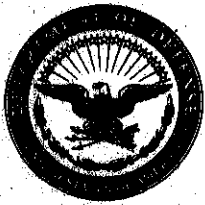


19TH SUPPORT COMMAND
ANNUAL HISTORICAL REVIEW
(RCS CSHIS-6R3)
1 OCT 1984 to 31 DEC 1985*

Prepared by CPT Michael J. Flynn
Command Historian

***As a result of transition from a fiscal year to a calendar year reporting period, the 1985 AHR includes all major developments and events of historical significance from 1 Oct through 31 Dec 85.**

1. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* were determined by the method of Lichtenthaler and Whistler (1973). The total chlorophyll content was determined by the method of Arar and Cook (1980).



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS, 19TH SUPPORT COMMAND
APO SAN FRANCISCO 96212-0171

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF:

FISCAL YEAR 1985
The Year in Review

As we review the progress made in Fiscal Year 1985 and the first quarter of Fiscal Year 1986, I feel it is important to assess the command's progress. It is my considered opinion that the 19th Support Command has made considerable gains in its ability to support and sustain United States Forces in Korea.

With respect to improvements in war reserves, several significant accomplishments have been achieved. The relocation of ammunition stocks in the theater to ensure adequate quantities and types are located in the forward Ammunition Supply Points (ASPs) has been completed. To streamline ammunition management, a viable program has been established to identify unserviceable ammunition requiring disposition for timely destruction. This action frees valuable storage space for storing ammunition stocks and improves ammunition safety. Airdrop project (PEK) stocks were relocated to Pusan to provide more rapid support of air delivery support during contingency. The action to convert the Brigade Support Package mentioned in the last reporting period has been completed, assuring success in the support of the reception, staging and deployment mission. The Procurement Appropriation (PA) Secondary Item Buy Program allowed ordering \$72.5 million in stock with \$9.3 million received to date; and the FY 85 mobilization obligation authority was \$48.4 million and significantly improved the War Reserve Posture.

With respect to wartime planning, 19th Support Command initiated a major project incorporating Intelligence Preparation of the Battlefield (IPB) procedures in the development of the rear battle operations for 31 installations throughout the Republic of Korea (ROK). Of significance is that it is a joint and combined effort involving coordination between U.S. Forces and ROK Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine units. The 19th Support Command has been involved in providing input into the force structure development of the Total Army Analysis (TAA) 92 process. Progress continues to be made in Combined Defense Improvement Program (CDIP) requirement identification and negotiations for support. 19th Support Command OPLAN 5027 was completely revised in January 1985 in an effort to keep up with changing missions and priorities. Our C2 SOP was also revised to be in concert with the publication of the new OPLAN 5027.

FY 85 was a year of vast improvements in the quality of the facilities required to support and sustain our forces. Mission capability was enhanced

by the completion of the new Command Emergency Operations Center and the construction start of the new Command Headquarters facility on Camp Henry. Our commitment to caring for our soldiers, civilians and family members continued to be fulfilled by the construction of new unaccompanied personnel housing on three major installations and by the renovation and modernization of many family housing units in Taegu and Pusan. The quality of life throughout the command was enhanced by the completion or start of several new clubs, eating establishments, recreation centers and chapels. Resource management activities improved by the completion of a new Materiel Management Center for the 6th Support Center and by completion or construction start of new POL storage facilities at Waegwan and Pohang. Readiness throughout the command was improved by bringing into operation new aviation, vehicular and communications/electronics maintenance facilities on several installations. Training needs of the command improved through the awarding of project contracts for the weapons range at Camp Humphreys and the opening of technical support and test facilities at Camps Humphreys and Carroll. The sound planning of facilities construction by commanders and their staffs have achieved even greater results in FY 85 than in the previous highly-successful construction year.

Changes in the automation management area have been dynamic. The command enjoys the results of an interconnectivity project providing on-line interactive data processing services to over 40 major users. A computer-to-computer communications linkage has been successfully accomplished between three of the decentralized tactical computers processing the Direct Support Unit Standard Supply System (DS4) and the IBM computer processing the Standard Army Intermediate Level Supply System (SAILS). Within the next few months all tactical computers will have this communications linkage. Bar code or Logistics Applications of Automated Marking and Reading Symbols (LOGMARS) technology has been introduced to the 69th Transportation Battalion with a trailer transfer point system. Other applications of LOGMARS technology is planned in the areas of Self-Service Supply Centers (SSSC), bulk petroleum, automated property book and shipment and receipts. A prototype project is underway at the 23rd Support Group to establish a standard installation automation system. Office automation is being installed in the headquarters and subordinate units of the command. Word processing and electronic mail are just two of many features planned. Twelve facsimile machines are now used to pass important visual information among units of the command. The facsimile project calls for 24 more machines to link the units dispersed over the Korean Peninsula. Amidst all of this advancement, the command reorganized to align itself with the new information management concept. On 1 October 1985, the Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, Information Management was created by merging the communications-electronics branch of the Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, Security, Plans and Operations with the Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, Automation Management. The functions of records management and printing and publication are planned to be transferred from the Adjutant General in February 1986.

With respect to materiel management, several improvement actions took place. The realignment of the Force Modernization Office from the Command Group and the planned realignment of the Quality Assurance (QA) Office from the 6th

Support Center to the Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, Materiel upgrades our efforts to better perform the combat service support mission. The elimination of Direct Exchange General Support (DXGS) reparable assembly has a profound impact on both the supporting and supported units. These assemblies are no longer authorized as direct exchange items but are to be obtained through normal requisition procedures. This change will improve supply accountability but will cause some delay for units to obtain assemblies. One of the most significant actions initiated is an exhaustive study of POL In-Land Distribution requirements. The results of this study will be included in an operational plan to ensure adequate and timely support of contingencies. In an effort to provide more responsive Automated Oil Analysis Program (AOAP) support to units in the northern part of EUSA, an extension of the oil laboratory was established at Camp Falling Water to provide nonaeronautic AOAP support.

The 19th Support Command participates in or supports all major USFK exercises throughout the year. During the period of 1 February 1985 through 28 April 1985, the 19th Support Command participated in Team Spirit 85. The command's objectives were to receive, stage, and deploy incoming U.S. Army Forces and provide combat service support to them as well as other U.S. forces and ROKA Forces as directed. Base camps for more than 9,000 out-of-country personnel were established at Camps Page, Long, Humphreys and Pusan. An austere field site for the 25th Infantry Division was also established. Maintenance and field services were provided in the exercise area as well as at base camps. Temporary loans from war reserve decrement stocks totaled over 13,000 items to 28 units. Command Post Exercise Ulchi Focus Lens provided the command an opportunity to exercise and refine war plans and procedures. Other exercises supported included Foal Eagle, Bear Hunt, Courageous Channel and on a continual basis, U.S. Marine Corps incremental training. The Overseas Deployment Training/CAPSTONE program continued to enhance the "One Army" concept and allows CONUS based units an opportunity to participate in exercises and joint planning with their counterpart units in Korea.

With respect to resource management, several Table of Distribution and Allowance (TDA) authorized organizations were converted to Modified Table of Organization and Equipment authorizations (MTOE), and other organizational changes were made to improve the command's wartime capability. Whenever possible new innovative programs were instituted to reduce spending and to improve the command's overall performance. These included several DA-wide programs. The Internal Control Program was initiated to reduce fraud, waste and abuse and improve commanders' operations. The Model Installation Program started at the 20th Support Group. This program is designed to reduce the stumbling blocks to efficient garrison operations.

With respect to improving personnel programs, the leadership of the 19th Support Command has been very active during the reporting period. The Army themes of "Year of the Soldier," "Year of the Family" and "Year of Leadership" have highlighted many improvements and growths in our Quality of Life (QOL) programs to benefit the soldiers and their families. Among these are the Family Action Plan, renewed emphasis on planning and execution of Noncombatant Evacuation Operations (NEO), and expansion of the Army Community Services

(ACS) organizations. The structure of the Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, Personnel had two significant changes. An Education Services Officer was added and the Safety Office was transferred to the Special Staff.

A review of the efforts and gains made during Fiscal Year 1985 and the first quarter of Fiscal Year 1986 reveals substantial improvement in the capabilities of the 19th Support Command to support and sustain the Force.

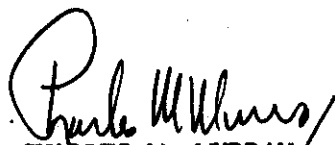

CHARLES M. MURRAY
Brigadier General, USA
Commanding

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CHAPTER I

THE COMMAND

HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS

The 19th Support Command evolved as an organization in a series of actions restructuring the logistical support activities and organizations supporting the Eighth U.S. Army (EUSA) since the Korean conflict (See Fig. 1). In the early sixties logistical support was provided in the northern portion of the Republic by EUSA Support Command and in the south by EUSA Depot Command/EA Rear. The 19th Support Group was activated 15 July 1964, at Yongsan Military Reservation in Seoul. The group was relocated to Taegu on 13 March 1970, as part of the consolidation of the two logistical support organizations into a single entity called the U.S. Army Korea Support Command (KORSCOM), which also included the 23rd Support Group. In July 1973, the 19th and 23rd Support Groups were merged to form the 19th Support Brigade (Provisional) (See Fig. 2) with some logistical management functions being transferred to the EUSA G-4, and certain housekeeping functions assumed by forming separate U.S. Army Garrisons at Yongsan, Camp Humphreys, Taegu and Pusan.

As logistics doctrine continued to change, the need for organizational structure revisions were also seen. A reorganizational concept plan was developed and submitted in 1976. Following Department of the Army (DA) approval in January 1977, the brigade was redesignated the 19th Support Command (Provisional) in February 1977 with a Materiel Management Center to replace the former Inventory Management Center and a separate automatic data processing unit in support. The reorganization was complete on 20 September 1977, when the headquarters was redesignated as the 19th Support Command (See Fig. 3).

To this date, organizational adjustments are continuing to ensure the command is organized and equipped not only to support and sustain the U.S. Army Forces in theater but is prepared to accept command of augmenting units and provide all logistical services required by echelons above corps doctrine (See Fig. 4). The command would serve as the Theater Army Area Command (TAACOM) in wartime and be augmented by designated Area Support Groups and other Combat Service Support Units.

The command provides a wide range of logistical services to United States Forces, Korea (USFK) to include field services, maintenance services, supply management and transportation. A unique aspect of the command is that more than sixty percent of the personnel authorized are Korean (See Fig. 5). The command's garrisons have US proponent responsibility for the four largest military regions in the Republic, an area covering 90% of the country (See Fig. 6). These area responsibilities include Noncombatant Evacuation Operations (NEO), base defense and coordination with respective ROK Army (ROKA) commands for the Rear Battle.

EVOLUTION OF LOGISTICAL COMMANDS IN KOREA

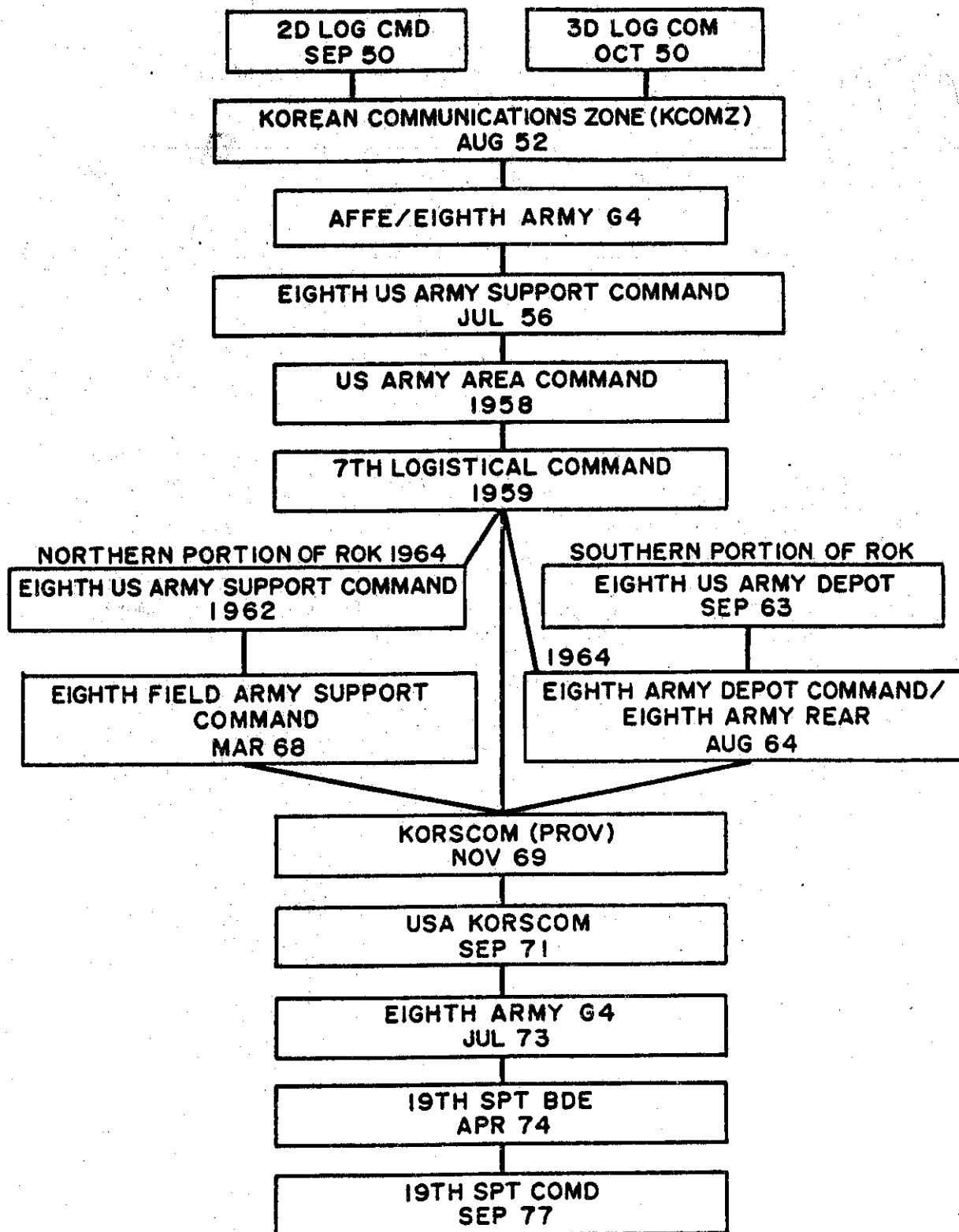


Figure One

NOTE: Taken from The US Military Experience in Korea 1871 - 1982 pg 143.

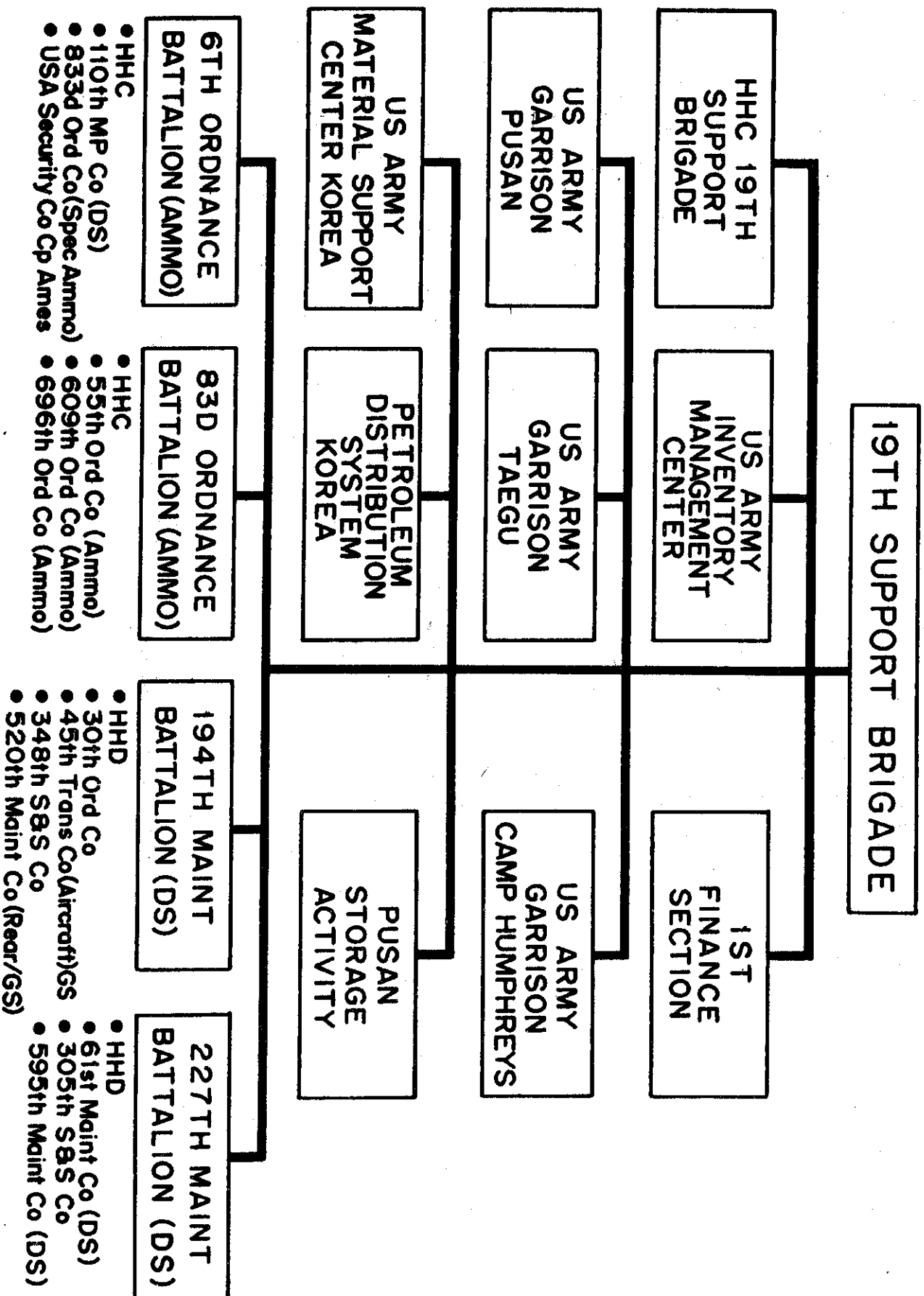


Figure Two

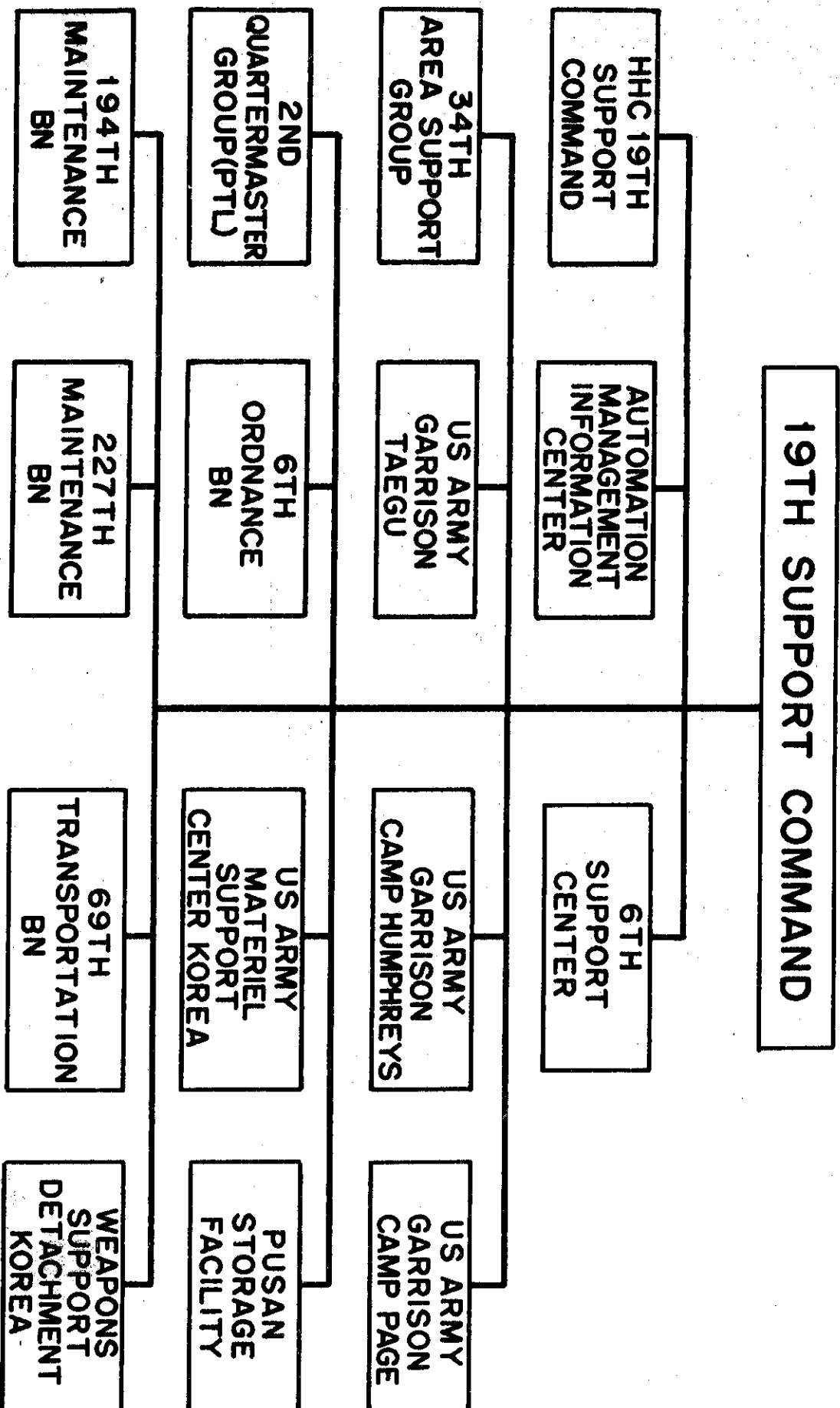


Figure Three

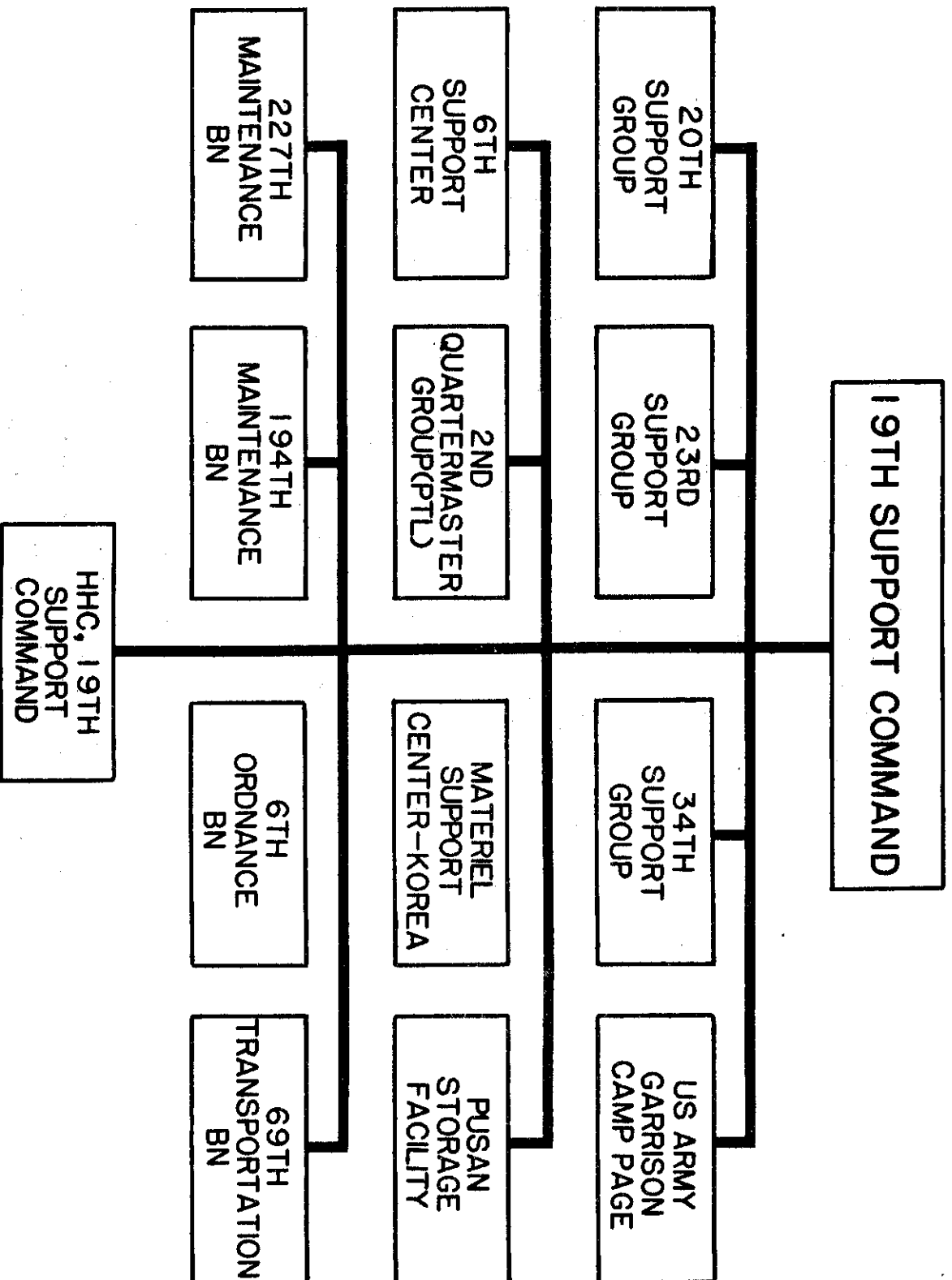
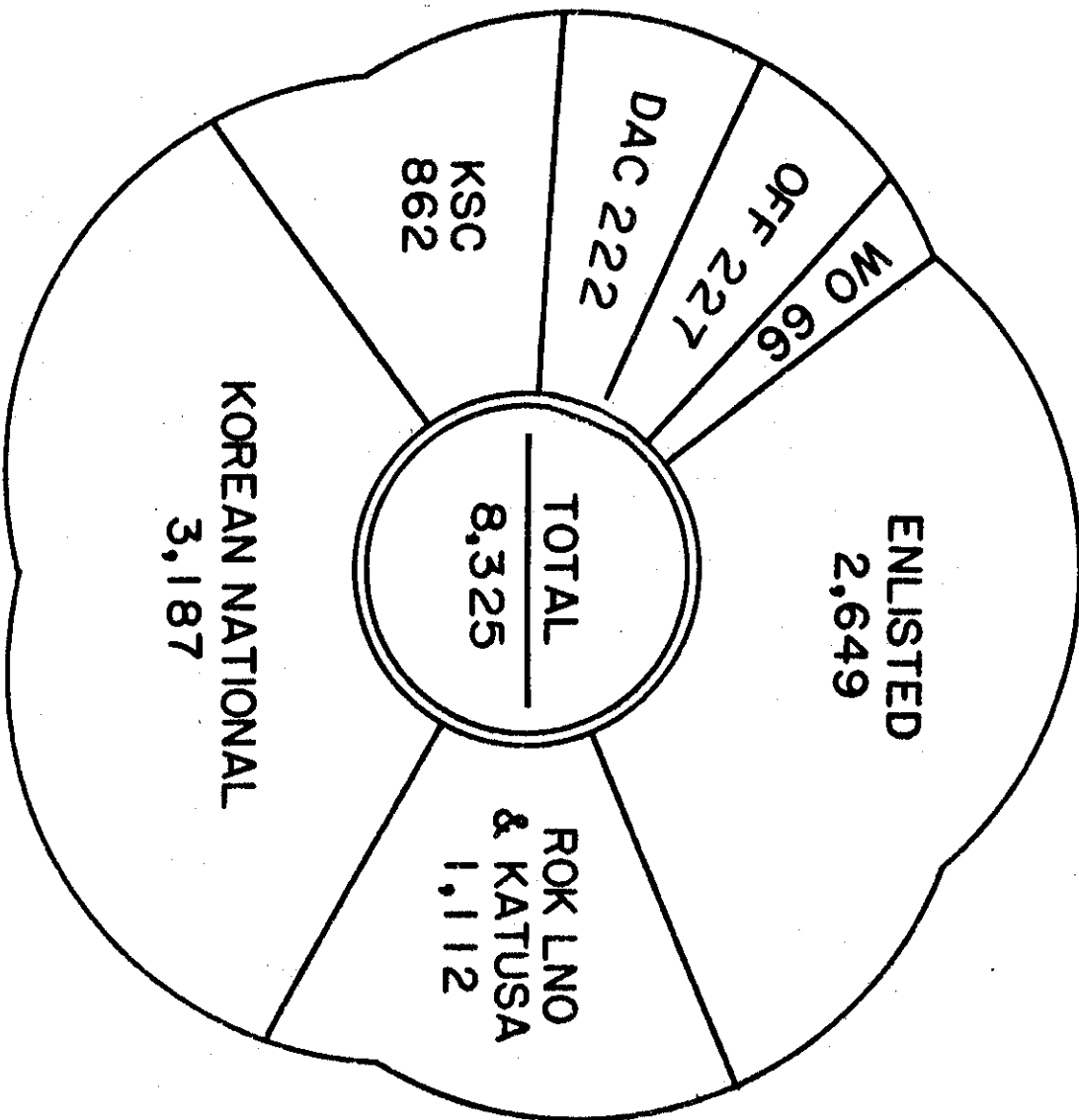


Figure Four

19TH SUPPORT COMMAND AUTHORIZED STRENGTHS



19TH SUPPORT COMMAND INSTALLATIONS

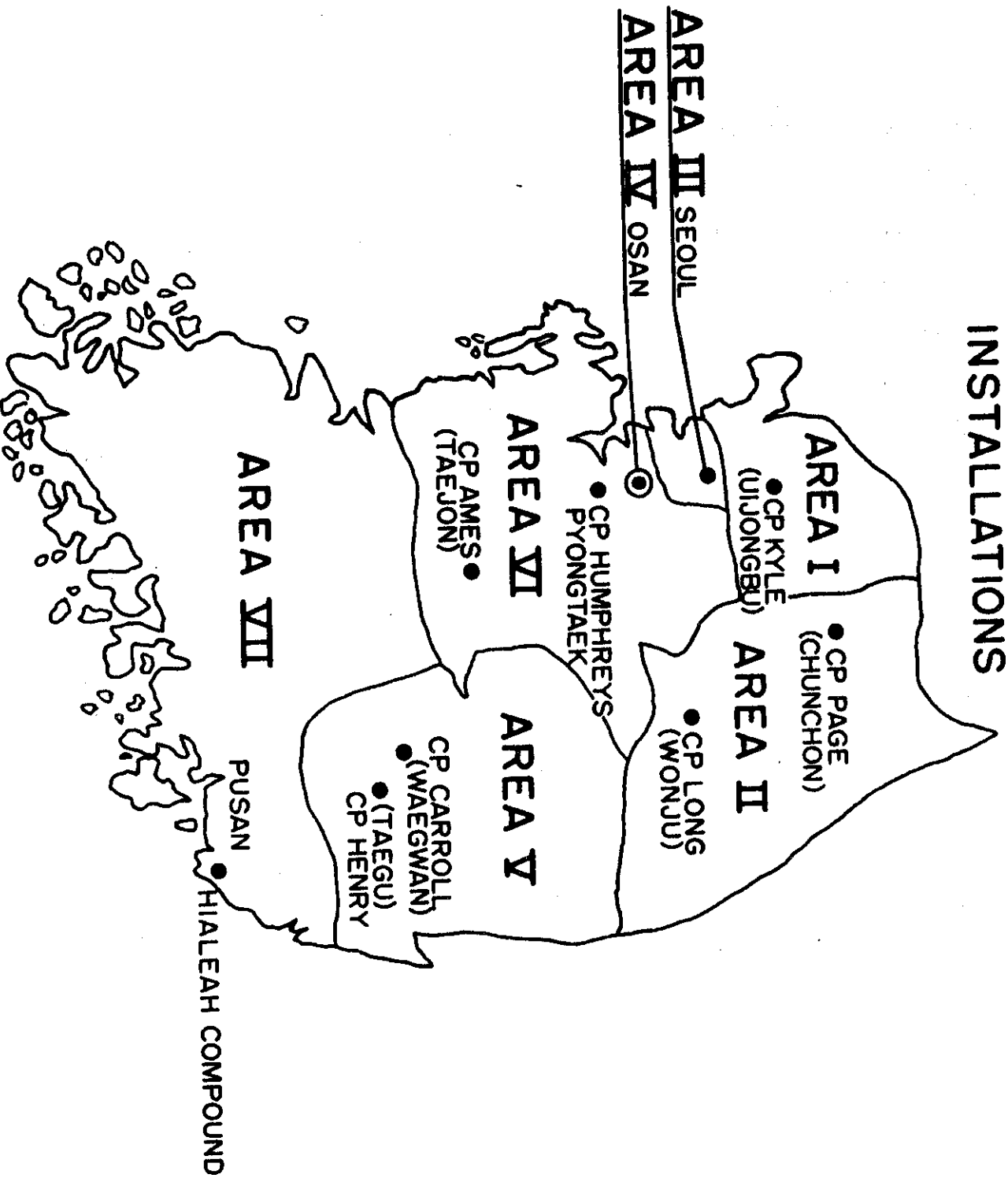


Figure Six

COMMANDERS

19TH SUPPORT BRIGADE/COMMAND

BG Frederick C. Krause	Jul 73 - 1 Sep 76
BG Thomas D. Ayers	1 Sep 76 - 11 Sep 78
BG Elmer D. Pendleton	11 Sep 78 - 30 Jun 80
BG Kenneth A. Jolemore	30 Jun 80 - 14 Jun 82
BG Fred E. Elam	14 Jun 82 - 16 May 84
BG Charles M. Murray	16 May 84 -

KEY HEADQUARTERS PERSONNEL

<u>TITLE</u>	<u>NAME</u>
COMMANDING GENERAL	BG CHARLES M. MURRAY
DEPUTY COMMANDER	COL WILLIAM M. BARRETT
CHIEF OF STAFF	COL FREDRIC H. LEIGH
COMMAND SERGEANT MAJOR	CSM LOWELL D. DICKINSON
SECRETARY GENERAL STAFF	SFC ROGER D. DOSHIER
AC OF S, PERSONNEL	LTC HENRY T. WILLIAMS, JR.
AC OF S, SECURITY, PLANS AND OPERATIONS	LTC DANIEL J. CONN
AC OF S, MATERIEL	COL TAFT R. GILLIAM
AC OF S, SERVICES	LTC JAMES R. HALL
AC OF S, COMPTROLLER	MR. CARL G. MILLER
AC OF S, INFORMATION MANAGEMENT	LTC RICHARD J. KNAPP, JR.
STAFF JUDGE ADVOCATE	COL THOMAS E. KIERNAN
INSPECTOR GENERAL	LTC THOMAS A. MARCONE
ADJUTANT GENERAL	MAJ TERRY G. EYLE
PUBLIC AFFAIRS OFFICER	CPT MICHAEL J. FLYNN
COMMAND ENGINEER	MAJ MICHAEL T. WILSON
CHAPLAIN	LTC RICHARD C. JOHNSON
CIVILIAN PERSONNEL OFFICER	MR. JAMES F. BORDEN
SURGEON	MAJ LESTER MARTINEZ-LOPEZ
DENTAL SURGEON	COL LESTER J. BELL
COMMAND SAFETY OFFICER	MR. THOMAS P. HENRY
CHIEF, INTERNAL REVIEW	MR. TILLMAN D. MOSES
COMMAND SURETY OFFICER	CW3 DONALD A. KUBEK

SUBORDINATE COMMANDERS

ORGANIZATION

U.S. ARMY GARRISON - CAMP PAGE
23RD SUPPORT GROUP - CAMP HUMPHREYS
20TH SUPPORT GROUP - TAEGU
2ND QUARTERMASTER GROUP (PTL)
69TH TRANSPORTATION BATTALION
194TH MAINTENANCE BATTALION
227TH MAINTENANCE BATTALION
6TH ORDNANCE BATTALION
6TH SUPPORT CENTER
34TH SUPPORT GROUP
PUSAN STORAGE FACILITY
MATERIEL SUPPORT CENTER - KOREA - CAMP CARROLL

COMMANDERS

COL MICHAEL H. MCCORMICK
COL PAUL L. JOPLIN
COL HERBERT N. MEININGER
LTC TIMOTHY W. LEWIS
LTC KENNETH M. JENKINS
LTC LAWRENCE J. BECKER, II
LTC WILLIE W. FRAZIER
LTC WILLIAM P. MARTINUS
COL PEDRO NAJERA
COL LESTER D. WALKLEY
LTC PAUL W. PHILLIPS
COL JERRY V. LAMBERT

CHRONOLOGY

OCTOBER 1984

- 1 The establishment of a data communications link between the Automation Management Information Center (AMIC) Computer System and the Consolidated Data Processing Center (CDPC) at Camp Zama, Japan, provided a link between Korea and Japan for automated logistics information processing. The link provides the capability for improved management of War Reserve stocks located in Japan and allows completely current backup files to be maintained on the CDPC Computer. Testing of specialized computer software for bulk data transfer between AMIC and CDPC will begin on 5 November 1984.
- 1 The first of October meant a change for E-4s and E-5s striving for promotion. The new worksheet eliminated points for time in grade and service and for high school graduation. It also reduced the maximum board promotion points allowed.
- 1-4 The 69th Transportation Battalion hosted the 19th Support Command Drivers and Equipment Operators "Rodeo 84".
- 3-4 COL Raymond J. Morin, Commander, 34th Support Group, represented GEN William J. Livsey, Commander in Chief, UNC/CFC/USFK/EUSA, at a wreath-laying ceremony at the United Nations cemetery in honor of U.N. Day.
- 4 COL Rolande F. Rodgers, U.S. Army Korea Contracting Agency, Seoul, visited the command.
- 8-19 The 4th Quartermaster Detachment provided rigger support to the 2nd Infantry Division in Exercise Indianhead VIII, and to the 2nd Engineer Group.
- 12 MG Henry G. Skeen, Director, Supply and Maintenance, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics (DCSLOG), U.S. Army, visited the 227th Maintenance Battalion to observe systemic problems that could be solved at the Department of the Army level.
- 14 A rededication service was held to mark the completion of the remodeling project at the Camp Walker Chapel. BG Charles M. Murray, Commander, 19th Support Command, cut the ribbon and lead the congregation into the service. Representatives from each of the different religious denominations using the chapel participated in the ceremony.

- 16-17 LTC Timothy W. Lewis, Commander, 2nd Quartermaster Group (Petroleum), made a liaison visit to the 2nd Infantry Division with the G-4, 2nd Supply and Transportation Battalion and Division Materiel Management Center representatives. Operational problems and suggestions for improvement were discussed; working relationships were improved.
- 17-19 Bishop Angelo T. Acerra, Auxiliary Bishop, Military Vicariate of U.S. Army, Far East Region, visited the command.
- 22 MG Edward Honor, Director, Transportation, Energy & Troop Support, Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, Logistics, United States Army, visited the 305th Supply and Services Company, 227th Maintenance Battalion, touring the Class II & IV and Class I Cold Storage facilities, the EUSA Mortuary and the Yongsan Self-Service Supply Center.
- 22 LTG Max W. Noah, Comptroller of the Army, visited the command.
- 22-26 The 305th Supply and Services Company, 227th Maintenance Battalion, conducted a graves registration training course for eight personnel assigned to units throughout Korea.
- 23 MG Edward Honor, Director, Transportation, Energy and Troop Support (TRETs) visited the command. He also traveled to Camp Carroll and received the 69th Transportation Battalion command briefing and a tour of the battalion's facilities.
- 24 The command hosted an automation planning conference for the purpose of discussing changes to contingency plans related to improved automation capabilities and consideration of methodologies for future enhancement of contingency operation. The conference was attended by the Assistant Chief of Staff, Automation Management, EUSA; the Commander, Yongsan Data Processing Center; the Commander, Automation Management Information Center; and planning personnel on the respective staffs. Agreements and understandings reached at the conference will be incorporated into appropriate EUSA, 19th Support Command, Yongsan Data Processing Center, and Automation Management Information Center Contingency Plans.
- 24 A team from the Department of the Army Inspector General's Office (DAIG) visited Camp Humphreys to assess the implementation of the Army's Family Action Plan at the installation. The DAIG team received a staff briefing on Family Action initiatives and inspected the post education center and the 43rd Mobile Army Surgical Hospital (MASH). Additionally, the team conducted an open-door complaint/assistance session for all area service members/dependents and hosted a Family Action Seminar for dependent wives.

- 25 SES-6 Harold L. Stugart, Auditor General, U.S. Army, visited the command.
- 25 Members of the DAIG team visited Camp Carroll to determine the installation's implementation of the Family Action Plan. Team members had many positive comments on the initiatives.
- 26 GEN William J. Livsey, Commander in Chief, UNC/CFC/USFK/EUSA, was represented by COL Raymond J. Morin, Commander, 34th Support Group, at a ceremony on Namhae Island honoring 11 U.S. Army Air Corps personnel killed during World War II.
- 29 Republic of Korea personnel arrived to start transfer procedures for 20 UH-1 aircraft.
- 30 The month of October saw the completion of a massive war reserve transfer from the Materiel Support Center - Korea to Sagami Army Depot in Japan. A total of 9,439 short tons of supplies valued at over \$12 million were relocated.
- 30 Forty-seven line items consisting of 1,408 pieces were shipped, scheduled to be shipped or picked up by units under the temporary loan program in support of Exercise Foal Eagle. A total of 1,227 pieces of equipment were issued on temporary loan to the 1st Special Forces Group, 1st Signal Brigade, and the U.S. Navy in support of Exercise Foal Eagle 84.

NOVEMBER 1984

- 1 MG Lee, Jae Woo, Commander, ROK Air Force Logistics Command, visited the command.
- 1-2 MG Johnny J. Johnston, Director of Training, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff, Operations and Plans (DCSOPS), U.S. Army, visited the command.
- 3-7 BG Guy P. Bowen, Deputy Commander, Procurement and Readiness, Armament, Munitions and Chemical Command, visited Surveillance Ammunition Accountability Control Teams #1 and #4. BG Bowen also received a briefing by the 6th Ordnance Battalion commander.
- 6 COL Raymond J. Morin, Commander, 34th Support Group, served as guest speaker during the 1984 ROK Red Cross anniversary held at 10 a.m. at the Pusan Red Cross Office.
- 6 BG Guy P. Bowen, Deputy Commander, Procurement and Readiness, Armament, Munitions and Chemical Command, visited the command.

- 6 A Nuclear Accident/Incident Control exercise was conducted at Camp Ames. The 6th Ordnance Battalion provided security and exercised command and control, while the 194th Maintenance Battalion furnished the decontamination teams.
- 7 MG James N. Ellis, Chief of Staff, USFK/EUSA, visited Camp Humphreys.
- 7 BG(P) Charles E. Teeter, Director, Officer Personnel Management (OPM) Directorate, Military Personnel Center, visited the command and, with his team, conducted an OPM System briefing.
- 7-8 LTG Emmett Paige, Jr., Commander, U.S. Army Information Systems Command, visited the command.
- 8 Mr. Gregory Cirincione, the newly designated Army Materiel Command Science Advisor to EUSA visited Camp Carroll.
- 9 MG Eugene R. Cromartie, Commander, U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Command, visited the command.
- 13 GEN William J. Livsey, Commander in Chief, UNC/CFC/USFK/EUSA, and GEN Lee, S.H., Deputy Commander in Chief, CFC, visited Camp Humphreys and received an Exercise Foal Eagle briefing at the command post exercise area.
- 14 The 194th Maintenance Battalion held a battalion change of command between LTC John M. Chessnoe and LTC Christopher M. Guppy.
- 14 MG Maurice O. Edmonds, Chief of Staff, Training and Doctrine Command, visited the command.
- 16 BG Charles M. Murray, Commander, 19th Support Command, and 19th Support Command subordinate commanders hosted a dinner for MG Lee, commander, 21st ROK Army Division.
- 16 MG Hwang, H.S., Commander, ROK Army 2nd Logistics Command, Uijongbu, visited the command.
- 16 Gen Lee, S.H., Deputy Commander in Chief, CFC, visited the command.
- 18-20 The EUSA Inspector General conducted a Nuclear Weapons Technical Inspection of the 78th Ordnance Detachment and evaluated the detachment as satisfactory.
- 21 BG Jerry C. Harrison, Assistant Division Commander, 2nd Infantry Division, visited the command.

- 27 BG Charles M. Murray, Commander, 19th Support Command, and BG Jerry C. Harrison, Assistant Division Commander, 2nd Infantry Division, visited the 69th Trailer Transfer Point (TTP) at Tongduchon to receive an orientation and discuss support of the TTP Military Construction Army project on the Divisions' command priority list.
- 28 An Ecumenical Thanksgiving service was held at the Camp Walker Chapel.
- 30 COL(P) Billy J. Stalcup, Commander, Materiel Support Center - Korea, attended the General Officer Orientation Course in Washington, D.C., during November.
- 30 LTG Oh, J.B., Commander, 2nd ROK Army, visited the command.
- 30 6th Ordnance Battalion received an EUSA Certificate of Commendation for exceeding command goals in energy conservation during fiscal year 84.

DECEMBER 1984

- 6 BG William S. Flynn, Deputy Commander, Procurement and Readiness, Tank-Automotive Command, visited the command.
- 7 BG John S. Peppers, Assistant Division Commander, 25th Infantry Division, visited the command.
- 11 GEN John A. Wickham, Jr., Chief of Staff, U.S. Army, visited the command.
- 14 BG Thomas B. Arwood, Commander, Defense Property Disposal Service, Battle Creek, Mich., visited the command.
- 14 The Christmas Tree lighting ceremony was held at the Camp Walker Chapel, with special music provided by the Taegu American School chorus.
- 15 The 19th Support Command Winter Formal was held at the Taegu Officers' and Civilians' Club.
- 22 The Dallas Cowboys Cheerleaders presented a show at Camp Walker's Kelly Gym.
- 24 The Dallas Cowboys Cheerleaders visited Camp Long and presented a show at Camp Page.

- 1 The 19th Support Command Commanding General's New Year's Day Reception was held at the Taegu Officers' and Civilians' Club.
- 1 The 19th Support Command sponsored SGT Lee, Seung Jae, 60th Transportation Company, on an all-expense paid trip to Washington, D.C., as its representative accompanying the Korean Chapter contingent to the annual Association of the U.S. Army conference.
- 4 The Republic of Korea government, for the first time, invited North Korea and the People's Republic of China to send observers to the ROK-U.S. military exercise, Team Spirit 85, due to run from 1 February to mid-April. The maneuvers, held annually since 1976, take the form of a defense against a simulated invasion of South Korea by the North. As in previous exercises, ground, air, and naval operations will involve approximately 200,000 ROK and U.S. troops, including those deployed to Korea from other Pacific areas and continental U.S. locations.
- 4 The Staff Judge Advocate Office moved from Camp Henry (old library building where new 6th Support Center building is now) to Camp Walker (old school house).
- 9 North Korea called off economic talks with the ROK scheduled for 17 Jan. at Panmunjom and Red Cross meetings planned in Seoul 22-25 Jan., allegedly in protest against the forthcoming exercise, Team Spirit 85. Pyongyang, which had been invited to send observers to the exercise, called the maneuvers "a provocative act and an insult to us who made a peaceful proposition." It claims that holding the exercise during North-South talks would present an "artificial obstacle" to progress. (North and South Korea had held initial economic cooperation talks at Panmunjom on 15 Nov. 84, during which, bilateral trade and joint venture issues surfaced. However, the North called off further meetings scheduled for December 84 following a 23 Nov. hostile confrontation in the Demilitarized Zone. In that encounter, one ROK and three NK soldiers were killed in a gunfire exchange when a Soviet man defected to the South. The Red Cross discussions were to focus on reuniting families separated since the Korean War. The first seven rounds of North-South Red Cross talks in 1972-73 coincided with the Vietnam peace conferences in Paris and the U.S. withdrawal from Vietnam. In July 1973 the North abruptly called off the talks, demanding that U.S. troops withdraw from the South.)
- 9 MG Claude M. Kicklighter, Commander, 25th Infantry Division, visited the command.

- 10 The U.S. government expressed regret over a North Korean decision to call off economic and Red Cross talks with the ROK because of exercise Team Spirit, planned to begin next month. A State Dept. spokesman said the maneuvers were "non-provocative" and that NK officials had been invited to observe them. He added that the North regularly conducts large-scale military exercises without prior announcement and without inviting observers.
- 12 The Materiel Support Center - Korea mobilized the 37th Korean Service Corps Company to perform war reserve deprocessing and Nuclear Biological Chemical training in preparation for Team Spirit 85. The Company, along with selected Supply and Transportation Division personnel, successfully deprocessed over 200 pieces of rolling stock and accomplished an aggressive NBC training program.
- 15 MG Hubert T. Chandler, Chief, U.S. Army Dental Corps, visited the command.
- 20 Martin Luther King's birthday was recognized and honored at services at the Camp Walker Chapel.
- 23 Chun, Doo Hwan, President of the ROK, visited Chuncheon, using Camp Page's airfield.
- 24 MG Kenneth C. Leuer, J3/G3, USFK/EUSA, visited the command.
- 25 During an award ceremony held at the Pusan Storage Facility, 36 Korean National employees received pins commemorating 30 years of loyal service with the U.S. Government. AFKN-TV filmed the awards ceremony.
- 25 During a meeting at Panmunjom, the senior United Nations Command delegate, RADM Charles F. Horne, III, accused North Korea of using the upcoming exercise, Team Spirit, as a "red herring to divert or impede the progress of the South-North dialogue." MG Lee, Tae Ho, chief NK delegate, called on the UNC to cancel the exercise immediately, remarking, "war games and dialogue do not go together" and labeling Team Spirit as "a dangerous provocation that may bring the Korean situation to the brink of a real war at any moment." As a new means of easing tension in the DMZ, Admiral Horne proposed "a joint special investigative team" to conduct objective inquiries of armistice violation charges. The group would be composed of an equal number of officers from the UNC and NK and an identical number of officers from the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission, an investigative arm comprised of members from Switzerland, Sweden, Poland, and Czechoslovakia. The Northern delegation, however, ignored the proposal.
- 25 LTG Benjamin F. Register, Jr., Deputy Chief of Staff, Logistics, U.S. Army, visited the command.

28. Two Delong Piers were towed by one ROK Navy tug boat and two U.S. Army Landing Craft-Mechanized to the Military Traffic Management Command's Pier 8 in Pusan and emplaced. The towing and emplacing operation was quickly accomplished. Placement of the piers was approximately 20 feet further out into the harbor than in previous years. The deeper water placement was not planned, which required welding extensions on at least six caissons. At that time, the piers were usable but not completely out of the water. The piers were to be operational prior to the arrival of the first Team Spirit ship on 9 Feb 85.

29 BG James R. Ralph, Jr., Director, Personnel Information Systems, Military Personnel Center, visited the command.

FEBRUARY 1985

1 The 10th annual Team Spirit exercise began, despite strong protests from North Korea. Conducted by the ROK/U.S. Combined Forces Command, Team Spirit is the largest combined/joint military maneuver in the Free World. Approximately 200,000 personnel from all services, 137,000 ROK and 63,000 U.S., participated over several months. U.S. participants from out-of-country bases in the Pacific area and CONUS were to number about 38,000 (8,000 Army; 5,000 Air Force; 14,000 Navy; and 11,000 Marines). The Military Airlift Command planned to fly approximately 340 missions to bring troops and equipment to the ROK, including some 5,000 soldiers from Hawaii's 25th Infantry Division. Other augmentation forces were to include a Marine amphibious task force, a Navy carrier battle group with its aircraft, and more than 120 U.S. Air Force aircraft. Overall purposes of Team Spirit 85 were to enhance ROK-U.S. force interoperability through combined/joint training scenarios, improve the ROK defense posture, and exercise procedures for U.S. augmentation force deployment. As in previous years, the exercise was conducted in three phases: Strategic Deployment: in which U.S. out-of-country augmentation forces with their equipment were brought into the ROK by air and sealift, received familiarization training, and were staged for exercise missions; Employment: which included ground field maneuvers, tactical air operations, Marine amphibious assaults, naval training exercise, and multi-service special operations missions; and Redeployment: in which out-of-country units returned to home stations.

1 Following an evaluation and site survey by representatives from the Tactical Management Information Systems Project Manager's office and the Computer Systems Command (CSC), the 19th Support Command dispatched a message to EUSA outlining the urgent requirement for a Model B Decentralized Automated

Service Support System (DAS-3) computer at Supply Point 60. It had been reported that both the Commander, EUSA, and Commander, CSC, had urged Headquarters, Department of the Army to field a Model B computer at Supply Point 60 by late April 1985.

- 4 Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger cautioned that North Korea was capable of launching a massive attack on the ROK with little warning. Testifying before the Senate Armed Services committee on the fiscal year 86 defense budget, he noted that with U.S. assistance, ROK ground and air forces had modernized and improved their ability to conduct joint operations. He added that the U.S. was helping Korea improve its communications and intelligence capabilities, upgrade its petroleum storage facilities and contingency airfields, and enhance overall force sustainability. The Secretary affirmed that \$228 million in U.S. foreign military sales credits were proposed for the ROK in fiscal year 86.
- 5 The 6th Support Center completed action to offer EUSA excess War Reserve assets to commands within the Pacific Theater. U.S. Army - Japan submitted requisitions for thirty lines and U.S. Army Western Command submitted requisitions for seven lines. The remaining 2,626 lines had been identified for worldwide distribution on 5 Feb. 85.
- 5 North Korean naval craft abducted and towed ROK fishing boats with 21 men on board in international waters 33 miles west of Paengyong-do, a United Nations Command-controlled island in the Yellow Sea off NK's southwest coast. Prior to the incident, 7 ROK fishing vessels along with 139 crew members had been seized by NK off both the east and west coasts since Aug. 76. All crews had subsequently been released, but only after being held for up to 10 months.
- 6 Division artillery units of the 2nd Infantry Division fired 10 Copperhead laser-guided artillery projectiles as part of a three-day combined arms live-fire exercise, the first time Copperheads have been fired outside the continental U.S. by U.S. forces. All rounds, shot at both moving and stationary targets, scored direct hits. Designed to destroy tanks, self-propelled artillery, air defense vehicles, and other point targets, the 155mm Copperhead round operates at ranges between 3,000 and 16,000 meters. It homes in on energy reflected from a laser-designated target and the kill is accomplished with a 49-pound shaped-charge warhead.
- 6 The first out-of-country participants in Team Spirit 85, a 367-man advance party from the 25th Infantry Division in Hawaii, arrived at Kimhae Air Base near Pusan aboard a Military Airlift Command-chartered Boeing 747 aircraft.

- 9 The first sealift cargo for Team Spirit 85 arrived at Pusan Port from Hawaii on the Military Sealift Command's USNS Bellatrix, one of the world's largest and fastest cargo vessels. The ship, carrying 1,002 vehicles, 62 helicopters, and 22 containers for the 25th Infantry Division, was off-loaded in a record time of 24 hours. Moving the equipment from the port to the field exercise area required 419 railcars.
- 13 MG Tracy E. Strevey, Jr., U.S. Army Western Command Surgeon/Commander, Tripler Army Medical Center, Hawaii, visited the command.
- 14 GEN John A. Wickham, Jr., Chief of Staff, U.S. Army, remarked at a Washington press meeting that the continued mechanization of North Korean army forces, increased pace of military exercises, and the steady movement in recent months of units toward the DMZ all suggested that Pyongyang was bringing its armed forces "to some sort of threshold of overall capability," and added, "We believe the potential for operations on the Korean peninsula is high." The former senior U.S. Commander in Korea (1979-82) said that North Korea has become one of the top exporters of weapons and military expertise in the communist bloc, and evidence of its efforts has been found in Nicaragua, Grenada, and the Middle East.
- 15 GEN Lee, Ki Baek, Chairman, ROK Joint Chiefs of Staff, and GEN William J. Livsey, Commander in Chief, UNC/CFC/USFK/EUSA, agreed on implementation of "appropriate tactical countermeasures" against possible threats stemming from North Korea's acquisition of up to 87 U.S.-built helicopters. (see 3 Feb. entry) The two top military leaders also discussed means to prevent Pyongyang from obtaining parts and equipment for maintenance of the illegally diverted aircraft.
- 15 LTG William C. Moore, Commander, Combined Field Army, visited the command.
- 21 Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger requested Congress to increase War Reserve stockpile levels in the ROK, along with a \$360 million authorization for that program in fiscal year 86 legislation. Testifying before the House Foreign Affairs Committee, he stressed that the increase was necessary to effectively counter the North Korean threat.
- 21 Representatives of the Materiel Support Center - Korea attended an oil monitor conference and training program at the 2nd Infantry Division at Camp Casey.
- 23 GEN William J. Livsey, Commander in Chief, UNC/CFC/USFK/EUSA, warned that "North Korea has geared its forces for a two-front war. If an attack were to come, we would expect a massive assault across the truce line and ranger-commando raids deep

into the Republic." In a luncheon speech, he pointed out that Pyongyang had redeployed highly mobile mechanized strike forces just 25 to 35 miles north of the Demilitarized Zone and had "accumulated stockpiles for 60 to 90 days of high-intensity combat. But their objective would be to win within five to seven days after an outbreak of war on the peninsula."

- 26-27 SES-1 Jeffrey A. Jones, Deputy Director, Energy Programs Office, Assistant Secretary of Defense, visited the command.
- 27 ADM William J. Crowe, Jr., U.S. Commander in Chief Pacific, warned Congress that the Korean peninsula had great potential for conflict, with North Korean armed forces totaling approximately 800,000 at that time. Testifying before the Senate Armed Services committee, he revealed that the North Korean army, sixth largest in the world, was comprised of about 700,000 conventional troops and 100,000 ranger-commandos, which represent the world's largest unconventional warfare force. ADM Crowe pointed out that North Korean army doctrine concentrated on mobility and firepower, employing Soviet armor-thrust tactics, complemented by special forces operations in the enemy's rear areas. He noted that NK forces were estimated to have about three times as many tanks and assault guns as the ROK Army. "Pyongyang continues to expend roughly 25% of its GNP. . . on an already massive military structure," and consequently "enjoys a clear numerical advantage over the South in almost every aspect of combat strength."
- 27 MG James N. Ellis, Chief of Staff, USFK/EUSA, visited the command.
- 27-28 MG Henry H. Harper, Commander, U.S. Army Depot Systems Command, visited the command.
- 28 North Korea released two ROK fishing vessels and all of their 21 crewmembers seized on 5 Feb. The boats returned to their home port of Inchon.
- 28 SES-4 Duncan A. Holaday, Director, Model Installation Program, visited the command.
- 28 Members of the Materiel Support Center - Korea participated in and attended the change of command between outgoing commander COL(P) Billy J. Stalcup and incoming commander, COL Jerry V. Lambert.
- 28-1 Mar GEN Richard H. Thompson, Commander, U.S. Army Materiel Command, visited the command.

MARCH 1985

- 7 MG Claude M. Kicklighter, Commander, 25th Infantry Division, led 375 other "Tropic Lightening" soldiers as they arrived from Hawaii for Team Spirit 85. Since an initial company-size deployment in 1978, the 25th's participation had grown to include the Division headquarters and an infantry brigade task force that included aviation, artillery, and service support elements. About 5,000 Tropic Lightening troops were to take part in this year's Team Spirit.
- 12 A brigade-size force from the 7th Infantry Division, Fort Ord, Calif., completed its deployment by air to Korea to participate in Team Spirit 85. Shortly after deplaning from Military Airlift Command aircraft at Osan Air Base, the 1,750 troops from the Army's first light infantry division were airlifted by C-130 transports to the Yoju assault airstrip (approximately 20 miles west of Wonju) in the maneuver area without occupying any intermediate staging camp, marking the first time such a deployment procedure had been used during Team Spirit exercises.
- 12 BG Alan B. Salisbury, Commander, U.S. Army Information Systems Engineering Command, visited the command.
- 14 Approximately 160 troops from the 1st Special Forces Group (Airborne), Fort Lewis, Wash., and 20 U.S. Air Force Combat Control Team members parachuted from C-141 aircraft to a drop zone near Yoju after a 13-hour nonstop flight from the continental U.S. during Team Spirit 85. Another 50 paratroopers dropped near Pohang along the ROK southeast coast. All four aircraft made the flight from McCord Air Force Base, Wash., without using radios to avoid possible detection by simulated enemy communications surveillance systems.
- 15 BG James S. Hayes, Commander, Troop Support Agency, visited the command.
- 23 BG Richard D. Dean, National Guard Deputy Director, visited the 69th Transportation Battalion. The purpose of the visit was to review the training program and talk to the soldiers of the 1742nd Transportation Company undergoing Overseas Deployment Training.
- 30-13 Apr Three personnel from the 304th Materiel Management Center, U.S. Army Reserve, Los Angeles, Calif., participated in Overseas Development Training (ODT) with the 6th Support Center during this period. Another six personnel participated in ODT in the Troop Support, Electronic/Aviation, and Auto/Armament Combat Vehicle divisions of the 6th Support Center during the period 13-27 Apr 85.

APRIL 1985

- 2 COL(P) David H. Stem, Assistant Commander, U.S. Army Military Police School, visited the command.
- 3 MG James N. Ellis, Chief of Staff, USFK/EUSA, visited the command.
- 6 U.S. Army Garrison - Taegu and other tenant unit soldiers joined local Taegu City school teachers, students and city officials in planting almost 5,000 trees in the Turyu Park area. The ceremony saw Mayor Lee, Sahng Yeon, mayor, Taegu City, and BG Charles M. Murray, commander, 19th Support Command, unveil a monument commemorating the 40th annual Arbor Day activities.
- 9 GEN William J. Livsey, Commander in Chief, UNC/CFC/USFK/EUSA, visited the command.
- 12 LTG Nathaniel R. Thompson, Jr., U.S. Army Inspector General, visited the command.
- 16 MG Hugh R. Overholt, Assistant Judge Advocate General, made an Article 6, Uniform Code of Military Justice inspection of the Staff Judge Advocate Office and visited the command.
- 17 About 1,500 students from 20 campuses nationwide rallied at Korea University in Seoul to protest President Chun, Doo Hwan's visit to the U.S. scheduled for the next week. Approximately 500 riot police using tear gas halted the students, some throwing rocks, when they tried to march off campus, no injuries were reported.
- 18 The concept plan for the establishment of three Trailer Transfer Point (TTP) teams in the 69th Transportation Battalion was approved by the Department of the Army on 18 April 85 with an effective date of 16 April 86.
- 18 BG Yang, Commander, ROK Ammunition Support Command - Pusan, visited the command.
- 20-4 May The 854th Supply and Services Company, United States Army Reserve, from Logan, Utah, arrived for their annual two-week training with the 348th Supply and Services Company, 194th Maintenance Battalion.
- 22 BG Charles E. Williams, Director, Operations and Maintenance, Army Budget, visited the command.

26 ROK President Chun, Doo Hwan met with President Ronald Reagan in the White House. In a departure ceremony, the U.S. President expressed concern over "the continuing forward deployment of North Korean forces toward the Demilitarized Zone," which "heighten the need for vigilance" against a possible attack. He also praised President Chun's "creative approach in engaging North Korea in direct talks."

30 As of 30 April 1985, 97 percent of the line items making up the 200-bed MUST Hospital had arrived at the Materiel Support Center - Korea from Sagami Army Depot, Japan.

MAY 1985

1 BG Michael L. Ferguson, Deputy Commander/Chief of Staff, U.S. Army, Japan and 9th Corps, visited the command.

1 BG James S. Piner, Jr., Assistant Chief of Staff, J-4, EUSA, visited the command.

1 BG Robert M. Bunker, Commander, Pacific Ocean Division, visited the command.

1-3 The Command participated in a Korea-wide Noncombatant Evacuation Operations exercise, Courageous Channel 3-85.

7 BG Bruce W. Hall, Director, Enlisted Personnel Management Division, Military Personnel Center, visited the command.

10-11 Bishop Angelo T. Acerro, Auxiliary Bishop, Military Vicariate of U.S. Army, Far East Region, visited the command.

14 The 6th Support Center conducted a change of command ceremony on the Camp Henry Ballfield at 2 p.m. The incoming Commander was COL Pedro Najera.

17 The Staff Judge Advocate Office moved from Camp Walker (old school house) to new building at Camp Henry (bldg. 1814).

18 GEN William J. Livsey, Commander in Chief, UNC/CFC/USFK/EUSA, visited the command.

24 MG Mark J. Sisinyak, Director, Engineer Construction, Office of Chief of Engineering, visited the command.

26 The new Camp Humphreys Chapel was completed and the dedication service was held with Chaplain Hoh, Command Chaplain, EUSA, as the guest speaker.

29-30 LTC Raymond J. Rovansek, incoming Deputy Commanding Officer, Camp Humphreys, visited the command.

30

BG Lee, J.S., Commander, ROK Army Consolidated Maint Depot, Pusan, visited the command.

JUNE 1985

- 1 During the month, ground was broken on the addition to the Camp Walker Chapel. This construction added classrooms and a fellowship hall.
- 1 The 19th Support Command Spring Formal was held at the Taegu Officers' and Civilians' Club.
- 3 The 818th Transportation Battalion deployed to Korea with an eleven-member cell to perform Overseas Deployment Training with the 69th Transportation Battalion.
- 4 COL Winton Spiller, Jr., Commander, U.S. Army Garrison - Yongsan, visited the command.
- 4 BG Robert R. Jorgensen, Chief, Veterinary Corps, Department of the Army, visited the command.
- 4-5 COL Chung, Dong Suk, of the ROKA/EUSA Logistics Coordination Group, visited the command.
- 4-5 LTC William P. Martinous, incoming Commander, 6th Ordnance Battalion, visited the command.
- 11-12 MG Fred Hissong, Jr., Deputy Executive Director, Conventional Ammunition, U.S. Army Materiel Command, Alexandria, Virginia, visited the command.
- 14 MG Chung, G-4, ROK Army, visited the command.
- 17 GEN William J. Livsey, Commander in Chief, UNC/CFC/USFK/EUSA, visited the command.
- 17 BG James Piner, Jr., C-4/J-4, EUSA, visited the command.
- 17 BG Thomas H. Harvey, Jr., Assistant Division Commander, 2nd Infantry Division, visited the command.
- 21 MG Henry J. Hatch, Assistant Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, visited the command.
- 21 LTC(P) C.W. Stacey, Deputy Commander, 8th Personnel Command, visited the command.
- 21 LTC C.W.S. Chun, Chief of Staff, 8th Personnel Command, visited the command.

JULY 1985

- 1 COL Thomas J. Kiernan assumed his duties as the Staff Judge Advocate, 19th Support Command.
- 5 MG Jack B. Farris, Jr., Deputy Chief of Staff, C-3/J-3, EUSA, visited the command.
- 5 SES-5 Stone, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Installations, visited the command.
- 5 SES-4 Robert J. Lanoue, Director, North Atlantic Treaty Organization and Foreign Programs, visited the command.
- 23 COL George F. Mergener, Assistant Chief of Staff, Resource Management, EUSA, visited the command.
- 24-25 BG Robert M. Bunker, Commander, Pacific Ocean Division, Hawaii, visited the command.
- 31 MG James N. Ellis, Chief of Staff, USFK/EUSA, visited the command.

AUGUST 1985

- 1-2 Representatives from the 19th Support Command met in Seoul for a Team Spirit 86 planning conference. The conference, attended by over 500 representatives of all services, was designed to affect Team Spirit 86 planning.
- 9 GEN Maxwell R. Thurman, Vice Chief of Staff of the Army, visited the command.
- 14-15 SES-3 James M. Compton, Director, International Logistics and Support Analysis, Assistant Secretary of Defense, Acquisition Logistics, visited the command.
- 16 The 23rd Support Group at Camp Humphreys was activated. The day marked the transition from a garrison installation to a Modified Table of Organization and Equipment unit and was attended by both ROK and U.S. Army officials. A reception was held immediately after the ceremony.
- 19 LTG Charles W. Bagnal, Commander, U.S. Army Western Command, visited the command.
- 19-30 The 19th Support Command, staff and subordinate commands participated in Ulchi Focus Lens 85, a major, Korea-wide command post exercise.

SEPTEMBER 1985

- 8-13 The 19th Support Command conducted the annual Drivers and Equipment Operators Rodeo at Camp Carroll.
- 9-10 LTG Robert L. Moore, Deputy Commander, Research, Development and Acquisition, U.S. Army Materiel Command, Alexandria, Vir., visited the command.
- 9-13 The Overseas Deployment Training conference was held in Seoul, attended by representatives of CAPSTONE Guard and Reserve units.
- 18 SES-5 Seymour T. Lorber, Deputy Chief of Staff, Product Assurance and Testing, visited the command.
- 18 COL(P) Carl W. Tipton, Director, Maintenance, Tank-Automotive Command, visited the command.
- 19-20 BG George H. Akin, Assistant Chief of Staff, C-4/J-4, EUSA, visited the command.
- 23 Representatives from the Department of Defense Explosives Safety Board visited ammunition storage and handling facilities in Korea.
- 24 The 19th Support Command conducted a tree-planting ceremony for KATUSA Recognition Week at Camp Walker.
- 25-26 MG James N. Ellis, Chief of Staff, USFK/EUSA, visited the command.
- 27 The 19th Support Command and the District Association of the United States Army conducted their annual AUSA Olympics.
- 30 The 69th Transportation Battalion completed the fiscal year, operating in excess of four million miles without a fatality caused by its soldiers in Army motor vehicle operations. It is the first time in over 10 years that such a feat had been accomplished.

OCTOBER 1985

- 1 Effective 1 October 85, in consonance with the Information Systems Command organizational concept under which automation and communications functions are performed by the same organization, the office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, Automation Management, 19th Support Command will become the office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, Information Management

OACSIM). The OACSIM will incorporate the Communications and Electronics office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, Security, Plans and Operations and tactical computer maintenance personnel from the Automation Management Information Center, and will perform automation and communications management functions, tactical computer management, and tactical communications for the 19th Support Command. The Automation Management Information Center will be assigned to the 169th Signal Company, 36th Signal Battalion, and will continue to perform its present mission.

- 1 CPT D.A. Hueber, Commander, 46th Transportation Company, attended the National Department of Transportation Association awards ceremony in Atlanta, Ga. The 46th Transportation Company was selected by Department of the Army as the Transportation Unit of the Year. CPT Hueber received the award on behalf of the members of the company.
- 2 MG Jack B. Farris, Jr., C3/J3, USFK/EUSA, visited the command.
- 2-3 BG Billy J. Stalcup, Deputy Chief of Staff, Supply, Maintenance, and Transportation, Army Materiel Command, visited the command.
- 7 The Command participated in Noncombatant Evacuation Operation Exercise 2-85.
- 8 MG Rocco Negris, Deputy Commander, I Corps, visited the command.
- 8 SES-6 Clyde Jeffcoat, Principal Deputy Commander, U.S. Finance and Accounting Center, visited the command.
- 9-10 MG William E. Potts, Commander, U.S. Army Ordnance Center and School, visited the command.
- 12-25 The commander and staff of the 31st Army Support Group participated in an Overseas Deployment Training Cell at Camp Humphreys. This cell was designed to effect wartime planning.
- 16 BG Robert H. Ryan, incoming Commander, Pacific Ocean Division, visited the command.
- 18 The 595th Maintenance Company moved into their new billets and maintenance facilities at K-16 Air Base.
- 18 A United Nations Day memorial service was conducted at the UN Cemetery. BG Charles M. Murray, Commander, 19th Support Command and Mrs. Murray, COL Lester D. Walkley, Commander, 34th Support Group and Mrs. Walkley were in attendance.
- 18 A memorial service for eleven U.S. servicemen killed during World War II was conducted on Namhae Island.

- 24 The Commanding General realigned safety functions within the command. By this functional realignment, the 19th Support Command Safety Office was assigned management of aviation and explosives safety programs. The 19th Support Command Safety Office was designated as a special staff to ensure that all safety management requirements were integrated into a single line safety program.
- 26 MG John E. Long, Commander, Army Air Force Exchange Service, visited Camp Page to view facilities.
- 29 GEN William J. Livsey, Commander in Chief, UNC/CFC/USFK/EUSA, and GEN Han, Chul Soo, Deputy Commander in Chief, CFC, visited the 78th Quartermaster Company at Camp Humphreys. They received a company mission briefing by CPT William Harlow, company commander, and a tour of the facilities.

NOVEMBER 1985

- 1 SES-4 Charles E. Fulmore, Deputy to the Commander, U.S. Army Troop Support Agency, visited the command.
- 7 MG James N. Ellis, Chief of Staff, USFK/EUSA, visited the command.
- 19 MG James N. Ellis, Chief of Staff, USFK/EUSA, visited the command.
- 19 BG George H. Akin, C4/J4, USFK/EUSA, visited the command.
- 22 MG James N. Ellis, Chief of Staff, USFK/EUSA, visited the command.

DECEMBER 1985

- 2-5 Team Spirit 86 final planning conference was conducted in Seoul.
- 4 The 69th Transportation Battalion was cited by the EUSA Inspector General for an outstanding maintenance program.
- 3-4 BG George H. Akin, C4/J4, USFK/EUSA, visited the command.
- 5 194th Maintenance Battalion conducted a change of command. LTC Lawrence J. Becker, II, assumed command.
- 10 President Chun, Doo Hwan, President of the ROK, visited the 19th Support Command Headquarters to spread Christmas cheer

and thank soldiers for their help in preserving peace on the Korean peninsula. BG Charles M. Murray, Commander, 19th Support Command presented a briefing and hosted an afternoon reception for President Chun at the Commanding General's Mess. In attendance were: GEN William J. Livsey, Commander in Chief, UNC/CFC/USFK/EUSA; GEN Han, Chul Soo, Deputy Commander in Chief; GEN Oh, Ja Bok, Commander, 2nd ROK Army; Mr. Yoon, Suk Min, Korean Minister of Defense, 19th Support Command commanders and staff members. Also, 10 soldiers -- KATUSA and U.S. -- were chosen to represent the command to the president. President Chun's visit was an unprecedented honor in the history of the command.

- 10 The Pacific Counterpart National Guard Contingency Training Team, visited the command.

- 13-14 The 19th Support Command Winter Formal was held at the Taegu Officers' and Civilians' Club.

- 13-17 The 194th Maintenance Battalion dispatched a recovery team to the crash site of a UH-60A helicopter. The recovery mission was accomplished without incident.

- 17 MG George H. Akin, C4/J4, USFK/EUSA, visited the command.

- 18 The Pusan Storage Facility was notified of being the EUSA Small Category Winner in the 18th Annual Philip A. Connelly awards program for Excellence in Army Food Service. The Department of the Army level competition will be in April 1986.

- 18 BG Charles M. Murray, Commander, 19th Support Command, hosted a Korean/American friendship dinner at the Commanding General's Mess for senior ROK Army and Korean governmental leaders. Honored guests included GEN Oh, Ja Bok, Commander, 2nd ROK Army, Governor Lee, Sang Hee, Governor, Kyungbuk Province, and Mayor Lee, Sahng Yeon, Mayor, Taegu City.

- 19 A ribbon-cutting ceremony was held for the new maintenance facility at the 60th Transportation Company. Construction was accomplished 11 days ahead of schedule by the contractor.

- 31 To date, 8,656 pieces consisting of 502 short tons were issued out on temporary loan in support of Team Spirit 86. It is anticipated that approximately 6,000 additional pieces will be issued on loan to support this field exercise.

CHAPTER II

WAR RESERVE

Significant changes in the War Reserve Posture are that the Class II, IV, VII and IX items that were transferred to USARJ in 1984 are being examined to determine if they should be brought back to Korea. Plans are being formulated to bring some of these items back, realizing storage space continues to be a problem. The action to convert the Brigade Support Package to an operational project stock has been completed. The Procurement Appropriation (PA) Secondary Item FY 85 allowed ordering \$72.5 million in stocks with \$9.3 million received to date. FY 85 mobilization obligation authority was \$48.44 million and significantly improved the War Reserve posture. The data reflecting this information is available for review at the 6th Support Center.

CARE OF WAR RESERVES AT PUSAN STORAGE FACILITY (PSF). Due to the large stockage of Class III(P) and Class IV (Lumber), PSF had a continuous problem with Care of Supplies in Storage (COSIS). To resolve the problem, on 3 March 1984 a Quality Assurance (QA) Branch was officially added to the Quality Control division. Eighteen inspection stations were formed to cover all Class I, II, III(P) and IV supplies. Supplies in storage are continuously monitored through Procedure Verification Reviews conducted monthly. The addition of the QA branch has been very effective and no major problems at this time are being experienced with COSIS at PSF.

RELOCATION OF OPERATIONAL PROJECT STOCK (PEK) TO PSF. In Dec 84, 13,000 Square Feet of Operational Project (PEK) was shipped to PSF to support emergency airdrop requirements during hostilities.

RELOCATION OF 200-BED COMBAT SUPPORT HOSPITAL TO KOREA FROM SAGAMI, JAPAN. A 200 Bed Combat Support Hospital, Operational Project was relocated from Sagami Army Depot, Japan to Materiel Support Center - Korea in January and February 1985.

RELOCATION OF AMMUNITION. The relocation of ammunition within the theater, started in 1984, was completed in October 1985. The purpose of the relocation was to ensure that the proper days of supply as well as the correct mix of munitions were located in the forward Ammunition Supply Points (ASPs).

INCREASE OF WAR RESERVE STOCKS FOR ALLIES (WRSA) CLASS V. Stockage of WRSA ammunition in Korea was increased by 50,000 short tons during 1985.

FY 85 AMMUNITION MAINTENANCE PROGRAM. The FY 85 Ammunition Maintenance Program completed by 6th Ordnance Battalion was approximately 12,582 short tons of ammunition. The FY 85 program was completed within scheduled tolerances with the rapid return of ammunition to a serviceable condition.

DISPOSAL OF CONDITION CODE-H (CONDEMNED) AMMUNITION. The Assistant Chief of Staff, Materiel, in conjunction with the 6th Ordnance Battalion, 6th Support Center, and ROKA Ammunition Support Command implemented an aggressive program

to destroy CC-H ammunition. As a result, almost 600 short tons was destroyed, leaving approximately 600 short tons at years end. Single Ammunition Logistical System-Korea (SALS-K) Regulation 725-1 was revised and several inprocess reviews were conducted to coordinate and streamline disposal procedures.

CHAPTER III

WARTIME PLANNING

With respect to wartime planning, progress continues to be made in identifying and solidifying Consolidated Defense Improvement Program (CDIP) requirements. Negotiation for required support continues. Team Spirit 85 again was an excellent tool which assisted us in evaluating our ability to deprocess and process over 13,000 items of War Reserve/Decrement Stock and Operational Stock equipment.

CDIP CONTINGENCY REQUIREMENTS. Significant progress continues in the identification of requirements for CDIP equipment and personnel to augment 19th Support Command units. This is particularly noteworthy in the area of highway transportation needs (vehicles and drivers) to assist in the movement of deploying troops, their supplies and equipment, and in other combat service support missions of the 19th Support Command. Updated requirements, together with mission justification, have recently been obtained from subordinate commands. This will provide a historical data base not only for use when requirements are submitted but for use as reference when rotation occurs among using unit personnel. These updated needs will be subjected to further refinement prior to the annual submission of CDIP requirements through EUSA/USFK channels to the ROK government. The recognition of U.S. needs by the ROK and the allocation of ROK resources against these needs will further enable U.S. Forces to trim unneeded resources from contingency plans.

FORWARD/REAR AREA SUPPORT GROUP (ASG) CONCEPT PLAN. 19th Support Command developed a Forward/Rear Area Support Group Concept Plan. This plan was submitted as an alternative to the loss of force structure. Highlights of the concept are as follows: Use a forward/rear concept, building on the relationships of the CAPSTONE program. Because of force allocation priorities under a global wartime scenario starting in Europe, the concept envisions the following organizational structure criteria for Korea's ASGs. The forward deployed element would be structured with minimum essential personnel and equipment to conduct both its peacetime mission and its wartime mission in an austere environment. The rear element would be structured to carry the majority of the personnel and equipment thus providing the flexibility for deployment of a mission ready replacement unit in any theater of operation. The number of authorized personnel in each ASG would vary based upon peacetime and wartime missions of both the active and reserve units. Projected structure would be greater than one ASG but smaller than the sum of two ASGs. The Army would recognize a space savings.

TOTAL ARMY ANALYSIS 92 PROCESS. The 19th Support Command became an active player in the force structure development when EUSA requested our assistance in the Total Army Analysis (TAA) 92 process. It was established that the Army Force Planning Data and Assumption (AFPDA) report study was the base source used by DA in its TAA process. An extensive review was completed in December 1985 to update this document in preparation for its TAA 93 process. Special emphasis was given to the establishment of a separate identity for Korea, since most of the data in the AFPDA is based on Europe.

CHAPTER IV

FACILITIES

COMMAND FACILITY ASSESSMENT. FY 85 was a year of vast improvements in the quality of the facilities required to support and sustain our forces. Mission capability was enhanced by the completion of a new Command Emergency Operations Center and the construction start of the new Command Headquarters facility on Camp Henry. Our commitment to caring for our soldiers, civilians and family members continued to be fulfilled by the construction of new unaccompanied personnel housing on three major installations and by the renovation and modernization of many family housing units in Taegu and Pusan. The quality of life throughout the command was enhanced by the completion or start of several new clubs, eating establishments, recreation centers and chapels. Resource management activities improved by the completion of a new Materiel Management Center for the 6th Support Center and by completion or construction start of new POL storage facilities at Waegwan and Pohang. Readiness throughout the command was improved by bringing into operation new aviation, vehicular and communications/electronics maintenance facilities on several installations. Training needs of the command improved through the awarding of project contracts for the weapons range at Camp Humphreys and the opening of technical support and test facilities at Camps Humphreys and Carroll. The sound planning of facilities construction by commanders and their staffs have achieved even greater results in FY 85 than in the previous highly-successful construction year.

CAMP PAGE UPGRADES. Camp Page is experiencing the most extensive installation modernization effort in the 19th Support Command. A FY 84 Military Construction Army (MCA) project to construct barracks for the 128th Aviation Company is nearing completion as are renovated chapel, gymnasium and club facilities which will significantly improve the quality of life for soldiers at Camp Page. Portions of the FY 84 MCA modernization program were deferred to FY 85 and combined with other projects to form a \$9.8 million MCA Aviation Program. This contract package includes an aviation maintenance hangar, aircraft parking apron, thirty-two concrete helicopter parking pads, a state-of-the-art flight control tower and operations building, aviation POL storage, and a fire-rescue building for the 128th Aviation Company. This program is scheduled for contractor award in early 1986, and when combined with a new dining facility and barracks, gives the unit entirely new facilities. Camp Page also began an installation-wide replacement of water and sewer lines and upgrade of the electrical distribution systems. A new central heating plant and a health and dental clinic will further support the effort of the command to make Camp Page fully mission-ready and a better place to live and work.

CAMP HUMPHREYS UPGRADES. Camp Humphreys has also seen a tremendous effort to modernize and improve the installation during FY 85. Airfield A511 received a vitally important \$6 million upgrade that included a new control tower and operations facility, crash rescue building and hot refuel facility. This

completed contract dramatically increased the safety, efficiency and support capability of the most busy U.S. airfield in the Republic of Korea. The relocation of large amounts of earth, a new security fence, and direct connection of the hot refuel point to the fuel storage tank increases the survivability of the using aircraft. A new all-weather instrument landing system was designed in 1985 for project execution the following year. New barracks were completed and other barracks were renovated to provide soldiers the best living conditions possible until other new, modern barracks can be completed over the next five years. A renovated consolidated club and a new Burger King restaurant have significantly improved the quality of life and provided a variety of morale, welfare and recreation facilities to the soldier. A new chapel, begun in April 84, has added to the spiritual development of the Camp Humphreys military community. Maintenance and support facilities at the 23rd Support Group also received much attention during a very busy and productive year. A new organizational maintenance facility for the 78th Quartermaster Company was completed and turned over to the unit in late 1984. Technical support facilities for the 45th Transportation Company and a motor pool for the 60th Transportation Company were also finished. A tactical maintenance facility for the 201st Aviation Company brings the organizational level maintenance activities of the unit out of inadequate temporary buildings and maintenance tents into a fully modern facility. The physical security of Camp Humphreys is being upgraded by installation of new perimeter security lighting and the replacement of some fencing. The 25-meter rifle and pistol range located near the post is being rebuilt and upgraded to enhance utility, safety and security.

CAMP CARROLL UPGRADES. FY 85 was a very busy year for facilities improvements and modernization efforts. A large number of maintenance facilities were completed, including a \$1.3 million Care of Supplies in Storage (COSIS) Maintenance Facility and a new Pre-Inspection and Power Train facility for quality control. The renovation and expansion of the DS/GS Communications/Electronics and Calibration/Test Facility was also completed late in the year. An Allied Trade and Paint Shop and a Test Equipment and Diagnostic Measurement Calibration Laboratory were also begun. Quality of life improvements for the soldiers at Camp Carroll were extensive. In addition to the renovation of several barracks and the inclusion of new kitchens and stoves in many BOQ/BEQs, a new modern consolidated club was begun which will serve the entire installation when it opens in the spring of 1986. Other morale, welfare and recreation improvements include completion of multi-purpose outdoor courts, a golf-driving range, renovation of the Arts and Crafts Center, and construction of a new entertainment and music center. A new Class VI Store and renovation of the Provost Marshal offices were also begun. Security was enhanced by construction of revetments and protective walls around the 293rd Signal Company communications site. Camp Carroll will see the stationing of new units beginning in 1987 and undertook several projects to construct headquarters, administrative, housing, maintenance and operations facilities. A new area signal battalion will be activated at Camp Carroll, and FY 85 saw the construction starts of a battalion headquarters building, bachelor housing (barracks, BEQs and BOQs), a tactical vehicle and communications/electronics maintenance facility, and a terminal equipment maintenance shop. This shop will serve the needs of the 293rd Signal Company when it relocates the last of its facilities from Song So to Camp Carroll in

1988. The 6th Medical Supply, Optical and Maintenance Company (MEDSOM) will locate to Camp Carroll at about the same time. Construction of bachelor housing, supply and administrative facilities, a vehicle maintenance shop, and a Biomedical/Optical Laboratory for the unit were all begun this year. A warehouse project for the 6th MEDSOM, originally programmed for FY 85, will be deferred until FY 87 because of funding cutbacks. Camp Carroll suffered one major construction setback in FY 85 when a \$20 million project to construct 400,000 square feet of controlled humidity warehouse space to store war reserve supplies and stocks was deferred into FY 88/89 by the Department of Army Construction Review Board.

TAEGU COMMUNITY UPGRADES. Particularly in the area of Command and Control Facilities, the 20th Support Group saw 1985 as a very significant year for both the completion and the construction starts of many facilities. A \$2.4 million Emergency Operations Center (EOC) at Camp Henry was completed and provides a modern, hardened EOC with state-of-the-art communications and protection from direct fire weapons. The new \$3.6 million headquarters for the 6th Support Center (Materiel Management) neared completion at the end of FY 85. Ground was broken for a new 19th Support Command Headquarters at Camp Henry, which is scheduled for completion in early 1987. These three major projects will provide modern facilities for the command and management elements of the 19th Support Command. Quality of life and morale, welfare and recreation activities will be enhanced by the completion of a new NCO club at Camp Henry, as well as a new bowling center, chapel annex and a new consolidated PX Mall at Camp Walker. All of these projects, totaling almost \$6 million, were begun in 1985. This year also saw the completion of a renovated racquetball court and physical activities facility at Camp Henry.

PUSAN COMMUNITY UPGRADES. Camp Hialeah received a modernized commissary facility and renovations to barracks and family housing units during the year. A modern bowling center, a Youth Activities Center, and additions to the elementary and high schools are projects which will go far to improving soldier and family quality of life. Renovations in the housing area and a host of minor construction projects at Pusan Storage Facility served to protect and weatherize several structures and improve energy conservation initiatives on both installations.

HOUSING AND LIVING AREA. Barracks were renovated at Camps Ames, Carroll, Hialeah, Kyle, Humphreys and Walker. Many installations received new or upgraded latrine and shower facilities, improved lighting and new insulation. Some BOQ/BEQs had kitchens and room refrigerators installed. Family quarters at both Camp Walker and Camp Hialeah were also renovated and modernized through inclusion of thermal-pane windows, new insulation, more efficient heating systems, storage rooms, new lighting fixtures and kitchen equipment to many units. Many administrative buildings, as well as troop barracks and family housing units, benefited from foam coating to increase their insulation value and to weatherproof the buildings. The energy efficiency of living facilities continued to improve throughout the year. A project for 100 new family housing units was sited at Camp Carroll to replace the older, Korean-style housing at Su Seong Heights. This new housing complex will be built and leased by the Korean National Housing Corporation and will include complete recreation, parking and community activities facilities as part of

the contract package. Construction was to have begun in FY 85 but delays caused by final acquisitions of land, protection of easements and resiting of Korean facilities moved the project into FY 86 for execution. This housing area will greatly benefit the Camp Carroll military community both by providing newer and better housing closer to the installation and by increasing the total number of units available for occupancy by nearly forty percent.

COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS UPGRADES. Camp Humphreys experienced a complete upgrade of local telephone communications through the completion of a new communications cable connecting a portion of the new fiber-optics cable from the main line, near Highway 1, to the telephone exchange on Camp Humphreys. This project provided the installation easy and efficient access to a highly-dependable telephone system from Seoul to Pusan. Camp Humphreys supported a mission-essential communications requirement from the U.S. Air Force by providing 14.5 acres of land for a highly sophisticated communications operations site that will support all U.S. Forces Korea. Communications site revetments were upgraded at Camps Ames, Carroll and Humphreys to enhance both security and operational capability.

PETROLEUM SYSTEMS IMPROVEMENTS. The Petroleum Distribution System in Korea continued to be improved in 1985. As late FY 84 saw the completion of the Waegwan liquid fuel storage facility and underground pipeline from the Kunsan terminal to the Kunsan Air Base, FY 85 saw the beginning of negotiations with the ROK government to construct a \$26 million liquid fuel storage facility at Pohang, which will include an offshore multi-leg mooring system and a pipeline from the POL facility to the ROK Marine Base. Projects for liquid fuel storage in Pyongtaek and a POL pipeline extension from Waegwan to Yechon were also under design in 1985.

ENGINEER EXERCISE SUPPORT. Exercise Team Spirit 1985 was the largest ever and required almost \$2 million in engineer support. Additional Korean Service Corps (KSC) support was mobilized to assist in establishing the base camps at Camps Page and Long. The railroad off-loading ramps at Chunchon and the french drains at Camp Long, constructed by troop labor in 1984, worked very successfully. Local in-house facilities engineers constructed portable, lightweight wooden latrine facilities that can be reused during subsequent exercises. The use of KSCs and civilian contractors working through requirements contracts during Team Spirit 1985 were very successful.

REQUIREMENTS CONTRACTS. As with FY 84 construction, FY 85 year-end funds were spent on a series of requirements contracts. The largest of these provided asphalt paving and surfacing at all 19th Support Command installations and corrected many traffic and parking problems.

DIRECTORATES OF ENGINEERING AND HOUSING (DEH) IMPLEMENTATION. The Chief of Staff, HUSA directed the decentralization of engineer activities in September 1985. The command-wide role of Facilities Engineer Activity, Korea (FEAK) was directed to shift from direct control of real property support operations to staff supervision of real property, housing, and furnishings support programs. This allows for the formation of Directorates of Engineering and Housing (DEH) under the command and control of 19th Support Command

installation commanders. A small DEH staff at 19th Support Command headquarters is also being formed to oversee the engineer activities of the installations, as well as assuming control over funds management, project design and master planning for the command. This reorganization will continue into the following year, with October 1986 as the benchmark date for full DEH implementation. This far reaching initiative will enable the 19th Support Command to gain full control over the day-to-day management of engineer activities and allow for even closer control over facilities construction and modernization in the succeeding years.

UPGRADE OF MUNITIONS MAINTENANCE FACILITIES. As part of a continuing effort to improve the safety of munitions maintenance facilities, 6th Ordnance Battalion worked closely with Republic of Korea Army (ROKA) to identify deficiencies and assisted them in the corrections. As part of this effort, 6th Ordnance Battalion identified three types of deficiencies. First were those major deficiencies that could not be corrected without expenditure of large amounts of resources. Second were those moderate deficiencies that could be corrected in the short term with moderate to small expenditure of resources. Third were minor deficiencies that could be corrected with moderate to small expenditure of resources. During 1985, ROKA made significant progress toward correcting many of these deficiencies.

RELOCATION OF SURVEILLANCE AMMUNITION ACCOUNTABILITY CONTROL TEAM (SAACT) 1. As a part of an effort to acquire land occupied by Ammunition Supply Point (ASP) 514 and SAACT 1, the City of Uijongbu offered to build new magazines and facilities for storage of U.S. titled munitions and use by SAACT 1. New magazines were constructed at ASP 563. Stocks were moved from 514 to 563. Construction for SAACT 1 facilities at ASP 563 were never built due primarily to poor budgeting by the City of Uijongbu. At the end of 1985, SAACT 1 Operations Office, Turn-in Facility and Residue Yard remained in Operation at ASP 514. Efforts continued to get the City of Uijongbu to live up to the original agreement.

REPAIR AND RENOVATION OF STORAGE FACILITIES AT PSF. Repair and renovation of 10 general purpose warehouses at Pusan Storage Facility under Contract Number was completed in October 1985. The repair and renovation were conducted in four phases. The Pusan Storage Facility compound was acquired in July 1951. The warehouses were constructed in the late 1930s when the Japanese occupied Korea. The Pusan Area Facility Engineers performed minor repairs on the warehouses but in 1980 the Far East District engineers conducted a structural survey that determined a complete repair and renovation of the warehouses was needed. Although the completion of repairs and renovation yielded no additional storage space, the quality of storage was greatly improved.

CONCLUSION. FY 85 was a landmark year in facilities construction and programming in the 19th Support Command. In excess of \$27 million of MCA projects, \$19 million of OMA projects and \$10 million of other contracts were awarded. The continuing effort by the command to completely replace all quonset huts used for barracks by 1990 and all other inadequate temporary structures by 1995 remains the highest engineering priority.

CHAPTER V

INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

MAINFRAME COMPUTER NETWORK. The 19th Support Command's mainframe computer is one of three such computers used to run standard systems in the Western Pacific. All three of these IBM 4341's were isolated without an intercomputer capability causing the exchange of information and continuity of operations plans to be manual exercises. Now, through cooperative agreements within EUSA and with United States Army, Japan (USAR-J), an intercomputer network exists with the mainframe computers in Seoul and Taegu, Korea, and Camp Zama, Japan. A bulk data transfer capability was installed in May 1985. Information is being released from isolated batch processing centers to other locations. Continuity of operations capabilities are significantly improved. Plans are underway to include the computer in Western Command (WESTCOM) creating a Pacific intercomputer network. Even though this command lost organic control of its IBM computer on 1 October 1985 due to the information management reorganization, the efficiencies described are enjoyed through the support of Information Systems Command.

ITEM MANAGER INTERCONNECTIVITY. As of 1 October 1985, the standard system SAILS and a Korea-unique subsistence system were running in the batch mode with voluminous manual input and output requirements. Virtually no terminal access was available to item managers. Subsistence materiel release orders (MROs) were carried by commercial bus to the Pusan Storage Facility. Bulk reports had to be broken down and distributed to the item managers at the material management center. This situation has been significantly improved through the introduction of over 40 terminals allowing access to the standard systems on the mainframe computer. Along with the terminals came an extensive programming effort to allow managers to perform data re-entry, data entry, and queries with menu driven formats. With this interconnectivity, MROs are printed in Pusan and the Materiel Support Center-Korea immediately after each SAILS cycle. The Civilian Personnel Office and the Stock Fund Office are similarly no longer needed. This advance along with the intercomputer network has been a big step in returning the records to the offices of the decision makers.

SAILS AND DS4 CONNECTIVITY. The total lack of connectivity between the SAILS computer (IBM 4341) and the DS4 computers (DAS3) has been another area of significant attention. The personnel of eight subordinate units, the 2nd Infantry Division, and the 18th Medical Command were running DS4 on relatively sophisticated and expensive tactical computers. They were then forced out of these same computer vans to carry punched cards or magnetic tape to the nearest Telecommunications Center (TCC) for transmission to the TCC in Taegu. These highly sophisticated systems had simply been fielded without a communications package. Even the DAS3 (D/C) model, being fielded with a communications package, had no formal instruction or procedures to use this package to achieve an intercomputer capability. Today this problem is well on its way to solution. After eliciting the aid of Project Manager, Tactical Management Information Systems (TAQMIS), and LTG Paige, CG, United States Army

Information Systems Command (USAISC), the 19th Support Command is now receiving the last of its communication package kits to allow direct computer-to-computer interface between DS4 and SAILS. The 2nd Infantry Division and Supply Point 60 have used their DAS3 (D/C) models to achieve this since July 1985. The 45th Transportation Company and the 348th Supply and Service Company are scheduled to install hardware in May 1986. A problem with obtaining the proper license from Honeywell is the only possible road block for these sites. By mid-June 1986, all systems should be operational and the telecommunications facilities will only be used as backup.

LACK OF BAR CODE OR LOGMARS TECHNOLOGY. The use of bar code or LOGMARS technology in the command has improved significantly during this reporting period. This technology was popular elsewhere but had not reached the Korean theater. Somewhat frustrating was the understanding that LOGMARS technology application to Army standard systems was many years away. After a thorough review of the clearing house catalogue and a visit to a number of sites in the continental United States (CONUS), six applications were pursued. The LOGMARS management concept of centralized cognizance and decentralized execution presented some surprises. Either some of the claims articulated in the clearing house catalogue were overstated or the nonstandard and diverse collection of equipment used made migration of these systems to Korea almost impossible. However, there has been noteworthy achievement. The trailer transfer point system developed by the Transportation School is undergoing prototype testing in the 69th Transportation Battalion. The scope of this project has been expanded to include connectivity with 25th Transportation Brigade and Centralized Transportation Movement Command (CTMC). A few equipment and environmental problems have provided good lessons. The prospects for this project are excellent. The four Self-Service Supply Centers (SSSC) will soon be getting a LOGMARS driven system developed by the Army Materiel Command. The SSSC in the 227th Maintenance Battalion has been selected as the first site. Equipment is on hand. The software should arrive in July 1986. A bulk petroleum management system developed by Forces Command (FORSCOM) is under review. An Air Lines of Communication/Defense Supply System (ALOC/DSS) application of LOGMARS will be tested at two supply points in the command in June 1986. An automated central issue facility system and a SAILS receiving/shipping system are also good candidates under review.

INSTALLATION AND OR GARRISON AUTOMATION. The 19th Support Command has subordinate garrisons which perform similar functions for their tenants. However, there had been no action taken to introduce automation to assist in the accomplishment of these functions. The 23rd Support Group at Camp Humphreys was selected as a prototype site for the development of a standard installation/garrison automation project. The project will provide word processing and office automation features, access to the Defense Data Network (DDN), and connection to the mainframe computer in Taegu. The system is being installed on an IBM System 36 minicomputer with approximately 30 terminals dispersed over the installation. Eventually this project will provide access to the Army standard systems and tie in with other garrison systems using the LOGMARS technology. If this system is approved, it will be executed to the other garrisons in the command.

OFFICE AUTOMATION. There was a virtual absence of office automation within the command. The headquarters had a few word processors but the subordinate commands had no automation support. Taking advantage of the army microcomputer buy, the Intel 310 and Wyse Personal Computer systems were purchased and are now being introduced in the offices of the headquarters and the subordinate units. These systems will provide access to the DDN and internal electronic mail in addition to the office automation features.

The equipment is still arriving but extension of the first order should be complete by the end of this fiscal year. The prospects of this initiative are unlimited.

EMPLOYMENT OF FACSIMILE TECHNOLOGY. Advances in telecommunications had not been sufficiently exploited to take advantage of facsimile technology. There was no facsimile equipment within the command. The command now enjoys the efficiency of 12 machines. There are 24 additional facsimile machines scheduled to arrive by mid-July 1986. These will complete the linkage of key units dispersed throughout the Korean Peninsula to include the six Surveillance Ammunition Accountability Control (SAACT) teams and the 78th Ordnance Detachment.

INFORMATION MANAGEMENT OFFICE CREATION. A decision by the Chief of Staff of the Army in May 1984 created the new information management mission area. The implementation of this decision called for a significant realignment of functions related to automation, communications, visual information, records management, and printing and publications. The USA Information Systems Command was created as a new Major Command (MACOM) to provide operations and maintenance service to those five functional areas. The staffs of all commands were directed to establish an information management office to conduct planning, programming and budgeting requirements. The 19th Support Command staff was reorganized on 1 October 1985 to merge the communications, automation and visual information functions into the Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, Information Management. In February 1986, the Administrative Services Division of the Office of the Adjutant General is scheduled to be joined with the Information Management Office to complete the realignment.

CHAPTER VI

MATERIEL MANAGEMENT

ANNUAL INVENTORY OF DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY (DLA) OWNED CLASS I STOCK. The annual inventory of DLA-owned Class I (Subsistence) stock at Pusan Storage Facility (PSF) was conducted 26-30 August 1985. The purpose of the inventory was to reconcile quantities recorded on the custodial stock records maintained by the 6th Support Center, World-wide Integrated Management Information System (WIMS) Agent and the quantities physically on hand at PSF. The perishable items achieved a 100% accuracy rate, and the semiperishable items achieved a 99.7% accuracy rate. The annual overall (perishable and semiperishable) inventory accuracy rate was 99.8%.

TRANSFER OF MRE STORAGE. During May 1984, a total of 100,224 cases of Meals Ready to Eat (MREs) were relocated from Pusan Storage Facility to MSC-K warehouse #7 at Camp Carroll. As of December 1985, MSC-K had 90,548 cases of MREs in storage. Additionally, major renovation is under way for three warehouses; KH1 and KH3 will undergo renovation upon completion of warehouse #4 renovation. In conjunction with the move of MREs from PSF to MSC-K, 6th Support Center had formally requested that MSC-K be recognized as an authorized WIMS Storage Facility for MREs. To date, that authorization has not been received by the 6th Support Center.

SUPPLY INFORMATION PAMPHLET. 6th Support Center Pam 700-1 (Supply Information Pamphlet for 6th Support Center's Customers). Due to the numerous changes in supply procedures affecting customers of the 6th Support Center, it was essential that their supply information pamphlet be extensively revised. This revision was begun in January 1984 and completed/published 1 March 1985. The pamphlet provides customers all required information to request, receive, turn-in, account for supplies/equipment and receive services under the Standard Army Intermediate Level Supply (SAILS) system. It also includes procedures for processing requisitions and receipts for subsistence items under the Korea Subsistence System (KSS).

THEATER REPARABLES MANAGEMENT PROGRAM. On 7 October 1985, 19th Support Command began support of customer reparable repair parts requirements under the provisions of change 6 to AR 710-2 and J4-Materiel Support Letter of instruction (LOI) Number 8-1, dated 23 August 1985. Under this program, repair parts with Recoverability Codes D, H and L being repaired by the General Support Maintenance Activity, U.S. Army Materiel Support Center - Korea, were transferred for formal accountability to the 6th Support Center (Materiel Management). The General Support Direct Exchange (GSDX) activity at Camp Carroll was redesignated the GS Reparables Activity (GSRA) and assumed the role of a storage activity designated to handle these specific repair parts. Major assemblies and electronic components specifically listed in the LOI were no longer exchanged with a DA Form 2402 exchange tag. Interim procedures required turn-in of the unserviceable parts using a DD Form 1348-1 and requisition of serviceable replacements using a separate DD Form 1348-1.

The Direct Support units were authorized to maintain GS reparable on their Authorized Stockage List instead of in the Direct Exchange (DX) point. DSUs received unserviceable GS reparable from customers and shops on a DA Form 2765-1 and issued the serviceable replacement on a separate document. 651 stock numbers were included in the initial conversion to formal accountability, reflecting prime and substitute items being repaired in the theater.

SIGNIFICANT POL ACTIONS. During this period the 2nd Quartermaster Group (Petroleum) completed transition to an Modified Table of Organization and Equipment (MTOE) Petroleum Group with subordinate units becoming Quartermaster Companies (Petroleum Operating). Significant personnel and equipment additions were made with this conversion. 2nd Quartermaster Group and the 6th Support Center took control and accountability, respectfully, of the Pohang and Yechon Marine beddown POL storage sites in January 1985. These sites have made a tremendous impact on the support available for the Marine Corps. 2nd Quartermaster Group (Petroleum) completed work on the two sealines at Pohang, both lines were operational at the same time for the first time in over 7 years. The Kunsan POL terminal was opened in April 1984, however, fuel was brought through the system in July 85 after numerous delays associated with use of the commercial pier were resolved. An extensive program was instituted by 2nd Quartermaster Group (Petroleum) to harden and camouflage the POL facilities along the Trans Korean Pipe line (TKP). Numerous internal projects have been completed with major construction scheduled for completion in CY 86. All TKP terminals except Waegwan have received and are using new Mark II Turbine Engines. Waegwan is expected to be equipped with the turbines by 2d Quarter, CY 86. 2nd Quartermaster Group began a massive renovation program for the above-ground tanks at the Pohang POL terminal. This action came after funding for replacement tankage was turned down by Congress. This renovation program is scheduled to be completed during FY 87. 2nd Quartermaster Group initiated action to become their own Area Facilities Engineers. Approval has been granted with a resultant 5-million dollar funding for spare parts, filter separators, pumps and turbines for the pipeline. Team Spirit 85 provided all petroleum units within 19th Support Command the opportunity to exercise their petroleum missions. 2nd Quartermaster Group operated rail sites and bulk terminal issue points for both rail and truck deliveries to exercise participants. 227th and 194th Maintenance Battalions operated hot refuel points in support of exercise participants. Area support groups and installations provided retail support. During the period, 194th Maintenance Battalion (348th S&S Company) continued to provide excellent retail fuel support at the A 511 Hot Refuel Point. Work was begun on converting this facility to a fixed installation system. Expected completion of this facility is 1st Qtr, CY 86. United States Army Garrison (USAG)-Camp Page also provided excellent retail fuel support at the Hot Refuel Point at their location.

OIL ANALYSIS LABORATORY AT CAMP FALLING WATER. In October 1985, a nonaeronautical oil analysis laboratory was established at Camp Falling Water to provide close proximity support to units located in the northern areas. This laboratory is an extension of the oil analysis laboratory located at Camp Carroll. The laboratory is staffed with four Koreans and one Noncommissioned Officer. The Camp Falling Water extension laboratory has reduced turn around time to the customer and therefore should greatly improve the EUSA readiness posture.

AN/MSM-105(V)1. The AN/MSM-105(V)1, Test and Repair Facility, uses Test Program Sets (TPSs) to fault isolate defective Line Replaceable Units (LRUs) down to component parts and also provide repair support capability. The AN/MSM-105(V)1 is a stand-alone General Support (GS) system. One system is located at MSC-K and a decision was made to have the second system fielded in June 1986 to the 595th Maintenance Company, 227th Maintenance Battalion. Positioning the second AN-MSM-105(V)1 in the Seoul area provides quicker response to units for Areas I, II, III and IV requiring AN-MSM-105(V)1 support. Additional and future fieldings of TPSs in support of present and new systems will extend the capability and increase of the AN-MSM-105(V)1 system.

MODIFICATION OF EUSA'S CH-47C FLEET. Modification of EUSA's CH-47C helicopter fleet began in January 1985 at the 45th Transportation Company (AVIM). The modifications included installation of fiberglass rotor blades, T55-L712 engines, AN/ALQ-156 missile detection systems, new Visual Omni-Range (VOR) antennas and night vision goggle (NVG) systems. These modifications will improve the capabilities, maintainability and readiness posture of the CH-47C fleet. Installation of the modifications was performed under a U.S. Army Aviation Systems Command (AVSCOM) contract with Dynalelectron Corporation. 19th Support Command facilities and equipment were used during the installation phase. At the end of December 1985, 30 of the 31 aircraft had been modified.

CONTRACT SUPPORT OF THE MODULAR ENGINE TEST STAND (METS). U.S Army Aviation Systems Command (AVSCOM) on 30 January 1985 approved 19th Support Command's request for contractor assistance in the operation and maintenance of the METS located at 45th Transportation Company (AVIM). Contractor support was requested because the METS reliability was less than desirable. This was due in part to its complex nature, availability of spares and lack of authorized/qualified repair personnel within the unit. On 9 April 1985, AVSCOM amended an existing contract with Dynalelectron Corporation to provide one technician to operate and maintain the METS. The implementation of this contract has improved the reliability of the system and has allowed more timely and accurate engine diagnosis and repair.

INSTALLATION OF EMERGENCY LOCATOR TRANSMITTERS (ELT). 300 Emergency Locator Transmitters (ELTs) were received in August 1985 by 19th Support Command for installation in all EUSA rotary wing aircraft. Arrival of the ELTs culminated a year long effort by the Aviation Branch, ACSMAT to obtain these transmitters. The ELT provides the capability of quickly locating downed aircraft through the automatic activation of a radio transmission signal. Installation of the ELTs commenced in November 1985 after receipt of required hardware.

REPAIR OF CRASH DAMAGED UH-60A AIRCRAFT IN-COUNTRY. In January 1985, the 2nd Infantry Division experienced an accident which extensively damaged two UH-60A aircraft. Due to the extensive damage, these aircraft were beyond the repair capability of 19th Support Command. Through coordination with U.S. Army Aviation Systems Command (AVSCOM) and EUSA, J-4, the decision was made to contract for repair of these aircraft within the Republic of Korea. In August 1985, Sikorsky Aircraft Corporation was awarded a \$2 million contract for the repair of both aircraft. The repairs were begun on 9 September 1985 at Korean

Air's Kimhae facilities. 19th Support Command's involvement in the repair of these aircraft has ranged from recovery and transportation to Korean Air's facilities at Kimhae to supplying repair parts and test equipment. Depot-level repair by a commercial firm within Korea is a first for EUSA Army aviation. As of December 1985, required repairs had not been completed. Estimated completion date is May 1986.

CONTRACT SUPPORT OF AVIONICS RADIOS. On 16 September 1985, a contract was accepted by Goldstar Precision Co Ltd., for the depot repair of aging avionics radios. This is the first attempt to perform depot-level maintenance on avionics assets in Korea. The contract specified repair of AN/ARC-114, AN/ARC-115, and AN/ARC-116 standard lightweight avionics equipment (SALE) radios. The initiation of the contract was a coordinated effort between 19th Support Command, EUSA, and Depot Systems Command (DESCOM)-Support Activity Far East (D-SAFE). The Goldstar contract has proven to be a viable alternative to CONUS depot-level repair.

FORWARD STOCKAGE OF AVIATION INTENSIVE MANAGEMENT ITEMS (AIMI). In an effort to improve the combat readiness of the 2nd Infantry Division, forward stockage of selected AIMI components was initiated by 19th Support Command on 15 March 1985. This program has been effective in reducing mission down time for AH-1S Cobra aircraft assigned to the 2nd Infantry Division. Action is currently underway to establish a 19th Support Command warehouse within the 2nd Infantry Division area to increase the number of AIMI lines forward stocked. This action is expected to be implemented by 15 May 1986.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE AVIATION INTENSIVE MANAGEMENT ITEMS - EXPANDED (AIMI-X). From March 1985 to May 1985, 19th Support Command participated in a test program to develop an automated system to track high dollar value critical components. This test was extremely successful and on 1 November 1985, 19th Support Command initiated the Department of the Army standard AIMI-X program. This program will allow 19th Support Command to provide both EUSA and the US Army Systems Command (AVSCOM) 100% visibility of selected aviation components by serial number throughout their life cycle.

19TH SUPPORT COMMAND BECOMES AN ACTIVE MEMBER OF THE EUSA AVIATION COUNCIL. In May 1985, 19th Support Command was invited by the EUSA Aviation Officer to become an active member of the EUSA Aviation Council. The council was established in January 1985 at the direction of the Deputy Commander, USFK to discuss and resolve aviation issues which are affecting aviation readiness within the Republic of Korea. The council is comprised of representatives from all USFK subordinate aviation units. The council meets once a month to discuss supply, maintenance and personnel issues. 19th Support Command is represented on the board by the Chief, Aviation Branch, Assistant Chief of Staff, Materiel.

LOGISTICS TRAINING TEAM. The Logistics Training Team (LTT) continues to play a vital role in keeping the EUSA logistics personnel current with the latest technical information and skills. A total of 160 separate classes in 22 logistical subject areas, in the English and Korean languages, have been conducted during the reporting period. Seven of the 22 subject areas are related to automated supply or maintenance operations and management

procedures. With the current trend of increasing automation in the logistical arena, LTT has taken several significant actions to meet more future requirement for training in automation. Examples are as follows: Representatives from the LTT have attended in-process reviews in EUSA and at Ft. Lee, Va., relating to the Unit Level Logistics System (ULLS)/Unit Level Computer (ULC) automated system, in preparation for development of training Programs of Instruction (POI) when the system is implemented at the 2nd Infantry Division in the 3rd Quarter, CY 86.

Also, the LTT has accepted delivery of two Automatic Data Processing (ADP) hardware configurations, for automated systems training. Three IBM Model 5280 systems are being used for Maintenance Activity Management System (MAMS) management and processing instruction. Three Burroughs TACCS configurations have been delivered for use for Standard Army Ammunition System-Level 4 (SAAS-4) management and data processing training, when the system is implemented in EUSA in the 4th Quarter, CY 86. LTT instructors have received TACCS operations training and are prepared to incorporate operations training in the SAAS 4 POI when training is initiated.

CHAPTER VII
FORCE MODERNIZATION

TRANSFER OF FORCE MODERNIZATION OFFICE. The Force Modernization (FM) mission was transferred from Special Staff to General Staff under Assistant Chief of Staff, Materiel on 1 January 1985. This change was made to facilitate more timely and effective coordination of FM actions. Most of the required coordination within 19th Support Command is within Assistant Chief of Staff, Materiel.

COMMERCIAL UTILITY CARGO VEHICLE (CUCV) FIELDING. The Army fielded a total of 1838 CUCVs during the 1st and 2nd Quarter, FY 85 to Korea. The CUCV and the High Mobility Multipurpose Wheel Vehicle (HMMWV) are being fielded to modernize the aging fleet of M880 series vehicles, M561 Gamma Goat vehicles and the M151 1/4-ton vehicles. The 520th Maintenance Company, Direct Support (DS), accomplished all the deprocessing and preparation of each new CUCV.

HEAVY EXPANDABLE MOBILITY TACTICAL TRUCK (HEMTT) FIELDING. The Army fielded a total of 76 HEMTTs to Korea during 1st Quarter, FY 86. This fielding is in addition to the 22 HEMTTs fielded to Korea as part of the Multiple Launch Rocket System (MLRS) fielding in FY 84. This HEMTT fielding was Korea's first major attempt at Total Package Unit Materiel Fielding (TP/UMF). The HEMTT's were fielded in three locations: Camps Stanley, Casey and Essayons. Twelve wreckers and one tanker remain to be fielded during 1st Quarter, FY 87. Each Direct Support Unit (DSU) within 19th Support Command will receive one wrecker.

KEVLAR HELMET FIELDING. The Personnel Armor System, Ground Troops (PASGT) helmet, better known as the KEVLAR helmet, was fielded to Korea during the 3rd Quarter FY85 to 1st Quarter FY 86. the KEVLAR helmet replaced the well known M-1 Steel Ground Troops Helmet (Steel Pot) and liner. The 19th Support Command completed it's fielding of the helmet when it's last unit, HHC, 19th Support Command, was issued the helmets in December 1985.

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CHAPTER VIII

EXERCISE SUPPORT/OVERSEAS DEPLOYMENT TRAINING (ODT)

TEAM SPIRIT 86. During the period 1 February-28 April 85, 19th Support Command participated in Exercise Team Spirit. The command's objectives were to receive, stage and deploy incoming U.S. Army Forces and provide combat service support to other U.S. Forces and ROKA Forces as directed. Team Spirit 85 was the tenth in a series which began in 1976. This year's exercise, conducted by ROK/US Combined Forces Command, involved over 190,000 Korean and American military personnel. U.S. participants were from all service stationed in the ROK as well as CONUS-based units. U.S. Army participants numbered over 9,000 people. The primary purpose of the combined exercise was to test and improve procedures and techniques to be used during a contingency in the Republic of Korea. The exercise was conducted in four phases: planning, deployment, field maneuver and redeployment of U.S. Forces back to home stations. Major out-of-country Army units included part of the 7th and 25th Infantry Divisions, the 1st Special Forces Group, I Corps Headquarters elements, the 311th Corps Support Command (COSCOM) and the 40th Infantry Division (Mechanized).

The 194th Maintenance Battalion provided maintenance contact teams at the Port of Pusan to support the off-loading of vehicles and aircraft and to perform vehicle safety inspections and POL support.

There were four hot refuel sites in the exercise area that were operational 24 hours a day. They were located on R401 near Wonju, Camp Page, Camp Humphreys and a field site near Kwangju.

Airfield Arrival and Departure Control Group (AADGC) operations were conducted at Osan and Kimhae airbases by the 23rd Support Group and 34th Support Group, respectively. These support groups were assisted by the 31st Area Support Group and the 59th Area Support Group, Reserve Component CAPSTONE units. A total of 9,592 personnel were processed through these locations.

19th Support Command units provided all classes of supply except Class VI and VIII. Our units also provided GS and backup DS maintenance support to all participants. The 4th Quartermaster Detachment provided airdrop support to U.S. Army, Navy and ROKA forces throughout the exercise period. Bath, laundry and water purification support was provided to all exercise participants on an area basis.

COMMAND POST EXERCISE ULCHI FOCUS LENS (UFL) 85. During the period 19-30 Aug 85, the command participated in UFL 85, a ROK/US Joint Chiefs of Staff coordinated Korea-wide command post exercise that is designed to exercise, evaluate and improve procedures and techniques to be employed in the defense of the ROK. The command maintained operations on a 24 hour basis exercising key procedures, testing the command's C2 SOP, Noncombatant Evacuation Operations (NEO) and OPLAN 5027. UFL 85 was played down to battalion/separate company level. The opening of the command's new Emergency Operations Center

(EOC) was instrumental in the command's successful participation in UFL 85. The new EOC facilitated staff coordination by pulling together all staff cells under one roof.

OTHER EXERCISE SUPPORT. The 19th Support Command supports and/or participates in several combined ROK/US exercises each year in addition to Team Spirit and Ulchi Focus Lens. Bear Hunt is a combined ROK/U.S. Marine Corps exercise which involves approximately 6,000 U.S. participants. Foal Eagle is a combined ROK/US unconventional warfare and rear battle exercise. In addition to providing supply and maintenance support, the command exercises coordinating and reporting channels for rear battle operations at all levels. 19th Support Command provides support for U.S. Marine Corps Incremental Training. U.S. and ROK Marine units (battalion and company level) conduct live fire exercises each month. 19th Support Command also supports the Joint Airborne/Air Transportability Training Exercises (JA/ATT). JA/ATT is a combined ROK/U.S. exercise conducted quarterly that is designed to establish/validate rigging and airdrop procedures. Prior to each UFL, a three day exercise called SNARE (Short Notice Annual Readiness Exercise) is conducted. It is designed to test our ability to transition to war on a short notice and exercises the command in preparation for UFL.

OVERSEAS DEPLOYMENT TRAINING. The Army CAPSTONE Program directly links Continental United States (CONUS)-based active and reserve component units with forward-deployed active component units stationed in Korea. In 1985, the CAPSTONE/ODT program continued to grow with over 26 units visiting Korea. More than 1,000 individuals were involved - from truck drivers from North Carolina to chemical laboratory technicians from Utah. The downtrace relationships became more stabilized allowing for enhanced forward planning. Reserve participation continues in all command exercises, especially Team Spirit. Twelve units from five different states assisted in this exercise. Such training enables our reserve components to better plan for wartime applications. A feasibility study was submitted requesting the creation of 47 Reservist/Individual Mobilization Augmentation (IMA) slots within the 19th Support Command, the 6th Support Center and the 6th Ordnance Battalion. Recruitment will take place in 1986.

CHAPTER IX

RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

BUDGET.

The FY 85 budget and expenditure rate for the 19th Support Command was (\$000):

<u>Element of Expense</u>	<u>Obligation Target</u>	Dollars <u>Obligated</u>	% <u>Obligated</u>
Department of the	10,110,400	10,110,336	99.99
Army Civilian			
Korean National	31,314,800	31,314,751	99.99
Travel	2,089,700	2,071,686	99.14
Contract	3,633,800	3,633,707	99.99
Supplies	56,284,300	56,297,556	100.02
TOTAL	103,433,000	103,428,046	99.99

The FY 86 beginning budget was (\$000):

<u>Element of Expense</u>	<u>Direct</u>	<u>Reimbursement</u>	<u>Total</u>
Department of the	12,018	214	12,232
Army Civilian			
Korean National	31,116	788	31,904
Travel	1,978	116	2,094
Contract	8,256	427	8,683
Supplies	44,823	15,656	60,479
TOTAL	98,191	17,201	115,392

STOCK FUND. The stock fund allocation for FY 85 was \$239,000 of which 99.9% was spent (\$239,700,000). In FY 86 the stock fund initial allocation \$234,200,000.

FORCE STRUCTURE.

19th Support Command authorizations and percentages of assigned strength at the end of FY 85 were:

<u>Category</u>	<u>Authorized</u>	<u>Assigned</u>	<u>% Assigned</u>
Officer	213	231	109
Warrant Officer	56	52	93
Enlisted	2,606	2,585	99
DA Civilian	230	311 (83)*	135
Local National	3,267	3,324 (114)*	102
KATUSA	1,150	882	77
KSC	<u>862</u>	<u>853</u>	<u>99</u>
Total:	8,384	8,238 (197)*	98

* Temporary personnel assigned.

19th Support Command authorizations and percentages of assigned strength at the end of the 1st Quarter, FY 86 were:

<u>Category</u>	<u>Authorized</u>	<u>Assigned</u>	<u>% Assigned</u>
Officer	227	237	104
Warrant Officer	66	56	85
Enlisted	2,649	2,630	99
DA Civilian	222	300 (85)*	135
Local National	3,187	3,228 (113)*	101
KATUSA	1,112	899	81
KSC	<u>862</u>	<u>895</u>	<u>104</u>
Total:	8,325	8,245 (198)*	97

MAJOR FORCE DEVELOPMENT ACTIONS.

A Table of Distribution and Allowances (TDA) structure is organized to accomplish a peacetime mission, and the conversion to a wartime mission is not easily accomplished. Because of the real threat here in Korea there exists a need to convert TDA units to Modified Table of Organization and Equipment (MTOE) structures to ensure an orderly transition from peace to war without degradation of mission capabilities. The following TDA units were converted to MTOE structures in FY 85:

<u>TDA Unit</u>	<u>MTOE</u>	<u>Effective Date</u>
USAG-Taegu	20th Support Group	16 Aug 85
USAG-Cp Humphreys	23rd Support Group	16 Aug 85

Military Law and Order Mission Transfer. On 2 November 84, a meeting was held at this headquarters to discuss the Military Police law and order mission at Camp Ames. The Commanders of the 6th Ordnance Battalion and 728th Military Police Battalion met with the Commanding General, 19th Support Command and various staff representatives. After discussion, the conclusion was the 6th Ordnance Battalion would continue to perform their organic physical security mission and the 728th Military Police Battalion would be responsible for the law and order mission in and around Camp Ames. This would ensure continuity with wartime requirements and allow the two units to perform their organic security missions in peacetime. The Military Police and law and order mission was transferred from the 6th Ordnance Battalion to the 557th Military Police Company effective 1 February 85. One officer, 19 enlisted soldiers and five KATUSA personnel were reassigned with the function transfer.

Headquarters, 19th Support Command Staff Realignment. There were numerous variances between the Headquarters, 19th Support Command organizations and the MTOE doctrinal alignment. If the peacetime organization is more compatible to the wartime structure, organizational turbulence will be reduced in a transition to war. Toward this end the following staff elements of 19th Support Command were realigned effective 1 January 85:

The Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, Transportation was merged into the Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, Services. This is in line with doctrinal alignment. This realignment will additionally reduce the need for clerical/overhead personnel. The Force Modernization staff was merged into the Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, Materiel because the majority of Force Modernization functions involve logistics-related actions which are primarily performed under the Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, Materiel. The subsistence function was transferred from the Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, Services to the Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, Materiel. Since subsistence is primarily a supply function, this will centralize all supply missions under the Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, Materiel. The Provost Marshal staff was merged with the Office of the

Assistant Chief of Staff, Security, Plans and Operations. This will centralize Physical Security, Intelligence and Security, and Rear Area Security functions under the Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, Security Plans and Operations. The Internal Review Office was transferred from the Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, Comptroller and became a special staff office with the Chief, Internal Review reporting to the Chief of Staff. This functional realignment allows the Internal Review Office to be more visible within the command and permits a greater degree of independence. The Safety Office was transferred from the Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, Personnel and became a special staff office with the Safety Officer reporting to the Chief of Staff. This functional realignment assigned management of aviation and safety programs to the Command Safety Officer and ensures that all safety management requirements are integrated into a single-line safety program.

Unit reassignments: Weapon Support Detachment-Korea (WSD-K) was reassigned from 19th Support Command to EUSA Special Troop Command, effective 16 February 85. Army guidance for the Information Mission Area started in May 1985. This required the merger of Automation Management and Communication (AMIC) into a single organization. To implement the Army guidance the AMIC was reassigned from 19th Support Command to 169th Signal Battalion, 1st Signal Brigade, effective 15 August 85.

FINANCIAL SERVICES. The major activities which affected the Financial Services Section were:

Sure-Pay became the mandatory pay option for soldiers entering active duty on or after 1 Oct 85. Sure-Pay is the means whereby soldiers will have their end of month pay directly deposited into their bank account or a financial institution. With mandatory Sure-Pay, three types of training evolved. First, initial training is provided to the soldier at his/her basic training station. The second, is conversion training. The unit commander is required to provide this training within 60 days after the soldier arrives at his/her new duty station. EUSA contracted with Central Texas College to provide four hours of Sure-Pay conversion training to the soldier. The third type is refresher training. This training is for those soldiers experiencing bad check problems. All Sure-Pay training is geared towards helping the soldier maintain and manage their finances with a checkbook.

The MTOE for the 176th Finance Support Unit (FSU) was published on 19 November 85 with an effective date of 17 October 86. The 1st Finance Section in Taegu and the 21st Finance Section in Camp Humphreys will deactivate and become the 176th FSU. The 176th Finance Support Team (FST) is part of the 176th FSU MTOE and will provide the same area support as the 21st Finance Section. The conversion is in line with new finance doctrine to provide support on an area basis and improve the finance unit's capability to transition to war.

MANAGEMENT DIVISION. Effective April 1985, the 20th Support Group was designated to participate in the Model Installation Program. This program is designed to improve the Army and make installations work better by eliminating

major hindrances to work performance. During the period the 19th Support Command began to develop a comprehensive internal control program based upon guidance received from EUSA and DA. This program is designed to insure EUSA will maintain effective internal controls, which are methods and measures to safeguard resources and ensure adherence to laws and regulations.

CHAPTER X

PERSONNEL

KOREAN AUGMENTATION TO U.S. ARMY (KATUSA) ASSIGNED STRENGTH. KATUSA assigned strength fluctuated during this period with a general downward trend. From a high fill rate of 93% in January 1985, we dropped to 79% in September and finished the year at 82%. Because of heavy attrition, the 69th Transportation Battalion with the largest concentration of KATUSAs, suffered the most from the declining strength and finished at less than 75% fill.

PERSONNEL READINESS. The personnel posture of the command is the best it has been in a number of years. Units are at their Authorized Level of Organization (ALO) and the quality of soldiers assigned is excellent. Enlisted and officer strength remains constant, between 98% to 102%. Critical, long-term MOS shortages do remain in the areas of Aviation Maintenance and Logistics Computer Operations.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE EDUCATION DIVISION. Prior to 28 September 1984, supervision and management of the 19th Support Command, education mission was an additional duty of the Education Services Officer, U.S. Army Garrison, Taegu (now the 20th Support Group). On 28 September 1984, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army (EUSA) approved a request to separate these functions. On 10 June 1985, the Education Division was established and staffed with two Department of the Army Civilians and two Korean Nationals. It was placed under the supervision of the Assistant Chief of Staff, Personnel. This new division is tasked with providing overall supervision and management of continuing education programs throughout the 19th Support Command. This includes planning, directing, coordinating and evaluating these programs. Policies and procedures implemented by this division aligned continuing education in the command with education goals, pertinent policies, regulations and other directives from higher headquarters. The establishment and staffing of the Education Division greatly improved overall effectiveness of the command's continuing education program. It elevated education to a level of awareness in the headquarters never before achieved. Programs at Education Centers have become more responsive to the needs of commanders, their soldiers and the entire community. Average quarterly participation in education programs increased from approximately 16,500 in FY 84 to approximately 18,000 in FY 85.

ALCOHOL & DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION AND CONTROL PROGRAM (ADAPCP). During 1985, significant gains were made in the staffing of the 19th Support Command ADAPCP programs. The strength of the behavioral science personnel supporting the program moved from 60% at the beginning of the year to 100% by mid-year. Documentation for a manpower requirements change was provided to the 23rd Support Group which resulted in the establishment of a position for a Masters Degree Social Worker to serve as clinical director for their counseling center. The beginning of the year saw one clinical director present in the four programs operating within the command. The number was increased to three by the end of the year.

IMPROVED URINALYSIS PROGRAM. During 1985, the command urinalysis program was greatly improved in both scope and organization. From CY 1984 to CY 1985, the quotas used to support the command program were increased from 3,295 to 6,418. The increase in quotas coupled with the development of a portable test kit screening has given the command the capability of reaching the goal of testing every soldier at least once annually. To support the increased workload, a system has been emplaced to provide centralized monitoring and control of the urinalysis program. Each of the four installations having the responsibility of providing an Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention and Control program (ADAPCP) now has a Biochemical Testing Coordinator (BTC) appointed. The addition of the BTC to the system now allows for close monitoring of allocated quotas to ensure maximum coverage of the command. It also provides a means to check the processing procedures of all specimens sent to the laboratory in Hawaii and it provides the capability to react quickly and fix problems which cause specimens to be rejected at the laboratory. In summary, the program has been expanded to come closer to meeting the needs of the command and is organized to minimize mistakes which cost the command both money and program credibility.

EEO STAFFING. During 1985, a full time Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Program Manager was hired within the Human Affairs Division (HAD) to serve the command. The acquiring of that capability has had a marked impact on the settlement of complaints among our civilian work force. From CY 1984 to CY 1985, the number of complaints that were carried to the formal complaint level within the command was reduced from six to zero. This was heavily influenced by having an active EEO Manager who assisted employees and managers in resolving problems cooperatively and at the lowest possible level.

AFRICAN FAMINE RELIEF FUND CAMPAIGN. The African Famine Relief Fund Campaign was conducted throughout 19th Support Command during the period 21 January through 4 March 1985. A total of \$10,279.91 was contributed. Coordinator for 19th Support Command was Plans, Policy and Operations Division, Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, Personnel (P,P&O Div, AC of S, PERS).

1985 ARMY EMERGENCY RELIEF (AER) CAMPAIGN. The annual 19th Support Command AER Campaign was conducted during the period 26 April through 7 June 1985. During the campaign, \$29,507.92 in cash was collected in addition to \$22,117.00 in allotment donations. Total donations collected by 19th Support Command for the 1985 AER Campaign amounted to \$51,625.92. Special fund raisers conducted during this campaign included:

- (1) 10th Annual 19th Support Command Golf Tournament
- (2) 34th Support Group Bazaar
- (3) USA MSC-K Dunk Tank
- (4) Camp Humphreys Bowl-A-Thon

Coordinator for 19th Support Command was (P,P&O Div, AC OF S, PERS).

1985 OVERSEAS COMBINED FEDERAL CAMPAIGN (OCFC). The 1985 OCFC was conducted during the period 22 October through 30 November 1984. Cash donations amounted to \$4,523.09, and allotment donations totaled \$57,234.00. Total contributions by 19th Support Command were \$61,757.09. Coordinator for 19th Support Command was P,P&O Div, AC of S, PERS.

1986 OCFC. The FY 1986 OCFC was conducted during the period 21 October through 30 November 1985. Cash donations amounted to \$5,214.08, and allotment donations totaled \$60,804.50. Total contributions to the 1986 OCFC amounted to \$66,018.58. Coordinator for 19th Support Command was P,P&O Div, AC of S, PERS.

19TH SUPPORT COMMAND REGULATION 600-1, QUALITY OF LIFE. 19th Support Command Reg 600-1, Quality of Life, was published 14 January 1985 and is designed to provide a methodology for the enrichment of life at installations and improve the information flow between commanders and residents within each respective community. The purpose of the Quality of Life program is to provide all personnel of the command with a way of life that encourages reciprocal dedication to service. Quality of Life is a broad concept which encompasses the degree to which common human needs of the soldier and his/her family are satisfied. It is concerned with the fulfillment of needs in both the living and duty environment of the total Army community in order to foster commitment to service and personnel readiness to fulfill military requirements. Communication to support quality of life begins at family and bachelor housing areas. Installation commanders divide family housing areas into groupings similar to a town council called a Family Housing Action Council. Family and bachelor housing area senior occupants and stairwell coordinators, family housing mayors, sponsoring and tenant unit principal staff, and community service agency representatives form the Community Action Council. The Community Action Council meets at least quarterly and provides a community forum for exchange of information, resolution of concerns and recommended courses of action. The 19th Support Command Headquarter's Quality of Life Committee, consisting of principal staff and community service agency representatives, meets when required to resolve issues which are forwarded by installation Community Action Councils. Proponent for the publication is P,P&O Div, AC of S, Pers.

19TH SUPPORT COMMAND ARMY FAMILY ACTION PLAN (AFAP). Development of the 19th Support Command AFAP occurred in the Human Affairs Division, Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, Personnel. On 29 July 1985, proponenty for the plan was transferred within the Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, Personnel to the Plans, Policy and Operations Division. The 19th Support Command AFAP was published on 15 August 1985. The plan results from issues raised at the Army Family Seminars held in Washington, D.C. in 1980, 1981 and 1982, and the Army Family Action Planning Conference conducted at Fort Belvoir, VA in July 1983. The Army Family Action Plan is the product of the HQDA Family Action Coordinating Team's efforts and reflects the philosophy of the Army Family White Paper dispatched by the Chief of Staff of the Army, General John A. Wickham, Jr., in August 1983. The plan articulates the unique bonding and sense of partnership that exists between the Army and Army families. It provides a strategy for the implementation of initiatives to improve the quality of life for Army families. Proponent for the plan is P,P&O Div, AC of S, PERS.

ARMY COMMUNITY SERVICES MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT (MOA). A MOA between the Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, Personnel, 19th Support Command and the Director, Personnel and Administration (DIRPA), 20th Support Group was

signed in November 1985 to define responsibilities for support to the Army Community Service (ACS) offices at the 23rd Support Group, USAG-Camp Page and 34th Support Group. Personnel of the 20th Support Group ACS office will, as a secondary mission, be available to advise and assist the staff of the 23rd Support Group, Camp Page and 34th Support Group ACS offices in revolving problems and in providing guidance for establishing programs and policies. Requests for assistance will be directed to the 19th Support Command Assistant Chief of Staff, Personnel who will contact the 20th Support Group DIRPA for assistance. The DIRPA, within mission constraints, will direct the 20th Support Group ACS staff to assist in resolving problems telephonically, in writing, by visiting the ACS office requesting assistance, or by having a representative from the requesting ACS visit the 20th Support Group ACS office. In addition, at their convenience, the 20th Support Group ACS office will assist new ACS staff members by providing them with an orientation and indoctrination of the 20th Support Group ACS office. As much as possible, ACS personnel of the 23rd Support Group, 34th Support Group and Camp Page will be invited to participate in 20th Support Group ACS in-house staff training. HQ, 19th Support Command, with AC of S, P,P&O Div acting as proponent, will assist in providing resources for training and will be responsible for providing resources for all issues affecting two or more 19th Support Command ACS offices. As agreed to in the MOA, 20th Support Group's ACS budget will reflect the need to support the MOA. A copy of the MOA is on file in P,P&O Div, AC of S, PERS.

MORALE, WELFARE AND RECREATION (MWR) CONSTRUCTION. The Capital Purchase/Minor Construction (CPMC) and Nonappropriated Fund Major Construction (NAFMC) programs expanded during the year. The MWR Five Year Construction Plan grew to over 200 projects:

<u>CPMC</u>		<u>NAF Major</u>	
<u>FY</u>	<u># Projects</u>	<u>FY</u>	<u># Projects</u>
85	66	85	1
86	55	86	1
87	29	87	3
88	17	88	8
89	16	89	10

The 28 March 85 emergency meeting of the EUSA Morale Welfare Recreation Review Committee (MWRRC) voted to consolidate all funds and combine them with the EUSA Army Recreation Machine (Slot) Funds. 19th Support Command projects which were below the EUSA funding level in FY 85 were either funded by the consolidated 19th Support Command Central Investment Program (CIP) Funds or deferred until FY 86. Beginning in FY 86, all CIP funds were consolidated at EUSA as part of the transition to the EUSA Installation Morale Welfare Recreation Fund under the one fund concept.

A total of \$7,188,764 was programmed for the FY 85 projects as follows:

\$640,000	MCA
\$2,146,344	NAFMC
\$845,000	OMA
\$3,557,430	CPMC

The December 1985 DA MWRRRC only approved funding for one of the FY 88 projects due to a significant decrease in Army/Airforce Exchange Service (AAFES) earnings. The remaining seven projects were carried over into the FY 89 submission as follows:

<u>FY</u>	<u>PROJ NO.</u>	<u>EUSA PRIORITY</u>	<u>PROJECT DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>ESTIMATED COST</u>
89	N96300	NAFCP	TEMPORARY LODGING FACILITY	CP CARROLL	3,920,000
89	N91100	NAFCP	AUTOMOTIVE CRAFTS CENTER	CP CARROLL	740,000
89	N88300	NAFCP	AUTOMOTIVE CRAFTS CENTER	CP WALKER	1,332,000
89	N92900	NAFCP	MUSIC/THEATER CENTER	CP WALKER	3,720,000
89	N93800	NAFCP	BOWLING CENTER	CP CARROLL	1,280,000
89	N93000	NAFCP	CONSOLIDATED OFFICERS' / GOLF CLUB	CP WALKER	3,490,000
89	N96000	NAFCP	CONSOLIDATED OPEN DINING FACILITY	HIALEAH COMPOUND	5,130,000

EXERCISE TEAM SPIRIT 1985. Detailed planning and coordination by the P,P&O Div, AC OF S, PERS in support of both in and out-of-country units and activities to support the exercise was accomplished prior to and during the exercise. Actual participation in Team Spirit 85 by AC of S, PERS included consolidating and submitting Team Spirit 85 participation reports, coordinating taskings and requests for augmentation personnel, coordination of personnel and administrative actions with higher and lower headquarters as required, and the distribution of Team Spirit 85 mementos (key chains). The AC of S, PERS overall participation in the exercise was very limited due to the nature and concept of the exercise. Primary involvement was coordination of personnel augmentee actions. All personnel and administrative objectives were satisfactorily accomplished. An unclassified after action report is on file in the P,P&O Div, AC of S, PERS.

COMMAND POST EXERCISE ULCHI FOCUS LENS (UFL) 85. The P,P&O Div, AC of S, PERS and the Adjutant General section participated in the exercise with personnel having no previous UFL experience. However, invaluable expertise was gained in actual wartime personnel and Noncombatant Evacuation Operations procedures. All personnel emerged from the exercise with a much fuller understanding of 19th Support Command's OPLAN 5060, OPLAN 5027, Command and Control SOP, and Command Post SOP. Internal and external issues were documented in classified after action reports maintained on file in P,P&O Div,

AC of S, PERS. The NEO/AG cell in the Emergency Operations Center was manned 19-30 August 1985 around the clock by two four-man shifts consisting of an officer shift leader, NEO NCO, AG NCO and a clerk. The night shift leader was the AG and the day shift leader was the P,P&O operations officer. The Chief, P,P&O Div, who overlapped both shifts, served as the exercise coordinator and briefer at the twice daily briefs to the Commanding General for the Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, Personnel. Additionally, a U.S. Army Reserve officer assigned to the 311th Corps Support Command (COSCOM) participated for the first six days of the exercise receiving NEO reports, posting charts/viewgraphs and receiving personnel reports. The classified after action report consisting of internal and external issues is on file in the P,P&O Div, AC of S, PERS.

EXERCISE COURAGEOUS CHANNEL 1-85. On 1-3 May 1985, personnel of the command and their dependents participated in Exercise Courageous Channel 1-85, a theater-wide noncombatant evacuation exercise. The exercise successfully tested the 19th Support Command's ability to notify and process noncombatants in NEO Areas II, V, VI, and VII. The exercise after action reports is on file in the P,P&O Div, AC of S, PERS.

19TH SUPPORT COMMAND PAM 600-10, NEO WARDEN HANDBOOK. P,P&O Div, AC of S, PERS. published the first ever Noncombatant Evacuation Operations Warden Handbook within USFK/EUSA on 19 December 1985. It provides a heretofore missing link between the 19th Support Command OPLAN 5060 (NEO), which requires a notification system for NEO Wardens, and the NEO Wardens themselves. It delineates the duties and responsibilities of the NEO Wardens for NEO USFK Areas II, V, VI and VII. It received very favorable reviews by J-1 and will be adopted for use by NEO USFK Areas I, III and IV also.

REWRITE OF 19TH SUPPORT COMMAND OPLAN 5060 (NEO). The command's NEO plan was rewritten to reflect the latest procedures outlined in COMUSKOREA/CDREUSA OPLAN 5060-84. It was published 22 February 1985 and is entitled Headquarters, 19th Support Command OPLAN 5060-85. Its classification is CONFIDENTIAL and it is maintained by P,P&O Div, AC of S, PERS, who is the proponent.

REWRITE OF ANNEX E TO 19TH SUPPORT COMMAND OPLAN 5027. The Personnel Annex E to the command's OPLAN 5027 was updated and rewritten as part of the Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, Security, Plans and Operations' task to update the overall plan. It was published with the OPLAN on 13 February 1985. Its overall classification is CONFIDENTIAL and it is maintained by P,P&O Div, PERS AC of S, who is the proponent.

CHAPTER XI

SERVICES AND TRANSPORTATION

WARTIME MOVEMENTS PROGRAM (WMP). The EUSA WMP provides a printout of movement requirements during the first thirty days of a contingency which are beyond the organic capability of all EUSA units. The WMP is prepared by units. The program used by EUSA, J4, Transportation, has not functioned properly for the past two and a half-years due to personnel and administrative problems. In addition, the data base in the 25th Transportation Center computer does not match the one used at the 6th Support Center. This impacts on calling forward decrement stock items that are included in the WMP; i.e., lack of weight and cube data and exact destination. To assist EUSA, J4, Transportation, and the 25th Transportation Center in preparing for Command Post Exercise Ulchi Focus Lens (UFL) 85, the 19th Support Command and subordinate commands prepared in June 1985, an updated computer printout which identifies decrement stock items scheduled to be shipped from MSC-K to all EUSA units in a contingency. This updated printout bridged the shortfalls between the two computers. Use of the updated decrement stock printout, input from the update, the October 1984 submission of unit WMP requirements and the resolution of EUSA, J4, Transportation programming problems would have resulted in a truly realistic test of the EUSA WMP. However, EUSA, J4, elected not to release the decrement stock items resulting in the uncertainty of the WMP and a waste of many man hours. The realistic play of the WMP, using decrement stock requirements, during UFL 86 will be a continued effort of the 19th Support Command.

TRANSPORTATION SEMINAR. The 19th Support Command conducted a transportation seminar in December 1985, to answer the Commanding General's question, "Do we have the assets required to meet mission requirements?" The approach to the seminar was to compare 19th Support Command subordinate command requirements to their capabilities at critical stress points. A critical stress point is defined as a point in time where the subordinate unit has the current workload expressed in terms of personnel, equipment, cargo, etc., requiring movement using internal transportation assets (organic and Consolidated Defense Improvement Program (CDIP)). Transportation asset is the vehicle and all items required to support that vehicle, i.e., Materiel Handling Equipment (MHE), personnel, equipment, land and facilities. During 10 - 27 December 1985, the command and all subordinate units conducted the first of two sessions to answer the Commanding General's questions. Overview briefings on the command's stress points and the CDIP program were provided to each unit by the staff. Jointly, the staff and units developed subordinate unit stress points and identified asset shortfalls/excesses through reviews of missions and support plans, quantifying workloads, determining assets required, and comparing them against asset authorization documents. The findings and recommendations will be briefed to the Commanding General in January 1986.

FOOD MANAGEMENT. In June 1984, The Department of the Army announced that the Pusan Storage Facility Dining Facility had been selected runner-up in the Small Dining Facility Category of the Philip A. Connelly Awards Program for Excellence in Army Food Service.

During Team Spirit 85 (16 February through 15 April 1985), the three EUSA Food Management Assistance Teams (FMATs) provided technical food service assistance and training to deployed units of the 25th, 7th and 9th Infantry Divisions and I Corps scattered throughout the Chuncheon, Wonju, Pyongtaek and Pusan areas. FMATs also provided assistance to the Troop Issue Supply Activity (TISA), field kitchen and garrison food service operations.

In December 1984, members of the EUSA FMATs conducted training classes in various locations throughout the Republic of Korea (ROK), to Food Service Sergeants, Food Service Officers and Commanders having responsibility for operating EUSA dining facilities. The subject of these classes was implementation of the revised AR 30-1, The Army Food Service Program. Classes were taught in the Taegu, Yongsan, Pyongtaek and Pusan areas. These classes allowed food service personnel to better understand and implement the most significant changes in the regulation.

Winners of the Commanding General's Best Dining Facility Awards Program were:

1st Quarter, FY 85.

Small Category: Camp Long Sub-Post, Camp Long
Large Category: Materiel Support Center-Korea, Camp Carroll

2nd Quarter, FY 85.

Small Category: 20th Quartermaster Company, Camp Libby
Large Category: Materiel Support Center-Korea, Camp Carroll

3rd Quarter, FY 85.

Small Category: 6th Ordnance Battalion, Camp Ames
Large Category: Materiel Support Center-Korea, Camp Carroll

4th Quarter, FY 85.

Small Category: Pusan Storage Facility, Pusan
Large Category: 194th Maintenance Battalion, Camp Humphreys

1st Quarter, FY 86. Co-winners

Small Category: Pusan Storage Facility, Pusan
Large Category: HHC, 19th Support Command, Camp Walker
69th Transportation Battalion, Camp Carroll

19th Support Command Cook of the Quarter winners were:

1st Quarter, FY 85: SP5 Daniel L. Clark, HHD, 194th Maintenance Battalion. 19th Support Command Circular, 672-84-3, Decorations, Awards and Honors, and Cook of the Quarter, included KATUSA personnel, effective 14 Jan 85.

2nd Quarter, FY 85: KATUSA Cook of the Quarter Category was added. PVT Jose A.P. Romera, Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, Pusan Storage Facility won the US Army Category and CPL Chun, Hee Sung, D Co, 304th Signal Battalion won the 19th Support Command's KATUSA Category.

3rd Quarter, FY 85: SP4 Scott B. Taylor, 61st Maintenance Company (U.S. Army Cook) and SGT Kim, Dong Sup, (KATUSA Cook). These winners attended the first Eighth United States Army US Army/KATUSA Cook of the Quarter Board held in Eighth United States Army, J4 Conference Room, Building 2474, Yongsan.

4th Quarter, FY 85: SGT Thomas A. Gibson, D Company, 304th Signal Battalion, 69th Transportation Battalion (U.S. Army Cook), and CPL Pak, Jong Kon, 188th Military Police Company (KATUSA Cook). Sgt Gibson and CPL Pak represented the 19th Support Command in 4th Quarter EUSA Cook of the Quarter Board. Sgt Gibson was selected as runner-up EUSA U.S. Army Cook of the Quarter.

1st Quarter, FY 86: PFC John M. Hoering, Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 19th Support Command (U.S. Army Cook) and PFC Jo, Ki Hyung, Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 194th Maintenance Battalion (KATUSA Cook). PFC Hoering and PFC Jo represented 19th Support Command in the 1st Quarter EUSA U.S. Army/KATUSA Cook of the Quarter Competition. PFC Hoering was selected runner-up in the EUSA U.S. Army Category.

17th Annual Philip A. Connelly Awards Program (1985). The 194th Maintenance Battalion Dining Facility (Large Category) was selected by EUSA Connelly Evaluation Committee to represent EUSA in the MACOM level DA Final World-wide Philip A. Connelly Awards Program for Excellence in Army Food Service.

18th Annual Philip A. Connelly Awards Programs (1986). The Pusan Storage Facility Dining Facility was selected to represent EUSA in the Small Category of the DA Connelly Program.

GRAVES REGISTRATION TRAINING. Based upon an after action report initiative of the 1984 CPX Ulchi Focus Lens, the 227th Maintenance Battalion provided quarterly Graves Registration Training. The training objective is to provide minimal search, recovery, evacuation and identification skills to soldiers assigned to units with no assigned graves registration personnel. They serve as combat multipliers to the limited trained personnel in country. Additionally, the unit will be tasked to train Korean Service Corps personnel to augment collecting point operations. This training will begin next year.

PROJECT FREEDOM. This is an unprogrammed, coordinated effort of technical experts to search for and recover remains of soldiers missing in action from the Korean conflict. This effort is based upon evidence provided by veterans and collaborated by local inhabitants. A major effort was completed in October 1984. Two other efforts were conducted with most recent search in vicinity of Migu on 30 April 1985. No American remains have been recovered. However, these efforts demonstrate the resolve and concern of the Active Duty Force to care for the status of fallen comrades-in-arms and are expected to continue.

INTERSERVICE SUPPORT AGREEMENTS. The Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, Services (AC of S, SVCS) is the proponent agency for the administrative review and processing of 96 support agreements valued at \$32 million. These agreements serve as a basis for providing critical logistical support to US Air Force, Navy, Marines and other governmental agencies.

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT, TEAM SPIRIT 85. During Exercise Team Spirit 85, the 305th and 348th Supply and Service Companies combined to provide 15,616 baths; 5,625 bundles of laundry and 84,270 gallons of potable water. Additionally, AC of S, SVCS prepared and monitored the execution of a refrigeration van contract valued in excess of \$100 thousand in support of all exercise participants.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

ACS	Army Community Service
A/DACG	Arrival and Departure Airfield Control Group
ADAPCP	Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Program
AIMI	Aviation Intensive Management Items
ALO	Authorized Level of Organization
ALOC/DSS	Air Lines of Communication/ Defense Supply System
AMIC	Automation Management Information Center
AOAP	Automated Oil Analysis Program
ASG	Area Support Group
ASP	Ammunition Supply Point
AT	Annual Training
AVSCOM	US Army Aviation Systems Command
BEQ	Bachelor Enlisted Quarters
BOQ	Bachelor Officer Quarters
BSP	Brigade Support Package
BTC	Biochemical Testing Coordinators
CDIP	Combined Defense Improvement Program
CFC	Combined Forces Command
CIP	Central Investment Program
CONUS	Continental United States
COR	Contracting Officer's Representative

COSIS	Care of Supplies in Storage
CPMC	Capital Purchase/ Minor Construction
CPX	Command Post Exercise
CSS	Combat Service Support
CTMC	Centralized Transportation Movement Command
CUCV	Commercial Utility Cargo Vehicle
CY	Calendar Year
DAC	Department of Army Civilian
DDN	Defense Data Network
DEH	Directorates of Engineering and Housing
DIRPA	Director, Personnel and Administration
DLA	Defense Logistics Agency
DSU	Direct Support Unit
DS4	Direct Support Unit Standard Supply System
DX	Direct Exchange
EEO	Equal Employment Opportunity
ELT	Emergency Locator Transmitters
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EUSA	Eighth United States Army
FARP	Forward Arming & Refuel Point
FEAK	Facilities Engineer Activity, Korea
FM	Force Modernization
FMATS	Food Management Assistance Teams
FORSCOM	US Army Forces Command
FROKA	First ROK Army

FSSG	Force Service Support Group
FTX	Field Training Exercise
FY	Fiscal Year
GS	General Support
HEMTT	Heavy Expandable Mobility Tactical Truck
HMMWV	High Mobility Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicle
KAMS	Korea Ammunition Management System
KATUSA	Korean Augmentee to US Army
KCA	Korea Contracting Agency
KEVLAR	Helmet Personnel Armor System, Ground Troops (PASGT)
KSC	Korean Service Corps
KSS	Korean Subsistence System
LTT	Logistics Training Team
MAC	Military Airlift Command
MACOM	Major Command
MASH	Mobile Army Surgical Hospital
MBBL	Mike Barrel (1000 52 Gal Barrels)
MCA	Military Construction Army
METS	Modular Engine Test Stand
MMC	Materiel Management Center
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MRE	Meals Ready to Eat
MRO	Materiel Release Orders
MSC	Major Subordinate Command
MSC	Military Sealift Command

MSC-K	Materiel Support Center Korea
MWR	Morale, Welfare & Recreation
MWRCC	Morale, Welfare & Recreation Review Committee
NAF	Nonappropriated Fund
NAFMC	Nonappropriated Fund Major Construction
ODT	Overseas Deployment Training
OMA	Operation and Maintenance Army
PLL	Prescribed Load List
PM	Project Manager
POL	Petroleum, Oil and Lubricants
PR&C	Purchase Request and Commitment
PSF	Pusan Storage Facility
QOL	Quality of Life
ROK	Republic of Korea
ROKA	Republic of Korea Army
RS&D	Reception, Staging and Deployment
S&S	Supply and Services
SAACT	Surveillance Ammunition Accountability Control Team
SAILS	Standard Army Intermediate Level Supply
SALS-K	Single Ammunition Logistical System-Korea
SROKA	Second ROK Army
SSSC	Self Service Supply Centers
TACMIS	Tactical Management Information Systems
TCC	Telecommunications Center
TKP	Trans Korea Pipeline

TPS	Test Program Sets
TP/UMF	Total Package Unit Materiel Fielding
TROKA	Third ROK Army
UFL	Ulchi Focus Lens
UNC	United Nations Command
USAISC	US Army Information Systems Command
USAR-J	US Army, Japan
USFK	United States Forces Korea
WESTCOM	Western Command
WIMS	World-wide Integrated Management Information System
WMP	Wartime Movements Program
WRSA	War Reserve Stocks for Allies
WSDK	Weapons Support Detachment Korea

