

Quartermaster

PROFESSIONAL BULLETIN

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WARFIGHTERS' LOGISTICIAN





From The Quartermaster General

It is difficult to believe that one year has passed since I became your 46th Quartermaster General. It has been a very rewarding and challenging year as our Army transforms into a force that is strategically responsive and dominant across the full spectrum of operations. This metamorphosis will involve all logisticians as we strive to improve joint operations, reduce the logistics footprint, streamline logistics support and capitalize on evolving technologies.

I heartily welcome Brigadier General Calvin D. Jaeger as the Deputy Commanding General of Mobilization and Training, US Army Quartermaster Center and School. Brigadier General Jaeger, Deputy Commanding General of the 377th Theater Support Command in New Orleans, LA, for the past four years and a project manager at Sandia National Laboratories in Albuquerque, NM, assists me in providing support to the Quartermaster Corps, especially our Reserve Component. He succeeds Major General Celia L. Adolphi in this position.

Manning our forces remains a priority as we train soldiers to meet the needs of the warfighters. Recent Quartermaster lieutenant accessions numbered 263, and Quartermaster was one of six branches to fill its quota at the United States Military Academy. Promotion selection rates for captains were 97.9 percent and majors were 75.2 percent. Selections for lieutenant colonel are projected at near 75 percent. Overall, the Officer Personnel Management System (OPMS) XXI is on track and we should see equivalent or higher selection rates in the coming years. A bottom-up review of Functional Area (FA) 90 and other Quartermaster officer requirements



Major General Hawthorne L. Proctor

continue on course with a Qualification Validation and Reclassification (QVR) Board for FA90 during the FY01 boards. The QVR will focus on FA90 qualification for field grade officers.

The QVR and officer retention rates were among the many topics discussed during the Quartermaster Pre-Log Summit Conference held in April. The US Army Materiel Command and US Army Combined Arms Support Command hosted an Army Logistics Summit at Fort Lee, VA, for senior combat service commanders and senior logisticians to gain exposure to emerging initiatives. Senior Quartermasters from the continental United States and outside the continental United States, Active Component and Reserve Component, met to discuss logistics issues facing our Army. I'm continually impressed with the dedication and professionalism of the Corps. We discussed the many challenges and opportunities facing the logistics community as we train soldiers and grow leaders.

One of these challenges is to provide the requisite number of soldiers in the military occupational specialty (MOS) 92Y (Unit Supply Specialist) to the field. Several years of 95 percent program accessions, combined with the loss of 357 training seats in FY99 have left the 92Y MOS as a Critical MOS, currently at 92 percent strength. Enlistment bonuses, reclassification options and an airborne selective reenlistment bonus (SRB) are just a few of the initiatives we have in place to improve the health of the MOS.

We are creating a Petroleum Warrant Officer to further enhance our force structure and meet the

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PROFESSIONAL BULLETIN



The Quartermaster General

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FRONT COVER: SPC Neil C. Jones of the Fort Lee (VA) Public Affairs Office took the photograph of soldiers cheering in Williams Stadium at the Home of the Quartermaster Corps during the 225th anniversary celebration for both the Corps and the US Army this summer. The birthday event kicked off Regimental Week, 12-16 June, when participants from units around the world arrived on post to learn about *Creating Quartermasters for America's Army*.

INSIDE BACK COVER: Keith K. Fukumitsu, Quartermaster, researches and illustrates the battalion-size units featured in each edition. LTC (Retired) Fukumitsu was formerly assigned as Chief of the Course Development Division, Directorate of Training and Doctrine, US Army Quartermaster Center and School, Fort Lee, VA.

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The Quartermaster Corps NCO - 225 Years Young



Command Sergeant Major Larry W. Gammon

The **Quartermaster Corps** has a long and honored history serving our Army and our nation. Much is written about the **Quartermaster Corps**. We can trace the **Corps** from its earliest beginnings in 1775, when General George Washington appointed Major Thomas Mifflin the first Quartermaster General, into the present and our 46th Quartermaster General, Major General Hawthorne L. Proctor. The Quartermaster Corps has had many great leaders. Their presence, innovative ideas and responsiveness to their counterparts in combat arms have influenced the tides of war and peace. Critical to the great Quartermaster leadership teams of the past 225 years have been the noncommissioned officers (NCOs), the "Backbone of the Army."

The Roots Sown at Valley Forge

Early in our nation's history and during its struggle for independence, NCO duties and responsibilities varied from unit to unit and place to place. It was not until late 1778 during the Continental Army's severe winter at Valley Forge that Baron Friedrich Von Steuben standardized the responsibilities of NCOs in his book: **Regulations for the Order and Discipline of the Troops of the United States**, also known as the "Blue Book." Von Steuben broke down the duties for the different NCO ranks of that period. The Blue Book was the birth of the NCO Corps that still serves the United States proudly today..

The Road to Professionalism

The past 225 years - from the inception of our Army and the Quartermaster Corps until the present

- include many changes to the NCO Corps. For example, for almost two centuries an NCO's rank was treated as company property. Company commanders selected and promoted their own corporals and sergeants. If an NCO wanted to transfer to another unit, he left his rank behind and reported to his new unit as a private.

Von Steuben's "Blue Book" made NCO training the responsibility of the company commander. The problem was that some commanders took an interest in NCO education and some did not. In the 19th Century the only formal training NCOs received was primarily technical. Professional education for NCOs was a hit or miss occurrence until midway through the 20th Century. Several years after World War II, the NCO academy system opened in Germany with a goal of developing servicewide standards for NCO education. However, problems persisted. There were not enough academies to train the NCO force, and the instruction was sometimes substandard. Another major change for the NCO Corps occurred almost 30 years ago when the Noncommissioned Officer Education System (NCOES) was implemented. The NCOES was geared to give NCOs more attractive career opportunities and, in turn, provide the Army with more capable NCOs. Today's Army is reaping the benefits of NCOES. Our soldiers are better trained, both technically and tactically; and NCO leadership is the driving force behind our Army.

For more than two centuries, NCOs have performed four roles vital to the Army: small unit leader, technical expert, trainer and, what some consider the most important task, **Guardian of the Army's Standards**. Let's not forget the bedrock of the Quartermaster NCO: **Standards, Order and Discipline**.

The 21st Century Quartermaster NCO

As we slowly transition our Army and the Quartermaster Corps into the 21st Century, we realize that change is inevitable. Change has been constant throughout our nation's history. We are faced with new challenges and changing priorities daily. As a leader and soldier, every NCO must be flexible enough to change and grow. I have the strongest faith that as the Army moves forward in the new millennium so will the proud Quartermaster Corps NCO.

Command Sergeant Major Larry W. Gammon has served in a variety of leadership positions as Command Sergeant Major, 45th Corps Support Group (Forward), Schofield Barracks, Hawaii; Command Sergeant Major, 23d Quartermaster Brigade, Fort Lee, Virginia; Commandant, Noncommissioned Officer Academy, Fort Lee; Command Sergeant Major, 99th Forward Support Battalion, Fort Lewis, Washington; First Sergeant, Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 109th Forward Support Battalion, Fort Lewis; First Sergeant, 2d Support Command Corps Materiel Management Center, Stuttgart, Germany, and Platoon Sergeant, S4 Noncommissioned Officer in Charge. His military education includes Airborne School, the Sergeants Major Academy, First Sergeants Course, Senior Supply Sergeants Course, Noncommissioned Officer Logistics Course and Advanced Noncommissioned Officer Course.

From The Quartermaster General

(Continued from Inside Front Cover)

worldwide requirement for petroleum technical expertise. For the Active Component, 28 slots have been identified. Details of the implementation are nearing completion. Petroleum Warrant Officers should be in the field by FY01.

I recently visited Fort Campbell, KY, Fort Stewart, GA, Fort Bragg, NC, and our troops in Hawaii, Korea and Japan. I encountered highly qualified Quartermaster troops giving 110 percent to keep our Army ready to respond to the call. This fall I will be visiting our soldiers in Europe and am certain I will find the same level of professionalism and commitment to excellence.

During Regimental Week (12-16 June 2000), we celebrated the 225th Birthdays of the US Army and the Quartermaster Corps. It was a great week dedicated to the memory of Major General James M. Wright, the 45th Quartermaster General. I thank each of you who took time to commemorate this event with us or at your home stations around the world. I'd like to extend special recognition to our seven Hall of Fame inductees, our new Distinguished Members of the Regiment and our six new Distinguished Units of the Regiment. I'd like to congratulate Lieutenant General Arthur J. Gregg, the most recent recipient of the Ancient Order of St. Martin, the highest honor of the Association of Quartermasters (AQM). We also unveiled the AQM's Catherine Greene award to recognize great Quartermaster spouses who have done so much to support the Corps. Catherine Greene was the wife of the third Quartermaster General and epitomized those traits that have sustained our great Corps.

In June 2000, we also commemorated the 50th Anniversary of the Korean War, underscoring the national theme *Freedom Is Not Free*. On 21 June 2000, the Quartermaster Museum opened an exhibit, *Korea: Quartermasters Remember*. The exhibit is scheduled to run until Autumn 2001.

In closing, I again express my utmost appreciation to all Quartermaster soldiers for what you do every day to keep our forces ready to fight. As the Army transitions, we continue to create Quartermasters who are mentally and physically prepared to support the full spectrum of operations our forces may encounter.

Major General Hawthorne L. Proctor, 46th US Army Quartermaster General, has held many command and staff positions. His most recent assignments include Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics and Operations, US Army Materiel Command; 26th Commander of the Defense Personnel Support Center; and the first commander of the Defense Supply Center Philadelphia, PA; Director of Plans and Operations, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics; Executive Officer for the Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics, Department of the Army; and Commander, 45th Corps Support Group (Forward), Schofield Barracks, HI. Other key assignments include Chief, Combat Service Support Career Division, Enlisted Personnel Management Directorate, US Total Army Personnel Command; Director, Supply and Professional Development Department, US Army Quartermaster Center and School, Fort Lee, VA; and Commander, 25th Supply and Transport Battalion, 25th Infantry Division (Light), Schofield Barracks. Before assuming battalion command, overseas duty included assignments in Korea, Vietnam and Thailand.

Professional Dialogue

How To Research and Write for the Quartermaster Professional Bulletin

LTC James C. Bates

What a wonderful feeling it is to be published! Your ideas are now captured forever in print for all your peers, bosses, friends and family to see. Your Mom may not have a clue what you meant when you described the financial advantages of the Army's Single Stock Fund, but she'll be proud knowing that her son or daughter has the wherewithal to be published in his or her field of expertise. From now on when someone starts discussing the same topic, you can calmly save your breath and simply boast that your ideas on the issue are well known. After all, they've been published.

Choosing a Topic

First and foremost, you, as a prospective author, should have the desire to share information and to instruct others on Quartermaster-related subjects important to them. This means that your ideas should have some teaching value. If you have gradually become a subject matter expert in a particular logistics field, by all means, share your knowledge. On the other hand, if you have become familiar with a topic almost overnight because of a work-related necessity - not an infrequent occurrence in the US Army - then why not pass on this acquired information and experience via the *Quartermaster Professional Bulletin*? Not only will your information be timely, but you'll probably be able to explain the topic's complexities in layman's terms since you, yourself, only recently obtained an understanding of it.

Researching

Once you've decided upon a topic, the next step is research. Along with the usual sources of books and periodicals, another way to obtain valid, up-to-date information is by interviewing those in the know. Interviews can be face-to-face, over the telephone or through use of the Internet. The Internet allows you, the interviewer, to discuss issues with logistics experts at locations worldwide. Keep in mind that

the more effort you put forth - such as asking the right questions, organizing the information and clarifying the answers - the more cooperation you can expect from the interviewee. Encourage the subject matter expert to talk while you listen and take notes. With electronic mail (E-mail), you can simply ask for unrefined, written thoughts. It will be your task later to make the words understandable to Quartermaster readers. After you have written a draft of the information shared with you, send an E-mail copy to your source to ask for a review of your draft and request some suggestions for fine-tuning.

You'll be surprised how much others want to assist. If a person has been particularly helpful, publicly thank your source as a special note in your article. Moreover, if someone has contributed almost as much or more to your article than you have - in effect, you simply crafted a subject matter expert's thoughts into written form - why not offer co-authorship? Many subject matter experts can talk about their field in-depth, but they neither have the skills nor the time to put their ideas into writing. If you can do this for them, it can be as effective as the teaming of fire and maneuver.

Controlling Idea

Just as important as choosing the right topic and conducting appropriate research is the concept of establishing a "controlling idea." The controlling idea is not only the theme or thesis of your paper, it is also your attitude about the topic. This is the same attitude you want to convey to the reader. After you've become knowledgeable about a topic, analyze your own personal feelings about it. Decide for yourself whether or not the concepts involved with it are good or bad for the Army.

What should be done with the information? The reader should never have to wonder how you, the

author, feel about the topic: your words should make this obvious. Once you've realized how you feel, determine what you would like the reader to feel about it, to think about it, to do about it. This is not to say that you shouldn't discuss the pros and cons of your topic. Of course you should. It's just that the information you present may attempt to lead the reader in a predetermined direction. Because of the pervasive nature of the controlling idea, it should be contained in the introductory portion of your article and then reinforced in both the body and conclusion of your work.

Organizing Your Thoughts

Along with the controlling idea, your introduction should include a section that describes the main subtopics you are about to discuss. Let the reader know up front where you figuratively intend to go with the topic.

After you have researched your topic, acquired the necessary expertise and decided upon your controlling idea, you then need to craft your thoughts into interesting and easy-to-read sentences and paragraphs for the body of your paper. Potential readers who start perusing boring, irrelevant articles will not continue reading. How many articles have you decided **not** to read because their controlling idea sounded something like this: "My unit was deployed to a faraway place where logistics conditions were totally messed up when we got there, but - because of our unit's teamwork, leadership and ingenuity - all these problems were overcome by the time we left."

Besides an author's mother, no one really wants to read articles that simply "toot the author's own horn" or that of a unit. However, if you make your article relevant, interesting and understandable, even those readers not particularly intrigued with your topic will probably take the time to read it.

Your thoughts also should be understandable in **one, rapid reading** with appropriate transitional words and phrases so the message flows swiftly into the reader's mind. Your intent should be as clear as a hammer blow to the head. Don't introduce phrases, acronyms or concepts that the reader will not

immediately understand unless you are going to define and describe them. Why confuse the reader unnecessarily? Don't simply regurgitate hackneyed Army buzzwords and platitudes. Decide the level of credibility of the available literature. Keep in mind that the contractor who developed the concept or idea also probably wrote the pamphlets and brochures that describe it. The contractor's words won't be unbiased and objective so don't automatically believe his hype. For example, there have been numerous articles about the Army's "seamless supply system" over the last few years. Since the reality is that there are still plenty of bumps, chasms and, yes, seams remaining within it, why perpetuate this type of non-specific phrase in your article?

Concluding

The final section of your paper is the conclusion. It should re-state your controlling idea in a manner that summarizes your message. It is not, however, the place to introduce new information. Try to make your conclusion so interesting that your ideas linger in the minds of your readers. You will know that you have succeeded when one of your colleagues tells you something like this: "I not only read and enjoyed your article, but I learned so much from it that I photocopied it, enclosed the pages in document protectors, and then placed them inside my trusty black binder of invaluable reference materials. I refer to it often." The bottom line for publication in the *Quartermaster Professional Bulletin* is this: Have something to say and then say it well!

NOTE: The author thanks LTC Jack Kammerer and SGM Michael C. Natale for their invaluable assistance in writing this article.

LTC James C. Bates, Quartermaster, has worked a variety of command and staff jobs, primarily overseas to include Bosnia, Hungary, Kuwait, Korea, Germany and Honduras. He is Chief, Logistics Training Department, where he mentors Combined Logistics Captains Career Course (CLC3) Quartermasters in research and writing skills during Phase II at the US Army Quartermaster Center and School, Fort Lee, Virginia.

Internet Resources for Logisticians

CPT Jennifer Cline

Today's Army leader faces the tripartite challenge of more missions, fewer personnel and less money than our leaders of yesteryear. How can we accomplish all that is expected of us, given so little time to research solutions and locate critical information? How can we enforce Army regulations well, when printed publications are so often in short supply? How can we best communicate information and planning data to a force-projected, global Army audience?

The answers to these questions are at our fingertips - literally. All that is required is a personal computer with a modem, Internet access, and a web browser such as Microsoft Internet Explorer or Netscape Navigator. The Internet offers an amazing array of resources for logisticians, if we know where to look.

This article categorizes these resources into six categories for ease of discussion:

- > **Quartermaster-Specific Sites**
- > **Major Official Portals**
- > **Online Publications and Forms**
- > **Sites for Commanders**
- > **Link Pages and Miscellaneous**
- > **Search Engines**

Historically, the Department of Defense (DOD) was the motivator behind the creation of the Internet more than three decades ago. Long before the birth of the "home computer" concept, pioneers in defense and academia joined forces to develop a way of electronically sharing data between geographically distant terminals. Once personal computers

If logisticians know where to look, information is at our fingertips.

became commonplace, the stage was set for the Internet to explode into a popular phenomenon.

Senior Army leaders moved swiftly to capitalize on the obvious possibilities of the public Internet. The first military World Wide Web (WWW) sites were established for installations and units, with pages later added to publicize unit activities, ongoing missions, post facilities, community life, and information on how to contact tenant agency personnel.

Recognizing that computer users tend to be younger citizens eligible for military service, the Army went online with its recruiting efforts (<http://www.goarmy.com>). The Army created a main home page (<http://www.army.mil>) to which virtually every official Army web site now links. Today, as DOD and Army web sites proliferate, the question is not *whether* a command, agency, or installation is online, but *where* it can be found on the 'Net.

Quartermaster Sites

-  Office of Quartermaster General (OQMG), <http://www.quartermaster.army.mil/oqmg>
-  Quartermaster Foundation, Inc., www.qmfound.com
-  Association of Quartermasters (AQM), <http://members.aol.com/assocqm/quartermaster>
-  CSSCS Home Page, www.lee.army.mil/csscs

Quartermaster-Specific Sites

As a start, all Quartermaster leaders should become very familiar with the Quartermaster Home Page (www.quartermaster.army.mil). This page has links to the US Army Quartermaster Center and School (USAQMCS), the US Army Combined Arms Support Command (CASCOM), the Defense Commissary Agency (DECA) and the Army Logistics Management College (ALMC), all at Fort Lee, VA, as well as links to other Army logistics sites worldwide. Archives for the *Quartermaster Professional Bulletin* are linked to this page. The Internet address for Fort Lee itself, the Home of the Quartermaster Corps, is www.lee.army.mil.

Within the Quartermaster site, these pronouncements maintain extensive sub-sites: the Army Center of Excellence, Subsistence (ACES), Aerial Delivery and Field Services Department (ADFSD), Logistics Training Department (LTD), Mortuary Affairs Center (MAC), and the Petroleum and Water Department (PWD). For example, the ADFSD presents a comprehensive sub-site (www.quartermaster.army.mil/adfsd/) incorporating all rigging references, downloadable forms, and malfunction data arranged in chronological reports by year. The Aerial Delivery Malfunction/Safety Analysis Review Board accepts submissions of DA 1748-2 and -3 forms online for compilation in its database. New editions of sling load manuals, re-issued under the FM 10-450 series, are now available here, as well as newly verified sling load procedures.

As another example, the PWD features a variety of downloadable information papers of interest to the liquid logistician at www.quartermaster.army.mil/pwd/. Subjects include Refuel on the Move (ROM) operations, recent Safety of Use Messages, purging procedures for bulk fuel tankers, inspection criteria for the 3,000-gallon water tank, and more than 25 other topics. The PWD also makes its Automated Fuel Accounting Program, *2000 Petroleum and Water Directory* of units, and *Potable Water Planning Guide* available for download.

The Quartermaster Museum's site (www.qmmuseum.lee.army.mil) expands constantly with updated web pages. For example, leaders may download three sets of historical vignettes for teaching Army values, look up unit histories and insignia, see what happened this week in Quartermaster history, view museum exhibits and historical photographs online, and learn about Quartermaster contributions during the Korean War from 1950 to 1953.

No Quartermaster leader should go longer than 90 days without paying a visit to the US Total Army Personnel Command's (PERSCOM's) Quartermaster web pages, invaluable and timely sources of career development information. To access the Branch Newsletter for officers, go to www.perscom.army.mil/opqm/qm.htm. For enlisted personnel, go to www.perscom.army.mil/epqm/qmch_ltr.htm.

At the CASCOM site (www.cascom.army.mil), a variety of resources include downloadable Army logistics images, and drafts of updated field manuals (FMs), mission training plans (MTPs), and Army Training and Evaluation Program (ARTEP) revisions. A page called the *Online CSS CD-ROM Catalog* lists a wide range of combat service support (CSS) compact disks (CDs) available for order online.

The ALMC site (www.almc.army.mil) makes Support Operations Course materials available, as well as two other useful references: the *G1/G4 Battle Book* and the Logistics Estimate Worksheet. For future students in the Combined Logistics Captains Career Course (CLC3), the *ALMC Student Handbook* and the *Army Logistician* are posted. Staff officers may appreciate the Worldwide Support Operations Officer Directory.

Go to
PERSCOM's
Quartermaster
career sites
at least
every 90 days.

Major Official Portals

The Defense Logistics Agency (DLA, www.dla.mil) and its subordinate agency, the Defense Logistics Support Command (DLSC, www.supply.dla.mil), maintain limited sites. The DLSC does offer two excellent references online: the comprehensive *DLA/DLSC Customer Service Handbook* and *Loglines*, the defense logistics newsletter.

The Defense Logistics Information Service site (DLIS, www.dlis.dla.mil) offers a number of products, including the Consolidated Ammunition Catalog, DLA Environmental Products Catalog, and FEDLOG on CD-ROM. A sampler CD-ROM demonstrating DLIS digital products is available. DLIS also provides online services, such as the Logistics Information Network (LINK), an integrated interface to 13 logistics information systems maintained by DLA, including the Logistics Remote Users Network (LOGRUN), the Logistics Intelligence File (LIF) and Army Total Asset Visibility (ATAV) programs.

The Defense Visual Information Agency (DVIA, <http://dodimagery.afis.osd.mil>) offers an impressive array of products and services on its attractive site. Need images to spruce up a Power Point briefing? You can order one of several photograph compilations on CD-ROM. Bored with bare office walls? Plaster them with posters ranging from the motivational to the safety-oriented – order these resources for free here. Are you missing a necessary training video? Search the automated DVIA catalog of more than 10,000 training films. DVIA has designed its site as a “one-stop shop” for military visual media.

The two best Army logistics portals are those of the Army Materiel Command (AMC, www.amc.army.mil) and the Logistics Support Agency (LOGSA, www.logsa.army.mil). The AMC site offers access to its newsletters as well as its archived information briefs and papers such as *AMC Installation Logistics Assistance Review Program* and *Preparation of an SOP for Ammunition Operations*.

LOGSA's site shows professional polish. It loads quickly and is well organized, a real plus when given the rich depth of its contents. Visitors can browse the latest editions of new electronic technical publications, which are being released on CD-ROM as well as online. (However, security requirements restrict online access to Netscape Navigator.) The maintenance-oriented “comic book” *PS Monthly* as well as supply catalogs and listings of sets, kits and outfits can be read online. Quartermaster leaders should bookmark this site for frequent review of the latest news in logistics automation, asset visibility, and materiel readiness initiatives.

A general-interest portal that warrants particular notice is Army Knowledge Online (AKO, www.us.army.mil), a new site that bills itself as “*THE Army Portal*” for all, regardless of rank or job title. First-time users provide their name, social security number, and birth date for verification against Army records. The new user receives a user name (for example, yourname@us.army.mil) and password via email for unlimited access.

AKO allows users to do the following: send and access electronic mail from any location; find installations, units, forms and regulations; locate other personnel; customize the page as a personal “soldier home page”; and receive daily Army news in a page format similar to Yahoo! or America Online. Arguably the best feature of the site is its search engine, which focuses only on pages within .mil domains. AKO offers powerful tools and rich resources without being too complex for beginning computer users.

Order free posters for bare office walls from the DVIA web site.

Major Official Portals

DLA/DLSC Activities:

- 🖥️ Electronic Mall (E-Mall), www.emall.dla.mil
- 🖥️ Defense Energy Support Center (DESC), www.desc.dla.mil
- 🖥️ Defense Industrial Supply Center (DISC), www.disc.dla.mil
- 🖥️ Defense Supply Center Philadelphia (DSCP), www.dscp.dla.mil
- 🖥️ Defense Supply Center Richmond (DSCR), www.dscr.dla.mil
- 🖥️ Defense Supply Center, Columbus (DSCC), www.dsccl.dla.mil
- 🖥️ Defense Reutilization and Marketing Service (DRMS), www.drms.dla.mil
- 🖥️ Defense Automatic Addressing System Center (DAASC), www.daas.dla.mil
- 🖥️ Defense Distribution Center (DDC), www.ddc.dla.mil

Other Defense Sites:

- 🖥️ DefenseLINK, Official DOD Home Page, www.defenselink.mil
- 🖥️ DOD Resource Locator, <http://sites.defenselink.mil>
- 🖥️ Defense Technical Information Center (DTIC), www.dtic.mil
- 🖥️ Defense Emergency Supply Expert System (DESEX), www.desex.com
- 🖥️ General Services Administration (GSA), www.gsa.gov

Army Sites:

- 🖥️ US Army Women's Museum at Fort Lee, VA, www.awm.lee.army.mil
- 🖥️ Office of Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics (ODCSLOG), <http://www.hqda.army.mil/logweb/default.html>
- 🖥️ Office of Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel (ODCSPER), www.odcsper.army.mil
- 🖥️ Logistics Integration Agency (LIA), www.lia.army.mil
- 🖥️ ArmyLINK, www.dtic.mil/armylink
- 🖥️ Aviation and Missile Command (AMCOM), www.redstone.army.mil
- 🖥️ Communications-Electronics Command (CECOM), www.monmouth.army.mil/cecom
- 🖥️ Soldier and Biological Chemical Command (SBCCOM), <http://www.monmouth.army.mil/cecom>
- 🖥️ Logistics Systems Support Center (LSSC-CECOM), www.lssc.army.mil
- 🖥️ Operations Support Command (formerly Operations Support Center), www.ioc.army.mil
- 🖥️ Military Traffic Management Command (MTMC), <http://www.mtmc.army.mil>
- 🖥️ Simulation Training and Instrumentation Command (STRICOM), www.stricom.army.mil
- 🖥️ Tank Automotive and Armaments Command (TACOM), www.tacom.army.mil
- 🖥️ TACOM-Rock Island (formerly ACALA), <http://www-acala1.ria.army.mil>
- 🖥️ Department of Logistics and Resource Operations, CGSC, <http://www-cgsc.army.mil/dlro/index.htm>

Online Publications and Forms

Bid those cumbersome printed manuals farewell. The CD-ROM is quickly replacing paper as the medium of choice for defense publications and forms. The US Army Publishing Agency (USAPA, www.usapa.army.mil) has digitized a wide range of Army regulations, circulars and pamphlets as well as OF, SF, DA and DD forms.

Field manuals, professional bulletins, training circulars, STPs, MTPs, and ARTEPs can be accessed at the Army Doctrine and Training Digital Library (ADTDL, www.adtdl.army.mil). For personnel issues, PERSCOM maintains the MILPER Message Archive at www.perscom.army.mil/tagd/page7.htm.

Resources for Commanders

More perhaps than any other Quartermaster leader, the commander faces the challenge of limited time for planning and research. However, an Internet-savvy executive officer (XO) or senior noncommissioned officer (NCO) can dig up a helpful assortment of online odds and ends to make a commander's life a little easier. Here are some examples:

- As election season approaches, the Federal Voting Assistance Program (FVAP) offers all needed forms and advice at www.fvap.ncr.gov.
- Time to rate an NCO? Consult the NCOER Update page put out by the Sergeant Major of the Army at www.hqda.army.mil/sma/smadesk.htm.
- Unit tax officers will be pleased that the Internal Revenue Service has put its forms online at www.irs.ustreas.gov/prod/forms_pubs/index.html.
- Find a list of wearout dates for Organizational Clothing Items and Equipment at www.forscom.army.mil/ocie/wearout.htm.
- For the Cable News Network (CNN) addict on every staff, the Defense Technical Information Center (DTIC) created the Early Bird defense news service, updated daily at <http://ebird.dtic.mil>.
- Wouldn't it be nice to be able to refer to the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) online? The Air Force Judge Advocate General's Corps thought so – they posted the complete UCMJ at <http://jaglink.jag.af.mil>.
- Material Release Order (MRO) status can be accessed electronically at <http://wegal.ogden.disa.mil/mrostatus/query.html>.
- Training a new orderly room clerk or training NCO? Get him up to speed in no time with the Standard Army Training System (SATS) Tutorial program, available for order at <http://www.dcst.monroe.army.mil/wfxxi/tutorial.htm>.
- Single Stock Fund (SSF), the new concept in centralized stockage visibility and management, has its own website at <http://www2.army.mil/ssf/index.html>.
- The Hazardous Materials Information System (HMIS, www.dscr.dla.mil/hmis/hmishome.htm) makes it easy to find and download those Materiel Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) a busy motor sergeant or supply Class III-V platoon leader needs. More than 200,000 chemicals are listed in HMIS. If that is insufficient, the civilian site www.msdssearch.com lists over one million MSDS.
- For the operations order (OPORD) writer, a year's worth of light and illumination planning data can be found at http://aa.usno.navy.mil/AA/data/docs/RS_OneYear.html.
- If all else fails, the installation Logistics Assistance Office (LAO) is ready to help with tough supply issues. Find the nearest LAO Representative using the Worldwide Logistics Assistance Locator, www.logsa.army.mil/directory/maindir.htm.

Online odds and ends make life easier for a Quartermaster commander.

Warning

The appearance of commercial links in this article does not constitute endorsement by the US Army of these web sites or the information, products or services contained therein. Because of the fluid and constant changing nature of the Internet, there is no guarantee that all links shown in this article will remain valid.

Online Publications and Forms

- ☐ DOD Resource Locator, <http://sites.defenselink.mil>
- ☐ Code of Federal Regulations, www.access.gpo.gov/nara/cfr
- ☐ Joint Federal Travel Regulations, www.dtic.mil/perdiem/jftr.html
- ☐ Government Printing Office, www.gpo.gov
- ☐ Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Publications, www.epa.gov/epahome/publications.htm
- ☐ Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) Publications and Maps, www.cia.gov/cia/publications/mapspub
- ☐ Joint Electronic Library, www.dtic.mil/doctrine/jel
- ☐ Other defense publications, www.defenselink.mil/pubs/
- ☐ Army Materiel Command Publications, www.amc.army.mil/amc/ci/pub_index.html
- ☐ Army Engineering Publications (TMs and FMs), www.usace.army.mil
- ☐ Army Medical Publications (TMs and FMs), www.armymedicine.army.mil
- ☐ Family Support Group Publications, www.hqda.army.mil/acsim/family/spouse.htm
- ☐ Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC) Publications, <http://www-tradoc.army.mil/text/pubtext.htm>

Sites for Commanders

- ☐ Military Assistance Program for Families (MAPF), <http://dticaw.dtic.mil/mapsite>
- ☐ TRICARE Home Page, www.tricare.osd.mil
- ☐ Center for Health Promotion and Preventive Medicine (CHPPM), <http://chppm-www.apgea.army.mil>
- ☐ US Customs Service, www.customs.ustreas.gov/index.htm
- ☐ Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS), www.dfas.mil
- ☐ US Army Safety Center (USASC), <http://safety.army.mil>
- ☐ Army and Air Force Exchange Service (AAFES) Online, www.aafes.com
- ☐ SITES Database of worldwide duty stations, www.dmdc.osd.mil/sites
- ☐ Shelf-life Home Page, www.shelflife.hq.dla.mil
- ☐ DAAS Center Inquiry (DAASINQ), www.daas.dla.mil/daasinq.dodaac.htm
- ☐ Army Training Support Center, www.atsc.army.mil

Link Pages and Miscellaneous

Before search engines were developed, the only way to discover new web sites was to explore the link pages of sites already visited. The Research Library of the Command and General Staff College (CGSC) publishes one such bookmark-worthy link page, called "CARL's Gateway to the Internet," at www.cgsc.army.mil/carl/gateway.htm.

Another type of resource, the Center for Army Lessons Learned (CALL, <http://call.army.mil>) specializes in the archival of after action report (AAR) data from combat training center rotations, deployments and exercises. The reports generated by CALL are well indexed, searchable and timely. The CALL staff conduct visits to installations around the world to collect data on recent unit activities. Their personnel are accessible and eager to support military users.

Many military downloads are compressed for rapid transmission, and must be “unzipped” to install, requiring an expansion application such as PKUNZIP. The Army Electronic Product Support site, which provides technical assistance to Army agencies establishing their presence on the Internet, features a useful page of free commercial plug-ins, video viewers, audio players, and other applications at <http://aeps.ria.army.mil/public/viewers.cfm>. A similar civilian site offering freeware plug-ins for download is www.download.com.

Link Pages and Miscellaneous

-  DOD Resource Locator, <http://sites.defenselink.mil>
-  WWW Viewer Test Page, <http://www-dsed.llnl.gov/documents/wwwtest.htm>
-  Transportation School Links Page, www.transchool.eustis.army.mil/Research/research.htm

Search Engines

Search engine technologies have improved dramatically in the past year, so that with the correct key words nearly any site can be located with minimal effort. One of the most powerful new engines, called Google (www.google.com/unclesam), has a special sub-engine that searches only government web sites. Also, to specifically target military links, access www.Searchmil.com. GovBot, which lists more than one million government pages, can be found at <http://ciir2.cs.umass.edu/Govbot>. The official search engine of the Government Printing Office (GPO) is GILS, the Government Information Locator Service, www.access.gpo.gov/su_docs/gils. As previously mentioned, Army Knowledge Online (www.us.army.mil) features an engine that exclusively searches sites within .mil domains.

Given the explosive growth rate of the military Internet presence, today's Quartermaster leader has more access to reference data, points of contact and automated logistics utilities than thought possible 10 or even 5 years ago. The reality of an electronically linked globe is unfolding before our eyes, and we are only now beginning to realize the true capabilities of the Internet.

As the Army forges into the 21st Century, we must anticipate the technological challenges and opportunities that lie ahead. In the leaner and lighter Army of the future, we will maximize available time by exploiting the Internet's potential to streamline communication flow, to broaden information access, to automate support planning and to cut research time. For the combat logistician, the Internet has revealed a promising spectrum of untapped resources. Leaders need only teach themselves how to apply these Internet tools for the ultimate benefit of our mission and our most important resource, our soldiers.

Acknowledgments: This article would not have been possible without the research efforts of CPT Chad Kalka, CPT Scott Markovic, LT Jeffrey Schultz, LT Joseph Malizia, MAJ Sameh Sabry, and CPT Saeed Al-Ghamdi. Thanks also to MAJ Kevin Born, MAJ William M. Kraehling and LTC James C. Bates for their encouragement, advice and constructive criticism.

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We need only to teach ourselves how to apply these tools to benefit the Quartermaster mission.

Building a City in the Desert - Exercise Bright Star 99/00

MAJ John A. Tokar

CPT Theodore M. Gropp

When the 24th Corps Support Group (CSG) literally had to build and then support a city in the desert of northern Egypt for Exercise Bright Star 99/00, Quartermasters were critical to the gargantuan effort. The 24th CSG's mission: provide direct support (DS) supplies and services, base camp and life support at multiple locations and also provide ship offloading and port support for a joint, combined, multinational force of more than 12,000 service members.

Personnel of the 24th CSG of Fort Stewart, GA, began arriving in Egypt on 7 Sep 99 to work with little existing infrastructure and host nation support. However, intense planning and preparation, integration with higher headquarters and the host nation and also careful, yet aggressive, execution preceded the end result. This preparation, integration and execution led to a safely conducted test of soldiering for conventional and special operations forces from around the world.

Planning

The planning process consisted of several combined, joint and US Army conferences stateside and site surveys in Egypt that began a year ahead of the training exercise. Because of Exercise Bright Star's combined nature, Central Command (CENTCOM) gave overall direction. Many headquarters broke new ground in an attempt to understand and provide adequate plans for coalition support. Planners addressed water, fuel, rations, force protection, engineer and transportation issues - to name a few - to stay within authorized international agreements. Also, integrating Reserve Component (RC) units in the planning stage was a challenge necessary to validate the concept of "one military - one fight."



24th Corps Support Group (CSG) Reenlistments



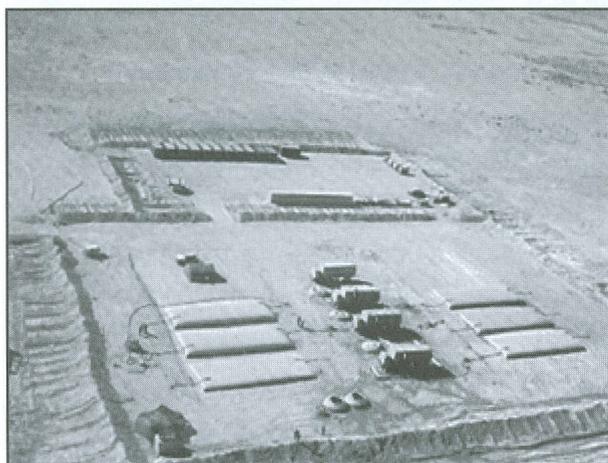
24th CSG Headquarters, Mubarak Military City

Exercise Bright Star is held every two years to hone deployment skills and conduct realistic training with allied nations in a desert environment. For the host nation, Exercise Bright Star brings multinational training to Egypt with positive, regional implications for the government and a boost to the local economy. Preparations for the 1999/2000 exercise in Egypt were hampered, however, by the impact of current military operations in the Balkans on strategic transportation assets. Another twist in the support planning for Exercise Bright Star 99/00 was the charter of the

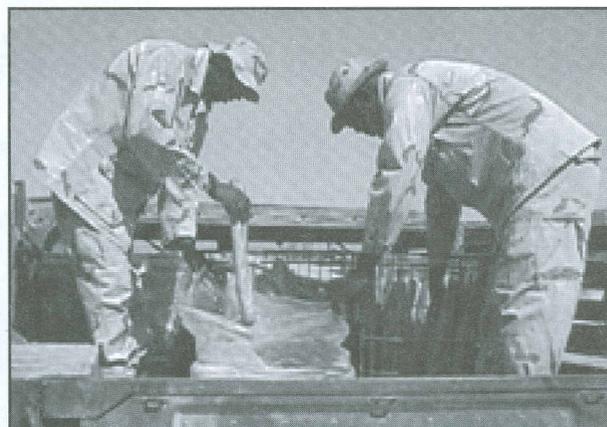
US Army Combined Arms Support Command (USACASCOM) to validate the concept of the theater support command.

Deployment

The 24th CSG faced impending disaster in mid-September 1999 when deployment operations for Exercise 99/00 came to a complete halt as Hurricane Floyd headed toward the US East Coast. The entire city of Savannah, GA, was evacuated, along with Hunter Army Airfield (HAAF), the primary aerial port of embarkation (APOE) for all Exercise Bright Star participants as well as the home of two of the 24th CSG's subordinate battalions. Once the US threat of Hurricane Floyd passed, units quickly converged on Fort Stewart, deployed to Egypt and then set up critical support nodes in far less time than originally planned. Despite these hardships, all the required fuel, food, water and engineer support were ready on or before the required start date.



559th Quartermaster Battalion's Bulk Water Site, Mubarak Military City



Field Rations Break Point, 18th Quartermaster Company, Pyramid Logistics Base

Cairo-West Air Base

In Egypt, the 18th Quartermaster Company, Fort Bragg, NC, was among the notable Quartermaster units. At the aerial port of debarkation at Cairo-West Air Base, the 18th Quartermaster Company performed part of the ration-break mission. Cairo-West Air Base, an Egyptian air force base offered for US use, was the sole point of entry for all fresh fruits, vegetables and other fresh food items flown from Germany several times per week. As usual, meals became a major event in the everyday lives of soldiers on extended deployment. The support of the 18th Quartermaster Company was vital. Later, the 18th Quartermaster Company operated a Class I (rations) break point at a field site.

Soldiers from the 49th Quartermaster Group, Fort Lee, VA, worked at Cairo-West Air Base as the only mortuary affairs team for the entire area of operations. Although the US Air Force was the lead agency for this service during the exercise, Quartermasters got valuable training. Most importantly, their "real-world" services were not required during Exercise Bright Star 99/00.

Port of Dukhaylah

At Dukhaylah, the sole seaport of debarkation, the 260th Quartermaster Battalion (Petroleum Supply) from Fort Stewart was part of the joint effort to off-load, receive and stage all equipment arriving by ship – a formidable task. For coalition nations and the US, 12 ships were downloaded between mid-September and mid-October. Rolling stock totaled

over 5,500 pieces, as well as another 2,000 containers. The 260th Quartermaster Battalion had the mission of life support for all personnel working at the port, which averaged about 1,500 military personnel from many nations. Also, this battalion provided the port support activity (PSA), which had the responsibility for managing the loading and unloading all vessels carrying US Army equipment.

Mubarak Military City

The 559th Quartermaster Battalion (Water Support) from Fort Stewart had the mission of establishing and controlling all life support functions at Mubarak Military City (MMC). Named after the Egyptian President, MMC is a small collection of concrete buildings only 15 minutes from the shores of the Mediterranean Sea, but hours from Cairo and civilization. The Egyptian army maintains the site throughout the year and uses MMC for minor training events. Every two years, though, MMC swells in size and international importance when Exercise Bright Star comes to town. Because the 559th Quartermaster Battalion is doctrinally a water production unit, these Quartermasters required augmentation by the 16th Quartermaster Company (Field Services), Fort Lee, VA, to perform the many tasks required to operate a "city" of this size. The 16th Quartermaster Company supplied laundry and shower facilities for nearly all exercise participants. Providing at least 20 pieces of clean laundry to each soldier every week, these Quartermasters laundered more than 2,300 bundles. They provided hot showers daily for all exercise participants at MMC and at Agami. The barracks complexes at MMC did have showers and latrines in them, but no hot (or potable) water. More than 1,200 soldiers daily walked to the shower point to wash off the Sahara sand.

The 559th Quartermaster Battalion was also reinforced with cooks from almost every unit to form a consolidated dining facility. By the end of the exercise, these cooks had served nearly 700,000 meals.

Pyramid Logistics Base

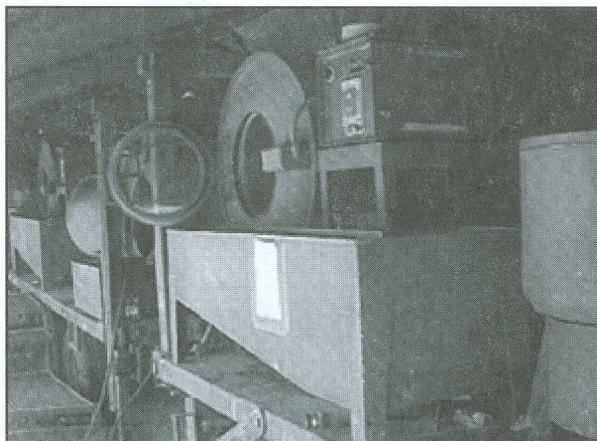
The 18th Quartermaster Company, Fort Bragg, NC, operated the Class I (ration) break point at Pyramid Logistics Base (PLB), located about four kilometers from the edge of MMC proper. The PLB



Refueling Operations



Dining in a Colorful Tent



Laundry Equipment

was dubbed MMC-Tactical because units at PLB were participants in the field training exercise (FTX) portion of Exercise Bright Star 99/00.

Redeployment and Washrack Operations

The 24th CSG knew that when the time came to go home, Egyptian dirt and sand would be the biggest enemies. Washrack operations were the 24th CSG's toughest redeployment mission. The 24th CSG's subordinate battalions not only had to worry about cleaning their own vehicles, but also the 5,000-plus vehicles, containers and other equipment of all other exercise participants.

Unfortunately, the MMC has only one "fixed" washrack in the "tactical" area, primarily for tracked vehicles. After adding two other washrack facilities at MMC for wheeled vehicles, washrack operations continued for over two weeks, 24-hours per day. This placed a tremendous burden on the 559th Quartermaster Battalion and the 87th CSB, in particular, because of their responsibility for supporting these racks with command and control, water, fuel, lighting and pressure washers. In addition, these units were still required to provide direct support, life support, and simultaneously prepare their own equipment for customs inspection and redeployment.

Despite these challenges, washrack operations concluded earlier than originally scheduled. This allowed vehicles to move back to the port for final rinse, inspection and preparation for shipment. Initial



Washrack Operations

Egyptian dirt and sand - the biggest enemies.

estimates predicted that some elements of the group would have to spend Thanksgiving Day in Egypt. With the work of all units involved, the last ship was loaded early and everyone was home for the holidays.

Successful Completion

Exercise Bright Star 99/00 was a real testament to the strength of combat service support soldiers. Every facet of their support either met or exceeded the requirement, and morale remained high throughout. This was very successful exercise for everyone involved, but particularly for the units of the 24th CSG that consists mostly of Quartermaster soldiers. They provided supplies and services, base camp support, and port support in a timely, responsive and thoroughly professional manner.

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CPT Theodore M. Gropp is Commander, 110th Quartermaster Company (Petroleum Supply), Hunter Army Airfield, Georgia. He was the lead planner for the 24th Corps Support Group during Exercise Bright Star 99/00. After enlisted service as a Korean linguist, he was a Distinguished Military Graduate from Boise State University in 1992 and a graduate of the Quartermaster Officer Basic Course and the Combined Logistics Officer Advanced Course.

Mortuary Affairs Program Extends Beyond US Army Personnel

CPT Matthew Urbanic

Mortuary affairs operations are not limited to supporting US Army personnel. In fact, Department of Defense (DOD) Directive 1300.22, February 3, 2000, *Joint Military Affairs Policy* states:

The Department of Defense Mortuary Affairs Program provides support across the spectrum of operations for search, recovery, identification, evacuation, and, when required, temporary interment, disinterment, decontamination, and reinterment of deceased US military personnel, US noncombatants, and allied, coalition partner, and enemy personnel.

At times, logistics planners must expand the scope of mortuary affairs operations. DOD Directive 1300.22 mandates that the geographic combatant commander have direct coordination authority for handing over combatant or noncombatant host nation or third country national remains. Why? More often than not, the US Army is the predominant force with the capability to care for human remains. A recent example took place in the US-controlled sector of Bosnia-Herzegovina in the Balkans. In one 60-day period alone, Multi-National Division (North) (MND(N)) forces had three deaths. None of the deaths were US military members. One was a US civilian contractor, and the other two were members of an Italian special police force. In all three cases, US Army mortuary affairs assets were tasked to recover, process and store remains until transport to final destinations.

There are special considerations when dealing with non-US military remains. The following are examples from the three MND(N) deaths in Bosnia:

- ▶ Recovery of remains may require assistance from other entities. In the case of the contractor, military police (MP) and civil affairs (CA) personnel had to escort the recovery vehicle to a

local morgue, where the remains were initially held after discovery. The MP and CA elements had to arrange for the release of the remains from local civilian authorities.

- ▶ The basic tenets of personal effects processing are fairly universal, but tend to vary when dealing with non-US remains. For example, members of the deceased Italian policemen's unit had to assist in the identification of some of the recovered personal effects. In the case of the contractor, the contractor's passport had to be delivered to a representative of the US State Department. However, accountability of effects is still crucial and must be steadfastly maintained.

Mortuary affairs planners do have some options for working through complications. Here are some questions to consider about procedure:

- ▶ Are Standardization Agreements (STANAGs) in place with non-US entities in the area of responsibility (AOR)? If not, do informal agreements exist? The local Staff Judge Advocate (SJA) team can assist with legal ramifications.
- ▶ Do MP and CA assets know whom to contact in case of recovery of remains and/or personal effects from civilian authorities?
- ▶ Is there a mortuary affairs augmentation team available locally or through higher echelons? If not, does the unit have personnel identified to assist if fatalities exceed normal processing capacity?
- ▶ Do medical personnel in the AOR know whom to contact? Chances are, the unit will be responsible for recovering remains, rather than the medical staffs. *(Continued on Page 20)*

Government Purchase Card (Formerly Known as IMPAC Card)

CW4 Leslie M. Carroll

“Congratulations, you have been chosen to be our Government Purchase Card (GPC) holder for the unit.” If these words strike fear and dread into your very soul, you are not alone. Everyone has heard or knows of someone who abused their privileges as a government credit card holder. Making matters worse is the lack of strictly written guidance on what a credit card holder can and cannot do. Rules are different from installation to installation. There are however, some definite GPC rules and ethics involved, no matter where you are stationed.

Definitions

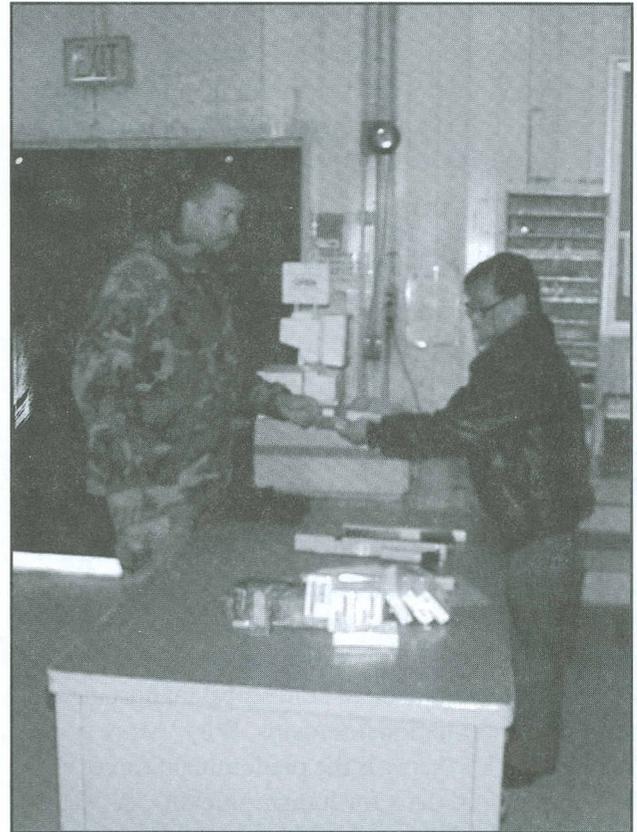
There are two individuals involved with each and every purchase. They are the Cardholder and the Approving Official.

The Cardholder is the individual to whom a card is issued. The card bears this individual's name and may only be used by this individual to pay for authorized US Government purchases. All purchases, which the card will pay for, must comply with the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR), agency regulations and established procedures. Each cardholder will reconcile his monthly statement and forward the reconciled statement through his Approving Official.

The Approving Official is the cardholder's immediate supervisor or a higher-level official. The approving authority approves and verifies each purchase made by the cardholder. Therefore, a cardholder cannot be his own approving official. That would remove an important “check and balance” of the system. A cardholder may not be an approving official for his supervisor for ethical reasons. The Approving Official is responsible for, at a minimum, reviewing his cardholder's monthly statement of account and verifying all transactions as necessary government purchases or services according to the FAR and agency regulations.

Cardholder's Responsibilities

The Cardholder's responsibilities include:



A 2d Infantry Division soldier purchases office supplies with his GPC at an AAFES supply center at Camp Casey, Korea.

- Ensuring that the item/service is authorized for credit card purchase. For assistance, contact the supporting Property Book Officer or Supply Support Activity (SSA).
- Obtaining the Approving Official's approval **before** purchase or placement of orders.
- Obtaining customer copies of credit card receipts for over-the-counter purchases.
- Picking up items or arranging for direct delivery by the vendor. Conducting visual inspection of supplies and services and obtaining billing invoices/shipping documentation from shipments.

- Hand-carrying the original, completed supply requisition to the supporting PBO for determination of the Accounting Requirements Code (ARC). A copy of accountable purchase receipts must be hand-carried to the PBO within five days of purchase.
- Maintaining a file of credit card documentation, charge card receipts, delivery tickets and monthly billing statements. This file must be maintained for undisputed transactions for three years. Documentation of disputed purchases must be maintained until the dispute is resolved and then held for three years.

Approving Official's Responsibilities

The Approving Official's responsibilities include:

- Approving all credit card transactions **before** purchase.
- Reconciling the cardholder's monthly credit card statements using the Approving Official's monthly summary statement. Verifying that all transactions are in the interest of the government and that purchases are according to FAR small purchase provisions.
- Signing monthly summary statements to show that statements have been reconciled with all known purchases.
- Ensuring a file of credit card documentation that includes a copy of all the cardholder's monthly billing statements.

Establishing an Account

(Note: These procedures are changing to electronic certification and authentication.)

Establishing a GPC account starts with the Directorate of Contracting (DOC) receiving a memorandum requesting the issuance of a GPC. The DOC will verify that the individual has attended the required training. If the individual has not attended the training, he will be scheduled for the next available class. When the class has been completed, the DOC will then complete the necessary forms and issue the individual a Delegation of Authority Letter.

Cards will be mailed to the DOC upon receipt of the account's set-up information. Cardholders will be notified and the individual listed on the account

will sign for the GPC card. Also, the appropriate PBO will be notified by the DOC when approval is granted for the cardholder to procure nonexpendable/accountable items with credit cards.

A Form of Local Purchase

Purchases made by the GPC cardholder are a form of local purchase. The GPC holder acts as an agent for the supporting contracting officer to make authorized local purchases under a specific charter indicating the scope of authority. Usually this scope of authority is for purchases of \$2,500 or less and up to a specified amount spent per month. Purchases over \$2,500 must follow strict FAR rules for bidding and, therefore, cannot be purchased using the GPC and must be completed by DOC.

Splitting of Purchases

Splitting a purchase, even among separate cardholders, to meet the \$2,500 or less purchase requirement is strictly forbidden. For example, a battalion is getting a new radio system, and the fielding team suggests purchasing new power supplies also. Your unit is getting four of these new radios, one in each company, and the power supplies cost \$800 each. The most the battalion can get is three power supplies to keep the GPC limit below \$2,500. If your unit buys three power supplies, your unit can never go back or have someone else buy the other one because splitting the purchase was used to bypass the \$2,500 purchase limit. The correct method of local purchase in this example is going through contracting and not using the GPC to purchase any of the power supplies.

Illegal Purchases

The following types of items are always excluded from purchase no matter where you are stationed:

- Items critical to a weapon system's safe operation.
- Items with special security characteristics.
- Items of a dangerous nature such as explosives and munitions.
- Aviation assemblies containing time change components unless approval is obtained from Aviation Systems Command.

- ☐ Small arms or commercial weapons.
- ☐ Communications security material of any kind.

Individuals and units do get in trouble using the GPC. Most of these problems are due to oversights

or ignorance. Hopefully, the explanations and rules outlined here will keep us from going through the GPC purchase process blindly and allow us to use the card to its full advantage to support our units.

CW4 Leslie M. Carroll is currently the 2d Infantry Division's Property Book Officer. She has a bachelor of computer science degree from the University of Central Texas. She has previously served as the Brigade Property Accounting Technician for the 3d Signal Brigade at Fort Hood, Texas, the Property Book Officer at Hohenfels Germany and as the S4 for 2d Battalion, 7th Air Defense Artillery (Patriot) during Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm.

Airdrop and Sling Load Rigging Manuals

The following manuals have recently been published and are available electronically at www.TRADOC.army.mil in the Doctrine and Training Library section of the US Army Training and Doctrine Command's (TRADOC's) web site:

- ☐ C1, FM 10-450-4 (Multiservice Helicopter Sling Load: Single-Point Rigging Procedures)
- ☐ Revision, FM 10-500-77 (Rigging Motorcycles)
- ☐ C2, FM 10-529 (Rigging Heavy Antitank Assault Weapon System (TOW))
- ☐ C7, FM 10-528 (Rigging Road Rollers)

The following airdrop manuals will be published and available on TRADOC's web site this summer:

- ☐ Revision, FM 10-500-2 (Rigging Airdrop Platforms)
- ☐ C1, FM 10-500-53 (Rigging Ammunition)
- ☐ C3, FM 10-542 (Rigging Loads for Special Operations)
- ☐ C3, FM 10-521 (Rigging Tractors and Tractor Dozers)

Mortuary Affairs Program

(Continued from Page 17)

Remember that a logistics planner for mortuary affairs is not alone. Usually, at least one theatre-level mortuary affairs officer or planning noncommissioned officer can assist. Also, they usually are the contacts for mortuary affairs augmentation in mass fatality incidents. Early planning can help ensure that human remains, regardless of nationality or branch of service, will be returned to their final destinations with the utmost dignity, reverence and respect.

CPT Matthew Urbanic is currently assigned to the 7th Corps Support Group, 3d Corps Support Command, Bamberg, Germany. He has a bachelor's degree in public relations from the University of Southern Mississippi. He is a graduate of the Combined Arms and Services Staff School, Aerial Delivery Materiel Officer Course, Combined Logistics Captains Career Course, Battalion Motor Officer Course, Airborne Course and the Quartermaster Officer Basic Course. He has served in many logistics positions that include Division G4 Battle Captain/Assistant Mortuary Affairs Officer, 1st Cavalry Division, Bosnia; Supply Platoon Leader/Executive Officer, Company A, 215th Forward Support Battalion, 1st Cavalry Division, Kuwait and Fort Hood, Texas; Class II, IV and VII Platoon Leader, Company A, and Assistant S2/3, 27th Main Support Battalion, 1st Cavalry Division, Fort Hood, Texas.

Single Stock Fund Changes the Army's Credit Process

CW3 Paul W. Hodson

The imminent fielding of the Single Stock Fund will have a significant impact upon the Army's credit process. I will explain how commanders and key logistics leaders can ensure the best use of unit funds.

Current Credit Practices

Credit allowances are layered, based upon credit table files (CTFs) at both the retail and wholesale levels. The Return Advice Codes (RACs) of the Standard Army Retail Supply System (SARSS) and the Standard Army Financial Inventory Accounting System (STARFIARS) determine these credit allowances. Based upon supply and demand, these allowances currently fluctuate throughout the year. The credit allowances include the following categories:

- ▶ 100 percent serviceable, nonreparable exchange items
- ▶ Serviceable, repairable exchange
- ▶ Unserviceable, repairable exchange
- ▶ Depot-level reparable
- ▶ Automatic Return Items (ARIs)
- ▶ Unserviceable items, nonreparable exchange
- ▶ Obsolete items

Not visible at the unit level, wholesale net asset posture is another criterion for determining credit allowances. As a general rule, items not in demand worldwide receive less credit. In some instances, no credit is awarded for turning in these items of low demand. Under the current credit practice, commanders have little insight about the amount of credit awarded their units.

Single Stock Fund Credit Process

Under the Single Stock Fund and its related Single Point Credit process, units can quickly determine the amount of credit they will receive. The Single Point Credit process will award credit based upon national stock numbers (NSNs) and related serviceability. Each

NSN will have a specific credit value accessible via the FEDLOG, Federal Logistics Information available on CD-ROM from the Army Materiel Command's Logistics Support Activity. The Single Point Credit process differentiates between Army Managed Items (AMI) and Non-Army Managed Items (NAMI). Credit values for AMI will be established by the Army Materiel Command (AMC). Headquarters, Department of the Army will establish credit values and policy for NAMI, although AMC will execute the credit request. Serviceable and unserviceable credit values will be based upon the National Net Asset Posture Level (which is need-based) and will be published each year on October 1. Credit values will remain in effect for the entire year.

Current Requisition and Cancellation Practices

Most unit requisitions are passed on as nondedicated orders by the unit's Supply Support Activity (SSA) via the Requisition Order Number (RON) and Document Order Number (DON) logic. Units can cancel their requisitions (the RONs) quickly and with little effort. The SSA document number, however, is not canceled at the wholesale level. The SSA winds up paying for an item that the unit decided to cancel. SSA inventories are owned and controlled by the local command and are funded by Operations and Maintenance Army (OMA) dollars.

Single Stock Fund Requisitions and Cancellations

RON/DON logic will not exist under the Single Stock Fund. This means that all customer requisitions will be dedicated. If an item is not available at the SSA, the SSA will pass the customer's request to the higher-level supply chain. Units will be charged for all items they order, unless cancellations are received in a timely manner. Because of the speed and agility of filling requisitions under the Single Stock Fund, most requests for cancellation will arrive too late.

With the Single Stock Fund, SSA inventories will be owned by the AMC. In essence, the SSA will be a miniature forward depot. The AMC will have the ability to redistribute assets between Army's SSAs in order to support unit-level requirements. Redistribution will be through a referral process established by parameters at the national level. Stocks located at the SSA will be visible to the AMC's National Program Office (NPO). Stockage determination will be based on both "national" needs and local requirements.

Upon implementation of the Single Stock Fund's Milestone 3, inventories above unit level, such as SSA authorized stockage lists, will be capitalized under the Army Working Capital Fund – Supply Management Army (AWCF-SMA). Unit prescribed load lists will remain funded by the Army's OMA accounts.

Adjusting to the Single Stock Fund Environment

All units must be aware of the importance of requisitioning the right part in the right quantity the first time. Requisitions related to the Single Stock Fund commit a unit's funds very efficiently. Units will have to pay themselves for mistakes of unnecessarily placing multiple orders for parts for the same maintenance action.

Units must understand the full ramifications of the supply statuses they receive and act accordingly. For instance, a status code of "BD" indicates that the unit's supply request is being delayed pending a review by a higher-level source of supply. Until the review is complete, the unit should not submit a second requisition because this will probably generate a "BD" status as well. Both requisitions could then be processed, thereby resulting in a double order. Another misunderstood supply status is the code "BF." This "BF" status does not mean an item has been rejected. The "BF" means that there is no record of the requisition at the higher supply source. Since delays occasionally occur in the order transmission process, units should allow several days for a requisition to be received at the higher supply level before requesting follow-up to the requisition and before reordering based upon receipt of a "BF" status. Status/Rejection Codes are found in DA

Pamphlet 710-2-1, Appendix C, and in AR 725-50. Unit-level logistics personnel who do not understand these codes frequently reorder unnecessary supplies and repair parts.

Lastly, a knowledgeable representative from each unit should visit the SSA every two weeks to reconcile what unit supply personnel perceive as valid requisitions and what the SSA information indicates. This face-to-face reconciliation, as it is called, ensures that all required requisitions are valid and that requisitions no longer needed have been cancelled.

CW3 Paul W. Hodson is assigned to the US Army Quartermaster Center and School at Fort Lee, Virginia, where he is the primary Standard Army Retail Supply System and Supply Support Activity (SARSS1/SARSS2A/SSA) instructor for the Warrant Officer Advanced Course and the Combined Logistics Captains Career Course. His previous assignments include Supply Systems Technician at the 501st Forward Support Battalion, 1st Armored Division; General Supply Officer (GSO), 1st Armored Divisional Support Command; Accountable Officer, 548th Corps Support Battalion, Fort Drum, New York; Logistics Automated Supply Support Officer, Multinational Forces and Observers (MFO), Sinai, Egypt; Battalion S4, 6th Transportation Battalion, and Accountable Officer, 7th Transportation Group, Fort Eustis, Virginia.

Logistics Training Web Site

Use the US Army Quartermaster Center and School's new address at <http://www.quartermaster.army.mil> to access information about supply and logistics management instruction for enlisted soldiers, noncommissioned and commissioned officers, and selected civilians in the Logistics Training Department (LTD) at Fort Lee, VA. The LTD's web site, under Units and Training Departments, has answers to frequently asked questions about Army supply, availability of distance learning products, procedures for the Supply Excellence Awards, and points of contact for courses and training, and more.

Almost Two-Thirds of Quartermasters Serve in the Reserve Component

Of the 118,625 soldiers in Quartermaster units, 73,733 of these or 62 percent are in the Reserve Component. The US Army Reserve (USAR) represents 24 percent of the Quartermaster Corps - with 28,863 USAR soldiers. The Army National Guard (ARNG) represents 38 per cent of the Corps - with 44,870 ARNG Quartermasters.

Now responsible for Reserve Component issues within the Quartermaster Corps, Brigadier General Calvin D. Jaeger, who has held a variety of command and staff positions on active duty and in the USAR, became the Deputy Commanding General for Mobilization and Training at the US Army Quartermaster Center and School in April 2000. For the previous four years, he was Deputy Commanding General, 377th Theater Support Command, New Orleans, LA. In his civilian job, he is a project manager at Sandia National Laboratories in Albuquerque, NM, where he leads Sandia's efforts in Focused Logistics to support the Department of Defense.

The Quartermasters in today's downsized US Army account for about 11.5 percent of the 1,032,868 soldiers in the Total Army. The percentages of USAR and ARNG soldiers in the Quartermaster Corps match up closely with the Reserve Component breakdown of the entire US Army.

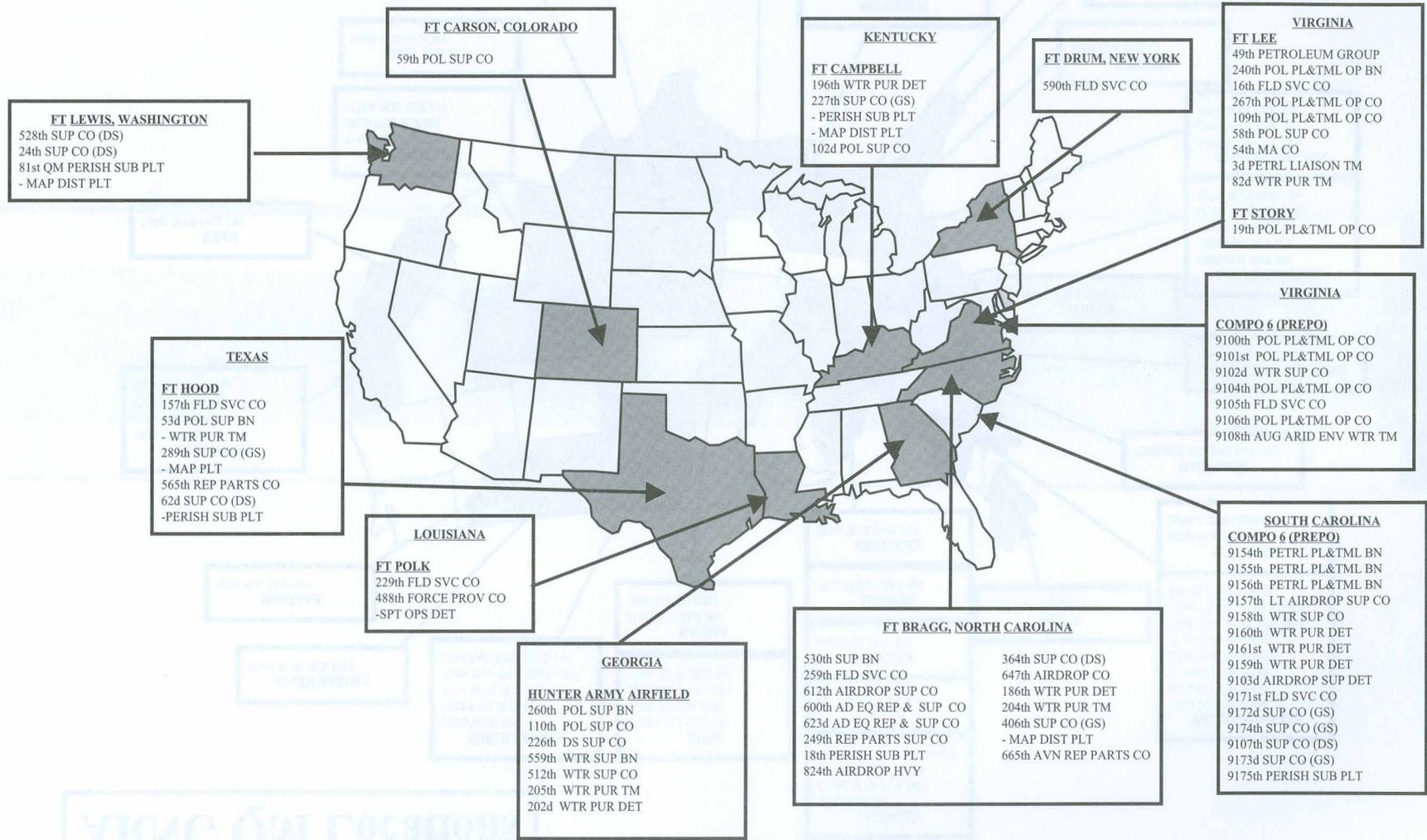
Quartermasters in the Reserve Component serve throughout the 50 states and overseas. These 73,733 Quartermasters concentrate on providing logistics support in these areas: aerial delivery, supply, subsistence, petroleum testing and distribution, water purification and distribution, mortuary affairs and map distribution. Also, combat service support units that are separate from the Quartermaster Corps have Quartermaster officers classified as multifunctional logisticians and Quartermaster soldiers performing supply and field service missions.

Founded June 16, 1775, the Quartermaster Corps marks its 225th birthday this year as the oldest combat service support branch. Since the early days of the American Revolution, Quartermasters have participated in every war, in every major campaign and in every theater of operations where US soldiers have been deployed.

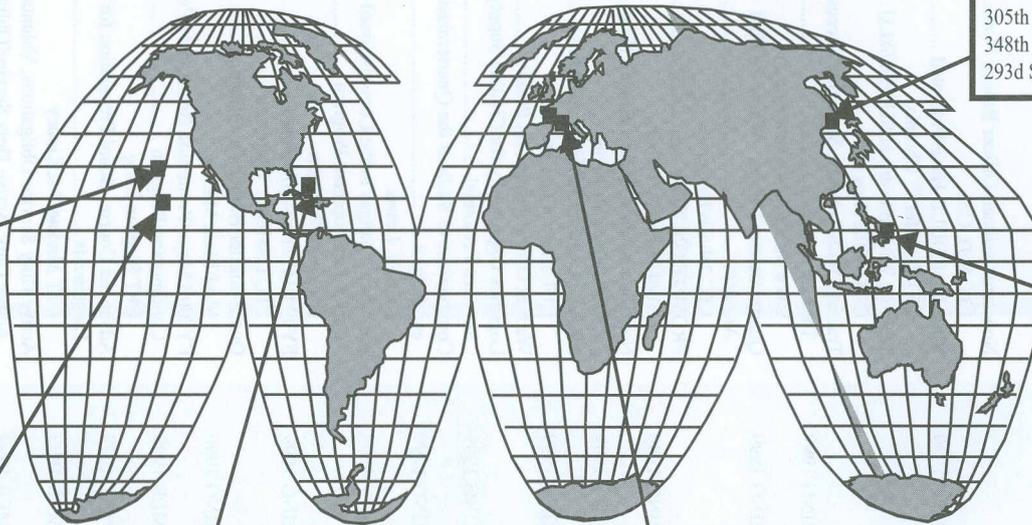
Legend for Maps

AD	Aerial Delivery	ENV	Environment	PLT	Platoon
ANA	Analysis	EQ	Equipment	POL	Petroleum, oils and lubricants
ARNG	Army National Guard	FLD	Field	PRCHT	Parachute
AUG	Augmentation	FT	Fort	PREPO	Prepositioned
AVN	Aviation	GRP	Group	PROV	Provider
BN	Battalion	GS	General support	PUR	Purification
CO	Company	HVY	Heavy	QM	Quartermaster
COMPO	Component of the Force	ID	Infantry Division	REP	Repair
COMPO 1	Active Army	LAB	Laboratory	S&S	Supply & service
COMPO 2	Army National Guard	LT	Light	SPT	Support
COMPO 3	US Army Reserve	LID	Light Infantry Division	SUB	Subsistence
COMPO 6	Prepositioned Stocks	MA	Mortuary Affairs	SUP	Supply
CONUS	Continental US	MATL	Materiel	SVC	Service
CP	Camp	OCONUS	Outside the continental US	TAC	Tactical
DEL	Delivery	OP	Operating	TM	Team
DET	Detachment	OPS	Operations	USAR	US Army Reserve
DIST	Distribution	PERISH	Perishable	WTR	Water
DS	Direct support	PETRL	Petroleum		
EAD	Echelons above division	PL&TML	Pipeline and terminal		

Active QM Unit Locations (and PREPO) COMPO 1 & 6



OCONUS QM Unit Locations (All COMPOs)



HAWAII

SCHOFIELD BARRACKS

540th FLD SVC CO
87th PRCHT PACK & REP DET
40th SUP CO (DS)

GUAM (ARNG)

909th WTR PUR TM
558th WTR PUR TM
556th WTR PUR TM
557th WTR PUR TM

PUERTO RICO (ARNG)

292d CORPS SPT BN
162d WTR SUP BN
219th WTR PUR TM

PUERTO RICO (USAR)

597th FLD SVC CO
430th FLD SVC CO
941st PETRL SUP CO
973d WTR SUP CO
311th CORPS COLLECTION CO
246th MA CO
394th S&S BN
456th SUP CO (DS)

US ARMY EUROPE (USAREUR)

GERMANY

5th AIRDROP SPT CO
26th SUP CO (DS)
240th SUP CO (DS)
574th SUP CO (DS)
71st MAP DIST PLT

SOUTH KOREA

473d FLD SVC CO (CP CASEY)
4th AERIAL DEL DET (CP CARROLL)
305th SUP CO (DS) (CP YONG SAN)
348th SUP CO (DS) (CP HUMPHRY)
293d SPT 2ID (EAD) (CP CHANGWON)

JAPAN

505th POL PL&TML OP BN
248th POL LIAISON TM
35th S&S BN



= Active units



= Army National Guard Units



= Army Reserve units

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Safety in the Field

LT John K. Price

Again and again, the Army experiences accidents in the field. At first glance, this may seem an inevitable part of the field experience. However, stricter adherence to the Army's safety program and use of the risk management process can prevent many of these accidents. The junior soldier can quickly learn how to identify hazards, perform a risk assessment or utilize controls, but effectively using these skills in the field is more difficult. Simply memorizing the policies will not solve the safety problems. To improve the soldiers' ability to apply safety training, the soldiers must first understand the variables in the field that affect their performance in potentially dangerous situations.

Today's soldiers spend increasing amounts of time in difficult field environments, working in conditions very unlike garrison. Whether stationed in the frozen arctic of Alaska, the blazing deserts of the Middle East or the temperate countryside of Fort Lee, VA, soldiers in the field can find themselves under unexpected conditions. Such conditions include working at night, working in bad weather, and maintaining light and noise discipline. Combining these unfamiliar conditions with inexperienced soldiers can create dangerous situations.

Also, field situations change rapidly and create new environments that can place soldiers in danger. The ever-changing field environment will create hazards that may not have been foreseen during planning. For example, a heavy rainfall may create flood conditions in an area not prone to flooding. Any new hazards will need assessment for possible safety consequences, and the individual soldier may have to identify the risks himself. However, by properly training all soldiers on safety in the field, the soldiers will better handle this dynamic situation.

Another factor for safety training is the role that time plays in the field. Time can be a major hazard during field training in several ways. First, mission requirements often place soldiers under time restraints to accomplish their mission. These time restraints can lead soldiers to neglect safety for the sake of the mission. Second, time for planning often decreases in the field. This may lead to inadequate consideration of all hazards, which places a greater emphasis on small unit leaders and individual soldiers performing proper safety procedures. Finally, time to sleep often decreases in the field. Less sleep will decrease the soldier's physical and mental capabilities. However, adequately trained soldiers will better handle these "timely" situations.

From the unexpected weather to the time constraints of a mission, the field affects safety in many ways. These possible effects on safety in the field need incorporation into the soldiers' routine safety training. Today's soldiers are familiar with safety terminology such as hazards, risk assessments and controls, but may lack the understanding to apply these concepts in a field situation. All leaders, trainers and supervisors need to recognize this common situation and address the problem during periodic safety training. Focusing on the field during safety training will help minimize accidents in the field.

LT John K. Price recently was stationed at Camp Stanley, Korea, where he served as the General Supply Platoon Leader and Executive Officer for Headquarters Supply Company, 602d Aviation Support Battalion. Also, he served as the company's Safety Officer.



CAREER NEWS

Professional Development

As the Army continues to draw down, we at the Quartermaster Branch, US Total Army Personnel Command (PERSCOM) will update Quartermasters about some new changes, developments and trends in the assignment and professional development areas. **For more information about officer and noncommissioned officer (NCO) issues, access the Quartermaster Home Page by typing <http://quartermaster.army.mil/oqmg/> and then look up the appropriate Quartermaster Branch Newsletter from PERSCOM.** To help enlisted soldiers keep track of PERSCOM's new communication tools, the Enlisted Personnel Management Directorate distributed a wallet-sized information card that lists a soldier's career manager's telephone number, E-mail address, FAX number, and telephone Interactive Voice Response System (IVRS) instructions and phone number. Enlisted soldiers can get their pocket cards at their servicing personnel center.

Significant Changes in the Officer Personnel Management System

LTC John Wharton, Quartermaster Branch Chief
whartonj@hoffman.army.mil

Mostly because of the Army's drawdown during the past 10 years, the Officer Personnel Management System (OPMS) has changed significantly. In the early 1990s, the Army went from a force of 770,000 soldiers and 18 Active Component (AC) divisions to one of 480,000 soldiers with 10 AC divisions. This reduction equates to 290,000 soldiers (or -37.7 percent), eight AC divisions, and one corps. This preceded selective early retirements, voluntary separation initiatives, and reductions in force. During the late 1990s, the Army transitioned to a new OPMS and Officer Evaluation Report (OER). The Army continues its transition and should see the benefits very shortly.

Some current issues affect all Quartermaster officers. Articles by assignment officers will discuss the new OER, recent board results, Military Education Level-4 (MEL-4), and branch qualification versus joint assignments. Issues that will affect Quartermaster company grade officers include Active Component in support of the Reserve Component (AC/RC), board preparation, and the Degree Completion Program.

Please pay particular attention to the results of the lieutenant colonel command selection board in the field grade section. Note the increase in nonresident Command and General Staff College (CGSC) selection rates and changes to the Joint Professional Military Education, effective immediately, whereby training will be conducted enroute. On the captain shortage issue, the Quartermaster Corps is one of three branches showing less attrition during 1st Quarter, FY01 compared to the same period in FY00. Read about the danger to some lieutenants in the Degree Completion Program (DCP) who were erroneously promoted to captain and could be asked to leave the Army if they fail to complete their baccalaureate degrees and also about first lieutenants who will not get promotions to captain without completing their baccalaureate degrees.

OER Update. The new OER continues to work as originally designed. In fact, to date, 74 selection boards with more than 800 board members have viewed the new OER. Support for the system increases for the new OER with each board's adjournment. Looking at the last 10 critical boards, 91 percent of all board members believe the new OER and the new senior rater mechanism is better than the old. Seventy-four percent believe the new OER is easier and quicker to use. Very significantly, 75 percent believe the new OER enables senior raters to reward their best without disadvantaging the rest of their high-quality officers.

Center of mass OERs are the norm. As of 1 Mar 00, two thirds of the 170,000 newly completed OERs are center of mass or lower.

Boards have selected more than 8,000 officers to all grades, commands and schools with new OER center of mass reports. Three boards critical to the perceptions and attitudes of junior officers are in the process of conclusively proving that center of mass OERs are not a problem for selection. Here are some of the highlights from these boards:

Lieutenant Colonel Board (recessed 24 Mar 00) -

- 84 percent had at least one center of mass (COM) OER (67-9).
- 63 percent of selects had at least one COM 67-9 report.
- 329 selects had two or more COM 67-9 reports.
 - ▶ 14 selects had four COM 67-9 reports.
 - ▶ Two selects had five COM 67-9 reports.
- Officers with COM reports in branch-qualified positions did well.
- Of the whole file, 121 nonselected officers had one or more above center of mass (ACOM) 67-9 reports.
- Of the whole file, six nonselected officers had two ACOM 67-9 reports.

Major Board (convened 18 Apr 00) -

- 80 percent of all officers have at least one COM OER.
- With a selection rate greater than 90 percent, most officers selected will have COM reports.

Captain Board (recessed 17 Mar 00) -

- 89 percent of the population had at least one new COM OER.
- 87.7 percent had at least one COM 67-9 report.
- 1,784 selected officers had two or more COM 67-9 reports.

One board, however, did not show this same spread: the FY01 Command and General Staff College (CGSC) Board. Of the 46 out of 47 Quartermaster officers that PERSCOM reviewed after selection for resident CGSC, 39 of the 46 officers had either top block (67-8) or ACOM (67-9) reports. Command reports are key and almost all reports were ACOM. (Review the results of this board in the *Major Assignments Officer Notes* by MAJ Mick Martin.)

Senior Service College (SSC) Selection. Quartermaster Branch, as well as all operational branches, will feel the impact of OPMS XXI on the FY01 SSC Board. This board will consider the new Career Field Designations (CFDs) for the first time. PERSCOM's Officer Personnel Management Division (OPMD) is in a transition, which means that Quartermaster selection numbers will decrease to accommodate the other career fields. The number of seats given to each branch is a proportion based upon the number of Quartermaster colonel authorizations versus the number of Army colonel authorizations. This same percentage will equate into the same percentage of seats at SSC.

The Quartermaster Corps has 96 colonel authorizations, compared to the Army's 2,306. This is approximately 4.2 percent of the Army's total colonel authorizations and means that Quartermasters will get roughly 4.2 percent of the total number of SSC authorizations. Each year, the Army has about 335 seats for the various war colleges and fellowships. These numbers do not take into account the additions that Quartermasters may receive from Functional Area (FA) 90 authorizations. I believe that the Ordnance and Transportation Corps will feel a more immediate impact because their numbers have traditionally been higher than Quartermaster numbers.

This means to me that there is good news and bad news. The good news is that the Army selects roughly 400 lieutenant colonels for promotion to colonel each year. With SSC authorizations at 335, about 65 lieutenant

colonels Armywide may be selected for colonel who have not been to SSC. The bad news may mean that Quartermasters, as a Corps, may have fewer successful battalion commanders selected for SSC.

FY01 Lieutenant Colonel Command Board. On 18 Apr 00, PERSCOM released the FY01 Lieutenant Colonel Command List. YG83 was in the primary zone. Quartermasters were fortunate to have one YG80 officer get selected on his fourth look because he took an AC/RC Non-Command Selection List (Non-CSL) battalion command and received good ratings. He also had served as a professor of military science (PMS) and did well.

I want to make one very significant point about this FY01 Lieutenant Colonel Command Board. The Quartermaster Corps had five of 32 officers (15.6 percent) selected to either a functional or multifunctional command who were nonresident CGSC graduates. Overall, the Combat Service Support Division (CSSD) had 21/111 or 18.9 percent command selectees who were nonresident MEL-4s. As commanders and leaders, we must communicate this to the field so that our nonresident CGSC officers know that they can still command a battalion.

The following are overall selection (Sel) results and consideration (Con) figures for the Quartermaster (QM)*, Ordnance (OD) and Transportation Corps (TC):

Branch	# Sel/# Con	QM % Sel
QM	30/111	27.0%
OD	31/114	27.2%
TC	20/80	25.0%

*These numbers do not include two Quartermaster officers in special accounts.

The following is a comparison of the three branches in multifunctional commands:

Branch	MSB	FSB	CSB	STB	Total
QM	2	9	7	0	18
OD	3	8	8	1	20
TC	1	1	3	1	6
Total	6	18	18	2	

Average Troop time:

	QM	CSSD
Average company command time	21.2 months	19.7 months
Average field grade troop time	25.4 months	29.1 months
Average field grade BQ time	23.8 months	25.3 months

* Six of the selectees (or 18.8%) were branch-qualified (BQ) in only one job.

Joint Professional Military Education (JPME) Phase II Training. There has been a major change in the policy for JPME Phase II training. The Chief of Staff, Army has directed that officers scheduled for JPME Phase II attend training enroute to reduce turbulence to the joint commands. Under the old policy, officers were sent to JPME Phase II training temporary duty (TDY) and return from their joint commands. Under the new policy, officers will attend training enroute to their joint assignments.

FY01 Lieutenant Colonel Command Board, Slating for Command
 LTC Lawrence Wilkerson, Lieutenant Colonels Assignment Officer
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FY01 Lieutenant Colonel Command Board. On 18 Apr 00, PERSCOM released the FY01 Lieutenant Colonel Command List. Year Group (YG) 83 was in the primary zone, but Quartermasters were fortunate to have one YG80 officer selected on his fourth look because he took an AC/RC Non-CSL battalion command and received good ratings. He also had done well as a professor of military science.

Quartermaster Branch FY01 LTC Command Board Results

# Sel/# Con	QM % Sel
30/111	27.0%

YG	# Sel/# Con	QM % Sel
1980	1/21	4.8%
1981	0/22	0.0%
1982	4/19	21.1%
1983	18/42	42.9%
1984	6/6	100.0%
1985	1/1	100.0%

Comm Source	# Sel	% Sel
USMA	0/11	0.0%
ROTC	29/86	33.7%
OCS	1/13	7.7%
Other	0/1	0.0%

FA	# Sel	% Sel
48	0/2	0.0%
49	0/1	0.0%
53	0/2	0.0%
54	0/2	0.0%
90	30/105	28.6%

Civ Ed	# Sel	% Sel
Doctorate	0/0	0.0%
Masters	21/81	25.9%
Bachelors	9/30	30.0%

Gender	# Sel	% Sel
Male	26/96	27.1%
Female	4/15	26.7%

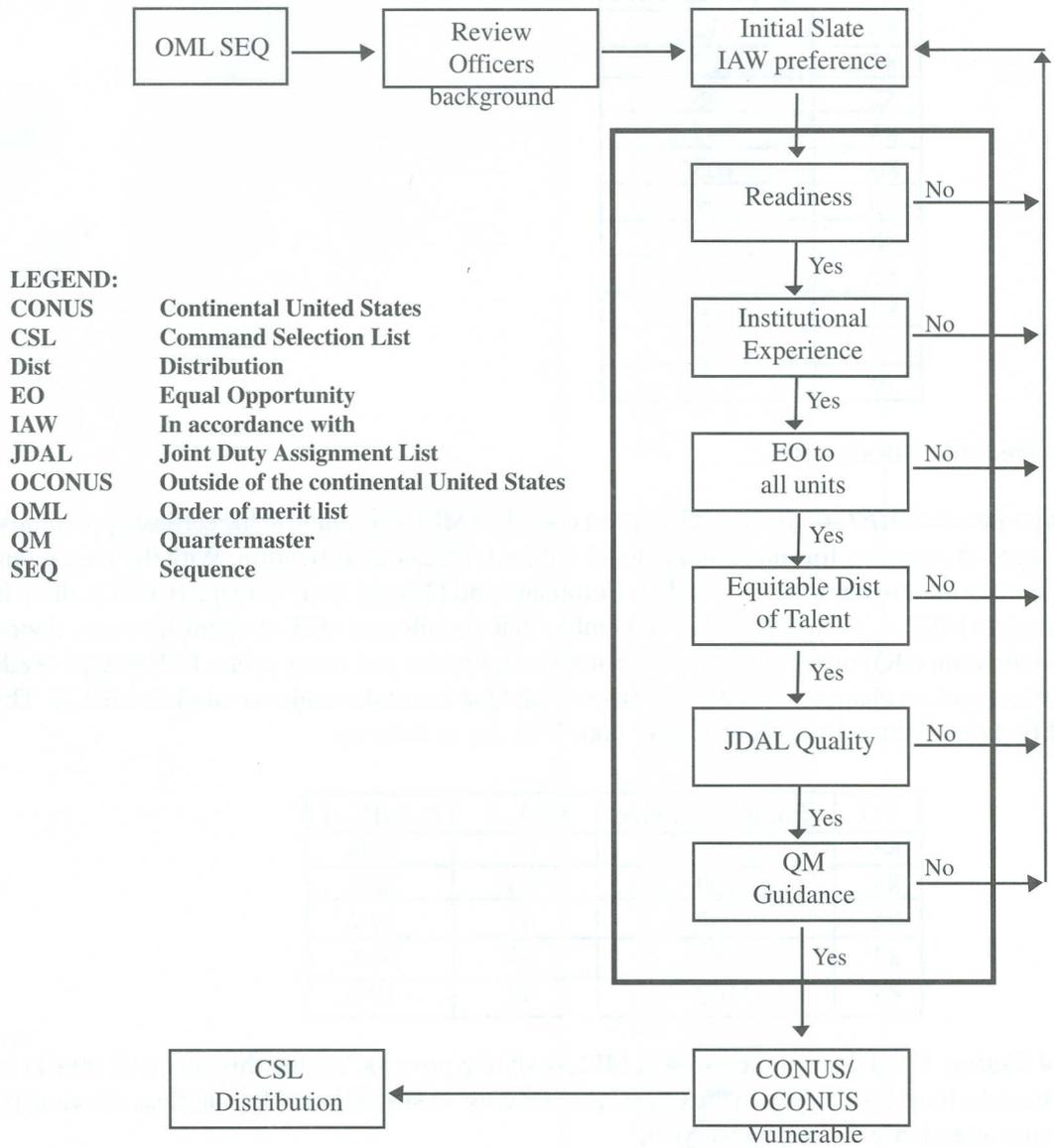
Mil Ed	# Sel	% Sel
CSC (Non-Res)	5/32	15.6%
CSC (Res)	25/79	31.6%

Note: 2 officers in special accounts not included in statistics

Age	
Youngest	36.5
Oldest	42.4
Average	41.5

Branch	# Sel/# Con	QM % Sel
QM	30/111	27.0%
OD	31/114	27.2%
TC	20/80	25.0%

Lieutenant Colonel Command Slating Process. In working with the FY00 lieutenant colonel (LTC) command slate, I found that many officers do not completely understand the slating process. The LTC Command Selection Board selects officers for command and then establishes an order of merit list for each command category. PERSCOM, with the Command Branch, uses the slating model to best slate an officer against the available Command Selection List (CSL) commands, according to the Chief of Staff, Army's guidance. The following diagram depicts that command slating process:



Quartermaster Command Slating Model

Many factors are considered when slating officers for command. Also, it is important to note that an officer, initially, may be selected for more than one category. However, once an officer is slated to command in one category, that officer is then removed from all other categories. The slating objective is the “best fit” between the officers selected and the available commands.

Major Assignments Officer Notes

MAJ Mick Martin, Major Assignments Officer

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The Population. I have received numerous inquiries over the past nine months asking about individual year group (YG) population sizes. The following table shows the Quartermaster majors' YG strengths:

YG	Population Size
80	12
81	27
82	25
83	21
84	105*
85	109*
86	82
87	88
88	100*
89	75
90	3

*YGs that have no Career Field designated

Military Education Level-4 (MEL-4). Every officer must complete MEL-4 training at the earliest opportunity. A major has little chance of selection for lieutenant colonel without MEL-4 qualification. With the policy that changes a four-year look to a two-year look for resident Command and General Staff College (CGSC), there is no excuse not to complete MEL-4. Officers need to remember that completing MEL-4 opens up many doors, including branch qualification (BQ) opportunities, nominative assignments and many more. PERSCOM needs help from both the officer and his chain of command to ensure that Quartermaster majors complete MEL-4. The current MEL-4 qualified distribution for Quartermaster core YGs are as follows:

YG	Population Size	MEL-4	% MEL-4
84	105	95	90%
85	109	94	86%
86	82	63	77%
87	88	55	63%
88	100	49	49%

Resident MEL-4 Slating. I will discuss the resident MEL-4 slating process. Taking this year (AY 00-01) as an example, Quartermasters have 86 officers on the CGSC list and only 46 slots allotted for the class. Obviously, selection does not equal attendance for any given year.

The slating process begins with guidance published by the Director of PERSCOM's Officer Personnel Management Division. The slating guidance prioritizes officers based on YG, time on station (TOS), and school for which selected. Each branch assignment officer for majors receives the slate model: a computer program that develops an order of merit list (OML) based on many factors, but mainly YG and TOS. Assignment officers review the raw data for completeness and accuracy. The computer model gives each officer a score that is rank-ordered from highest to lowest, in turn, giving the assignment officer an OML from which to work. Assignment officers delete officers with operational deferrals and declinations from the slate and continue to work down the OML until all allocated slots are filled.

It seems many officers do not understand this process and put themselves in a position where they cannot be slated. For example, if an officer who is deferred by the Department of the Army (DA) chooses a permanent change of station (PCS) move (which would be against my guidance), that officer's time on station (TOS) clock starts all over. The likelihood of slating the next year is remote for the DA-deferred officer who chooses PCS. Resident CGSC-selected officers need to keep this in mind when making PCS decisions.

Branch-Qualified Majors. With the condensed timeline while a major and the focus on branch qualification, Quartermasters sometimes forget to ask themselves, "What's next?" This next position is very important: normally it is the major's position during the timeframe of the Lieutenant Colonel Promotion Board. Branch-qualified majors usually receive assignments to one of the following: Army staff, joint service staff, Active Component in support of the Reserve Component (AC/RC), combat training centers, service school instructors, or major command headquarters. Because the average TOC is 26 months for Quartermaster majors, start working your next assignment six to nine months ahead. Remember that there are long lines to get majors branch-qualified at troop installations. As a result, the prospects of doing back-to-back troop assignments as a branch-qualified major are remote, at best.

Branch Qualification Versus Joint Assignment. The last topic I will discuss and clarify is the branch qualification versus joint assignment confusion among many junior majors in the Quartermaster Corps. The key is professional development to advance to the next grade. Officers need to understand that they will not even be considered for a joint assignment unless they have completed MEL-4 and are branch qualified. Joint duty completion is not a requirement for promotion to lieutenant colonel, but branch qualification is required. As officers manage their careers, they need to remember what step is next and work toward that goal. Once the officer has successfully completed branch qualification and his timeline and file both support nomination for joint duty, that is the time to talk to the PERSCOM assignment officer about a joint assignment. Officers must understand that joint duty credit is only required to make general officer. There are other opportunities in an officer's timeline to become joint qualified.

FY00 Command and General Staff College (CGSC). On 16 Dec 99, PERSCOM released the selection results of the FY99 CGSC selection board. Effective on this board were two major policy changes. The first change was that 50 percent of a YG was selected by branch and functional area. Under the new policy, 20 percent of a YG will be selected on the first look, and 30 percent on the second look. The second major change was a two-year eligibility window instead of the previous four-year look. The following charts show the Quartermaster selection statistics for CGSC:

FY99 CGSC Board Results

YG	# Sel / # Con	QM % Sel
85	1/1	100.0%
86	5/82	6.1%
87	8/89	9.0%
88	16/101	15.8%
89	13/76	17.1%
90	4/4	100.0%

Gender	# Sel	% Sel
Male	25/157	15.9%
Female	4/20	20.0%

Civ Ed	# Sel	% Sel
Doctorate	0/0	0.0%
Master's	6/42	14.3%
Bachelor's	23/135	17.0%

Mil Ed	# Sel	% Sel
CGSC (Non-Res)	2/41	4.9%
CAS3	27/136	19.9%

Note: 37 officers were revalidated

Comm Source	# Sel	% Sel
USMA	1/3	33.3%
ROTC	28/171	16.4%
OCS	0/1	0.0%
Other	0/2	0.0%

FA	# Sel	% Sel
39	0/1	0.0%
45	1/2	50.0%
48	0/2	0.0%
49	0/1	0.0%
51	0/1	0.0%
53	1/4	25.0%
90	27/166	16.3%

YGs 88 and 89 Statistics (29 Selects)

Quartermaster Branch had 47 officers selected for CGSC (Command Selection List). We at PERSCOM were able to review 46 of the 47 files. Here is the breakdown of the command reports: 10 officers had one command OER; 23 had two command OERs; 12 had three command OERs; and one had four command OERs. **Keep in mind that the board files consisted of both the old (DA Form 67-8) and new (DA Form 67-9) OERs. Therefore, top block center of mass (COM) OERs are attributed to DA Form 67-8 and above center of mass (ACOM) reports to both OERs.**

- Of the 10 with only one command OER: nine were top block COM or ACOM. One officer had a COM report followed by two ACOM OERs since command.
- Of the 23 who had two command OERs: 19 were top block COM on both reports; four were COM on the first OER and then either a top block COM or an ACOM on the second OER.
- Of the 12 officers who had three command OERs: 10 had top block COM for all three OERs; one had two COM OERs and a top block COM OER; one officer had two top block COM OERs and was unrated for the third OER.
- The officer who had four command OERs had four top block COM OERs.

In light of the statistics from the board, the following is apparent:

- Company command OERs will continue to play a tremendously critical role in CGSC board selections.
- About 85 percent of company commanders received top block COM (67-8) or ACOM (67-9) reports.
- Officers with straight COM files and with COM company command OERs, without strong narratives, were not as competitive for selection to resident CGSC.
- The strength of narratives continues to play a very critical role in distinguishing between officer files.

Army Leadership Looking at Active Component Duty in Support of the Reserve Component
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AC/RC Duty: The Active Component support to the Reserve Component (AC/RC) program is getting considerable attention from the Army leadership as the future force takes shape. Consider that 55 percent of the

Army resides in the US Army Reserve and Army National Guard. This demands that RC forces prepare to respond to crises. To meet these personnel requirements, PERSCOM assigns officers to AC/RC based on their experience level and the training needs of the supported RC organization. For example, captains must have recent company command experience and qualification in their branch. Majors should be branch qualified and have completed Command and General Staff College. Lieutenant colonels must be qualified to assist the RC commander based on troop experience. AC/RC duty gives officers the opportunity to remain with troops, enhance their basic branch skills, and continue to increase Army readiness.

Shortage of Captains. The Army is still critically short of company grade officers. The Army is trying to retain these officers in many ways. One way is introducing the first selective continuation (SELCON) board for captains not selected for promotion to major. More than 100 eligible (2XNS) captains have decided to stay in the Army. Another way the Army is combating the shortage is extending the captain recall program until 30 Sep 00. If you know officers who got out and now regret that decision, let them know PERSCOM may be able to bring them back onto active duty. Also, the FY00 Captain Promotion Board (7-21 Mar 00) was the first to consider first lieutenants for promotion at 42 months of time in service instead of 48 months. This earlier promotion point at 42 months also helps balance the Quartermasters' company-grade inventory between captains and lieutenants. Quartermasters need the support of commanders in the field to help PERSCOM get promotable first lieutenants and junior captains into their respective Captains Career Course (CCC) as early as possible.

Captain Promotion Board, Accession Statistics

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FY00 Captain Promotion Board. During PERSCOM's file preparation for the FY00 Captain Promotion Board, we found an alarming number of photographs missing from YG97 first lieutenant files. Thirty-seven percent of these files were missing Department of the Army (DA) photographs. On 30 Dec 99, Quartermaster Branch sent a letter to all YG97 first lieutenants eligible for the board. In the letter, the officers were informed how best to prepare for their board. This same information was also posted on PERSCOM's Quartermaster Branch web page at www.perscom.army.mil/OPqm/qm.htm. When we contacted the officers with missing photographs by electronic mail and telephone, most seemed surprised that they needed a photograph and were unaware of how to go about getting one. It is important for chains of command to monitor the careers of their junior officers and ensure their preparation for promotion boards. This includes informing junior officers of the importance of their photographs and keeping their Officer Record Briefs (ORBs) and microfiches current. Strong command influence is needed to make this happen.

Board Preparation. Most lieutenants in YG97 were reviewed for promotion to captain in March 2000. The Department of the Army publishes a message about 120 days before the board start date, defining the zone of consideration dates (Primary Zone = all officers promoted to 1LT between 1 Oct 98 and 31 Mar 99) and guidance on complete-the-record Officer Evaluation Reports (OERs). Now is the time, however, to begin preparing records for your selection board.

A promotion board evaluates three documents when making decisions: the officer's performance microfiche, board ORB and DA photograph.

Microfiche. Order your microfiche early and review it for accuracy. Your officer basic course Academic Evaluation Report (AER) and all OERs should be on your microfiche in chronological order. All badges and all schools of 80 hours or more should be on your microfiche. The PERSCOM Microfiche Section requires orders for all schools (Airborne, Aerial Delivery Materiel Officer Course, Air Assault, and Ranger) and the award

certificate for all awards. Send additions and deletions directly to the Officer Records Branch Microfiche Section. FAX to DSN 221-5204 or (703) 325-5204. Please do not send your original copy. Follow up and ensure that the documents you send are actually posted to your microfiche.

ORB. Ensure your ORB is updated and complete. Pay particular attention to your assignment history, current duty title, military and civilian education, last OER date, and last photograph date. Please send a signed and dated copy of your ORB to Quartermaster Branch once you have made all corrections.

DA Photograph. Please do not wait until the last minute to submit your photograph. Your photograph provides board members a “face to go with the name” and should accurately represent your awards and military schools. We recommend taking another officer with you when you have your photograph taken. This officer should inspect your uniform and appearance before you step in front of the camera. Common mistakes are wearing awards in the wrong order; wearing unit awards that were not awarded to the unit for an event in which the officer participated, and wearing airborne and air assault wing backings.

Remember that it is **your** promotion board. Take the time now to ensure that your records are in order. If you need any assistance, contact me at DSN 221-5281 or (703) 325-5281. Mail DA photographs to US Total Army Personnel Command, TAPC-OPG-Q (Frances Scott), 200 Stovall Street, Alexandria, VA 22332-0416.

Accessions. Knowing the Army’s shortage of company grade officers, you may want to know how many officers PERSCOM is accessing into military service. The following table shows the projected numbers of officers for accession into the combat service support branches during this fiscal year:

Branch	Total Projected to be Accessed (FY00)	Source of Accession
QM	311	USMA=23; OCS=43; ROTC=245
OD	308	USMA=16; OCS=44; ROTC=248
TC	230	USMA=23; OCS=31; ROTC=176

NOTE: Again, these numbers are only projections and do not reflect the exact number of officers actually accessed.

Degree Completion Program, Boards and Dates

CPT Mary R. Cheyne, Future Readiness/Professional Development Officer

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One of the Army’s most talked about programs this year is the Degree Completion Program (DCP). For officers without their bachelor’s degrees, Title 10 of the United States Code clearly states: “No person may be appointed to a grade above the rank of first lieutenant in the Army Reserve...unless that person has been awarded a baccalaureate degree by a qualifying educational institution.” Do not allow the use of the word “Reserve” to confuse you: this standard applies to everyone on active duty. It is imperative that you start working toward a degree or make plans to enroll in DCP. We highly encourage you to develop a plan to ensure your success. Company grade officers pursuing baccalaureate degrees are encouraged to pursue degree completion at an accredited college or university in their currently assigned geographic area or in the Fort Lee, VA, area. This minimizes permanent change of station costs and complements attendance at the advanced course. For more information about DCP, contact me or your assignments officer.

Upcoming Boards

Board	Dates
Major, Army	18 Apr - 19 May 00
CWO 3/4/5	2-26 May 00
Career Field Designation - YGs 88 and 90	31 May - 9 Jun 00
Colonel, Army	1-23 Aug 00
Command and General Staff College	22 Aug - 22 Sep 00

Logistics Assistance Officers (LAO)

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In late 1997, the Army Materiel Command (AMC) recoded seven Logistics Assistance Officer (LAO) positions for Quartermaster and Ordnance warrant officers. The Army needs warrant officers in the grade of CW5 and senior CW4s to fill these critical positions, formerly filled by lieutenant colonels. The AMC's objective is providing logistical support and readiness assistance to all AMC-managed equipment within the corps theater of operations. Assistance by the LAOs includes defining and resolving weapon system readiness issues, evaluating equipment reliability concerns, and providing technical expertise and training in maintenance and supply support at all levels. Identifying and addressing systemic problems that can adversely impact unit equipment readiness are also major considerations.

The LAO chief represents AMC's commanding general as the single point of contact between field commanders and the logistics support community. The LAOs assist in the life cycle support of sophisticated weapon systems while solving complex logistics system problems that are beyond the field commander's organic capabilities. Also, the LAOs provide specialized support to all command levels. The LAO positions are a vital link in the chain of logistics support while providing the interface necessary for the effectiveness of the Army as a deployable combat force.

The addition of warrant officers to an already successful program will only make a good program better. Master and senior warrant officers have honed their logistics skills for their entire careers. The following is a list of the current LAO billets: Fort Benning, GA; Special Operations Command (SOCOM), Fort Bragg, NC; Fort Sill, OK; Fort Wainwright, AL; Pacific Command (PACOM), Korea; US Army Southern European Task Force (SETAF), Italy; and Southern Command (SOUTHCOM), Puerto Rico.

STAR MOSs and NCO Promotions in the Quartermaster Corps

*CPT David V. Gillum, Deputy Branch Chief, Enlisted Personnel Management
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Again this May, Quartermaster soldiers missed promotions to sergeant, simply because they did not appear before a local promotion board. Of the 10 military occupational specialties (MOSs) in the Quartermaster Corps, five (identified as STAR MOSs) could have promoted more soldiers. For the five STAR MOSs, promotions to sergeant go unfilled because not enough Quartermasters are on the promotion lists.

If you are in the 77L (Petroleum Laboratory Specialist), 92A (Automated Logistical Specialist), 92G (Food Service Specialist), 92M (Mortuary Affairs Specialist) or 92Y (Unit Supply Specialist) military occupational specialties (MOSs), this is good news for you. Simply put, in these five Quartermaster MOSs, the Army needs

more sergeants! If you are in the primary or secondary promotion zone and have not yet appeared before a promotion board, start working for the chance. Take a look at the following table:

MOS	# Months as STAR MOS	# of Promotions Available
77L	29	39
92A	10	128
92G	27	94
92M	15	27
92Y	21	268

Talk to your noncommissioned officer (NCO) support channel. Let your first-line supervisor know you want to go before the board. The Army and the Quartermaster Corps need you to step up to the NCO ranks. Start preparing yourself for the board. If you think you are ready for the increased responsibility, let your squad leader and platoon sergeant know. They will help you prepare both for the board and for assuming an NCO's duties.

Now, all Quartermaster NCOs: you have a responsibility here too. It is vital to identify the soldiers with the potential to serve as NCOs. Find them, teach them, mentor them and get them before a promotion board. NCOs are the backbone of the Army. Find the soldiers who are ready for the challenge.

Put 'Em in Boots!

CPT David V. Gillum, Deputy Branch Chief, Enlisted Personnel Management

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Attention Quartermaster PFCs and Specialists! The Chief of Staff, Army approved a pilot project called the "US Army Recruiting Command (USAREC) Corporal Recruiter Program." Open to privates first class (PFCs) and specialists serving on their first enlistments, the program offers a unique opportunity to jump-start a military career. Selected soldiers receive six weeks of training at the Army Recruiting School, Fort Jackson, SC. Successful participants then are laterally appointed to the rank of corporal and assigned to USAREC as recruiters. Soldiers who exceed USAREC's recruiting mission also will be eligible for meritorious promotion to sergeant.

Here are the prerequisites:

- Must meet the basic eligibility qualifications in AR 601-1 (Assignment of Enlisted Personnel to the US Army Recruiting Command), Paragraph 2-4, Selection Criteria.
- Must be a single soldier without family members (no waivers).
- Must have 12 months on station (continental US (CONUS) or outside CONUS (OCONUS) long tours) or 5/6ths of short tours (OCONUS dependent-restricted tours) before a permanent change of station (PCS) move to recruiting duty.
- PFCs must be eligible for promotion to specialist without a time in service (TIS) waiver (24 months TIS) before departing their losing units/installations.

Participants must also have a minimum of 24 months remaining TIS after completing Army Recruiting School and arriving at the USAREC unit of assignment. This 24 months does not include leave and travel time. Soldiers who want to try recruiting must extend or reenlist to meet the remaining TIS requirement before leaving the losing unit.

For complete instructions, see MILPER Message 99-110 accessible on the Internet at www.perscom.army.mil/tagd/msg/99-110.htm. For any questions about any aspect of this recruiting program, call SFC Robinson at DSN 221-5819 or (703) 325-5819.

QUARTERMASTER

UPDATE

Fort Stewart ROWPU Team Wins Best Overall in Rodeo

The four Quartermasters from Company A, 703d Main Support Battalion at Fort Stewart, GA, won for best overall team in the ROWPU Rodeo 2000 Championship hosted by the Petroleum and Water Department of the US Army Quartermaster Center and School, April 10-14, at Fort Lee, VA. As the championship's standout, the Fort Stewart team also took first place in the 600-GPH ROWPU and the 3,000-GPH categories.

The Fort Stewart team took home the John C. Marigliano Tactical Water Award of Excellence from the third annual championship in water purification. The award's namesake, John C. Marigliano, assisted The Quartermaster General in the awards ceremony for the ROWPU (Reverse Osmosis Water Purification Unit) Rodeo (Regulated On-Site Demonstrated Efficiency Objective) Phase II finals.

Initially, 65 teams representing all branches of the Department of Defense registered this year to compete. For Phase I, 32 teams were selected from Active Army, USAR and ARNG units, as well as the Marine Corps, to compete February 28-March 10 in the US Army Forces Command Phase I ROWPU Rodeo 2000 at Fort Bragg, NC. The top six teams in Phase I advanced to the Phase II championship at Fort Lee.



Photo by SPC Neil C. Jones

A team member from the 364th Quartermaster Company, Fort Bragg, NC, attaches a hose to a raw water pump during a simulated nuclear, biological, chemical scenario at the 2000 ROWPU Rodeo finals.

Roundup of ROWPU Rodeo 2000 Winners

- **Best Overall Team** - 1st: 703d Main Support Battalion (MSB), Fort Stewart, GA, Active Component (AC); 2d: 186th Quartermaster Detachment (Det), Fort Bragg, NC, AC; 3d: 388th Quartermaster Team, WV, US Army Reserve (USAR)
- **Top Score, Written Exam** - CPL Jason Stock, 186th Quartermaster Det, Fort Bragg, NC
- **Best Team on Reconnaissance** - 1st: 641st Quartermaster Det, OH, US Army National Guard (ARNG); 2d: 388th Quartermaster Team, WV, USAR; 3d: Company A, 123d MSB, Germany, AC
- **Best Team on 600-GPH ROWPU** - 1st: 703d MSB, Fort Stewart, GA, AC; 2d: 364th Quartermaster Company, Fort Bragg, NC, AC; 3d: 186th Quartermaster Det, Fort Bragg, NC, AC
- **Best Team on 3,000-GPH ROWPU** - 1st: 703d MSB, Fort Stewart, GA, AC; 2d: 388th Quartermaster Team, WV, USAR; 3d: 186th Quartermaster Det, Fort Bragg, NC, AC

**Philip A. Connelly Award Winners
Honored for Army Food Excellence**

The 10 winners of the Philip A. Connelly Awards for excellence in preparing and serving food in dining facilities and field kitchens were recognized 7 Apr 2000 in Chicago, IL, at the evaluation program's annual ceremony. The Department of the Army and the International Food Service Executive Association (IFSEA) cosponsor this professional competition strictly for soldiers in the field.

This program for excellence in Army Food Service is named for the late Philip A. Connelly, former IFSEA president. The competition is divided into five categories: small dining facilities (serving 200 or less), large dining facilities (serving 201 or more), Active Army field kitchens, US Army Reserve and Army National Guard. The awards recognize outstanding Army food service on the job. For more information about the Philip A. Connelly Awards, access the web page for the Army Center for Excellence, Subsistence (ACES) at <http://www.quartermaster.army.mil/aces>.



Photo by SPC Erika Gladhill



Photo by CPL Raymond Piper

The US Army Chef of the Year (left) and the Junior Chef events required soldiers to prepare, cook and serve menus provided to them the day of their competitions.

Culinary Arts Competition in 25th Year

Fort Bragg, NC, took Installation of the Year honors at the 25th Annual US Army Culinary Arts Competition hosted by the Army Center of Excellence, Subsistence (ACES), US Army Quartermaster Center and School, 6-8 Mar 00, at Fort Lee, VA. Fort Campbell, KY, placed second and Fort Stewart, GA, placed third.

Fort Stewart and Fort Campbell tied for first place in the Field Competition. The Virginia Army National Guard took second place and United States Army Europe and Seventh Army took third place.

Individual soldiers from Fort Stewart won first place in Chef of the Year and third place in Junior Chef of the Year competitions. The Army's Junior Chef of the Year is from Fort Lewis, WA.

The judging brought together about 300 military cooks from the Army and Marine Corps, representing approximately 25 installations worldwide. Sanctioned by the American Culinary Federation (ACF), all judging is performed by strict ACF standards.

The competition's displays were broadcast from the Fort Lee fieldhouse with the Teletraining Network (TNET) to Fort Bragg, NC, Fort Benning, GA, Fort Hood, TX, Drum, NY, the Quartermaster NCO Academy and Channel 52. The TNET is a two-way video, two-way audio conference system used by the US Army Training and Doctrine Command for instruction. For more details about the competition and the winners in 2000, access the ACES web page at www.quartermaster.army.mil/aces.

Philip A. Connelly Awards		
Category	Unit	Location
Small Garrison Winner	HHC, 16th Combat Support Group	Hanau, Germany
Small Garrison Runner-up	HHC, DISCOM, 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault) and Fort Campbell	Fort Campbell, Kentucky
Large Garrison Winner	HHC, 45th Corps Support Group (Forward), A Quad	Schofield Barracks, Hawaii
Large Garrison Runner-up	212th Field Artillery Brigade, 111th Armored Corps Artillery	Fort Sill, Oklahoma
Active Army Field Kitchen Winner	260th Quartermaster Battalion, 3d Infantry Division (Mech)	Fort Stewart, Georgia
Active Army Field Kitchen Runner-up	HHS, 2d Battalion, 15th Field Artillery Regiment	Fort Drum, New York
Army Reserve Winner	865th Combat Support Hospital (77th RSC)	Niagara Falls, New York
Army Reserve Runner-up	349th General Hospital (63d RSC)	Los Angeles, California
National Guard Winner	HQ&A Company, 429th Support Battalion (Forward)	Staunton, Virginia
National Guard Runner-up	HHC, 141st Engineer Battalion (Cbt)	Valley City, North Dakota

2000 Hall of Fame, Distinguished Members and Units of the Regiment

During Regimental Week, the Hall of Fame formally inducted seven new members: MG Cecil W. Hospelhorn (Deceased), MG Dean Van Lydegraf (Retired), MG James M. Wright (the 45th Quartermaster General and an inductee into the Hall of Fame before his death of pancreatic cancer on February 6, 2000), COL Leonard L. Jackson (Retired), COL Isidor J. Kirshort (Retired), CSM William T. Evans (Retired), and CSM Edward L. Shepherd (Deceased). Regimental Week was held at the Home of the Quartermaster Corps, Fort Lee, VA, in June.

The Hall of Fame now has 73 members in Mifflin Hall. The Hall of Fame recognizes military personnel of all ranks who are retired and civilians who have made lasting, significant contributions to the Corps.

The 20 Distinguished Members of the Regiment for 2000 are BG Calvin D. Jaeger, COL George

Dibble (Retired), COL James W. Price (Retired), COL Philip J. Saulnier (Retired), COL David L. Saunders (Retired), COL Chris W. Stevens (Retired), COL William A. Jenks, CPT Alan J. Burton (Retired), CW5 Samuel P. Galloway, CW5 Rufus N. Montgomery Sr., CW4 Efrain Hernandez-Camacho, CSM Johnnie M. Font (Retired), SGM Robert L. Barnes (Retired), SGM Jeffrey L. Klaren (Retired), SGM Michael C. Natale, SGM Leo J. Pimple, SGM David J. Sharp (Retired), Mary Barber, Anthony F. DiCioccio and Leonard Wilkens.

The six new Distinguished Units of the Regiment are the 25th Forward Support Battalion, 302d Forward Support Battalion, 90th Quartermaster Railhead Company, 259th Field Service Company, 607th Quartermaster Graves Registration Company, and 4th Quartermaster Detachment. Regimental Honors for the Year 2000 were awarded June 12-16 at Fort Lee.

Korean War Commemorative Exhibit Open at Quartermaster Museum

The Quartermaster Museum was selected last December as a Korean War Commemorative Community, a Department of Defense-sponsored initiative to inspire installations, museums, veterans' organizations and others to actively design programs to commemorate the 50th Anniversary of the Korean War and to honor its veterans. The theme of the Commemorative Period is *Freedom Is Not Free*. On 25 June 2000, the Quartermaster Museum opened an exhibit titled *Korea: Quartermasters Remember* at Fort Lee, VA.

The Korean War exhibit is tentatively scheduled to run for one year and is but one of the commemorative events planned by Fort Lee and the Quartermaster Museum. *Korea: Quartermasters Remember* is made possible by the support of the Quartermaster Foundation and



the Richmond Korean Senior Citizens Association. For more information, telephone Tim O'Gorman, Quartermaster Museum Director, at (804) 734-4203 or E-mail to ogormanj@lee.army.mil.

The Quartermaster Museum's exhibit focuses on the role of the Quartermaster Corps in meeting the logistical needs of an army thrust into a war it was not initially prepared to fight. The conflict began on 25 June 1950 when Communist North Korean forces invaded across the 38th parallel in an attempt to conquer South Korea. The United Nations and mainly the United States immediately reacted. As in all wars, the eventual success of the United Nations forces in stemming the Communist North Korea attempt to overrun South Korea was due in no small measure to the ability of the Quartermaster Corps to keep the armies well supplied. Korea was to be a hot beginning to the Cold War to follow, and the Quartermaster Corps responded.

Quartermaster Home Page's New Address
<http://www.quartermaster.army.mil>

Creating Quartermasters for America's Army

The Home of the Corps celebrated the 225th birthday of both the Army and the Quartermaster Corps during Regimental Week at Fort Lee, VA. The celebration began with the start of a 225-mile run, broken down into three-mile legs on post.

"The Army was formed June 14, 1775," MG Hawthorne L. Proctor, the 46th Quartermaster General, told hundreds of soldiers, their families and community participants at Fort Lee's birthday party June 12 after regular duty hours. "Two days later, when they got hungry, the Quartermaster Corps was formed. We've been Supporting Victory ever since."

The theme for Regimental Week in 2000 was *Creating Quartermasters for America's Army*. As a continuing reminder of 225 years of support and service, the Corps Historian, Dr. Steven E. Anders, publishes a new profile every week of an important time period in the tradition of Quartermaster contributions to the Army on the Quartermaster Home page at www.quartermaster.army.mil. Also on the Quartermaster Home Page are briefings by the commanding general such



Photo by SPC Neil C. Jones

The Quartermaster General (center), MG Hawthorne L. Proctor, and the Regimental Command Sergeant Major (left), CSM Larry W. Gammon, led soldiers for two laps around Williams Stadium as part of the 225-mile Quartermaster anniversary run.

as the State of the Corps, Heritage and Values training materials, sites for each Quartermaster proponenty such as airborne and field services, and links to other Army logistics sites worldwide.

Commercial Dining Services Management For NCOs To Expand CONUS-Wide

The Army Center of Excellence, Subsistence (ACES) is exporting its Commercial Dining Services Management (CDSM) program for NCOs throughout CONUS. By FY01, most major Army installations will establish a local CDSM program where NCOs are detailed to train in civilian industry in the business practices of commercial food services. Training is free, with units funding only travel and per diem.

Modeled after the Quartermaster Warrant Officer Training With Industry (TWI) program, the ACES CDSM training currently partners the US Army Quartermaster Center and School with Sodexo Marriott Services, the industry leader in college and university contract food service management. A long-range goal is to expand the CDSM program by using Sodexo Marriott Services accounts near several Army installations. The CDSM program, presently conducted at James Madison University in Harrisonburg, VA, has four graduates since FY98 at work improving their Army dining facilities.

The CDSM program provides 30 days of side-by-side, hands-on training with Sodexo Marriott

personnel in 37 technical areas for managers, instructors and food service NCOs on brigade staff.

POC is CW4 Thomas O. Mell at (804) 734-3299, DSN 687-3299 or E-mail to mellt@lee.army.mil.

2000 Petroleum and Water Directory Mailed Early in the Spring

It's in the mail: the *2000 Petroleum and Water Directory*. This is the second annual publication that lists all Active Component, US Army Reserve and US Army National Guard petroleum and water units in the US Army as well as Department of Defense offices. If we somehow missed your unit, send your unit information (unit name, address, telephone number and FAX number) to ATSMPWD@lee.army.mil.

The directory also appears on the Petroleum and Water Department (PWD) web site at <http://www.quartermaster.army.mil/pwd/index.html>. The web site also includes information on PWD courses, information papers, briefs, and a list of frequently requested PWD National Stock Numbers. POC is CPT Michael Dillingham at DSN 687-2618 or E-mail to dillingham@lee.army.mil.

Did you know that the Department of the Army has issued a revised policy for the procurement of certain Petroleum and Water System (PAWS) components?

Effective 1 Oct 01, some equipment in the Petroleum and Water System (PAWS) classified as Class VII (major end items) or centrally managed items will be reclassified as Class II (general supplies) or Class IX (repair parts funded by Operations and Maintenance Army (OMA) dollars). These PAWS items will no longer be issued as free major items. For a list of PAWS equipment converting from primary to secondary items, access the web site of the Petroleum and Water Department at Fort Lee, VA, at www.quartermaster.army.mil/pwd.

The Tank and Automotive Command (TACOM) will centrally procure these PAWS components, based on demands from customers submitting funded requisitions. The TACOM requested that PAWS equipment transition from Class VII to Class II and IX to allow the TACOM to buy on demand through the Army Working Capital Fund (AWCF).

Free Initial Fielding

However, if part of an initial fielding of a system, these PAWS components will be issued free. The TACOM is currently awarding long-term, indefinite, quantity contracts to permit rapid delivery to funded requisitions and to significantly improve availability.

Commanders will need to budget for replacement of reclassified PAWS items beginning in FY02. Identify the unit's expected training/operational tempo on this equipment and apply the unit's demand history, if possible. If a demand history is not available, an estimated annual "washout percentage" for each item (based solely on expected useful life) can be shown.

Field Agility To Increase

Currently, the PAWS items are classified as Class VII or centrally managed items. However, they do not truly fall within the appropriate guidelines. Items subject to central management generally cost \$100,000.00 or greater and are funded with procurement accounts. The PAWS items typically cost less than \$100,000.00 and are replaceable components of major systems for petroleum and water distribution. Therefore, central item management is not cost-effective and reduces field

agility. Currently, in emergencies, units procure these PAWS items locally with higher costs and with unknown quality checks. Under the revised policy, this will be avoided.

Help Line Available

The TACOM is planning a newsletter about the transition via E-mail. To receive the electronic newsletter, E-mail a request to PAWSHELP@tacom.army.mil with "REQUEST TRANSITION NEWSLETTER" in the subject line. The newsletter will be sent to the requested address in Adobe Reader Format. Adobe Reader 4.0 is available free at the Adobe web site: <http://www.adobe.com>. Please submit any questions via E-mail to the PAWS help line at PAWSHELP@tacom.army.mil. Please type "ITEM TRANSITION INQUIRY" in the subject line. - CPT Brian J. DiMeo, Petroleum and Water Department, dimeob@lee.army.mil, DSN 687-1322

List of Converted LINs/NSNs Available on PWD Web Site

The Petroleum and Water Department (PWD) at Fort Lee, VA, has a finalized list of all LINs/NSNs that will be converted from primary to secondary items. View the list on PWD's web site at <http://www.quartermaster.army.mil/pwd>.

Beginning FY02, the Product Manager for the Petroleum and Water Systems (PAWS), TACOM, will convert several NSNs of petroleum and water equipment from primary to secondary items. Types of items include water and petroleum collapsible storage tanks, hoses, pumps and filter/separators. This change will mean that the using unit will pay for replacing selected equipment with OMA funds. All affected units and commanders must budget for the costs to replace collapsible storage tanks and equipment through the POM process. POC at PWD is CPT DiMeo at DSN 687-1322. POC at TACOM is LTC Dellarocco, PAWS Product Manager, at DSN 786-4200.

Directory - Points of Contact

US Army Quartermaster Center and School

Fort Lee DSN prefixes: 687-xxxx or 539-xxxx

Commercial prefixes: (804) 734-xxxx or (804) 765-xxxx

The Quartermaster General MG Hawthorne L. Proctor proctorh@lee.army.mil	(ATSM-CG) 734-3458	Operations and Training Mgt Directorate Nancy Briggs briggsn@lee.army.mil	(ATSM-AC-O) 734-4402
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Command Sergeant Major CSM Larry W. Gammon gammonl@lee.army.mil	(ATSM-CSM) 734-3248	Mortuary Affairs Center Tom D. Bourlier bourlier@lee.army.mil	(ATSM-MA) 734-3831
23d Quartermaster Brigade COL George M. Parker parkerg@lee.army.mil	(ATSM-TPC) 734-4644	Aerial Delivery and Field Services Department Theodore J. Dlugos dlugost@lee.army.mil	(ATSM-ADFSD) 734-5370
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Chief, Office of the Quartermaster General COL William A. Jenks jenksw@lee.army.mil	(ATSM-QMG) 734-4237	Petroleum and Water Department James F. Barros barrosj@lee.army.mil	(ATSM-PWD) 734-2820
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Quartermaster Total Force Integration Office LTC H. Bryan I. Holtman holtmanh@lee.army.mil	(ATSM-ACR) 734-3574	Directorate of Combat Developments - QM COL Louis E. Taylor taylorl3@lee.army.mil	(ATCL-Q) 734-0020
		Training Directorate - Quartermaster Rod Mustanski mustansr@lee.army.mil	(ATCL-AQ) 765-1425

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UNIT DISTRIBUTION:

Report delivery problems, changes of address or unit designation to Martha B. Guzman at DSN: 687-4382. Requests to be added to direct distribution should be in the form of a letter or E-mail to kinesl@lee.army.mil.

ARTICLE SUBMISSIONS:

Submit articles in typewritten (or near letter quality), double-spaced drafts consisting of no more than 12 pages. Articles may also be submitted on 3 1/2-inch disk in most common word processing software (Microsoft Word for Windows preferred). Hard copy must be included.

Please tape captions to any photographs or diagrams included. For editorial review, E-mail articles to kinesl@lee.army.mil

QUARTERMASTER HOTLINE:

The Quartermaster HOTLINE collects immediate feedback from the field on issues such as doctrine, training, personnel pronency, and Quartermaster equipment development with a 24-hour telephone answering service. The Office of the Quartermaster General records incoming calls after normal duty hours and responds to the caller the next duty day. DSN: 687-3767, Commercial: (804) 734-3767. Collect calls cannot be accepted.

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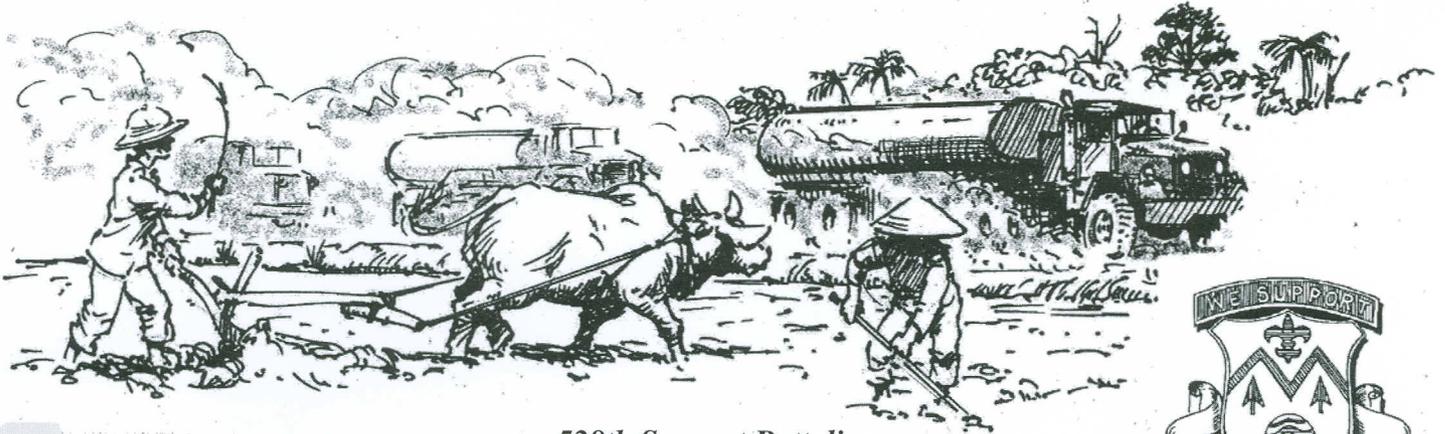
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Quartermasters Online

Quartermasters have their own Home Page on the World Wide Web computer Internet. You can access the Home Page by typing: <http://quartermaster.army.mil>

528th QM Battalion tankers roll down the road from Da Nang to Phu Bai, December, 1970.



**528th Support Battalion
(Special Operations) (Airborne)**



*Constituted 4 December 1942 in the Army of the United States as Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment,
528th Quartermaster Service Battalion.*

Activated 15 December 1942 at Camp McCain, Mississippi.

Reorganized and redesignated 18 January 1944 as Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 528th Quartermaster Battalion.

*Reorganized and redesignated 24 May 1946 as Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment,
528th Quartermaster Battalion (Mobile).*

*Converted and redesignated 1 August 1946 as Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment,
528th Transportation Corps Truck Battalion.*

Converted and redesignated 1 February 1947 as Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 528th Quartermaster Battalion.

Inactivated 20 November 1947 in France.

*Redesignated Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment 426th Quartermaster Battalion, allotted to the Organized Reserve Corps
and assigned to the Second Army, 12 October 1948.*

Activated 22 October 1948 at Clarksburg, West Virginia.

Inactivated 8 November 1950 at Clarksburg.

*Withdrawn from the Organized Reserve Corps, redesignated Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment,
528th Quartermaster Battalion and allotted to the Regular Army, 15 January 1952.*

Activated 1 February 1952 at Camp Atterbury, Indiana.

Inactivated 5 November 1966 at Fort Lee, Virginia.

Activated 25 September 1969 at Phu Bai, Vietnam.

Reorganized and redesignated 5 September 1969 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 528th Quartermaster Battalion.

Inactivated 15 April 1971 at Da Nang, Vietnam.

*Consolidated with the 13th Support Battalion and redesignated 16 May 1987 as the 528th Support Battalion
at Fort Bragg, North Carolina.*

* SICILY (WITH ARROWHEAD) * ROME-ARNO * SOUTHERN FRANCE (WITH ARROWHEAD) *
* RHINELAND * ARDENNES-ALSACE * CENTRAL EUROPE *
* (VIETNAM) SUMMER-FALL 1969 * WINTER SPRING 1970 * SANCTUARY COUNTEROFFENSIVE *
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