

CHAPTER 7

THE US ARMY MATERIEL COMMAND (AMC) ROLE IN LOGISTICS PLANNING

Section I. GENERAL

7-1. Introduction

a. The commanders of unified commands (figure 7-1) are charged with the responsibility to prepare contingency plans to meet situations that may arise within their areas of operations. Some plans may require additional forces from outside the theater. Almost all will require additional logistical support, especially supply support. For the US Army component command of the unified command and the US Army elements outside the unified command that are required to implement the operation plan (OPLAN), the supply support will most probably come from Continental United States (CONUS) supply agencies. The responsibility in CONUS to provide supply support for US Army forces overseas is divided among several Department of the Army (DA) major commands, the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA), General Services Administration (GSA), and other military services. The movement of these supplies involves several transportation agencies. To coordinate the arrangements for planned supply support (not including accompanying supplies and medical supplies), the Commander, AMC has been designated the DA coordinating authority and single point of contact for all supplying commands and agencies for arranging this support. Thus, the supported command and all the supporting commands who provide augmentation to support unified command OPLANs have interface with HQ, AMC, its subor-

dinate commands, separate installations, and activities. The AMC Logistics Policies and Procedures (AMC LP&P) for Contingency Planning delineates responsibilities for the preparation and execution of the AMC Logistics Plan (LOGPLAN). In HQ, AMC, the Deputy Chief of Staff for Readiness (AMCRE) is the principal staff element for development, coordination, and preparation of the AMC LOGPLAN to support the approved OPLANs of US Army component commands of unified commands. Other directorates provide guidance, assistance, and other input within their areas of functional interest to the AMCRE in the development of each AMC LOGPLAN based upon review, analysis, and evaluation of the subordinate commanders' estimates and guidance from higher headquarters, DA, or the supported Commander in Chief (CINC). Commanders of AMC subordinate commands, agencies, and offices have specific responsibilities for support of each OPLAN. These responsibilities are based on principal missions assigned to a particular subordinate organization. Each AMC subordinate commander assigned an OPLAN mission provides to Commander, AMC, an estimate of his capability to support the OPLAN. The Commander, AMC, then prepares his estimate of support capability which becomes the basis for the AMC LOGPLAN. The Surgeon General (TSG) also provides his plans for incorporation in the AMC LOGPLAN.

UNIFIED/SUB-UNIFIED COMMANDS	ARMY COMPONENT COMMANDS AND OTHER MAJOR ARMY COMMANDS
Readiness Command (REDCOM)	US Army Readiness Command ¹ (USARRED) 172d Infantry Brigade
Atlantic Command (LANTCOM)	US Army Atlantic Command ¹ (USARLANT)
Southern Command (USSOUTHCOM)	193d Infantry Brigade ¹
European Command (EUCOM)	US Army Europe (USAREUR)
Central Command (CENTCOM)	US Army Forces Central Command (USARCENT) Third US Army
Pacific Command (PACOM)	US Army Western Command (WESTCOM)
Commander, US Forces Korea ² (COMUSKOREA)	Eighth US Army (EUSA)
Commander, US Forces Japan ² (COMUSJAPAN)	US Army Japan (USARJ)

- NOTES:
- 1 Army units which are assigned to these commands belong to US Army Forces Command
- 2 Sub-unified command of PACOM

Figure 7-1. Unified commands and designated Army commands.

- b. AMC is also responsible for:
- (1) Providing logistics data to TSG.
 - (2) Incorporating into AMC plans, TSG support plans.
 - (3) Preparing transportation movement requirements data (TMRD), and providing these data to Joint Deployment Agency, supported CINC and MTMC.
 - (4) Providing materiel status data to DA and, as appropriate, to others.
 - (5) Operating Service Item Control Centers (SICC) (AR 710-1) for DLA/GSA and other military services materiel (less medical and general-

- purpose automatic data processing equipment (ADPE)) for computation of contingency, mobilization, and prepositioned war reserve materiel stocks (PWRMS) (AR 11-11). TSG operates the SICC for medical materiel.
- (6) Providing installation support, training, and development to units mobilized at AMC subordinate commands.
- c. AMC provides supply support to the theater-based forces of the Army component of the supported command, the Army component of the augmentation forces of the supporting commands being deployed from CONUS or another theater,

and such support for allied forces as directed. In coordination with the Army component being supported and based on the Army component commander's (ARCOM) OPLAN, AMC develops a Logistics Support Plan which provides for delivery of specific items of supply to required locations at required times for specified units. The AMC LOGPLAN spells out in detail the concept of how support is to be provided, the identity of the troops being supported at specific locations, what and how much support they will receive, when they will receive it, the schedules, and other transportation data for shipment of supplies from various points of origin through intermediate points and outshipping terminals to arrive at oversea destinations to insure continuous support. This is a complex planning process which requires careful coordination between HQ, AMC, its participating commands and agencies, TSG, Army Information Systems Commands (AISC), Army Intelligence and Security Command (INSCOM), DLA, GSA, the TOAs, other services and agencies providing support, and the commands being supported.

d. Supplying activities cannot rely solely on the CONUS industrial base to respond effectively to all the requirements placed on it at the time an OPLAN is implemented. For this reason, the Department of Defense (DOD) in DODD 4140.2 provides guidance for the establishment and management of a positive and continuing war reserve program. These stocks are established in oversea locations and CONUS. The various types of war reserve stocks (WRS) are defined in section III, chapter 3. Initial support will be provided from these WRS. The planned operations may occur in an area with an established US logistics base or in an area in which no US logistics base exists.

(1) In an area with an established logistics base, initial supply support for theater based forces is provided from available theater reserve and project stocks until preplanned supply support from CONUS sources becomes available. For CONUS forces deployed to augment theater-based forces, initial supply support is provided by a combination of accompanying supplies, project stocks, PWRMS, and preplanned resupply support on a time-phased basis for a specific period.

(a) The purpose of supplies accompanying deploying units is to fill the void of logistics support until the pipeline has been established. The supported commander will dictate the number of days and composition of accompanying supplies in his planning guidance.

(b) Initial preplanned supply support (IPSS) consists of standardized procedures to identify, locate, prioritize, and preplan the shipment of crit-

ical materials of Class III (bulk fuel), Class V, and Class VII that must begin moving during the first 15 days after the implementation of OPLANS/LOGPLANS. Supported Army component commanders may include other classes of supply as necessary. IPSS uses prepositioned requisitions and preplanned supply increments to be called forward as required by the supported Army component commander. IPSS is not intended to supersede any reporting or materiel requisitioning systems already in effect; however in the deliberate planning cycle, IPSS reflects the best estimates of requirements to support the force. Additionally, IPSS will address sustaining supplies for those items not already prepositioned (i.e., PWRMS shortages, operational project stocks, decrement stock shortages) for the first 30 days in support of an OPLAN designated by the JCS.

(c) Preplanned supply is the providing of those supplies necessary to sustain a force for a specified period (usually until normal supply procedures can be implemented), less accompanying supplies. It is a function of the AMC major subordinate commands and SICC's (except conventional class V and class VII) to compute preplanned supply requirements based on appropriate planning factors. The US Army Depot System Command (DESCOM) computes preplanned supply for conventional class V and class VII. Wartime Active Replacement Factors (WARF) for petroleum, ammunition and equipment are the responsibility of the DCSOPS. They are developed by the Concepts Analysis Agency through the use of war-gaming simulations. WARF is a set of daily combat consumption factors for each day deployed in a given combat theater in order to develop combat consumption requirements as a portion of the Army Acquisition Objective (AAO).

(d) Supply buildup is designed to provide sources of supply should, for some reason, the resupply pipeline to the objective area be interrupted. It is a specified quantity in terms of days of supply to be positioned within a stated period of time, as outlined in guidance by the supported commander.

(2) Supply support for an operation planned for an area in which no logistics base exists, and for which all troops employed must come from outside the area, is provided through a combination of accompanying supplies and preplanned resupply support. Initial supplies are provided from CONUS sources and/or theater stocks prepositioned for contingency operations. Preplanned resupply support is on a time-phased basis for a designated period.

(3) In either type contingency, as the supply situation stabilizes and demand experience is gained along with knowledge of what is on hand and what is due in, adjustments to the authorized

stockage list (ASL) will be made. Maximum utilization of airlift will be made to satisfy critical shortages and for emergency requirements.

Section II. AMC LOGPLAN DEVELOPMENT

7-2. Planning Responsibilities Within AMC

Responsibilities, policies, and procedures for the development of AMC LOGPLANS to support OPLANs of Army component commands are contained in the AMC LP&P for Contingency Planning.

a. Responsibilities of staff offices, HQ, AMC in support of OPLANs.

(1) AMCRE is the principal staff element in HQ, AMC for the development, coordination, and preparation of the AMC LOGPLAN to support approved OPLANs of Army component commands of unified commands. Other important tasks include:

(a) Arranging the troop list for each approved OPLAN in relative priority or arrival by transportation mode for a specific destination.

(b) Monitoring the Joint Operations Planning Systems Report (JOPSREP) and the preparation and submission of TMRD.

(c) Staff supervision for coordinating AMC storage of US Army Forces Command (FORSCOM) units' basic loads.

(d) Staff supervision of logistics assistance of support activities in CONUS and overseas, including development of personnel requirements for logistics assistance and liaison activities.

(e) Coordinating the scheduling of shipments of base development materiel.

(f) Coordinating logistics assistance and liaison requirements.

(g) Monitoring actions affecting AMC/Theater Army/Theater Army Areas Command (TAACOM)/Corps Support Command (COSCOM)/Materiel Management Center (MMC) interface during various phases of the LOGPLAN.

(h) Developing and disseminating notification of the alert phase or execution phase of each LOGPLAN.

(i) Preparing in coordination with AMC staff elements, the AMC assessment of capability and readiness to support each supported OPLAN.

(j) Activate AMC Operations Center upon receipt of notification to execute OPLAN.

(2) The Deputy Chief of Staff for Supply, Maintenance, and Transportation (AMCSM) is the principal staff element for distribution, maintenance, documentation, and transportation matters relating to all AMC LOGPLANS. AMCSM also:

(a) Exercises staff supervision over the Army Master Data File (AMDF).

(b) Develops phased preplanned supply schedules for each approved OPLAN.

(c) Coordinates the criteria for computation of preplanned supply requirements and pre-positioned emergency supply requirements, based on logistics guidance in plans of supported commands.

(d) Prepares and submits order of magnitude cost estimates for depot handling costs and second-destination costs for each LOGPLAN.

(e) Exercises staff supervision over National Maintenance Points (NMP) except Army Medical Department (AMEDD) NMP, and AMC activities such as DESCOM and the US Army Materiel Readiness Support Activity (MRSA) in developing and implementing maintenance plans, policies, and concepts.

(f) Provides maintenance priorities to AMC major subordinate commands and depots.

(g) Develops and submits funding requirements for depot maintenance.

(h) Develops the maintenance portions of the estimate of the AMC capability and readiness posture.

(i) Administers base development materiel in specified operational projects.

(j) Exercises staff supervision over required documentation (AMDF, computed requirements, shipment status) for the AMC/Theater Army/TAACOM/COSCOM/Task Force MMC interface.

(k) Develops and submits, in coordination with AMC Deputy Chief of Staff for Resource Management, requests for additional program authority for Army Stock Fund (ASF) and other funds.

(l) Reviews, analyzes, and evaluates estimates for funds submitted by AMC major subordinate commands and depots.

(m) Prepares the distribution and transportation estimate of the AMC capability and readiness to support an AMC LOGPLAN.

(n) Ascertains and disseminates required Military Standard Requisitioning and Issue Procedures (MILSTRIP) data to effect release of supply documentation in support of the executed AMC LOGPLAN.

(3) The principal responsibilities of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Production (AMCPD) include the development of policies and procedures relating to materiel production and acquisition objectives. AMCPD also:

(a) Serves as the principal staff element for maintaining the status of program releases for authorized quantities of Procurement Appropriation, Army (PAA) major items.

(b) Prepares and submits order-of-magnitude cost estimates for materiel required and prepares

requests for additional program authority and funds for materiel end items.

(c) Develops the materiel requirements and acquisition portions of the AMC capability and readiness position.

(4) The Deputy Chief of Staff for Resource Management (AMCRM) is responsible for all aspects of financial management, to include disseminating Fund Codes, programming, budgeting, funding, cost accounting, and reporting for each LOGPLAN and for developing the financial estimate of AMC capability and readiness. The AMCRM is also responsible for the personnel management aspect of the AMC LOGPLAN to include development of the personnel estimate of the AMC capability and readiness to support the LOGPLAN.

b. Responsibilities of AMC major subordinate commands and SICCs. (AMC major subordinate commands and TSG commodity manager are shown in figure 7-2.)

US Army Armament, Munitions and Chemical Command--AMCCOM

US Army Communications-Electronics Command--CECOM and subordinate activities.

US Army Electronic Materiel Readiness Activity--EMRA.

US ARMY Tank-Automotive Command--TACOM.

US ARMY Aviation Systems Command--AVSCOM

US ARMY Missile Command--MICOM.

US ARMY Laboratory Command--LABCOM

US ARMY Troop Support Command--TROSCOM
and designated Service Item Control Centers:

US Army General Materiel and Petroleum Activity--GMPA.

US Army Support Activity--USASA.

US Army Materiel Command-Europe--USAMC-E.

US Army Medical Materiel Agency--USAMMA.★

(★The DA Surgeon General's Activity.)

Figure 7-2. AMC Major Subordinate Commands.

(1) Provide materiel for which they have management responsibility to support forces identified in each AMC LOGPLAN.

(2) Based on troop strength, Equipment Requirements Data/Equipment Density Data, supply schedule guidance, and prescribed computation criteria, they compute preplanned supply requirements (except conventional class V and class VII which are computed by DESCOM) for US forces

designated in the OPLAN, and submit them to designated COSCOM/TAACOM units as required.

(3) Prepare and maintain supply documentation for computed supply requirements and civil engineering support materiel requirements for each OPLAN.

(4) Prepare a schedule for release of supply documentation to supply sources to meet the assigned CONUS Terminal Arrival Date (CTAD) for

each increment of supply in support of an AMC LOGPLAN.

(5) Prepare and provide, to applicable depots, depot supply support requirements data.

(6) Prepare JOPSREP or TMRD for each shipment of Army and DLA/GSA planned supply. Transmit all TMRDs to AMC and the Logistics System Support Activity (LSSA).

(7) Provide logistics assistance and liaison personnel as directed.

(8) Prepare and submit order-of-magnitude cost estimates, requests for additional funds, and reports of actual costs incurred in support of each OPLAN.

(9) Prepare plans to expand the military/civilian work force and operational capability as required to support each LOGPLAN.

(10) Provide disposition instructions to deployed/employed forces for reported excess materiel.

(11) In addition to the above, the US Army Armaments, Munition and Chemical Command (AMCCOM) and US Army Missile Command (MICOM) must arrange for storing, maintaining, and shipping basic loads of ammunition that FORSCOM units must store in AMC facilities.

(12) It should also be noted that DOD has assigned the mission of conventional ammunition procurement, production, supply maintenance, and transportation to DA. The execution of that mission has been assigned by DA to AMC who has redelegated the management to AMCCOM.

c. AMC depots:

(1) When designated as area-oriented depots (AOD), a Consolidation/Containerization Point (CCP) or distribution depots for major items, develop plans and procedures to execute missions and functions of such activities.

(2) Develop shipment plans to control and monitor documentation and materiel release throughout the depot supply and transportation cycle.

(3) Insure adequate levels of protection, marking, and packaging of supply shipments are accomplished.

(4) Prepare and submit estimates of additional funds required and reports of actual costs incurred to support a LOGPLAN.

(5) Develop plans to expand operational capability and work force to support the LOGPLAN.

(6) Develop the commander's estimate of capability and readiness to support a LOGPLAN.

d. All activities are responsible for the preparation and submission of additional funds required

and for reporting actual costs incurred to support an OPLAN. Each activity must plan for the necessary expansion of its work force to support various OPLANs. In addition, each activity must submit reports required during the alert and execution phases of each OPLAN. Responsibilities peculiar to various activities in support of each OPLAN are:

(1) DESCOM extracts from the DA Structure and Composition System (SACS) File, obtained from the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans (DCSOPS), DA, the Tables of Organization and Equipment (TOE) /Modification Tables of Organization and Equipment (MTOE)/Tables of Distribution and Allowances (TDA)/Military Airlift Command (MAC) Transportation Authorization (MTA) for troop units listed. Based on these authorizations, the US Army Management Systems Support Agency (USAMSSA) Standard Requirement Code (SRC) File, and unit asset reports (AR 710-3), DESCOM consolidates and disseminates stratified equipment requirements data/equipment density data (quantities, make, model, and type) to AMC elements and other designated addresses, including the MMC of the COSCOM. DESCOM computes conventional class V and class VII planned supply requirements, based on troop strengths, weapons and weapon systems equipment readiness date (ERD)/estimated delivery date (EDD), the level of prescribed maintenance and resupply requirements criteria.

(2) The Anniston Army Depot prepares and maintains, in serviceable condition, the prescribed emergency supply packages in a rigged, ready-for-airdrop configuration.

(3) The US Army Materiel Command Logistics Control Activity (LCA), upon OPLAN execution, will utilize the Logistics Intelligence File (LIF) to receive, maintain, and coordinate AMC LOGPLAN documentation as well as serve as the Army control point to monitor all supply and transportation support aspects, including the flow of data between CONUS supply sources and the supported Theater Army/TAACOM/COSCOM MMC. The LCA also acts as the Army airlift clearance authority and arranges special assignment airlift missions (SAAMs).

(4) MRSA, in coordination with appropriate staff offices of HQ, AMC, provides assistance as needed for logistics assistance and liaison activities.

(5) The LSSA configures and disseminates JOPSREP troop lists in prescribed format and receives, summarizes, validates, maintains, and disseminates JOPSREP TMRD received from Nation-

al Inventory Control Point (NICP)/SICC and TSG. The LSSA also prepares and distributes complete movement table data and abbreviated movement table data (extracts of non-unit related cargo data and TDA's movement. Table data (L, M, N, P) in accordance with Appendix T to the AMC LP&P.

(6) The US Army AMC Catalog Data Activity (USACDA) provides a complete AMDF to the supported Theater Army/TAACOM/COSCOM MMC.

7-3. AMC Planning Cycle

a. The Commander, AMC is charged with the responsibility for preparing plans to provide logistics support for each approved OPLAN of the Army component and major Army commands (MACOM) of theater-based forces and the OPLANs of Army component and major commands of supporting forces being deployed from CONUS or other theaters to augment in-theater forces. These plans include support for other US forces and allied forces as required. AMC enters the planning sequence upon receipt of approved OPLANs of the supported and supporting unified commands, their Army components, and/or planning agents. This is depicted in figure 5-6 as the supporting plans process. However, AMC may be called upon to have representatives (usually military planners from the Deputy Chief of Staff for Readiness) attend planning conferences early in the Plan Development Phase (step 2, Support Planning, figure 5-5, chapter 5) or to provide advice and assistance to the supported Army component planners.

b. The plans of the Army component commanders of the supported and supporting unified commands should contain sufficient information (size, composition, time-phased schedule for deployment, employment, and concept of support of required forces) (see paragraphs 6-9 and 6-10, chapter 6) to permit development of plans by designated planning agents and other supporting commands and agencies. For the plans of the supported commander to contain all of the necessary elements as described in paragraph 6-10, chapter 6, the component commanders, supporting commander, and the TOAs should get involved in step 2, Support Planning of the Plan Development Phase (figure 5-5, chapter 5). AMC should also be brought into the picture at this time. The forces considered in the plan development process are notional forces, and movement data for personnel, equipment, and accompanying supplies, and that of the resupply requirements are computed on the basis of those notional organizations. Army combat divisions and their maneuver battalions are unique within their organization. The personnel strengths, composition, equipment, and population of one infantry

division may be different from that of another infantry division. Even within the division, similar maneuver battalions may differ in size and equipment. For this reason, AMC commodity managers must know the identity of each Army unit to be supported so they can determine how much of what types of supplies are required. This is especially true of classes III, V, VII, and IX supplies. The points of origin for the supply and resupply items may also be significantly different, which could seriously impact on movement tables developed by the TOAs. The result of planning on the basis of notional units and theoretical points of origin may be the inability to move actual deploying forces within the time frames planned. In short, AMC needs Unit Identification Code (UIC) not Unit Type Code (UTC) information.

c. The OPLANs of the supported and supporting Army components and/or MACOMs include the necessary information upon which other supporting commands and agencies can develop their plans for support of the unified commander's OPLAN. The supporting commands' OPLANs are provided to the supported CINC and component assigned commands so these commanders know how they are to be supported and who will be providing the support. AMC and its subordinate commands as well as the transportation commands and designated planning agents, can initiate some advance planning upon receipt of the approved plans of the supported unified commander and the Army component command commander. Upon receipt of the supporting CINC plan (Readiness Command (REDCOM), other CINCs), the supporting Army component or designated planning agent develops supporting plans, obtains approval from the CINC responsible for conducting the operation or, if appropriate, coordinates with the supported CINC and then sends the plans to AMC and other commands who prepare their supporting plans.

d. AMC, using the plans of Army component commands and the planning agent, develops a detailed logistics support plan. This plan includes the logistics support concept, troop lists, preplanned resupply schedules, support requirements for prisoners of war (PW), civil relief, allied forces, and common item support for other US forces. This plan is coordinated or approved by the planning agent of the supported Army component, and has to be furnished to AMC subordinate commands and other supporting commands and agencies (DLA, GSA, TSG, MAC, Military Sealift Command (MSC), and Military Traffic Management Command (MTMC)) to prepare their supporting plans.

e. AMC planning procedures:

(1) Upon receipt of OPLANs of the commands to be supported, AMC (Deputy Chief of Staff for Readiness) develops a detailed logistics support plan which delineates the logistics support concept, troop list, supply schedules, logistics support requirements, and TMRD. This plan is coordinated with the supported commands and other supporting commands (DLA, GSA, TSG, TOAs). TSG develops a detailed plan to provide medical supply support. This plan is included in the AMC LOGPLAN. TSG also develops JOPSREP nonunit related cargo data for those supply items managed by TSG.

(2) As appropriate, Army component commanders, using automated procedures prescribed by JCS Pub. 6, vol. II, Part II, Joint Operation Planning System or by manual means, develop

Time Phased Force Deployment Lists (TPFDL) which designate specific units for each OPLAN to accomplish assigned contingency operation missions. AMC (DCS for Readiness), upon receipt of approved TPFDL, perpetuates selected data elements for each unit listed and arranges the units in priority of arrival in the objective area at specific destinations by transportation mode. For JOPSREP TPFDL, the DCS for Readiness requests AMC LSSA to activate AMC JOPSREP procedures and to extract selected data elements from the TPFDL of the Army Components' OPLAN and to develop a TPFDL in the prescribed format (see Figure 7-3). These lists are furnished to the DCS for Readiness, HQ, AMC for inclusion in the AMC LOGPLAN and to AMC DESCOM for development of ERD/EDD. Guidance for developing the ERD/EDD is provided to DESCOM by DCS for Readiness, HQ, AMC.

COORDINATED PREPLANNED SUPPLY

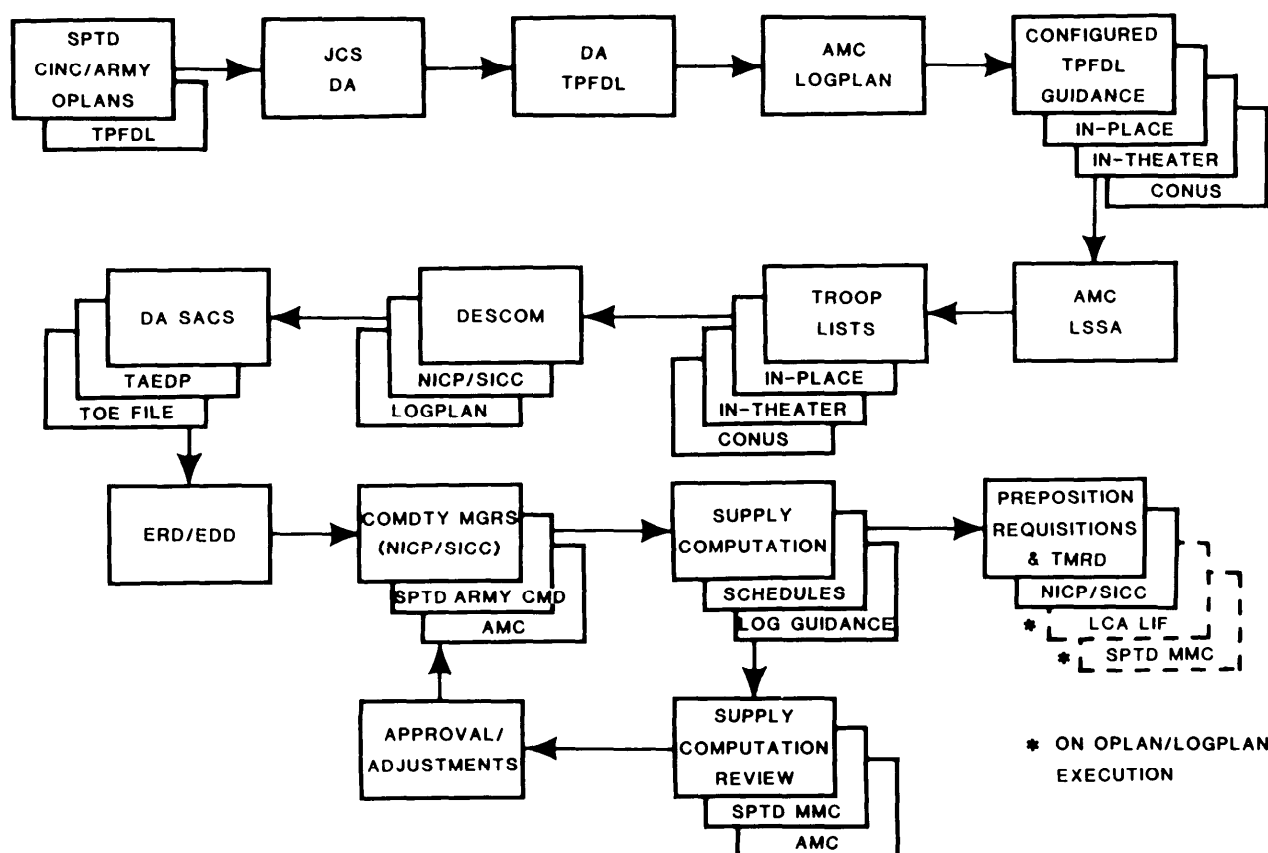


Figure 7-3. AMC Planning Functions-JOPSREP force and equipments determination.

(3) AMC, on the basis of these troop lists and in coordination with the applicable supported Army component command and/or its designated

planning agent, develops a phased preplanned re-supply schedule for each supported OPLAN. These schedules become Annex B to the AMC LOG-

PLAN. Each supply schedule will include project code, class of supply, days of supply per project code or shipment, supported strength by time phase, CTAD when supply shipments are required for out-loading expressed in C/D day, overseas terminal arrival date (OTAD) when supplies are required at the overseas terminal expressed in C/D-day and any explanatory remarks. Depending on OPLAN guidance, supply schedules may be required for:

(a) Support of US forces:

1 Based in theater.

2 Based in CONUS or other areas, designated for augmentation.

3 Deployed to staging/marshalling areas while awaiting D-day.

4 Employed in each objective area.

(b) Support of allied forces employed in each objective area.

(c) Support of guerilla forces.

(d) Support of PWs.

(e) Support of civil relief operations.

(f) Shipment of operational project stocks stored in AMC facilities, to include a detailed bill of materiel, by timeframe.

(g) Civil engineering support materiel, to include a detailed bill of materiel by timeframe.

(4) From these troop lists, data from unit TOE/MTOE, TDA/Modification TDA (MTDA), DA SACS File, AR 710-3 stock status reports, FORSCOM for fragmented units, and other source documents, AMC (DESCOM) develops stratified ERD/EDD listings which are provided to NICPs/SICCs and other commands for use in computing time-phased preplanned resupply requirements.

(5) AMC subordinate commands, using the ERD/EDD provided by DESCOM, compute the supply requirements (except conventional class V and class VII items), preposition supply requirements, and supply documentation with appropriate activities; e.g., NICP/SICC, LCA, MMC of supported Army command, and other activities as directed. Computed requirements are reviewed by appropriate AMC subordinate commands, who also prepare and preposition the supply documentation.

(6) After computing the requirements and prepositioning the documentation, the NICP/SICC create the JOPSREP nonunit related cargo data or manual TMRDs which are sent to AMC LSSA to be reviewed, corrected, validated, and then merged with TMRD submissions of all AMC supplier activities and TSG, DLA, and GSA. (See figure 7-4.)

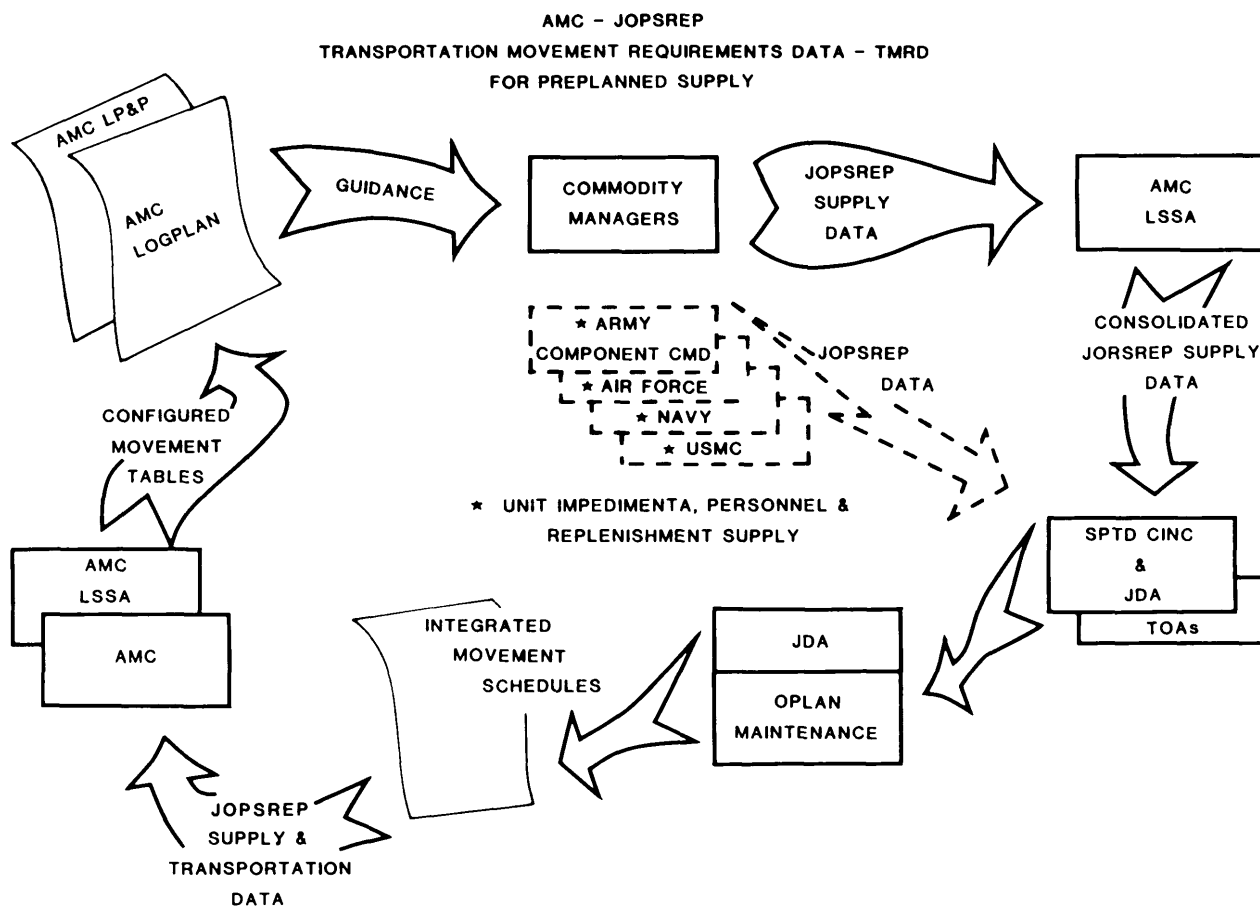


Figure 7-4. AMC TMRD for preplanned supplies.

(7) The TOAs, by direction of the supported commander and using TMRD provided by various component commands for force movements and the service logistics agencies and commands for supply movements, develop preliminary movement tables and provide these tables and identified shortfalls to the supported commander for resolution.

(8) The supported commander convenes a transportation coordination conference, attended by representatives of the supported and supporting commands, service component commands, services

and major logistics commands, and TOAs, to resolve the shortfalls and constraints and develop the final integrated transportation movement tables. These tables are distributed to interested headquarters, commands, and agencies.

(9) The Army component of the supported command provides to Army supporting commands that portion of the integrated transportation plan pertaining to their areas of interest, to include JOPSREP L, M, N, and P records. AMC (LSSA), upon receipt of its portion of the plan, prepares abbreviated movement tables (extracted data from L, M, N, and P records as shown in figure 7-5).

DATA EXTRACTED FROM AMC/TSG NON-UNIT RELATED CARGO DATA (NRC)	1		CARGO INCREMENT NR - CIN
	2		
	3		
	4		
	5		
	6		
	7		
	8		ORIGIN (SUPPLY SOURCE) GEOLOC CODE
	9		
	10		
	11		SUPPLY CLASS/SUBCLASS
	12		
	13		
	14		CARGO WEIGHT S/TONS
	15		
	16		
	17		
	18		
	19		
	20		PROJECT CODE
	21		
	22		
	23		ORIGINATOR - NICP/SICC CODE
DATA EXTRACTED FROM MTMC "L" MOVEMENT DATA	24		TRANSPORTATION LEG
	25		DEPARTURE LOCATION TYPE CODE
	26		DEPARTURE DATE
	27		
	28		
	29		ARRIVAL GEOLOC CODE
	30		
	31		
	32		ARRIVAL DATE
	33		
	34		
	35		
	36		
	37		
	38		TRANSPORTATION LEG
	39		DEPARTURE LOC TYPE CODE
	40		DEPARTURE DATE
	41		
	42		
	43		ARRIVAL GEOLOC CODE
	44		
	45		
	46		ARRIVAL DATE
	47		
	48		
	49		
	50		
DATA EXTRACTED FROM MAC OR MSC "M" - MOVEMENT DATA	51		TRANSPORTATION LEG
	52		
	53		
	54		DEPARTURE DATE
	55		
	56		
	57		ARRIVAL GEOLOC CODE
	58		
	59		
	60		ARRIVAL DATE
	61		
	62		
	63		
	64		
DATA EXTRACTED FROM MAC OR MSC "N" - MOVEMENT DATA	65		TRANSPORTATION LEG
	66		
	67		
	68		DEPARTURE DATE
	69		
	70		
	71		ARRIVAL GEOLOC CODE
	72		
	73		
	74		ARRIVAL DATE
	75		
	76		
	77		
	78		
DATA EXTRACTED FROM SPTD CINC "P" - MOVEMENT DATA	79		
	80		CARGO PROVIDING ORGN
	81		CGO PRV ORGN (SHORTFALL)

Figure 7-5. Abbreviated movement table format.

(10) The product of AMC planning is the commander's estimate of the capability and readiness to logistically support the contingency operations. This estimate developed by the Deputy Chief of Staff for Readiness, HQ, AMC from estimates received from AMC subordinate commands and depots which have been reviewed, analyzed, and evaluated by AMC staff offices.

f. For AMC to accomplish its planning mission, it must have some specific information. This information includes:

- (1) The troop list and size of force to be supported.
- (2) The amount of supply required by class of supply.
- (3) When supplies are needed by the supported force for all in place and deploying units, by force package identification.
- (4) Where the supplies are to be delivered.
- (5) What mode of transportation is to be used.
- (6) Civil relief support requirements.
- (7) PW support.

(8) Support required to be furnished allies. (For (6), (7), and (8), it is necessary to know who, what, when, where, and the level of support.)

(9) Categories of maintenance to be performed in the area of operations.

(10) Stockage objective.

(11) Identification of operational stocks stored in AMC depots to be used and replenishment of material used from oversea operational projects.

(12) Base development. (The bill of materials and schedule of shipments of construction equipment and materials derived from the list of items or facilities in each OPLAN is especially important.)

7-4. Logistics Support Policies

a. In addition to the specific guidance AMC derives from the Army component commander's OPLAN, the general instructions in the AMC LP&P provide the basis for subordinate commands to prepare their supporting plans.

(1) Logistics support for forces committed in contingency operations will be planned on an austere basis.

(2) The categories of maintenance to be performed in the area of operations must be consistent with the MTOE capability of units employed/deployed. Equipment (major end items, components, modules) requiring maintenance beyond the capabilities of maintenance support units are evacuated to CONUS or other designated facilities for repair or disposal.

(3) Commodity managers (AMC Major Subordinate Commands):

(a) Insure by examination, review, and analysis of computed requirements and in coordination with planning agents, that adequate repair parts and supplies are provided to maintain equipment in operation, particularly that equipment used continuously and that used under adverse conditions.

(b) Compute allowances for items costing \$10 or less on the basis of a minimum quantity of 10 each item or 180 days of supply, whichever is greater.

(c) Conduct engineering, professional, and technical review made of computer supply requirements to purify, increase, decrease, add, and/or delete quantities or items of supply to provide an adequate level of support with minimum items and quantities of supply, including constraints resulting from unit packs, economic order quantity, variable safety levels, and fringe items.

(d) Consolidate items as necessary to preclude uneconomical handling. Consolidation may

be made only within a given supply schedule, but not among or between schedules.

(4) Planned supply requirements for each supported OPLAN are computed on the basis of supported troop strength, equipment authorization and equipment density, and the level of maintenance to be performed in the objective area. Requirements will be limited to items authorized for issue in the climatic area/zone specified in the OPLAN.

(5) Replacement factors and consumption rates are computed as prescribed in appropriate Army regulations, supply bulletins, Common Tables of Allowance (CTA), technical manuals (TM), and AMC pamphlets or as modified for a specific OPLAN. Computed planned supply requirements for classes II, IV, VII, and IX items will be limited to those required for mission accomplishment and minimum necessary administration, housekeeping, and maintenance functions. For those items not provided in planned supply increments, the supported command will submit requisitions on a routine or emergency basis requesting delivery by air when appropriate to meet required delivery dates.

(6) For planning purposes, class I support of US forces consists of the following semiperishable standard rations and ration supplements.

(a) Meal, ready to eat (normally computed at a percentage prescribed by the supported command for a given strength and time period).

(b) Standard "B" ration (normally computed as prescribed by supported commander).

(c) Ration, long-range patrol (computed as prescribed by supported commander).

(d) Standard "B" hospital (BH) and hospital liquid (BHL) rations. (It is assumed that 70 percent of the total hospital patient strength will be subsisted on standard "B" ration. The remaining 30 percent of the patients will require modified diets, 15 percent requiring type "BH," and the other 15 percent requiring "BHL" rations) (SB 10-495-1 and SB 10-495-2).

(e) T Ration (computed as prescribed by supported commander).

(f) Ration supplement aid station (computed at .007 of supported strength per day per (SB 10-495-2).

(g) Ration supplement sundries pack (one pack per 100 individuals, per day if available) or the hygienic and comfort items prescribed in AR 700-23 will be provided in lieu of the sundries pack.

(h) Civil relief ration supplement (1,500 calories per day).

(i) PW ration (nutritional minimum established by TSG, DA).

(7) Unless otherwise specified, requirements for class III supplies are based on equipment density and equipment consumption factors; e.g., assumed daily mileage or hours of operation as stated in SB 700-2 for each item of petroleum, oils, and lubricant (POL) consuming equipment (wheeled vehicles, tracked vehicles, aircraft, water craft, generators, cooking ranges, etc.).

(8) Class V:

(a) The Commander, FORSCOM (FORSCOM Reg 700-3) and/or major oversea commander in coordination with Commander, TRADOC, provides guidance for computing class V basic loads. Deploying units compute basic loads and submit them through installation channels to HQ, FORSCOM for approval. When approved, the units requisition their basic load and arrange with the installation commander for their storage. Basic loads for FORSCOM units are stored at the unit/installation level within local storage and maintenance capabilities. Elements of the basic load that cannot be stored at the unit/installation are stored in those AMC facilities which can meet the required reaction time. Here they are prepared and processed for shipment in accordance with Military Standard Transportation and Movement Procedures (MILSTAMP) procedures, or as directed by the CDR, FORSCOM. Release and shipment of basic loads will be in a configuration to support either an administrative or tactical movement and will be stored by appropriate purpose codes in secondary item distribution mission depots, unless a depot is specified in the project or plan.

(b) Preplanned conventional class V requirements are computed by AMC (DESCOM) (reviewed and purified by AMCCOM and MICOM), based on EDD/ERD derived from weapons required/authorized by TOE/MTOE and on hand in units as shown in unit asset reports (AR 710-3), and war replacement factors specified by HQDA or as modified in the AMC LP&P.

(c) Selected missiles and toxic ammunition are generally not provided by preplanned supply unless specifically prescribed in the supported OPLAN. Units requiring these selected missiles must submit emergency requisitions for the items required.

(9) Class III:

(a) Computed planned supply requirements for class II are limited to expendable/consumable

items required for administration, housekeeping/janitorial, and maintenance functions; replacement batteries for electronic/signal equipment, automotive, and materials handling equipment (MHE); and telephone cable (wire).

(b) Replacement of individual clothing and equipment, tentage, tool sets and kits, hand tools, and office/administrative equipment is provided in preplanned supply increments only as required by the supported OPLAN and AMC LOGPLAN. This materiel/supply will be requisitioned by the supported command on a routine and/or emergency basis as required.

(10) Class IV:

(a) Limited to field fortification/barrier materiel, e.g., sand bags, concertina, barbed wire/pickets, etc., prescribed in each supported OPLAN. The supported OPLAN prescribes items and quantities required to be provided in preplanned supply increments.

(b) Requirements for base development materiel will be as prescribed in each supported OPLAN and applicable AMC LOGPLAN.

(11) Class VI: Personal demand items (nonmilitary sale items) are not provided by preplanned supply. In the early stages of an operation, hygienic and comfort items as authorized by AR 700-23 are provided gratuitously as part of class I supplies.

(12) Class VII: Major end items are not provided by preplanned supply unless specifically prescribed in the supported OPLAN. Units submit emergency requisitions for items required. When preplanned supply support is required, the supported OPLAN should identify specific requirements and quantities of end items for constituting repair cycle floats and replacement for attrition and combat losses.

(13) Class VIII: The stated troop strength in each OPLAN is the basis for computing medical materiel requirements. Medical supply is provided in accordance with phased supply schedules in each LOGPLAN and is issued from existing mobilization reserves (CONUS stocks) and unobligated peacetime stocks. Medical supplies consist of medical resupply sets, optical resupply items, civil affairs sets, and other medical unique materiel intended for patient care and treatment. (See chapter 9 of this manual or AR 40-61.)

(14) Preplanned supply for class IX items configured in multiples of 15 day increments (e.g., 15, 30, 45, 60 days) for shipment and is computed on the basis of EDD/ERD to be supported and level of maintenance to be performed in the theater. Re-

quirements computations will be based on supplying components and modules in the initial increments of supply rather than piece parts. Follow-on shipments will include piece parts required to rehabilitate direct exchange (DX) components generated during initial phases of operations. Subsequent shipments should contain a mix of components, modules, and piece parts.

(15) Class X materiel to support nonmilitary programs (e.g., agriculture and economic development projects) are considered part of civil affairs operations. Accordingly, supply of these items is not part of preplanned supply.

(16) Stocks in the wholesale supply system managed by AMC are positioned in accordance with the AMC Revised Distribution Plan.

(a) Stockage and issue of secondary items to support field activities worldwide will be limited to the AODs (New Cumberland, Red River, and Sharpe Army Depots).

(b) Secondary items required for operational projects or items in support of contingency plans are stored with the appropriate purpose codes at the depot currently specified in the project or plan. If no depot is specified in the project or plan, materiel are stored in the secondary item distribution mission depots.

(c) Secondary item distribution-storage assignments and support area assignments are:

1 Distribution-Storage Assignments.

<i>New Cumberland</i>	<i>Red River</i>	<i>Sharpe</i>
AMCCOM	AMCCOM	AMCCOM
TROSCOM	TROSCOM	TROSCOM
AVSCOM	AVSCOM	AVSCOM
MICOM	MICOM	MICOM
TACOM	TACOM	TACOM

2 Support Area Assignments.

<i>New Cumberland</i>	<i>Red River</i>	<i>Sharpe</i>
Europe	Tennessee	Pacific
Puerto Rico	Kentucky	Alaska
Caribbean	Florida	Washington
Virgin Islands	Alabama	Oregon
Central America	Mississippi	California
South America	Georgia	Idaho
Panama	Texas	Nevada
Vermont	Missouri	Utah
Maine	Arkansas	Arizona
New Hampshire	Louisiana	Montana
Massachusetts	North Dakota	Hawaii
Connecticut	South Dakota	
Rhode Island	Nebraska	
New York	Kansas	
Pennsylvania	Oklahoma	

<i>New Cumberland</i>	<i>Red River</i>	<i>Sharpe</i>
Ohio	Wyoming	
Indiana	Colorado	
Michigan	New Mexico	
Minnesota		
Wisconsin		
Illinois		
Iowa		
New Jersey		
Delaware		
District of Columbia		
West Virginia		
Virginia		
North Carolina		
South Carolina		
Maryland		
Middle East		

3 Major item storage assignments are:

<i>Anniston</i>	<i>Letterkenny</i>	<i>Lexington-Blue Grass</i>
AMCCOM ¹	AMCCOM ¹	AMCCOM ¹
MICOM ¹	MICOM ¹	EMRA
TACOM	TACOM ¹²	
<i>New Cumberland</i>	<i>Pueblo</i>	<i>Red River</i>
TROSCOM ¹	MICOM ¹⁶	AMCCOM ¹
AVSCOM ¹	TACOM ¹⁶	MICOM ¹
	TROSCOM ³⁴	TACOM ¹²
<i>Sacramento</i>	<i>Sharpe</i>	<i>Tooele</i>
CECOM ¹	AMCCOM ¹⁶	AMCCOM ¹
	TROSCOM ¹⁶	MICOM
	AVSCOM ¹⁶	TACOM ¹²
	TACOM ³	TROSCOM ¹
<i>Tobyhanna</i>	<i>Corpus Christi</i>	
CECOM ¹	AVSCOM	
TACOM ³		

NOTES:

¹Denotes depots that receive and store serviceable and unserviceable items. Selection of unserviceable will be in accordance with single/Print Depot Rationalization Study, 28 Dec 77.

²Includes materiel handling and construction equipment.

³Denotes authorized storage of serviceable major items only when space is sufficient to accommodate in assigned depots.

⁴Bridging.

⁵Denotes the depot that receives and stores serviceable and unserviceable items. Unserviceable are to be limited to those to be placed on overhaul contract to commercial sources in the area.

⁶Unserviceable are authorized until the effective date of maintenance mission realignments.

(17) Unless otherwise directed, existing programming, budgeting, funding, and accounting systems remain in effect in planning for a contingency operation. Logistical support of forces is not delayed by insufficient funds, since it is expected that sufficient financial authority to support the

operation will be provided by DA. When obligations in excess of amounts authorized in current funding documents are incurred, necessary accounting for all unfunded costs will be maintained. Order-of-magnitude cost estimates (RCS CSCAB-292 (Min)) reflecting the cost for the value of materiel used to support the plan, depot handling costs, second destination transportation costs, and other costs are prepared for each AMC LOGPLAN. Other costs include overtime pay, TDY travel, additional rental costs for increased computer usage time, administration supplies, contractual services, and packing, packaging, and preserving materials.

(18) Reports of costs incident to Army operations in an emergency situation (RCS CSCAB-293 (Min)) will identify the gross costs, normal costs, and offset credits for affected appropriations reported by appropriation program, program element, and the summary element of expense to record and collect cost data for a specific emergency (the emergency should be identified on all documents requesting support).

(19) AMC subordinate commanders assigned a support mission by a AMC LOGPLAN evaluate available resources and capabilities to support the plan and identify any problem areas or limiting factors for prompt resolution.

(20) DD Form 1348 (Pre-Positioned Requisitions) submitted by CONUS installations must be edited by the NICP to insure that essential data are complete and correct for processing. Discrepancies revealed by this edit should be resolved with the requisitioner.

(21) AMC provides logistics assistance and liaison personnel who are located at the principal US Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC) and FORSCOM installations within CONUS and in major commands overseas. Previously designated liaison personnel are provided from HQ, AMC staff elements upon request.

(22) Materiel shipped from supply sources, including vendors, will be afforded military level "A" preservation, packaging, and packing to provide protection during shipment, handling, and open storage at their destination.

(23) All materiel shipments will be unitized by project code into palletized unit loads, binned CONEX, MILVAN, SEAVAN, or plywood consolidation containers to the maximum extent feasible and practicable. Assembled materiel will be shipped to a designated CONUS outloading terminal for final consolidation by project code. That materiel which cannot be consolidated at the supply source (except those requiring peculiar or special handling, storage, or transportation) will be shipped to the designated AMC assembly depot

or CCP for consolidation by project code and transshipment to the designated outloading terminal. Those requiring special handling will be shipped to the terminal concurrently with the consolidated package from the assembly depot or CCP.

(24) Materiel that is to be palletized, other than class V, will be prepared in unit loads on standard 40-inch by 48-inch hardwood pallets with gross weight and height conforming to limitations prescribed in MIL-STD-147. Class V pallets will not exceed 2,000 pounds and will not exceed 52 inches in height.

b. AMC can assist deploying forces that have no demand data in developing prescribed load lists (PLL) and ASLs for nondivisional DS and GS units. The PLLs and ASLs are developed on the basis of the level of maintenance prescribed and the designation of units to be supported by each DS/GS unit as stated in the logistics annex to the OPLAN. After the PLLs and ASLs are developed, the planning agent analyzes them to insure they contain all, and only, combat essential items. If satisfied with the contents, he validates the lists.

c. AMC will develop, in coordination with the planning agent, a pre-positioned emergency supply package as a means of expediting supply action for units temporarily cutoff from their supply source. Such a package, in a palletized, rigged, ready for airdrop configuration to support the assault echelon of an airborne brigade for 2 days, has been developed for several approved OPLANs. Included in the package are class I supplies (meal ready to eat); class III (MOGAS, AVGAS, JP-4, and diesel fuel); and infantry, artillery, armor, air defense, aviation, and bulk allotment (grenades, mines, demolitions, smoke, etc.) of class V items. The pallets are numbered so that the supported command can call for specific pallets from a designated project code to be shipped for receipt by a required delivery date (RDD) (hour and date). It must be emphasized that these supplies should only be used for the purpose for which developed and not for supply actions which are not of an emergency nature. An example of an emergency resupply package is at appendix C.

7-5. Responsibilities of Higher, Lateral, and Supporting Commands and Agents

a. General Services Administration.

(1) Provides its management cognizance upon request from NICP/SICC to support the OPLAN of Army component commands of unified/specified commands.

(2) Provides, upon the request of an NICP/SICC, capability estimates for GSA items.

(3) Insures that supply shipments originating at GSA supply activities and/or vendors are afforded a level of preservation, packaging, packing, and colormarking with appropriate commodity category identification labels in conformance with the requirements of applicable specifications.

b. Defense Logistics Agency.

(1) Provides materiel under its management cognizance, upon the request from an NICP/SICC, to support OPLANs of Army component commands of unified/specified commands.

(2) Provides, upon the request of an NICP/SICC, capability estimates for DLA items in accordance with section VI, chapter 2, ARs 710-1 and 700-97.

(3) Insures that supply shipments originating at DLA supply activities and/or vendors are afforded a level of preservation, packaging, packing, and colormarking with appropriate commodity category identification labels in conformance with the requirements of applicable specifications.

c. Military Traffic Management Command.

(1) Prepares and provides, in coordination with MAC and MSC, for the CONUS movement of planned supply increments identified in each AMC LOGPLAN from supply source to outloading (air/water) terminals for transshipment to overseas destinations.

(2) Coordinates with AMC in the preelection of CONUS outloading (air/water) terminals and the determination of CTAD for each planned supply increment identified in each AMC LOGPLAN.

(3) Effects maximum consolidation of planned supply shipments by project code for outloading at CONUS (air/water) terminals to meet prescribed OTAD.

(4) Provides shipment receipt and lift data for planned supply increments to the USA LCA for each AMC LOGPLAN.

d. Military Airlift Command. Provides airlift support for the movement of planned supply increments in accordance with the supported integrated transportation plan or priorities established by the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS).

e. Military Sealift Command. Provides sealift support for the movement of planned supply increments in accordance with the supported integrated transportation plan or priorities established by the JCS.

f. Department of the Army. In addition to responsibilities discussed in paragraph 6-12, chapter 6,

the following staff sections are responsible for providing AMC the following:

(1) †Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics (DCSLOG).

(a) Directs AMC and TSG, and instructs DLA/GSA to implement plans supporting Army component command OPLANs.

(b) Provides supply priorities to AMC for use in providing materiel support for supply to US forces (including fill of Army unit preparation for overseas movement (POM) requisitions), civil relief operations, PW, and US/allied noncombatants.

(c) Authorizes emergency control procedures prescribed in chapter 6, AR 725-50, for movement control status in support of applicable OPLAN and/or operations during emergency conditions.

(2) *Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans (DCSOPS).*

(a) Provides AMC (AMC LSSA), as required, JOPSREP records A, B, and C submitted by supported and supporting Army component commands for each OPLAN in accordance with vol. II, JCS Pub. 6.

(b) Provides to AMC, upon request, a SACS File and program logic on a recurring basis and/or as required.

(3) *The Surgeon General.*

(a) Provides materiel under its management to support OPLANs of Army component commands of supported unified/specified commands.

(b) Prepares TSG Supply Plan (annex M) to support each approved OPLAN and provides this annex to AMC for inclusion in the applicable AMC LOGPLAN.

(c) Prepares and submits TMRD for each TSG Supply Plan.

g. FORSCOM/US Army Forces Readiness Command (USARRED). FORSCOM/USARRED as a supporting Army component command and/or the designated planning agent (see also discussion in paragraph 6-11, chapter 6):

(1) Provides AMC with appropriate OPLAN requiring the deployment of CONUS forces to augment the forces of a supported Army component command of a unified/specified command.

(2) Provides AMC (DESCOM) with supplemental ERD/EDD for specified fragmented units in electronic accounting machine (EAM) format (FORSCOM Form 543R and 543-1-R) in accordance with FORSCOM Reg 700-2, paragraph 4-16, FORSCOM Standing Logistics Instructions (SLI) for each supported OPLAN.

(3) Determines that part of unit basic loads that cannot be stored at unit home installations and determines special storage requirements and/or arranges with CDR, AMC for storage of unit basic loads in AMC facilities as prescribed by FORSCOM SLI and AMC LP&P.

(4) Monitors the requisitioning procedures, reconciles deficiencies with CONUS installations, and coordinates the correction of discrepancies in unit basic loads with applicable NICP (AMCCOM or MICOM) as prescribed by FORSCOM SLI.

(5) Provides call-forward and supplementary address instructions when point of delivery is other than home station to AMC (AMCCOM and MICOM) for unit basic loads stored at AMC facilities for those CONUS units required to deploy/employ in a tactical configuration in accordance with FORSCOM SLI and AMC LP&P.

(6) Provides the identification of units deploying administratively to a staging base(s) and/or objective area(s) to AMC for planning the shipment of unit basic loads for those units from AMC facilities. Basic loads are shipped in scheduled supply increments to a staging base(s) or an objective area(s) for subsequent issue to units.

(7) When required, requests AMC to provide additional logistics assistance in the POM of units in the areas of maintenance and supply at CONUS installations over and above that available at installations under the AMC worldwide logistics assistance program.

(8) Provides call-forward instructions to CDR, AMC for AMC liaison personnel to report to designated headquarters/stations.

h. Army Component and Major Army Commands (EUSA, USARJ, USAREUR, FORSCOM/USARLANT, FORSCOM/USARRED, WESTCOM). Army component and major Army commands as a supported Army command and/or their designated planning agent(s).

(1) Provide AMC with OPLANs requiring AMC logistics support of theater-based Army, CONUS Army augmentation and other Army component command forces; common item support requirements for other US forces (USAF, USN, USMC) planned for deployment/employment; and special forces operations, civil relief operations, PW, and US/allied noncombatants. In the development of each OPLAN requiring support:

(a) Develop, in coordination with AMC and TSG, phased supply schedules, for the support of US forces, special forces operations, civil relief, PW, and US/allied noncombatants. (Guidance and format for the preparation of supply schedules is contained in AMC, LP&P.)

(b) Determine, for each OPLAN to be supported, the phased stockage objective (safety/operating levels) to be attained for each class of supply; level of maintenance to be performed; rates of use and/or consumption/replacement factors to be used; base development field fortification/barrier materiel requirements; operational projects requirements; and peculiar equipment support requirements.

(c) Provide AMC (DESCOM) with supplemental ERD/EDD for each Army unit fragmented or tailored to accomplish a specific mission (i.e., unit deploying/employing with less than TOE/MTOE authorizations), and for other US forces (USAF, USN, USMC) requiring common item support for Army supplied items for each OPLAN. Request supplemental ERD/EDD for each fragmented unit be submitted using EAM format FORSCOM Form 543-R and 543-1-R) contained in paragraph 4-17, FORSCOM Reg 700-2 (SLI).

(d) Request the deployment of AMC Logistics Assistance Representatives required in support of the LOGPLAN. Logistics Assistance Program support is described in paragraph 7-7. Provide administrative and logistics support to Logistics Assistance Representatives deployed in support of the LOGPLAN.

(2) Provide TSG with logistics and planning guidance necessary to compute, arrange for, and provide planned supply of their managed equipment and associated materiel required to support each OPLAN.

(3) Review AMC (NICP/SICC) and TSG computations of phased planned supply requirements prepared and disseminated for each supported OPLAN. Notify CDR, AMC and TSG of the adequacy or inadequacy of the computed supply requirements.

(4) For each AMC LOGPLAN, provide AMC the unified/specified commands integrated transportation movement schedules pertaining to planned supply shipments.

(5) Submit requests for following types of supply/related actions requiring expeditious handling to USA AMC LCA, Presidio of San Francisco, CA for all classes of supply except class VII—Medical; for class VIII—Medical, submit requests to US Army Medical Materiel Agency (USAMMA), Fort Detrick, MD:

(a) Emergency and routine requisitions.

(b) Oncall planned supply increments.

(c) Pre-Positioned Emergency Supply Package (Note: USAREUR for support of OPLANs in certain areas, maintains a pre-positioned emergen-

cy supply package similar to the package configured and maintained by AMC. Unique project codes have been assigned to identify the USAR-EUR maintained package.)

(d) Cancellation and/or suspension of planned supply increments.

(e) Shipment/lift status of requisitioned items, supply increments, etc.

(f) Tracer action.

(g) Retrograde of materiel. Reporting for disposition of excess supply materiel, serviceable, and unserviceable repairable (PAA and secondary items) for repair, overhaul, or rebuild in accordance with chapter 3, AR 755-1.

Section III. AMC RELATIONSHIP WITH SUPPORTED FORCES

7-6. AMC Interface With Army Task Force Support Command Materiel Management Center

a. The LIF maintained by the LCA in support of the MMC of the support command of the deploying force provides continuous control of combat service support prior to, during, and after an operation. Whatever the size of the task force, there will be an exchange of supply information between AMC and the materiel management element of the task force.

b. The mission of the support command is to be prepared to deploy on short notice to an area of operations, to plan, direct, and supervise the provision of specified combat service support to the task force.

(1) The support command contributes to the successful accomplishment of the tactical mission by providing combat service support to tactical units on a timely basis.

(2) In the performance of its role, the support command is expected to operate as a component of a task force in the implementation of a contingency plan or discharge of a mission. As such, the task force troop list will be structured to include combat and combat support units and the support command with appropriate combat service support units in the sizes and numbers to accomplish the assigned mission.

(3) This concept provides for an organization that is flexible in size, composition, and support capability. The support command, normally corps, will consist of a headquarters and headquarters company (HHC) with a data processing unit with a transceiver capability to the wholesale system, a materiel management center, a movement control center, and selected DS and GS supply, maintenance, field service, and administration units. Normally intermediate (GS) maintenance will not be performed in the corps area. However, if the corps is the senior Army command, it may be authorized to perform intermediate (GS) maintenance. During initial stages of buildup, these elements may be fragmented.

(4) The versatility and flexibility of the concept is insured by the development of a suitable organization that is properly equipped and thoroughly trained—a system that has been specifically designed to:

(a) Permit the commander to exercise immediate and continuous control over the combat service support being provided to supported units.

(b) Provide the commander and staff with a supply management capability.

(c) Improve the operational capabilities of the units being supported.

(d) Increase the operational effectiveness of the supporting units.

(e) Provide combat service support adaptable to different modes of operations.

(f) Provide an efficient combat service support command and control organization available for immediate deployment into an area of operations in CONUS or overseas.

(g) Provide for efficient operational interfaces of the support command system, with those systems used by higher support sources.

(5) ADPE operated by the support command may be limited initially to inventory/stock control and financial management for classes II, III (Packaged), IV, VII, and IX items of supply; and maintenance reporting and management (MRM).

(a) The support command will receive guidance and assistance on contingency plans through appropriate channels from the Commander, FORSCOM. As required for the implementation of a specific contingency plan, the MMC will receive from the Commander, AMC, with the exception of management data, all necessary contingency input data to complete the Master Inventory Record (MIR) File. These data, to be received in the specified Standard Army Intermediate Level Supply (SAILS) format and time frame, will permit the initial establishment of a data base for the designated contingency plan. In this contingency plan

support role, the support command MMC may exchange information with AMC, FORSCOM, contingency planning agents, supporting units, and supported units of one or more specific contingency plans.

(b) While operating in a passive mode, the support command may be designed to provide selected combat service support to specified post-, camp-, or station-based TOE units. In the active support of these TOE units, the support command will exchange information with the higher supply echelon and the TOE supported units. The ASLs and PLLs of units designated to provide support command support are maintained by the existing MMC functional elements and will be reviewed and used to convert data to the SAILS formats.

(c) During the passive mode, the MMC will accumulate information, data, records, and files that are vital for the continuity of logistical planning related to contingency plans and the support of the TOE units. Although some of this accumulation may be relevant to operations of the support command in another operational mode (data pertaining to those units deploying on the same contingency plan), all other accumulated data must be transferred to another organization that has been designated to continue this support function. Simi-

larly, in the deployed mode of operations, the support command will accumulate information, data, records, and files pertaining to the task force being supported which may or may not be relevant to its next operational mode.

(6) The MMC is designed to be an integrated system of automated functional components called subsystems. Each subsystem is a separate entity; however, to maximize efficiency in time and equipment use, the subsystems are centrally controlled and use common routines and data files when practicable. The system lends itself to expansion and as additional logistical and administrative automated functions are developed, they may be integrated into the system. The two subsystems that compose the current configuration of the MMC are:

(a) Supply—includes classes II, III (Packaged), IV, VII, and IX; supply financial management, and demand analysis.

(b) Maintenance Reporting and Management—includes materiel readiness reporting.

(7) The flow of information and data between the using units and the supply source and the wholesale-COSCOM interface is illustrated in figures 7-6 through 7-9.

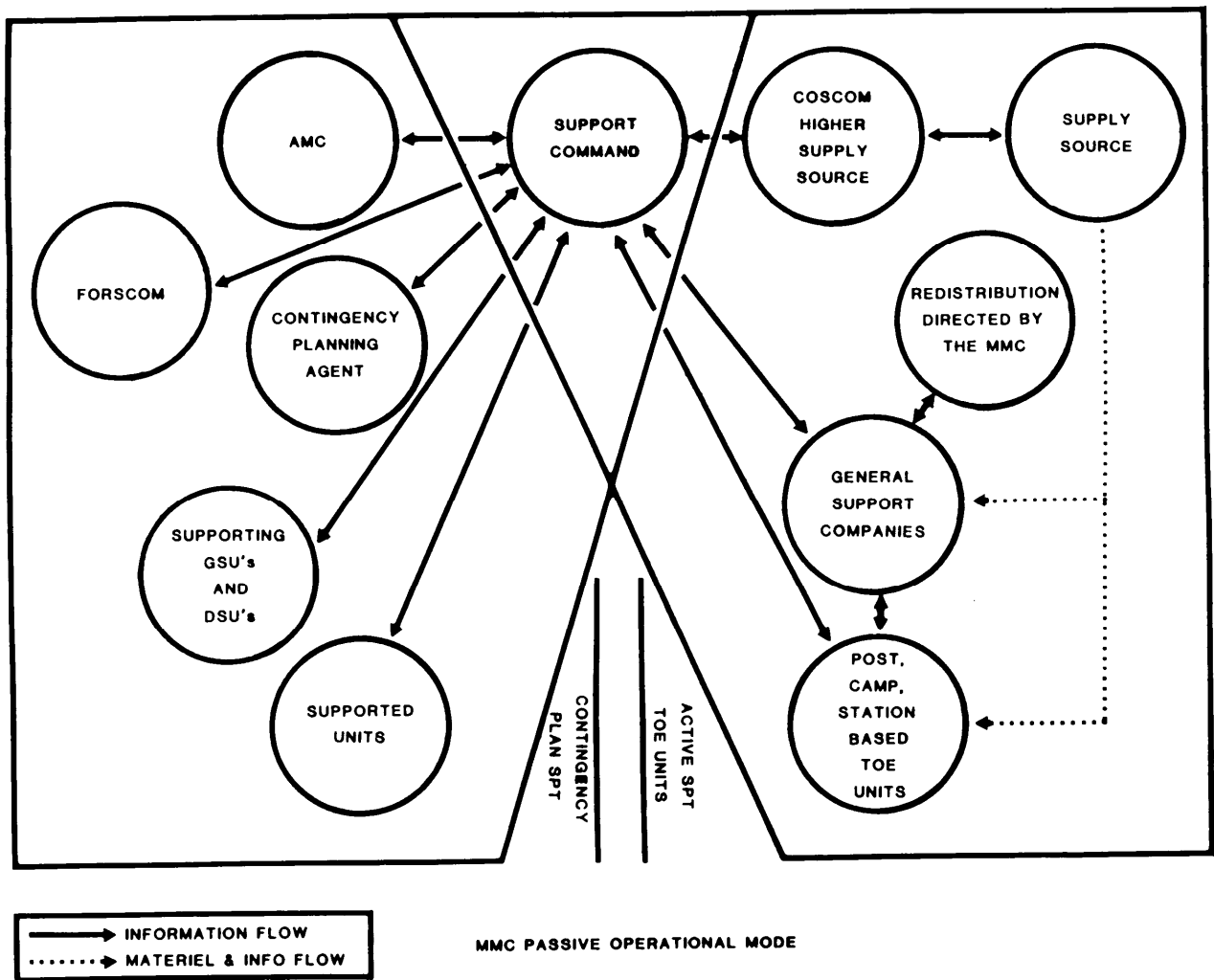


FIGURE 7-6. MMC PASSIVE OPERATIONAL MODE

Figure 7-6. MMC passive operational mode.



7-22

WHOLESALE - COSCOM INTERFACE
DEVELOPED AREA

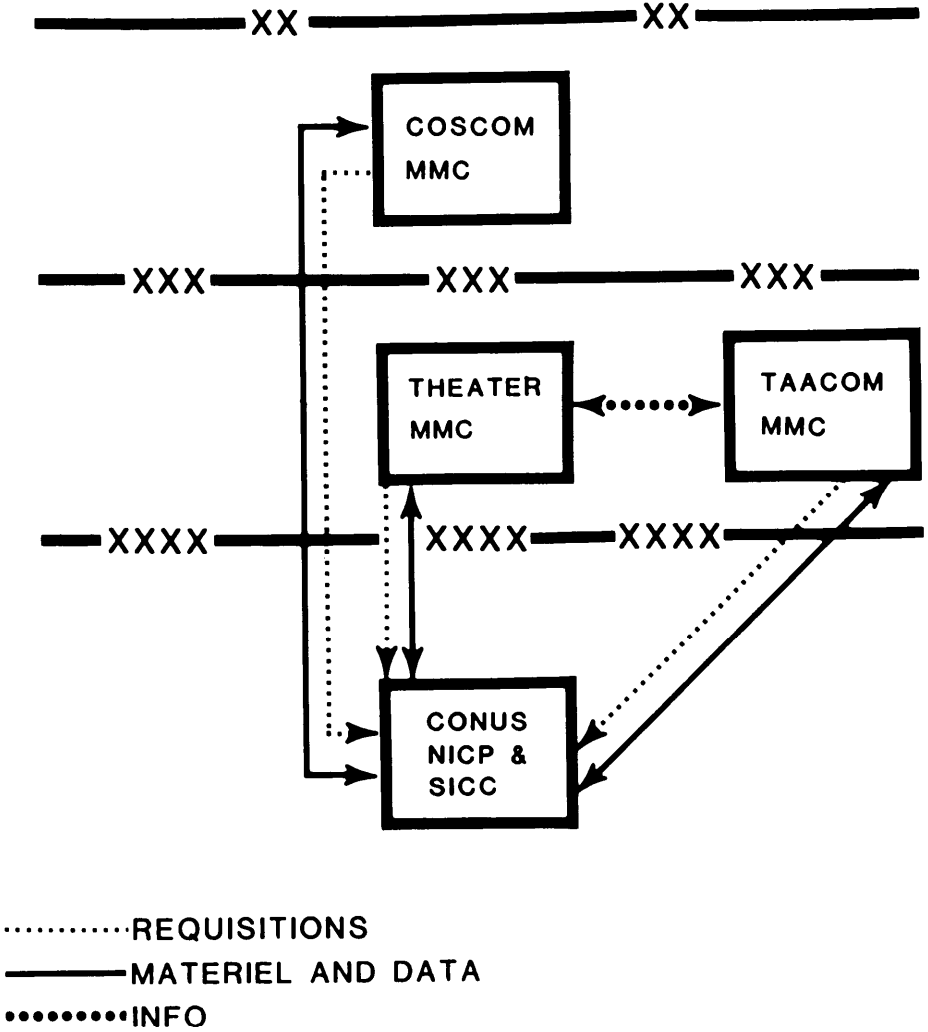


FIGURE 7-8 WHOLESALE - COSCOM INERFACE
Figure 7-8. Wholesale-COSCOM interface.

CLASS II, IV, VII (NONREGULATED) & III (PKG) (DIVISIONAL)

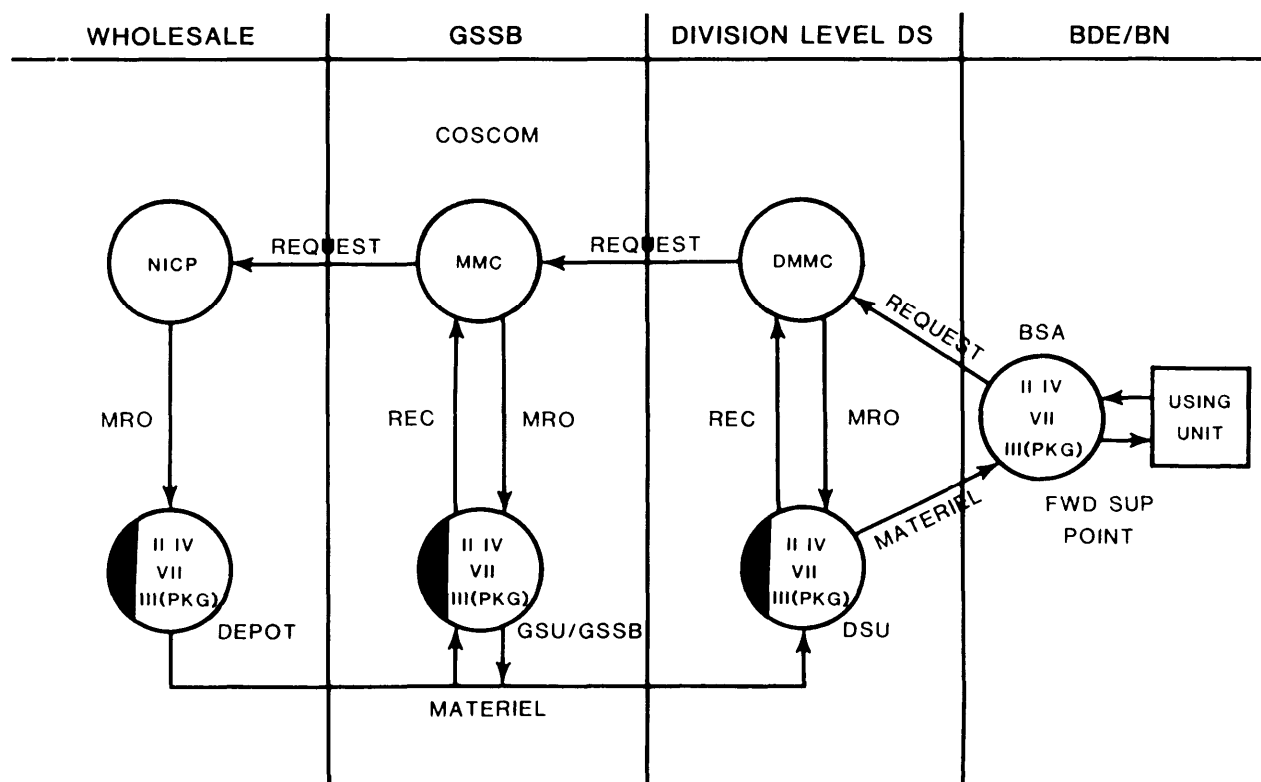


FIGURE 7-9. WHOLESALE-MMC INTERFACE.

Figure 7-9. Wholesale-MMC interface.

7-7. Logistics Assistance During Implementation of OPLAN

a. AMC maintains a worldwide Logistics Assistance Program (LAP) to provide, through Logistics Assistance Representatives (LARs), technical assistance and advice to personnel and commanders at all levels who are engaged in operations, supply, and maintenance of equipment. The prime objective of the program is to improve the materiel readiness of the active Army, the Reserve Component field forces, and allied forces by assisting commanders in resolving supply and maintenance problems. The LAP is executed by worldwide Logistics Assistance Offices (LAOs), who serve as the AMC commander's representatives.

b. When requested by the supported Army component commander or major Army commander, AMC will provide supply and maintenance assistance from needed AMC major subordinate commands during the preparation for oversea movement for units designated for task forces to implement contingency plans. Support requirements will be coordinated with supported Army component commands.

c. The size, composition, and deployment of the logistics assistance personnel in support of an OPLAN are based on: (i) the size of the task force; (ii) logistics responsibilities assigned to the Army component command and AMC for logistics support; and (iii) duration of the planned military operations.

7-8. AMC OCONUS Headquarters.

The applicable LAO, or separately established OCONUS headquarters, will exercise appropriate command or control over all AMC activities which support the assigned MACOM/theater. Each designated control element will be the single AMC command or control element responsible for supporting the MACOM/theater in peace just as it will in war. The control element will coordinate long-range planning for peacetime and mobilization, provide a single focal point for the MACOM/theater, serve as a central clearinghouse for AMC personnel going to or coming from the MACOM/theater, and in theater support to include: TMDE repair and calibration, depot maintenance, new equipment fielding activities, perform liaison to improve customer service, and logistic assistance to resolve readiness issues. Operational control of

each control element will pass to the theater commander as agreed to by Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) after emergency or hostilities. After assumption of operational control, the control element will continue to exercise centralized

control of the individual AMC activities in accordance with assigned tasks, designated objectives or priorities, and authoritative direction necessary to accomplish the theater mission.