

Army Regulation 700–135

Logistics

Soldier Support in the Field

**Headquarters
Department of the Army
Washington, DC
5 February 2009**

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SUMMARY of CHANGE

AR 700-135

Soldier Support in the Field

This administrative revision, dated 5 February 2009--

- o Updates organization references (throughout).
- o Makes administrative changes (throughout).

Effective 20 February 2009


Logistics

Soldier Support in the Field

By Order of the Secretary of the Army:

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General, United States Army
Chief of Staff

Official:


JOYCE E. MORROW
Administrative Assistant to the
Secretary of the Army

History. This publication is an administrative revision. The portions affected by this administrative revision are listed in the summary of change.

Summary. This regulation prescribes Army policy for obtaining Soldier support in the field. Soldier support in the field includes laundries, clothing repair, clothing the Soldier, field feeding, tactical field exchange, showers, decontamination, latrines, containerized chapels, mortuary affairs, host nation support, interservice support, Force provider, and Logistics Civil Augmentation Program.

Applicability. This regulation applies to the Active Army, the Army National Guard/Army National Guard of the United States, and the U.S. Army Reserve, unless otherwise stated.

Proponent and exception authority. The proponent of this regulation is Deputy Chief of Staff, G–4. The proponent has the authority to approve exceptions or waivers to this regulation that are consistent with controlling law and regulations. The proponent may delegate this approval authority, in writing, to a division chief within the proponent agency or its direct reporting unit or field operating agency, in the grade of colonel or the civilian equivalent. Activities may request a waiver to this regulation by providing justification that includes a full analysis of the expected benefits and must include formal review by the activity's senior legal officer. All waiver requests will be endorsed by the commander or senior leader of the requesting activity and forwarded through their higher headquarters to the policy proponent. Refer to AR 25-30 for specific guidance.

Army management control process. This regulation contains management control provisions, but does not identify key

management controls that must be evaluated.

Supplementation. Supplementation of this regulation and establishment of command and local forms are prohibited without prior approval from the Deputy Chief of Staff, G–4 (DALO–SUF), Washington, DC 20310–0500.

Suggested improvements. Users are invited to send comments and suggested improvements on DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) directly to the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff, G–4 (DALO–SUF), 500 Army Pentagon, Washington, DC 20310–0500.

Distribution. This regulation is available in electronic media only and is intended for command levels C, D, and E for the Active Army, the Army National Guard/Army National Guard of the United States, and the U.S. Army Reserve.

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Glossary

Chapter 1 Introduction

1–1. Purpose

This regulation prescribes Army policy for Soldier support in the field to include laundries, clothing repair, shower facilities, latrines, mortuary affairs, and aerial delivery and tactical water support.

1–2. References

Required and related publications and prescribed and referenced forms are listed in appendix A.

1–3. Explanation of abbreviations and terms

Abbreviations and special terms used in this regulation are explained in the glossary.

1–4. Responsibilities

- a. Deputy Chief of Staff, G–4.* The DCS, G–4 will supervise Soldier Support programs.
- b. Commanding General, U.S. Army Combined Arms Support Command.* The CG, CASCOM will—
 - (1) Ensure training development.
 - (2) Be responsible for combat developments.
 - (3) Ensure doctrine development.
- c. Commanding General, U.S. Army Forces Command.* The CG, FORSCOM, will—
 - (1) Command continental United States (CONUS) Active Army and U.S. Army Reserve units that have Soldier support missions.
 - (2) Monitor the readiness of Army National Guard units that have Soldier support missions.
 - (3) Prepare and carry out plans for mobilizing field service units committed to the U.S. Army Materiel Command.
- d. Commanding General, U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command.* The CG, TRADOC, will establish and document personnel and materiel requirements.
- e. Commanding General, U.S. Army Quartermaster Center & School.* The CG, QMC&S, will train Soldiers in logistics and supply, mortuary affairs, shower and laundry, and clothing repair.
- f. Commanding General, U.S. Army Soldier Biological and Chemical Command.* The CG, SBCCOM, will manage the development of field service equipment.

1–5. Environmental procedures

- a. CONUS.* Wastewater and solid waste will be disposed of according to Federal, State, and local regulations and requirements. Commanders will coordinate with facilities engineers or environmental officers of their supporting installations to ensure waste water is discharged properly in operational areas. Commanders will obtain all required permits for the disposal of waste water (see AR 200–1 and AR 40–5). Guidelines for the disposal of solid waste are located in AR 420–21. Technical assistance in disposing of waste water and solid waste may be requested from the Commander, U.S. Army Center for Health Promotion and Preventive Medicine, Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21010.
- b. Outside continental United States (OCONUS).* The OCONUS Commanders will obtain approval for waste water and solid waste disposal from the environmental agency in the host nation during training and stability exercises. During hostile contingencies, waste disposal guidance will be provided by the Corps of Engineers. Commanders will send requests for technical assistance in disposing of waste water and solid waste to HQDA (DASG–HS–PE), Washington, DC 20310.

Chapter 2 Services

2–1. Field laundries

- a.* Each quartermaster (QM) field service company (FSC), modular (M) is capable of operating on a 20–hour day basis and is designed to provide support for 21,000 troops per week.
- b.* The QM FSC, M is normally assigned to a corps support battalion in a corps support command. The QM FSC, M can operate as far forward as the division rear, with shower, laundry and clothing repair (SLCR) teams attached to the forward support battalion (FSB)/brigade support battalion in the brigade support area (BSA) and moving forward to support battalion combat teams as mission, enemy, terrain, troops, time, civilians (METT–TC) permits. The quartermaster field service company (QM FSC), field maintenance provides tactical field services to divisional and non-divisional troops from the corps forward area to the forward line of troops. The SLCR section teams may be dispersed across the battlefield. The teams are 100 percent mobile, and each SLCR team is capable of relocating every 72 hours.

Once deployed, the section is capable of providing showers, laundry, and light textile clothing repairs to supported units.

c. Under the table of organization and equipment, the QM FSC, M will be comprised two SLCRs. Each SLCR platoon will have three SLCR sections, each comprising a shower section, a laundry section, and a clothing repair section. Currently, the Laundry Advanced System (LADS) is being phased into the QM FSC. The fielding of the LADS will revolutionize how the Army conducts laundry operations in the 21st century. FSCs can plan on increasing clean laundry output, decreasing water consumption rate, decreasing manpower requirements, and increasing the ease of monitoring the system, and performing organizational maintenance.

(1) Each Soldier is authorized to turn in a maximum of 15 pounds of laundry per week for cleaning.

Note. 15 pounds of laundry equals approximately three battle dress uniforms (jacket and trousers), three sets of underwear, three pair of socks, and two towels.

There is a 24-hour processing time for laundry.

(2) Field hospital linens will be processed by their internal laundry section. Quartermaster laundry units, host nation support (HNS) and/or contractor support will be used to augment laundry capabilities if required. Field hospitals will utilize the containerized batch laundry found in force provider.

(3) Organizational items/bulk will be processed on a schedule that will satisfy mission requirements.

(4) The containerized self service laundry (CSSL) may be deployed as a stand alone system or as part of the force provider. Additionally, contractors and HNS will augment the field laundries in the rear area, and as far forward as possible.

2-2. Clothing repair

Clothing repair must be co-located with laundry operations since items must be clean before they are repaired. The clothing repair section primarily repairs damaged personal and organizational military clothing and other light textile items. They are manned by trained fabric repair specialists.

2-3. Clothing the Soldier in the field

FM 10-27 details the responsibilities of field maintenance and sustainment units to replenish organizational clothing and individual equipment (OCIE) stocks in the corps and communications zone. The major sustainment supplier for OCIE is the quartermaster general supply company. In heavy or light Infantry divisions, the supply and service company, main support battalion provides OCIE in the division support area. The supply company, forward support battalion (FSB), provides OCIE in the brigade support area. The supply and transportation (S&T) company supports the armored cavalry, and the S&T company supports separate brigades. The QMSC, field maintenance supports non-divisional troops in the corps rear and divisional areas.

2-4. Field feeding

Unit commanders are responsible for overall field feeding. Soldiers will be provided three quality meals daily. When units deploy under combat conditions or in support of contingency operations, the rations used will be initially meal, ready-to-eat (MREs). As the theater matures, Soldiers will be provided the full complement of rations in accordance with METT-TC and as outline in AR 30-22 and FM 10-23.

2-5. Tactical field exchange

The tactical field exchanges (TFE) are established to provide Soldiers with Army and Air Force Exchange Service (AAFES) type merchandise (class VI). The initial establishment of a TFE facility in the operational area will normally be accomplished by military personnel. Once the theater is stabilized, or the METT-TC otherwise allows, AAFES civilian personnel may be brought into the theater to operate AAFES facilities as far forward as the brigade support area if the tactical situation permits. However, the use of AAFES civilians in the theater is based primarily on the availability of volunteer personnel. Provisioning of equipment and facilities is a shared responsibility between AAFES and the Army. Specific responsibilities will be determined during the planning phase of the operation. AAFES is responsible for training military personnel to operate the facilities. Mobile TFE will support Soldiers in forward areas, where Soldiers in secure areas would be supported by a fixed TFE facility. TFE visits may be synchronized with field service company shower, laundry, and clothing repair visits. Commanders may establish AAFES imprest fund activities (AIFA) with borrowed military labor after weighing the effects of the Soldier's diversion from his primary duty position on the unit's mission against the added convenience provided by operating an AIFA. The TFE facilities are managed by a TFE officer (TFEO). The TFEO may be a commissioned officer, a warrant officer, or a noncommissioned officer. Establishing conservative, yet convenient operating hours will minimize the negative impact of military manpower to operate the facility.

2-6. Showers

Showering with warm water and soap at least every 7 days reduces and/or prevents body lice infestation and positively influences morale. A minimum of 7 minutes will be provided for showering per person. Conservation of water will be observed. Service may be provided more often when extremes of climate, dust, insects, or other conditions cause a

need for more frequent showers. The battlefield 12-head shower will be deployed with the SLCR team. The showers will be capable of accommodating both males and females separately. Units receiving shower service will provide the necessary security required for their personnel and valuables while showering. The containerized shower may be deployed as a stand alone system or as part of the force provider for shower operations.

2-7. Decontamination

The field service company does not provide laundry decontamination support, and showers are not required for detailed troop decontamination of chemical and biological agents. A shower may or may not be needed for radiation decontamination. If mission-oriented protective posture (MOPP) was used as a protective measure against fallout, no showers will be needed. If MOPP was not used, showering will be required to remove particles. Chemical units will be phased in when decontamination services are required in combat areas. Decontamination detachments are provided to support separate brigades and divisions. When OCONUS, HNS will be considered, especially for fixed facilities.

2-8. Field latrines

Commanders will ensure that their units conduct waste disposal. Chemical toilets are the preferred means of disposal. FM 21-10 provides information on new portable chemical toilets that the unit can obtain and employ. Larger chemical toilets will be brought as far forward in the theater as possible, METT-TC permitting. Field latrines will be maintained by user personnel. Commanders will use HNS and Logistics Civilian Augmentation Program (LOGCAP) to support corps rear- and theater-level Soldiers. Disposal of waste will be performed by the Corps of Engineers. Only under restricted or emergency conditions should field expedient measures outlined in FM 21-10 and FM 4-25.2 be followed by field sanitation teams or the individual Soldier. The containerized latrine system may be deployed as a stand alone system or as part of the force provider latrine operation.

2-9. Field mortuary affairs

The recovery, tentative identification and evacuation of remains of deceased personnel who are under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Armed Forces is a command responsibility. The Commander of the area of responsibility is responsible for executing the recovery and identification phases of the operation, regardless of the service of the deceased. Disposition of remains will be in accordance with:

- a. DODD 1300.22.
- b. JP 4-06.
- c. AR 600-8-1.
- d. FM 4-20.64.

(1) Commanders at all levels will evacuate remains of their deceased personnel to the nearest mortuary affairs (MA) activity. Remains will be kept shrouded when not being processed to preserve dignity and will be treated with the utmost respect at all times. To the extent possible, personal effects will be recovered, inventoried, safeguarded and returned to the person eligible to receive the effects as rapidly as possible. Requests for additional MA personnel assets will be staffed through the appropriate chain of command to FORSCOM.

(2) Contaminated remains will not be moved until the cause and degree of contamination has been determined. Every effort will be made to decontaminate remains, which have become contaminated with nuclear, biological or chemical agents.

(3) The remains of U.S. Army personnel will not be cremated without permission of the person authorized to direct disposition (PADD). The PADD will be provided by the Commander, United States Human Resources Command. The remains of U.S. non-combatant civilians living overseas or U.S. contractor personnel who are fatalities resulting from an incident deserve the same dignity and respect afforded military remains and will be treated accordingly.

2-10. Aerial delivery resupply

a. Aerial delivery is a primary field service that will be required on the battlefield at the onset of hostilities. FM 4-20.41 provides doctrinal guidance to commanders and staff officers. As a primary field service, airdrop provides and adds flexibility to the distribution system. Although classified as a field service, it is a vital link in the transportation system. As such, it must receive careful attention from transportation planners as well as those involved with field services. Airdrop becomes more important as the combat intensity increases and the depth of the battlefield extends. The force structure required is highly specialized and, when possible, will be in place, ready to provide this critical field service when required.

b. The sling load method of aerial delivery for cargo and equipment overcomes many obstacles that hinder other methods of movement. The sling-load method allows for the rapid movement of heavy, outsized equipment, or emergency supplies directly to the user. Sling loading allows the use of multiple flight routes and landing sites to enhance the sustainability and security of ground units and provide greater movement flexibility for the ground commander to accomplish the tactical mission. FM 4-20.197 covers capabilities and requirements for sling-load operations. Rigging procedures will be found in FM 10-450-4 and FM 10-450-5.

2-11. Tactical water support

AR 700-136 and DOD Directive 4705.1 are the primary governing regulations for the Joint Tactical Water Support Program. The Army is the DOD executive agent for land-based water resources. This authority applies to all aspects of land-based water support for the U.S. Armed Forces during contingency operations, including water detection, purification, storage, distribution, cooling, consumption, water source intelligence, research and development, acquisition of water support equipment, water support operations doctrine, human factors requirements, training, and water support force structure. Doctrinal guidance for tactical water support is contained in FM 10-52, FM 10-52-1, and TB MED 577. Tactical water funding is made available or programmed for the procurement of water equipment to accommodate nonpotable water storage or distribution. It is the responsibility of the Chief of Staff of the Army to maximize the use of water purified by reverse osmosis water purification units and minimize the use and procurement of commercial bottled water. Bottled water usage is to be limited to support early arriving/deploying forces and/or remote sight operations until adequate tactical water support equipment arrives in a particular theater.

2-12. Containerized chapel

a. A containerized, rapid-deployment, base-camp chapel provides the commander with a dedicated religious support facility for meeting the religious needs of persons within the base camp for 120 days or longer. The containerized chapel (CC) provides for worship and religious education needs of Catholic, Jewish, Muslim, Protestant, and other faith groups. The CC can be used to support many types of operations where large base camps are used, to include force provider (FP) (one CC required for every two FP modules for operation), military operations other than war, theater reception, seaport of debarkation/airport of debarkation, intermediate staging base, reconstitution, noncombatant evacuation operations, disaster relief, humanitarian assistance missions. A CC module is designed to support 550-1,099 persons. CC may be used to support smaller base camps as determined by METT-TC.

b. The CC includes all equipment and supplies needed to provide a fully functional base camp chapel consisting of tentage, seating for 100, environmental control, power generation, electrical distribution, lighting system, as well as necessary religious support equipment and supplies. CC can use organic generator for electrical power, or plug into an existing power grid, or prime power, when available.

c. Commanders will consult with combatant commander chaplains, support command chaplains or Joint Task Force chaplains, as appropriate, regarding the need for CC. CC requires support from using unit for setup: 56M/56A - unit ministry team, 52D (generator), 63J (ECU/ASH), 18 Soldiers or contract laborers, 4k forklift and operator. Once erected, CC can be operated by a minimum of one Unit Ministry Team consisting of one chaplain (456A) and one chaplain assistant (56M). CC is dependent upon using the unit for maintenance and supply support.

Chapter 3 Support Agreements

3-1. Host nation support

The HNS will be used to the maximum extent possible. Technical agreements concerning HNS between the U.S. Government and the host countries will list available civilian showers, laundries, latrines command and waste disposal contractors to be used during times of crisis or conflict. The laundries will be listed by location with their estimated laundering capability. The use of HNS for laundry and latrine service and waste disposal will be validated by agreements.

3-2. Interservice support agreements

The interservice support agreements for field service support will be initiated if the tactical and workload situation permits. The Interservice Intragovernmental Support Program provides guidance for mutual support among Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, and other DOD elements. As the Office of the Secretary of Defense desires duplicate activities merged when they support total forces in an area, so too commanders at the lowest possible command level will make a strong effort to obtain interservice and interdepartmental (that is, laundry and latrine) support if it meets operational requirements (see DODI 4000.19).

3-3. Force provider

Force provider is a modular, highly deployable system designed and authorized to provide the front line Soldier temporary relief from the rigors of combat. It can be used to support a variety of missions in a theater of operations. These missions include theater reception, reconstitution, and redeployment or any other mission requiring quality-of-life support for large numbers of people. The force provider company can command and control up to six modules and can support 3,300 Soldiers plus the required operating staff. Each module is equipped to provide: 1650 meals per day, climate controlled billeting, hot showers, private latrine facilities, 15 pounds of laundry per person a day, and facility space for morale, welfare, and recreation activities and finance, personnel, and medical facilities. Force provider can be operated by a military staff detailed from active or reserve units. Force provider can be operated by any combination of

military, LOGCAP, contractors, HNS and/or third country nationals. Force provider can also be operated entirely by LOGCAP contractors, independent of any military command and control. Each force provider deployment requires CC (separate item) to meet base camp religious support needs. Single-module base camps require one chapel and multimodule base camps require one chapel for every two modules. The force provider company depends on support from engineer, water, prime power, transportation, military police security, and medical units.

3-4. Logistics Civil Augmentation Program

a. The principal objective of LOGCAP is to plan for civilian contractors to perform selected services in war or stabilization actions. Use of civilian contractors is generally only considered once the use of active, reserve, and host nation forces have been determined to be unfeasible.

b. It is essential that Army Commands (ACOMs), Army Service Component Commands (ASCCs), and Direct Reporting Units (DRUs) consider LOGCAP in their operational plan (OPLAN) review. The ACOMs/ASCCs/DRUs review will consist of after analysis requirements and functions that can be accomplished by contractors. Once this is accomplished, ACOMs/ASCCs/DRUs will then prioritize the requirements and develop an advanced acquisition plan to incorporate contractor performance into the OPLAN. Additional LOGCAP guidance may be obtained in AR 700-137.

Appendix A References

Section I Required Publications

AR 30–22

The Army Food Program (Cited in para 2–4.)

AR 420–21

Army Facilities Management (Cited in para 1–5a.)

AR 600–8–1

Army Casualty Operations/Assistance/Insurance (Cited in para 2–9.)

AR 700–136

Tactical Land-Based Water Resources Management in Contingency Operations (Cited in para 2–11.)

Section II Related Publications

A related publication is a source of additional information. The user does not have to read it to understand this publication. DOD publications are available from www.dtic.mil/whs/directives. Technical Manuals are available from <https://www.logsa.army.mil/etms>.

AR 40–5

Preventive Medicine

AR 200–1

Environmental Protection and Enhancement

AR 210–130

Laundry and Dry Cleaning Operations

AR 700–137

Logistics Civil Augmentation Program (LOGCAP)

AR 570–9

Host Nation Support

FM 3–11.3

Multiservice Tactics, Techniques, and Procedure for Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Contamination Avoidance

FM 3–11.5

Multiservice Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Decontamination

FM 4–0

Combat Service Support (www.adtdl.army.mil/atdls.htm)

FM 4–20.07

Quartermaster Force Provider Company

FM 4–20.41

Aerial Delivery Distribution in the Theater of Operations

FM 4–20.64

Mortuary Affairs Operations

FM 4–20.197

Airdrop of Supplies and Equipment: Rigging Tracked Personnel - Cargo Carriers

FM 4-25.12

Unit Field Sanitation Team

FM 10-1

Quartermaster Principles

FM 10-16

General Fabric Repair

FM 10-23

Basic Doctrine for Army Field Feeding and Class I Operations Management

FM 10-27

General Supply in Theaters of Operations

FM 10-27-2

Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Quartermaster Direct Support Supply and Field Service Operations

FM 10-52

Water Supply in Theaters of Operations

FM 10-52-1

Water Supply Point Equipment and Operations

FM 10-450-4

Multiservice Helicopter Sling Load: Single-Point Rigging Procedures

FM 10-450-5

Multiservice Helicopter Sling Load: Dual-Point Rigging Procedures

FM 21-10

Field Hygiene and Sanitation

FM 42-414

Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Quartermaster Field Service Company, Direct Support

TB MED 577

Occupational and Environmental Health: Sanitary Control and Surveillance of Field Water Supplies

TM 10-3510-223-13&P

Containerized Self Service Laundry (CSSL) Model A

TM 10-3510-224-13&P

Containerized Self Service Laundry (CSSL) Model B

TM 10-3530-203-10

Clothing Repair Shop, Trailer Mounted

TM 10-3530-207-14

Clothing Repair Shop Trailer Mounted Model CRS-100 (www.logsa.army.mil/etms/find_etm.cfm)

DODD 1300.22

Mortuary Affairs Policy (www.dtic.mil/whs/directives)

DODD 4705.1

Management of Land-Based Water Resources in Support of Contingency Operations (www.dtic.mil/whs/directives)

DODI 4000.19

Interservice, Intragovernmental Support (www.dtic.mil/whs/directives)

JP 4-06

Doctrine for Logistics Support of Joint Operations (www.dtic.mil/doctrine/jplogisticsseriespubs.htm)

Section III**Prescribed Forms**

This section contains no entries.

Section IV**Referenced Forms**

This section contains no entries.

Glossary

Section I Abbreviations

AAFES

Army and Air Force Exchange Service

ACOM

Army Command

AIFA

AAFES impress fund activity

ASCC

Army Service Component Command

BSB

brigade support battalion

CASCOM

Combined Arms Support Command

CC

containerized chapel

CG

Commanding General

CONUS

continental United States

CSSL

containerized self service laundry

DRU

Direct Reporting Unit

FORSCOM

United States Army Forces Command

FP

force provider

FSC

field service company

FSB

forward support battalion

HNS

host nation support

IIS

interservice, intra-governmental support

LADS

Laundry Advanced System

LOGCAP

Logistics Civilian Augmentation Program

M

modular

MA

mortuary affairs

METT–TC

mission, enemy, terrain, troops, time civilians

MOPP

mission-oriented protective posture

OCONUS

outside of continental United States

OCIE

organizational clothing and individual equipment

OPLAN

operational plan

PADD

person authorized to direct disposition

QM

quartermaster field service company

QMC&S

quartermaster center & school

QM

quartermaster

SBCCOM

United States Army Soldier Biological and Chemical Command

SLCR

showers, laundry and clothing repair

S&T

supply and transportation

TFE

tactical field exchange

TFEO

tactical field exchange officer

TRADOC

United States Army Training and Doctrine Command

Section II**Terms****Force Provider**

Force Provider is the Army's containerized, highly deployable "city" designed and engineered to provide climate-controlled billeting, dining facilities, showers, latrines, laundry, and morale, welfare and recreation facilities in modules for 550 Soldiers (+40 operators). The basic building block for the system is the Tent Extendable Modular Personnel (TEMPER) with external forced air heating and cooling, similar to home heating ventilation air-conditioning systems.

Force Provider is packaged complete with water (80K) and fuel (40K) storage, and power generation and distribution systems.

Logistics Civilian Augmentation Program (LOGCAP)

LOGCAP Support Plan for Force Provider is a contract for advanced acquisition planning process accomplished in conjunction with ACOM/ASCC/DRU operational planning for use during wartime or unforeseen military emergencies. The contract calls for the logistics contractor to prepare worldwide and regional management plans to provide expeditious logistics services and engineering augmentation support with reasonable assurance of success and within reasonable cost.

Section III

Special Abbreviations and Terms

This section contains no entries.

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