

## Chapter 5 Army War Reserve Stocks

*"Our task today is to shape our defense capabilities to changing circumstances."*

*President George Bush*

Since the end of the Cold War when most US forces and equipment withdrew from Europe, the centerpiece of US defense strategy is **force projection** from CONUS in response to regional crises. To make this strategy viable, the Army must be able to rapidly deploy up to a five-division contingency force, its required support, and follow-on forces.

Initial sustainment of these forces will be from AWR stocks managed by USAMC. Names and locations of AWR stocks are: AWR-1 - CONUS; AWR-2 - Europe; AWR-3 - Army Propositioning Afloat (APA); AWR-4 - Pacific; and AWR-5 - Southwest Asia.

### AWR CONCEPT

AWR provides the capability to rapidly support combatant CINCs worldwide. It consists of critical weapons systems, equipment, and supplies which are available for war or for other operations, such as humanitarian assistance and disaster relief. USAMC maintains AWR materiel at various land-based storage sites around the world and aboard a fleet of vessels including roll-on/roll-off (RO/RO) and container ships. Materiel located at AWR sites include:

- Tracked and wheeled vehicles to equip brigade combat teams.
- Sustainment equipment and supplies.
- Medical and life support packages.
- Limited port opening capability.

AWR operations call for airlifting Army forces into a theater APOD, linking deployed forces with AWR equipment at a marshaling area in the vicinity of the AWR site, and transferring equipment accountability from USAMC and USAMMA to the deployed force. Deploying forces subsequently depart the marshaling area to conduct combat, peacekeeping, or humanitarian operations.

### CONSIDERATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT

Forced entry operations are beyond the intent and capabilities of AWR operations. Therefore, essential requirements for issuing AWR are secure APODs, SPODs, marshaling areas, and road networks of sufficient capacity to accomplish RSOI operations.

### RESPONSIBILITIES

Because planning and executing AWR operations are complex, many commands and agencies are involved and have multiple responsibilities. Figure 5-1 provides a very general picture of some of the commands involved and their role in AWR operations. FM 100-17-1 contains a comprehensive list of APA responsibilities. FM 100-17-2 will specify detailed responsibilities for operations at land-based AWR sites.

### Supported CINC

The supported CINC will:

- Coordinate and facilitate HNS through country team.

SUPPORTING COMMANDS/AGENCIES	
USAMC LSE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain, prepare, issue, and transfer accountability of AWR (except Class VIII) to the designated gaining unit.</li> <li>• Augment operations for reception, staging, and onward movement of follow-on forces during contingency missions.</li> <li>• Prepare for additional LSE missions in-theater as required by ASCC Commander.</li> <li>• Provide Offload Preparation Party (OPP) personnel, and supervise OPP operations for APA operations.</li> </ul>
USAMMA Medical Logistics Support Team (MLST)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prepare, issue, and transfer medical materiel (Class VIII) to the designated gaining unit.</li> </ul>
Forces Command	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prepare forces for operational assignment and provide assistance to deploying forces as required.</li> </ul>
Air Mobility Command	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide strategic airlift support for AWR operations.</li> </ul>
Military Traffic Management Command (MTMC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide traffic management, CONUS commercial air and surface transportation, and common user ocean terminal support.</li> <li>• Serve as Port Manager at SPOD.</li> </ul>
Military Sealift Command	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Direct and support APA ships.</li> </ul>
SUPPORTED COMMANDS	
Supported CINC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordinate HNS.</li> <li>• Designate MTMC or CTG to command the port.</li> <li>• Provide area security.</li> </ul>
Army Service Component	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assume OPCON of assigned AWR equipment after issue.</li> <li>• Designate type force required to support AWR operations.</li> </ul>
Composite Transportation Group (CTG)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Operate APOD/SPOD.</li> <li>• Serve as Port Manager if CINC directs.</li> <li>• Provide motor transport.</li> </ul>

Figure 5-1  
AWR Operations - Snapshot of Major Command Responsibilities

- Ensure security within the theater of operation and provide intelligence support.
- Designate, in broad terms, the area in which AWR marshaling will occur.

- Validate to USCINTRANS the arrival dates/times of supporting airlifted elements for movement to the AOR.
- Designate the time to commence movement of APA ships under his COCOM and

designate either MTMC or the CTG to command port operations.

### **Army Service Component Commander**

ASCC will:

- Identify all requirements for supporting: the APA force, the LSE, OPP, and the USAMMA MLST.

- Coordinate with HQ USAMC or appropriate Foundation LSE for issuing land-based AWR.

- Coordinate with MTMC representative or the CTG in order to prepare for APA operations.

- Assume OPCON of AWR equipment following issue.

- Designate and deploy the type forces required to support AWR operations.

- Provide security as required by CINC OPLAN during RSOI operations.

### **Military Traffic Management Command**

MTMC provides the CINC with port management, traffic management, transportation engineering, and integrated transportation system support. It designates and manages the port in coordination with the supported CINC and the CTG. MTMC interfaces with the HN on SPOD operations, including contracting for stevedoring and related terminal services.

### **US Army Materiel Command**

USAMC is responsible for managing and accounting for all AWR equipment and supplies except for Class VIII, medical materiel, which is a USAMMA responsibility. USAMC will:

- Coordinate, oversee, manage, monitor, control, and record all unit equipment and supplies stored at AWR sites as authorized by HQDA Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations (DCSOPS) and Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics (DCSLOG).

- Establish and maintain control visibility for all Army-owned AWR materiel other than Class VIII.

- Procure assemble, pack, preserve, inspect, load, record, account for, and maintain all AWR stocks.

- Inspect, condition code, maintain, repair, replace, substitute, or augment AWR materiel, other than Class VIII, when it is returned to its storage site or when APA ships return to port for cyclic vessel inspection and maintenance.

- Develop and coordinate issue and accountability procedures in military standard requisition and issue procedures (MILSTRIP) format with the HQDA executing agencies (FORSCOM, Third US Army), the designated supporting and gaining CINCs and MACOMs, and the designated force commander or his representative. USAMC, through the LSE, will utilize these procedures to ensure the rapid, orderly transfer of materiel, munitions, and accountability from AWR storage facilities/vessels to the force commander.

- Perform, to the maximum extent possible, Care of Supplies in Storage (COSIS) on AWR materiel to preclude deterioration and assure equipment is maintained in a 10/20 standard.

- Perform periodic inspections of all AWR materiel and munitions to identify COSIS, maintenance, repair, and replacement requirements and coordinate with HQDA for authorization and funding to repair, rebuild, or replace equipment and materiel not meeting 10/20 maintenance standards.

- Coordinate maintenance cycle efforts with HQDA executing agencies.

- Prepare, to the maximum extent possible, AWR materiel (except Class VIII) and munitions for issue and transfer to the designated gaining unit.

- Resource and supervise the activities of the OPP. The OPP consists of support personnel such as mechanics and equipment operators from USAMC. USAMMA and other commands may augment the OPP based on METT-T. The OPP is responsible for assisting ship crews in preparing for the discharge of APA supplies and equipment. The OPP will board APA vessels at the earliest practical moment either at sea, at an interim port, or at the SPOD if earlier boarding is not possible. The OPP updates the database so that the LSE knows what materiel requires maintenance. Ideally, the OPP will deploy to join the APA ships at least 96 hours (four days) prior to SPOD closure. See Annex A to Appendix F.

- Coordinate, monitor, control, receive, account for, and arrange for the turn-in or retrograde of AWR materiel, other than Class VIII, when released by the deployed force commander and/or theater CINC. This will include inspecting, condition coding, repackaging, represerving, marking, coding, documenting, loading, and accounting for equipment to ensure the orderly, efficient turn-in or retrograde movement of all materiel and munitions.

- Coordinate with HQDA for authorization and funding to restore, regenerate, reassemble, and receive or reload specified AWR materiel and munitions as rapidly as possible to ensure continued availability to the Army's force projection mission.

- Support and provide required personnel for the AWR Mobile Training Team (MTT).

- Develop and coordinate memoranda of understanding to support the AWR program.

- Coordinate all ship requirements with HQDA, FORSCOM, and Third US Army, to include: determining required delivery dates of all APA stocks, maintaining current stow plans/manifests, and providing cargo data to MTMC for the establishment of stevedoring contracts, as required.

- Maintain a battle book for each APA ship, to include inventories; download information to facilitate use of warfighting stocks by the CINCs.

- Prepare, in conjunction with FORSCOM, a BIREP to increase the capability to rapidly execute AWR operations. The BIREP will consist of, but not be limited to--

- Visual inspection and cyclical validation of equipment and supplies stored in AWR facilities and vessels.

- Training in organization and procedures for discharge and issue of AWR equipment.

Since LSE elements will be among the first to arrive in-theater, USAMC must make early arrangements for them with the ASCC or TSC concerning life and initial logistics support (fuel, food, billeting, facilities, etc.), security, transportation, and communications. The LSE Jump TOC will perform the coordination for follow-on LSE elements if it arrives first in-country. Assumptions inherent to this mission include:

- The CINC or ASCC will designate and provide for the LSE Staging/Hand-off area and facilities.

- The receiving force will provide user preventive maintenance checklist (PMCL) maintenance and user preparation materiel (fuel, oil, etc.).

- MTMC or the CTG has primary port responsibility to include arranging for and administering material handling equipment (MHE) capabilities at the SPOD. The LSE Hand-off Team will issue all port opening equipment stored on APA vessels to the designated transportation unit using the same issue procedures planned for the APA force.

- All AWR stock will be discharged from an APA vessel. The LSE AWR team will manage and account for stock not issued until the CINC/ASCC retrogrades or issues the materiel to other units.

### **LSE-Rear**

LSE-Rear performs most of its functions prior to the deployment of an LSE to a theater of operations. LOGSA is responsible for performing the LSE-Rear mission. The primary thrust of LSE-Rear is to collect information concerning the operation and to prepare the LSE Hand-off Team for its mission. Composition of the core LSE Hand-off Team is at Figure 5-2, LSE-Rear must complete its activities prior to deployment of the LSE to an AOR. Deployment procedures are at Chapter 3. LSE-Rear will:

- Assemble, when directed.
- Ensure LSE OPP is on-board APA vessels by C-4 unless otherwise specified.
- Coordinate with HQ USAMC to establish Department of Defense Activity Address Codes (DODAAC) and air lines of communication (ALOC) capabilities for Class IX requisitions by the LSE Hand-off Team. DODAACs will be broadcast to the LSE Team immediately upon establishment within the Defense Automated Address System (DAAS). LOGSA Major Items Information Center (MIIC) is responsible for establishing/changing ship to addresses in conjunction with LSE-Rear.
- Obtain JCS/ASCC mission statement.

- Assemble LSE at appropriate CPC as quickly as possible. Members come from the contingency LSE TDA, which predesignates individuals on a PDR.

- Arrange POM for deploying team members as soon as they are identified.

- Coordinate with FORSCOM to have LSE personnel and equipment added to the TPFDD.

- Locate one 20-foot container for LSE Repairable Pack. This Class IX pack is based upon best information available from the on-board maintenance contractor personnel. IOC will coordinate with HQ USAMC to assemble, consolidate, containerize, and ship all Class IX items required by the LSE Hand-off team in order to repair known maintenance deficiencies required to bring AWR equipment to appropriate 10/20 standards.

- Obtain Class IX funding authority from HQ USAMC.

### **Logistics Support Element**

The primary AWR mission of the LSE is to support USAMC responsibilities identified above. Of particular importance, the LSE element must prepare AWR materiel (less Class VIII) and munitions for issue and transfer to the deploying force and then administer the actual issue and transfer of accountability. Responsibilities of the LSE to accomplish equipment preparation, issue, and transfer of accountability are below. Separate annexes to Appendix F, as specified, provide detailed explanations of procedures.

- Ensure HQ USAMC accomplished early coordination with ASCC or TSC for life and logistical support including: mess, billeting, facilities acquisition, security, transportation, and communications.

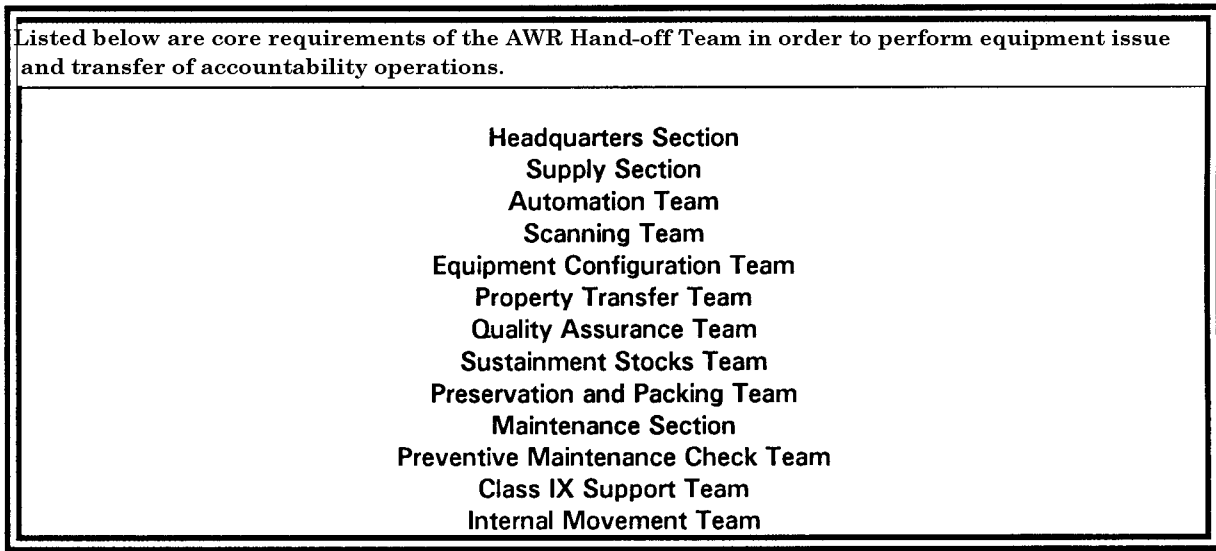


Figure 5-2  
Hand-Off Team Core Requirements

- Administer and manage designated hand-off staging facilities. Responsibilities include: conducting site surveys; coordinating hand-off staging area plans with the TSC, ship commanders, and port operations personnel; establishing traffic management plans (time permitting); and accomplishing necessary coordination for establishing site and equipment security (see Figure 5-3). See Annex B to Appendix F for details concerning site preparation.

- Coordinate for the reception of the OPP. Following OPP arrival, the LSE will coordinate and monitor OPP activities. The OPP should accomplish the following tasks aboard ship prior to SPOD arrival: perform maintenance checks such as inspecting fluid levels, tire pressures, belt tensions, etc.; make on-the-spot corrections; remove waterproofing and preservation materials from intake and exhaust openings; install and activate batteries; and more. If ship-board OPP operations are not feasible, the OPP will accomplish them following ship discharge.

- Prepare equipment for hand-off to deploying force. Preparation includes: electronically scanning bar code labels of all rolling stock and containers as they are issued; performing initial quality assurance checks; removing preservation and packing materials; installing or loading weapons, communications gear, and other SKO; moving equipment to the equipment processing area; and more. See Annex C to Appendix F.

- Perform maintenance on AWR equipment prior to issuing materiel to deploying forces. Maintenance of equipment begins as soon as the first pieces of equipment roll out and move through configuration to the maintenance area. Maintenance consists of preventive maintenance checks, organizational maintenance, and direct support maintenance. However, the successful and timely issue of AWR stocks to the receiving force preclude extensive maintenance operations in this area. See Annex D to Appendix F for details concerning how, when, where, and by whom equipment will be repaired.

- Prepare sustainment stocks for issue. Rules vary concerning sustainment stocks depending on class of supply, as depicted below.

- Classes of Supply I, III, IIIP, IV, IX are moved to issue points established by the recipient unit's supply support activity. The LSE will issue stock to the gaining unit in bulk. Bulk breaking is the responsibility of the gaining unit.

- The receiving force unloads Class V at the Ammo Supply Point (ASP). As with the case of the other sustainment stocks, the LSE issues Class V in bulk with break-down the responsibility of the gaining unit. The LSE Ammo Support Team (AST) Section will assist the ASP in bulk breaking the basic load, prescribed load list (PLL), and authorized stockage level (ASL) sets.

- Class VIII is moved to the medical holding area. Class VIII is a USAMMA responsibility.

- The using unit assumes responsibility for equipment readiness and moves to TAA.

- Transfer equipment and supplies to the deploying force. To facilitate a rapid transfer, issue equipment and supplies on tactical STAMIS hardware uploaded with the current baseline. See Annex E to Appendix F and FM 100-17-1 for detailed procedures.

- Update and verify property records, and inventory remaining stock after materiel issue is complete.

- Maintain cognizance over all AWR materiel following issue to deploying forces in order to coordinate, monitor, control, receive, account for, arrange for retrograde, and/or manage inventory of all materiel (less Class VIII) when the maneuver commander or CINC releases them.

- Support other LSE missions as directed by the CINC or LSE commander so long as they do not interfere with operations specified above.

In order to accomplish AWR missions and tasks, the LSE has download/upload support requirements as shown at table Figure 5-3. USAMC assumes that the ASCC or TSC can provide common life and logistics support such as messing, billeting, transportation, communications, and security.

## REDEPLOYMENT

Redeployment is the movement of the previously deployed forces from a theater of operations to follow-on CONUS or OCONUS locations. The key to redeployment is not considering it as a retrograde movement, but as a new deployment. The CINC must plan and execute redeployment in a way that facilitates the use of redeploying forces, sustainment equipment, and supplies to immediately meet new crises. Units usually conduct redeployment activities in an administrative, non-tactical environment.

The redeployment process begins after combat operations reconstitution when the force closes upon the RAA. The ASCC can contract for transportation of materiel, maintenance, and other services in order to regenerate the force. Units conduct redeployment in six phases as specified below. Details for each phase can be found in FM 100-17.

- Reconstitution for strategic movement.

- Movement to redeployment assembly area and turn-in of AWR equipment and supplies.

- Movement to the POE.

- Strategic lift.

AWR Download/Upload Support Package	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Common tools</li> <li>• Specialized tools</li> <li>• Engine slings</li> <li>• Sets/Kits/Outfits</li> <li>• Tents</li> <li>• Pumps</li> <li>• Battery Chargers</li> <li>• MWO Kits</li> <li>• Lumber</li> <li>• Bench/Shop Stock</li> <li>• Air Compressor</li> <li>• Personal protection (helmets, goggles, etc.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ladders</li> <li>• Paint</li> <li>• Paint</li> <li>• Generator sets</li> <li>• Test Sets</li> <li>• Trailer/trucks</li> <li>• Cables</li> <li>• Computers/CD ROM access</li> <li>• Class IX parts</li> <li>• MHE</li> <li>• Other items, as required by METT-T</li> </ul>

Figure 5-3  
Support Package

- POD reception.
- POD onward movement.

#### Turn-In Process

Before moving to the POE, deployed forces will turn in all issued AWR equipment and supplies to USAMC/USAMMA or designated agencies. Turn-in will be in accordance with the procedures coordinated by the ASCC/force commander. The LSE will be the USAMC activity for receiving and accepting accountability for AWR equipment and supplies, less Class VIII. The LSE should use STAMIS turn-in procedures to facilitate accountability transfer from retail to USAMC. USAMC will inspect, receive, dispose, or retrograde all accountable materiel, less Class VIII, turned in by the redeploying forces. These forces will account for all missing items lost while in their custody or control.

Prior to AWR turn-in, deployed forces will prepare equipment in the RAA. Activities include:

- Performing equipment maintenance.

- Washing major end items.
- Affixing hazardous material placards.
- Obtaining US Customs and Department of Agriculture inspections for APA equipment.

#### Tactical Replenishment

The CJCS may direct the CINC to replenish AWR catastrophic losses. Tactical replenishment will be from the CINC's assets on-hand in the theater. The CINC must take actions to restore AWR equipment to a desired level of readiness commensurate with mission requirements and available resources. Tactical replenishment normally occurs in place and can vary in scope from replacement of consumable supplies, ammunition, major end items, and medical supplies to complete unit replacement.

#### Strategic Replenishment

Because of the enormity of the mission to replenish major end items, APA brigade equipment may require retrograde to a CONUS

maintenance depot for refurbishment, replacement, and represervation prior to another deployment. Strategic replenishment of APA equipment requires large-scale reassembly of supplies and equipment and maintenance/overhaul for an extended period of time. USAMC is responsible for replenishing APA supplies and equipment except for medical materiel which is a USAMMA responsibility. Chapter 7, FM 100-17-1, provides detailed instructions and specifies responsibilities for replenishing APA assets.

### **TRAINING/EXERCISES**

Many of the tasks performed by LSE personnel in wartime are identical to their peacetime activities and require no further

training. However, many activities are unique to wartime, so LSE personnel require sufficient training on activities that do not mirror peacetime operations. Chapter 3 details individual training and equipment for personnel deploying to overseas locations.

In addition, LSE personnel must train on and rehearse AWR unique procedures. HQ USAMC must make every effort, within funding constraints, to incorporate LSE AWR training into: joint/multi-national exercises such as BRIGHT STAR, TEAM SPIRIT, etc.; NTC rotations; and command post exercises (CPXs) that HQ USAMC sponsors or participates. Finally, the LSE can gain excellent training benefits by fully participating in the BIREP.