

CHAPTER NINE

SUPPLY OPERATIONS

SECTION I. SUPPLY SUPPORT OPERATIONS

9-1. SUPPLY SYSTEM LEVELS

Supply system has two levels, wholesale and retail.

- 1 Wholesale. This includes the NICPs, supply depots, arsenals, central wholesale data banks, plants, factories associated with commodity command activities, and special Army activities controlled by HQDA. The wholesale supply systems is concerned with procuring supplies from the manufacturer and bringing those supplies into the Army inventory.
- 1 Retail. The retail level includes all portions of the supply system which are not classed as wholesale. It is subdivided into user, DS, and GS echelons.
 - User. Users are combat, combat support, and combat service support units which stock supplies to support their own operations. These stocks are called prescribed load lists (PLL) for Class IX and basic or operational loads for other classes. Users are also called customers.

DS. DS supply units stock supplies for issue to user units. Stocks at the DS level are called authorized stockage lists (ASLs). Each DSU has a list of customer units to which it provides support. Stock control

and accounting for DSUs in the division is performed by the division materiel management center. Nondivisional DSUs perform their own stock control,

GS. GS supply units provide backup supply support to DS supply units and act as transshipment points. Stocks at this level are also called ASLs. GSUs are not located in the division, but are found in the Corps Support Command (COSCOM), Theater Army Area Command (TAACOM), and the Theater Army (TA). Their stock control and accounting are performed by a COSCOM MMC, TAACOM MMC, or TAMMC.

Supply-related activities, such as salvage collection points, reduce demands on the supply system through their reclamation actions. This is done by removing serviceable or economically repairable components, assemblies, and repair parts from end items or large components that have been classified as uneconomically repairable. Maintenance and supply must work together to provide, keep, and maintain the authorized amount of equipment in the using unit. If the cost of repair exceeds established expenditure limits, the item is turned in, unless approval to retain the item is obtained from the appropriate commodity command.

9-2. PRESCRIBED LOAD LIST

TOE units which perform unit maintenance are required to stock a prescribed load of repair parts which helps to ensure that parts are on hand when needed. A PLL consists of parts: the combat PLL

and other stocks. This stockage is carried on a prescribed load list (PLL) or combat PLL. A PLL consists of unit maintenance repair parts that are demand supported, nondemand supported, and specified initial stockage for newly introduced equipment. A combat PLL consists of unit maintenance repair parts as described above, in addition to repair parts prescribed by a mandatory parts list (MPL) for equipment on hand.

While MPLs for aircraft are published in DA Pam 710-2-120, MPLs for ground equipment are published in DA Pam 710-2-117. Each unit is responsible for maintaining PLL records, submitting timely replenishment requests, and conducting inventories. All items must be on hand or on order at all times. PLL policy is found in para 2-20, AR 710-2. Manual procedures are found in Chapter 8, DA Pam 710-2-1. Automated procedures are in system user manuals.

9-3. AUTHORIZED STOCKAGE LIST

The ASL consists of those parts stocked in DS maintenance units in the division for issue to user units and to support their own DS maintenance operations. These parts are stored in and issued by the maintenance units, but stock control and accounting functions are performed by the Division Materiel Management Center.

There are several reasons for adding an item to the ASL. They are discussed in detail in AR 710-2. The DMMC, based on priorities established by the division commander, will establish the guidelines for issue, ASL design, or distribution. The DMMC is the common exit point for all requisitions and other supply documents for the division. The ASL lines are distributed among the units based on the critical combat needs of customer units. The maintenance companies of the FSB will stock repair parts that are combat essential to brigade units. The light maintenance company will maintain stocks that are combat essential to nonbrigade units and items needed to replenish the stocks of the other divisional maintenance units.

Division units submit repair parts requests to their support maintenance company. If repair parts are on hand, an issue will be made. If parts are not on hand, the request will be back ordered and a requisition passed to the COSCOM MMC. The COSCOM MMC prepares the MRO, back orders the requisitioned item, or passes the requisition to a higher source of supply. When issues are made by the COSCOM MMC to the division, the parts are shipped to

the light maintenance company. They provide the DMMC with the shipping documents received with the parts. The items are placed in a storage location (for ASL replenishment) or released to the customer if the request was a passing action. The DMMC will direct the forward movement of ASL stocks held by the light maintenance company whenever replenishment of the forward support maintenance companies' ASL is needed or to satisfy the noncritical needs of brigade customers.

9-4. REPARABLE EXCHANGE

Items authorized for repair at DS level may be supplied through a divisional RX activity. Selection of items for RX is determined by joint efforts of DISCOM supply and maintenance personnel. Items selected are those having a maintenance code of F which are currently job ordered to DS by using units on DA Form 2407/5504. Placing items on the RX list serves two useful purposes. The first is the users do not have to prepare a job order and await repair. An issue and turn-in is prepared on DA Form 2765 and the item is handcarried to the RX activity where a like item is issued. The second benefit is that only the supply activity job orders the components to DS for repair which reduces paperwork and allows DS to work load for programmed repair. Selection and stockage procedures are covered in DA Pam 710-2-2. The actual or anticipated repair frequency is at least nine times per year to place an item in RX and three times per year to retain. For aviation and missile items it is three times to place in RX and one time to retain.

Procedures for customers to obtain an item from the reparable exchange activity (RXA) are provided in DA Pam 710-2-1. The items are exchanged on a one-for-one basis using a DA Form 2765-1 to turn-in the unserviceable item and another DA Form 2765-1 to request the replacement.

9-5. WEAPONS SYSTEM REPLACEMENT OPERATIONS (WSRO)

WSRO is a management tool used to supply the combat commander with fully operational major weapon systems including both required equipment and trained crews. Procedures for issue of weapon systems differ from those for the issue of other Class VII items.

Two terms which are often used to describe WSRO are ready-for-issue and ready-to-fight. A ready-for-issue weapon system has been removed from its preservation status and made mechanically

and other stocks. This stockage is carried on a prescribed load list (PLL) or combat PLL. A PLL consists of unit maintenance repair parts that are demand supported, nondemand supported, and specified initial stockage for newly introduced equipment. A combat PLL consists of unit maintenance repair parts as described above, in addition to repair parts prescribed by a mandatory parts list (MPL) for equipment on hand.

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- Cannibalization point operations conducted by collection, classification, and salvage units.
- Battle support cannibalization conducted by maintenance personnel IAW established procedures, usually in response to immediate tactical requirements.
- Unauthorized cannibalization performed in violation of established procedures. Controlled exchange may become unauthorized cannibalization if the unserviceable component is not replaced on, or affixed to, the donor equipment,

9-9. CANNIBALIZATION POLICY GUIDANCE

Peacetime policy guidance is contained in AR 750-1, AR 710-2, and DA Pam 710-2-2. These regulations deal with cannibalization point operations. NICP approval is required before weapon systems may be cannibalized. CONUS cannibalization points are normally set up at installations with fixed maintenance facilities. During periods of war and transition to war, a cannibalization policy must be established by the theater commander. Waivers of NICP disposition requirements must be coordinated with the NICP concerned. Corps and division commanders implement the theater policy. Sample guidance is provided in the procedures outlined below:

- During war, cannibalization point operations remain the same as during peace. When items have been authorized for disposal, maintenance personnel remove parts and components. Serviceable items are made available for issue. Unserviceable repairable items are work-ordered for repair. After the selected recoverable items are removed, the cannibalization point makes the end-item available for further supply action. Lists of end-items available for cannibalization are periodically provided to supported customers. Customers bring requisitions to the cannibalization point where issue is made on a fill or kill basis,
- Battle support cannibalization procedures are based on policy guidance from corps and TA. These procedures are designed to support maintenance operations. The goal of battle support cannibalization is to return a maximum

number of weapon systems to combat units for their immediate tactical requirements. Table 9-1. illustrates a set of procedures for possible incorporation into a division cannibalization policy.

9-10. FABRICATION

When a critical part is not available through the supply system, it may sometimes be fabricated locally by support maintenance. ADA Form 2407/5504 is annotated with specifications, and a sample item, if available, is provided.

9-11. CONTROLLED EXCHANGE

Controlled exchange is the removal of serviceable parts, components, assemblies, and subassemblies from unserviceable economically repairable equipment and their immediate reuse in restoring a like item of equipment to a combat mission capable condition. Controlled exchange expedites repair and return to user in support of materiel readiness or operational effectiveness. Controlled exchange is performed by using units and support maintenance organizations.

During periods of combat or transition to war, major Army commanders may modify the conditions in which controlled exchange is performed. Controlled exchange and cannibalization will not be done on end-items which have been involved in accidents until the equipment has been formally released by the investigating officer. The document register, due-in records, and records of demands must be adjusted when controlled exchange is used.

Specific procedures for controlled exchange should be in the unit maintenance SOP. Circumstances under which controlled exchange is authorized are outlined in AR 750-1.

9-12. LOCAL PURCHASE

Local purchase, as a source of supply, maybe used to procure items required to satisfy immediate needs. The supporting supply support activity is the approving authority for local procurement. Procedures and conditions which must exist are contained in AR 710-2. Basic conditions are:

- To repair emergency equipment
- For rejected requisition items with status code CW or CP.
- When a repair part is not listed as the AMDF.

- For a requisitioned item whose expected delivery date will not satisfy requirements.
- To support contingency operations when the operation is imminent or in progress.

Table 9-1. Battle support cannibalization.

| Equipment Category | Who Authorizes Cannibalization | Action |
|---------------------------------|---|---|
| Abandon/destroy | Division Commander | Destruction of equipment is done to prevent enemy capture and should be done only when recovery or evacuation is not feasible. The division commander has the authority to abandon/destroy equipment. He may delegate this authority to lower commands. Prior to destruction, sighting and fire control equipment and other critical items are removed and evacuated. When possible, maintenance personnel conduct cannibalization and then destroy the item. |
| Obvious "Code H" (Salvage) | Senior Maintenance Person | Maintenance personnel remove critical repair parts and assemblies in short supply. Parts from the item to be cannibalized are used first to conserve parts in the supply system. Following cannibalization, the item is abandoned, destroyed, or recovered/evacuated at low priority. |
| Repairable at Unit Level | Tactical Unit Commander | When cannibalization of unit level parts contributes to increasing the number of weapon systems available for the immediate tactical requirement, unit maintenance personnel request authorization to cannibalize from the tactical commander concerned. |
| Repairable at FSB (BSA) | Tactical Unit Commander (Item meets criteria set by division commander) | When cannibalization of intermediate (DS) parts contributes to increasing the number of weapon systems for the immediate tactical requirement, intermediate (DS) maintenance personnel request authorization from the tactical commander concerned. The cannibalized item is repaired at the earliest opportunity. |
| Repairable at MSB (DSA) | Maintenance Control Officer | Cannibalization decisions in the DSA are coordinated by the Maintenance Control Officer with the division WSRO. Only parts needed for immediate requirements should be removed. The cannibalized item is repaired at the earliest opportunity. |
| Repairable at Intermediate (GS) | Maintenance Control Officer | Controlled exchange should first be used to the maximum. When possible, cannibalization decisions should be coordinated with the supporting intermediate (GS) unit. Only parts needed for immediate requirements should be removed. Following cannibalization, equipment is evacuated to intermediate (GS). |