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# FM 29-5

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY FIELD MANUAL

# THE FIELD DEPOT

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HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
 JULY 1967

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FIELD MANUAL }  
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No. 29-5

HEADQUARTERS  
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
WASHINGTON, D.C., 7 July 1967

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# CHAPTER 1

## INTRODUCTION

### Section I. GENERAL

#### 1. Purpose and Scope

*a.* This manual provides doctrine covering the operation of field depots on a functional basis using approved tables of organization. The field depot using this doctrine operates under a logistical command or its equivalent. It covers the organization, responsibilities, and operational relationships of the Headquarters and Headquarters Company Field Depot, as organized under TOE 29-512T. It presents assignment of missions compatible with the current system for combat service support and suggests methods of operation to exploit maximum unit capabilities. It identifies and provides general orientation on types of units that may be assigned or attached for the operation of a depot. Appendix A lists publications that deal in greater detail with such units.

*b.* Doctrine covering depot operations upon establishment of a Theater Army Support Command and its subordinate Supply and Maintenance Command is contained in FM 54-8 (TEST) and FM 54-5-1 (TEST) respectively. This manual is designed to fill a doctrinal void until a revision of this manual incorporates TASTA-70.

#### 2. Application

*a.* This manual is based on approved organizational and operational concepts and contemplates the field depot as operating within a command structure similar to that outlined in FM 54-1 and FM 100-10. It is published as a source of guidance for commanders, staff officers, and other personnel concerned with the operation, mission, and use of field depots in a theater of operations.

*b.* Users of this manual are encouraged to submit recommendations to improve clarity or accuracy. Comments should be keyed to the specific page, paragraph, and line of the text to which change is recommended. Reasons should be provided for each comment to insure understanding and complete evaluation. Comments should be forwarded direct to the Commanding Officer, USACDC Supply Agency, Fort Lee, Va. 23801.

#### 3. Orientation

Use of the field depot discussed in this manual aligns the general support supply and maintenance functions of COMMZ with those of the field army. Appreciation of the depot role in the system (fig. 1) requires that the reader be familiar with some basic considerations.

*b.* Supply and maintenance support is provided on a functionalized basis. Supply and maintenance battalions are assigned responsibilities for commodities, equipment, and materiel without regard for technical service identification.

*b.* Inventory control agencies provide centralized management for all classes of supply in the field army and in the COMMZ.

- (1) The inventory control agency in the field army is the inventory control center (ICC) of the field army support command (FASCOM) as discussed in FM 29-10. Equipped with automatic data processing equipment and related electronic communication devices, it supports the supply and maintenance activities of the FASCOM commander by providing for the receipt, processing, and analy-

sis of supply transaction and maintenance data as well as data generated through the Army equipment records system (TM 38-750 and TM 38-750-1).

- (2) The counterpart of the ICC in the COMMZ is identified in current doctrine (FM 54-1) as the inventory control point of the major logistical command headquarters of the theater army. Serviced and supported by available automatic data processing equipment, it provides for integrated inventory materiel management and exercises centralized stock control

over all depot assets.

c. Direct contact between general support supply and maintenance companies and supported units is the exception rather than the rule.

- (1) Division support commands and direct support units in the field army place demands on or make requirements known to general support battalion headquarters which pass them to the FASCOM ICC for action or, when within established policy, meet them from available resources. The operating supply units normally per-

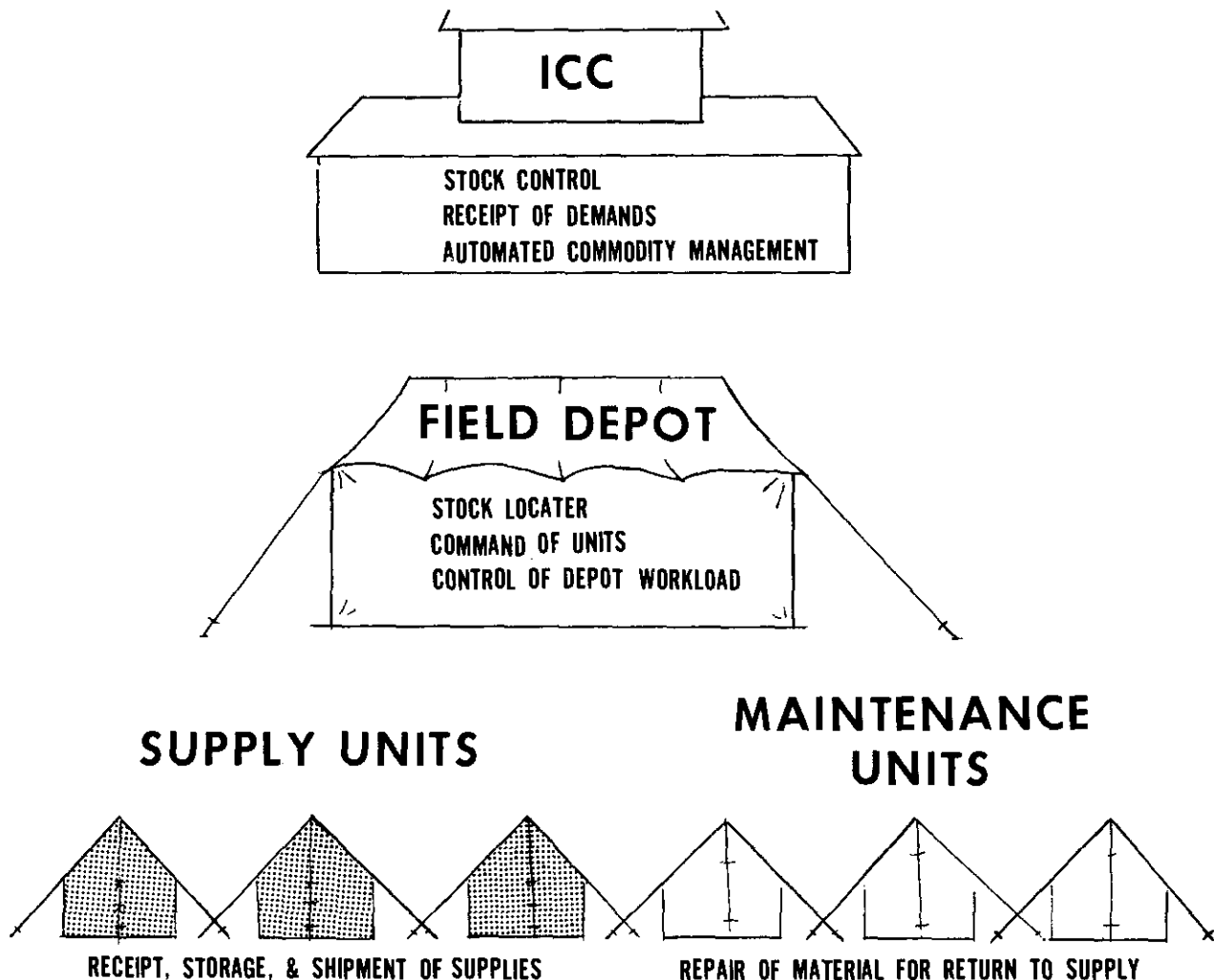


Figure 1. Role of the field depot.

form a warehousing function, maintain stock locator records, and provide personnel for a centralized battalion stock record system.

- (2) Field armies and supported commands in the COMMZ place demands and requirements on the inventory control facility (*b* above) which provides the notifications, directives, and instructions upon which the receipt, storage, and shipment activities of

the field depots are based.

*d.* Functional support in the areas of field depot concern has required refinements in categories of supply and of maintenance. In the supply system this has been done by recognizing commodity groupments within the traditional supply classes. In the maintenance systems, it is achieved by sharp delineation of activities within the main categories of direct and general support. These are discussed in paragraphs 8 and 9.

## Section II. THE FIELD DEPOT

### 4. General

The field depot is a command-type, group-size organization developed primarily for employment in the communications zone. It is normally assigned supply responsibilities for class I and class II and IV supplies, except railway and marine equipment, medical supplies and equipment, cryptographic supplies and materiel, and the electronic data processing equipment. Normally it is assigned maintenance responsibilities for the commodities or classes of supplies handled. It is capable, when augmented, of providing class III and class V supplies, inclusive of missile systems with associated launch and test equipment.

*a.* The field depot operates multiple, dispersed storage sites with stock control centralized in, and provided by, an inventory control facility of the command to which it is responsible.

*b.* Field depots coordinate the defense of their own areas and installations. Medical, finance disbursing, repairs and utilities, and firefighting support are provided by assignment or attachment of appropriate teams or detachments from the TOE 500-series. Field depots are dependent upon signal operating units for internal and external communications facilities and upon appropriate units for transportation, personnel administration, and postal services.

### 5. Mission Summary

*a.* The field depot is primarily, and unless otherwise directed, a general support organi-

zation. Support responsibilities, which constitute basic depot mission, include—

- (1) Receipt, storage, and issue of the classes of supply for which it is assigned responsibilities in support of units and installations in the communications zone (COMMZ) and of such U.S. Army and other forces in the theater as may be directed.
- (2) General support maintenance on all equipment for which the depot has a supply responsibility.
- (3) Provision of designated field services, to include the preparation of supplies and equipment for airdrop.
- (4) Storage of theater army stocks as prescribed.

*b.* Any of these responsibilities may be enlarged, restricted, or eliminated. Others, such as ammunition, petroleum, and railway and marine equipment, may be added. The assignment of such responsibilities require that the appropriate operating units and necessary skills for staff supervision be provided. Direct support units, charged with support of local troops and installations, may also be placed under field depot control. In that event, direct support is so conducted as not to degrade the capability of the field depot to perform its general support mission (app B).

### 6. Operation Summary

Field depots are operating extensions of the command charged with general support supply and maintenance of theater Army and such other forces as may be directed. Such com-

mand develops the overall plan for general support supply and maintenance, assigns missions to field depots, and prescribes the general location of each field depot. The field depot commander assigns areas and facilities for each mission of the depot.

a. Planning, projecting, and controlling workloads for field depots are functions of the command to which they are responsible, unless otherwise directed. The field depot, in its supply mission, performs a warehousing function by receiving and shipping supplies in accordance with instructions received. Its maintenance mission is performed primarily in support of the supply system. Accordingly, when within established policy, direct communication is authorized between the command inventory control facility and field depot headquarters which transmit stock status reports, data on equipment entering the depot for maintenance, and data on repaired equipment returned to stock or available for disposition.

b. Because specific mission determines depot composition, such matters as dispersion within and among storage sites, security of installations and facilities, protection of supplies in storage, and overall depot layout are covered in local plans and standing operating procedures. In any event, storage and maintenance facilities are situated in consideration of rail, highway, and water transportation nets. Wherever conditions permit, air shipment may be the normal mode of transportation for priority stocks. Operations are oriented on scheduled supply; throughput shipments; and use of materials handling equipment to receive, warehouse, and outload palletized and, where practicable, unitized supplies.

c. Field depots are allocated to the communications zone as required. The basis of allocation derives from average workload data developed for the assignment of the field depot headquarters and stated in TOE 29-512T as support of from 75,000 to 85,000 troops or a force equivalent to two divisions with supporting troops.

- (1) Allocation of field depots on this basis, while generally suitable for troop planning purposes, does not necessarily coincide with field depot

requirements. It is unlikely that any two field depots will have an identical supply and maintenance mission. It is equally as unlikely that field depots will contain stocks that are balanced either as to quantity or as to type. Cognizance must be taken, so far as field depots in the rear areas of the COMMZ are concerned, of specific requirements incident to employment at or near ports or at beach facilities.

- (2) The significance of the average workload is, therefore, its use as a basis for field depot organization in that it allows each to be given a comparable capability in terms of operating units. Deviations in workload, either upward or downward, are purely functions of volume that can be balanced internally or compensated for, if severe enough, by adjustment in the types and numbers of operating units without effect on basic depot organization or responsibilities.
- (3) Since such considerations are the determinants of field depot requirements, those used for the field depot discussed here are as follows:
  - (a) Depot mission is the receipt, storage, and issue of class I and class II and IV supplies.
  - (b) The field army representative of the supported force in the combat zone consists of army troops and three corps of four divisions each. Combat service support is provided in the field army by division support commands (FM 54-2) and by brigades of direct and general support units formed into the field army support command (FASCOM) with the composition, organization, and capabilities identified in FM 54-3 and FM 54-4.
  - (c) The general support supply and general support maintenance units which make up the field depot are of the type identified later in this manual. They are, with certain

exceptions, identical with or similar to those employed in the support brigades of the field army support command.

- (d) Field depots are required in both the forward and rear areas of the communications zone (ADLOG and BALOG, if so divided). Forward depots hold approximately 3 percent of the stockage level authorized for the communications zone; and rear depots, approximately 70 percent.
- (e) Depot stockage of about 20,000 tons, with an average daily turnover of approximately 2,300 tons, best meets considerations of space, dispersion, and control requiring assignment of a field depot headquarters.

## 7. Organization Summary

There is no fixed or prescribed field depot organization. The depot consists essentially of a headquarters unit to which variable types and numbers of supply and maintenance units are attached. The units that make up the field depot are formed into battalion-size supply and maintenance organizations commanded and controlled by an appropriate battalion headquarters. The field depot thus has the basic structure of the general support group in a support brigade of the field army support command (FASCOM) as described in FM 54-4.

a. The maintenance battalion, formed by attaching appropriate maintenance units to the Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, General Support Maintenance Battalion, is the counterpart of a general support maintenance battalion of the FASCOM support brigade as discussed in FM 29-22.

b. The supply and service battalion, formed by attaching appropriate supply and service units to the Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Supply and Service General Support Battalion (COMMZ), is the counterpart of the general support supply and service battalion of the FASCOM rear support brigade as discussed in FM 29-45.

c. A, figure 2, is for a field depot with responsibilities for class I and class II and IV supplies. B, figure 2, is for a field depot with responsibilities for ammunition and petroleum added to the class I and class II and IV mission.

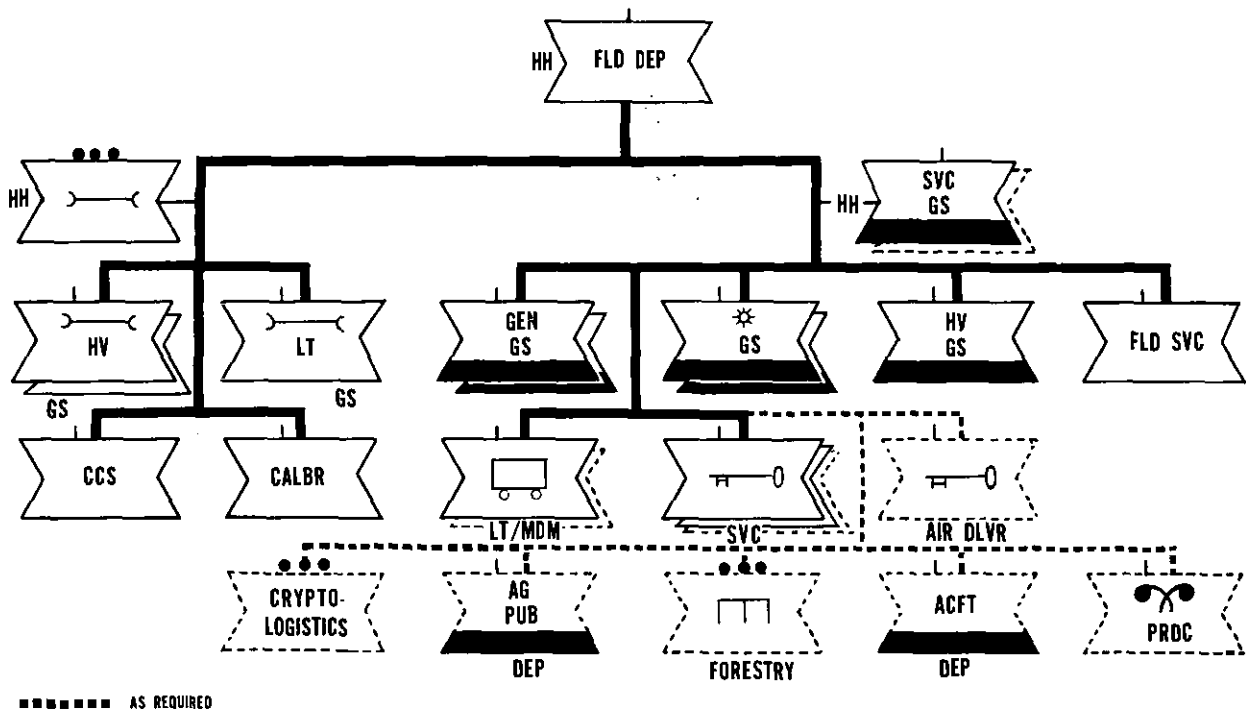
- (1) The organizations shown are neither typical nor representative. They are presented only to illustrate application of the principle by which field depots are tailored to specific environments on the basis of mission to be performed, type of force to be supported, tonnage to be handled, capabilities of operating units, and area of employment. It is emphasized that all units indicated will not necessarily be used at each field depot or even at any one field depot. It is unlikely, for example, that there will be more than one calibration company in the depot system. Similarly, attachment of airdrop companies depends upon the availability of airfields and the extent to which supply by air is anticipated.
- (2) Rail and marine and direct support units are not shown in either case. Rail and marine units may in future developments operate under field depot control. Attachment of direct support units requires measures discussed in appendix B.

## 8. Commodity Groupments

The basis for the supply units shown is in the commodity groupments established for the supplies and equipment handled by the depot as described below:

a. *General Supplies.* This category encompasses subsistence; clothing and equipment; and most items identified in tables of organization and equipment, tables of allowances, and other authorizing documents. Supplies in this category are received, stored, and issued by general support general supply companies. Subsistence and items for which demands are predictable are supplied by schedule. Others are supplied in response to single line item requisition and transaction documents.





A. Field depot with classes I, II, and IV mission.  
 B. Field depot with classes III and V added.

Figure 2. Field depot configurations.

b. *Heavy Materiel.* This category encompasses items that normally require special processing while in supply channels. Examples are wheeled and tracked vehicles, self-propelled and towed artillery, and mobile assault bridging. The category also includes fortification and construction materiel, special machinery, and heavy-tonnage major assemblies. Supplies in this category are received, stored, processed, and issued by general support heavy materiel supply companies. Most of the items in this category are subject to supply and issue control.

c. *Repair Parts.* This category includes repair parts, subassemblies, and assemblies required to repair and maintain army materiel. It does not include cleaning and preserving supplies and tools required for maintenance and repair. Repair parts, less those specifically excepted, are received, stored, and issued by general support repair parts supply companies. The exceptions are normally repair parts for medical equipment, rail and marine

equipment, aircraft, and repair parts peculiar to missile systems. The general support repair parts companies provide repair parts to general support maintenance units for shop stocks and to direct support maintenance units which issue them to using units for authorized organizational maintenance.

d. *Rail and Marine Supplies.* This category includes such items as locomotives, rolling stock, floating craft, and the repair parts, special tools and maintenance of supplies peculiar to them. These items are the responsibility of rail and marine units located where proper facilities exist for the repair and maintenance of the equipment for which they are responsible.

e. *Aircraft.* This category includes aircraft end items, aircraft armament, and aircraft repair parts. These items are the responsibility of aircraft supply and aircraft maintenance units which can operate under field depot control.

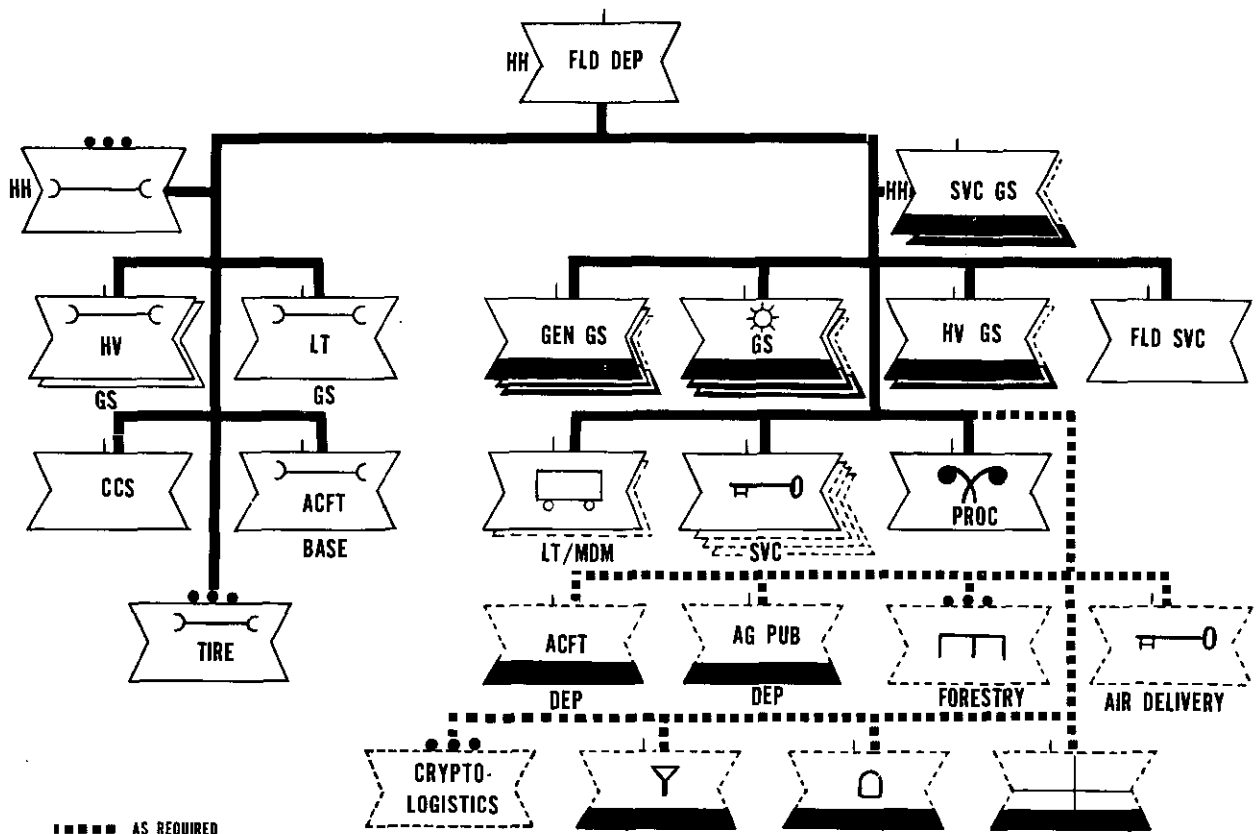


Figure 2—Continued.

*f. Airdrop Items.* This category includes parachutes, platforms, containers, and other equipment used in the preparation and rigging of supplies for airdrop. These items are supplied by airdrop (or air delivery) units which operate under field depot control as required (para 22 and 23).

## 9. Maintenance Designations

Within the basic category of general support maintenance (AR 750-5), the maintenance system makes provision for light equipment maintenance, heavy equipment maintenance, and designated specialized maintenance activities.

*a. Light Equipment Maintenance.* Light equipment maintenance is that provided for most items in the general supply groupment, i.e., equipment prescribed by tables of organization and equipment, tables of allowances,

and other authorization documents. Performed by light equipment general support maintenance companies, it is applicable to such materiel as office machines, heating and cooking equipment, radar and electrical instruments, radios and carrier equipment, telephones and teletypewriters, power generators and electric motors, fuel dispensing equipment, and decontamination equipment.

*b. Heavy Equipment Maintenance.* Heavy equipment maintenance is that provided for most equipment in the heavy materiel groupment (para 8). Performed by heavy equipment general support maintenance companies, it is applicable to vehicles, artillery, armament, optical and fire control instruments, and construction and materials handling equipment.

*c. Specialized Maintenance Activities.* Specialized maintenance activities include tire repair, performed by tire repair companies;

aircraft maintenance, performed by aircraft maintenance companies; collection, classification, and disposition of serviceable and un-serviceable equipment, performed by collec-

tion, classification, and salvage companies; TOE 29-139 and calibration service for all measuring equipment, performed by Army calibration companies.

## CHAPTER 2

### DEPOT ORGANIZATION

#### Section I. DEPOT HEADQUARTERS

#### 10. General

The Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Field Depot (TOE 29-512T), is the unit that furnishes personnel to staff and operate field depot headquarters. It consists of a depot headquarters and a headquarters company (fig. 3).

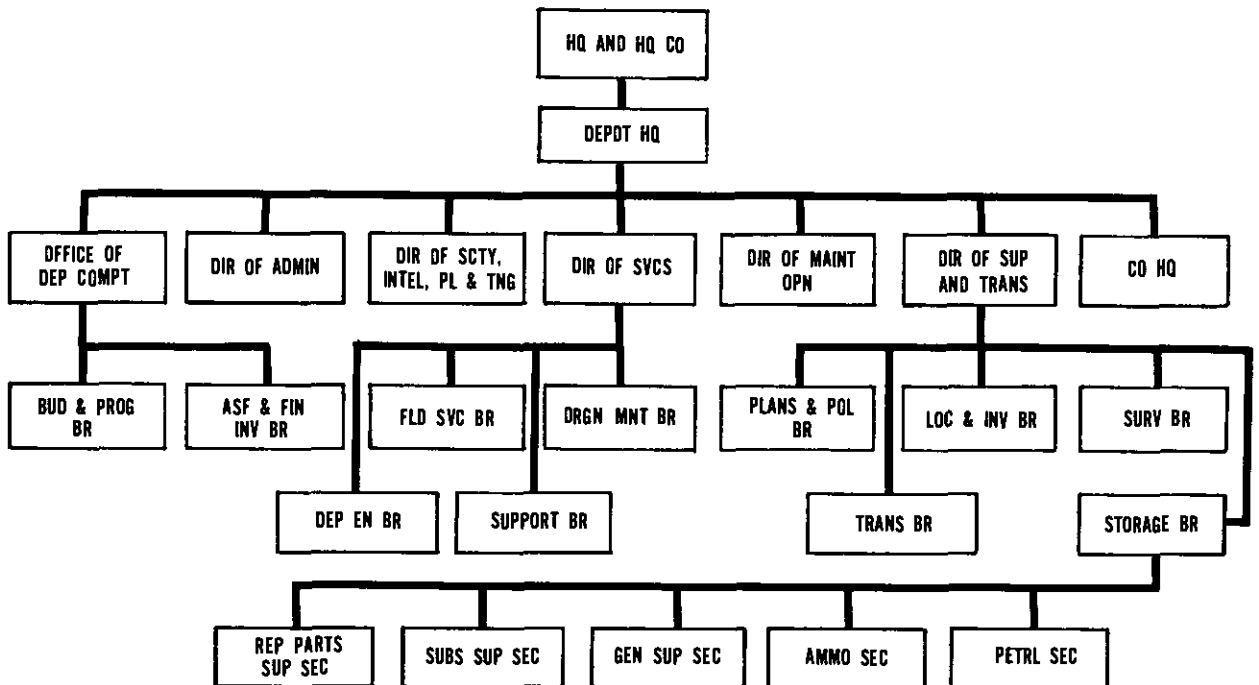
#### 11. Headquarters Elements

Depot headquarters consists essentially of a command element and five staff sections organized as directorates. A comptroller's office is an additional staff element when the depot

operates under financial inventory accounting procedures.

*a. Depot Headquarters.* The depot commander and executive officer constitute the command element and, with the sergeant major and necessary clerical assistants, form the office of the depot commander. The judge advocate and depot inspector are also included since it is common in organizations of this type to regard them as the commander's personal staff.

*b. Depot Staff.* The directors, or officers in charge of each directorate, form the depot



*Figure 3. Headquarters and headquarters company, field depot.*

staff. The comptroller occupies a position corresponding to that of a director. Basically, the directors are the staff officers of the depot with responsibilities and interests similar to those of the general staff in most tactical field commands. Their designation as directors does signify, however, that the depot commander normally delegates to them a greater degree of supervisory authority than is customary in a general staff organization. The main reason for this is that the field depot does not have a special staff because the functional areas of staff interest differ in emphasis from those of a tactical command. Staff specialists who provide the technical and detailed professional knowledge required for specified mission activities are integrated into each of the directorates as indicated below. In each case, the material is presented as a guide to organization. The depot commander's desires, needs, and available resources will cause variations or exceptions to listed responsibilities, duties, and assignments.

## **12. Director of Administration**

The director of administration performs duties usually associated with an assistant chief of staff, G1. He is the principal staff assistant to the depot commander in matters pertaining to personnel records and reports, replacements for field depot headquarters, and management of military and civilian personnel as individuals. His area of interest includes provision of adjutant general services and administration, within established policies, of prisoner-of-war labor. He is also concerned with the finance, postal, medical, dental, and special services support provided to the headquarters and subordinate units from designated sources. A method by which the directorate may be organized is described in appendix C.

## **13. Director of Security, Intelligence, Plans and Training**

The director of security, intelligence, plans and training has responsibilities normally associated with the intelligence (G2) and operations (G3) officers of conventional general staffs. He is the principal staff assistant to the depot commander in matters pertaining to de-

pot security, area damage control, military and civil censorship activities, and deployment and training of subordinate units. His area of interest includes allocation of field depot units; technical intelligence activities of the command; movement and location of assigned and attached units; and preparation of plans, procedures, policies, and programs pertaining to depot operations and functions. His staff can be organized as shown in appendix C.

## **14. Director of Services**

The director of services is the principal staff assistant to the depot commander on matters pertaining to the internal service support of the field depot and the field services support provided to units that are depot customers. His area of interest encompasses—

a. Activities concerned with the construction, maintenance, and rehabilitation of depot facilities, tasks for which his staff includes the depot engineer and utilities maintenance officer.

b. Purchasing and contracting, for which the directorate includes a purchasing and contracting officer, who administers contracts and purchase orders for supplies, equipment, and services.

c. Property accounting, for which there is a property and supply officer to supervise the requisitioning, receipt, storage, and distribution of supplies and equipment for depot operations.

d. Organizational maintenance of all vehicles and mechanical equipment of depot headquarters and subordinate units. This embraces materiel readiness for which the directorate contains specialists and technicians who assist the depot maintenance officer in his capacity as depot materiel readiness coordinator.

e. Data processing, for which the director has an automatic data processing (ADPS) service officer and staff to develop and coordinate depot ADPS requirements and support supply and transportation activities.

## **15. Director of Supply and Transportation**

The director of supply and transportation is the principal staff advisor to the field depot commander on the supply and distribution

mission of the depot. His area of interest encompasses all types and classes of supply and equipment for which the field depot has supply responsibility. For these, and within the guidance provided by the depot commander, he develops supply and storage policy for field depot units. He establishes and maintains a centralized stock locator system and insures that supplies are properly received, stored, warehoused, and issued. He is responsible for stock surveillance and coordinates with the director of maintenance concerning in-storage maintenance requirements.

a. The directorate is organized, as shown in figure 3, with a plans and policy branch, locator and inventory branch, surveillance branch, transportation branch, and storage branch with commodity-identified storage sections. These coincide with commodity groupings used to identify kinds of supply units that may be assigned or attached to the depot and as a basis for inventory control activities at support command headquarters in both the communications zone and the field army.

b. The organization shown is not fixed or universally applicable. The ammunition section and the petroleum section are authorized only when the field depot is responsible for supply of conventional ammunition, special ammunition, and missiles with related launch equipment, or the field depot is responsible for supply of bulk petroleum.

c. Directorate organization may be modified or altered to meet specific environments and mission requirements. It will generally be necessary, however, to provide for the specific duties discussed in appendix C.

## **16. Director of Maintenance Operations**

The director of maintenance operations is the principal advisor to the depot commander

and other staff officers on maintenance and maintenance-related matters, and serves as the depot materiel readiness officer. He exercises staff supervision over subordinate maintenance and collection activities to insure proper application of directives, policies, and programs and adherence to established work programs and schedules.

a. Assisted by the members of the directorate, he—

- (1) Recommends realignment of support missions or depot units, as necessary, to compensate for surges in workload.
- (2) Coordinates maintenance operational matters with subordinate maintenance units and supported commands.
- (3) Assists subordinate units in determining standards to be employed, establishing appropriate production and quality control techniques, and in resolving difficulties that develop.
- (4) Determines reporting requirements, evaluates reports and other maintenance management or materiel readiness information provided by higher headquarters, and recommends remedial action in problem areas.
- (5) Provides staff recommendations relative to materiel readiness within the field depot complex.
- (6) Obtains and maintains information as to current and anticipated workload and current planned operations to facilitate planning.

b. Director of Maintenance serves as staff advisor to the depot commander on in-storage maintenance of depot stocks; modification of equipment in stock; and provision of direct support maintenance services to depot units.

## Section II. SUPPLY UNITS

### 17. General

The major supply units of a field depot are the general supply company, repair parts supply company, and heavy materiel supply company. Air delivery companies and air equipment repair and depot companies may also be available. The Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Supply and Service General Support Battalion (COMMZ) (TOE 29-126) is the normal command and control unit for all companies assigned or attached. This section discusses briefly the missions and capabilities of these units. When cryptologic support is a mission of the field depot, appropriate cellular cryptologic teams must be provided. Additional operational information is contained in chapter 3.

### 18. Battalion Headquarters

The battalion headquarters is primarily a command and control tool of the field depot commander. Its functions and responsibilities are specifically assigned and delegated by him, and unless otherwise directed, are limited to those of conventional troop command and the balancing of workload among units. Battalion headquarters do have the capability to centralize stock locator activities and provide necessary assistance and support to subordinate units in such matters.

a. The unit is conventionally organized, as discussed in FM 29-45, into a battalion headquarters and headquarters company (fig. 4). It is capable, at full strength, of providing command and control for not more than five general support supply and/or service companies. It has the traditional battalion responsibilities for the administration, supply, training, security, and communications support for assigned or attached units. It provides the field depot commander the means by which to exercise effective control over a variable combination and mix of operating elements.

b. In providing support to subordinate units that operate general support storage facilities, it is capable of preparing picking tags, processing inventory requests, and preparing materiel release denials. Operation of a central-

ized stock locator activity requires attachment of designated personnel from subordinate units.

### 19. General Supply Company

The general supply company operates a facility for the receipt, storage, and issue of subsistence and, the commodities generally encompassed by the classification set forth in paragraph 8, with the following exceptions: repair parts, medical and cryptographic supplies, rail and marine supplies, airdrop equipment and supplies, and items provided by the heavy materiel supply company.

a. All elements of the company, described and discussed in FM 29-45, are capable of operating 10 hours a day; but not necessarily at the same time. To meet operational requirements, some elements may have to operate on a shift different from the remainder of the company. As a general rule, not more than 15 percent of the unit should be so employed.

b. The company is equipped to provide mobile refrigeration for the temporary storage and distribution of perishable subsistence items. At the field depot, 4,000-cubic foot prefabricated refrigerators may be used to provide increased storage capability. The prefabricated units must be justified to, and approved by, the theater commander on the basis of the levels of perishable items to be stored for support elements. Assigned refrigeration maintenance personnel perform direct support maintenance to meet immediate and emergency requirements. Appropriate veterinary teams must be provided from the Medical Service Organization (TOE 8-500) for inspection of meat, poultry, marine and dairy products, and fresh fruits and vegetables.

c. One or more companies may be augmented to handle topographic repair parts, supplies, and equipment. Teams may also be furnished to provide forestry, gas-generating, and carbon dioxide generating services. When augmentations are authorized, appropriate mess and maintenance teams must be provided from the Composite Service Organization (TOE 29-500).

d. Based on the capabilities, factors, and criteria for allocation indicated in TOE 29-118, at least 18 of these companies (fig. 5) are required in the field depot system for support of a 12-division force.

## 20. Heavy Materiel Supply Company

The heavy materiel supply company provides fortification and construction supplies; wheeled, tracked, and towed vehicles; artillery pieces and associated equipment; and specialized items for approved class IV projects or seasonal requirements. It receives, stores, and performs in-storage maintenance on these items and can combat load vehicles, as required, prior to issue.

a. The company (fig. 6), discussed in FM 29-45, can support an authorized stockage list of about 2,200 line items of vehicles, equipment, and material.\* Its allocation is on this basis. Companies support all direct support units in the area, provide backup support for the heavy materiel supply companies in the combat zone, and maintain prescribed theater army stocks.

b. The company issues prescribed end items to units for use in approved projects or special missions. Items are also issued to units which have turned in critical equipment which cannot be repaired within a specified time and which, because of low-density, is not authorized for maintenance float stockage.

c. In its fortification and construction supply mission, the company handles such items as asphalt and concrete equipment, bridging supplies and equipment, and quarry machines. While stocks maintained depend on the situation and the degree of stock mobility desired, the company is capable of receiving, storing, and issuing up to 150 tons daily of construction and fortification supplies.

## 21. Repair Parts Supply Company

The mission of the repair parts supply company is to provide general support repair parts supply, exclusive of airdrop items, cryptographic and topographic materiel, items peculiar to missile systems, medical items, class V supplies, and repair parts peculiar to aircraft

\* The storage and class IV section has been designated a platoon.

and aircraft armament. The unit (fig. 7) can maintain up to a 15-day stockage of prescribed repair parts considered fast-moving or combat essential. Determination of items to be stocked is made by the ICC. Initially, requirements are estimated on the basis of experience and judgment. They may be modified as experience is gained concerning the basis of demands and other factors that influence repair parts requirements in the theater of operations.

a. The company uses 6- and 12-ton semi-trailer vans and 12-ton semitrailers for mobile storage of repair parts. It uses general cargo trucks and 12-ton cargo semitrailers in intra-area movement of repair parts and displacement of company personnel and equipment. The number of repair parts vans, tool and repair parts cabinets, and cargo semitrailers required depends directly upon unit mission. Quantities indicated in the TOE represent a minimum allowance for activation and training purposes.

b. Operationally, platoon activities cut across the organizational lines of its subordinate sections. Each section performs the types of functions indicated in its designation shown in figure 7. In actual operation, personnel often must be shifted from one section to another as workload, local operating conditions, and other considerations demand.

c. Companies employed at the field depot do not supply repair parts for aircraft, avionics, or aerial weapons system. Stock control and handling capabilities are based on the criteria established in TOE 29-119. Daily activity in line items stocked and numbers of handlings must be applied to this criteria to determine mission capability. For initial planning purposes, 12 repair parts general support companies are required in a communications zone supporting a 12 division force.

## 22. Air Delivery Company

The mission of the air delivery company is to provide parachute packing, temporary storage, and rigging of supplies and equipment for airdrop by Army, Air Force, or other service aircraft, and to provide technical assistance in the recovery or evacuation of airdrop equipment. The company, discussed in FM 10-8, is



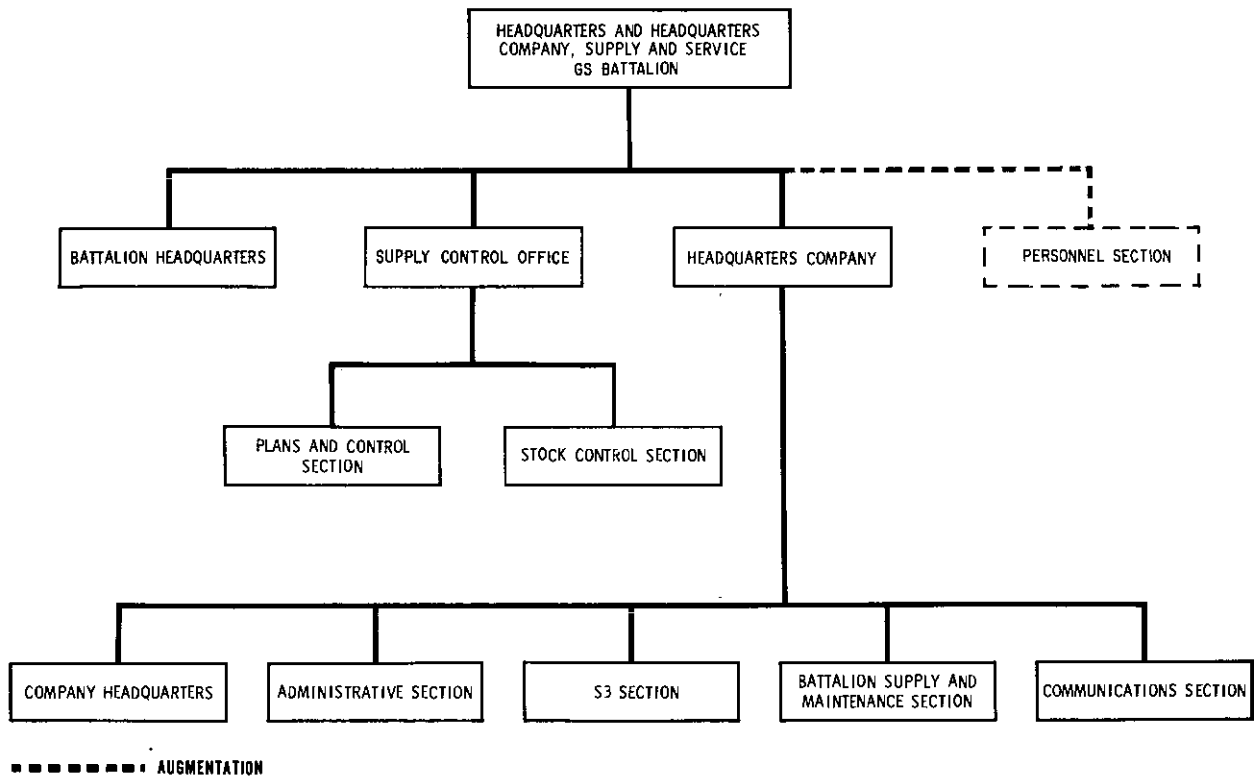


Figure 4. Headquarters and headquarters company, supply and service battalion, general support.

capable of receiving, storing, and preparing selected items of all classes of supplies for airdrop by free fall, high-velocity drop, and low-velocity drop techniques. It also maintains the stock of airdrop supplies required for airdrop operations; performs organizational maintenance on organic airdrop equipment, and provides direct exchange for personnel parachutes used in Army aircraft. It assists, as required, in the loading of supplies in aircraft for airdrop and, in the ejection of supplies from

aircraft in flight. The company (fig. 8) is allocated to the COMMZ on an as-required basis.

### 23. Air Equipment Repair and Depot Company

The air equipment repair and depot company provides for the receipt, storage, issue, and reclamation of airdrop equipment. The company, discussed in FM 10-8, is the source of equipment supply for the air delivery company. The normal allocation is one company (fig. 9) for the communications zone.

## Section III. MAINTENANCE UNITS

### 24. General

The principal maintenance units that may be assigned to elements of a field depot are the general support heavy equipment maintenance company; general support light equipment maintenance company; and collection, classification, and salvage company (TOE 29-139).

These are normally attached to the field depot through the Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, General Support Maintenance Battalion, as indicated in paragraph 9. To these may be added, as required, aircraft maintenance companies; tire repair companies; and an Army calibration company, for which bat-

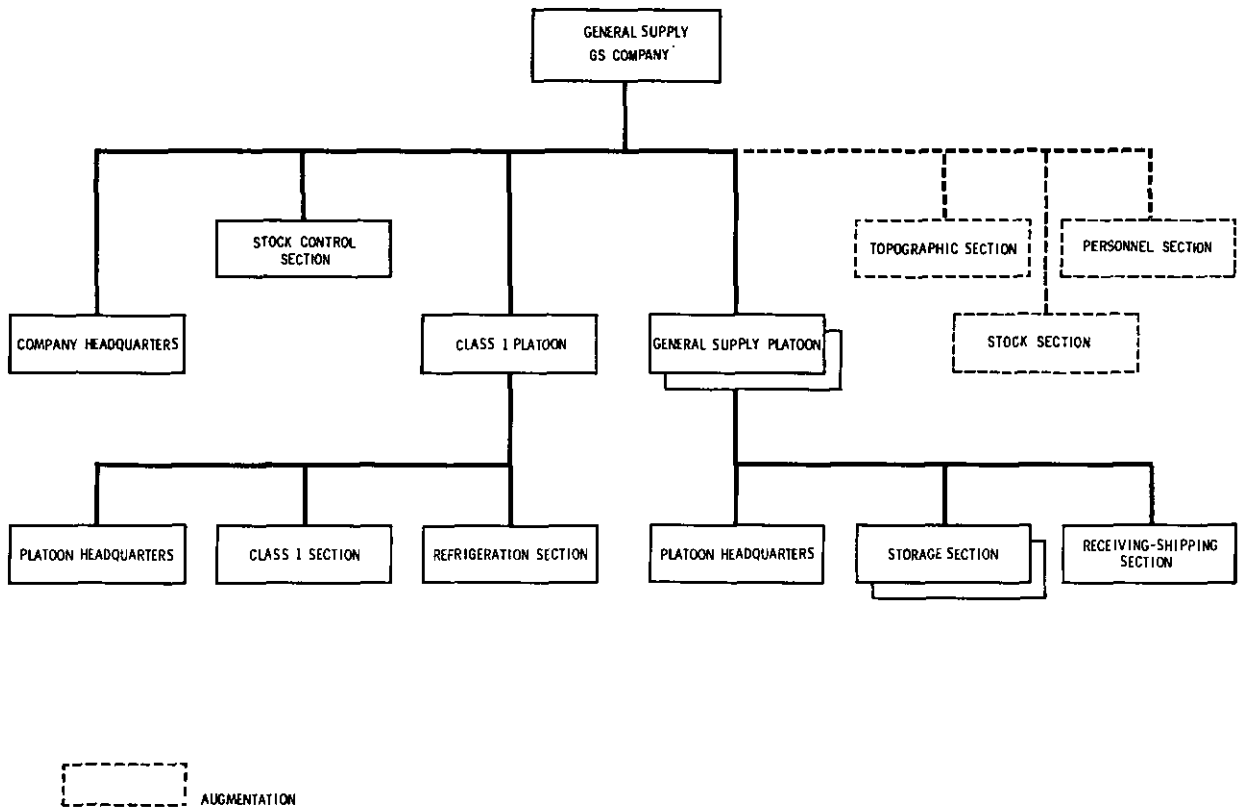


Figure 5. General supply company.

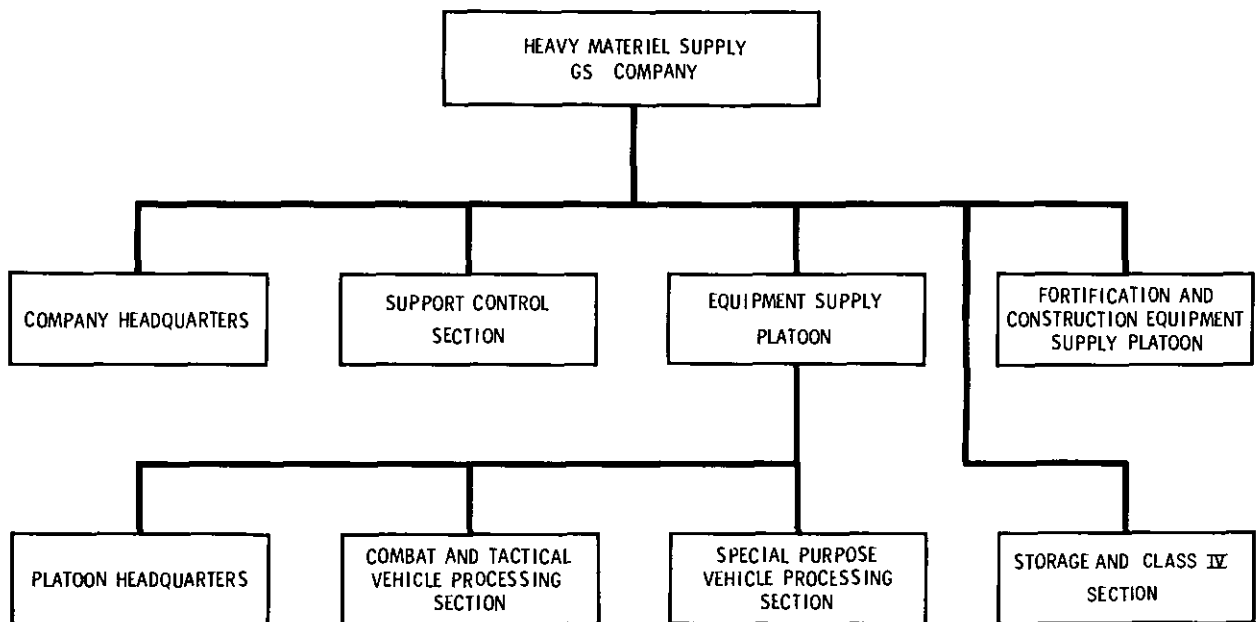
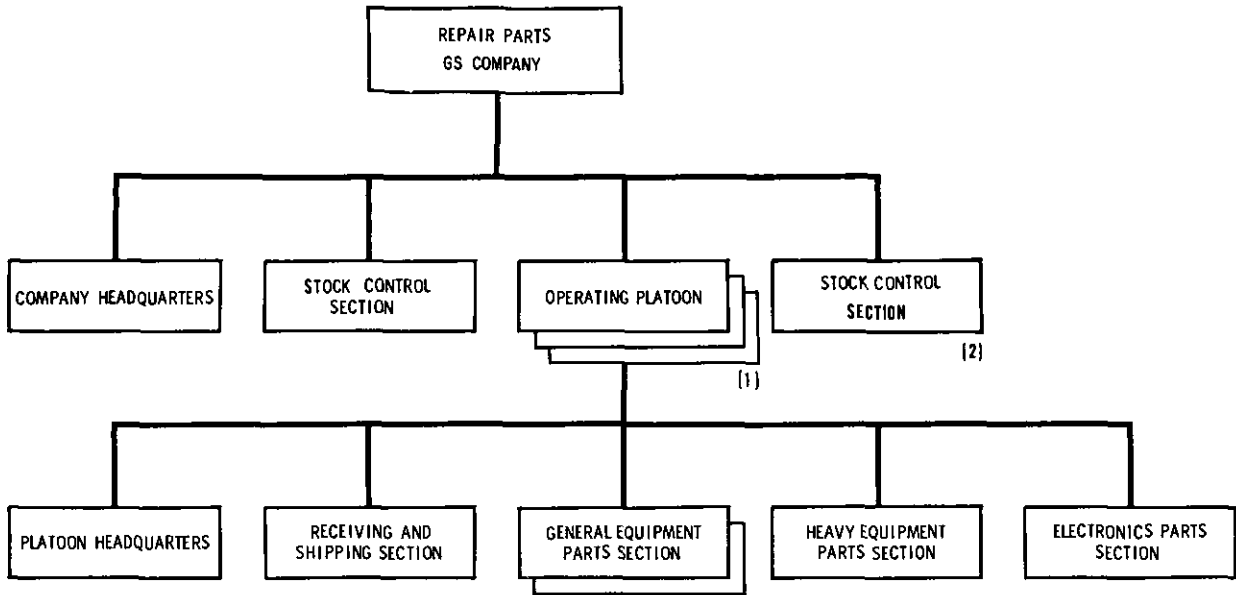


Figure 6. Heavy materiel supply company.



(1) THIRD PLATOON AUTHORIZED WHEN COMPANY OPERATES IN ARMY SERVICE AREA OR IN COMMZ

(2) AUTHORIZED WHEN COMPANY OPERATES IN CORPS AREA

Figure 7. Repair parts supply company.

talion headquarters provides administrative support only. Other units that can be similarly attached are discussed in paragraphs 32 through 40.

## 25. Battalion Headquarters

Battalion headquarters, discussed in FM 29-22, is capable of providing staff supervision, technical direction, and operational guidance for any combination of 3 to 8 units for which it normally exercises command and control.\* It provides the director of maintenance operations at field depot headquarters a means by which to execute the general support maintenance policies of the field depot commander and higher headquarters.

a. Battalion headquarters (fig. 10) normally exercises command and control of subordinate units within the framework and guidance furnished by field depot headquarters. This may take the form, on occasions, of directives for production-line maintenance to

be performed on specific types of items, instructions for the movement of repaired items to a particular unit or facility, or even the designation of specific units to accomplish the work. Usually, it takes the form of such information as changes in necessary assignment, notification of prospective changes in workload, requirements for fabrication of repair parts, adjusted priorities for processing of certain items, repair time limits or standards, and notification of redeployment requirements.

b. Within such guidance, battalion headquarters publishes plans, directives, and standing operating procedures; issues instructions; reviews and analyzes reports and data, and recommends to field depot headquarters action necessary to redirect workload or tailor the battalion structure to satisfy work requirements. It assigns specific operational sites to battalion units based on designated areas of operation within the field depot complex and deploys maintenance units for operation in ac-

\*Note. When the depot mission requires less than 3 maintenance units, supervision and control are exercised by the depot director of maintenance operations.

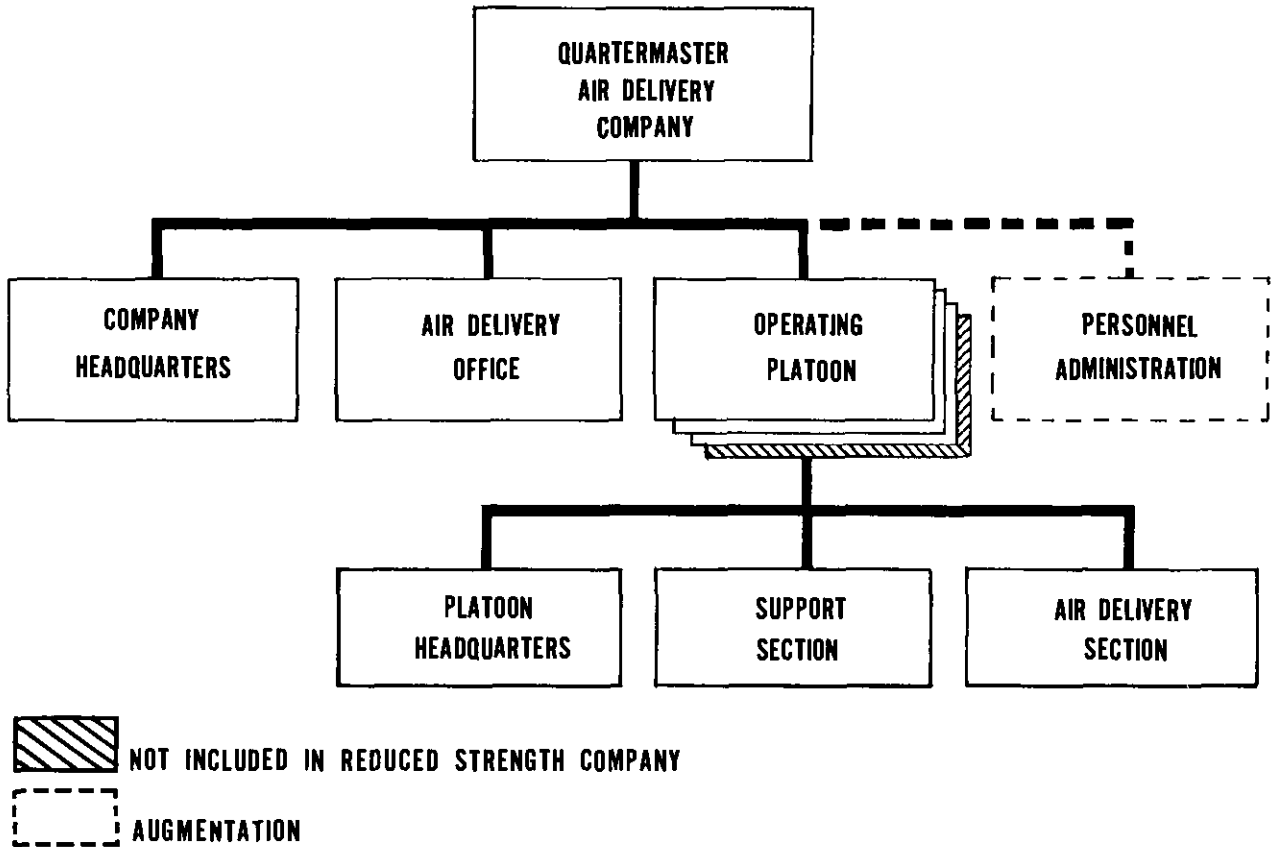


Figure 8. Air delivery company

cordance with available facilities and the requirements for dispersion.

c. Attached units report, as directed, on receipts of unserviceable items and on the disposition made of repaired, unserviceable, or scrap items. They provide, in addition, such special reports as battalion headquarters may request on production difficulties and problems. Army equipment records system reports are also provided for transmission to the automatic data processing facility of the command to which field depots are responsible.

## 26. Light Equipment Maintenance Company

The light equipment general support maintenance company provides general support maintenance for such material as unmounted hand-operated portable chemical equipment; power generators, electrical instruments, air conditioning, refrigeration, and heating units;

office machines, sewing machines, and small items of general-purpose equipment; and communications-electronics items, except cryptographic.

a. Maintenance is performed, to the extent possible, by production-line techniques, although bench type operations may also be required. Unserviceables are received from collection, classification, and salvage companies or from other maintenance units. Items repaired by the company, except for organizational equipment; or, in those rare instances when the company also has a direct support mission; are returned to supply stocks. Repaired items of depot stock are returned to the appropriate supply unit. Items received from sources outside the depot, when repaired, are disposed of as directed by the field depot headquarters which also provides instructions on

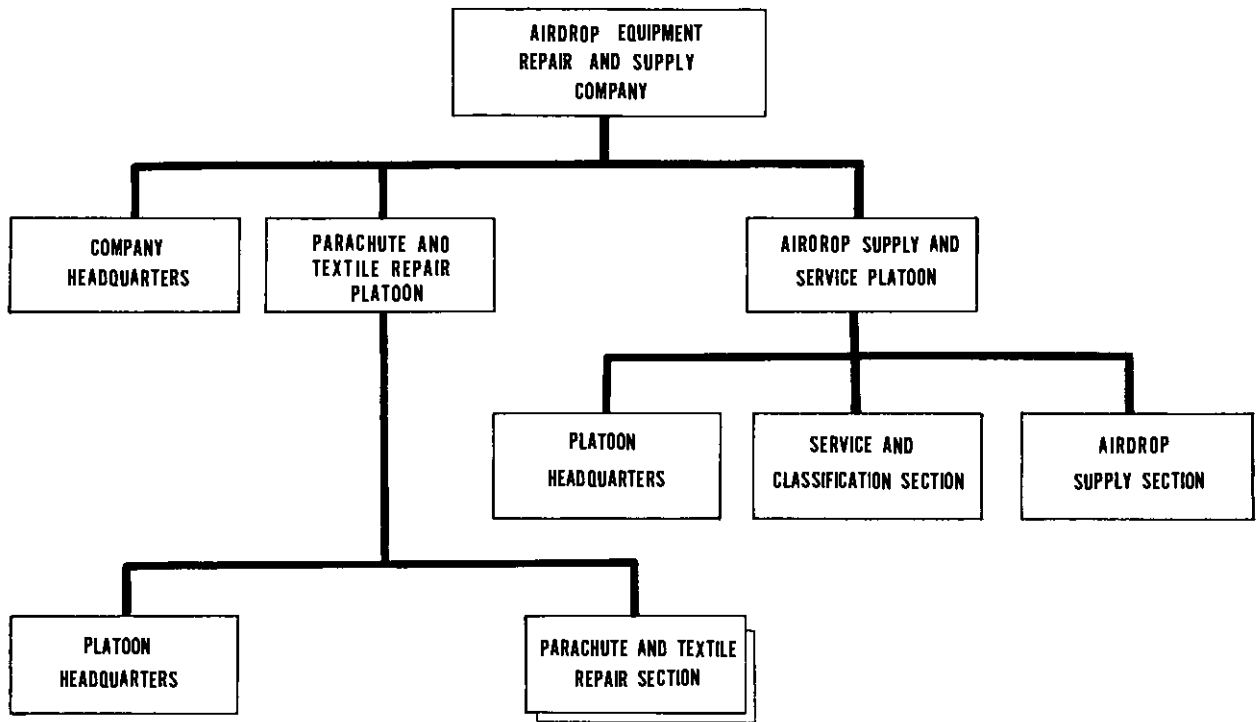


Figure 9. Air equipment repair and depot company.

the disposition of scrap generated through repair operations.

b. The company is the counterpart of the light equipment general support maintenance company that operates in the field army. It differs only to the extent required by the mix of equipment to be supported. Its normal basis of allocation is four in a field depot system supporting a 12-division field army force. Company organization is shown in figure 11.

## 27. Heavy Equipment Maintenance Company

The heavy equipment general support maintenance company provides general support maintenance on end items and components of vehicle-mounted chemical equipment; bakery, laundry, and bath equipment; materials handling equipment; optical and fire control instruments and non-integrated fire control equipment; field artillery; launching and guidance systems of antitank missile systems; ground vehicles of all types; and canvas and leather items associated with the materiel supported to include heavy tentage.

a. In general, this unit operates in a manner similar to that of the light equipment general support maintenance company and as described in FM 29-22. Production systems employed include bay, bench, and production-line repair, or any combination of these, depending on the types and quantities of equipment supported. In addition to general support maintenance functions, the company may be required to apply depot level modifications to materiel of the type supported. Company organization is shown in figure 12.

b. The company is primarily designed and equipped to perform general support maintenance for the materiel indicated and to accept direct support maintenance that exceeds the capability or capacity of direct support maintenance units. Overhaul of major end items is performed, when directed and authorized, to the extent that workload permits.

c. Allocation to the communications zone is on the basis of 9 companies for a field depot system operating in support of a 12-division field army force.

## **28. Collection, Classification, and Salvage Company (TOE 29-139)**

This company establishes and operates a collection and classification point for the receipt, inspection, classification, segregation, disassembly, preservation, and proper disposition of unserviceable or abandoned materiel. It has the capability to operate a salvage point for the receipt and disposition of unserviceable, uneconomically repairable, and scrap items not required by the supply system. Company mission does not include the collection and processing of drones and aircraft, cryptographic materiel, peculiar items associated with missile systems, and medical materiel. The company (fig. 13) may process scrap items in these categories.

a. The company supports the technical intelligence effort by assisting in the receipt, temporary storage, processing, and disposition of captured or expended items of foreign materiel. While the company does not perform direct or general support maintenance, it has the capability to conduct cannibalization and classify components and assemblies for repair, return to stock, or disposal.

b. If serviceable and economically repairable items are received, the company returns them to supply channels or to the appropriate general support maintenance unit as may be directed by battalion headquarters or higher authority. Tires and tubes are normally evacuated to tire repair units (para 29).

c. The company, discussed in detail in FM 29-22, is employed at field depots with a general support maintenance mission. Allocation, for planning purposes, is four companies in a field depot system supporting a 12-division field army force.

## **29. Tire Repair Units**

Current doctrine provides for the employment in the communications zone of platoons from the ordnance tire repair company discussed in FM 29-22 and shown in figure 14. The company, developed for operation in the field army, has the capability to repair for return to the supply system, pneumatic tires ranging in size from 700/16 to 2950/29, and tubes of all sizes. The company performs sec-

tional and spot repairs only. Tires that require full circle repairs are evacuated or reported for disposition in accordance with the theater tire repair policy. For planning purposes, the equivalent of four tire repair companies is required for a field depot system operating in support of a 12-division field army force.

## **30. Army Calibration Company**

The Army calibration company provides secondary reference and secondary transfer calibration service to depots, general support, and direct support units as well as to tactical and such other units as may require the service. The company, described and discussed in FM 29-27, is assigned to and operates under the operational control of the command charged with supply and maintenance support of the theater army. It operates, unless otherwise directed, out of its base of operations in the forward area of the communications zone where it is an element of the general support maintenance battalion of a forward field depot. Company organization is shown in figure 15.

a. The secondary transfer sections are mobile to permit operations over a wide area. The headquarters elements of the calibration platoons direct and coordinate the efforts of their respective secondary reference and secondary transfer sections. Platoon leaders maintain liaison with supported units. Calibration scheduling is supervised by the control office.

b. There are two calibration platoons so that two secondary reference facilities may be established at separate locations convenient to the secondary transfer sections. The calibration company provides personnel and standards to operate secondary reference facilities, but not the required temperature and humidity controlled facilities and power sources. These must be provided by the theater or major area commander. If two separate secondary reference facilities cannot be established, both calibration platoons operate from the same facility.

## **31. Aircraft General Support Maintenance Company**

The aircraft general support maintenance company provides general support mainte-

nance for aircraft and aircraft armament and backup direct support maintenance for aircraft, avionics, and aircraft armament. It assembles and services aircraft arriving in the theater of operations and processes aircraft components, major assemblies, and aircraft for evacuation from the theater of operations.

a. The company (fig. 16) can repair fixed and rotary-wing aircraft, aircraft armament systems, rotors, propellers, instruments, hydraulic components and power trains. It can inspect, test, adjust, and replace avionics and radar equipment on aircraft.

b. Company operations are discussed in FM 55-45, which also indicates a basis of al-

location. The company may be attached to a field depot through a general support maintenance battalion headquarters or operate directly under the field depot director of maintenance operations if the depot mission does not warrant a maintenance battalion.

c. Aerial evacuation of disabled aircraft by the aircraft maintenance general support company is restricted to the lift capability of the company's organic aircraft. When lift requirements exceed this capability, assistance is requested from the supported unit or from a heavy lift helicopter company. Assistance by the supported unit is normally arranged by direct contact between the units concerned.

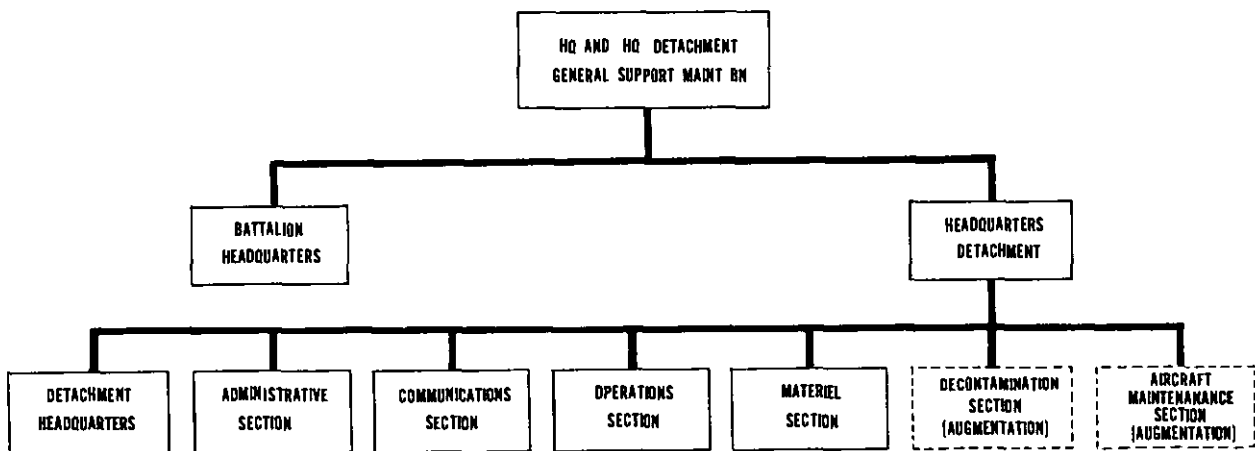


Figure 10. Headquarters and headquarters detachment, general support maintenance battalion.

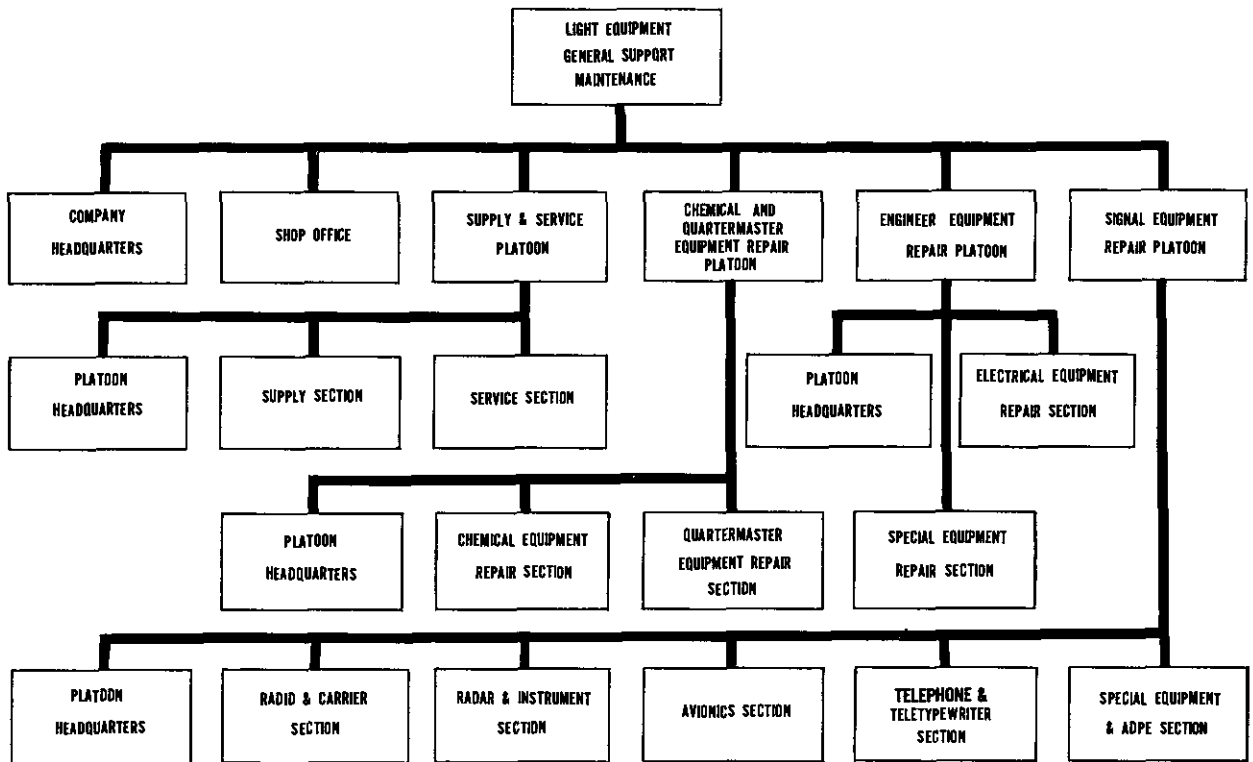


Figure 11. Light equipment maintenance company.

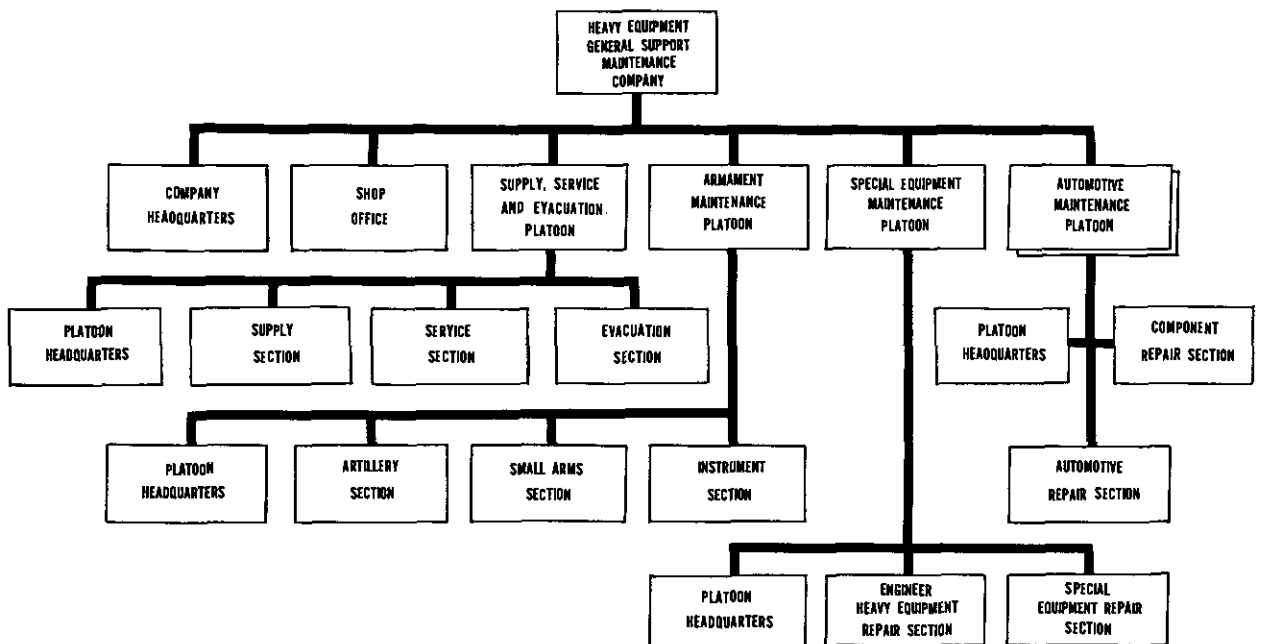


Figure 12. Heavy equipment maintenance company.



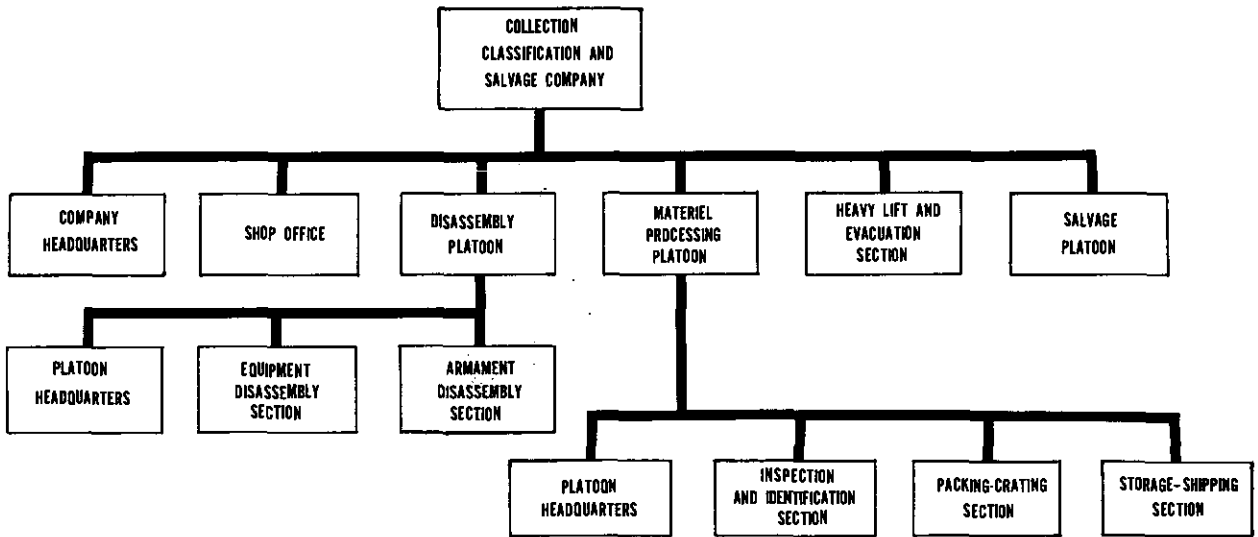


Figure 13. Collection, classification, and salvage company.

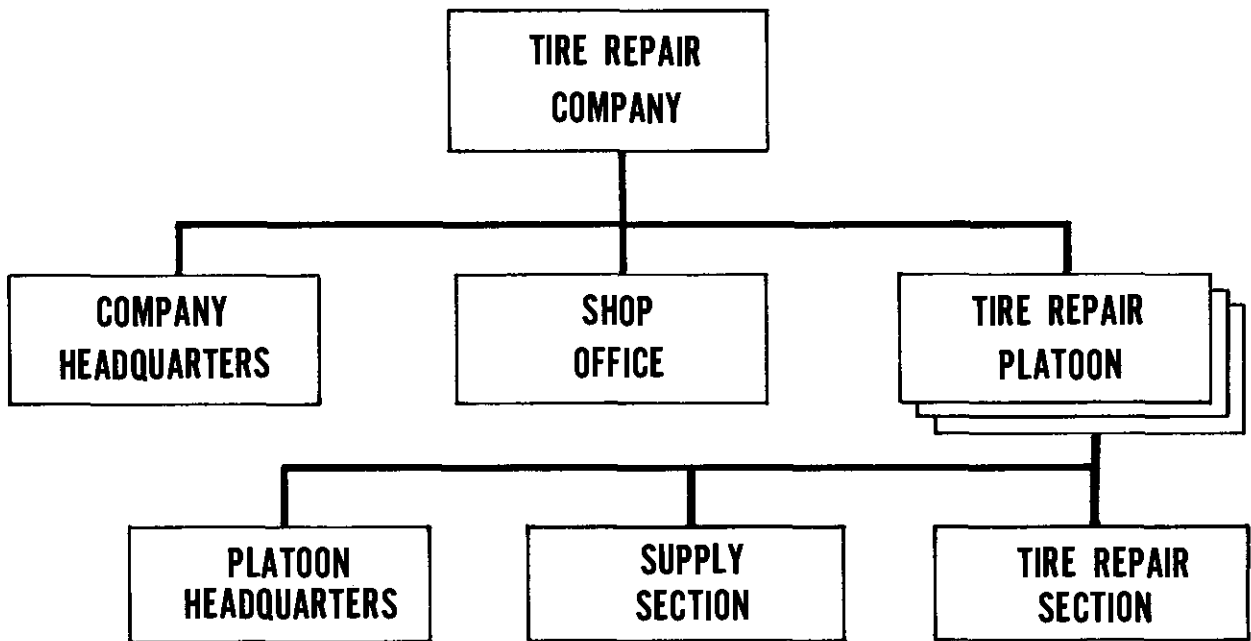


Figure 14. Tire repair company

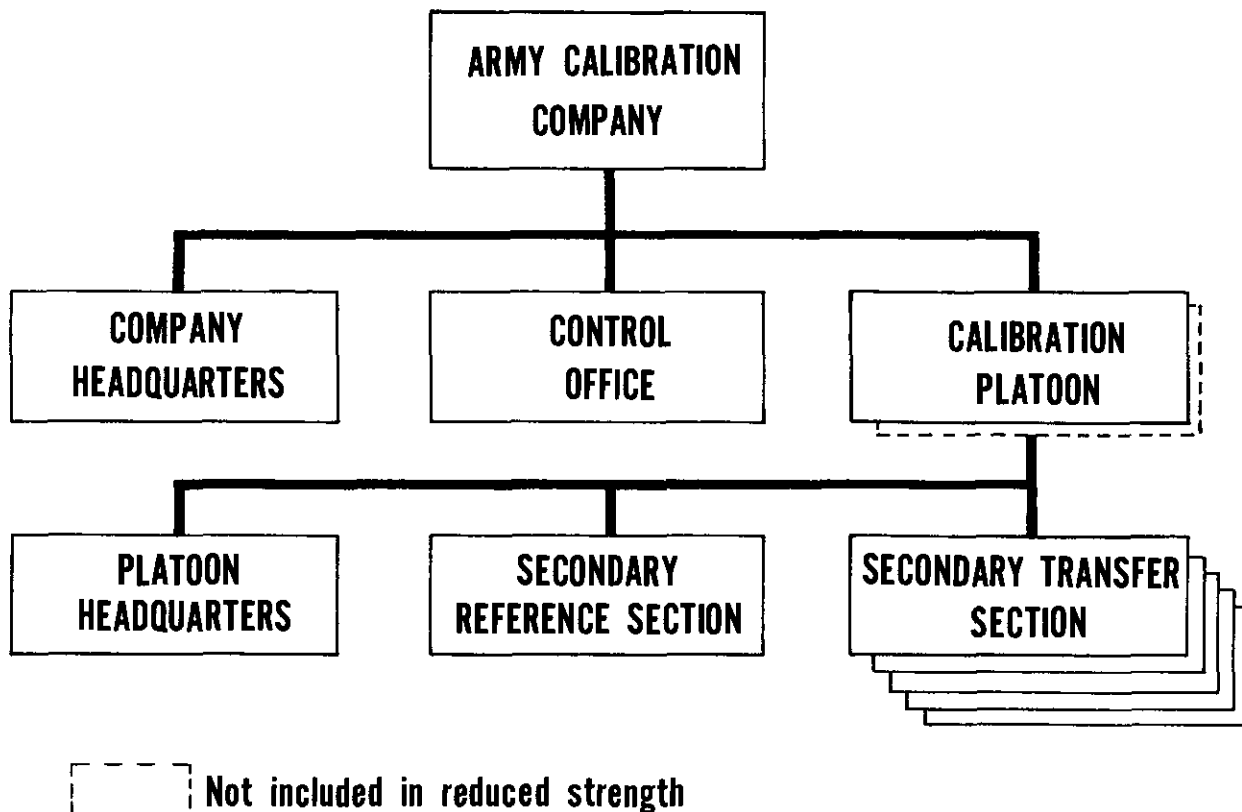


Figure 15. Army calibration company.

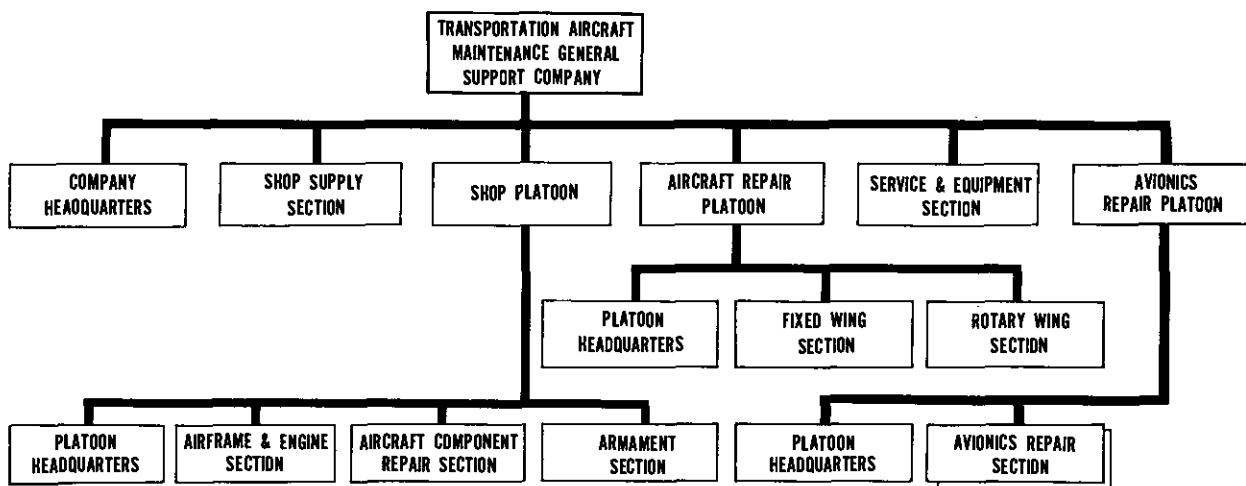


Figure 16. Aircraft maintenance general support company.

### 32. General

There are in addition to the supply and maintenance units discussed in the preceding sections, a number of specialized units and detachments capable of attachment to the field depot for mission or internal support purposes. Some may be attached directly to the headquarters and headquarters company of the field depot. Others may be attached through either general support supply or general support maintenance battalion headquarters.

a. Field depot headquarters and most of the operating units are adaptable to staffing with non-United States personnel. Such staffing imposes requirements for interpreters and translators from teams available to the theater commander. Appropriate teams must be provided if the field depot is assigned a cryptologistics support mission. Protection and security of depot facilities normally requires military police security teams, guard teams, and guard dog teams. Mess and automotive maintenance teams may be attached for support of internal depot operations, particularly if operating units are augmented beyond full-strength capabilities. All teams and detachments mentioned are identified in and organized under the TOE 500-series.

b. Assigned responsibilities for petroleum and ammunition require, as previously indicated, the appropriate operating units as well as the augmentation of the field depot headquarters staff to provide the supervisory skills needed. Such units may likewise be attached directly to field depot headquarters or to either of its subordinate supply or maintenance battalion headquarters. The principal specialized operating units are discussed in the following paragraphs.

### 33. Chemical Processing Company

The primary mission of chemical processing company, discussed in FM 3-85, is to impregnate clothing for protection against chemical, biological, and radiological agents. The company, at full strength, is capable of processing approximately 360,000 pounds of clothing or 60,000 permeable, protective uniforms monthly. Each of its two platoons is capable of separate

operations and can operate a clothing impregnation plant on a 24-hour basis. The company may also be used to operate a fixed field laundry.

### 34. Physical Security Company

The military police physical security company, discussed in FM 19-2, provides close in physical security for classified or sensitive supplies both in transit and in storage. It has particular applicability to a field depot charged with ammunition responsibilities, more specifically special ammunition.

a. The company, when employed at full strength, provides among other things—

- (1) A maximum of 9 motor patrols and 24 physical security posts over a 24-hour period when the 3 physical security platoons are engaged in no other duties.
- (2) Local and internal security for classified operating areas and sensitive logistical installations, to include the operation of specialized physical security devices.
- (3) Motorized escort and security of high-priority shipments and movements.
- (4) Physical security surveys to evaluate the adequacy of existing safeguards and determine the protection necessary for sensitive or critical equipment and supplies.

b. The unit can detach platoons for separate physical security missions. Platoons so detached require mess support from the supported unit. When augmented with handlers and animals, it can provide sentry dog patrols to enhance the physical security of protected installations and facilities.

### 35. Publications Depot

An adjutant general publications depot may be attached to determine requirements for, requisition, receive, store, and issue military publications and blank forms. The depot may be any of three types provided from the adjutant general publications organization (TOE 12-512).

### 36. Service Units

Field service companies and quartermaster service companies are attached to supply and service battalion headquarters as required by field depot missions.

#### a. Field Service Company.

(1) Field service general support companies, counterparts of those discussed in FM 29-45, are attached when depot mission includes laundry and renovation services and graves registration activities.

(a) Laundry is performed in support of renovation services by which clothing, field packs, load-carrying slings, blankets, and similar items are restored to serviceability for return to the supply system. Clothing impregnation service and issue of clothing to replace contaminated items may be done on an emergency basis. Backup support may be provided to direct support laundry units performing bulk laundry service as workload permits.

(b) Graves registration activities are those incident to the processing of personal effects and the identification and disposition of deceased personnel. These activities may, as directed by field depot headquarters or higher authority, involve administration of a temporary military cemetery or, if not otherwise provided for, operation of a personal effects and baggage depot. If embalming services are provided or authorized, graves registration activities may include identification and evacuation in connection with a return program.

(2) On the basis of the laundry units authorized and the full-strength capabilities indicated in TOE 29-124, an initial allocation of three field service companies meets the planning requirements of a field depot system operating in support of a 12-division field army force. Actual workload requirements, particularly when the reclamation activities resulting from

seasonal changeovers are taken into account, may justify an increase to the equivalent of eight similarly equipped companies (fig. 17).

b. *Quartermaster Service Company.* The quartermaster service company is a primary source of general-duty personnel where security and strict military control are required. Company personnel may be employed to load and unload trucks, railroad cars, and other vehicles; sort, stack, and warehouse supplies; and assist in the operation of materials handling equipment. They may also check supplies; construct pallets; erect directional signs or markers; and pitch and strike tents. They are required to assist in cemetery maintenance, dig fire trenches, and sort salvage materiel. Since field service companies are organically provided with the labor necessary for their operations, quartermaster service companies (fig. 18) represent a source of labor, in support of overall field depot missions. The company, when required, is attached to the field depot through the supply and service battalion headquarters which establishes the necessary schedules, priorities, and allocations which control its operations.

### 37. Light-Medium Truck Company

The light-medium truck company provides motor transportation for movement of general cargo and personnel. Two platoons, equipped with 2½-ton trucks, are designated light truck platoons. The other, equipped with 2½-ton trucks, 5-ton truck tractors, and 12-ton semitrailers, is designated a light-medium truck platoon. The light truck squads of each platoon move personnel and general cargo. The medium truck squad provides for movement of loads that exceed capacities of light trucks. Normally medium trucks require roads or improved surfaces for sustained operations. Maneuverability is unfavorably affected by restricted roadway widths normally found in forests and villages. Additional semitrailers are provided to increase the utilization of truck-tractors by providing capability for trailer exchange. Operation of the company is contained in FM 55-35. Organization is shown in figure 19.

### **38. Aircraft Depot Supply Company**

The aircraft depot supply company provides aircraft components and repair parts for army aircraft and aircraft armament. Allocation to the communications zone is on the basis of three companies in support of a 12-division field army force. The company normally is attached to a field depot through a general support supply and service battalion headquarters and establishes a close relationship with the aircraft general support maintenance company to which it provides repair parts. The aircraft general support maintenance company, in turn, provides technical assistance in the inspection of damaged inbound shipments and performs required maintenance on depot company stocks. Company capabilities and limitations are as indicated in TOE 55-447.

### **39. Petroleum Units**

A field depot headquarters may have petroleum supply responsibilities if the command normally charged with that mission is not included in the COMMZ force structure or justified by the scope of operations. Such assignment of petroleum responsibilities to the field depot must be authorized by the theater commander or higher authority and requires augmentation of the field depot headquarters. When the responsibility is assigned, the field depot headquarters controls and directs petroleum operating companies or quartermaster petroleum supply companies.

*a. Petroleum Operating Company.* The Petroleum Operating Company (fig. 20) is attached when bulk petroleum is supplied by pipeline. This company (TOE 10-207) is capable, at full strength, of providing storage for up to 500,000 barrels of bulk petroleum, operating approximately 60 miles of pipeline, and making local delivery of bulk petroleum and packaged petroleum products. It can also operate loading facilities for the shipment of petroleum by tanker, tank car, or tank truck; and, when augmented by general-duty personnel, provide bulk reduction operations to include container cleaning and filling. The petroleum section with which the field depot headquarters is augmented gives the field depot commander the capability for effective staff control of one petroleum operating com-

pany. If more than one company is required, a Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, Quartermaster Petroleum Operating Battalion (TOE 10-206) must be attached. In such cases, the battalion, operating as indicated in FM 10-20, is the central dispatching agency for the flow of product through those portions of the system operated by its subordinate units.

*b. Quartermaster Petroleum Supply Company.* The Quartermaster Petroleum Supply Company (fig. 21) is attached to the field depot when bulk petroleum is supplied by means other than pipeline, and particularly by tank truck. This company (TOE 10-477), discussed in FM 29-45, can provide storage for up to 480,000 gallons of bulk petroleum in collapsible tanks and distribute bulk petroleum in organic petroleum vehicles of 1,200- and 5,000-gallon capacity. If rigid storage tanks are constructed for it, the company can store at least 840,000 gallons of bulk petroleum and provide bulk reduction as required. It may be attached to the field depot through a supply and service battalion headquarters or, if more than one company is required, through a headquarters and headquarters detachment, quartermaster petroleum operating battalion.

### **40. Ammunition Units**

Considerations and requirements stated for petroleum also apply to the assignment of ammunition service support responsibilities to a field depot. The command normally charged with the mission must neither be included in the COMMZ force structure nor be justified by the scope of operations. The assignment of ammunition service support responsibilities to the field depot must be authorized by the theater commander or higher authority and the field depot headquarters must be augmented.

*a.* Under these circumstances, the field depot may control and direct one or more of the following units discussed in FM 9-6, Ordnance Ammunition Company (TOE 9-17); Special Ammunition General Support Company (TOE 9-87); and Ordnance Guided Missile General Support Company (TOE 9-227).

*b.* When conditions permit, conventional and special ammunition and missile maintenance may be consolidated. If necessary, a

Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Ammunition Battalion (TOE 9-86), may be attached to coordinate and control the ammunition units.

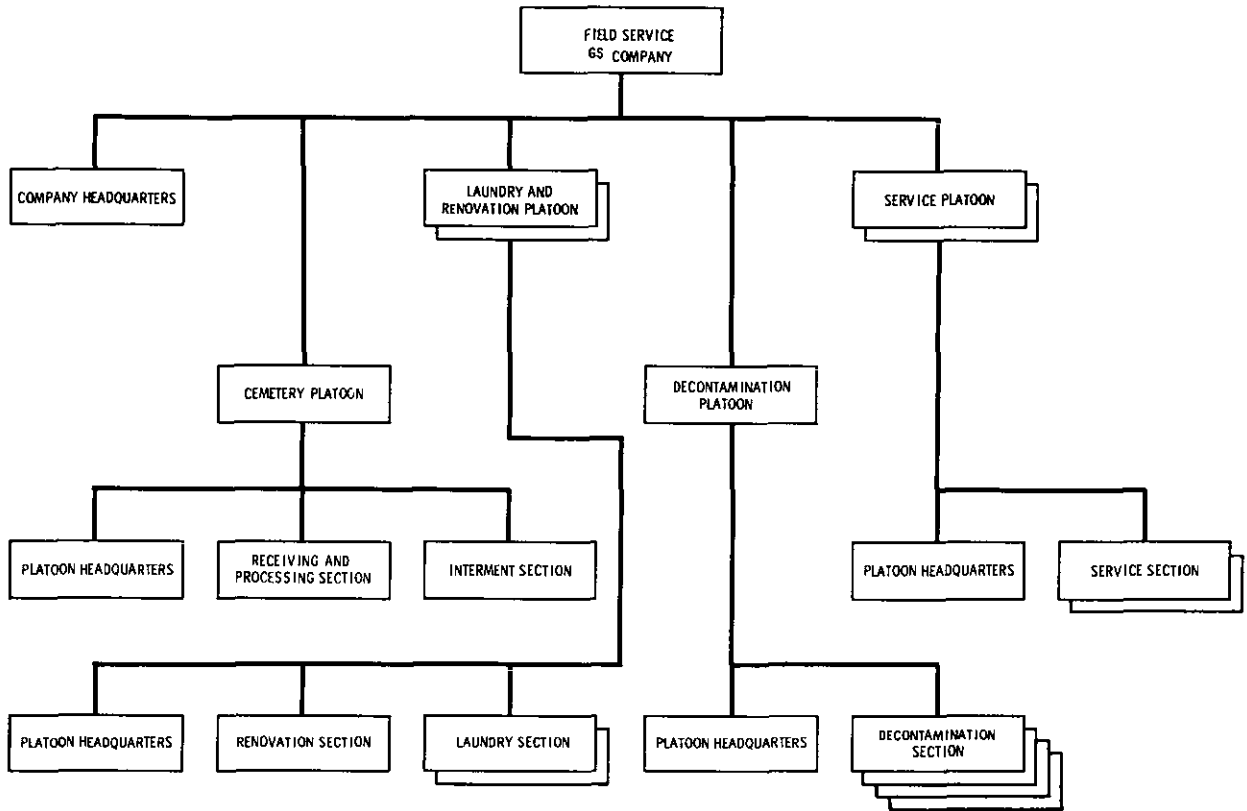
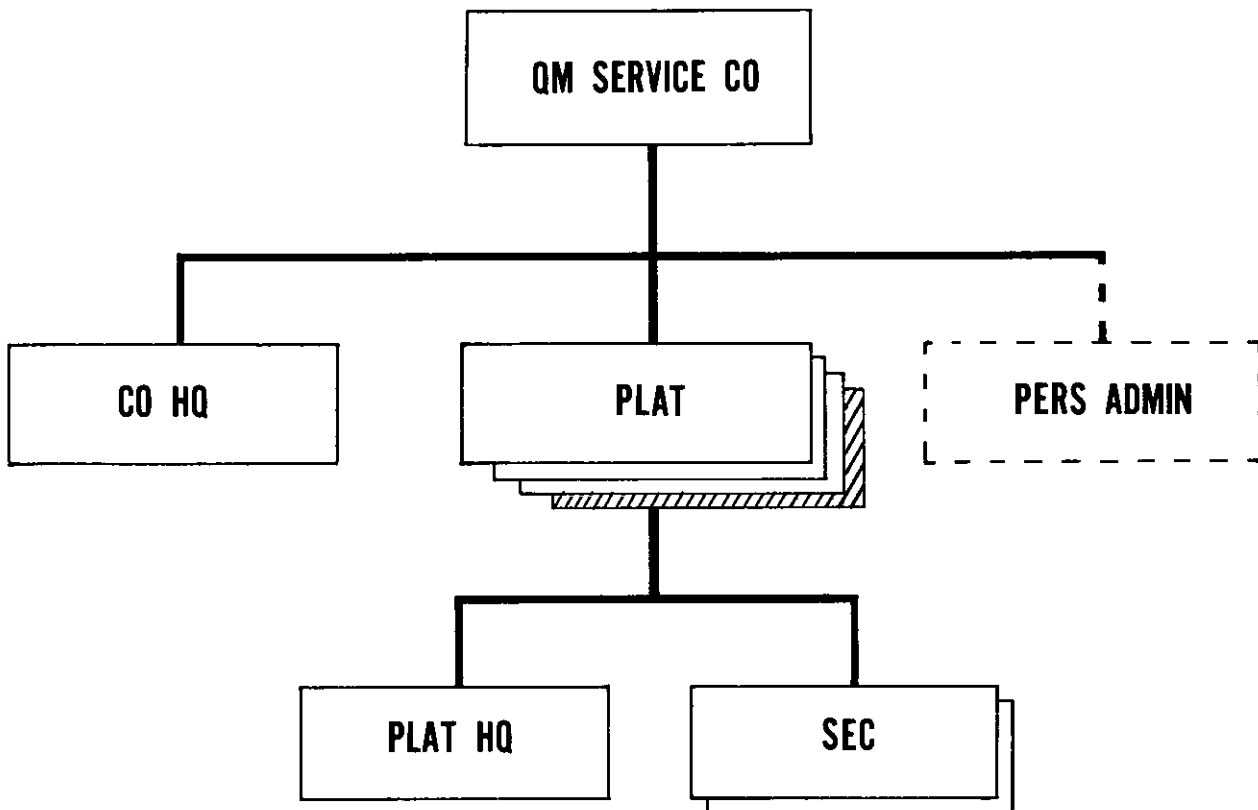
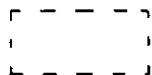

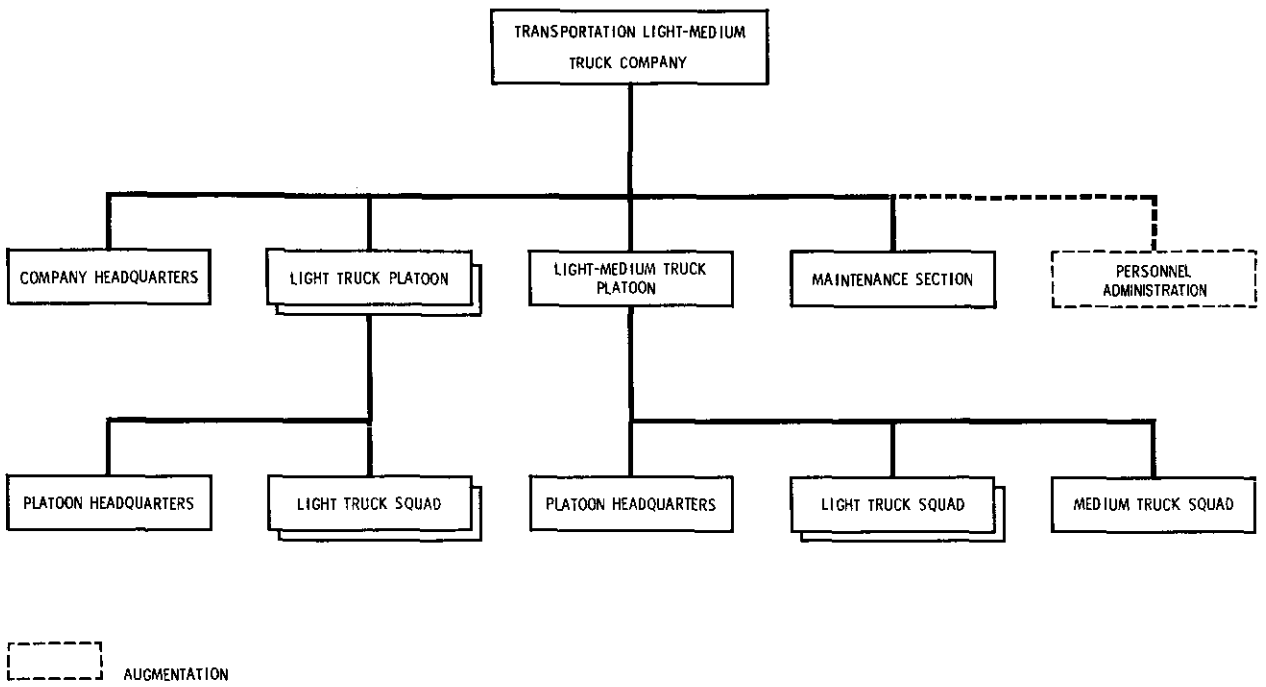


Figure 17. Field service company.



-  Augmentation. Not included in totals.
-  Not included in reduced strength company.

*Figure 18. Quartermaster service company.*



*Figure 19. Light-medium truck company*



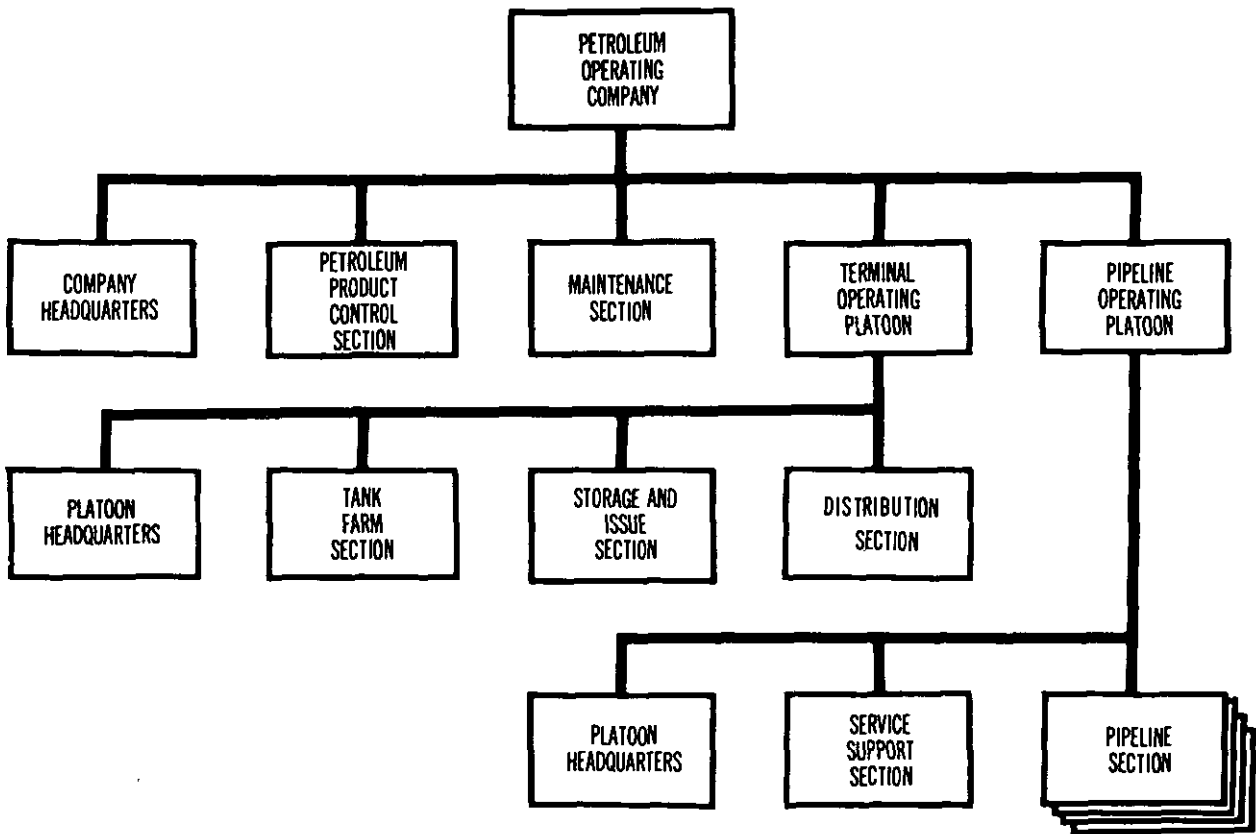
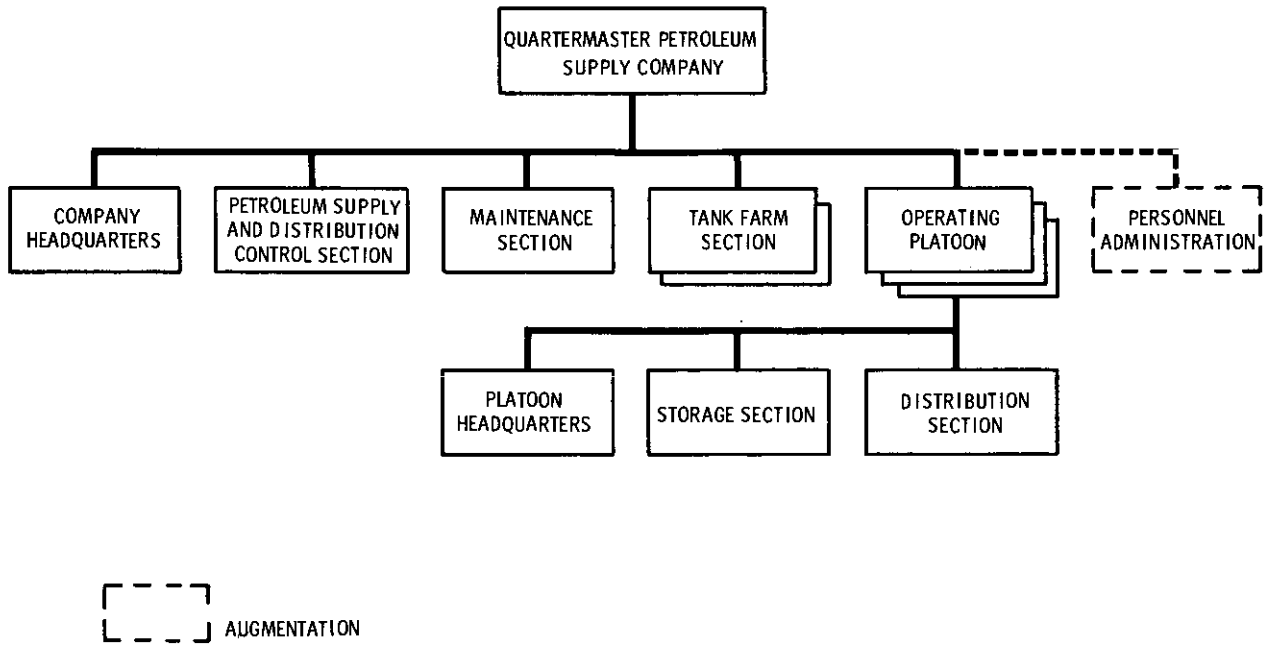


Figure 20. Petroleum operating company.



*Figure 21. Quartermaster petroleum supply company.*

## CHAPTER 3

### DEPOT OPERATIONS

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#### Section I. SUPPLY AND STORAGE

#### 41. General

This section discusses field depot storage and supply activities oriented to the objective of supply responsiveness under a functional combat service support system. The information presented is not mandatory or restrictive. It is not suggested as typical, and cannot be arbitrarily applied in all circumstances. It represents a method of operation adaptable to situations in which a field depot may be employed. As aids to understanding, the following are emphasized:

*a.* Field depots in the forward area—ADSEC, if the COMMZ is so divided—are stocked on the basis of requirements for the designated forces supported. Stockage consists, for the most part, of items for which there are frequent and relatively uniform demands and of class I supplies required for interim support when shipments from the rear are interrupted.

*b.* Rear depots—those in BASEC, if the COMMZ is so divided—hold the bulk of theater army assets and are the primary sources of supply for both the combat zone and the COMMZ. Stockage is wider in variety and greater in quantity to include fringe items, items that present peculiar requirements in storage and distribution because of size or weight, and prescribed portions of theater army stocks.

*c.* Field depots normally do not initiate supply action. They react to directives from an inventory control point or other agency which exercises centralized supply control. Routinely, under current doctrine, the inventory control agency addresses action directives for fast-moving general supply items and repair parts to forward field depots and direc-

tives for class I and combat- or mission-essential end items to rear depots.

*d.* While the field depot has no stock control responsibility, it maintains stock location information on supplies in all operating company sites for effective spotting of transport carriers and efficient utilization of available labor and materials handling equipment. Provision of electric accounting machines or small-capacity computers, when justified, for the field depot headquarters indicates centralization of these activities (para 18). They can be performed, however, by each operating company under the general supervision of the supply and service battalion headquarters.

#### 42. Basic Stockage Policies

The assignment of a depot mission normally includes the stockage and level of supply to be maintained. The theater army level of supply normally is established and announced by the Department of the Army. The theater army commander prescribes the levels for the combat zone and the COMMZ. Distribution of the level among COMMZ installations is the responsibility of the controlling logistical command headquarters. Dispersion among the storage sites within a field depot complex is a responsibility of the field depot headquarters.

*a.* Regardless of the specific level, usually expressed in days of supply, stockage at field depot must include items authorized for stockage at supported direct and general support units; maintenance float items; items for support of equipment newly introduced into the theater; and mission-essential support items, those not otherwise authorized for stockage, but required for continued operation of

essential end items or systems. The basis on which these determinations are made is the principle of selective stockage.

b. Selective stockage is, in its simpler sense, an application of the law of supply and demand. It is, from a military supply standpoint, the fundamental means by which inventories are reduced in size and variety on the basis of demand frequency and item essentiality. It constitutes, specifically, the procedures by which end items and repair parts are, unless specifically exempted, authorized for stockage at the several echelons of supply on the basis of actual usage experience and other criteria. An item is authorized to be stocked only if there are a certain number of demands for it within a given period of time. The number of demands and the length of time are specified by a higher headquarters, and are not the same for all items. They depend, among other things, on the type of item, purpose for which it is used, life expectancy, and importance to the mission to be accomplished. By the use of authorized stockage lists, continually reviewed and analyzed, commands tailor inventories to meet the requirements of specific situations. Basic policies applicable to the establishment and maintenance of authorized stockage lists are contained in AR 711-16 and AR 711-25.

- (1) The authorized stockage list for the field depot system constitutes, to a considerable degree, the authorized stockage list for the theater. To that list, monitored and maintained by the inventory control facility, are added quantities and types of items on criteria similar to those on which field depot lists are based. Authorized

stockage lists may be maintained at all levels manually, on cards that can be mechanically processed, or on tapes that can be electronically processed. Manual processing may be replaced as appropriate equipment becomes available.

- (2) In addition to stockage list items and others identified above, field depot stockage may include mobilization reserve stocks, when authorized, and supplies for other than United States Army Forces as directed.

c. For initial planning of number, size and location of field depots, the following tables may be useful. Since authoritative data for computing requirements under the commodity groupings specified in paragraph 8 have not been developed, the tables are based primarily on historical experience. With these limitations and based on the assumptions and factors shown below, they are offered for general guidance with strict enjoinder as to their use without judgment in specific situations:

(1) *Assumptions:*

- (a) 35-day level of supply in COMMZ —30 percent of stocks at forward depots and 70 percent of stocks at rear depots.
- (b) Theater Air and other forces not included.

(2) *Basic factors* (Estimated pounds per man per day):

- (a) General supplies -----12.37
- (b) Repair parts ----- 2.19
- (c) Heavy material ----- 2.21
- (d) Construction and fortification supplies -----6.56

Table I. Depot Stockage for a Three-Division Force Slice<sup>1</sup>

Categories of supply	Pounds per day per Army man	Short tons required	35-day stockage	Stocked in forward depots <sup>2</sup>	Stocked in rear depots <sup>3</sup>
General supplies -----	12.37	928	32,480	9744	22,736
Repair parts -----	2.19	164	5,740	1722	4,018
Heavy materiel -----	2.21	166	5,810	1743	4,067
Const and fort -----	6.56	492	17,220	5166	12,054
	23.33	1750	61,250	18,375	42,875

<sup>1</sup> Estimated 50,000 troops per theater division slice, 35,600 per combat zone slice.

<sup>2</sup> One forward depot.

<sup>3</sup> Two rear depots.

Table II. Depot Stockage for a Twelve-Division Force<sup>1</sup>

Category of supply depot operations	Pounds per day per Army man	Short tons required	35-day stockage	Stocked in forward depots <sup>2</sup>	Stocked in rear depots <sup>3</sup>
General supplies -----	12.37	2474	86,590	25,977	60,613
Repair parts -----	2.19	438	15,350	4,599	10,731
Heavy materiel -----	2.21	442	15,470	4,641	10,829
Const and fort -----	6.56	1312	45,920	13,776	32,144
	<u>23.33</u>	<u>4666</u>	<u>163,310</u>	<u>48,993</u>	<u>114,317</u>

<sup>1</sup> Approximately 50,000 troops per theater division slice, 35,600 per combat zone slice.

<sup>2</sup> Three forward depots.

<sup>3</sup> Six rear depots.

### 43. Requisitioning

As in current doctrine (FM 54-1), the field army and COMMZ direct support units requisition directly on such inventory control points as may be established. Field depots merely manipulate receipt and issue data, maintain stock locator records, conduct inventories and surveys, and provide necessary information as requested or required. The inventory control agency takes whatever action is necessary to order shipments from field depots and replenish depot stocks.

a. The system for class I (subsistence) involves as few intermediate echelons as possible to reduce supply administration and the physical handling of supplies. The system for supplies within the traditional classifications of class II and IV is based on the use of requisitioning forms on which any quantity of a single line item may be requested. Specific processes depend upon local standing operating procedures (SOP) that implement military standard requisitioning and issue procedures (AR 725-50) and the Army field stock control system (AR 711-16).

b. Scheduled supply is the system by which the supplier calculates user requirements and ships supplies to satisfy them on schedules that are agreeable to the user. Subsistence, expendable supplies, and other commodities consumed or used at a relatively uniform and predictable rate are most adaptable to scheduling. Strength and equipment density reports constitute valid demands and, if not contrary to existing policy, other forms of requisitions and/or transaction documents are not required. When this method is employed, the inventory control agency advises the field depot of the schedule and provides specific instructions on action to be taken if the schedule is modified.

### 44. Storage

Procedures within storage sites conform to a depot operations manual and established policies for handling of specific commodities. Technical requirements generally are as laid down in TM 743-200 and appropriate equipment publications.

a. Depot headquarters is responsible for the size, number, and dispersion of storage sites. Each operating company may have several storage locations, and there may be several companies of the same type. Depot headquarters, through the directorate of supply and transportation, may assign some sites an active role and charge others with the task of maintaining prescribed reserves. In all cases, it balances the storage workload to meet mission requirements.

b. Materiel arriving at the depot is directed to the storage site of the appropriate unit, inspected, and stored. Any deficiencies in condition of materiel received are reported to depot headquarters. Operating companies also report locations of materiel to depot headquarters where the centralized depot locator file is maintained.

c. Receiving operations must be planned. Such planning may begin with receipt of notification that supplies are scheduled to arrive at a specified time. Once begun, receiving operations must be coordinated with other storage activities. Location of carriers and transfer of personnel and equipment temporarily assigned to receiving and unloading must be so effected as to prevent or eliminate interference with other operations. Movement of supplies to storage must be regarded as a continuation of the unloading operation. Necessary repacking, repackaging, or remarking should, whenever possible, be integrated with

unloading to reduce additional handlings and use of space for temporary storage.

*d.* Techniques by which supplies are received may be divided into physical unloading of supplies from the carrier; inspection, checking, and documentation of the incoming supplies; and post-unloading activities. Most supplies received by the company will be unloaded by forklift truck, warehouse tractor and trailers, cranes, manual labor, conveyors, hand trucks, or any suitable combination. Regardless of location or method of employment, storage personnel will normally—

- (1) Supervise unloading and movement of supplies to storage.
- (2) Verify incoming supplies against receiving documents as to nomenclature and quantity.
- (3) Supervise storage of incoming supplies in designated areas.
- (4) Prepare stock locator cards as required.

*e.* It is unlikely that sufficient warehouses, sheds, or existing facilities will be available for extensive covered storage. Moreover, normal dispersion of stocks among several locations will be the rule rather than the exception. Companies must be prepared, therefore, to establish open storage areas and, whenever practicable, to make use of natural facilities that can be developed into underground storage areas. These characteristics in no way detract from the requirement that supplies be effectively stored and properly safeguarded. The storage of supplies in dispersed areas increases rather than nullifies maintenance of an accurate and workable locator system.

*f.* Whether supplies are stored in the open or in sheds or warehouses, the following principles must govern the operation:

- (1) Conservation of space by efficient use of all storage facilities.
- (2) Conservation of labor by proper supervision and training, by familiarity with handling methods, and efficient use of available materials handling equipment.
- (3) Conservation of time by minimum handling of supplies, proper allocation of space, and planned storage layout. Hauling distances from un-

loading points to storage locations must be kept as short as practicable. Rehandlings must be avoided. A single move should put supplies where they belong, to remain there until they are shipped out. The storage area must be arranged to provide a straight line flow of supplies between storage point and carrier.

- (4) Popularity or turnover of supplies must be regarded as the primary factor determining the storage location for supplies. Active, fast-moving supplies must be stored close to shipping or issue areas so that trips between storage area or stacks and issue point will be as short as possible.

*g.* In huts or similar structures stacks should be as high as the nature of supplies and available space permit. In open storage areas, stack heights will be controlled by the supporting qualities of surfacing and capacity of available materials handling equipment.

- (1) Supplies should be kept off the ground by means of dunnage. Dunnage laid out before the arrival of supplies can expedite receipt, handling, and storage. The type of storage area will determine to a large extent, the dunnage required. On well-drained paved areas dunnage should provide a minimum clearance of 4 inches between the stack and the ground. A clearance of at least 8 inches is needed on well-drained gravel areas. A minimum of 10 inches may be needed on unimproved and poorly drained areas.
- (2) Tentage and paulins, when used, should be securely held down. Ropes may be tied to cases in stacks or to pins driven into the ground. Paulins may also be used effectively in construction of sheds by stretching them over wooden frames.
- (3) Pallets should be used to the maximum extent. Care must be taken, however, to assure that unnecessary time and manpower are not expended in palletizing supplies which are

packed in containers designed for transfer and storage without pallets.

*h.* Stacks of subsistence stored in the open must be built to provide for proper runoff of rain water. This can be done by using an A-frame or by reducing the width of upper courses by a row of units on each side of the stack until a layer of one row is reached at the apex.

- (1) Even though nonperishable items are not as susceptible to spoilage as fresh or frozen foods, spoilage can result if they are mishandled or improperly stored. Such supplies must therefore be stored according to the amount of protection required for each particular item. Procedures that are universally applicable appear below.
  - (a) Supplies should be protected from extremely high or extremely low temperatures.
  - (b) Stacks should not be built to such heights that containers on bottom layers are crushed or otherwise damaged.
  - (c) Items packed in glass containers with metal tops or cork stoppers should be inverted to prevent gaskets or corks from drying out and resulting in leakage. Specified items, such as canned milk, should be turned periodically.
  - (d) All items should be properly cross-stacked, when necessary, to keep stacks solid and secure.
- (2) Temperatures to be maintained in refrigerated storage are prescribed by Army Regulations. These temperatures should be checked and recorded three times a day, or more frequently if the company desires. Required temperatures and a list of items stored therein should be posted conspicuously on the outside of all stationary refrigerated storage areas.

#### **45. Issue and Distribution**

Issue and shipping activities embrace those operations by which supplies are taken out of a depot. Exact procedures depend upon the type of supply, physical characteristics of the

storage area, distances supplies must move, and availability of materials handling equipment. Normally, the procedure follows a fixed routine which include the scheduling of the operation and selection of supplies to be shipped. Detailed mechanics of the operation are contained in TM 743-200 and related publications.

*a.* With centralized control exercised at the inventory control point, shipping instructions to the field depot are complete as to time and place for the arrival of the carrier, to include information dealing with any peculiarities of packaging or packing. Normally it is not necessary for the storage site to notify depot headquarters of actual dispatch of shipments. Notice to depot headquarters should be immediate, however, if there are any deviations from the schedule or documentation provided.

*b.* Throughput distribution is the theoretical application of the principle that supplies and equipment be delivered to assigned destinations with as few handlings as possible. It is, in practice, the by-passing of one or more intermediate supply installations in the distribution of supplies from rear to front. Throughput is a function of supply in that items are identified, packaged, and consigned before entering the transportation system. It is a function of transportation in that the items are delivered as consigned regardless of time and distance involved.

- (1) Differences in areas of operation, tactical and combat service support plans, enemy capabilities, and similar factors influence the amount of throughput that can be built into the supply system. While percentages applicable to shipments from the communications zone to commands and supported units in the combat zone are shown in such publications as FM 29-45 and FM 55-9, these are objectives considered attainable within the capabilities of current organizations and equipment. The significant factor, under any set of circumstances, is the requirement for the capability of the system to accept any percentage of throughput that may be feasible.

(2) Provision of these capabilities demand, in turn, strict observance of at least two basic policies: Distribution must be fluid and flexible. Carrying capability must be exploited to the fullest.

(a) Fluidity of movement refers, from a supply standpoint, to continuous and uninterrupted flow of supplies to destinations. It encompasses flexibility, which is the ability of the system to adjust to rapidly changing situations. Automatic data processing equipment and improved communications facilities provide effective means of control so that the objective can be achieved by rerouting and diversion of shipments to avoid or eliminate backhauls, crosshauls, and the unnecessary handlings involved

in the transfer from one mode to another.

(b) Exploitation of carrying capability refers, from a supply standpoint, to more than the efficient loading of vehicles. It applies to the use of one mode of transport from warehouse to consumer and to shortened turnaround times achieved through loading and unloading techniques.

c. For operations in the communications zone, field depot supply and storage capabilities have been oriented on shipments of operational supplies for supported combat forces from rear or base section depots as far forward as possible. Field depots in forward areas serve essentially as surge points to sustain operations when shipments from the rear are interrupted. They also support designated commands and units in the forward or advance section and maintain prescribed portions of the theater army reserves.

## Section II. MAINTENANCE

### 46. General

The maintenance structure within field depots exists primarily to support the supply system by repair and return of components and end items to supply channels. Maintenance units at field depots concentrate, for the most part, on the repair of unserviceable components, assemblies, and end items received from maintenance units in the COMMZ and field army. They also perform directed modifications to equipment in depot stock and, as required, process such equipment to insure constant readiness for issue. Field depot maintenance units ordinarily have no direct contact with users of the equipment. They do not perform end items rebuild (depot maintenance) unless specifically directed by the theater commander or higher authority.

### 47. Depot Headquarters Responsibility

The field depot commander is responsible for the performance of field depot maintenance units. Command responsibility includes transmission to units of instructions and guidance from higher headquarters, direction of opera-

tional procedures, verification of adherence to performance standards, development of procedures where none exist, and resolution of problems arising within the depot's maintenance mission.

a. The depot director of maintenance operations heads the element to which the field depot commander looks for advice and assistance in regard to depot maintenance activities. In addition to the duties listed in paragraph 16, the depot director of maintenance operations proposes policies and procedural programs for approval of the commander. Within the general policy of the command to which the field depot is assigned, these policies align maintenance operations with local conditions and circumstances which may affect a particular depot or its mission. Overall control of maintenance activities performed by field depot units is exercised by the responsible command and is based on workload, known or anticipated; priorities and requirements; and available facilities.

b. The depot director of maintenance operations —



- (1) Plans, schedules, and conducts inspections of field depot maintenance units.
- (2) Provides advice on technical training requirements for maintenance units.
- (3) Assures implementation of policies and directions of higher headquarters; interprets policies and directives as necessary; and prepares field depot policies plans; and SOP based on those of the field depot commander and higher authority.
- (4) Evaluates, utilizes, and disseminates management data and other information as required.
- (5) Assures conformance with established priorities and schedules.

#### **48. Maintenance Battalion Responsibilities**

Despite the emphasis placed on the centralized control of maintenance activities exercised by the command headquarters, there are innumerable aspects of the maintenance mission that must be left to the discretion of the maintenance battalion and the field depot headquarters concerned.

*a.* All maintenance at the field depot will not be centrally programmed or scheduled. Centralized direction applies principally to bulk lots of unserviceable material and material which is controlled or in short supply. There are many more items that will be evacuated on a routine basis in accordance with an evacuation policy to maintenance units of field depots where scheduling, type of production method employed, acquisition of repair parts, and disposition must be locally determined and coordinated. Command headquarters is kept informed by reports, command visits, and other means.

*b.* To the extent authorized, maintenance battalion headquarters command and control attached units by the distribution of plans, policies, and directives; issuance of instructions; review and analyses of reports and data; meetings and briefings; visits to units; and internal training of the battalion structure to satisfy workload requirements. Within the general area designated, battalion headquarters in coordination with unit commanders, assigns specific areas of operation.

- (1) When the units comprising the bat-

talion are all of a different type and with different support responsibilities, each conducts semi-independent operations. This type operation permits units to disperse without losing effectiveness.

- (2) When several units of the same type are employed, they may operate as indicated above or similar sections of each unit may be consolidated into commodity shops.
- (3) Battalion headquarters keeps track of workloads and problems of attached units and the production accomplished by these units through receipt and analysis of reports and through briefings and visits. In addition, reports which highlight problem areas and army equipment records system reports, are provided. Battalion headquarters will take any action indicated or directed to solve problems identified through reports analysis, and will provide data, instructions, and assistance to attached units, as appropriate. Materiel readiness reports and reports pertaining to items which are controlled or in short supply requires expeditious and priority processing.
- (4) Battalion headquarters is informed, through command channels, of redeployment requirements, changes in mission assignment, prospective changes in workload, priorities for the processing of certain items of materiel, maintenance standards to be applied, and repair time limits specified for the repair of certain items by higher headquarters. Requirements for fabrication of certain repair parts, programs for production-line maintenance, parts requirements for specific production runs; and related instructions are similarly received.
- (5) Battalion headquarters assists units in establishing the most effective layout and processing procedures required for production-line operations and monitor actual production to assure conformance to established schedules.

## 49. Unit Responsibilities

Light equipment and heavy equipment maintenance companies may employ bay, bench, or production-line techniques in any combination,

depending upon characteristics and quantity of workload. Details on these techniques as well as on methods used by tire repair and collection, classification, and salvage companies (TOE 29-139) are contained in FM 29-22.

## Section III. SERVICES

### 50. General

Field services integrated into the field depot system include laundry and renovation, graves registration, decontamination, provision of labor, and the collection and classification of salvage materiel.

### 51. Laundry and Renovation

*a.* Laundering of clothing to be repaired for return to depot stock and laundering of clothing to support bulk clothing exchange provided by direct support units are the two principal types of laundry activity. The first of these is the primary task if the field depot is assigned a laundry mission. Backup support to direct support laundry units conducting bulk clothing exchange operations may be provided as workload permits.

*b.* Renovation constitutes the means by which unserviceable clothing and lightweight textile items are restored to serviceability for return to the supply system. Items that lend themselves to renovation are clothing, field packs, and other lightweight canvas and webbing. Items requiring renovation usually are laundered then sent to a renovation facility for repairs, and returned to depot stock for reissue. Laundry and renovation operations should be conducted in adjacent areas or as close together as circumstances permit to expedite the overall workflow.

*c.* Two basic sets of considerations affect laundry and renovation operations. The first pertain to the capacity, operating characteristics, and other requirements of the laundry equipment; the second, to seasonal workload requirements.

- (1) TM 10-1680A contains processing steps, laundry formulas, instructions, and other information on the operation of laundry units. Layout of the laundry is always a compromise be-

tween the ideal setup and the limitations imposed by the terrain.

- (2) Seasonal turn-ins of clothing and equipment usually occur in mid-March and early September for troops in mild regions and in April and August for troops in cooler climates. Little or no seasonal turn-in of clothing is generated in climatic extremes. Initial shipments of clothing turned-in in the spring should arrive at field depots about mid-April, depending on the dates and the intransit times between depots and using units. Under these conditions, laundry and renovation facilities have a maximum of 20 weeks in which to receive, process, and prepare the turn-in for reissue. Planning at the command level is necessary to establish priorities and, if justified, divert capacity from other laundry requirements.

### 52. Graves Registration

Responsibilities of a depot charged with a graves registration mission may include completion or verification of identification, handling and processing of personal effects, preparation of necessary records and reports, interment if the depot maintains a military cemetery, or preparation of remains for return to the United States.

*a.* Procedures for burial are contained in FM 10-63 which incorporates STANAG 2070, a NATO agreement dealing with emergency burial of deceased personnel of one NATO nation by another. Personal effects are collected, inventoried, recorded, and disposed of in strict accordance with Army Regulations and directives of appropriate headquarters. Under a program for direct return of deceased personnel to the United States, the field depot may

provide for embalming services or other processing prior to removal to the theater evacuation point.

b. The leader of the cemetery platoon of the field service company may be required to act as depot graves registration officer, or, if the depot involvement is significant, the duty may be assigned to one of the staff officers of the director of services. In any case, the responsible officer will be staff supervisor of all graves registration activities by depot units. He will insure the collection and consolidation of all pertinent data and the transmission of it through designated command echelons to the appropriate personnel administration centers, taking advantage of all communication and data processing equipment as may be used to expedite these procedures.

### 53. Decontamination

Decontamination services—primarily the decontamination of vital depot areas, installations, and materiel—are provided by the decontamination platoon of the field service company.

a. The decontamination capability is based on the capacity of the power-driven decontamination apparatuses in the platoon.

- (1) A platoon leader, platoon sergeant, pump operator, and supply handler make up platoon headquarters. The platoon leader and platoon sergeant constitute the command element. The pump operator installs, operates, and maintains the water pump used to fill the 3,000-gallon fabric tank that is the source of water for the decontamination sections. The supply handler receives and stocks the decontaminants used for mission operations. He issues them to the decontamination sections.
- (2) Each decontamination section is made up of two decontamination equipment operators, a decontamination equipment helper, and two spraymen. These personnel function as a team to operate the power-driven decontamination apparatus in each section. One of the decontamination equipment operators acts as section chief; the

other drives the vehicle on which the decontamination apparatus is mounted. These spraymen operate the decontamination sprayers and load the decontamination apparatus which uses approximately 1,300 pounds of decontaminants per load. The decontamination equipment helper assists in loading and operating the decontamination apparatus. One of his specific duties is to operate the valve mechanisms.

b. The equipment is adaptable also for emergency firefighting or can be used as mobile shower points for emergency personnel decontamination.

c. Other services incident to chemical, biological, and radiological operations are performed by the chemical processing company (para 33) and, to some extent, by the laundry platoons of the field service company. The chemical processing company is used for large-scale impregnation of clothing and uniforms. The laundry platoons of the field service company may impregnate clothing and issue replacements for contaminated items on an emergency basis only.

### 54. Labor Service Support

In any theater of operations, and particularly in a fully developed one, there are requirements for both skilled and unskilled labor at field depots. Several sources of labor normally are available to meet these requirements.

a. Ordinarily, the greatest source of labor is non-U. S. personnel in the country where operations are being conducted. These may be native inhabitants as well as refugees and displaced persons.

- (1) The logistical command or comparable headquarters has the responsibility for recruiting, organizing, and providing non-U.S. personnel required by field depots. The use of local civilian personnel must be consistent with operational security requirements; essential manpower needs of the local economy; and applicable United States laws, treaties, or agreements to which the United States is a party.
- (2) The depot director of administration

coordinates with the logistical command to obtain the necessary labor to fill field depot requirements. First-line supervision, transportation to and from work sites, and provision of tools are responsibilities of using field depot units.

- (3) Many field depot companies may be organized as type B units. In such cases, the Type B column of the TOE indicates the positions that can be filled with non-U. S. personnel.

b. General duty military personnel are required when security or strict military control of work force and operations are necessary. The field service company and the quartermaster service company are units that may be employed under such circumstances. The former has two platoons of general duty personnel with an average handling capability of 34 short tons per hour. The latter consists entirely of general duty personnel and has a general supply handling capability of 68 short tons per hour.

- (1) Neither of the above units has organic materials handling equipment, but many individuals may be capable of operating one or more such items.
- (2) In addition to duties described in paragraph 36, general duty personnel may be used to—

- (a) Pack, mark, and crate supplies and equipment.
- (b) Assist in movement and setting up of equipment or facilities.
- (c) Guard prisoners of war performing labor for organization requiring such services.
- (d) Assist in issuing of supplies.
- (e) Assist in construction of hasty roadways.
- (f) Assist in movement of supplies and equipment through maintenance facilities.
- (g) Provide protection of supplies and area as required.
- (h) Assist in various port clearance functions.
- (i) Assist in providing rear area security and damage control.

## 55. Salvage

Salvage, when a depot mission, is disposed of in accordance with policies, directives, and instructions of field depot and higher headquarters. Disposal action is the responsibility of the collection, classification, and salvage company. Disposal may be by sale, donation, local utilization, evacuation, or destruction as discussed in FM 29-22.

## APPENDIX A

### REFERENCES

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#### 1. General

This appendix lists references used in preparation of this manual and references that may be consulted for additional information on topics discussed. Users are encouraged to consult DA Pamphlets of the 310-series for a complete listing of publications to assure that all changes or revisions are available.

#### 2. Army Regulations (AR)

- 10-14 Organization and Functions—Logistics Headquarters.
- 11-14 Army Programs—Materiel Readiness.
- 220-1 Unit Readiness.
- 310-3 Department of the Army Publications—Preparation, Coordination, and Approval.
- 320-5 Dictionary of United States Army Terms.
- 320-50 Authorized Abbreviations and Brevity Codes.
- 611-101 Manual of Commissioned Officer Military Occupational Specialties.
- 611-201 Enlisted Military Occupational Specialties.
- 643-55 Disposition of Personal Effects—Military Operations.
- 700-5 Organization and Operation of Inventory Control Points.
- 700-36 Quality Surveillance and Laboratory Facilities for Petroleum Products in Oversea Areas.
- 700-62 Chemical Protective Clothing Policy and Utilization of Certain Chemical Corps Units and Equipment in Combat Areas.
- 700-9100-1 Petroleum Consumption, Transfers and Sales.
- 700-9100-10 Petroleum Responsibilities.
- 711-16 Installation Stock Control and Supply Procedures.
- 711-25 Stockage of Supplies and Maintenance of Authorized Stockage Lists.
- 725-9 Reissue of Leather Footwear.
- 725-50 Issue of Supplies and Equipment; Requisitioning, Receipt, and Issue System.
- 735-10 Principles and Policies; Accounting for Lost, Damaged, and Destroyed Property.
- 735-25 Property Procedures.
- 735-35 Supply Procedures for TOE and TDA Units or Activities.
- 750-1 Maintenance Concepts.
- 750-5 Organization, Policies, and Responsibilities for Maintenance Operation.
- 750-10 Materiel Readiness (Serviceability of Unit Equipment).
- 750-50 Use of Controlled Cannibalization as a Source of Low Mortality Repair Parts Supply.

### 3. Field Manuals (FM)

3-10	Employment of Chemical and Biological Agents.
8-16	Medical Service, Field Army.
9-6	Ammunition Service in the Theater of Operations.
10-8	Air Delivery of Supplies and Equipment in the Field Army.
10-50	Supply and Transport Battalion, Division Support Command.
10-60	Supply of Subsistence in a Theater of Operations.
11-127	Signal Medium Headquarters Operations Company.
12-2	Adjutant General Operations in the Field Army.
14-1	Finance Service in the Field Army.
16-5	The Chaplain.
19-2	Military Police Support in the Field Army.
29-3	Direct Support Supply and Service in the Field Army.
29-10	Supply Management in the Field Army.
29-22	Maintenance Operations in the Field Army.
29-27	Army Calibration Company.
29-45	General Support Supply and Service in the Field Army.
30-9	Military Intelligence Battalion, Field Army.
31-15	Operations Against Irregular Forces.
31-16	Counterguerrilla Operations.
(CM) 32-5	Communications Security (U).
41-10	Civil Affairs Operations.
54-2	The Division Support Command.
54-4	The Support Brigade.
55-9	Transportation Services and the Transportation Brigade in the Field Army.
55-10	Transportation Movements Services, Field Army.
55-35	Motor Transport Operations and Motor Transport Units.
55-45	Aircraft Maintenance Services and Units in the Field Army.
55-46	Army Air Transport Operations.
55-56	Transportation Terminal Transfer Company.
61-100	The Division.
100-10	Field Service Regulations, Administration.
100-15	Field Service Regulations, Larger Units.
101-5	Staff Officers Field Manual: Staff Organization and Procedure.
101-10-1	Staff Officers' Field Manual: Organization, Technical, and Logistical Data—Unclassified Data.
101-10-2	Staff Officers' Field Manual: Organizational, Technical, and Logistical Data—Extracts of Organization and Equipment.
(S) 101-10-3	Organizational, Technical, and Logistical Data—Classified Data (U).

### 4. Technical Manuals (TM)

S/S FM 3-10	
3-210	Fallout Prediction.
5-700	Field Water Supply.
38-750	Army Equipment Record Procedures.
38-750-1	Maintenance Management: Field Command Procedures.
743-200	Storage and Materials Handling.

## APPENDIX B

### FIELD DEPOT APPLICATIONS

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#### 1. Current Operations

Field depots are operating in the Republic of Vietnam. One operates in support of units and activities in the Saigon area. Another operates at Cam Ranh Bay. Each has battalions of direct support and general support supply and maintenance units assigned or attached. One has an ammunition battalion and petroleum supply units as well. Depot headquarters are generally consistent with the headquarters and headquarters company, field depot, discussed in this manual. The units which compose each are, for the most part, organized according to COSTAR TOE.

#### 2. Basic Observations

Operations at these depots in Vietnam have been characterized by construction of storage facilities, conversion of units to COSTAR configurations, and introduction of UNIVAC 1005 computer systems. Each has converted from manual to mechanical stock record procedures. Each has experienced problems arising from personnel shortages and personnel turnover. Operational reports, although inconclusive and incomplete, identify measures taken which are assessable in terms of general application and measures which directly are keyed to operational environments and mission assigned.

a. From among those of general application, there are apparently advantages and benefits to be gained from—

- (1) Formation at depot headquarters of teams to assist operating units in the development of stock locator systems.
- (2) Warehousing by Federal Supply Classification.
- (3) Involvement of depot headquarters in the makeup and composition of push-packages.

- (4) Development by depot headquarters of standardized functions and procedures manual.
- (5) Formalized training programs to familiarize data processing personnel with the relationship and significance of their specific functions in overall depot operations.
- (6) Increased emphasis on construction of pallets, crates, and other shipping containers as a vital depot task. Such emphasis can be achieved by means taken to insure that quality materials are used and that specifications, if made under contract, are met.
- (7) Establishment and maintenance of close coordination to assure adequate security for depot installations and facilities.

b. Specific measures taken include the following:

- (1) Secure rooms or warehouses for radios, cameras, film, magnetic recording tape, and other items subject to pilferage.
- (2) Indoor storage for dry cell batteries and photographic supplies. This has been done as an expedient for the temperature and/or commodity-controlled storage normally required.
- (3) Production of oxygen, acetylene, and other industrial gases as a routine depot function. Gas generating units have been assigned or permanently attached to the depot for this purpose.
- (4) Depot reconciliation of dues-out with operating units.
- (5) Provision of a quality assurance element at depot headquarters.
- (6) Removal of supplies from CONEX containers and their incorporation in

a regular depot storage. The value of CONEX containers which is almost immeasurable in the initial development of a depot, appears to diminish as the storage activity expands.

c. In summary, the reports reflect the peculiar operational requirements which the depots have been organized to meet. In many instances, the classic routines of receipt, storage, and shipment have not been observed. Factors and criteria on which authorizations of materials handling equipment are based have neither been applicable nor adequate. Even in the area of administration, exception has been the routine rather than the unusual. Where one depot may have a consolidated property book, for example, another may be maintaining property books at the battalion level. Where one depot has found that operation by independent company is impracticable, another has not. Significantly, all methods of operation have been found workable.

### **3. The Depot in Direct Support**

While the field depot has been designed, organized, and structured to provide general support, there were at all stages in development awareness and concern for situations in which field depots might be required to provide direct support. Guidance for higher headquarters specified, in fact, that the field depot should have the capability to provide direct support to the point that it did not degrade the primary mission. This was considered to be under circumstances in which direct support could not be provided by commands specifically organized and charged with the responsibilities for that mission. Such a situation prevailed especially when support requirements of nondivisional forces did warrant or justify the direct support structure as set up by COSTAR for the field army (FM 54-3).

a. Accordingly, for planning purposes, a headquarters and headquarters company, direct support battalion, was devised for attachment to a field depot to supervise the operation, employment, administration, and training of subordinate units engaged in direct support supply, services, and maintenance. The unit was intended for use only when direct support requirements were less than those of 15,000 COMMZ troops and did not demand the capabilities of the Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Supply and Service Battalion, Direct Support (TOE 29-116), and the Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, Maintenance Support Battalion (COMMZ), TOE 29-136.

b. The unit is discussed here in the interest of presenting a total picture of the field depot concept.

(1) The supply unit subordinate to the battalion was the Supply and Service Company, Direct Support, TOE 29-217, as organized and described in FM 29-3. As this company does not have an organic bakery or decontamination element, a bakery section and a decontamination section were presented in the proposed battalion headquarters unit. The attachment of all of these supply and service companies to a field depot provides a support capability for approximately 15,000 troops.

(2) Other subordinate units were a transportation light-medium truck company and aircraft direct support company as described in FM 55-45.

c. The units discussed in *b* above, may be attached to the field depot directly or through a supply battalion or maintenance battalion headquarters, as appropriate.



## APPENDIX C

### DUTIES OF FIELD DEPOT HEADQUARTERS PERSONNEL

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#### 1. Depot Commander and Staff

The depot commander, executive officer, judge advocate, depot inspector, chaplain, and sergeant major constitute the office of the depot commander. The directors, or officers in charge of each directorate, form the depot staff. Collectively, they comprise the depot command element responsible for the accomplishment of assigned depot missions.

a. The executive officer acts as the deputy depot commander and chief of staff. He supervises and coordinates, within the authority delegated to him, the work of the depot staff and keeps the depot commander informed of the situation. He coordinates the arrangement for the reception, transportation, and accommodation of visiting general officers, civilian dignitaries, and other visitors of importance. He acts as the personal representative of the depot commander on assigned projects and performs such other duties as may be assigned by the depot commander.

b. The judge advocate provides legal services and assistance for the activities of assigned or attached units and provide legal advice to the depot commander and staff. He directs the administration of military justice and supervises military justice training within the depot. He counsels and furnishes legal advice and assistance to all personnel assigned or attached to field depot headquarters.

c. The depot inspector conducts and reports inspections and investigations of field depot units and activities as prescribed by Army Regulations and as directed by the depot commander. He reviews and follows up to insure compliances with command and Inspector General inspection reports. He receives, hears, and processes individual complaints or requests for assistance and recommends appropriate action.

#### 2. Directorate of Administration

Duties representative of those normally assigned to the director of administration are generally indicated in FM 101-5. These suggest for the directorate an organization similar to that shown below (fig. 22).

a. *Administrative Section.* To this section, headed by the administrative officer, are assigned the—

- (1) Administrative supervisors, administrative specialists, and administrative clerks to prepare and authenticate orders and directives, distribute and maintain official publications, provide depot reproduction services, and operate the depot message center. Other duties may include maintenance of a publications library, records and forms management, and review of correspondence prior to dispatch.
- (2) Legal and assistant legal clerks who perform under the direction and supervision of the depot judge advocate the duties described for their positions in AR 611-201.
- (3) Chaplain's assistant who works with the depot chaplain to provide and coordinate chaplain service for the depot headquarters and subordinate units.

b. *Personnel Management Section.* To this section, headed by the personnel management officer, are assigned the personnel to prepare and maintain personnel records and reports; handle matters pertaining to military pay and allowances; prepare or process recommendations for decorations and awards; administer, within established policies, employment of United States and other civilian personnel; and coordinate activities pertaining to individual replacements for depot headquarters.

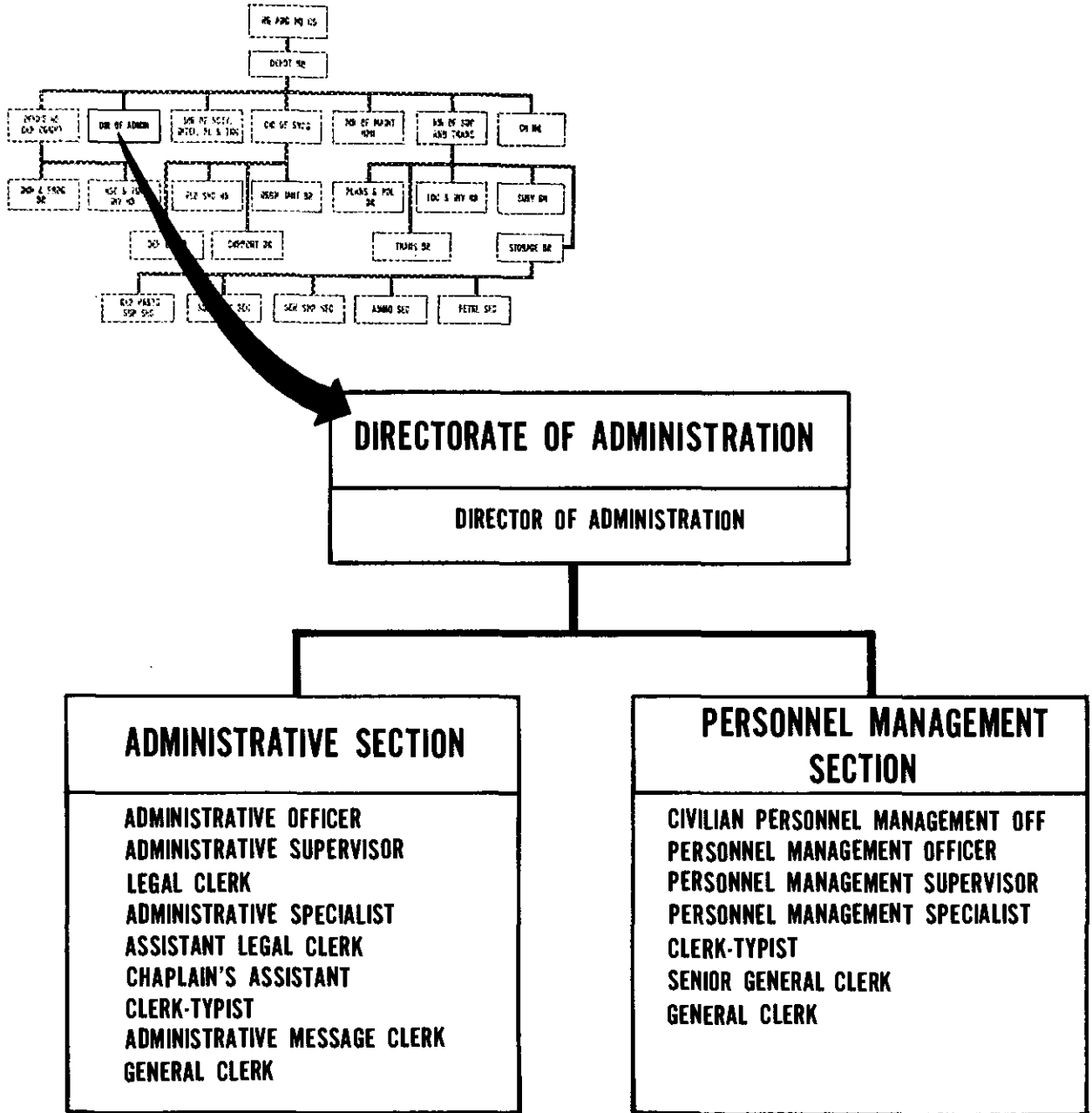


Figure 22. Directorate of administration.

### 3. Directorate of Security, Intelligence, Plans, and Training

This directorate can function effectively as an entity. If organization into elements is directed or considered necessary, the following are appropriate:

a. *Plans and Training.* This element contains, as a minimum, the plans and training

officer, plans and training sergeant, and intelligence security sergeant.

- (1) The ultimate objective of training the headquarters and headquarters company, field depot, is to develop command and staff techniques that will enable it to function as an efficient organization in the field. Such an objective requires thorough and contin-

uous training based upon fundamental doctrine and principles covered in FM 21-5 as well as implementing instructions contained in policy and procedural directives, mobilization plans, activation schedules, and related documents. Training is accomplished in a definite cycle beginning with individual tactical and technical training and progressing to depot training. This may involve the preparation of training directives and policies, consolidation and publication of depot training schedules, and even the conduct of schools.

- (2) A careful estimate of the training situation is a prerequisite to the planning and inauguration of an adequate training program. In making this estimate, full consideration is given to the total mission of the field depot and to the individual missions of its subordinate units. Since the commander of each of these is directly responsible for the training of his unit, the depot plans and training officer normally requires the preparation of training schedules and provides for the coordination required at battalion headquarters and depot headquarters levels.
- (3) Training operations depend primarily upon local facilities and such other variables as training status of the unit, status of equipment, time available for training, and environmental conditions. In consideration of these variables, depot and unit training programs should have priorities assigned to those elements deemed most essential to unit proficiency. Consideration must also be given, under current training concepts, to mobility test exercises. These exercises may be conducted by higher headquarters to observe and evaluate actions taken by organizations and units to implement readiness plans.
- (4) The plans and training officer, functioning as intelligence officer, provides staff supervision for all depot

intelligence operations. Assisted by the intelligence security sergeant, he forwards selected information through intelligence channels and arranges for materiel of intelligence value to be evacuated in accordance with command intelligence plans. He also advises the field depot commander on depot intelligence matters and provides for the designation of appropriate information on a need-to-know basis, intelligence of value to the field depot headquarters may include—

- (a) Information on such locally available facilities as laundries, refrigeration plants, warehouses, and factories; availability of non-United States personnel to operate them; and information regarding customs, skills, attitudes, and economic needs of the civilian population.
- (b) Information on the area which can be used in determining locations for drop zones, storage areas, and maintenance facilities.
- (c) Information on climate and weather which can be used in anticipated requirements for seasonal changeovers of clothing and equipment and for protection of supplies and equipment which must be kept in open storage, sheds, or similar temporary shelters.
- (5) The plans and training element may also be assigned responsibilities related to field depots area damage control activities. It may prepare and maintain, in this connection, information concerning nuclear blasts, radiological fallout, low down, chemical and biological contamination, and any other effects of weapons or natural disasters which may have an impact upon depot operations. It may maintain a current situation map showing the location of units and facilities, route conditions and any other information suitable for full presentation and of interest to head-

quarters personnel. The draftsman assigned to the directorate may be used for such purposes. An element may also advise on requirements for decontamination of critical areas and supplies, generally providing guidance and direction for such decontamination and CBR teams as may be attached to the field depot headquarters.

*b. Security.* This element may contain, as a minimum, the military police officer and necessary clerical personnel.

- (1) The military police officer heads the element in his capacity as security officer. As such, and under supervision of the director, he advises and assists subordinate commanders and staff officers in the preparation of defense plans; organizes and directs military police operations of the depot; and coordinates the activities of such military police security and guard teams as may be attached. He may, if within established policy, publish the integrated depot defense plan and coordinate it with area defense and damage control activities of area command headquarters.
- (2) Personnel in the element work closely and coordinate with those involved in plans and training activities, particularly area damage control. The depot operations sergeant, who functions generally as the principal non-commissioned officer of the directorate, has a primary responsibility for effecting and maintaining coordination between the elements.

#### **4. Directorate of Services**

Figure 23 and TOE 29-512 indicates an allocation of personnel to form the various functions for which the directorate of services is responsible. The director, field services officer, chief logistics service sergeant, field service sergeant, and clerk typist make up the office of the director and administer and control the branches into which the directorate is organized.

*a. Depot Engineer Branch.* The depot engi-

neer branch is headed by the depot engineer who also serves as depot safety officer. His principal assistant is the utilities maintenance officer who also serves as fire marshal.

- (1) The depot engineer advises the director of services and the field depot commander on matters concerned with the construction, maintenance, and rehabilitation of depot facilities. He supervises the activities of the personnel in the branch and the activities of utilities and firefighting teams that may be provided to support depot operations. With the utilities maintenance officer, he develops requirements for acquisition and allocation of real estate. His scope of interest generally encompasses all activities incident to the development and improvement of depot facilities and installations.
- (2) The depot engineer in his capacity as safety officer—
  - (a) Establishes, supervises, and coordinates an active program to provide proper accident controls for all operations under the command or administrative jurisdiction of the depot commander.
  - (b) Supervises the investigation and analysis of accidents, the preparation of required reports, and the maintenance of required records.
  - (c) Inspects and supervises the safety inspection of premises, equipment, and methods of operation, and takes necessary action to eliminate, control, or correct unsafe conditions.
  - (d) Conducts and supervises safety training, including the publication and distribution of training materials, bulletins, posters, and other informational matter.
  - (e) Maintains and reviews statistical data and technical safety publications for the purpose of furthering the depot safety program.
  - (f) Organizes, technically assists, and supervises depot and unit safety committees.
  - (g) Acts as safety technical advisor in

new construction, modification of buildings and equipment, and use of protective clothing and equipment.

- (h) Establishes close liaison and coordinates with other staff officers, unit safety personnel, and other individuals and agencies concerned with the safety program.
- (i) Conducts or supervises investigation of accidents resulting in one or more fatalities or damage in excess of a minimum prescribed pecuniary amount to insure that the causes of such accidents are eliminated.

b. *Support Branch.* The support branch is headed by the automatic data processing system service officer. It contains the data processing technician, communications service sergeant, and other specialists necessary to operate and maintain the electric or electronic processing equipment, with which the depot is authorized. The electronic equipment, provided in accordance with AR 1-251 and AR 310-34, is used in support of the stock locator, inventory, and other functions performed in the directorate of supply and transportation. The branch, to the extent of machine availability—

- (1) Provides data processing services in support of stock locator activities, maintenance, inventory, specified supply reporting, and such special applications as may be directed.
- (2) Advises the depot commander and staff, through the director of services, on technical matters involving feasibility of automatic or mechanical means of processing or reporting data. Keeps the depot staff and commander apprised of the status of primary or critical projects.
- (3) Plans and recommends system and machine applications compatible with command programs and procedures for ADPS support of field depot operations.
- (4) Controls all ADP and punch card equipment in the field depot. Insures that standardized machine procedures are followed and that equipment utilization is properly reported.
- (5) Provides, within capabilities, assist-

ance to support the directorate of supply and transportation in such functions as—

- (a) Maintenance of prescribed load and authorized stockage lists, substitute items lists, field fabrication parts lists, locally assigned stock number lists, and non-standard stock number lists.
- (b) Processing of inventory and stock locator records.
- (c) Preparation of picking tags and required documentation for shipment.

c. *Organizational Maintenance Branch.* The organizational maintenance branch, headed by the maintenance officer, supervises the organizational maintenance activities of the depot headquarters and subordinate units. It provides a nucleus of personnel for a centralized organizational maintenance activity which may be established, if desired and practicable, by expansion with mechanics from subordinate units. Branch interest is confined to the organizational maintenance of equipment organic to the field depot headquarters and subordinate units. Direct support maintenance for such equipment is provided by the command of the area in which the field depot is located.

d. *Field Service and Property Branch.* The field service and property branch operates under the control of the field service officer in the office of the directorate of services. His principal assistants are the purchasing and contracting officer and the property-supply officer either of whom may be charged with the immediate supervision of branch personnel.

- (1) The property supply officer, unit supply technician, depot supply sergeant, supply and property supervisor and supply specialists make up an element that may be regarded as the depot supply room. They requisition, receive, store, and issue depot operating supplies and equipment. The unit supply technician serves as depot property book officer. The element supervises the accounting for all depot property and equipment, except depot mission stocks; maintains the depot's TOE and TA allowances; and assures that real property is properly maintained. It coordinates with the depot

engineer branch to insure adequate maintenance, repair, renovation, or release of depot facilities, and other real property.

- (2) The purchasing and contracting officer is assisted by the purchasing and contracting sergeant and the necessary clerical personnel. They make, within current policy and specified limits, local purchases of supplies and equipment needed by internal depot operations. They may make or enter into agreements, as authorized or directed, for services to include labor

required for depot operations. Procurement of mission supplies, equipment, or services are the responsibility of the command to which the field depot is responsible.

- (3) It is through this branch that field services officer obtains information necessary to advise the depot commander and staff on laundry and renovation, property disposal, and materiel decontamination activities. Depot involvement in these areas depends upon specific mission assignments.

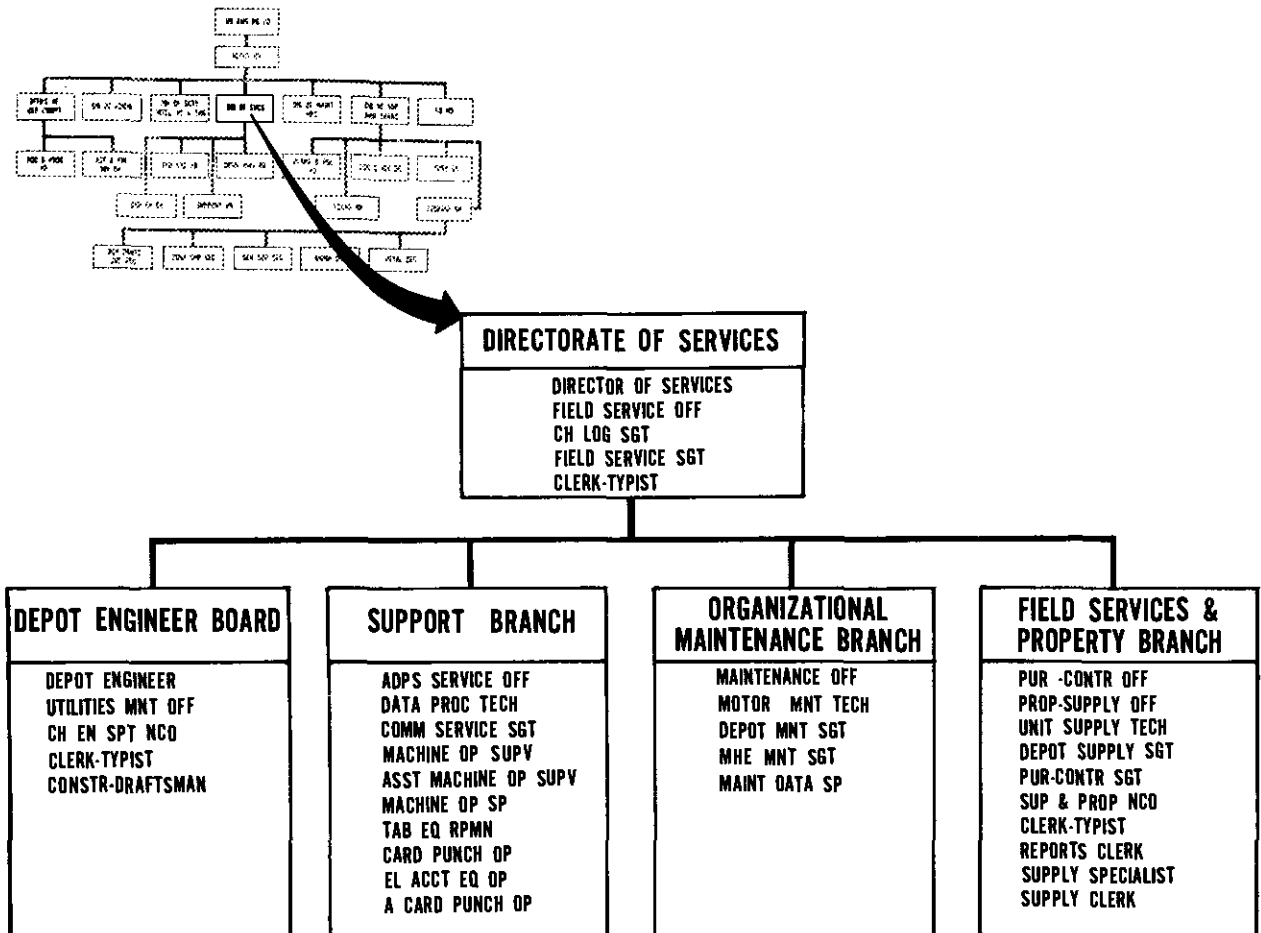


Figure 23. Directorate of services.

### 5. Directorate of Supply and Transportation

Internal tailoring of this directorate is shown in figure 24. The director is the prin-

cipal advisor to the depot commander on all matters of supply operations, including the in-depot transportation needs of the supply

system. His directorate headquarters, consisting of himself, the supply management officer, a supply and operations sergeant, and a clerk typist affords control, direction, guidance, and supervisory technical assistance to the several branches.

*a. Plans and Policy Branch.* The responsibilities of the plans and policy branch are broadly identified by its title. The branch lays out storage systems and devises practices to attain the most efficient use of personnel, equipment, location and facilities available for discharge of the depot supply mission. The branch is headed by a plans and policy officer, who, with the assistance of a chief supply and plans sergeant, a typist, and a clerk, performs as a coordinating center for storage, inspection, and distribution activities in the depot.

- (1) A general materiel supply officer is assigned to this branch to monitor supply activities for compliance with directorate and depot supply policies.
- (2) The storage control officer provides for branch cognizance of deviations or problems that arise or that are likely to arise from depot storage policies and procedures.

*b. Transportation Branch.* The transportation branch is the field depot's coordination point with the supporting transportation movements office (TMO), and affords the means of insuring efficient and economical employment of depot transportation resources and the development of requirements from transportation services from command or theater sources. The transportation officer is responsible to the director of supply and transportation for the activities of his branch and for such other staff functions as are outlined in FM 101-5. The traffic management officer is the assistant transportation officer and, may be the night transportation officer for the depot in a 24-hour operation. Personnel of the branch make daily rail and truck yard checks; supervise reporting of damaged inbound shipments; receive inbound and prepare outbound bills of lading; and supervise distribution of transportation documentation. The branch also provides for control of a depot motor pool, if established, and prepares transportation portions of annexes to field depot plans.

*c. Locator and Inventory Branch.* The lo-

locator and inventory branch consists of an inventory officer, inventory and stock control supervisors, specialists, and clerks, and a general draftsman. The branch plots and records commodity and item locations within depot storage sites and transmits the information to the central stock locator files. The branch also conducts physical inventories periodically or as directed and forwards the results to the central stock control activity; provides stock status information as required; and makes periodic audits of locator data to insure continuous accuracy.

*d. Surveillance Branch.* The surveillance branch is responsible for assuring ready-to-issue quality and condition of in-depot supplies, except ammunition and petroleum. The branch consists of a storage maintenance officer, inspectors, and a clerk typist who make regular inspections of materiel, packages, and containers; report deficiencies; and recommend remedial action.

*e. Storage Branch.* The storage branch bears the responsibility for general supervision and coordination of all depot activities involving the placing and care of stocks in the several depot storage sites and the preparation of stored material for issue and distribution. Branch headquarters, limited to a storage and distribution officer, chief storage and distribution sergeant and a clerk-typist, coordinates the work of the commodity sections through which the branch mission is discharged.

- (1) The repair parts supply section, subsistence supply section, and general supply section, provide staff supervision and technical advice and assistance to operating units in the depot. Section personnel may also develop recommendations for changes in storage and distribution procedures and forward them through branch headquarters for consideration and action by appropriate authorities.
- (2) The ammunition section is authorized only when the depot is charged with storage and distribution of class V supply. This mission may include responsibility for missiles and missile-peculiar items. In addition to the duties shown for personnel of the other sections of this branch, the am-

munition section is charged with inspection of stocks and suggesting and supervising required maintenance of such items as are included in the depot ammunition stockage.

(3) The petroleum section is part of the depot headquarters only when the mission includes storage and distribution of bulk petroleum.

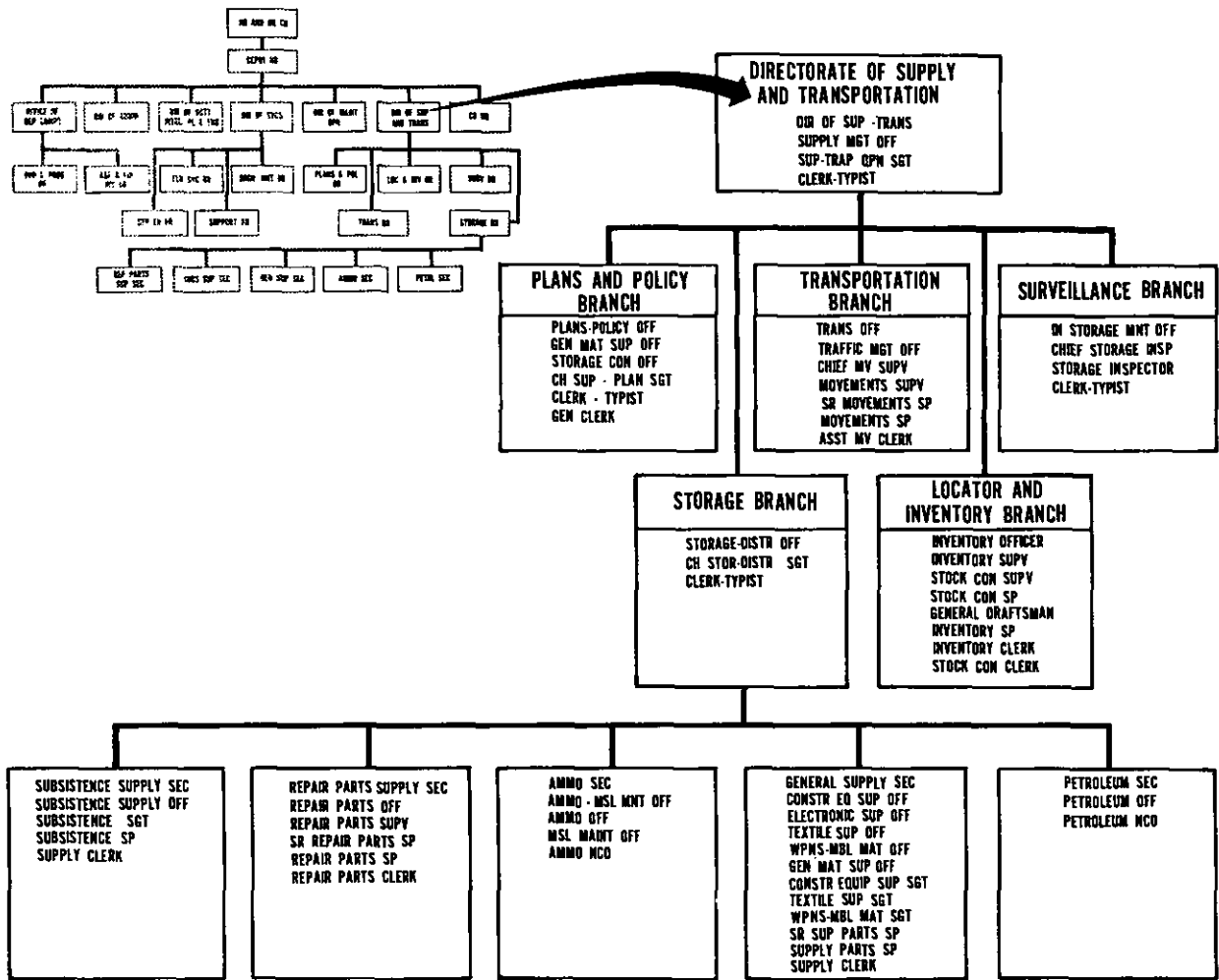


Figure 24. Directorate of supply and transportation.

## 6. Directorate of Maintenance Operations

Depending upon the maintenance mission and workload, this directorate may, at the discretion of the director, operate as an entity or be sectionalized. Personnel allowed this directorate by the TOE constitute a nucleus around which the necessary staff can be built by absorption from maintenance operating battalions or companies as they are assigned to the depot to meet mission requirements.

a. The director of maintenance is the prin-

cipal advisor to the depot commander and his staff on all maintenance activities of the depot and all matters related thereto, and is the materiel readiness officer for the depot. He also exercises staff and technical supervision over the operations of all maintenance units attached to the depot. When no such units are attached or when the depot has no maintenance mission, the director advises the depot commander on matters pertaining to—

(1) In-storage maintenance and inspec-



tion of depot stocks.

- (2) Modification of equipment in stock.
- (3) Direct support maintenance service to depot units.

b. The maintenance director's staff assistants are officer and enlisted specialists in the maintenance of specific groupings of materiel and all are thoroughly competent in all aspects of condition, operational readiness, and maintenance of their respective specialties.

c. Within such guidance as may be provided by depot or logistical command headquarters and higher authority, if any, the director of maintenance, through his staff, assures that maintenance operators implement applicable directives, policies, and programs; and adhere to established work schedules, programs, and standards. Important specific details of the staff's interest include but are not limited to—

- (1) Coordination and cooperation with other elements of the depot staff on all matters mutually concerned with success of the depot mission.
- (2) Planning, scheduling, and conducting inspections of the work of assigned maintenance units.
- (3) Recommending realinement of the support mission of the depot or of maintenance units in the depot.
- (4) Recommending training requirements for maintenance units personnel and, if necessary, scheduling and supervising such training.
- (5) Assuring conformity with established priorities and schedules.
- (6) Determining requirements for military or civilian labor in maintenance

operations and making recommendations as to their procurement and assignment.

- (7) Providing staff recommendations as to materiel readiness of depot stock items.

## **7. Office of the Depot Comptroller**

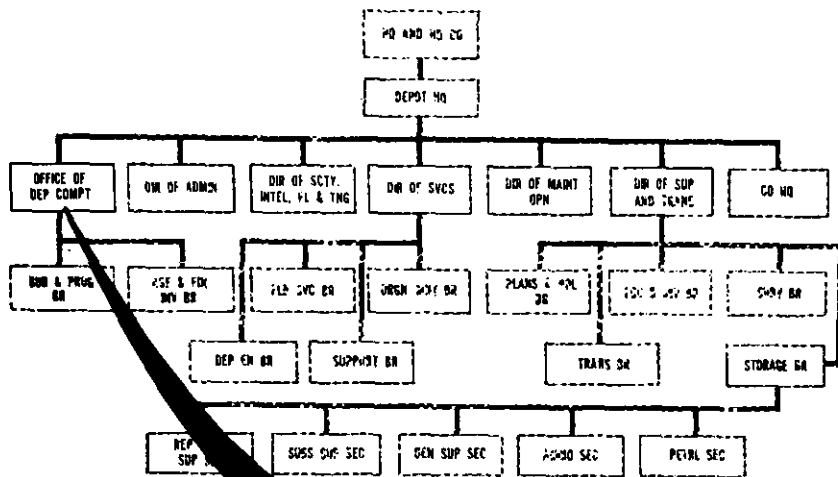
The comptroller is the financial advisor to the depot commander and staff directors. His office (fig. 25) provides all the required expertise on financial inventory procedures associated with depot operations. Maximum utilization of the knowledge and experience of the accountants, auditors, and finance specialists assigned to this office suggest that it be organized into two branches both under the general direction of the comptroller but with distinct responsibilities as follows:

a. A budget and programs branch to plan requirements for an expend consumer funds, and keep using elements advised of fund status. When the depot has a procurement mission, this branch supervises disbursement of and accounting for procurement funds.

b. An army stock fund and financial inventory branch to control all financial inventory procedures.

## **8. Company Headquarters**

Company headquarters maintains control and discipline of the enlisted personnel of the depot headquarters. It also provides for the billeting and messing of all officers and men assigned to the headquarters, internal supply of all headquarters elements, and the operation and organizational maintenance of headquarters administrative motor transportation.



**OFFICE OF THE DEPOT  
COMPTROLLER**

**COMPTROLLER  
FINANCE OPNS  
CLERK-TYPIST**

**BUDGET AND  
PROGRAMS BRANCH**

**BUDGET OFFICER  
ACCOUNTING OFF  
FINANCE ACCT NCO  
SR ACCOUNTING SP  
CLERK-TYPIST**

**ARMY STOCK FUND  
AND FINANCIAL  
INVENTORY BRANCH**

**STOCK FUND OFF  
CHIEF AUDITOR  
SR ACCOUNTING SP  
ACCOUNTING SP  
AUDIT SPECIALIST  
REPORTS CLERK  
ASST AUDIT SP**

Figure 25. Office of the depot comptroller.

## APPENDIX D

### SPACE REQUIREMENTS FOR FIELD DEPOTS

#### 1. General

a. Depots in theaters of operations virtually defy description. They have been established in jungles, on deserts, and fashioned from open fields. They have made use of race courses, sports arenas, exposition grounds, factories, warehouses, tobacco barns, railroad yards, piers, wharfs, garages, and industrial complexes. They have ranged from a single installation to a complex of subdepots and other facilities spread over an area equalling in size the square mileage of West Virginia.

b. The mission and capabilities of the units discussed in this manual and the stockage factors presented in paragraph 42 apply some constraints and limitations to space requirements for a field depot as envisioned in this publication. Considerations of dispersion needed to offset enemy capabilities impose additional parameters. These are discussed below.

#### 2. Dispersion

Field depots should be at least 5 miles apart to provide adequate dispersion. Accordingly,

with an allocation of 25 square miles for each unit, a field depot with the mix of units indicated in figure 3 would require approximately 550 square miles of operating space, or an area roughly 26 X 21 miles. It is not to be implied or inferred that the field depot will physically occupy an area of these dimensions. The figures are presented to give planners an indication of area that may be required to provide for the protection of field depot facilities.

#### 3. Tonnages

Estimated tonnage and space requirements for field depots in support of a 600,000-man force, computed on the basis of factors discussed in paragraph 42, are shown in table III. Again, it is intended only as an indication of the total storage space required somewhere in the COMMZ, for the force supported. Exact field depot area depends upon the numbers and types of units assigned or attached, topographic features of the terrain, and assigned depot missions.

*Table III. Estimated Tonnage and Space Requirements for Field Depots in Support of a 600,000-Man Force.*

Commodity	Pounds per man day	Short tons consumed per day in theater of operation	Short tons in field depots (35 days)	Total site area required (square feet)
Class I Supplies	7.17	2,151	75,485	2,276,618
Class II Supplies (less medical)	5.44	1,632	57,137	1,754,498
Packaged Class III Supplies	.99	297	10,395	189,910
Class IV Supplies (less medical, transportation, and AF supply and replacement)	9.79	2,937	102,795	1,716,698
Total	23.39	7,017	245,812	5,937,724

By Order of the Secretary of the Army:

HAROLD K. JOHNSON,  
General, United States Army,  
Chief of Staff.

Official

KENNETH G. WICKHAM,  
Major General, United States Army,  
The Adjutant General.

Distribution:

*Active Army:*

DCSPER (5)	USAWC (5)
ACSI (2)	AFSC (5)
DCSLOG (5)	USACSS (2)
DCSOPS (5)	USAAGS (15)
ACSFOR (10)	USAADS (5)
USASA (5)	USAARMS (5)
CORC (2)	Br Svc Sch (5)
CRD (2)	USMACV (5)
CINFO (1)	USARVN (15)
TIG (1)	USAC (3)
TJAG (2)	MAAG (2)
TPMG (5)	Units org under fol TOE:
TSG (5)	1-252 (5)
OPO (1)	3-77 (5)
CofEngrs (2)	5-201 (10)
CofCh (2)	5-111 (10)
USCONARC (20)	8-111 (10)
USAMC (25)	8-112 (10)
USAMICOM (10)	9-22 (10)
USAWECOM (10)	10-202 (10)
USAMUCOM (10)	10-292 (5)
USAECOM (10)	12-111 (10)
USACDC (25)	12-112 (5)
USACDC Agcy (10) except	12-512 (5)
USACDCSA (15)	19-97 (5)
ARADCOM (10)	19-262 (10)
ARADCOM Rgn (5)	29-102 (5)
LOGCOMD (20)	29-118 (5)
OS Maj Comd (25)	29-119 (5)
Armies (OS) (25)	29-124 (5)
Third USA (10)	29-126 (5)
Fourth USA (10)	29-127 (5)
Fifth USA (10)	29-137 (5)
Sixth USA (10)	29-139 (5)
Corps (10)	29-437 (5)
Div (7)	29-502 (5)
Bde (5)	29 512 (10)
Regt/Gp (2)	41-201 (10)
Bn (2)	54-12 (20)
CC (5)	54-22 (20)
USALMC (10)	54-302 (25)
USAINTC (5)	54-312 (20)
USACDCCAG (5)	54-402 (20)
USACDCIAS (10)	54-422 (10)
USACDCCSSG (25)	55-2 (20)
USACDCEC (10)	55-4 (10)
USACDCICAS (10)	55-12 (5)
USASCC (5)	55-67 (5)
ICAF (5)	55-112 (5)

55-201 (10)  
55-202 (5)

55-447 (5)  
55-449 (5)

*NG*: None.

*USAR*: None.

For explanation of abbreviations used, see AR 320-50.