

Chapter 8
Arming the Force

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CLASS V SUPPORT

Providing the required quantity and type of ammunition to the combat user at the time and place it is needed requires a responsive and flexible ammunition supply system. The supply concepts addressed in Chapter 7 apply to Class V. Before a corps ASP is established, the division ATP sections initially work together at an airhead or port facility. They receive

ammunition in the same manner as a corps ASP. units pick up all ammunition from this consolidated ATP (Figure 8-1).

After the corps establishes an ASP, the ATP section of an FSB moves with each maneuver brigade as it deploys. Units operating in each brigade area draw 100 percent of their Class V supplies (including Class V

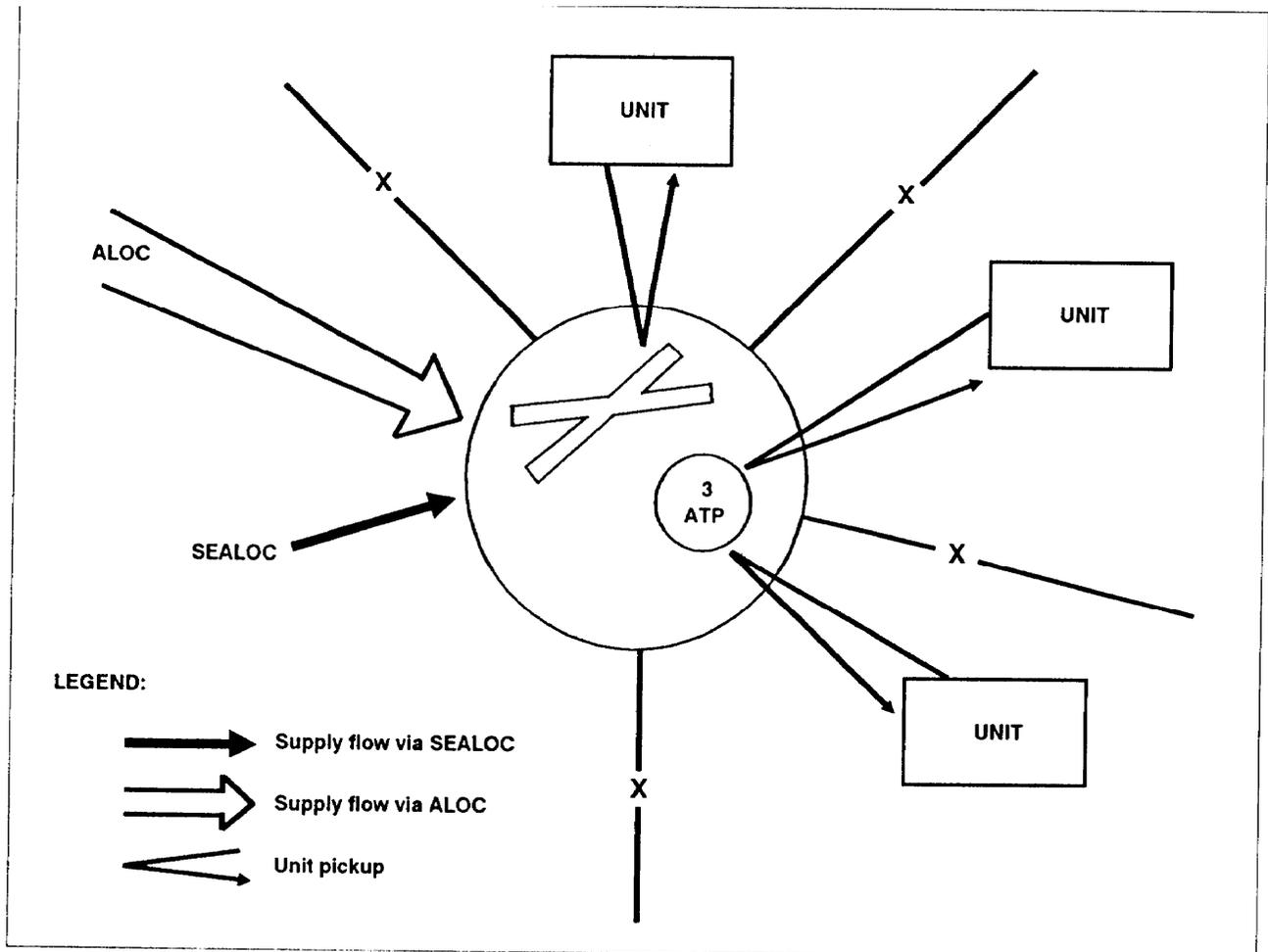


Figure 8-1. Class V flow at consolidated ATP.

barrier materials such as mines) from the ATP. Under MOADS, division and corps slice combat units operating in the division rear draw their ammunition from a fourth ATP operated by the corps DS ammunition company. (FM 9-6 has details.) The division commander, through the DAO, determines where all other units draw their ammunition. He allows units in the vicinity of an ATP to draw from that ATP, or he directs them to a corps ASP.

As much as possible, ammunition transloaded at the ATP is in combat configured loads. CCLs are predetermined ammunition packs based on mission requirements. Battalion/brigade S4s submit proposed CCL configurations to the DAO. The DAO reviews CCL submissions and submits a consolidated CCL request to the corps. The corps establishes a set of standard CCLs. CCLs make up 90 to 95 percent of user requirements. Units express requirements in the type and number of CCLs and any additional single-line items. The DAO forwards the quantity required of each type of CCL and single-line item requisitions through the CMMC to the CSA or the ASP. The CSA reconfigures containerized and break-bulk ammunition into CCLs and ships them to the ATP. The CSA ships single DODIC items and non-CCL items to the ASP. All ammunition is shipped on corps ground and air transportation assets. More information on CCLs is in FM 9-6.

The DAO is in charge of ammunition distribution in the division. He is in the DMMC where he has an overall picture of the division's Class V assets. The DAO performs ammunition management for the division by establishing procedures for authenticating requests and managing CSRs. The DAO maintains records of ammunition issued to each unit and controls the issue of intensively managed ammunition items. The DAO also coordinates turn-ins of excess issued ammunition and redistribution of issued stocks among division elements. The DAO maintains constant communications with the users, the command staffs, the CMMC, and the ATPs, while coordinating ATP operations and resupply with corps and division units. This communications network and knowledge of planned and current operations enable the DAO to support the division units within the constraints of the CSR passed to him by the G4. The DAO submits requirements for Class V items to the G4 and CMMC and provides the DAO representatives at the ATPs with information on expected arrival times of ammunition.

There is one ATP established in each brigade support area. Supply point distribution is the primary method of distributing ammunition. The ammunition vehicles of the using units return to the ATP for ammunition resupply. In emergencies, the TMT company of the MSB battalion provides limited distribution of Class V items.

The DAO assigns a representative to each ATP in the BSA and the fourth ATP under MOADS to coordinate between the DAO and the ATP. The DAO representative and the ATP NCOIC have the communications capability to report, via SAAS-DAO, daily receipts, issues, and transactions and to maintain contact with the DAO and the NCOIC'S respective command. The DAO or DAO representative checks all ammunition requirements before units present them to the COSCOM ASP or to an ATP to keep the issues of ammunition within the announced CSR. The normal basis for approval of the requirement is the replacement of expenditure or support of anticipated operations within the limits of the CSR. (Units cannot exceed the CSR without prior approval as stated in FM 9-6.)

On their first trip to a newly established ATP, corps drivers unhook and leave loaded semitrailers. When they replenish the ATP they leave loaded semitrailers and take empty ones back to the corps. The ATP is typically resupplied by corps transportation assets four times a day.

When Class V supplies arrive at the ATP, the DAO representative inspects and inventories the shipment. The DAO representative signs for the shipment. He assigns a location in the ATP to station the trailer to await the arrival of the receiving units. Trailers are 50 to 100 feet apart depending on the terrain. The DAO representative ensures a copy of the receipt documents are forwarded to the DAO in the DMMC. If a discrepancy exists on a document, the DAO representative adjusts the document and informs the DAO. The ammunition inspector in the DMMC is responsible for quality control. He also classifies turn-ins and writes reports on ammunition accidents.

The brigade S4 coordinates with the FSB and supply company commanders to establish a schedule for issue of Class V supplies. When supported units show up at the ATP, they submit requests for ammunition completed and validated by the brigade S4. The DAO representative at the ATP authenticates all requirements before the requests are filled. Personnel use ATP MHE to transload the ammunition from the corps transportation

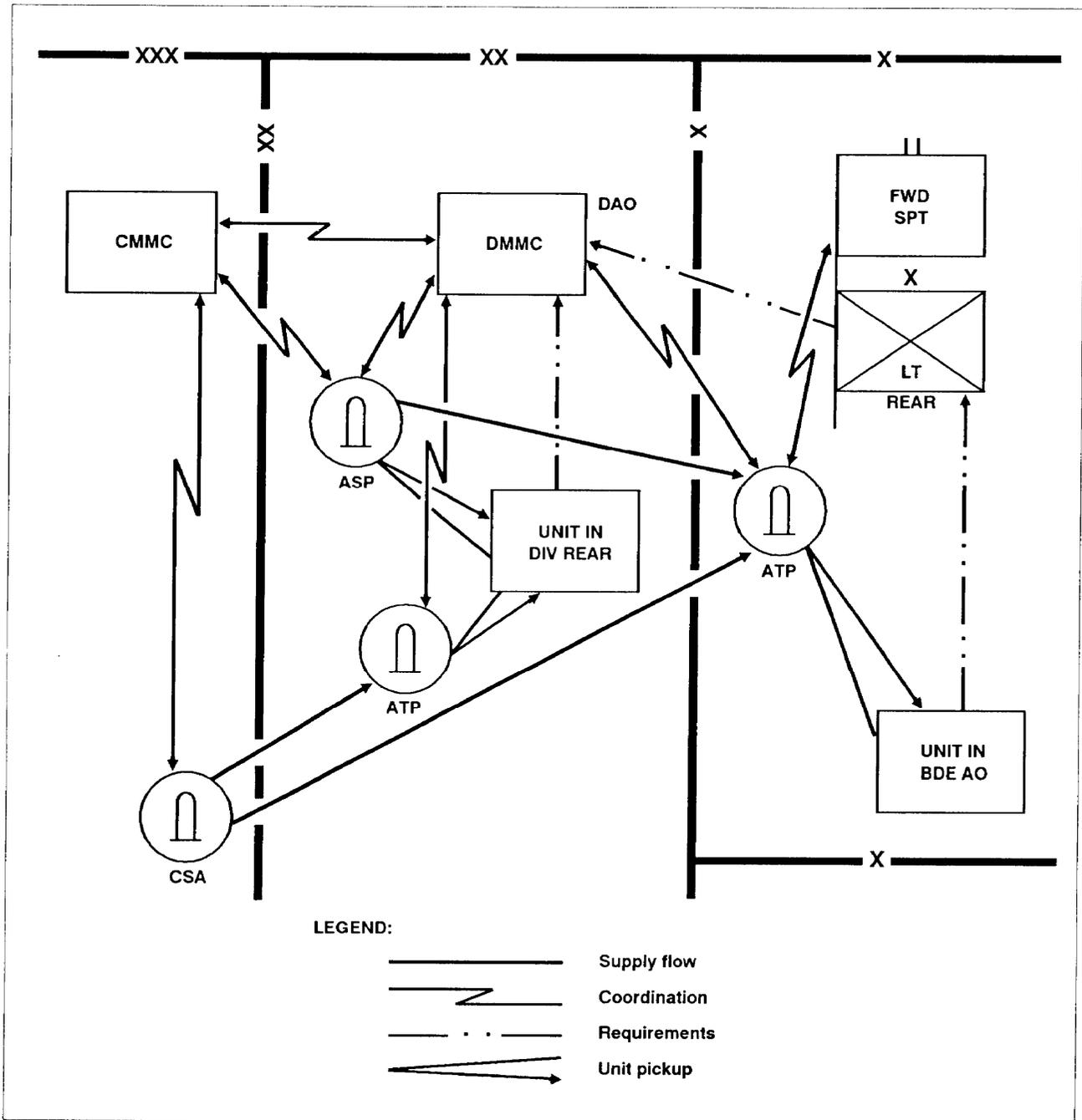


Figure 8-2. Class V flow after ASP is established.

assets to unit vehicles. Supported units reorganize or, if necessary, reconfigure the ammunition they pick up at the ATP for further delivery forward to rearm points.

The DAO representative forwards information pertaining to the issue to the DAO. The DAO monitors these daily transactions to ensure they are in accordance

with the CSR. He then forwards item summary data to the CMMC so the appropriate CSA or AS-P can replenish the issues and maintain authorized levels of ammunition. Figure 8-2 shows the Class V supply flow after an ASP is established. FMs 9-6 and 9-38 contain details on the receipt, storage, and issue of ammunition.

CLASS IV SUPPORT

Class IV supplies consist of construction and barrier materials. The division commander determines the Class IV stockage in the division. The DMMC manages the Class IV stockage. There is no specified division-level reserve for Class IV supplies. Because of the bulk of these materials and the limited transportation assets and mobility requirements of the light divisions, Class IV supply stockage is extremely limited. Supply points in the DSA stock them only when required to support a specific operation. Class IV supplies consist primarily of PULs of hasty fortification and barrier materials palletized in 100-meter increments to simplify handling and requisitioning.

Units submit requests for Class IV supplies to the HSCs in the BSA or the DSA. The HSCs pass these requests to the DMMC which passes them to the CMMC. EAD units stock the majority of Class IV supplies and throughput directly to using units for specific engineer projects or plans. This requires the using unit to provide grid coordinates, unit designations, and POCs with the supply request. In addition, the convoy commander or airdrop coordinator coordinates with

the receiving unit's field trains before moving to the emplacement site. This ensures the situation and requirements have not changed since the request was made. The receiving unit is responsible for off-loading corps transportation assets. In some cases, when the tactical situation permits and transload or emplacement sites are near the BSA, ATP MHE is used to assist in handling Class IV supplies. Engineers identify requirements as far in advance as possible to allow time for packaging, delivery, and emplacement. Whenever possible, a basic load of barrier material for a standard defense is developed before operations begin.

The supply companies handle limited quantities of survivability, Class IV (A), items. Any unit can emplace these items. They include such common items as sandbags and concertina wire. Personnel process requests for survivability items the same way as Class II items. Engineers consolidate requirements for countermobility, Class IV (E), items and pass them to the brigade S4. The brigade S4 passes them to the HSC to enter into the supply system. Figure 7-2 shows Class IV supply flows.