



THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S NEWSLETTER

QUARTERLY UPDATE TO THE SENIOR LEADERSHIP OF THE QUARTERMASTER CORPS

JULY—SEPTEMBER 2010

OCTOBER 7, 2010

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Fellow Quartermasters:

Greetings from Fort Lee, Virginia. The post continues to change with additions of both the Ordnance and Transportation Schools, and we have transitioned to the Sustainment Center of Excellence.

On July 30th, we decommissioned the former Quartermaster Center and School, Building 5000, in a touching ceremony. During the same event, we renamed the new Sustainment Center of Excellence headquarters building, Building 5020, "Mifflin Hall," in honor of Major General Thomas Mifflin. The occasion showcased Major General Mifflin's many honors and achievements in the presence of his descendants. Additionally, Quartermaster, Ordnance, and Transportation Lieutenants gave presentations about MG Mifflin and his role as the Army's First Sustainer and Logistician.

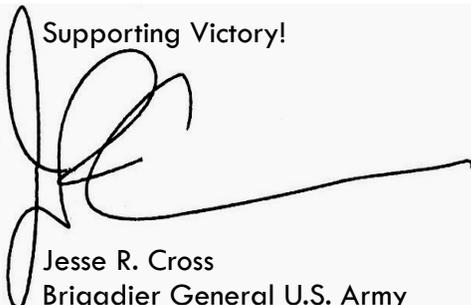
On August 6th, we paid tribute to another Quartermaster Hall of Fame member, Lieutenant General Kenneth E. Lewi. We honored this great American by renaming the Aerial Delivery and Field Service Department Auditorium the "Lewi Auditorium." Our best wishes go out to LTG Lewi and his family as they recently celebrated his 80th birthday.

As most of you know, I assumed command of the Combined Arms Support Command (CASCOM) and Fort Lee, and the Sustainment Center of Excellence (SCoE) on June 11th, 2010. Major General James Hodge has now arrived at Fort Lee and on September 9th I relinquished command. I was honored to command CASCOM/SCoE even if for only three months. I am now back in the saddle as the 50th Quartermaster

General and will continue to serve proudly in our efforts to train and develop technically and tactically proficient Quartermaster Warriors.

We have some key events that I want you all to place on your calendars for attendance. First, we will conduct the 2011 Quartermaster Symposium June 15th to June 17th, 2011. The Quartermaster Foundation will host the Annual Golf Tournament the same week on June 18th. Prior to the Symposium, the Quartermaster School will host the 36th Annual Culinary Arts Competition from February 27th through March 22nd, 2011. Each year the competition gets bigger and better with all Services and all components participating in the event. We invite you to come see what our military chefs can do! I know you will be amazed. The price is right – free to view the competition. If you wish to eat one of the team's field competition menus, get in line early to buy your ticket.

Again, I am honored to serve as your Quartermaster General. Thank you for your continuous support of our Soldiers and families, and I look forward to seeing you in the future. You may contact me at (804) 734-3683 (DSN 687) or at Jesse.Cross@us.army.mil.

Supporting Victory!

Jesse R. Cross
Brigadier General U.S. Army

FUNCTIONAL CHANGE FOR BRANCH 90

DELETION OF FUNCTIONAL AREA (FA) 90 (LOGISTICS), ESTABLISHMENT OF BRANCH 90 (LOGISTICS) AND REVISION OF BRANCH 92 (QUARTERMASTER)

The Army G-1 has approved the CASCOM proposal to delete FA 90 and establish Branch 90 as a follow-up to the Secretary of the Army decision to establish the Logistics Branch on 1 Jan 2008. The action also revises positions and personnel in Branch 92 as well as Branches 88 (Transportation) and 91 (Ordnance). Following are the changes to Quartermaster Officers and Units.

All QM officers in the rank of Captain through Colonel who have completed the Combined Logistics Captains Career Course (CLC3) or Logistics Reserve Component Captains Career Course (LRC CCC) currently classified Branch 92 will be reclassified to Area of Concentration (AOC) 90A and retain their basic branch code in the secondary AOC position of their Military Occupational Specialty Code (MOSC). As an example, when a Quartermaster officer transitions to Logistics following CLC3 or LRC CCC they will be designated with MOSC 90A92. AOC 92F (Petroleum and Water) will be deleted and those officers with a 92F designation will be identified with an R8 (Petroleum and Water Officer) Skill Identifier (SI). Similarly, AOC 92D will be deleted and those officers will be identified with an R9 (Aerial Delivery Materiel Officer) SI.

Further, The Army Authorization Documents System (TAADS) positions for Branch 92 in grades Captain thru Colonel will be transferred to AOC 90A with the current basic branch code 92 documented in the secondary position. As an example of this change the Company Commander position for a Quartermaster Petroleum Company that is currently documented as requiring an O3 92F will be recoded to O3 90A with a Skill Identifier (SI) of R8. Aerial Delivery positions will be recoded from AOC92A to AOC90A with Skill Identifier (SI) R9. Mortuary Affairs positions will be recoded from 92A to 90A with SI 4V. This change will effect over 5,400 Quartermaster positions from CPT to COL across the Active and Reserve Components.

The Army G-1 has posted this approval along with an implementation strategy under the auspices of the Notification of Future Change (NOFC) O-1010-02 for Branch 90 (formerly FA 90), which can be found on the electronic DA PAM 611-21 SmartBook website at <https://smartbook.armyg1.pentagon.mil/default.aspx> using your AKO login.

The implementation timeline will be as follows:

- 1 Oct 2010: 92F becomes 90A with SI R8 (Petroleum and Water) on personnel records and

authorization documents.

- 1 Jun – 30 Sep 2011: QM Officer personnel records updated to reflect AOC 90A with 92 as the secondary MOSC for CPT (CLC3 or LRC CCC complete) thru COL.

The POC for this action is CPT Joanna Mosby, Joanna.mosby@us.army.mil, (804) 734-3441.



R1—KALMAR ROUGH TERRAIN CONTAINER HANDLER OPERATOR SKILL IDENTIFIER

A number of Quartermaster units have been fielded the Kalmar Rough Terrain Container Handler (RTCH). In conjunction with this equipment, these units are authorized a 92A10 Soldier with skill identifier of R1-Kalmar RTCH operator. The R1 skill identifier is awarded upon graduation from the two-week RTCH Operators course taught by the US Army Transportation School at Fort Eustis, VA. There are six classes scheduled for FY 2011. Units can schedule their 92A Soldiers for this course through ATRRS using course code 500-ASIR1. Units may also contact the Transportation School to coordinate a Mobile Training Team to conduct the course at their home station.

The POC for this course is Mr. Kurt Murphy, (757) 878-6412 (DSN 826) or kurt.murphy@us.army.mil.



**Kalmar
Rough Terrain
Container Handler
(RTCH)**

A NEW ERA IN AERIAL RE-SUPPLY

The Aerial Delivery and Field Services Department (ADFSD) is the training proponent for the U.S. Army Parachute Rigger (92R) and Shower, Laundry and Clothing Repair (92S) Skills. They are also responsible for teaching several functional courses such as the Aerial Delivery and Material Officer Course (ADMOC), Automatic Ripcord Release Assembly, Airdrop Load Inspector Certification (ALIC) and the Sling Load Inspector Certification Course (SLICC).

Since 1 October 1997, a qualified sling load inspector must inspect all Army equipment rigged for sling load prior to arrival of the supporting aircraft. A qualified Army sling load inspector is an E-4 and above who is a graduate of the SLICC, Pathfinder, or Air Assault Course. The SLICC is a one week course conducted by the Sling Load Branch. It is offered as a Resident Course and is available as a mobile course to units requesting on-site training. It is also programmed into each Basic Officer Leadership III Course (BOLC III) during their Branch training here at Fort Lee. Members of all branches of military service, DoD Civilians, and Allied Nations may attend the one week course.

During the SLICC, students learn how to rig and inspect the High Mobility Multi-Wheeled Vehicle (HMMWV), A-22 Cargo Bag, 500-Gallon Collapsible Fuel Blivets and the 5K & 10K Cargo Nets. Instruction is also presented on Types of Helicopters and Limitations; Sling Load Inspection Record; Cargo Hook Reach Pendants; Basic Hardware and Expendables; Safety Equipment; Hookup Team Duties and Responsibilities, and Signalman Duties and Responsibilities to name a few. A student-led, sling load operation is conducted on the last day of training.



High Mobility, Multi-Wheeled Vehicle (1151) sling loaded by a CH-47 Chinook Helicopter.

THE LOW COST, LOW ALTITUDE (LCLA) AERIAL DELIVERY SYSTEM (ADS)

The LCLA ADS was developed based on an urgent needs requirement for re-supplying small units in their area of operation. A system was required that was user friendly, economical, and primarily one that did not require deployment by personnel with special qualifications such as airborne, parachute rigger, or jumpmaster.

Based on the current requirement of rapid re-supply missions, the opportunity to use LCLA ADS was available. As proponent for training, the Aerial Delivery and Field Services Department staff readily accepted the responsibility to train soldiers in LCLA techniques and started researching where to best place the training task within the department to meet critical mission training needs – keeping in mind the urgency of the unit requirement. The objective required the incorporation of LCLA ADS training into one of its existing functional courses. Given the characteristics of the current SLICC and the proposed amount of training time for LCLA ADS, it was immediately decided that the best and most logical place for this training was the Sling Load Inspector Certification Course, a nonspecific MOS requirement.

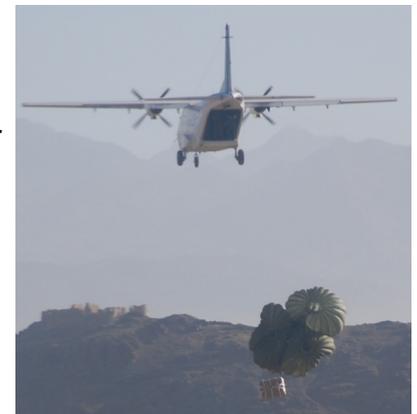


A Typical Low Cost, Low Altitude (LCLA) Aerial Delivery Load

The addition of the LCLA ADS training to the SLICC will require students to receive familiarization with aerial delivery terms, materials, and procedures.

Students will receive presentations that cover nomenclature, descriptions, and capabilities of the LCLA ADS, to include the family of parachute systems authorized for use and a description of the three configurations (ways to protect and secure contents of the load) when rigged. Students will also receive inspection requirements before airdrop; and observe videos of theater operation uses.

C-23 Sherpa on approach for LCLA ADS re-supply drop.



THE LOW COST, LOW ALTITUDE (LCLA) AERIAL DELIVERY SYSTEM (ADS) (CONT.)

After the class presentations, students also receive hands-on instruction for rigging the LCLA ADS with a Single Cross Parachute (rated for loads 80-150 pounds) followed by hands on Practical Exercise (PE) for students to rig the load. Once completed, instruction is given on how to rig the LCLA ADS using the Triple Cross parachute system (rated for loads 125-425 pounds). The Triple Cross Parachute is the clustering of three Single Cross parachutes. The final instruction covers placement of loads in the aircraft and procedures for hookup, and deployment. All aircraft actions are conducted in a UH-60 and CH-47 mockup at the Sling Load Branch.

Commanders can vouch for the importance of having certified sling load inspectors in their command. It is a historic capability that has proven its worth and sustainability in numerous conflicts. The addition of LCLA ADS training only enhances the Sling Load Inspector Certification Course and provides units with the ability to meet small re-supply logistical requirements. It also puts the ability to conduct emergency aerial re-supply airdrop in every commander's Mission Essential Task List (METL). The Army is the only branch of service that has approved this system; the LCLA ADS is only certified for airdrop by ramp from the C-130, U.S. Army CASA 212, C-23 Sherpa Aircraft, and CH-47 Chinook Helicopter. Future capability certification will allow the system to be delivered from the door of the UH-60 Blackhawk Helicopter.

POC for this article is Mr. Richard Santiago , Director of ADFSD at Richard.santiago3@us.army.mil or (804) 734-5370.



Low Cost, Low Altitude Aerial Delivery training finds a safe and reliable method to deliver supplies to Coalition Forces.

ARMY DINING FACILITY DESIGNS PROMOTE NEW CHANGES



The traditional role of Army dining facilities feeding three meals a day in a cafeteria style is slowly fading away to a new and improved food station concept which offers a wider variety of items being served. As a member of the Army Center of Excellence, Subsistence (ACES) Facilities and Equipment Division (FED), I have witnessed the development and redesigning of new Army dining facilities by Army Corps of Engineers and private contractors. These new standard designs continue to meet the Army's overall goal of providing Soldiers healthy, appetizing meals by incorporating an open-style dining atmosphere such as food court service, carry-out stations, a la carte pay as you go designs, drive through and state-of-the-art food service equipment to support the operation. **Gone...** are the days of the Army's straight-line dining hall feeding style. Soldiers can now move about freely to areas where they feel comfortable to select food items similar to what is offered in industry.

The Army is still committed to designing dining facilities that feed three well-balanced meals. However, the Army's methodology has changed and new strict guidelines are in place on how to design these facilities. In recent years, the Army has placed emphasis on dining facility designs that are more functional and aesthetically pleasant in an attempt to attract and retain Soldiers' patronage in their local dining facilities. The overall goal is still in place; however, the new goal is to provide our Soldiers increased variety and quality options comparable to colleges and major feeding establishments such as commercial chain restaurants. The pictures shown on the next page provide a comparison or example on how the Army is virtually focusing on developing new feeding facilities. The intent is to capture the old saying "outside the gate experience" eating in Civilian restaurants or food courts within today's Army dining facility designs.

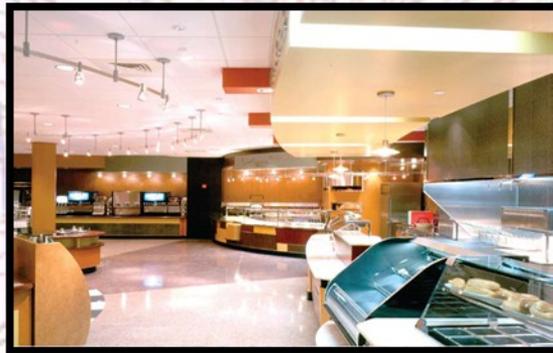
**ARMY DINING FACILITY DESIGN
PROMOTE NEW CHANGES (CONT.)**



Civilian Food Court



Army Food Self Service Line



Civilian Food Court



Army Food Self Service Line



Army Self Service and Seating Areas



Army Self Service Beverage Lines

ARMY DINING FACILITY DESIGNS PROMOTE NEW CHANGES (CONT.)

WHAT PLATFORMS AND TOOLS CAN A FOOD PROGRAM MANAGER (FPM) USE TO PRESENT CHANGE?

The Installation Planning Board (IPB) or real property planning boards serve as a platform to help the commander identify his or her future needs for the installation. The FPM can assist in regards to providing input on his or her dining facility by using records from service order maintenance records or Installation Status Report (ISR). This information will help ensure actions necessary to correct deficiencies, insure reliability and contribute to sustainable development for new feeding facilities. In addition, FPM can use the Department of the Army, DA Form 4549, Dining Facility Modernization Plan Development, as another tool to help provide guidance for the formulation and implementation of future enlisted personnel dining facilities as well as new construction, modernization, improvement planning and full mobilization planning. The FPM should also receive assistance from the installation's Master Planner to help ensure information used to complete the form is accurate and complete.

WHO PLAYS A MAJOR ROLE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF ARMY DINING FACILITY DESIGN?

In the Army, there are three important participants in the development of Army dining facility design, starting with the installation's local command. It is up to the installation commander to identify the need for a new, modernized, or enlarged dining facility. The installation commander then initiates the project development process with the installation Master Planner. Second, the Army Corps of Engineers Center of Standardization for Army Dining Facilities is responsible for standard designs and/or review of all Army facility designs. Third, the Joint Culinary Center of Excellence (JCCoE), ACES, sets the standard for all Army food service operations and determines the facilities and equipment requirements to perform the operations. ACES is the agent for the Army Chief of Staff for Installation Management (ACSIM) and the Installation Management Command (IMCOM). Each organization's mission is outlined in AR 30-22, The Army Food Program.

HOW CAN WE HELP YOU?

The JCCoE and ACES is committed to **SUSTAINABILITY** initiatives by soliciting new and improved ideas from the Army Corps of Engineers, Army users, professional designers, architects, colleges and major restaurant owners. Some of those ideas include the Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (**LEED**) program

ARMY DINING FACILITY DESIGN PROMOTE NEW CHANGES (CONT.)

and the promotion of Go Green initiatives in Army dining facility designs.

It is ACES' full-time role to continuously move forward with new ideas that will provide the Soldiers and customers a better overall Army feeding experience. The Facilities and Equipment Division has posted information and examples on the JCCoE website with updated Army standard designs and DA Form 1391, Military Construction Project Data Request form to assist the installation FPM and Master Planner in preparation for future new construction, modernization and renovation. Next time you visit an Army dining facility, enjoy your new and improved facility design and know that we are here for you.

POC for this article is LTC Rossie Johnson, Director of the Joint Culinary Center of Excellence at rossie.johnson@us.army.mil or (804) 734-3022.

ENERGY STAR PROGRAM CONTINUES TO GROW

Over the past three years, the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Energy Star program has expanded its Energy Star designation to several commercial cooking equipment categories, including fryers, hot-holding cabinets, solid-door refrigerators and freezers and steam cookers. The Energy Star program also started to focus on ice machines and ware washers to add to the Energy Star equipment list. Just recently, Energy Star has started researching griddles and ovens as well as updating the specifications for refrigeration and freezer equipment.

NEW CATEGORIES

Because of everyone going "green" and being more proactive on conserving water, it is no wonder that water intensive food service equipment (FSE) now garners the entire spotlight. At the top of that list are ice machines and dishwashing machines. These two items are the newest categories of foodservice equipment to start down the spec development road. Ovens and griddles are also in the queue.

"Ice machines represent a product category that the EPA has seen increased interest in over the last several years, given that they offer both water and energy saving opportunities," says Rebecca Duff, project manager with ICF International, the Washington, D.C., firm that was contracted to support EPA on the Energy Star program.



ENERGY STAR PROGRAM CONTINUES TO GROW (CONT.)

The EPA announced in November 2006 its intention to open the new spec development process for ice machines. EPA released its first draft of the specs in early 2007 and immediately following, ice machine manufacturers had the opportunity to submit their comments on proposed energy performance levels. “The goal was to finish both the ice machine and ware washer specs by the end of 2007,” Duff says.



In conjunction with EPA’s spec development, the Department of Energy (DOE) also looked into ice machines, thanks to the Energy Policy Act (EPACT) of 2005. Under EPACT the DOE is required to set federal minimum efficiency standards for cube-type automatic commercial ice makers with average daily capacity of 50 lbs. to 2,500 lbs. Makers of such equipment had until 1 Jan 2010, to meet the new minimum standards. By mid 2007, the EPA had begun preliminary market and engineering research on griddles and ovens.

“We’re hoping to present draft specifications at a stakeholder meeting held in conjunction with the National Restaurant Association Show [in May],” says Rachel Schmeltz, Energy Star product manager. “There’s a lot of interest from the industry, and we think this category will move relatively quickly.”

REWRITING THE SPECS

Industry advances and moves by other government agencies can also lead the EPA to update existing specs, which is happening now with refrigerators and freezers (Foodservice Equipment Reports, February 2007).



The refrigerator and freezer category has seen numerous spec updates in the ten years since earning the Energy Star. Not surprising, this category is regulated by EPACT, which required current Energy Star levels for commercial refrigerated equipment by 2010. Ironically, according to Rebecca Duff, the EPACT requirement actually makes Energy Star’s specs the minimum standard, thus EPA had to raise their standard to ensure that the Star continues to represent the most energy-efficient equipment available.

The new standard forced EPA to collect plenty of additional data and industry input before moving

ahead. “When we make the specs more stringent, some products that are currently Energy Star-qualified may not be any more,” Schmeltz says. “We have to consider the impact that that would have on our manufacturer partners and their product lines.”

When the first ware washer specifications draft was released to the industry in May 2007, usage requirements were based solely on water use. However, because of new categories being added (griddles and ovens) and recent interest by energy utility companies, EPA has been forced to consider and research idle energy use in addition to water use. Idle energy is the rate of FSE energy consumption while it is maintaining or holding at a stabilized operating condition or temperature. Idle energy is sometimes referred to as the standby energy rate.

MORE STEAMER DATA REQUESTED

It has been noted by many food service industry professionals that some Star-qualified products need more info in their Energy Star Website listings so that end users can make better decisions when selecting new FSE. This is especially true when it comes to steamers. In the case of steamers, the EPA has asked steamer manufacturers to send in water-use specs for their Star-qualified equipment. “Water use is not becoming part of the specs—it’s a voluntary reporting initiative,” Schmeltz explains. “Adding water use information gives operators additional information with which to compare equipment.” The new information will be posted on Energy Star’s Qualified Products page in monthly updates at www.energystar.gov/products.

GO TO THE WEBSITE

To learn more about Energy Star certified FSE, it is recommended that Food Program Managers (FPM) and Dining Facility Managers (DFM) look at the Energy Star Web page. Once on the site go immediately to the section created specifically for commercial foodservice professionals, including links to Star-qualified products, the Food Service Technology Center and case studies. In addition, when ordering new FSE for their dining facilities, FPMs and DFM should visit the Energy Star Best Practices Tools, spreadsheets that show examples of energy and water savings that come from using energy-efficient equipment. All the information listed above and much more can be found at www.energystar.gov/cfs. While on the site also look for the “Save Money, Save Energy” section, where you will find links to Excel spread sheets for full- and quick-service operations.

ENERGY STAR PROGRAM CONTINUES TO GROW (CONT.)

POC for this article is Mr. Ryan Mebane, Joint Culinary Center of Excellence at ryan.mebane@us.army.mil or at (804) 734-3122.

Note: this article was written for information purposes only and is not intended to direct Army food service personnel to purchase or replace current equipment with the equipment discussed in this article.

551-ASIC7 UNIT LEVEL LOGISTICS SYSTEM-AVIATION ENHANCED (ULLS-A-E)

The Logistics Training Department, United States Army Quartermaster School (QMS-resident training) will continue to offer the ULLS-A-E Additional Skill Identifier (ASI) course in FY 11 for the following Military Occupational Specialty (MOS) personnel: 92A Soldiers (E1 – E5), all 15 and 551-series with assignments to aviation units.

The course is designed to enhance aviation-specific training and is also offered to those who supervise Soldiers that operate the ULLS-A-E system as well as civilians and contractors who are detailed to perform this duty in an aviation unit. The ULLS-A-E course is open to active and reserve component Soldiers.

The ULLS-A-E Functional Course trains fifteen (15) critical tasks and includes eighty (80) hours of hands-on instruction and practical exercises. Due to equipment constraints the maximum class size is limited to twenty students. Therefore, it is recommended that units request reservations as soon as known requirements exist. Additionally, the ASI for the ULLS-A-E, “C7” will be added to a significant number of positions in Tables of Organization & Equipment (TO&E) to assist in the assignment of school trained personnel. All Soldiers who complete the course must submit a DA Form 4187, Personnel Action Request with supporting documentation to their supporting Soldier Support Center to obtain the ASI.

To view the FY11 class schedules for ULLS-A-E, access ATRRS and search for the course title: ULLS-AVN EHN, Course: 551-ASIC7, School Code: 101, Portal C3. Quartermaster School (QMS).

POC is Jerome Pepper at jerome.pepper@us.army.mil or (804) 734-3477.



JMAC PARTICIPATES IN AFIP FORENSIC ANTHROPOLOGY COURSE

From 7-112010 June, the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology (AFIP) conducted their 23rd Annual Forensic Anthropology Course at the National Transportation Safety Board Training Center in Ashburn, VA. Dr. Lisa Leppo, the Acting Chief of Training Developments of the Joint Mortuary Affairs Center (JMAC) and a leader in the forensic anthropology community, presented a block of instruction on Mortuary Affairs Operations and facilitated hands-on practical exercises.

The five day course featured top forensic anthropologists from across the county. The course included classroom lectures in the morning followed by hands-on laboratory practical exercises in the afternoon. Lectures provided the methodological basis of human osteology (the scientific study of bones) and introduced applications used by forensic anthropologists in their work. The hands-on laboratory sessions complemented the lecture portion and taught foundational techniques of skeletal analysis. Topics covered included how to locate clandestine graves, the recovery of human remains, forensic dentistry, how to determine age, sex and ancestry of skeletal remains, methods and standards in osteology, and other related topics.

SSG Erik Thomsen, an instructor from JMAC, also participated as a student in the course. The information, skills, and experience gained from this course are directly applicable to the Search and Recovery portion of the Mortuary Affairs Specialist Advanced Individual Training Plan of Instruction. As a result of attending the course, SSG Thomsen gained the most current information in the field of forensic anthropology to apply to classroom discussions, practical exercises, and to pass on to his fellow Mortuary Affairs instructors.

This course is an example of the strong bonds that exist between the Quartermaster School's Joint Mortuary Affairs Center and the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology and their combined dedication to the continuing education of the Mortuary Affairs community.

POC for this article is Dr. Lisa Leppo, Chief of Training and Development, at lisa.leppo@us.army.mil or at (804) 734-3748.



Dr. Lisa Leppo (JMAC) providing instruction to course participants on the estimation of age from the human skeleton.

JMAC AND 49TH GROUP CERTIFY RESERVE MORTUARY AFFAIRS (MA) UNIT IN PUERTO RICO

From 17-21 May 2010, Noncommissioned Officers from the Joint Mortuary Affairs Center (JMAC), the 49th QM Group, the 111th and the 54th QM (MA) Companies participated in a one-week field training exercise providing the 311th QM (MA) Company (USAR) training and certification on their recently acquired Mortuary Affairs decontamination equipment. SFC Carlos Roman from JMAC served as the subject matter expert who provided certification to the unit upon completion of all critical tasks. SFC Adan Flores, SSG (P) Timothy Davis, and SSG Melissa Meinzer (Mortuary Affairs Decontamination Collection Point (MADCP) NCOs from the 49th QM Group) provided key training and guidance on the storage, set-up and operation of the equipment. The system allows MA personnel to receive remains resulting from a chemical, biological, nuclear, or radiological (CBRN) exposure, perform identification tasks, reduce contamination, and prepare remains for evacuation or interment.

This training event took place at Ramey AFB in Aguadilla, Puerto Rico. The training is complex and was especially challenging in the 100+ temperatures. However, the Soldiers were motivated and eager to learn how to use their new equipment and the tasks associated with this critical mission. To make the training as realistic as possible, the trainers used fellow service members to simulate actual fatalities. As part of the training, the participants tentatively identified the simulated casualties, processed them through a decontamination procedure to mitigate the contamination, and conducted a quality control check to determine if they were safe to handle.

The training event was an effort to enhance the readiness of the 311th QM (MA) Company (USAR). The training provided by the 49th Group and JMAC was critical in order for the unit to support military and civil support operations in the event of a CBRN mass fatality incident in the U.S. or abroad. The MA community and JMAC continue to provide world-class training to Soldiers and Marines, as well as finding new and innovative ways to capitalize on advances in technology to develop and enhance their capabilities.

POC is SFC Carlos Roman at carlos.roman3@us.army.mil or at (804) 734-3883.



Mortuary Affairs Specialists train on decontamination processes.

PETROLEUM AND WATER—OLD TIMER'S REUNION '10 "LEVERAGING THE PAST TO GUIDE OUR FUTURE"

On August 20-21, 2010, the Petroleum and Water Department sponsored its 10th Biennium "Old Timer's Reunion." The reunion is held every two years and is intended to invite former Petroleum and Water career management field members and their families back to the Fort Lee community to reconnect with each other, and get a glimpse into our future.



PFC Jonathan J. Chenovallenzuela; PFC Yvette Middleton; SGM (R) Frederick Warner; Sr. Airman Jayson L. Lyons; and PFC Clayton L. Fore cut the cake during the PWD Old Timers Reunion.

This year's theme, "Leveraging the Past to Guide Our Future," was attended by approximately 130 participants who traveled from as far away as Seattle, Washington. The reunion kicked off with the registration of attendees, refreshments and a Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) briefing given by Mr. Marshall Jones, Director, Petroleum and Water Department. The attendees were also treated to a historical petroleum video and a demonstration by the department's NCOs on the wear of the new Army Service Uniform.

Throughout the first day the attendees toured a static display site consisting of new equipment and visited classes in session. In addition, the attendees were led on a tour of the installation by Mr. Fredrick Brandt, Directorate of Public Works. The first day concluded with a social at the Regimental Club. On Saturday, August 21, 2010 the attendees were invited to tour the static displays and training area prior to lunch.

The reunion wrapped up with a catered lunch, games, raffles, and a cake cutting ceremony. To honor our newest and oldest members, the cake was cut by the youngest Soldier, Marine, Airmen and the oldest Retiree. This year's Old Timer's Reunion was deemed a success by the attendees.

Good food coupled with good "war stories" made everyone appreciate the service each member contributed to our Country's security. As petroleum and water logisticians, we all look forward to our next Old Timer's Reunion in 2012.

POC is Mr. Conrad Bradley in Petroleum and Water Department at (804) 734-2794 or conrad.bradley@us.army.mil.

PETROLEUM & WATER DEPARTMENT PROVIDES NEW EQUIPMENT TRAINING (NET) SUPPORT TO CJT-82 (TASK FORCE WORKHORSE)

The Petroleum and Water Department, in coordination with the Program Manager for Petroleum and Water Systems, completed NET training for 13 Soldiers and six DA Civilians in Southern Afghanistan. Two NCOs from PWD deployed to Afghanistan from 11 June to 12 July 2010 to train CJT-82 units receiving the Army's newest petroleum testing system, the Petroleum Quality Analysis System-Enhanced (PQAS-E).

The PQAS-E is an automated petroleum laboratory capable of conducting B-2 modified petroleum laboratory testing using the latest cutting edge technology available in the commercial sector. The system provides commanders real-time petroleum testing results and significantly decreases sample processing time. CJT-82 personnel received training on system operation, PMCS, instrument calibration, apparatus configuration, troubleshooting, PQAS-E reset procedures, logistical system confirmation, and initiation of field service support program. Additionally, the NET team aided units with system certification.

The NET team's deployment to Afghanistan greatly aided the war effort by providing forward deployed units the most up-to-date system in the inventory and training deployed Soldiers on the proper operation and maintenance.

POC for this article is SSG Ricardo Hamlin at ricardo.hamlin@us.army.mil or at (804) 734-1379.

PETROLEUM & WATER DEPARTMENT CONDUCTS PROVINCIAL RECONSTRUCTION TEAM (PRT) TRAINING

From 16-20 July 2010, the Basic Petroleum Logistics Division conducted PRT training for 12 Air Force and Navy Fuel Handlers preparing for deployment to Afghanistan. The training consisted of the following tactical petroleum systems: The Fuel System Supply Point (FSSP), Forward Area Refuel Point (FARP) operations, Tank Vehicles (HEMTT, M969A3), Pump Operations (600 GPM and 350 GPM), Advanced Aviation Forward Area Refueling System (AAFARS), Environmental Considerations, HEMTT-Tanker Aviation Refueling System (H-TARS), and the Forward Area Refueling System (FARE). The Air Force and Navy Fuel Handlers enhanced their knowledge on the following critical skills tasks: Manifold operation on the FSSP, crew drills for the FARP, pump operation on the 350 GPM, general knowledge on the 600 GPM pump, and tank vehicle operations for the M969A3 and HEMTT. They received both classroom and hands-on training at the Military in the Field (MIF) training site while at PWD.

PETROLEUM & WATER DEPARTMENT CONDUCTS PROVINCIAL RECONSTRUCTION TEAM (PRT) TRAINING (CONT.)

POC for this article is SSG Chad Fox at chad.fox@us.army.mil or at (804) 734-2787

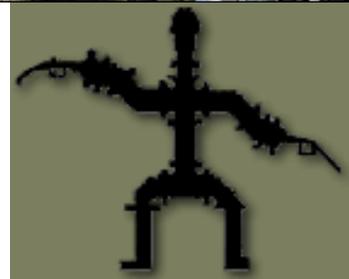


Air Force and Navy Fuel Handlers walking through the FFSP Manifold



SSG Fox conducting a block of instruction to the Air Force and Navy Fuel Handlers on the 600 GPM

Lifeline to Victory!



FISCAL YEAR 2010 COMMAND SERGEANT MAJOR/ SERGEANT MAJOR TRAINING SELECTION BOARD RESULTS

On 15 July 2010 the U.S. Army Human Resources Command released the results of the Command Sergeant Major (CSM) and Sergeant Major (SGM) Select-Train-Promote (S-T-P) board for FY10. The Army selected 620 Master Sergeants and First Sergeants to attend training, 32 Quartermaster Noncommissioned Officers were among those selected.

Army/CMF/MOS	Total Considered	Selected / STP = Total	Percentage %
OD	490	16	3.2
TC	120	8	6.7
CMF 92	492	32	6.5
92F	25	0	0
92G	51	3	5.8
92M	6	0	0
92R	11	0	0
92S	4	0	0
92Z	395	29	7.3

Congratulations to the following future Quartermaster CSM and SGM for their Prestigious Selection:

MSG Bishop, Anthony 92Y	1SG Garza, Jacinto 92Y	1SG Perez, Esteban 92Y
MSG Blevins, Loneal Jr. 92A	MSG Greave-Egyinam, Octavia 92Y	1SG Perez, Roberto 92A
1SG Broadnax, Kelvin A. 92Y	MSG Green, Gregory K. 92Y	1SG Perez Gonzalez, Kalep 92A
MSG Buckler, Brian K. 92Y	MSG Jacobs, Raymond O. 92Y	1SG Reynolds, Wallace 92Y
1SG Carr, Rocky L. 92y	MSG James, Richard C. 92A	MSG Simpson, Timothy D. 92Y
MSG Chase, Ray S. 92G	1SG Jones, Lester J. 92Y	1SG Sydnor, Ann Marie 92Y
MSG Clark, Robert L. 92G	1SG Jones, Marvin J. 92A	MSG Thomas, Patrick D. 92A
MSG Collins, Dennis J. 92A	MSG Jones, Rhonda J. 92A	1SG Whitesides, Ernest 92Y
1SG Davison, Jermaine F. 92Y	1SG Ledbetter, Maveric L. 92A	MSG Willett, Jason P. 92Y
1SG Denson, Blondell B. 92A	MSG Lightner, Dion R. 92A	MSG Young, Eric M. 92G
1SG Dent, Michael W. 92A	MSG Macon, Rodney W. 92Y	
Quartermaster CSM Select (ALT):		
SGM Adams, Stephen L. 92F	SGM Melvin, Darryl 92F	SGM Moten, Terry E. 92F
SGM Green, Wade S. 92Z	SGM Satterwhite, William 92Z	SGM Williams, Kevin 92Z

The by-name list of the Command Sergeant Major/Sergeant Major S-T-P List are available online at <https://www.hrc.army.mil/site/protect/Active/Select/CsmSgmMenu10.htm>

POC is SGM Andrea Farmer, Chief Enlisted Proponent, at (804) 734-4143 and email at andrea.farmer@us.army.mil or SFC Cynthia Allen, Career Manager, (804) 734-4183 or Cynthia.allen9@us.army.mil.

FISCAL YEAR 2010 LIEUTENANT COLONEL SELECTION BOARD RESULTS

On 30 June 2010 the US Army Human Resources Command released the results of the FY10 Lieutenant Colonel Department of the Army promotion selection boards. Forty Quartermasters were among the officers selected for promotion. Below is the Summary of Board Actions.

Previously Considered Cons/Sel AZ% of Cons	First Time Considered Cons/Sel PZ% of Cons	Below Zone Cons/Sel BZ% of Cons	Total Selection Opportunity	
			BZ% of Sel	DOPMA Opp%
Maneuver, Fires & Effects (MFE)				
34/18	703/689	680/78	785/78	703/785
52.9%	98.0%	11.5%	10.0%	111.7%
AZ% of Cons	PZ% of Cons	BZ% of Cons	BZ% of Sel	DOPMA Opp%
Operational Support (OS)				
131/42	432/352	391/43	437/43	432/437
32.1%	81.5%	11.0%	9.8%	101.2%
Force Sustainment (FS)				
114/16	367/281	347/32	329/26	367/329
14.0%	76.6%	9.2%	7.9%	89.6%

Congratulations to the following Quartermasters for their selection:

MAJ Zaid Abdul-Rahmaan	MAJ Kevin M. Holton	MAJ David A. Motes
MAJ Alfred A. Acenas	MAJ Zandra L. Johnson	MAJ James D. Mullinax
MAJ Tacildayus Andrews	MAJ James G. Kent	MAJ Jeffrey S. Niemi
MAJ Jeffrey J. Britton	MAJ Jeffrey C. Knight	MAJ Ronald C. Oldani
MAJ Kevin L. Cotman	MAJ Tracy D. Koivisto	MAJ Jeffrey M. Osadnick
MAJ James R. Cotter, Jr.	MAJ Davina Lausen	MAJ Richard A. Pope, III
MAJ Peter J. Crandall	MAJ Michael J. Legler	MAJ Christopher H. Robertson
MAJ Robbie J. Cross	MAJ Steven Lewis	MAJ Paul U. Royle
MAJ Michael D. Egan	MAJ Octave V. MacDonald	MAJ Hermann W. Schlortt
MAJ Barry J. Franks	MAJ Robert P. Mann	MAJ Shawn C. Schuldt
MAJ Charles Gatling	MAJ Gregory A. Manns	MAJ Carmelia J. Scotts-Killern
MAJ Richard A. Hall	MAJ Jesse L. McFarland, Jr.	MAJ Lenard E. Thomas, II
MAJ Archie S. Herndon	MAJ Chad T. Mitchell	MAJ Boyd J. Tomasetti
MAJ Matthew D. Williams		

The by-name listing of all Soldiers selected may be obtained from the following website: <https://www.hrc.army.mil/site/protect/Active/Select/Ltc10.pdf>

POC is CPT Joanna Mosby, Chief, Officer Proponent at (804) 734-3441 or joanna.mosby@us.army.mil.

FY 11 LTC CENTRALIZED SELECT LIST SELECTION ANALYSIS

Each year the Office of the Quartermaster General analyzes the Officer Record Briefs (ORB) of the Quartermaster Lieutenant Colonels and promotable Majors that were selected and slated for battalion command. The purpose of this analysis is to compare the collective skills, attributes and experiences of officers selected to command at the LTC level and determine any trends among the LG/QM officers selected for battalion level command. Following are the results of that analysis.

METHODOLOGY

This analysis compares the schooling and job experience of the officers centrally selected as principals for command and key billets in FY 11. This selection board convened on 22 Sep 2009. Data used for this analysis was each officer's ORB, and select information available through TOPMIS. Individual performance data such as OERs and AERs was neither available nor used in this analysis.

DEMOGRAPHICS

There were 34 LG/QM officers selected for command. Three were female (9%). Seven were Black (21%), one was Asian (3%), and the remaining 26 were White (76%).

The average age at the convene date was 40.6 years, the youngest officer was 35 and the oldest was 47.

The average number of years of commissioned service was 17.0 years with 14.2 the least and 21.1 the most time served.

SOURCE OF COMMISSION

Twenty nine (85%) were commissioned through ROTC, with seven (21%) of them being Distinguished Military Graduates, four (12%) were commissioned through OCS, and one (3%) was commissioned through USMA. 15 (44%) officers had prior enlisted service for an average of 38.9 months with the least prior service being three months and the most being 123 months. Eight (24%) officers had more than a year of prior service with an average of 69 months, or just less than six years.

EARLY PROMOTIONS

Six (18%) officers had been selected Below the Zone to MAJ, six (18%) officers had been selected Below the Zone to LTC, and of those officers two (6%) had been selected Below the Zone to both MAJ and LTC. All five QM officers selected BZ to LTC in FY 09 were selected for command.

FIELD GRADE KEY DEVELOPMENTAL ASSIGNMENTS

Eight officers (24%) were currently serving in a KD assignment at the convene date. The 34 officers served in an average of 2.2 KD assignments for 29.4

months with ten months being the least amount of KD time and 65 months being the most. Six (18%) officers had only one KD job for an average of 16.0 months, sixteen officers (47%) had two KD jobs for an average of 28.7 months, ten officers (29%) had three KD jobs for an average of 37.8 months, and one officer (3%) had five KD jobs for 45 months. Eighteen (53%) did their KD assignment in a Brigade Combat Team either as a Battalion XO (four or 12%), a Battalion SPO (four or 12%), or both (nine or 26%).

Of all 34 officers, seven (21%) served as a Battalion XO, eight (24%) served as a Battalion SPO, and 15 (44%) served as both a Battalion XO and SPO. In all, 22 (65%) of the officers served in Battalion XO positions for an average of 12.3 months with the least time served being two months and the most being 23 months, and 23 (68%) served in Battalion SPO positions for an average of 15.1 months with the least being six months and the most being 25 months. Four (12%) officers had not served as either a Battalion XO or a Battalion SPO, and two of them were SAMS graduates whose only KD jobs were in their respective planner positions. Additionally, three officers (9%) served as a Battalion S3, six (18%) served as a Brigade S3, ten (29%) served as a Brigade S4, three (9%) served as a Brigade SPO, and seven (21%) served in another KD assignment. Only one officer (3%) served their field grade KD time in an AIT unit. None of the officers had served on a Transition Team. Four officers (12%) had commanded or were commanding non-CSL commands as LTCs.

While battalion executive officer and support operations officer positions continue to be the predominant KD assignments for officers selected for command, the fact that four officers were selected for command who had not served in either of those positions indicates that officers who perform exceptionally in assignments outside of the norm can and are selected for command.

DEPLOYMENT EXPERIENCE

All of the officers had completed or were serving at least one combat tour for an average of 19.3 months. 27 officers (79%) deployed to combat in one or more of their KD positions. Eleven officers (32%) had only one combat deployment for an average of 13 months, fifteen (44%) had two combat tours for an average of 21.6 months, two (6%) had three combat tours for an average of 21.5 months, and five (15%) officers had four or more combat tours for an average of 28.6 months. Ten (29%) had been on other operational deployments for an average of 7.8

FY 11 LTC CENTRALIZED SELECT LIST SELECTION ANALYSIS (CONT.)

months, with three (9%) of those officers serving two operational deployments. Thirty officers (88%) had been to Iraq, ten (29%) to Afghanistan, six (18%) to Kuwait, three (9%) to Saudi Arabia, two (6%) to Bosnia, two (3%) to Hungary, two (6%) to Cuba, two (6%) to El Salvador, one (3%) to Haiti, one (3%) to Somalia, one (3%) to Yugoslavia, one (3%) to Jordan, one (3%) to Djibouti, one (3%) to Qatar, and one (3%) to Macedonia.

The high number of officers with deployment experience in their KD positions is more indicative of the high OPEMPO of the Army than of a requirement to have deployed in a KD job. Again, the fact that seven officers were selected for command who had not deployed in a KD position reinforces the fact that manner of performance is more important than the type of job or the conditions under which one served.

COMPANY COMMAND

Thirty one officers (91%) commanded a MTOE company. Eleven officers (32%) commanded two or more companies with four (12%) commanding two MTOE units. Five officers (15%) commanded a USAREC company after commanding a MTOE unit, and one officer (3%) commanded a garrison TDA company after commanding an MTOE unit. Two (6%) officers commanded an AIT company, one of whom then commanded a USAREC company, making it a total of six officers (18%) that commanded USAREC companies. The average time in company command was 25.6 months, and the average time for officers that commanded only one unit was 18.9 months with 12 months being the least amount of command time served and 28 months being the most time served in one company.

DIVISIONAL EXPERIENCE

Thirty two officers (94%) had previously served in a Division or in a Maneuver Brigade or Regiment for an average of 68.4 months with the least time in a Division being 14 months and the most being 126 months.

Fourteen (54%) of the 26 BSBs, FSBs or RSSs were slated with LG/QM officers, and one other LG/QM officer was slated for a Division STB.

NOMINATIVE ASSIGNMENTS

All the officers were screened for previous experience in nominative assignments, which included Observer/Controller at a Combat Training Center, Joint-Interagency-Intergovernmental-Multinational positions, Aide de Camp, Training With Industry, Human Resources Command, Logistics Executive Development Course, School of Advanced Military Studies, Secretary of the General Staff, Internship,

Inspector General, Special Management Division, Advanced Civil Schooling, Fellowship, and USMA Instructor. Eighteen (53%) of the officers served in one of these type assignments with six (18%) in a JIIM position, five (15%) as an ADC, four (12%) were LEDC graduates, four (12%) served a JCS or DLA Internship, three (12%) were SAMS graduates, three (12%) served as a SGS, one (3%) as CTC O/C, one (3%) in Training With Industry, one (3%) at HRC, one (3%) served in a fellowship, one served as an Inspector General, and one (3%) served in an SMD assignment. None had attended ACS or served at USMA. Nine (26%) served in two of those type assignments, and four (12%) served in three or more.

PREVIOUS BRANCH EXPERIENCE

Nineteen (56%) officers had previously served in another branch, ten (29%) in Infantry, six (18%) in Armor, two (6%) in Field Artillery, and one (3%) in Chemical.

COMBAT AND SPECIAL SKILL BADGES

There were no officers with valorous awards, and one (3%) that had been awarded a Purple Heart. Twelve officers (35%) had earned the Combat Action Badge, one (3%) had earned the Combat Infantryman Badge, and none had earned the Combat Medic Badge. Two (6%) had earned the Expert Infantryman Badge and none had earned the Expert Field Medical Badge. All 34 officers are airborne qualified, 22 (65%) are rigger qualified, fifteen (44%) are air assault qualified, six (18%) are ranger qualified, two (6%) are pathfinder qualified, one is special forces qualified, one (3%) is aviation qualified, and one (3%) is military free fall qualified. Of the 34 officers airborne qualified 19 (56%) previously served in an airborne assignment. Similarly, of the fifteen officers air assault qualified eight (53%) previously served in an air assault or Special Forces assignment.

CIVILIAN EDUCATION

Twenty six of the officers (76%) have earned a masters degree, which is down from 92% over the previous two years. This decrease in the percent of officers with a masters degree is likely a function of the high deployment OPEMPO over the past eight years. None of the officers had a doctorate degree.

COMMENTS ON SELECTION AND SLATING

Eighteen of the officers (53%) were selected for command on their first CSL look. Of the 16 officers (47%) selected on the second, third or fourth look, 11 (32%) were alternates on the FY10 CSL list. Both of the officers with over four years time in grade as LTCs had commanded a provisional LSE prior to the board; one was slated in the Logistics Operations category

FY 11 LTC CENTRALIZED SELECT LIST SELECTION ANALYSIS (CONT.)

FISCAL YEAR 2011 ARMY COMPETITIVE CATEGORY SENIOR SERVICE COLLEGE SELECTION BOARD RESULTS

and the other in Logistics Training.

Two officers had more than three years TIG; one had been a deputy commander of an ASG and was serving as a ROTC PMS, and the other was serving as a deputy commander of BCTP one was slated for Logistics Training and the other for Logistics Strategic Support.

One officer (3%) was selected in the O1P – Branch Immaterial Operations category, two (6%) in the O1T – Recruiting and Training category, one (3%) in 90K – Logistics Key Billet, 20 (59%) in 90P – Logistics Operations, six (18%) in 90R – Logistics Strategic Support, three (9%) in 90T – Logistics Training, and one (3%) in 92K – Quartermaster Key Billet.

One of the officers selected to command in the 90P – Logistics Operations category had no divisional experience and did not command an MTOE company. One of the officers selected in the 90T – Logistics Training category had not previously served in a TRADOC assignment. Of the other two selected for 90T, one had commanded an AIT company and the other served their MAJ KD time in an AIT brigade. Of note, this was the first year that the OD, TC and QM AIT battalions all fell into the 90T – Logistics Category rather than within their respective basic branches. Two of the LG/QM officers selected were slated in QM AIT battalions, and the third was slated in an OD AIT battalion.

Both officers selected to command in the O1T – Recruiting and Training category had commanded USAREC companies.

Questions regarding this analysis should be addressed to LTC Sam Russell, Chief, OQMG, at Samuel.Russell@us.army.mil or (804)734-4178.

On 29 July 2010 the US Army Human Resources Command released the results of the Senior Staff College (SSC) Selection Lists for FY11. Eight Quartermaster Colonels and sixteen Lieutenant Colonels were among the officers selected for the principals list.

Congratulations to the following Quartermasters for their selection:

COL Ronald L. Green	LTC Robert J. Dixon, Jr.
COL Charles R. Hamilton	LTC David V. Gillum
COL Kelly J. Lawler	LTC Robert E. King
COL Eugene Lilliewood, Jr.	LTC William M. Krahling
COL Roger L. McCreery	LTC Peter J. Lane
COL Scott J. Portugeue	LTC Timothy D. Luedecking
COL Brian L. Rogers	LTC Eric D. Martin
COL Thomas E. Stackpole	LTC Teresa L. Rae
COL Marshall N. Ramsey	LTC Spencer L. Smith
LTC Skip Adams	LTC Nancy Spencer
LTC Steven L. Allen	LTC Keith J. Sylvia
LTC Edward J. Burke, IV	LTC Derrin E. Williams

The by-name list of personnel that were selected is available online at <https://perscomnd04.army.mil/milpermsgs.nsf/WebFrameset?OpenFrameSet>.

POC is CPT Joanna Mosby, Chief, Officer Proponent, at (804) 734-3441 or email to joanna.mosby@us.army.mil.

ADFSD: A RIGGED INSPECTION



Soldiers assigned to the 87th Quartermaster Detachment in Okinawa inspect a T-11 “Bravo” parachute during a technical rigger inspection Aug 27 2010 at Sagami General Depot. The unit’s annual two-month mission covers 17 percent of the Army’s prepositioned equipment stock stored at the installation.

Photo by Tetsuo Nakahara
www.torii.army.mil

CHIEF OF STAFF, ARMY, SUPPLY EXCELLENCE AWARD (CSA SEA), PROGRAM

The 25th year of evaluations for the Chief of Staff, Army, Supply Excellence Award began on 15 Aug 2010. Preparing for the SEA competition is a team effort that involves the supply personnel, unit commander, and all members of the organization. Preparing for the SEA competition starts with enforcement of the command's local inspection programs. The Command Supply Discipline Program (CSDP) along with the Command Inspection Programs represents primary management tools used to identify units to compete in the SEA competition.

If competing in the CSA SEA is a goal you want to attain, communicate this to your Commander and start preparing for the competition now.

Nominations are in the following levels:

Levels of Competition		
I (A)	MTOE	Unit Supply
I (B)	TDA	Unit Supply
II (A)	MTOE	Property Book Operations
II (B)	TDA	Property Book Operations
III (A)	MTOE	Parent Organization
III (B)	TDA	Parent Organization
IV (A)	MTOE	Supply Support Activity
IV (B)	TDA	Supply Support Activity

Army Commands will select nominees based on the results of their CSDP and provide the unit nomination memorandum to the SEA Team no later than the cutoff date specified in the official HQDA G-4 message to the field.

Competing units are evaluated against the CSDP standards outlined in AR 710-2, Appendix B. Units must attain a total composite score of 90% or better to be an eligible award winner, runner-up or honorable mention.

AR 710-2, Appendix B outlines guidance for the CSDP and provides the baseline for units to develop local inspection checklists. Army G-4 published an interim change to the CSDP checklist on 9 April 2010; to access the checklist you must be logged onto your AKO. These checklists can be found at <https://www.us.army.mil/suite/folder/16689830>. Changes were intended to reduce the workload on the Company Commanders while increasing supply discipline oversight and responsibilities at the Brigade and Battalion level.

You will find useful information at http://www.quartermaster.army.mil/ltd/supply_excellence_award_program.html.

Good Luck!



Chief of Staff Army, Army G4 and QM GEN presents Supply Awards to Winners at the 2010 Combined Logistics Excellence Award Ceremony.

LETTERS OF RECOMMENDATION FOR WARRANT OFFICER APPLICANTS

The letter of recommendation is an important and essential element in the warrant officer recruiting and selection process. Three letters of recommendation are required for Quartermaster Soldiers desiring to become a warrant officer in one of the five Quartermaster warrant officer career paths. The three letters come from the company commander, the battalion commander, and a senior warrant officer, CW3 – CW5. Before writing a letter for an individual, it is imperative that the person writing the letter ensures that the individual is the caliber of person deserving and capable of becoming an officer in the US Army.

The letter of recommendation is part of the filtering process to make sure that individuals of unquestionable character and high potential are selected to become Quartermaster Warrant officers. The prime candidate for WO has five to eight years of active federal service so we are not recruiting applicants with the same level of experience as in previous years. Therefore it is important that we recruit the right individual. This is critical to ensuring the success of the Corps. If we do not ensure that a Soldier has the right skill sets, attitude, and willingness to learn we may be attempting to try to bring someone up to a standard that they may not be able to reach. The right individual is very important in the

LETTERS OF RECOMMENDATION FOR WARRANT OFFICER APPLICANTS (CONT.)

warrant officer career fields. From WO1 to CW5 the warrant officer is expected to be the subject matter expert. More than ever our warrant officer force must remain the subject matter expert in their field and must therefore know the how, why and so what. Commitment is also a key ingredient for those aspiring to become warrant officers. Warrant officers are accustomed to longer hours and maintaining a sharp work ethic amongst the Corps. It's one of the many strengths of the warrant officer community. It also is something one should look for when considering writing a letter of recommendation for a potential applicant.

Oral and written communication skills are also critical areas to observe prior to recommending an individual become a warrant officer. Many WO1s start out at brigade level and are expected to be effective writers, communicators, and briefers. These are traits that can't be easily assessed by a panel of board members. The people closest to the situation have the best opportunity to observe their performance and have the best knowledge of a person's abilities. That is why the letter from a senior warrant officer should come from within the applicant's command, if at all possible.

The Army has many challenges ahead in the next several years. Warrant officers will play a key role in finding solutions and implementing change in the out years. Therefore, it is paramount that the warrant officers that we are assessing today have the capability to be the critical and creative thinkers that are required to make the transitions ahead. Leaders at the unit level need to seek our best and brightest Quartermaster Soldiers and groom them to transform into the U.S. Army Warrant Officer Corps.

POC is CW5 Jack C. Van Zanten, Quartermaster Regimental Chief Warrant Officer at jack.vanzanten@us.army.mil or at (804) 734-3702 .



THE CORNER CANTEEN "IT DO MAKE YOU FEEL BETTER"

Back in the old days "canteen" was a title used for what would now be called a shoppette. It was a place for servicemen to purchase refreshments and other incidentals. Chaplain Green wrote a previous article entitled "The Canteen of Spiritual Resiliency" and this title itself is very appealing because I/we need a corner of refreshment that is as close as the local shoppette or as close as the canteen at one's side. For this reason I use subject and title of "The Corner Canteen" and hope that you will be refreshed.

So let's go to corner canteen and be refreshed:

It does not matter what our lives are about as we confront stressors and ambiguities that challenge or threaten us. More likely, we can find ourselves both challenged and threatened or let me write that backwards; 'threatened and challenged', and at times we may just feel threatened. It can be the stress of a combat environment, or the struggle to keep our contracted jobs to pay our bills and live the American dream in a competitive and unpredictable scenario. You go ahead and fill in the blank yourself and then paint the background.

There is a verse, "You shall know the truth, and the truth will set you free". I heard this verse when I was young and didn't understand it. It did not make sense that 'telling the truth' could set you free, and besides I was not in jail, so what's the problem, and more importantly, why is telling the truth a solution?! Most everyone in America has heard that verse from time to time. Really, what it means is that "truth" is *not* a "testimony" told in court or a confession in the principal's office but in this context the truth is God's *truth*; what God says about Himself and about people. You cannot depend on the idea that telling the truth will "set you free" but you **can** utterly depend on the fact that God's eternal truth will liberate you from anything that oppresses or worries you. And that is totally refreshing to know. It is also refreshing that by "knowing the truth" we are disentangled from the fears and worries that so discourage. and weigh us down.

We are deceived if we believe that if we had more authority or more rank then we could be free of fears, worries, and ambiguities. Of course that is not true. The truth is, that the ultimate "freedom" is more internal than external. Allow me to rephrase this verse, "you shall hear words of God, and when you do you will experience an internal freedom that defies and overrules whatever external threats or oppressions you face."

POC is Chaplain (MAJ) Wayne Hollenbaugh at (804) 734-3377 or wayne.hollenbaugh@us.army.mil.

51 YEARS WITH THE QUARTERMASTER CORPS

I have been fortunate to spend my entire career in the Quartermaster Corps. As my retirement approaches, I thought it might be interesting to take a look back. I have seen a lot of change since I was a 17 year old private.

My career began in 1960 with basic training at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri. Little Korea they called it. It was nothing but rocks and black ants. The clothing bag they issued contained three sets of fatigues. Laundry was once a week. I never could figure that one out. Khakis were the summer uniform. Shirts were both short and long sleeve. Can you believe there were Khaki shorts with long grey knee socks? I was lucky enough to get black combat boots. Some guys were issued brown boots which they had to dye black. We were just on the trailing edge of the Brown Boot Army.

I chose Supply Clerk, MOS 760 as my specialty. The course was not at Fort Lee, but at Fort Dix, New Jersey.

Hanau Germany, 1964, I was assigned to the 3rd Armored Division, 503rd S&T Battalion. The Battalion had three companies, as I remember it, Alpha and Bravo and Headquarters Company. Alpha Company was Supply and Service while Bravo was the Transportation Company.

We operated a ration distribution point for the entire 3rd Armored Division delivering rations to the Mess Halls. That was before Dining Facilities. We broke the rations in Hanau and Bravo Company truckers delivered them. Cooks actually cooked then. There were no contractors. Now you find cooks as gunners on convoy duty.

Duty uniform was 100% Cotton Sateen Fatigues, OG 107, complete with white name tapes and black and gold US Army tags. Dress uniform was the Wool AG44's, Poplin Beige shirt. An optional uniform that is by far the sharpest ever made was the summer Tropical Worsted (TWs). I know some of you remember that one. The baseball cap OG 106 was just arriving in 1964/65 era.

I figured that if I was ever to have enough money to support a wife and eat too, I needed to change my way of doing things. I volunteered for Officer Candidate School and was selected to attend at Fort Knox, Kentucky. I was in the first class that opened at Fort Knox, since WWII, so naturally we were the guinea pigs. If it didn't kill us, it was good for those who followed.

Fifteen sets of wash and wear fatigues, four pair of Corcoran Jump Boots, and two sets of low quarters was the minimum of what it took to get us

through. Twenty three weeks of the most intense mental and physical training ever. Since we were the first class, the OCS Brigade wanted to have a graduating class. All tech service (Ordnance, Quartermaster and Transportation) stayed through the branch immaterial and branch material phase and graduated with a Tank Commander MOS. I was then sent to Fort Lee for the Basic Officer Course. It was nine weeks at that time with a two week period of Intermediate Military Training Phase (IMTP). This was designed to ensure that everyone knew how to march, salute, shoot, etc. Does anyone remember the Vietnam Village the QMS used to have? Our best instructor was CWO Steve Chobanian, Mr. Supply.

Long Binh Vietnam, 266th S&S Battalion (DS). Yes, "REST ASSURED" this was the same 266 Quartermaster Battalion that resides right here at Fort Lee today. I asked for the job of Ration Breakdown Officer. Seems like someone once said, "Don't volunteer for anything." I think I missed that class.



There was a severe shortage of qualified NCOs. I had an E5 as NCOIC of the largest Ration Breakdown Point in Vietnam, along with a very green Second Lieutenant. I was soon to learn that Lieutenant was a "four letter word". I also found out that Lieutenants are not supposed to make mistakes.

"A" rations every day, Ice Plant, Soft Ice Cream plant. Boonie Soldiers fed hot Thanksgiving dinner in the "bush". Delivering fruit cake in my jeep on Christmas morning. Yes Sir, that job was an experience. It was with a great deal of pride though that I realized what our Army could do, and how well our Soldiers were taken care of. The ole First Log Command would have made you proud.

My Company was the 228th Supply and Service Company (DS), a Distinguished Unit of the Quartermaster Regiment. We were a Forward Area

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Support Team (FAST) supporting half of III Corps, approximately 20,000 troops per day with Class I, Class II&IV, Laundry and Bath, Class III, Class IV Construction and Barrier materials, and Graves Registration. Our mess hall fed 300 dinner meals daily to troops on the Long Binh/Tay Ninh convoy. It is likely that Sgt William Seay, Congressional Medal of Honor winner, whom Sgt Seay Field is named after, ate in our mess hall as he ran the convoy from Long Binh to Tay Ninh.

I earned my first jungle fatigues and boots in Tay Ninh. In 1966, many were still wearing the wash and wear fatigues as the jungle fatigues were slow coming in. The boots had a steel shank in the sole to protect from punji stakes. The sole pattern of the boot was not designed to accommodate the laterite mud of Tay Ninh. This mud stuck like cement to the soles of the boots. One had to physically take the boot off, get a stick or knife and dig the mud out.

Fort Knox, Kentucky 1967, the place of my commissioning. I was assigned in the Directorate of Logistics as Chief of Services. As a 1LT, I was assigned a LTCs job. I was responsible for the meat cutting plant, pastry kitchen, bakery, Commissary, Laundry, Installation Food Service Office, and the Mortuary Office. Luckily a LTC came in after several months and I served as Installation Food Service Advisor. This was during the year the first Phillip A.



Connolly Food Service Award competition was held. Uniform of the day was Class "B" Khakis (Summer), or Class "A" AG 344, light weight greens.

QM Officer Advanced Course. 31 weeks. Can you imagine that? There was plenty of golf time, hunting and intra-mural sports. Class hardly ever went past 1500. Commandant was MG John D. McLaughlin. This was the beginning of automated logistics, the NCR 500 system. In the classroom were magnetic slap sticks as visual training aids, view

graphs/overhead projectors, 16MM movie projectors that never worked. Ah yes, CWO Steve Chobanian, Mr. Supply. What a great instructor and mentor and gentleman. He was the best there was, ever. Rest in peace Steve.

6 January 1970 – Landed in Qui Nhon Vietnam for my second tour in "THE NAM" and was assigned to the 593rd General Support Group. This Group was commanded by Col Eivind H. Johansen, later to become the Deputy Chief of Staff, Logistics (DCSLOG) of the Army. Our next higher headquarters was Qui Nhon Support Command. The First Log Command in Vietnam was organized in different Support Commands e.g., Saigon Support Command, Vung Tau Support Command, Da Nang Support Command, etc. Through General Support Groups they provided direct support throughout their area of operation. Everything was under the control of HQ US Army Vietnam (USARV). 1970 saw the beginning of retrograde of equipment out of country. There were piles of worthless stuff in Class II & IV yards, e.g., hundreds of huge boxes of envelopes all sealed shut because of the humidity.

13 June 1970, I took Command of the 19th Supply and Service Company (DS). I replaced a strong Commander who made a bad decision. It was a good company with lots of good people. Drugs began to be a problem. It was mostly Marijuana but a few were dabbling in hard drugs. My mission included POL Distribution. We ran 5000 gallon tankers all over the Phu Tai valley delivering gas.

POL Distribution. We ran 5000 gallon tankers all over the Phu Tai valley delivering gas. We also operated a self service store, Class II & IV yard, Direct Support Unit (DSU) Stock Control and we had two of the NCR 500 systems. One of them usually worked. We had a bakery baking fresh bread daily for all the troops in our operational area. We operated a retrograde yard for major end items. I appointed myself the Graves Registration Officer since I had some experience in that area. Thanks to a lot of good people and some fantastic team work, the 19th S&S was recognized by the Qui Nhon Inspector General as the best Company sized unit he had ever inspected. It was also recognized by HQ USARV as the "Best DSU Stock Control activity in Vietnam." Man we were on a roll. Some said they didn't want a command in a combat zone. To me it was a perfect situation. Command takes a lot of your time and that was all I had to give it. I had no one at home needing help with the kids, no T-ball games to go to. I had 24

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hours a day to give to my Company. It was the best job I had in the military and I will remember it always and those who made it so special for me.

I asked for and received an Inter-Theater transfer to Germany and was assigned to the US Army Mortuary Affairs System Europe, Frankfurt Germany. It seemed like I could not get away from this Mortuary Affairs thing. I was back to Germany after eight years. I left as an SP4 and came back as a Captain with two combat tours. We processed 850 remains the first year I was there. That seemed like a lot of remains and it was. Many were

dependents and infants. We had a very dedicated group of military, civilian, and local national personnel. Over the years, the Commanders position there went from an O5 to an O4 and finally an O3. The system consisted of four mortuaries located in Frankfurt, Kaiserslautern, Nuremberg, and Vicenza Italy. Today there is one mortuary at Landstuhl. Although we were located in the Hessen Support District, we reported directly to the US Army Theater Army Support Command (TASCOM) in Worms Germany. In 1973 TASCOM was disbanded and the mortuary reported directly to HQ USAREUR.

I was transferred to HQ TASCOM and assigned to the Deputy Chief of Staff for Services. I was given staff responsibilities over all military clothing sales stores, and services functions in operational exercises such as REFORGER, WINTEX/HIGH HEELS. I oversaw the provisioning of laundry and bath support to these exercises. I was also the Mortuary Affairs advisor to the Command.

September of 1973, I was invited to find employment elsewhere other than the Active Army, also known as Reduction in Force (RIF). My first Department of the Army Civilian job, July 1974, Troop Support Agency (TSA). TSA was a field operating agency of the DA DCSLOG. Its mission included the Army Food Service Program (now with the Quartermaster School), Commissary Operations (now with Defense Commissary Agency (DECA), Concepts and Studies, and Clothing and Services

which included QM Laundry Operations and Clothing and Individual Equipment. I am not sure where these missions ended up.

In 1979 the ODCSLOG transferred their Graves Registration mission to the Troop Support Agency. Due to my experience in this field, I was promoted as Chief of the Graves Registration (GRREG) division. Little did I know that this assignment would lead to the rest of my career. From that time on, I never worked another mission. Graves Registration became Mortuary Affairs, and I worked in other organizations, but always in Mortuary Affairs.

In 1982 the GRREG mission was transferred from TSA to the Quartermaster School, under the Directorate of Combat Developments. Our mission did not blend well with the Combat Developments mission, so in 1987, under a recommendation by General Maxwell Thurman, MG Eugene Stillions, the Quartermaster General, established the Graves Registration Center which in 1991 became the Mortuary Affairs Center. As it's mission it was assigned all of the Mortuary Affairs functions the Quartermaster School had, e.g., training development, institutional training, and of course we retained the mission given to us by DA DCSLOG under a memorandum of understanding. The Combat Development mission was eventually transferred away from the QMS to the Combined Arms Support Command (CASCOM).

Along with renaming the GRREG Center to the Mortuary Affairs Center, GRREG Specialists were renamed to Mortuary Affairs Specialists. This de-emphasized graves, as in temporary burial and emphasized the return of our fallen to their families, as depicted under the Army Mortuary Affairs Program.

This was a giant step forward which did not come without push back from those who did not want to move forward. Even today, almost 20 years after the name change, I still hear people referring to Graves Registration.

In 1995, I was selected as Director of the Mortuary Affairs Center by MG Ken Guest, the Quartermaster General. We began a program of moving MA training and doctrine from WWII, Korea mentality to present day. We published the first Joint Doctrine for Mortuary Affairs and our first Inter-Service Training Review Organization (ITRO) agreement with the Marine Corps. Students began receiving training at the Richmond Medical Examiners Office, and later at the Dover Port Mortuary.



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We began the development of a Mobile MA Collection Point. 20 years in the R&D process and the first unit is not in the field yet. We established training programs for Civil Sector First Responders. The first MA Automation system was developed. Programs which were mandated through a memorandum of understanding between the QMS and the ODCSLOG were almost impossible because of lack of personnel and funding. This is an example of the amount of importance that was given to the mortuary affairs mission at that time.

2009 to present day, the Mortuary Affairs Center transitioned to the Joint Mortuary Affairs Center. We have a bigger mission, better staffing, and better funding. I see good things ahead for mortuary affairs, the function that everyone hopes we never have to use.

WOW, it is kind of fun to look back now. It pretty well wraps up a career of 51 years. I wonder what the next 51 years will bring. You can be sure that it will bring change beyond our present day imagination. If you look at the progress of Mortuary Affairs over time, you will see a series of peaks and valleys that just happen to correspond to the wars, conflicts, and skirmishes we have had. The interesting part is that after Operation Desert Storm, we didn't have a valley like always before; maybe a slight dip, but no valley. No one gave away our force structure. It actually increased to two active duty companies. Our training got better. Recruitment for Mortuary Affairs actually increased. It is a trend that I predict will continue. Until we find a way to prevent war and conflict, there will always be a need for those fantastic American Soldiers and Marines who shoulder this burden called Mortuary Affairs, and vow to bring our fallen home with Dignity, Reverence and Respect. As my hero, MG Jim Wright would say "it's been a great ride." Bourlier out.



BIO

Mr. Tom Bourlier is currently assigned as the Director of Training, Joint Mortuary Affairs Center after serving as Director of the Mortuary Affairs Center for fourteen years. He served two tours in Vietnam as a Quartermaster Officer, retiring as a Lieutenant Colonel. His professional education includes the Logistics Executive Development Course, Director of Industrial Operations Course, Personnel Management for Executives 1, Mass Fatality Managers Course. Mr. Bourlier gained his commission through Officer Candidate School at Fort Knox Kentucky, 1966.



MIFFLIN HALL TRANSFER OF MEMORIALIZATION

The Sustainment Center of Excellence, Building 5020, Fort Lee was officially dedicated and named Mifflin Hall in honor of the Patriot, Soldier and Logistician, Major General Thomas Mifflin on July 30, 2010 by the Combined Arms Support Command (CASCOM) Commander, Brigadier General Jesse R. Cross. In attendance at the ceremony were family descendants of Major General Thomas Mifflin, the first Quartermaster General for General George Washington during the American Revolution. Assisting Brigadier General Cross was Colonel Retired Paul S. Mifflin, a direct Mifflin descendant, Command Sergeant Major C.C. Jenkins, CASCOM CSM. The Mifflin family had approximately 20 family descendants in attendance and thoroughly enjoyed the ceremony and reception.



BG Cross with CSM C. C. Jenkins, 2d LT Dawson, and several descendants of MG Thomas Mifflin gathered to name and dedicate the SCoE building in honor of MG Mifflin. A Revolutionary War re-enactment soldier was also present.

United States Army Quartermaster School

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<http://www.quartermaster.army.mil> and by clicking Contact.

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