

**FM 4-20.07(FM 42-424)**

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**QUARTERMASTER FORCE PROVIDER  
COMPANY**

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**Headquarters, Department of the Army**

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# QUARTERMASTER FORCE PROVIDER COMPANY

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## Preface

Field manual (FM) 4-20.07 provides insight, general data and operational information for the commanders, supervisors, and personnel assigned or attached to a Quartermaster (QM) Force Provider Company. This manual also serves as a guide for commanders, supervisors, and other personnel concerned with Force Provider operations in general. It addresses the key aspects of performing the company's critical wartime mission to "Provide Force Provider Support" and accomplishing the unit's mission essential task list (METL). The METL consists of tasks categorized into the following missions:

- Deploy unit
- Establish unit area
- Defend assigned area
- Conduct Force Provider operations
- Relocate unit
- Redeploy unit

Detailed information concerning the METL, as well as collective and individual training, required to accomplish the unit's METL is available in Army Training and Evaluation Program (ARTEP) 42-424-30-MTP.

This publication applies to the Active Army, Reserve Component QM Force Provider company commanders, supervisors and Soldiers, the Army National Guard (ARNG)/Army National Guard of the United States (ARNGUS), and the United States Army Reserve (USAR) unless otherwise stated. The focus is on the organization of the Force Provider Company, Force Provider modules, responsibilities, deployment, redeployment, and operations.

The proponent for this publication is Headquarters (HQ) United States Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC). Send comments and recommended changes directly to Commander, United States Combined Arms Support Command (USACASCOM), Concepts and Doctrine (C&D) Directorate, ATTN: ATCL-FC-D, Fort Lee, VA 23801-1723. Unless this publication states otherwise, masculine nouns or pronouns do not refer exclusively to men.

## Introduction

Commanders must bear in mind the stressful effects of combat as they plan and conduct operations. The pressures that battlefield chaos and destruction place on Soldiers have always been great. Unit discipline, realistic field training, deliberately fostered unit cohesion, and solid bonding between leaders and subordinates can reduce the effects of this stress in part, but nothing can eliminate it. The commander who understands this and protects his Soldiers through strong, positive, and caring leadership, proper mental, physical and training preparation, and simple decisive plans will win (FM 3-0). The purpose of the Force Provider program is to improve the quality of life for deployed Soldiers by reducing the stressors of combat. Under force health protection (FHP), combat and operational stress control (COSC) training is provided to assist Soldiers in preventing combat and operational stress reactions (COSRs) and other stress related illnesses. The Force Provider system also enables the reduction of stress.

During Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm, the Army realized that it could do more to improve the quality of life for the deployed Soldier. Many Soldiers used makeshift and field expedient latrines and showers. The Army recognized the importance of combating stress and sleep deprivation, while offsetting COSR and conserving fighting strength. Its answer was to set up the Force Provider program. The concept of Force Provider was initially tested in the Bosnia area of operations. Doctrine, training, and system requirements were then developed as a result of lessons learned to improve the quality of life for the deployed Soldier. In addition to this FM, ARTEP 42-424-30-MTP has been developed and is available through normal distribution. Training and evaluation outlines (T&EOs) for unit training (Chapter 5, ARTEP 42-424-30-MTP) are also available in the Army Systems Approach to Training (ASAT) program. The Force Provider Product Manager office at Soldier System Command (SSCOM), maintains a homepage for related issues.

Force Provider units are expected to be an essential component of joint, multinational, and expeditionary operations - fully capable of responding to requirements along its entire operational mission continuum: Soldier sustainment, humanitarian and civic assistance, disaster relief, and non-combatant evacuation operations. Future Force Provider operations must provide scalable and modular base camps to support operations such as combat (forward operating bases/FOBs), reception, staging, onward movement, and integration (RSOI), rest and refit, intermediate staging bases (ISB), redeployment, humanitarian assistance, disaster relief, homeland defense, and peacekeeping/enforcement.



## Chapter 1

# Force Provider Overview

### SECTION I – INTRODUCTION TO THE FORCE PROVIDER CONCEPT

#### FORCE PROVIDER AND THE QM FORCE PROVIDER COMPANY

1-1. The Force Provider system represents the Army's premier life support base camp. The concept was born in 1991 as a result of the challenging living conditions experienced by our Soldiers during Operation Desert Shield/Storm. The Army therefore developed Force Provider, a containerized and highly deployable "tent city". Force Provider system modules consist of military and commercial equipment which produce climate-controlled billeting, quality food preparation and dining facilities, hygiene services, and morale, welfare and recreation facilities sufficient to support 550 tenant soldiers and the system operators. This field manual describes the system and the Quartermaster (QM) unit that operates it. The Force Provider QM Company (TOE 42420L000) and the Force Provider module itself are separate entities which are linked up in the theater of operations or another specifically designated area. The QM Force Provider Company's organic assets can transport its unit personnel, maintain organic equipment, defend against a Level I threat, and maintain communications. The Force Provider modules are not currently organic to the QM Force Provider Company and until requisitioned, are maintained as part of the Army Materiel Command (AMC) owned Army pre-positioned stocks (APS). Using units request Force Provider support through command channels via memorandum to the Department of the Army staff. Future plans call for each Force Provider company to maintain one module on hand at the unit at all times for training purposes.

#### FORCE PROVIDER MISSIONS

1-2. Force Provider missions were originally designed to complement theater reception bases, intermediate staging bases (ISB), rest and refit, redeployment and base camps for stability operations such as humanitarian aid and disaster relief, peace keeping/enforcement, or other designated locations in support of an operation. The system is currently being deployed with forward operating bases (FOBs) and may also provide support to Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) contingency support teams and deployable distribution depot (DDX) teams. Force Provider was developed to improve the Soldier's combat readiness. It provides the front-line Soldier a brief rest from combat. The system enhances the areas of health, welfare, and morale of Soldiers. It provides feeding, showering, and laundry support. It also provides areas for sleep, rest, and relaxation. Also, Force Provider can be used with theater reception and staging bases when deployed to an underdeveloped or war-ravaged theater. It can also be used as a rest stop or base for staging Soldiers and vehicles passing through as they deploy or redeploy. Besides its military missions, the QM Force Provider Company and the Force Provider module may also be employed to support humanitarian aid and disaster relief, as well as noncombatant evacuation operations (NEO).

#### QM FORCE PROVIDER COMPANY EMPLOYMENT

1-3. The QM Force Provider Company may be employed to meet any of the missions stated above. When used for its primary mission, the company will normally be organized in accordance with its current TOE. The unit will be issued Force Provider modules from APS and normally assigned to an appropriate element of the Army service component command's (ASCC) theater sustainment command (TSC). In some instances, Force Provider modules, platoons or companies may be assigned to a joint task force (JTF), a sustainment brigade, a combat sustainment support battalion (CSSB), or for very limited operations the system may be assigned to a brigade support battalion (BSB).

1-4. QM Force Provider elements may be employed on an area basis, serving Soldiers in a geographical area; or may be employed in support of a brigade-sized unit. In any case, Force Provider will remain under the control of the major command to which it is assigned. Depending on mission, enemy, terrain and weather, troops and support available, time available and civil considerations (METT-TC), a Force Provider module could be located as far forward as the brigade support battalion area. Theater command structure and the Force Provider mission for each deployment will determine exact assignment.

## FORCE PROVIDER OPERATORS

1-5. Three scenarios under which the QM Force Provider Company may be manned and operated are:

- **All Military.** An all-military active Army or Reserve Component Force Provider manned company may operate the module, or modules, depending on the number in use for the operation.
- **Combination of Military and Nonmilitary.** The modules may be operated by any combination of military personnel and contractors (Logistics Civil Augmentation Program/LOGCAP contractors, for example), Department of Defense civilians or contractors, host nation support personnel and/or third country nationals. Contracted personnel will be supervised by the military command structure. The commander and the contracting officer's representative (COR) will work closely with the contractor to ensure that all items listed in the contract performance work statement (PWS) are fulfilled. A translator or interpreter may be required for this type of scenario. The contract may allow civilian augmentees to reside within and receive subsistence from the Force Provider support operations in use.
- **All Contractor Personnel.** Modules may be operated entirely by contractors independent of military command and control. The contractor will operate the Force Provider modules under the general control of the applicable army service component command (ASCC). All TOE equipment, with the exception of weapons, will be required for normal operation. If not supplied by the contractor, additional items must be provided as government-furnished equipment (GFE). The contractor must accept complete accountability for all GFE and perform operator and unit level maintenance IAW appropriate technical manuals (TMs). The contractor will require the same dependencies as a military unit, unless otherwise specified in the PWS, and defense against Level I threats will require augmentation.

## AVAILABILITY OF FORCE PROVIDER MODULES

1-6. All Force Provider modules are available to support contingencies throughout the world. They are completely containerized or trailer mounted to facilitate movement by any combination of land, air, and sea transportation modes. Modules are maintained as Army pre-positioned stocks, and are stored in depots or aboard ships.

1-7. AMC maintains storage responsibility of the Force Provider modules. Requests for Force Provider modules follow command channels to HQDA. Once a module has been approved for deployment by HQDA, AMC arranges transportation for the module and maintains ownership until it is hand received to the Force Provider company commander or supervisory contractor at the approved operating site. The commander or supervisory contractor is then responsible for the module and is accountable for all of its equipment. System setup is accomplished by Force Provider company and/or contractor personnel depending on availability in theater.

## SECTION II – CAPABILITIES, LIMITATIONS, AND DEPENDENCIES

### CAPABILITIES

1-8. A QM Force Provider Company is capable of operating one to six independent Force Provider modules. Each module supports 550 Soldiers/customers, plus the company's operator staff. When six

modules are employed with a QM Force Provider Company, it is capable of supporting a brigade size force of 3,300 Soldiers/customers plus the required operator staff. The basis of allocation is one Force Provider Company per 3,300 Soldiers, roughly equivalent to a combat brigade element. The modules within a company may be joined together or deployed near each other. However, the operation of each module will typically remain distinct. METT-TC will determine the number of Soldiers to be supported. Future plans call for the ability of the system to adapt to support independent 150 man support modules and to be packaged as such.

Support capabilities of a single 550-man module are:

- Climate-controlled billeting for 550 tenant personnel and 44 billets for Force Provider operators.
- Sanitary climate-controlled showers sufficient for one 10-minute shower per person/per day.
- Four sanitary, climate-controlled latrines with four urinals and 24 toilets.
- Food service, to include three cook-prepared meals daily (1,650 cook-prepared meals per day).
- Laundry services capable of laundering 200 pounds/per hour.
- MWR and administrative support facilities and equipment.

Lessons learned from current operations are leading to the development and production of 600-man modules (early model production is underway as of publication time for this manual). All new production and future reset modules will be packaged in 150-person support increments which will enable each increment to operate independently and to be deployed on a single C-17 aircraft. Specific characteristics of this enhanced capability include:

- Improved modularity and scale-ability to support any Joint land operation, large or small.
- Improved adaptability to support small forward operating bases for combat operations.
- Improved deployability through the increased use of triple container (TRICON) packaging.
- Reduced operational manpower and transportation requirements.
- Reduced set-up time (four hours with eight trained personnel and materiel handling equipment for one 150-person support increment) and tear-down time requirements.
- Improved billeting/shelters through the use of state-of-the-art air-beam support tents.
- Improved field feeding, hygiene and laundry sub-systems.
- Improved reliability of Environmental Control Units (ECU).
- Improved environmental stewardship through the adoption of water re-use technology.

## LIMITATIONS

1-9. Employment of the Force Provider system demands a well thought-out, deliberate effort. While the system offers attractive amenities for the deployed Soldier, the following limitations of the module and QM Force Provider Company should be considered:

- **Size.** A single Force Provider module requires approximately 8-10 acres of land space and extensive site preparation. The packaged module is comprised of triple containers (TRICONS), 20-foot international organization for standardization (ISO) containers, skid-mounted generators, and other assorted self-storing items. Set-up time for each module is 10 to 12 days and requires 50 personnel.
- **Mobility.** Although not originally designed for redeployment within theater, future plans call for that capability to exist. Re-fit/rebuild operations are normally conducted in CONUS, or in some cases, at in-theater facilities.
- **Defensibility.** The QM Force Provider Company is able to defend itself against a Level I threat.
- **Cost.** The cost of the Force Provider system employed with Active and/or Reserve Components is based on the current per diem rate per Soldier/per day. This includes food, billeting, field services, supplies, and maintenance for module components. If used with the cold weather kit, the figure increases. The cost is subject to change as cost-saving improvements and

modifications are made to the module. Refurbishment costs are normally dependent on length of deployment and the prevailing environmental conditions of the employment site.

## DEPENDENCIES

1-10. **Transportation.** The Force Provider system is heavily dependent on strategic transportation assets for movement from the pre-positioned location to the area of operations. The QM Force Provider Company does not own the module, nor does it have the organic equipment required to transport it, but once on site, most of the system equipment and containers may be off-loaded using materiel handling equipment (MHE) that is organic to the company.

1-11. **Real Estate Acquisition.** The area of operations real estate staff must acquire the necessary land area required for Force Provider operations. The real estate contact may be from the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), a real estate specialist from the contingency real estate support team (CREST), the ASCC engineer staff, or naval facility (NAVFAC) real estate personnel. The site may be acquired either through host nation support or via lease. In some cases, real estate acquisition may determine the site selection. Each system requires 8 to 10 acres for set up. This does not include areas for parking, remote fuel sites and additional MWR open spaces. In a favorable location, approximately 48 hours is required to prepare the site before setup can begin. Seventy-two hours should be allowed to prepare a site in a fair location (uneven terrain, excess brush/trees, partially stable soil, poor drainage). For a poor location (rough/hilly terrain, dense vegetation, unstable soil and poor drainage), approximately 96 hours should be allowed to prepare the site.

1-12. **Engineering Assets.** Appropriate engineering units will be required for site survey, layout, and site preparation. Once Force Provider is set up, engineering support will be required for real property maintenance activities (RPMA), which may include prime power, utilities maintenance, firefighting and dust abatement services. Actions of this nature should be coordinated with the TSC or ASCC. Disposal of solid waste, including medical and food waste, must be arranged. This may be accomplished through incineration or haul-away mode via military or contracted assets. A Force Provider module may generate 20,000 gallons of gray water and 3,000 gallons of black water per day. Solid waste disposal must be coordinated IAW the civil engineering support plan (CESP), or the ASCC operations plan (OPLAN).

1-13. **Supply and Maintenance Support.** Support for Force Provider above unit level will be required from a QM Support Company to provide Classes I, II, III, IV, VI, VII and IX supply support. The unit depends on local Quartermaster water production/purification units for potable water supply (approximately 25,000-gallons/day) if commercial sources are not available. A Modular Ammunition Ordnance Company provides Class V support and a Support Maintenance Company provides maintenance support.

1-14. **Army Health System (AHS) Support.** The unit depends on local medical units for Role 1 and 2 AHS and veterinary support.

1-15. **Chaplain Support.** The unit depends on a local unit ministry team for religious support.

1-16. **Unit Defense.** The unit depends on theater assets for defense against Level II/III threat.

1-17. **MWR Support.** MWR operations must be provided by personnel provided by the Community and Family Support Center (CFSC) or from the pool of volunteer MWR specialists.

1-18. **AAFES Support.** AAFES operations require external coordination and could include military clothing sales, food court, barber shop and other forms of support depending on availability in the area of operations.

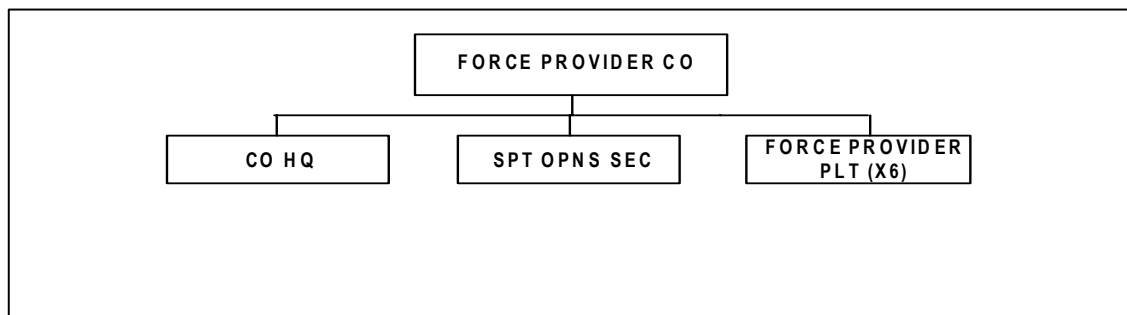
## Chapter 2

# QM Force Provider Company Operational Procedures

## SECTION I – COMPANY HQ SECTION AND PLATOON OPERATIONS

### UNIT ORGANIZATION

2-1. This chapter describes operational procedures for the Force Provider Company headquarters sections, the six provider platoons and their functional sections, and system tenant units, including communications and defense considerations. Figure 2-1 below shows the QM Force Provider Company basic unit organization.



**Figure 2-1. Organization of QM Force Provider Company**

### COMPANY HEADQUARTERS SECTION

2-2. The QM Force Provider Company Headquarters provides overall command and control, training, administration, and logistical support required to conduct mission support. The company headquarters staff can coordinate the operations of up to six Force Provider platoons and modules. The company HQ maintains communications with the next higher headquarters; provides direct supervision to the support operations and maintenance section; tasks the platoon leaders of the Force Provider modules; directs the planning, setup, and continuous improvement of unit defenses; and maintains responsibility for the unit's training, safety and environmental protection programs.

2-3. To ensure appropriate accountability for module equipment, the company commander inventories and inspects the serviceability of all equipment during setup of the module. . The Property Book Unit Supply Enhanced (PBUSE) system, the Army's state-of-the-art web-based property accountability system, is used to report and account for module equipment. Missing, damaged, or unserviceable equipment will be documented and kept on file awaiting Financial Liability Investigation of Property Loss and eventual redeployment of the module to AMC for refurbishment. As equipment becomes damaged or unserviceable during operations, it is be reported and documented, and replacement equipment and or parts are ordered. An up-to-date status of all module equipment will be maintained. AR 735-5 and AR 735-11-2 give guidance for maintaining property accountability. Missing items require a Report of Discrepancy (ROD). Equipment damaged in shipping requires a Supply Discrepancy Report (SDR). If received equipment is intact but is not functioning, a Quality Deficiency Report (QDR) must be submitted. All three of these reports may be done electronically via the following website: <https://aeps.ria.army.mil/>.

2-4. A critical aspect of the redeployment process is that the commander must clear the hand receipt of all module equipment being returned to AMC. AMC will arrange transportation for the module from the operating site to a CONUS depot or in-theater element for refurbishment. To clear a hand receipt with property shortages, a Financial Liability Investigation of Property Loss will be completed. The commander will be held responsible for equipment which cannot be properly accounted for. To facilitate clearing of a hand receipt, the commander will ensure that all module equipment is inspected for serviceability and thoroughly cleaned before it is packed. Unserviceable items will be tagged with a description of the damage or malfunction before they are packed. All module equipment will be inventoried and returned to the original container using the packing list and instructions in the panel of each container's door. All missing, damaged, or unserviceable equipment will be reported and documented. This documentation will then be used to simplify the reconciliation of the property records and to facilitate the clearing of the hand receipt.

## **SUPPORT OPERATIONS SECTION**

2-5. The Support Operations Section exercises staff supervision over the supply, maintenance, and field service support operations and advises the commander in these functional areas. The section also provides the coordination and management of all contracting and engineering support operations.

2-6. The purchasing/contracting officer manages the purchase of all military or local items required by the Force Provider Company. The purchasing/contracting officer coordinates with the ASCC in the review of options for each dependency and determines whether military resources or contract support is the most appropriate and cost effective alternative. The purchasing/contracting officer will ensure that Force Provider needs are detailed and thoroughly stated in the contract documents. If contract administration is coordinated at a higher level, the purchasing/contracting officer will take appropriate actions to ensure that the needs of unit are met.

2-7. The general engineering officer plans and coordinates the site setup for Force Provider. He also supervises all engineering functions within the modules. The general engineering officer should be a Force Provider expert and will oversee critical elements of setup and operation. He coordinates and/or manages the proper storage and disposal of gray water and black water waste. FM 5-104 and FM 5-116 provide guidance in performing engineering functions.

2-8. The operations NCO monitors and supervises section operations and advises the company HQ on tasks involving Force Provider operations and procedures. The laundry NCO coordinates all laundry, clothing, and shower functions including administrative actions. He reports to and advises the operations NCO. The preventive medicine NCO and specialist coordinate FHP support and conducts water and other environmental tests. These Soldiers advise the operations NCO about the sanitary status of laundry, shower, latrine, water distribution and storage, and food service operations. They also advise company personnel when sanitary or health conditions are unacceptable or inadequate.

## **COMPANY MAINTENANCE SECTION AND PLATOON MAINTENANCE TEAMS**

2-9. The company maintenance section (organic to the company HQ) and the six platoon maintenance teams (organic to the six platoon HQs) provide field level maintenance to 10-20 level technical manual standards IAW AR 710-1 for all organic equipment except COMSEC and communications-electronics equipment. Organic equipment includes wheeled vehicles, forklifts, generators, tents, environmental control units (heaters/air conditioners), refrigerators, laundry and bath units, fuel and water systems, lighting units, and plumbing fixtures. Under the Global Combat Support System – Army (GCSS-A), equipment will be maintained via Standard Army Management Information System (STAMIS) for maintenance operations (the Standard Army Maintenance System - SAMS) and the requisitioning, tracking and replenishment of repair parts. Equipment services will be documented IAW AR 750-1, DA PAM 750-8 and EUM (AISM-25-L21-AHN-ZZZ-EM). Other critical areas of responsibility for the maintenance personnel include: equipment operator qualification and testing; equipment dispatch control; vehicle recovery operations; equipment damage assessments; scheduling, conducting and recording of

preventive maintenance checks and services; equipment fault records; Army Oil Analysis Program matters; materiel readiness matters and Army Materiel Status System (AMSS) updates; tool and test equipment control and maintenance; safety, environmental and security matter compliance; and the maintenance of technical publication reference material.

## FORCE PROVIDER PLATOON HEADQUARTERS

2-10. The Force Provider Platoon Headquarters provides basic command and control, training, administration, and logistical support for the operations of one Force Provider module under the direction of the company commander. The platoon headquarters will also supervise billeting and tenant unit in-processing and out-processing functions. Descriptions of the platoon's five functional area sections: facilities support, food service, laundry and shower, water distribution, and petroleum distribution are outlined below. Each module is equipped with a System Support Package (See Appendix B) which contains repair parts to sustain operations for approximately 30 days. Once operations have begun, it will be necessary to make arrangements within the theater for maintenance of equipment and for subsequent resupply of operator and unit level repair parts and material.

2-11. The day-to-day operation of Force Provider will depend on METT-TC. The tenant units and Force Provider platoon will communicate daily regarding plans and routines. Force Provider personnel should be made aware of any special activities planned by the tenant units. Likewise, the tenant unit should be made aware of the daily schedule of services and equipment available in the module.

2-12. Soldiers arriving at Force Provider will maintain unit integrity. A representative from the Force Provider platoon headquarters will meet with incoming tenant unit representatives to conduct a briefing concerning camp operations, camp policies, and tenant unit responsibilities. Tenant unit responsibilities are discussed in Section II of this Chapter. An in-processing briefing template is available at Appendix C. Ensure that the in-processing brief covers the following policies:

- Check in
- Smoking
- Alcohol
- Guests
- Gender separation
- Quiet time
- Vehicle parking
- Other policies concerning conduct
- Check out

2-13. Prior to tenant unit occupation of billeting facilities, representatives from both the incoming tenant unit and the Force Provider platoon conduct a walkthrough inspection to determine the condition of the billeting tents and other areas that the tenant will occupy. All discrepancies will be documented and kept on file. The commander of the tenant unit will make billeting assignments. Tenant unit Soldiers will clean and maintain their billeting area and designated areas of the Force Provider camp. Force Provider personnel will ensure that each billeting tent remains stocked with the requisite cleaning supplies and that a copy of the camp rules, service schedule, and no smoking notices are posted inside each facility. At least one Force Provider Soldier should be assigned to assist tenant units in the resolution of billeting-related issues and that any necessary repairs are accomplished as soon as possible.

2-14. Prior to departure, the tenant unit will police the billeting tents and their other designated areas. A representative of the tenant unit and the Force Provider platoon will conduct a walk-through inspection and record all discrepancies. Any discrepancies not already recorded on the in-processing walk-through inspection document will be assessed. The tenant unit commander will be held accountable for damages. Excessive damage caused by negligence or a lack of discipline will be investigated and punitive action taken as required. A representative of the tenant unit will also check out with the MWR and laundry sections. A tenant unit will not be cleared for departure until all MWR equipment checked out by unit

personnel has been accounted for and until all unit personnel laundry has been returned. Platoon headquarters should develop inspection documents and check out forms to facilitate unit out-processing.

## **FACILITIES SUPPORT SECTION**

2-15. Facilities Support Section personnel operate and maintain power generation equipment when organic generators are used. When in use, the generators will be clustered in groups of three. Operations within each cluster will be rotated every seven hours on a two-on and one-off schedule. This rotation will allow preventive and corrective maintenance to be performed without interruption of power to subsystems. A simple switching network is designed into each generator cluster to facilitate this rotation. If commercial or prime power is used, organic generators should be arranged to provide backup power support if an outage, overload, attack, or sabotage occurs.

2-16. The facilities maintenance personnel also maintain climate control equipment such as the environmental control units and heaters, refrigeration units, electrical subsystems and equipment, pipes, plumbing fixtures, and other equipment. All preventive maintenance will be performed IAW the appropriate technical manuals. A schedule will be maintained by the section leader for performing all applicable preventive maintenance checks and all equipment services will be documented using the Standard Army Maintenance System.

2-17. Section personnel conduct routine inspections and PMCS of assigned equipment. They work with other sections to assist in keeping subsystems fully operational. All malfunctions or problems are documented using the Standard Army Maintenance System so that a detailed equipment history can be maintained for each item. This will aid future engineering improvements and provide valuable lessons learned which ultimately will reduce repair time. A representative of the section will be on duty at all times to respond to malfunctions or problems which may occur.

2-18. Prime Power Team. When Force Provider is operated using commercial or prime power, a utilities team or an engineer prime power battalion unit will be attached to the Force Provider Company. Facilities Support Section personnel will work closely with the attached element. They will coordinate to maintain uninterrupted electrical service to each module.

## **FOOD SERVICE SECTION**

2-19. The Food Service Section sets up, operates, performs preventive maintenance, and dismantles the food service subsystem. It also provides three cook-prepared meals per day to tenants, attached personnel, and Force Provider personnel. The food service subsystem is comparable to a standard garrison kitchen and uses only electrical appliances.

2-20. During peak occupancy, it may be necessary to rotate dining tent meal times to accommodate all personnel and serve each meal over a minimum of a two-hour period. Meal schedules may be designed to rotate times by section, detachment, or tenant unit depending on occupancy status. Meal schedules should be briefed during in-processing and posted inside each billeting tent. The food service subsystem is cleaned by the food service section and any assigned tenant unit personnel on kitchen patrol (KP). Soldiers using the dining facility will be required to police their area upon completion of their meal, dispose of uneaten food or refuse in designated containers, and return utensils to the designated area. After completion of the evening meal and a thorough cleaning, the food service dining tent may be used as a convenient location for MWR personnel to show movies or to conduct other large group activities.

2-21. Food service personnel will maintain sanitary conditions at all times. The food service section leader and designated leaders will perform routine inspections to ensure all food service personnel and KP personnel are maintaining proper sanitary conditions. The preventive medicine NCO will also conduct periodic inspections and tests to ensure that all food is prepared under sanitary conditions.

2-22. The gray water collection system for the food service subsystem contains an in-line grease trap. Grease collected in the trap is contaminated with gray water and is considered hazardous waste. Food service personnel will routinely monitor the grease trap. Grease must be periodically removed and disposed of as hazardous waste by food service personnel. Care should be taken when cleaning the grease trap to



prevent personal injury or damage to the environment. Appropriate personal protective equipment will be used. Spills or leaks will be contained and cleaned up. Grease awaiting proper disposal will be stored in approved containers and labeled as hazardous waste.

## LAUNDRY AND SHOWER SECTION

2-23. The laundry and shower section is responsible for the setup, operation, preventive maintenance, and dismantlement of the laundry, shower and latrine subsystems. The section provides services which allow each supported Soldier one shower per day, one washing of 15 pounds of laundry per three-day period, and unlimited use of the containerized latrine.

2-24. Force Provider uses one containerized batch laundry (CBL) that uses two high-capacity commercial washer/extractors and two commercial dryers. The entire CBL subsystem may be operated by one laundry and shower specialist. Additional personnel are made available during designated hours to receive, process, and reissue laundry.

2-25. The laundry and shower section has the capability to clean 15 pounds of laundry for each Soldier per three-day period at maximum occupancy with a 24-hour turnaround time. All clothing items, sleeping bags, and sleeping linen are included in a Soldier's 15 pound laundry pack. Additional laundry production time must be allotted for shower towels and food service linens. Operators periodically monitor the fuel supply level for the water heater. They notify the petroleum distribution section when the fuel level reaches 1/3 or less capacity. During less than maximum utilization, laundry and shower section personnel may provide additional laundry services if required.

2-26. One containerized batch laundry subsystem is used in each Force Provider module. Routine preventive maintenance and services are critical and their thorough performance will prevent complex maintenance problems down the road. In order to enable the smooth operation of the CBL, a schedule for turn in, processing, and return of laundry is developed, briefed during in-processing, and posted inside each billeting tent.

2-27. The containerized batch laundry produces gray water which is considered hazardous waste. Personnel must wear appropriate personal protective equipment when working with items contaminated with gray water. Spills or leaks will be contained and cleaned up, and gray water awaiting proper disposal will be stored in approved containers and labeled as hazardous waste.

2-28. Each Soldier is authorized one shower per day. Designated laundry and shower section personnel will attend to each shower system. These personnel ensure that towels and soap are available and that the facilities are safe, sanitary, and in good working order. Section personnel will clean and sanitize each shower facility daily and as required otherwise, preferably without interfering with scheduled operations. Shower schedules will allow for gender separation, maximum operational use, and preventive maintenance and cleaning time. Gender separation is accomplished by scheduling an amount of time for each gender in proportion to that gender's population percentage within the camp. Times for each gender are set throughout each 24-hour period. The schedule is briefed during in-processing and is posted in all billeting tents.

2-29. The shower subsystem produces gray water which is considered hazardous waste. Personnel must wear appropriate personal protective equipment when working with items contaminated with gray water. Spills or leaks will be contained and cleaned up, and gray water awaiting proper disposal will be stored in approved containers and labeled as hazardous waste.

2-30. Laundry and shower section personnel clean and maintain the latrines and maintain the associated supplies of toilet paper and soap. The level of waste in the black water holding tank is routinely monitored. The laundry and shower section leader is notified to evacuate the tank once the tank is no more than  $\frac{3}{4}$  full. The general engineering officer assigned to the company's support operations section is responsible for coordinating and supervising the disposal of black water. Included in the Force Provider module is a waste water evacuation tank/trailer (WWET/T) to remove black water from the latrine's internal holding tank.

2-31. The containerized latrine produces black water which is considered hazardous waste. Personnel must wear appropriate personal protective equipment when working with items contaminated with black water.

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