



# The Field Feeding Company Quick Reference Guide



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## Purpose

The Purpose of this quick reference guide is to provide the field with a quick, easy to understand reference for the changes to field feeding due to the implementation of the Field Feeding Company (FFC). This quick reference guide has been approved by the Quartermaster General, BG Fogg, as a way to inform the field of changes to Doctrine, Organization, Training, Materiel, Leadership, Personnel, Facilities, and Policies (DOTMLPF-P) as a result of the recently approved Force Design Update (FDU).

## Background

The current design for field feeding sections vary considerably among Army units. Conventional designs assign field feeding personnel and equipment to all formations based on number of Personnel in the TOE and operational employment. The FFC Force Design Update (FDU) consolidates culinary specialists and field feeding equipment into companies and teams that will be assigned on an as-needed basis to Echelon Above Brigade (EAB) units during field training/exercises or forward deploying requiring field support. When at home station the FFC will operate installation Dining Facilities (DFACs).

Prior to implementation of the FFC, each organization would bring its own field feeding assets to the battlefield. A major shortfall, though, is that many elements arriving in theater are modular pieces of larger organizations and do not have organic 92Gs or field feeding equipment (CK, MKT, AK, FSC etc..). These smaller elements are typically dependent on larger units for support. Larger organizations are forced to absorb the higher head count when these smaller elements arrive into theater and require field feeding support, but they find themselves under-resourced. Additionally, when these organizations set up a consolidated feeding site, there can be significant difficulty with the management of 92Gs from multiple organizations. The Senior Food Service NCO coordinates with the Dining Facility manager in order to remove personnel from the DFAC. When multiple battalions support is required at the same time, there is no cross talk between Battalions to ensure the consolidated operation continues. Additionally, consolidated field feeding is difficult to manage because units come and go at different times. When the larger units leave an area, they take their field feeding assets. The current solution to this problem is the use of LOGCAP, which is expensive and is not a viable option during decisive combat operations.

The Army currently lacks an organization solution that provides area support for field feeding missions (Forward Operating Base, Homeland Defense, Humanitarian Aid, Disaster Relief, etc.). The FFC FDU provides a solution to fill this missing gap.

## Field Feeding Company Overview

Implementation of the FFC will reassign field feeding teams from EAB units to a centralized mission command (CSSB, SBDE, etc) to support each unit. BCTs will retain their field feeding teams for operational flexibility. The field feeding company will provide area support for up to 700 Soldiers with each team. The FFC FDU consolidates most EAB culinary specialists and field feeding equipment into companies, platoons or teams and provides support to units in field or forward deploying environments as well as garrison DFACs. Each team can be split into even smaller elements providing support for up to 300 Soldiers each at smaller locations utilizing only one of the two MKTs in the team. The SPO will be responsible for ensuring sufficient assets are in the area to support the total headcount and requesting additional field feeding assets if required.

The FDU was created to address an Army shortfall of over 4,000 cooks across all compos and removes 92Gs from EAB units with some exceptions. The following units are exempt from the FDU and will retain all 92Gs and will not be supported by the Field Feeding Company.

### **EXEMPTIONS (will retain all 92Gs)**

Brigade Combat Teams (Includes 11 ACR)

Special Forces (Includes Rangers and Special Forces Support units) (SF Command Code)

Watercraft Companies (CO level only)

Units located within the Military District of Washington (MW Command Code)

Force Provider Company

Military Police Detention BN/CO (FF Platoon provide support to detainees)

## Benefits of the Field Feeding Company

- Creates modular, scalable field feeding capability which addresses both home station and deployed operations.
- Reduces early entry contract requirements and provides options other than LOGCAP.
- Creates Leadership positions for 92Gs to include Company First Sergeant, Platoon Sergeant, and Operations Sergeant specifically designed to be filled by a 92G to lead other 92G Soldiers.
- Additional teams can be resourced through Total Army Analysis (TAA) process as required in the future.
- Provides a deployable organization to address feeding requirements anywhere in the world.

## Field Feeding Company Mission

The organizational mission of the FFC is to provide field feeding to EAB operational forces on deployment, during field training and in a garrison environment. Although the Field Feeding Company will play a key role in sustainment of forces on the battlefield, they will also be responsible

for operating DFACs which support EAB Soldiers at home station. Although resourcing may differ at each installation, FFCs-Platoons and Team may be charged to operate DFACs on installations. In addition to operating these DFACs, the FFCs will be responsible for providing the field feeding support to EAB Soldiers conducting field operations.

## **Field Feeding Company METL**

The following is the Draft Mission Essential Task List (METL) for the FFC. TRADOC review and approval is scheduled to occur NLT Summer 2018.

### **Conduct Field Feeding Company Operations (10-CO-4500)**

- Plan Field Feeding Support (10-CO-4501)
- Maintain Class I Accountability (10-CO-4502)
- Provide Field Feeding Support (10-CO-0056)
- Provide Logistics Package (LOGPAC) Remote Field Feeding Support (10-CO-0057)
- Conduct Troop Leading Procedures for Companies (71-CO-5100)

### **Manage Field Feeding Platoon Operations (10-PLT-4500)**

- Conduct Troop Leading Procedures for Companies (71-CO-5100)
- Manage Class I (10-TM-4503)
- Provide Distribution of Class I to Supported Field Feeding Sites (10-TM-4502)
- Operate Small Remote Field Feeding Site (10-TM-4501)
- Conduct Field Feeding Team Operations (10-TM-4500)
- Maintain Field Feeding Sanitation (10-PLT-4501)
- Coordinate Class I Retrograde (10-PLT-4502)

### **Conduct Unit Defense (63-CO-0727)**

- Camouflage Equipment (05-PLT-3003)
- Treat Casualties (08-CO-0003)
- Evacuate Casualties (08-CO-0004)
- Conduct Troop Leading Procedures for Companies (71-CO-5100)

### **Conduct Expeditionary Deployment Operations (55-CO-4830)**

- Perform Pre-deployment Supply Activities (10-CO-4804)
- Perform Pre-deployment Maintenance Activities (43-CO-4805)
- Perform Pre-deployment Training Activities (55-CO-4803)
- Prepare Equipment for Deployment (55-CO-4806)

- Plan Unit Deployment Activities Upon Receipt of a Warning Order (55-CO-4828)
- Prepare Personnel for Deployment for Companies (71-CO-0004)
- Conduct Troop Leading Procedures for Companies (71-CO-5100)

## Field Feeding Company Composition

### Standard Company Design

The standard company design consists of a Company with a CO HQ, Ops section, and maintenance section along with three standard platoons. Each standard platoon is composed of a PLT HQ (PL and PSG) and four teams (15 Soldiers in each team). The standard FFC is made up of 213 Soldiers and can support up to 8,400 Soldiers. Due to unique home station feeding requirements, most FFCs are sourced with two platoons.

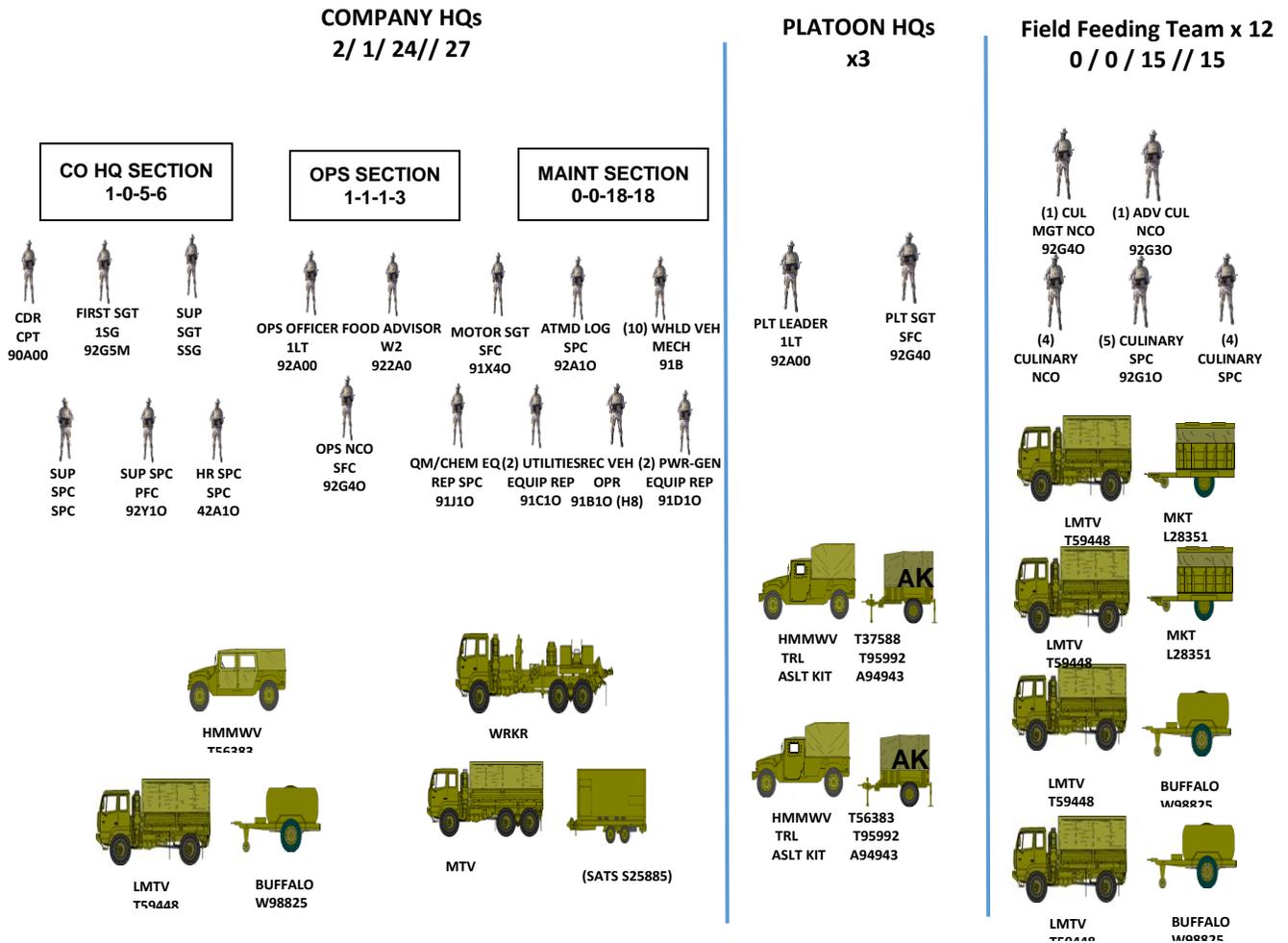


Figure 1. Standard Field Feeding Company

## Company HQs

**Mission:** Provide mission command, unit level administration, supply, limited field maintenance, vehicle recovery, and supervision of field feeding company operations.

**Capabilities:** This unit provides Mission Command, administrative, supply, field maintenance and vehicle recovery, and logistical support for assigned Field Feeding Platoons.

**Assignment (Echelon):** Assigned to a CSSB.

**TOE Basis of Allocation:** One per every two to four Field Feeding Platoons.

The Company headquarters maintains command and control for all unit personnel by administering personnel actions, supply operations, and maintenance operations for field feeding platoons operations supporting EAB units. When the FFC is deployed as part of the CSSB, it provides oversight of area feeding operations and forward feeding operations when platoons are designated to support EAB units or augment the BCT.

The FFC Operation cell coordinates field feeding tasks to sustain EAB unit requirements. The Food Service Technician provides oversight of field feeding operations and coordinates requirements with the Sustainment Brigade SPO, CSSB SPO and supported unit food Advisors. The operations NCO coordinates requirements with the Platoon sergeants and ensures all missions are properly manned.

The Maintenance section of the FFC supports PLT operations when field feeding platoon operations are ongoing. Maintenance personnel can be individually tasked to support field feeding teams as mission dictates. When FFT are attached to BCTs at forward locations to support enabler EAB units, the FSC will provide maintenance support until the FFC can establish support requirements.

## Platoon HQs

**Mission:** To Provide command and control to assigned field feeding teams.

**Capabilities:** This unit provides Command and control of assigned Field Feeding teams.

**Assignment (Echelon):** Assigned to a Field Feeding Company.

**TOE Basis of Allocation:** One per every two to five Field Feeding Teams.

Each platoon is made up of a PLT HQ (PL and PSG) and four teams consisting of 15 Soldiers in each team: Each team will support EAB units to support unit to enhance operational capability. The Platoon Leader (PL) is responsible for mission command of the platoon. The PL will coordinate mission support with the FFC Ops cell and customer units. While at home station, the PL will also serve as the DFAC accountability officer. The PSG will ensure that all FFTs are properly trained and staffed with sufficient personnel to support required missions. The Platoon HQs has two vehicles as well as two Assault Kitchens (AK) that can be used by teams to provide support to remote locations. Each platoon has significant radios to ensure communication between sites.

## Field Feeding Team

**Mission:** To provide field feeding to supported units.

**Capabilities:** Provides Field Feeding for up to 700 personnel in one location or 300 personnel in two different locations.

**Assignment (Echelon):** Assigned to a Field Feeding Platoon.

**TOE Basis of Allocation:** One per 700 EAB Soldiers not supported by internal field feeding capabilities & one per 1,000 Detainees in a Theater Detention Facility.

The Field Feeding Team (FFT) is the heart of the FFC. The FFT is directly responsible for providing field feeding to supported EAB units. At home station, the FFTs operate Garrison DFACs supporting EAB Soldiers on the installation, in conjunction with the G4 Garrison feeding plan. Each FFT has four trucks, two MKTs, two water buffalos, two field sanitation centers and two attack kitchens. The FFT is made up of fifteen 92Gs with a SFC in charge of each team. The FFT can provide support for up to 700 personnel at one site, however it can be split to provide field feeding at multiple smaller sites. It can provide field feeding for up to 300 at two smaller sites, or can be further separated to provide support utilizing one of the two Assault Kitchens (AK) located in the Platoon HQs.

*\*\* USAR/ARNG swaps one E4 92G for a E6 92G, giving the team one E7 and two E6s giving them the ability to field three separate elements in USAR centers and ARNG armories with food preparation capabilities.*

## Field Feeding Company Stationing Plan

FFCs were stationed based on population of the supported EAB structure at each installation. The FDU was approved with the following resourced units: 17 FFCs in compo 1, eight FFCs in compo 2, and seven FFCs in compo 3. There will be 212 additional teams in compo 2 and 92 additional teams in compo 3 which will not belong to a particular CO HQ; they will be attached as needed to supported units.

COMPO 1					
INSTALLATION	CO HQs	Plts	Teams	# cooks	EDATE
FT HOOD	2	4	18	270	FY19
FT BRAGG	2	4	16	240	FY18
KOREA	2	4	16	240	FY20
EUROPE	2	4	14	210	FY19/20
FT LEWIS	1	3	12	180	FY19
FT BLISS	1	3	12	180	FY19
HAWAII	1	2	8	120	FY20
FT STEWART/HUNTER	1	2	8	120	FY19
FT CAMPBELL	1	2	8	120	FY19
FT CARSON	1	2	8	120	FY19
FT RILEY	1	2	8	120	FY19
FT DRUM	1	2	8	120	FY19
FT RICH/WAIN	1	1	4	60	FY20
FT SILL	0	1	4	60	FY19
FT IRWIN	0	0	1	15	FY19
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>2175</b>	

COMPO 2				
	CO HQs	Plts	Teams	# cooks
	8	24	96	1440
	0	0	212	3180
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>4620</b>

*\*COMPO 2 and COMPO 3 FY21-23*

COMPO 3				
	CO HQs	Plts	Teams	# cooks
	7	21	84	1260
	0	0	92	1380
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>2640</b>

Figure 2. Stationing Plan

# Field Feeding Company Implementation Timeline

Below is the implementation timeline with key dates.

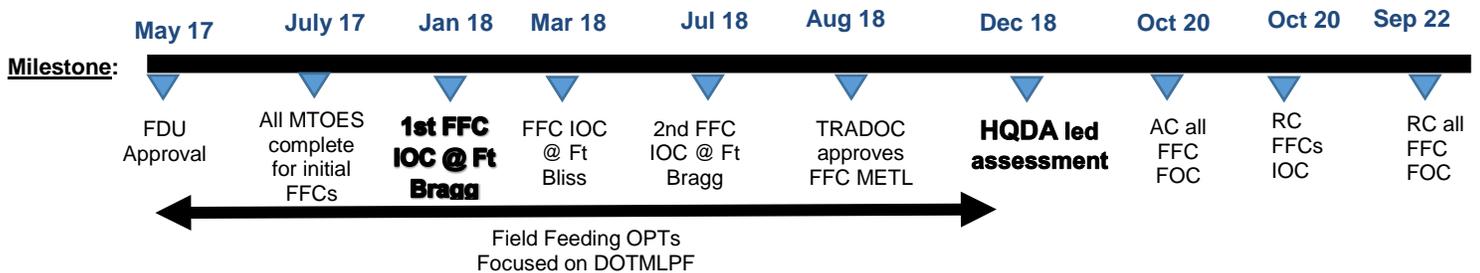


Figure 3. Implementation Timeline

## Staff functions

With the implementation of the FFC, the responsibility for **field feeding shifts from an internal support mission to an external support mission at the EAB level**. Field feeding support will now be treated similar to other services such as mortuary affairs, shower and laundry, etc. The sustainment headquarters will pick up the additional responsibility of managing field feeding. **This is a separate function from the CL I mission sustainment staffs currently manage.**

The following changes will occur with the implementation of the FDU.

### TSC/ESC

- The Senior Food Service Warrant Officer (CW4) is moved to the SPO providing external support and the CW2 is moved from the SPO to the G4 to focus on internal support.
- The 92G NCO in the G4 will move to the SPO; resulting in one NCO executing Class I duties and one NCO providing field feeding operational oversight.

### SBDE

- The Senior Food Service Warrant Officer (CW3) is moved to the SPO providing external support and an additional CW2 position is created for the S4 to focus on internal support.
- The 92G NCO in the S4 will move to the SPO; resulting in one NCO executing Class I duties and one NCO providing field feeding operational oversight.

### CSSB

- The CSSB will receive a SFC 92G to help oversee the new field feeding support mission the CSSB will provide.

## Theater Sustainment Command

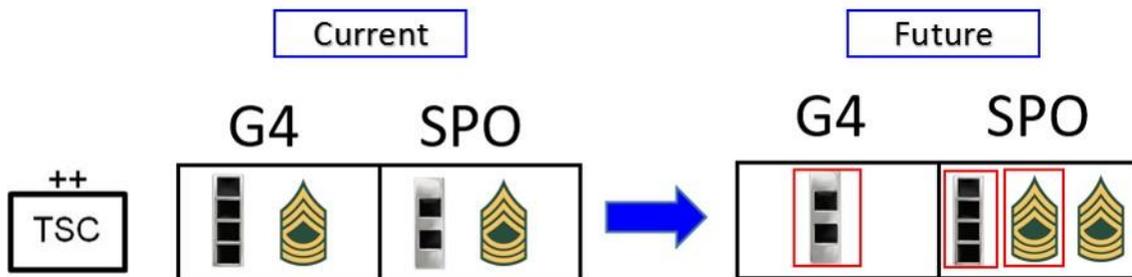


Figure 4. TSC Staff Changes

The TSC SPO Food Advisor/NCO will:

- Provide staff supervision and coordination over all field feeding and perform material management of Class I for a designated theater area of responsibility.
- Assist the ASCC assistant chief of staff, logistics section planners in identifying all lead service support requirements so that scarce resources can be distributed throughout the force.
- Prioritize replenishment of Class I to supported units based upon an analysis of the applicable supported plan, commander's priorities, and planning factors.
- Provide Class I including requesting, receiving, producing, procuring, storing, protecting, relocating, and issuing the necessary supplies.
- Ensure theater support and external contract support (primarily LOGCAP related support) actions are properly incorporated and synchronized with the overall concept of support; coordinating with the ASCC for planning, execution and monitoring.

## Expeditionary Sustainment Command

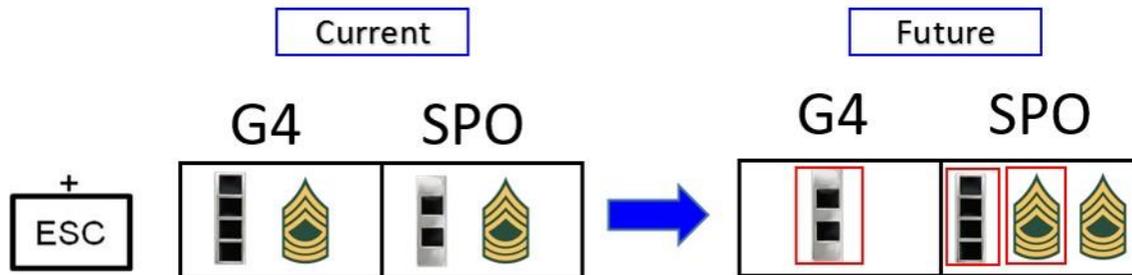


Figure 5. ESC Staff Changes

The ESC SPO Food Advisor/NCO will:

- Coordinate with Sustainment Brigade Planners for subsistence support and utilization of the FFC assets (personnel, equipment, and subsistence).
- Coordinate with Sustainment Brigade Planners to establish the CL I sustainment base, oversight of LOGCAP food service contract requirements.
- Prepare guidance for the Class I portion of support plans with emphasis on Class I basic load

deployment instructions.

- Establish the contingency stockage levels.
- Coordinate with Veterinary Service to set disposition directives for residual disposal.
- Coordinate with TSC planners to forecast/establish theater activity support DFACs.
- Track home station DFAC support with personnel, equipment and subsistence.
- Plan and Track log requests, estimates during deployment operations.

## Sustainment Brigade

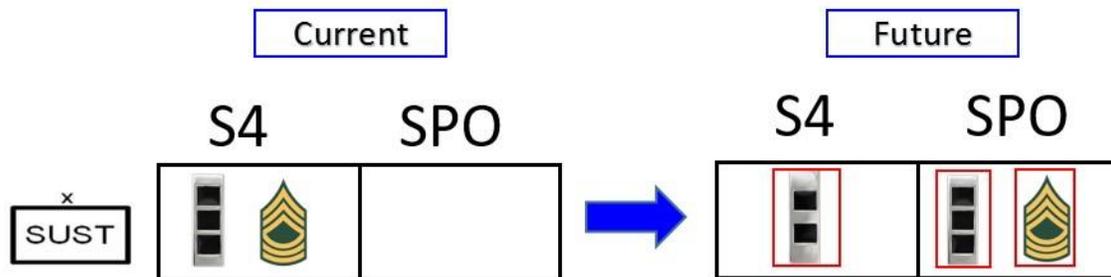


Figure 6. SBDE Staff Changes

The SBDE SPO Food Advisor/NCO will:

- Coordinate with the Field Feeding Company for subsistence support and utilization of the FFC assets (personnel, equipment, and subsistence).
- Coordinate with ESC planners to forecast/establish theater activity support DFACs.
- Set stock levels based upon anticipated and historical field feeding reports from EAB customers.
- Prepare guidance for the Class I portion (i.e. feeding cycle) of support plans with emphasis on Class I basic load deployment instructions.
- Establish the contingency stockage levels.
- Coordinate with Veterinary Service to set disposition directives for residual disposal.
- Conduct ops/battlefield tracking
- Compile requirements submitted by the FFC operations section, FFTs and echelons above brigade (EAB) elements if responsible for area support.
- Compare the theater feeding plan and timeline to requirements received from customers and current operations both underway and planned.
- Establish standard issue factors for all subsistence, except operational rations, ensuring sufficient refrigerated and other required storage space is available.
- Validate shortfalls for container, flat rack or pallet MHE handling as needed.
- Receive request from EAB units for support; review requirements and coordinate with support ops in the FFC to provide support.
- Coordinate with EAB units to establish the CL I sustainment base.

## Combat Sustainment Support Battalion (Doctrinal Responsibilities)

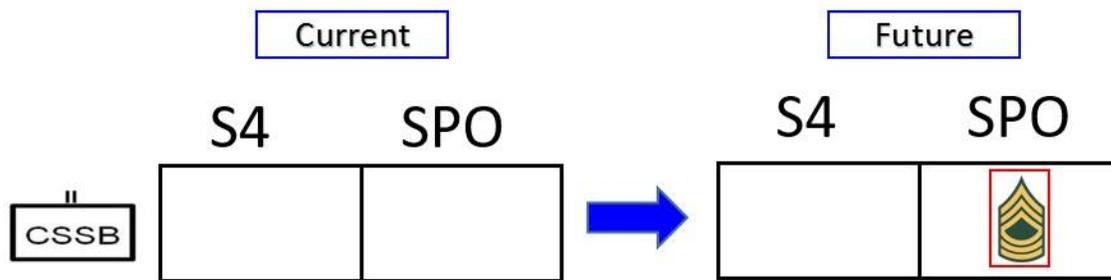


Figure 7. CSSB Staff Changes

The CSSB SPO Food Advisor/NCO will:

- Coordinate with Sustainment Brigade Planners for subsistence support and utilization of the FFC assets (personnel, equipment, and subsistence).
- ICW SBDE planners, forecast timeline for MRE-only operations and conversions for contingency operations feeding.
- Coordinate with SBDE Food Service and S-1 sections to monitor force flow and projected strength adjustments into theater.
- Report the number of meals fed and ration types used to the SBDE.
- Monitor battle field Ops, schematic, planning, and tracking of CL I on the battlefield.

## Field Feeding Concept of Support

When an EAB unit is conducting field exercise, the EAB Commander can request for FFC assets to support feeding operations during the exercise. The request for food service support will be processed through the supporting Sustainment Brigade Commander/Support Operations cell responsible for the FFC. The request will outline headcount, type subsistence requirements and length of the exercise. The EAB unit is responsible for allocating additional logistics assets such as fuel, water, ice, refuge disposal, kitchen police (KP) and force protection measures in support of feeding operations. The supported EAB unit is responsible for providing accurate headcount data to open and close field feeding accounts and ensuring proper accountability as described in ATP 4-41. When elements of an EAB unit are attached to a Brigade Combat Team (BCT), the EAB unit will coordinate with the FFC and BCT Food Advisors to determine whether FFC augmentation (personnel or equipment) is required to support headcount increases. There is no change to CL I distribution with the implantation of the Field Feeding Company.

- Field feeding teams will be assigned to support an EAB area during deployment or assigned to support a single organization for the length of that organization's deployment.
- Field feeding teams will be available for training events, in addition to support on deployment (i.e. training centers).
- Implementation of the FFC HQ, platoons, and teams will be based on overall requirements to

support EAB units during training and deployments.

- Stationing recommendations are based-lined against supporting EAB MTOE population on the installations.

## FFT Team Operational Concept: Personnel and Equipment

**Scenario: One Field Feeding Team supports Main Feeding area, one location with MKT, and two smaller location with two AKs in deployed environment**

- Area Feeding supports the majority of EAB units/elements supporting the CAB COs with 8-92Gs with provided EAB unit KPs.
- The second FFT MKT is located forward with 5-92Gs with provided KPs for the MP detention/feeding operations as required.
- Assault Kitchens (AK) are sent forward when available with 1 or 2-92G and 1-unit assistant to support ENG, SIG, or MI Companies forward feeding missions. (Key note: There are only 2 AKs to support 4-FFTs in each platoon).
- EAB units provide water trailers to support feeding operations at AK forward locations.
- Decreasing 92Gs at main feeding area reduces the capability to provide area feeding in one location.
- Convoy protection and commo support will be coordinated between CSSB and Supported Units.

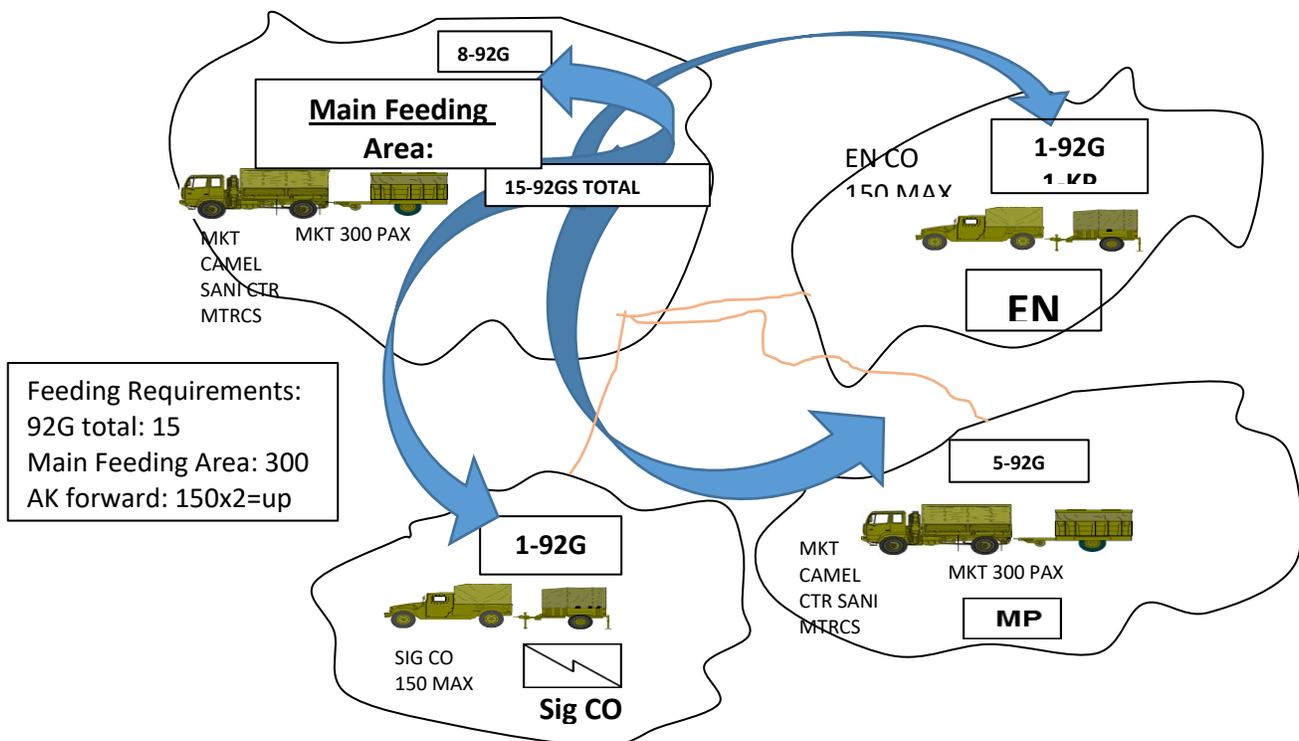


Figure 8. Field Feeding Team provides support to three locations

## FFC Supports EAB Units at a Local Training Area (LTA)

**Scenario: One Field Feeding Platoon operates installation DFAC while supporting multiple Local Training Areas (LTAs) with one team**

- Request for field feeding support submitted to SBDE 30 days prior to exercise (along with transportation support, POL support, and any other additional logistical support requirements)
- Decision point to open field feeding account or support from a garrison DFAC (-3 days exercise).
- Customer unit provides memo to SBDE to open field account with DODAAC/UIC, DA Form 5913/3294 Headcount; SIK, BAS, Warming/Cooling beverage request, Unit Roster, initiate DA form 4187 for BAS.
- Identify desired Ration Cycle (UGRs, Ice, Health and Comfort, warming and cooling travel meals, etc.)
- Food Advisor in SBDE SPO reviews and approves documents.
- Food Advisor in SPO coordinates additional training requirements for FFT prior to exercise.
- PLT / team leadership will ensure all equipment is FMC and link up with supported unit leadership prior to movement.
- Field Feeding team sets up field feeding site at LTA to support headcount of 300 Soldiers.
- Team coordinates ration delivery or pick up from SSMO/CSC as needed to meet meal cycle at LTA.
- Team conducts field recovery on equipment used at LTA and released back to FFC.
- Team integrates back DFAC to resume normal scheduling.

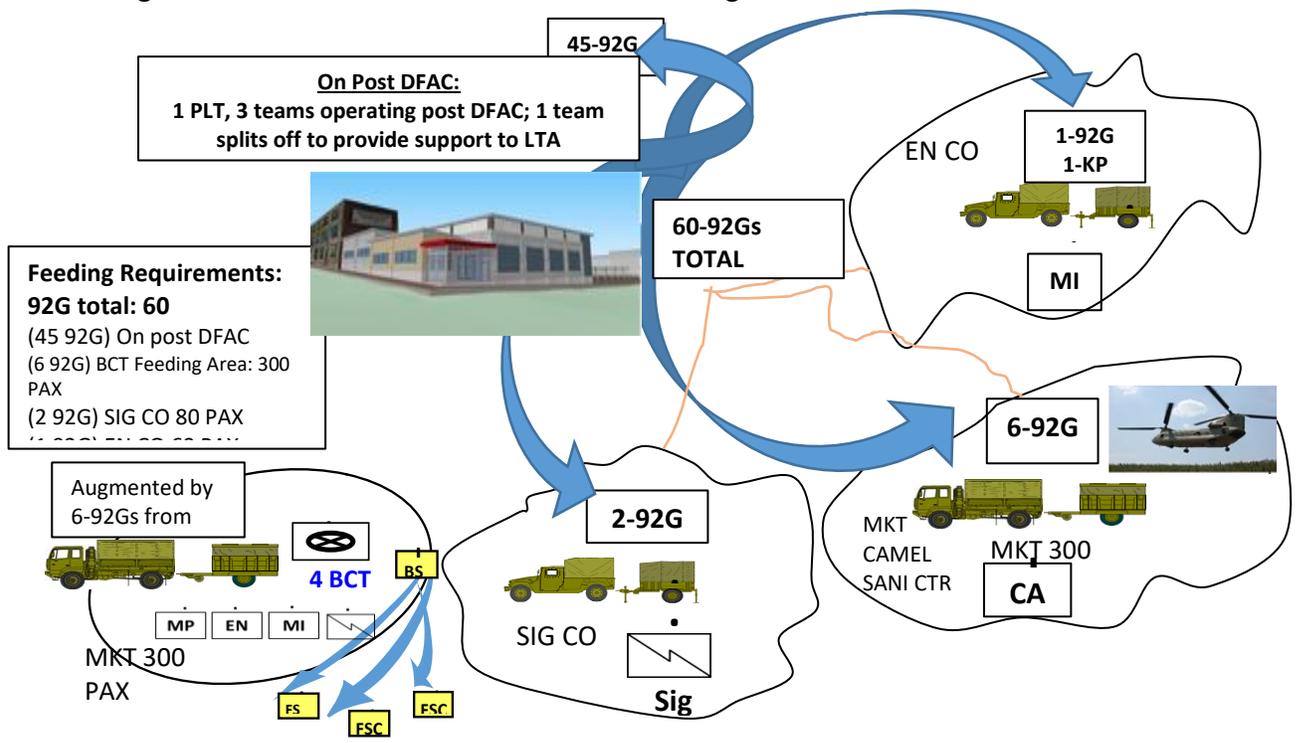


Figure 9. Local Training Area (LTA) support



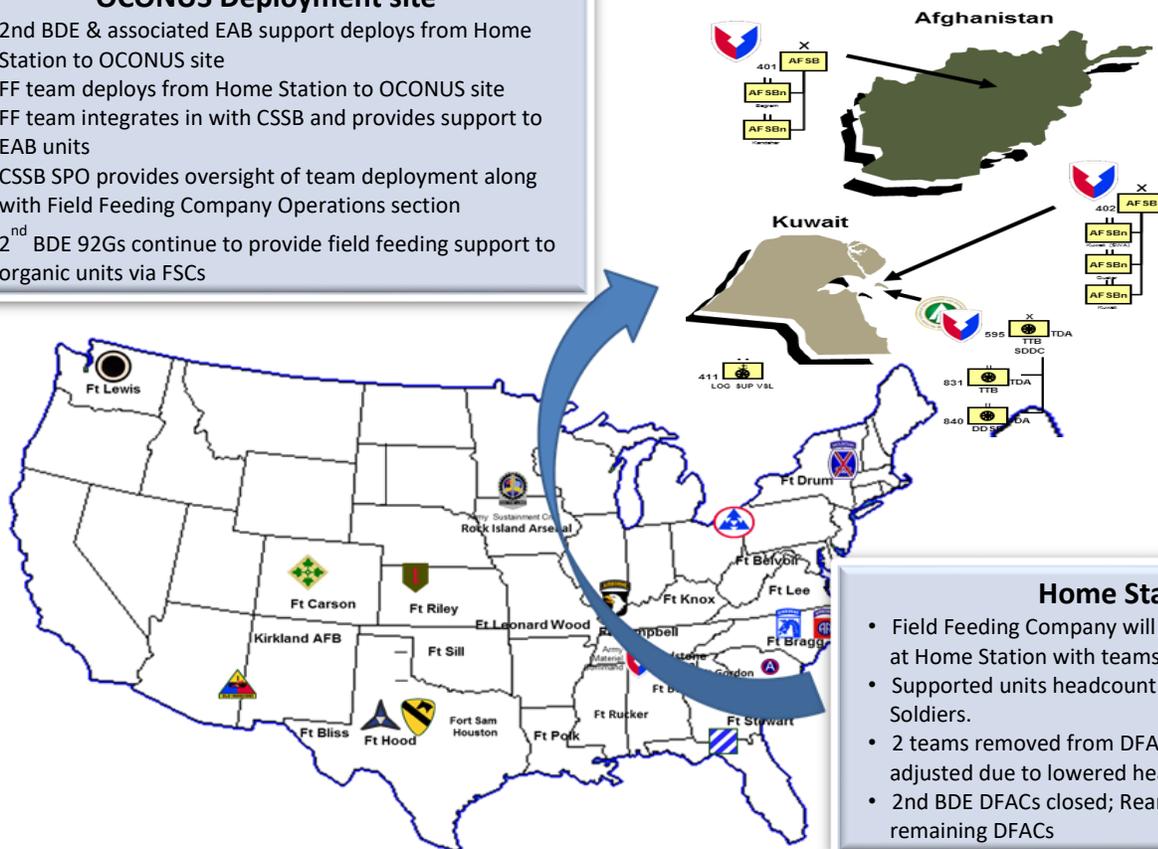
## FFT Supports EAB Units Combat Deployment

**Scenario: Based on headcount, a FFT can be attached to deploying EAB units at least 90 days prior to the units to conduct pre deployment activities and training.**

- PLT / team leadership will ensure all equipment is FMC and will ensure link up with CO leadership
- If team from another installation was assigned, that team would conduct pre deployment activities at home station LTA, link up with COs at CTC, and deploy OCONUS in same time frame
- Field Feeding CO at home station continues to run operate DFACs with remaining FFTs. Decision to consolidate, contract or closed DFACs will be evaluated by the logistics Readiness Center (LRC) Food Program Manager based on manpower requirements to operate DFACs
- USAR or NG team could be activated to work home station DFAC for the duration of deployment (alleviates requirement to adjust DFAC closures and contracting)
- Team can fulfill COR roles while deployed in support of LOGCAP feeding operations
- Team conducts recovery on equipment and post deployment activities and released back to FFC
- Team integrates back into garrison DFAC to resume normal scheduling

### OCONUS Deployment site

- 2nd BDE & associated EAB support deploys from Home Station to OCONUS site
- FF team deploys from Home Station to OCONUS site  
FF team integrates in with CSSB and provides support to EAB units
- CSSB SPO provides oversight of team deployment along with Field Feeding Company Operations section
- 2<sup>nd</sup> BDE 92Gs continue to provide field feeding support to organic units via FSCs



### Home Station

- Field Feeding Company will continue to run DFACs at Home Station with teams.
- Supported units headcount decreased by ~ 1400 Soldiers.
- 2 teams removed from DFACs; hours or menu adjusted due to lowered head count.
- 2nd BDE DFACs closed; Rear D Soldiers eat remaining DFACs

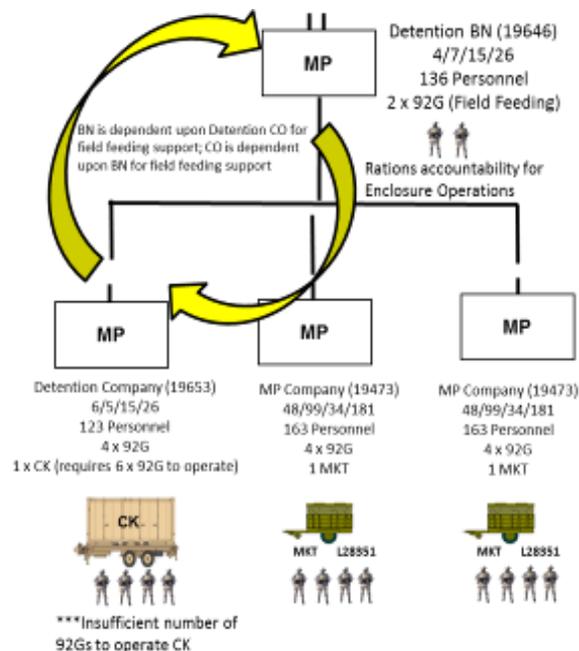
Figure 11. FFC support to EAB units Combat Deployed

## Detainee Field Feeding

Standard Army Theater Detention Facility (TDF)

**BASIS OF ALLOCATION.** The Detention BN will be organized with differing combinations of task organized units to perform varying U.S. military prisoner or detainee missions. For all missions an MP Detention Company is required to be co-located. The MP Detention CO contains personnel to augment the BN HQ Staff that fill key positions.

The Detention BN will be organized with differing combinations of subordinate units to perform U.S. military prisoner or detainee missions. For all missions, the first unit assigned with the HHC, Detention BN must be an MP Detention Company. The MP Detention CO contains personnel to augment the BN HQ Staff that fill key positions.



**Figure 12. Detainee Field Feeding**

One HHC, Detention BN, one MP Detention CO, and two MP CO, or MP CO (ABN) are required per detention facility and can support up to 4,000 detainees.

Theater Detention Facilities (TDF) are not adequately staffed to provide field feeding to both Soldiers in the organization and detainees. TDFs will require the support of up to one field feeding platoon depending on the number of detainees the TDF will hold. Each Field Feeding Team can support up to 1,000 detainees with the support of 92Gs in the Enclosure operations section of the MP Detention BN.

Operational planners will need to ensure that one Field Feeding Platoon with up to four Field Feeding Teams are resourced to support each TDF in theater. The MP Detention BNs and COs operate Disciplinary Barracks at home station and are supported by sufficient 92Gs in their TDA organization to operate without the assistance of field feeding teams.

## Augmentation to Brigade Combat Team

The BCTs will retain all 92Gs and will continue to be supported by FSCs for field feeding. BCTs are currently short anywhere from 10 – 20 92Gs, depending on the type and do not have sufficient capacity to support additional Soldiers from EAB organizations that may be attached. When an EAB unit is attached to a BCT to support EAB Soldiers to augment the BCT to offset the additional burden of EAB Soldiers attached to BCTs. The EAB CDR will coordinate feeding support requirements with the BCT Cdr.

The scenario outlines how a Field Feeding Platoon with 4 feeding teams can be embedded into an

Infantry Brigade Combat Team (BCT).

Example:

- 1 & 3 BCT have attached FFT to support EAB units (EN, MI, SIG) conducting feeding operations within the BSB footprint. 2 BCT and 4th BCT is augmented with 5-92GS from a FFT instead establishing a separate FFT field site. 92Gs can be inserted in each FSC to support EAB units that are attached.
- The CAB has a field feeding team and remaining 92Gs to support area feeding operations and CAB airfield operations and fall under the control of the ASB commander.

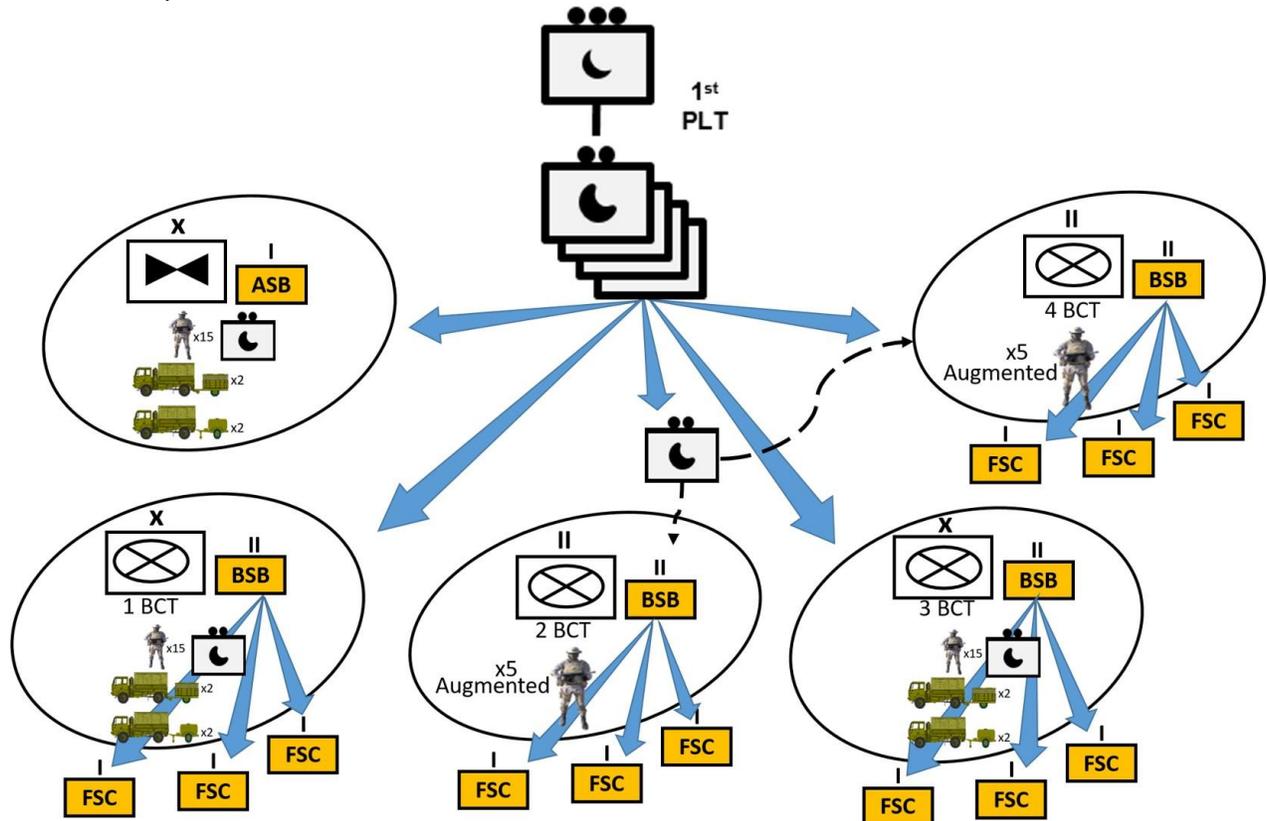


Figure 13. Augmentation to Brigade Combat Team

### Garrison Dining Facility Operations Concept of Support

In garrison, the Installation Commander (AR 30-22, Par2-22) will oversee all garrison operations, task the FFC to operate DFACs and/or ensure scheduling of personnel at supporting DFACs under the advisement of the senior food advisor and installation Food Program Manager.

- FFCs will be responsible for DFACs supporting the EAB population on each installation. Platoon Sergeants will be assigned DFAC manager positions when their platoon are designated to operate a dining facility.
- The CSSB and SBDE will provide oversight of these DFACs as well as oversee mission support to EAB units requesting support for training from the DFAC.

- The ideal set up includes PLT leadership (SFC and 1LT) oversight at each DFAC, however there may be instances where a PLT may have oversight of more than one DFAC.
- Platoon Leaders will serve as food service officers in addition to their leadership role in the FFC.
- It will be up to the installation Senior Leadership (LRC, Senior Food Advisor, ACOM Commander) to determine how to task FFC personnel to support DFAC feeding operations and avoid cost increases by contracting.

## **DFAC Operations in Korea**

The FFC will support feeding operations at EAB locations throughout Korea. The 8<sup>th</sup> Army Food Advisor in coordination with the 404<sup>th</sup> AFSB Food Program Manager will identify gaps to support feeding operations within their footprint. Korea will have 2 FFCs. There will be sufficient number of teams to place leadership positions at each DFAC owned by EAB organizations. There are currently only 5 DFACs in Korea which are operated by EAB units, however there are some EAB Soldiers working in DFACs owned by other organizations (BCTs, SOF, AF, etc.) Two FFCs allows the span of control to be separated with one FFC controlling each of the two areas based on EAB authorizations at each installation.

## **DFAC Operations in Europe**

The FFC will support feeding operations at EAB locations throughout Europe. The USAREUR Food Advisor in coordination with the 405<sup>th</sup> AFSB Food Program Manager will identify gaps to support feeding operations within their DFAC footprint. USAREUR will have 2 FFCs and there are currently 7 DFACs supporting EAB units throughout Germany and Italy. The FFC will assigned FFT to support installations where population density requires 92Gs to support EAB

## **Global Response Force Field Feeding Company requirements**

Field Feeding Companies/Platoons/Teams will deploy in support of CCMD operations as required in the CCMD Request For Forces (RFF). The RFF will be based on the requirements of the theater, the presence or lack of contract field feeding facilities, and the ability to be supported by another unit which has retained the organic field feeding capability.

Likewise, Field Feeding Companies/Platoons/Teams will be placed on a Prepare To Deploy Order (PTDO) in support of other missions such as the Global Response Force (GRF), Defense Support to Civil Authorities (DSCA) and the Defense CBRNE Response Force (DCRF), among others.

In each case, the size of the Field Feeding element to deploy or prepare to deploy will depend on the number of personnel to be supported for the particular mission. The assignment of Derivative Unit Identification Codes (DUIC) in the FFC down to platoon and team level will facilitate the task organization as required to support the mission.

## Way Ahead

The FFC began implementation in FY 18 and the force will continue to change until FY 23 when the last units stand up in the USAR/ARNG. An assessment will be conducted in early FY 19 in order to determine what shortages, if any may still exist in the organization. The assessment will look at personnel, equipment, and rank structure within the Field Feeding Company as well as support relationships.

Additional changes to the organizational structure may occur in the future if it is deemed necessary. Thank you for reading this guide!