

## RP0302 - Logistical Support for the Religious Ministry Team

### **Terminal Learning Objective**

1. Given references, forms, ecclesiastical equipment, religious consumables, a mount-out box, and a computer, identify logistical support requirements for Religious Ministry Teams (RMTs), per the student handout. (RP/CHAP00.03.13)

### **Enabling Learning Objectives**

1. Without the aid of references, given a list, identify the requirements for command religious program logistical support, per the student handout. (RP/CHAP00.03.13a)
2. Without the aid of references, given a list, identify what special allowance letters are used for, per the student handout. (RP/CHAP00.03.13b)
3. Without the aid of references, given a list, identify packing and embarkation procedures, per the student handout. (RP/CHAP00.03.13c)
4. Without the aid of references, given a list, identify the components of a 30 day mount-out box, per the student handout. (RP/CHAP00.03.13d)
5. Without the aid of references, given a list, identify re-supply procedures, per the student handout. (RP/CHAP00.03.13e)

### **1. INTRODUCTION**

- ❑ Logistics support has numerous functions; e.g., supply, transportation, maintenance, engineering, health services, and services. This lesson identifies the RMT's logistics support responsibilities while in garrison and deployed.
- ❑ The chaplain and the RP are normally assigned to a unit headquarters for administrative purposes. Generally, the unit chain of command will be used when obtaining personal requirements; e.g., 782 gear or meals. However, as a special staff officer of the unit commander, the RMT will be authorized direct liaison with the unit supply, G-4/S-4, G-3/S-3, and other unit logistics organizations to obtain materials needed for the CRP.

### **2. UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS SUPPLY SUPPORT SYSTEM**

- ❑ Although local peacetime/training conditions may allow the use of other sources of supply (open purchase, self-service), RMTs are strongly encouraged to rely upon the Marine Corps supply system to the maximum extent possible. Familiarity with the unit's supply system will ensure the continuation of seamless supply support during operations when other sources of supply may not be available or practicable.

### **Intermediate Supply Support Activity / Supported Activities Supply System Management Unit**

Unit RMTs will submit a requisition through their supply officer for ecclesiastical supplies in exactly the same manner as other supplies are requisitioned for the unit. The requisition will be transmitted to the intermediate supply support activity

(ISSA)/supported activities supply system (SASSY) management unit (SMU), which will fill the order from existing stocks or procure it.

**a. Supply Authorization Documentation**

Unit supply officers are limited, in their purchasing authority to items that are justified by proper authorization. RMTs must take initiative to ensure that adequate authorization documents are on hand for all supplies and equipment needed.

**b. Table of Organization**

Although primarily a G-1/S-1 function, management of the T/O is also a concern of the RMT. It specifies the requirements for chaplains and RPs. It stipulates to the RPs their assigned weapon. If the chaplain or senior enlisted advisor determines that the authorized rank or weapon of the RP should be changed, the chaplain and/or the senior enlisted advisor must make input to periodic T/O reviews.

**c. Table of Equipment**

The table of equipment (T/E) is the primary authorization document for ordering non-consumable supplies and equipment. As RMTs discover adjustments to the T/E that would enhance their ministry capabilities, they should recommend official changes via the chain of command.

**Special Allowance letters** are used when a situation where special equipment or supplies (i.e. Kosher MREs) needed for a particular mission or location are not authorized on the T/E. A special allowance letter is used to justify equipment while a recommended T/E change is being considered by higher authority.

**d. Responsibility**

The unit chaplain or RP will be designated the responsible officer for equipment and supplies assigned to the chaplain section. In their capacity as responsible officer, the chaplain or RP will be required to indicate acceptance of responsibility by initialing individual entries and signing the required paperwork. These should not be signed without a prior inspection of the equipment to verify its existence, completeness, and serviceability.

**PACKING AND EMBARKATION PROCEDURES**

The unit embarkation officer will ensure that adequate quantities of the following are on hand for unit deployments:

- Standard embarkation boxes.
- Serviceable crates, pallets, and containers.

The unit is required to maintain sufficient quantities of dunnage, shoring, banding material, and banding accessories to properly configure embarkation containers and pallet loads. Units maintain sufficient quantities of the above to enable embarkation of all T/E items, special allowances, supplies, and remain-behind equipment (RBE). Garrison property should not be considered for deployment.

**a. Standard Embarkation Boxes, Crates, Pallets, and Containers**

Standard embarkation boxes, crates, pallets, and containers will be used to the maximum extent possible. Where practical, use embarkation boxes and containers to store T/E assets in the workspace (reduces overall stowage space).

1. **Standard Publication Box (40 by 16 by 15 inches)** - This box has many applications but is primarily used for publications, directives, and unit files. Its compact and lightweight design facilitates mobile loading and palletization of unit cargo and equipment.
2. **Standard Medium Unitized Cargo Box (48 by 40 by 44 inches)** - This box is for unitizing equipment, mobile loading, containerization, and 463L pallet building. It fills in for any unit palletized container (PALCON) deficiencies.
3. **Standard Tent/Utility Crate (102 by 42 by 44 inches)** - This box is for unitizing equipment, mobile loading, containerization, and 463L pallet building.
4. **Standard Warehouse Pallet (48 by 40 by 96 inches)** - Made of a hard wood stringer construction, this pallet was designed primarily for delivery of palletized unit loads by surface or aerial means. The normal load usually does not exceed 2,800 pounds.
5. **United States Marine Corps Standard Container Family** - The United States Marine Corps (USMC) standard container family consists of watertight, prefabricated, standard sized, and reusable cargo containers to stow unit property and consumable supplies. These containers are designed to meet shipping and ground transportation standards. They can be handled by an array of materials handling equipment (MHE), tactical vehicles, and transport helicopters.
6. **International Organization for Standardization Container** - Twenty-foot International Organization for Standardization (ISO) containers measuring 240 by 96 by 96 inches are maintained in the MEF container pools.
7. **PALCON** - The PALCON (Table of Authorized Materiel Control Number [TAMCN] C4431) measures 48 by 40 by 41 inches. It is designed with a standard pallet base, four-way forklift entry, has a cargo capacity of 1,000 pounds, and can accommodate up to six inserts.
8. **Quadruple Container** - The quadruple container (QUADCON) (TAMCN C4433) measures 58 by 82 by 96 inches. By its double door entry on both ends, it can be filled with bulk items or fitted with 36 inserts. Maximum load should not exceed 6,500 pounds.
9. **Insert** - The insert is designed to fit into a rack within the PALCON or QUADCON to serve as a drawer-bin storage container for supply activities in garrison or the field. It may also be employed separately as a portable, watertight covered field box. The insert measures 45 by 17 by 10 inches and is designed to carry 120 pounds.
10. **Half Container** - The half container (HALFCON) (TAMCN C4906) measures 120 by 96 by 96 inches. It is designed primarily for use with the reverse osmosis water purification unit system. Other uses may include mobile

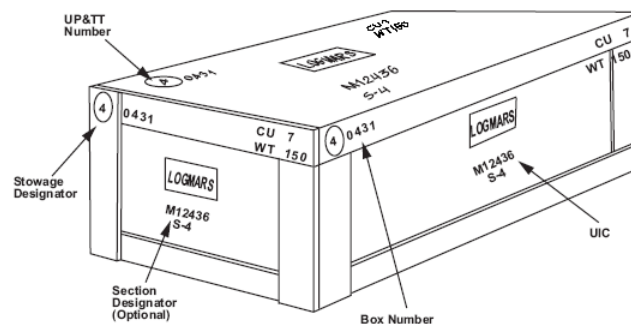
loading of hose reels, engines, transmissions, and other oversized cargo. Maximum load weight should not exceed 10,000 pounds.

## **b. Tactical Markings**

All units will ensure that vehicles, containers, and equipment are marked IAW Marine Corps Forces, Atlantic Order (MARFORLANTO) 4035.2/Marine Corps Forces, Pacific Order (MARFORPACO) 4035.1, Tactical Marking Procedures for Equipment and Embarkation Containers. This standardized marking system for vehicles, equipment, pallets, and containers identifies the owning organization, general contents, stowage location, size, weight, and, when required, source and destination of the equipment and cargo.

1. **UIC Markings** - UIC markings identify organizational ownership. All units will use UICs to identify their vehicles, containers, and equipment. The UIC marking can be engraved, affixed on a dog tag, embossed on unit equipment or painted on all unit embarkation boxes and containers. Raised letter and number decals obtained through the supply system will be used on vehicles, containers, and equipment painted with chemical agent resistant coating paint in lieu of spray-painting the UIC. See figure 1 for placement of markings. For vehicles, containers, generators, and other items requiring square foot stowage areas, UIC markings will be black, 2-inch, and centered. Where designated marking locations coincide with black paint (camouflage scheme), the marking will be painted earth brown or green.

For embarkation boxes, pallets (pallet boards), and crates, UIC markings will be black, 1-inch, and placed on one end, one side, and on the top.



**Figure 1**

2. **Stowage Designators** - A 3-inch white or yellow painted disk (circle) indicates where the cargo is to be stowed aboard ship. Stowage designators are not required on vehicles, QUADCONS, generators or other square foot stowed equipment. Stowage designators will be placed on each pallet board and in the upper left-hand corner of the top, on one side, and on one end of each embarkation box or crate.

3. **White Disk** - A white disk indicates cargo that is hold-stowed on the ship that the owning unit is embarked. However, that cargo does not have to be readily accessible during the ship's transit.
4. **Yellow Disk** - A yellow disk indicates cargo that is stowed within the troop office/berthing spaces that must be accessible to unit personnel during transit.
5. **Unit Personnel and Tonnage Table Number** - The unit personnel and tonnage table (UP&TT) number categorizes containers by stowage or handling requirements. JP 3-02.2 provides additional information and uses of the UP&TT number. It will be superimposed and centered on the stowage designator in 1-inch black numbers. Appendix E lists applicable numbers.
6. **Package ID Numbers** - The package ID number is commonly referred to as a serial or box number and identifies unit vehicles, containers, boxes, pallets, and equipment. It is a required entry in a UDL that enables tracking of vehicles, cargo, and equipment during transit. The package ID number will not be duplicated within the unit.
7. **Vehicles, Generators, and other Items Requiring Square Foot Stowage Areas** - The assigned USMC or manufacturer serial number will be used as the package ID number. Package ID numbers will be black, 2 inches high, and placed on the item per applicable technical manuals (TMs). Where no TM guidance is provided, the upper left-hand corners (each side, end, and top) are marked. All vehicles and generators will contain the entire serial number preceded by the letters "USMC." When placement locations coincide with black paint (camouflage scheme), the marking will be painted earth brown or green. For North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) operations, a solid black five-point star marking will be placed on the front and rear of the vehicle to indicate US ownership. (Per STANAG 2454-AMovP-01A, Regulations and Procedures for Road Movements and Identification of Movement Control and Traffic Control Procedures and Agencies.)
8. **ISO Container and QUADCON Markings** – RPs will rarely be required to mark ISO Containers or QUADCONS. For direction in marking ISO containers and QUADCONS, refer to the Unit Embarkation Handbook, MCRP 4-11.3G.



Figure 2 - QUADCON

9. **Embarkation Boxes, Crates, and Pallet Boards** - Package ID numbers will be 1-inch high and marked on the top, one end, and one side, in the upper left-hand corner to the right of the stowage designator on each box and crate and in the same position for each pallet board. Units will use a unit-assigned four-digit consecutive number system as a package ID number for its boxes, pallet boards, and container markings. For self-contained items with serial number plates (such as AN/PRC-114 radio), the last four digits of the serial number can be used in place of a unit assigned package ID number.
10. **Capability Sets** - A capability set is a T/E asset that requires packing or crating of its components in more than one container or pallet, which must be shipped together to maintain its operational capability; e.g., B1226 laundry units. Capability sets may be identified and manifested on the unit's garrison database by using an alpha character following the package ID number; e.g., 001A or 001B.
11. **Cubic Feet and Weight** –These markings reflect the cubic foot volume (vol) and weight of each item. When computing the cubic foot and weight, results will always be rounded up to the next higher whole number. The item marking will reflect the rounded number. Cubic feet are computed by multiplying the length, width, and height (inches) of a container or piece of equipment and dividing by 1,728 (Formula:  $L \times W \times H \div 1,728 = \text{cubic feet}$ ). Vehicles, containers, generators, and other items requiring square foot stowage do not require cubic feet and weight markings. For boxes, pallets, and crates, cubic feet and weight markings will be 1-inch high, marked on the top, one end, and one side, and placed in the upper right-hand corner.
12. **Expeditionary Cans** - Expeditionary cans will be marked with the UIC in black 1-inch numbers, and centered on both sides. If expeditionary cans are black, the marking will be painted in a contrasting color; e.g., white. Petroleum, oils, and lubricants (POL) cans will be marked with the contents in 2-inch yellow letters on the spout end of the can. Water cans require only the UIC marking since the word “water” is already imprinted on the sides.

13. **Administrative Markings** - Administrative markings provide amplifying information such as source, content, and destination of the cargo and equipment. Common forms include placarding and labeling.
14. **Placards** - Placards provide unit personnel, in-transit agencies, and transportation coordinators with information that expedites handling and throughput of vehicles, containers, and equipment during embarkation/debarkation. See figure 3.

VEHICLE/CARGO PLACARD	
UNIT LINE NUMBER:	_____
UNLOADING PRIORITY:	_____
LANDING SERIAL:	_____
DESCRIPTION:	_____
UNIT/SECTION:	_____
DRIVER'S NAME:	_____
STOWAGE LOCATION:	_____
SHIP AND HULL #:	_____
REMARKS:	_____
HAZMAT:	YES / NO

Figure 3

### 3. **MOUNT-OUT BOX**

Each unit RMT will maintain an RMT mount-out box. This is an inspection item for the Commanding General's readiness inspection. Composition of the mount-out box is shown in MCRP 6-12A, Appendix J (figure 4). Presently, the mount-out box is not included in unit T/Es, nor does it have a table of authorized materiel control number (TAMCN) assigned. Action is in progress to establish the mount-out box as unit T/E with an assigned TAMCN and an SL-3. Until this action is completed however, commanders are encouraged to establish local T/E requirements for chaplain mount-out boxes presently used in the MEF.

MCRP 6-12A, Appendix J can be used for guidance in place of an SL-3.

The mount-out box will be maintained in a complete ready-for-use condition with all of its contents on hand at all times. It provides a unit chaplain with on-hand supplies to be used in the event of a contingency. During an operation it fills immediate day-to-day needs and provides a supply stock until replenishment can be obtained. Unit operational religious supplies that are discussed below will accommodate the day-to-day and training exercise supply requirements. Note: For all items listed below, avoid high heat (over 80° F), humidity, and direct sunlight for longer life.

Authorized Standard MAGTF Chaplain Combat Supply Chest Requirements		
Item	Unit of	Identification Amount
Wine, sacramental	1/5	3
Wine, kosher	1/5	1
Grape juice;	i.e., dehydrated powder package	64 ounces
Altar bread (small) carton	(300)	3
Altar bread (large) carton	(50)	1
Hymnal	each	1
Bible, New American Catholic (4 by 6 inches) each		30
Bible, King James Version	(4 by 6 inches) each	30
Bible, New International Version	(4 by 6 inches) each	30
Book of Mormon	(pocket size) each	5

Jewish Scriptures	(pocket size) each	5
The Holy Qur'an	(pocket size) each	5
Catholic Sunday	each	5
Jewish Prayer Book	(pocket size) each	5
Yarmulke	each	5
Rosaries	each	100
Cruciform/medals	each	100
Cross, Protestant	each	100
Candles, votive	each	6
Field Devotional Guide Book	each	200
Memorial bulletins	ream	2

Figure 4

#### 4. **RESUPPLY**

During operations or while deployed, RMTs should submit requisitions for resupply of ecclesiastical supplies to their supply officers. This can be accomplished using the rapid request or other local format designated in the Logistics Annex to the unit's OPOD. Operational priorities may preempt supply channels, thus delaying the arrival of ministry supplies. RMTs should anticipate such delays and allow for flexible and innovative solutions to shortages. Supervisory chaplains should be especially alert to logistic problems in the CRP and proactive in finding solutions.

#### 5. **TRANSPORTATION**

One of the most basic, yet essential, requirements of the RMT is mobility. It must have the capability to provide a circuit ministry in the various and often-separated elements of the unit. A vehicle dedicated solely to the RMT is usually the most efficient and reliable manner of completing the CRP mission and providing mobile support for the chaplain section. However on deployment this is highly unlikely. The RMT should make other transportation arrangements including helicopter flights, routine supply vehicle runs, and other various modes to accomplish the CRP mission.

#### 6. **PURCHASE REQUEST FORM**

Purchase request formats and procedures vary from command to command. Check with the unit Supply Office for guidance on local procedure.

**REFERENCES:** Religious Ministry Team Handbook, MCRP 6-12A; Unit Embarkation Handbook, MCRP 4-11.3G



