FIELD MANUAL NO 10-27

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GENERAL SUPPLY IN THEATERS OF OPERATIONS

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PREFACE

GENERAL SUPPLIES

For purposes of this manual, general supplies are supplies which have been grouped together based on their storage and distribution requirements rather than their end use. General supplies include the following:

- · Subsistence (Class I, covered in AR 30-21).
- · Clothing and organizational equipment (Class II).
- · Packaged petroleum and industrial gases (Class III).
- · Construction materials (Class IV).
- · Health and comfort items (Class VI).
- End items listed in SB 700-20 and included in authorization documents (Class VII).
- · Repair parts (Class IX).
- · Standard maps and map products.
- · Nonmilitary items (Class X).

Appendix A describes the threat to CSS operations, including regional threats and potential threats to weapons systems. Appendix B provides a list of general supply classes and their subclasses. Since there is not a separate manual for heavy material and since Class II and IV supplies are often grouped together for distribution purposes, construction and fortification materials (Class IV) are also included. This manual is one of a series that provides guidance on how supply systems support forces in a theater of operations. The complete set includes the following:

- AR 30-21, which describes Class I subsistence supply.
- FM 10-23, which describes Army field feeding.
- FM 10-27, which describes how Class II, III packaged, IV, VI, VII, IX, and X supplies are provided for theater operations.
 - FM 10-67, which explains Class III bulk petroleum supply.
 - FM 9-6, which covers Class V ammunition supply.
 - FM 8-10, which deals with Class VIII health service support.
 - FM 10-52, which describes water supply and distribution.

PURPOSE

This manual is a guide for meeting the Class II, III packaged, IV, VI, VII, IX, and X supply requirements of supported units. It is for commodity and inventory managers, logistics staff officers from S4 to G4 and their assistants, and instructors in supply areas. This manual should be used with FM 10-1. Commanders and staff officers of DS and GS units may use this manual, also. This manual can-

- Help logisticians improve general supply support immediately before and after hostilities start.
- Provide logistics staff members at all organizational levels with a reference manual that can help them plan, manage, and sustain general supply support for a theater of operations.
- Describe the requisition and flow of general supplies from the time they are requested or requisitioned until they are issued to the requesting or supporting unit.

SCOPE

FM 10-27 provides guidance for supply support, including that needed during transition to war and sustained war. It covers the effects of different wartime environments on supply requirements, supply routes, and supply trains. Successful supply support requires advance planning, procurement, and pre-positioning of supplies. Therefore, this manual also covers class managers, supply objectives, logistics files, and automated systems designed to help

managers forecast requirements and improve supply support. Other areas covered are general supply classes and their sources including:

- · Basic loads and, if transportation assets are available, peacetime operational loads.
- · Class II, III packaged, and IV distribution and supply points.
- · Existing Army and Air Force Exchange Service, COMMZ.

Also, this manual describes how general supplies are requested, procured, stored, issued, turned in, and accounted for. Emphasis is placed on providing a basic overview of requisition and distribution flows and on maintaining adequate stockage levels.

RECOMMENDED CHANGES

The proponent for this publication is HQ TRADOC. Send comments and recommendations on DA Form 2028 to:

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Unless this publication states otherwise, masculine nouns and pronouns do not refer exclusively to men.

CHAPTER 1 SUPPLYING THE THEATER OF OPERATIONS Section I PRE-WAR SUPPLY SUPPORT

WAR RESERVE STOCKS

War reserve stocks are stocks acquired in peacetime to meet the increased military requirements that occur when war breaks out. War reserves support mobilization requirements and sustain operations until resupply can be established and expanded. War reserve stocks include decremented stocks, contingency stocks, and the types of items found in the various theater reserve stocks. AR 11-11 cites required stockage levels. An example is prepositioned materiel configured to unit sets maintained in oversea areas. Policies and procedures for the management of war reserves are described in AR 710-1.

Pre-Positioned War Reserve Stocks

In a theater, the theater commander manages prepositioned stocks. According to DA policy and guidelines, war reserve stocks may be pre-positioned oversea, on ships, or in areas within CONUS.

Oversea war reserves. These war reserves are positioned throughout a potential theater. They support post D-day combat consumption until supplies arrive from CONUS or other theater storage areas. Most war reserves are positioned in the COMMZ. A maximum of 10 days of supplies are positioned in forward deployed corps and TAACOM units for the transition to war. During peacetime, these stocks are controlled by a theater army. At or near the start of hostilities, they are released to the corps and TAACOMs where they are stored.

Supplies pre-positioned on ships. As part of the Near-Term Pre-Positioning Force, the US has chartered merchant ships which remain on station. These ships will join with the equipment prepositioned at sea and then proceed to trouble spots. Vessels and cargo undergo cyclic inspection

and maintenance to ensure good readiness posture. They can also provide selected sustaining supplies for Air Force and Army units.

CONUS war reserves. War reserves are held in CONUS when they cannot be pre-positioned at or near the point of probable conflict. Reserves may be held in CONUS depots for a specific force, area, or operational project. They may also be held for use as contingency support stocks.

Other War Reserve Materiel Stocks

These stocks consist of all other war reserve items. They include Class VII major end items, secondary end items, and repair parts. These assets will have purpose codes of C, D, or E, as explained in AR 725-50.

Deployment

During the early portion of the mounting phase, supplies must be brought up to required levels. Assault forces must be self-sustaining until they withdraw or link up with ground forces. In the event of a contingency or airhead operation, division elements deploy with prescribed amounts of all classes of accompanying supplies. These supplies are taken into the objective area by both assault and follow-on echelons. Three days of supply are desired in the airhead. The minimum safety level is two days. During the initial phase of deployment, this is the only source of resupply. Emergency resupply will likely be limited to Class I, III, and V items. Before beginning an operation, commanders should ensure that--

- Equipment shortages are made up.
- Reserve stocks of critical items are established.
- Priorities are established for issue of float stocks and other controlled Class II, IV, and VII items.