

CORPS SUPPORT COMMAND

Table of Contents

	Page
Preface	ii
Chapter 1. Supporting Corps Forces	1-1
Chapter 2. COSCOM Command and Control of Support Operations	2-1
Chapter 3. COSCOM Control Centers	3-1
Chapter 4. Sustaining the Soldier	4-1
Chapter 5. Arming the Corps Force	5-1
Chapter 6. Fueling the Corps Force	6-1
Chapter 7. Fixing the Corps Force	7-1
Chapter 8. Moving the Corps Force	8-1
Chapter 9. Supporting the COSCOM.	9-1
Chapter 10. Reconstitution Support	10-1
Chapter 11. Protecting the Support Structure	11-1
Appendix A. Deployment Planning Checklist	A-1
Appendix B. Supporting Offensive Operations	B-1
Appendix C. Supporting Defensive Operations	C-1
Appendix D. Supporting Contingency Operations	D-1
Appendix E. Supporting Other Operations	E-1
Appendix F. COSCOM Operation Order	F-1
Appendix G. Service Support Annex to COSCOM OPORD	G-1
Glossary	Glossary-1
References	References-1
Index	Index-1

Distribution Restriction: Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.

*This publication supersedes FM 63-3, 24 August 1983, and FM 63-3J, 12 August 1985.

Preface

This manual describes how the COSCOM supports the corps force and its weapon systems for combat on modern battlefields. It describes how the COSCOM sustains soldiers and how it arms, fuels, fixes, and moves the corps force. Since battlefields can change in a multitude of ways based on the level, complexity, and intensity of battle, the scope of the manual can only provide principles and broad procedural guidelines. This manual is intended to serve as a guide. Guidance herein is subject to the specifics of COSCOM OPODs and service support plans/orders.

FM 63-3 is intended primarily for use by commanders and staff assigned to a COSCOM HHC. It delineates COSCOM headquarters staff responsibilities and their relationships with staff officers in the corps headquarters and subordinate commands. It also describes how COSCOM coordinating staffs coordinate support for COSCOM units. COSCOM staffs can use the guidelines provided herein to develop situation unique tactics, techniques, and procedures for logistics support of potential combat situations. Staff officers assigned to corps, DISCOMs, and subordinate commands will also find this manual useful when planning and coordinating support with their counterparts in the COSCOM headquarters.

For additional information on how COSCOM units provide support to the DISCOM's FSBs and MSB, refer to FMs 54-30, 63-2, 63-2-1, 63-20, and 63-21. For information on support to the corps and COSCOM from higher echelons, refer to FMs 63-4, 100-10, and 100-16.

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

This publication implements the following international agreements –

STANAG 2034/QSTAG 516, Land Forces Procedures for Allied Supply Transactions, edition 4.

STANAG 2135, Procedures for Emergency Logistic Assistance, edition 3.

When amendment, revision, or cancellation of this publication is proposed that will affect or violate the agreement concerned, the preparing activity will advise the Army action agent and HQDA (DAMO/FDN).

The term “logistics,” as used throughout this manual, includes the logistics functions of supply, field services, maintenance, transportation, and health service support. The term “CSS” includes these functions as well as the finance and personnel service support functions provided by the corps finance command and corps personnel service command.

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

CHAPTER 1

Supporting Corps Forces

The COSCOM supports the corps force by providing logistics support. It enables the corps to support high levels of combat over the duration of major operations. Its battlefield support mission facilitates the corps commander's ability to generate combat power at the decisive time and place. The COSCOM does this by -

- Arming corps weapon systems.
- Fueling stationary equipment, tracked/wheeled vehicles, and aircraft.
- Fixing damaged equipment.
- Moving soldiers, equipment, and supplies about the battlefield.
- Sustaining the soldier.
- Protecting the support structure.

CONTENTS	
	Page
SUPPORTING THE CORPS BATTLE	I-1
COSCOM SUPPORT MISSION	1-10
COSCOM SUPPORT ORGANIZATION	1-17
SUPPORT TO DIVISIONS, SEPARATE BRIGADES, AND ACRs	1-25
SUPPORT FROM OTHER SOURCES	1-28
SUPPORT OF JOINT OPERATIONS	1-39

SUPPORTING THE CORPS BATTLE

The COSCOM maintains the support structure and supply levels to support the corps. It supports either a contingency corps force in underdeveloped areas or a forward deployed corps in an established theater of operations.

CONTINGENCY CORPS FORCE

A contingency corps force is tailored for rapid deployment. Corps forces are projected to contingency operations in underdeveloped areas where there is no existing US military base. The contingency corps is initially an austere organization, with a mix of light and heavy maneuver forces. It establishes a lodgment with appropriate sea and air LOCs, often in conjunction with allied forces.

The composition of the contingency force depends on the situation, potential threat, and AO. While a contingency force that deploys with an entire COSCOM cannot be smaller than one division, it can expand to several divisions. A contingency combat operation involving a division or larger force would probably involve two or more US military Services and possibly allied forces.

The COSCOM can support the Army components of the contingency force. It may support other Services attached to the force. To avoid duplication of logistics efforts, interservice support agreements, memoranda of understanding, and other documentation assign logistics responsibilities.

FORWARD DEPLOYED CORPS

The COSCOM can also support a forward deployed corps in an established theater of operations. Based on treaty obligations, a predeployed corps operates in an established theater as a forward presence to deter mid-to-high level threats. Given current world politics and US treaty commitments, the corps normally fights as an element of a combined force, in cooperation with Air Force, Navy, and Marine Corps. Table 1-1 lists the differences between logistics support of a forward deployed corps versus that of a force projection corps.

Major subordinate elements, to include a reduced COSCOM organization, normally locate with a pre-deployed corps. In the event of war, time-phased deployment of reinforcing forces occurs.

CORPS ORGANIZATION

The corps is tailored for the theater and mission operations. It consists of organic combat, CS, and CSS required to support operations for a considerable period. Figure 1-1 depicts a sample corps organization. The specific number, size, and types of units vary.

PREDEPLOYMENT

Commanders may use a warning order to advise subordinates that the National Command Authority