

Army Field Support Brigade

1. This change adds Appendix A, *Responsible Reset Task Force (R2TF) and Redistribution Property Assistance Team (RPAT) Techniques* and updates the Glossary for ATP 4-91.
2. A plus sign (+) marks new material.
3. ATP 4-91, 15 December 2011, is changed as follows:

Remove Old Pages

pages i through iii

pages 1-5 through 1-6

page 2-9

page 3-3

N/A

pages Glossary-1 through Glossary-3

page References-1

Insert New Pages

pages i through iii

pages 1-5 through 1-6

page 2-9

pages 3-3 through 3-4

A-1 through A-7

pages Glossary-1 through Glossary-3

page References-1

4. File this transmittal sheet in front of the publication for reference purposes.

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Army Field Support Brigade

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Preface

This Army Techniques Publication (ATP) manual provides basic doctrinal discussion on the organization and operations of the Army Field Support Brigade. The primary target audience for this field manual includes: Headquarters Department of the Army, Army commands, theater armies, direct reporting units, and supported units at all levels.

ATP 4-91 applies to the Active Army, Army National Guard (ARNG)/Army National Guard of the United States (ARNGUS) and the US Army Reserve (USAR) unless otherwise stated.

The proponent for this manual is the US Army Training and Doctrine Command. The approving authority is the Commander, United States Army Combined Arms Support Command (USACASCOM) and Sustainment Center of Excellence. The technical review authority is the US Army Materiel Command. The preparing agency is the G3 Doctrine Division, USACASCOM. Send comments and recommendations on a DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) to Commander, U.S. Army Combined Arms Support Command and Ft. Lee, ATTN: ATCL-TSD, 2221 A Avenue, Fort Lee, VA 23801, or submit an electronic DA Form 2028 by e-mail to usarmy.lee.tradoc.mbx.lee-cascom-doctrine@mail.mil

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TRADITIONAL SUSTAINMENT STAFF

1-17. The AFSB has a traditional staff S-1 through S-4 as well as S-6 and S-8. While the AFSB and its subordinate units are not staffed as fully as a traditional Army brigade and subordinate battalions, these headquarters staff sections perform responsibilities common to most Army organizations. +See ADP 6-0 for detailed staff function information.

1-18. The SPO section is responsible for all matters concerning AFSB external support operations. It is responsible for overseeing materiel management, sustainment-level maintenance, supply and transportation, ammunition, and sustainment automation support management office (SASMO) operations for supported units. It analyzes and presents information gathered from the staff and subordinate organizations in support of the commands' priorities and is responsible for managing the commands' common operating picture. In coordination with the S-3 and OPCON command, the SPO staff provides input to the supported command's logistic plans as they are related to USAMC national-provider support. The SPO staff also assists the AFSB S-3 to develop internal AFSB operation plans (OPLANs) and/or operation orders (OPORDs). It advises the commander on sustainment issues and recommends reach/call-forward actions from the appropriate USAMC major subordinate command and/or LCMC to meet mission needs.

1-19. During contingency operations, the SPO section can provide the AFSB the capability to conduct early operational support leveraging the early entry module (EEM). It also is responsible for interfacing with the OPCON command and major supported commands to determine requirements and/or update estimates. This section is responsible for interfacing with the senior sustainment command staff, primarily the SPO and DMC, in order to determine requirements and/or update the logistics common operational picture and the commanders' critical information requirements. This section also determines requirements through the running estimate or as requested by the senior sustainment command SPO.

ACQUISITION LOGISTICS AND TECHNOLOGY SECTION

1-20. The AFSB ALT section consists of a section chief and an additional acquisition officer. The ALT section is responsible to integrate and synchronize PEO/PM materiel fielding, system contract support, Research, Development and Engineering Command (RDECOM) science and technology actions with related AFSB provided support requirements. The section chief serves as the AFSB commander's principal assistant for advising, coordinating, and training the AFSB staff in ALT related matters. More details on ALT support can be found in Chapter 4 of this ATP.

PERMANENT LIAISON STAFF

SENIOR COMMAND REPRESENTATIVES

1-21. Each LCMC provides a senior command representative (SCR) permanently embedded in the AFSB organization to ensure mutual understanding and unity of purpose and action. These SCRs establish an important relationship with AFSBs and ensure information exchange remains constant throughout the lifecycle of the equipment that each AFSB supports. The LCMC SCR is the direct link from the LCMC commanding general on all matters pertaining to LCMC managed systems, equipment and activities in their geographic area. The SCRs are the lead LCMC representative and the focal point for the AFSB commander, acting in the role as special staff. The SCR coordinates across the command to leverage the required resources to integrate efforts in support of Army fielding, training, sustainment, and reset operations. The LCMC SCRs has delegated authority from LCMC commanding general to act on all matters pertaining to systems and equipment. The LCMC SCRs normally deploy when the AFSB commander deploys. In all situations, the intent is to ensure continuity for the AFSB commander and the supporting LCMC. All LCMC support personnel within the AFSB support area are in DS of the SCR. The SCR also serves as the focal point for the exchange of information with the LCMC.

LOGISTIC CIVIL AUGMENTATION PROGRAM FORWARD OPERATOR

1-22. All AFSBs have a permanent LOGCAP Department of the Army civilian or contractor on staff. The LOGCAP forward operator reports directly to the ASC LOGCAP Program Office on all technical and operational matters with primary duty focus on LOGCAP planning and execution. The LOGCAP forward operator serves as a permanent AFSB special staff officer for LOGCAP actions and is the LOGCAP Program Office's liaison/advisor to the AFSB commander and staff. The LOGCAP forward operator coordinates all LOGCAP planning actions with the AFSB SPO, the supporting contracting support brigade, and appropriate supported command.

CONTINGENCY AUGMENTATION STAFF

LOGISTIC CIVIL AUGMENTATION PROGRAM DEPUTY PROGRAM DIRECTOR

1-23. The AFSB HQs staff may be augmented with a LOGCAP Deputy Program Director (DPD) during contingencies involving significant LOGCAP support. When deployed, the LOGCAP DPD serves as a special AFSB staff officer with primary duty as the principal LOGCAP adviser to the AFSB commander and staff. The LOGCAP DPD is normally a senior Department of the Army civilian who reports to the LOGCAP Executive Director on all technical matters. The LOGCAP DPD is also "dual hatted" as the Team LOGCAP-Forward (TLF) director when TLF is deployed. Additionally, the LOGCAP operator reports to the DPD when the DPD is deployed.

ARMY PRE-POSITIONED STOCK COORDINATOR

1-24. During contingency operations, the AFSB HQs may be augmented with an APS coordinator special staff officer. This augmentation TDA staff officer advises the AFSB and supported sustainment command commanders and their staff on all APS planning and execution matters. This staff officer coordinates, through the APS network, reception and issue of major end items and limited secondary items from the AFSBn(Prepo) to the receiving unit. The APS stock coordinator, in accordance with (IAW) HQDA guidance, also calls forward APS equipment via the ASC from the strategic base, aerial port of embarkation (APOE) and seaport of embarkation (SPOE) or forward operating base(s) in the operational area for release to the receiving unit. Additionally, the APS coordinator also plans and integrates any additional AFSBn(Prepo) support to Army forces during reception, staging, onward-movement & integration (RSOI), retrograde and redeployment.

TEST, MEASUREMENT AND DIAGNOSTIC EQUIPMENT LIAISON OFFICER

1-25. During some operations, the US Army Test, Measurement and Diagnostic Equipment (TMDE) Activity (USATA) a subordinate activity of AMCOM, may attach a TMDE LNO to the AFSB to provide Army metrology expertise and technical assistance. The TMDE LNO monitors and reports on calibration and repair support (C&RS) metrics, oversees evacuation of TMDE to higher levels of support, and provides the necessary coordination to establish and maintain comprehensive C&RS coverage through interlocking combinations of civilian, contractor, and military TMDE support teams.

LOGISTIC SUPPORT AGENCY LIAISON OFFICER

1-26. The Logistics Support Activity (LOGSA) can deploy an LNO to a designated AFSB when required by METT-TC factors. The LOGSA LNO assists the AFSB and deployed forces in LOGSA related mission support to include supported unit education and assistance on LOGSA products and services.

2-44. The RPAT, when formed, is attached to the supporting AFSB and normally co-locates with the senior sustainment command's central, receiving and shipping point. The RPAT relies on the supported unit for logistics and force protection support.

LOGISTIC CIVIL AUGMENTATION PROGRAM TEAM-FORWARD

2-45. The TLF is ad hoc USAMC organization comprised of the LOGCAP DPD, DPD supporting staff and various numbers of LOGCAP support officers (LSOs). The actual size and composition of TLF is METT-TC driven. TLF, in coordination with the designated LOGCAP contract administrative office (often, but not always, the Defense Contract Management Agency), is responsible to ensure LOGCAP support is properly coordinated and executed in an efficient and effective manner. TLF also provides requiring activity support via its deployed LSOs. While there is no official LSO rule of allocation, LSOs will normally have a DS relationship to each higher level command having major LOGCAP related requiring activity responsibilities such as corps, divisions, TSCs, ESC and/or sustainment brigades.

2-46. When deployed, the TLF is attached to the supported AFSB. In this command arrangement, the AFSB commander, through the DPD, is responsible to set TLF priorities of work, place TLF members on the battlefield and re-task organization the TLF as required. The LOGCAP Executive Director provides technical guidance and program management oversight over TLF actions through the deployed DPD. The AFSB is also responsible to provide and/or arrange TLF administrative and logistics support.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TEAMS

2-47. RDECOM, a subordinate USAMC organization, deploys individual 51S technology officers, and when necessary field assistance in science technology/science and technology advisor team (FAST/STAT) to synchronize and coordinate Army science and technology support to deployed ARFOR HQs. The 51S and/or deployed FAST/STAT assist the ARFOR commander in identifying near-term technology issues and solutions that may enhance mission capabilities, improve safety, or improve training and operations efficiency. The 51S and/or deployed FAST/STAT coordinate this effort with the supporting AFSB to ensure proper synchronization of science and technology support actions with related AFSB support mission requirements. The AFSB is responsible to provide and/or arrange administrative and logistics support to deployed RDECOM personnel.

OTHER DEPLOYABLE TEAMS

2-48. USAMC, when necessary, can form and deploy additional ad hoc teams beyond those discussed above. Commonly deployed national-provider teams include, but are not limited to: LOGSA support teams; C&RS augmentation teams; operational readiness analysis teams. More details on these national-provider teams can be found in Chapter 3.

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3-9. During some operations, the US Army Test, Measurement and Diagnostic Equipment Activity (USATA) a subordinate activity of AMCOM, may attach a TMDE LNO to the AFSB to provide Army metrology expertise and technical assistance. When additional C&RS is identified, the AFSB works with the TMDE LNO to call forward USATA support activities (TSA) as required. When formed, these TSAs provide stable transfer level and limited secondary reference level C&RS on an area basis under AFSB oversight.

ARMY OIL ANALYSIS PROGRAM SUPPORT

3-10. The AFSB assists in planning and the execution of AOAP support in contingency operations. The AFSB, in coordination with the OPCON command and subordinate AFSBns, may call forward a mobile ARNG AOAP teams as required by METT-TC. These military AOAP teams are augmented with contractor personnel as required. The AOAP project management office (PMO) a subordinate command of the USAMC LOGSA provides planning for contingency mobilization and deployment. The AOAP PMO provides USAMC alternative courses of action for AOAP support through fixed-base laboratories, mobile laboratories, or other Service laboratories in the operational area.

LOGISTICS SUPPORT ACTIVITY SUPPORT

3-11. LOGSA can deploy LNOs as well as special support teams on a METT-TC basis to assist the AFSB and deployed forces in LOGSA related mission support. LOGSA LNOs and deployed teams provide supported unit education and assistance on LOGSA products and services. AFSBs and their subordinate organizations are also supported by the Logistics Information Warehouse, which provides a common point of entry to the existing Web capabilities of the Logistics Integrated Database, the Integrated Logistics Analysis Program and other LOGSA tools. LOGSA support is presented in detail at: <https://www.logsa.army.mil>.

LOGISTICS AUTOMATION SUPPORT

3-12. Support to field-level logistics STAMIS automation maintenance is primarily provided by the unit SASMO. The AFSB has limited STAMIS automation maintenance support capabilities through its assigned and attached sustainment automation LARs. Based on METT-TC, the AFSB can assist in arranging FRA CECOM STAMIS hardware maintenance and or warranty support beyond the capability of the SASMO. The AFSB can also coordinate assistance of the Software Engineering Center (SEC) - Lee Tactical Logistics Systems (TLS) help desk or the appropriate PEO/PM help desk to resolve functionality issues, technical issues and issues with systems operational employment.

OPERATIONAL READINESS ANALYSIS

3-13. When required by METT-TC, operational readiness analysis teams can be deployed under the staff oversight of the AFSB SPO. These teams collect readiness data for both units and weapons systems. The analysis is used to assist deployed Army forces to identify trends and systemic readiness issues, as well as any concerns unique to the operational area. Issues/concerns specific to a weapons system are passed to the appropriate USAMC LCMC through the LARs and to the appropriate PEO/PM through the field service representatives (FSRs). This takes advantage of their reach-back capability to expedite resolution of technical issues identified by the operational readiness analysis team. As this team identifies problems and solutions, the supported commanders are advised as to the impact on the current operational situation and future plans.

RESPONSIBLE RETROGRADE TASK FORCE

3-14. The responsible retrograde task force (R2TF) is an ad-hoc USAMC organization established when necessary to support major equipment drawdown missions. When deployed, the USAMC R2TF is in DS to a designated theater Army. The R2TF bridges the tactical focused AFSB in-theater mission to the USAMC HQ's national strategic level Lead Materiel Integrator Army-wide equipment reset mission. The R2TF assists both the supported theater Army and HQ USAMC to link the equipment retrograde effort to key reset missions such as depot workload, HQDA directed unit reset actions and APS reconstitution efforts. For more information on R2TF see Appendix A.

Appendix A

Responsible Reset Task Force (R2TF) and Redistribution Property Assistance Team (RPAT) Techniques

RESPONSIBLE RESET TASK FORCE

A-1. When requested by the supported army service component commands (ASCC) and when directed by the Department of the Army, USAMC will form and deploy a R2TF. This task force, under flag command, functions as USAMC's forward command presence responsible for coordinating strategic retrograde, reset and redistribution IAW AMC's mission. R2TF is critical in synchronizing the efforts of USAMC's materiel enterprise elements in theater. R2TF is a tailored force capability required to meet mission specific requirements. Therefore, the size and functions of the task force can vary based on the mission set. R2TF was established to provide the Army a comprehensive solution for drawing down materiel from a theater of operation while regenerating combat power. R2TF coordinates the efforts of AMC organizations, in theater and CONUS, and collaborates closely with ASCC and combatant commander. Additionally, R2TF bridges the gap between the tactical, operational, and strategic efforts of resetting the force and building depth. R2TF facilitates the return of serviceable items to Army units through redeployment; organizing, facilitating and directing the movement of automatic reset induction items and select intensively managed items; and retrograding equipment back to sources of repair, storage locations, or disposal facilities efficiently and effectively.

A-2. R2TF leverages the full capabilities of the materiel enterprise and enhances the flow of materiel out of theater by reducing or removing physical, organizational, and policy-induced hindrances. It bridges the gap between theater and materiel enterprise operations while applying the AMC commanding generals' four imperatives. These imperatives are to establish and maintain property accountability; triage equipment forward; maximize velocity for the rapid retrograde of equipment; and maintain total asset visibility while fully supporting the fight and regenerating combat power for the Army. Forward and rear elements of the R2TF assist the life cycle management commands (LCMCs) by maintaining accountability and visibility throughout the retrograde process enabling a more precise work loading at the sources of repair. Forward elements of the R2TF support the ASCC and combatant commander with triage, establishment of accountability, and facilitation of the timely disposition of equipment. Forward and rear elements of the R2TF assist the LCMCs by maintaining accountability and visibility throughout the retrograde process that enables a more precise work loading at the sources of repair. Forward elements of the R2TF support the theater Army with triage, accountability, and facilitation of the timely disposition of theater provided equipment (TPE) and other equipment as required.

A-3. R2TF key function areas include, but are not limited to:

- Synchronize AMC reset operations with theater drawdown.
- Integrate with ASCC, combatant commander, and logistics nodes.
- Support theater in reduction of excess materiel and basing footprint.
- Support the Army Advisory Board conversion.
- Develop Class II, IX, and Non Standard Equipment (NSE) retrograde sites with the LCMCs.
- Coordinate remaining equipment from drawdown IAW the Army's readiness priorities.
- Identify and mitigate periods of risk to drawdown and reset operations.
- Organize with ASCC and ASAALT for the drawdown of PEOs/PMs.
- Match theater or sustainment stocks retrograde and reallocation.
- Determine prepositioned equipment requirements.
- Develop sourcing solutions with HQDA.
- Coordinate with theater on a plan for sustainment maintenance.

- Transition R2TF tasks to enduring materiel management enterprise organizations.

REDISTRIBUTION PROPERTY ASSISTANCE TEAM (RPAT)

A-4. The RPAT is an ad hoc USAMC organization formed when Class VII retrograde requirements exceed supporting sustainment command(s) supply support activity capability. RPAT operations serve to facilitate the rapid return or redistribution of property into the ARFORGEN reset cycle or redistribution to Army Units.

A-5. When deployed, the RPAT is attached to the AFSB under mission command of a subordinate AFSBn. RPATs facilitate the expedient turn-in of all excess Class VII TPE, improve property accountability of retrograde equipment from theater, and enable asset visibility of the received equipment during transit to sources of repair.

A-6. When directed, units turn in equipment to an AFSBn RPAT located forward on the battlefield. RPAT verification teams normally operate near the ESC managed centralized receiving and shipping points (CRSP) throughout the theater. However, the RPAT yard and CRSP yard are not integrated operations.

STARTUP REQUIREMENTS AND PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS

RPAT STARTUP REQUIREMENTS

- A-7. The following basic requirements are needed for an AFSB (AMC) to establish a new RPAT yard:
- Land – When establishing an RPAT yard, ensure there is enough land to receive, process, and store equipment until retrograded out of theater. Use the following to assist with required space: TPE density list, current and planned missions, ready for issue operations/redistribution missions. Plan RPAT layout for expansion as needed.
 - Office trailers – Structures of any kind will work to perform administrative duties.
 - Fencing/gate and entry control – Planning must be done to secure the equipment inside the RPAT yard and to prevent the unauthorized access to the facilities.
 - Covered storage/maintenance facility – Plan to construct buildings (example: Large Area Maintenance Systems (LAMS) or metal buildings) to allow RPAT personnel to perform (unpack, inventory, repack and/or pure pack operations).
 - Material handling equipment/container handling equipment – RPAT operations rely on materiel handling equipment of various types, sizes and lift capabilities / configurations. Plan to conduct lift on/lift off loading and unloading of light wheeled vehicles up to heavy armored vehicles.
 - Generator power – Regardless of the maturity of the theater, generator power is a necessity. Generator power as primary or alternate power source will ensure that there is no disruption of RPAT operations.
 - Communications – Internet and phones are mandatory for RPAT operations. Logistics information systems and web-based systems are used for property accountability, TPE Vetting, tracking, etc.
 - Logistics Information Systems (LIS) – PBUSE, Army War Reserve Deployment System (AWRDS), Logistics Management Program (LMP), TC-AIMS II, TPE Planner and ARMT are the required systems to have on-hand and operational. It is important that the RPAT stay up to date with the latest logistics information systems as the Army progresses to GCSS-Army and the enterprise resource planning (ERP) concept. This will ensure that they are linked with the correct supply, maintenance, property accounting, transportation systems and decision support tools.

A-8. Figure A-1 is an illustration of a basic RPAT yard.

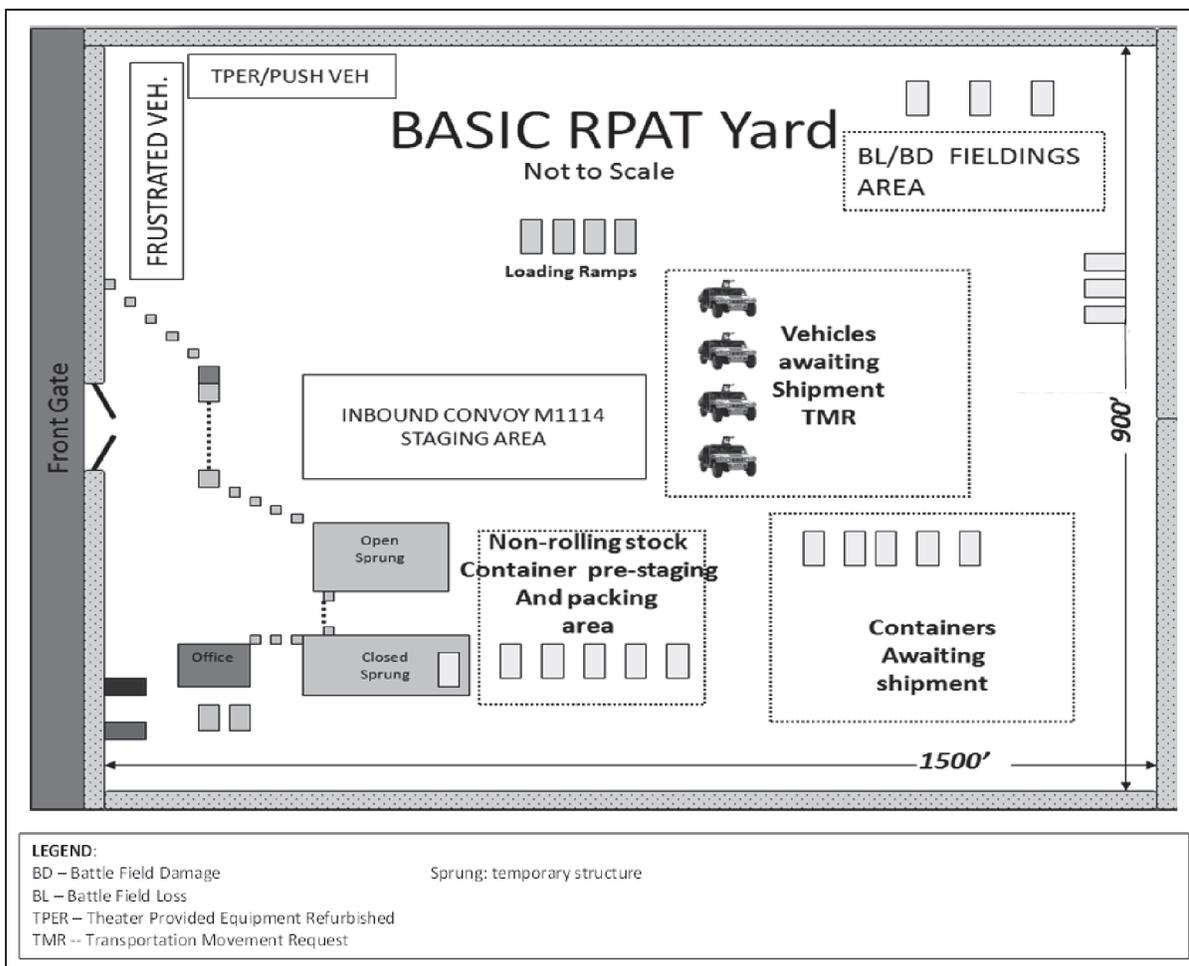


Figure A-1. Basic RPAT yard

PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS

A-9. Personnel requirements for RPATs.

- Wholesale accountability officers (WAO): Maintain 100% Accountability of TPE.
- Wholesale responsible officers: Maintain 100% accountability of TPE, advise the commander on accountability issues, ensure RPAT operations are in synch with AFSB provided priority of work guidance, oversee accountable officers.
- LCMC LNO: Located with the RPAT, the LNOs will inspect, inventory, and verify condition codes. LNOs will serve as subject matter experts on equipment received for their respective LCMC.
- TPE property book officer (PBO): Retail responsible officer on site to ensure policies and procedures are established to account for TPE.
- Logistics Information Systems (LIS) PBUSE operators: Operate the assigned LIS within the RPAT (PBUSE) boxes at each respective area. Ensure equipment is added, deleted or laterally transferred from unit property books once received in RPAT and that the transaction is completed. Ensure equipment is placed in the appropriate retail property book as directed.
- AWRDS/LMP operator: inputs received items into appropriate AWRDS plan via a TPE Planner export. Post equipment to LMP wholesale accounts via AWRDS/LMP interface and request disposition from the LCMCs through TPE LCMC Provider. Generate any required

documentation from AWRDS or LMP. TPE assets must be present in LMP wholesale before disposition can be provided.

- TC AIMS operators: Ensure data is submitted to the respective transportation agency to generate transportation requirements. TC-AIMS will be used to produce transportation movement control documents (TCMDs) or Global Air Transportation Execution System exports to schedule equipment for movement out of theater.
- Materiel handling equipment operators and drivers: Operates various types of heavy lift materiel handling equipment and container handling equipment, to include standard forklifts. Loads, unloads and moves equipment in support of RPAT operations.
- Inventory management specialists: Inventory equipment received at the RPAT yards. Unpack, inventory, verify required documentation, and perform repack, pure pack, and documentation adjustments as mission dictates; to include the scheduling and shipment of containerized items.
- Guards: Provide security of equipment that is stored, maintained and controlled at each RPAT site. Prevent pilferage of received equipment and ensure authorized access of personnel at each RPAT location.
- Reports managers: Generates required reports based on information provided from each RPAT site and source.
- Reset briefers: Provide deployed units the R-180 day reset briefs and rehearsal of concept drills throughout the area of operations.
- LIS Operators: Keep operators trained on the latest developments in logistics systems or acquire new operators as the systems evolve.

CLASS VII RETROGRADE PROCESS

A-10. Beginning with units entering into a mature theater of operations, at R-180 units develop their reset plan using the automated reset management tool (ARMT) to identify equipment eligible for reset. Units also identify items of TPE that may be excess to their mission requirements. These are entered into TPE Planner for disposition.

A-11. At R-90, units execute their reset plan in ARMT. Automatic reset induction items and intensively managed items are identified and disposition from the supporting LCMC is provided to ensure rapid delivery and repair of this critical equipment. Equipment entered into TPE planner is provided disposition through the theater vetting process. Once equipment disposition is provided, units turn in identified equipment to a supporting RPAT site for verification, property accountability, and onward movement per disposition instructions. Figure A-2 below illustrates the Class VII redistribution process when there is an intermediate staging base (ISB). Figure A-3 illustrates the process without an ISB.

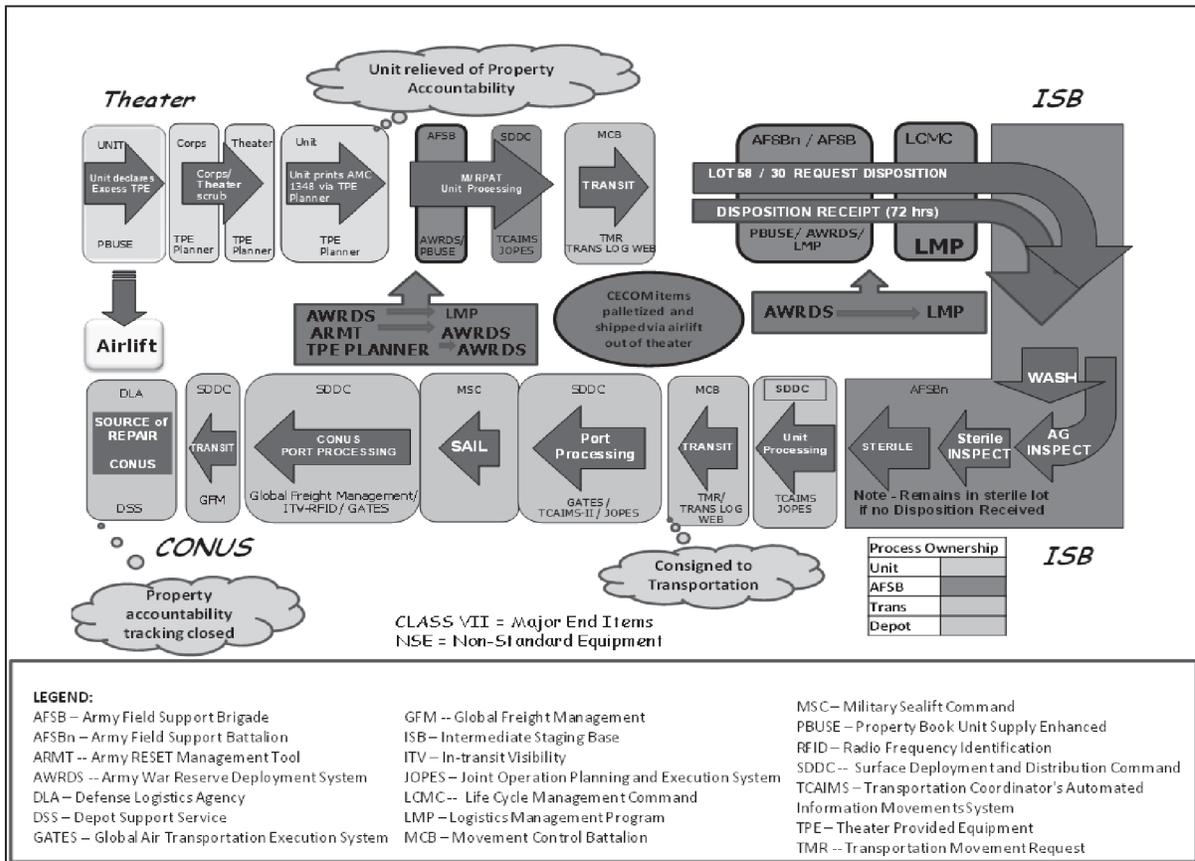


Figure A-2. Class VII retrograde process with intermediate staging base

THEATER WITH ISB

A-12. The Class VII retrograde process with ISB is described below.

- Unit – Unit declares TPE excess and inputs it into TPE Planner which automates the vetting process from the brigade through division, country and theater Army headquarters.
- Area Command – Determines if TPE is needed to fill other operational requirements or unit shortages. If there are no requirements, TPE is made visible to theater level command to fill requirements necessary within the AOR. Equipment that is not needed in country or theater is then deemed “excess”.
- Unit – Uses TPE Planner to print out watermarked DD Form 1348 (DOD Single Line Item Requisition System Document (Manual)) for excess TPE, schedules a turn in appointment, and turns in equipment to their closest RPAT with the proper turn-in documentation.
- RPAT – Conducts a joint inventory with the unit, the RPAT primary hand receipt holder and the wholesale responsible officer. The equipment is then accepted and transferred to the RPAT TPE account. The wholesale responsible officer signs the watermarked DD Form 1348 and the PBUSE/AWRDS/LMP operator posts the equipment to the proper wholesale account.
- LCMCs – Provide disposition upon receipt of equipment into the wholesale inventory.
- RPAT – Exports items ready for shipment into TC-AIMS and burn the RF tags and shipping labels using the materiel release order as the prefix of the TCN. Equipment preparations include agricultural inspection, thorough washing, verification of documentation, and final customs inspection prior to being moved into the sterile yard. Onward movement is coordinated and requested through the movement control team.
- Movement control battalion (MCB) – Coordinates intra-theater movement and allocation through the TMR process from theater to the ISB.

- ISB – The equipment is received at designated location and processed for onward (strategic) movement. Equipment preparations include agricultural cleaning, thorough washing, verify documentation and final customs inspection prior to being moved into the sterile yard.
- AFSB TC-AIMS cell – Burn the RF Tags and print the MSLs for strategic movement (as required). TC AIMS/JOPEs validation occurs to request vessel lift.
- MCB – Provides a Standard TMR to the AFSB to move equipment from sterile yard to the port for shipping.
- Surface Deployment and Distribution Command (SDDC) – The Port terminal team processes equipment at the SPOE and uploads equipment when the vessel is available. SDDC (CONUS) receives the vessel, offloads equipment and coordinates the onward movement to the final destination (as per disposition).
- Depot or repair facility – When the equipment arrives at the depot / repair facility, ASC and the depot tracks the receipting of the equipment.

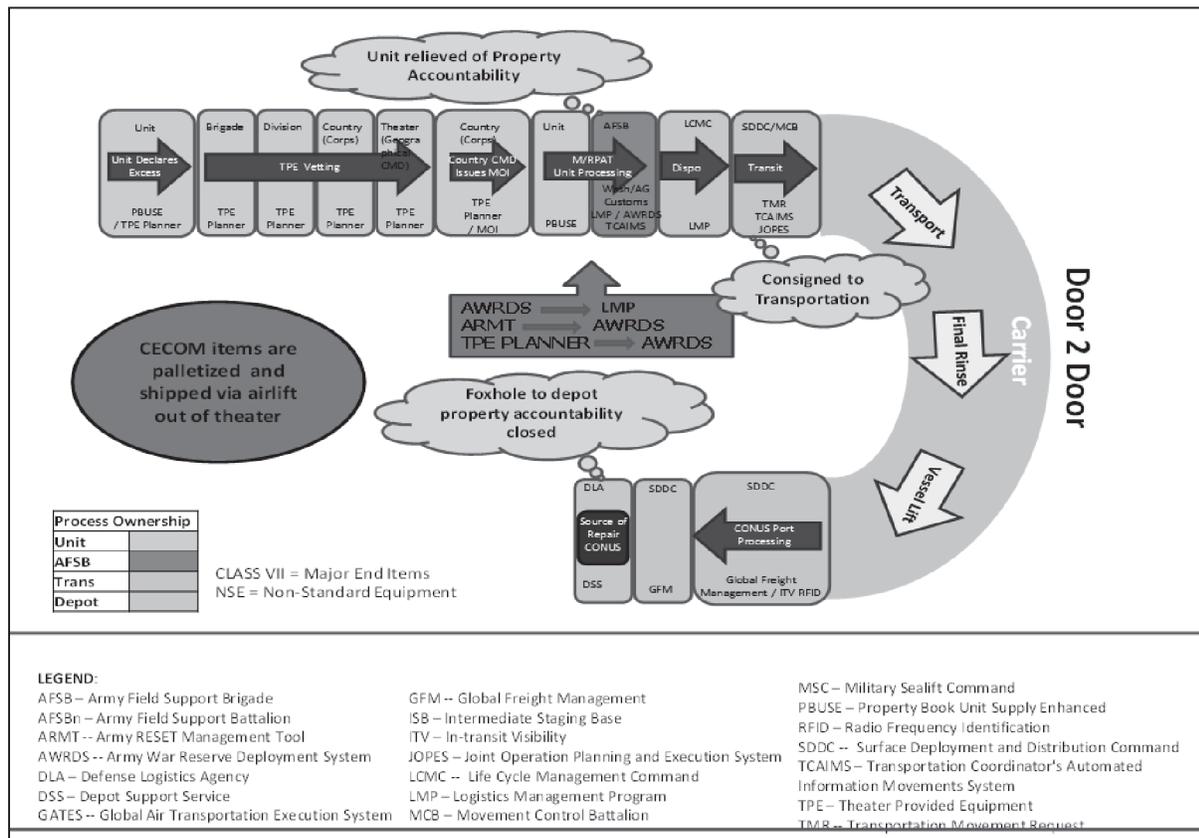


Figure A-3. Class VII retrograde process without ISB

THEATER WITH DOOR-TO-DOOR RETROGRADE (NO ISB)

A-13. The Class VII retrograde process without utilizing ISB is described below.

- Unit – Declares TPE excess and enters it into TPE Planner, which automates the vetting process from the brigade, through division, country and theater Army headquarters.
- Area Command – Determines if TPE is needed to fill other operational requirements or unit shortages. If there are no requirements, TPE is made visible to theater level command to fill requirements necessary within the AOR. Equipment that is not needed in country or theater is then deemed “excess”.

Responsible Reset Task Force (R2TF) and Redistribution Property Assistance Team (RPAT) Techniques

- Unit – uses TPE Planner to print out watermarked DD Form 1348 for excess TPE, schedules a turn in appointment, and turns in equipment to their closest RPAT with the proper turn-in documentation.
- RPAT – Conducts a joint inventory with the unit, the RPAT primary hand receipt holder and the wholesale responsible officer. The equipment is then accepted and transferred to the RPAT TPE account. The wholesale responsible officer signs the watermarked DD Form 1348 and the PBUSE/AWRDS/LMP operator posts the equipment to the proper wholesale account.
- CMCs – Provide disposition upon receipt of equipment into the wholesale inventory.
- RPAT – Exports items ready for shipment into TC-AIMS and burn the RF tags and shipping labels using the materiel release order as the prefix of the TCN. Equipment preparations include agricultural inspection, thorough washing, verification of documentation, and final customs inspection prior to being moved into the sterile yard.
- MCB – intra-theater movement is coordinated and allocated transportation by the MCB through TMR process.
- SDDC – Coordinates strategic surface movement for door-to-door commercial movement. SDDC (CONUS) receives the vessel, offloads equipment and coordinates the onward movement to the final destination (as per disposition).
- Depot or repair facility – When the equipment arrives at the depot/repair facility, Army Sustainment Command (ASC) and the depot tracks the receipting of the equipment.

A-14. The RPAT site serves a critical role in this process, in support of unit maintenance, completeness of systems necessary for reset or re-issue, equipment condition, property accountability, and synchronization of transportation.

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Glossary

SECTION I – ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ADMURU	Aviation depot maintenance round-out unit
AFSB	Army field support brigade
AFSBn	Army field support battalion
ALT-IO	Acquisition, Logistics and Technology – Integration Office
AMCOM	Aviation and Missile Command
AOAP	Army Oil Analysis Program
APOD	aerial port of debarkation
APOE	aerial port of embarkation
APS	Army pre-positioned stocks
AR	Army regulation
ARFOR	Army forces
ARFORGEN	Army force generation
ARMT	automated reset management tool
ARNG	Army National Guard
ASA(ALT)	Assistant Secretary of the Army (Acquisition, Logistics, and Technology)
ASC	Army Sustainment Command
ASCC	Army service component command
ALT	acquisition, logistics and technology
ATEC	Army Test and Evaluation Command
ATTP	Army tactics, techniques and procedures
AWRDS	Army war reserve deployment system
BCT	brigade combat team
BLST	brigade logistics support team
C&RS	calibration and repair support
CAAF	contractors authorized to accompany the force
CAB	combat aviation brigade
CECOM	Communications and Electronics Command
CONUS	continental United States
COR	contracting officer representative
COTS	commercial off-the-shelf
CRT	component repair team
CSB	contracting support brigade
CVET	combat vehicle evaluation team
DA	Department of the Army
DMC	distribution management center
DOL	directorship of logistics
DPD	deputy director

DS	direct support
ECHA	equipment configuration and hand-off area
EEM	early entry module
ERP	enterprise resource planning
ESA	equipment support activity
ESC	expeditionary sustainment command
FAST	field assistance in science technology
FM	field manual
FOA	forward operational assessment
FRA	forward repair activity
FSR	field service representative
G-3	assistant chief of staff, operations
G-4	assistant chief of staff, logistics
GS	general support or general schedule (when referring to civilian employee)
HQ	headquarters
ISB	intermediate staging base
HQDA	Headquarters, Department of the Army
IAW	in accordance with
JM&L	joint munitions and lethality
JP	joint publication
LAP	Logistics Assistance Program
LAR	logistics assistance representative
LBE	left-behind equipment
LCMC	life cycle management command
LIS	logistics information systems
LMP	logistics management program
LNO	liaison officer
LOGCAP	Logistics Civil Augmentation Program
LOGSA	logistics support activity
LSE	Logistics support elements
LSO	LOGCAP support officer
LST	Logistics support team
METT-TC	mission, enemy, terrain and weather, troops and support available, time available, civil considerations
MFT	materiel fielding team
MTOE	modified table of organization and equipment
MWO	modification work order
NET	new equipment training
OPCON	operational control
OPLAN	operation plan
OPORD	operation order

PBUSE	property book unit supply enhanced
PEO	program executive office
PM	project/product manager
PMO	project management office
PREPO	prepositioned stock
RDECOM	Research, Development and Engineering Command
RF	radio frequency
RFI	rapid fielding initiative
RPAT	redistribution property assistance team
R2TF	responsible reset task force
S-1	personnel and administrative officer
S-4	logistics staff officer
SASMO	sustainment automation support management office
SBC	soldier, biological and chemical
SCP	software system change packages
SCR	senior command representative
SDDC	surface deployment and distribution command
SEC	software engineer center
SPO	support operations
SPOD	seaport of debarkation
SPOE	seaport of embarkation
STAMIS	standard Army management information system
STAT	Science and Technology Advisor Team (STAT)
T&E	test and evaluation
TACOM	Tank-Automotive Command
TASMG	theater aviation sustainment maintenance group
TC-AIMS	Transportation Coordinators' Automated Information Movements System
TDA	Table of Distribution and Allowances
TLF	Team LOGCAP-forward
TMDE	test, measurement and diagnostic equipment
TMR	transportation movement requests
TPE	theater-provided equipment
TSA	testing support activities
TLS	Tactical Logistics System
TSC	theater sustainment command
USAMC	U.S. Army Materiel Command
USAMMA	United States Army Medical Materiel Agency
USATA	U.S. Army Test, Measurement and Diagnostic Equipment Activity
WRSA	war reserve stocks for allies

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