Chapter 2
Mission and Functions

"To be prepared for war is one of the most effectual means of preserving peace."

George Washington

The LSE is a flexible, civilian-dominant TDA organization which provides depot level logistics and limited general support (GS). It consists of a small peacetime cadre with the remaining positions designated on a PDR and the contingency TDA. It can be assigned or attached to the TSC or operate independently as the theater logistics C2 element. Its functional areas retain technical lines with USAMC major commands. The LSE is flexible, rapidly deployable, and capable of adapting to changing requirements and capabilities of deployed organizations. Like other supporting organizations, it augments the TSC with personnel and equipment that deploy to the area of operations. The LSE shortens the logistics pipeline by providing identical support in-theater that USAMC provides in CON US.

THE LSE MISSION

The mission of the LSE is to enhance readiness through integrated application of USAMC's logistics power projection of CONUS based technical capabilities to deployed units within any theater of operation. The LSE accomplishes its mission by:

- Providing integrated C2 of all USAMC elements.
- Integrating national level logistics support into theater.
- Filling logistics gaps with CONUS-based USAMC doctrinal technical capabilities.
- Advising the TSC on USAMC technical capabilities.
- Tailoring support based on TSC commander's desires and METT-T.
- Preparing to take on other missions as directed by the TSC commander.

Bottom line: The footprint that the USAMC LSE may place in the theater or AO is dependent upon the TSC commander's desires and METT-T.

THE LSE ORGANIZATION

The LSE supports the TSC using a flexible combination of military, DOD civilian, and contractor personnel. It tailors its capabilities and size based on METT-T. The LSE is a C2 element designed to supervise and/or coordinate all in-theater support provided by applicable USAMC activities and organizations, both those permanently assigned to theater and those deployed on a temporary basis for specific missions. It is the forward element of the national logistics base that provides support at the operational and tactical levels across the spectrum of war and peacetime engagements, to include supporting multinational and joint operations. Organized on a TDA, the LSE is a contingency organization with personnel identified on the PDR against its requirements. The PDR personnel are, primarily, from organizations within USA MC. However, others may come from Reserve Component units, contractors, and other DOD agencies. LAP personnel and a core of other early deployers are prepared to

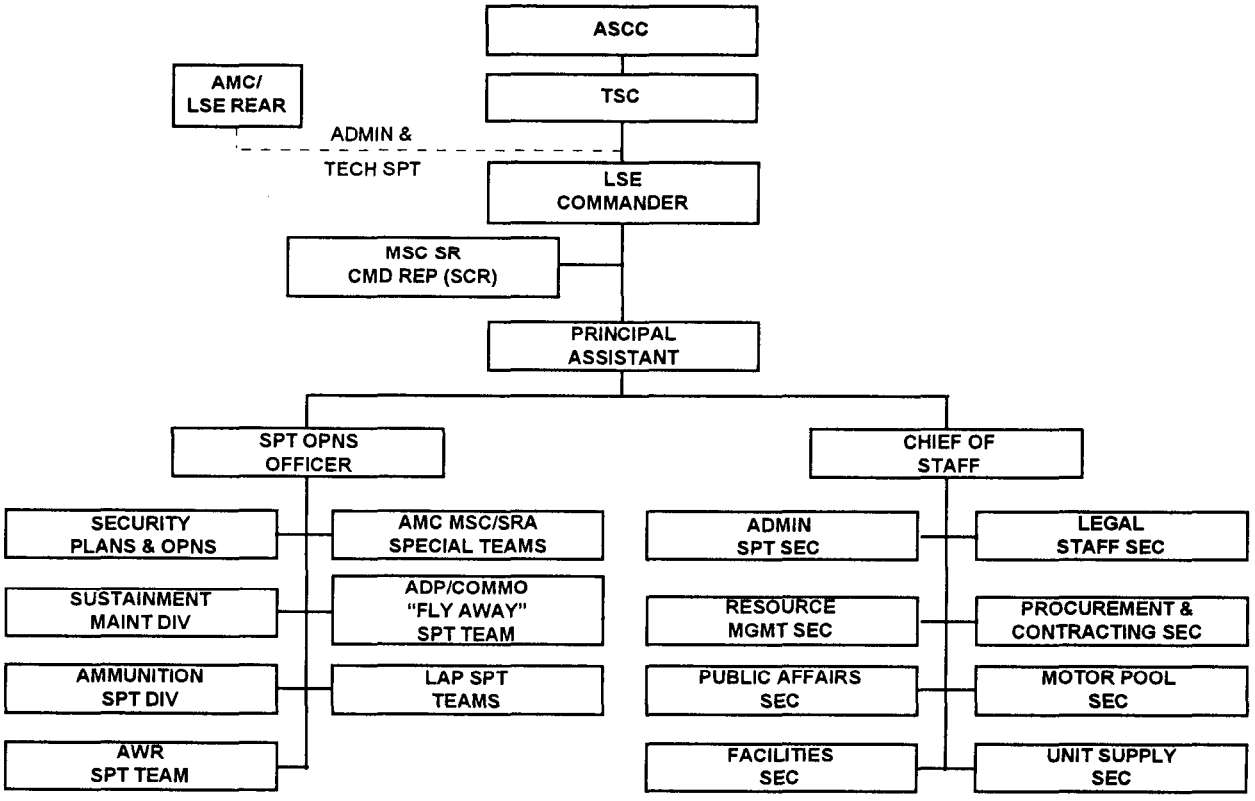

Figure 2-1
Contingency LSE

deploy on short notice. In addition, Army augmenters, contractors, attached units, and HN personnel may augment the LSE. Figure 2-1 represents the contingency LSE.

Foundation LSE

In peacetime there are three Foundation LSEs: Europe, Far East, and CONUS. They serve as the forward elements which can call forward augmentation from the strategic base. LSE-CONUS supports Central Command (CENTCOM), Southern Command (SOUTHCOM), and Atlantic Command (ACOM); LSE-Europe supports European Command (EUCOM); and LSE-Far East supports Pacific Command (PACOM). Each Foundation LSE is a TDA organization, USAMC minimally staffs each Foundation LSE with cadre personnel during peacetime. Foundation LSEs perform peacetime operational missions, as well as plan for contingencies. During war or contingency, they are the forward element of the LSE. They advise the supported commander of USAMC/LSE capabilities and call forward additional capabilities based on the commander's desires and METT-T. The Foundation LSEs ensure a smooth transition from peacetime to an operational mode.

Logistics Support Activity (LSE-Rear)

The USAMC Logistics Support Activity (LOGSA), commonly referred to as LSE-Rear during exercises and contingency operations, is an operations and planning element responsible for contingency planning and exercises. The Logistics Support Division, LOGSA, serves as the USAMC

Executive Agency/Program Manager for the LSE, and functions in a support role to the deployed LSE. It remains in CONUS in order to identify materiel requirements and validate personnel requirements for the deployed element. In peacetime, it manages the LSE deployment program and provides backup support to the LSE during operations. It maintains the Contingency LSE TDA and validates the call forward of personnel. It forwards the validated personnel requirements to USAMC Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel (DCSPER) for resourcing.

LSE Headquarters

The LSE headquarters is tailored to provide support based upon its structure, number of subordinate organizations, missions, and range of services required within the specific area of responsibility (AOR). As shown by Figure 2-1, the LSE consists of a command section, chief of staff section, and support operations section.

Command Section

The command section provides C2 for the LSE staff. Command section staff attends TSC briefings on upcoming operations. They relate the commander's guidance/intent and provide mission analysis guidance to principal staff from the chief of staff section and support operations section relative to subordinate element capability versus support requirements.

Support Operations Section

The security, plans, and operations (SPO) officer serves as the LSE support operations officer. As such, he focuses on the external mission support provided by the LSE. Using the CSS Plans Branch staff, he coordinates development of estimates and plans for external logistics support.

The LSE support operations officer exercises staff supervision over the subordinate branches of the support operations section, shown in Figure 2-1. He coordinates support operations staff officers' interface with these sections to support Army forces (ARFOR) and other designated forces operating within the support area.

Chief of Staff Section

The chief of staff is responsible for supervising the internal operations of the deployed LSE, including life support. He supervises the activities, shown at Figure 2-1.

A detailed discussion of the organizational structure and functions is at Appendix A.

Tactical Operations Cell

The early entry portion of the LSE Tactical Operations Cell (TOC) is designated as the Jump TOC. Elements include a personnel specialist, contracting officer (KO), legal officer, real estate specialist, paying agent, plans and operations section, Logistics Civilian Augmentation Program (LOGCAP) technical advisor, and a communication/automation specialist. It may assemble in CONUS or may deploy individually from USAMC locations worldwide. Depending on the mission and theater of operations, the entire Jump TOC may also come from one of the Foundation LSEs. In all scenarios, LSE-Rear coordinates the deployment of the LSE and the subsequent calls forward of additional personnel and/or equipment.

The number of people and skills in the Jump TOC are flexible. Nature of the mission; the location, size, and composition of the Army force to be deployed; potential for in-country life support; and the overall LSE support concept determine Jump TOC manning and operations.

Once in the operational area, the Jump TOC carries out a prioritized list of functions designed to get the LSE operation underway and prepare for arrival of the next

increment of the LSE. These are typical tasks for the Jump TOC.

Establish a working relationship with the ASCC/TSC or joint task force (JTF) and the deployed Army support headquarters.

Establish communications with LSE-Rear and the Foundation LSE.

Update the LSE support plan for the operation.

Determine locations for the next increment of the LSE and update internal support plan.

The Jump TOC must be 100 percent mobile, thus requiring its own vehicles. This requires obtaining host nation (HN) support, leasing of vehicles or, as the last resort, transporting organic LSE vehicles via air from CONUS.

STRUCTURE

The LSE is task organized. To provide for flexibility the LSE uses the building block principle--a phased expansion of capabilities and functions linked to mission requirements, TSC commander's desires, and METT-T. The building block principle can tailor the support structure using modular-designed elements linked to mission requirements. Modularity establishes a means of providing force elements that are interchangeable, expandable, and tailorable to meet the changing needs of the LSE. Figure 2-2 shows some of the building blocks and modular designs used to develop an LSE.

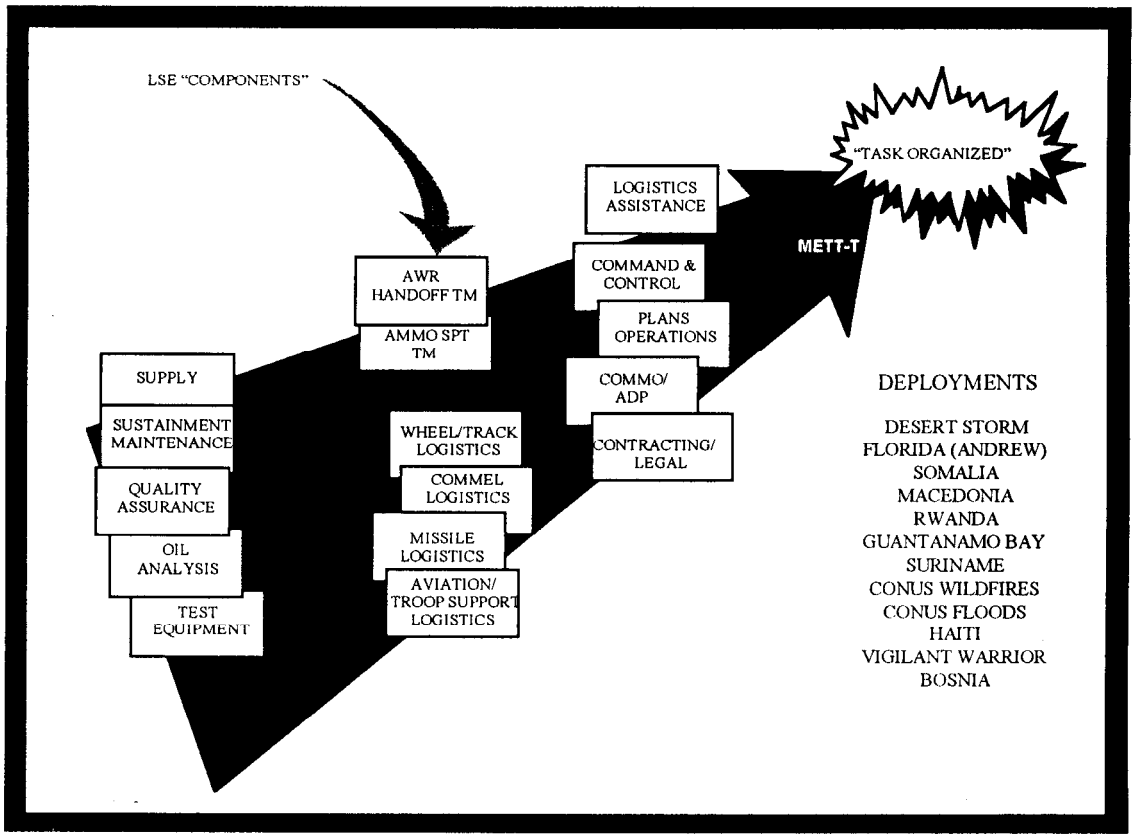

Figure 2-2
LSE Building Blocks

Foundation LSEs form the nucleus for LSE deployments when called forward by the ASCC. For CONUS support operations, LSE-CONUS will be the base on which to build.

To structure the LSE, USAMC uses split-based logistics operations. It deploys from CONUS only those logistics management functions needed in-theater, USAMC performs the remaining functions in CONUS or in another theater. Split-based operations logistics closely associates with force projection. In planning for LSE support operations, the Foundation LSE must consider the functions that it can execute using split-based operations.

COMMAND AND CONTROL

The LSE headquarters performs logistics C2 functions, and establishes relationships with higher, supported, and subordinate organizations. The LSE within the theater is attached to the TSC. It works for the TSC commander, coordinates with senior theater logistics leadership, and responds to requirements and desires of the ASCC. Being attached allows the TSC to identify force requirements by assigning missions and setting priorities. It allows the theater full use of the organization without imposing the burdens of managing civilian administrative records. The ASCC (TSC) requires a tailorable logistics C2 element for forward elements of the national base.

HQ USAMC provides the LSEs with technical direction, control, and staff supervision. It develops and issues policy/policy guidance and reviews and evaluates program performance. LOGSA provides program management. The LSE commander maintains working relationships with the commanders and staffs of USAMC major subordinate commands (MSC) and separate reporting activities (SRA) to identify program objectives/priorities and supervise/coordinate activities. In addition, LSEs closely coordinate with the units/organizations they are supporting.

RESPONSIBILITIES

Theater Support Command (when the LSE is assigned or attached)

- Identifies force requirements.
- Assigns tasks and priorities.
- Provides C2.

Headquarters, US Army Materiel Command

- Tasks USAMC MSCs and SRAs to support LSE operations in coordination with LOGSA (LSE-Rear).
- Publishes the LSE TDA.
- Approves LSE operations plan (OPLANS) and missions in support of ARFOR participation in accordance with (IAW) CINC OPLANS.
- Approves all LSE deployments.
- Transfers AWR equipment and property accountability.
- Provides funding guidance for LSE operations and equipment.
- Approves LSE policy.
- Issues training standards and guidance to USAMC MSCs.
- Provides recommendations on LSE doctrine to Combined Arms Support Command (CASCOM).
- Provides field assistance science technology staffing to the LSE.
- Provides advice and capability to the LSE on the Security Assistance Program.
- Provides personnel for the LSE TOC.

- Provides personnel for the LSE.

- Serves as program manager for LOGCAP.

Logistics Support Activity

- Acts as LSE-Rear during LSE deployments.

- Functions as program manager for LSE.

- Serves as executing agent for LOGCAP.

- Validates all requirements from the theater of operations, and coordinates deployment of equipment and personnel.

- Develops requirements for contingency TDA.

- Develops LSE OPLANs in coordination with Foundation LSEs and MSCs.

- Develops the National Training Center (NTC) training plan for LSE personnel.

- Provides on-line logistics data services for the LSE during deployments.

- Provides personnel requirements for the AWR hand-off/up-load team.

Major Subordinate Commands/ Separate Reporting Activities

- Industrial Operations Command (IOC)

  - Manages AWR stockpiles.

  - Provides AWR hand-off teams.

  - Provides personnel and equipment required for battlefield ADP repair.

  - Provides and manages quality assurance specialist/ammunition surveillance (QASAS) support for the LSE.

  - Provides Aviation Depot Maintenance Roundout Unit (ADMRU), Aviation Classification Repair Activity Depot (AVCRAD), and Mobilization ADMRU Control Element (MACE) from mobilized RC units.

  - Operates, staffs, and equips the Sustainment Maintenance Division (SMD) for the LSE.

  – Provides training for deployable personnel.

  – Provides personnal resources for the LSE.

  – Functions as contracting KO for LOGCAP.

- Communications-Electronics Command (CECOM)

  – Provides LAP support for assigned materiel systems.

  - Provides and manages all communication and selected automation support for the LSE.

  – Provides training for deployable personnel.

  – Provides personnel resources for the LSE.

- Tank Automotive Command (TACOM); Missile Command (MICOM) Aviation-Troop Command (ATCOM); Soldier Systems Command (SSCOM)

  – Provide LAP support for assigned materiel systems.

  – Provide training for deployable personnel.

– Provide personnel resources for the LSE.

Foundation LSEs

- Support CINCs and TSCs on the LPT for LSE missions.
- Develop the life support plans for missions in Foundation LSE geographic areas of responsibility.
- Assist LOGSA (LSE-Rear) with writing LSE OPLANs.
- Provide personnel for the TOC.
- Provide personnel resources for the LSE.
- Provide training for deployable personnel.
- Coordinate National Sustainment Maintenance Management support and LOGCAP contractors into operations and logistics support plans.

Reserve Components (through the Army National Guard (ARNG), US Army Reserve (USAR), and FORSCOM)

- Provide the principal capability for LSE aviation depot maintenance through the ADMRU Program. (ARNG)
- Provide individual RC members to the LSE through the Individual Mobilization Augmentee (IMA) program and furnish backfills to USAMC commands when PDR personnel are deployed with the LSE. (USAR)
- Provide USAR/ARNG units and personnel to plan operations and participate in LSE training and exercises. USAMC accomplishes this through memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/memorandums of agreement (MOAs) with the appropriate ARNG/USAR HQ and RC units.

PLANNING AND TRAINING

Logistics is vital to successful OPLAN execution. Planning involves critical decisions concerning the interface of combat, CS, and CSS at all levels. Logistics planning and operations must be versatile. They also must complement combat operations, thus enhancing the ability of the supported unit to accomplish its mission. Foundation LSE commanders and deployed LSE commanders must anticipate mission requirements and provide the required support. The LSE must assess what resources and capabilities are available in-theater and tailor its follow-on elements accordingly. LSE deploying elements must strive to be self-sustaining in the theater of operations until LOCs are operational.

As previously stated, effective logistics support requires that strategic, operational, and tactical logistics systems merge into one seamless system. Current logistics organizations provide the management, C2, skills, and expertise to forecast, requisition, receive, store, issue, distribute, maintain, evacuate, and dispose of materiel and equipment. ASCC planners must consider the LSE's capabilities to optimize deployment, employment, and redeployment and tailor their organizations when deciding the proper mix of logistics support. Planning factors include:

- Availability of Active Component units.
- Mobilization of Reserve Component forces.
- Funding for temporary active duty tours for reserve component volunteers.
- Funding for contractor support.
- Capability to provide base and life support.

- The threat level.

- Comparison of TOE military, DOD civilian, and contractor skills.

- Special or unique requirements.

Operations Plan

An OPLAN is a commander's area-oriented plan for contingencies that he can reasonably anticipate within the geographical sub-areas of his command. Operations planning is conducted during peacetime, conflict, and war and may be performed deliberately or under crisis action conditions.

The OPLAN specifies the method or scheme of how the LSE commander will synchronize his military actions. The OPLAN is the tool for executing a command decision. It also represents the LSE commander's preparation in a specific area to meet a particular event. The OPLAN--

- Pertains to a single operation or series of connected operations which the LSE performs simultaneously or in succession.

- States critical assumptions which form the basis of the plan.

- Allows higher authorities to authorize subordinate commanders to prepare supporting plans or orders.

- May implement operations derived from a campaign plan.

- Is put into effect at a prescribed time or when the conditions of execution occur.

The format and sample contents of an OPLAN are in Appendix B.

Training

Inherent to the success of the LSE is specialized individual and unit training. Individual training focuses on preparing personnel for deploying to and functioning in foreign countries under less than ideal circumstances. Subjects include care and operations of firearms; nuclear, biological and chemical (NBC) defense; international law during peacetime and wartime; living and working under field conditions; Executive Management Information Systems; and much more (see Chapter 3 for details).

It is the responsibility of HQ USAMC and each of its MSCs to ensure that their LSE personnel receive all necessary deployment training and allocate sufficient resources (funds, time, facilities, instructors) for that purpose. The designated central processing center (CPC) will provide this training during deployment processing only when it cannot be accomplished beforehand because of exceptional circumstances. Unique unit training primarily involves the AWR hand-off team.

Practicing AWR equipment hand-off procedures can be done, funds permitting, as part of joint or multi-national exercises such as BRIGHT STAR, in conjunction with NTC rotations, by sponsoring or participating in command post exercises, and by taking an active role in the Battalion Inspection Readiness Exercise Program (BIREP). See Chapter 5 for AWR information.

LSE MISSION SUPPORT AREAS

The LSE's mission support functions stem from the Army's logistics mission to conduct prompt and sustained combat operations. When deployed into a theater of operations, the LSE provides limited depot-level logistics support, primarily from the

COMMZ portion of the theater. The LSE is the forward element of the national logistics base whose early deployment will ensure a positive link from the deploying units to the CONUS sustaining base. The LSE can fill gaps in the logistics force infrastructure or project selected elements of the wholesale/industrial base into the theater. It can provide a C2 structure for not only USAMC functions but also contractor, RC, and HNS logistics efforts. The LSE does not replace capabilities provided by other TOE organizations in the force structure. The LSE provides support in the following mission areas:

Supply Support

The mission support branch (MSB) provides supply support to the SMD maintenance operations. The MSB requisitions, receives, stores, and issues repair parts, components, and subassemblies required to support the SMD maintenance shops. These items are not for issue against requisitions from other accounts in the theater.

Units turn in retrograde items to the LSE. LSE elements receive, inspect, classify, store, and ship items for retrograde. If directed, they clean contaminated equipment or equipment containing depleted uranium for retrograde.

Ammunition Support

The LSE ammunition support division provides technical expertise and assistance in functional areas of supply, maintenance, surveillance, demilitarization, transportation, security, explosive safety, and accountability for Class V materiel. QASAS personnel may deploy and remain with assisted units. Attached QASAS personnel provide on-site technical assistance in the areas of quality assurance and explosive safety to ammunition officers.

Maintenance Support

LSE activities or contractors under LSE supervision may repair items in-theater. They can also evacuate items to repair facilities outside the theater. The LSE will use the integrated sustainment maintenance (ISM) concept to provide maintenance support in a theater.

Integrated Sustainment Maintenance

The goal of ISM is to optimize the Total Army's sustainment maintenance capability to support the full spectrum of Army missions. It features:

- Centralized management of resources and workloading.
- Decentralized execution of maintenance requirements.
- An automated management information system which fully integrates maintenance management.

The National Sustainment Maintenance Manager (NSMM) office plays a key role in planning, developing, coordinating, and integrating sustainment maintenance operations. Upon mobilization and deployment, it provides an expanded national repair focus to the theater commander.

Sustainment maintenance refers to all maintenance activities above the direct support level. Sustainment maintenance organizations provide 40 (general support) and 50 (depot) level maintenance capabilities. The current Army sustainment structure includes Active and Reserve Components, GS maintenance units, installation Directorate of Logistics (DOL), EAC Aviation Intermediate Maintenance Operations, National Maintenance Point (NMP) depots operated by USAMC, and contractor operations.

ISM provides support across the full spectrum of the Army's mission, from peacetime to wartime and across the full range of military operations. Thus, ISM is complementary to the LSE mission by providing an integral part of LSE maintenance capability.

The NSMM will support the LSE mission by directing all sustainment maintenance activities both in-theater and at CONUS sites. The NSMM will send personnel, as required, with the Jump TOC to assist in identifying the in-theater ISM readiness requirements. The NSMM will provide theater support for the duration of the operation, to include retrograde and redeployment. The NSMM will provide additional staffing as required by the LSE. The LSE commander has operational control (OPCON) over the in-theater NSMM office. In effect, there is a NSMM rear in CONUS and a NSMM forward in-theater which are fully integrated.

The NSMM will use split base operations to coordinate with the sustainment maintenance elements, both in-theater and in CONUS, to capitalize on capability, capacity, and to sustain the force. The NSMM will direct or coordinate all in-theater sustainment maintenance support elements and ensure LSE guidance is achieved. The in-theater NSMM will coordinate with the NSMM in CONUS. The CONUS NSMM interfaces with the Regional Sustainment Maintenance Managers, Local Sustainment Maintenance Managers (LSMM), the IOC, other USAMC MSCs, and other Service agencies to support the mission objective.

If supply or the AWR has defective repair parts components turn in, the NSMM (in-theater and CONUS) will coordinate or direct in-theater repair. If a repair backlog exists in-theater, the in-theater NSMM will contact the NSMM in CONUS which will:

- Provide disposition.
- Deploy contact teams.
- Evacuate materiel to the source of repair.
- Coordinate emergency reconstitution.

Primary and secondary CONUS repair facilities will repair major and secondary items. The NSMM will coordinate with USAMC to satisfy requirements. The NSMM will provide backup to CONUS and theater Regional Sustainment Maintenance Managers.

The NSMM will integrate sustainment maintenance using an Executive Management Information System, The NSMM will maintain two sets of hardware and software which will deploy with the forward element during operations.

Aviation Maintenance

An ARNG ADMRU provides aircraft maintenance support above the aviation intermediate maintenance (AVIM) level. Support includes repair of airframe, power-train (engine, transmission, gearbox, etc.), armament, communications, and avionics/navigation equipment. ATCOM maintenance engineering personnel, logistics assistance representatives (LAR), and/or contractor field service representatives (CFSR) may also deploy to provide on-site technical assistance and engineering support for major field modifications, non-standard repairs, or major battle damage repair.

Automation Software Support

In the absence of an operational combat service support automation management office (CSSAMO), the LSE's automation logistics assistance division centralizes standard Army management information systems (STAMIS) support to all logistics units. It manages logistics software. Automation logistics assistance division

personnel receive, distribute, and implement software change packages. They provide unit level technical assistance, system troubleshooting, and software replacement.

Contracting Support

The LSE's procurement and contracting section provides local procurement, remote purchase, small purchase, and contracting support for the deployed LSE. In coordination with the ASCC's contracting and procurement personnel, it contracts for supplies and services to support the LSE mission requirements. The contract administration services office oversees the contracting officers' representatives (COR) who monitor the operations of contractor forward repair activities and LOGCAP operations located within the AO. It also provides administration support services to the CORs.

Test, Measurement, and Diagnostic Equipment Support

Personnel from Modified Table of Organization and Equipment (MTOE) Area TMDE Support Teams (ATST) provide LSE TMDE support. USAMC assigns ATSTs to combat divisions. Divisions usually attach them to division main support battalions. When the division deploys, the TMDE team goes with them. In the LSE deployment scenario, an ATST, or a portion of one, deploys with the AWR Support Team in the early stages of a deployment. The ATST performs necessary calibration functions on equipment issued from AWR sites/ships to ensure it is in operational condition prior to hand-off to gaining units. Upon completing the support function, the TMDE team deploys forward to support its assigned customer units. A small team of TMDE personnel is assigned to the LSE to coordinate TMDE calibration and repair requirements among the deployed forces and to advise the LSE commander on TMDE matters.

Field Assistance in Science and Technology

The LSE's FAST office coordinates changes in performance specifications and interim materiel modifications to improve the design of weapon systems. It uses information from BDA teams to determine technical requirement changes. It provides this data to USAMC laboratories and centers.

Logistics Assistance Program

LAP personnel provide supply and maintenance technical assistance to deployed units in-theater IAW AR 700-4. A Logistics Assistance Office (LAO) assigned to support a unit at its home station, whether in CONUS or overseas, normally deploys along with that unit when it deploys for a contingency. Although supporting its customer unit while deployed, the LAO becomes part of the deployed LSE and is under the control of the LSE commander.

Army Oil Analysis Program

The Army Oil Analysis Program (AOAP) Division, LOGSA, provides in-theater oil analysis support for the LSE during deployments by operating a mobile semi-trailer-mounted laboratory. The AOAP division provides oil analysis support for all Army non-aeronautical equipment, which is required by DA Pam 738-750, and for Army aircraft, as required by Technical Bulletin (TB) 43-0106.

AWR Support Team

The AWR Support Team prepares AWR materiel (except Class VIII) and munitions for issue/transfer to the designated gaining units. AWR Support Team will deploy to the contingency marshaling area and coordinate initial maintenance checks; issue additional sets, kits, and outfits (SKO) and TOE equipment; and transfer accountability of unit sets and sustainment stocks.

LIFE SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS FOR THE LSE

Life support requirements of the LSE are similar to those of other in-theater logistical units. To enhance the flexibility of support, USAMC maintains a life support package which is tailorable to fit the size of the deploying LSE force. Typical items in the package are tents, folding cots, small portable generators, light sets, safety items, fuel cans, office supplies, and field office equipment. A sample listing of the life support package is in Appendix C.

The Jump TOC assesses support needed for both the operation and for LSE members. The Jump TOC then informs the Foundation LSE and the LSE-Rear of support requirements. These three headquarters work jointly to determine the specific items for the main flyaway package for that theater.

When operations are underway in the theater, the LSE may use a combination of LOGCAP, HN, and Army logistical support to meet sustainment needs. Fixed facilities may be available, but LSE personnel must thoroughly inspect them for safety and security. Food service and water may initially be available only from the LSE deployment packages.

LSE-Rear and the Foundation LSE plan for an objective number of days of initial organic support for food, water, and other critical consumables. Then they factor in a safety stock level for emergencies. The Jump TOC assesses the adequacy of critical life and health support and provides a recommendation to LSE-Rear and the Foundation LSE before USAMC deploys additional LSE modules.

Local and personal security measures are necessary during all LSE deployments. Appendix C contains a list of security measures. The LSE must locate its facilities on bases with other units and tie into the early warning and self defense systems for the rear area. LAP representatives likewise exercise security through awareness and receive coverage IAW their unit's security plan. A predeployment security briefing will provide important intelligence and security precautions. It ensures the LSE members are briefed on the threat, the NBC situation, and the policy on weapons for civilians.

The LSE will require area logistical support from other Army logistical units. Appendix C contains a list on which to identify the potential areas of support and sources.

Contractors working for the LSE do not automatically receive logistical support. However, there are some USAMC contractors working for USAMC in Europe, Southwest Asia, and Korea who may have a contractual statement that the Army will provide logistical support. The Foundation LSE and LSE-Rear should track situations where contractors require US logistical support.

Contractors are responsible for the logistics support of their employees, unless specific logistics support is a provision of their contracts. The vast majority of contractor personnel receive no logistics support. Examples include laborers, truck drivers, and stevedores. On the other hand, many contractors working for the LSE will operate forward. Generally, weapons system sustainment contractor personnel receive the same support as DOD civilians. That support includes preparation for overseas movement (POM) and force protection. If the contractor employees operate forward, they will also likely require transportation, housing, messing, shower, and laundry support.