

## CHAPTER 6 PROVIDING CLASS VI AND X SUPPLIES

### Section I MANAGEMENT

#### CLASS VI SUPPORT CONCERNS

In peacetime, AAFES manages Class VI items. Upon outbreak of hostilities, AAFES cargo shipments may be canceled or diverted elsewhere to free transporters to carry more critical items. In the early stages of a war, stocks in PXs in the COMMZ and corps rear area may be turned over to the theater supply system.

#### Items Authorized

During heavy levels of commitment, the health and comfort items listed in AR 30-7 might be the only personal-demand items available in the theater. In moderate and light levels of commitment, these items might be used from D-Day to D+60. After D+60, AAFES contingency procedures may be put into effect, upon direction of the AAFES commander, to supplement items authorized by AR 30-7.

#### Manning and Responsibility

Existing PXs in the COMMZ may remain in service after conversion to military manning. Military personnel may operate exchange retail activities forward of the COMMZ. Following conversion to military manning, responsibility for exchange operations belongs to the G1.

#### Transportation

Class VI items must compete with critical assets sent to oversea theaters. Transportation assets may not be available prior to D+90. That is when theater stabilization efforts may be expected to occur in the corps and COMMZ. Until then, sundries packs would have to provide minimally essential Class VI items.

#### Automation Support

The DS4 automated supply system does not provide Class VI supply support. However, such support is provided by SAILS.

#### SUPPORT OF CIVIL AFFAIRS

FM 41-10 describes civil affairs operations. Basic policies and procedures for support of civilian populations

are contained in theater or higher-level plans. These plans include estimates of initial requirements and availability of resources. Commanders who have been delegated civil affairs authority should recommend changes in requirements for support of the civilian population. The tactical operation commander is responsible for estimating civilian supply requirements, for making allocations, and for setting priorities. The G5 has primary staff responsibility for coordinating matters involving civil-military operations. However, primary responsibility for the logistics of civil-military operations remains with the G4. The supplying of items by the military for relief of civilian distress is primarily a concern of the logistics staff. Distribution of these supplies to civilians is a function of civil affairs units. Table 6-1, page 6-2, lists specific civilian supply tasks. The tasks are grouped according to the intensity of conflict. Some logistics areas require coordination between the G5 and the G4. These areas include:

- Consolidated requirements for civilian supplies to be furnished from military stocks or requisitioned from US stocks.
- Plans for the distribution of supplies to civilians.
- Requirements for insecticides, repellents, and rodenticides to protect the health of the civilians.
- Disposition of captured enemy supplies which are adaptable to civilian use.
- Availability of salvaged clothing and other supplies for civilian use.
- Requirements for military transportation for civilian supplies.

#### PROCUREMENT

Class VI and X items are purchased with different finds. Each supply class has restrictions on procurement.

Table 6-1. Civilian supply duties of civil affairs units

ALL SITUATIONS	STABILITY OPERATIONS	LIMITED AND GENERAL WAR	
		OCCUPIED FRIENDLY	OCCUPIED HOSTILE
<p>Plan for relief supplies for immediate needs of populace.</p> <p>Determine availability of military supplies for civilian use.</p> <p>Acquire and distribute civilian supplies according to policy and applicable laws.</p> <p>Establish and maintain civilian supply records.</p> <p>Assure coordination of civilian and military transportation facilities for distribution of civilian supplies.</p> <p>Assure safeguarding of essential civilian supplies.</p> <p>Ensure that civilian supplies reach intended destination and are not diverted into black market channels.</p> <p>Determine caloric requirements of population categories such as children and nursing mothers.</p> <p>Advise commander concerning all aspects of civilian supply.</p> <p>Conduct surveys of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Normal standards of living, including health and dietary factors.</li> <li>• Agricultural and industrial patterns and effects of military operations on civilian supplies.</li> <li>• Collection and distribution facilities handling essential supplies.</li> </ul>	<p>Establish working relationship with host nation, USAID, and personnel of volunteer agencies who control civilian supplies.</p> <p>Coordinate movement of supplies from USAID and volunteer agencies, using military transportation if necessary.</p> <p>Take measures to salvage captured supplies and turn them over to civilian authorities for use.</p> <p>Assist in providing security for movement of civilian supplies.</p>	<p>Prepare procedures and programs for the transition from military to civilian operations in the area.</p> <p>Plan and supervise food rationing or controlled distribution, as required.</p> <p>Assist in moving essential civilian supplies, particularly food, medical, and fuel, from surplus to deficit areas, as required.</p> <p>Requisition through normal supply channels for emergency civilian supplies not locally available.</p> <p>Recommend supplies to be made available from existing military stocks.</p>	<p>Same as "Occupied Friendly," plus: Secure control of all governmental and commercial supply facilities and personnel until they can be screened for acceptability.</p>

### Class VI Items

Class VI items are procured with nonappropriated funds. They are procured, stored, and distributed by the Defense Personnel Support Center of the Defense Logistics Agency. Because of shelf life and rotational requirements, sundries packs containing health and comfort items are normally not prestocked. Instead, items for these packs are purchased and assembled as needed. The Defense Personnel Support Center requires a 120-day lead time to acquire and distribute ration supplement sundries packs.

### Class X Items

Most Class X items are stock fund secondary items. Only a few are appropriation-financed principal items.

Many Class X items are nonstandard items (windmill parts, kits, and plows, for example). Some items (lawnmowers, grass seed, livestock salt, and hay, for example) managed by the GSA are covered by a contract which allows using activities to place an order directly with the vendor. A few Class X items may be purchased locally. Civil affairs personnel help purchasing and contracting officers with local procurement of supplies for civilian relief or economic aid. Some Class X items (animal traps, horse and mule saddles, and harrow disks, for example) are not stocked. Thus, they have long lead times. These items are procured only after receipt of a requisition.

## Section II

### CLASS VI SUPPLY

#### PERSONAL DEMAND ITEMS

There are almost 250,000 Class VI personal demand or nonmilitary items for sale to soldiers and other authorized individuals in PXs throughout the world. Examples are shampoo, pens, razors, tobacco, stationery, and chewing gum. Class VI supply is often expanded to include catalog sales, comfort items, civilian clothing, and luxury items. Class VI items are not listed on the AMDF. A few health and comfort items may be issued when enlisted members report to a reception station. Issue is generally limited to items that do not require fitting, such as towels and handkerchiefs.

#### Requirements

In early stages of highly mobile and intensive conflicts, there is little leisure time. Therefore, there is little need for Class VI items. Before full theater development, Class VI items may be restricted to the sundries pack items required for the safety, sanitation, and minimum health and comfort of soldiers. Where a PX cannot be operated, the theater army commander can request that ration supplement sundries packs be supplied. The authorization document is AR 700-23. In areas where exchange activities do not already exist, AAFES will not be required to provide exchange services earlier than 60 days after initial deployment (D+60). Where there is no AAFES exchange in an area, teams BP and

BQ may be authorized. Once exchanges are established, AAFES determines requirements. It then procures, stores, and distributes supplies and operates the resale facilities.

#### Consumption Rates

Class VI requirements according to FM 10 1-10-1/2 are 3.2 pounds per person per day. After D+60, AR 700-23 authorizes .56 pound of Class VI supplies per man per day and 1.06 pounds of Class VI supplies per woman per day. The AAFES contingency plan for D+60 currently authorizes 7.29 pounds per soldier per day during moderate and light levels of commitment. No authorization is made for a heavy level of commitment. More information on Class VI consumption rates may be obtained from HQ, AAFES, ATTN: AAFES-PL-P, Dallas, TX 75222-6049.

#### RATION SUPPLEMENT SUNDRIES PACKS

Issue of sundries packs affects requirements for Class VI health and comfort items. The ration supplement sundries pack (NSN 8940-00-268-9934) is a Class I item which contains health and comfort items issued without cost to soldiers during combat operations.

Items include writing paper, ballpoint pens, disposable razors, and other personal care items. Female soldiers are authorized additional health and comfort items. These include cleansing cream and tissues, sanitary napkins and tampons, hand and body lotion, and toilet paper. For more details on sundry packs and their contents, see AR 30-7.

### **Requirements**

MACOM commanders determine when ration supplement sundries packs are required. They request that HQDA start acquisition and distribution actions. The Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics approves the use of sundries packs in theaters of operations. MACOM commanders then submit requisitions for initial and follow-on requirements. Initial requirements are filled with bulk Class VI supplies. MACOM commanders coordinate with AAFES representatives to ensure an interim supply of Class VI items until ration supplement sundries packs become available. Follow-on requirements are filled with sundries packs. Sundries packs are requested on DA Form 2058-R in the same manner as Class I items. Sundries packs are issued on DA Form 3294-R. Following development of the theater, or as the situation permits, the Defense Logistics Agency assumes responsibility for meeting Class VI needs in the theater.

### **Issue Controls**

AR 700-23 controls the issue of health and comfort items. Sundries packs must be requested by the MACOM commander and approved by HQDA before issue can be made. Sundries packs are issued only to support units or individuals who have been in combat for more

than 48 hours without exchange support, contingency emergency plans, and combat operations.

### **Ration Accompaniment**

Usually the sundries pack is issued with rations until AAFES can provide Class VI support. Only the MRE contains candy and toilet paper. No other comfort items are in operational rations.

### **SALES TEAMS**

When personal items are not issued free or made available through an AAFES exchange, sales teams BP and BQ may be authorized. Sales teams may be assigned to the division, corps, or theater army. Sales team BQ provides sales management and control personnel needed to supervise BP mobile sales teams. Sales team BQ personnel requisition, receive, and store Class VI items for issue to the mobile sales team. That team provides a mobile outlet for once-a-week retail sale of merchandise and personal items, on a nonprofit basis, for up to 10,950 authorized personnel. Security of a soldier's personal funds may be a consideration in this type of direct sales operation. The mobile sales team may also wholesale personal items and merchandise to a unit PX. Supplemental transportation needed to distribute supplies must be provided by theater transportation units. Additional personnel are required to load and unload supplies.

### **STORAGE CONCERNS**

Class VI items are highly pilferable. Make sure storage containers at terminal warehouses and major oversea storage points are locked and guarded. A number of Class VI items have limited shelf life. Check these items for dates. The storage and issue principle of first in, first out applies.

## **Section III**

### **CLASS X SUPPLY**

#### **NONMILITARY PROGRAM ITEMS**

Class X items support nonmilitary programs such as agricultural and economic development. If civilian resources in the theater are inadequate, military sources may provide Class X items to the civilian population.

There are nearly 500 Class X items listed on the AMDF. The item manager is the US Army General Materiel and Petroleum Activity. Nonmilitary support items are handled separately from normal military

requirements. However, they compete with military items for distribution resources. If critical military operations are not impaired, supply of Class X items may be important enough to take precedence over some of the less-essential Army items.

### **Requirements**

Civil affairs staff sections determine requirements for supplies required for relief of civilians in distress. Following an NBC attack, large quantities of rodenticides and insecticides should be needed. Seed, fertilizer, and domestic animals may be required, also.

### **Consumption Rate**

Military consumption rates are based on military strength and do not apply to Class X supplies. Instead, requirements are based on population size, geographic location, and technological capabilities of the country involved.

### **SOURCES OF SUPPLY**

The principal sources of civilian support are supplies from the local economy, captured enemy stocks, contributions from national and international welfare and charitable organizations, and supplies from allied or US military stocks. In addition to food, clothing, and medical supplies, the types of supplies approved for issue from US military stocks include tents, fuel and lubricants, and engineer, communication, and transportation equipment. Most Class X items appear with a G\_0 or S9C source of supply code on the AMDF. Sources include GSA warehouses, the Defense Construction Supply Center, and the Defense Industrial Supply Center.

### **REQUISITION AND ISSUE PROCEDURES**

Supply and distribution plans show responsibilities for receiving, storing, and issuing supplies for civilian support. QM supply companies provide Class X supplies only as directed by higher headquarters. Administrative orders and other instructions prescribe requisition and issue procedures.

### **Requisition**

Requisitions for military supplies for civilian support are processed in the same manner as those for all other military supplies. Units tasked to issue supplies to

authorized civilian agencies or groups place the requisitions.

### **Issue**

During military operations, supplies for support of civilian affairs operations may be provided on an automatic basis. Class X issues are regulated. Depending on the situation, supplies intended for civilian support may require command approval prior to issue. Make sure that supplies are not diverted into black market channels. As the military situation becomes more stabilized, issue of fertilizers, seeds, tools, and lumber may help speed up local production of needed food and shelter. In sustained war, this would have the long-term benefit of freeing shipping space for other kinds of supplies.

### **DISTRIBUTION PROCEDURES**

Procedures for distribution of Class X supplies are based on agreements between the supported foreign countries and the US State Department. Supplies for international defense and development operations are distributed through military channels. Civil affairs units distribute supplies to civilian users or agencies to relieve distress of civilians in countries in which US forces are present. Class X supplies are usually distributed to the foreign government directly from a terminal. Otherwise, delivery follows the same channels as that for Army general supplies. Supplies may also be delivered to specified points for issue to local governmental authorities. Public transportation as well as civilian and military vehicles may be used to move such supplies. Civilian vehicles required to transport these supplies should be organized into a civilian transportation pool under the supervision of civil affairs units in the theater area. Minimum amounts of fuel, lubricants, tires, and spare parts may be made available to maintain the civilian transportation pool.

### **ACCOUNTABILITY**

Military stocks used for civilian support are accounted for until issued to civilian agencies. These records provide a basis for anticipating future requirements. They also ensure that supplies are not issued in excess. Civilian agencies are normally required to account for supplies provided from military sources and for contributions made by allied governments and nonmilitary agencies.