

# CORPS SUPPORT GROUPS

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## Preface

This manual provides the fundamental principles and guidelines for employment of CSGs, CSBs, and subordinate elements. It includes tactics, techniques, and procedures which CSG and CSB staffs may implement in coordinating arm, fuel, fix, move, and soldier support missions within the context of a fluid, integrated battlefield. It describes forward and rear CSGs, to include their missions, organization, and employment. It also covers the missions, organization, and employment of CSBs, and describes their HHD in detail. Since other publications cover the rear CSG's functional battalions, only general coverage is provided on those battalions.

Though intended primarily for use by CSG and CSB command and staff, the manual should also be of value to COSCOM staff officers, commanders and staff of subordinate functional battalions, and the staff of supported units.

This manual is intended to serve as a guide. No part of the manual should be construed as limiting CSG or subordinate CSB commanders to a fixed course of action.

For additional information on how the corps fights and is supported, refer to FMs 63-3 and 100-15.

The proponent of this publication is HQ TRADOC. Send comments and recommendations on DA Form 2028 and directed to: Commandant, US Army Logistics Management College, ATTN: ATSZ-LSD, Fort Lee, Virginia 23801-6050.

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

## CHAPTER 1

# Battlefield Challenges

CSGs face the challenge of supporting corps forces on a modern battlefield where operations are fast paced and resource hungry. They provide the logistics resources to support corps soldiers and to arm, fuel, fix, and move the corps force. Whether CONUS based or part of a forward presence force based abroad, they must be prepared to deploy on short notice for contingency operations in support of joint or combined operations.

To provide responsive support, CSGs task organize and employ their units farther forward than ever before. This includes a task organized corps support battalion which deploys before or with a division task force and employs in the division

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area. To ensure that support is provided when and where needed and in the quantities needed to weight the corps battle, CSG commanders and staff employ the operational tenets and sustainment imperatives described in this chapter.

### TENETS OF WARFIGHTING DOCTRINE

CSG commanders and staff must anticipate changes in support requirements as tactical plans shift. Since they work closely with tactical planners in developing contingency plans to support variations in tactical operations, they must understand the basics of combined-arms tactical operations. Their success in supporting operations on the nonlinear battlefield depends on their ability to apply the tenets of warfighting doctrine set forth in FM 100-5.

#### INITIATIVE

Initiative means setting or changing the terms of battle. It involves taking risks. The willingness of CSG commanders to accept risks associated with employing subordinate units as far forward as possible affects the tempo of battle. In coordination with COSCOM and DISCOM staffs, CSG support operations staffs determine whether tactical plans can be supported.

CSG support operations staffs display initiative and change the terms of battle by –

- Anticipating or forecasting requirements.
- Preplanning support alternatives.
- Tailoring or task organizing subordinate battalions.
- Pushing support forward.
- Changing customer support priorities in response to changes in tactical operations.

- Helping tactical units establish the conditions of battle.

#### AGILITY

Agility requires a deployable and a tailorable force. CSGs tailor subordinate CSBs and cross-level teams or elements between CSBs. This adds to the deployability of logistics support organizations.

Long lines of supply reduce agility. Moving CSG units forward shortens the distance between supporting and supported units. Enabling CSG units to be as mobile as the maneuver units they support helps to ensure shorter LOCs.

Agility also requires that our officers make decisions quicker than the enemy. Support should be proactive rather than reactive. To act within the window of decision, CSG staff officers have a wealth of current information on hand. CSG support operations staff officers continually assess logistics status reports and CSSCS data to determine trends or problems with support. The interface of CSSCS software with subordinate unit STAMIS will enable CSG S2/3 and support operations staff to make near real time decisions.

Preplanning courses of action for amber or red stock status conditions enables support operations staff to act quickly to correct support problems. The CSG support operations officer shifts support efforts