

Superseded by AR 700-136, 5 June 2009

REFERENCE

Army Regulation 700-136

Logistics

Tactical Land- Based Water Resources Management

Headquarters
Department of the Army
Washington, DC
10 May 2005

UNCLASSIFIED

SUMMARY of CHANGE

AR 700-136

Tactical Land-Based Water Resources Management

This major revision dated 10 May 2005--

- o Changes the name of the regulation from Tactical Land Based Water Resources Management in Support of Contingency Operations to Tactical Land Based Water Resources Management.
- o Revises policies, procedures and responsibilities for Army agencies responsible for the execution of this program (para 4).
- o Clarifies major Army command responsibilities (para 4).
- o Establishes unit commander's responsibilities (para 4).

Effective 10 June 2005

Logistics

Tactical Land-Based Water Resources Management

By Order of the Secretary of the Army:

PETER J. SCHOOMAKER
General, United States Army
Chief of Staff

Official:



SANDRA R. RILEY
Administrative Assistant to the
Secretary of the Army

History. This publication is a major revision.

Summary. This regulation establishes policy and assigns responsibility for the management of water resources in support of tactical operations. This regulation implements DOD Directive 4705.1 and Joint Publication 4-03.

Applicability. This regulation applies to the Active Army, the Army National Guard/Army National Guard of the United States, and the U.S. Army Reserve. It also applies to all personnel who operate unit mailrooms at company and battalion levels. During mobilization, the proponent may modify chapters and policies contained in the regulation.

Proponent and exception authority. The proponent of this regulation is the

Deputy Chief of Staff, G-4. The proponent has the authority to approve exceptions or waivers to this regulation that are consistent with controlling law and regulations. The proponent may delegate this approval authority, in writing, to a division chief within the proponent agency or a direct reporting unit or field operating agency of the proponent agency in the grade of colonel or the civilian equivalent. Activities may request a waiver to this regulation by providing justification that includes a full analysis of the expected benefits and must include formal review by the activity's senior legal officer. All waiver requests will be endorsed by the commander or senior leader of the requesting activity and forwarded through their higher headquarters to the policy proponent. Refer to Army Regulation 25-30 for specific guidance.

Army management control process. This regulation contains management control provisions in accordance with Army Regulation 11-2, but does not identify key management controls that must be evaluated.

Supplementation. Supplementation of this regulation and establishment of local and command forms is prohibited without prior approval from the Deputy Chief of Staff, G-4, ATTN: DALO-SMT, 500 Army Pentagon, Washington, DC 20310-0500.

Suggested improvements. Users are

invited to submit comments and suggested improvements to this regulation. Internet users can submit their comments and suggested improvements through the electronic DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) found within the individual Deputy Chief of Staff, G-4, regulation and pamphlet. Anyone without Internet access should submit their comments and suggested improvements on a DA Form 2028 directly to the Deputy Chief of Staff, G-4, ATTN: DALO-SMT, 500 Army Pentagon, Washington, DC 20310-0500.

Committee Continuance Approval. The Department of the Army Committee Management Officer concurs in the continuance of the Joint Water Resources Management Action Group.

Distribution. This publication is available in electronic media only and is intended for command levels A, B, C, D, and E for the Active Army, the Army National Guard/Army National Guard of the United States, and the U.S. Army Reserve.

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Glossary

✓ This regulation supersedes AR 700-136, dated 1 April 1993.

1. Purpose

This regulation sets policy for tactical water resources management. It defines the Army role in tactical operations and outlines responsibilities for tactical water support. This regulation does not apply to fixed installation water support operations or civil works emergency water management.

2. References

Required and related publications and prescribed and referenced forms are listed in appendix A.

3. Explanation of abbreviations and terms

Abbreviations and special terms used in this regulation are explained in the glossary.

4. Responsibilities

a. Secretary of the Army. The Secretary of the Army will serve as the Department of Defense (DOD) Executive Agent for management of land-based water resources in support of contingency operations per DODD 4705.1, paragraph 1.2.

b. Deputy Chief of Staff, G-4 (DCS, G-4). The DCS, G-4 is designated the Army Staff proponent for land-based water resource matters in support of contingency operations and is delegated the authority to act on behalf of the Secretary of the Army for any or all of the DOD Executive Agent responsibilities, functions, and authorities. The DCS, G-4 will—

- (1) Coordinate requirements relating to logistics, research, development, and acquisition with the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Acquisition, Logistics and Technology) (ASA(ALT)).
- (2) Coordinate with other Services and the joint staff to develop joint policy, procedures, and requirements for water resources management in support of land-based forces.
- (3) Establish procedures for coordinating regulations, plans, and equipment acquisition related to water support for DOD components.
- (4) Coordinate with other Services and the joint staff to ensure that research and development efforts meet overall DOD goals and that duplicate efforts are eliminated.
- (5) Develop, in coordination with the other Services and the joint staff, joint doctrine for employment of water resources.
- (6) Develop and publish an Army water support doctrine that is compatible with joint doctrine.
- (7) Ensure that tactical water support to other Services is incorporated into Army Component operational plans (OPLANS) and contingency plans (CONPLANS).
- (8) Ensure the development of an automated database that will—
 - (a) Provide online data on the location, quantity, and quality of land-based water resources to DOD.
 - (b) Assist commanders in making water support logistics decisions in tactical situations.
- (9) Establish and chair annual meetings of Joint Water Resources Management Action Group (JWRMAG) to coordinate and resolve joint water support issues.
- (10) Chair various integrated process team meetings and JWRMAG steering group meetings as required.
- (11) Program funding to support the role, responsibility, and DOD mandate as the Executive Agent for tactical land-based water resources management.

c. The Deputy Chief of Staff, G-3/5/7 (DCS, G-3/5/7). The DCS, G-3/5/7 is responsible for—

- (1) Water-related troop organization, force structure, operations, plans, and readiness.
- (2) Ensuring that resources are programmed to support the requirements of the combatant commands and the DCS, G-4 through the program objective memorandum (POM) submissions.
- (3) Participation and attendance at the JWRMAG.

d. The Deputy Chief of Staff, (DCS, G-8). The DCS, G-8 is responsible for necessary funding as required by the DCS, G-3/5/7.

e. Assistant Secretary of the Army (ASA) (Acquisition, Logistics and Technology). The ASA(ALT) is responsible for—

- (1) Developing the guidance, with DCS, G-3/5/7, for the Long-Range Army Materiel Requirements Plan and serving as co-proponent for the Army Long-Range Research, Development and Acquisition Plan for equipping the future Army.
- (2) Preparing the modernization portion of the POM with DCS, G-3/5/7.
- (3) Coordinating with the Assistant Secretary of the Army, Financial Management and Comptroller and with the DCS, G-3/5/7 to review and validate the RDA program.
- (4) Monitoring the execution of the RDA program to include identifying programs for funding adjustments.
- (5) The Program Executive Office Combat Support & Combat Service Support, which will capitalize on emerging technologies relative to Army productive lines, ensuring the best possible products are available to support the objective force and beyond.

(6) The Product Manager, Petroleum and Water Systems (PM, PWS), who leads a fully integrated team that develops, produces, fields, and sustains world-class petroleum and water systems in support of U.S. forces across the operational spectrum.

f. The Surgeon General (TSG). TSG is responsible for—

- (1) Establishing water quality standards.
- (2) Determining sanitary surveillance requirements.
- (3) The technical reviewing and evaluating of water equipment to determine the possible existence of health hazards.
- (4) Assisting in the development and review of test protocols for the military use of tactical water purification systems.
- (5) Certifying water potability before consumption and providing routine surveillance to ensure that water quality meets established standards.

(6) Participation in and attendance at the JWRMAG.

g. Chief of Engineers (COE). The COE is responsible for—

- (1) Formulating policies, procedures, and equipment requirements to locate and develop raw water sources.
- (2) Ensuring environmental compliance and disposal of water treatment discharges and controlling contaminated run-off water (discharges of any nature that are not usable).
- (3) Developing an automated database for rapid retrieval of water related data.
- (4) Constructing, maintaining, and operating permanent and semipermanent and nontactical water utility systems to support enemy prisoner of war, refugee, displaced civilian, and other similar humanitarian relief effort base camps.
- (5) Establishing and assisting in the operation of the water utility and waste water systems associated with "Force Provider" support sites. Specific COE requirements will be determined by the Force Provider commander.

h. Commander, U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC). The Commander, TRADOC is responsible for—

- (1) Developing all tactical water support doctrine.
- (2) Conducting individual training for military occupational specialties, table of organization and equipment documentation, and equipment basis of issue plans.
- (3) Validating DOD and Army water consumption planning factors.
- (4) Assigning a command representative to the JWRMAG from Headquarters, TRADOC; the Quartermaster Center and School; the Engineer School; and other agencies/commands that are deemed appropriate.
- (5) Establishing and maintaining policy through the U.S. Army Combined Arms Support Command (CASCOM) to maintain water potability in tactical situations.
- (6) Responding to operational requirements for tactical water purification and support equipment.

i. Commander, U.S. Army Materiel Command (AMC). The Commander, AMC is responsible for—

(1) The Research Development and Engineering Center, which, through tank automotive research development, is responsible for science and technology, research and development, engineering support, quality assurance, and related work to develop equipment for—

- (a) Water storage and distribution.
 - (b) Water quality monitoring.
 - (c) Water purification and treatment.
 - (d) Bulk treatment for the recycle and reuse of water.
 - (e) Emergency use treatment devices for the soldier.
 - (f) Packaging into disposable or reusable containers.
 - (g) Certification of nonstandard systems, to include emergency, handheld systems for treating water.
 - (h) Water generation from nontraditional sources, including vehicle exhaust and atmospheric humidity.
- (2) The Integrated Logistics Support Center (ILSC), which is responsible for—
- (a) Storage and maintenance of all tactical water equipment maintained within depots in the continental United States (CONUS), including all water equipment operational project stocks (OPS).
 - (b) Funding and budget management for OPS.
 - (c) Developing transportation plans, containerization plans, and call forward procedures for water OPS at CONUS depots.
 - (d) Developing loan procedures for water OPS to support training exercises.
 - (e) Developing a care-of-supplies-in-storage plan for water support equipment propositioned afloat or ashore outside CONUS (OCONUS).
 - (f) Developing a plan for reconstitution or reset of water OPS after deployment.

(3) The Army Field Support Command, which, through the program management office for the Logistics Civil Augmentation Program (LOGCAP), is responsible for—

- (a) Developing and publishing contingency plans to provide necessary augmentation of force structure via civilian contractor capability to fill shortfalls in water purification, storage, and distribution capability in the Army.

(b) Exercising and implementing the water purification and distribution civil augmentation plans as required.

(4) Participation in and attendance at the JWRMAG.

j. Commander, U.S. Army Forces Command (FORSCOM). The Commander, FORSCOM will—

(1) Plan for the use of tactical water support requirements for Army forces during the planning phases of an operation.

(2) Ensure that tactical water support for other Services, when required to be provided by the Army, is incorporated into OPLANS and CONPLANS or preplanned with inter-Service support agreements (ISSAs).

(3) Maximize the use of and dependency on tactical water purification, storage, and distribution equipment in all operations and exercises.

(4) Establish a basic-days-of-supply level for water consumption (packaged) during the initial stages of combat operations. Transition to bulk distribution sources (for example, reverse osmosis water purification unit) as soon as sustainment operations begin. Continue packaged water for individual consumption resupply but with a goal of reducing that dependence throughout the length of the operations.

(5) Establish and maintain a collective (unit level) tactical water training facility, integrating a total Army approach to include Active Army, Army National Guard/Army National Guard of the United States, and U.S. Army Reserve.

(6) Participation and attendance at the JWRMAG.

k. Commanders, quartermaster units. Commanders of quartermaster units will—

(1) Test, treat, store, and distribute potable water.

(2) Establish and operate water point for direct support/general support of units.

(3) Participate in FORSCOM unit-level tactical water support training.

(4) Identify and ensure compliance with local environmental requirements at sites where water treatment equipment is used.

(5) Employ unit field sanitation teams in accordance with Field Manual (FM) 21-10 to conduct routine inspection of unit water containers and trailers, conduct daily checks of unit water supplies for chlorine residual, and disinfect (chlorinate) unit water supplies as required.

l. Commanders, materiel management centers. Commanders of materiel management centers will centrally manage water as a critical commodity if potable water is declared a scarce commodity.

m. Commanders, engineer units. Commanders of engineer units will—

(1) Locate and develop water resources.

(2) Provide construction support necessary to establish water well sites and construct, maintain, and operate permanent and semipermanent water utility systems in the theater of operations.

n. Commanders. Commanders at all levels will—

(1) Take appropriate measures to protect water inventories from pilferage, contamination, or damage/loss from natural causes.

(2) Establish and enforce water supply discipline.

(3) Provide adequate quantities of water and enforce a consumption monitoring system to ensure that troops under their command do not become dehydration casualties.

(4) Use tactical water concepts and general support water systems for all command post exercises and other exercises and, whenever possible, collect data that can be used to validate or improve water-support concepts.

(5) Maximize the use of the type-classified tactical water treatment equipment systems of the Army.

(6) When needed in emergency situations, when tactical assets are not available, use a commercial system that has passed third-party validation according to health criteria established by TRADOC and TSG in test protocols.

(7) Procure and use only for emergency situations, individual water treatment devices that have passed third-party validation according to health criteria established by TRADOC and the Office of the Surgeon General in test protocols.

o. Commanders, transportation units. Commanders of transportation units will provide line haul transportation of water between bulk storage facilities.

5. Policy for water resources

a. Water-support requirements for Army forces. Water-support requirements for Army forces will be considered in the initial phases of each military operation and, when appropriate, included in OPLANS. At a minimum, planners will ensure that—

(1) Maximum use will be made of existing water systems in an area of operations. Damaged systems that can be repaired and operated by the Army will be used to augment organic capability.

(2) Water requirements will be estimated on established planning factors.

(3) Plans will be formulated to meet all expected needs.

(4) Sufficient organic capability is programmed to support the water requirements of the force.

b. Water support for other Services.

(1) The Army will provide backup water support to other Services in an area of operations when requested and when the water-support requirements of the other Services exceed their own organic capability.

(2) Water support to other Services should be incorporated into OPLANS and CONPLANS or preplanned with ISSAs. Army support to other Services is a critical consideration in all POM funding requirements and Total Army Analysis development.

c. Water standards.

(1) Water standards will be established for each area of operation using guidance set forth in TB MED 577.

(2) Water standards for all applications will be established at levels that will not endanger the health of personnel.

(3) Water standards for construction, showers, laundry, and other non-personal cleansing purposes may be less than those established for drinking water. The Command Surgeon will recommend the use of lower quality water for these purposes.

d. Water treatment, storage, and distribution.

(1) Water treatment, storage, and distribution points will be established as close to the using units as possible.

(2) Water will be treated as close to the raw water source as possible.

(3) Fresh water should be used before brackish or salt water.

(4) Only potable water will be stored or transported in containers intended for potable water.

(5) Potable water will not be transported or stored in petroleum, oils, and lubricants (POL) tankers or other containers intended for POL products.

e. Water management.

(1) When water is readily available, it will be provided to the user with minimum controls.

(2) When potable water is scarce, it will be centrally managed by materiel management centers as a critical commodity.

(3) When water resources are scarce, consumption requirement will be prioritized prior to its issue.

(4) Procedures will be established to maintain the potability of the water.

(5) Water inventories will be protected from pilferage, contamination, capture, or damage/loss from natural causes.

f. Water supply discipline.

(1) Procedures for water supply discipline will be established and enforced.

(2) Adequate water consumption must be maintained to prevent heat casualties per TB MED 507.

g. Exercises and training.

(1) The tactical water concepts should be included in all exercises.

(2) Water supply discipline training should be conducted periodically to ensure a thorough understanding of principles, practices, and procedures.

Appendix A References

Section I

Required Publications

This section contains no entries.

Section II

Related Publications

A related publication is a source of additional information. The user does not have to read it to understand this publication.

DODD 4705.1

Management of Land-Based Water Resources in Support of Joint Contingency Operations. (Available at <http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives>.)

Joint Publication 4-03

Joint Bulk Petroleum and Water Doctrine. (Available at http://www.dtic.mil/doctrine/s_index.html.)

FM 10-52

Water Supply in a Theater of Operations

FM 10-52-1

Water Supply Point Equipment and Operations

FM 21-10

Field Hygiene and Sanitation

TB MED 507

Heat Stress Control and Heat Casualty Management. (Available at <http://chppm-www.apgea.army.mil>.)

TB MED 577

Sanitary Control and Surveillance of Field Water Supplies. (Available at <http://chppm-www.apgea.army.mil>.)

Section III

Prescribed Forms

This section contains no entries.

Section IV

Referenced Forms

This section contains no entries.

Glossary

Section I

Abbreviations

AMC

U.S. Army Materiel Command

ASA(ALT)

Assistant Secretary of the Army (Acquisition, Logistics and Technology)

CASCOM

U.S. Army Combined Arms Support Command

COE

Chief of Engineers

CONPLANS

contingency plans

CONUS

continental United States

DCS, G-3/5/7

Deputy Chief of Staff, G-3/5/7

DCS, G-4

Deputy Chief of Staff, G-4

DOD

Department of Defense

FORSCOM

U.S. Army Forces Command

ISSA

inter-Service support agreements

JWRMAG

Joint Water Resources Management Action Group

OPLANS

operational plans

OPS

operational project stocks

POL

petroleum, oils, and lubricants

POM

program objective memorandum

RDA

research, development, and acquisition

TRADOC

U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command

TSG

The Surgeon General

Section II

Terms

Force Provider

A modular design collective support package to improve quality of life for the front line soldier. It contains all the materiel necessary to provide quality food, billeting, laundry, shower/hygiene services, and expanded morale, welfare and recreation to a brigade-size force.

potable water

Water that is safe for human consumption.

raw water

Water in its natural state.

treated water

Water processed to the degree required for a specific use.

water point

Water supply point for direct support issue of water.

Section III

Special Abbreviations and Terms

This section contains no entries.