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Mortuary Affairs Operations

Headquarters, Department of the Army

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Mortuary Affairs Operations

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Preface

This manual serves as a planning and operations guide for all personnel involved in mortuary affairs (MA) within a theater of operations (TO). These personnel must ensure the MA mission is completed with available personnel and equipment. They must also know the types of problems they may face in performing the MA mission. This manual will assist in determining operational capabilities and limitations and help guide the allocation of resources to successfully complete the mission.

This manual outlines existing doctrine and relates policy, procedures, and standards. This publication applies to the Active Army (AA), Army National Guard (ARNG)/Army National Guard of the United States, and United States Army Reserve (USAR) unless otherwise stated. It is designed for use as a guide to operations and procedures by commanders, supervisors, and planners. The use of Automated Information Systems (AIS) that are used to execute business functions is common throughout the sustainment mission area. The specific automation requirements and functional software applications that will support MA operations for the total Army are under development. Automated systems include the Global Combat Support System (GCSS), Force XXI Battle Command Brigade and Below (FBCB2), Movement Tracking System (MTS), Battle Command Sustainment Support System (BCS3), the Defense Casualty Information Processing System (DCIPS), and other related AISs at all force levels. These automated systems will provide the automated means to fulfill the MA requirements given in this manual.

This manual is a doctrinal guide to MA operations within an area of operations (AO) within a Joint TO. As such, it gives the mission and organization of the MA force structure. The manual also explains the role of the various levels of command in the TO. Command relationships between the different brigade combat teams (BCTs), the division, the corps, and the theater are current as of the publication date of this manual. This manual should be used in conjunction with JP 4-06 and AR 638-2.

The Armed Forces are charged with defending the nation and its people. This extends to safeguarding the natural environment. Former Chief of Staff General Dennis Reimer has stated "Environment responsibility involves all of us." The environmental ethic must be part of how Soldiers live and train. By working together, the Armed Forces can forge a premiere environmental stewardship program. Protection of the environment, while providing tough, realistic training, is the key to ensuring the Army is trained and ready to fight present and future enemies. All leaders are expected to serve as the Army's environmental stewards and have a personal and professional responsibility to understand and support the Army's environmental program. Violations of environmental laws and regulations can lead to civil and criminal liability, as well as liability under the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ). Leaders should ensure that unit personnel are properly trained and equipped to achieve environmental legal compliance. Special consideration should be given to storing, handling, and transporting hazardous materials and wastes that are inherent to the MA mission. Pollution-prevention techniques should be followed wherever possible. Such methods are preferred because they cost less than environmental cleanup and prevent adverse public opinion. Related publications are listed in the references section of this publication.

The proponent for this publication is the United States Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC). Users of this manual are encouraged to recommend changes and submit comments for its improvement. For each change, key the comments to the specific page and paragraph in which the change is recommended. Provide justification for each comment to ensure understanding and complete evaluation. Send comments and recommendations on DA Form 2028 (*Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms*) to Commander, U.S. Army Quartermaster Center and School (USAQMC&S), ATTN: ATSM-MA, 1201 22d Street, Fort Lee, VA 23801-1601.

Direct e-mail questions to the U.S. Army Mortuary Affairs Center (MAC) at MACweb@lee.army.mil.

Users should not view this manual as a sole source of information. Other supporting publications are referenced throughout this manual. A list of publications supporting this manual is provided in the references section.

Chapter 1

Mortuary Affairs Overview

Show me the manner in which a nation or a community cares for its dead and I will measure with mathematical exactness the tender sympathies of its people, their respect for the laws of the land and their loyalty to high ideals.

William Gladstone

MISSION

1-1. As today's Army continues its transformation to the future force, it must remain ready to fight the enemies of both today and tomorrow. As the rise of noncontiguous conflicts demands faster and more deployable fighting units, the Department of Defense (DOD) and the American public will continue to demand the expeditious return of deceased personnel. The Army's role within the Joint Mortuary Affairs Program (JMAP) will continue to be one of the nation's most important and sensitive missions throughout the foreseeable future.

1-2. As the DOD executive agent for the JMAP, the Army is responsible for providing MA support to all Service components during peacetime. Eligible recipients include, but are not limited to, U.S. Service members and their eligible dependents, DOD civilians, contractors, and other authorized civilians assigned outside the continental United States (OCONUS). During wartime, the MA mission is expanded to the joint operations area (JOA), providing MA support to coalition and allied forces, upon request; enemy personnel killed in combat or who die while in U.S. custody; and local nationals as required. See AR 638-2 for a full listing of eligibility criteria and authorized benefits.

1-3. Generally, the Joint Mortuary Affairs Office (JMAO) will appoint a lead agent within a JOA that oversees all MA functions. Based upon theater or operational requirements, policies may be developed for handling remains and personal effects (PE) of personnel not listed in AR 638-2. The JMAO has oversight of all MA operations within the JOA; any questions concerning policies within that theater must be directed to that office for clarification. See JP 4-06 and CJCSM 3500.05A for the duties and responsibilities of the JMAO.

1-4. Current joint MA policy states that the remains of all members of the Armed Forces of the United States must be returned for permanent disposition according to the desires of the person authorized to direct disposition (PADD). Personal effects will be returned to the person eligible to receive effects (PERE). The JMAP is divided into three subprograms which represent the spectrum of joint operations across the globe. The three programs are Current Death, Concurrent Return, and Graves Registration. For specifics on each of these programs, reference chapter 1, section II of AR 638-2.

1-5. The role of the MA specialist (Military Occupational Specialty 92M) is to search for, recover, tentatively identify, and coordinate evacuating remains to the continental United States (CONUS) through a structured evacuation system. The function of the 92M Noncommissioned Officer (NCO) is to ensure subordinate personnel and unit leaders are trained to standard on current MA policies and procedures. The MA specialist is also responsible for the inventory, safeguard, and evacuation of PE of U.S. Service members, coalition and allied forces, enemy combatants, civilians on the battlefield, and others as required.

1-6. In every case, MA personnel, in conjunction with unit personnel, will attempt to tentatively identify the deceased prior to evacuating the remains. Preserving all identification media is paramount to a speedy return of remains to the PADD. However, evacuation will not be delayed for tentative identification. If required and authorized, MA personnel will conduct temporary interment, disinterment or reinterment

operations. The MA Specialist provides backup support and guidance for initial search and recovery during combat operations; the primary responsibility within an area of responsibility (AOR) lies with the unit commander.

THEATER RELATIONSHIPS

OPERATIONAL LEVEL

1-7. The operational framework for Army forces rests within the combatant commander's theater organization (figure 1-1). Geographic combatant commanders (GCC), commanders with geographic responsibilities, designate theaters of war, TOs, combat zones, and communication zones (COMMZ) as they see fit. A TO is a subarea within a theater of war as defined by a combatant commander within which forces conduct or support specific combat operations. Different TOs within the same theater of war will normally be geographically separate and focused upon different enemy forces. TOs are usually of significant size allowing for operations over a significant period of time. FM 3-0 provides a detailed discussion of theater territorial organization.

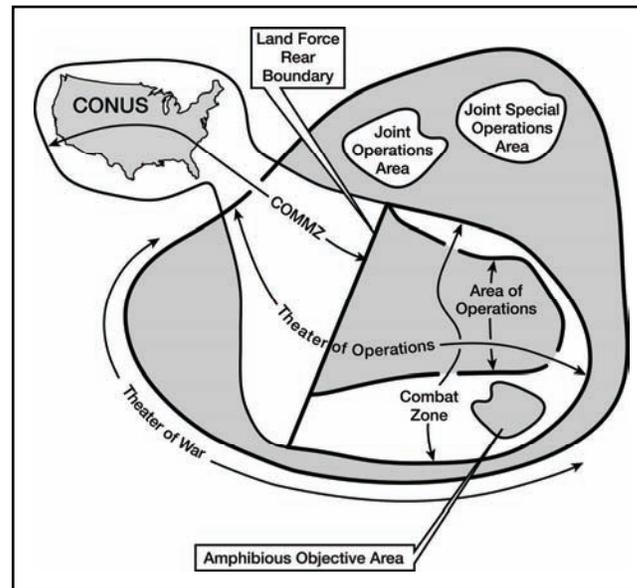


Figure 1-1. Theater organization

1-8. Joint force commanders (JFCs) at all levels may establish subordinate operational areas (figure 1-1). JP 3-0 discusses the assignment and responsibilities associated with establishing JOA within a TO. Due to the unique structure of the MA evacuation channel, MA generally operates within a JOA. The JMAO has responsibility for the JMAP within a JOA. For more information on JMAO responsibilities, reference JP 4-06.

1-9. The key areas concerning the deployment and execution of the MA mission include the COMMZ and the combat zone. The COMMZ is the area within the TO that contains the lines of communication (LOC), establishments for supply and evacuation, and other agencies required for immediate support of the field forces. In a contiguous area of operations (AO), the COMMZ is generally located behind but contiguous to the combat zone. Within a noncontiguous AO, the COMMZ may be commingled with the combat zone. The combat zone is the area required by combat forces for the conduct of combat operations, generally the area forward of the corps rear boundary.

1-10. The Theater Sustainment Command (TSC) is normally the Army Service component commander's major organization responsible to provide common-user logistics (CUL) within the TO. The TSC is responsible for providing the Army Service Component Command (ASCC) with a common logistical

picture, maximizing throughput to provide follow-on sustainment. Each TSC is responsible for developing an operational level MA appendix tailored to its unique TO. For more information on the TSC, see FM 4-93.4.

1-11. The theater level headquarters is assigned command and control (C2) over the JOA. The regional combatant commander will tailor the theater command structure to meet the needs of the joint forces in the TO. The theater command is organized and equipped primarily as the ASCC for the Regional Component Command (RCC). The theater commander normally acts as the ASCC and is responsible for all administrative control (ADCON) of all Army forces in the RCC. There will be additional modular sustainment brigades specifically tailored to support the assigned division and BCTs.

1-12. Operational level MA planners must establish and continually update operation plans (OPLANs) and estimates, as these are the documents that are used to build the time-phased force and deployment list (TPFDL). For more information on building operational level estimates and OPLANs, reference Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Manual (CJCSM) 3500.05A, CJCSM 3500.05C, and CJCSM 3122.03A.

TACTICAL LEVEL

1-13. Tactical level MA planners are responsible for developing MA plans and support to Army units capable of defeating a level III threat. Though the tactical MA planner is often located at the Division G-4 level, the BCT has become the Army's primary organization for tactical engagement of the enemy.

1-14. The three standard BCT designs are the Infantry BCT (IBCT), Heavy BCT (HBCT), and the Stryker BCT (SBCT). The higher command element of the BCT is the division. In major combat operations, the division will typically operate with a variable number of BCTs. If a division or corps headquarters is assigned responsibility of a JOA, it is known as a division or corps AOR.

1-15. Tactical level MA planners must establish and update OPLANs and estimates. For information and guidance on developing these documents, see FM 5-0.

THEATER MA OPERATIONS

1-16. MA operations occur at all levels of a TO. The MA program starts at the unit level with search and recovery operations and continues until remains are returned to the PADD and all PE are returned to the PERE. The MA Program covers the initial search and recovery, tentative identification, coordinated evacuation, and decontamination (if necessary) of remains and PE.

1-17. The MA mission starts at the unit level. Each unit is responsible for designating a search and recovery team to conduct search and recovery operations during the combat phase of operations. Unit commanders are responsible for the initial search and recovery operations within their AOR. Upon recovering remains the unit search and recovery team will evacuate those remains to the closest MA collection point (MACP). For more information on establishing search and recovery teams, see chapter 5.

1-18. MA personnel set up MACPs, theater mortuary evacuation points (TMEPs) and PE depots throughout the JOA (figure 1-2). Remains recovered by unit initial search and recovery operations are evacuated to the nearest MACP. From the receiving MACP, MA personnel evacuate the remains to the TMEP. The preferred method of evacuation is directly from the initial MACP to the TMEP; however, the tactical situation may dictate that remains be evacuated through several MACPs before reaching the TMEP.

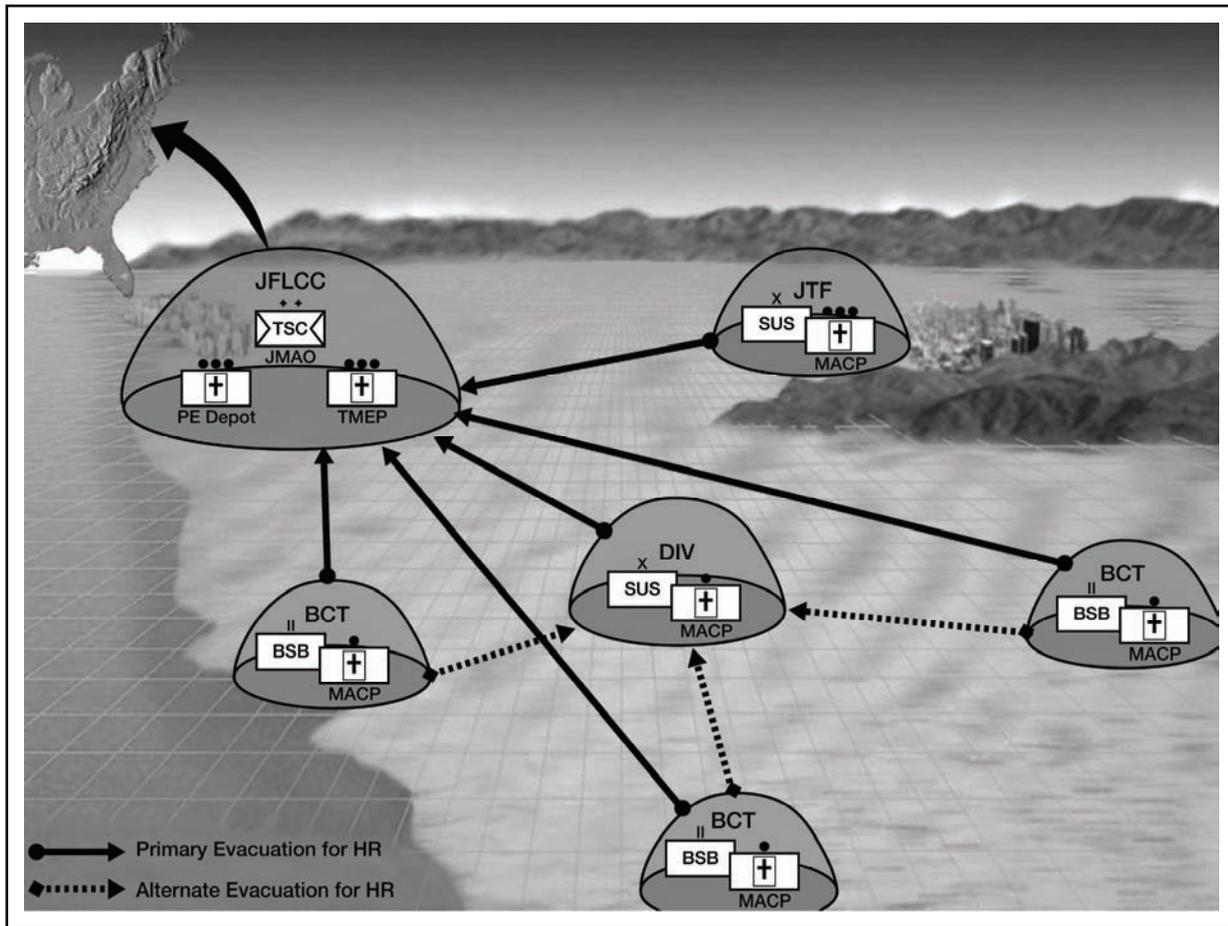


Figure 1-2. MA concept of operation

1-19. The TSC commander or a designated representative determines the responsibility and placement of theater MA assets within the JOA. Normally, this is accomplished through coordination with the JMAO. The TSC commander together with the JMAO must produce a plan that places MA assets where they can best support both current and future operations within the JOA. This places an inherent responsibility upon the JMAO and TSC to ensure that MA assets are properly assigned to the TPFDL during the planning process.

1-20. MA operations must be planned in detail from the unit through the joint level. They must be included in OPLANs, contingency plans (CONPLANs), and standing operating procedures (SOPs) at both the operational and tactical level of operations. These plans and procedures should cover unit responsibilities as well as the employment, relocation criteria, and allocation of MA personnel and equipment throughout the JOA.

- MA Staff Planning Considerations**
- Type of operation
 - MA units on TPFDD
 - Unit structures/capabilities
 - Unit locations/relocations
 - Number of troops supported
 - Noncombatants affected
 - Coalition/allied support
 - Coalition/allied requirements
 - Host nation support
 - Local MA policies
 - Local burial customs
 - Embedded media relations

STAFF MA RESPONSIBILITIES

1-21. MA staff planners must be sure to include MA estimates within the unit's overall logistics estimate. These estimates are then used to prepare the command to handle anticipated fatalities. MA staff planners must be able to quickly address any staff or command concern. Each TO has its own unique criteria that must be coupled with the contemporary operational environment (COE) and included within the planning process. MA planners must create a plan that is not only tailored to both their TO and the COE, but one that is adaptable to meet all anticipated future contingencies or operations.

1-22. Each brigade support battalion and sustainment brigade is assigned MA personnel within their respective modified table(s) of organization and equipment (MTOE) to assist them in their MA planning and training. MA planners must be adept at anticipating and understanding the support requirements of the tactical plan or independent course(s) of action (COA). Additionally, the MA planner must be able to assess sustainment feasibility, while identifying support requirements for synchronization with the commander's intent. The MA staff officer/NCO assigned must ensure that all subordinate units—

- Develop MA plans and procedures at all levels of command.
- Coordinate MA support at all levels within the TO. Units in theater or arriving in theater must be kept informed of reporting procedures, local MA policies, current operation order (OPORD) annexes, SOPs, and command guidance.
- Assist in logistical estimate planning required to support not only the full spectrum of military operations but also possible military and civilian mass fatality incidents.
- Develop, coordinate, and complete required mission analysis, formulate staff recommendations, and prepare the MA support annex for the OPLAN.
- Obtain the MA support concept of the GCC and the JMAO of the planned TO. Continue to request the MA support concept down to the level of staff the planner is assigned.
- Ensure that units are knowledgeable on MA plans and annexes prior to deployment.
- Identify and train company level recovery teams.

1-23. The staff planner is the key individual in the operational concept. These individuals initiate the entire planning process. Key MA staff officer/NCO planning responsibilities include—

- Prepare a MA running estimate for each proposed COA.
- Resolve any MA logistical problems as soon as the situation permits.
- Advise commanders on MA operations.
- The planning considerations for creating MA annexes to OPLANS are similar to creating any other annex for an OPLAN. Planners must ensure all known factors are taken into account during the development process.
- Validate all MA planning assumptions throughout the military decisionmaking process (MDMP) as defined in FM 5-0.
- Ensure all supported units have established a team for initial search and recovery, tentative identification and evacuation to a MACP. See chapter 5 for non-MA unit responsibilities.
- Ensure all supported units have a validated MA SOP prior to deployment. See appendix A for a sample SOP.
- Identify procedures for handling deceased local nationals, enemy combatants and coalition, and allied Soldiers. Lacking policy or guidance from the JMAO, all remains are handled in the same manner. Ideally, once positive identification has been made, MA personnel are informed on proper disposition of non-U.S. remains.

MA Staff Input

- MA map overlay
- OPLAN/OPORD annex development
- Mission requirements vs. on-hand assets
- Allocation of MA assets
- Prioritization of MA assets
- Identify temporary interment sites
- Evacuation flowchart

1-24. Staff planners who are developing MA operations must be aware of several factors that affect MA activities and operations. These include the following:

- The type of conflict—regional or global.
- The size of the COMMZ and combat zone for a contiguous AO. The lack of a COMMZ for a noncontiguous AO.
- Logistical resources available, including assets within the AOR, existing contingency contracts, pre-positioned assets, and assets within the time-phased force deployment data (TPFDD).
- The level of infrastructure development, including fixed facilities for mortuaries and airfields for evacuation.
- Facts and figures on casualty estimates for different levels of conflict intensity within the different phases of the OPLAN.
- How to best use modular MA assets to fully support the commander's intent and concept of execution. MA assets from the MA Quartermaster (QM) Collection Company are able to be deployed at the MA team level.
- Procedures for reporting war crimes and violations of the Uniform Code of Military Justice and the Geneva and Hague Conventions.

1-25. Non-MA company level units in theater must be involved in the MA mission and operations. Units must identify search and recovery teams to recover remains within their AOR. The teams must be briefed on local customs and courtesies on dealing with remains. The teams must be instilled with the MA motto that all remains are to be treated with the utmost "dignity, reverence, and respect". For more information on non-MA unit responsibilities, see chapter 5.

EMPLOYMENT OF MA ASSETS

1-26. MA-qualified officers or 92M NCO's Additional Skill Identifier 4V (ASI 4V) are responsible for planning the employment of MA assets assigned to the command in support of operations. MA staff planners—

- Provide guidance on prestocking essential MA equipment, supplies, forms, and publications.
- Ensure that subordinate units are training according to OPLAN annexes.
- Ensure that deploying MA assets and unit MA plans are certified prior to deployment.
- Develop and assess MA TPFDD.
- Determine the readiness posture, capabilities, and limitations of each unit.
- Publish local MA policy directives, mutual cooperation agreements, or international agreements as units flow into the TO.
- Establish a means to maintain records of transferring remains and PE to host nation and coalition/allied forces.
- Evaluate each unit that is to be assigned an MA asset.
- Ensure MA equipment and personnel shortages are filled.
- Provide guidance on estimated times for unit deployments.
- Establish liaisons with other MA staff from the JMAO through the MACP.
- Integrate the current chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear (CBRN) threat into the MA plan.
- Initiate a reporting system within the TO or the assigned level of command.
- Establish communications with all supported and supporting MA units, JMAO, transportation assets, and units providing logistical support.
- Coordinate a PE evacuation system.
- Coordinate with movement control personnel for transporting remains and PE by surface and by air.
- Provide input to the appropriate staff concerning MA operations.

- Ensure that media requests are routed through the local public affairs office (PAO).
- Ensure that matters concerning family members are routed through higher HQ or the JMAO.

1-27. During multinational operations, MA staff planners must ensure that joint doctrine takes precedence. Specifically, it is imperative that MA planners and MA personnel process all remains in the same manner in accordance with JP 4-06 and all applicable international and cooperative agreements in the specific TO.

SEARCH AND RECOVERY

1-28. Search and recovery is the first step in the MA process. Search and recovery operations have two distinct phases: conflict recovery and area clearance.

CONFLICT RECOVERY PHASE

1-29. The conflict recovery phase of search and recovery begins immediately. Unit commanders are responsible for the search and recovery of all remains in their AO. If additional augmentation is required, it may be requested through the units' higher headquarters. See chapter 5 for more information and planning criteria for unit search and recovery operations during the conflict recovery phase.

1-30. As the conflict develops, the situation changes, or the unit relocates, the unit's higher headquarters may assign additional assets to assist with security or actual search and recovery. Unit commanders may request to use MA specialists from the closest MACP to assist with the search and recovery operations. See chapter 2 of this FM for MACP allocation, responsibilities, and capabilities. However, to take MA personnel from the MACP will degrade that MACP's capability to process and evacuate other remains. Units must make every effort to recover remains during this phase. Failing to do so will significantly delay or prevent the return of remains to their loved ones.

AREA CLEARANCE PHASE

1-31. Area clearance is a final and thorough search and recovery for all remains and PE not previously recovered during the conflict recovery phase. It begins as soon as the tactical and logistical situations permit. Area clearance planning and execution is covered in JP 4-06.

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Chapter 2

Quartermaster Collection Company (Mortuary Affairs)

They go where others fear to go; they do the things that others will not do; they surround themselves with sorrow, tragedy and grief and call it their job; they do it willingly, not for themselves, but for their country.

Commonwealth of Virginia Commendation to the 54th QM Company (MA), 2002

MISSION

2-1. The Quartermaster Collection Company (MA), Standard Requirement Code (SRC) 10490F, mission is to establish, operate, and maintain MACPs. Company personnel conduct search, recovery, and evacuation operations for deceased U.S. Military and certain U.S. civilian and allied personnel; dispose of PE; and maintain essential records and reports. The company is designed to be modular; maintaining the ability to deploy at the section level. This modularity is essential to support the full spectrum of Army operations in the COE.

2-2. To enhance modularity and deployability, the Quartermaster Collection Company, has four sub-SRCs each with its own unique mission and SRC:

- **The Headquarters Platoon** (SRC: 10548FA) mission is to provide command and control, administrative, logistical, and field feeding support and unit level maintenance management to the QM Collection Company (MA).
- **The Support Operations Section** (SRC: 10548FB) mission is to coordinate and control MA operations.
- **The Forward Collection Platoon** (SRC: 10548FC) mission is to establish, operate, and maintain up to four MACPs. Conduct limited search and evacuation operations of deceased U.S. Military, certain U.S. civilian and Coalition personnel, receive, inventory, and coordinate evacuation of PE with remains; maintain essential records and reports.
- **The Main Collection Platoon** (SRC: 10548FD) mission is to establish, operate, and maintain a Corps Main Collection Point that receives remains and PE from the Forward Collection Points.

RESPONSIBILITIES

2-3. The QM Collection Company (MA) is designed to deploy, set up, and operate MACPs. The MACPs receive, process, and coordinate the evacuation of deceased U.S. Military, certain U.S. civilian personnel, coalition forces and their accompanying PE. The company's specified duties are to—

- Conduct limited search and recovery missions, as required.
- Set up and operate MACPs, with refrigeration capability, within the Brigade Support Battalion support area.
- Set up and operate a main MACP, with refrigeration capability, within the Sustainment Brigade area.
- Maintain essential records and reports.

2-4. While the specified tasks of the QM Collection Company are extensive, additional on-order responsibilities include the following:

- Set up and operate a TMEP until the arrival of the QM Company (EAC).
- Set up and operate a PE depot until the arrival of the QM Company (EAC).
- When supplied the necessary equipment and augmenting personnel (*Per JP 4-06*), establish, operate, and maintain a mortuary affairs decontamination collection point (MADCP).
- Conduct temporary interment and disinterment operations as directed by the GCC.
- Respond to CONUS or U.S. Territory peacetime mass fatality incidents as requested and authorized by the Department of Homeland Security, in accordance with DOD Directive 3025.1 and the National Response Plan (NRP)
- Respond to OCONUS peacetime mass fatality incidents as requested and authorized by the State Department and in accordance with DOD Directive 5100.46.

2-5. Commanders and staff planners must understand that the QM Collection Company (MA) ability to accomplish their tables of organization and equipment (TOE) mission is degraded as it is tasked to perform additional duties and responsibilities outside the scope of that mission. The QM Collection Company (MA) commander, or a designated representative, must continually inform the chain of command about current responsibilities and the capabilities of the unit. The chain of command must also be informed on how the additional assigned responsibility will impact the ability of the QM Collection Company (MA) to adapt and flex to future operations within the COE.

ORGANIZATION

2-6. The QM Collection Company (MA) (figure 2-1) comprises a headquarters element, support operations cell, and six platoons.

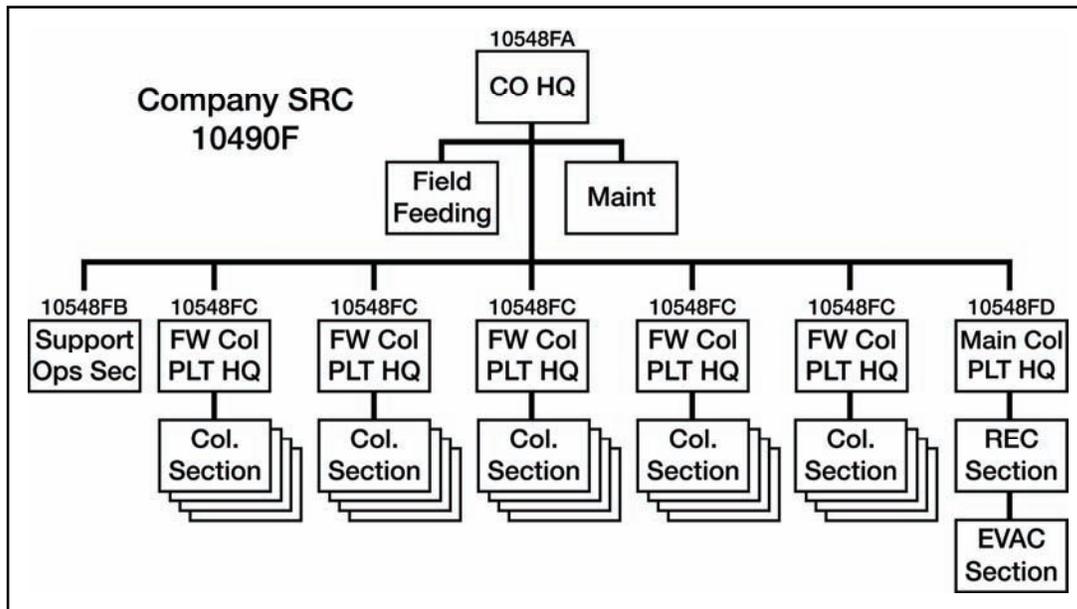


Figure 2-1. QM Collection Company (MA) organization chart

2-7. The headquarters element contains the headquarters, food service, and maintenance sections. Each section within the headquarters element has a specific function.

- The headquarters section is responsible for providing command and control (C2), administrative support, and logistical support to the company and any attached elements operating within the company. This section also operates as the net control station (NCS) for the company.
- The maintenance section provides unit level maintenance management, supervision of the company’s subordinate units, unit level equipment repair, and vehicle recovery for the company.

The MA commander or the early entry module (EEM) officer in charge (OIC) will place and assign maintenance personnel to best support the unit.

- The field feeding section provides field feeding for the company when the company is co-located with the platoons. When the platoons are dispersed, the MA company commander or the EEM OIC will allocate or assign field feeding assets to best support the mission.

2-8. The support operations section is responsible for the properly allocating and placing MA assets on the battlefield. In the deployment phase this section acts as the MA EEM that deploys with other advance forces to the JOA. Upon arrival on the battlefield, the section reports to the Theater Sustainment Command (TSC) MA officer for integration into the G4, Sustainment Operations Division. Commanders must understand that this section must be integrated as soon as possible and be positioned where it can best support the further integration of MA assets in order for the MA mission to be successful. Once integrated this cell acts as a coordination and logistics hub for the assignment and placement of all MA assets going through the reception, staging, onward movement, and integration (RSOI) into the JOA. Once all Company MA Assets have been deployed this section is responsible for the oversight and overall execution of the MA mission at the corps level.

2-9. The five forward collection platoons are organized into a headquarters element and four collection sections, each of which establishes a MACP. Each MACP will generally be assigned to support a BCT sized element. Upon establishment, the MACPs receive, process, and coordinate evacuation of remains and associated PE. Each MACP is able to receive, process, and coordinate evacuation for 20 remains and associated PE per day.

2-10. The main collection platoon is organized into three sections: headquarters, receiving, and evacuation. Together these sections provide MA direct support (DS) to the corps. Upon establishment, the main collection platoon receives remains and PE from the forward MACPs. Additionally, the main collection point maintains the ability to receive remains and PE directly from surrounding units on an area support basis. The main collection platoon then coordinates evacuation of received remains and PE to the TMEP. The main collection platoon may be tasked to act as the MADCP or the TMEP until the QM MA Company (EAC) arrives in Theater.

2-11. The QM collection company (MA) may be tasked to operate a TMEP, PE depot and to inter/disinter remains until the QM MA Company (EAC) arrives in theater. These are nonresourced missions and will reduce the capabilities of the forward collection point operations.

ASSIGNMENT AND ALLOCATION

2-12. The QM Collection Company is assigned to a TSC, TOE 63702A. If the TSC is not fully deployed to theater, the QM Collection Company assets will be assigned to the highest sustainment unit located within that theater until the TSC is established. During full deployment the company can support a force of 179,000 Soldiers, or up to 20 individual BCT equivalent units. Individual sections may be deployed from the company as the mission and logistics requirements dictate. This allows supported units the flexibility required to operate effectively within the COE. However, the increased modularity places additional responsibility upon MA staff officers to produce and maintain accurate MA estimates. The estimates prepared are used for planning both the timeline and the number of assets deploying.

2-13. Forward collection platoons are assigned to the Brigade Support Battalion for allocation to the different BCTs within a division. The Headquarters element from this platoon will be assigned to the Sustainment Brigade of that division. Each BCT size element will be assigned a section from the Forward Collection Platoon. This section is responsible for providing DS to the BCT by establishing a MACP. Because the AO is a nonfixed structure, the number of forward collection platoons and sections assigned within an AO will vary by operation.

2-14. The Main Collection Platoon placement within the AO is based upon the JMAO and Theater Command guidance. Normally the platoon will be assigned to a sustainment brigade within the TSC. The platoon will be the primary asset called upon to establish a MADCP and may be used to augment different MACPs based upon forecasted mission requirements and the COE.

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