for the DS maintenance shops.
- Technical assistance for organizational maintenance and PLL supply support to brigade units.
- Backup recovery capability to supported units.
- On-site combat system-oriented maintenance support to the Cavalry Squadron.
- Consolidated unit-level maintenance to the three units organic to the Division Aviation Support Battalion.

NOTE: Individuals of this organization can assist in a coordinated defense of the unit's area or installation. This unit performs unit-level maintenance on organic equipment.

2-141. The unit is dependent on the following:

- Appropriate elements of the division or corps for legal, finance, human resource, administrative service, unit-level administration, and religious support.
- The Headquarters and Supply Company, Aviation Support Battalion, TOE 63885A100, 200, 300, or 400, for food service support.
- The MSB, Heavy Division, TOE 63135L, for missile maintenance, field services, water supply, HSS, and supplemental ground transportation.
- Appropriate elements of the Division Aviation Brigade for logistics airlift support.

Basis of Allocation

2-142. The basis of allocation is one per Aviation Support Battalion, Heavy Division, TOE 63885A100, 200, 300, or 400. Figure 2-33 shows the organization of a Ground Maintenance Company, ASB (Heavy Division).

Mobility

2-143. This unit is capable of transporting 881,400 pounds (34,629 cubic feet) of TOE equipment with organic vehicles. It has 215,545 pounds (20,874 cubic feet) of TOE equipment requiring transportation. It also requires that 75 percent of its TOE equipment and supplies be transported in a single lift using its authorized organic vehicles.

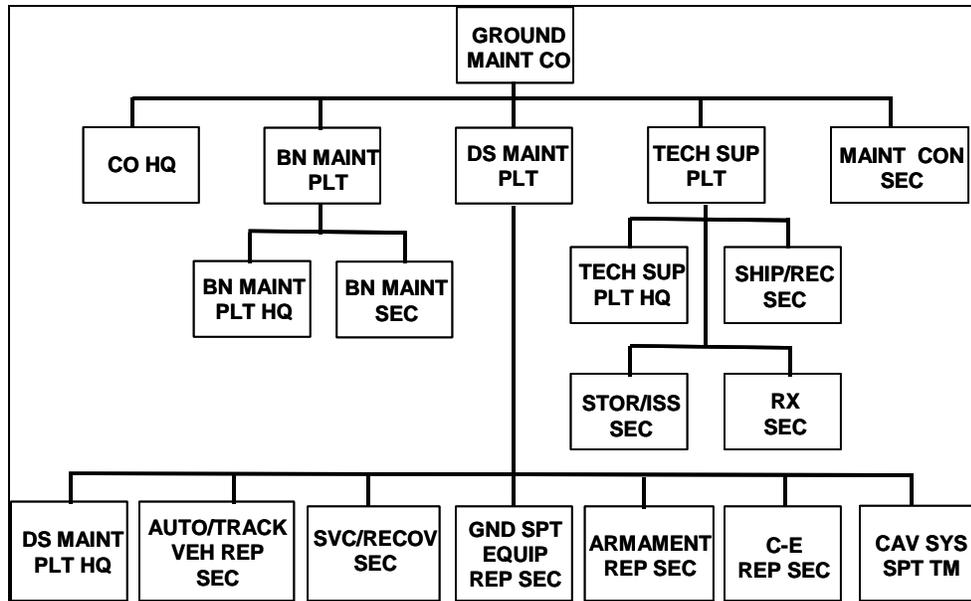


Figure 2-33. Ground Maintenance Company, ASB (Heavy Division)

ARMY OF EXCELLENCE DIVISION AND BRIGADE SUPPORT AREAS – LIGHT DIVISION – DIVISION SUPPORT COMMAND

LIGHT DIVISION (DISCOM)

Mission

2-144. The mission of this unit is to provide logistics to assigned and attached units in the sector. It does this through organic units.

Capabilities

2-145. This unit provides the following:

- Support to one Light Infantry Division's organic and attached equipment.
- Support of all classes of supply.
- DS-level maintenance and AVIM support for all materiel organic to the division.
- Limited transportation for personnel, supplies, and equipment.
- Health and Human Services (HHS).

NOTE: The light division DISCOM is similar in basic structure to the heavy division DISCOM. It has multifunctional battalions (MSB and FSB) that are employed like the structure of the heavy division DISCOM. However, there are differences in structure between the light division MSB and FSB.

The Light DISCOM has limited capabilities to support the division for sustained operations. The DISCOM requires backup AVIM, ground transportation, airlift support, and HHS.

Mobility

2-146. Mobility for the light division DISCOM remains a function of the mobility of the subordinate units. Subordinate unit mobility capabilities follow in this discussion. See the mobility of specific subordinate units.

Units

2-147. The Light Division DISCOM consists of the following:

- The Headquarters and Headquarters Company/MMC.
- A multifunctional MSB.
- Three multifunctional FSBs.
- The Aviation Maintenance Company (AMCO).

Basis of Allocation

2-148. The basis of allocation is one per Light Division. Figure 2-34 shows the organization of a DISCOM for a Light Division.

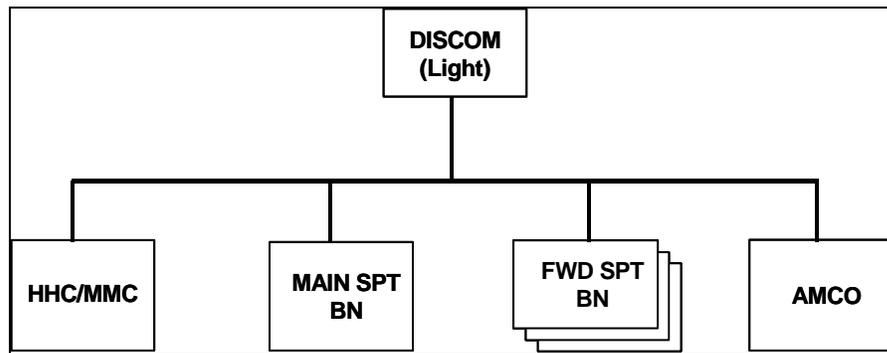


Figure 2-34. Light Division DISCOM

MAIN SUPPORT BATTALION (LIGHT DIVISION)

Mission

2-149. The MSB, a multifunctional organization fixed in structure, is the division's logistics and medical operator in the division rear area. It provides DS-level support to division units in the division rear area and reinforcing support to the FSBs and Aviation Maintenance Company. The MSB operates in the DSA, but it provides support forward in the division sector as required. It also provides backup DS-level maintenance support to the FSB.

Units

2-150. The Light Division MSB consists of the following:

- Headquarters and Supply Company.
- Maintenance Company.
- Medical Company.
- Transportation Motor Transport Company.

NOTE: The Battalion HQ element of the Light Division MSB is consolidated with the Supply Company to form a Headquarters and Supply Company. The MSB Headquarters and Supply Company, when augmented, has the capability to provide mortuary affairs, laundry, shower, and clothing and light textile repair.

Basis of Allocation

2-151. The basis of allocation is one per Light Division DISCOM. Figure 2-35 shows the organization of an MSB (Light Division).

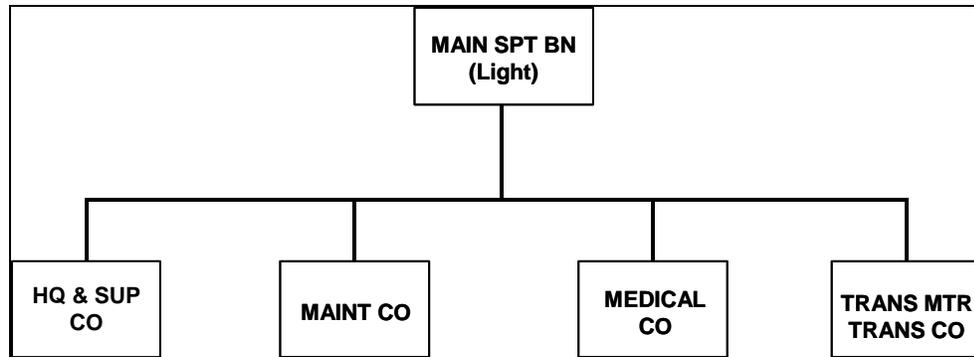


Figure 2-35. Main Support Battalion (Light Division)

MAINTENANCE COMPANY, MAIN SUPPORT BATTALION (LIGHT DIVISION)

Mission

2-152. The mission of this unit is to provide DS-level maintenance and repair parts supply support to the division troops operating in the division rear area. The following capabilities further define the mission of this unit.

Capabilities

2-153. This unit provides DS-level maintenance for the following:

- Fire control equipment.
- Artillery.
- Power generation equipment.
- Engineer equipment.
- Quartermaster/chemical equipment.
- Wheeled vehicles.
- Radar.
- Communications equipment.
- TOW/Dragon missile systems.

Additional Capabilities

NOTE: Individuals of this organization can assist in a coordinated defense of the unit's area or installation.

2-154. The maintenance company also provides the following:

- A 4,000-line ASL.
- Inspection, diagnosis, and repair of vehicle and weapon systems.
- Limited recovery capability for supported units.
- Consolidated unit-level maintenance for battalion units.
- Technical assistance to supported units.

2-155. This unit is dependent on the following:

- Appropriate elements of the division for legal, religious, and HSS.
- Appropriate elements of the corps for finance, personnel and administrative, and ADP support; for transportation and supplemental stockage of selected major assemblies, RX items, and major end items; and for evacuation of unserviceable items and vehicles.
- Corps for backup DS-level maintenance support.

Basis of Allocation

2-156. The basis of allocation is one per MSB. Figure 2-36 shows the organization of a Maintenance Company, MSB (Light Division).

Mobility

2-157. This unit is 75 percent mobile. This unit requires 75 percent of its TOE equipment and supplies be transported in a single lift using its authorized organic vehicles.

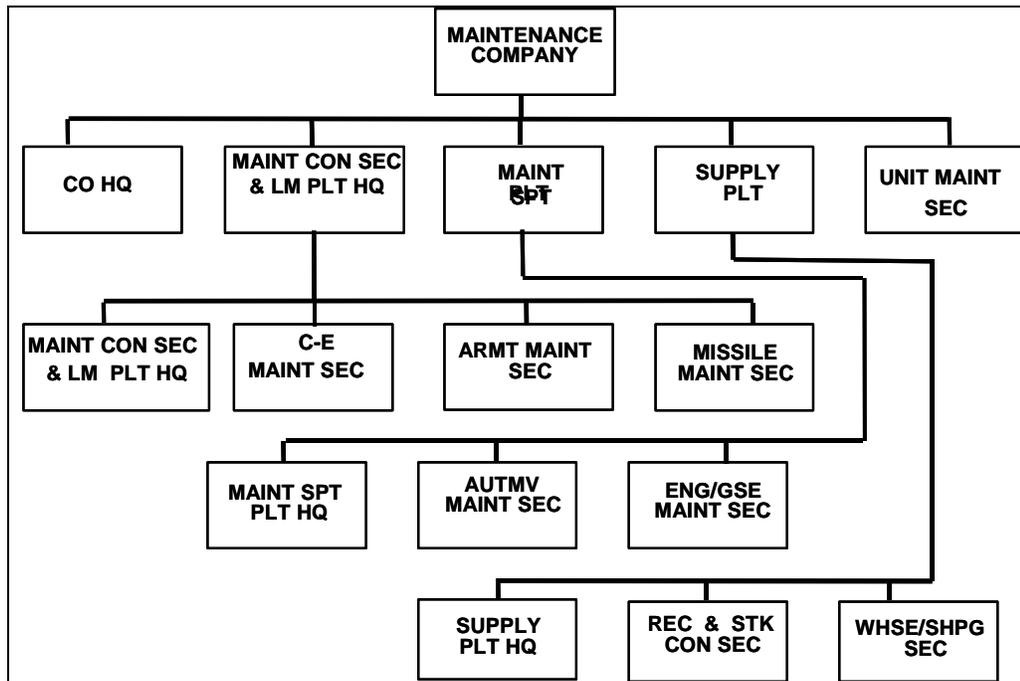


Figure 2-36. Maintenance Company, MSB (Light Division)

FORWARD SUPPORT BATTALION (LIGHT DIVISION)

Mission

2-158. The FSB, Light Division provides DS-level maintenance, supply, and HSS to a Light Division Brigade. It also provides DS-level maintenance to other units operating in the BSA.

Units

2-159. The Light Division FSB consists of the following:

- Headquarters and Supply Company.
- Maintenance Company.
- Medical Company.

NOTE: The Battalion Headquarters element of the Light Division FSB is consolidated with the Supply Company to form a Health Service Command (HSC). The HSC has the capability to operate an Ammunition Transfer Point (ATP).

Figure 2-37 shows the organization of a Light Division FSB.

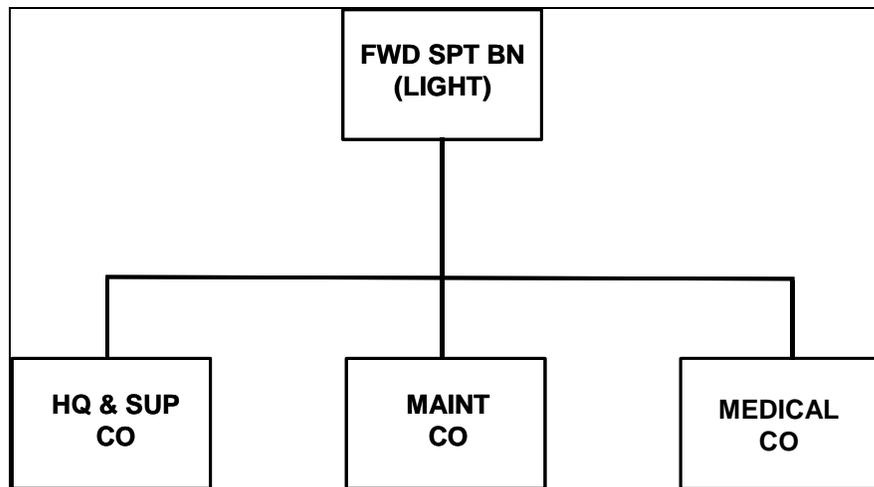


Figure 2-37. Forward Support Battalion (Light Division)

MAINTENANCE COMPANY, FORWARD SUPPORT BATTALION (LIGHT DIVISION)

Mission

2-160. The mission of this unit is to provide DS-level maintenance. It provides DS-level maintenance in accordance with stated capabilities and repair parts supply to a Maneuver Brigade, Light Infantry Division.

Capabilities

2-161. This unit provides DS-level maintenance for the following:

- Fire control equipment.
- Artillery.
- Power generation equipment.
- Quartermaster/chemical equipment.
- Wheeled vehicles.
- Small arms.
- Communications equipment.
- Special electronic devices.

Additional Capabilities

2-162. The maintenance company also provides the following:

- Inspection, diagnosis, and repair of vehicles and weapon systems.
- Limited recovery capability for supported units.
- Consolidated unit-level maintenance for battalion units.

2-163. This unit is dependent on the following:

- Appropriate elements of the division for legal, religious, and HSS.
- Appropriate elements of the corps for finance, human resource, administrative, and ADP support; for transportation and supplemental stockage of selected major assemblies, RX items, and major end items; and for evacuation of unserviceable items and vehicles.
- Headquarters and Supply Company, TOE 63216L00, for food service support.
- Maintenance Company, MSB, TOE 43218L000, for unit maintenance of utilities equipment and DS maintenance of TOW/Dragon systems.

NOTE: Individuals of this organization can assist in the coordinated defense of the unit's area or installation.

Basis of Allocation

2-164. The basis of allocation is one per FSB. Figure 2-38 shows the organization of a Maintenance Company, FSB (Light Division).

Mobility

2-165. This unit is capable of transporting 84,400 pounds (4,940 cubic feet) of TOE equipment with organic vehicles. It has 67,484 pounds (8,299 cubic feet) of TOE equipment requiring additional transportation. It also requires that 100 percent of its TOE equipment and supplies be transported in a single lift using its authorized organic vehicles.

2-166. The Electronic Maintenance Teams will be 100 percent mobile. It consist of two personnel that will provide assistance with required maintenance tasks and security and safety in-transit.

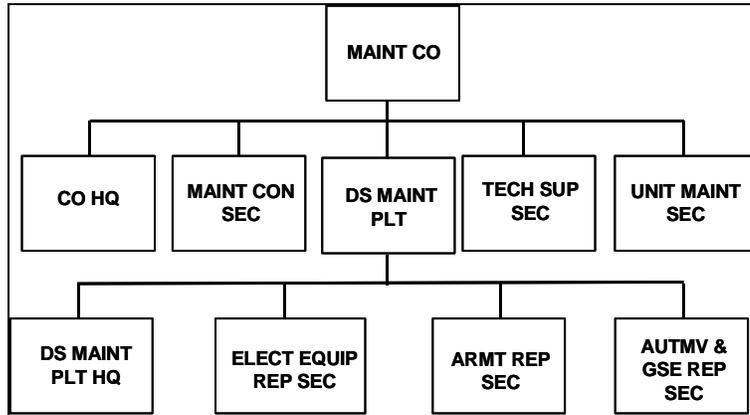


Figure 2-38. Maintenance Company, FSB (Light Division)

AIRBORNE DIVISION (DISCOM)

Mission

2-167. The Airborne Division DISCOM is similar in basic structure to the Heavy and Light Division DISCOMs. It has multifunctional battalions (MSB and FSBs) and a functional Aviation Maintenance Company. However, the airborne MSB has two Maintenance Companies (Light and Heavy) and an Airborne Equipment Support Company.

Units

2-168. The Airborne Division DISCOM is a multifunctional organization. It consists of the following:

- The HHC/MMC.
- A multifunctional MSB.
- Three multifunctional FSBs.
- The functional Aviation Maintenance Company.

Figure 2-39 shows the organization of an Airborne Division DISCOM.

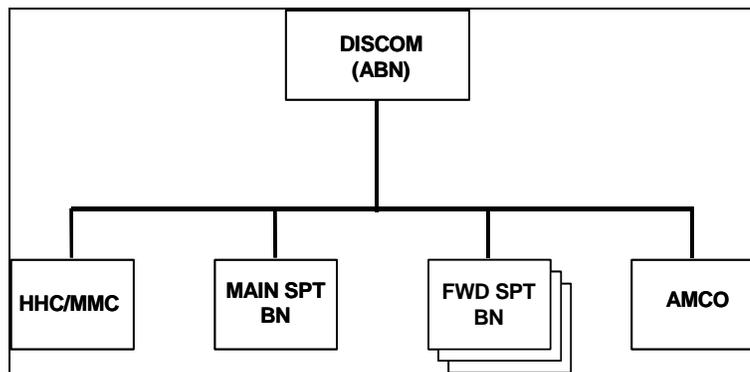


Figure 2-39. Airborne Division, DISCOM

MAIN SUPPORT BATTALION (AIRBORNE DIVISION)

Mission

2-169. The MSB, a multifunctional organization fixed in structure, is the division’s logistics and medical operator in the division rear area. It provides DS-level support to division units in the division rear area and reinforcing support to the FSBs. The MSB operates in the DSA, but it provides support forward in the division sector as required. Figure 2-40 shows the organization of an Airborne Division MSB.

Units

NOTE: The Airborne Division MSB has a Headquarters and Supply Company separate from the other companies in the battalion. It also has an Airborne Equipment Support Company (Riggers).

2-170. The Airborne Division MSB consists of the following:

- Headquarters and Supply Company.
- Airborne Equipment Support Company (Riggers).
- Transportation Motor Transport Company.
- Light Maintenance Company.
- Heavy Maintenance Company.
- Medical Company.

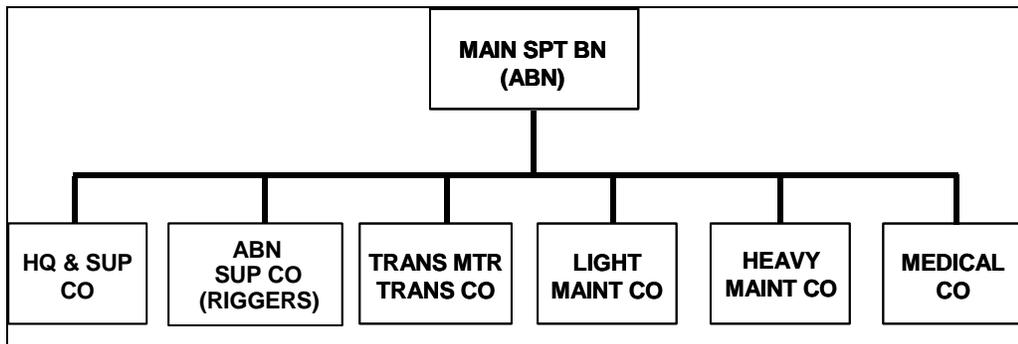


Figure 2-40. Main Support Battalion (Airborne Division)

HEAVY MAINTENANCE COMPANY, MAIN SUPPORT BATTALION (AIRBORNE DIVISION)

Mission

2-171. To provide DS-level maintenance to units deployed in the DSA. It also provides DS-level maintenance to units that provide reinforcing maintenance for the three Forward Maintenance Companies of the FSB.

Capabilities

2-172. The Heavy Maintenance Company provides the following:

- Backup and reinforcing maintenance support to the three Forward Maintenance Companies.
- Limited backup recovery assistance to supported units.

2-173. Individuals of this organization can assist in a coordinated defense of the unit's area or installation. This unit is capable of performing unit maintenance on organic equipment.

2-174. This unit is dependent on the following:

- Appropriate elements of the division or corps for health services, legal, finance, human resource, and administrative services.
- The Headquarters and Supply Company, TOE 63266L000, for food service support.
- The Light Maintenance Company, TOE 63257L000, for organizational C-E maintenance support.

Basis of Allocation

2-175. The basis of allocation is one per MSB, Airborne Division, TOE 63225L000. Figure 2-41 shows the organization of a Heavy Maintenance Company, MSB (Airborne Division).

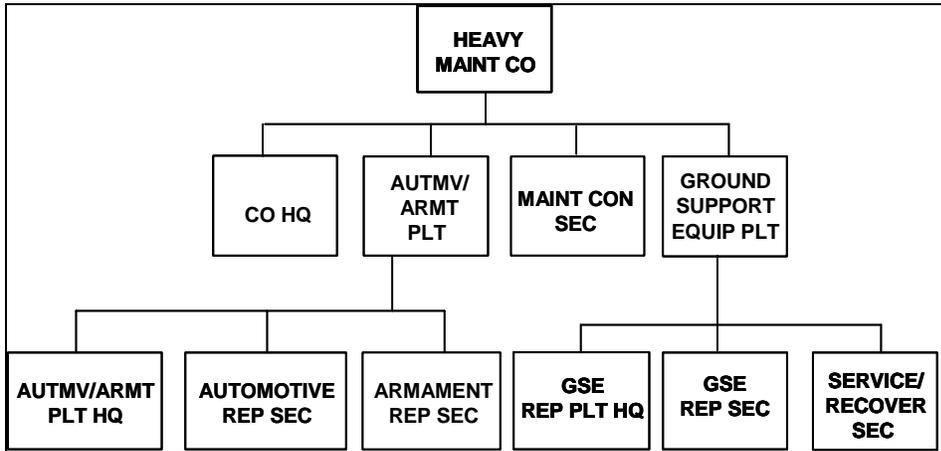


Figure 2-41. Heavy Maintenance Company, MSB (Airborne Division)

Mobility

2-176. This unit can transport 194,100 pounds (10,877 cubic feet) of TOE equipment with organic vehicles. It also requires that 50 percent of its TOE equipment and supplies be transported in a single lift using its authorized organic vehicles.

LIGHT MAINTENANCE COMPANY, MAIN SUPPORT BATTALION (AIRBORNE DIVISION)

Mission

2-177. The mission of this company is to provide DS-level maintenance and common/missile repair parts supply support to units deployed in the DSA area. It also provide reinforcing maintenance for the three Forward Maintenance Companies located in the FSBs.

Capabilities

2-178. This unit provides the following:

- DS-level maintenance on all authorized missile equipment, electronic and COMSEC equipment, and ADP equipment of units in the Airborne Division.
- Backup and reinforcing support to the three Forward Maintenance Companies in the FSBs.
- Technical assistance for missile, electronic, COMSEC, and ADP equipment to divisional units.
- Common and missile repair parts supply support to units in the division area, and to the technical supply elements of the three Forward Maintenance Companies.
- RX service for selected (common and missile) items.

2-179. Individuals of this organization can assist in a coordinated defense of the unit's area or installation. This unit is capable of performing unit-level maintenance on organic equipment and C-E organizational maintenance for the Heavy Maintenance Company.

2-180. This unit is dependent on the following:

- Appropriate elements of the division or corps for HSS, and legal, religious, finance, human resource, and administrative services.
- The Headquarters and Supply Company, TOE 63266L000, for food service support.
- The Assault Helicopter Company, TOE 01147L000, for transportation of critical Class IX repair parts and major assemblies.
- The HHC/MMC, TOE 6325L000, for centralized Class IX management and automated materiel management.

Basis of Allocation

2-181. The basis of allocation is one per MSB, Airborne Division, TOE 63265L000. Figure 2-42 shows the organization of a Light Maintenance Company, MSB (Airborne Division).

Mobility

2-182. This unit is capable of transporting 167,500 pounds (15,900 cubic feet) of TOE equipment with organic vehicles. It also has 209,000 pounds (29,250 cubic feet) of TOE equipment requiring transportation. This unit is 100 percent mobile; MSTs will consist of two personnel that provide

assistance with required maintenance tasks, and security and safety in-transit.

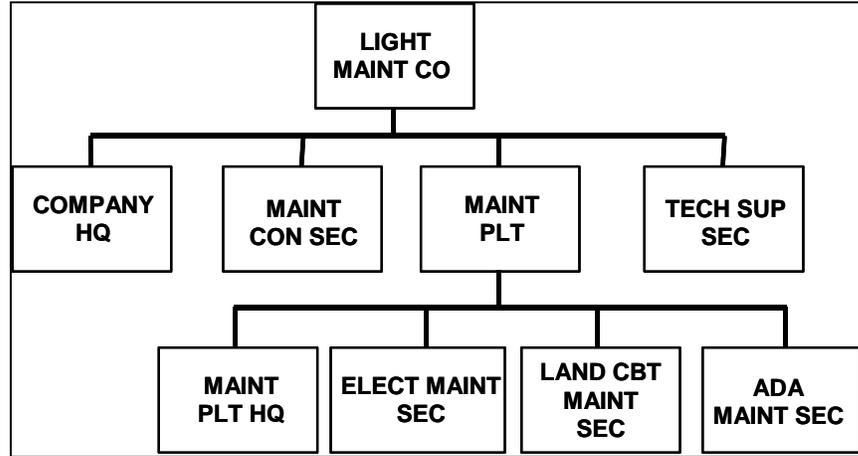


Figure 2-42. Light Maintenance Company MSB (Airborne Division)

FORWARD SUPPORT BATTALION (AIRBORNE DIVISION)

Mission

2-183. The DISCOM has three FSBs, one for each Division Maneuver Brigade. Each FSB provides DS-level support to all division units in the designed brigade sector. Figure 2-43 shows the organization of an Airborne Division FSB.

Units

2-184. The Airborne Division FSB consists of the following:

- Headquarters and Supply Company.
- Maintenance Company.
- Medical Company.

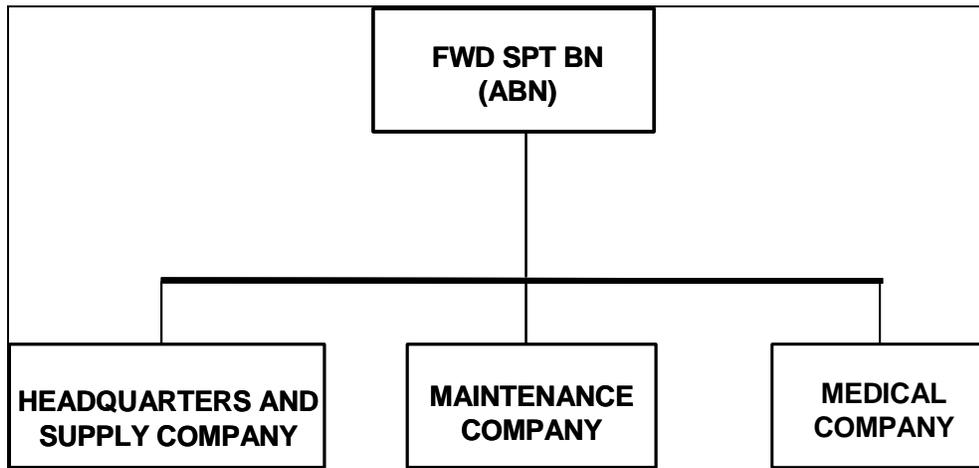


Figure 2-43. Forward Support Battalion (Airborne Division)

MAINTENANCE COMPANY, FORWARD SUPPORT BATTALION (AIRBORNE DIVISION)

Mission

2-185. The mission of this unit is to provide DS-level maintenance, and common and missile repair parts supply support. This unit performs its mission proportionate with stated capabilities, to the attached and supporting units of a Maneuver Brigade in an Airborne Division.

Capabilities

2-186. The Maintenance Company provides the following:

- DS-level maintenance and missile repair parts supply support to supported units; also maintains an ASL of approximately 1,200 lines and an RX service for 350 lines.
- Technical assistance to units in the brigade.

2-187. Individuals in this organization can assist in a coordinated defense of the unit's area or installation. This unit is capable of performing unit-level maintenance on organic equipment.

2-188. This unit is dependent on the following:

- Appropriate elements of the division or corps for HSS, and religious, legal, finance, human resource, and administrative services.
- The Assault Helicopter Company, TOE 01147L000, for transportation of critical Class IX repair parts and major assemblies.
- The HHC/MMC, TOE 63052L000, for centralized Class IX management and automated materiel management.
- The Transportation Motor Transport (TMT) Company, TOE 55068L000, for transportation of Class IX supplies from the DSA to BSA.

Basis of Allocation

2-189. The basis of allocation is one per FSB, Airborne Division. Figure 2-44 shows the organization of a Forward Maintenance Company, FSB (Airborne Division).

Mobility

2-190. This unit is capable of transporting 93,000 pounds (8,150 cubic feet) of TOE equipment with organic vehicles. The unit has 106,800 pounds (15,200 cubic feet) of equipment requiring additional transportation.

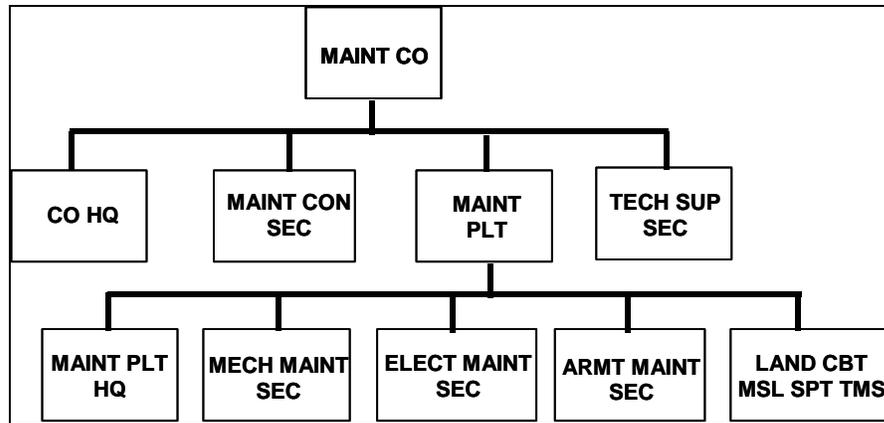


Figure 2-44. Heavy Maintenance Company, MSB (Airborne Division)

AIR ASSAULT DIVISION (DISCOM)

Mission

2-191. The Air Assault Division DISCOM includes both functional and multifunctional battalions. In addition to the multifunctional MSB and FSBs, the air assault division DISCOM has a functional AVIM Battalion instead of a company to support its aviation assets. It also has an Air Ambulance Company to enhance medical evacuation capability. These units are employed in much the same manner as the battalions in the Heavy Division DISCOM. Figure 2-45 shows the organization of an Air Assault Division.

Units

2-192. The Air Assault Division DISCOM consists of the following:

- The HHC.
- A multifunctional MSB.
- Three multifunctional FSBs.
- The AVIM Battalion.
- The Air Ambulance Company.

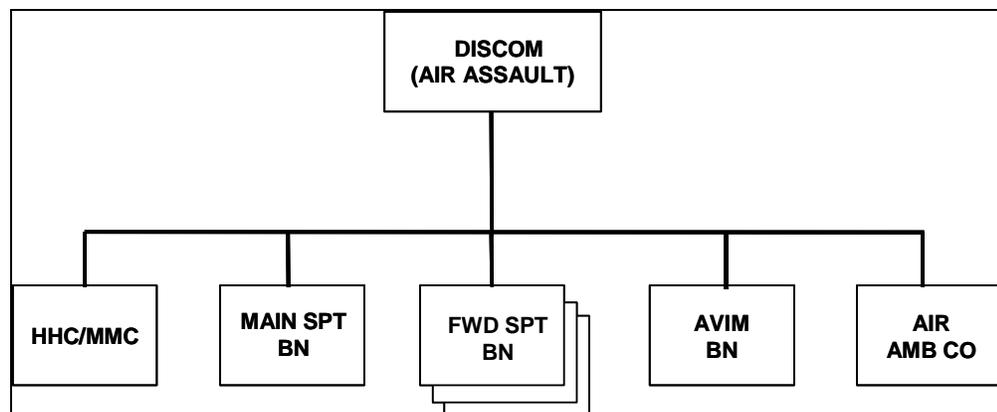


Figure 2-45. Air Assault Division DISCOM

MAIN SUPPORT BATTALION (AIR ASSAULT DIVISION)

Mission

2-193. The MSB, a multifunctional, fixed-structure organization, is the division's logistics and medical operator in the division rear area. It provides DS-level support to division units in the division rear area and designated and reinforcing support to the FSB and Aviation Maintenance Battalion. The MSB is based in the DSA, but it provides support forward in the division sector as required.

Units

2-194. The Air Assault Division MSB consists of the following:

- Headquarters and Supply Company.
- Light Maintenance Company.
- Heavy Maintenance Company.
- Medical Company.
- Transportation Motor Transport Company.

Figure 2-46 shows the organization of an Air Assault Division MSB.

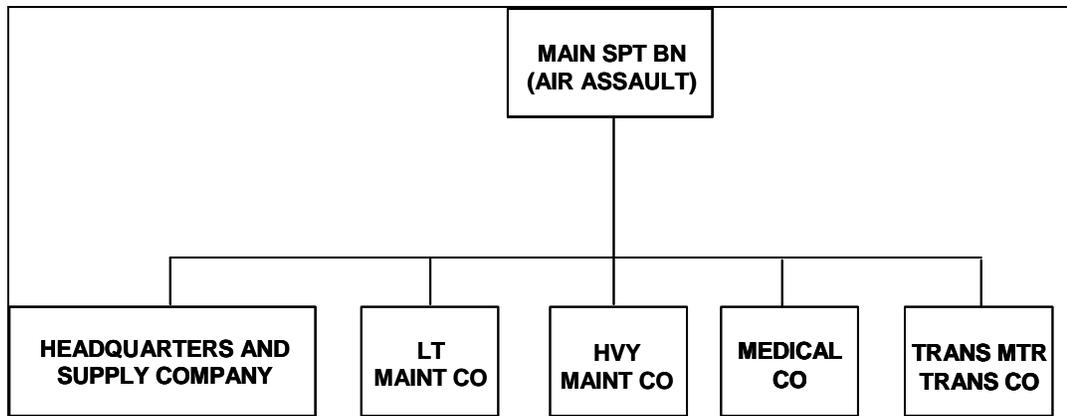


Figure 2-46. Main Support Battalion (Air Assault Division)

HEAVY MAINTENANCE COMPANY, MAIN SUPPORT BATTALION (AIR ASSAULT DIVISION)

Mission

2-195. The mission of this unit is to provide DS-level maintenance to units deployed in the DSA. This unit also provides reinforcing maintenance for the three FSB Forward Maintenance Companies.

Capabilities

2-196. This unit provides the following:

- Backup and reinforcing maintenance support to the three Forward Maintenance Companies, except for repair parts.
- Limited backup recovery assistance to supported units.

2-197. Individuals of this organization can assist in a coordinated defense of the unit's area or installation. This unit is capable of performing unit maintenance on organic equipment, except for C-E.

2-198. This unit is dependent on the following:

- Appropriate elements of the division or corps for HSS, and legal, finance, human resource, and administrative services.
- The Headquarters and Supply Company, TOE 63266L000, for food service support.

Basis of Allocation

2-199. The basis of allocation is one per MSB, Air Assault Division, TOE 63225L000. Figure 2-47 shows the organization of a Heavy Maintenance Company, MSB (Air Assault Division).

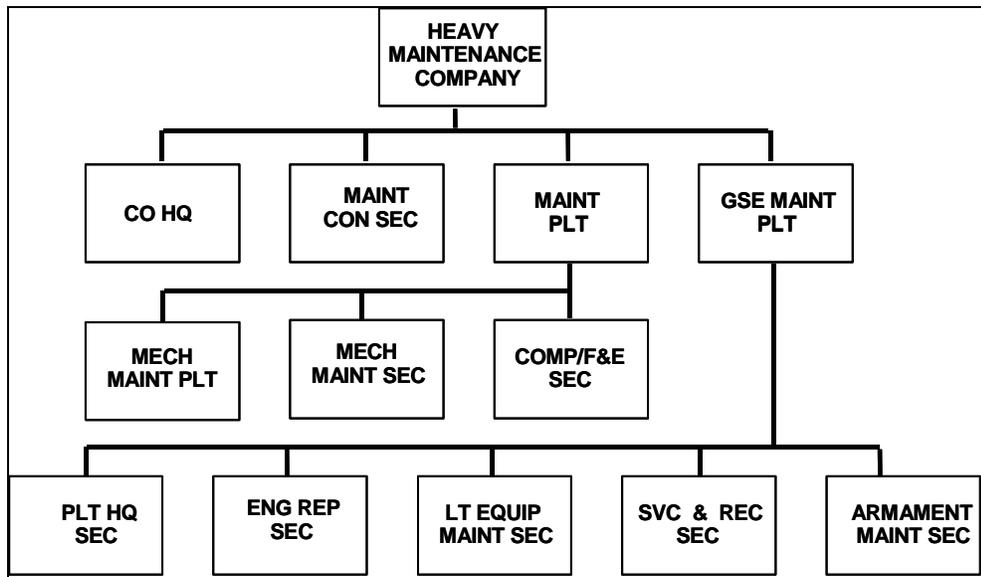


Figure 2-47. Heavy Maintenance Company, MSB (Air Assault Division)

Mobility

2-200. This unit is capable of transporting 194,100 pounds (10,877 cubic feet) of TOE equipment with organic vehicles. It also requires that 50 percent of its TOE equipment and supplies be transported in a single lift using its authorized organic vehicles.

LIGHT MAINTENANCE COMPANY, MAIN SUPPORT BATTALION (AIR ASSAULT DIVISION)

Mission

2-201. The mission of the Light Maintenance Company provides focused maintenance DS for selected systems. The unit also provides the following:

- DS-level maintenance and common/missile repair parts supply support to units deployed in the DSA.
- Reinforcing maintenance for the three FSB Forward Maintenance Companies.

Capabilities

2-202. The Light Maintenance Company, Heavy Maintenance Company MSB (Air Assault Division) provides the following:

- DS-level maintenance on all authorized missile equipment, electronic and COMSEC equipment, and standard 'A' adopted items of ADP equipment to units in an Air Assault Division.
- Passback and backup support to the three FSB Forward Maintenance Companies.
- Technical assistance for missile, electronic, COMSEC, and ADP equipment to divisional units.
- Common and missile repair parts supply to elements of the three FSB Forward Maintenance Companies.
- RX service for selected items (common/missile).

2-203. Individuals of this organization can assist in a coordinated defense of the unit's area or installation. This unit is capable of performing unit maintenance on organic equipment.

2-204. This unit is dependent on the following:

- Appropriate elements of the division or corps for HSS, and religious, finance, human resource, and administrative services.
- Headquarters and Supply Company, TOE 63266L000, for food service support.

Basis of Allocation

2-205. The basis of allocation is one per MSB, Air Assault Division, TOE 67000L000. Figure 2-48 shows the organization of a Light Maintenance Company, MSB (Air Assault Division).

Mobility

2-206. This unit is 50 percent mobile. When deploying this unit requires mobility assistance.

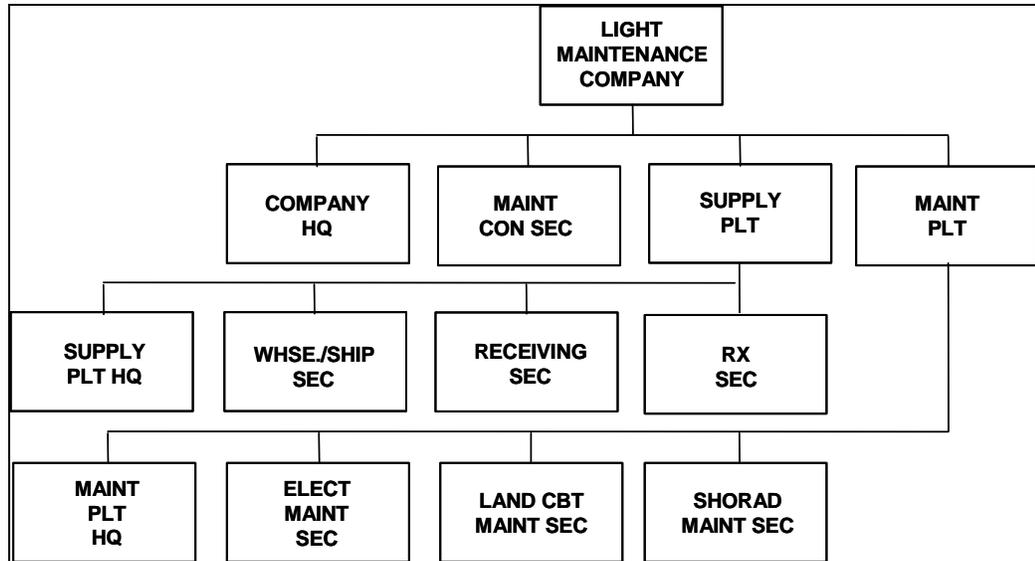


Figure 2-48. Light Maintenance Company, MSB (Air Assault Division)

FORWARD SUPPORT BATTALION (AIR ASSAULT DIVISION)

Mission

2-207. The DISCOM has three FSBs, one for each Division Maneuver Brigade. Each FSB provides DS-level support to all division units in assigned brigade sectors.

Units

2-208. The Air Assault Division FSB consists of the following:

- Headquarters and Supply Company.
- Maintenance Company.
- Medical Company.

NOTE: The Air Assault Division FSB also has a Headquarters and Supply Company separate from the companies in the battalion. Unlike the MSB, the FSB has no transportation support capability in its structure. Nor does it have field service capability in its supply company. All of the FSB's maintenance capabilities are consolidated into one Maintenance Company.

Figure 2-49, page 2-62, shows the organization of an Air Assault Division FSB.

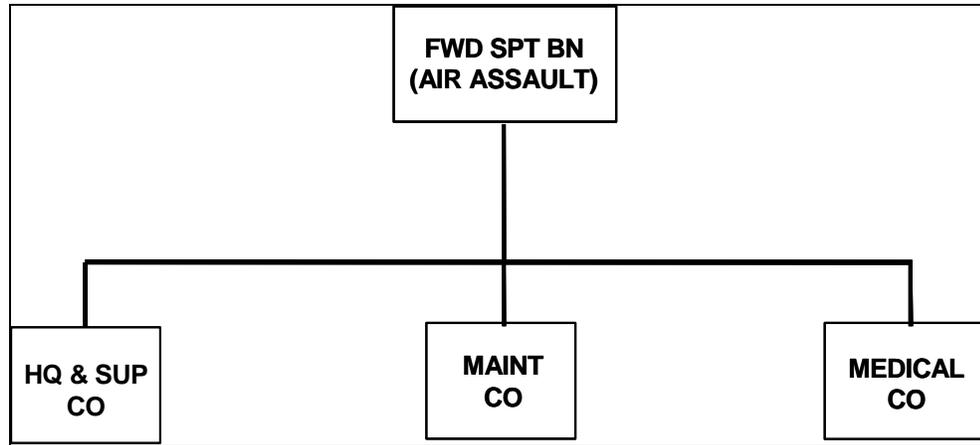


Figure 2-49. Forward Support Battalion (Air Assault Division)

MAINTENANCE COMPANY, FORWARD SUPPORT BATTALION (AIR ASSAULT DIVISION)

Mission

2-209. The mission of this unit is to provide DS-level maintenance and repair parts supply support to a Maneuver Brigade in an Air Assault Division. The capabilities of this unit are further discussed in the following paragraphs.

Capabilities

2-210. This unit provides the following:

- DS-level maintenance to supported units.
- An ASL for a 480-line ASL; and an RX service for 12 lines.
- Technical assistance to units in the brigade.

2-211. Individuals in this organization can assist in a coordinated defense of the unit's area or installation.

2-212. This unit is dependent on the following:

- Appropriate elements of the division or corps for HSS, and religious, legal, finance, human resource, and administrative services.
- The Headquarters and Supply Company, FSB, TOE 63256L000, for food service and unit maintenance.
- The Assault Helicopter Company, TOE 01147L000, for transportation of critical Class IX repair parts and major assemblies.
- The HHC/MMC, TOE 63252L000, for centralized Class IX management and automated materiel management.
- The TMT Company, TOE 55158L000, for transportation of Class IX supplies from the DSA to the BSA.

Basis of Allocation

2-213. The basis of allocation is one per FSB, Air Assault Division. Figure 2-50 shows the organization of the Maintenance Company, FSB (Air Assault Division).

Mobility

2-214. This unit is capable of transporting 93,000 pounds (8,150 cubic feet) of TOE equipment with organic vehicles. It also has 106,800 pounds (15,200 cubic feet) of equipment requiring additional transportation.

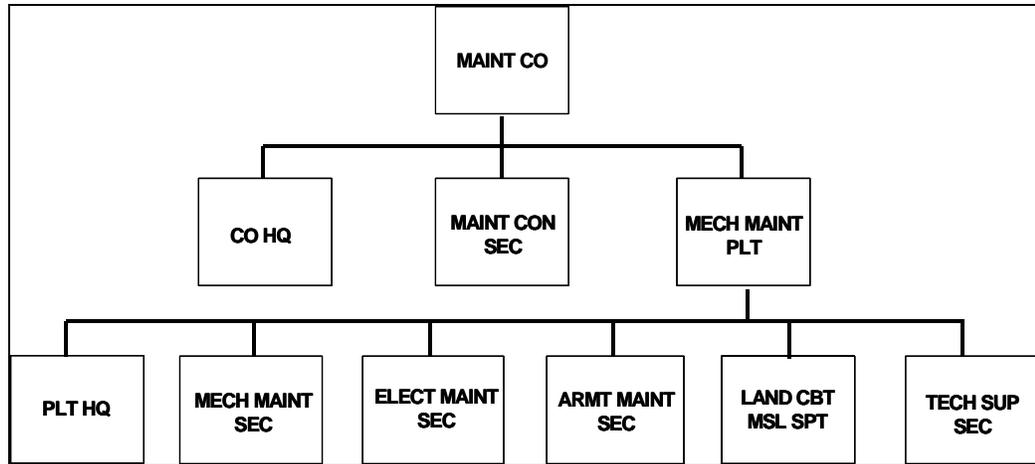


Figure 2-50. Maintenance Company FSB (Air Assault Division)

SEPARATE BRIGADE-SIZED UNITS

2-215. The ACR and Separate Infantry Brigade (SIB) are organizations found in the covering force area. The ACR and SIB are brigade-sized combat maneuver elements that are not part of a division force structure. They are normally assigned to a corps, where they perform missions like covering force operations (forward of the divisions) or screening operations. Figure 2-51, page 2-64, shows the organization of an ACR and a SIB.

NOTE: The ACR and SIB differ structurally from divisional brigades in that they have various combat and combat support units ADA, MI, field artillery (FA), engineer company) organic to them. In a division, these combat and combat support units operate with the brigades but are not organic to them.

SUPPORT SQUADRON, ARMORED CAVALRY REGIMENT

Mission

2-216. The Support Squadron provides DS-level maintenance, supply, transportation, and HSS to the ACR and its attached units. When augmented, field services are also provided. The squadron has a data center and MMC in the Squadron HQ.

Basis of Allocation

2-217. The basis of allocation is one per ACR. Figure 2-52 shows the organization of a Support Squadron, ACR.

Units

2-218. The Support Squadron, ACR, consists of the following:

- Headquarters and Headquarters troop.
- Supply and Transportation troop.
- Maintenance troop.
- Medical troop.

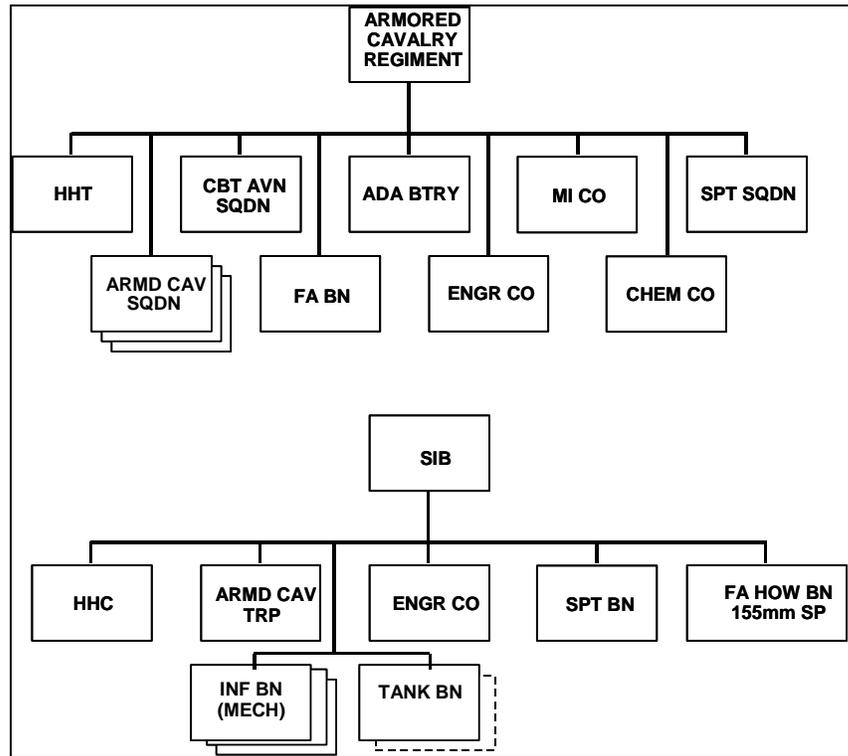


Figure 2-51. Armored Cavalry Regiment and Separate Infantry Brigade

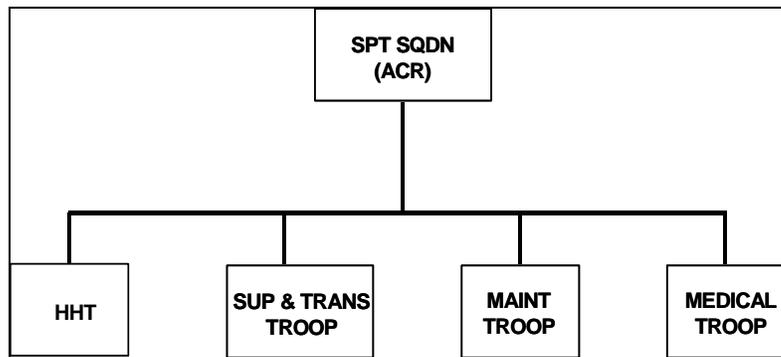


Figure 2-52. Support Squadron, ACR

MAINTENANCE TROOP, ARMORED CAVALRY REGIMENT

Mission

2-219. The mission of this unit is to provide DS-level maintenance and repair parts supply support to the ACR. The following lists the capabilities of this unit.

Capabilities

2-220. This unit provides DS-level maintenance for the following:

- Power generation and engineer equipment.
- Quartermaster and chemical equipment.
- Utilities equipment.
- Communications equipment.
- Special electronic devices.
- Radar equipment.
- Tactical fire (TAC-FIRE) office machines.
- COMSEC equipment.
- Artillery equipment.
- Automotive equipment.
- Metalworking.
- Small arms and tank turret.

2-221. This unit also provides limited recovery to supported units. It maintains the following:

- An ASL up to 3,000 lines.
- The operational readiness float for the ACR.

2-222. This unit is dependent on the following:

- Appropriate elements of the regiment or corps for HSS and religious, legal, finance, human resource, and administrative services.
- The Headquarters and Headquarters Troop, Support Squadron, TOE 63456L000, for food service support, unit administration, and centralized materiel management for Class IX.
- Appropriate assets from the Supply and Transportation Troop, TOE 42457L000, for supplemental transportation.

Basis of Allocation

2-223. The basis of allocation is one per Support Squadron. Figure 2-53, page 2-66, shows the organization of a Maintenance Troop, Support Squadron, ACR.

Mobility

2-224. Mobility for the ACR is critical for sustainment operations. This unit is 100 percent mobile.

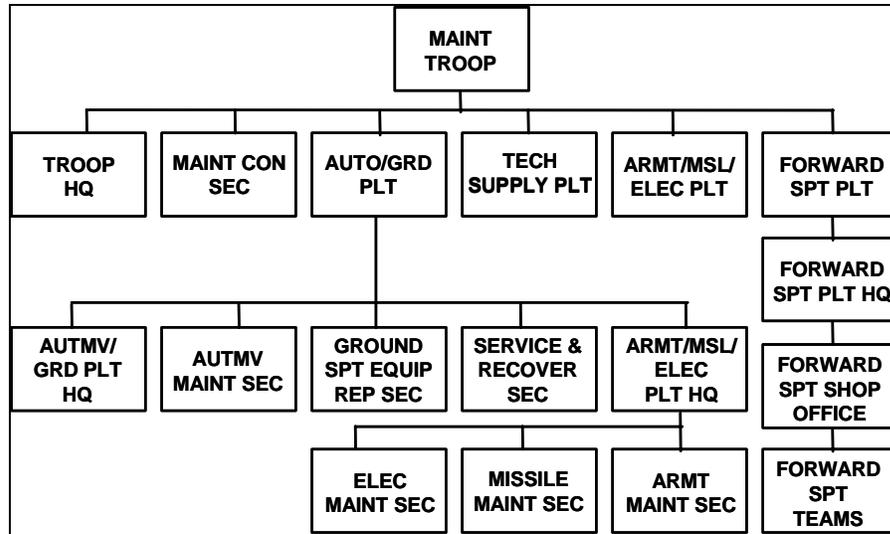


Figure 2-53. Maintenance Troop, Support Squadron, ACR

SUPPORT BATTALION, SEPARATE INFANTRY BRIGADE

Mission

2-225. The Support Battalion provides DS-level maintenance, DS supply, transportation, and HSS to an SIB and its attached units. When augmented, field services are also provided. The battalion has a data center and MMC in the Battalion HQ.

Basis of Allocation

2-226. The basis of allocation is one per SIB. Figure 2-54 shows the organization of a Support Battalion, SIB.

Units

2-227. The Support Battalion, SIB, consists of the following:

- Headquarters and Headquarters Company.
- Supply and Transportation Company.
- Maintenance Company.
- Medical Company.

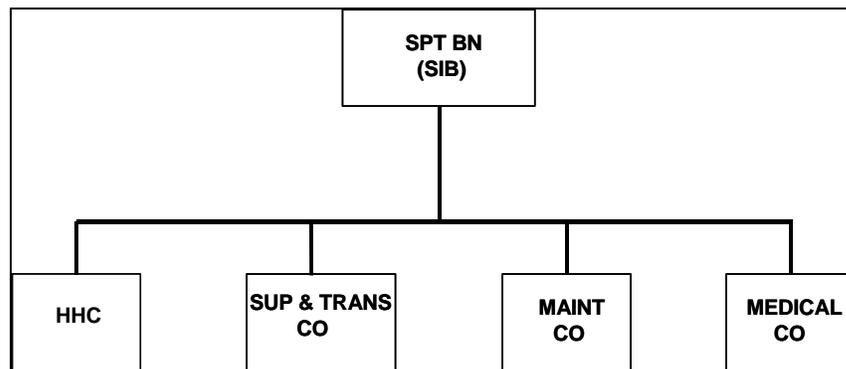


Figure 2-54. Typical Organization, Support Battalion, SIB

MAINTENANCE COMPANY, SEPARATE INFANTRY BRIGADE

Mission

2-228. The mission of this unit is to provide DS-level maintenance and repair parts supply support to attached and supporting units of a SIB. The capabilities of this unit are discussed in the following paragraphs.

Capabilities

2-229. This unit provides DS-level maintenance for the following:

- Power generation and engineer equipment.
- Quartermaster and chemical equipment.
- Utilities equipment.
- Communications equipment.
- Special electronic devices.
- Radar equipment.
- TAC-FIRE.
- Office machines.
- COMSEC equipment.
- Artillery equipment.
- Automotive equipment.
- Metalworking.
- Small arms and tank turret.

2-230. This unit also provides the following:

- A MST for on-site maintenance of the supported unit.
- Limited backup recovery to supported units.
- RX service of selected items.

2-231. This unit also maintains the following:

- An ASL up to 4,200 lines.
- The operational readiness float for the SIB.

The base company may be augmented with SSTs to tailor the support to specific vehicle densities.

2-232. This unit is dependent on the following:

- Appropriate elements of the brigade or corps for HSS and legal, finance, human resource, and administrative services.
- The Brigade Materiel Management Center (BMMC), TOE 63446L000, for centralized materiel/supply management.
- The Headquarters and Headquarters Company, SIB, TOE 63446L000, for religious, unit administration, and food service support.
- Medical Company, Support Battalion, SIB, TOE 08438L100 for unit-level HSS.

Basis of Allocation

2-233. The basis of allocation is one per Support Battalion, SIB. Figure 2-55 shows the organization of a Maintenance Company, Support Battalion, SIB.

Mobility

2-234. Mobility remains critical for successful SIB sustainment operations. Therefore, this unit is 100 percent mobile.

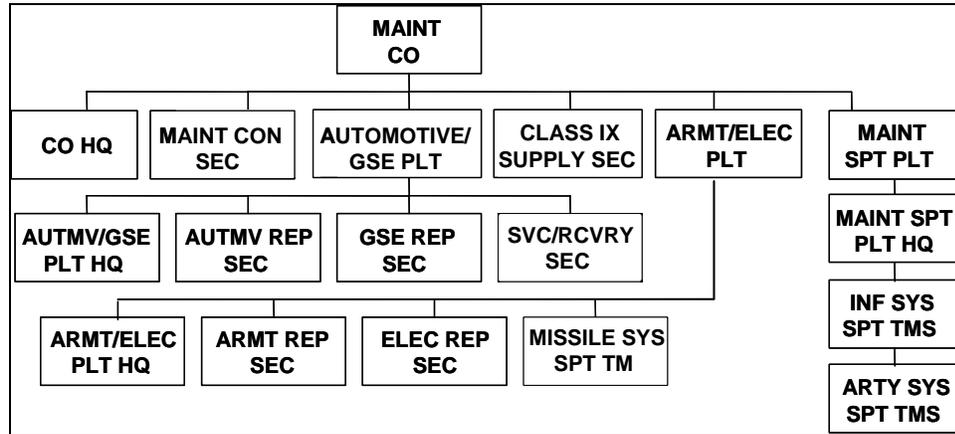


Figure 2-55. Maintenance Company, Support Battalion, SIB

FORCE XXI DIVISION MAINTENANCE ORGANIZATIONS

2-235. With the advent of digitization, the digitized FXXI division came into being. Relying on a myriad of advanced information management tools, FXXI maintenance operations rely on a repair system that replaces forward and fixes in the rear.

DIVISION SUPPORT COMMAND (DIGITIZED)

2-236. The DISCOM (see Figure 2-56) consists of a Headquarters and Headquarters Company, an Aviation Support Battalion, a Division Support Battalion, and one Forward Support Battalion for each Maneuver Brigade in the division. The DISCOM coordinates and synchronizes all support requirements and activities (horizontally and vertically) inside and outside the division. The DISCOM Commander, the division's battle logistician, directs the flow of support before, during, and after combat operations. The DISCOM conducts logistics integration with a staff fully equipped with the interactive FXXI Battle Command Battalion/Brigade and Below (FBCB2), Army Tactical Command & Control System (ATCCS), Combat Service Support Control System (CSSCS), and STAMIS that provide a high fidelity common operational picture (COP) and the capability to logistically influence the battle. FM 4-93.52 (FM 63-2-2) provides more information about the FXXI DISCOM.

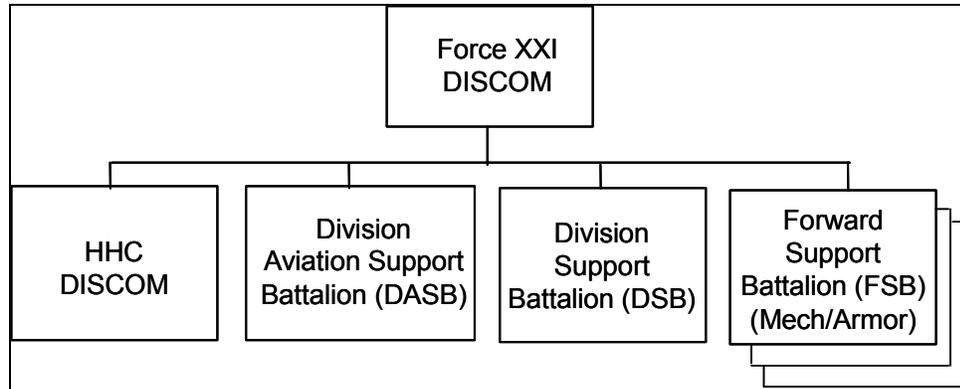


Figure 2-56. Force XXI DISCOM (Digitized)

DISCOM HEADQUARTERS

2-237. The DISCOM HQ provides C2 for all CSS organic and attached elements in the division. The DISCOM HQ contains the HQ Company, Command Section, Staff sections, Unit Ministry Team (UMT), and Support Operations Section. Figure 2-57 shows the organization of the DISCOM Headquarters.

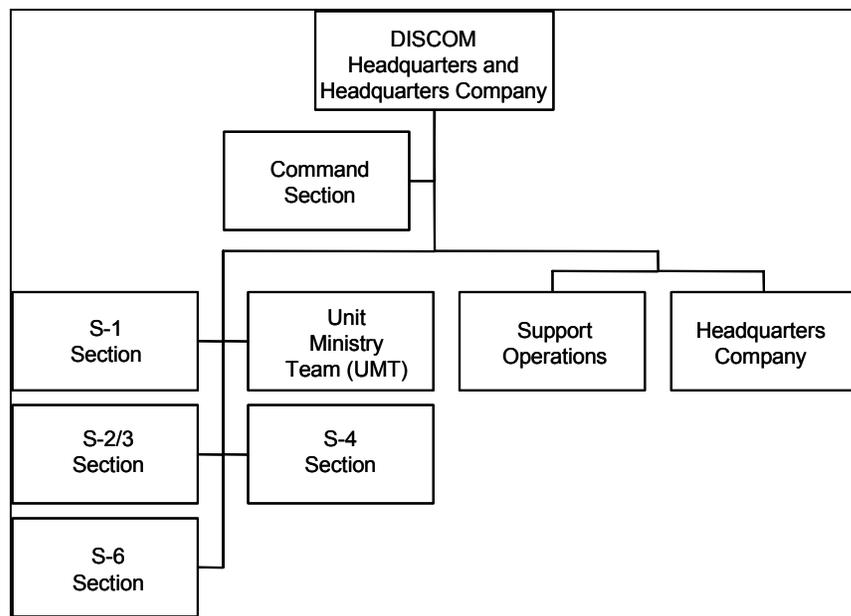


Figure 2-57. DISCOM Headquarters

DIVISION SUPPORT OPERATIONS

2-238. The Support Operations Section materiel managers, transportation coordinators, and operations planning personnel plan and execute support for the division. All horizontal and vertical logistics coordination efforts within the division converge on the Support Operations Section. The DMC, a vital cell within this section, provides the Support Operations Officer (SPO) overall TAV and ITV of all commodities, movements, and units within, assigned, or inbound to the

division AO. The DMC serves as the “logistics fusion center” to collect and analyze TAV/ITV information. All Support Operations sections channel information to this section to improve the total distribution “pipeline” visibility. Figure 2-58 shows the organization of the Division Support Operations.

DIVISION SUPPORT BATTALION (DIGITIZED)

2-239. The Division Support Battalion (DSB) provides medical support on an area basis to division rear area troops, transportation support to the entire division, as well as DS supply and maintenance support to the Division HQ, DSB, DISCOM HQ, Division Artillery (DIVARTY) HQ, MLRS Battalion, ADA Battalion, MI Battalion, Signal Battalion, and military police (MP) Company. Similar to the AOE MSB, the DSB also provides Class III (bulk) reinforcing and resupply support to the FSBs. Unlike the AOE MSB, the DSB no longer provides umbrella support to the FSBs for the other classes of supply. FM 4-93.51 (FM 63-21-1) provides more detail about the DSB. Figure 2-59 shows a Division Support Battalion (Digitized).

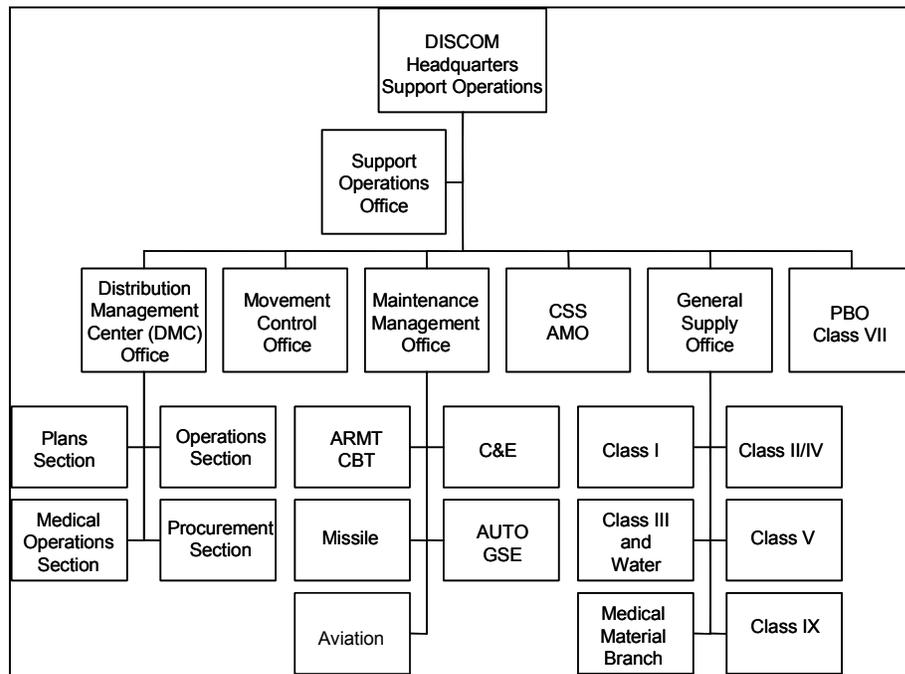


Figure 2-58. Division Support Operations

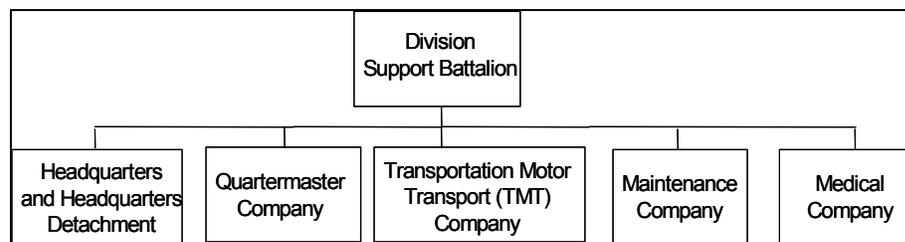


Figure 2-59. Division Support Battalion (Digitized)

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT, DIVISION SUPPORT BATTALION

2-240. The Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, DSB provides command, control, and administration support for all organic and attached DSB units. The HHD provides distribution management for all division rear (DREAR) supply and services support. It also provides food service support for units organic and attached to the DSB. Figure 2-60 shows the organization of a Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, Division Support Battalion.

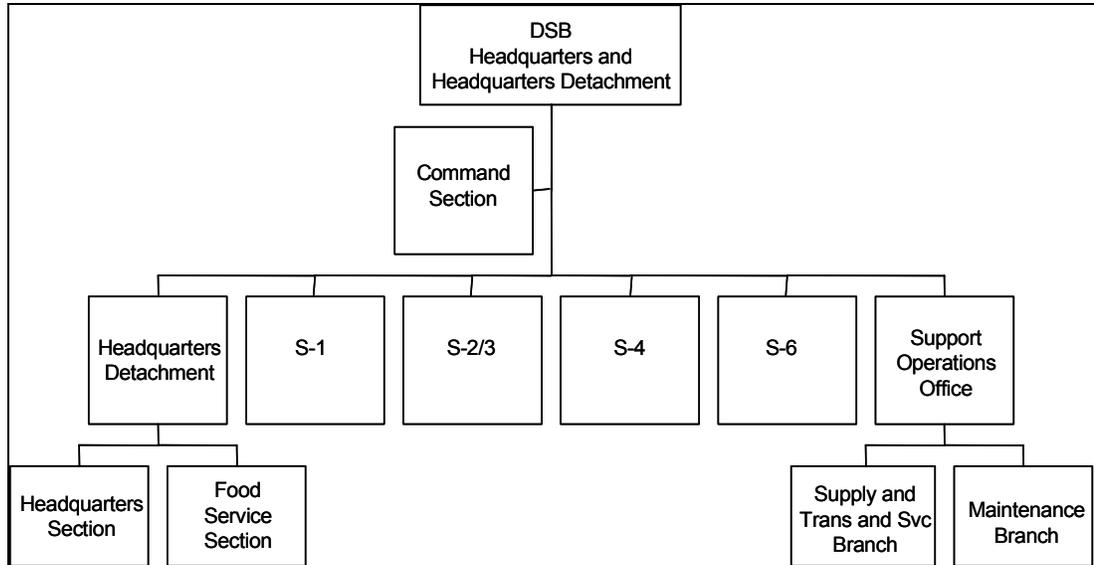


Figure 2-60. Division Support Battalion Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment

DIVISION SUPPORT BATTALION MAINTENANCE COMPANY

2-241. The Division Support Battalion Maintenance Company provides dedicated DS ground maintenance to division toop units, DIVARTY HQ, and DSB CSS elements operating in the division rear area. The company provides limited recovery and evacuation assistance on an area basis. The DSB Area Maintenance Company provides unit maintenance to itself and the HHC DISCOM only. The Area Maintenance Company also provides modular DS maintenance teams in support of the MI, Signal, and FA (MLRS) units. Figure 2-61, page 2-72, shows the organization of the Division Support Battalion Maintenance Company.

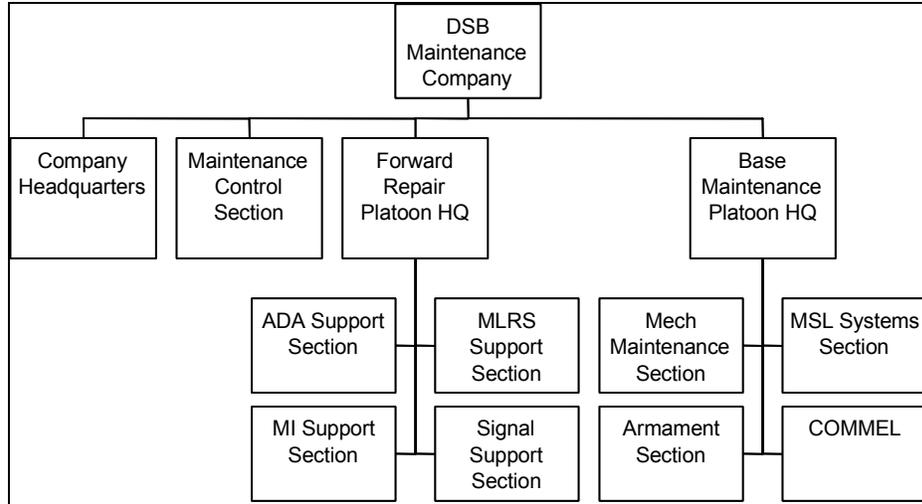


Figure 2-61. Division Support Battalion Maintenance Company

DIVISION AVIATION SUPPORT BATTALION (DIGITIZED)

2-242. The Division Aviation Support Battalion (DASB) provides DS to the Aviation Brigade and the Division Cavalry Squadron. The DASB supports the Aviation Brigade and the Division Cavalry Squadron by providing or coordinating all classes of supply and maintenance. The DASB can function in a dispersed manner to support the Cavalry Squadron or Attack Battalion when they are operating forward. The DASB may attach Aviation and Ground Maintenance Teams and fueling assets forward to augment the FSBs, who then provide area support to the Division Cavalry. The DASB does not have any HSS capabilities. Based on METT-TC, medical support is provided by either the DSB or FSB Medical Companies to the DASB, Aviation Brigade and Division Cavalry Squadron. The DASB contains a Headquarters and Supply Company, a Ground Maintenance Company, and an Aviation Intermediate Maintenance Company. The DASB maintains one day of operational fuel requirements for the Aviation Brigade, Cavalry Squadron, and the DASB (14.5 hours (hrs) tracks, 100 kilometer (km) wheels, and 4 hrs flying). FM 4-93.53 (FM 63-23-2), provides more information about the DASB. Figure 2-62 shows the organization of a Division Aviation Support Battalion (Digitized).

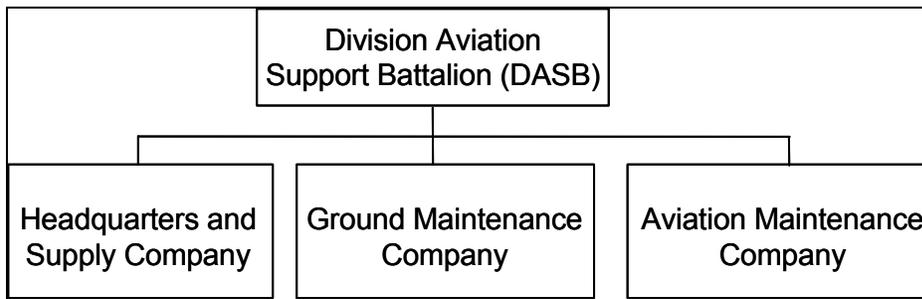


Figure 2-62. Division Aviation Support Battalion (Digitized)

HEADQUARTERS AND SUPPLY COMPANY, DIVISION AVIATION SUPPORT BATTALION

2-243. The Headquarters and Supply Company consists of a Battalion HQ and a Supply Company. The Battalion HQ provides command, control, and administration support for all organic and attached DASB units. The Battalion HQ plans, directs, and supervises support for the Aviation Brigade and Division Cavalry Squadron. The Supply Platoon provides receipt, issue, and limited storage of Class II, III (P), IV, and IX (common and air) items in support of the Aviation Brigade and Division Cavalry Squadron. It also receives and issues Classes I and VI at the field ration issue point, and receives and issues Class VII as required. The supply platoon maintains the STAMIS (the SARSS-1 or GCSS-A). The III-V platoon provides bulk Class III and Class V support to its customers. It also operates a division rear aircraft refuel point for divisional and medical evacuation (MEDEVAC) aircraft. The DASB maintains one day of operational fuel requirements for the Aviation Brigade, Cavalry Squadron, and the DASB (14.5 hours tracks, 100 km wheels, and 4 hours flying). The company also provides food service support for units organic and attached to the DASB. Figure 2-63 shows a DASB Headquarters and Supply Company.

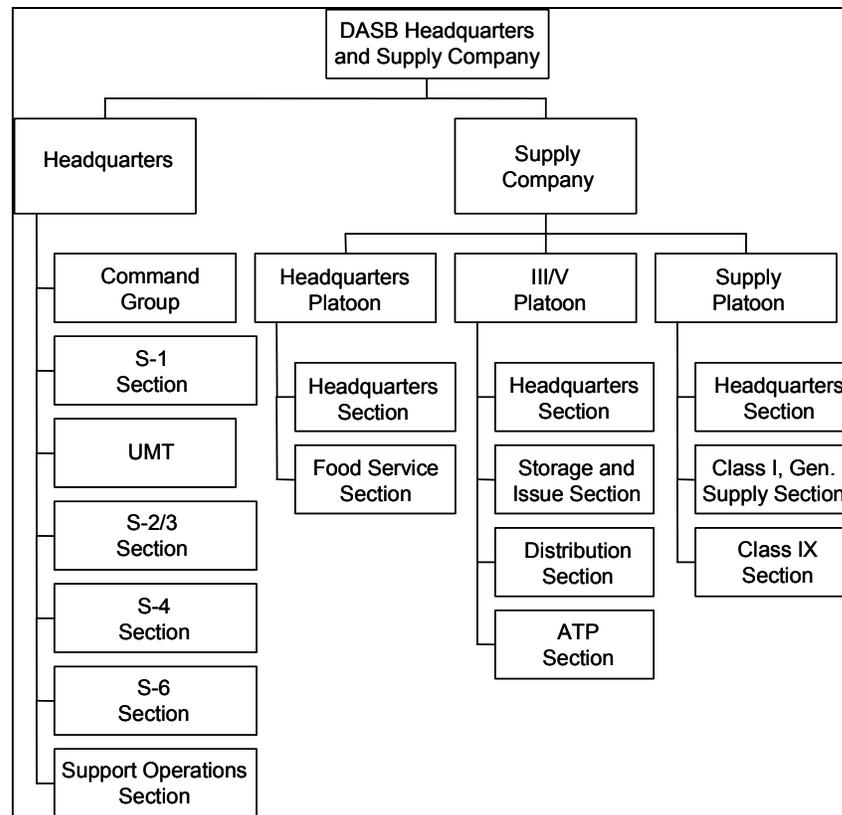


Figure 2-63. DASB Headquarters and Supply Company

GROUND MAINTENANCE COMPANY, DIVISION AVIATION SUPPORT BATTALION

2-244. The Ground Maintenance Company consists of a Company HQ, a Battalion Maintenance Platoon, and a DS Maintenance Platoon. The Ground Maintenance Company provides units for all DASB non-air items and DS maintenance for all Aviation Brigade DASB and Division Cavalry non-air items, including track, turret, missile, automotive, C-E, engineer, utility, power generation, and small arms. Figure 2-64 shows the organization of a DASB Ground Maintenance Company.

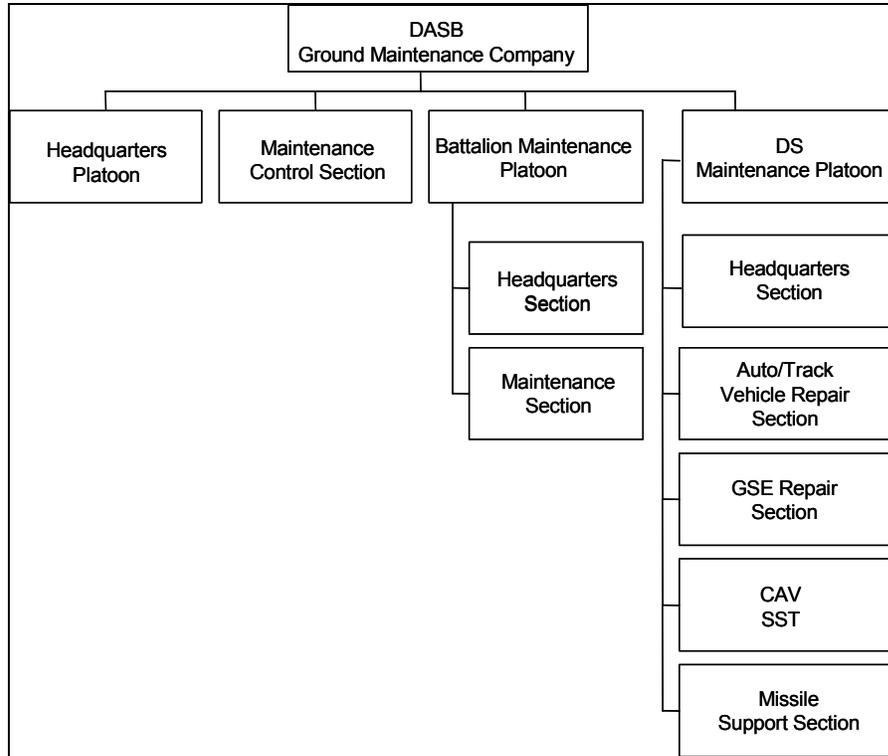


Figure 2-64. DASB Ground Maintenance Company

FORWARD SUPPORT BATTALION (DIGITIZED)

Mission

2-245. The FXXI Digitized DISCOM has three FSBs, providing multifunctional DS to Brigade Combat Teams. The FSB is the Brigade Commander’s battle logistician, providing all logistical support, and ties together the entire spectrum of supplies and services for the Maneuver Brigade. The FXXI FSB design (see Figure 2-65) consolidates all CSS into one organization. FM 4-93.54 provides more detail about the FXXI FSB.

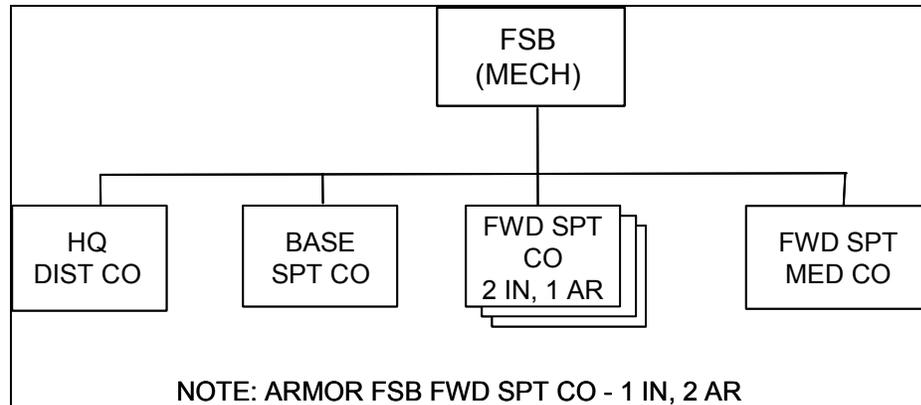


Figure 2-65. Force XXI Forward Support Battalion (Digitized)

NOTE: The FXXI FSB is similar in structure to the AOE FSB, except for multifunctionality and a “distribution” focus; a consolidated SSA; organizational/DS supply and maintenance capability; provides food service to the Brigade HQ; Forward Surgical Teams are attached from corps; FSB has a habitual DS relationship to supported Maneuver Battalions.

Units

2-246. The FXXI Forward Support Battalion consists of the following:

- Headquarters and Distribution Company (HDC).
- Forward Support Company (FSC) – one for each Maneuver Battalion.
- Base Support Company (BSC).
- Forward Support Medical Company (FSMC).

FORWARD SUPPORT COMPANY, FORWARD SUPPORT BATTALION

2-247. For FXXI, CSS elements organic to the maneuver units were combined with DS CSS elements under the “centralized logistics concept” to form the FSC. This new FSC is as mobile as the unit it supports. This mobility provides greater flexibility for the Maneuver Commander. The FSC also gains increased efficiency and effectiveness through centralized support. Centralized support allows the FSB Commander to cross-level between FSCs and weigh the battle logistically as required. The FSB’s multifunctional FSC includes an Supply and Transport (S&T) Platoon, a Medical Platoon, and a Maintenance Platoon organized to provide habitual support to a Maneuver Battalion. The FSC provides all classes of supply, food service, medical support, and tactical field maintenance (DS/unit) to itself and the battalion it supports. Figure 2-66, page 2-76, shows the organization of a FSC.

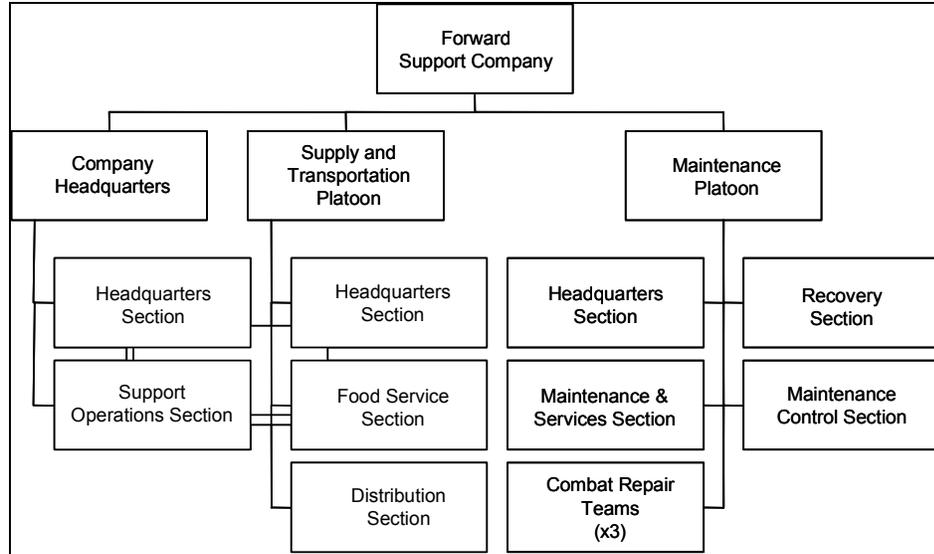


Figure 2-66. Forward Support Company

Forward Support Company Headquarters Section

2-248. This section consists of the Headquarters Section and the Support Operations Section. It provides C2 to all CSS elements in support of a designated Maneuver Battalion Combat Team.

Forward Support Company Maintenance Platoon

2-249. The Maintenance Platoon provides dedicated tactical field maintenance, and Class IX support and recovery to itself and a Maneuver Battalion. The Maintenance Control Section (MCS) is the focal point for all maintenance activity and maintains the STAMIS. This platoon’s capabilities rely heavily on the Control Repair Teams, which provide dedicated tactical field maintenance support at the company level. If an end item cannot be repaired in time for the battle, the platoon passes it to the base support company or possibly the corps. Maintenance advances, such as the multi-capable maintainer, digital and predictive maintenance technology, and improvements in maintenance support equipment, will enhance the FSC Maintenance Platoon’s capabilities.

BASE SUPPORT COMPANY, FORWARD SUPPORT BATTALION

2-250. The multifunctional BSC provides logistics support to the brigade rear area (less medical and Class VIII) and limited backup and reinforcing support to the FSCs. Figure 2-67 shows the organization of a FSB Base Support Company.

Base Support Company Headquarters Section

2-251. This section provides C2 to all organic and attached elements. It also coordinates area support within the BSA, and coordinates reinforcing support to the FSCs as required.

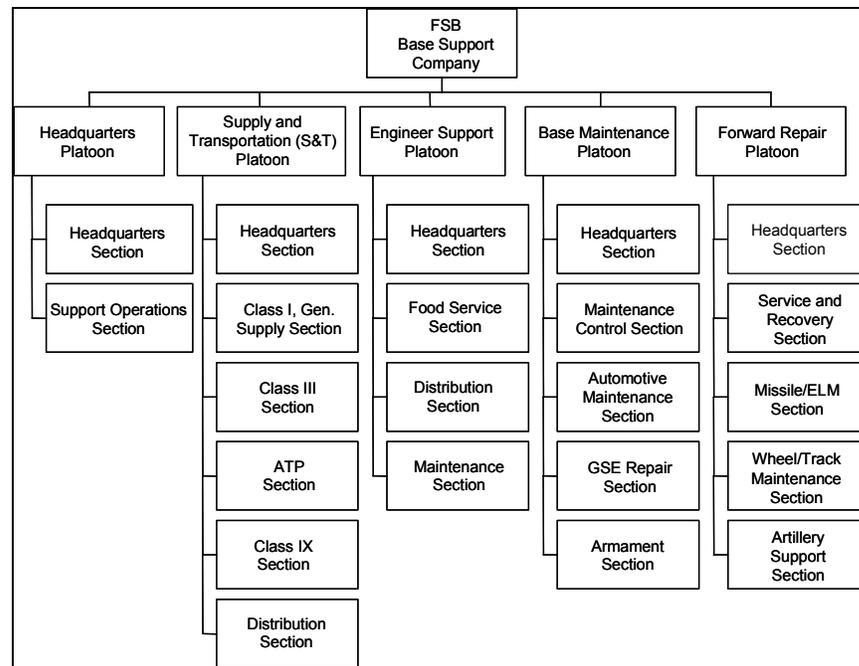


Figure 2-67. Force XXI Forward Support Battalion, Base Support Company

Base Maintenance Platoon

2-252. The Base Maintenance Platoon provides tactical field maintenance to the Brigade HQ, Brigade Reconnaissance Troop, FSB HQ, Medical Company, and Base Support Company. This platoon also provides DS base shop, commodity-specific maintenance to the entire Brigade Combat Team (BCT). On an area basis, it provides DS maintenance to BCT units within the BSA, and limited reinforcing and backup support to the FSCs. The MCS maintains the STAMIS serves as the focal point for all maintenance activity. The GSE Repair Section provides base shop tactical field maintenance on all power generation and refrigeration equipment. The Automotive Maintenance Section provides base shop tactical field maintenance on wheel and track vehicles. The Armament Maintenance Section provides base shop LRU, armament and small arms repair capability. Maintenance advances, such as a multi-capable maintainer, and digital and predictive maintenance technology, will enhance the platoon's capabilities.

Forward Repair Platoon

2-253. The Forward Repair Platoon provides on-site DS maintenance to divisional units that are not covered by the FSCs on an area basis. The Service and Recovery Section provides welding services and limited recovery/lift support. The Missile/Electronic Maintenance Support Team provides TOW, Dragon, Stinger, Bradley Fighting Vehicle System (BFVS), and COMMEL maintenance support either forward on-site or at the base shop as directed by the MCS. The Artillery Support Team provides on-site DS only maintenance to the Artillery Battalion supporting the brigade. The Wheel/Track Team is capable of providing contact support to the Brigade HQ Reconnaissance troop, and reinforcing

support to the FSCs as directed by the MCS or FSB SPO. The platoon also provides limited reinforcing and backup support to the FSCs.

STRYKER BRIGADE COMBAT TEAM

BRIGADE SUPPORT BATTALION, STRYKER BRIGADE COMBAT TEAM

2-254. The Brigade Support Battalion (BSB) is designed to perform distribution-based, centralized logistics functions in accordance with Army XXI CSS concepts, although capability is limited. Its effectiveness depends on the employment of the latest advances in CSS C2, enhancement of CSS situational understanding (SU), and the exploitation of regionally available resources through joint, multi-national, HN, or contract sources. The small size of the battalion significantly minimizes the CSS footprint in the Stryker Brigade Combat Team (SBCT) AO. The Forward Maintenance Company is the maintenance management operator organization for the SBCT.

2-255. CSS functions are almost entirely consolidated under the C2 of the BSB HQ. The BSB Commander is the SBCT Commander's primary CSS operator. His staff manages most CSS operations through an array of digital information systems and other technological innovations. In addition, the BSB Support Operations Section requires the capability to integrate the activities of the CSS assets required to support SBCT augmentation slices into BSB operations. If the augmentation slice is large enough, a Corps Support Battalion may have to deploy to provide the required C2. Figure 2-68 shows the organization of a Brigade Support Battalion.

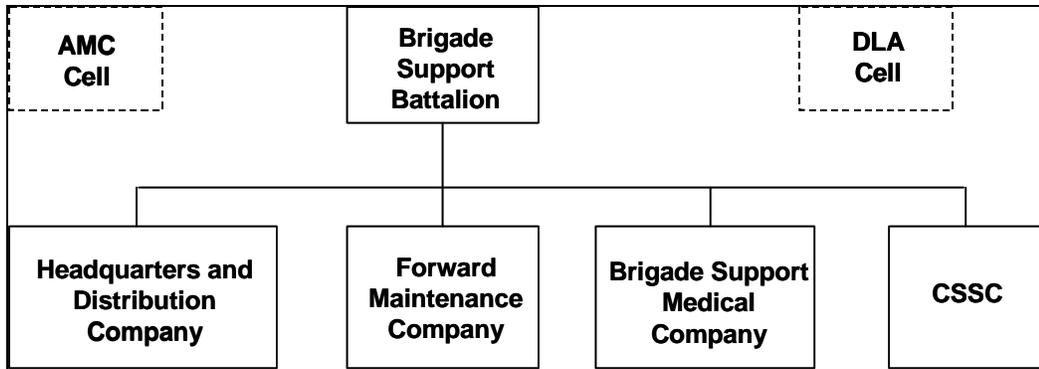


Figure 2-68. Brigade Support Battalion

Support Operations Section

2-256. The SPO is the principal staff officer for coordinating CSS to the SBCT. He provides the technical supervision for the external CSS mission of the support battalion. He is the key interface between the supported units and the support battalion. The SPO performs logistics preparation of the battlefield (LPB) and advises the commander on support requirements versus support assets available. The SPO coordinates and directs external support requirements. He also provides technical expertise to supported units and synchronizes support requirements to ensure they remain consistent with current and future operations. Requirements are determined in coordination with the

Brigade S4, the BSB Intelligence and Operations Officer (S2/3), and the CSS representatives of the supported units. The SPO plans and monitors support operations and makes necessary adjustments to ensure support requirements are met. The SPO coordinates with the Adjutant (S1) and S4 to track available CSS assets. He also coordinates with the S2/3 for the support locations and schedules of supported units. The SPO monitors daily Battle Loss reports to anticipate requirements. The SPO requests and coordinates augmentation with the higher echelon (DISCOM/DMSB/TSC) SPO when requirements exceed capabilities. The SPO prepares and distributes the external Service Support Standing Operating Procedure (SOP) and annex that provides guidance and procedures to supported units. The SPO provides input to the supported units on the Logistics Estimate and Service Support annex. The Support Operations Section is composed of a number of functional cells (see Figure 2-69).

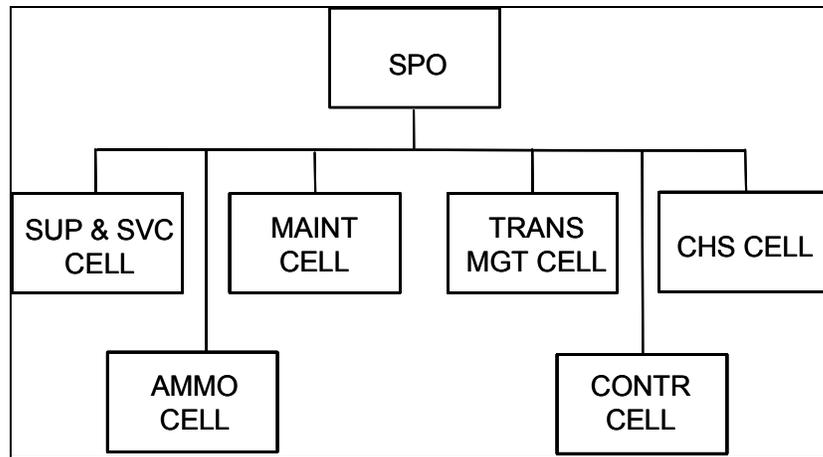


Figure 2-69. Functional Cells for the Support Operations Section

2-257. SPO assets act as the distribution management support element for the BSB, functioning as a DMC does in other organizations. They synchronize operations within the distribution system to maximize throughput and sustainment, and to ensure priorities are executed in accordance with the SBCT Commander's guidance. The distribution managers maintain SU of the distribution system and act as the "fusion center" for distribution-related information. They work closely with and synchronize the operations of the battalion's sections and elements, including limited contracting, medical logistics, and transportation. Only one mortuary affairs (MA) soldier plans and coordinates the MA later in this chapter. The distribution management resources also include an austere two-person materiel management capability. These personnel will monitor the Movement Track System (MTS), FBCB2, Transportation Coordinators' Automated Information for Movements System II (TC-AIMS II), CSSCS, legacy STAMIS/GCSS-Army, and the daily Battle Loss reports to anticipate requirements. Requirements exceeding BSB capabilities are coordinated with higher echelon support operations elements and utilize reach operations. The SPO assimilates end-to-end information from the distribution pipeline to create a synchronized picture of the flow of units, personnel, and materiel into and throughout

the AO concurrently. Distribution managers work closely with other elements of the Support Operations Section, as well as with the battalion and ARFOR planners to ensure adequacy of plans and orders.

2-258. The Support Operations Section, under the direction of the SPO, provides collaborative, centralized, integrated, and automated command, control, and planning for all distribution management operations within the SBCT. Operating under the concept of anticipatory CSS, this section collaborates and coordinates with logistics operators in the fields of supply, field services, maintenance, medical, contracting, finance, and movement management for the support of all units assigned or attached to the SBCT. Its primary concern is customer support and increasing the responsiveness of support provided by subordinate units. It continually monitors support and advises the Battalion Commander on the ability to support future tactical operations. With the legacy STAMIS/GCSS-A, CSSCS, FBCB2, TC-AIMS II, and MTS, the Support Operations Section has access to substantial information and receives information in near real-time. The Support Operations Section possesses the capability to view the situation and combat power in the maneuver units. This allows the SPO to identify problems quicker, anticipate many requirements, and allocate resources more efficiently. CSSCS provides support operations the visibility of the CSS status from the BSB to EAB. This battle staff section serves as the point of contact (POC) for supported units. It directs problems to appropriate technical experts within subordinate cells. Some key duties and responsibilities of the Support Operations Section include the following:

- Conduct continuous LPB.
- Provide execution-focused CSS.
- Coordinate and provide technical supervision for the BSB's CSS mission, which includes supply activities, maintenance support, combat health support (CHS), and coordination of transportation assets.
- Coordinate most CSS reach requirements with higher echelon SPO elements.
- Advise the Battalion Commander on the status of CSS.
- Coordinate CSS for units passing through the SBCT's area.
- Revise customer lists (as required by changing requirements, workloads, and priorities) for support of tactical operations.
- Coordinate external logistics.
- Develop supply, service, maintenance, and transportation SOPs.
- Establish a daily CSS Plan and Synchronization matrix, planning both current and future logistics operations.
- Synchronize operations within the distribution system to maximize throughput and follow-on sustainment, and ensure priorities are executed in accordance with directives.
- Manage the distribution pipeline within the SBCT AO.

- Track and investigate high-priority requests.
- Track assets and resources (for example, trucks, ambulances, and CRT and battlefield automation system (BAS) workloads).

2-259. The SPO is the CSSCS manager. He must collaborate with the S1, S2/3, S4, and Communications Staff Officer (S6) to establish and manage the CSSCS network and database. He must also maintain DS supply point and maintenance data entered into the system.

Maintenance Cell

2-260. The Support Operations Maintenance Officer plans and recommends the allocation of maintenance resources in coordination with the supported unit's chain of command. He also forecasts and monitors the workload for all equipment by type. The Maintenance Officer and Maintenance NCO use the SAMS-2 to collect and process maintenance operations data and to assist in the management of maintenance operations. It processes maintenance information required to control workload, manpower, and supplies. SAMS-2 capabilities are designed to assist in both maintenance and readiness management.

2-261. Maneuver units will transmit FBCB2 logistics situation reports (LOGSITREPs) electronically through the chain of command. These reports will be entered into the CSSCS through either the battalion or SBCT S4. Once into the CSSCS and transmitted to the other CSSCS nodes, these reports will enable support operations personnel to identify problems quickly and allocate resources more efficiently. The Maintenance Officer can monitor TF equipment status of units on various CSSCS reports. The Equipment-Unit Status report provides specific unit Class VII data. The Equipment-Force Echelon Status report provides specific data for the force echelon. It includes authorized quantity, battle loss, not mission capable (NMC) (DS), and NMC (organizational). The Equipment Item Status report provides specific data for an individual piece of equipment. The FBCB2 and CSSCS also provide map graphics that portray unit locations, grid coordinates, and terrain features so support operations can track maintenance on the battlefield.

2-262. The Support Operations Maintenance cell develops the plans and policies for reparable exchange operations. It monitors Shop Production and Job Status reports in the FMC. It also monitors and reviews the Class IX stockage, and coordinates critical parts status with the EAB. For unserviceable items, it generates disposition instructions based on the Brigade Commander's guidance. Instructions include evacuation, cannibalization, and controlled exchange policies. With the SBCT S4, it reviews backlogs on critical weapons systems. For any additional support requirements, the BSB support operations coordinates through the EAB Support Operations branch. The duties of the Maintenance Officer include the following:

- Conduct continuous LPB.
- Track and investigate Class IX high priority requisitions.
- Assist with planning and coordinating contingency support.
- Direct redistribution of maintenance workloads.

- Coordinate maintenance back-up support with the EAB.
- Monitor the units' maintenance posture using the SAMS-2.
- Coordinate maintenance priorities with the SBCT S4.
- Establish maintenance priorities for workload management through coordination with the supported unit.

FORWARD MAINTENANCE COMPANY, STRYKER BRIGADE COMBAT TEAM, BRIGADE SUPPORT BATTALION

2-263. The Forward Maintenance Company (FMC) together with the essential equipment supported contractors provide all maintenance support for the SBCT, less medical and the limited automation capability which is integrated into the Brigade's S6 Section and the Signal Company. The FMC (see Figure 2-70) has the maintenance capabilities to perform automotive, armament, missile, communications, special devices, and ground support equipment repair; however, its depth is very shallow. The combination of organizational/DS maintenance (field maintenance) unifies organizational and DS level maintenance responsibilities and capabilities into one organization. The FMC Maintenance Control Section will be able to focus maintenance leadership, management, technical expertise, and assets under a single CSS operator, ensuring maintenance can be planned, allocated, and swiftly executed when and where needed to satisfy the commander's requirements.

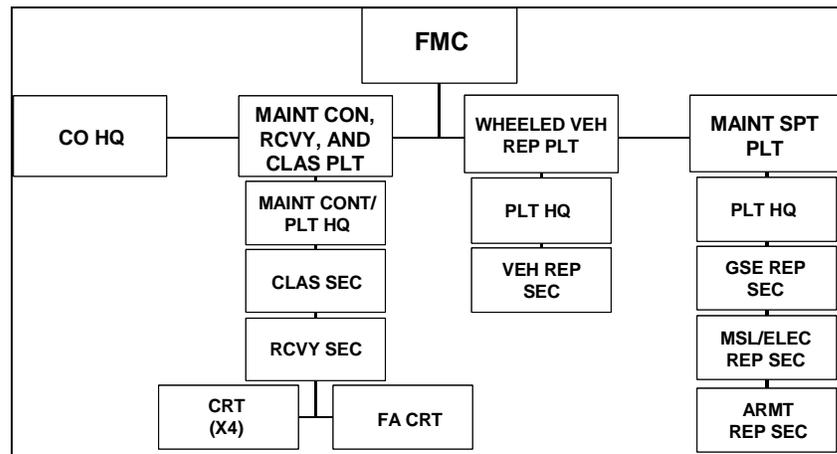


Figure 2-70. SBCT Forward Maintenance Company

2-264. Efficiency in maintenance management and effectiveness of maintenance operations are maximized when organizational and DS maintenance operations are collapsed into one level. This concept eliminates the loss of time and loss of job continuity associated with the transition of organizational level job orders to DS job orders and vice versa. Field maintenance provides a greater capability to dispatch more effective maintenance capabilities forward because of centralized control and access to more capabilities. The concept pools maintenance assets under a single CSS operator for maintenance, the Maintenance Control Officer (MCO). Enablers, such as the Forward Repair System (FRS) and emerging diagnostics and prognostics, will enhance the forward deployed CRT's ability to execute this concept. The CRTs are tailored with the

right people with the right tools and test equipment to provide automotive field maintenance forward on the battlefield and rapidly return combat systems to the fight.

2-265. The FMC is composed of a Maintenance Control, Recovery, and Classification Platoon (with CRTs), a Wheeled Vehicle Repair Platoon, and a Maintenance Support Platoon. Command and control is provided by the company headquarters.

Maintenance Control, Recovery, and Classification Platoon

2-266. The Maintenance Control, Recovery, and Classification Platoon consists of the Maintenance Control Section, the Classification Section, and the Recovery Section. The following describes each of these sections.

2-267. **Maintenance Control Section.** The MCS is the nerve center for maintenance operations within the SBCT. The section consists of the MCO, Maintenance Control Sergeant, and the Equipment Records/Parts Specialists. The Equipment Records/Parts Specialists have oversight responsibility for all TAMMS operations in the brigade and manage the DS shop stocks. CRTs are equipped with automated maintenance systems and a minimal number of operators. The MCS also dispatches Contact Maintenance Teams and MSTs to provide forward support. MSTs, such as the Missile Repair Teams, are teams operating from the BSA and are designed to move forward to provide support.

2-268. **Classification Section.** The Classification Section is responsible to the FMC Commander for quality assurance, quality control, and technical inspections for all field maintenance functions. The Classification Section classifies inoperative and damaged equipment according to condition codes. The classifications are determined according to instructions provided in technical bulletins, and directives from higher HQ. The Classification Section also has the mission, in coordination with the HDC Supply Section and the Support Operations Section, of managing the cannibalization point.

2-269. **Recovery Section.** The Recovery Section provides recovery support to all elements of the brigade, to include recovery of the heavy expanded mobility tactical truck (HEMTT), the high mobility multi-purpose wheeled vehicle (HMMWV), the interim armored vehicle (IAV), lighter vehicles, and trailers.

2-270. **Combat Repair Teams.** CRTs assigned to the FMC and based in the BSA, will be dispatched as needed to forward locations of the maneuver units and the FA Battalion to conduct maintenance, and then return to the BSA. The CRTs are controlled by the FMC MCO, who coordinates with the S4/XO of each maneuver and FA battalion/TF to establish work priorities, control movements, and integrate CRT operations into the maneuver/FA units' operation plans (OPLANs). A principal task of the CRT is to assess and report maintenance requirements to the MCS. Supported by maintenance STAMISs in the BSA, IETMs, the Soldier Portable On System Repair Tool (SPORT), the contact maintenance truck (CMT), and the FRS, the teams identify faults, monitor embedded prognostics as they become available through materiel fielding, advise Unit S4s regarding forward maintenance management, and conduct component and major assembly replacement for supported equipment.

Wheeled Vehicle Repair Platoon

2-271. The Wheeled Vehicle Repair Platoon (WVRP) provides field maintenance for the organic wheeled vehicles in the supported SBCT and all supported units within the BSA. It is workloaded by the Maintenance Control Section. The WVRP also provides back-up maintenance to the forward CRTs and employs the Replace Forward/Repair Rear maintenance philosophy. The WVRP performs equipment and component troubleshooting, minor (non-structural welding), major and secondary component replacement, and tire and LRU replacement as part of its Replace Forward concept.

Maintenance Support Platoon

2-272. The Maintenance Support Platoon is composed of an Armament Repair Section, a GSE Repair Section, and a Missile/Electronics Repair Section. Each of these sections are described below. Command and control is provided by the platoon headquarters.

2-273. **Armament Repair Section.** The Armament Repair Section provides field maintenance on all armament-related equipment to include: turrets, fire control systems, small arms, sight units, and artillery within the brigade. The MCS will make a determination (METT-TC dependent) on sending out an Armament Maintenance Support Team (AMST) to make forward repairs or have the equipment evacuated to the BSA.

2-274. **Ground Support Equipment Repair Section.** The GSE provides field maintenance for all the brigade's non-vehicular environmental control, power generation, water purification, petroleum, oil, and lubricants (POL), and engineer equipment. It works primarily from the BSA. It relies heavily on Class VII spares as replacements for equipment requiring repairs better accomplished outside the AO.

2-275. **Missile/Electronics Repair Section.** The Missile/Electronics Repair Section provides field maintenance to the brigade's missile and electronic equipment/weapon systems. The section has two distinctly separate missions: missile weapons system maintenance and C-E maintenance. The missile maintenance support mission requires contact and base operations, while the C-E support aligns primarily to base shop operations.

Combat Service Support Company

2-276. In order to maintain a high state of readiness, the SBCT's vehicle and equipment must undergo comprehensive maintenance in garrison. The BSB's current design does not have this ability. Even with the additional maintainers in the Combat Service Support Company (CSSC), a maintenance shortfall still exists. However, with all the technical enablers and a highly reliable common platform, the combined capabilities of the BSB, CSSC, and some augmentation (TDA, contractor/contracted logistical support (CLS), or system contractors) should achieve this state of readiness. The enablers that will assist in mitigating the maintenance shortfall (for example, reliability but into the future IAV) are not yet fielded. The SBCT will also contain legacy equipment for which enablers will not be able to offset the current maintenance shortfall. Additional maintenance capability is necessary

both in garrison and deployments. In deployments, the CSSC will enhance sustained operations in all environments and will provide deployable support in more intense combat scenarios.

2-277. The Maintenance Platoon will provide follow-on maintenance support to augment the BSC in providing field maintenance. Additionally, a "Planned Pulse Maintenance" concept will allow for a short term, cyclical maintenance pulse, focused on a particular unit (company or battalion) to perform required and limited preventive maintenance. The Planned Pulse team is task organized from within CSSC assets.

2-278. The team composition, the maintenance location, and the cyclic frequency are based on METT-TC considerations. Normally, the team will consist primarily of automotive repair assets, supported with armament and power generation mechanics as necessary. It is imperative the Battalion S4 and the SPO have a common picture of the maintenance requirements to facilitate sending an appropriately tailored Pulse Maintenance Team forward. The concept allows for a four-battalion rotation cycle, performed on company (+) sized elements. The Pulse Team task will include conducting technical inspections to identify current and future equipment to the BSA, and performing limited services (METT-TC dependent). When employed, the Maintenance Platoon will also augment the maintenance capability of the BSC by:

- Providing scaled maintenance capability forward to support the CRTs deployed forward to the maneuver units.
- Providing scaling to the Automotive, Armament, Electronics, and Ground Support sections.

The Maintenance Platoon consists of several teams, which augment the capabilities of specific sections of the BSC:

- The Vehicle Support team assists the Wheeled Vehicle Repair Section of the BSC in providing base shop and on-site maintenance for wheeled vehicles. The section also assists the Service and Recovery Section of the BSC with recovery support to the SBCT. This section is capable of forming several Contact Maintenance Teams simultaneously.
- The Ground Support Equipment (GSE) Support Team assists the GSE Repair Section of the BSC with performing field maintenance on utility, chemical, power generation, construction, and quartermaster equipment of the SBCT. This section is capable of forming several Contact Maintenance Teams simultaneously.
- The Electronic Support team assists the Missile/Electronic Repair Section of the BSC in performing field maintenance support on communications, electronics, and automation equipment repair. This section is capable of forming several Contact MSTs simultaneously.
- The Field Artillery CRT Support Team augments the FA Battalion Combat Repair Team of the BSC in providing field

maintenance support to the Field Artillery Battalion of the SBCT.

- Four CRT Support Teams augment the CRTs of the BSC in providing field maintenance support for three Maneuver Battalions and the Reconnaissance, Surveillance, & Target Acquisition (RSTA) Squadron of the SBCT.
- The Armament Support Team assists the Armament Repair Section of the BSC in providing armament, turret, LRU, fire control systems, and artillery maintenance support to the SBCT. Figure 2-71 shows a Combat Service Support Company.

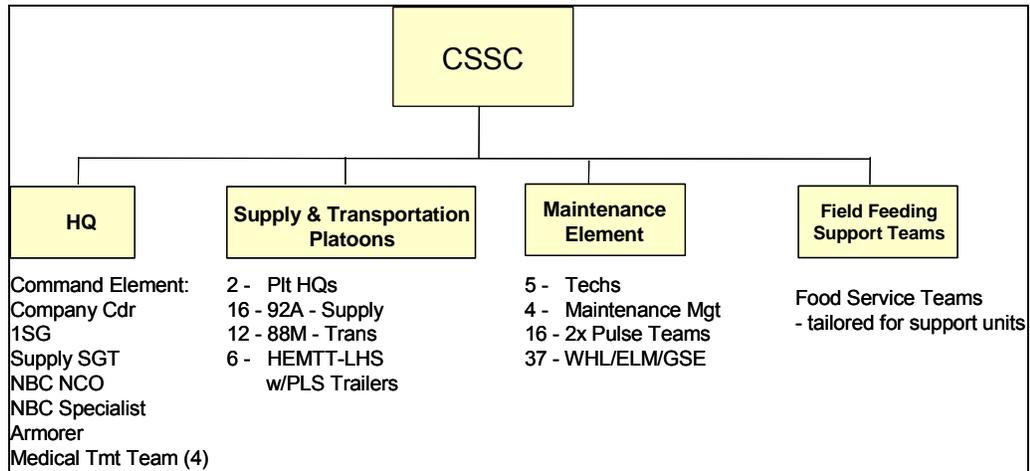


Figure 2-71. Combat Service Support Company

UNIT MAINTENANCE ORGANIZATION FOR COMBAT UNITS

MISSION

2-279. Army units are organized to support their individual missions. To be successful, units must obtain and maintain the maximum level of combat effectiveness. This is accomplished by using Organizational Maintenance sections that balance people and equipment, and maintenance units that provide more complex DS and GS-level maintenance.

COMBAT BATTALION ORGANIZATION

2-280. The unit TOE establishes maintenance requirements and resources. Guidance on how to employ those resources is contained in this manual and in manuals pertaining to particular units. In combat units, organizational maintenance personnel are located at the battalion level.

2-281. In armored and mechanized infantry units, CSS assets are assigned to the Headquarters and Headquarters Company. CSS is moved forward to the companies as required. This allows Company Commanders to concentrate on the combat mission and on the performance of operator/crew maintenance tasks.

2-282. A team effort is needed for responsive maintenance support. Keeping equipment operational and repairing it quickly takes the

combined effort of many individuals. To function effectively, team members must know each other's responsibilities and capabilities, as well as the limitations. Although the following discussion is oriented toward Armored and Mechanized Infantry Battalions, most provisions also apply to other units.

Armored/Mechanized Infantry Battalion

2-283. Combat battalions are organized to accomplish their combat mission and to provide unit-level maintenance on assigned equipment. Figure 2-72 shows the organization of an Armored/Mechanized Infantry battalion.

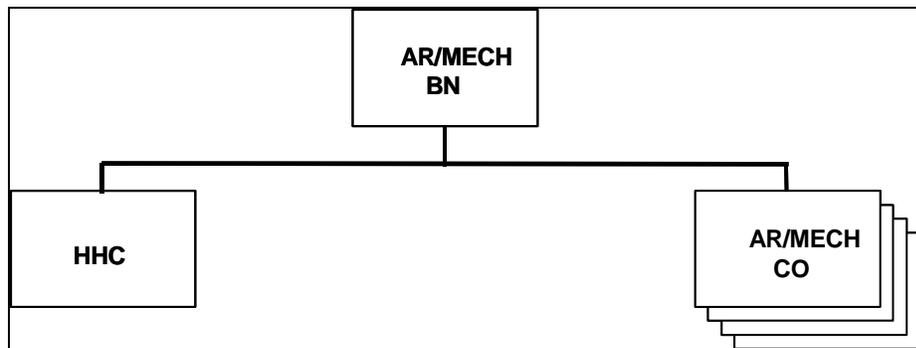


Figure 2-72. Armored/Mechanized Infantry Battalion

Headquarters and Headquarters Company

2-284. The HHC provides the battalion's C2, CS, and CSS elements. Figure 2-73 shows the organization of a Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Combat Battalion.

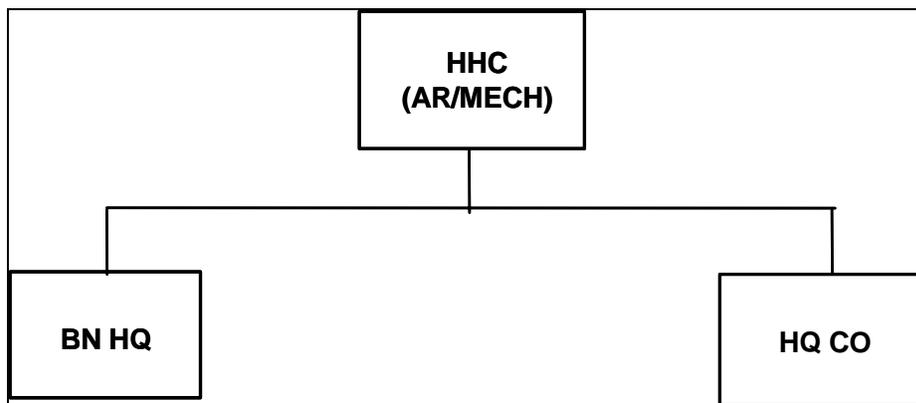


Figure 2-73. Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Combat Battalion

BATTALION HEADQUARTERS

2-285. The HQ provides the officers and soldiers needed to support battalion operations. Key personnel of the command group include the Battalion Commander, the Executive Officer (XO), and the Command Sergeant Major (CSM). The battalion staff consists of the S1, S2, S3, S4, and all special staff officers.

Company Headquarters

2-286. The Company Headquarters provides C2, communications, administration, and logistics support for the company. The Company HQ consists of a Company Commander, XO, 1SG, and the Company Supply Section. The Company Commander is responsible for the battalion/TF brigade trains. The commander establishes the HHC command post, coordinates support with the FSB, and serves as the Battalion TF Rear Operations Officer. Figure 2-74 shows the organization of a Company Headquarters.

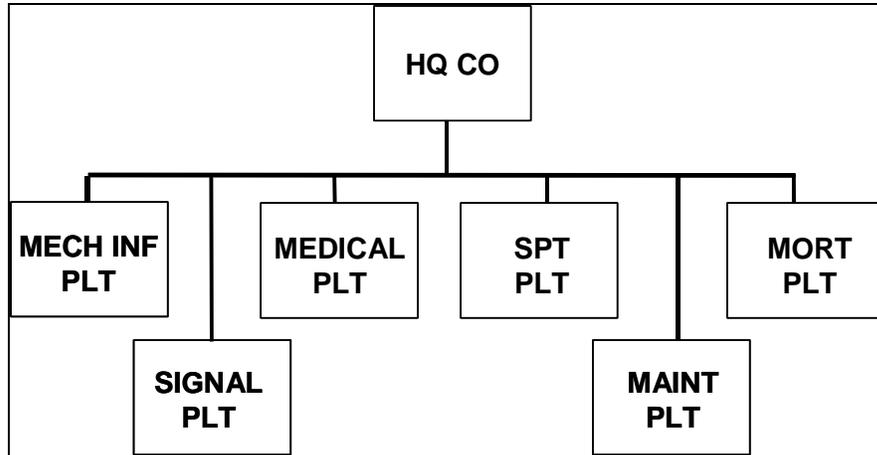


Figure 2-74. Company Headquarters

2-287. In a Tank Company, both the commander and the XO are mounted in tanks, and the XO is required forward in the battle area. This makes the 1SG the key person for maintenance support and coordination.

2-288. In a Mechanized Infantry Company, the XO is in a Bradley and the 1SG has an M113 vehicle; thus, the support coordination task may be shared to a larger degree. A unit armorer provides unit maintenance for assigned small arms. Equipment users provide unit maintenance for nuclear, biological, chemical (NBC) defense equipment.

Maintenance Platoon

2-289. The Maintenance Platoon consists of the Headquarters; the Maintenance Administrative, Recovery Support, and Maintenance Service sections; and the CMTs. The platoon operates from the UMCP, field trains, and company/team combat trains. It is responsible for maintaining the battalion's PLL and TAMMS automated maintenance records. Figure 2-75 shows the typical organization of an Armored/Mechanized Infantry Battalion Maintenance Platoon of the HHC.

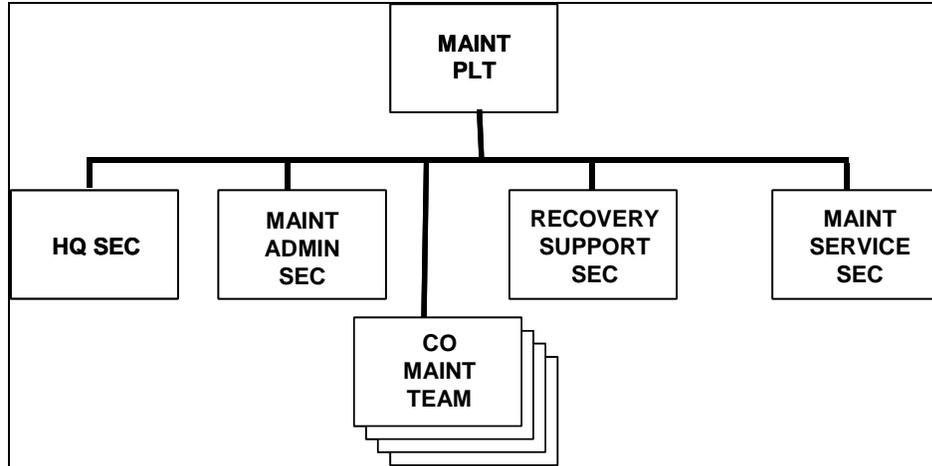


Figure 2-75. Maintenance Platoon, Armored/Mechanized Infantry Battalion, HHC

2-290. The platoon provides Company Maintenance Teams to support the battalion/TF maintenance mission. In addition, the platoon interfaces with the FSB and the DS MST. It provides organizational maintenance for battalion/TF equipment. The Maintenance Service Section of the Maintenance Platoon augments the CMTs as required. CMTs are controlled by the Battalion Maintenance Officer (BMO) when they are employed outside the company/team combat trains area.

Headquarters Section

2-291. The Headquarters contains the C2 elements. It consists of a Platoon Leader (who is also the BMO), a Battalion Maintenance Technician (BMT), and a Battalion Maintenance Sergeant (BMS). This element develops maintenance support plans consistent with the battalion's combat mission. It tailors the platoon to meet mission requirements and also directs platoon operations. It focuses the maintenance effort forward to sustain maximum combat power. The Headquarters Section is responsible for providing maintenance priorities for the DS MST.

Maintenance Administrative Section

2-292. This section maintains repair parts and automated TAMMS maintenance records using the ULLS-G. It maintains the collocated PLL for each combat company and is responsible for requisitioning, storing, and issuing repair parts for CMTs and Maintenance Service Teams. On the battlefield, the Maintenance Administrative Section will employ PLLs based on maintenance requirements, the tactical situation, and risk assessment.

2-293. The majority of combat weapons systems are located forward of the combat trains. PLL assets required to support forward weapons systems are located in the UMCP, with some specific parts located forward with CMTs. Since this is a high-risk area, a portion of the unit PLL remains in the field trains, with PLL repair parts pushed forward as required. Two or three TF Company PLLs may be pushed forward with one or two held for reserve in the rear. PLL assets must be placed on the

battlefield based on the tactical situation. Due to frequent movement, it is essential that units operate with a combat PLL.

Maintenance Service Section

2-294. The Maintenance Service Section provides combat flexibility in placing maintenance assets on the battlefield at the place and time when and where needed most. It supports mission priorities established by the battalion leadership. This section is organized into teams with transportation capabilities for mobility on the battlefield.

2-295. During combat, this section's first priority is to reinforce the CMTs in their mission of returning equipment requiring minimum repair (the TF Commander establishes timelines for repair at the point of breakdown) to the battle. Teams not forward are located in the UMCP concentrating their efforts toward repairing weapon systems for the current battle or the start of the next battle.

2-296. The FSB MST assists the Maintenance Service Section in its maintenance efforts in the UMCP. Systems requiring additional maintenance are recovered to and repaired in the UMCP. (The TF Commander establishes timelines for repair at the UMCP.) These repairs are critical to the combat mission, and are performed by the CMTs and the FSB MST. The Maintenance Service Section provides a CMT in the field trains. It supports vehicles of the Headquarters Company Support Platoon and Rear elements.

Recovery Support Section

2-297. The Recovery Support Section provides the battalion with the flexibility of placing recovery assets on the battlefield where they can best support battalion mission requirements. This section places its combat vehicle recovery assets forward. The BMO shifts assets based on the maintenance and recovery workload.

2-298. Recovery vehicles are used to reinforce the CMTs' recovery capability. They recover equipment from the battlefield (point of breakdown), recover equipment from the company area to the UMCP or designated heavy equipment transport points, and assist in moving the UMCP.

Company Maintenance Team

2-299. CMTs are organized and equipped to provide mobile organizational maintenance support to the combat companies. CMTs perform BDAR, diagnose maintenance problems, and conduct organizational repairs and recovery. When required, they deploy with the PLL associated with their company. They establish a close working relationship with the supported company.

2-300. The BMO provides the company with a CMT based on the battalion/TF maintenance priorities. The team's focus is on completing those repair jobs that quickly increase the combat power of a unit. It normally deploys with RX components and high-usage repair parts. In accordance with established guidance, it reports equipment requiring more extensive repairs to the BMT. Maintenance personnel of the Maintenance Service Section and the FSB MST recover this equipment for repair to the UMCP.

2-301. The CMT recovery vehicle remains in the forward area where it is used to return vehicles to the battle. The recovery vehicle crew performs BDAR and pulls vehicles out of the line of fire for further repair. Vehicles requiring repair in the UMCP are recovered to a collection point in the forward area. Recovery teams from the Recovery Support Section move the weapons systems to the UMCP.

MODULARITY

2-302. Modularity builds flexibility into the force design process. To enhance their ability to tailor CSS forces, force developers pursue opportunities to develop modular CSS elements tailored to support the assigned mission.

DEFINITION AND FUNCTIONS

2-303. Modularity is a force design methodology. It establishes a means of providing force elements that are interchangeable, expandable, and tailorable to meet the changing needs of the Army. Modularity also provides the tailored functions and capabilities needed by Force Projection forces across the range of military operations. Modularity provides the methodology for the Army to achieve a force structure that optimizes rapid assembly of mission-oriented contingency forces that are effective and efficient. Modularity provides a means of rapidly identifying, mobilizing, and deploying doctrinally sound, sustainable, and fully mission-capable elements and organizations capable of operating in a joint and/or combined environment.

2-304. To achieve modularity, the Army needs to examine the processes of determining current deployment requirements. For example, functions not likely to be needed in smaller contingencies or in early phases of a major contingency can be planned for later deployment. Requirements generated by multiple echelons may be eliminated (such as eliminate echelon-induced duplicate or redundant requirements); combine requirements for the same unit developed at multiple echelons.

Tenets

2-305. Modularity allows units to be:

- Responsive.
- Economical.
- Effective.
- Flexible.
- Selective.
- Identifiable.

Responsive

2-306. Modularity provides functions and capabilities to meet a commander's requirements with an initial element. It allows ease of identification and deployment of specific functions on short notice. Modularity permits appropriate force tailoring of necessary functions in a force projection environment. It provides required functions and capabilities with less strategic lift and with reduced sustainment requirements.

Economical

2-307. Modularity allows the Army to meet functional CSS requirements earlier but with a smaller footprint. It enables the Army to achieve economy of scale by deploying only those functions and capabilities needed for the mission. Needed functions and capabilities will be provided at the appropriate time and place. This is especially crucial when considering limited airlift capabilities.

Flexible

2-308. Modularity enables support that is expandable, contractible and flexible. It enables interconnecting support with diversified functions and capabilities operating in the same area.

Selective

2-309. Modularity applies to selected organizations that meet the mission profile criteria (for example, those required early in deployment). It should be noted that some organizations are already modular in nature, and some organizations may not need modularity.

Identifiable

2-310. TOE documentation must clearly identify sub-elements (such as platoon, section, squad, or team) designed for modularity. This allows rapid identification of minimum Army force package requirements for deployment and effective mission accomplishment. Further identification of units at the modified tables of equipment (MTOE) level can be accomplished by the unit identification code (UIC) or a derivative UIC.

MAJOR APPROACHES

2-311. There are many approaches to modularity. However, the modularity concept focuses on the following two major approaches.

- **Functionally Emulative Increments (FEIs).** FEIs consist of increments of an organization constructed to emulate functions and capabilities of the whole organization.
- **Modular Designed Units.** Modular organizations consist of modules or elements that replicate, augment, or provide discrete functional capabilities, which allow the unit to operate as an entity in one location or as self-sustaining parts of that entity at a different location.

The object is to regroup the organization for maximum effectiveness and efficiency as soon as possible, but to allow its separate parts to function effectively where and when needed.

FUNCTIONALLY EMULATIVE INCREMENTS

2-312. Functionally emulative increments are organizations constructed with increments, so that each increment reflects the complete essence (functions) of the organization. The increments are interchangeable, expandable (to all or part of the whole), and tailorable to meet changes in METT-TC considerations.

2-313. FEIs apply primarily to CSS organizations at EADs and EACs. The projection of forces from the CONUS or forward presence locations for contingency operations will challenge sustainment operations. FEIs enable CSS Commanders to provide more precise functions and capabilities needed in force projection across the entire range of operations.

2-314. The following are more characteristics of FEIs:

- Reflect the organization as a whole.
- Apply normally to specific organizations expected to deploy early before follow-on deployment of the entire organization (or when required by METT-TC for the duration).
- Deploy incrementally without loss of effectiveness. Some scenarios may require minimum capability over a long period (Macedonia); others may require building to full capability to support a theater as it matures (Desert Shield).
- Operate independently. Each increment emulates the functions of its parent organization (with less capability).
- Expand, contract, and connect with other FEIs.
- Merge with other FEIs.

2-315. Life support must be planned for FEIs if they deploy to an austere area and are separated from the supported unit. The whole may never require deployment. Follow-on deployment (expansion) will be METT-TC driven.

MODULAR-DESIGNED ELEMENTS

2-316. Modular-designed elements are organizations constructed with discrete elements of specific capabilities. The elements are specific parts/elements of the organization, which, when combined, create the functional capability of the unit. Each subordinate element does not mirror the functional capability of the entire unit.

2-317. Fundamentals of modular design include the following:

- Apply primarily to selected combat and combat support organizations. They may also apply to selected CSS organizations (such as DS Maintenance Support Teams, TOE 43509) and may be constructed as modular designed elements or as FEIs.
- Facilitate effective packaging of Army forces for contingency operations by permitting a better mix of both mission and support organizations based on theater and contingency mission requirements.

2-318. Support operations require logisticians to carefully think, plan, act, and evaluate the support provided to an operation. Modular-designed CSS capabilities provide mission-essential support to combat, combat support, and CSS organizations.

2-319. CSS modular-designed elements:

- Consist of modules and elements of specific capability.
- Permit TOE sub-elements to be detached from a parent unit and assigned to a contingency force for an indefinite period.
- Are achieved by splitting an organization into separate elements. For example, a parent module or element may remain in a secure location (permanently or until it, too, displaces forward) while a Force Projection module or element deploys independently of the parent.

2-320. Modular designed elements may be created as teams to provide augmentation to units requiring special capabilities for specific missions. Modular-designed elements will permit projection of specific modules and elements of capability that meet the minimum needs of a commander in contingency operations, with additional modules and elements provided as events require.

OTHER APPROACHES

2-321. Other redesigns fall into the following categories:

- **Nested Modules.** These modules can be formed and combined in multiples of the basic module (such as squad or section) depending on the requirement.
- **Functional Modules.** In this approach, each module performs a separate function.
- **Forward Modules.** In this approach, selected functions are formed into a forward module. The remainder of the unit must deploy to sustain continuous operations.

DEPLOYMENT CONSIDERATIONS

Mission, Enemy, Terrain, Troops, Time, and Civil Considerations

2-322. The commander's analysis of METT-TC determines required functions and capabilities. This will drive which functions and capabilities are deployed.

Strategic Lift

2-323. Modularity optimizes the use of strategic lift. Modularity enables smaller, autonomous, but fully capable, elements that can deploy earlier to establish an infrastructure.

Life Support and Equipment Maintenance

2-324. Life support and equipment maintenance may not be organic to deploying increments and elements. Therefore, planners should consider these requirements when planning deployment.

Command and Control

2-325. C2 relationships of organizations must be addressed for deploying increments and elements. C2 must be established between organizations within the contingency area, as well as with the parent organization, which may be separated by significant distances. Both vertical and horizontal C2 must be established.

Increments and Elements

2-326. Increments and elements that deploy early may be used to support staging for follow-on forces. As the force size increases standard TOE units or additional increments and elements will be deployed to meet force structure needs.

Structure

2-327. Deployment of a modular structure must not render the parent unit incapable of providing proportional mission capability for other operations. Required equipment will be provided for deploying increments and elements, as well as for the parent command.

Automation and Communications

2-328. Assured communications is critical to meeting deployment needs. Automation support must continue without interruption for both non-deploying and deploying increments and elements.

Mobility

2-329. Mobility must be maintained for increments and elements during Force Projection operations. Modularity requires increased levels of mobility to move from one location to another as the tasks and missions change.

PERSONNEL RESPONSIBILITIES

2-330. Battalion leaders responsibilities are key to accomplishing the tactical maintenance support mission. The following discusses the logistic responsibilities of Battalion HQ staff personnel and company-level personnel.

BATTALION HEADQUARTERS STAFF

2-331. The Headquarters supports battalion operations. Key command group personnel are the Commander, XO, SPO, and the CSM. The battalion staff consists of the S1, S2, S3, S4, and all special staff officers. Primary maintenance responsibilities are summarized below.

BATTALION COMMANDER

2-332. The Battalion Commander establishes and enforces maintenance standards. He prioritizes and allocates resources, provides training guidance, and is responsible for executing the maintenance mission, quality assurance/quality control (QA)/(QC), and materiel readiness.

BATTALION EXECUTIVE OFFICER

2-333. The Battalion/TF XO is the principal staff coordinator of logistical support (internal to the battalion). He coordinates all staff actions relating to maintenance and provides overall staff supervision of battalion maintenance. He also provides staff supervision over the S1, personnel services, the S4, all classes of supply, and transportation.

SUPPORT OPERATIONS OFFICER

2-334. The SPO provides technical supervision of CSS functions. The Maintenance Officer in the Support Operations Office plans, coordinates, and provides technical supervision of DS-level functions performed by

maintenance companies. This officer interfaces with Brigade and Battalion S4s, and with BMOs to establish maintenance priorities and resolve maintenance support issues.

BATTALION COMMAND SERGEANT MAJOR

2-335. The CSM is the senior NCO in the battalion/TF. He advises the Battalion/TF Commander on matters relating to the training of maintenance personnel. The CSM assists the CSS staff with logistics operations and is the CSS troubleshooter. He advises the commander on enlisted maintenance personnel assignments.

BATTALION S1 (ADJUTANT)

2-336. The Battalion S1 is responsible for the battalion/TF human resource support functions. As the principle human resource staff officer for the battalion, the S1 provides manning, personnel support, and personnel services in accordance with the commander's priorities. The S1 assists the S4 with Administrative/Logistics Operations Center (ALOC) operations. During the early phases of deployment the primary focus of the S1 is on personnel, strength accounting, casualty operations, and replacement operations.

BATTALION S2 (INTELLIGENCE)

2-337. The Intelligence Officer informs the commander regarding the enemy situation. CSS planners use intelligence data to plan future maintenance operations. The intelligence effort provides maintenance personnel with information concerning weather, terrain, and enemy force capabilities.

BATTALION S3 (OPERATIONS)

2-338. The S3 has staff responsibilities for the organization, training, and operations of the battalion and attached units. This officer provides current and future guidance on battalion operations and is responsible for the operation of the Tactical Operations Center (TOC).

BATTALION S4 (LOGISTICS)

2-339. The S4 has primary staff responsibility for supply, transportation, and field services. This officer supervises all logistical elements in the battalion/TF and is responsible for the ALOC.

BATTALION MAINTENANCE OFFICER

2-340. The BMO is directly responsible for QA/QC, UMCP operations and controlled maintenance support within the Maintenance Platoon. The BMO directs the maintenance effort to repair jobs within established maintenance repair timelines. He shifts maintenance assets to meet battalion/TF requirements in accordance with the commander's priorities. The BMO maintains close contact with the Battalion XO and S3 to remain current on the tactical situation.

2-341. The BMO coordinates maintenance support with the Battalion S4 and the FSB's Support Operations Section. This officer determines the location of the UMCP based on METT-TC elements. The BMO focuses on placing maintenance support forward to sustain maximum combat power. He coordinates with the FSB MST and establishes maintenance

priorities. The BMT and BMS assist the BMO in coordinating unit maintenance operations.

BATTALION MAINTENANCE TECHNICIAN

2-342. Located in the UMCP, the BMT assists the BMO in all maintenance repair and quality control operations. The BMT's primary function is to ensure the maximum number of combat weapons systems is returned to the battle in the forward area. This technician controls BDAR, recovery, and maintenance operations in the forward area of the battlefield by maintaining continuous communications with the Company Maintenance Team Chiefs (CMTCs).

2-343. The BMT organizes and moves teams from the Maintenance Platoon forward to reinforce the CMTs. These maintenance teams provide maintenance resources (skills, test equipment, parts, and personnel) in addition to that provided by CMTs. The BMT determines which damaged weapons systems will be recovered to the UMCP, and works with the FSB MST Team Chief to determine maintenance priorities. He alerts the BMO when the FSB MST requires reinforcement. The BMO is the commander's executive agent for QA/QC.

BATTALION MAINTENANCE SERGEANT

2-344. The BMS is the senior maintenance NCO in the battalion/TF. The BMS assists and coordinates with the BMO and BMT to control and prioritize maintenance operations, quality control in the field, and combat trains. The BMS coordinates the maintenance workload with the FSB MST and directs the flow of repair parts from the field trains. The Battalion Maintenance Sergeant is normally located in the field trains.

COMPANY PERSONNEL

2-345. The Company HQ consists of the Company Commander, XO, and First Sergeant; a Maintenance Section; and a Company Supply Section. It provides C2, communications, administrative, and logistics support for the company. The XO, MCO (for maintenance units), First Sergeant, and Supply Sergeant are the four key leaders. They have primary responsibility for CSS.

COMPANY COMMANDER

2-346. The HHC Commander is responsible for the battalion/TF field trains. The commander establishes the HHC command post, coordinates support with the FSB, and serves as the Battalion TF Rear Operations Officer.

2-347. The Maintenance Company Commander plans, directs, and supervises the operations and employment of the company. The commander is responsible for providing maintenance support to the brigade. He provides guidance to the MCO concerning maintenance support and repair parts availability, and technical supervision/assistance to supported unit commanders.

COMPANY EXECUTIVE OFFICER

2-348. The Company XO is the logistical planner and coordinator. The XO works with the 1SG to ensure CSS activities are set up and supervised. He determines the general location for the company resupply

point and receives constant updates concerning the status of vehicle maintenance and levels of supply. His responsibilities are similar to those of a chief of staff. The XO serves as the second in command. Based on direction from the unit commander, some other key responsibilities include the following:

- Establishes the primary staff interface between the battalion and company.
- Ensures that all external company-generated reports are completed on time. Reviewed by the commander, and submitted with accurate information.

As the company unit status report (USR) officer, the XO develops and provides unit readiness reporting data to the battalion staff. Based on guidance from the unit commander, the XO coordinates and develops maintenance plans to support company tactical operations. As the company supply officer, he collaborates all property book hand receipts to reinforce accountability. He also ensures cyclical property inventory schedules are met. The XO is responsible for coordinating maintenance support related activities with the maintenance platoon leader(s) or MCO shop officer in the following key areas:

- Coordinates the conduct of unit weekly maintenance readiness meetings with the unit commander.
- Monitoring implementation of and recommends maintenance data requirements and ULLS-G reporting formats.
- Analyzes data and reports (automated and manual) to identify trends, problem areas, and other information that generate requirements for action by the maintenance company and battalion leadership.

As the company motor officer, the XO monitors and compiles special reports on the status of organizational maintenance operations and evaluates procedures and use of equipment and personnel. As the company environmental control officer, he monitors and ensures company compliance with all environmental control regulations/policies. As the unit movement officer, he establishes and manages the unit movement and hazardous materials plan. As the company training officer, he develops and manages soldier and MOS specific company training programs. As the company facilities management officer, he maintains the status of all MWOs for equipment and recommends priorities for the completion of MWOs. As the company information management officer (IMO), he implements ADP collection procedures and supervises operations of maintenance data reporting systems. The XO also assists in the development of policies and plans (maintains the company policy book) and as the unit safety officer, ensures that all safety and risk assessment analysis policies and procedures are adhered to during daily unit operations.

COMPANY FIRST SERGEANT

2-349. The 1SG is the primary logistics operator, who executes the logistics plan. The 1SG directly controls the combat trains, their movements, and employment. He receives, consolidates, and sends

reports received from the Platoon Sergeants to the Battalion ALOC. The 1SG is responsible for all maintenance operations for the company and directs the efforts of the CMT.

COMPANY SUPPLY SERGEANT

2-350. The Supply Sergeant is the company's representative in the battalion field trains. The Supply Sergeant requisitions Class II, IV, VII, and limited Class VIII items. He coordinates with the support platoon for Classes I, III, and V, and assists the 1SG in establishing company resupply points and logistical package (LOGPAC) operations.

MAINTENANCE SERVICE SECTION NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER IN CHARGE

2-351. The Maintenance Service Section noncommissioned officer in charge (NCOIC) organizes the section into teams based on guidance provided by the BMO and BMT. Teams are sent forward to reinforce the critical areas when requested by the BMT. Each team has an NCOIC and works under the direct control of the CMTC requesting reinforcing support. This NCOIC ensures deploying teams have appropriate skills, tools, test equipment, and parts to support the mission. He ensures all deploying teams have a link-up plan and location. Most of the NCOIC's effort is directed toward repairing equipment in the UMCP.

RECOVERY SUPPORT SECTION NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER IN CHARGE

2-352. The NCOIC of the Recovery Support Section coordinates the workload with the BMT to ensure priority of recovery in accordance with the battalion's mission requirements. The NCOIC ensures crews are trained in both recovery operations and BDAR. He maintains communications with the crews at all times and is prepared to react to emergency surge recovery requirements.

RECOVERY EQUIPMENT OPERATORS

2-353. Recovery equipment operators are responsible for BDAR and for recovering disabled, damaged, mired, and abandoned vehicles. They perform unit-level maintenance on recovery assets. Recovery operators provide lift for maintenance operations, such as removal and replacement of power packs. Their duties include solving towing and rigging problems, and making on-site repairs and adjustments.

COMPANY MAINTENANCE TEAM CHIEF

2-354. The CMTC organizes and directs CMT mechanics. The team chief identifies damaged combat weapons systems for recovery and is responsible for recovery operations to a collection point. The CMTC supervises BDAR and cannibalization efforts, and controls all repair parts. The team chief works closely with the 1SG and responds to all maintenance requirements. When the team's workload is exceeded, the CMT Chief requests reinforcement from the BMT. The chief, along with the BMT, is responsible for all maintenance operations forward of the UMCP.

COMPANY MAINTENANCE TEAM MECHANICS

2-355. CMT mechanics are controlled by the CMTC. They perform organizational maintenance and assist in recovery operations.

MAINTENANCE CONTROL OFFICER (MAINTENANCE UNITS)

2-356. The MCO (Shop Officer) coordinates directly with customer units and higher HQ to accomplish the external customer oriented maintenance mission. This officer is the principal assistant to the Company Commander for support of maintenance operations to supported units. This officer coordinates directly with supported unit BMOs. The MCO controls MST operations and maintenance operations and provides technical assistance to supported units in the brigade area. The MCO supports the weekly support maintenance meetings normally conducted at Support Operations or the Brigade S4. As supervisor of the DS shops, he performs the following:

- Monitors implementation of the company QA/QC program.
- Monitors maintenance operations for production control (workload analysis and so on).
- Recommends maintenance data requirements and reporting formats.
- Analyzes data and reports (automated and manual) to identify trends, problems areas, and other information that generate requirements for action by the maintenance company and battalion leadership.

The MCO also coordinates corrective actions for identified problems with platoon/shop leaders and coordinates with platoon/shop leaders to manage the optimization of company shop and bench stock supply levels.

SYSTEMS SUPPORT TEAM (MAINTENANCE UNITS)

2-357. SSTs are task-organized into MSTs. MSTs move forward of the UMCP to perform on-site repairs. There is normally one MST per supported battalion/TF. The Battalion/TF BMO establishes priorities for the MSTs while they are in the UMCP.

MAINTENANCE SUPPORT TEAMS (MAINTENANCE UNITS)

2-358. MSTs normally work in the UMCP under the control of the MCO. They are emplaced by, take instruction from, and follow the priorities given by the supported unit BMO. The MST, more familiar as a "contact team" in the H-series TOE, is tailored to fit the needs of the TF. The base structure for an MST comes from SSTs assigned to the maintenance company in the FSB.