

Chapter 2

ASG Mission and Organization

An ASG is a logistics headquarters in the COMMZ that commands and controls assigned and attached units. Its mission is determined based on assessment of the logistics requirements of supported units or agencies. The ASG supports units in and passing through its AO. It helps absorb the logistics requirements that are beyond the capability or capacity of the corps. Some ASG elements may augment a COSCOM or DISCOMs.

The organization and specific missions of an ASG vary over time as the situation or battlefield changes. It is not likely that any two ASGs will be identically organized. This chapter describes a notional ASG.

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ASG SUPPORT MISSION

The ASG is a key logistics organization in the COMMZ that supports the Army's combat power. The success of any type of combat operation with any combination of light and heavy units depends on the availability of logistics support. Operational maneuver and exploitation of tactical success by combat units are directly affected by the adequacy of the logistics support system.

The basic missions of the ASG are instrumental in the overall support of theater operations. The EAC support commander delineates the specific mission of each ASG.

The senior medical unit commander located within the geographical boundaries of an ASG will normally provide medical staff advice for the ASG commander. Standing operating procedures will normally be developed by the MEDCOM and the ASG to govern the relationship between each ASG commander and the senior medical unit commander in his area. Combat health support is provided to the ASG on an area basis. Medical units are not subordinate to the ASG but do provide CHS on an area basis. See Chapter 9 for a discussion of CHS provided the ASG.

The ASG is a subordinate group of the EAC support command. As depicted by Figure 2-1 on page 2-2, the ASG mission functions are to provide -

- Support at an intermediate staging base.
- NEO support.
- Initial reception of units and equipment at aerial ports of debarkation or sea ports of debarkation.
- Maintenance and issue of theater war reserves.
- Coordination of real property maintenance activities

- with the Area Wartime Construction Manager (AWCM).
- Supervise the establishment and operation of cantonment-type facilities through an assigned base support battalion.
- DS supply, DS maintenance, and field services on an area support basis to units located in or passing through the ASG AOR. The ASG provides this support to other forces and activities in the COMMZ when directed by the theater commander. The ASG does NOT provide medical supply, COMSEC logistics, classified maps, and centralized personnel and administrative services support.
- Reinforcing DS maintenance to the corps.
- Coordination and management of HN support negotiated or obtained by CA teams to replace or augment portions of the ASG support mission. The ASG integrates HNS into the US Army logistics support system through its attached civil affairs battalion and CA teams.
- Out-of-sector support for US Army units deployed out of sector in support of another nation, an alliance, or sister service.
- GS supply to corps and EAC support command DS supply units.
- GS maintenance in support of the theater supply system under the work load direction of the theater through the EAC MMC.
- Ammunition support, if not provided by a theater level ammunition group, will be provided by functional ammunition battalions assigned to ASGs.

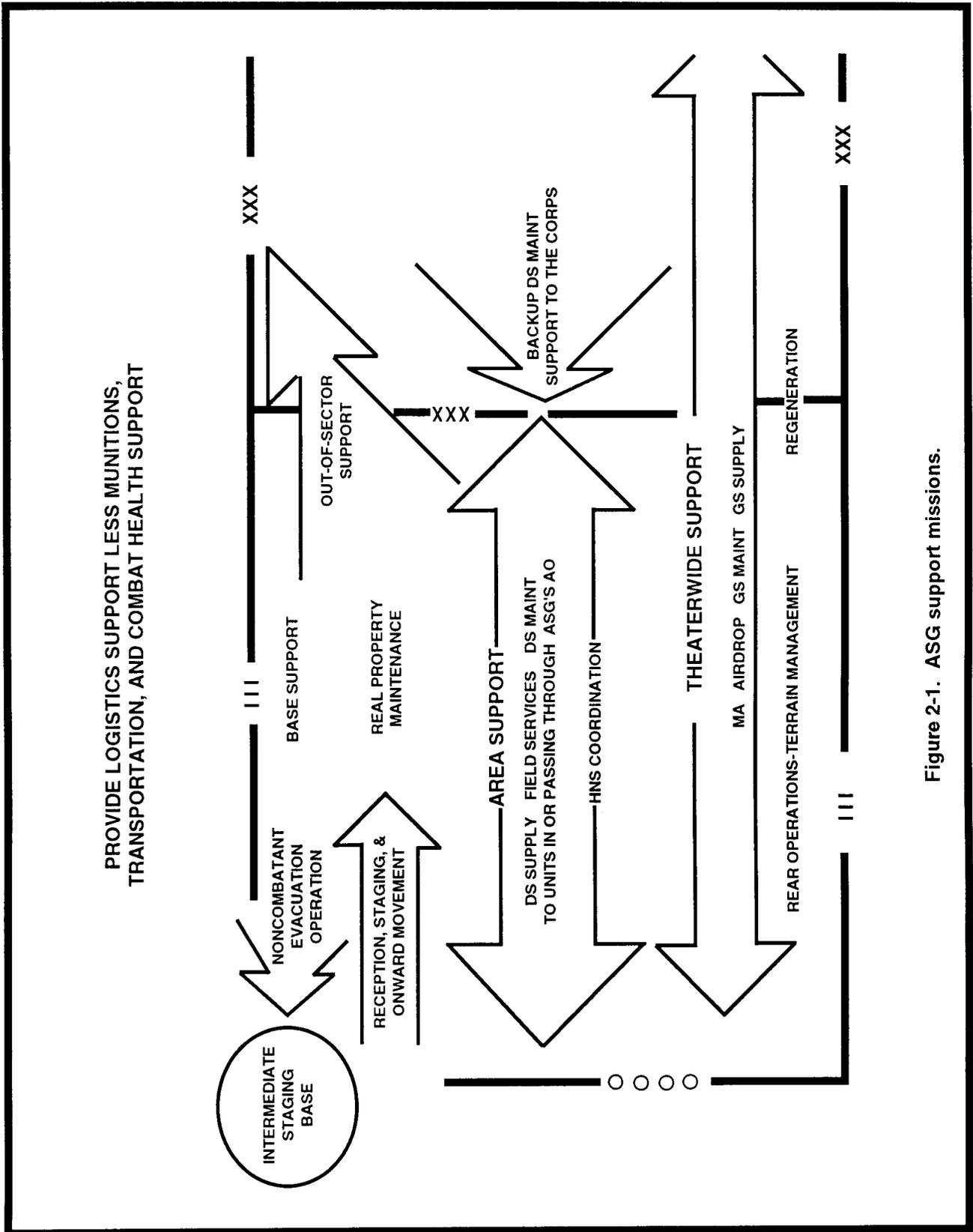


Figure 2-1. ASG support missions.

- Terrain management, with attachment of a ROC (ASG) to include the location or relocation of units within the ASG AOR.
- Control and coordination of physical security and rear operations within its assigned area.
- Support of reconstitution operations, either in the corps rear area or at a regeneration site in the COMMZ

COMMAND AND CONTROL

An ASG HHC typically commands and controls a CA battalion (GP), an area support battalion, supply and services battalion(s), maintenance battalion(s), a petroleum supply battalion, and theater organizations as determinedly MOA or MOU. Depending upon theater requirements and work force, it may also command a ROC and an AVIM battalion. Theater dependent, the ASG may also command and control a base support battalion. Refer to Chapter 3 for more information.

INTERMEDIATE STAGING BASE

An ASG could task an ASB to provide logistics support at an intermediate staging base from which a JTF may deploy an NEO advance party, evacuation force, and reaction force. The intermediate staging base provides an area for JTF forces to redistribute and finalize their loads. The requirement for an intermediate staging base depends on the distance from home base, the political situation, the size of evacuation and reaction forces, and the likelihood of hostilities.

The ISB must have adequate facilities to accommodate the billeting, feeding, and sanitation requirements of the evacuation force and evacuees, if the site is used as the safe haven. If required to establish a tent city, the safe haven force must arrive early enough to accomplish this and to contract for local labor and sanitation facilities. In addition to a maintenance unit/MSTs and petroleum supply platoons to repair and refuel aircraft or other transportation assets used in the evacuation, a force provider company could be attached to the ASB to provide feeding, shower, and laundry support. Supply elements could be attached to the ASB to operate the MHE and storage facilities for rations, jet fuel, oils and lubricants, ammunition, and medical supplies. A safe haven may be required when long-range transportation is unavailable to move all evacuees from the HN to the US at one time.

NONCOMBATANT EVACUATION OPERATION

NEOs are conducted to evacuate civilian noncombatants and nonessential military personnel from a

hostile environment or natural disaster site. The requirement for NEO mission support depends on the locality and the threat assessment. Theater dependent, subordinate BSBs perform the NEO mission. In theaters where there are forward-deployed US forces in peacetime, there are substantial numbers of non-combatants present. For example, the ASG may have civilian government employees assigned to it. Military dependents and other noncombatants can be expected to be located in the vicinity of the ASG.

ASG Role

The ASG may be the central processing point and assembly area for NEO in the COMMZ. It may be tasked to assist the Department of State in the event of imminent or actual hostilities, significant civil disturbances, or natural and man-made disasters. At the same time, other countries could be conducting NEOs independent of the US, using limited local evacuation resources and facilities. It may, therefore, be politically or militarily expedient that combined and coalition forces jointly conduct the NEO.

The ASG should maintain an NEO annex for coordinating with embassy and JTF personnel to effect NEO. Embassies keep emergency evacuation plans on file that specify how it would evacuate US citizens in the area. CINCs develop an OPLAN for the emergency evacuation of citizens from each country in their AO. FM 90-29 provides guidance for planning, coordinating, and executing NEO when full mobilization has not been authorized. AR 525-12 provides policy on non-combatant evacuations.

The ASG HNS logistics directorate maintains liaison with CA teams, with an ISB, and with HN embassy personnel and HN agencies that provide support for NEO. The ASG's HNS logistics directorate facilitates and monitors the execution of HNS agreement.

The ASG support operations directorate arranges for shelter and field services for evacuees passing through the area. HN assets should be used for NEO when available and dependable. The support operations directorate's transportation branch personnel coordinate with the servicing MCT for transportation assets.

The ASG P&A directorate assists with required documentation and record processing. Additional unit ministry team personnel may be attached to comfort evacuees and related service members to relieve psychological stress.

In coordination with the ASG, the BSB controls and manages the assembly of all noncombatants. The EAC support command chooses noncombatants holding areas. The SJA section should be consulted concerning the protection or evacuation of enemy civilians. The BSB houses, feeds, and provides community service support; arranges for combat service support

Forward Presence Sites and BSB

In theaters where there is a forward presence, a base support battalion may provide the nucleus and staff to conduct NEO for civilian and military personnel and dependents who are authorized evacuation assistance; and protects the assembled noncombatants. It may contract for the use of hotels to billet evacuees. The BSB controls and supervises the complete administrative processing and logistical support of evacuees. It also maintains their accountability throughout the evacuation process.

The BSB executes the NEO notification plan. It ensures that NEO is planned, rehearsed, and accomplished. Extensive, detailed planning and active participation in rehearsals are necessary to minimize evacuation time and to ensure the safety of noncombatants. NEO plans should contain information on -

- Security coordination.
- Assembly areas
- Document requirements (birth certificates, marriage certificates, immunization records, identification cards, and passports).
- Priority of movement.
- Evacuation routes.
- Transportation procedures.
- Communication support.
- Food, clothing, and emergency Class II items.
- Services to be provided.
- Financial assistance.
- Emergency medical care from MEDCOM teams.
- Destinations.
- Methods of accounting for the noncombatants involved.
- International laws relative to evacuation of noncombatants.

The requirement for supplies and services depends on the duration of the operation. For example, the

BSB may provide male and female sundry packs to evacuees and infant formula and baby food for infant dependents while they remain at comfort stations prior to boarding evacuation aircraft. For longer waits resulting from bad weather and inadequate transportation, the BSB may need to provide sufficient food, cots, blankets, and sanitary supplies and facilities to make the evacuees comfortable. Lengthy operations may necessitate the provision of clothing, showers, laundry, water purification, engineer support, and DS maintenance.

EAC support commands and subordinate ASGs are normally responsible for ensuring noncombatants are transported to departure points for evacuation from theater. The TRANSCOM chooses departure routes. The BSB coordinates with MCTs, arranging for the movement of evacuees to designated theater transfer points. It maintains schedules and route plans for evacuation. It coordinates preplanned HN vehicular assets for evacuation and arranges for the storage and transportation of evacuee property and assets. Security assets may have to secure holding areas and departure routes for noncombatants.

RECEPTION AND PREPARATION OF REINFORCEMENTS

When mobilization day occurs, ASGs commence preparation for reception, staging, onward movement, and integration operations. At the same time, ASGs may be tasked to implement contingency plans for performing or assisting with NEO operations. During the early stages of a war, receiving and equipping deploying or reinforcing forces may be the predominant mission activity of an ASG. If a BSB is not within the force structure, the EAC support command or special troops headquarters may assume the reception mission. The EAC support command and subordinate ASGs are responsible for planning RSO&I operations as well as supporting forces in their area. ASG units provide logistics and life support for units transiting ports. Figure 2-2 depicts RSO&I planning timelines and sequences.

Theater dependent, a BSB assists in the reception of reinforcing or relocating forces into or through the BSB's AOR. The BSB provides essential supplies, field services, and maintenance support until the reinforcing or augmenting units achieve a normal operational posture. A BSB can provide forward staging area support during personnel and equipment link-up periods in the corps rear area and OLS area. It coordinates the use of available facilities and base

STRATEGIC PLANNING TIMELINE	DEPART CONUS DATE	ARRIVE APODI/ SPOD DATE	ARRIVE HOLDING AREA DATE	ARRIVE SPOD DATE	DEPART SPOD DATE	ARRIVE MA DATE	PRESTO POINTS DATE	STAGING AREA DATE	ARRIVE FINAL DESTINATION
	D A Y S	D A Y S	D A Y S	D A Y S	D A Y S	D A Y S	D A Y S	D A Y S	D A Y S
INCREMENT 1									
INCREMENT 2									
INCREMENT 3									
STRATEGIC PLANNING SEQUENCE									
DETERMINE REQUIREMENTS		DETERMINE CAPABILITIES		BALANCE REQUIREMENTS & CAPABILITIES		DETERMINE CRITICAL POINTS		COORDINATE AMONG PLANNERS	
For each increment, for each leg. Requirements equals total lift required minus unit's lifts capability.		Availability for a given time period. Examine alternate modes and routing. Consider military, civilian, and host nation.		Include all workloads to loading and off loading. Identify shortfalls. Develop alternatives.		Identify bottleneck or choke points. Apply intelligence generated by US or host nation sources.		Ensure inclusion of supply and maintenance planners and host nation. Involves all commands and territorial authorities along route.	

Figure 2-2. Planning reception, onward movement, and staging.

support services assigned by the ASG. The BSB provides billeting and life support services and processes equipment. It may also setup training sites within its installation or base cluster defense area. The BSB provides HN liaison or liaison assistance to reinforcing forces. Unit advance parties need to coordinate requirements for reception and staging support prior to arrival of the main body of the units.

Requirements for supplies and services depend on the deployment posture and the availability of other ASG battalions. The BSB provides technical assistance to reinforcing units that have special requirements. For example, units may have maintenance requirements for hardened facilities or special requirements for training facilities.

REAL PROPERTY MAINTENANCE

For locations at other than the US and its territories, the Army uses the ASG to manage installations. It provides base operations activities in its assigned area. Base operations activities and other installation support functions are accomplished by augmenting the ASG to carry out responsibilities included in ARs 5-3 and 210-10.

The ASG provides real property maintenance activities support to all Army facilities in its AO. (Other US Services submit work requests directly to the engineer brigade in charge of the AO.) Support includes leased facilities, unless HNS is available for leased facilities. Normally each ASG has engineer utility teams assigned that provides RPMA support to facilities located within the ASG's AOR. The ASG's engineer branch supervises RPMA. ASGs forward RPMA requirements that exceed their capabilities to the supporting AWC. M.

Each ASG has a tailored organization of teams from the 5-500 TOE series attached to provide RPMA support to facilities located within the ASG's AOR. These teams are normally attached to a BSB. Appropriate teams operate, repair, and maintain utilities systems on installations and bases. As required, they repair limited damage.

Fire-fighting Teams

Considering troop population, aviation and facility requirements, such as the size of storage areas, fire-fighting teams are attached to ASGs to provide fire protection not available from the HN or installation Directorate of Public Works. These teams provide the ASG with the capability to implement fire-prevention and fire-fighting programs.

Utilities Teams

Utilities teams are attached to ASGs based on the population serviced by the ASG. Planning factors provide one team for each installation with a population between 2,500 and 4,000. Utilities teams provide facilities engineering support, to include—

- Limited carpentry.
- Masonry.
- Electrical.
- Plumbing.
- Road maintenance and repair.

Utilities teams can also establish and operate sanitary landfills for refuse collection and disposal in ASG AOs. ASGs are responsible for establishing sanitary landfills for their AOs. The engineer utilities detachment under the ASG normally establishes and operates the landfill. Existing HN or contract landfills may be available. The ASG may use local labor to operate the landfills. The ASG engineer branch monitors concerns relative to hazardous waste generated by maintenance operations.

AREA SUPPORT

The ASG is an area-oriented support organization. It supports units in its area as well as transient divisions, brigades, and other combat, CS, and CSS units that may be located, for varying periods of time, in the support area assigned to the ASG.

The ASG coordinates and provides supply, maintenance, and field services, to include base operations activities, for units in its assigned area. ASG units provide DS supply, DS maintenance, and DS field services to units located in or passing through the ASG area. DS units respond to customer requests.

Units in the ASG area view the ASG as the "landlord." They expect the ASG to assist them or to refer them to organizations that can provide support. Refer to Chapters 5 through 7 for more information.

HOST NATION SUPPORT COORDINATION

All potential theaters can be expected to include some degree of HNS. As the representative of Army forces in the area, the ASG commander interrelates with local government leaders. CA teams/CIMIC teams are normally attached to each ASG to negotiate agreements with the HN. The ASG's HNS logistics directorate facilitates and monitors the execution of HNS agreements. It also coordinates the logistics civil augmentation program within the ASG area. Refer to Chapter 3.

Security considerations, administrative problems, internal laws (including environmental), treaties, and agreements are limiting factors. Other factors to consider include customs and traditions of the country and requirements for translators.

GS SUPPLY SUPPORT

ASGs provide both theater-oriented and EAC support command GS supply support to forces in the COMMZ and in the corps. Theater army reserve stocks and sustaining stocks are stored at ASG sites and issued when directed by the theater through the EAC MMC. Medical and ammunition supplies are not handled by the ASG. Refer to Chapter 5 for more information on GS supply support. FM 10-27-1 describes GS supply operations.

GS MAINTENANCE SUPPORT

Each ASG performs GS maintenance on those items assigned to it by the theater. GS maintenance supports the theater supply system. Unusual circumstances may result in fielding an ASG that departs from the organizational structure described in this chapter. For example the GS maintenance mission may be a sizable portion of an ASG's mission or it may not be performed at all.

If contingencies are expected to be of short duration, GS maintenance units will only deploy as a rare exception. Items requiring GS level maintenance will be back-hauled to CONUS. Refer to Chapter 6 and FM 43-20 for guidance on GS maintenance.

OUT-OF-SECTOR SUPPORT

Out-of-sector support is required when a US unit deploys out of the geographical area and is placed under the OPCON of another nation or ally. The probability of tactical units moving into non-Army controlled sectors is greater during volatile periods. Shortfalls can be met by task-organizing and providing backup support from ASG units. Out-of-sector support may involve in-depth coordination with several allied nations for stationing, HNS, and movements.

Support obligations are transferred to adjacent support organizations when relocation of the supported units causes them to be nearer to another ASG. Depending upon the tactical situation, ASGs could be assigned to provide out-of-sector support to a unit deployed outside the ASG area. For example, the ASG may be tasked to support a unit placed under the operational command and control of another nation or

an alliance for a short period of time. Refer to Figure 2-3 on page 2-8.

Support to units operating in areas outside their normal support zone can be provided by a combination of allied, HN, and other Services. Refer to Table 2-1 on page 2-9. For example, the allied nation may provide some common use petroleum products, field services, and ammunition. While units may obtain some support from US allies in the non-US sector, the ASG may have to task-organize and send a slice of its support assets to the area.

EAC support command and ASG support operations staffs may have to coordinate unit movements, stationing, and HNS with several allied nations. Out-of-sector support planning is complicated when only one type of company or team, such as a water company or fire-fighting teams, providing a certain kind of support is attached to an ASG.

RECONSTITUTION SUPPORT

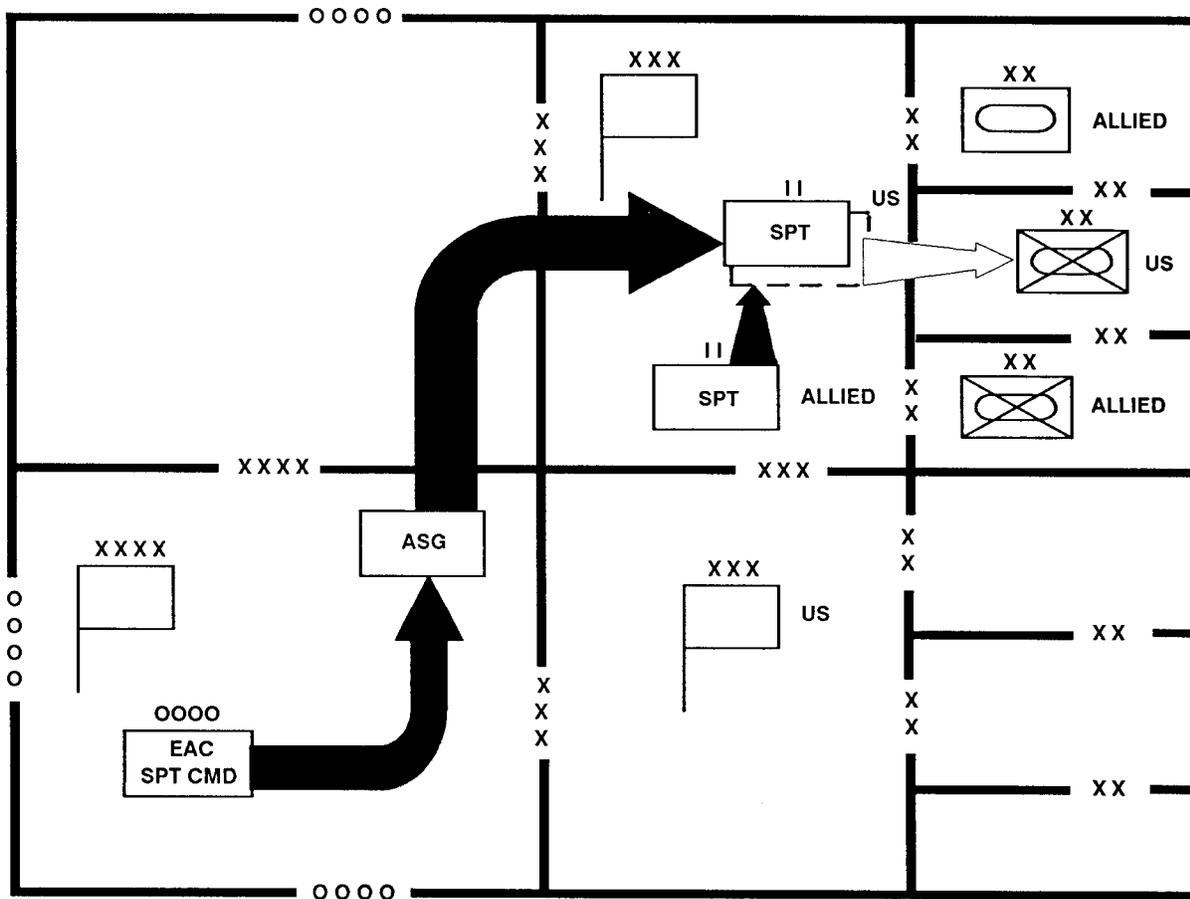
Periodically an ASG could be tasked to provide reconstitution support, regenerating degraded units at a safe site, either in the corps rear area or the COMMZ. Teams from ASG units may be sent forward to corps areas to assist units undergoing regeneration. An ASB or S&S battalion may send teams, detachments, or platoons to the regeneration site to provide life support services and to receive and issue stocks and equipment.

In the COMMZ, the EAC support command commander designates a regeneration site. Areas adjacent to ASG support facilities are usually good locations for regeneration. If the distance attrited units have to travel is not a factor, the RTF may elect to set up a regeneration site in the COMMZ in order to take advantage of HNS facilities; medical treatment facilities; the availability of road nets, railheads, and airfields; the source of labor; and safe areas for training.

As directed by EAC MMC, ASG supply units replace lost equipment and stocks. ASG maintenance units repair damaged equipment. A petroleum supply unit or DS supply unit may provide bulk fuels. ASG personnel may be diverted from routine support missions to support the regeneration operation. Refer to Chapters 5 through 7 and FM 100-9 for more detail on reconstitution support.

REAR OPERATIONS SUPPORT

ASGs have operational responsibility for rear operations. In the event of wartime mobilization, a ROC (ASG) from the reserve component is attached to a ASG. It assists



LEGEND:

⇒ Out-of-sector flow

⌈ - - - ⌋ As required

Figure 2-3. Out-of-sector support.

Table 2-1. Sources of out-of-sector support.

<u>Likely Source(s)</u>	
Class I	Allies, HN, or US support units.
Bulk Fuels	Nation that controls the area.
Munitions	US ammunition supply unit, unless standardized agreement has been negotiated for selected weapon systems.
Repair Parts	ALOC-eligible items.
Maintenance	Accompanying maintenance support teams.
Transportation	Allied forces, if they agree to transport troops and some equipment.

the ASG's rear operations branch execute the group's rear operations plans within the assigned area.

Military police attached to a base support battalion may perform limited local security of fixed sites in response to tasking from the ROC (ASG). BSB MPs can provide Level I threat reaction /protection and Level II threat response in coordination with supporting US and HN MP. Ordinarily Level I threat is handled by base or base cluster self-defense measures.

The ROC (ASG) coordinates with the ASG SPO officer and rear operations branch in planning and executing rear operations. As necessary, area damage control is conducted. The ROC (ASG) also coordinates explosive ordnance disposal for units in the area.

Refer to Chapter 8 and FM 90-23 for more detail on rear security operations and ROC (ASG) support functions.

ASG ORGANIZATION

No two ASGs will be organized alike. ASGs are task force organized to provide support to units in the theater and to support the theater supply system. They must be flexible enough to tailor their support capabilities based on requirements and the priorities the EAC support command commander assigns.

TAILORED ASG ORGANIZATION

Each ASG is tailored to match the demand for its support. The number and types of units comprising an ASG will vary depending upon the -

- Type and number of units requiring support.
- Tactical support situation.
- Scope of operations.
- Stage of theater development.
- Size and maturity of the theater.
- Requirements to provide support to other services or allied forces.
- HN augmentation available.
- Geographical distance constraints.
- Factors of METT-T
- Application of the TPFDL.

Figure 2-4 depicts a generic ASG organization. The ASG organizational structure presented in Figure 2-4 is representative of what could be deployed to a theater. Separate battalions oriented to providing DS or GS may be assigned. Smaller ASGs may have both DS and GS units assigned to the same battalion. In those instances when an entire theater can be supported adequately by one company or team providing a certain kind of support, only one of the ASGs will be tasked to provide that support.

Changes to the structure or composition of an ASG will be made as a conflict progresses and whenever appropriate to match its support to the needs of the

theater of operations. The structure of the ASG must remain flexible enough to change as requirements in the theater change. As the population in the theater increases, the span-of-control guideline and geographic dispersal of units will influence the decision to deploy ASGs.

Subsequent figures in this chapter depict the types of units that may be assigned or attached to subordinate battalions. Numerous other units may be fielded and attached to an ASG when the capabilities are required in the theater.

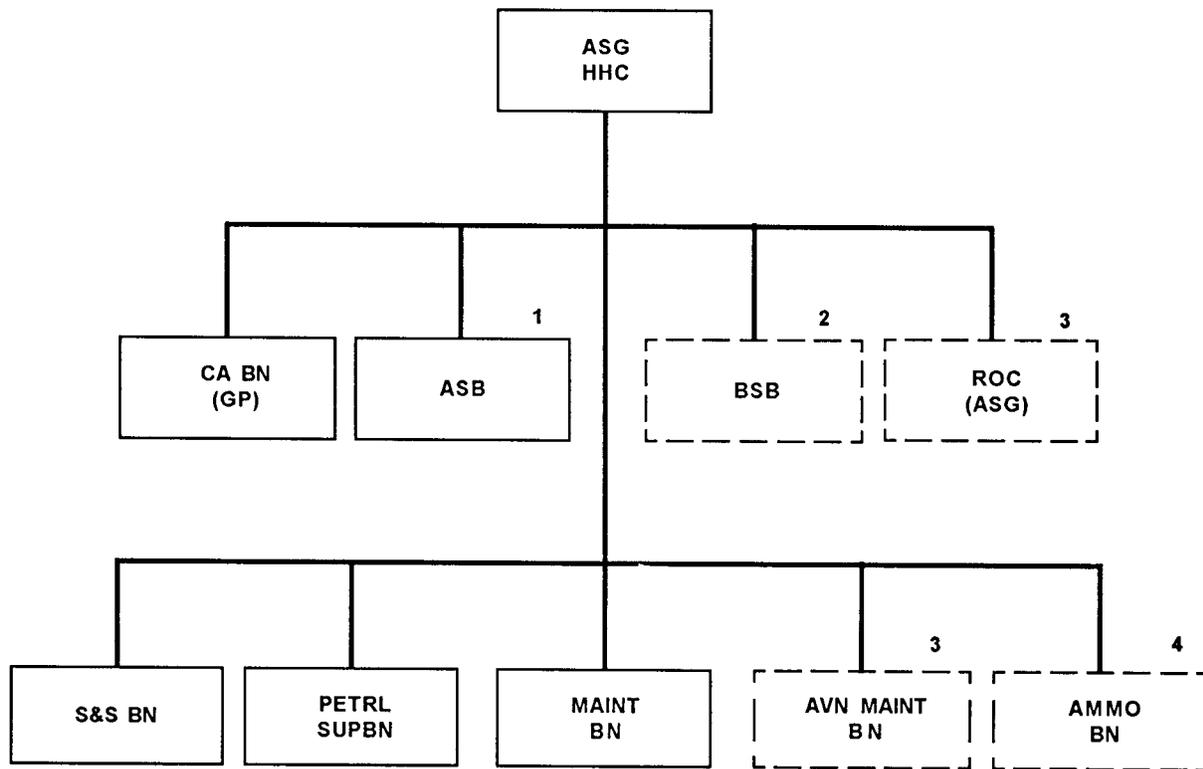
ASG HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY

The ASG HHC commands, controls, and supervises all units assigned or attached to the ASG. One ASG HHC is employed to command and control three to seven battalions or battalion equivalents. As the population in the theater increases, the span-of-control guideline helps to indicate when additional ASG headquarters are needed. Allocation of ASG HHCs depends upon the -

- Number of subordinate CSS battalions.
- Number of troops supported.
- Size of the geographic area assigned.
- Geographic dispersion of units.

Typically, the ASG HHC will command and control both multifunctional and function specific battalions. The functional battalions maintain the theater reserve. They provide theater wide support.

As shown by Figure 2-5 on page 2-12, the ASG HHC consists of a command section, directorates, an SJA section, a UMT, and a headquarters company. Chapter 3 describes the functions of each directorate. Figure 3-2 shows subsequent branches for each directorate. ARTEP 63-622-MTP provides guidelines for training in critical mission tasks.



LEGEND:



As required

1 Task organized, crisis response, multifunctional battalion

2 Theater dependent

3 Attached, depending upon requirements and force structure

4 If a theater ammunition group is not deployed

Figure 2-4. Representative ASG organization.

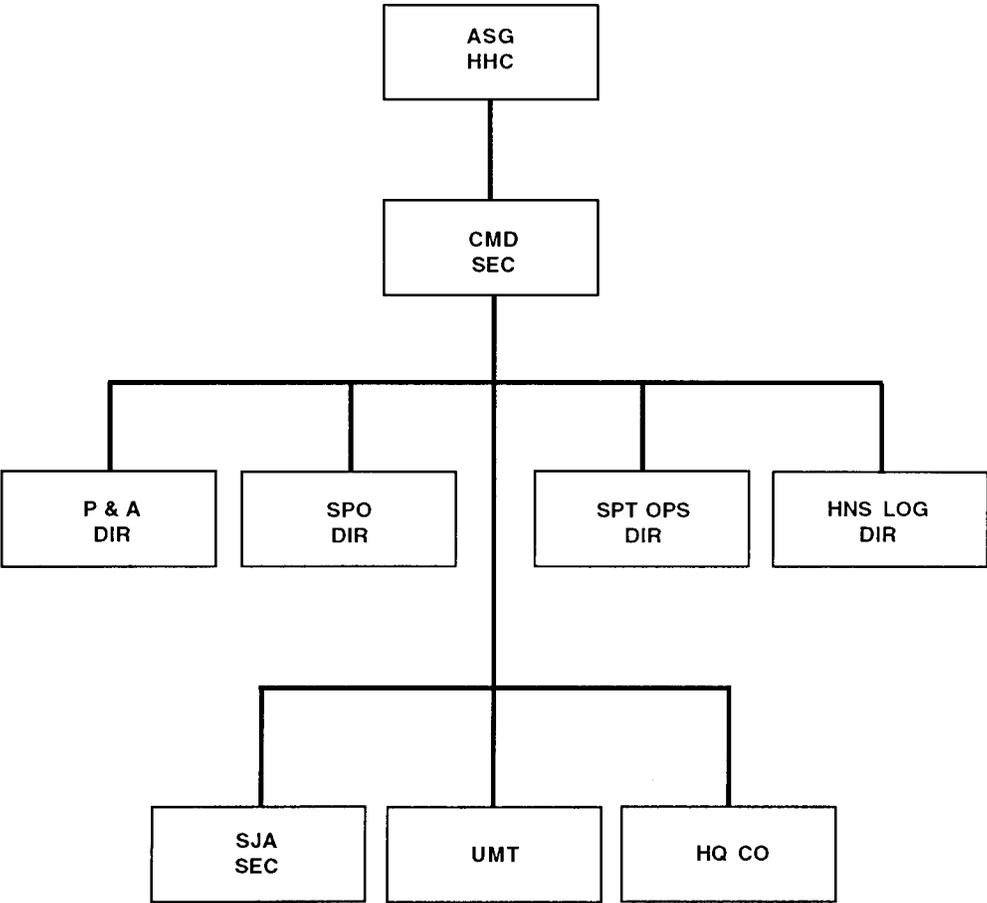


Figure 2-5. ASG headquarters and headquarters company organization.

CIVIL AFFAIRS BATTALION (GENERAL PURPOSE)

A CA battalion (general purpose) is attached to the ASG to plan and coordinate CA and foreign nation support operations for units located in or passing through an ASG AOR. Its primary focus is on foreign nation support and populace and resources control. For example:

- Foreign nation support encompasses the identification, negotiation, and procurement of available resources within a foreign nation to support US military missions during preparation for war, wartime, and peacetime.
- Populace and resources control encompasses the movement control measures, emergency care, and evacuation of dislocated civilians. For example, the CA battalion establishes emergency rest areas and supervises the operation of temporary camps for dislocated civilians. This includes coordination for preventive medicine, sanitation, potable water, and food procurement. It also helps to resettle or return dislocated civilians to their homes.

Battalion staff officers coordinate US requirements for available indigenous resources, facilities, and HNS. They develop and implement plans to support the local civilian populace from local resources. They plan populace and resources control measures and coordinate humanitarian support for dislocated civilians. They also assist the ASG commander by analyzing legal and moral obligations to the local population resulting from acquisition of HNS.

The CA teams shown on Figure 2-6, see page 2-14, may be attached to an ASG CA battalion (general purpose). These CA teams form the link between military forces and the civil interests of local citizens. In friendly countries, CA personnel aid civil-military cooperation by providing an interface with local authorities or military forces. (The CA battalion (DS) attached to ASGs in the European theater does not have a GS detachment and teams.)

General support CA teams negotiate agreements to identify and acquire HNS to minimize civilian interference with military operations. They also assist the ASG commander in fulfilling his legal obligations to the civilian populace. CA teams are described in FM 41-10.

Those CA teams attached to the ASG work under the staff supervision of the HNS logistics directorate. Their primary missions are to -

- Identify available local resources, facilities, and services. During peacetime, CA personnel conduct area studies and review HN agreements in probable AOs. Those attached to the ASG develop the CA annex to ASG OPLANs.
- Supplement the intelligence gathering activities by identifying local sources of information.
- Assist in acquiring local resources, facilities, and services. CA teams make the initial contact with HN representatives. They assist the ASG's HNS logistics directorate in procurement of local goods and services. HNS logistics directorate personnel manage and coordinate specified HNS negotiated by the CA teams. However, depending on the objective of the negotiations, any or all of the ASG directorates may be involved in working with CA teams. For example, support operations directorate staff officers may help set vendor performance standards. The SJA section may provide legal advice and opinions. Once HNS agreements have been concluded, CA personnel continue to serve as the single point of contact between the HN activity and the supported units. They coordinate meetings between foreign agencies and contracting agents and their representatives.
- Minimize local population interference with military operations. CA personnel survey population centers. They coordinate the flow of dislocated civilians with MCTs and HN authorities. CA personnel assist in planning and conducting populace controls. Controls may include resettlement of dislocated civilians, movement restrictions, rations control, and curfews.

CA support may be centralized or decentralized. When centralized, CA teams respond to the ASG commander. When decentralized, CA teams are attached to major elements within the ASG's AOR.

NOTE: In NATO areas, the phrase "civil-military cooperation" replaces the phrase "civil affairs." Civil-military cooperation refers to the cooperation between forces of NATO member nations in civilian matters that affect military operations. CIMIC teams provide area support to ASGs employed in NATO areas.

AREA SUPPORT BATTALION

The use of joint and coalition force deployments in contingency operations, as well as humanitarian assistance and United Nations peacekeeping roles, provide the impetus to develop flexible support structures.

The ASG commander may task organize a portion of the ASG to serve as a logistics crisis reaction support element providing responsive disaster relief or humanitarian support. ASBs enable ASGs to tailor force packages to specific mission requirements.

A task organized, multilogistics ASB could deploy in support of contingency operations or OOTW situations short of actual combat in developing countries of the third world. CA teams, HN, or contractor elements could be attached to the battalion to provide a single point of contact for logistics support.

The ASG may task organize an ASB to set up a logistics base during the first stages of an operation. Elements from the ASB could provide support, such as refuel-on-the-move and maintenance and recovery assistance along the route of march. This forward ASB element would allow the ASG to echelon support assets. The battalion would be tasked to provide DS level supplies, maintenance, and field services support to elements operating in or moving through the ASG AO. (GS level support is provided by the functional battalions attached to the ASG.)

There is no fixed organization for an ASB. Figure 2-7 on page 2-16 depicts the type of units or elements that may be attached to a ASB headquarters. The span of control is from three to seven attached units. Because DS supply companies and field services companies are allocated based on support of 18,500 troops, and since maintenance unit allocation is based on maintenance man hour requirements, platoons, detachments, and teams may be required, not entire units.

Platoons, detachments, or teams from an ASB may form the basic core of an accompanying support element or slice of support for US Army forces operating out of sector or supporting an ally or sister service. An ally could provide rations and fuel. A host service could provide Class I, III, IV, and selected II and V. However, due to dissimilarity in equipment and munitions between allies and Sister services, Army forces would need, as a minimum, an accompanying maintenance element with custom ASL.

A task organized ASB could also be tasked to operate a regeneration site in the COMMZ. As required, it could

send subordinate platoons, detachments, or teams to a regeneration site in the corps rear area to assist in regeneration of large corps forces.

BASE SUPPORT BATTALION

The BSB performs those missions previously performed by TDA military communities or by support groups that performed the missions as part of their area support responsibility. Allocation is one per military community. For example, a BSB may control the following fixed assets:

- Dining facilities.
- Maintenance shops.
- Storage bunkers.
- Warehousing facilities.
- Fuel facilities.
- Terminal facilities.
- Railway points.
- Fixed laundry.

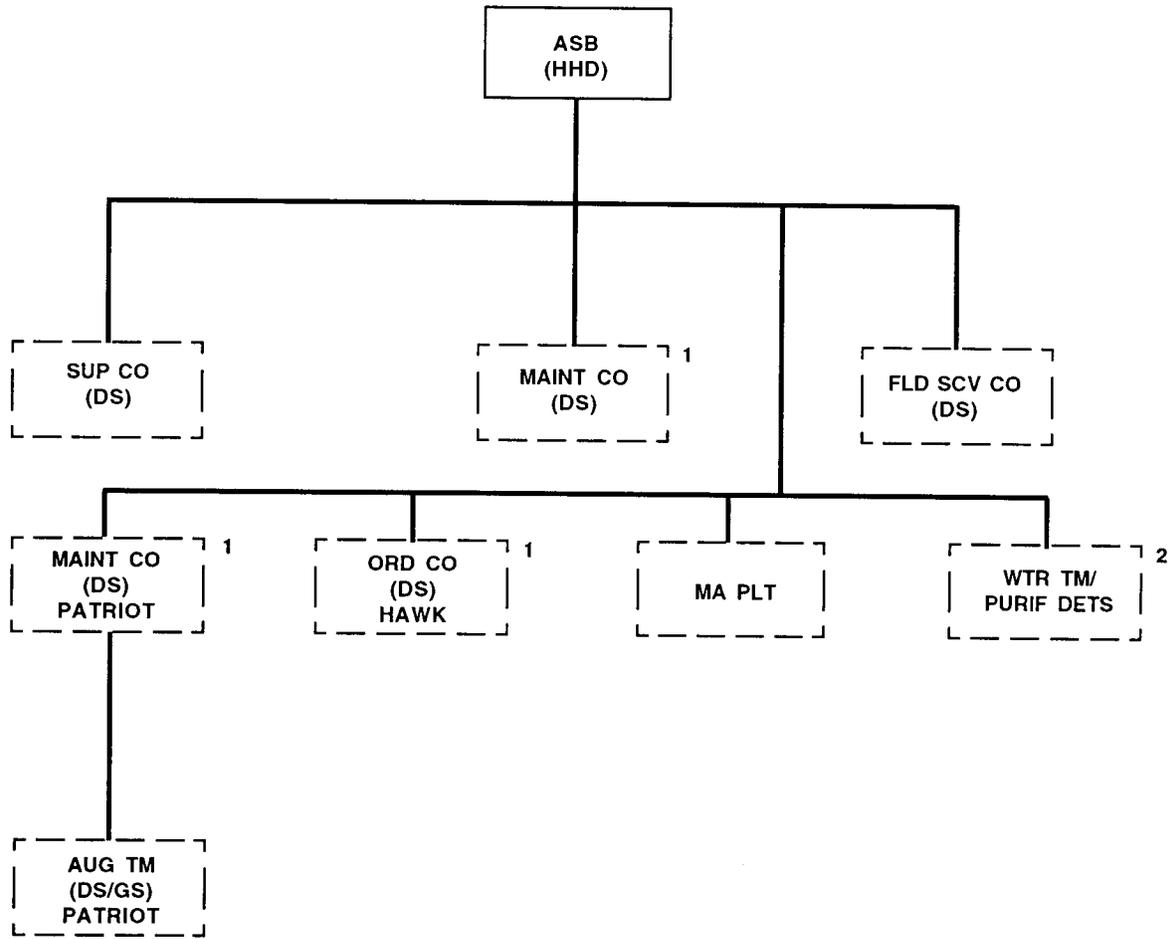
A BSB may be attached to an ASG to establish base operations support from facilities previously inoperable or under non-US control. It could also maintain facilities in caretaker status for future reactivation to support mature theater missions or tactically displaced units. FM 100-22 provides a guide for installation management operations.

There is no standard BSB. Figure 2-8 on page 2-17 depicts the type of base operation activities and smaller units that may be attached to a BSB. For example, the BSB may manage civilian engineer activities and resources or attached teams that provide limited rear property maintenance for facilities.

The BSB plans, manages, and coordinates the support operations within its AO. It coordinates activities between support units operating in its area. These may include HNS units and small detachments positioned by the ASG in the BSB's area. The BSB provides or coordinates to provide support to units located in or passing through the BSB's AO. This support may consist primarily of coordination, area orientation, and collective security management. The BSB also assists ASG HNS logistics directorate staff in planning managing and coordinating support received from or provided to HN military units and governmental and civilian organizations under approved contracts.

The missions of the HHD, BSB are to-

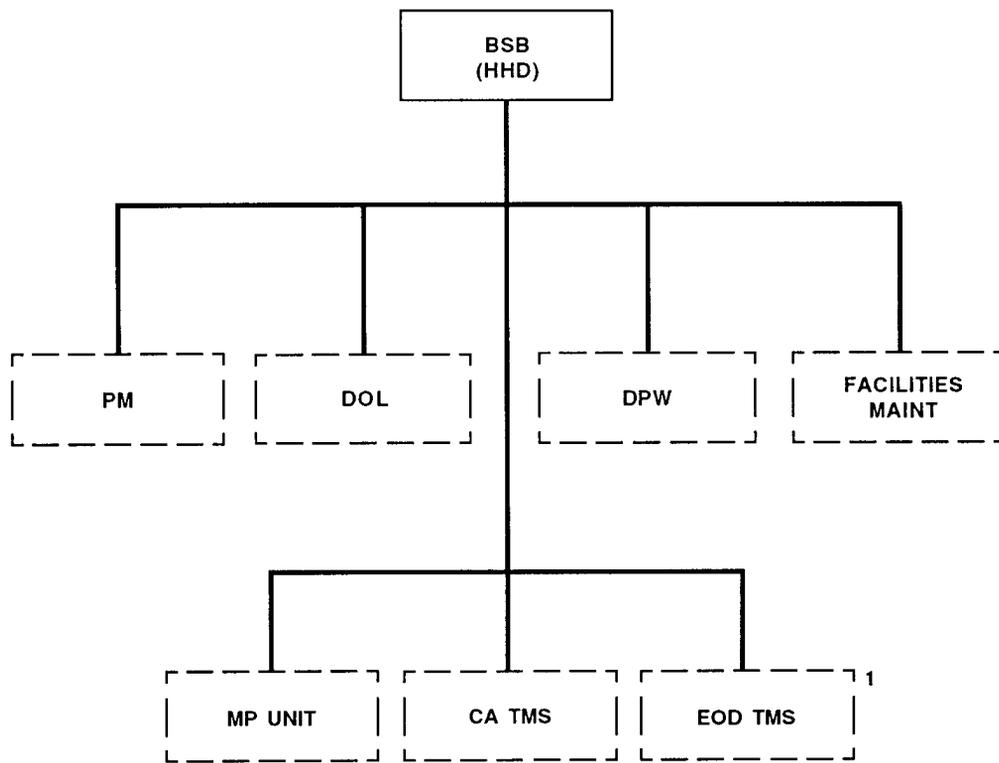
- Command, control, and supervise all assigned and attached TOE and TDA (peacetime) organizations.



LEGEND:

- [—] As required
- 1 May be attached to either a maintenance battalion or an ASB
- 2 Required in an arid environment

Figure 2-7. Sample task organized, crisis response area support battalion organization.



LEGEND:

[—] Attached, as required

1 EOD Teams attached for logistics support only; mission controlled by EAC SPT CMD EOD Control Detachment

Figure 2-8. Theater dependent, representative base support battalion organization.

- Plan and direct emergency and evacuation operations to include noncombatant evacuations for US government sponsored citizen evacuees within or relocated to the BSB's AOR.
- Plan for, coordinate, and assist with the deployment of tenant units located within the BSB's AOR.
- Plan for, conduct, assist, and report the reception and stationing of reinforcing and relocating units, to include the staging and onward movement of units passing through the BSB's AOR.
- Plan, manage, and execute real property maintenance and protection, to include damage recovery of essential real property facilities.
- Plan, manage, and coordinate the support of all the battalion's operational area resources in support of the theater campaign plan.

REAR OPERATIONS CENTER

The ROC (ASG) plans, coordinates, and directs execution of rear area security operations within the AOR assigned to the ASG by the EAC support command. Figure 2-9 on page 2-19 depicts the organization of the ROC (ASG). The ROC (ASG) coordinates with operations staff and engineer staff on positioning and stationing units within ASG terrain. It advises the ASG commander on security implications of ASG logistics support efforts. It incorporates unit relocation information into the ASG's rear security plans. The ROC (ASG) also assists in planning and coordinating the security requirements of reception and onward movement operations and NEO. It disseminates tactical and intelligence information, to include terrain data, to base and base clusters, intransigent units, and US installations. For more detail, refer to FM 90-23 and Chapter 8 of this field manual.

SUPPLY AND SERVICE BATTALION

In the COMMZ, S&S battalions are attached to ASGs. The battalion headquarters operates under the technical direction and supervision of the ASG support operations directorate.

The S&S battalion headquarters provides command, control, staff planning, and technical supervision for three to seven direct or general support supply and DS field services units. Critical wartime missions are to —

- Provide supply and field services support.
- Plan supply and field services support.

- Direct relocation of subordinate units.
- Supervise establishment of the battalion's AO.
- Direct supply and field services operations.
- Defend the assigned area.

The S&S battalion is tailored based on the environment and on the force structure within the COMMZ. As shown by Figure 2-10 on page 2-20, the S&S battalion is a multifunctional support organization, tailored by the assignment of different types of supply and service units to meet specific support requirements in the theater to which it is deployed.

S&S battalion headquarters operations are covered in FM 10-27-3. FM 10-1 provides basic supply and field services doctrinal principles. Chapters 5 and 7 of this manual describe supply and field services support operations provided by these ASG units.

PETROLEUM SUPPLY BATTALION

A petroleum supply battalion can be attached to an ASG to provide GS bulk petroleum supply support in the EAC support command area. It provides the interface between the pipeline system, operated by the petroleum pipeline and terminal operating battalion under the petroleum group, and the DS supply units that issue fuel to consuming units.

During initial contingency operations, petroleum supply companies may be attached to a force headquarters in support of a small amphibious landing or air-landing operations. During the initial stages of most operations, CSB, ASB, or S&S battalion advance elements would likely be present. Personnel operating initial Class III supply points or laying hoses would be placed under their control.

Critical wartime missions of the petroleum supply battalion are to —

- Provide petroleum support.
- Plan battalion operations.
- Direct relocation of battalion elements.
- Establish the battalion's AO.
- Direct petroleum support operations.
- Direct defense of its assigned area.

The battalion operates under the staff supervision and technical direction of the ASG support operations directorate. However, the battalion responds to distribution directives from the Class III manager at the EAC support command MMC. If required, the battalion can provide

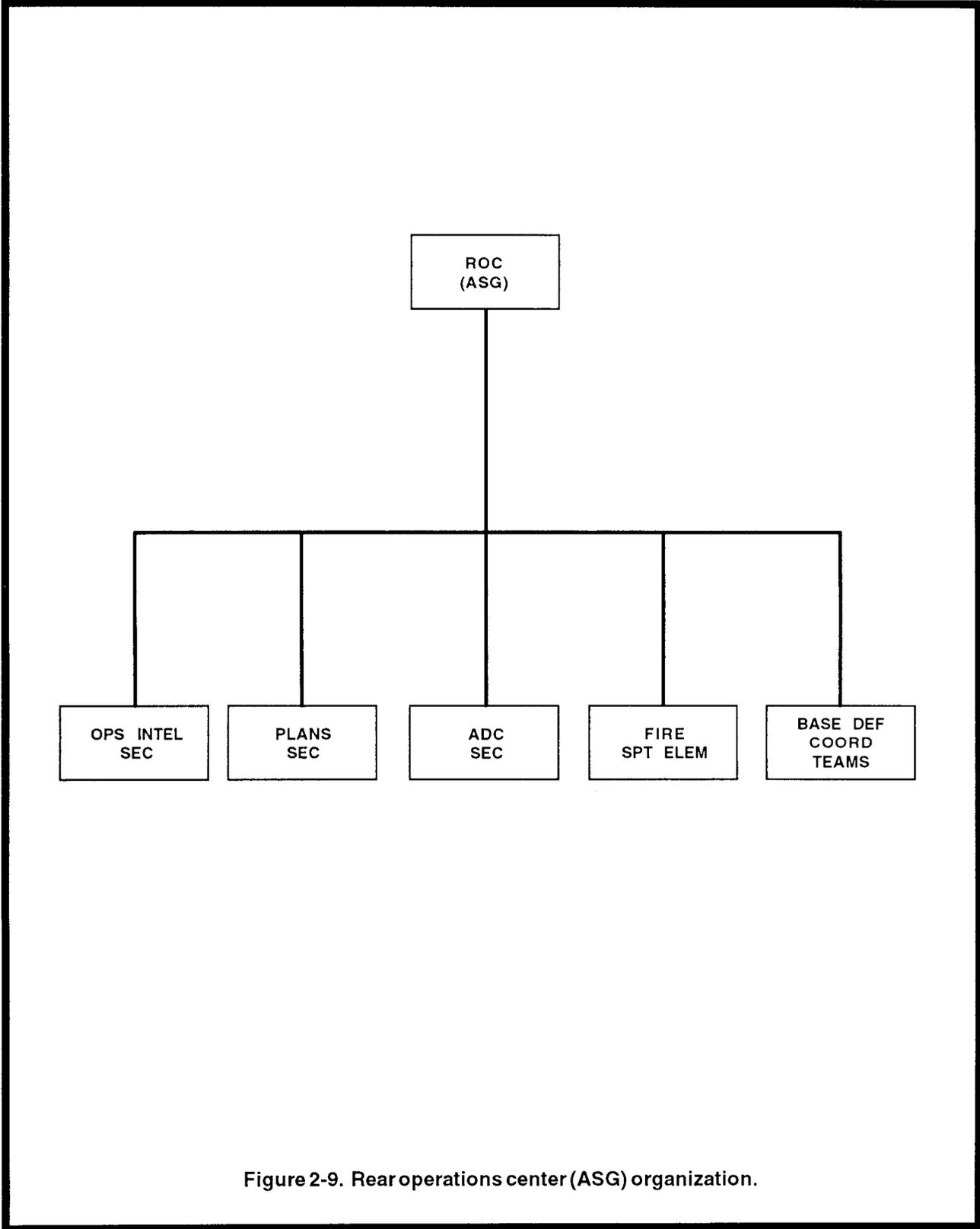
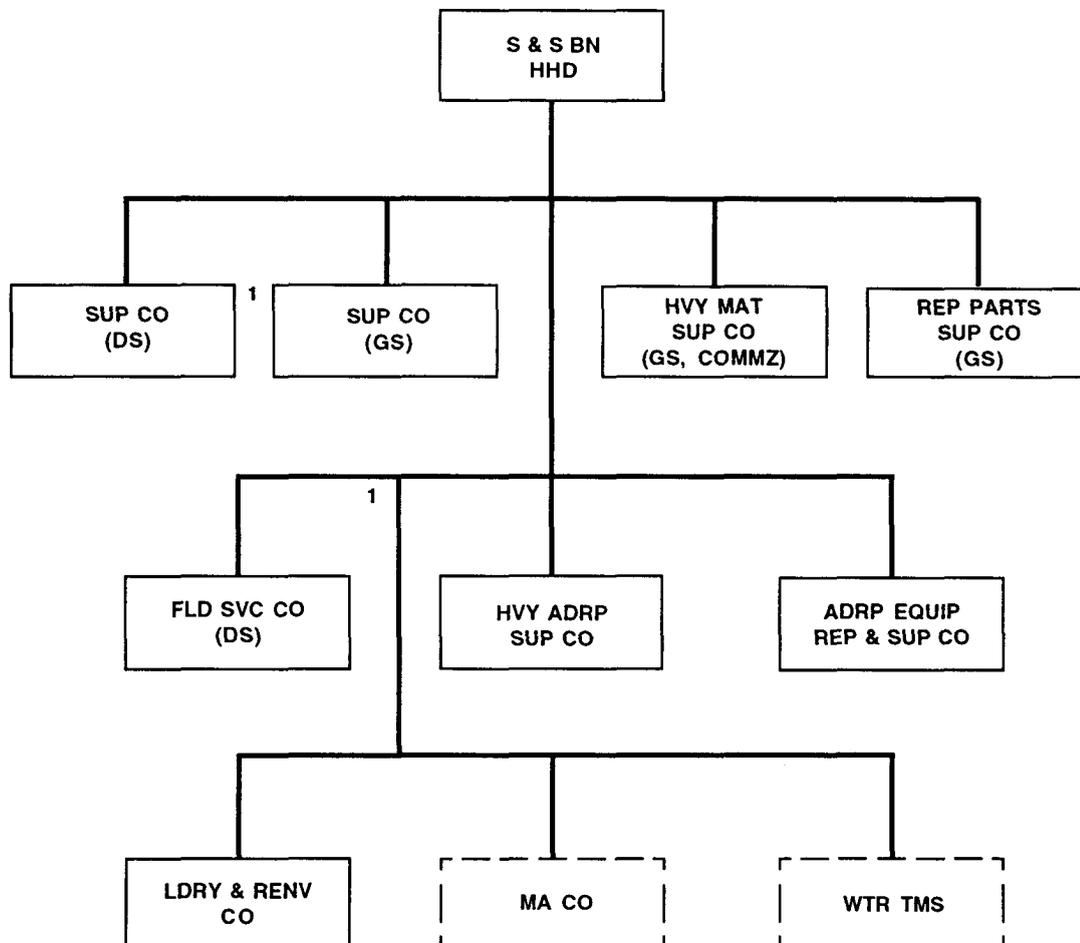


Figure 2-9. Rear operations center (ASG) organization.



LEGEND:

[-] As required

1 May be attached to an area support battalion

Figure 2-10. Supply and service battalion organization.

both bulk and retail supply point distribution. Each petroleum supply company can operate four mobile filling stations.

Figure 2-11 on page 2-22 depicts the organization of a petroleum supply battalion. Petroleum supply companies are attached to the battalion as necessary. Normal allocation is two or more petroleum supply companies per petroleum supply battalion. However, the actual number of companies attached depends on the –

- Tactical situation and requirements for mobility.
- Type and size of forces being supported and their fuel consumption rates.
- Theater policy on reserve stocks.
- Existence of HN storage facilities, pipelines, and petroleum fuels and products.
- Available storage space.
- Distances to consuming units and the condition of road and rail nets.

Petroleum supply companies are dependent on medium truck companies (petroleum) to deliver bulk fuels to the DS supply units. Depending upon the AO, a mobile petroleum product lab team may need to be attached to the battalion to provide petroleum laboratory quality surveillance assistance.

FM 10-67 describes the petroleum supply system for a developed and undeveloped theater of operations. FM 10-69 describes Class III supply point operations. FM 10-71 covers petroleum tank vehicle operations. For more information on bulk fuel support, refer to Chapter 5 of this manual.

MAINTENANCE BATTALION

Maintenance battalions in the COMMZ are assigned to the ASGs. A maintenance battalion headquarters provides the command and supervisory staff control of maintenance supported provided by maintenance units in the ASG's AOR. It operates under the staff supervision of the support operations directorate. Critical wartime missions of the maintenance battalion are to –

- Provide maintenance support.
- Plan maintenance operations.
- Direct relocation of subordinate units.
- Establish the battalion's operating area.
- Direct battalion maintenance operations.

- Defend its assigned area.

Figure 2-12 on page 2-23 depicts the sample organization of a maintenance battalion. No two maintenance battalions have identical capabilities. Depending upon the size of the force being supported, DS maintenance units and GS maintenance units may be assigned to the same maintenance battalion or to separate battalions. The numbers and types of units attached to a maintenance battalion depends on mission requirements. Several maintenance units of one type may be attached to a maintenance battalion.

Specialized maintenance support teams are attached to maintenance companies to support specific systems and related auxiliary equipment. These teams are attached to maintenance units only when required. The teams are dispatched to forward areas when necessary.

FM 43-11 provides doctrinal guidance on DS maintenance operations. FM 43-20 provides information and guidance on the responsibilities, functions, and operational procedures of the conventional GS maintenance battalion organization and its subordinate companies. Maintenance support operations are described in Chapter 6 of this manual.

AVIATION MAINTENANCE BATTALION

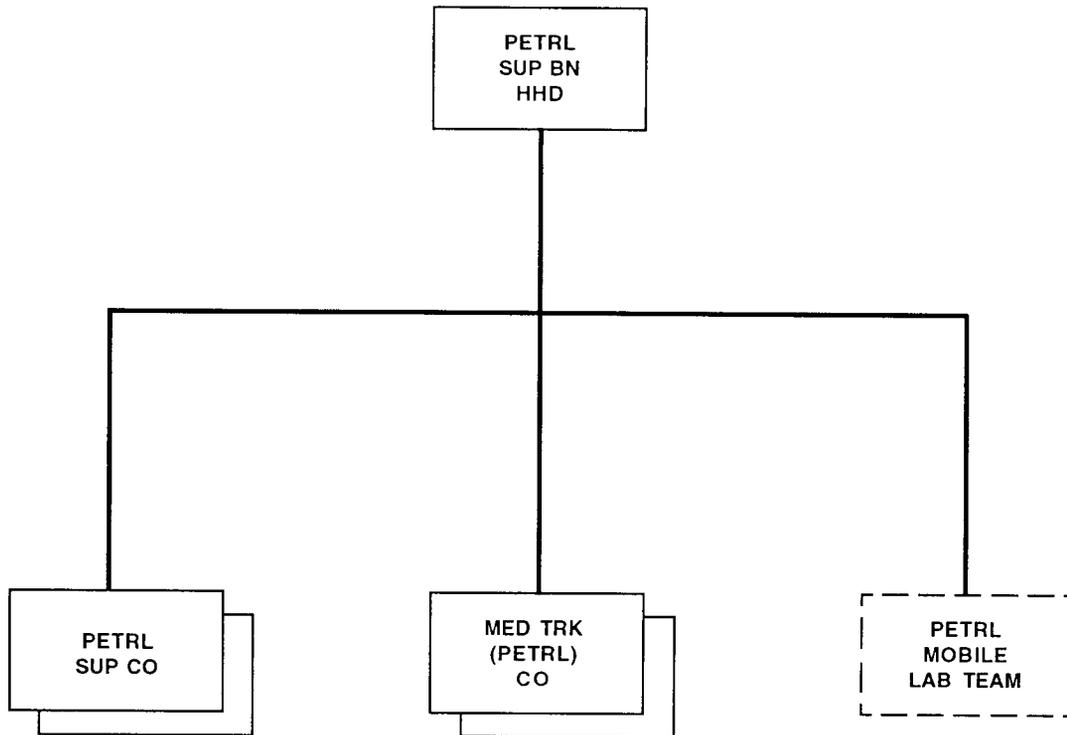
The AVIM battalion provides aviation maintenance and AVIM repair parts for assigned or attached AVIM units. AVIM units are employed on an area basis in the COMMZ. Though allocation is based on aircraft density, the norm is two AVIM units per aviation battalion. Refer to Figure 2-13 on page 2-24.

The aviation maintenance battalion headquarters provides staff supervision of aviation and aviation-related repair activities, to include –

- Establishment by HHD of maintenance priorities for the AVIM battalion and supply actions to support these priorities.
- Aviation safety.
- Aviator standardization and evaluation.
- Maintenance test pilot standardization and evaluation.

The battalion headquarters' maintenance and supply operations section assigns maintenance work load. It provides technical mission planning and guidance for assigned or attached AVIM units.

For more information on aviation maintenance units, refer to FM 1-500 and Chapter 6 of this field manual.

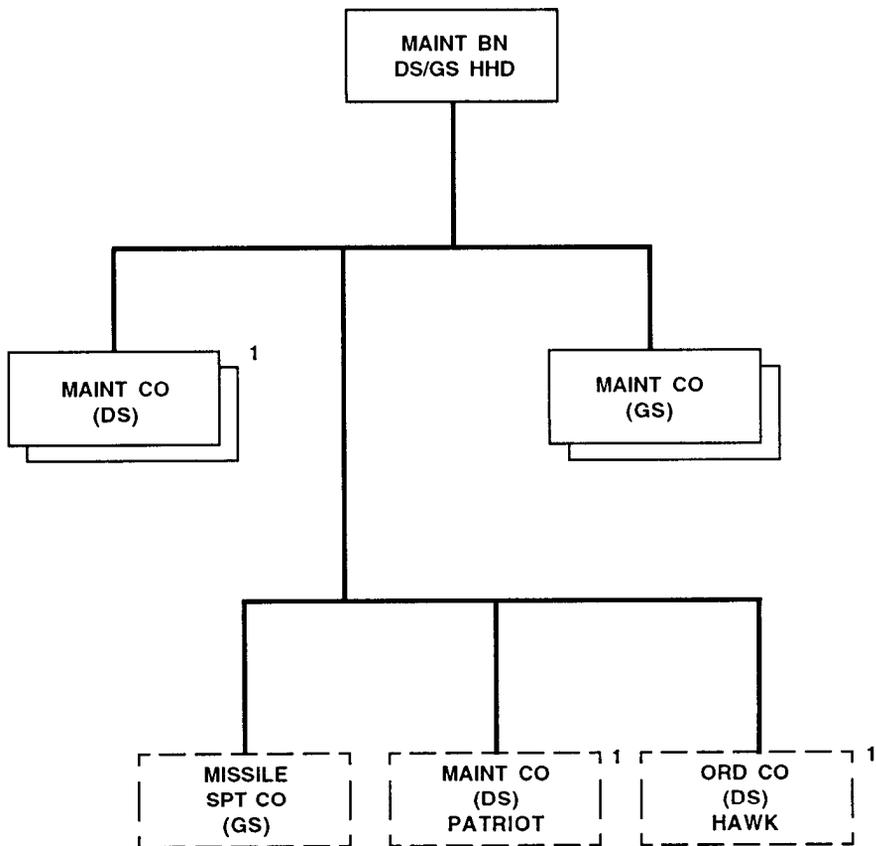


LEGEND:

[-] As required

[] Variable number

Figure 2-11. Petroleum supply battalion organization.



LEGEND:

-  Variable number
-  Attached, as required.
- 1 May be attached to either a maintenance battalion or to an area support battalion

Figure 2-12. Maintenance battalion organization.

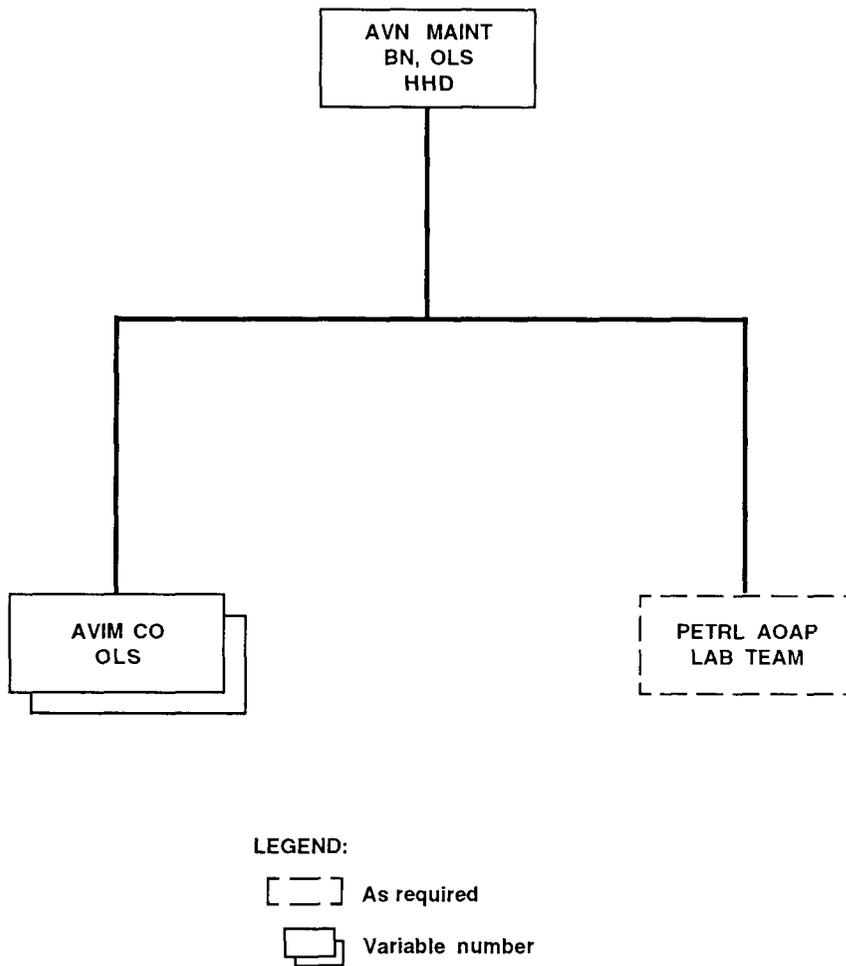


Figure 2-13. Aviation maintenance battalion organization.

OTHER ELEMENTS ATTACHED TO ASGs

Other elements or units may be attached to an ASG to facilitate mission accomplishment or to support units in or passing through the ASG area. Units or elements often attached to an ASG include –

- Logistics support element activities. Considering memorandums of understanding and theater operational war plans, TDA activities, TOE elements, contractors, or battle rostered DOD civilians from FORSCOM, CASCOM, AMC, and DLA may operate in the ASG area. They provide —
 - Technical advice and assistance.
 - GS/depot level maintenance.
 - Automation software support assistance.
 - Quality assurance assistance for ammunition.
 - Theater aviation maintenance program support.
 - TMDE support.
 - Army oil analysis support.
 - Logistics assistance program support.
 - Field assistance in science and technology.
- Utilities teams from the 5-500 TOE series and fire-fighting teams. Engineer teams provide combat and general engineering support in the ASG area.
- Property disposal teams. Disposal teams direct or perform essential disposal operations.
- Military intelligence companies. An MI company can be attached to issue warnings, recommend counterintelligence procedures, and provide intelligence information to ASG units concerning threat activities.
- Chemical companies. Chemical companies provide decontamination (less patient decontamination),

NBC reconnaissance, and large area smoke assistance to area units.

ASG DEPENDENCE

The ASG depends upon the following elements:

- Rear Operations Center. The ROC (ASG) provides additional rear operations staff to plan and execute rear operations. Refer to Chapter 8.
- EOD detachment. EOD teams attached to the EOD detachment neutralize or remove explosive devices. They provide EOD support to forward presence forces in overseas installations. They respond to bomb threats and perform explosive ordnance reconnaissance.
- EAC support command MMC. The materiel management centers provide integrated supply and maintenance management.
- Theater Army Movements Control Agency. The TAMCA provides movements control and highway regulation services through its attached MCTs and MRTs.
- MP Brigade/MP Battalion. MP companies enforce law and order and provide area security of assigned or attached units as well as battlefield circulation control of traffic and individuals.
- Theater Signal Brigade. Elements provide trunk lines into the area telephone network and limited messenger service.
- Appropriate Theater Elements. Theater organizations provide combat health support, finance, personnel and administrative services, and transportation support for 100 percent displacement. Refer to Chapter 9.
- Judge Advocate General Legal Support Teams. Legal support organizations provide trial defense, contract law, and military judge teams.

Refer to Chapter 9 for information on those elements that provide support to ASG elements.