
FM 4-90.7

**STRYKER BRIGADE
COMBAT TEAM
LOGISTICS**

September 2007

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

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Stryker Brigade Combat Team Logistics

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PREFACE

This field manual gives the commander and staff of the Stryker brigade combat team (SBCT) and subordinate units doctrinal guidance for logistics operations. This manual describes how the SBCT optimizes logistics organizational effectiveness while balancing the needs of customer units with rapid strategic deployability. It also serves as an authoritative reference for personnel who develop doctrine, force structure, training, and standing operating procedures for SBCT operations.

The SBCT is manned and equipped primarily to conduct operations in a small scale contingency but may be augmented to participate in major combat operations. Its mobility and organic intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance assets make it invaluable to a division or corps commander in a major combat operation.

This manual describes the functions of the SBCT's brigade support battalion (BSB), which includes a headquarters company, a distribution company, a field maintenance company, and a brigade support medical company. The SBCT headquarters and the BSB are capable of planning for and absorbing augmenting units/sections that provide mission specific logistic support capabilities not organic to the SBCT such as financial management or mortuary affairs. This manual is focused on logistics functions and is not meant to be an overarching document for combat service support unit operations.

This publication applies to the Active Army, the Army National Guard/Army National Guard of the United States, and the United States Army Reserve unless otherwise stated.

The proponent for this publication is the United States Training and Doctrine Command. The preparing agency is the United States Army Combined Arms Support Command (CASCOM). Send comments and recommendations on Department of Army (DA) Form 2028, *Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms*, to Commanding General, USACASCOM, ATTN: ATCL-FC-DA, 3901 A Avenue, Ft. Lee, Virginia 23801-1809.

Chapter 1

Fundamentals of SBCT Logistics

1-1. Incorporating logistics functions into the SBCT presents some unique challenges. It is an early entry force, designed for deployability, and is mission capable to small scale contingencies (SSCs). The SBCT consists of three Stryker infantry battalions; a reconnaissance, surveillance, and target acquisition (RSTA) squadron; a field artillery battalion; a brigade support battalion; an antitank company; an engineer company; a network support company; a military intelligence company; a brigade headquarters and headquarters company (HHC).. In addition, the SBCT is designed to allow increased capabilities through scalability or augmentation. This structure makes the SBCT ideally suited for early entry operations where support infrastructure is limited or absent but where a relatively powerful, lethal, and flexible combat force is required. (For more information on the SBCT and its operations and subordinate unit capabilities, see FM 3-90.6.)

The Role of the SBCT

“We must provide early entry forces that can operate jointly, without access to fixed forward bases, but we still need the power to slug it out and win decisively. Today, our heavy forces are too heavy and our light forces lack staying power. We will address those mismatches.” (General Shinseki, 1999.)

THE SBCT

1-2. The SBCT brigade headquarters, including command and staff personnel, executes sustainment, deployment, movement, and maneuver, intelligence, fire support, command and control (C2), and protection functions to enable the command to plan and execute its assigned mission. The brigade headquarters provides administrative support to the brigade headquarters staff. The brigade headquarters receives additional services and support from the BSB.

1-3. The SBCT may be augmented with any type of unit (engineers, mechanized, armor, and so forth) based on mission, enemy, terrain and weather, troops and support available, time available, and civil considerations (METT-TC).

THE BSB

1-4. The BSB (figure 1-1) consists of four companies: the battalion HHC, the distribution company, the field maintenance company (FMC), and the brigade support medical company (BSMC). Functions of these units are defined in detail in subsequent chapters.

1-5. The BSB is designed to perform centralized C2 of all logistics operations, including Army Health System (AHS) support under the C2 of the BSB headquarters. The BSB staff executes logistics operations through a C2 system complemented with an array of digital information systems. In addition, the BSB has the capability to integrate into BSB operations the logistics assets required to support units or personnel augmenting the SBCT. (See appendix A for further information regarding support provided at echelons above the SBCT.)

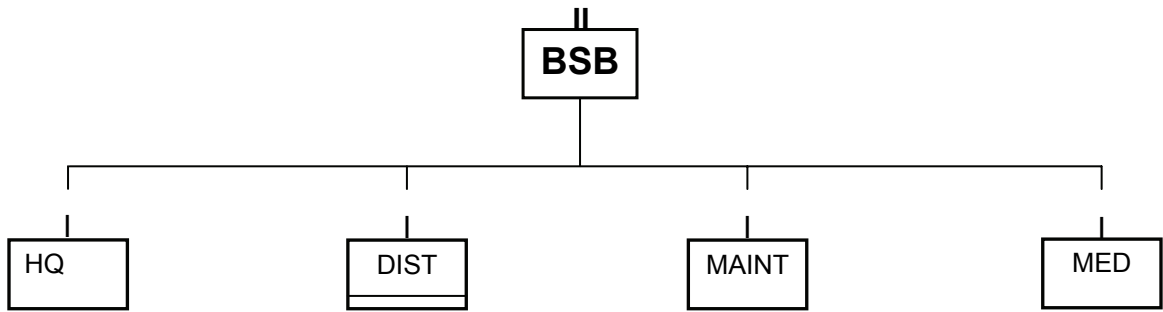


Figure 1-1. The brigade support battalion

SBCT LOGISTICS

1-6. Based on METT-TC factors, Joint and/or Army forces commanders determine requirements and capabilities. Logistics elements provide a secure line of communications (LOC) and may use an intermediate staging base (ISB) en route to a joint operation. See figure 1-2. Logistics elements, such as the sustainment brigade or Army field support brigade (AFSB), provide the following:

- All classes of supply and services.
- Transportation and evacuation.
- Maintenance and recovery.
- Medical evacuation, hospitalization, and medical regulating.
- Distribution support.
- Contractor and host-nation (HN) support.
- Automation network support.

1-7. A support element may establish an ISB to serve as a secure transportation node that allows the switch from strategic to intratheater modes of transportation. The ISB takes advantage of existing capabilities, serving as a transfer point from high volume commercial carriers to a range of tactical, intratheater transport means that may serve smaller, austere ports and enhances the strategic responsiveness of the deploying force. An ISB may be used as part of the joint plan to pre-position selected logistics capabilities for rapid deployment into the area of operations (AO). Once established, the ISB has two basic roles:

- First is the traditional role as a staging base for deploying units in transit to an AO. The ISB may be the initial theater reception and staging facility. Deploying forces debark from strategic lift, reassemble, and prepare for missions in the AO.
- The second role is as a support base.

1-8. Ideally, secure bases are available within the AO for reception, staging, onward movement, and integration (RSOI) operations and continued support of the deployed force. However, ISBs may be located in the theater or outside the theater. As a rule, the closer the ISB is to the AO and supported forces the better. Using existing air facilities and seaports should be leveraged. ISBs are not necessarily in a consolidated location. They may include satellite facilities in dispersed locations.

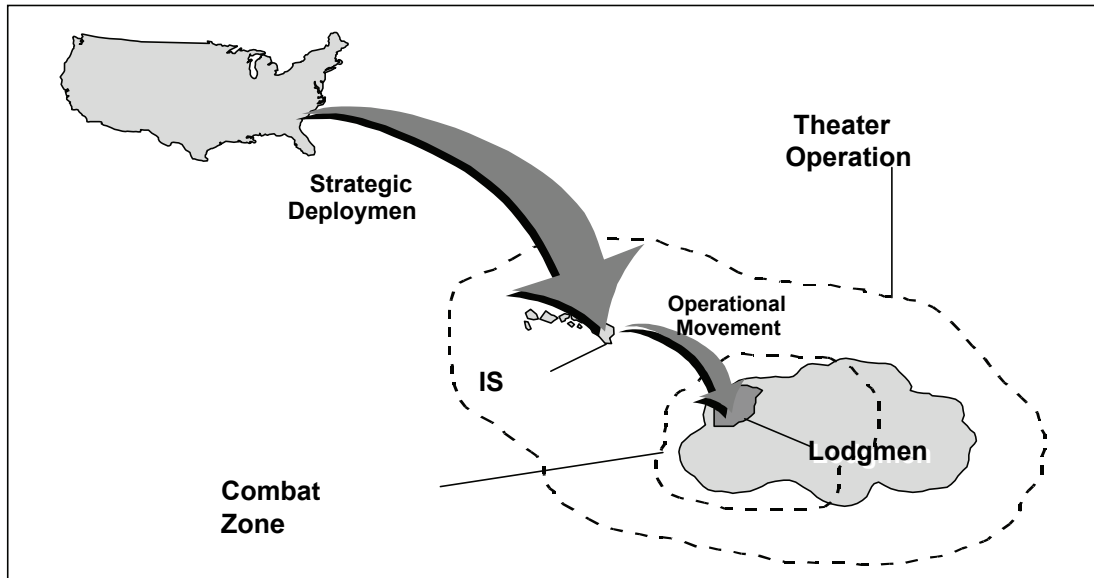


Figure 1-2. Intermediate staging base

1-9. In the initial stages of an operation, the SBCT is supported by a tailored force provided by the Army service component commander (ASCC). This force is often built on task-organized personnel from the Theater Sustainment Command (TSC). The force supporting the SBCT in the initial stages of an operation is METT-TC dependent. Such factors as the availability of HN and contracted support, LOC distances, the type of operation, and many other factors help determine the supporting force structure. There is not a standard structure that fits all operations. As the theater matures and more of the supporting elements arrive, a more traditional support structure may develop. The SBCT obtains support from multiple sources and may not be tied to traditional linear support chains.

CONCEPT OF SUPPORT

1-10. The SBCT is manned and equipped primarily to conduct operations in an SSC. However, conditions may develop that require added capabilities not resident within the SBCT. When the SBCT participates in a major combat operation (MCO), it does so as a subordinate element of a division or corps. Its mobility and organic intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) assets make it invaluable to a division or corps commander in an MCO. As with any brigade, adjustments to task organization might be required.

OPERATIONAL CAPABILITIES

1-11. The SBCT's operational capabilities include—

- Three infantry battalions for maneuver versus only two in the heavy brigade combat team (HBCT) and infantry brigade combat team (IBCT).
- Infantry battalions contain organic armor in their Mobile Gun System (MGS) platoons.
- In-theater mobility.
- Lower usage rate of Class III supplies than the HBCT, with nearly the same mobility.
- Greater survivability than an IBCT.
- Ability to conduct forced entry or early entry operations.
- RSTA with organic human intelligence (HUMINT) Soldiers.