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Reference

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY FIELD MANUAL

THE THEATER ARMY SUPPORT COMMAND

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THE THEATER ARMY SUPPORT COMMAND

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*This manual supersedes Chapter 18, FM 54–8 (Test), 20 March 1967.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1–1. Purpose

This manual describes the organization and operation of a theater army support command (TASCOM). It presents an overview of combat service support in the communications zone (COMMZ) by U.S. Army forces assigned to the theater army. Related field manuals listed in appendix A provide more detailed information on specific operations and systems and on organizations at lower echelons.

1–2. Scope

a. This manual describes the TASCOM headquarters; major units employed with the headquarters; responsibilities peculiar to the headquarters; and special command relationships between theater army headquarters, TASCOM headquarters, and major subordinate headquarters (mission commands). The manual also describes the major subordinate organizations within TASCOM and the systems or methods through which they accomplish their assigned missions. This manual is general in nature. The reader should refer to supplemental manuals referenced throughout this text and listed in appendix A for details of operations regarding subordinate commands and related activities.

b. The contents of this manual apply to—

(1) General war, to include consideration of the employment of and protection from nuclear, biological, and chemical (NBC) munitions; and operations in NBC environments.

(2) Limited war.

(3) Cold war, to include stability operations.

c. This manual supplements FM 5–162, FM 8–10, FM 19–45–1(TEST), FM 29–6, FM 31–23, FM 54–5–1 (TEST), FM 54–6–1 (TEST), FM 55–6, FM 100–10, and FM 100–15.

d. This manual is in consonance with International Standardization Agreements implemented in the basic manuals listed in *c* above and appendix A.

e. The combat service support doctrine presented in this manual requires the availability of automatic data processing equipment (ADPE) and associated communications equipment to permit its full application. These items were under development at publication time. Accordingly, for those tasks described in the manual to be performed by ADPE, a transition period will exist during which current methods will be replaced as equipment becomes available.

1–3. Recommended Changes

Users of this manual are encouraged to submit recommendations to improve its clarity or accuracy. Comments should be keyed to the specific page, paragraph, and line of the text in which the change is recommended. Reasons will be provided for each comment to insure understanding and complete evaluation. Comments should be forwarded direct to the Commanding General, U.S. Army Combat Developments Command Institute of Combined Arms and Support, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas 66027. To facilitate review and followup originators of proposed changes that constitute a significant modification of approved Army doctrine may send an information copy, through command channels, to the Commanding General, U.S. Army Combat Developments Command, Fort Belvoir, Virginia 22060.

1–4. Definitions

a. Rear area protection (RAP) includes all actions taken to counter enemy threats to units and to reduce damage to activities and installations in the rear area. RAP includes those actions taken prior to, during, or after attacks to

avoid or reduce the effects of enemy actions, major accidents, or natural disasters. RAP specifically includes consideration of political actions taken prior to, during, or after the creation of a threat.

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

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

b. Theater army denotes the senior all-Army organization that includes all U.S. Army individuals, units, detachments, organizations, and installations assigned to a theater of operations. It comprises theater army headquarters and subordinate headquarters and commands. It is a major subordinate component command of the unified (theater) command.

CHAPTER 2

THEATER ARMY COMMAND AND TERRITORIAL STRUCTURE

Section I. THEATER ARMY COMMAND STRUCTURE

2–1. Theater of Operations

Within a theater of operations, U.S. Army forces are employed under a unified command. The theater commander organizes the command and administrative structure of the unified command and exercises operational command of all assigned forces. He exercises his operational command through the Service component commanders by establishing subordinate unified commands or joint task forces, by establishing a uni-Service force reporting directly to him, or by directly controlling specific operational forces. The theater commander exercises directive authority within his command in the field of logistics.

2–2. Theater Army

a. The theater army commander is responsible for the broad plans and policies for all U.S. Army forces in the theater and for command of all U.S. Army forces assigned to his command. Figure 2–1 shows the basic elements of a typical theater army. The theater army commander exercises command through the commanders of assigned major subordinate elements. The theater army commander normally exercises full command of assigned forces during peacetime, but passes operational control of selected forces to the unified commander in wartime. If he is in the operational chain of command and is assigned an operational mission, the theater army commander carries out the strategic plans and instructions of the unified command and provides and deploys U.S. Army forces in support of tactical operational requirements. In this case his responsibilities include but are not limited to operations, training, administration, combat service support, welfare, preparedness, and combat effectiveness of assigned Army forces and support of other forces as directed. The theater army commander is primarily an organizer, supervisor, planner, and coordinator, who, when in the operational chain of command, decentralizes combat and combat service support operations to his subordinate field army or armies and theater army support command (TASCOM) commanders. He normally retains under his control only the minimum forces and agencies required to perform theater-wide sensitive and specialized functions such as technical intelligence production and chemical laboratory services. Geographic responsibility of the theater army commander is normally assigned to the field army and TASCOM commanders in accordance with unified or combined command operational arrangements. The theater army commander formulates plans for the wartime release to the theater commander of operational control of those combat and support forces required by the theater commander to accomplish the combat operational mission. Duing wartime, the theater army commander is primarily concerned with combat service support.

b. Field armies and the TASCOM are on the same level under theater army. The commanders of both these organizations are assigned combat service support means required to perform their respective missions in the combat and communications zones, subject to the policy guidance and directives of the theater army commander.

c. The theater army commander retains control of combat service support operations to insure uniformity of support in the combat and communications zones. He exercises control by establishing appropriate policies, assigning

missions, allocating resources, and establishing priorities. Headquarters, theater army, normally delegates authority and responsibility for conducting combat service support operations to the TASCOM and the field army. This includes the delegation of authority and responsibility to TASCOM for direct (throughput) shipments originating in the TASCOM area to users in the field army.

2–3. Field Army

The field army is the highest tactical command level having an organic capability to provide its own combat service support. The field army is located in the combat zone and directs the combat operations of the assigned forces and provides the necessary combat support and combat service support. Field army consists of a headquarters; a field army support command (FASCOM), to which nondivisional combat service support troops are assigned; and a variable number of corps, divisions, and other combat and combat support units. FM 100–15 contains a detailed discussion of the field army. FM 54–3 contains a detailed discussion of the FASCOM.

2–4. TASCOM

TASCOM provides combat service support in the COMMZ to Army forces and to other designated forces and activities. Support provided includes general support to field army, direct and general support in COMMZ, and rear area protection (RAP) responsibility and participation in stability operations within the COMMZ. In addition, the theater army commander assigns to TASCOM responsibility for area emergency warning in the COMMZ. TASCOM normally consists of six major subordinate commands: personnel command, supply and maintenance command, engineer command, transportation command, medical command, and the area support command. The first five of these commands provide combat service support to the theater army and other forces and activities as the TASCOM directs. The sixth subordinate command, area support command (ASCOM), provides direct support services (less medical, and ammunition) to the TASCOM, to units passing through or located in the COMMZ, and to such other forces and activities as the TASCOM commander directs. The ASCOM combat service support units are organized and oriented along lines of communications (LOC) to conform to the needs of the TASCOM subordinate commands that provide general support combat service support to the theater army. Chapters 3 through 5 contain a discussion of TASCOM and its major subordinate commands.

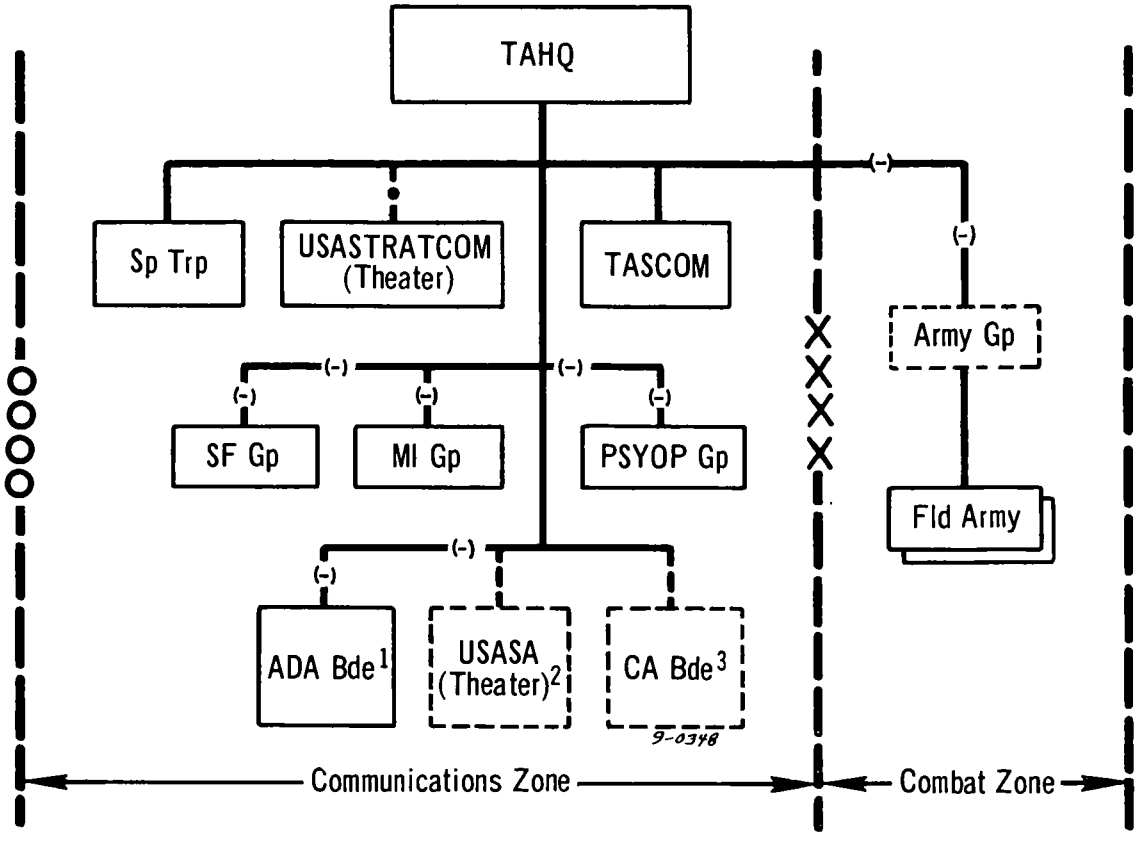
2–5. U.S. Army Strategic Communications Command (Theater)

USASTRATCOM (Theater) provides and operates the theater army communications system (TACS) under the operational control of the theater army commander. This system links the organic tactical communications systems of the major theater army maneuver force (army group, field army, independent corps, or division) to the theater army headquarters and the defense communications system (DCS). USASTRATCOM (Theater) provides the link between DCS, COMMZ, and senior tactical maneuver force or forces communications systems to achieve an integrated worldwide communications system. USASTRATCOM (Theater) provides, on an attachment basis, the signal operation companies (large/medium/small headquarters), which operate the internal headquarters communications of selected combat service support organizations throughout COMMZ.

The USASTRATCOM (Theater) commander in the theater also serves as the assistant chief of staff (ACofS) for communications-electronics of the theater army. USASTRATCOM (Theater) consists of a headquarters and a variable number of signal companies, battalions, and groups. The numbers and types of units depend on the mission and the size of the theater of operations. FM 11–23 provides a discussion of the communications subsystems that USASTRATCOM (Theater) establishes.

2–6. Air Defense Artillery Brigade

The air defense artillery brigade provides the Army component commander with a means of exercising command, less operational control in wartime, of all theater army air defense units



LEGEND

As required.

Command.

Operational control.

Command during peacetime. Command less operational control normal during wartime.

[1]May be designated as ADA command.

[2]Provides support in accordance with AR 10-122.

[3]May be designated a CA command.

Figure 2–1. Typical theater army structure.

not assigned or attached to field armies/army groups. Normally, the Air Force component commander is assigned operational command of the air defense artillery brigade. FM 44–1 contains a detailed discussion of the brigade.

2–7. Military Intelligence Group, Theater Army

The military intelligence group, theater army, operates in direct support of headquarters, theater army, and in general support of the mili-

tary intelligence battalion assigned to field army and the military intelligence group, security (ASCOM) assigned to ASCOM of TASCOM. It also assists in performing those intelligence activities for which the theater army HQ retains central 12ED control. FM 30–9 contains details concerning intelligence units.

2–8. Civil Affairs Brigade

a. The theater army commander conducts civil affairs operations when and as directed by the theater commander. The theater army commander may be delegated civil affairs authority for the COMMZ or for the theater.

b. When the theater commander retains civil affairs authority, he may establish a theater civil affairs command (TACAC) to formulate plans, procedures, and programs for civil affairs operations in conformity with guidance of higher authority. Should the theater commander desire to delegate civil affairs authority, he normally delegates authority for the combat zone and the COMMZ to the theater army commander when the theater army headquarters is in the operational chain of command (as is the usual case in peacetime). In this event, the theater army commander normally further delegates civil affairs authority for the combat zone and the COMMZ to the field army (army group) and TASCOM commanders respectively, with the TASCOM commander usually delegating authority in turn to the ASCOM commander. Only on an exceptional basis does the theater army commander establish a theater army civil affairs command (TACAC) with theater-wide responsibility. When the theater army headquarters is not in the operational chain of command (as is the usual case in wartime), the theater commander also may desire to delegate civil affairs authority, in which case he normally delegates authority for the combat zone to the field army (army group) commander and for the COMMZ to the theater army commander. In this event, civil affairs authority in the COMMZ normally is delegated further to the TASCOM and ASCOM commanders in turn. In any case when civil affairs authority for the COMMZ has been delegated to them, the theater army and TASCOM commanders may retain this authority, but usually it is given to the ASCOM commander and not further delegated.

c. The usual civil affairs organization employed in the COMMZ is the civil affairs brigade. Normally allocated on the basis of one per COMMZ, it may be assigned or attached to a theater army, TASCOM or ASCOM. This brigade is the normal organization used when the theater army commander chooses to establish a theater army civil affairs command on the exceptional basis outline in the preceding subparagraph.

d. FM 41–10, FM 100–10, and FM 100–15 contain further information concerning civil affairs organizations and activities.

2–9. U.S. Army Security Agency (Theater)

U.S. Army Security Agency (USASA) (Theater) is a major field command of the commander, USASA, which provides support to the theater army headquarters and subordinate elements thereof in the mission area fields prescribed in AR 10–122. The structure of USASA (Theater) forces attached to headquarters, theater army, varies according to the size, mission, and support requirements of the theater army. In the typical theater army structure as depicted in figure 2–1, a subordinate USASA group normally is attached to each field army.

2–10. Theater Army Reserve Forces

The theater army reserve forces consist of those combat units in the COMMZ designated as the theater army reserve forces.

2–11. Other Major Army Units Assigned or Attached to Theater Army

U.S. theater army may include other specialized units as required, such as a special forces group and a psychological operations (PSYOP) group.

Section II. THEATER ARMY TERRITORIAL STRUCTURE

2–12. Theater (Area) of Operations

a. The theater commander maintains unity of command throughout the unified command. He is authorized to control all the means within the theater for combat, combat support, and combat service support and to direct them toward the accomplishment of his mission.

b. A theater of operations is normally divided into a combat zone and a COMMZ, although the operational situation especially in limited and cold war may not permit a clear delineation. The COMMZ is established when control of the theater base by the tactical commander becomes impractical. FM 100–10 provided a detailed discussion of the territorial organization of a theater.

2–13. Combat Zone

The combat zone is that part of the theater of operations that the combat forces need to conduct operations. It includes the geographical area extending from the rear boundary of the field army into the enemy-controlled area. It may be divided for tactical control into field army area, corps areas, and division areas each of which includes service or rear areas as shown in figure 2–2.

2–14. COMMZ

COMMZ encompasses the rear area of the Theater of Operations (behind but contiguous to the combat zone) which contains the lines of communications established for supply and evacuation, and other agencies required for the immediate support and maintenance of the field forces. The COMMZ combat service support organization can shift its alinement to intensify support along the LOC of the decisive tactical action.

a. The COMMZ essentially is a region representing a time and distances void between the combat force and its sources of personnel and materiel replenishment. The TASCOM subordinate commands (less the ASCOM) provide General Support to the Field Army and at the same time General Support to the ASCOM. Assignment of responsibility for most Direct Support in the COMMZ to the ASCOM permits the other TASCOM subordinate commands to concentrate on support of Combat Operations. Thus, the TASCOM comprises parallel and mutually supporting organizations aligned along lines of communications leading to the Combat Zone.

b. Combat service support activities within the COMMZ are dispersed for passive NBC defense and to take advantage of terrain and existing transportation nets. Operating units of the personnel, supply and maintenance, engineer, transportation, and medical commands are generally located along the one or more LOC extending from the theater base into the combat zone. The area support groups (ASGP) of the ASCOM are oriented along the same LOC's to provide area support.

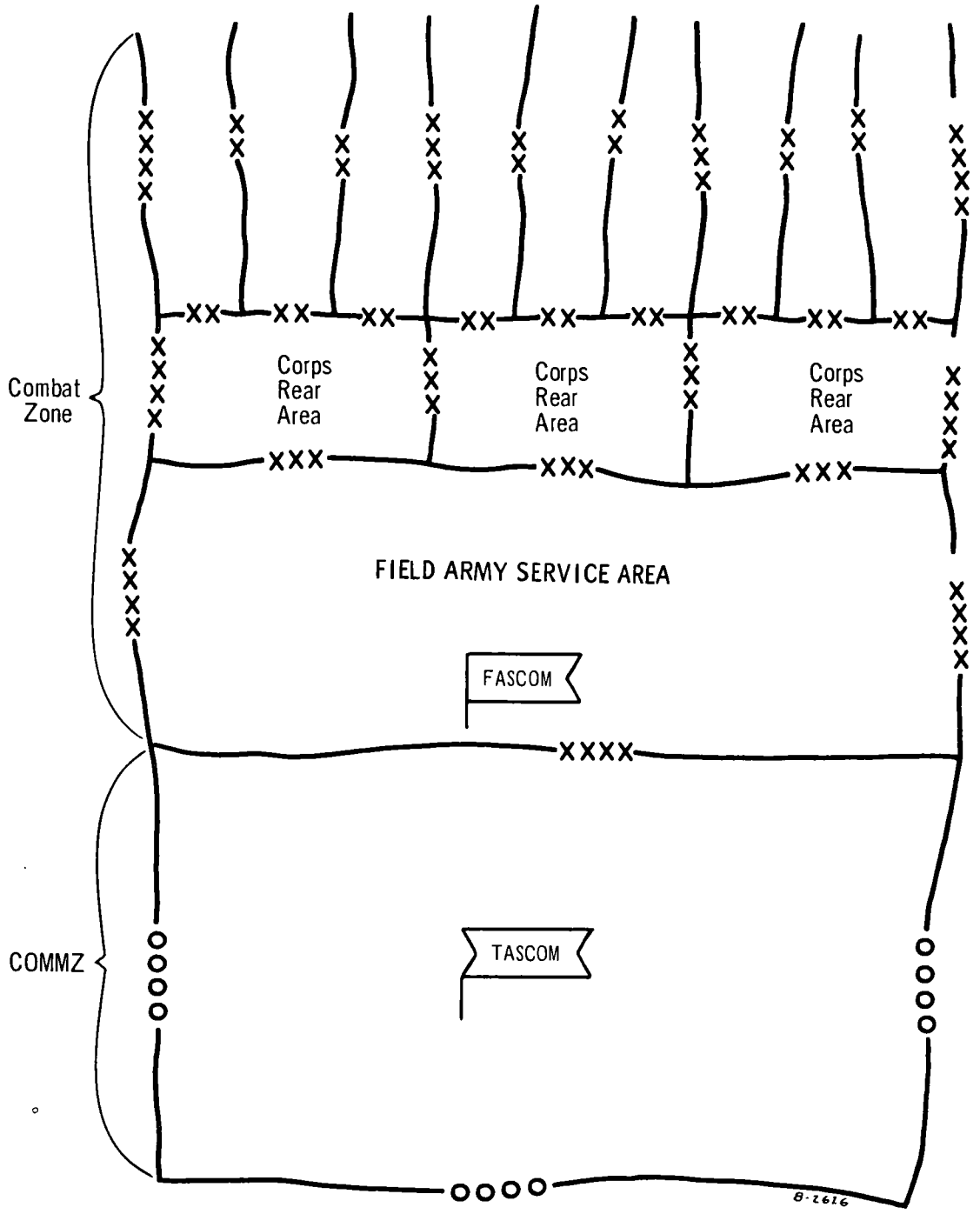


Figure 2–2. Territorial organization of a theater of operations.

CHAPTER 3

THEATER ARMY SUPPORT COMMAND

Section I. GENERAL

3–1. Mission and Functions

a. Mission. The theater army support command (TASCOM) provides combat service support to Army forces in a theater of operations and to other designated forces. Support includes—

(1) General support to the field army.

(2) Direct and general support in the communications zone (COMMZ).

(3) Rear area protection (RAP) in a COMMZ.

In addition the theater army commander assigns to TASCOM responsibility for area emercency warning in the COMMZ.

b. Functions. Combat service support functions performed by TASCOM include assistance provided operating forces primarily in the fields of those services defined for combat service support in AR 320–5.

3–2. Organization

a. In addition to the organizations shown in figure 2–1, the TASCOM supports the following forces:

(1) U.S. Army elements of joint, unified, or combined Headquarters and units as directed.

(2) Headquarters, theater army.

(3) Headquarters, army group (When used).

(4) TASCOM units.

(5) U.S. Army Security Agency (USASA) units.

(6) Other U.S. Army units located in or passing through the COMMZ.

(7) Other U.S. Services, U.S. Government agencies, Allied military forces, and civilian populations designated by the commander of the unified command or by the theater army commander.

b. TASCOM normally is organized with the following major subordinate commands (fig. 3–1):

(1) Personnel command (PERSCOM).

(2) Supply and maintenance command (SMCOM).

(3) Engineer command (ENCOM).

(4) Transportation command (TRANSCOM).

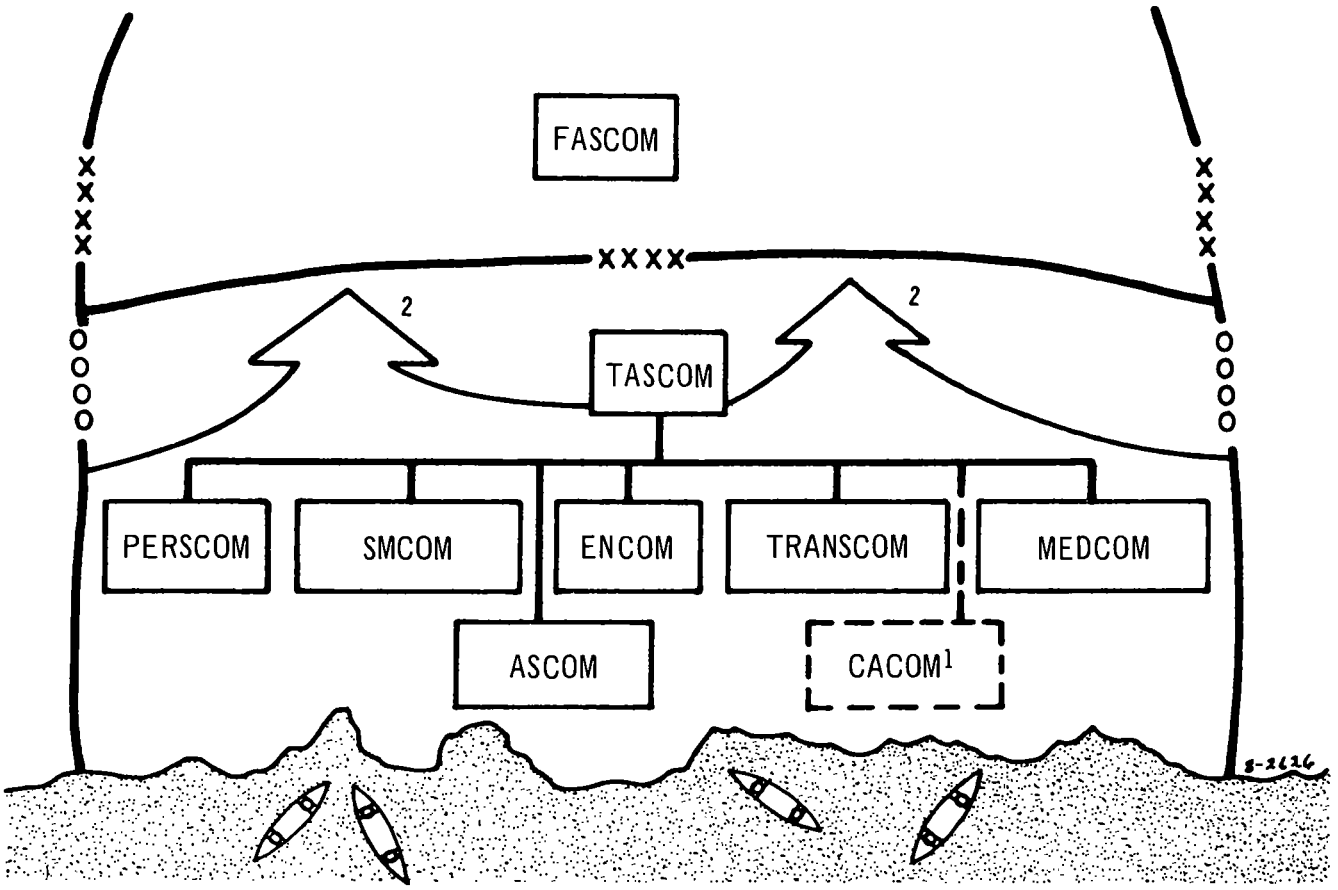
(5) Medical command (MEDCOM).

(6) Area support command (ASCOM).

c. The TASCOM commander's area of responsibility includes the entire COMMZ. The TASCOM commander delegates the authority and area responsibility for the COMMZ to the ASCOM commander. The ASCOM commander further assigns area responsibility to his subordinate area support group (ASGP) commanders. The TASCOM organization is adaptable to any size theater. In a small theater, combat service support groups may constitute the TASCOM subordinate commands. As the theater expands, the subordinate commands enlarge; however, the basic organization of the subordinate commands remains unchanged. If the COMMZ is extremely large, the TASCOM commander may provide for two ASCOM (a forward and a rear) to carry out area responsibilities within their assigned portions of the COMMZ (fig. 3–2).

3–3. Command Relationships

a. TASCOM With Theater Army Headquarters. TASCOM is a major subordinate command of theater army. The theater army headquarters commander provides mission orders, consistent with his command authority, to field army, TASCOM, and other theater army units for theater army activities, together with nec-

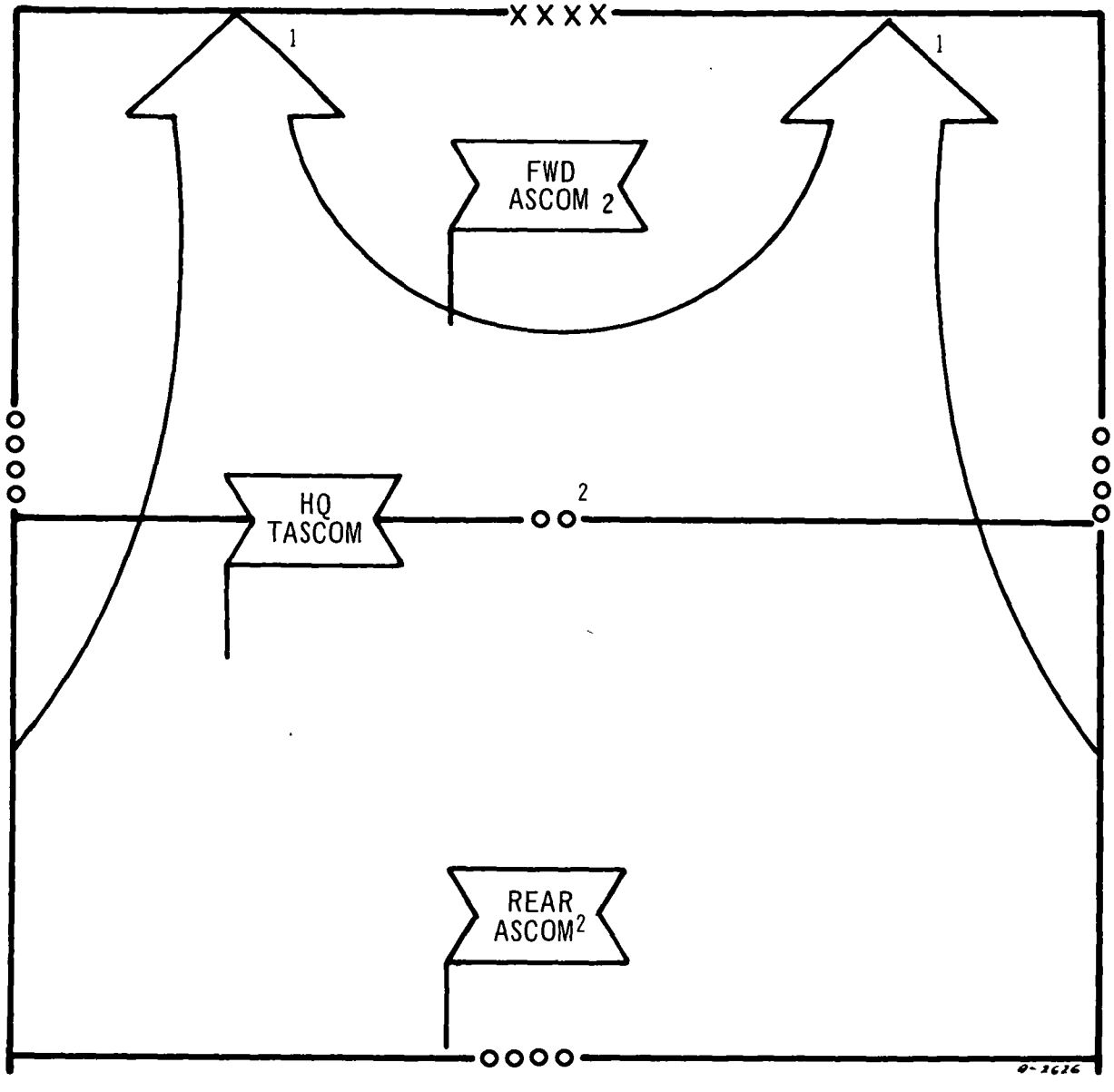


[1]CA bde HQ may be used as nucleus for CACOM as required.

[2]General support combat service support to the combat zone.

Figure 3–1. TASCOM.

essary policies, priorities, allocations, directives, and guidance to permit the major commands to execute assigned missions. Theater army headquarters provides procedures and guidance for the establishment of appropriate channels of communication between continental United States (CONUS) and TASCOM; between TASCOM and other Services, Allied forces, and governments; and between TASCOM and field army. Headquarters, TASCOM, communicates directly with CONUS agencies and the field army on operations within policies of theater army. The theater army commander may assign the TASCOM commander responsibility for preparing detailed combat service support plans, directives, and guidance influencing the theater army as a whole. On approval by theater army, such plans, directives, and guidance are issued in the name of the theater army commander. The TASCOM commander, when delegated authority, may issue technical instructions to, and conduct technical inspections of, supported units of theater army. He may further delegate authority



[1] General support combat service support to the combat zone provided by the other TASCOM commands.

[2] Direct support to units within area of responsibility.

Figure 3–2. The COMMZ with two ASCOM under TASCOM.

to major subordinate commanders to issue these technical instructions and perform inspection functions. FM 101–5 contains types of plans and orders.

b. Theater Army Headquarters on Its Assumption of TASCOM Headquarters Functions. Theater army headquarters normally has no assigned wartime operational mission;

therefore, in wartime it may assume the TASCOM function of planning and coordinating combat service support within the COMMZ. Theater army headquarters issues mission orders to its major subordinate assigned units and provides procedures and guidance for establishment of appropriate channels of communications between Department of the Army, unified command headquarters, army group/field army, and the major subordinate commands within the COMMZ. Theater army headquarters' assumption of direction of the combat service support mission in the COMMZ does not influence the established working relations for routine combat service support operations involving direct and continuous contact between the TASCOM subordinate commands and the forces and activities they support. TASCOM major subordinate commands are designed to operate with minimum direction from a higher headquarters. Staff functions for day-to-day combat service support operations are accomplished by the headquarters of the subordinate commands (para 4–8). In the absence of the TASCOM headquarters, theater army general staff elements manage by exception, using automatic data processing (ADP) summary printout reports, and experience increased activity in detailed planning and policy guidance, specific quantity allocations, and increased coordination with the support forces. Theater army general staff sections may require personnel increases in those staff elements concerned with combat service support operations theater army-wide and with RAP operations within the COMMZ.

c. With Field Army. Regardless of the support command structure within theater army, the TASCOM or other support organization must receive and fill support requirements from the field army. Field army and TASCOM are on the same level under theater army. For routine operations, the field army support command (FASCOM) and TASCOM subordinate commands maintain continuous working relationships through liaison and technical channels.

d. With USASTRATCOM. USASTRATCOM (Theater) provides a command communications subsystem and an area communications subsystem within COMMZ. USASTRATCOM (Theater) attaches signal operations companies (medium/small headquarters) to selected headquarters within TASCOM to operate the internal headquarters communication. TASCOM provides direct and general support combat service support, to USASTRATCOM (Theater) in accordance with the support agreement established between the USASTRATCOM and Theater Army Commanders. TASCOM is responsible, as the theater army commander directs, for the overall physical security of USASTRATCOM (Theater) facilities although this does not relieve local USASTRATCOM (Theater) installation commanders from the responsibility for providing their own security within their capabilities.

e. With Civil Affairs Brigade. The Civil Affairs Brigade, or Theater Army Civil Affairs Command (TACAC) when this brigade is so designated in the exceptional manner indicated in paragraph 2–8 may be a major subordinate element of theater army and, when established, receives policy and guidance from theater army and translates them into plans, procedures, and programs for civil affairs operations throughout its area of responsibility. The brigade/TACAC coordinates directly with the other subordinate commands of theater army on matters of mutual interest.

f. With Military Intelligence Group, Theater Army. This group is assigned to theater army headquarters and provides military intelligence support to the Theater Army. It operates in direct support of Theater Army Headquarters and in General Support of military intelligence units assigned to the field army and TASCOM. It also assists in military intelligence activities for which the theater army headquarters normally retains centralized control, such as technical intelligence production. TASCOM provides direct and general combat service support to the military intelligence group, theater army. FM 30–9 provides additional information.

g. With Other Major Units. TASCOM, as directed by the theater army commander, provides combat service support to the air defense artillery brigade, theater army reserve forces, USASA units, other units, other Services, Al-

lied military forces, and local governments and populations.

h. With All Organizations Supported. The degree of authority that TASCOM exercises over other units in COMMZ in executing RAP activities, area emergency training and stability operations is as the theater army commander directs.

Section II. OPERATIONS

3–4. Commands

As shown in figure 3–1, the TASCOM's-PERSCOM, SMCOM, ENCOM, TRANSCOM, and MEDCOM provide general support to forces both in the combat zone and in the COMMZ. The MEDCOM also provides direct support in the COMMZ. In addition, the SMCOM provides direct support ammunition service in the COMMZ. The sixth command, ASCOM, is established for command and control of the units that provide direct support services (less medical and ammunition), area emergency warning, and RAP in the COMMZ. When the TASCOM commander is delegated civil affairs authority for the COMMZ, he may create a civil affairs command (CACOM), using the civil affairs brigade headquarters as the basic structure for the command.

3–5. Major TASCOM Organizations

Chapter 5 and field manuals referenced therein contain descriptions of major TASCOM subordinate organizations.

3–6. TASCOM Troop Lists

Composition and troop lists of a "typical" TASCOM in support of an eight-division field army appear in appendix B. Troop lists for smaller or larger forces can be derived by the deletion or the addition of operational units with no major changes in the command structure.

3–7. Communications System

a. In COMMZ, USASTRATCOM (Theater), under the operational control of the theater army commander, installs, operates, and maintains the theater army communications system (TACS). TACS consists of two communications subsystems to support COMMZ headquarters, units, and installations: one command communications subsystem and one area communications subsystem.

(1) The command communications subsystem consists of direct, point-to-point, multichannel communications links interconnecting TASCOM headquarters with the major headquarters of theater and theater army. Other direct multichannel communications links that may be required between headquarters and installations that cannot be satisfied by the area communications subsystem are provided by tropospheric scatter (troposcatter), multichannel radio, and/or cable facilities. These facilities are engineered to handle all types of traffic on a 24-hour basis.

(2) The area communications subsystem of TACS satisfies the normal communications requirements of TASCOM and other theater army subordinate commands and their attached units. This system extends along the lines of communications (LOC) from the rear of the theater, through the COMMZ, and interconnects with the field army communications system in the combat zone. Local communication service includes messenger and terminal facilities for telephone, teletype, data, and crypto. These capabilities are normally organic to small units or are provided by other signal units of USASTRATCOM (Theater) attached to TASCOM major subordinate headquarters to provide entrance into the area subsystem. Circuits within the area subsystem are generally provided on a common-user basis with sole-user circuits being provided when justified according to criteria that the theater army commander establishes.

b. USASTRATCOM links the CONUS Defense Communications System and the COMMZ and senior tactical maneuver forces communications systems into a worldwide communications system.

c. FM 11–20, FM 11–23, and FM 101–10–2 contain detailed capabilities of signal units comprising the USASTRATCOM (Theater).

d. USASA (Theater) provides COMSEC assistance for USASTRATCOM facilities operated in support of TASCOM and for communications facilities organic to the TASCOM.

3–8. Personnel and Administrative Support

The PERSCOM, TASCOM, provides personnel and administrative support to units in the theater. The personnel and administration center (PAC) of the PERSCOM is the control center that provides coordination with CONUS and control and management of theater army personnel and administrative services, based on Department of the Army and theater army policy and direction. Chapter 5, section II, and FM 29–6 contain a further discussion of personnel and administrative support that PERSCOM provides.

3–9. Supply System

a. The supply system, operated by the SMCOM and MEDCOM stores the bulk of its stocks in COMMZ rear depots and emphasizes scheduled, unitized throughput shipments to the farthest forward point in the field army. The SMCOM inventory control center (ICC) (para 5–12*d*) provides inventory management for all designated theater army stocks (Less Medical) in COMMZ. To facilitate supply transactions and other actions, the ICC is connected electronically with CONUS commodity managers, the TRANSCOM movement control center (MCC), other TASCOM control centers, COMMZ depots and storage activities, and the FASCOM ICC.

b. The supply system uses the classes of supply, but it recognizes commodity groupings for control and management purposes. These commodity groupings (general materiel, petroleum, missiles and munitions, major equipment, repair parts, medical materiel, and electronic materiel) are the bases of commodity managers and the organization for the ICC, the structure of the SMCOM supply staff, and the operating supply and service units of the SMCOM and MEDCOM depots. Supplies excluded from SMCOM responsibility include medical items that MEDCOM handles, and water and maps that ENCOM supplies, and installation water supply that ASCOM provides. Super high-dollar-value items may be stored at SMCOM facilities; however, control and accountability of these items remain with the CONUS U.S. Army Materiel Command (USAMC). Paragraphs 5–9 through 5–14 and FM 54–5 contain more detailed discussions of the supply system and SMCOM. FM 100–10 provides a discussion of super high-dollar-value items.

3–10. Maintenance System

a. Direct support (DS) maintenance and repair parts support are provided primarily on an area support basis by maintenance units assigned to the area support groups of the ASCOM. Specialized DS maintenance units or elements may be organic or attached to provide DS maintenance to other TASCOM or theater army major subordinate commands on a sole-user basis as required. DS maintenance so provided includes DS maintenance elements organic to certain engineer, signal construction and operations, transportation rail and terminal operations, and air defense artillery battalions. Paragraphs 5–40 through 5–54; FM 29–20; FM 29–22; FM 54–5–1 (TEST); and FM 54–6 provide more detailed discussions of DS maintenance in the COMMZ.

b. The primary function of the TASCOM general support maintenance system is to repair unserviceable materiel for return to the TASCOM general support supply system and to perform general support level modifications on supply stocks. The field depots and the ammunition group of the SMCOM perform these functions. SMCOM assigns general support maintenance units to field depots and the ammunition group, as required, to provide general support maintenance for unserviceable materiel evacuated by ASCOM and FASCOM maintenance units. The maintenance management center (MMC) of SMCOM provides routine management of maintenance operations and also serves as the theater-level MMC to support TASCOM headquarters requirements. The MMC maintains close liaison with the ICC and coordinates with CONUS agencies as required. Chapter 5, section III, and FM 54–5–1 (TEST) contain more detailed discussions of the general support maintenance system and the

SMCOM. FM 29–20 covers maintenance management in the theater of operations in detail. FM 29–22 covers operations of maintenance support units.

3–11. Ammunition Service

The SMCOM accomplishes the ammunition service in COMMZ by establishing ammunition depot complexes. Each ammunition depot complex normally consists of a conventional and a special ammunition depot and may include a general support guided missile maintenance facility. Ammunition depot complexes are located in both the forward and the rear areas of the COMMZ with a minimum of one forward and one rear ammunition depot per corps slice. The main effort is to support field army. Units located in COMMZ receive support direct from the appropriate ammunition depot. The ICC and the MMC of the SMCOM perform routine ammunition supply and maintenance management. FM 9–6 provides a discussion on ammunition service in theaters of operations.

3–12. Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical Combat Service Support

Nuclear, biological, and chemical (NBC) combat service support (also referred to as Chemical, Biological, and Radiological Combat Service Support) that TASCOM provides to Army forces in a theater of operations and to other forces as designated includes clothing impregnation, NBC decontamination, and NBC laboratory services by the general chemical laboratory. The SMCOM of TASCOM provides NBC supply and maintenance support. The general chemical laboratory is normally assigned to headquarters, Theater Army, under the operational control of TASCOM Headquarters. The general chemical laboratory may be attached to a TASCOM subordinate command for administrative and logistic support. FM 3–1 (TEST) provides a detailed discussion on CBR (NBC) combat service support.

3–13. Management

Headquarters, TASCOM, is not normally involved in the day-to-day, routine management of the varied services that its subordinate commands provide. The major TASCOM subordinate commands with control centers, technical or commodity-oriented personnel, and ADP facilities perform the complete operational mission, including operational planning and management, implementation, evaluation, and summary reporting to headquarters, TASCOM, for COMMZ application. Headquarters, TASCOM, functions principally on summary management reports and information that the subordinate commands provide. Summary reporting is also furnished to the theater army staff and to other major theater army subordinate commanders based on theater army policy and guidance. These summary reports and ADP printouts indicate trends or situations that require headquarters, TASCOM, to intervene directly to insure efficient, timely, and economic combat service support—management by exception.

3–14. Combat Service Support ADP System

The combat service support ADP system is the automated data processing system used for efficient processing, storing, retrieving, and reporting of information necessary to all commanders. The ADP system uses automatic data processing equipment (ADPE) and procedures to provide standardized inputs and outputs with procedures compatible throughout the theater of operations and with the CONUS base data systems. The automated system supports the principle of managing by exception. The system provides summary data and eliminates duplication of data maintained at interested higher and lower echelons. TASCOM control centers—personnel and administration (PAC), personnel service (PSC), inventory control (ICC), maintenance management (MMC), and movement control (MCC)—are located at designated subordinate commands and are provided ADP support by the ADP centers assigned these commands.

3–15. Transportation Service

Transportation service in TASCOM includes—

a. Movement control.

b. Air, highway, railway, and inland waterway services.

c. Facilities (e.g., terminals and rail yards) of units assigned or attached to the TRANSCOM.

d. Coordinated employment of airlift and sealift.

e. Transportation services between the combat zone and the COMMZ (interzonal transportation services).

The MCC uses ADPE to program use of space, lift allocation, and routes throughout the COMMZ. The MCC works closely with the ICC of SMCOM to coordinate needs with available transport to insure proper use of available movement capability. It coordinates with the CONUS-based military traffic management and terminal service (MTMTS). The TRANSCOM achieves maximum use of the throughput concept of shipment of personnel and supplies by direct movement as far forward as possible without offloading, reprocessing, rehandling, and transshipping. Paragraphs 5–21 through 5–29; FM 55–4; and FM 55–6 contain discussions of the TRANSCOM.

3–16. Engineer Services

The ENCOM performs new construction, rehabilitation, and major facilities maintenance projects throughout the COMMZ. Construction support is provided to interzonal services and activities in the rear areas of the combat zone. The ENCOM provides general mapping support to the entire theater. ADP support for construction design, scheduling, and supply requisitioning is furnished by the ASCOM ADPC. Paragraphs 5–15 through 5–20, and FM 5–162 contain discussions of engineer services in more detail.

3–17. Military Intelligence Support

a. The military intelligence group, theater army, provides intelligence support that is beyond the organic capabilities of TASCOM headquarters and its subordinate commands. TASCOM subordinate commands retain intelligence responsibilities and resources essential to their missions.

b. The military intelligence group, security, assigned to the ASCOM provides military intelligence specialist support for the security of U.S. Army personnel and installations and other designated agencies and installations within the TASCOM area. FM 30–9 and FM 54–6 contain more detailed discussions of military intelligence units.

c. USASA (Theater) support of ASCOM operations is provided as arranged by theater army headquarters. These arrangements normally include support of ASCOM communications, civil affairs, security, and RAP operations.

3–18. Medical Service

The MEDCOM consists of command and control headquarters; hospitals; a preventive medicine service unit; convalescent centers; medical depots; a medical laboratory; ambulance trains; and special purpose medical, dental, and veterinary teams. It provides general support to the combat zone and direct and general support medical services in the COMMZ. Medical regulating for patient evacuation throughout TASCOM is a centralized operation under the MEDCOM, using ADP facilities of the PERSCOM ADPC for outpatient accounting and regulating. Paragraphs 5–30 through 5–39 and FM 8–17–1 (TEST) contain more detailed discussions of the MEDCOM.

3–19. Stability Operations

a. All forces assigned to the theater army components of unified commands are potential stability operations forces. The TASCOM commander receives specific missions in support of stability operations from the theater army commander or other higher authority. TASCOM organizations and units have a collective capability for performing in-country surveys and planning for and advising, training, and supervising host country forces in the performance of the combat service support aspects of internal defense and internal development programs. Subordinate TASCOM elements provide combat service support to stability operations in accordance with TASCOM policy. This support is provided through the area coordination centers, which are combined civil/military headquarters at regional, provincial, district, and local levels (hamlet and village).

b. Inasmuch as stability operations are undertaken in an environment in which the host country sovereignty must be respected, the activities of the TASCOM are constrained in use of real estate, acquisition of support areas, use of civilian labor, and development of overall

security. There are for TASCOM additional considerations in the sharing of facilities and the extension of combat service support to other U.S. agencies and to Allied forces. Economic development programs for the region may compete with military support needs in the allocation of port space and similar public facilities. Finally, humanitarian considerations may require diversion of some military resources to support of communities and groups suffering from the general privation of war.

c. FM 100–20 provides discussion on internal defense and internal development. FM 31–23 provides a detailed discussion of stability operations.

3–20. Civil Affairs Support

A civil affairs brigade, when assigned to TASCOM, normally provides civil affairs support in the COMMZ, in the event the TASCOM commander is delegated civil affairs authority for the COMMZ. He may use the civil affairs brigade headquarters as a TASCOM civil affairs command (CACOM), or he may further delegate the civil affairs authority to the ASCOM commander and assign the civil affairs brigade to ASCOM. The civil affairs brigade, regardless of assignment location, provides area support in the COMMZ and backup support to the field army civil affairs units. The brigade's subordinate units are assigned areas of responsibility dependent on densities of civil population, strength of indigenous government, and geographic or political boundaries. These units are normally the point of contact for relations with the local authorities and people. FM 41–10 and FM 100–15 contain more detailed discussions of civil affairs in TASCOM.

3–21. RAP

RAP includes all the actions that the area commander takes to prevent or neutralize localized enemy threats to units, activities, and installations in the rear area (rear area security), as well as those preventive and control measures that he takes to reduce the effects of such an attack or of a natural disaster on combat service support operations (area damage control). These actions and their political considerations represent an added major concern of the TASCOM commander in the COMMZ. RAP includes military, police, psychological, and sociological measures taken to prevent or reduce the effect of hostile actions. The area commander executes the RAP functions through the use of a rear area operations center (RAOC) in the ASGP. Paragraph 1–4 contains a definition of RAP. Paragraph 5–54 and FM 19–45–1 (TEST) provide detailed discussions of RAP.

CHAPTER 4
HEADQUARTERS, THEATER ARMY SUPPORT COMMAND

Section I. GENERAL

4-1. Mission and Functions

a. Mission. Headquarters, theater army support command (TASCOM), plans and directs the provision of combat service support, through its subordinate operating commands, to Army forces in a theater of operations and to other designated forces. Headquarters, TASCOM, directs and provides supervision of rear area protection (RAP) area emergency warning and participation in stability operations in the communications zone (COMMZ). It provides advice and planning assistance to the theater army commander on combat service support activities.

b. Function. Headquarters, TASCOM—

(1) Commands and controls assigned and attached units.

(2) Develops and provides broad policies and planning guidance.

(3) Develops and recommends priorities and allocations in coordination with tactical headquarters of the theater.

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

(5) Provides advice and planning assistance to the theater army commander on combat service support activities.

4-2. Organization

Figure 4-1 shows the organization of headquarters, TASCOM (TOE 54-302).

4-3. Command Relationships

The TASCOM, a major subordinate element of the theater army, is coequal with other theater army major elements. The TASCOM accomplishes its combat service mission through subordinate commands in the COMMZ. These missions include general support to the field army, direct and general support in the COMMZ, and area responsibility for the COMMZ.

a. With Higher Headquarters. Normal staff relationships exist between the coordinating staff sections of headquarters, TASCOM, and general staff counterparts at headquarters, theater army. A more detailed discussion of headquarters, TASCOM, and headquarters, theater army, is provided in paragraph 3-3*a*.

b. With Other Theater Army Units. Discussions of these command relationships are provided in paragraph 3-3*a* through *h*.

c. With Subordinate Commands. The staff of headquarters, TASCOM, is a coordinating staff. Its guidance to subordinate commands is provided through command channels. There is direct liaison on technical matters with staff counterparts of the subordinate commands. The headquarters, TASCOM, staff manages by exception on the basis of information provided by the control centers of the subordinate commands. The mission of TASCOM is accomplished through centralized control of decentralized operations. Command relationships between headquarters, TASCOM, and specific subordinate commands are discussed in paragraphs 5-5, 5-11, 5-17, 5-23, 5-32, and 5-42.

4-4. Normal Assignment

A theater army is normally assigned one headquarters, TASCOM.

4-5. Capabilities

Headquarters, TASCOM, can determine requirements for and provide designated combat service support, through its subordinate commands in COMMZ, to a theater of operations for one or more field armies and supporting forces.

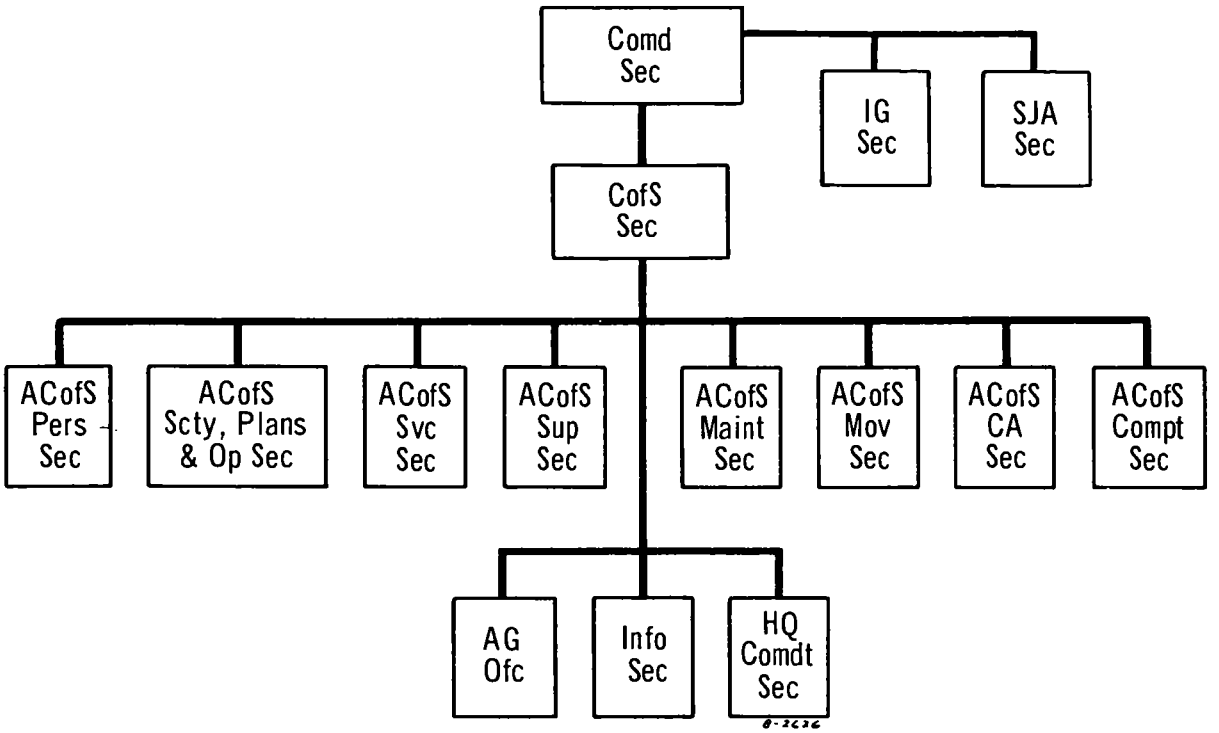


Figure 4–1. HQ, TASCOM.

4–6. Support Requirements

This headquarters depends on attached units for direct support including transportation, communications, and military police services.

Section II. OPERATIONAL CONCEPTS

4–7. General

The TASCOM commander plans and executes missions that the theater army commander assigns. His staff develops and provides overall plans, policies, priorities, and allocations to the subordinate operating commands and coordinates their activities. Headquarters, TASCOM, does not become involved in day-to-day or detailed operations, planning, implementation, or management except as required to implement the TASCOM commander's missions. It functions principally as a system which manages by exception on the basis of summary management reports and information from subordinate commands. Most of these reports are recurring and special reports compiled by computer operations. Headquarters, TASCOM, normally delegates detailed implementation of the plans and policies of headquarters, theater army, to subordinate operating commands. There are few commodity managers, specialists, and technical personnel at headquarters, TASCOM. The subordinate commands contain the control centers, technical or commodity specialist personnel, and automatic data processing (ADP) facilities to perform the complete operational mission, including operational planning, implementing, evaluating, and summary reporting. Personnel who comprise the headquarters, TASCOM, staff are oriented primarily toward broad functional areas of interest rather than along technical or commodity-oriented lines. Representation on joint theater boards and committees is normally provided by subordinate commands.

4–8. Elimination of TASCOM Headquarters

The TASCOM headquarters may be eliminated as the intermediate command and control headquarters for TASCOM major subordinate commands and this function may be assumed by the theater army headquarters. Elimination of TASCOM headquarters is possible in wartime when the theater army commander normally has no tactical operational mission. The TASCOM subordinate commands are basically self-sufficient and have the resources to perform their missions. Their organizational structure permits them to perform assigned functions when they are assigned directly subordinate to theater army headquarters. The self-sufficiency of these commands permits higher headquarters to decentralize operations and concentrate on broad plans and policies. Thus, the higher headquarters requires assignment of planning personnel primarily, thereby limiting its size to the minimum necessary. Subordinate commands perform day-to-day operating staff functions associated with combat service support.

Section III. STAFF FUNCTIONS

4–9. Command and Personal Staff Elements

The staff organization for the TASCOM headquarters is shown in figure 4–1. The command section includes a deputy commander. Personal staff members may be any individual so designated by the commander for those particular times and actions that he desires or requires. The inspector general (IG) and the staff judge advocate (SJA) are members of the commander's personal staff. The information officer (IO) is supervised by the chief of staff. Responsibility for operational readiness is as addressed in the following paragraphs. The commander may delegate to his deputy the supervision and direction of any aspect of the command's readiness posture. FM 101–5 provides a discussion of the functions of the IO, IG, SJA.

4–10. Chief of Staff

The chief of staff is the coordinator and supervisor of the staff. He directs staff activities and frees the commander from routine details, enabling the commander to devote his energy to problems that merit the commander's attention. The chief of staff performs those specific functions indicated in FM 101–5.

4–11. ACofS, Personnel

The ACofS, personnel—

a. Develops personnel policies to include promotions, appointments, demotions, classification, assignments and reassignments, decorations, awards, separations and rotations, and administrative policies to include forms management, records disposition, reproduction control, and publications control.

b. Maintains continuous personnel loss estimates and obtains from the personnel and administration center (PAC), personnel command (PERSCOM), summarized personnel information for TASCOM headquarters to use in preparing support plans. He recommends individual replacement allocations and priorities for troops in TASCOM.

c. Processes those personnel and administrative actions that, by regulation or policy, require action by the TASCOM commander.

d. Reviews, analyzes, and evaluates personnel aspects of operational and materiel readiness actions.

e. Provides liaison for personnel actions for members of the headquarters.

f. Exercises coordinating staff responsibility for postal and special services activities.

g. Exercises general staff supervision over the headquarters adjutant general's office.

h. Coordinates military police functions in the areas of discipline, law and order; prisoners of war and civilian internees; criminal investigation; and confinement and rehabilitation.

i. Coordinates and provides planning guidance, policies, and priorities, as appropriate, for medical, chaplain, and labor services.

4–12. ACofS, Comptroller

Under conditions of general, limited, and cold war, the ACofS, comptroller—

a. Provides professional management advice and assistance.

b. Reviews, analyzes, evaluates, and supervises management surveys and the reports control program on a management by exception basis.

c. Provides guidance to the command on financial matters analyzes and evaluates program and budgeting reports, recommends actions to the chief of staff and the program budget advisory committee, supervises the preparation of the consolidated theater Army budget and changes thereto, and administers the distribution of funds.

d. Provides plans, policies, and guidance for the theater internal review program and evaluates the overall effectiveness of the program.

e. Reviews, analyzes, and evaluates comptroller aspects of operational and materiel readiness actions.

f. Schedules, monitors, reviews, and evaluates ADP systems and specifications and recommends appropriate changes to the chief of staff.

g. Disseminates information on ADP developments.

h. Maintains automatic data processing equipment (ADPE) inventories.

i. Centralizes planning and recommends distribution of ADP to major subelements of TASCOM and in accordance with Theater Army policy to field army support command (FASCOM).

j. Provides staff planning, recommends policies, and exercises supervision over the theater finance service network and related accounting functions. He recommends deployment and use of finance service units. He resolves technical matters pertaining to theater finance functions. He coordinates theater finance functions with U.S., Allied, and friendly elements in the theater and with elements in continental United States (CONUS).

k. Serves as the theater army focal point for comptroller and finance services and provides coordination with CONUS on these functions.

l. Procures and controls currency and manages the currency exchange program. He establishes and evaluates banking services, monitors savings bond and life insurance programs, and reviews and recommends actions on reports of investigation of loss of appropriated or nonappropriated funds. He approves requests to keep or increase cash on hand and also requests for establishment of imprest funds requiring major command approval. He processes requests to appoint deputies to disbursing officers and controls reporting of bonded positions.

m. Develops plans, policies, and guidance for and evaluates management improvement techniques.

n. Analyzes use of resources and program trends, identifies problem areas, and recommends solutions.

o. Develops program objectives and management structure and coordinates formal review and analysis presentations.

p. Coordinates General Accounting Office and the United States Army Audit Agency activities and prepares the TASCOM position on audit report.

q. Develops policy for and exercises staff's supervision of emergency backup of automated operations and/or conversion of such operations to manual systems.

4–13. ACofS, Civil Affairs

ACofS, civil affairs—

a. Serves as the principal assistant to the commander on the civil population, its government, economy, institutions, and civil affairs programs and requirements in the TASCOM area of operations.

b. Coordinates with other staff sections the civil affairs portion of TASCOM support plans that involve political, economic, or sociological matters within the command and between the military and civilian officials of the local government.

c. Provides for continual analysis of economic conditions in the area of operations and institutes controls to prevent the deterioration of economic resources from interfering with military objectives.

d. Supervises and insures that relationships between civil and military authorities are in consonance with treaties, agreements, international law, U.S. policy, and guidance from higher headquarters.

e. Advises the commander, staff, and other

commands on the status and activities of civilian organizations and population groups in the area and delineates the impact of military operations on the population and its economy.

f. Negotiates and coordinates with counterpart agencies, individuals, and organizations of the indigenous government and U.S. and Allied agencies.

g. Develops policies and planning guidance and establishes priorities for civil affairs activities.

h. Prepares broad planning guidance and policies for civil affairs, reviews civil affairs plans, and coordinates civil affairs activities within the area of operations to include planning for and supervising the exploitation of the inherent civil affairs capabilities of all U.S. Army units.

i. Plans for the use of civil affairs units in area support missions in the field army.

j. Reviews, analyzes, and evaluates civil affairs aspects of operational and materiel readiness actions.

k. Assumes the following additional functions when a civil affairs organization is established under TASCOM:

(1) Locates civilian resources to support the military force; advises on their use; and reviews requirements for assistance to the civilian population from military sources for the minimum essentials of food, clothing, shelter, and medical attention (in coordination with the ACofS, personnel, and the ACofS, supply).

(2) Determines the availability and location of labor (in coordination with ACofS, personnel) and materiel resources (in coordination with the ACofS, services) for the military forces and evaluates the effects of military use of local labor and resources on the civilian economy.

(3) When directed by the appropriate authority, coordinates emergency civilian assistance to reduce unrest.

(4) Establishes procedures for the control and care of refugees, evacuees, and displaced persons.

l. Coordinates with the ACofS, security, plans, and operations, on the overall intelligence activities involving methods and techniques of civilian interrogation, use of indigenous or U.S. interrogators, and counterintelligence operations and its effects on the civil-military relationships of the command. This function assumes particular importance in stability operations.

m. FM 41–10 and FM 101–5 contain detailed discussions of the duties and responsibilities of ACofS, civil affairs.

4–14. ACofS, Security, Plans, and Operations

The ACofS, security, plans, and operations—

a. Prepares broad planning guidance, policies, and programs for command organizations, operations, communications, and functions.

b. Develops and maintains the troop basis.

c. Prepares, authenticates, and publishes command operation orders.

d. Develops policies and guidance for the command and evaluates training therein.

e. In coordination with those staff officers concerned with operational and materiel readiness, reviews, analyzes, and evaluates the operational readiness of the command.

f. Coordinates displacements of subordinate commands and assignment of facilities.

g. Develops, in coordination with the ASCOM ACofS, security, plans, and operations; and the commanding officer, military intelligence group, security; broad plans and policies for the security of the personnel and installations in the TASCOM area, to include counterespionage, countersubversion, and countersabotage operations.

h. Develops policies and reviews plans for physical security and RAP in the COMMZ.

i. Develops plans and requirements for terrain studies, mapping, charting, and allied topographic fields.

j. Exercises operational control of the general chemical laboratory when delegated authority.

k. Coordinates and processes requests for intelligence needed by TASCOM headquarters elements and its subordinate commands, disseminates intelligence information, and establishes collection requirements in the command.

l. Coordinates the collection and distribution of weather data.

m. Coordinates signal support requirements with supporting signal organizations.

4–15. ACofS, Services

The ACofS, services—

a. Prepares broad planning guidance and policies and reviews plans. He coordinates requirements and combat service support activities in construction, topography, real estate, repairs and utilities, fire protection, post exchange, graves registration, food service, laundry, bath, clothing exchange and renovation, and nuclear, biological, and chemical (NBC) service. An exception is general chemical laboratory support, which is normally under the operational control of the ACofS, security, plans, and operations.

b. Prepares guidance for the services portion of theater Army support plans; base development plans, including construction and installation support; and the TASCOM troop basis for future operations. He subsequently reviews these items.

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

d. Reviews, analyzes, and evaluates the services aspects of operational and materiel readiness actions.

e. Develops long-range plans for services and engineer support, including requirements for combat service support troops within primary areas of interest. He also prepares long-range plans for development and use of both civilian and military resources and for their incorporation into the theater Army support system. He coordinates the use of civilian resources with the ACofS, civil affairs.

f. Develops plans and guidance for designated services for Air Force, Navy, and Allied elements.

4–16. ACofS, Supply

The ACofS, supply—

a. Prepares guidance for the supply portion of theater Army support plans, base development plans, and troop basis for future operations and subsequently reviews them.

b. Formulates broad supply policies, including procurement, salvage, and property disposal, for the subordinate commands and the civil population as required in consonance with theater army policies.

c. Insures that supply levels are maintained within the theater based on theater army directives.

d. Recommends policies, priorities, allocations, and criteria for controlled items.

e. Reviews, analyzes, and evaluates the supply aspects of operational and materiel readiness actions.

f. Reviews supply activities on the basis of summary management reports (computer printouts) to evaluate efficiency of supply functions and to insure that supply plans and policies are carried out.

4–17. ACofS, Maintenance

The ACofS, maintenance—

a. Prepares broad planning guidance and policies for maintenance operations.

b. Reviews, analyzes, and evaluates operational, materiel status, and materiel readiness reports. He normally is designated the materiel readiness officer. FM 101–5 provides discussion of the functions of the materiel readiness officer.

c. Establishes uniform procedures for the collection and presentation of maintenance management information.

d. Formulates guidance for development of inspection plans to insure efficient theater army maintenance support.

e. Reviews priority schedules of reconditioning and overhaul of materiel to cover theater Army requirements for the present and predictable future.

f. Maintains close liaison with ACofS, supply, on the status of critical short supply items to insure that maintenance effort assists to alleviate the shortage and to insure availability of repair parts for maintenance operations.

g. Establishes maintenance standards for inspection and disseminates them to subordinate commands.

h. Recommends materiel rebuild policies when Department of the Army authorizes rebuild in the Theater.

i. Establishes and disseminates policies for the collection or evacuation of materiel to in-

clude evacuation instructions and condition standards.

4–18. ACofS, Movements

The ACofS, movements—

a. Prepares broad planning guidance and policies for transportation, reviews completed transportation plans, and coordinates transportation activities of the command. These activities include movement control; highway traffic regulation; motor, rail, air, and water transport; and ocean and inland terminal services. He reviews completed plans and coordinates the transportation activities of the command.

b. Prepares guidance for the transportation portion of the theater Army support plans, base development plans, troop basis for future operations, and RAP plans. He subsequently reviews these items.

c. Prepares broad planning guidance and policies for traffic control and reviews completed plans for traffic control in the command. (Military police units of the area support command (ASCOM) perform traffic control activities.)

d. Recommends allocation and use of theater army transportation resources.

e. Reviews, analyzes, and evaluates the transportation aspects of operational and materiel readiness actions.

f. Coordinates and provides liaison with U.S. Air Force and Navy for the use of allocated transport and for Army transportation support of the other Services.

g. Prepares broad policies and guidance in close coordination with ACofS, civil affairs, for the acquisition and use of transportation resources of the host country and Allied nations.

h. Develops long-range plans for transportation service, support of troops, and development and use of resources, both military and civilian, and their incorporation in the theater Army support system.

CHAPTER 5

MAJOR THEATER ARMY SUPPORT COMMAND ORGANIZATIONS

Section I. GENERAL

5-1. Subordinate Commands

TASCOM headquarters accomplishes its mission through centralized control of decentralized operations of its subordinate commands. These commands are self-sufficient, having the resources to perform their assigned mission. Theater army support command (TASCOM) subordinate commands are shown in figure 3-1. The personnel, supply and maintenance, engineer, transportation, and medical commands provide general support combat service support to the field army. These commands also provide general support in the communications zone (COMMZ) and to the sixth TASCOM command—the area support command (ASCOM). The ASCOM provides direct combat service support to forces in the COMMZ (less medical, and ammunition) and is delegated the responsibility for rear area protection (RAP) and area emergency warning in the COMMZ. When created, the civil affairs command provides area support in the COMMZ and backup support to the civil affairs units in the field army.

5-2. Special Missions

The TASCOM commander may direct subordinate commands to support other operational missions such as marshaling an airborne division in the COMMZ. He may also direct subordinate commands to participate in stability operations through local U.S. military/host country area coordination centers.

Section II. PERSONNEL COMMAND

5-3. Mission and Functions

a. Mission. The personnel command (PERSCOM) directs, coordinates, and provides general support personnel, administrative, fiscal accounting, morale (chaplain, postal, and special services), internment (prisoner of war and civilian internee), custodial (stockage and rehabilitation training), crime laboratory, and graves registration services to the theater.

b. Functions. The PERSCOM performs the following functions:

(1) Provides administrative and personnel services to the theater.

(2) Prepares and disseminates all personnel, financial, administrative, internment, custodial, and morale services reports, information, and data on an as-required or established basis to higher, lateral, and subordinate headquarters.

(3) Receives, evacuates, processes, and interns enemy prisoners of war and civilian internees for the theater.

(4) Operates stockades and rehabilitation training centers.

(5) Operates branch prisoner of war/civilian internee information center.

(6) Provides graves registration services in the COMMZ.

(7) Provides financial fiscal accounting services to the theater.

(8) Establishes special services recreational and leave centers for the theater.

(9) Processes bulk mail for the theater.

(10) Executes the theater army commander's policy on the allocation and distribution of replacements. This command exercises assignment jurisdiction over replacements pending arrival at unit of initial assignment at

which time control is transferred to the appropriate commander.

(11) Provides crime laboratory services for the theater.

(12) Provides certain chaplain general support services to the theater.

(13) Establishes chaplain retreat centers for the theater.

(14) Provides automatic data processing (ADP) facilities for the PERSCOM and for the medical regulating and patient accounting/reporting functions of the medical command (MEDCOM).

5–4. Organization

The PERSCOM consists of a headquarters and headquarters company, headquarters support activities, and subordinate units (fig. 5–1) as follows:

a. Headquarters and headquarters company, PERSCOM.

b. Headquarters support activities:

(1) Personnel and administration center (PAC).

(2) Automatic data processing center (ADPC).

(3) Signal operations company (small headquarters) (attached).

c. Major subordinate units:

(1) Military police prisoner of war brigade.

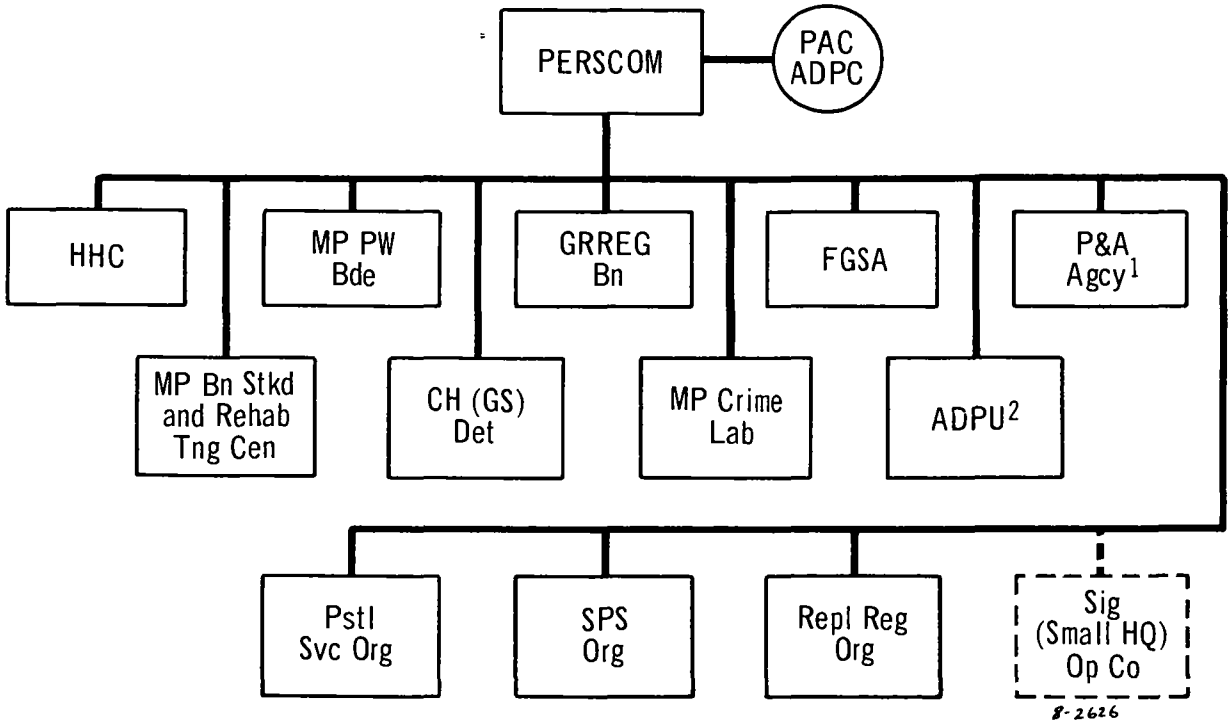
(2) Graves registration battalion.

(3) Finance general support agency (FGSA).

(4) Postal service organization.

(5) Replacement regulating organization.

(6) Special services organization.



LEGEND

– – – – Attached as required.

[1]Provides pers to operate the PAC.

[2]Provides equipment and pers to operate the ADPC in support of the PAC.

Figure 5–1. PERSCOM.

(7) Personnel and administration agency.
(8) Chaplain general support detachment.
(9) Military police stockade and rehabilitation training battalion.
(10) Military police crime laboratory.
(11) Automatic data processing unit (ADPU).

5–5. Command Relationships

The PERSCOM, a major subordinate command of TASCOM, is coequal with the other TASCOM major commands. The PERSCOM accomplishes its mission through subordinate units and their subordinate elements, such as military police guard companies, graves registration companies, chaplain teams, mail processing teams, and replacement regulating detachments. Additionally, the PERSCOM controls the PAC, which is the apex of the theater army personnel and administration system.

a. With Higher Headquarters. Headquarters, TASCOM, provides the PERSCOM with policy direction; broad guidance on personnel, administration, military police, and graves registration planning; and general supervision. The PERSCOM, through its PAC, submits and receives theater army reports directly to or from theater army, Department of the Army, and continental United States (CONUS) activities.

b. With Other Tascom Commands and FASCOM. PERSCOM maintains close coordination and liaison with the other TASCOM subordinate commands. It further maintains close coordination and liaison with the ASCOM and field army support command (FASCOM) in the areas of mutual interest pertaining to graves registration services, evacuation of prisoners and internees from the FASCOM to the COMMZ, and replacement personnel activities. The PAC furnishes ADP support for the medical regulating and patient accounting/

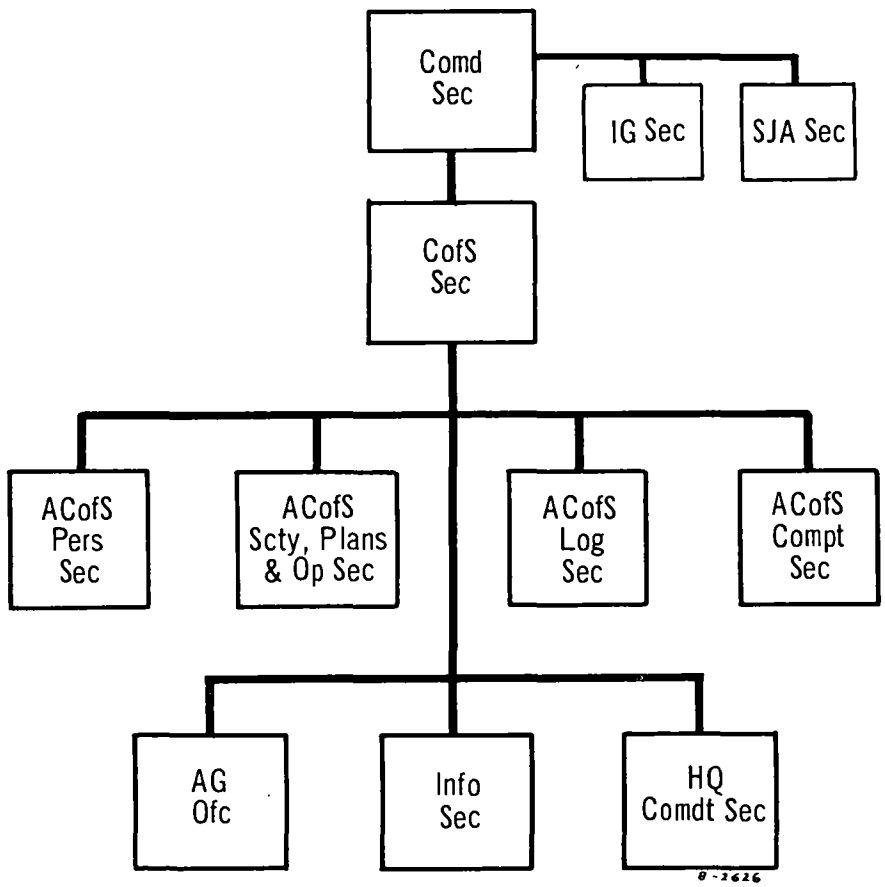


Figure 5–2. HQ, PERSCOM.

reporting functions of the MEDCOM, TASCOM.

5–6. Operations

a. The commander, PERSCOM, reports directly to the commander, TASCOM, and operates under general staff supervision of the assistant chief of staff (ACofS), personnel. Subordinate units are organized on a functional basis in accordance with the mission of the command. The command is the administrative apex for the theater army for all administrative actions and for entry into the Headquarters, Department of the Army, ADP system. All ADP actions and reports that pertain to personnel and administration are contained in the PAC as are certain theater army functions such as personnel management and records management. Representing the theater apex for various functional areas, the command operates on maximum delegation of authority from the theater army and the TASCOM commander.

b. The headquarters and headquarters company, PERSCOM (TOE 29–111) (fig. 5–2), provides command and control for units assigned to PERSCOM. The unit is assigned to the PERSCOM, on a basis of one per TASCOM. The headquarters can direct personnel, administrative, fiscal accounting, custodial, internment, and graves registration general support services for a theater of operations. FM 29–6 provides the basic reference and detailed discussion of the PERSCOM.

c. The PAC, using the assigned ADP facilities, controls and operates the theater army general support administrative services, personnel management and replacement regulating services, grave registration and cemetery activities, and overall administrative statistical accounting, based on the Department of the Army and theater army policies and directives. It also provides ADP support to the branch prisoner of war/civilian internee information center, FGSA, and MEDCOM. The PAC is a control center of the PERSCOM and is under the staff supervision of the ACofS, personnel, PERSCOM. The PERSCOM commander may delegate operational control of the personnel and administration agency to the ACofS, personnel.

d. The personnel and administration agency provides the operational element of the PAC for general support personnel and administrative services to the theater.

e. The assigned ADP unit supports the PAC.

f. The chaplain general support detachment provides a central point of contact for chaplain general support activities in theater army. The detachment establishes chaplain support activities, such as religious retreat centers and layleadership training programs, and provides the chaplain with professional and technical training and other assistance as detailed in FM 16–5.

g. The military police prisoner of war brigade provides for evacuation, processing, security, and administration of prisoners of war and civilian internees; reporting, accounting for, and maintaining official individual personnel records for prisoners of war and civilian internees.

h. Military police battalion, stockade and rehabilitation training center, provides and operates theater facilities for the confinement and rehabilitation of 1,000 military prisoners.

i. A single crime laboratory supports military police criminal investigation operations throughout the theater. Laboratory services performed include chemical analysis, firearms identification, and document and fingerprint examination.

j. The FGSA provides the theater finance and accounting support.

k. The graves registration battalion maintains status data on burial and recovery of the dead and missing, establishes and maintains cemeteries for U.S. personnel, operates the theater army personal effects depots, is responsible for field army temporary cemeteries when the field army is displaced forward, and operates the program for return of remains from the theater.

l. The postal service organization processes bulk mail within the military mail system.

m. The special services organization provides leave and recreation centers and rest areas within the theater.

n. The replacement regulating organization provides control, messing, encampment, and

accounting of theater army replacements and rotatees.

5–7. Stability Operations Requirements

PERSCOM units and agencies provide a wide range of advisory assistance to host country efforts in the areas of administration, legal, religious, and financial assistance. Military police units assist host country security forces in both tactical and nontactical operations. In stability operations, police operations can be expanded to include populace relocation, screening, identification, and registration; enforcement of curfew; operation of patrols and checkpoints; and investigation of crime in coordination with ACofS, civil affairs. FM 31–23 contains a discussion of stability operations.

5–8. RAP

Units of the PERSCOM provide a RAP potential to the ASCOM area support group rear area operation center (RAOC). Paragraphs 3–21 and 5–54 and FM 19–45–1 (TEST) contain further discussions of RAP.

Section III. SUPPLY AND MAINTENANCE COMMAND

5–9. Mission and Functions

a. Mission. The supply and maintenance command (SMCOM) provides general support supply and maintenance services to U.S. Army forces in a theater of operations and to other forces as directed.

b. Functions. The SMCOM has these major functions:

(1) Performs theater inventory and stock control for supplies.

(2) Receives, stores, and issues theater stocks of supplies.

(3) Repairs unserviceable items for return to theater stocks.

(4) Performs local procurement and property disposal and screens materiel utilization.

(5) Performs theater maintenance management for the TASCOM.

5–10. Organization

The SMCOM consists of a headquarters and special troops, headquarters support activities, and subordinate units (fig. 5–3) as follows:

a. Headquarters and special troops, SMCOM.

b. Headquarters support activities:

(1) Inventory control center (ICC).

(2) Maintenance management center (MMC).

(3) ADPC.

(4) Signal operations company (medium headquarters) (attached).

c. Major subordinate units:

(1) Ammunition group.

(2) Petroleum group.

(3) Field depots.

(4) Inventory control agency.

(5) Maintenance management detachment.

(6) ADPU.

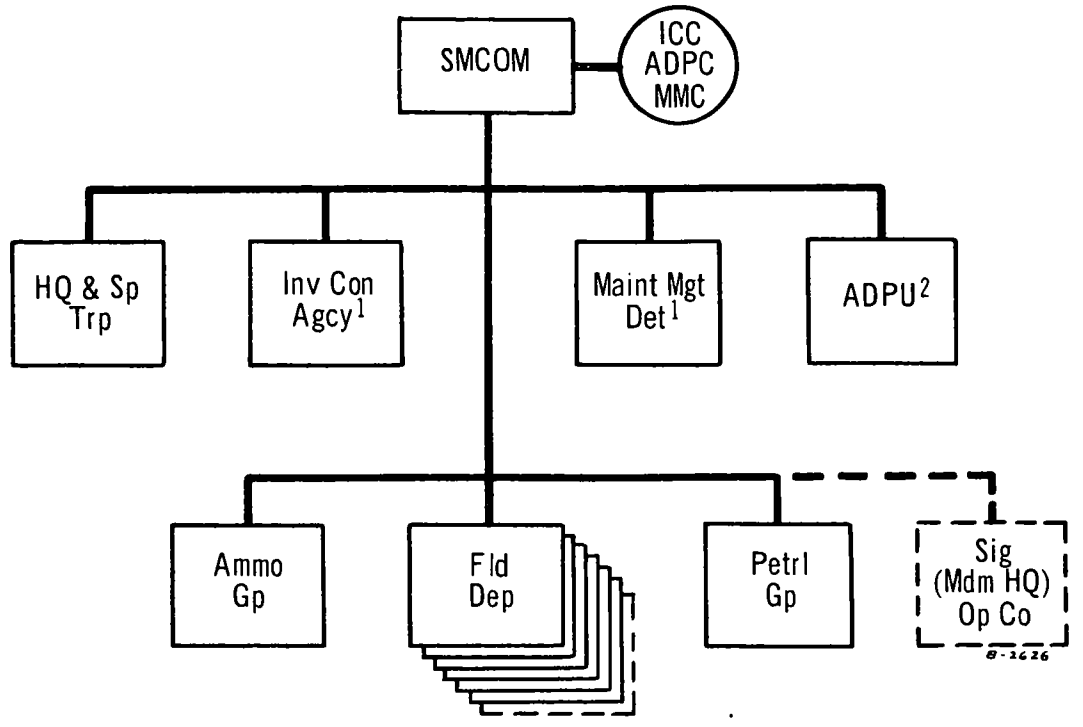
5–11. Command Relationships

The SMCOM, a major subordinate command of TASCOM, is coequal with the other TASCOM major commands. The SMCOM accomplishes its mission through subordinate field depots, an ammunition group, and a petroleum group. A petroleum brigade headquarters may be similarly activated if control and supervision required exceed group capabilities (FM 54–5–1 (TEST)).

a. With Higher Headquarters. Headquarters, TASCOM, provides the policy direction, broad guidance on supply and maintenance planning, and general supervision to the SMCOM. Theater army headquarters, through headquarters, TASCOM, provides SMCOM policy guidance and allocations from the theater joint petroleum, procurement, and disposal activities.

b. With Other TASCOM Commands. The SMCOM coordinates plans and operations concerning supply, services, and maintenance support with the area support, medical personnel, engineer, and transportation commands. The ASCOM provides direct support supply and maintenance (less medical and ammunition) to all TASCOM commands, whereas the SMCOM provides general support supply and maintenance (less medical) and direct support supply and maintenance of ammunition as well.

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LEGEND

— — — — Attached as required.

[1]Provides pers to operate the ICC and MMC.
[2]Provides equipment and pers to operate the ADPC in support of the ICC and MMC.

Figure 5–3. SMCOM.

c. With Other Activities. The SMCOM coordinates directly on supply matters with CONUS commodity managers and national maintenance points (NMP) on supply and maintenance requirements; with theater Air Force and Navy; and when authorized by theater headquarters, with Allied forces on personal property use, screening, and disposal. The international automatic digital network (AUTODIN) provides this coordination means. Through its procurement centers in foreign countries, the SMCOM cooperates with the U.S. Department of State missions and agencies, and with the theater level general purchasing agency (when established) and then conducts direct negotiations with the governmental agencies or private individuals in the host countries in coordination with ACofS, civil affairs.

5–12. Operations

a. The SMCOM operates supply and maintenance installations in the COMMZ. The supply, service, and maintenance units of SMCOM are grouped for command and control purposes under appropriate headquarters. These installations consist primarily of—

(1) Ammunition depots.
(2) Bulk petroleum distribution facilities.
(3) Field depots.

Super high-dollar-value items may be stored at SMCOM facilities; however, control and accountability of these items remain with the CONUS U.S. Army Materiel Command.

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b. The headquarters and special troops, SMCOM (TOE 54–312) (fig. 5–4), commands and controls all assigned or attached units; plans, directs, and supervises general support supply and maintenance to U.S. Army forces and to other designated forces; and coordinates combat service support with supporting organizations and other TASCOM commands in the COMMZ. It is assigned in the COMMZ to TASCOM on the basis of one per TASCOM and operates under the general staff supervision of the TASCOM ACofS, supply, and the ACofS, maintenance. FM 54–5–1 (TEST) provides the basic reference and detailed discussion of the SMCOM.

c. The SMCOM determines requirements and provides procurement, requisitioning, storage, and distribution of designated theater supply assets. The primary customers are field army forces in the combat zone and units of the ASCOM. The mission normally includes laundry and reclamation (repair) of clothing and lightweight textile items for return to supply system, property disposal, and air delivery support services. It may include labor service support.

d. The ICC, manned by personnel of the inventory control agency, exercises inventory management for theater army stocks (except

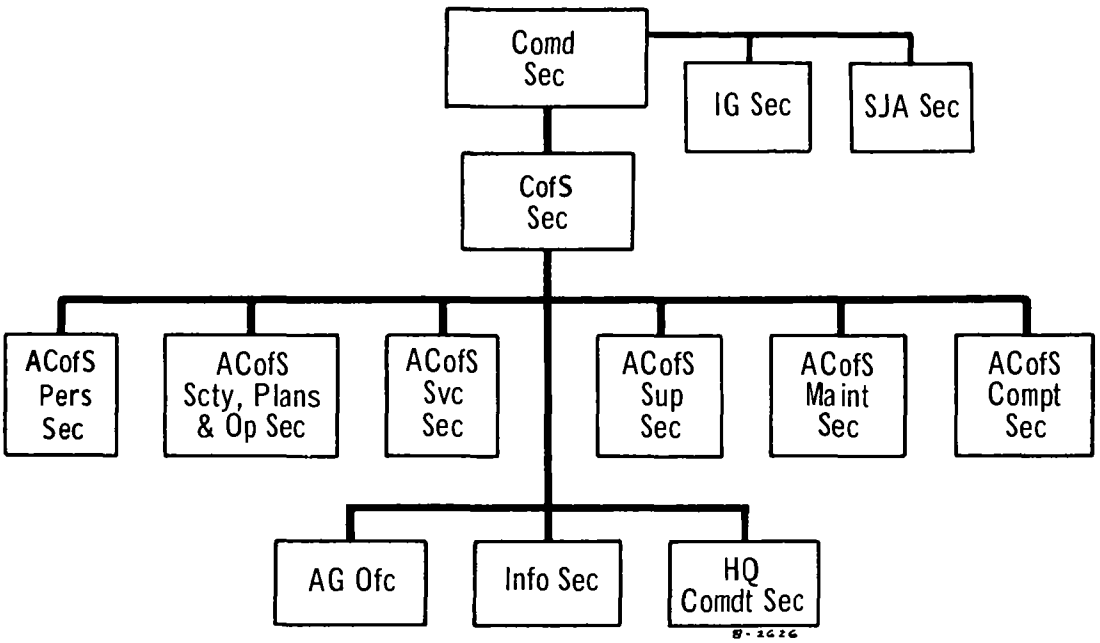


Figure 5–4. HQ, SMCOM.

maps, and medical supplies) (fig. 5–5). The ICC operates under the staff supervision of the ACofS, supply, SMCOM (FM 54–5–1 (TEST)).

e. The primary function of general support maintenance units of the SMCOM is support of the supply system. This function includes instorage maintenance and inspection of depot stocks; repair of unserviceable components, assemblies, and end items for reissue; and directed modification or modernization of equipment. The maintenance mission of the command encompasses backup general support for maintenance units of the ASCOM; collection and classification of unserviceable equipment; calibration service; rail, marine, and aircraft maintenance; tire reclamation; and maintenance of conventional and special ammunition.

f. The MMC, manned by personnel of the maintenance management detachment, exercises maintenance management over the maintenance activities of the command, less medical

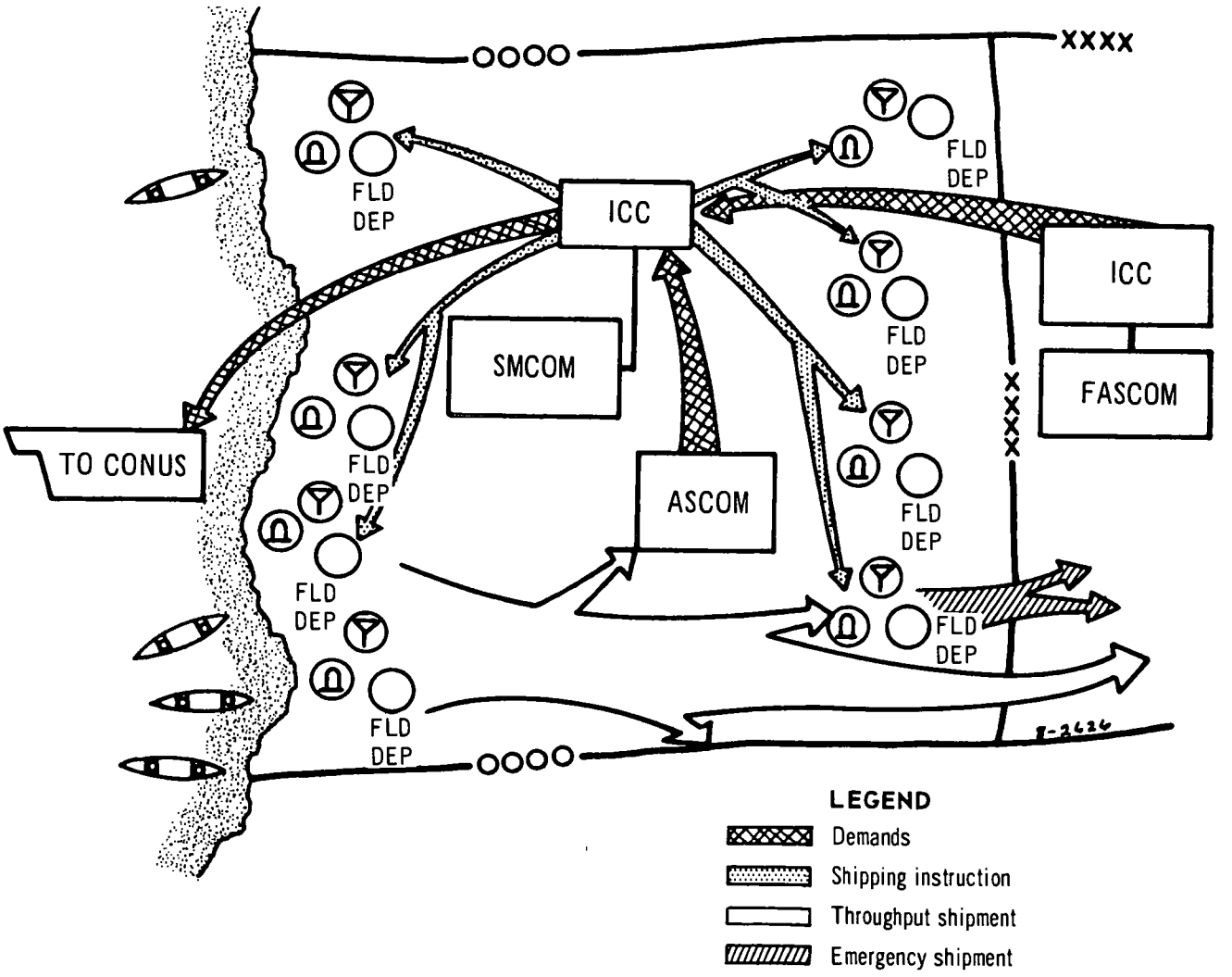


Figure 5–5. Supply flow schematic.

equipment, provides data and reports, and coordinates with CONUS agencies. The MMC operates under the supervision of the ACofS, maintenance, SMCOM. FM 29–20 contains a discussion of functions and method of operations for the MMC.

g. The assigned SMCOM ADP unit provides computer services to the SMCOM ICC and MMC. USASTRATCOM (Theater) provides data links between SMCOM and FASCOM computers. Input-output devices connect the SMCOM ADPC with field depots, the ammunition group, petroleum group, and ASCOM direct support units. Remote inquiry devices provide interrogation capability at SMCOM headquarters, the ICC and MMC. The AUTODIN connects the SMCOM ADPC with CONUS sources of supply.

h. The field depot is the means through which the SMCOM provides supply and maintenance support encompassing receipt, storage, distribution, recondition, and repair of all commodities except medical, water, maps, ammunition, and bulk petroleum. Within the depot, only the headquarters element is fixed. Supply, service, and maintenance units are assigned according to depot mission and workload. The field depot has multiple, dispersed storage and

maintenance sites located generally on the lines of communications between the source of theater supplies and the supported forces. FM 54–5–1 (TEST) contains a discussion of the field depot and units and services available.

i. Ammunition service in the COMMZ is based on ammunition depot complexes under the command of an ammunition group. The depot complexes are located in both the forward and the rear areas of COMMZ: normally one forward and one rear ammunition depot complex per corps slice within the COMMZ (fig. 5–5). Centralized stock control is accomplished at SMCOM ICC. Issue of ammunition to units in or passing through COMMZ is accomplished by supply points at ammunition depots.

j. SMCOM provides the bulk petroleum storage and distribution system in the COMMZ. A joint petroleum office (JPO) is located at theater level to correlate petroleum requirements of the various forces and to develop and forward requisitions to CONUS. Normally, a single bulk petroleum system can support all forces in the theater. The SMCOM petroleum group, consisting of petroleum battalion headquarters and petroleum operating companies, operates the bulk POL system. FM 10–67–1 (TEST) contains a discussion of petroleum supply in a theater of operations.

k. Procurement teams may be attached to selected field depots or to regional procurement offices in each country in which the SMCOM conducts procurement activities. These teams carry out broad theater procurement policies and procure services, supplies, and equipment from sources in the theater.

l. Property disposal companies, operating directly under designated field depots of the SMCOM, provide for receipt, final classification, preparation, temporary storage, and disposal of scrap, waste (except radioactive waste, which is disposed of under provisions of AR 755–15), and surplus materials.

m. The SMCOM does not supply and maintain the following material: medical (TASCOM MEDCOM), and water and maps (TASCOM engineer command).

5–13. Stability Operations Requirements

In stability operations, SMCOM units may be required to provide supply point and depot support to the host country and Allied forces. The wide dispersion of supported forces may necessitate augmentation of some unit personnel and equipment needed to support the host country. Since host country vehicles and other equipment are of varied manufacture, U.S. maintenance personnel may require additional training. FM 31–23 contains a further discussion of stability operations.

5–14. RAP

SMCOM units provide a RAP potential to ASCOM area support group RAOC's. To prevent degradation of service support, only minimum use will be made of personnel critical to the accomplishment of the maintenance and supply missions. Paragraphs 3–21 and 5–54 and FM 19–45–1 (TEST) contain further discussions of RAP.

Section IV. ENGINEER COMMAND

5–15. Mission and Functions

a. Mission. The engineer command (ENCOM) provides general construction support to the Army forces and other designated forces in the COMMZ and topographic support to the field army or armies, TASCOM, and other designated forces in the theater of operations.

b. Functions. The ENCOM performs the following functions:

(1) Commands and controls assigned or attached engineer units performing construction and topographic support missions.

(2) Plans, designs, and supervises the construction or major rehabilitation of ports, roads, railroads, inland waterways, depots, hospitals, troop camps, prisoner of war and internee compounds, administrative facilities, bulk petroleum distribution and storage facilities, and training facilities.

(3) Plans, designs, and supervises the construction of missile sites, air defense em-

placements, protective shelters, field defenses, and other works supporting COMMZ air defense and land security.

(4) Plans, designs, and supervises the construction or rehabilitation of Army and Air Force airfields and bases throughout the COMMZ.

(5) Prepares and plans for general engineer support of other Services and Allied elements operating in the COMMZ.

(6) Plans and supervises the production, storage, and issue of maps, map substitutes, and geodetic data to Army and other Services in the COMMZ.

5–16. Organization

The ENCOM consists of a headquarters and headquarters company and subordinate units (fig. 5–6) as follows:

a. Headquarters and headquarters company, ENCOM.

b. Headquarters support activity: signal operations company (small headquarters) (attached).

c. Major subordinate units:

(1) Construction brigades (if required).

(2) Construction groups.

(3) Base topographic battalion.

5–17. Command Relationships

The ENCOM, a major subordinate command of TASCOM, is coequal with the other TASCOM major commands. The ENCOM accomplishes its mission through subordinate engineer construction groups and an engineer base topographic battalion.

a. With Higher Headquarters. Headquarters, TASCOM, provides the ENCOM policy direction, broad guidance on engineer construction and topographic planning, general supervision, and final construction directives.

b. With Other TASCOM Commands. The ENCOM coordinates with each of the parallel commands for mutual support and to insure a complete and responsive construction program. The ENCOM provides initial construction of ASCOM facilities and utilities; however, subsequent engineer repair and utility support are responsibilities of the ASCOM. The ASCOM provides ADP computer support the EMCOM for engineer construction design, scheduling, supply requisitioning, and accounting for maps.

5–18. Operations

a. The ENCOM provides engineer construction support to TASCOM by centralized con-

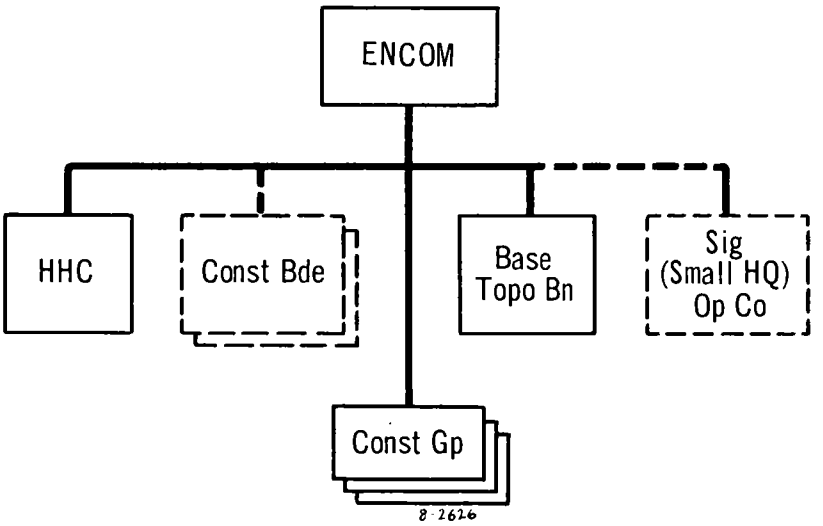


Figure 5–6. ENCOM.

trol and decentralized operations. Construction groups accomplish construction throughout the COMMZ in general support of all TASCOM commands and other Army, Air Force, and theater elements in the TASCOM area of responsibility. The TASCOM commander issues final construction directives to the ENCOM commander.

b. The headquarters and headquarters company, ENCOM (fig. 5–7), provides command and control for assigned or attached engineer construction brigades, engineer construction groups, and other units engaged in construction, mapping, and related engineer activities. This unit is assigned on the basis of one per TASCOM. The headquarters supervises general construction support to all Army and Air Force elements within the COMMZ and topographic support to the theater army. It normally controls from three to six engineer construction groups, but may command two or three engineer brigades if the complexity of the construction mission or the geographic conformation of the theater dictates. FM 5–162 provides the basic reference and detailed discussion of the ENCOM.

c. The ENCOM, in accordance with programs that theater army provides and policies that TASCOM establishes, is responsible for the theater mapping program. In practice, corps, army, and base topographic units and intelligence staffs at all echelons coordinate in the production, storage, issue, and control of maps in the theater. Maps are shipped by transportation modes available. Minimum map storage is necessary in the theater since most topographic supplies are airlifted from the CONUS Army Map Service. The base topographic battalion uses the ADPC facility of ASCOM for supply accounting of maps.

d. Engineer construction units move frequently throughout the COMMZ and on occasion move into the field army rear area. This changing concentration of construction equipment creates an imbalance in engineer maintenance requirements, which often cannot be satisfied by ASCOM area-oriented direct support maintenance units. To provide maintenance at the time and place required, direct support maintenance elements are retained as organic to the engineer construction battalion and the construction support company. The units engaged in pipeline construction, port construction, and base topography have predictable and rather limited areas of operation, permitting greater reliance on area support group (ASGP) direct support maintenance. These units retain only that direct support maintenance necessary for low-density items not normally found in other units.

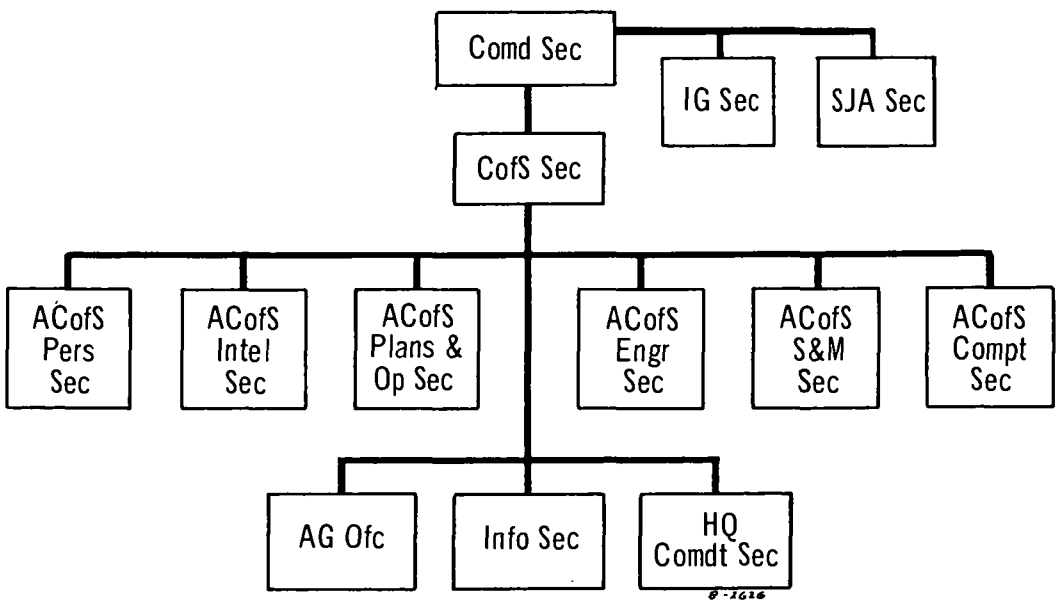


Figure 5–7. HQ, ENCOM.

e. Engineer construction battalions furnish water points for use in remote areas and to augment or temporarily replace ASCOM water supply sources. ASCOM furnishes engineer repair and utility support including installation water supply, real estate, and firefighting services. The SMCOM furnishes industrial gas as an item of supply.

5–19. Stability Operations Requirements

U.S. Army engineer units provide advisory assistance and unit support to U.S. and host country military and civilian internal defense and internal development forces. Civic action projects requiring engineer support include, but are not limited to, flood control and the construction of bridges, roads, airfields, and warehouses. ENCOM support to stability operations is normally coordinated through the provincial or regional area coordination center. FM 31–23 contains a further discussion of stability operations.

5–20. RAP

Units of the ENCOM respond to emergencies of the RAOC of the ASGP responsible for their assigned area of operation in consonance with overall requirements and priorities. Depending on the threat, the ENCOM may be the best organized and equipped of the TASCOM commands to support ASCOM in the area damage control portion of the RAP mission. Paragraphs 3–21 and 5–54 and FM 19–45–1 (TEST) contain further discussions of RAP.

Section V. TRANSPORTATION COMMAND

5–21. Mission and Functions

a. Mission. The transportation command (TRANSCOM) provides the TASCOM transportation and movement services in a theater of operations.

b. Functions. The TRANSCOM performs the following functions:

(1) Commands and controls assigned and attached units.

(2) Supervises the operations of the transportation interzonal services.

(3) Advises on transportation and movements services in the theater.

(4) Recommends transportation policies.

(5) Recommends the allocation of transportation resources.

(6) Maintains liaison on transportation operations with theater army; field army; FASCOM; other Services; and Allied and host-nation staffs; and, as required, transportation mode or facility operators.

(7) Manages that portion of intratheater Air Force air transport and Military Sea Transport Service (MSTS) water transport systems which is allocated to the Army.

(8) Coordinates intertheater transport operations with the Military Airlift Command (MAC) and the MSTS.

(9) Coordinates with CONUS transportation agencies to integrate CONUS and theater transport and movements.

5–22. Organization

TRANSCOM consists of a headquarters and headquarters company, headquarters support activities, and subordinate units (fig. 5–8) as follows:

a. Headquarters and headquarters company, TRANSCOM.

b. Headquarters support activities:

(1) The movement control center (MCC).

(2) ADPC.

(3) Signal operations company (small headquarters) (attached).

c. Major subordinate units:

(1) Aviation battalion.

(2) Motor transport group.

(3) Terminal group.

(4) Railway group.

(5) Movement control agency.

(6) Terminal transfer company.

(7) ADPU.

5–23. Command Relationships

The TRANSCOM, a major subordinate command of TASCOM, is coequal with the other TASCOM major commands. The TRANSCOM accomplishes its mission through subordinate motor transport groups, railway groups, an aviation battalion, and a terminal group and their operating elements, such as helicopter, motor transport, railway, terminal service, am-

phibian and boat companies, and movement control elements.

a. With Higher Headquarters. Headquarters, TASCOM, provides the TRANSCOM with policy direction; broad guidance on transportation planning including airlift, sealift, and local national capabilities, and interzonal transportation services; and general supervision.

b. With Other TASCOM Commands. The TRANSCOM coordinates with each of the parallel commands for mutual support. The TRANSCOM provides movement control; traffic regulations; and air and surface means for transporting supplies, equipment, and personnel throughout the COMMZ into the combat zone and return. Shippers and receivers of the parallel commands and installations maintain close coordination.

c. With FASCOM. TRANSCOM maintains close coordination and constant liaison with FASCOM. The MCC of these two commands manage the throughput interzonal transportation shipments between the COMMZ and the combat zone.

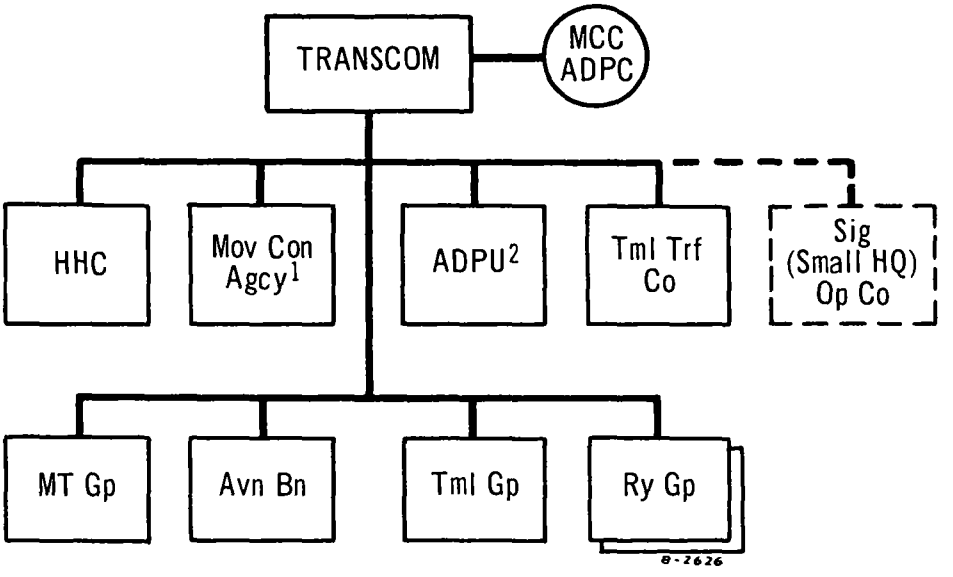
5–24. Operations

a. The TASCOM commander establishes broad policy and guidelines for operations, approves the TRANSCOM's plans and programs, and allocates units to the TRANSCOM for carrying out its mission. The TRANSCOM operates under the general staff supervision of the TASCOM, ACofS, movements. When authorized and directed by the TASCOM commander, the TRANSCOM commander represents TASCOM as follows:

(1) Participates in the joint military transportation board (JMTB).

(2) Participates in joint or combined movements centers.

(3) Participates in base development and support planning.



[1]Provides pers to operate the MCC.

[2]Provides equipment and pers to operate the ADPC in support of the MCC.

Figure 5–8. TRANSCOM.

(4) Performs traffic management services such as negotiation of contracts for commercial transportation, negotiation with host nations for procurement of transportation facilities or establishment of operating agreements, and establishment of policies and procedures with Allied nations for mutual transportation support.

b. The headquarters and headquarters company, TRANSCOM (TOE 55–2) (fig. 5–9), commands and controls its subordinate units, which provide three transportation support functions: management services, terminal services, and transport mode operations. The unit is assigned on the basis of one per TASCOM. FM 55–6 provides the basic reference and discussion of the TRANSCOM.

c. Transportation and movements services to place men and materiel where and when needed are planned and coordinated from their origin in CONUS to their final destination in the theater. Replacements assemble into planeload lots for a single oversea unit whenever possible. Cargo is unitized (palletized or containerized) to facilitate handling and is consolidated for throughput movement direct to the ultimate user or to the most distant cargo break bulk point. Vessels are stowed so that the integrity of consolidated shipments is maintained and minimum sorting is required in the theater. After replacements and materiel arrive in the theater, the TRANSCOM is responsible for continuing their uninterrupted movement as far forward as possible—to unit of assignment or consumer, if feasible.

d. The TRANSCOM includes all elements necessary to move personnel and materiel from points of arrival in the theater to the field army or to intermediate destinations. It performs this general support service for the Army and, as required, for other U.S. forces and host nation or Allied forces. Whenever possible, the transportation service will provide for throughput movement of supplies.

e. Maintenance and supply of rail, marine, and aircraft units of this command include—

(1) Rail and marine supply and maintenance general support units assigned to the

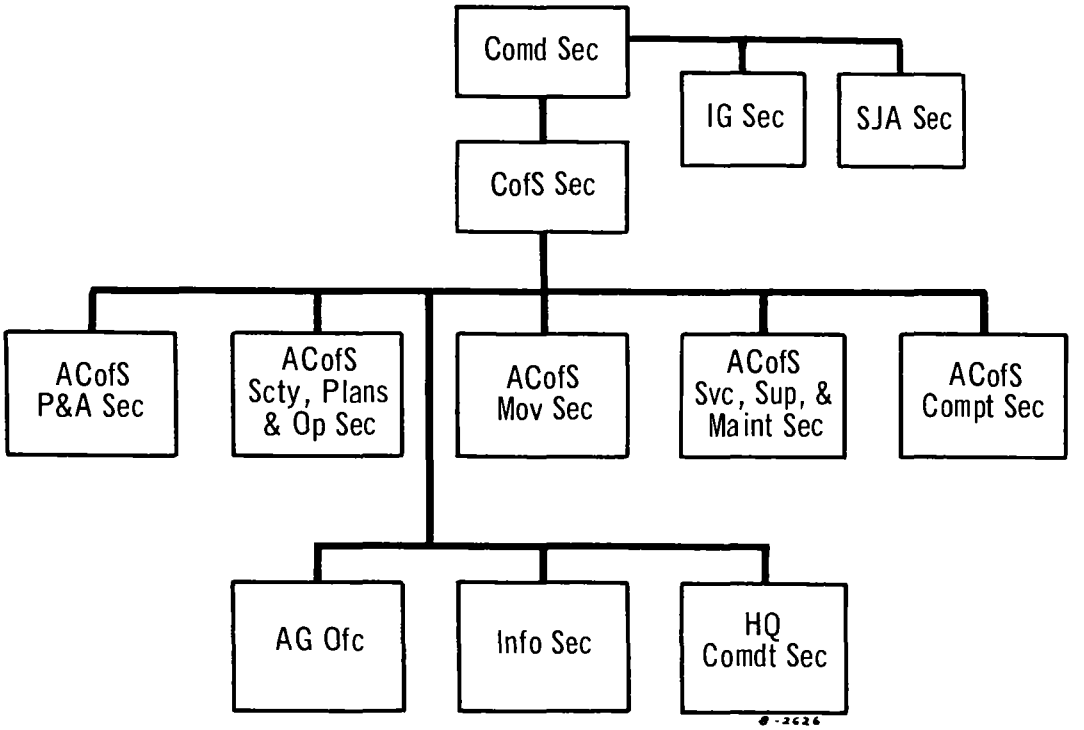


Figure 5–9. HQ, TRANSCOM.

SMCOM that may be attached to the TRANSCOM because it is the sole user of their services. They are not normally located in a field depot complex; rather their locations are determined by the environment and the disposition of the operating units that they serve.

(2) Army air-transport units in COMMZ that receive direct support maintenance from aircraft maintenance companies attached to the ASGP of ASCOM. General support companies attached to the field depots of SMCOM perform general support and higher level maintenance.

5–25. Transportation Movements

a. The transportation movement control agency assigned to the TRANSCOM provides the necessary personnel to staff the TASCOM MCC, the TASCOM highway traffic headquarters, transportation movements offices (TMO), and highway regulating points (HRP).

b. The MCC prepares movement plans and programs, conducts liaison, supervises the activities of the field TMO's, and insures proper use of the available movement (except bulk petroleum, oil, and lubricants (POL) by pipeline) capability. In carrying out its functions, the MCC makes maximum use of ADP facilities.

c. The assigned ADP unit supports the MCC.

d. The TASCOM highway traffic headquarters uses automatic data processing equipment (ADPE) in planning and allocating time and space over the controlled COMMZ main highway supply routes.

5–26. Transport (Mode) Operations

Transport operations in the COMMZ include air, motor, rail, and inland waterway. The bulk of transport operations are interzonal (theater-wide) services that the TRANSCOM centrally controls and coordinates; the remainder are movements within the COMMZ. Air Force military airlift units provide interzonal (intratheater) airlift. Army air transport units provide airlift support for Army forces in accordance with operational requirements. The TRANSCOM coordinates the theater airlift allocated to the Army.

a. Air Force Airlift.

(1) The theater army commander normally assigns to the TASCOM commander the responsibility for the use of Air Force intratheater airlift allocated to the Army. The TASCOM MCC plans and coordinates the use of this airlift. Aircraft may be provided from the MAC aircraft allocated to the theater for intertheater use. Aircraft operate on either a scheduled or a mission basis.

(2) Air terminals in the COMMZ, normally Air Force, have facilities for servicing and maintaining aircraft and for transferring cargo and personnel.

b. Army Air Transport. Medium and heavy helicopter companies and aviation support companies provide Army airlift in the COMMZ and are used for lateral movement of high priority cargo, movement of personnel and cargo to and from Air Force terminals, and rapid deployment of RAP forces.

c. Motor Transport Service. Motor transport services in the COMMZ are local and line-haul operations in support of the TASCOM and area commands, to include operation of the interzonal service that extends through the COMMZ into the army area. Motor transport complements railway service. Motor transport service provides flexibility, diversification, and concentration and allocation of transport to reflect changes rapidly in the strategic and tactical situations. The TRANSCOM retains control of its operating motor transport units in both COMMZ and field army areas.

d. Rail Transport Service. U.S. military operation of railroads in a theater is normally limited to supplementing the host nation's capability. Existing facilities are operated as required to support military operations. Rail transport service includes management and operation of the main rail lines and yards, sidings, and spur tracks to connect the various installations with the main lines. Because new rail construction requires large quantities of labor and material, rail operations are normally feasible only when a usable rail net exists in the theater. Maintenance and repair of existing rail facilities may be accomplished by units of the TRANSCOM. Major rehabilitation or new construction, when required, is accomplished by elements of the ENCOM. Signal construction is provided by elements of USASTRATCOM (Theater).

e. Inland Waterway Transport. Inland waterways will be used as available to complement other transportation modes for movement of equipment and nonperishable supplies. Military lighterage units may provide inland waterway transport service. Use of civilian craft and crews aids in reestablishing civilian water transport and restoring the local economy.

5–27. Water Terminals

Water terminal operations include loading and unloading cargo and personnel from ships either at a pier or in the stream, lightering cargo and personnel ashore when required, and loading cargo or personnel on other modes for movement out of terminal areas. Water terminals employed in the theater may be established at either ports or beaches.

5–28. Stability Operations Requirements

U.S. Army transportation units can plan and develop reliable transportation systems in support of stability operations when there are unimproved and insecure lines of communications; poor seaport and air terminal facilities; and limited host country, civil, and military transportation resources. Within an internal defense and internal development operational area, transportation units may have to assist in mobilizing and organizing host country surface transportation resources including trucks, buses, watercraft, porter units, and pack animals. TRANSCOM support of stability operations is normally coordinated through the regional or provincial area coordination center. FM 31–23 contains a further discussion of stability operations.

5–29. RAP

Selected units of the TRANSCOM provide a RAP potential to ASCOM ASGP RAOC. Preplanned RAP potential for transportation units involved in long-haul missions should be avoided. Paragraphs 3–21 and 5–54 and FM 19–45–1 (TEST) contain further discussions of RAP.

Section VI. MEDICAL COMMAND

5–30. Mission and Functions

a. Mission. THE MEDCOM provides medical support to all U.S. Army units and units of other Services, as designated, located within the COMMZ.

b. Functions. The MEDCOM performs the following functions:

(1) Commands and controls the operations, training, and administration of hospital centers or an equivalent mix of hospital centers and medical groups engaged in COMMZ medical service.

(2) Medical regulating.

(3) Staff services as follows:

(*a*) Informs the TASCOM commander and his staff on the health of the command and on medical matters influencing combat service support.

(*b*) Advises the TASCOM commander and his staff on all medical service matters.

(*c*) Provides current information on the medical aspects of combat service support to the surgeons of higher headquarters.

(*d*) Coordinates medical service operations of the COMMZ.

(*e*) Provides professional specialty consultation service to the COMMZ.

5–31. Organization

The MEDCOM consists of a headquarters and headquarters company and subordinate units (fig. 5–10) as follows:

a. Headquarters and headquarters company.

b. Headquarters support activity: signal operating company (small headquarters) (attached).

c. Major subordinate units:

(1) Hospital center.
(2) Medical group.
(3) Medical depot.
(4) Medical laboratory.
(5) Preventive medicine unit.
(6) Medical (8–500) teams.

5–32. Command Relationships

The MEDCOM, a major subordinate command of TASCOM, is coequal with the other TAS-

COM major commands. The MEDCOM accomplishes the major portion of its medical service mission through subordinate hospital centers and medical groups and their subordinate medical facilities and elements.

a. With Higher Headquarters. Headquarters, TASCOM, provides the MEDCOM policy direction, broad guidance on medical service planning, and general supervision. The MEDCOM may be authorized to coordinate directly with the theater army surgeon on medical service matters.

b. With Other TASCOM Commands. The MEDCOM coordinates with each of the parallel commands on mutual support requirements. Close and continuous liaison is maintained with the ASCOM to determine the location and size of troop concentrations of the ASGP, which are supported on an area basis by elements of the MEDCOM. The PERSCOM ADPC provides support to the MEDCOM.

c. With Field Army. The MEDCOM maintains liaison with the field army medical brigade for evacuation of patients from the combat zone to the COMMZ and for reinforcement of combat zone medical service.

5–33. Operational Concepts and Functions

a. The commander, MEDCOM, reports directly to the commander, TASCOM, and has direct access to the commander, TASCOM, and all members of the TASCOM coordinating staff.

b. The headquarters and headquarters company, MEDCOM (TOE 8–111) (fig. 5–11), provides command and control of designated medical units within the COMMZ. The MEDCOM is assigned on the basis of one per TASCOM and has the capability to command and control from three to seven hospital centers or an equivalent mix of hospital centers and medical groups engaged in COMMZ medical service, medical regulating, and staff services. FM 8–10 provides the basic reference and detailed discussion of the MEDCOM.

c. Medical support for COMMZ personnel is provided on an area basis by extension of dispensary service from hospital facilities and other medical units. Coordination between the MEDCOM and ASCOM is necessary to insure adequate medical support within the areas assigned to the ASGP's of the ASCOM. The exchange of information through liaison provides the MEDCOM commander with extent and location of troop concentrations as a basis to plan his medical support of ASCOM.

d. The COMMZ medical support service provides medical support to—

(1) The combat zone by relieving it of patients and reinforcing its medical service.

(2) Army troops and units of other Services in the COMMZ.

(3) Prisoners of war and other personnel as directed.

e. The medical regulating section in the intelligence and operations section of the MEDCOM headquarters accomplishes medical regulating. This service coordinates and facilitates patient treatment and evacuation.

f. Medical commodity managers of the MEDCOM accomplish medical supply and maintenance management. Medical depots in the COMMZ receive, store, issue, and repair medical supplies and equipment. The commodity managers of the TASCOM medical inventory control point (MICP), centralized in the MEDCOM, may be located at the medical depot. A digital communications system links the MICP with the MEDCOM, the medical depot, and the FASCOM MICP.

g. The MEDCOM depends on other TASCOM major commands for ADP support. ADP support for patients accounting/reporting and medical regulating is normally provided by the ADPC of the PERSCOM. Input/output devices provide digital communications support to medical depots and other medical facilities.

h. The preventive medicine field service unit provides comprehensive preventive medicine support to the COMMZ. Field service sections provide consultation services, support, and training in medical epidemiology and medical zoology, sanitary engineering, and veterinary aspects of zoonotic and foodborne disease control.

i. A medical laboratory provides laboratory support to all medical units of the COMMZ. Laboratory services include comprehensive laboratory facilities; assistance in the identification of radiological, biological, and chemical

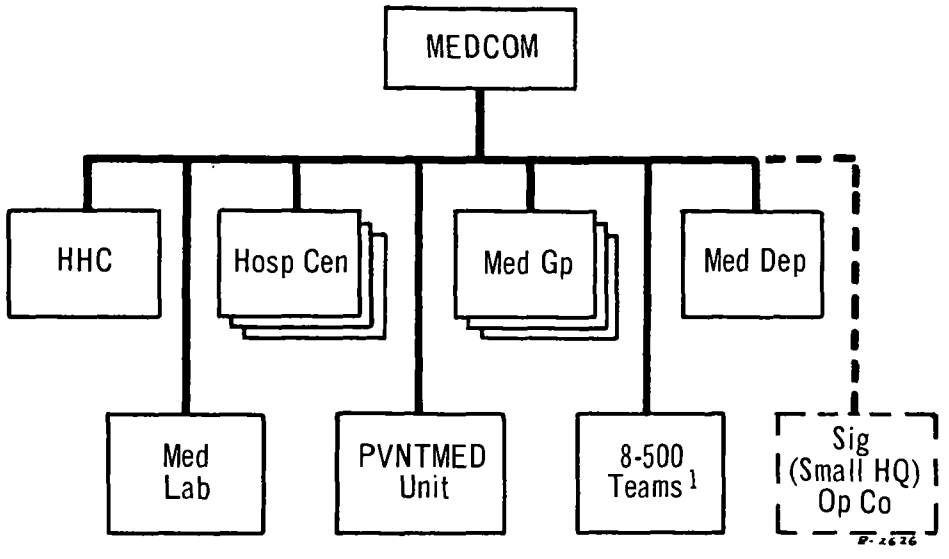


Figure 5–10. MEDCOM.

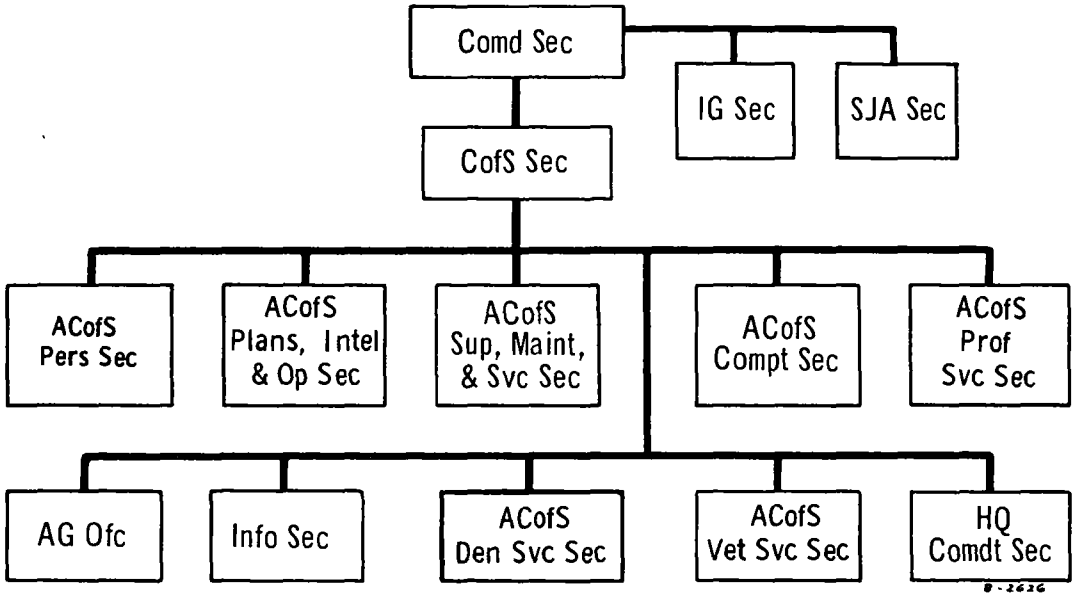


Figure 5–11. HQ, MEDCOM.

agents; medical research; technical inspection; manufacture of diagnostic agents; support of epidemiological studies; and a histopathology center.

j. Dental service is furnished through hospital and area dental facilities.

k. Veterinary service is provided on a area basis by TOE 8–500 teams, consisting of veteri-

nary hospital, dispensary, and food inspection teams.

5–34. Medical Depots

Headquarters and Headquarters Detachments, medical depots are assigned to the MEDCOM and operate as receiving, storage repair, and issue points for medical supplies and equipment. The MEDCOM maintains inventory control of medical supplies and equipment. Medical depots perform both general and direct support supply and maintenance missions. Direct support medical supply to COMMZ medical units is provided on a supply point distribution basis.

5–35. Medical Groups

Medical groups are assigned to the MEDCOM to command and control attached medical units. Medical groups may provide medical support to both combat zone forces and COMMZ troops. Medical groups near the combat zone relieve the combat zone of patients, reinforce combat zone medical service, and furnish area medical support to COMMZ troops. Other medical groups in the COMMZ generally provide medical support exclusively in the COMMZ and furnish station-type hospitalization, short-haul evacuation, patient holding, and other services.

5–36. Hospital Center

Headquarters hospital center can command and control two or more general hospitals; convalescent centers; and, when appropriate, other COMMZ hospitals. It functions as a controlling agency for attached units. Operating functions, such as supply, laundry service, and professional consultation service, normally performed by individual hospital units, can be centralized and controlled by the hospital center headquarters.

5–37. Hospitalization and Evacuation

The MEDCOM provides hospitalization for all patients originating in the COMMZ and for those received from the combat zone. The number and types of hospitals depend on the location of the COMMZ in relation to military operations, the hostile resistance, and the theater evacuation policy. Patients are evacuated from the field army by air, sea, rail, and land transportation to general hospitals in the COMMZ. Evacuation from the theater is primarily by air. Hospitals in the COMMZ are classified and organized on the basis of bed capacity, type and extent of medical care performed, and their primary mission.

a. General hospitals, subordinate to a hospital center, are fixed installations that provide medical treatment of a definitive and specialized nature for all types of patients in a theater of operations. General hospitals receive patients from treatment facilities in the combat zone, station hospitals in the COMMZ, and dispensaries located in their immediate vicinity.

b. Station hospitals, are fixed hospitals that normally serve a limited area and routinely do not receive patients from the combat zone. They are established in the COMMZ when there is a sufficient concentration of military personnel to require local hospitalization. The station hospital is generally the type of hospitalization facility found in the area assigned an ASGP of the ASCOM.

c. Field hospitals, normally an element of a medical group, are organized and designed to provide hospitalization facilities to temporary troop concentrations and to establish and operate medical holding installations. These hospitals provide station hospital-type care; and in the absence of other hospital facilities, they provide this service in an ASGP area.

d. Convalescent centers, normally an element of a hospital center, are assigned to COMMZ and are designed to recondition and prepare patients no longer requiring hospitalization for return to full duty. Convalescent center beds are not charged against theater fixed-bed requirements.

5–38. Stability Operations Requirements

Medical service has proved to be one of the most effective U.S. Army resources for gaining population support. The numerous health hazards prevalent in most developing nations and the lack of host country medical personnel and facilities place a high premium on U.S. medical services. Because medical resources are scarce and because the need for them is critical, medical systems must be established to provide for

concurrent conduct and support of both tactical and military civic action programs. U.S. Army medical service personnel must be prepared to assist host country forces in developing their capabilities. MEDCOM support in stability operations is normally coordinated through civil affairs units and the provincial or regional area coordination center. FM 31–23 contains a further discussion of stability operations.

5–39. RAP

Medical support for RAP operations is substantially the same as for normal operations. The area command RAOC provides for medical support that includes unit level medical service and appropriate backup support for rear area security forces and medical aid teams for area damage control operations. Paragraphs 3–21 and 5–54 and FM 19–45–1 (TEST) contain further discussions of RAP.

Section VII. AREA SUPPORT COMMAND

5–40. Mission and Functions

a. Mission. The ASCOM provides direct support services (less medical, and ammunition) to TASCOM, to units passing through or located in COMMZ, and to other forces as the TASCOM commander directs. The ASCOM is the single command assigned area responsibility and the sole mission of direct combat service support within the TASCOM area. The ASCOM is also responsible for planning, coordinating, and executing RAP and in area emergency warning in the COMMZ.

b. Functions. The ASCOM will normally provide the following direct support and service:

(1) Area responsibility missions throughout TASCOM area as directed.

(2) Direct support personnel and administrative services.

(3) Legal services.

(4) Military intelligence support.

(5) Chaplain service.

(6) Civil affairs services (when civil affairs authority is delegated to ASCOM).

(7) Explosive ordnance disposal (EOD).

(8) RAP.

(9) Decontamination services.

(10) Military police services.

(11) Local transportation services.

(12) Receipt, storage, and issue of supplies and equipment (except medical, and ammunition).

(13) Collection, classification, and salvage of supplies and equipment.

(14) Other direct support services such as laundry, baking, and petroleum dispersing.

(15) Installation support, to include maintenance of facilities and provision of repairs and utilities, fire protection, construction planning, construction equipment maintenance and direct support construction supply, and real estate services.

(16) Direct and limited general support maintenance services (except medical, and ammunition).

(17) Labor service supervision.

(18) Comptroller services.

(19) Psychological operations (PSYOP) support for civil affairs.

(20) Special services rest areas.

(21) Postal services.

5–41. Organization

The ASCOM consists of (fig. 5–12)—

a. Headquarters and headquarters company and special troops, ASCOM.

b. Headquarters support activities:

(1) Personnel service center (PSC).

(2) MMC.

(3) ADPC.

(4) Signal operations company (medium headquarters) (attached).

(5) EOD units (attached).

c. Major subordinate organizations:

(1) Military police brigade.

(2) Civil affairs brigade.

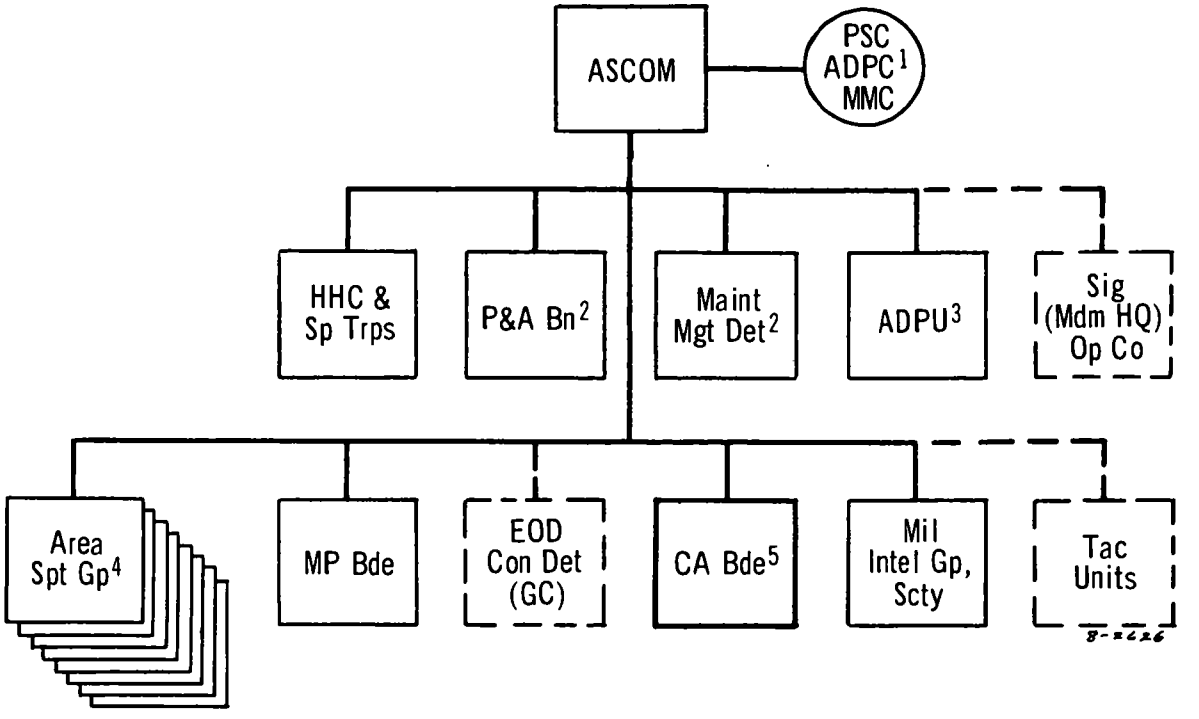
(3) ASGP's.

(4) Military intelligence group, security.

(5) ADPU.

(6) Maintenance management detachment.

(7) Personnel and administration battalion.



LEGEND

— — — Attached as required.

[1]The ADPC provides alternate ADP capability for other TASCOM ADP centers.

[2]Provides pers to operate the PSC and MMC.

[3]Provides equipment and pers to operate the ADPC in support of the PSC and MMC.

[4]As required, up to 8 groups.

[5]May be assigned or attached.

Figure 5–12. ASCOM.

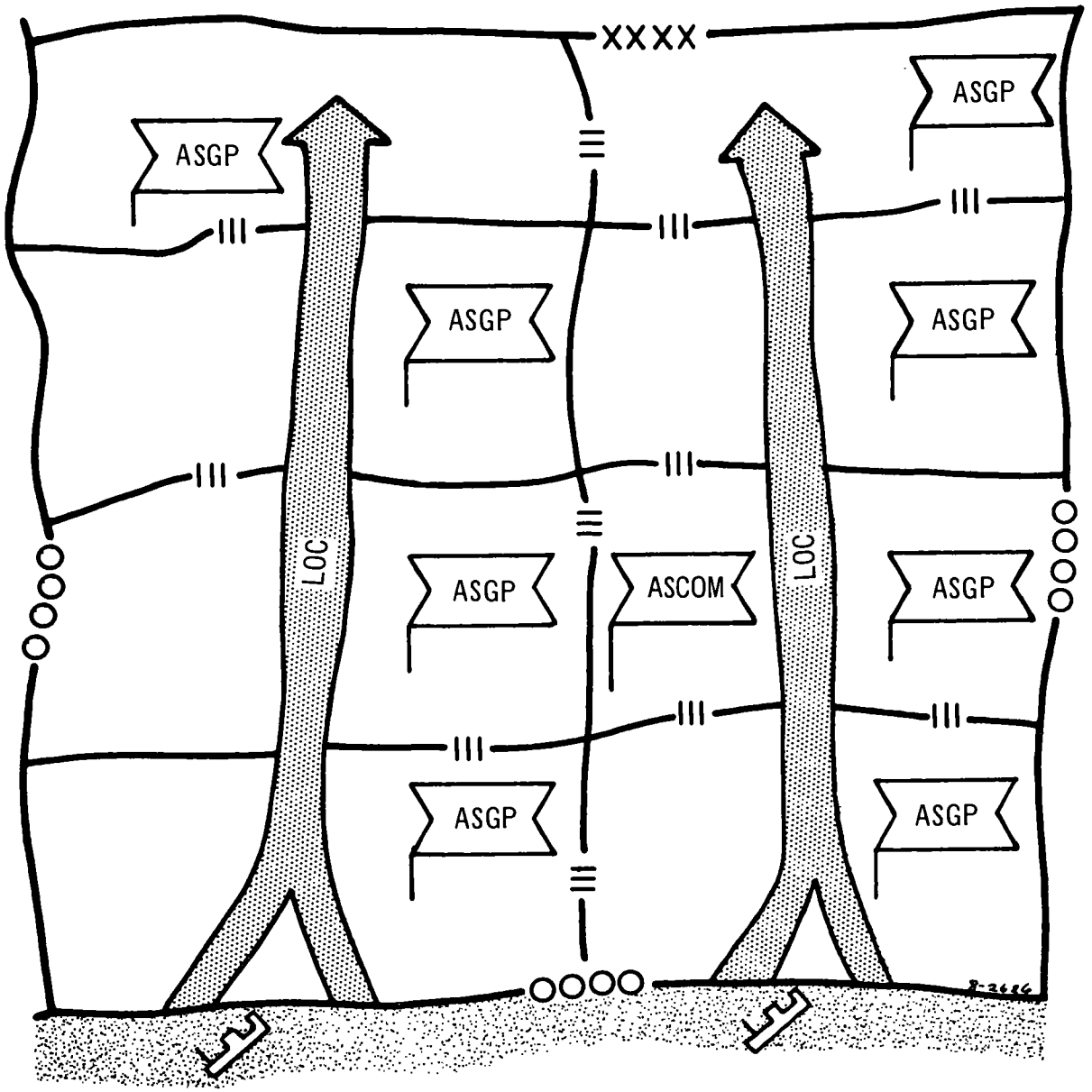
5–42. Command Relationships

The ASCOM, a major subordinate command of TASCOM, is coequal with the other TASCOM major commands. The ASCOM, through its subordinate ASGP's, performs the area responsibilities for the COMMZ or a portion of the COMMZ and provides direct support (less medical, and ammunition) to tenant units within its area. ASGP are generally oriented along the lines of communications in the COMMZ (fig. 5–13).

a. With Higher Headquarters. Headquarters, TASCOM, provides the ASCOM with policy direction; broad guidance on area support, participation in stability operations, and RAP and area emergency warning planning for the entire COMMZ or the designated portion thereof; and general supervision.

b. With Other TASCOM Organizations. The ASCOM controls the area of the COMMZ as designated by the TASCOM. ASCOM ASGP have a host-tenant relationship with units of other commands located within the group area. The ASGP controls the area, provides direct support to its tenant units, and is responsible for RAP. Informal liaison is maintained directly with the coordinating staffs of other TASCOM subordinate commands on technical matters.

c. With Field Army. The ASCOM provides direct support (less medical, and ammunition) to field army units passing through or located



NOTE: Units assigned and attached to ASCOM normally are located along the LOC's.

Figure 5–13. ASGP's ASCOM.

in the COMMZ. ASCOM, on direction of TASCOM, provides marshaling support to theater army or field army airborne and airmobile forces. ASCOM maintains coordination with FASCOM on directed backup support and assumption of responsibilities as the combat zone boundary moves forward.

5–43. Operations

a. The ASCOM controls an area of the COMMZ as directed by headquarters, TASCOM. One ASCOM normally has area responsibility for the entire COMMZ. Within the assigned area, the ASCOM commander is responsible to perform those direct support area-type

missions and functions discussed in paragraph 5–40 above. Subordinate ASGP's; a civil affairs brigade; a military police brigade; and a military intelligence group, security; provide these services.

b. Headquarters and headquarters company and special troops (TOE 54–402) (fig. 5–14) plans and directs the provisions of direct support services (less medical, and ammunition) on an area basis, through its subordinate groups, to other TASCOM major commands and other units in the COMMZ as necessary. Headquarters, ASCOM, further plans, coordinates, and supervises intelligence, physical security, area emergency warning and RAP activities within the COMMZ. Finally, this headquarters develops and provides subordinate units missions, policies, guidance, and allocations for direct support services. This unit is normally assigned on the basis of one per TASCOM. FM 54–6 provides the basic reference and detailed discussion of the ASCOM and ASGP's.

c. The ASCOM has no responsibility for the provision of medical, and ammunition support services. All medical services required for the support of the COMMZ are provided on an area basis by elements of the TASCOM MEDCOM. The TASCOM SMCOM provides ammunition support to the ASCOM through supply point distribution at ammunition depot complexes in both forward and rear areas of the COMMZ.

5–44. Communications Support

The attached signal operations company (medium headquarters), USASTRATCOM (Theater), provides internal signal communications facilities and limited photographic service for headquarters, ASCOM. Similarly, signal operations companies (small headquarters) are attached to each ASGP. Although the theater army signal group, U.S. Army Strategic Communications Command (Theater) attaches these companies to ASCOM and its ASGP's (for administrative support), it retains them

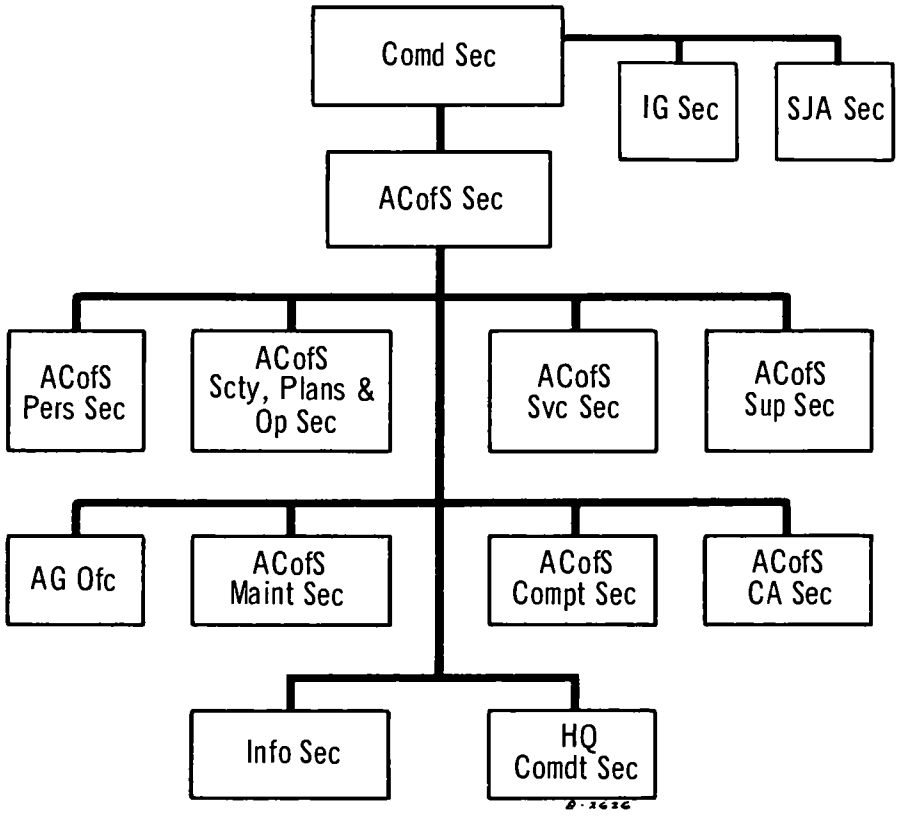


Figure 5–14. HQ, ASCOM.

under its operational control. The supporting signal company depends on the area communications systems for trunking facility (long lines) and TOE 11–500 teams for additional signal communications.

5–45. EOD

COMMZ EOD direct support is accomplished by EOD detachments (TOE 9–520) assigned on the basis of one per ASGP, ASCOM. These detachments are controlled and supervised at headquarters, ASCOM, EOD branch under the ACofS, security, plans, and operations. An additional EOD control detachment may be attached to the ASCOM headquarters to complement the EOD branch, ACofS, security, plans, and operations.

5–46. Personnel and Administration Battalion

a. The personnel and administration battalion, ASCOM, composed of personnel service companies and an administrative service company, provides direct support personnel and administrative service to all theater army and TASCOM units and other specified units in COMMZ. Personnel service companies support and provide service to theater army headquarters, TASCOM headquarters, and to each of the major TASCOM commands. Personnel service companies may be collocated with the TASCOM major commands. The battalion is responsible for executing the personnel and administrative policies established by TASCOM, its major commands, and other units as directed by theater army. The battalion accomplishes its responsibility through the personnel service center (PSC). The PSC, a control center with ADP support is the ASCOM counterpart to the PERSCOM PAC.

b. The PSC provides, on a scheduled basis or as requested by any unit or command served, personnel or administrative support or both as prescribed by the policy of the headquarters to which the requesting units are assigned. The PSC, using ADPE of ASCOM, maintains personnel and administrative data from which personnel and administrative reports are furnished to supported units and headquarters and to higher headquarters. The ACofS, personnel, exercises staff supervision over the PSC. The ASCOM commander may delegate technical control of personnel service companies to the ACofS, personnel.

5–47. ADPC

The ADPU provides a large capacity ADPC for the ASCOM elements and normally supports the ENCOM. ADP support may be provided to elements of other TASCOM commands as directed. This ADPC provides alternate ADP support for other TASCOM computer centers as required. It can install, operate, and maintain general purpose data processors, including associated devices and digital data transmission terminals; maintain a computer program library and adapt it to local requirements for data processing; and prepare new computer programs for supported units and activities. The ACofS, comptroller, exercises staff supervision over the ADPU.

5–48. MMC

Maintenance and materiel status data are collected and analyzed by a maintenance management detachment under the supervision of the ACofS, maintenance, ASCOM. These data, as ADP machine printouts, are furnished to ASGP's, attached maintenance battalions, assigned direct support maintenance units, and supported units as a maintenance management tool. Maintenance data are furnished to the SMCOM, as required. FM 29–20 provides details on the functions and method of operations for the MMC.

5–49. Military Police Brigade

In the COMMZ, the military police brigade provides military police services that are beyond the capability of the military police battalions assigned to the ASGP's, ASCOM. The normal dispersion of military police operations and their required communications net facilitate RAP operations in the COMMZ. COMMZ-wide functions include traffic control; prisoner of war/civilian internees delivery and internment; maintenance of discipline, law and order; crime prevention; investigation; evacuation and control of refugees; security of movements and property; RAP; civil disturbance; and disaster operations in coordination with ACofS, civil affairs. FM 19–3 contains a

discussion of military police support in TASCOM.

5–50. Civil Affairs Brigade

The civil affairs brigade, when assigned or attached, plans, coordinates, and supervises civil affairs operations on an area basis and provides backup support to FASCOM civil affairs units. It also assists in mobilizing and using local resources and facilities for military purposes, and it assists in stability operations and in preventing civil interference with military operations. The civil affairs brigade can be used as the nucleus to form a civil affairs command (CACOM) at TASCOM, theater army, or theater level, if required. The ACofS, civil affairs, exercises staff supervision over the civil affairs brigade.

5–51. ASGP

a. ASGP are composite, multifunctional organizations whose assigned areas of responsibility are based on densities of population and materiel to be supported, as well as political boundaries and identifiable terrain features. They provide direct combat service support services (less medical, cryptologistics, ammunition, and centralized personnel and administrative services) for the TASCOM subordinate commands and for other designated forces in the COMMZ through operational units concentrated in the area. The ASGP coordinating staff section chiefs are normally called directors; and their sections are organized for area-oriented direct support missions as headquarters, TASCOM, through headquarters, ASCOM, assigns. This direct support service (less medical, ammunition, and centralized personnel and administrative) is provided to approximately 15,000 personnel. The ASGP can support up to 30,000 personnel by the attachment or assignment of additional units or by the use of nonmilitary labor.

b. Units and facilities of the ASGP's are deployed in proximity to forces and materiel supported; however, requirements for dispersion and security are observed. ASGP are responsible for RAP and provide the RAOC's for the area commander. The ASGP may also be responsible for the U.S. Army portion of the area control center for local stability operations. FM 54–6–1 (TEST) provides the basic reference and detailed discussion of ASGP's.

5–52. Military Intelligence Group, Security (ASCOM)

The military intelligence group, security (ASCOM) exercises centralized control and management of personnel security, counterespionage, countersabotage, and countersubversion operations in TASCOM. The military intelligence group, security (ASCOM) functions under the staff supervision of the ASCOM ACofS, security, plans, and operations, and acts as a single point of control for the large number of investigations for personnel security throughout the theater army. Because counter espionage, counter sabotage, and counter subversion operations transcend the boundaries of the area support groups subodinate to ASCOM, the group Headquarters plans and controls these operations. No organic imagery interpretation capability exists, but it can be added. Technical intelligence functions are not normally assigned to the military intelligence group security (ASCOM). (The field army military intelligence battalion accomplishes technical intelligence collection functions, and technical intelligence production is accomplished by the military intelligence group, Theater Army.) Military intelligence companies of the military intelligence group, security (ASCOM) are normally located in each of the ASGP areas.

5–53. Stability Operations Requirements

On direction by higher headquarters, ASCOM participates in stability operations within its geographical boundaries. ASCOM can provide a wide range of advisory assistance and unit support to U.S. and host country military and civilian internal defense and internal development. Civic action projects requiring the varied direct support services of the ASCOM are normally coordinated through the provincial or regional area coordination center. FM 31–23 provides a discussion of stability operations.

5–54. RAP

a. RAP encompassing the functions of rear area security and area damage control and the associated political considerations is the res-

ponsibility of the area commander. The ASGP accomplishes these functions through the assigned rear area operation center (RAOC).

b. The RAOC is under the general staff supervision of the director, security, plans, and operations, and keeps the area commander informed of the current situation and of the resources available (RAP potential) to cope with emergencies. The RAOC provides the area commander a planning and operational employment of capability for forces designated to execute RAP missions.

c. RAOC may be organized into four sections as follows:

(1) The detachment headquarters, which supervises and supports the other RAOC sections.

(2) The plans and operations section, which services the area headquarters, all tenant units, and adjoining RAOC's with the type of data discussed above.

(3) The rear area security task force command section, which inspects, supervises, plans, and provides command and control of RAP rear area security resources.

(4) The area damage control task force command section, which inspects, supervises, plans, and provides command control of RAP area damage control resources.

d. Tactical forces may be assigned to COMMZ for RAP beyond the capability of organic TASCOM units. They are attached to the ASCOM until termination of need or until tactical conditions necessitate full tactical command over portions of the COMMZ. (Air defense artillery forces in COMMZ are not normally attached to the TASCOM although they provide rear area air defense protection in the TASCOM).

e. FM 19–45–1 (TEST) provides the basic reference and detailed discussion of RAP.

f. FM 3–1 (TEST) discusses the application of chemical and biological agents in rear area protection and describes in detail Chemical, Biological, and Radiological functions and responsibilities concerned with RAP.

APPENDIX A

REFERENCES

A–1. Army Regulations

(C) AR 10–122	United States Army Security Agency (U).
AR 320–5	Dictionary of United States Army Terms (Short Title: AD).
AR 320–50	Authorized Abbreviations and Brevity Codes.
AR 755–15	Disposal of Unwarranted Radioactive Material.

A–2. Joint Publications

JCS Pub 1	Dictionary of United States Military Terms for Joint Usage (Short Title: JD).
JCS Pub 2	Unified Action Armed Forces (UNAAF).

A–3. Field Manuals

FM 3–1 (TEST)	Chemical, Biological, and Radiological (CBR) Combat Service Support, TASTA–70.
FM 5–146	Engineer Topographic Units.
FM 5–162	Engineer Construction and Construction-Support Units.
FM 8–10	Medical Service, Theater of Operations.
FM 9–6	Ammunition Service in the Theater of Operations.
FM 10–8	Air Delivery of Supplies and Equipment in the Army in the Field.
FM 10–67–(TEST)	Supply of Petroleum in Theaters of Operations.
FM 11–20	Signal Operations, Theater of Operations.
FM 11–23	U.S. Army Strategic Communications Command (Theater).
FM 14–3	Comptroller Support in Theaters of Operations.
FM 16–5	The Chaplain.
FM 19–3	Military Police Support in the Communications Zone.
FM 19–15	Civil Disturbances and Disasters.
FM 19–40	Enemy Prisoners of War and Civilian Internees.
FM 19–45–1 (TEST)	Rear Area Protection.
FM 21–30	Military Symbols.

FM 21–40	Chemical, Biological, and Nuclear Defense.
FM 29–6	The Personnel Command.
FM 29–11 (TEST)	Cryptologistic Support to the Army in the Field, 1965–1970.
FM 29–20	Maintenance Management in Theaters of Operations.
FM 29–22	Maintenance Battalion and Company Operations (Nondivisional).
FM 30–9	Military Intelligence Battalion, Field Army.
FM 30–16	Technical Intelligence.
(CM) FM 30–31	Stability Operations—Intelligence (U).
(S) FM 30–31A	Stability Operations—Intelligence Collection (U).
FM 31–23	Stability Operations, U.S. Army Doctrine.
FM 31–45	Explosive Ordnance Disposal Service.
FM 41–10	Civil Affairs Operations.
FM 44–1	U.S. Army Air Defense Artillery Employment.
FM 54–3	The Field Army Support Command.
FM 54–5–1 (TEST)	The Supply and Maintenance Command.
FM 54–6–1 (TEST)	The Area Support Command. TASTA–70.
FM 55–4	Transportation Movements in Theaters of Operations.
FM 55–6	Transportation Services in Theaters of Operations.
FM 100–5	Operations of Army Forces in the Field.
FM 100–10	Combat Service Support.
FM 100–15	Field Service Regulation—larger units.
(C) FM 100–20	Field Service Regulations—Internal Defense and Internal Development (IDAID) (U).
FM 100–27	U.S. Army/U.S. Air Force Doctrine for Tactical Airlift Operations.
FM 101–5	Staff Officers' Field Manual—Staff Organization and Procedures.
FM 101–10–1	Staff Officers' Field Manual—Organization, Technical, and Logistic Data (Unclassified Data).
FM 101–10–2	Staff Officers' Field Manual—Organization, Technical, and Logistic Data (Extracts of Tables of Organization and Equipment).

APPENDIX B

TROOP LISTS, THEATER ARMY SUPPORT COMMAND

B–1. General

Typical theater army support command (TASCOM) troop lists are based, in general, on an eight-division field army expandable to a 12-division field army with a supporting communications zone (COMMZ).

B–2. Planning

Planning factors used to develop troop lists include—

a. A 45-day theater supply level distributed as follows:

(1) Ten days in the combat zone for field army to include—

(*a*) Two days at division support command (DISCOM) and direct support unit level in field army support command (FASCOM).

(*b*) Three days at the general support level in the corps areas.

(*c*) Five days in the army service area.

(2) Thirty-five days in TASCOM depots for the theater including—

(*a*) Ten days in forward TASCOM depots.

(*b*) Twenty-five days in rear TASCOM depots.

(3) Variations from the stockage levels are required for repair parts, ammunition, bulk petroleum, and other items.

(4) Throughput factors within field army: 75 percent of all cargo entering the field army is delivered to DISCOM and direct support units; 25 percent of cargo originates in general support units within the field army. Variations from these throughput factors are required for petroleum, oil, and lubricants (POL); ammunition; medical supplies; and repair parts.

(5) Throughput factors within COMMZ include 95 percent of all cargo destined for the combat zone which originates in rear TASCOM depots and moves directly into field army. Shipments from forward depots are not contemplated except in emergencies and for necessary turnover. Repair parts and special weapons are priority cargo for intratheater airlift. Five percent of all dry cargo (less conventional ammunition and major end items) enters the theater by air and continues to move by air into the field army. Intratheater air moves 12½ percent of all dry cargo (less conventional ammunition and major end items), including the 5-percent intratheater airlifted cargo into field army.

b. The theater medical evacuation policy is 60 days.

B–3. Combat Service Support

The troop list below represents balanced combat service support forces in COMMZ. Many of the tables of organization and equipment (TOE) contained in these lists are currently under development. Refinements of TOE cause minor changes in overall totals.

B–4. Type B Units

Type B units have been used throughout the COMMZ resulting in an approximately 25-percent reduction in overall U.S. Army military strength from that required for full U.S. military staffing.

B–5. Requirements for Nonmilitary Personnel

Use of nonmilitary personnel permits expansion of the capabilities of company-size units to support increased requirements without the addition of whole companies.

B–6. TASCOM Organizations

These organizations are designed to support an eight-division force operating on a large land mass in a limited war. Headquarters units and

control centers do not normally require increased strengths to support larger forces. Operating elements are increased to support greater workloads. Headquarters structures of area-oriented COMMZ organizations (area support groups, military police) are not increased to support a larger force because the COMMZ area normally remains the same as for the eight-division force.

B–7. Approximate Strength of a Typical Eight-Division Force

a. Force Structure.

(1) *Combat zone.*

Division troops	127,000	(one division = 15,875
Corps troops	62,500	(one corps less divisions = 31,250
Army troops	97,500	
	287,000	= one field army

(2) *COMMZ.*

Army	117,000	
Air Force	40,000	
	444,000	= total theater troops

b. Typical Troop List: TASCOM in Support of an Eight-Division Force.

Unit	*TOE*	*Approx str*	*Number*	*Total*
Headquarters:				
HQ & sp trp, TASCOM	54,302	500	1	504
Gen cml lab	3–97	65	1	65
				569
Personnel command (PERCOM):				
HHC, PERSCOM	29–111	163	1	163
P&A agcy	29–112	693	1	693
Ch GS det	16–4	18	1	18
ADP unit (type B)	29–540	69	1	69
Pstl svc org, tm AC, GD, ID, & JE	12–550	238	1	238
Repl reg org, tm AD, AC, CB, FA, & GB	12–560	229	1	229
SPS org, tm AA, AB, & FA	12–18	215	1	215
Fin GS agcy	14–4	308	1	308
HHC, MP PW bde	19–282	88	1	88
HHD, br PW/civ internee INFOCEN	19–503	64	1	64
HHD, PW camp	19–256	312	2	624
HHD, MP bn (comp), tm AD	19–500	21	2	42
MP ESCRG co	19–47	140	1	140
MP PW proc co	19–237	109	1	109
MP gd co	19–247	127	6	762
MP crime lab, tm LD	19–500	17	1	17
HHC, MP bn stkd & rehab TC	19–316	124	1	124
HHC, GRREG bn	10–296	93	1	93
GRREG co Type B)	10–297	50	6	300
				4,296
Medical command (MEDCOM):				
HHC, MEDCOM	8–111	191	1	191
HHD, med gp	8–122	37	3	111
HHD, med bn	8–126	39	3	117
Med holding co	8–57	91	2	182
Med amb co	8–127	102	4	408
Med clr co	8–128	130	2	260
Med coll co	8–129	191	2	382
Med dep	8–187	158	2	316

Unit	*TOE*	*Approx str*	*Number*	*Total*
PVNTMED svc unit	8–204	121	1	121
Fld hosp	8–510	255	4	1,020
Amb tn, rail	8–520	43	4	172
GH, 1,000-bed	8–551	589	16	9,424
Sta hosp, 100-bed	8–563	98	3	294
Sta hosp, 200-bed	8–564	155	3	465
Sta hosp, 300-bed	8–565	224	3	672
Sta hosp, 500-bed	8–566	340	3	1,020
Conv cen	8–590	264	2	528
Med lab	8–650	114	1	114
Med svc org 8–500:				
HQ, unit rec co	Tm AE	13	1	13
HQ, vet prof svc	Tm AF	4	1	4
HQ, med prof svc	Tm AG	15	1	15
HQ, hosp cen	Tm AH	42	3	126
HQ, den prof svc	Tm AI	4	2	8
Blood bank svc HQ	Tm AJ	8	1	8
Vet small animal hosp det	Tm ID	15	1	15
Vet small animal disp det	Tm IE	8	3	24
Vet svc det, large	Tm JB	54	2	108
Surgical det	Tm KA	7	4	28
Ortho det	Tm KB	7	2	14
Shock det	Tm KC	4	2	8
Maxillo-facial det	Tm KD	7	1	7
Neurosurgical det	Tm KE	7	2	14
Thoracic det	Tm KF	7	1	7
Med trmt det (cml agts)	Tm KG	14	1	14
X-ray det	Tm KH	3	1	3
Den op det	Tm KI	2	5	10
Den svc det	Tm KJ	37	9	333
Den prosthetic det, mbl	Tm KK	4	5	20
Den prosthetic det, fixed	Tm KL	7	2	14
Cen den lab	Tm KN	28	1	28
Psychiatric det	Tm KO	19	1	19
Renal and elec metab	Tm KP	35	3	105
Disp	Tm MA	18	6	108
Gen disp	Tm MB	21	2	42
Gen disp	Tm MC	40	6	240
Blood proc det	Tm NA	16	1	16
Blood coll det	Tm NB	10	4	40
Blood distr det	Tm NC	8	1	8
Med det	Tm OA	9	20	180
Med illus det	Tm PA	6	1	6
Med intel det	Tm QA	12	2	24
Hel amb det	Tm RA	48	4	192
Amb det	Tm RB	14	4	56
Hel amb air crash det	Tm RC	16	4	64
Hel amb air crash det	Tm RD	7	2	14
				18,179
Supply and maintenance command (SMCOM):				
HQ & sp trp, SMCOM	54–312	387	1	387
Invt con agcy	29–502	409	1	409
ADP unit (type C)	29–540	77	1	77
HHC, ammo GS gp	9–22	92	1	92
HHC, ammo bn, GS	9–36	99	4	396
Ammo co, convl	9–38	315	6	1,890

Unit	*TOE*	*Approx str*	*Number*	*Total*
Ammo co, convl (type B)	9–38	193	4	772
Sp ammo co GS	9–48	174	4	696
Maint co GM, GS	9–59	277	2	554
HHD, petrl gp	10–202	73	1	73
HHC, petrl op bn	10–206	146	2	292
Petrl op co (type B)	10–207	153	10	1,530
Prop dspo co (type B)	29–504	197	2	334
Proc tm	TD Unit	5	20	100
HHC, fld dep	29–512	233	6	1,398
HHC, S&S bn	29–146	98	12	1,176
Ldry & renv co, GS (type B)	10–437	66	8	548
Acft & msl rep parts sup co (type B)	29–129	196	4	784
Rep parts GS co (type B)	29–119	194	12	2,328
Hv mat sup GS co (type B)	29–127	151	6	906
LS co (type B)	10–449	26	12	312
QM air dlvr sup co (type B)	10–407	233	1	233
QM air equip rep & dep co	10–417	196	2	392
HHD, maint GS bn	29–136	63	4	252
Coll & clas & salv co (type B)	29–139	91	3	273
Maint mgt det	29–403	32	1	32
Hv equip GS maint co	29–137	303	3	909
HV equip GS maint co (type B)	29–137	137	5	685
LE GS maint co	29–134	276	2	552
LE GS maint co (type B)	29–134	162	2	324
Trans ry car rep co, GS (type B)	55–248	138	2	276
Diesel & elec loco rep co (type B)	55–247	68	2	136
Army calbr co	29–227	126	1	126
Trans acft maint GS co	55–458	290	3	870
Trans fltg craft GS maint co	55–157	243	1	243
Tire rep co (type B)	9–117	91	3	273
Gen sup co, GS (type B)	29–118	131	16	2,096
Engr det (gas genr), tm GB	5–520	27	2	54
Engr det (CO_2 genr), tm GC	5–520	13	2	26
				22,806
Transportation command (TRANSCOM):				
HHC, TRANSCOM	55–2	265	1	265
Trans mov con agcy	55–4	433	1	433
ADP unit (type B)	29–540	69	1	69
HHC, avn bn	1–256	77	1	77
Avn mdm hel co	1–258	239	2	478
Avn hv hel co	1–259	129	1	129
Avn svc spt co	1–407	165	2	330
HHD, TMT gp	55–12	58	2	116
HHD, TMT bn	55–16	43	6	258
Trans car co, reinf (type B)	55–19	61	1	61
Trans lt trk co (2½-ton) (type B)	55–17	75	7	525
Trans mdm trk co (cgo)	55–18	183	7	1,281
Trans mdm trk co (cgo) (type B)	55–18	87	20	1,740
Trans mdm trk co (petrl) (type B)	55–18	87	10	870
Trans hv trk co	55–28	155	2	310
Trans hv trk co (type B)	55–28	62	2	124
Trans lt/mdm trk co (type B)	55–67	89	6	534
HHC, trans tml gp	55–112	107	1	107
HHC, trans tml bn	55–116	121	4	484
Trans TS co (type B)	55–117	107	10	1,070
Trans tml trf co	55–118	266	1	266
Trans tml trf co (type B)	55–118	110	1	110
Trans mdm boat co	55–128	183	2	366

Unit	*TOE*	*Approx str*	*Number*	*Total*
Trans hv boat co	55–129	172	1	172
Trans lighterage maint co, DS	55–158	206	2	412
Trans lt amph co	55–138	209	2	418
Trans mdm amph co	55–139	173	1	173
Trans watercraft det, tm FB, FD, FE, FH, FI, & FJ	55–530	---	Various[1]	220
HHC, trans ry gp	55–202	101	2	202
HHC, trans ry bn	55–226	127	8	1,016
Trans ry engr co	55–227	236	2	472
Trans ry engr co (type B)	55–227	141	6	846
Trans ry equip maint co	55–228	116	2	232
Trans ry equip maint co (type B)	55–228	69	6	414
Trans ry tn op co	55–229	268	2	536
Trans ry tn op co (type B)	55–229	202	6	1,212
				16,228
				16,136
Engineer command (ENCOM):				
HHC, ENCOM	5–201	206	1	206
HHC, engr const gp	5–112	104	3	312
HHC, engr const bn	5–116	125	14	1,750
Engr const spt co	5–114	173	4	692
Engr equip & maint co	5–117	189	14	2,646
Engr const co	5–118	207	42	8,694
Engr dptrk co	5–124	114	4	456
Engr co port const	5–129	240	1	240
Engr pl const spt co	5–177	188	1	188
Engr base map dep co	5–344	121	1	121
HHD, engr base topo bn	5–346	69	1	69
Engr base repro co	5–347	101	1	101
Engr surv, tm IA	5–540	15	2	30
Engr photomapping plat, tm IB	5–540	44	1	44
				15,549
Area support command (ASCOM):				
HHC & sp trp, ASCOM	54–402	394	1	394
ADP unit (type A)	29–540	56	1	56
HHC, ASGP	54–422	216	8	1,728
Mil intel gp, scty	30–60	1,294	1	1,294
HHD, P&A bn	12–66	54	1	54
Pers svc co, (type A–E)	12–67	Various	7	1,292
Admin svc co	12–570	84	1	84
Mess det, tm CA & CB	29–500	8	18	144
Rr area op cen	29–408	78	8	624
Sales det tm BA, BB, & BC	10–500	19	8	152
Maint mgt det	29–403	26	1	26
S&S co, DS (type B)	29–147	190	8	1,520
Svc plat (type B)	29–114	4	8	32
SPS det, recr & entertainment, tm FA	12–18	8	8	64
Army band	12–107	29	8	232
APO	12–550	37	8	296
Cml det (CBRE), tm JA	3–500	5	12	60
Cml det (decon), tm FB	3–500	41	8	328
Fin DS co	14–17	115	8	920

[1] Number and types of tm (tug, barge, crane, amphibian, boat) determined by actual environment and operating methods.

Unit	TOE	Approx str	Number	Total
Engr plat HQ, tm AB	5–500	4	8	32
Engr fftg HQ, tm FA	5–510	4	24	96
Engr fire trk, tm FB	5–510	6	120	720
Engr water trk, tm FC	5–510	2	24	48
Engr water purification, tm GC	5–520	4	104	416
Engr water purification (cen plant), tm GD	5–520	12	16	192
Engr util, tm HF	5–530	52	16	832
Engr real estate, tm HC	5–530	16	9	144
Trans lt/mdm trk co (type B)	55–67	89	8	712
Trans car co (type B)	55–19	61	8	488
Cen HQ, LS org	20–20	12	8	96
Dist HQ, LS org	20–20	8	80	640
Trans acft DS co	55–457	265	2	530
HHD, maint DS bn	29–136	63	8	504
Maint spt co, COMMZ (type B)	29–427	222	16	3,552
EOD det con (GC)	9–500	10	1	10
EOD det dspo, tm GA	9–500	13	8	104
HHC, CA bde	41–201	239	1	239
CA gp	41–500	226	3	678
CA bn	41–500	150	12	1,800
CA co	41–500	169	48	8,119
HHD, MP bde	19–262	72	1	72
HHD, MP bn	19–76	59	4	236
HHD, MP bn (comp), tm AD	19–500	21	10	210
MP co	19–77	186	26	4,836
MP gd co	19–247	127	12	1,524
MP phys scty co	19–97	143	13	1,859
MP cnf det, tm MD	19–500	35	8	280
CID det, tm LC	19–500	27	1	27
CID det, tm LA	19–500	4	8	32
Indig MP academy, tm AC, QB, QD, QE, QG, QH, & NA	19–500	28	1	28
MP hosp scty plat, tm FD, IC, & IC	19–500	38	15	570
JAG det, HQ, tm AB	27–500	9	2	18
JAG det, war crimes, tm GA	27–500	4	5	20
JAG det, war crimes, tm GB	27–500	5	2	10
JAB det, claims, tm FA	27–500	4	7	28
JAG det, claims, tm FB	27–500	10	2	20
JAG det, GCM, tm HA	27–500	6	5	30
JAG det. GCM, tm HB	27–500	10	2	20
JAG det, legal asst, tm IA	27–500	3	5	15
JAG det, legal asst, tm IB	27–500	4	2	8
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				39,109
Total				116,736

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