

**FM 4-94**  
February 2010

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**THEATER SUSTAINMENT COMMAND**

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**Headquarters, Department of the Army**

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## FOREWORD

The Army has undergone a dramatic transformation over the last five years. It has become a modular “brigade-based” Army that is more responsive to combatant commander’s needs. It better employs joint capabilities, facilitates force packaging and rapid deployment, and fights as self-contained units in non-linear, non-contiguous operations. Evolving from a rigid, multi-echeloned formation to a more flexible, centralized structure that eliminates redundancy and streamlines support by removing unnecessary layers while remaining responsive to the needs of a joint and expeditionary Army.

This edition of FM 4-94, the first revision since 2003, describes the TSC and how it relates to the combatant command as part of the modular Army. This manual will fill an immediate need, providing commanders and their staff with the doctrinal tools to succeed.

In its current form, this manual provides the intellectual underpinnings that lie at the core of how a TSC and its subordinates operate. It gives an understanding of the modular logistics structure and how to apply effective command and control. By reading this FM, commanders and their staffs will be familiar with the TSC mission, organization, roles and key tasks to perform.



JAMES E. CHAMBERS  
Major General, US Army  
Commanding

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# Theater Sustainment Command

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# Preface

This publication provides fundamental guidance for the employment of the theater sustainment command (TSC) and expeditionary sustainment command (ESC) to command and control Army deployment and sustainment operations conducted in support of joint and multinational operations across the spectrum of conflict.

## PURPOSE

Field Manual (FM) 4-94 establishes Army doctrine for operational-level deployment and sustainment by providing overarching doctrinal direction for Army operations conducted in support of full spectrum operations detailed in other Army manuals. FM 4-93.4 also provides a foundation for the development of appropriate tactics, techniques, and procedures.

## SCOPE

FM 4-94 is comprised of six chapters. Chapter 1 discusses the TSC's role in full spectrum operations through discussions of the operational environment, theater structure, strategic level support organizations, and support to joint and multinational operations. Chapter 2 discusses the mission and organization of the TSC, the ESC, and subordinate organizations (including attached units). Chapter 3 discusses the automation and communication systems used to command and control operations. Chapter 4 discusses support operations to include distribution and materiel management, movement control, sustainment, and common-user logistics support. Chapter 5 discusses the strategic and joint interfaces that are required to optimize theater distribution. Chapter 6 discusses the TSC's role in protection.

## APPLICABILITY

FM 4-94 provides operational guidance for commanders and staffs assigned to a numbered Army, an Army Service Component Command, a TSC headquarters and their subordinate units. This publication applies to the Active Army, the Army National Guard (ARNG)/the Army National Guard of the United States (ARNGUS), and the United States Army Reserve (USAR) unless otherwise stated.

## ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

Headquarters, U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command, is the proponent for this publication. The preparing agency is the Training and Doctrine Development Directorate, U.S. Army Combined Arms Support Command and SCoE, ATTN: ATCL-TDD, Fort Lee, Virginia, 23831. Send written comments and recommendations on DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) to Commander, U.S. Army Combined Arms Support Command, ATTN: ATCL-CDD, Fort Lee, Virginia 23801.

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## Chapter 1

# The Theater Sustainment Command (TSC) Role within the Spectrum of Conflict

The spectrum of conflict is a complex, interconnected, and increasingly global operational environment encompassing air, land, maritime, and space domains and the information environment. It is within this setting that the theater sustainment command (TSC) commands and controls Army operational-level support of a joint or multinational force; providing centralized command and control (C2) and decentralized operations throughout the theater. The TSC and its subordinate units are assigned to an Army Service component command (ASCC). This chapter discusses the operational environment, theater structure, strategic-level support organizations, and support to joint and multinational operations.

### SECTION I: OPERATIONAL ENVIRONMENT

1-1. Understanding a given operational environment is essential to the successful execution of deployment and sustainment operations conducted in support of geographic combatant commander (GCC) objectives. Analysis of a specific operational environment is framed in the context of political, military, economic, social, information, infrastructure, physical environment, and time (PMESII-PT) relationships. This PMESII-PT analysis provides relevant information essential to understanding any given operational environment, including that of a particular GCC. Commanders can apply the understanding gained from this analysis to a mission analysis more narrowly focused on mission, enemy, terrain and weather, troops and support available, time available and civil considerations (METT-TC). Understanding their operational environment allows TSC commanders to effectively and efficiently employ capabilities throughout the theater.

1-2. A range of factors will affect ground force operations in an era of persistent conflict. These factors include the evolving war on terrorism, globalization of economies, climate change and natural disasters, failed or failing states, and proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. At the same time, it is envisioned the United States (U.S.) will become increasingly involved in ambiguous conflicts involving non-state adversaries operating in complex environments. As a result of a changing operational environment, logisticians must be prepared to conduct support operations in a variety of vastly different operational environments. The specific operational environments may be characterized by:

- A complex, non-contiguous battlefield, where boundaries may not be clearly defined.
- A threat scenario in which potential adversaries are not readily identifiable.
- Simultaneous, geographically dispersed operations that may result in long lines of communication.
- Increased coordination between organizations and functions to achieve desired effects.
- Joint or single Service organizations operating in a collaborative or interdependent joint environment.
- Joint, single Service and multinational force interaction with intergovernmental organizations (IGO), non-governmental organizations (NGO), and contractors.

## SECTION II: THEATER STRUCTURE

### GEOGRAPHIC COMBATANT COMMAND

1-3. GCCs exercise combatant command (COCOM) authority over all forces to accomplish the missions assigned to the command. COCOM cannot be delegated or transferred. Operational control (OPCON) is inherent in COCOM and may be delegated within the combatant command by the GCC.

1-4. GCCs develop plans for the purpose of achieving strategic and theater objectives through unified action. The plan is the central organizing document for joint warfare; establishing subordinate commands, assigning responsibilities, establishing appropriate command relationships and support priorities, and establishing coordinating instructions for component commanders.

1-5. GCCs have the authority to organize forces, as required, to accomplish assigned missions. Accordingly, a GCC may designate a Service component commander as a joint force functional component commander to improve span of control and provide for unity of effort. The GCC may also establish one or more joint force commands to improve span of control.

1-6. The geographic combatant command logistics directorate (J-4) is responsible for developing logistics plans, formulating policies that ensure effective logistics support for all forces in the command, and coordinating execution of the commander's policies and guidance. The coordination and supervision of deployment and distribution, supply, maintenance, logistics services, operational contract support, and engineering are integral to providing effective logistics support across the spectrum of conflict. Because many of the issues confronting this directorate are of a single-Service nature, close coordination and collaboration with the Service component commands or their designated representatives are necessary for achieving unity of effort.

1-7. Unity of effort is also achieved through the synchronization and integration capabilities of the Joint deployment distribution operations center (JDDOC). Resourced by the GCC and augmented by United States Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM), Defense Logistics Agency (DLA), the Services, and other national partners, the JDDOC enables a seamless transition between the strategic deployment and distribution processes and operational-level functions; enabling optimum use of available resources to achieve improved efficiency and effectiveness. JDDOC capabilities are discussed below and in Chapter 5.

### JOINT DEPLOYMENT DISTRIBUTION OPERATIONS CENTER

1-8. The JDDOC is a joint capability designed to support GCC operational objectives by synchronizing and integrating strategic and multimodal theater resources to maximize deployment, distribution, and sustainment. Its goal is to maximize GCC combat effectiveness through improved total asset visibility, enabling more effective deployment and distribution. (See JP 3-35.)

1-9. The JDDOC, under the control and direction of the GCC, directs, coordinates, and synchronizes deployment and redeployment (including withdrawal) execution, and distribution operations to enhance the GCC's ability to effectively and efficiently build, sustain, and redeploy combat power.

1-10. The JDDOC is an integral component of the GCC staff, normally under the staff supervision of the geographic combatant command Director of Logistics (J-4). However, GCC's can place the JDDOC at any location required or under the operational control of another entity in the GCC area of responsibility, to include the TSC.

1-11. The JDDOC provides the GCC with the capability to:

- Exercise centralized control for strategic deployment and distribution that reliably and rapidly communicates, as well as satisfies, logistics requirements.
- Provide effective management of the transition between strategic and intratheater segments of the distribution system.

- Effectively link deployment and distribution process owners within the Services and other agencies in order to better shape support and services for military operations. (See JP 3-35.)
- Provide a link between the theater and the joint deployment distribution enterprise (JDDE).

## **ARMY SERVICE COMPONENT COMMAND**

1-12. Each GCC has a Service component commander from each Service-level organization (Army, Air Force, Marine Corps, Navy, and Coast Guard). In order to fulfill its requirement to provide a Service component commander, the Army uses an ASCC headquarters table of organization and equipment (TOE) structure (TOE 51600G000). These ASCC headquarters are apportioned one to each unified and selected sub unified combatant command. The ASCC assigned to each GCC supports all areas required under Title 10 United States Code (USC).

1-13. The ASCC is the senior Army command in a theater. It includes the Service component commander and all Army personnel, organizations, units, and installations that have been assigned to the combatant command to which the ASCC is assigned.

1-14. The ASCC commander serves as the principal advisor to the GCC for supporting and employing Army forces in theater. The ASCC accomplishes this by participating in mid- and long-range planning to support the GCC theater strategy and plan. In addition to fulfilling its Service-specific responsibilities, the ASCC may be tasked to play a joint role during military operations. For example, the GCC may designate the ASCC as the joint force land component commander (JFLCC). With augmentation, the ASCC is also capable of providing a joint task force (JTF) capable headquarters to serve as the joint headquarters for smaller-scale contingencies.

1-15. The ASCC commander performs three strategic and operational level tasks that provide the necessary capabilities required of Army forces assigned or attached to a joint force. They are:

- Establish linkages and coordinate with the joint force headquarters and other Service component commanders.
- Conduct operations.
- Conduct support operations to deploy and sustain the Army Forces assigned or attached to the theater.

1-16. ASCC responsibilities within a theater are complex. Part of this complexity involves a wide array of deployment, movement, and sustainment functions. Its focus is on theater support operations (force generation, force sustainment, and redeployment) for Army forces and other Services, nations, and agencies when the ASCC has lead Service responsibility. Key responsibilities include:

- Reception, staging, onward movement, and integration (RSOI) of units, personnel, supplies, and equipment.
- Distribution management.
- Movement control.
- Allocating, managing, and redeploying units and Soldiers.
- Managing and conducting in-theater contracting to acquire supplies and services to support the mission.
- Reconstituting capabilities in accordance with GCC priorities.
- Sustainment maintenance of Army theater assets that support the supply system.
- Establishing and managing medical treatment facilities, medical materiel management, providing veterinary support, and functioning as the single integrated medical logistics manager (SIMLM) when directed.
- Providing personnel services functions.
- Plan, integrate and provide government oversight support for operational contract support actions.

- Planning, coordinating, managing, and supervising the redistribution of intratheater excess property and shortage items.
- Planning, coordinating, managing, and supervising ARFOR redeployment, reconstitution, and retrograde activities within the theater.
- Coordinating with Department of Army G-4 and G-8 regarding retrograde and reset requirements.
- In accordance with GCC policies, and in conjunction with DLA, planning and implementing hazardous waste management and disposal policies and procedures.

1-17. The ASCC commander is responsible for providing the necessary capabilities required of ARFOR assigned to a joint force. The Army support structure enables a phased expansion of capabilities and functions linked to mission requirements.

## ARMY FORCES

1-18. As part of his support to the GCC, the ASCC commander designates a commander, ARFOR, to support each joint force commander (JFC)/JTF. If an Army commander is designated as the JTF commander, then the next senior Army commander in the joint operations area (JOA) is designated as the ARFOR commander. The ARFOR commander executes those Title 10 USC Service-specific responsibilities that the ASCC commander assigns in support of the JFC/JTF.

1-19. Only the ASCC commander can transfer ARFOR commander responsibilities. This is because the ASCC commander is ultimately responsible to the Department of the Army (DA) for the Army's lead Service and Title 10 USC support to the GCC. Routine ARFOR command functions include those regular communications through ASCC and DA channels that facilitate the provision of ARFOR to the JFC and their sustainment in the area of operations (AO). Non-routine ARFOR command functions would likely include military-political issues, serious incidents, and certain disciplinary matters. The ASCC commander determines the criteria for routine and non-routine functions.

1-20. When an AO/JOA is established within a theater, the ASCC commander establishes support priorities in accordance with ARFOR requirements to achieve GCC objectives. A supporting to supported relationship is established between the ARFOR and the TSC which permits the TSC to employ theater-wide resources to provide timely, responsive operational-level support to the ARFOR.

## SECTION III: NATIONAL STRATEGIC-LEVEL SUPPORT ORGANIZATIONS

### DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY

1-21. DLA is the Department of Defense (DOD) strategic logistics provider. DLA supports each GCC with a DLA contingency support team (DCST) as its focal point for coordinating DLA activities throughout the theater. It integrates materiel management support of DLA common commodities such as subsistence, clothing and other general supplies, package/bulk petroleum, and medical materiel. The DCST provides disposal support as appropriate including the disposal of hazardous waste. The DCST also provides contract administration services and support through attached DCMA elements.

1-22. DLA is responsible for providing a variety of supply, acquisition, and technical services to the military Services. These services include inventory management, procurement, warehousing, and distribution for all classes of supply (except Classes V and VI); administration of all military Service weapon systems acquisition contracts; and provides disposal support through the Defense Reutilization and Marketing Service (DRMS) as appropriate. In general, DLA eliminates logistical redundancy within the Services and standardizes common supplies.

1-23. In the theater, DLA, through the DRMS, provides reutilization and marketing services. It establishes theater-specific procedures for the reuse, demilitarization, or disposal of foreign excess personal property including equipment, supplies, and hazardous materiel (HAZMAT) and waste.

## DEFENSE CONTRACT MANAGEMENT AGENCY

1-24. DCMA may be directed to provide administrative contract services for contracts awarded by all DOD components and other designated federal and state agencies, and foreign governments. DCMA is responsible for assuring that procured materiel and services are satisfactory and delivered when and where needed. DCMA is a separate combat support agency under DOD and deploys its own command structure when supporting contingency operations. The services performed by DCMA may include:

- Contract management.
- Pre-award survey.
- Contractor payment.
- Support to small business and labor surplus areas.
- Transportation and packaging assistance.
- Acquisition planning support services.
- Financial services.
- Engineering support services.
- Property management.
- Quality assurance and product acceptance.
- Software acquisition management.
- Specialized safety.

## DEFENSE FINANCE AND ACCOUNTING SERVICE

1-25. The Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS) is responsible for the delivery and responsive accounting and financial management services for DOD. They provide timely and useful business intelligence to decision-makers who, with the right information, can more effectively manage their resources in support of our troops at home and abroad. DFAS is an agency supporting the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense, Comptroller, the principal advisor to the Secretary of Defense for budgetary and fiscal matters. As such, it is the responsibility of DFAS to coordinate and collaborate with all civilian defense agencies, the military Services and combatant commands.

## UNITED STATES JOINT FORCES COMMAND

1-26. United States Joint Forces Command (USJFCOM) supports deployment operations as the lead joint force integrator, leader of joint concept development, lead agent for joint force training, and the primary conventional joint force provider to combatant commanders, which includes serving as the DOD joint deployment process owner (JDPO). As JDPO, USJFCOM is responsible for maintaining the global capability for rapid and decisive military force power projection. As the JDPO, USJFCOM is also responsible for leading the collaborative efforts of the joint planning execution community to improve the joint deployment and redeployment processes, while maintaining their overall effectiveness so that all supported joint force commanders and supporting DOD components can execute military force power projection more effectively and efficiently. (See JP 3-35.)

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**Note.** A process owner is the head of a DOD component assigned responsibility by the Secretary of Defense when process improvement involves more than one DOD component. The process owner has the responsibility for coordinating, sustaining, and improving processes, coordinating the creation of new processes, where appropriate; and being accountable for their outcomes. Process owners advocate improvements for and across all DOD components for effectiveness, efficiency, and alignment relevant to a particular process.

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## **UNITED STATES TRANSPORTATION COMMAND (USTRANSCOM)**

USTRANSCOM is a functional combatant command responsible for providing and managing strategic common-user airlift, sealift, and terminal services worldwide. USTRANSCOM's deployment distribution operation center (DDOC) is USTRANSCOM's single focal point for all combatant command and major shipper customers, including the Office of the Secretary of Defense, Joint Staff, Army and Air Force Exchange Service, DLA, and the Services. The DDOC monitors the status of planned and ongoing movements in the defense transportation system through the global transportation network (GTN). The DDOC interfaces with the GCC's JDDOC.

1-27. Additionally, as the distribution process owner, USTRANSCOM is responsible for integrating and synchronizing strategic and theater deployment execution and distribution operations within each GCC's area of responsibility. It also provides personnel augmentation to the GCC's JDDOC.

1-28. USTRANSCOM's Service components include: the U.S. Air Force's Air Mobility Command (AMC) for airlift, the U.S. Navy's Military Sealift Command (MSC) for sealift, and the U.S. Army's Military Surface Deployment and Distribution Command (SDDC) for terminal services worldwide.

1-29. The TSC coordinates through the JDDOC for visibility of strategic distribution and deployment. A JDDOC may be located in the TSC distribution management center (DMC) to facilitate this effort. The TSC also establishes links with SDDC, MSC, and AMC to coordinate seaport and aerial port operations, respectively, and to maintain in-transit visibility of movements in and throughout a GCC's specified theater.

### **AIR MOBILITY COMMAND**

1-30. AMC is the U.S. Air Force airlift component of the USTRANSCOM and serves as the single port manager (SPM) for air mobility. AMC aircraft provide the capability to deploy the Army's armed forces anywhere in the world and help sustain them in conflict or peace. As follow-on forces to USTRANSCOM's joint task force-port opening (JTF-PO) (aerial port of debarkation) (APOD), AMC performs single port management functions necessary to support the strategic flow of the deploying forces' equipment and supplies from the aerial port of embarkation (APOE) to the theater.

1-31. APOEs and APODs are usually designated joint aerial complexes and managed by AMC. Where designated, AMC is also the operator of common-use APOEs and/or APODs. The operation of a joint aerial complex can be divided into two parts: air terminal operations and air terminal support operations. Air terminal operations are run by AMC. The TSC typically has responsibility for air terminal support operations (less health service support) that facilitate RSOI of deploying forces and materiel to designated tactical assembly areas (TAAs) to include redeployment operations.

1-32. Air terminal operations include supervising cargo documentation, cargo loading and unloading, providing clearance, movement operations, and security. As SPM, AMC and the TSC work together to provide a seamless strategic/theater interface in order to provide for the efficient RSOI of forces and supplies to and from the theater.

1-33. Air terminal support operations include port clearance, operation of holding and marshalling areas, postal operations, personnel processing, movement control, onward movement, security, and life support. The TSC may perform some of these functions at locations other than the joint aerial complex.

1-34. A host nation (HN) may limit the APOE/APOD to military use or the military may share the facility with commercial activities. In the latter case, commercial carriers, governmental and non-governmental agencies, and the military often compete for the use of limited resources.

### **MILITARY SURFACE DEPLOYMENT AND DISTRIBUTION COMMAND**

1-35. SDDC is the Army surface transportation component of USTRANSCOM and is DOD's SPM at the seaport of embarkation (SPOE) and the seaport of debarkation (SPOD). USTRANSCOM exercises combatant command of SDDC forces. SDDC is also a major subordinate command of the United States Army Materiel Command (USAMC) who has administrative control (ADCON) for Title 10 functions. SDDC's relationship with a specified GCC is supporting to supported (unless otherwise specified by the Secretary of Defense).

1-36. SDDC performs SPM functions necessary to support the strategic flow of the deploying forces' equipment and supplies to and from the theater. In carrying out this responsibility, SDDC works closely with the JDDOC, TSC, and MSC to coordinate the arrival, discharge, or loading of vessels in accordance with GCC priorities. As SPM, SDDC and the TSC work together to provide a seamless strategic/theater interface in order to provide for the efficient RSOI of unit equipment and supplies to and from the theater. SDDC is also responsible for providing management of all port operations within the port to include coordinating workload requirements, water-side port security, and port support activities.

1-37. Continuous coordination and collaboration between SDDC units and the TSC facilitates integrated and synchronized operations throughout the distribution system. This interface with joint partners will enable local direction and control of critical resources essential to achieving unity of effort.

### **MILITARY SEALIFT COMMAND**

1-38. MSC is the Navy's sea transportation component of USTRANSCOM. The mission of the MSC is to provide ocean transportation of equipment, fuel, supplies, and ammunition to sustain U.S. forces worldwide during peacetime and in war for as long as operational requirements dictate.

1-39. MSC provides sealift with a fleet of government-owned and chartered U.S.-flagged ships. MSC executes voluntary intermodal sealift agreement contracts for chartered vessels. Sealift ships principally move unit equipment from the U.S. to theaters of operation all over the world. In addition to sealift ships, MSC operates a fleet of prepositioned ships strategically placed around the world and loaded with equipment and supplies to sustain Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force and DLA operations. These ships remain at sea; ready to deploy on short notice, which significantly reduces the response time for the delivery of urgently needed equipment and supplies to a theater, theater of operation, or JOA.

### **JOINT TASK FORCE – PORT OPENING (AERIAL PORT OF DEBARKATION)**

1-40. The JTF-PO (APOD) is a joint capability provided by USTRANSCOM that is designed to rapidly establish and initially operate an APOD, establish a distribution node, and facilitate port throughput within a theater of operations. The JTF-PO (APOD) is not a standing task force, but is a jointly trained, ready set of forces constituted as a joint task force at the time of need. Army elements of a JTF-PO (APOD) will normally include a transportation detachment (rapid port opening), movement control teams, cargo transfer units, and transportation truck units.

1-41. The JTF-PO (APOD) facilitates joint reception, staging, onward movement, and integration (JRSOI) and theater distribution by providing an effective interface with the theater JDDOC for initial APOD operations. Its capabilities include:

- Performing APOD assessment.
- Conducting APOD opening and initial operations.
- Providing movement control to include coordination for onward movement of arriving cargo and passengers.
- Establishing joint in-transit visibility and radio frequency identification network.
- Establishing in-transit visibility from APOD to first forward destination.

1-42. The JTF-PO (APOD) is designed to deploy and operate for 45-60 days. As follow-on theater logistics capabilities arrive, the JTF-PO (APOD) will begin the process of transferring mission responsibilities to arriving forces or contracted capabilities to ensure the seamless continuation of airfield and distribution operations.

### **JOINT TASK FORCE – PORT OPENING (SEAPORT OF DEBARKATION)**

1-43. The JTF-PO (SPOD) is a joint capability provided by USTRANSCOM that is designed to rapidly establish and initially operate an SPOD, establish a distribution node, and facilitate port throughput within a theater of operations. Its design and capabilities are similar to those of the JTF-PO (APOD).

1-44. The JTF-PO (SPOD) enables and facilitates JRSOI by providing an effective interface with the theater JDDOC for initial SPOD operations; bridging distribution and onward movement gaps between strategic and operational levels; and enabling the coordinated handoff of SPOD operations to follow-on forces. Its capabilities include:

- Performing SPOD assessment.
- Rapidly establishing SPOD and forward distribution node operations.
- Managing port support activities for discharge operations.
- Establishing joint in-transit visibility and radio frequency identification network.
- Providing movement control to include coordination for onward movement of arriving cargo and passengers.
- Establishing in-transit visibility from SPOD to first forward destination.
- Establishing staging areas.

1-45. The JTF-PO (SPOD) is a modular and scalable capability that can be tailored to support a specific theater requirement. It is designed to deploy and operate for 45-60 days. As follow-on theater logistics capabilities arrive, the JTF-PO (SPOD) will begin the process of transferring mission responsibilities to arriving forces or contracted capabilities to ensure the seamless continuation of seaport and distribution operations.

## **UNITED STATES ARMY MATERIEL COMMAND**

1-46. USAMC provides support to deployed Army forces through its subordinate Army sustainment command (ASC), life cycle management commands (LCMC), Army Contracting Command, and other subordinate activities to provide a seamless approach to linking the national sustainment base with deployed Army forces.

1-47. In addition to supporting deployed Army forces, USAMC assets within a theater may also provide acquisition, life cycle logistics, and technology (ALT) support to joint, interagency, and multinational (JIM) forces as directed by the ASCC commander.

### **ARMY SUSTAINMENT COMMAND**

1-48. In its supporting to supported role to deployed Army forces, the ASC is responsible for assisting the Army's logistics information warehouse (LIW) in maintaining visibility and assisting in the management of the Army's materiel management system from the national sustainment base to the geographic theater. The ASC also optimizes the USAMC Logistics Assistance Program in support of contingency operations.

1-49. The ASC works closely with key DOD strategic partners, specifically USTRANSCOM and DLA to ensure the Army national sustainment base is properly integrated into the JDDE and that the national supply system effectively supports deployed Army forces.

### **Army Field Support Brigade (Outside Continental United States)**

1-50. The Army field support brigade (AFSB) (outside continental United States) (OCONUS) provides integrated and synchronized ALT support to deployed Army forces. The AFSB is regionally aligned to an ASCC and focused to serve as Army sustainment command's (ASC) bridge between the generating force and the operational force. The AFSB is responsible for the integration of ALT capabilities in support of operational and tactical level commanders across the spectrum of conflict. This includes coordinating for ALT strategic reach capabilities via a technical reach or call-forward process. When deployed, the AFSB support relationship with a TSC or ESC is DS.ombatant commanders.

1-51. The AFSB (OCONUS) is the primary point of contact for ALT support within the theater. Key functions include:

- Maintaining accountability of specified Army contractor personnel who accompany the force as well as visibility of specified Army contracts.

- Providing direct reach to the national sustainment base to include expert advice and call forward assistance regarding readiness and sustainment.
- Responsible for Army science and technology functions as well as all materiel fielding organizations providing new equipment training.
- Coordinating system contract support as defined in AR 715-9 to new or partially fielded systems.
- Coordinating Army pre-positioned stocks (APS) to include off-loading and property accountability.
- Providing C2 and management of the logistics assistance program through attached Army field support battalions (AFSBn), logistics support elements (LSE), and other U.S. Army materiel command (USAMC) logistics organizations called forward.
- Providing C2 of sustainment maintenance organizations deployed to the theater. These organizations include forward repair activities, theater aviation sustainment maintenance group, component repair companies, combat vehicle evaluation teams, and equipment support activities.
- Identifying, storing, and coordinating the redistribution of intratheater excess repair parts in accordance with theater policies and procedures.
- In coordination with the contracting support brigade (CSB) commander, integrating the ASCC developed contracting support plan (CSP) into the overall AFSB support plan and providing oversight of system support contracting elements.

### **ARMY CONTRACTING COMMAND**

1-52. Recent Headquarters, Department of the Army directed modular force actions have led to the consolidation of all theater support contracting capabilities into separate table of organization and equipment (TOE) units that are assigned to, and receive contracting authority from, the new U.S. Army Contracting Command (USACC). USACC is a major subordinate command of USAMC.

1-53. USACC responsibilities include contracting, C2, and management authority over theater support contracting and the Logistics Civil Augmentation Program (LOGCAP). This new contracting structure represents a fundamental change in the C2, support, and coordination relationships from previous theater support and LOGCAP related contracting organizational structures. As a result of this consolidation, the ASCC principal assistant responsible for contracting (PARC) staff has been transformed into an operational command called the contracting support brigade (CSB) that C2s subordinate theater support contracting elements. The CSB support relationship with the TSC is direct support (DS).

1-54. Additionally, corps, divisions and brigade combat teams (BCT) no longer have dedicated contracting staffs as part of their assigned support command TOEs. In the modular force, these tactical-level theater support contracting staffs have been transformed into separate contingency contracting battalions (CCBN), senior contingency contracting teams (SCCT), and contingency contracting teams (CCT).

### **Contracting Support Brigade/Principal Assistant Responsible for Contracting**

1-55. The CSB is an O-6 level TOE USAMC unit assigned to the Expeditionary Contracting Command, a subordinate unit of the USACC. The CSB is an Army modular force initiative that consolidates all theater support contracting capabilities into one command. Contracting functions once performed by the contracting directorate of the theater support command now reside with the CSB commander. Like the ASFB, the CSB is regionally aligned and provides theater support contracting and operational contract support planning assistance (to include LOGCAP planning) in support of the ASCC, Army Forces, and their major subordinate commands.

1-56. The CSB prepares contracting support plans for every ASCC operation plan (OPLAN) and contingency plan; enabling synchronized and integrated contingency contracting support throughout a theater, theater of operations, AO, or JOA.

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