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CINC's Semiannual
SITREP 1 Apr 82 -
31 Mar 83

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By JF/ym, NARA, Date 10/1/18

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
 HEADQUARTERS, 193d INFANTRY BRIGADE (PANAMA)
 FORT CLAYTON, PANAMA

REPLY TO
 ATTENTION OF:

AFZU-DPT-OR

SUBJECT: Commander's Semi-Annual SITREP, 1 Apr 82 - 31 Mar 83

THRU: Commander in Chief
 United States Southern Command
 ATTN: SCCS
 Quarry Heights, Panama

TO: Commander in Chief
 United States Southern Command
 ATTN: SCJ3
 Quarry Heights, Panama

I. (S/NOFORN) Commander's Overview:

The 193d Infantry Brigade (Panama) continues to be in an operationally ready status and is accomplishing its assigned missions. We have made significant progress in many areas, most notable in our relationships with the Guardia Nacional through a concerted effort to bring them into an active combined defense/training role. Our overall personnel status is adequate, and our personnel strength will increase with a Special Operations Forces Augmentation scheduled for October 1983 and the possible addition of a Chaparrel/Vulcan (CV) Battery sometime in the near future. These projected personnel augmentations will require additional housing and billeting space and in the case of the C/V Battery additional base operations support in the form of personnel, equipment and facilities. The Brigade is being modernized with new equipment systems under the Force Modernization program and has in fact been issued some items of equipment out of DAMPL sequence. We have also requested that FORSCOM consider issuing the Brigade the CH-47D and UH-60 helicopters ahead of their projected delivery dates. The addition of these assets will significantly improve aviation support to the Brigade and Latin America. However, in the wheeled vehicle category we have several old pieces of equipment that are nearing the end of their usefulness, such as the M-151, 5-ton dump trucks, road graders and others. This problem is compounded by a severe rust problem in the M-151 fleet. The Brigade is hampered somewhat by a lack of bridging assets, which limits our mobility and our ability to breach obstacles. The Brigade has limited mobility assets and is dependent upon a fixed base of operations, which limits our ability to project combat power to approximately 75 miles for a maximum of 72 hours. These and other issues are discussed below in more detail.

CLASSIFIED BY: Cdr, 193d Inf Bde (Pan) EXTENDED BY: Cdr, 193d Inf Bde (Pan)
 ON: 31 Mar 1983 REASON: Para 2-30k, DOD 5200.1-R
 DECLASSIFY ON: 30 Mar 1989

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A. (S/NOFORN) Force Structure: Two major shortfalls are identified in the current force structure. One, the limited mobility assets available, to include shortages in ground and air assets; and two, the lack of a direct support capability to sustain operations both in the Canal area and beyond the Canal banks. Our current logistical support structures are fixed to static installations.

B. (U) Modernization: It is the Brigade's policy not to accept equipment unless it has been processed, tested, and meets the "total system concept". Some items of Force Modernization are being issued to the Brigade out of DAMPL sequence.

C. (U) Readiness: The Brigade continues to show a level trend in overall personnel strength, which we are monitoring very closely. Our aircraft availability shows an increase because of an intensive maintenance program and the availability of spare parts. Equipment shortages continue to produce a low rating in equipment on hand. However, the prognosis is good and we anticipate an influx of equipment as needed.

D. (S/NOFORN) Sustainability: Logistics support is tied to a fixed installation base. This results in a maximum strike capability of committing a battalion sized force for a period of 72 hours at a distance of up to 150 kilometers. This type of operation would necessitate the maximum utilization of all mobility assets in the Brigade.

E. (U) New Issues:

(1) (S) Programmed introduction of additional forces as permanent party to US Forces Panama creates unprogrammed and unfunded resource requirements, i.e., stationing, maintenance and administrative support personnel and equipment. In the event a Chaparral/Vulcan (C/V) Composite Battery, a Special Forces Company (+), a PYSOPS Detachment and additional Air Traffic Control personnel are introduced, BASOPS personnel increases are clearly warranted. US Army Forces Panama has limited maintenance capabilities to sustain a C/V unit.

(2) (S) The Brigade is participating in Operation Rock Ready - a worldwide exchange of M17 Protective Masks for new M17A2 Protective Masks. The new mask is identical to the M17A1 except the resuscitation capability has been removed. The 100% exchange is expected to be complete in 1983 placing the Brigade in an outstanding chemical/biological protective posture.

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(3) (C/NOFORN) Per USSOUTHCOM tasking, the Brigade provided augmentation to the Theater Intelligence Center (TIC) on an interim basis effective 2 Mar 83. The revised USSOUTHCOM Intelligence Plan (USSCIP) (draft) directs 7 days per week, 24 hours per day representation in the TIC by the 193d Infantry Brigade (Panama). The TIC is the hub wherein unified command and component representatives fuse their efforts to provide timely, all source intelligence to support assigned missions.

(4) (U) This Command has recently conducted a review of the USSCIP. Results of the review will be forwarded under separate cover.

(5) (C/NOFORN) A Telecommunications Requirement (TELER) was submitted during the first quarter, FY83, for a DIAOLS/COINS terminal. This terminal will provide the Army Component with timely access to national intelligence data bases to support current and estimative intelligence efforts of the command. Special Security Office (SSO) facilities were accredited for TOP SECRET SI/SAO in 1980 in anticipation of the requirement to expand our intelligence area of interest beyond Panama. The current estimated delivery date (EDD) of the terminal is FY85.

(6) (U) The Brigade has been assessed reduction of 131 manpower authorizations in FY83 (one Warrant Officer, 72 Enlisted and 58 Civilian). In order to absorb the reduction and avoid unnecessary personnel turbulence, a detailed evaluation of the overall impact on the command was conducted. Treaty, as well as non-treaty, allocations were examined. The 131 spaces have been identified and submitted to FORSCOM for exclusion from the TDA.

(7) (U) The Brigade is scheduled for an on-site manpower survey by Headquarters, FORSCOM during the period 24 Oct 83 through 7 Dec 83. Preparation is in progress and on track with locally established milestones.

(8) (U) DA has proposed the rotation of an air assault battalion from Ft Campbell, KY (1-502) with a battalion in Panama (4-10) in Aug 84. The proposal is to provide a test vehicle for battalion rotation under the new manning system. FORSCOM has been tasked to examine options for handling unique mission essential personnel and equipment, not provided in the air assault battalion MTOE, which must be retained in Panama. The Brigade is working with FORSCOM on this action.

(9) (U) The new MTOE 34114HFC01 for the Brigade Military Intelligence Company (CEWI) will change effective 831001 authorizing PPS-15 ground surveillance radars. Due to the dense vegetation native to Panama, the PPS-15 radar set could be more effectively utilized. While the PPS-15 has a shorter maximum range, it also has a much shorter minimum range. It is this short minimum range that would allow the 193d Military Intelligence Company to employ the PPS-15 in Panama in numerous areas too vegetated for the PPS-5.

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(10) (U) The Brigade 396th Signal Company has the organic capability to retrans two FM nets only. Kindle Liberty '83 pointed out the need for 193d Infantry Brigade Headquarters to function as a higher than Brigade Headquarters sometimes with a forward or jump Command Post. 396th Signal Company needs an enhanced retrans capability either through a MTOE change or provisions for rapid augmentation from a CONUS unit. MTOE change has been submitted.

(11) (U) DA has begun taking steps to reduce strength world wide to 98% of authorizations. Given our present strength, known gains and losses, and the mission it will be at least six months before the Brigade will be at a 98% level.

F. (U) Old Issues Resolved:

(1) (U) The request to transfer ADA assets from the three infantry battalions to HHC, 193d Infantry Brigade (Panama) has been approved by FORSCOM/DA with an effective date of 16 Apr 83.

(2) (U) The unavailability of ammunition shipment has been resolved. The first ammunition ship arrived 18 Mar 83.

(3) (U) The Logistics Support Command's concept plan has been disapproved by DA. The Brigade is currently working several short and long range restructuring options to insure adequate command and control of logistical assets in performance of installation support and tactical missions.

G. (U) Significant Improvements:

(1) (U) An office of Command Integrated Management and Administrative Systems (OCIMAS) has been established within the Brigade Augmentation TDAs.

(2) (U) As a result of reported observations at the National Training Center and the 1982 FORSCOM Tactical Intelligence Conference, the Brigade has instituted a training program for unit S-2's. A one year cyclic program has been initiated and developed by the Brigade G-2 and is designed to develop those skills required by a battalion S-2 to conduct intelligence operations in a jungle environment. Planning for the program of instruction included input from the G-2 staff, battalion S-2's and S-3's, 193d Military Intelligence Company, and senior enlisted analysts and intelligence NCO's. The program consisted of formalized class instruction in subjects such as "Staff Function of the S-2/S-3 Battle Team" and "Intelligence Preparation of the Battlefield," as well as S-2 participation in Tactical Exercises Without Troops (TEWTS). The TEWTS included classroom map problem exercises followed by a walk through of the actual map exercise terrain in an effort to sharpen map reading and planning skills. All S-2 personnel took part in Brigade Command Post Exercises (CPX's) and Field Training Exercises (FTX's), during which they were evaluated both internally and externally on their performance. The training program is reviewed and updated quarterly by Brigade G-2 staff.

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(3) (S/NOFORN) The receipt of readouts from intelligence collection by national systems has begun. These are used in briefings and to support target folder development for contingency plans.

(4) (S/NOFORN) To support the Army Component intelligence mission to upgrade the professionalism of counterpart staffs in Latin America, much progress has been made during the US-Uruguay staff planning exercise ESLABON '82, and with the Panamanian Guardia Nacional during Kindle Liberty '83. Plans for an exercise in Paraguay and a follow-on exercise in Uruguay are being coordinated.

(5) (C/NOFORN) The REDTRAIN opportunity offered to 193d Infantry Brigade (Panama) Imagery Interpreters (II) with the II Detachment, 470th Military Intelligence Group has afforded the II's opportunity to retain imagery interpretation skills, while simultaneously providing the 470th Military Intelligence with additional manning to assist in satisfying the imagery interpretation requirements for this region.

(6) (U) Joint planning and conduct of operations with the Guardia Nacional has improved significantly over the past year. The Guardia Nacional were included and participated in the planning of Kindle Liberty '83.

H. (U) Significant Degrading Issues:

(1) (C) The 193d Military Intelligence Company continues to experience difficulty with filling SI billets. The personnel assigned to 193d Military Intelligence Company from CONUS, in many cases, lack not only a SI clearance and work has not been initiated to get one. This is notwithstanding the fact that the MOS speciality they hold requires an SI clearance. The end result is numerous personnel unable to work in their MOS pending finalization of this SI clearance, which 193d Military Intelligence initiates upon their arrival in country. This radically affects the work load of the personnel who possess SI clearances, mission capabilities, and MOS assigned percentages on the Unit Status Report.

(2) (U) DA's guidance on strength will have an effect on the Brigade's strength picture in the near future. The increasing requirements for support to USASAALA commitments have been a steady drain on the Brigade's strength. Coupled with the expected reduction in strength, an unpredictable degradation in readiness could follow.

(3) (S/NOFORN) The lack of real-time national systems IMINT products and readouts degrade accomplishment of the all source current intelligence mission and degrades cueing opportunities for other intelligence systems operating within the region.

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(4) (S/NOFORN) The lack of a viable HUMINT controlled collection programs throughout the region degrades receipt of much potential information best collected by this type of source; specifically, infiltrations of arms and material into El Salvador in support of the insurgents from external points.

(5) (S/NOFORN) The restriction on the Army Component not receiving available CIA reporting tends to limit our perspective, and more seriously, denies potentially critical early warning information to our analysts.

(6) (S/NOFORN) The lack of a full compliment of 97B20 and higher grade enlisted counterintelligence special agents limits the 193d Military Intelligence Company's capability to provide a full range of Operational Security (OPSEC) support and counterintelligence. Manning levels as of 17 Mar 83 are:

| | | E7 | E6 | E5 | TOTALS |
|-----|----------|----|----|----|--------|
| 97B | AUTH | 1 | 2 | 3 | 6 |
| | ASSIGNED | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 |

(7) (C/NOFORN) The continued absence of a functioning Southern Command Intelligence Net (SCITNET) impacts significantly on our early warning/imminence of hostilities (EW/IOH) capabilities.

(8) (C) Tactical command and control of maneuver units within the Canal operating area is severely hampered by the lack of AN/VRC-49 FM secure retransmission radio sets and a viable alternate voice command and control system .

(9) (C) The Brigade's limited air and ground transportation assets seriously limits the Brigade's ability to rapidly deploy its forces to areas of concern.

(10) (C) The limited bridging assets available increases the movement time and decreases the Brigade's capability of breaching obstacles in a timely manner.

II. (U) Assessment of Capability to Execute Assigned Mission(s):

A. (S) OPLAN 6501: Based on the nature of the threat to the Panama Canal operating area the Brigade can defend the vital installations and critical facilities against conventional type forces. The lack of logistical support and sufficient mobility assets in the Brigade limits the capability of the Brigade to conduct extended operations outside the Canal operating area. The maximum strike capability consists of one battalion for a duration of up to 72 hours at a distance of up to 150 kilometers. The operation would require maximum utilization of all mobility assets in the Brigade; thereby, reducing service support within the Canal operating area.

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B. (S/NOFORN) Ground force mobility in Panama and Latin America can be severely impeded by the destruction of the numerous bridges along limited supply routes. Lateral movements east and west across the Canal are accomplished by the use of the three existing bridges, APC, LMC, or aviation. Additional bridging could reduce our vulnerability in relying on current crossing sites.

C. (C/NOFORN) Intelligence Support Capability: The intelligence support capability for the 193d Infantry Brigade (Panama) consists of the 193d Military Intelligence Company (CEWI). The company supports tactical operations with a Communication and Electronic Warfare (CEW) platoon, a Ground Support Radar (GSR) platoon, an Operations platoon which provides a TOC support element, Interrogation Prisoner of War (IPW) section, Counterintelligence (CI) section, and a Signal Security (SIGSEC) section. With this organization the company has the capability to provide the Brigade with intercept, jamming, electronic ground surveillance, counterintelligence, SIGSEC, and IPW support and services.

III. (U) Manning the Force:

A. (C) Personnel Status: During the period covered, the enlisted strength for the Brigade has fluctuated between 107% and 103% authorizations. The tenant units have remained at or about 103% of authorizations. The readiness roll-up units experienced a downward trend from Apr-Aug 82 (77%-71% of requirements). Beginning with Sep 82 the roll-up units have risen to 89% of requirements (present). The officer strength for the CY83 Officer Distribution Plan (ODP) has not been significantly changed from the CY82. The Brigade will be filled at 95% of the authorizations per the ODP. Current officer strength is at 96% of authorization. This strength traditionally dips during the summer months, so no significant changes should be seen until then. As more linguist requirements come in, shortages in some key positions will begin to show. Coupled with the expected reduction in strength, an unpredictable degradation in readiness could follow. At this time, there has not been a decrease in the strength of the 3d Battalion, 7th Special Forces Group (Airborne). This unit's strength remains at just over 100% authorizations.

B. (U) Reinforcement Requirements: None.

C. (C) Force Structure Requirements: Using the assumption that the government civilians and the Panamanian employees will not be available to work during a conflict, the support base will not be able to support the Brigade operations in the Canal operating area. At present there is no Mob TDA to replace the civilian work force.

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IV. (U) Equipping the Force:

A. (U) Equipment Status:

(1) (C) The following items of equipment are critical shortages:

| <u>LIN</u> | <u>NOMENCLATURE</u> | <u>SHORTAGES</u> |
|------------|------------------------------|------------------|
| K87254 | Installation Kit | 12 ea |
| Q54174 | Radio Set AN/VRC47 | 7 ea |
| Q34308 | Radio Set AN/GRC160 | 19 ea |
| X60833 | Truck Utility M151 | 54 ea |
| G22933 | Data Display Set | 12 ea |
| N04982 | Night Vision Sights AN/TAS-4 | 8 ea |
| P06148 | Platoon Early Warning System | 33 ea |
| P69002 | Programmer | 2 ea |
| L40063 | Laser IRF | 15 ea |
| D12087 | Carrier Personnel M113 | 7 ea |
| D11538 | Carrier Personnel M577 | 2 ea |
| R29799 | Receiver Set | 14 ea |
| X40794 | Truck 5-ton M54A2C | 20 ea |
| Q38335 | Radio Set AN/PRC90 | 52 ea |
| H01907 | Elec. Shop Shelter | 1 ea |
| H01912 | Elec. Shop Shelter | 1 ea |
| A79381 | Antenna Gp | 11 ea |
| M29451 | Medical Equip Set | 1 ea |
| R88696 | Resuscitator | 12 ea |
| U65480 | Surgical Instruments | 10 ea |
| A08409 | Adapter Aircraft | 5 ea |
| A56243 | Set Anal | 1 ea |
| A98653 | Attenuator Varib | 1 ea |
| F19198 | Counter Elec | 1 ea |
| F43003 | Crane Wheel | 1 ea |
| T16013 | Tester Exhaust | 1 ea |
| T18084 | Shop Set Aircraft | 1 ea |
| T19454 | Aircraft Maint | 1 ea |
| V63318 | Test Set Amp | 1 ea |
| V89808 | Test Set | 1 ea |
| V99347 | Test Set | 1 ea |
| W93995 | Trailer Aircraft | 6 ea |
| X51380 | Truck Lift Fork | 1 ea |
| Y14526 | Voltmeter | 4 ea |

(2) (U) Overage Vehicles: At the present time, we have 122 each M151 series vehicles that range in age from 11 to 20 years old. Most vehicles in this grouping are in fair to poor condition. Forty-nine of these vehicles have been identified for the rust program. Of these, 14 body kits have been or are in the process of being replaced.

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(3) (U) Engineer equipment, road graders, scoop loaders, tractors both full track and wheeled are overage. Two each scoop loaders, now in maintenance, exceed expenditure limits authorized for "economically repairable" criteria. Road grader has been deadlined in excess of 90 days. Most repair parts are not available through DOD channels and have to be procured from manufacturer or in some cases they have to be manufactured for the equipment.

B. (U) Equipment Upgrade/Modernizations Issues:

(1) (S/NOFORN) Air Defense: The only air defense assets available are the 15 Redeye, organic to the Brigade. As an optimal solution, we envision the employment of an appropriate mix of weapons systems to provide security for both terminuses of the Canal and secure the in-land routes to the Canal area through the mountain ranges. The Stinger is due to be distributed to the Brigade in 1987.

(2) (C) Armor and Antiarmor: The antiarmor was upgraded with the issuance of the TOW system to the Brigade. The TOW system is also a Force Modernization issue. The M113 carrier G-M was issued out of DAMPL sequence.

(3) (C) Squad Automatic Weapon (SAW): The SAW is scheduled to be distributed to the Brigade in 1985.

(4) (U) Automation: An office of Command Integrated Management and Administrative Systems (OCIMAS) has been established within the Brigade Augmentation TDAS. OCIMAS provides centralized management of office automation and administrative systems projects, development of standard applications for use throughout the Brigade; systematic review/development of feasibility studies and implementation plans for office automation/administrative systems; and will ultimately compliment the Brigade readiness posture by providing tools which will increase the ability to gather and disseminate essential information on a more timely basis.

(5) (S) Chemical Warfare: the NBC equipment on hand within the 193d Infantry Brigade (Panama) is adequate for mission accomplishment based upon the current defined regional NBC threat. Individual protective masks have exceeded life expectancy resulting in high failure rates. This problem, however, will be remedied in 1983 with Operations Rock Ready. Sufficient stocks of chemical defensive equipment (CDE) are on hand to meet FY83 training and contingency requirements. Additional CDE funds will be required in FY84 to procure M258A1 Decontamination Kits and the new BDU patterned over garments. Under the DA Force Modernization Program the Brigade is scheduled to receive several items of new or improved NBC equipment beginning in the fourth quarter of FY83. This program is closely monitored to insure orderly receipt, required training, and adequate logistical support is provided. A list of those items to be received by the Brigade are as follows:

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M258A1 Decontamination Kits
 Protective Outfit, Toxicological Microclimate Controlled
 M8A1 Automatic Chemical Agent Alarm
 XM13 Decontaminating Apparatus
 M51 Shelter System

(6) (C/NOFORN) Intelligence: Collection by the 193d Military Intelligence Company has improved as a result of the acquisition of two WJ 8718 VHF manual receivers from the 470th Military Intelligence Group and two WJ 8718 CHF scanning receivers from FORSCOM. Projected acquisition includes TEAMPACK in FY84, REMBASS in FY86, TACJAM in FY87, and QUICKFIX II in FY90. The 193d Military Intelligence Company is scheduled to receive the AN/TLQ-17A in the second quarter in FY83, which will assist in meeting the operational requirements of the command over our extended area of operations. A proposed MTOE change has been forwarded, through FORSCOM to DA for final approval. This change will authorize the 193d Military Intelligence Company to maintain six (each) AN/PPS-15 and three (each) AN/PPS-5 radars in lieu of the four (each) AN/PPS-5 currently assigned. Consequently FORSCOM has approved, pending final DA's approval, the direct exchange of six (each) AN/PPS-5 for six (each) AN/PPS-15 radar between the 193d Infantry Brigade (Panama) and the 24th Infantry Division, Ft Stewart, GA. This switch will markedly improve our GSR capability.

(7) (U) Electronic Warfare (EW)

(a) (C/NOFORN) EW Capability: Current Brigade TOE authorizes two AN/GLQ-3b high power tactical jammers. Of these there are AN/GLQ-3b and one AN/TLQ-17 (in lieu of issue) on hand. During the period, 1 Apr 82 through 2 Mar 83, the AN/TLQ-17 has been fully operational four days and the AN/GLQ-3b not operational. Therefore, the Brigade has not had a high power jamming capability for the last year.

(b) (U) EW Equipment Maintainability Problems: The 193d Military Intelligence Company has responsibility for up to GS level maintenance on these systems. At this time the 193d Military Intelligence Company does not have an EW/SIGINT Systems Repairman (MOS 33S), who is qualified to repair either. Additional problems are encountered in ordering spare parts. Since both systems are highly complex, fairly old, and fielded at relatively low density the Army has exhausted its stock of most repair parts. Components must be evacuated to Tobyhanna Army Depot for repair and returned. This normally takes in excess of 90 days turn around time. Although the unit has all of its authorized Test Measurement Diagnostic Equipment (TMDE) for trouble shooting and diagnostics, this equipment is outdated and inadequate.

(c) (U) Potential Solutions: The 193d Military Intelligence Company plans to send their C-E Maintenance Technician to the CEWI Organization Maintenance Structure Conference being held in May 83 at HQ FORSCOM. The purpose of this meeting will be to develop proposed changes in maintenance equipment

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to TOEs for submission to TRADOC, to prepare related MTOE changes for approval, and to discuss the GS maintenance team to be organized as part of the post 1980 maintenance concept for SIGINT/EW equipment. To alleviate this void, the Brigade G-2 has requested a FORSCOM REDTRAIN purchase of two (each) RACAL solid-state, high power, "suitcase" jammers with appropriate off-the-shelf TMDE to support it to provide the 193d Military Intelligence Company a reliable, state-of-the-art high power jamming capability.

(d) (C/NOFORN) Projections for the fielding of a replacement high power jammer system (TACJAM) are not scheduled to arrive in Panama until FY86. The ELINT jamming system (MSQ-103) that was to be fielded in Panama during FY83 has been postponed/deleted due to a current lack of tactical ELINT targets.

(8) (U) Fire Power:

(a) (U) Equipment which is currently on hand is adequate to meet the mission requirements of B Battery, 22d Field Artillery, but limits the units to manual computation of data.

(b) (C) The M-18, Field Artillery Digital Automatic Computer (FADAC), which is currently assigned is inoperative (the M18's are being phased out of the inventory) and the parts are scarce. The prognosis for continued operability of the M18 is not good. The hand held calculators which are assigned to this unit have not proven their reliability in the moist jungle climate of Panama. The acquisition of the Battery Computer System (BCS) AN/GYK-29 scheduled for the second quarter 1985 should once again give the unit a reliable automatic computation.

(c) (C) The Position and Azimuth Determining System which is scheduled to be issued in 1987 will provide the unit with new capabilities for rapid survey and will provide invaluable if this unit is redeployed into an area in which survey control has not been previously established.

(9) (U) C3:

(a) (C) Under the Force Modernization Plan for Division 86, entirely new C3 systems are to be fielded. Some of the major systems that will be fielded in Panama are: AN/TSC-93 TACSATCOM Terminal, AN/TSC-85 TACSATCOM Terminal, AN/TRQ-35 Tactical Frequency Management System, and AN/UGC-74 Communications Terminal Teleprinter.

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(b) (C) The AN/TSC-93 and 85 TACSATCOM Terminals will provide: increased redundancy, indreased channel capacity, and anti-jam communication capacity (survivability). Its primary use will be to support the existing command, multichannel line of sight equipment which does not satisfy the needs of the Ground Commander because of inherent limitations. The new TACSATCOM Terminals can operate in the Defense Satellite Communications Systems (DSCS) II and DSCS III satellite networks. They can be utilized down to maneuver battalion level, if required or to an augmented task force.

(c) (C) The AN/TRQ-35, Tactical Frequency Management System, will be used to aid the frequency manager in selecting the best frequency for critical HF communications link based on near real-time propagation data, i.e., for RATT, AN/FRC-93 etc. Currently there is no automated tactical frequency management system available. Utilization of the NA/TRQ-35 will increase reliability and benefit extended range communication nets such as command operation nets and the command fire nets.

(d) (C) The AN/UGC-74, Communications Printer, is a fully militarized microprocessor controlled record traffic communications terminal which will replace the unreliable and archiac TT-4 and TT-98 teletype printers, that suffer frequent problems. The AN/UGC-74 unit provides extensive compositic and editing capabilities backed up with a 16,000 character, ten page, message memory storage capability. The addition of this new teleprinter will be one gigantic step towards reaching traffic equipment that will be capable of providing satisfactory transmissions and information rates that will be generated in the automated battlefield of the future.

(10) (U) Engineer:

(a) (U) The 518th Engineer Company's 5 ton dump trucks (squad vehicle) are totally obsolete. All are at least 15 years old and are negatively effected by terrain, excessive moisture, and increased construction missions. The unit's bucket loaders and concrete mixer have been withdrawn for turn-in with the road grader awaiting similar action. The road grader has been at DIO for ten months awaiting repair. The two CASE 450 mini-dozers, each 11 years old, are also close to the end of their planned usefulness. A serious constraint in maintaining antiquated equipment is due to the 518th Engineer Company's low ALO (ALO 4), and to some extent its physical distance from possible supply points (CONUS), as well as the uniqueness of the equipment to the Brigade.

(b) (U) The low ALO also constrains maintenance of the 518th Engineer Company's communications equipment.

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(C) (U) This engineer company has no bridging or rafting equipment or personnel assigned thus leaving an ineffectiveness towards crossing gaps, water obstacles, and disaster relief with organic capabilities in support of the Brigade. This weakness has been identified but with no positive results, as yet. There are no CEV's assigned.

V. (U) Training the Force:

A. (U) Operations and Exercises:

(1) (U) The TOC was activated 2 - 3 Jun 82 for Command Post Wargame (CPW) Cutting Edge VII.

(2) (C) The TOC was activated with minimum personnel for the purpose of monitoring a demonstration in Panama City on 17 Jun 82. Traffic limitations into the Panama City were imposed by USCINCSO. Activation was for 8 hours.

(3) (U) UNITAS XXIII: 193d Infantry Brigade (Panama) supported exercise UNITAS XXIII 5 - 14 Jul 82 by providing aviation and communications support for the combined exercise. Two CH47 aircraft and ten service members from the 210th Combat Aviation Battalion deployed to Cartagena, Colombia on 5 Jul 82. Aviation and technical support was provided to the Colombian and US Marines who conducted airborne and helicopter operations, rappelling exercises, and amphibious landings. A total of 35.3 flying hours were flown by the CH47 aircraft. All personnel and equipment returned 14 Jul 82.

(4) (U) UNITAS XXIII - PANAMA: The 193d Infantry Brigade (Panama) participated in Exercise UNITAS XXIII - PANAMA on 1 and 2 Aug 82 by conducting a high value unit transit through the Panama Canal. The Brigade TOC was activated and a Joint Fire Support Element was formed to control the fire support of all forces within the Canal Operating Area. Brigade elements involved in the exercise consisted of one platoon OPFOR, an ARFOR company, and aviation assets.

(5) (C) EXERCISE DESPLAZAMIENTO COMBINADO: 193d Infantry Brigade (Panama) supported the joint combined exercise in Honduras during the period 25 Jul - 15 Aug 82. The exercise was conducted to facilitate improved military operations, air movement of soldiers, airmobile and airborne operations using helicopter assets, and limited assistance on civic action projects. A total of 39 service members, two CH47 and two UH1H aircraft, and two AN/GRC 142's (RATT) were deployed for the exercise.

(6) (S/NOFORN) The Brigade participated in Joint Readiness Exercise Ellipse Echo '82 from 14 - 29 Jun 82, at Key West, FL. The Brigade supported the exercise by providing the Joint Task Force (JTF) Commander and selected (JTF) staff positions, four controller personnel, and 68 personnel from 3d Battalion, 7th Special Forces Group (Airborne). Particular exercise

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objectives were: evaluation of specific command arrangement agreements, evaluation of area specialists team products and procedures, and evaluation of 3d Special Forced Battalion, 7th Special Force Group (Abn) emergency deliberate assault procedures.

(7) (U) The TAC CP was activated 17 - 26 Aug 82 for a Tactical Field Exercise (TFE) for command and control of Brigade units participating in the exercise.

(8) (U) The TOC was activated 21 - 22 Sep 82 for the Command Post Wargame (CPW) Cutting Edge VIII.

(9) (U) The 193d Infantry Brigade (Panama) conducted a Field Training Exercise (FTX) 15 - 21 Oct 82. The primary exercise objective was to refine the Brigade's operational concept and develop a flexible and responsive standard procedure to counter a military threat to the Panama Canal. Economy of Forces operations allowed the Brigade to concentrate combat power on known enemy vulnerabilities and to seize and maintain the objective. Pre-exercise planning focused on weaknesses identified during past exercises and on the missions which the Brigade could be tasked to accomplish at a future date. Three weeks prior to the FTX the Brigade units conducted a Command Post Wargame (CPW) and were given missions similar to those to be accomplished during the FTX. Subsequently, using FM 101-5 as a guide, the Brigade Commander and Staff went through formal procedures to arrive at the mission and concept of the operation for the FTX. Upon completion of the written staff estimates, a course of action was selected and the Brigade operation order was presented. An Operations Seminar for all Brigade officers was conducted with presentations on: the Cuban threat, an update on proposed changes to OPLAN 6501, and a review of current doctrine as found in FM 100-5 and its applications to the Brigade mission in Panama. Units began movement into assembly areas on 16 Oct 82. 4th Battalion, 10th Infantry was given the mission of conducting waterborne operations on two separate axis on the Atlantic side of the Canal Operating Area to locate and destroy an estimated company of OPFOR located in their area of operations. 4th Battalion (Mech), 20th Infantry was given the mission of locating and destroying an estimated two companies of OPFOR in their AO. Their movement into the AO included an actual swim of the mechanized vehicles with troops across a pond adjacent to and in simulation of swimming across the Panama Canal. Using the OPFOR threat developed by the Brigade G-2, the 3d Battalion, 5th Infantry had the mission of OPFOR for the exercise. After the initial missions were accomplished, a free-play exercise period followed. The First Company, Guardia Nacional participated in the exercise and was given several challenging mission to include: a waterborne operation and an airmobile assault. Colonel Diaz-Herrera, Guardia Nacional, G-3 was a visitor during the exercise. On 20 Oct 82, the Brigade began a series of live fire exercises which were driven by the tactical scenario of the exercise. Evaluation for the exercise was provided by members of the 92d Separate Infantry Brigade, Puerto Rico Army National Guard and the 53d Separate Infantry Brigade, Florida Army National Guard.

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(10) (U) Exercise Eslabon, 8 - 12 November 1982, was a combined Map Exercise which emphasized military staff planning procedures and provided a means for an exchange of ideas and methods of operation. Two scenarios were presented during which the respective staffs analyzed, assigned and implied missions, developed courses of actions, and determined the most appropriate. The first scenario depicted an amphibious landing of Red Forces with a rapid advance toward Montevideo. Uruguayan forces conducted covering force operations and established a final defensive line. The second scenario was a counterattack, spearheaded by the 193d Infantry Brigade (Panama) to destroy Red Forces and to expel them from the national territory of Uruguay.

(11) (U) The second annual Jungle Operations Conference held at the US Army Jungle Operations Training Center (JOTC) was conducted 15 - 19 Nov 82. Co-hosted by the 193d Infantry Brigade (Panama) and the Guardia Nacional of Panama, the 5 day conference was attended by 35 representatives from Central and South America, the Caribbean, and the United States plus several Army officials. Represented at the conference were Antigua, Barbados, Belize, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, Peru, and St. Vincent. Also attending were officials of the 92d Separate Infantry Brigade, Puerto Rico Army National Guard; the 53d Separate Infantry Brigade, Florida Army National Guard; and the US Army Infantry Center and Ranger Department, Fort Benning, Ga. Local officials attending were from JOTC, the 193d Infantry Brigade (Panama), the US Army School of the Americas, and the 3d Battalion, 7th Special Forces Group (Abn). The conference was patterned after the first conference held 16 - 20 Nov 81 and was designed to exchange views, concepts, and philosophies on military operations in Latin America with emphasis on jungle operations. The major subject areas covered primarily in seminar type presentations included communications in the jungle, guerrilla tactics, counter guerrilla strategy, methods of fight, night and river operations, and technology and doctrine development for jungle operations. The attendees were also presented an overview of JOTC, USARSA, and the Ranger Department at Fort Benning. Outdoor presentations were given at Fort Sherman and the Pana Jungla School at the Guardia Nacional's Fuerte Cimarron.

(12) (U) The TAC CP was activated 12 - 15 Dec 82 to support 2/75th Rangers participation in their third week JOTC FTX. The overall goal of the FTX was the conduct of covert military operations with partisan forces in a third country. The battalion was moved from their REMAB site located at Fort Sherman to the assembly areas on the Pacific side. Simultaneously the Battalion Commander and Staff were given the Joint Task Force Team Operations Order by the Staff of 193d Infantry Brigade (Panama). Rehearsal sites were constructed on similar terrain to resemble actual objective sites. The FTX consisted of five modules: conduct of an airborne assault followed by company raid for a POW recovery in jungle environment; a raid against a C3 site by amphibious means; and an airborne assault to seize and secure an airhead with a follow-on POW Recovery in a fortified area.

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(13) (U) The Commanding General and members of the Brigade staff participated in Combined Map Exercise, ESLABON 1982, in Uruguay, 8-12 Nov 82. The exercise emphasized staff planning procedures and provided a means to exchange ideas and methods of operations. All Uruguayan participants were enthusiastic and appreciated discussions on the US Army's concept of operations. There appeared to be keen interest in conducting another exercise of a war game nature at some time in the future.

(14) (S) During the period 26 Jan - 11 Feb 83, the 193d Infantry Brigade (Panama) participated in Exercise Ahuas Tara '83, a USSOUTHCOM sponsored Joint Training Exercise conducted in Honduras between US and Honduran Armies. Major exercise elements were located at Quarry Heights, Panama; Puerto Lempira, Honduras; and La Mesa, Honduras. Prior to the start of the exercise, helicopters assigned to the 210th Combat Aviation Battalion deployed to Tegucigalpa, Honduras to perform civic action projects as directed by USMILGP Honduras. During these projects, more than 30 tons of water and sanitation systems were transported to eight remote villages in Honduras. Staffing for the Army Headquarters and support for logistics, administration, medical, and aviation was provided by elements assigned to the 193d. Airmobile and airborne operations were conducted in support of the Honduran Army operations as well as ship to shore operations. A total of 948 refugees and over ten tons of food items were moved during the exercise in support of a refugee relocation project. All personnel and equipment were redeployed to Panama by 14 Feb 83.

(15) (U) The 193d Infantry Brigade (Panama) participated in Kindle Liberty '83, a JCS directed, USSOUTHCOM sponsored Joint Training Exercise to test the ability to defend the Panama Canal, during the period 11 - 18 Feb 83. Elements augmenting the Brigade's forces were provided by units of the 101st Airborne Division; the 2d Battalion, 7th Special Force Group, the 7th Transportation Group; and elements of the 82d Airborne Division. Personnel from the staff of the 53d and 92d Separate Infantry Brigades participated as members of the Army Headquarters staff. The Panamanian Guardia Nacional participated with one Company of Infantry, Military Police augmentation, and a composite battalion command and staff element.

(16) (U) Thirty SM, one CH47, two OH58, and three UH1H helicopters deployed to San Jose, Costa Rica on 10 Mar 83 to conduct annual high altitude training. The training emphasizes pilot development and provides realistic "hands-on" training in the area of high altitude flying. Civic action projects are secondary to the overall training and are supported on each weekend during the training period. Personnel and equipment will redeploy to Panama on 1 Apr 83.

B. (U) Contingency and Disaster Relief Operations:

(1) (U) On 21 Apr 82, the suspension bridge spanning the Chiriqui River near David, Panama collapsed, disrupting the Interamerican Highway traffic. During the period 24 - 26 Apr 82, this Command provided CH47 helicopter assets to conduct air movement of materials used in the construction of a

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causeway to span the river. On 18 May 82, rains destroyed the temporary crossing. On 27 May 82 four service members of the Brigade were sent to Chepo, Panama to assist the Panamanians in disassembling a Bailey bridge at the site and reassembling it at the bridge site at David, Panama. Six service members of the Brigade were sent to David, Panama on 7 Jun 82 to provide ferry services across the river until suitable bridging material could be emplaced. The service members returned 1 Jul 82.

(2) (U) A two man team from 36th EOD deployed to Mexico 5 - 12 May 82. Their mission was to provide support for former President Ford's visit there.

(3) (U) Two CH47, two OH58 aircraft, and 20 personnel from 210th Combat Aviation Battalion deployed to San Jose, Costa Rica on 29 Nov 82 to support President Reagan's visit there. They redeployed to Panama on 5 Dec 82.

(4) (U) A four man team from 36th EOD deployed to Colombia 30 Nov 82 to support President Reagan's visit there. They returned to Panama on 4 Dec 82.

(5) (U) A four man team from 36th EOD, deployed to Costa Rica 1 Dec 82 to support President Reagan's visit there. They returned to Panama 5 Dec 82.

C. (U) Mobile Training Teams:

(1) (C) El Salvador: Infantry Battalion Individual Training MTT deployed 4 Jan 82 - 2 Jul 82 (25 SM). Admin/Log/Medical MTT deployed 4 Jan 82 - 2 Jul 82 (1 SM). UH-1H Helicopter Maintenance MTT deployed 21 Jan 82 - 22 May 82 (3 SM). IDAD Survey deployed 3 - 7 May 82 (1 SM). Communications Instructor MTT deployed 5 May - 30 Oct 82 (1 SM). IDAD MTT deployed 21 May - 5 Jun 82 (2 SM). Physical Security Survey deployed 30 May - 4 Jun 82 (2 SM). Infantry BCT Survey deployed 21 - 27 Jun 82 (3 SM). Infantry BCT MTT deployed 16 Jul - 15 Oct 82 (15 SM). Strategic Site Survey MTT deployed 4 Aug 82 - 27 Jan 83 (5 SM). Physical Security MTT deployed 18 Aug - 26 Oct 82 (3 SM). Aviation Power Train MTT deployed 15 Sep 82 - 12 Jan 83 (1 SM). NCO Leadership Course Survey deployed 24 - 29 Sep 82 (2 SM). NCO Leadership Course MTT deployed 26 Oct - 21 Dec 82 (9 SM). Rigger Maintenance MTT deployed 5 Nov - 30 Dec 82 (2 SM). Airborne Battalion Upgrade MTT deployed 10 Nov 82 and is scheduled to return 15 Apr 83 (10 SM). LRRP Company MTT deployed 10 Nov 82 and is scheduled to return 9 Mar 83 (10 SM). Communications Instructor MTT deployed 15 Nov 82 and is scheduled to return 12 May 83 (1 SM). Cazador Battalion Training MTT deployed 17 Feb 83 and is scheduled to return 14 Jul 83 (17 SM).

(2) (U) Honduras: Arms Interdiction Liaison MTT deployed 6 Jan 82 - 12 Apr 82 (2 SM). Arms Interdiction MTT deployed 6 Jan 82 - 12 Apr 82 (12 SM). Tri Service Logistics Survey deployed 23 Jun - 20 Jul 82 (1 SM). Border Security MTT Survey deployed 6-20 Sep 82 (1 SM). Pathfinder Analysis Survey deployed 6 - 12 Nov 82 (1 SM). Counterinsurgency Survey deployed 8 - 21 Nov 82 (2

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SM). Explosive Ordnance Disposal Survey deployed 7 - 13 Nov 82 (2 SM). Military Critical Installation Security Survey deployed 3 Nov - 8 Dec 82 (2 SM). Airborne Heavy Equipment Drop MTT deployed 22 - 28 Nov 82 (1 SM). Pathfinder Operations/Airborne Analysis MTT deployed 8 - 22 Dec 82 (4 SM).

(3) (U) Dominican Republic: SMUT MTT deployed 3 Feb 82 - 30 Apr 82 (11 SM).

(4) (U) Ecuador: 4.2 Mortar Maintenance MTT deployed 26 Jan 82 - 17 May 82 (3 SM). Medical MTT Survey deployed 13 - 19 Apr 82 (1 SM). Parachute Rigger Maintenance Survey deployed 13 - 19 Apr 82 (1 SM). IDAD Survey deployed 11 - 17 May 82 (1 SM). IDAD Survey (Internal Defense) deployed 8 - 11 Jun 82 (1 SM). IDAD MTT (Internal Defense) deployed 30 Jun - 4 Aug 82 (4 SM). Medical MTT Survey deployed 6 - 10 Dec 82 (1 SM). Psychological Operations Survey deployed 10 - 16 Dec 82 (1 SM). Combat Operations MTT deployed 11 Jan - 23 Feb 83 (2 SM). Parachute Rigger Maintenance MTT deployed 11 Jan - 23 Feb 83 (2 SM). Medical MTT deployed 8 Feb 83 is scheduled to return 20 Apr 83 (4 SM).

(5) (U) Costa Rica: Communications MTT Survey deployed 4 - 10 Aug 82 (1 SM). Small Arms and Ammunition Maintenance MTT Survey deployed 6 - 19 Sep 82 (1 SM). Special Operations Survey deployed 13 - 19 Jan 83 (2 SM).

(6) (U) Colombia: M60 Machine Gun Ops/Field Repair MTT deployed 6 Jul - 1 Aug 82 (2 SM). Infantry Army Training Survey deployed 18 - 22 Jul 82 (3 SM).

(7) (U) Belize: Medical MTT Survey deployed 13 - 20 Jun 82 (1 SM). Medical MTT deployed 10 Nov - 8 Dec 82 (4 SM).

C. (U) Training Status:

(1) (U) On 1 Jan 83, a six-week, three phase (T-N-G) training cycle went into effect replacing the two phase (P1 and P2) training cycle. T-N-G allows the Brigade to conduct battalion, company level training while maintaining unit integrity during training and support missions during the 2 week "T" cycle. Time is devoted to mission related training during which 100% of present for duty personnel attend and integrity is maintained during the 2 week "N" cycle. Training is structured to sustain small unit and individual proficiency and to assist the unit in the 2 week "G" cycle in supporting details which they cannot provide personnel for. During the 2 week "G" cycle, the battalion is largely committed to support missions. The T-N-G training cycle provides a 6 week lock-in and enables the leaders to better plan for individual and collective training, professional development, civilian education, and normal leave.

(2) (U) The Brigade's maneuver battalions are administering the platoon test using MILES against a realistic opposing force to provide the battalion's chain of command, a means to determine the level of combat readiness and proficiency of its maneuver platoons.

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(3) (U) The command has established a Shadetree/hip pocket training program which is designed to provide chain of command guidance and supervision to the first line trainer and the squad leader concerning opportunity training.

(4) (U) The Weaponeer Training System arrived in the Brigade in Oct 82. This system has been incorporated into the Brigade Marksmanship Program to assist trainers in teaching concepts of marksmanship and zeroing to individual soldiers having problems. Another Weaponeer Training System is scheduled to arrive in fiscal year 1984, to be located on the Atlantic side.

(5) (U) The FORSCOM Commander's Challenge Cup Marksmanship Matches were conducted during the period, 10 - 21 Jan 83. Nine units participated in the competition. Team and individual competition were conducted from the Brigade for the combat rifle (M16), combat pistol (.45 CAL), and the light machine gun (M60). The purpose of these matches was to select quality representation from the Brigade at the All-Army Championship Matches, and to increase the spirit of competition, cooperation, and goodwill between units in the 193d Infantry Brigade (Panama). Five teams from the 193d Infantry Brigade (Panama) have been selected to represent FORSCOM in the All-Army Matches.

(6) (U) The Career Management Field (CMF) 11, SQT/EIB testing ran from 22 Oct - 8 Dec 82. Approximately, 1500 soldiers (11B MOS) were tested. Of the 768 soldiers that tested for the Expert Infantryman's Badge (EIB), 370 soldiers received the award.

(7) (U) The Brigade has instituted a No-Notice Exercise for subordinate units to evaluate their training effectiveness in selected areas and to find out to what extent the Army Standardization Program is utilized in the Brigade. The major benefit of this program has been to provide feedback to the battalion commanders on the effectiveness of their training programs. Four No-Notice Exercises have been conducted, as of this date.

D. (C) Training Constraints: Age of M60 MG's has resulted in an increasing non-operational time through normal use. We have implemented a program to identify the problem. Once identified, we will request assistance from ARRCOM through FORSCOM. Military police personnel shortage of lower enlisted 95B impacts adversely on the capability of the Law Enforcement Activity to conduct the full breadth of unit and individual training and adequately meet daily recurring command mission requirements.

VI. (U) Deploying the Force:

(U) Strategic Mobility/Lift Capability Intratheater:

(1) (U) The primary mode of transportation available to US Army Forces, Panama is 12 ton tractor trailer trucks, 2 1/2 tactical trucks, LCM-8's, and medium lift helicopters.

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(2) (U) The Panama Railroad and the Transisthmian Highway with the Panama Canal provides the primary LOC.

(3) (S) Introduction of Brigade or larger size forces would require additional surface transport units - primarily 12 ton tractor trailer rigs, 5 ton 2 1/2 ton cargo trucks, POL tankers, and refrigerated vans.

(4) (S) Redeployment of a battalion task force consisting of US Army Forces Panama units requires augmentation by CONUS based units, if the mission is longer than 72 hours in duration. It is estimated that US Army Panama transport assets currently available could not effectively move and support a battalion task force at a distance greater than 150 kilometers from its present operating base.

VII. (U) Sustaining the Force:

A. (S) US Army Forces Panama maintains the following stockages of Prepositioned War Reserve materials:

| SUPPLY CLASS | DOS | PERCENTAGE OF OBJECTIVE | RATING |
|---|--------------|-------------------------|--------|
| I (A) | 75 | 100 | S-1 |
| I (C) | 6 | 12 | S-4 |
| II | NONE STOCKED | 0 | S-4 |
| III (PKG) | 25 | 100 | S-1 |
| NOTE: ALL PWRS BULK FUELS HELD BY US NAVY COMPONENT IN PANAMA CANAL | | | |
| IV | NONE STOCKED | 0 | S-4 |
| V | 50 | -100 | S-1 |
| VI | NONE STOCKED | 0 | S-4 |
| VII | NONE STOCKED | 0 | S-4 |
| VIII | 22 | 44 | S-4 |
| IX | NONE STOCKED | 0 | S-4 |
| X | N/A | | |

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NOTE: Limited Class II and Class IV materials are maintained in Project Stocks which may be utilized to support any USSOUTHCOM mission assigned and directed by NCA/JCS authorities.

NOTE: Other supply classes (less VII) are maintained for daily operations but are not considered part of PWRMS stockages.

NOTE: Overall sustainability rating for US Army Forces Panama is considered to be S-4 since this Headquarters does not store Classes II, IV, VII and IX due to lack of storage space, storage, maintenance personnel, and the climatic conditions which exist in Panama. The most demanding OPLAN calls for over a doubling of in-place personnel and the introduction of equipment which is currently not ordinarily positioned in the Panama Canal area. Hence, a general rating of S-4 is applied to all supply classes except Class I (A), III, and V. The situation cited above cannot be appreciably changed under current personnel and facilities available in Panama. There are currently neither warehouses nor personnel available to store and maintain additional PWRMS.

B. (C) Base Requirements: The 193d Combat Support Battalion lacks the capability of rapid runway repair. 518th Engineer Company has one road grader that is overage/overmilage and after awaiting parts for 10 months at DIO is being prepared for turn-in. No replacement is available. The 16S concrete mixer has already been turned-in (overage). No replacement has arrived. These things combined with no compaction equipment or bituminous surfacing ability and no steel matting gives the Brigade no capability whatsoever to repair runways.

C. (U) Logistic Support Arrangements: None

D. (U) Force Dispositions: None

E. (U) Maintenance Capabilities:

(1) (U) Backlog of overhauls/rework - N/A.

(2) (U) A complete installation maintenance facility is currently in operation. There are no true direct support maintenance units assigned to US Army Forces Panama.

F. (C) Status of Contingency Stocks: Authorized contingency stocks are currently at 100% fill except for concertina wire (30%), tentage (89% - however only 25% is fully serviceable) and water purification equipment is at a zero balance.

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G. (U) Medical Support Capability: The only tactical medical support unit assigned is the 601st Medical Company. No physicians or dentists are assigned to this unit. Only field medical facilities are available. Major medical support to include supply and evacuation is provided by US Army MEDDAC.

FOR THE COMMANDER:



E. L. STEVENS
Colonel, GS
Chief of Staff

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