

Chapter 1 : Army Prepositioned Stock (APS) / [ex-Army War Reserve (AWR)]

Army pre-positioned stocks need to be ready, modern, and responsive equipment sets that are regionally aligned to meet geographic combatant command requirements and timelines.

December 7, 2017” Completing the worldwide Army Materiel Command mission of providing readiness to the Army through sustainment takes a total-force effort. Army the most dominant land force in the world. Soldiers like Staff Sgt. Danielle Milke step up when the call goes out for Guard and Reserve Soldiers to supplement AMC missions where specific skills are required to accomplish vital missions. Army Europe multinational event. They can bring support to AMC and their missions when Soldiers are needed on a temporary basis. The Reserve and Guard sustainment capacity has been integrated from a unit perspective to a total-force concept to include individual billets to support global readiness for the Army. Now all Reserve and Guard members have the opportunity to apply for individual assignments outside of their units. Available positions are listed on the Tour of Duty website, the system of record to bring a Guard or Reserve member on active duty. AMC officials want to advertise all military positions available for Reserve and Guard members as well as for active-duty Soldiers, he said. The Army can bring in Reserve forces faster because the workload would not be constant or long term. Army Europe officials pre-positioned equipment throughout Europe in response to increasing threats to NATO countries, short-notice requirements developed to have specialized logisticians and maintainers in place to assist in the placement of Abrams tanks, Bradley fighting vehicles and other equipment from deactivating Army units and AMC units stateside. The augmentation of Guard and Reserve individual Soldiers provides valuable manpower and offsets gaps and shortages when sudden and drastically increased workloads occur. For example, Reserve soldiers answered the call from AMC when an immediate need for two positions to provide command and control of a workforce responsible for the issue, maintenance and receipt of equipment in Bulgaria as part of the European Activity Set arose. Randy Coble and Master Sgt. Coble is an operations officer for the U. Coble and Anderson now lead the Army Prepositioned Stocks 2-Bulgaria workforce of Army civilians and contractors managing the equipment for about two combined arms companies. The Guard and Reserve are important to the Army and AMC mission by providing additional highly skilled personnel to be utilized where there may be shortfalls. Reserve and Guardsmen can apply for these individual positions, and all applications meet an AMC selection board, led by Maj. In addition, if members picked up a skill set as a tradesman in the civilian world and put licenses and certifications in their personnel records, they can fill vacancies outside their Military Occupational Specialty. Guard and Reserve soldiers who are interested in volunteering for AMC positions can visit Tour of Duty located at <https://www.army.mil/tour-of-duty>:

Through its subordinate commands, including Army Sustainment Command and its Army Field Support Brigades, AMC synchronizes and integrates the materiel enterprise to field Army prepositioned stocks.

Army Prepositioned Stock APS [ex-Army War Reserve AWR] The traditional methods of locating sustainment stocks in Theater Reserve sites under local or theater commander control is no longer consistent with supporting the dynamics of a rapidly changing world with constrained resources - nor is it in keeping with current policy objectives. Forward presence will be achieved through minimum Outside Continental United States OCONUS stationing, with increased reliance on unit rotations and exercise deployments to provide stability in dynamic regions. To accomplish this objective, a balance of airlift, sealift, and sustainment prepositioned equipment and supplies is needed to provide the ability to project forces worldwide and sustain those forces during a contingency. The Department of Defense DOD maintains stocks of supplies and equipment, called war reserves, to support military units during a war or mobilization. War reserves stored within the continental United States are distributed as needed by airlift or sealift. War reserves are also stored, or prepositioned, overseas on land or on ships near an area of potential conflict. By prepositioning war reserves overseas, US military forces have the ability to respond quickly to a contingency. For example, at the beginning of the Persian Gulf War deployment in August , equipment and supplies prepositioned aboard ships arrived at the theater more quickly than if they had been sealifted from the United States. Placing all five geographic sets of AWR under central management in October , implemented one of the lessons learned from Operation Desert Storm. Previously, war reserve materiel was managed by theater commanders in chief. That allowed little flexibility in transferring stocks from one theater to another. As US forces in Europe drew down, the Army reduced its stockage to four brigade sets of materiel, and reduced the number of storage locations for AWR materiel to four sites in the Netherlands -- Brunssum, Coevorden, Egelshoven, and Vriezenveen -- and two others at Bettenbourg, Luxembourg, and Zutendaal, Belgium. In May , policy changes in the Army war reserve AWR program called for redistribution of materiel at Camp Doha and other AWR sites into strategic stockpiles oriented toward support of multiple commanders in chief. This shifted requirements toward developing two nearly simultaneous major regional contingencies, which would allow more flexibility in providing sustainment, instead of a global planning scenario. Doctrine was put to the test in when APS were issued to troops in Iraq. As provided in prewar planning, both the Army and Marine Corps drew upon pre-positioned equipment stocks to sustain initial combat operations in Iraq. This required contracting companies to perform the download and movement of equipment. This came as a sort of surprise. The APS program worked very well in this mission and, despite problems incurred, accomplished the goal of supplying the warfighter with his equipment needs quickly. APS equipment sets are referred to according to numerical designations of 1 through 5, corresponding to their locations. Over time, and as operations permit, those stocks are being replenished. Reset cost is the expense of returning equipment and stocks to their condition prior to employment in combat. Reconfiguration cost is the expense of transforming sets to new organizational configuration. By APS-5 had been depleted and reconstituted several times over during the course of these operations. In December , the Army decided to remove equipment and supplies from its APS-3 prepositioned sets stored on ships in order to accelerate the creation of two additional brigade combat teams by April Army officials determined that using equipment from other APS sets, such as APS-4 and APS-5, to satisfy these equipment requirements was not a viable option because of the risks involved in Northeast Asia and ongoing operations in Southwest Asia.

Chapter 3 : Army Prepositioned Stock (APS-3)

Army Sustainment May-June 47 Subject Brig. Gen. Patrick Matlock, division deputy commanding general-support, 25th Infantry Division, speaks to 3rd Brigade Combat Team executive officers from brigade to company, battalion supply officers (S-4s), and maintenance control officers inside the 3 25th Brigade Support Battalion main motorpool.

We determined whether the Army and Marine Corps maintained and stored prepositioned stock in accordance with established maintenance schedules and storage requirements in the U. European Command area of responsibility. To determine whether the Army maintained its prepositioned stock in accordance with Army regulations, we performed site visits to Zutendaal, Belgium, and Leghorn Army Depot, Livorno, Italy. However, Zutendaal, Belgium, did not begin receiving equipment until May and had not yet conducted maintenance on the equipment because Army personnel have 2 years to establish maintenance operations to stay in compliance with regulations. Marine Corps Prepositioning Programâ€™ Norway is a Marine Corps-managed prepositioned stock program in Norway, operating in accordance with a memorandum of understanding between the U. Government and the Government of the Kingdom of Norway for the storage and maintenance of U. Maintenance for the majority of Marine Corps Prepositioning Programâ€™ Norway equipment is conducted by Norwegian government civilians and supervised by Norwegian military personnel with Marine Corps Blount Island Command oversight. To determine whether the Marine Corps maintained its prepositioning stock in accordance with Marine Corps regulations, we performed site visits to Bjugn, Frigaard, and Tromsdal caves in Norway. Army and Marine Corps officials did not effectively manage the storage and maintenance of prepositioned stocks in the U. Specifically, Army and Marine Corps officials did not ensure proper storage facility humidity levels, weapons maintenance, and vehicle maintenance. Army officials at Leghorn Army Depot also did not ensure that 21 of 63 vehicles we nonstatistically sampled to test were maintained in accordance with Army regulations because the officials did not anticipate having to perform maintenance required for unscheduled operational missions. Marine Corps Blount Island Command officials did not control the humidity levels in Marine Corps Prepositioning Programâ€™ Norway storage sites because Marine Corps officials did not include a requirement in the local bilateral agreement for the Norwegian personnel to control the humidity levels. In addition, Marine Corps Blount Island Command officials did not perform or document maintenance on 30 of 36 weapons and of vehicles from our nonstatistical sample because officials did not develop maintenance requirements for weapons stored in protective packaging, develop standard operating procedures for recording completed maintenance, and monitor the completion of required maintenance. While we only reviewed five locations, we believe our findings raise potential concerns regarding the maintenance of prepositioned stock at other U. Without adequately managed prepositioned equipment, the Army and the Marine Corps may not be able to fully support a request to provide immediate crisis response when the need arises in Europe or Africa. We recommend that the th Army Field Support Battalionâ€™ Africa Commander include estimated unscheduled operational missions in the planning process for maintenance of prepositioned stocks. We also recommend that the U. Marine Corps Installations and Logistics Deputy Commandant, in conjunction with the Blount Island Command Commander, assess the degree of corrosion on equipment in the Marine Corps Prepositioning Programâ€™ Norway storage sites; include requirements to monitor and control humidity levels; develop maintenance requirements for weapons stored in protective packaging; develop standard operating procedures for recording completed maintenance; and automate the process for monitoring maintenance cycles. Management Comments and Our Response: Specifically, the Strategic Mobility Division Chief stated that the Army Material Command will publish directives in the Technical Manual with specific guidance outlining schedules for planned inspections of controlled humidity in Army Prepositioned Stock facilities. However, the corrective actions do not fully answer the recommendation. Therefore, the recommendation is unresolved. We request that the Deputy Chief of Staff of the Army, G-4 Logistics , provide additional comments on the final report. Therefore, the recommendation is resolved, but will remain open until we verify the Technical Manual has been updated and is consistent with applicable criteria. The th Army Field Support Battalionâ€™ Africa Commander did not

respond to the recommendation to include estimated unscheduled operational missions in the planning process for maintenance of prepositioned stocks. We request that the Commander provide comments on the final report. Marine Corps Installations and Logistics, agreed with the recommendations to assess the degree of corrosion on equipment in the Marine Corps Prepositioning Program's Norway storage sites; include requirements to monitor and control humidity levels; develop standard operating procedures for recording completed maintenance; and automate the process for monitoring maintenance cycles. Therefore, the recommendations are resolved, but will remain open until we verify that the corrective actions have been taken. Marine Corps Installations and Logistics, agreed with the recommendation to develop maintenance requirements for weapons stored in protective packaging and stated that U. Marine Corps Installation and Logistics will review the established policy to determine whether additional guidance is required. However, based on prior conversations with U. Marine Corps officials, this policy does not exist for weapons stored in Level A packaging. We request that the Deputy Commandant for U. Marine Corps Installations and Logistics provide additional comments on the final report. This report is a result of Project No.

Chapter 4 : KBRwyle receives contract for prepositioned Army stocks - blog.quintoapp.com

There are several categories of APS: prepositioned unit sets, operational project stocks, Army war reserve sustainment stocks and war reserve stocks for allies. Prepositioned unit sets are built to reduce deployment response time and support the Army's force projection strategy.

The flexibility inherent in the APF makes this force a key element in joint operation planning; the APF is capable of supporting the plans for the entire range of military operations. Pre-positioned cargoes aboard APF shipping include the capability to provide humanitarian assistance with food rations, medical supplies, habitability sets i. To enable the early delivery of combat power to a theater of operations, additional equipment such as tanks and artillery are pre-positioned. Elements of the APF may be temporarily moved to take up position close to a potential employment area, either to signal national resolve during an evolving crisis or enhance the timely delivery of supplies and equipment upon the decision to deploy a decisive force. Army Prepositioned Stock 3 APS-3 contained two brigades-worth of materiel that were stored aboard 16 ships. The initial 2x2 brigade set consisted of two armor battalions and two mechanized infantry battalions. As of June , APS-3 consisted of 10 ships. A 2x1 Bde Set Included: The watercraft are used to open ports, provide logistics-over-the-shore, and serve as lighterage. At any given time, about half the APS-3 watercraft are riding aboard a heavy-lift, pre-positioned ship in the Indian Ocean. Hythe sent employees to help download watercraft during operations in Kenya, Saudi Arabia, and Somalia. Fielding of the LMSRs was being implemented in three phases. Phase I was completed in November with the upload of prepositioned equipment to the U. Army officials could not provide details on the amount and type of material being moved. On 29 January the State of the Union labeled Iraq part of the "axis of evil" group. CEG-Europe also began realigning stocks to theater. A few months later, on 5 July , Iraq rejected the UN request for weapons inspections. In retrospect, increasing the stockpiles was a clear signal of the approaching conflict. Future downloads of equipment were transported to and stored in Camp Arifjan, a provisionally established location in Kuwait created to compensate for storage areas at Camp Doha being used to full capacity. The plan for APS-3 was simple in concept. Sail the vessel to the location where the contingency exists, download it, configure the equipment to unit sets and hand the equipment off to a deploying unit. In original plans of APS-3 operation it was thought that when APS was utilized, equipment would be downloaded, prepared, and handed off to units immediately near the port. However, units arrived later than plans anticipated and storage for equipment was needed. Camp Arifjan was established in October In January momentum was really gaining and APS-3 downloaded several ships of equipment into theater. In December , the Army decided to remove equipment and supplies from its APS-3 prepositioned sets stored on ships in order to accelerate the creation of two additional brigade combat teams by April Army officials determined that using equipment from other APS sets, such as APS-4 and APS-5, to satisfy these equipment requirements was not a viable option because of the risks involved in Northeast Asia and ongoing operations in Southwest Asia. This event, in addition to existing shortages in the remaining prepositioned programs, creates a need for close monitoring of the replenishment of equipment and stocks throughout the USPACOM AOR. Equipment within this pool was to be reset and, accordingly, funded with reset funding. Without clearly identifying APS reconstitution requirements, however, the Army cannot ensure that it can provide sufficient funding and Congress cannot be assured it has the visibility it needs for its decision-making process. As of September Army Prepositioned Stocks-3 ships provide afloat prepositioning for the equipment, munitions and supplies to support U. Army combat units that would deploy to potential contingency sites. The Army Prepositioned Stocks-3 concept of operations calls for at-sea prepositioning of combat equipment for a 2x2 heavy armored brigade and the 1x2 6th Brigade Afloat aboard eight LMSRs. In addition, other APS-3 ships carry cargo that supports and sustains the brigade, providing items such as water purification units, food and initial combat support equipment. The mix of cargo carried on APS-3 ships makes it possible for an armored brigade to open a theater of operations for follow-on units. The LMSRs offset the shortage of militarily useful cargo ships available in the commercial sector - a growing concern as U. In June and September and September , a sustainment brigade with 45 days of initial

supplies was completed and uploaded on three LMSRs. Rounding out the package were two ammunition container ships, holding a combined day package of sustainment ammunition.

Chapter 5 : Army Sustainment Command

Sept. 17, 2007 Objective: We determined whether the Army and Marine Corps maintained and stored prepositioned stock in accordance with established maintenance schedules and storage requirements in the U.S. European Command area of responsibility.

June 29, 2007 Objective: Army Technical Manual TM establishes COSIS-prescribed cyclic maintenance schedules for tactical and combat equipment that the Army and supporting contractors are required to implement. According to the performance work statement PWS for the contract, URS must perform maintenance in accordance with Army TM , which requires vehicles and weapons to be cared for in a controlled humidity environment and maintained on maintenance cycles specific to the storage environment. The Army did not ensure that URS personnel properly maintained the prescribed cyclic maintenance schedules for APS-5 vehicles and weapon systems stored in Kuwait and Qatar. As a result, the Army does not have assurance that contract personnel are performing the requirements of the contract to maintain vehicles and weapon systems according to the maintenance schedule required for their respective storage conditions. Vehicles and equipment that are not properly maintained are less likely to be operable and combat-ready for deploying units. Specifically, the Army Field Support Battalion's Qatar AFSBn-Qatar property accountability officer assumed all responsibilities inherent to the role, including accounting for losses, shortages, and inaccurate accountability, and conducting a percent inventory at transition between accountability officers. This occurred because the Deputy Chief of Staff of the Army, G-4 Logistics , did not clearly establish which inventory accountability requirements apply to APS locations. Without clearly established requirements, Army Sustainment Command provided conflicting guidance to accountability officers for inventory requirements at APS sites. APS is critical to ensuring that U. Mismanagement of the maintenance and monitoring of APS equipment could lead to wasteful replacement costs or equipment that cannot be issued when needed. In addition, the Army is basing future acquisitions and equipment distribution on an inventory that may not be correct, which could lead to unnecessary expenditures and negatively impact equipment readiness. We recommend that the Chief, Land Based Army Prepositioned Stock Division, Army Sustainment Command, review current oversight procedures and establish appropriate mechanisms for contracting officer representatives to follow for changes in maintenance schedules when a vehicle moves from a controlled humidity environment to a non-controlled humidity environment. Additionally, we recommend that the Deputy Chief of Staff of the Army, G-4 Logistics , in conjunction with the Commander, Army Materiel Command, review Army Technical Manual for equipment in the Care of Supplies in Storage program and determine appropriate timeframes for changes in maintenance schedules when equipment is moved from a humidity controlled environment to a non-humidity controlled environment or vice versa. Finally, we recommend that the Chief of Staff of the Army direct the Deputy Chief of Staff of the Army, G-4, in conjunction with the Commander, Army Materiel Command, to review and update Army Regulations , , , and with procedures to ensure percent accountability of Army Prepositioned Stock equipment. Management Comments and Our Response: The Deputy Chief of Staff of the Army, G-4 stated that additional information will be added to address specific guidance regarding changes to maintenance cycles when APS equipment is moved from a controlled humidity environment to a non-controlled humidity environment or vice versa. The comments addressed the specifics of our recommendation. Therefore, the recommendation is resolved. We will close the recommendation once we verify that the language has been added to TM Therefore, the recommendations are unresolved. We request that they provide comments on the final report.

Chapter 6 : US Army To Expand Prepositioned Stocks

The AFSBn-Kuwait manages Army Prepositioned Stocks (APS-5), including Theater Sustainment Stocks (TSS), from its headquarters at Camp Arifjan. The battalion is also an integral part of retrograde support and theater-wide support to Southwest Asia.

Chapter 7 : AMC fully integrates Guard, Reserve in sustainment mission > U.S. Army Reserve > News-Disc

Army Field Support Battalion-Qatar executes contract oversight for the Qatar APS-5 Materiel Enterprise, which is comprised of APS-5, including Theater Sustainment Stocks, Fires and Sustainment Brigades, and an Ammunition Supply Point.