

CHAPTER 1. ARMY PREPOSITIONED STOCK (APS) PROGRAM

1-1. APS PROGRAM BACKGROUND

a. 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. The Army has become a much smaller, predominantly Continental United States (CONUS) based force. The Army's Strategic Mobility Program, when fully implemented, will greatly expand the Army's ability to quickly move personnel and equipment to potential contingencies throughout the world. 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.

b. In May 1992, the Chief of Staff of the Army (CSA) directed a reduction in War Reserve (WR) and Operational Project (OP) stocks and transferred management and accountability responsibilities for this materiel to the Army Materiel Command (AMC) and OTSG, for SC VIII. The USAMMA was designated by OTSG as the executive agent for SC VIII materiel and manager of the SC VIII portion of the Army War Reserve (AWR) Program. In 1998, the AWR Program was redesignated Army Prepositioned Stock (APS).

1-2. APS AND SC VIII APS LOCATIONS

a. The objective of the CSA APS management policy is to change the use and ownership of APS materiel from specific CINCs and theaters to a common user stockpile of equipment and supplies that can support the worldwide requirements of any warfighting CINC. These stocks now fall under the broad heading of APS

materiel and are grouped into five regions. APS-1 consists of CONUS based stocks, APS-2 stocks are stored in Europe, APS-3 stocks are prepositioned aboard ships, APS-4 stocks are located in the Pacific, and APS-5 covers Southwest Asia. The APS program encompasses prepositioned Brigade/Unit Sets, Operational Projects (OP), and sustainment stocks.

b. As the SC VIII APS Program Manager, USAMMA maintains all total item property records on in-house systems. To accomplish the day to day management of SC VIII APS materiel, USAMMA uses existing activities as accountable activities to maintain and manage prepositioned assets.

APS-1 Health and Human Services
Sierra Army Depot
Anniston Army Depot

APS-2 U.S. Army Medical Materiel Center-Europe (USAMMCE)

APS-3 Various afloat ships and Army Materiel Command (AMC) Combat Equipment Group Afloat (CEG-A), Charleston, SC

APS-4 Combat Equipment Base – North East Asia (CEB-NEA)
Sagami Army Depot , Sagami, Japan
Camp Kinser, Okinawa, Japan

APS-5 Combat Equipment Base – Kuwait (CEB-KU)
Combat Equipment Group – Qatar (CEG-Q)
USAMMCE – Pirmasens, Germany
Administrative Support Unit-Southwest Asia & Bahrain (ASU-SWA)

c. USAMMA has Memorandums of Agreement (MOA), Interservice Support Agreements (ISSA), and Statements of Work (SOW) with the activities to govern APS operations at the storage sites. In addition, USAMMA personnel make periodic visits to the activities in order to resolve issues and view APS assets.

1-3. SC VIII APS ASSETS

a. USAMMA has the SC VIII materiel below prepositioned to support the warfight.

(1) Four (4) Brigade Sets (A second brigade set will be prepositioned Afloat in Mar 04) for a total of five (5)

One (1) for Europe stored at USAMMCE (currently being configured) – 1x1

One (1) in Korea – 2x2

One (1) in Kuwait – 2x2

One (1) Afloat – 1x1

(2) Unit Sets (Hospital Capability): Afloat, Korea, Japan, and Qatar.

(3) Line Item and Set Configured Sustainment Stocks: Health and Human Services, Sierra Army Depot, Europe, Afloat, Korea, Japan, and Qatar.

(4) Operational Projects (OP): Sierra Army Depot, Anniston Army Depot, USAMMCE, Korea, Japan, Kuwait and Qatar.

b. Until AMC (Field Support Command) completes the Automated Battlebook System (ABS) for each theater, visibility of specific sets and their pack data can be provided to units by contacting their higher headquarters. The higher headquarters, in turn, will notify the Strategic Capabilities and Materiel Directorate.

1-4. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

For additional information pertaining to SC VIII APS Program management, contact

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CHAPTER 2. ARMY PREPOSITIONED STOCK-3 (APS-3)

PREPOSITIONED AFLOAT PROGRAM

2-1. ARMY PREPOSITIONED AFLOAT IMPLEMENTATION

a. The APS-3, Army Prepositioned Afloat (APA), is a direct result of the Army Strategic Mobility Program (ASMP). The ASMP was initiated to address the conclusions of the Mobility Requirements Study (MRS). The MRS concluded that the Army can only increase its deployability through an expanded investment of sealift and airlift, prepositioning, and transportation infrastructure.

b. APA provides the combatant CINCs with deployment flexibility and increased capability to respond to a crisis or contingency with a credible force. The purpose of a PREPO Afloat operation is to project a heavy force early in the crisis capable of complimenting other early arriving forces; to rapidly reinforce a lodgment established by Army early entry forces; to protect key objectives (port, airfield, etc.); and to be prepared to conduct subsequent operations across the range of military operations.

c. APA operations range from employment of one ship in support of a humanitarian assistance mission to the employment of all APA vessels required to support the CINC's campaign plan. Equipment prepositioned afloat has universal utility for multiple CINCs. It carries critical weapons systems, equipment, and supplies common to all theaters. It is a force package that is mobile and can be quickly repositioned in response to a crisis anywhere in the world.

d. APA allows the early deployment of an Army heavy brigade force to support the needs of CINCs in order to minimize the initial requirement for the strategic lift. To do this, the brigade must arrive in the theater of operations and be combat

effective by C+15. In view of global operations, APA must provide the flexibility to conduct operations across the range of military operations.

2-2. APS-3 COMPOSITION

a. APS-3 supports the Army's Power Projection concept and is a critical part of the ASMP. As of June 2003, APS-3 consists of various ships containing medical supplies. At end state these medical assets will consist of:

(1) Two (2) Medical Force 2000 (MF2K) configured Combat Support Hospitals (CSH) on the GIBSON and TITUS. (Ship names may change due to expiration of contract FY03)

(2) One (1) Medical Recommended Stockage List (MRSL) Contingency Corps split on the GIBSON and TITUS. (Ship names may change due to expiration of contract FY03)

(3) One (1) 1x1 Brigade Set on Watson. A second 1x1 will be loaded March 04 for a two year period. At that time it will be offloaded and be stored in Europe.

b. These sets do not contain exclusionary items such as controlled drugs, refrigerated or potency and dated item. Two methods exist to provide these items:

(1) the deploying medical unit will bring them To Accompany Troops (TAT), and/or

(2) these items will be provided to the receiving medical unit by the Logistics Support Element, Medical Logistics Detachment (LSE MLST), if a push package from Charleston is required.

2-3. Asset Visibility and Additional Information

- a. Asset visibility for each ship is also available via the Automated Battlebook System (ABS) which is produced on CD-ROM. A CD-ROM can be obtained by contacting AMC (Field Support Command) at 703-739-8542.
- b. Deploying units identified to receive APS-3 medical assets are strongly encouraged to contact their higher headquarters. The higher headquarters, in turn, will contact the SCMD, DSN 343-4428 or 301-619-4428. This office can provide asset visibility down to NSN level for all APS-3 medical supplies and equipment and will be able to recommend supplies and equipment the unit must bring as TAT.
- c. Additionally, personnel from the SCMD Directorate can discuss operational and logistical issues for consideration during pre-deployment, deployment, and re-deployment; call DSN 343-4408 or 301-619-4408,

CHAPTER 9. ARMY PREPOSITIONED STOCK (APS) AUTOMATED SYSTEMS

9-1. Background

As SC VIII APS Program Manager, USAMMA maintains all total item property records on in-house systems. To accomplish the day to day management of SC VIII APS materiel, USAMMA uses units with on-the-ground assets as accountable activities to maintain and manage prepositioned assets. The accountable property records are currently being maintained on the Theater Army Medical Materiel Information System (TAMMIS) Medical Supply (MEDSUP) module or the site's Standard Army Materiel Information System (STAMIS) such as Standard Property Book System-Redesign (SPBS-R). Component level asset management is maintained on the TAMMIS Medical Assemblage (MEDASM)

module or the Defense Medical Logistics Standard Support (DMLSS) System Assemblage Management (AM).

9-2. Army War Reserve Deployment System (AWRDS).

a. The storage sites also report APS Brigade/Unit Sets to the AWRDS. AWRDS feeds data to the ABS, which is maintained by AMC (Field Support Command).

b. Data for SC VIII materiel stored at USAMMCE for the APS-2 Europe Brigade/Unit Sets is sent from USAMMCE to the USAMMA to update the SC VIII AWRDS Feeder Data which is then forwarded to the Combat Equipment Group, Europe (CEGE) for loading into AWRDS. CEGE sends information by FTP to LOGSA.

c. Data for SC VIII materiel stored at APS-3 Afloat (all stocks) component level of detail for each container and end items is provided to the AMC Combat Equipment Group-Afloat (CEG-A), for inclusion in AWRDS during a ship cycle. Data is also sent to the USAMMA to update the SC VIII AWRDS Feeder Data which is forwarded to the AMC Combat Equipment Group-Afloat for loading into AWRDS. AMC CEG-A FTP's information to LOGSA.

d. Data for SC VIII materiel stored at APS-4 Korea Brigade/Unit Set and APS-4 Japan Unit Sets end items is sent to USAMMA to update the AWRDS Feeder Data which is then forwarded to CEB-NEA and 35th S&S BN for loading into AWRDS. CEB-NEA FTP's information to LOGSA.

e. APS-5 Kuwait Brigade/Unit Set end items are reported to ATAV from the Standard Property Book System-Redesign (SPBSR) by email to LOGSA.

f. APS-5 Qatar BN/Unit Sets end items is sent from USAMMCE (for BN sets) to USAMMA to update the AWRDS Feeder Data which is then forwarded to Combat Equipment Group-Qatar (CEG-Q), for inclusion in AWRDS. CEG-Q then sends information to LOGSA via FTP.

9-3. APS STORAGE SITES. As of June 2003, APS storage sites are using the following information management systems:

a. APS-1

Health and Human Services – TAMMIS and DMLSS

Sierra Army Depot – TAMMIS and DMLSS

Anniston Army Depot – Standard Depot System (SDS)

. APS-2/5: USAMMCE for APS-2/APS-5 – TAMMIS

c. APS-3: AMC Combat Equipment Group Afloat, Charleston, SC - TAMMIS & DMLSS

d. APS-4

16th MEDLOG BN – TAMMIS & DMLSS

Sagami Army Depot – TAMMIS & DMLSS

Camp Kinser, Okinawa – SDS – DMLSS (35th S&S BN)

e. APS-5

Combat Equipment Base-Kuwait (CEG-KU) – SPBS-R and TAMMIS

Combat Equipment Group-Qatar (CEG-Q) - TAMMIS (Qatar and USAMMCE)

ASU – SWA, Bahrain - TAMMIS & DMLSS

9-4. Asset Visibility

IAW AR 710-1, the USAMMA is required to report APS asset visibility for the Joint Medical Asset Repository (JMAR) and Joint Total Asset Visibility (JTAV). The APS assets are currently reported to Total Asset Visibility (TAV) by SCMD through a File Transfer Process (FTP) to the Logistics Support Activity (LOGSA) by record type with a Document Identifier Code (DIC) of 'BF7'. This reporting is only at the end item level of detail and NOT the component level of detail for the sets, kits and outfits (SKOs).

b. By 4th QTR FY01 the BF7 data was replaced with data from the AWRDS for Brigade/Unit Sets. The information Management Information Technology Division, USAMMA reports APS line item and component level detail for SKOs to JMAR. . The APS SKO component level of detail is being pulled from either TAMMIS MEDASM or DMLSS AM from the forward APS sites.

c. Information is also extracted from a USAMMA unique system for some of the APS hospitals component level of detail.

9-5. DMLSS

Currently, DMLSS AM is the only module of DMLSS being fielded to APS. This module is utilized to manage SKOs or UAs to the component level of detail. The critical data elements used in the management of APS is UA, NSNs, allowances, on-hand quantities and quality assurance data such as manufacture/expiration date, lot number, etc. This module has been fielded at the majority of the APS sites to replace TAMMIS MEDASM.

9-6. TAMMIS

TAMMIS has 3 modules for asset management. The system includes the following modules:

a. Medical Assemblage (MEDASM) – this module was utilized to manage SKOs or UAs to the component level of detail. The critical data elements used in the management of APS is UA, NSNs, allowances, on-hand quantities and quality assurance data such as manufacture/expiration date, lot number, etc. This module has been replaced at the majority of the APS sites by DMLSS-AM.

b. Medical Maintenance (MEDMAINT) – this module is utilized to track the maintenance history on equipment items such as non-medical and medical ASIOE, TMDE.

c. Medical Supply (MEDSUP) – this module is utilized to maintain accountability of line item and end item stocks and to requisition materiel.

9-7. Additional information. For additional information on this subject, contact:

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