TC 9-10

Ammunition Support Activity Handbook

FEBRUARY 2025

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

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Training Circular
No. 9-10

Headquarters
Department of The Army
Washington, D.C., 13 February 2025

Ammunition Support Activity Handbook

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PREFACE

This circular provides training information and guidance to ammunition sustainment forces for the purposes of training Ammunition Support Activities (ASA) in Large-Scale Combat Operations (LSCO). TC 9-10 provides practical procedures and examples useful to mission planning and unit training programs of ammunition support activities, intended to be used as a guide and are not prescriptive. This training circular provides nonprescriptive ways and information for individual and collective training. It is also intended to be used in conjunction with current supporting regulations and relevant doctrine.

The principal audience for TC 9-10 is commanders, staff officers, and supporting personnel at the ordnance company and battalion, and brigade sustainment levels, and all observers/controllers responsible for evaluation and training assistance to those units. The arrangement of the circular is designed for commanders and subordinate leaders of ammunition ordnance units and units with an Ammunition Support Activity to use in the development of ordnance training programs to attain and sustain combat readiness and meet requirements of Objective-T.

TC 9-10 is also useful to special operations forces (SOF) commanders and staffs in better understanding the parameters of conventional forces (CF) sustainment level engaged in ammunition supply and resupply. This publication applies to both Active and Reserve Component soldiers.

The proponent of TC 9-10 is the Headquarters, United States Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC). The preparing agency is the United States Army Ordnance School, send comments and recommendations on DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) to Commandant, United States Army Ordnance School, ATTN: ATSL-TDF, 2221 Adams Ave, Fort Gregg-Adams, VA 23801-2102.

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CHAPTER 1

Introduction

"The crucible for the Ordnance Department, like the individual fighting man, is the battlefield."

Brig. Gen. Hal C. Pattison, U.S. Army, 17 June 1966.

This chapter introduces ammunition support activity (ASA) operations and key personnel within the ASA structure. The availability of munitions directly impacts mission accomplishment. Ammunition battalions, modular ammunition companies, ammunition platoons, and ammunition sections in the theater of operations must be able to support the operational plans of tactical commanders.

AMMUNITION SUPPORT ACTIVITY OPERATIONS

1-1. War is a major conflict between nations that may or may not be declared. Protracted wars can last longer than a year. Contingencies are crises, often with complex political implications. These crises may happen anywhere in the world where US interests are threatened. Present and future battlefields require that ammunition units be mobile and agile. Future battles may be linear or nonlinear, with rapid movement and changes. Thus, ammunition support units must train for operations in many different scenarios and configurations.

1-2. The unstable, uncertain nature of Multi-Domain Operations (MDO) means a change in how ammunition units are situated. In peacetime, ammunition units operate out of fixed sites, with all associated support and facilities in place. In contingency operations, the unit enters a country, not always friendly, to support a rapidly deploying force. It is imperative that ammunition units train for not just one scenario in Large-Scale Combat Operations (LSCO), but the multitude of operations that it may be assigned. From operating an air or seaport of debarkation for the receipt of Class V stocks to operating an ASA. Ammunition units could be supporting corps task forces, operating as a unit in an ordnance-specific formation, or as a fragmented unit of modular platoons providing support to special operations forces in a counterinsurgency operation.

1-3. Training in peacetime is vital to the success of ammunition sustainment units in wartime. Ammunition unit leaders are responsible for training their personnel to meet the Commander's Training Guidance and standards set in soldier training publications (STP). Training should be based on the current threat and should realistically simulate conditions created by enemy actions that will affect ammunition support activity operations. Simulations should include such things as chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) threats, contested logistics, site security, and disconnected operations. Additional information can be found in ATP 4-35 and ATP 4-35.1.

1-4. The Army Service Component Command (ASCC) commander establishes priorities for theater Class V supplies, giving priority to the highest usage and most critical ammunition. The Theater Sustainment Command (TSC) Material Management Branch (MMB) coordinates the shipment and delivery of stocks from strategic support area to support the campaign plan.

1-5. Shipment would be by either surface ships or aircraft. To immediately support rapid deployment forces, ammunition to accompanying troops, release of Army Prepositioned Stock (APS) munitions and the arrival of APS ships would be the initial supplies. This is followed by sustainment shipping. The plans must consider total force ammunition requirements in a contingency environment when planning for the movement of stocks and supported forces. The intent is to maximize throughput of ammunition whenever possible.

1-6. Ammunition Support Activities (ASA) include the Ammunition Supply Point (ASP), Ammunition Transfer and Holding Point (ATHP), and Modular Ammunition Transfer Point (MATP). ASA functions include the requisition, receipt, storage, issue, distribution, redistribution, and retrograde of Class V supplies. The ASA is defined as locations that are designated to receive, store, maintain, and provide munitions support to Army forces (ATP 4-35).

1-7. An ammunition supply point is an ammunition support activity operated by one or more modular ammunition platoons and is a retail ammunition support activity where ammunition is received, stored, issued, and accounted for. The ammunition transfer holding point is a designated site operated by a brigade support battalion distribution company where ammunition is received, transferred or temporarily stored to supported units within a brigade combat team. The modular ammunition transfer point provides the BCT with the ability to scale, tailor, and surge class V capability and capacity required to sustain combat power during large-scale combat operations across a widely dispersed area of operations. For more information, see ATP 4-35.

Ammunition Support Activities, Types of Storage.

1-8. Strategic storage is the storage of ammunition throughout the Department of Defense (DoD) ammunition enterprise occurs at a number of depots, plants, arsenals, ammunition centers, and commercial storage facilities in the continental United States (CONUS). Operational storage is the linkage between strategic storage to tactical storage of ammunition, support tactical storage facilities, and store reserve stocks. Tactical storage of ammunition directly supports the combat division or portions of the division. For more information on types of storage, refer to DA PAM 700-16.

1-9. Ammunition support activities have echeloned sustainment. Echeloned sustainment is an array of capabilities placed at critical locations to link and facilitate support between echelons in an area of operation (ATP 4-90). The type will be dependent on the support relationship and mission, and where on the battlefield the ammunition support activities are located. At the lowest level, echeloned sustainment is executed at the company and battalion level. Training for the vast array Class V missions is essential and the expected locations that are designated to receive, store, maintain, and provide munitions support to Army forces across the area of operations. The array for ammunition units on the battlefield are illustrated in figure 1-1. The following activity types include—

- Theater Ammunition Supply Point,
- Field Army or Corps Ammunition Supply Point,
- Division Ammunition Supply Point,
- Brigade Ammunition Transfer and Holding Point, and
- Brigade Modular Ammunition Transfer Point.

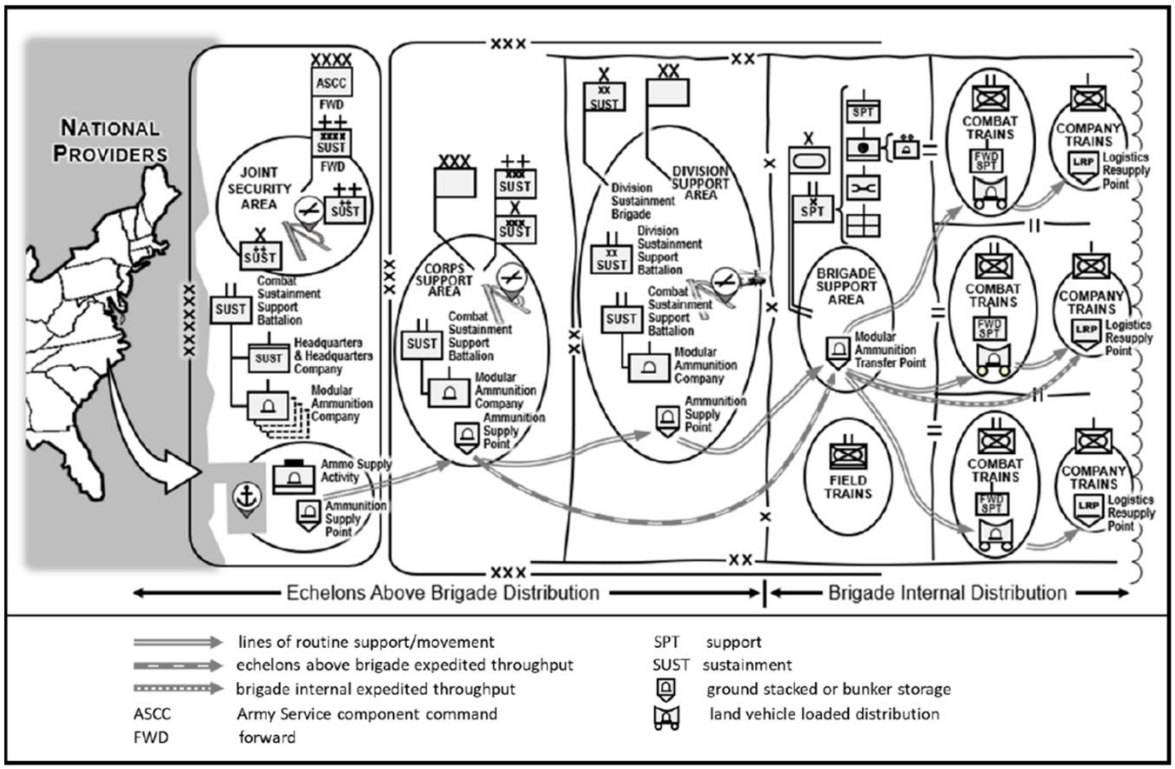


Figure 1-1. Notional battlefield array for ammunition units.

AMMUNITION ORDNANCE UNITS

1-10. The Theater Ammunition Battalion provides mission command and staff planning for two to five ammunition companies, and functional oversight of all ASAs within the Theater Support Area. Provides munitions planning expertise for theater through division level as requested. Coordinate and plan future ASA site selections. Provide functional ammunition inspection support to ASAs within the Division Sustainment Support Battalion. Provide explosives safety management oversight and site licensing to current ASAs.

- Explosive Safety Management Program (ESMP) Team. Coordinates and manages Explosive Safety Management Program for assigned Ammunition Storage Activities and Ammunition Supply Points, provides technical assistance on site placement, development, and explosive safety compliance of all ammunition storage activities under direct control of the battalion in the theater support area.

- Augmentation Teams. Provides additional munitions augmentation capacity to Division Sustainment Support Battalions operating an Ammunition Supply Point in a Division Support Area. Provides DSSB units with technical assistance in establishing and managing ammunition storage areas, including site placement, development, and explosive safety compliance of the DSSBs ammunition supply point.

1-11. Modular Ammunition Company. The foundation of the Army's modular

munitions construct is the modular ammunition company. The modular ammunition company provides an ASA that is mobile and flexible. The modular munitions construct allows maximum flexibility in force design and force allocation to meet most requirements of multidomain

operations. The modular ammunition company, through its assigned ammunition platoons and the BSB's distribution company ammunition section, provide this flexibility.

1-12. The modular ammunition company's role is to receive, store, and issue munitions. The organization of the company permits assignment of modular platoons tailored for specific functions supporting forces or other munitions units as required. Modular ammunition companies operate ammunition supply areas at theater, corps, and other levels as required by the tactical situation.

1-13. Modular Ammunition Platoon. Modular ammunition platoons receive, configure, inspect, manage, issue, ship, and retrograde munitions stocks using distribution enablers. The modular ammunition platoons normally consist of a platoon leader, ammunition warrant officer, chief ammunition NCO, ammunition inspectors, ammunition stock control NCO, and ammunition handlers with associated equipment, and they may operate in conjunction with other modular ammunition platoons. For addition information on ammunition ordnance units, see ATP-4-35, and ATP 4-35.1.

ASA KEY PERSONNEL

1-14. Every Soldier, noncommissioned officer (NCO), warrant officer, and officer has one primary mission in combat operations, to fight and win our nation's wars. To that end, ASA operations are imperative to that accomplishment. Success in battle happens through tough, realistic, and challenging training. With each individual doing their part in munitions operations, which is fundamental to the lethality of the Army. The following personnel are key stakeholders to ammunition support activities.

1-15. Commander. Command is exercised by virtue of office and the special assignment of members of the Armed Forces of the United States holding military grade who are eligible to exercise command. The key elements of command are authority and responsibility. Formal

authority for command is derived from the policies, procedures, and precedents outlined in AR 600-20. The commanding officer then assigns appropriate duties. Battalion and brigade commanders of organizations operating retail ammunition support activities will appointment as an ASA Accountable Property Officer (APO), includes the additional responsibilities of stock record officer (SRO) for an associated stock record account (SRA).

1-16. Munitions Materiel Management Officer. The materiel officer (MATO) of an ordnance battalion (ammunition) serves as the initial point of coordination for resolving ammunition support problems. The MATO acts in concert with the theater sustainment command (TSC) staff and distribution management center (DMC) munitions and transportation managers for the coordination of assets, monitoring and cross-leveling of stocks, and directing the implementation of DMC directives, and theater army taskings. Assisting in synchronizing activities and monitoring quality assurance, ammunition surveillance, and ammunition maintenance programs of subordinate ammunition units.

1-17. Platoon Leader. A platoon leader (PL) primary job is to provide purpose, direction, and motivation to their platoon to accomplish the mission. A critical role, often at the point of mission execution, the platoon leader leads and is responsible for planning. The platoon leader is

responsible for mission accomplishment. The main duty is to maintain the readiness of their platoon.

1-18. Ammunition Warrant Officer. Company grade warrant officers direct and coordinates the implementation of ammunition operations that include receipt, storage, issue, surveillance test, maintenance, modification, destruction, and demilitarization of conventional ammunition, missile explosive components, and other explosive items at company, battalion, and brigade level. Additionally, performs the duties of an accountable officer (AO) when designated.

1-19. Ammunition Senior Inspector. Serves as principal advisor on ammunition surveillance and safety matters. Determines rate and degree of deterioration, and related safety hazards, as affected by conditions of storage, handling, and maintenance. Inspects incoming and outgoing ammunitions shipments and transportation equipment for presence of sabotage devices, correctness of contents, and compliance with instructions, regulations, and established safety procedures. Reviews safety requirements of all standing operation procedures and waivers of ammunition quantity distance in accordance with applicable regulations and procedures. Determines requirements for Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) services. Coordinates surveillance activities with quality assurance specialist (ammunition surveillance) (QASAS).

1-20. Operations Sergeant (Class V). Supervises and provides technical guidance to Soldiers in the accomplishment of their duties. Assists in the survey and layout of areas allocated for the establishment of ammunition support activities determining explosive safety requirements and

transportation/storage compatibility. Plans requirements for labor, equipment and supplies in preparation and application of plans, work policies and procedures. Works closely with the platoon leadership for ammunition supply point operations.

1-21. Section Chief (Class V). The ammunition supply platoon may be divided into sections. The section chief directs all receipt, storage, rewarehousing, retrograde, shipment, and issue operations, including ammunition preparation. The forklift and crane sections are responsible for ammunition receipt, storage, rewarehousing, shipment, retrograde, and issue actions involving their equipment. Additionally, they are responsible for the health, welfare, training and mentorship of their Soldiers in the section.

1-22. Ammunition Stock Control/Accounting Sergeant. The ammunition stock control and accounting sergeant supervises the specialists that operates the Standard Army Ammunition System (SAAS) computer hardware and software/utilities manual records to perform stock control and accounting procedures. The NCO assists the stock record officer to maintain the associated stock record account which identifies the authorized or unauthorized loss, gain, in-bound, out-bound, on-hand balance, maintenance, modification, or inventory of Army ammunition.

1-23. Movements NCO (Class V). With military occupational specialty (MOS) 88N (Transportation Management Coordinator) supervises, monitor, control and coordinates the movement of personnel and cargo by air, rail, highway, and water. And determines the most efficient mode of transport that accomplishes mission requirements and advises the Accountable Property Officer and Platoon Leader concerning the selection of sites for depots, truck terminals, railheads, beachheads, airfields, ports, and inland waterway terminals.

1-24. Ammunition Specialist. The ammunition specialist receives, stores, and issues conventional ammunition, guided missiles, large rockets and other ammunition related items. Capabilities include conducting operations and enforcing explosives safety standards, fire protection and munitions maintenance in ammunition support activities.

External Stakeholders

1-25. Commanders. Each commanding officer is responsible for supplying their units within their command to be successful in combat. This responsibility cannot be transferred, but the duties imposed by this responsibility may be delegated to commanders of lower echelons. Within each command, the commander will delegate many of these duties to their coordinating staff. In units at the division and below, these duties may be delegated the support operations officer which is responsible to the commander for the proper execution of these duties and for Class V, the ammunition warrant officer.

1-26. Staff Officers. Staffs support commanders in making and implementing decisions and in integrating and synchronizing combat power. Competent staffs multiply a unit’s effectiveness. They provide timely and relevant information and analysis, make estimates and recommendations, prepare plans and orders, assist in controlling operations, and assess the progress of operations for the commander. A staff section is a grouping of staff members by area of expertise. There are three basic types of staff officers: coordinating, special, and personal. The most typical related to munitions is the operations staff officer (S-3) and the logistics staff officer (S-4). For more information, see FM 5-0 and FM 6-0.

1-27. Support Operations Officer. A support operations officer (SPO) is only authorized in sustainment headquarters (theater sustainment command, expeditionary sustainment command, sustainment brigade, division sustainment brigade, combat sustainment support battalion, division sustainment support battalion, and brigade support battalion). As the principal staff officer for coordinating sustainment support, the SPO develops the plan the sustainment command will execute to support the sustainment concept. The SPO is the key interface between the supported unit and the sustainment headquarters. The support operations staff does not develop the supported unit sustainment plan but provides the information to enable sustainment planning.

1-28. Brigade Ammunition Officer. The brigade ammunition officer (BAO) is assigned to the BSB's SPO section and manages the munitions staff cell. This officer is responsible for consolidating munitions requirements and coordinating resupply operations for the brigade and attached units. The BAO provides mission guidance and communicates priorities to the distribution company ammunition section. Additionally, at the tactical level may perform the duties of AO when designated.

1-29. Customer Units. Operational Army numbered armies, corps, divisions, brigades, battalions, and companies that conduct multidomain operations and require munitions for training and operations. Ammunition support activities provide all munitions necessary for mission accomplish

1-30. When establishing a training plan for an ammunition support activity, it is crucial to identify key personnel and external stakeholders. Key personnel within your organization include platoon leadership and implementers such as transportation, and inspector teams. External stakeholders have a diverse mission set and include a variety of commands Their engagement and support are essential for successful implementation and scaling of your training initiatives.

CHAPTER 2

Ammunition Support Activity Operations

This chapter discusses munitions requisitions overview, stock control, ammunition supply operations, and combat-specific operations related to training information and used for integrated training, non-perspective in nature. Ammunition operations include receipts, storage, inventory, surveillance, issue, turn-in, and shipments.

MUNITIONS REQUISITION OVERVIEW

2-1. Munitions requisitions and stockage management follows a specific pathway through the Army munitions requirements, prioritization, and authorizations management system before munitions arrive to the ASA. The following is a general overview. For more information on munitions requisitions, see AR 5-13.

2-2. Phase I: Requirement Approval Process. The Army produces the Total Munitions Requirements annually. To Identify the types, listed by Department of Defense identification codes (DODIC) and quantities of munitions required to meet war reserve, operational, training and test requirements; and is used to inform readiness assessments and to identify long-term investment requirements for munitions.

2-3. Phase II: Procurement and Production (Staging). The ammunition procurement and production phase follow development of requirements and apportionment of appropriated program funds (through Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) and Headquarters, Department of the Army (HQDA)) to the operating agency (Joint Program Executive Office (JPEO) Armament and Ammunition) with their assigned project management offices.

2-4. Phase III: Allocation Process. The authorization process is the by-DoDIC quantity of munitions that a unit or organization may receive in support of its approved requirements. Army munitions managers use authorizations to prioritize support for the most critical requirements. All authorizations are published and managed in Total Ammunition Information Systems (TAMIS). The allocation process is the actual supply distributed or redistributed to resource an authorized quantity of munitions.

2-5. Phase IV: Receipt, Storage, and Distribution. The most important phase for ammunition support activities in support of mission accomplishment is receipt, storage, and distribution phase. Echeloned sustainment will dictate the level of capabilities required for support. Which includes receive, configure, inspect, inventory, issue, shipments, and retrograde of munitions stocks.

2-6. Phase V: Munitions Draw and Use. Customer units request ammunition in TAMIS using a TAMIS-generated DA Form 581-SG [System Generated] (*Request for Issue and Turn-In of Ammunition*). Unit commanders or their DA Form 1687 (*Notice of Delegation of Authority - Receipt for Supplies*) designated representative sign and date DA Form 581(*Request for Issue and Turn-In of Ammunition*). Requests for pickup of ammunition are approved by automated means, by the approving commander’s signature, or by DA Form 1687-designated approving official. DA Forms 581 are used to turn in live ammunition and residue. For more information on ammunition requests, see DA PAM 700-16.

2-7. Munitions operations depend on requirements generated by and managed through munitions information systems. Materiel managers ensure that requisitions and stockage objectives for ammunition support activities are in the munitions management systems. The general overview is illustrated in figure 2-1.

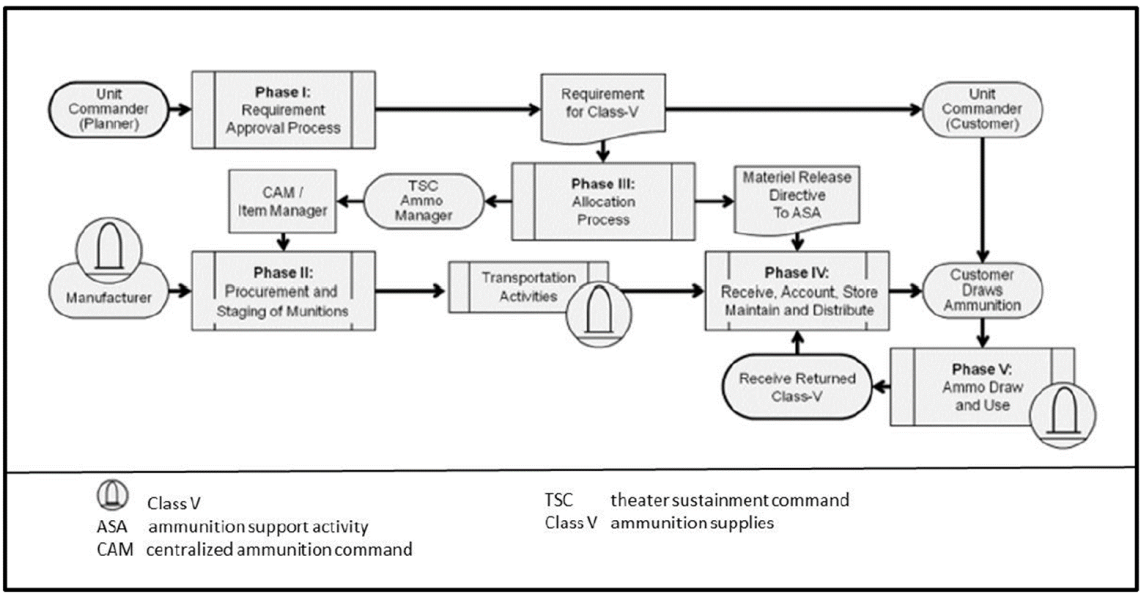


Figure 2-1. General Overview of Munitions Requisition and Management.

STOCK CONTROL

2-8. The stock records are the core of the stock control system used by ammunition support activities. Stock control processes cover all transactions used to maintain and update the stock records and supporting documents of a formal stock record account (SRA). The SRA is a holding account for ammunition stocks, and ammunition is recorded in an SRA while stored for issue or disposal. The SRA is used by modified table of organization and equipment (MTOE) and table of distribution and allowances (TDA) units having an ammunition support mission to service their customer units. An accountable stock record officer (SRO) must keep the ammunition accounting record on prescribed forms or on the accountable property system of record (APSR). For prescriptive information on stock control, see AR 700-28 and DA PAM 700-16.

Major Supply Functions

2-9. Stock Control Monitoring. An accurate inventory is required to make proper decisions that control the inventory. The data in the SRA is the basis for inventory control functions of requirements, acquisition, disposal, inspection, and repair of stock (supply studies, due-in/due-out analysis, and excess).

2-10. Stock Control Operations. The vouchers posted to the SRA are the basis for the ammunition control functions of receiving, issuing, recovering, shipping, and storing which includes the transactions (receipts, issues, turn-ins, shipments, inventories, and ammunition maintenance).

2-11. Accountable Records. The records and files of the account are the basis for the stock control functions of stock accounting and asset reporting. Prescriptive ways to perform missions, functions, or tasks can be found in permanent directives and instructions such as Army Regulations (AR) or Department of Army (DA) pamphlets, see AR 700–28 and DA PAM 700-16

Accountable Records

2-12. The APSR has and will change over time. In the early 1970s, Standard Army Ammunition System (SAAS) was developed to provide automated status of ammunition assets for theater and major commands. In 1994, SAAS was placed in limited moratorium, and resources were redirected toward developing a modernized system, SAAS-Modernized (MOD). A server-client platform operating a common software application. In 2017, SAAS-MOD transitioned to the SAAS Software Change Package (SCP) 11, a permission-based web application with a single central database. Users include managers, supervisors, surveillance, and system operators. Training should focus on the three major supply functions, with emphasis on review and evaluations, using the current accountable property system of record of the time. The following are ammunition related forms—

- DA Form 581.
- DA Form 984 (Munition Surveillance Report).
- DA Form 1687.
- DA Form 2415 (Ammunition Condition Report).
- DA Form 3020 (Magazine Data Card).
- DA Form 3056 (Report Of Missing/Recovered Firearms, Ammunition and Explosives).
- DA Form 3151 (Ammunition Stores Slip).
- DA Form 3261 (Planograph For Standard Magazine (Ammunition)).
- DA Form 4379 (Ammunition Malfunction Report).
- DA Form 4508 (Ammunition Transfer Record).
- DA Form 5203 (DODIC Master/Lot Locator Record).
- DA Form 5515 (Training Ammunition Control Document).
- DA Form 5692 (Ammunition Consumption Certificate).
- DA Form 5811 (Certificate - Lost or Damaged Class 5 Ammunition Items).
- DA Form 7281 (Command Oriented Arms, Ammunition, and Explosives (AA&E) Security Screening and Evaluation Record).
- DA Form 7632 (Deviation Approval and Risk Acceptance Document (DARAD)).
- DD Form 626 (Motor Vehicle Inspection (Transporting Hazardous & Sensitive Materials)).
- DD Form 1348-1A (Issue Release/Receipt Document).
- DD Form 1387-2 (Special Handling Data/Certification).
- DD Form 1575 (Suspended Tag-Materiel).
- DD Form 1650 (Ammunition Data Card).
- SF364 (Report of Discrepancy (ROD)).

Disconnected Operations

2-13. Manual (printed forms, records) and automated (computer) entries are the two posting methods used in the accountable property system of record. Within stock control, current and accurate postings ensure records always show the true balance. Manual forms such as DODIC Master/Lot Locator Record and planographs provide a means to conduct disconnected operations.

2-14. If for some reason the automated (computer) accountable property system of record is inaccessible or in degraded operations. A Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP) is required, the

records discussed in this section will be needed for manual operations in order to handle Class V stock accounting procedures. For more information on automated (computer) accountable property system of record, see SAAS End User's Manual found at https://saas.army.mil.

RECEIPT OPERATIONS

2-15. The term, receipt, refers to a shipment of ammunition received from another ammunition support activity, or directly from a port, continental United States (CONUS) depot, or manufacturing plant. Stocks received by an ammunition supply unit are recorded on stock records, reported to the appropriate Material Management Branch (MMB), and stored for subsequent shipment or issue.

2-16. Receipts at Theater or Corps ammunition supply points (ASP) are normally in large quantities. The Theater ASP receives 100 percent of stocks directly from the port of debarkation (POD). Receipts may arrive on trailers or on flatracks in palletized break-bulk configuration or in containers. It is also possible that some will arrive as strategic configured loads (SCL). Ordnance Soldiers must be familiar with each and be prepared to receive munitions regardless of the configuration.

2-17. Attention to the following guidelines makes the receipt of ammunition safer and easier to control:

- Be aware that a single shipment may contain mixed DODICs, National Stock Numbers (NSN), and lot numbers. Conduct a detailed inventory during or after the unloading process. Use advanced notices of receipts for planning storage location operations.
- Inspect ammunition thoroughly for damage and safety hazards.
- Check unit standard operating procedures (SOP) for guidance if ammunition is arriving by a particular mode of transportation.
- Check planographs, magazine drawings, or field storage location to determine if rewarehousing is needed to accommodate the receipt.
- Complete rewarehousing before shipment arrives.
- Consider the amount of labor, material handling equipment (MHE), and time required for offloading.

2-18. The flowchart in Table 2-1, and flowcharts throughout this chapter can be used as a guide for planning and conducting receiving operations at the ASA based upon a receipt of notification from the Standard Army Ammunition System (SAAS)-Material Management Center (MMC) application operated by the MMB. It can also be used as guide for training individual and collective tasks, developing integrated training, and for assistance in writing unit SOPs.

Transport Inspection

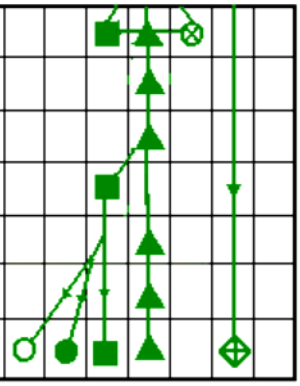
2-19. Quality Assurance Specialist (Ammunition Surveillance) (QASAS), military ammunition inspectors, or other qualified personnel inspect all incoming, loaded transports before they enter the storage area, regardless of the transportation mode. Since ammunition is especially sensitive to fire, the conveyance and their cargo must be inspected for safety and fire hazards. Also, inspectors must check the transports for evidence of tampering or sabotage. Inspectors will inform the driver or convoy commander of any deficiencies. If the deficiencies cannot be corrected, the driver or convoy commander will coordinate with his unit to ensure that serviceable transports are provided.

Table 2-1. Receipt Flow Chart.

MMC
Shipper
Convoy CMDR Driver
ASA Office
Checker
Inspector

No	Activity	Document
1	Initiate Shipment	DD 1348-1A
2	Provide Advanced Notice to Receiver	DD 1348-1A
3	Conduct Advanced Planning for Receipt	
4	Ship Ammunition	DD 1384 DD 1348-1A
5	Arrive at ASA	
6	Inspect Vehicles Prior to Entry	DD 626
7	Correct Deficiencies - if Noted	DD 626
8	Park Loaded Vehicles in Holding Area	
9	Present Documentation to ASA Office	DD 1384 DD 1348-1A
10	Review Documentation	DD 1348-1A DD 1384
11	Select Storage Locations	PLANOGRAPH
12	Prepare Stores Slip for each Vehicle	DA 3151-R
13	Prepare Magazine Data Card for Each Lot/Location	DA 3020-R
14	Assign Checkers, Unloading Crews, MHE	
15	Give Stores Slips and Mag Data Cards to Checkers	
16	Escort Vehicles to Storage Locations	
17	Verify Type, Lot, Condition, Quantity Received	DA 3151-R
18	Sign Stores Slip	DA 3151-R
19	Annotate Magazine Data Card	
20	Conduct Receipt Inspection	
21	Drive Empty Vehicles to Assembly Area	
22	Return Stores Slip to ASA Office	DA 3151-R
23	Verify Stores Slips for Accuracy and Completeness	DA 3151-R
24	Total Stores Slips by Lot and Location	DA 3151-R
25	Review Suspension File for Lots Received	
26	Cross Check Stores Slip With Receipt Documents	DA 3151-R DD 1348-1A, 1384

Table 2-1. Receipt Flow Chart Continued.

27	Recheck Actual Receipts - if Discrepancy Noted		
28	Record Actual Receipts on Receipt Documents	DD 1348-1A DD 1384	
29	Sign Receipt Documents	DD 1348-1A DD 1384	
30	Depart ASA With Signed TCMD	DD 1384	
31	Post Lot Locator Records	SAAS	
32	Forward Materiel Receipt Transaction to Supporting MMC	SAAS	
33	Record and File Documentation	ALL	

STORAGE OPERATION

2-20. The stock control section initiates the storage process when it reviews receipt documents, selects storage locations, and prepares a DA Form 3151. Checkers and other personnel and equipment are assigned to off-load the vehicles. Checkers escort vehicles or group of vehicles to the storage locations where type, lot, condition, and quantity of load are verified, and inspections are conducted. As ammunition is stored, the checker/storage personnel will either prepare a DA Form 3020, for each lot number by condition code and location or update the existing form. For additional information, see AR 740-1.

2-21. After each motor vehicle is off-loaded, it is driven to the vehicle assembly area and returned to the control of the convoy commander. The checker returns the DA Form 3151, to the stock control section where it is reviewed for accuracy and completeness. The total quantity of each item as shown on the DA Form 3151 is cross-checked against the total quantity shown on DD Form 1348-1A. The accountable officer signs the shipping/receipt document, and then the accountable stock records are posted to record. A signed copy of the Transportation Control and Movement Document (TCMD) is given to the convoy commander or supervisor. All transaction documents are filed for use as backup for posting accountable records.

2-22. If a discrepancy is noted between the two transaction documents, a second count is completed. The actual quantity verified as received by the control section is entered on the shipping/receipt document. Discrepancies in quantity or condition of ammunition are reported to the shipper using an SF364.

2-23. A field storage area storing or handling ammunition must have an effective safety program to help prevent and fight fires. There must be an up-to-date fire plan for each ammunition storage area. The commander appoints a qualified fire warden who administers the program. The company HQs provides the firefighting support, and there should tactical planning considerations for the number of available teams to support potentially displaced storage locations. A detailed fire plan must be prepared, The overall plan should describe the emergency function of each section, activity, or supporting organization.

2-24. Depending on the storage layout, some modification of processes may be necessary. However, any modification will be based on the principles of sustainment and control during receipt operations. See Chapter 5 for additional information on ASA Layouts.

INVENTORY OPERATION

2-25. The purpose of inventory and adjustment is to verify the general condition, quantity, location of ammunition stock by a physical inspection and count. Adjust stock record balances as required to match the results of the physical inspection and count.

2-26. Types of inventories. Ammunition inventories are conducted as follows:

- Scheduled Wall-To-Wall. In this inventory, all stocks are counted as of a specific date. In place of doing a wall-to-wall inventory under one SAAS document number, Special inventories by warehouse maybe conducted. However, all storage structures must be inventoried within the prescribed time frame. During a wall-to-wall inventory, all receipts, issues, obligations, and shipments are held until the inventory is over. No transactions are posted to the accountable stock records. If emergency issues and receipts are necessary, tightly control and supervise them to minimize discrepancies. Wall-to-wall inventory is coordinated with customers in garrison and are not generally conducted in combat operations

- Scheduled Cyclic. In a cyclic inventory, a selected number of DODICs are inventoried during a prescribed period so that all DODICs on hand are inventoried at least once annually or as prescribed by DA PM 700-16. During a cyclic open inventory, processing and posting of receipts, issues, obligations, and shipments continue.

- Damaged Warehouse. Damaged warehouse inventory is used only in wartime and then only against a warehouse that has been damaged or destroyed.

- Special. A special inventory is taken on selected ammunition items for a specific reason. Special inventories are conducted either by DODIC, lot number, or warehouse.

2-27. Ammunition inventory is dictated by the intended use, or account code, for all ammunition and falls into categories, such as training and other. The inventory frequency is based on this intended use or account code, and the controlled inventory item code (CIIC). For perspective requirements refer to DA PAM 700-16.

SURVEILLANCE OPERATIONS

2-28. Ammunition surveillance is the observation, inspection, and classification of ammunition and its components during movement, storage, and maintenance operations. It also includes inspection equipment, facilities, and operations. Surveillance activities are conducted by all theater activities that store, maintain, dispose of, or ship ammunition and its components. Surveillance ends only when the ammunition is expended or destroyed.

2-29. The Theater Sustainment Command (TSC) is responsible for general supervision of ammunition surveillance in the theater of operations. The Ammunition Ordnance Battalion closely supervises this function in its command. In established theaters of operation, surveillance activities are under the control of Department of the Army civilian (DAC) quality assurance specialists (ammunition surveillance) (QASASs) who are assigned to major Army headquarters.

Within theater ammunition units, surveillance is performed by attached civilians and assigned military inspectors.

2-30. The QASASs are civilian inspectors who received formal technical training and then enter into an apprenticeship at CONUS Ammunition Depot. Throughout their careers, they receive additional, updated school training. QASASs are supplemented by billeted military ammunition inspectors, MOS 89B in the rank of Staff Sergeant (SSG) and Sergeant First Class (SFC). For more information see Chapter 6.

2-31. The commander of ammunition units must administer a quality assurance, ammunition surveillance program that covers all ammunition operations assigned to that command. The QASAS in charge has the overall responsibility for this program and reports directly to the commander. Since their training is more extensive than that of the military inspector, QASASs perform the more complicated inspections and most functional tests. QASASs certify the results of any inspections or tests performed by the military inspectors. In some commands, certain inspection results and functional test reports are signed only by QASASs. Commanders with a munitions mission but does not have an assigned civilian ammunition inspector, must ensure that assigned military inspectors have the appropriate surveillance training. For more information, see AR 75-1 and DA PAM 742-1.

Surveillance Functions

2-32. Military ammunition inspectors, that complete approved certification and conduct formal training can perform the following duties:

- Inspect storage buildings, outdoor storage sites, and field storage sites to ensure that they comply with all storage standards.
- Inspect surrounding areas for fire hazards and other nonstandard conditions.
- Look for nonstandard conditions that could speed up the normal deterioration rate of the items in storage.
- Teach surveillance and ammunition safety.
- Prepare and maintain proper correspondence, records, and reports to cover all surveillance activities. Surveillance records and reports are listed in DA PAM 742-1.
- Observe, inspect, and investigate to determine the current degree of serviceability of Class V ammunition and components.
- Monitor methods of storage, handling, and maintenance and recommend changes to increase safety and operational effectiveness,
- Recommend to the commander the controls needed to maintain approved standards of quality.
- Act as technical advisor to the commander on all ammunition surveillance matters.
- Inspect and investigate to determine the quality, safety, and deterioration of ammunition.
- Assist in the investigate ammunition accidents.
- Plan, coordinate, and administer the explosives safety program. This program includes review, evaluation, and inspection of all operations, procedures, equipment, and facilities used with ammunition and explosives operations to ensure application of and compliance with pertinent safety standards and criteria.
- Planning of the construction of storage facilities and/or field storage areas based on current quantity-distance requirements and storage criteria.
- Prepare and maintain accurate records of all observations, inspections, and investigations.
- Maintain files and indexes for all drawings and specifications covering ammunition and methods of packing and storing.
- Inspect all incoming and outgoing shipments of ammunition for sabotage devices; proper blocking, bracing, and loading; condition and serviceability; and compliance with existing instructions and regulations.

- Inspect dunnage used and methods of storage for compliance with specifications, drawings, and safety regulations.
- Furnish technical advice to the unit's operating elements regarding safety.
- Inspect for compliance with existing regulations all facilities and/or field storage areas and the methods used to store, handle, ship, assemble, load, preserve, maintain, salvage, and destroy ammunition.

2-33. Surveillance functions are performed according to the procedures in DA PAM 742-1, applicable technical manuals, and other applicable supply bulletins.

Surveillance Inspections

2-34. In accordance with DA PAM 742-1, the following surveillance inspections are performed by QASASs and supplemented by military inspectors—

- Receipt inspections, to include depot transfers, field returns, and captured enemy ammunition.
- Periodic inspections (cyclic).
- Storage monitoring inspections.
- Special inspections.
- Pre-issue inspections.
- Verification inspections.
- Ammunition condition code inspections.

Serviceability Standards.

2-35. The object of an inspection is to find any deterioration and determine the degree of serviceability of the item inspected; that is, whether the item inspected is serviceable as it stands, requires maintenance, or must be rejected. Before inspecting an item, the inspector should be familiar with all available information about the item, including its components, packaging, and the characteristics of the weapon in which it is used. Serviceability standards references are in DA PAM 742-1.

2-36. Inspection procedures include observation, physical tests (such as gauging or strength tests), and functional tests. Unserviceability can usually be detected by casual observation. As a general guide, Class V munitions must not have any defects that would alter their characteristics, make them unsafe, or make them perform in any way other than for what they were designed. The inspector must determine whether any defects found can be corrected. Serviceability is not to be assumed from the fact that the ammunition can be fired safely in the weapon for which it was designed. In addition, it must function correctly, the velocity and pressure must be within prescribed limits, and any fuze or detonator present in the projectile must function correctly.

2-37. The prime enemies of ammunition are heat and moisture. They affect all ammunition components to a varying degree. Deterioration is faster when moisture is combined with a rise in temperature. Inspectors should be especially watchful for indications of moisture, rust, or corrosion on projectiles and fuzes; corrosion and cracks on cartridge cases; deterioration of propellants; loose closing caps; and moisture or dampness inside containers

Physical Defect Standards

2-38. Evaluating the acceptability of materiel that shows deterioration, or damage is a decision that depends upon the training, experience, and judgment of the inspector. The deterioration of

materiel in storage is natural. It varies according to the type of protective coating, packaging, and storage conditions. However, deterioration is progressive. It goes from being incidental to minor to major, and possibly to a critical nature if no maintenance is performed. These are the four stages of deterioration for inspection purposes. They may be used to establish a uniform system of examination for deterioration or damage when preparing the DA Form 2415. Refer to DA PAM 742-1, applicable technical manuals, and supply bulletins for further guidance on classifying metal, plastic, and rubber component deterioration; mixed ammunition; damaged packaging; and for placing defects into one of the four defect categories.

Guided Missile and Large Rocket Inspection

2-39. Guided Missile and Large Rocket (GMLR) ammunition, components, propellants (liquid and solid), protective clothing, packaging, and packing materials are inspected and tested using applicable supply bulletins, technical manuals, drawings, and specifications.

2-40. Most midsized, guided missiles are now certified as rounds and are maintained by the contractor at contractor facilities or at depot maintenance facility. Unit maintenance on guided missiles is essentially limited to spot-painting and replacement of items such as wings and elevons. Inspectors must check with surveillance to determine those liquid propellants that should be removed before turn-in.

2-41. Defects found in the sample are classified using the applicable supply bulletin (SB), technical manual, or other specification. Where defects are not classified in these publications, the inspector classifies them according to DA PAM 742-1. The results of the sample inspection are used to make serviceability decisions about the lot or group.

Surveillance Records and Reports

2-42. A technical history of each lot, serial number, or group of Class V items is kept by surveillance personnel. This history includes a record of the results of all inspections, tests, investigations, and any unusual or changing conditions affecting the items. These records are used to evaluate the serviceability and reliability of ammunition items. Therefore, it is important that all information gathered from these inspections, tests, and investigations be accurate and concise. The type of information needed for recording and reporting purposes may vary depending upon the organizations supported by surveillance. The information needed to satisfy local and higher headquarters supply actions is determined by local procedures. The information needed for maintenance purposes is usually more detailed as to the extent of the defect and the work required to return the item to service. The following information is needed to evaluate the reliability of the stockpile:

- Condition of the materiel.
- Quantity.
- Data of manufacture.
- Type of storage.
- Type of defects.
- Cause of defects.
- Results of tests.

2-43. Surveillance personnel are also required to submit other types of reports on materiel received or in storage and to maintain certain records. The surveillance records and reports below are listed for the disconnected operations. If for some reason these records are not available or are not used during combat operations, printed copies should be on file for use. DA PAM 742-1

provides guidance for preparing these records and reports. Documentation may include the following records and forms—

- DD Form 250 (Material Inspection and Receiving Report).
- DD Form 361 (Transportation Discrepancy Report (TDR).
- DD Form 1575. Suspended Tag-Materiel.
- DD Form 1575-1 (Suspended Label-Materiel).
- DD Form 1650. Ammunition Data Card.
- DA Form 984. Munition Surveillance Report.
- DA Form 2415. Ammunition Condition Report.
- DA Form 3023 (Gage Record).
- DA Form 3022 (Army Depot Surveillance Record).
- Ammunition inspection and lot number reports.
- Ammunition suspension records.
- Equipment logbooks and maintenance logs.
- Reports of explosions, chemical agent releases, serious accidents, and nuclear incidents.
- Small arms tracer reports.
- Storage monitoring records (local format).

Maintenance Operations

2-44. Maintenance of Class V items include those actions necessary to ensure that stocks are serviceable or that unserviceable stocks are restored to a serviceable condition, Maintenance responsibilities are assigned to ammunition units based on the unit's primary mission and the availability of personnel, skills, time, tools, equipment, and supplies.

2-45. For ammunition units, maintenance operations during combat operations are based on Mission, Enemy, Terrain, Troops, Time, and Civil Considerations (METT-TC). The preservation, packaging, marking, and minor spot-painting of items is normal, but judgment should be used if the situation calls for more than minor maintenance. Ammunition units in the joint security area (JSA) may have time to perform maintenance that is above the minor level.

2-46. Ammunition maintenance planning must be aligned closely with the operational needs of the supported units. Maintenance planners must consider realistically the availability of supplies and maintenance resources, A decrease in ammunition maintenance increases the amount of ammunition taken from the supply system. Conversely, the inability of the supply system to replace unserviceable ammunition requires a greater maintenance effort. Proper maintenance, as well as proper storage and handling of ammunition, increases readiness, reduces supply requirements for replacements, and conserves resources for other purposes. The ammunition planner must recognize the interdependence of maintenance and Class V support. If an ASP is to perform care and preservation, DA PAM 742-1 provides guidance on setting up a care and preservation line.

Maintenance Concepts

2-47. Combat units require serviceable ammunition. Maintenance of Class V stocks is a necessary, vital task that may have to be performed in combat operations in order to maintain a high state of readiness. Maintenance ranges from minor operations, such as cleaning and rust

removal, to major operations, such as complete renovation. Provisions must be made to do as much maintenance as possible at the storage location. In some cases, ammunition will have to be evacuated for maintenance. However, since the movement of ammunition involves not only

safety but also tremendous tonnages, it is not possible to adopt a maintenance program geared totally to evacuation.

2-48. When operating in the joint security area during combat operations, ammunition units assume a more active role in maintenance programs. Issue and receipt activities in hostile, forward locations will probably preoccupy a unit. Therefore, maintenance functions will be limited to packaging and preservation operations, such as replacing broken banding or minor pallet repair or replacement.

Maintenance Categories

2-49. Maintenance is divided into two-level maintenance (TLM): field-level maintenance, and sustainment-level maintenance. Field-level maintenance is performed by all activities that have ammunition on hand, including using units. Field-level maintenance in the using unit is usually performed with the technical assistance of ammunition units. Sustainment-level maintenance is performed by ammunition companies in the theater of operations having the capabilities in its modified table of organization and equipment (MTOE). If items require maintenance at a depot (such as modification, explosive component replacement, or complete renovation), the ammunition is packaged and evacuated to the depot able to perform the maintenance. Some depot-level conventional ammunition and missile maintenance operations are conducted by contract labor support. For additional information, see AR 750-1.

2-50. All ammunition companies with storage and issue missions must be equipped to perform maintenance functions. The tools, equipment, and supplies needed to support each category of maintenance are included in each unit’s supply and equipment list. Ammunition Peculiar Equipment (APE) necessary for specific operations is listed in the appropriate depot maintenance work requirements (DMWRs). All maintenance operations are performed according to an approved maintenance SOP. For more information on surveillance, see DA PAM 742-1.

ISSUE OPERATIONS

2-51. The term, issue, refers to the transfer of ammunition stocks from ammunition support activity to an authorized user (customers). Issues should not be confused with shipments. At brigade and below, munitions are distributed by several means, including unit distribution, and supply point distribution Unit distribution is a method of distributing supplies by which the receiving unit is issued supplies in its own area, with transportation furnished by the issuing agency by means of a logistics release point. Units commonly execute supply point distribution to fulfill requirements. Supply point distribution is a method of distributing supplies to the receiving unit at a supply point.

2-52. Officers responsible for activities must support mission requirements. However, using the guidance provided by higher headquarters and relative to munitions support priorities of units in the area of operations. This process must be established as early as possible and understood by ammunition support units and using units. The operations order logistical support annex and SOPs are developed to define issue operations and procedures.

2-53. Issues are based on S3 identified munitions requirements processed from the using unit's battalion S4 up to the brigade S4. The brigade S4 consolidates munitions requests and forwards them to the supporting Brigade Support Battalion (BSB) and to the brigade ammunition officer (BAO). The BAO coordinates with the next higher MMB to meet unit ammunition requirements. Also, the brigade S4 and the BAO monitor critical item shortages, and unit priority for munitions resupply. The MMB supports these requirements by sending a material release order (MRO) to the appropriate ammunition support activity.

2-54. Attention to the following guidelines assist ammunition units in providing efficient support:

- Issue only serviceable munitions.
- Advise using units about limitations on the use of restricted munitions and munitions suspended from issue and use except for emergency combat.
- Depending on the type of operation, some munitions may not be authorized for issue, even if they are available at the storage facility.
- Ammunition units must ensure that any policy regarding such specific items is clearly understood. The supporting military inspector is a good source of information.

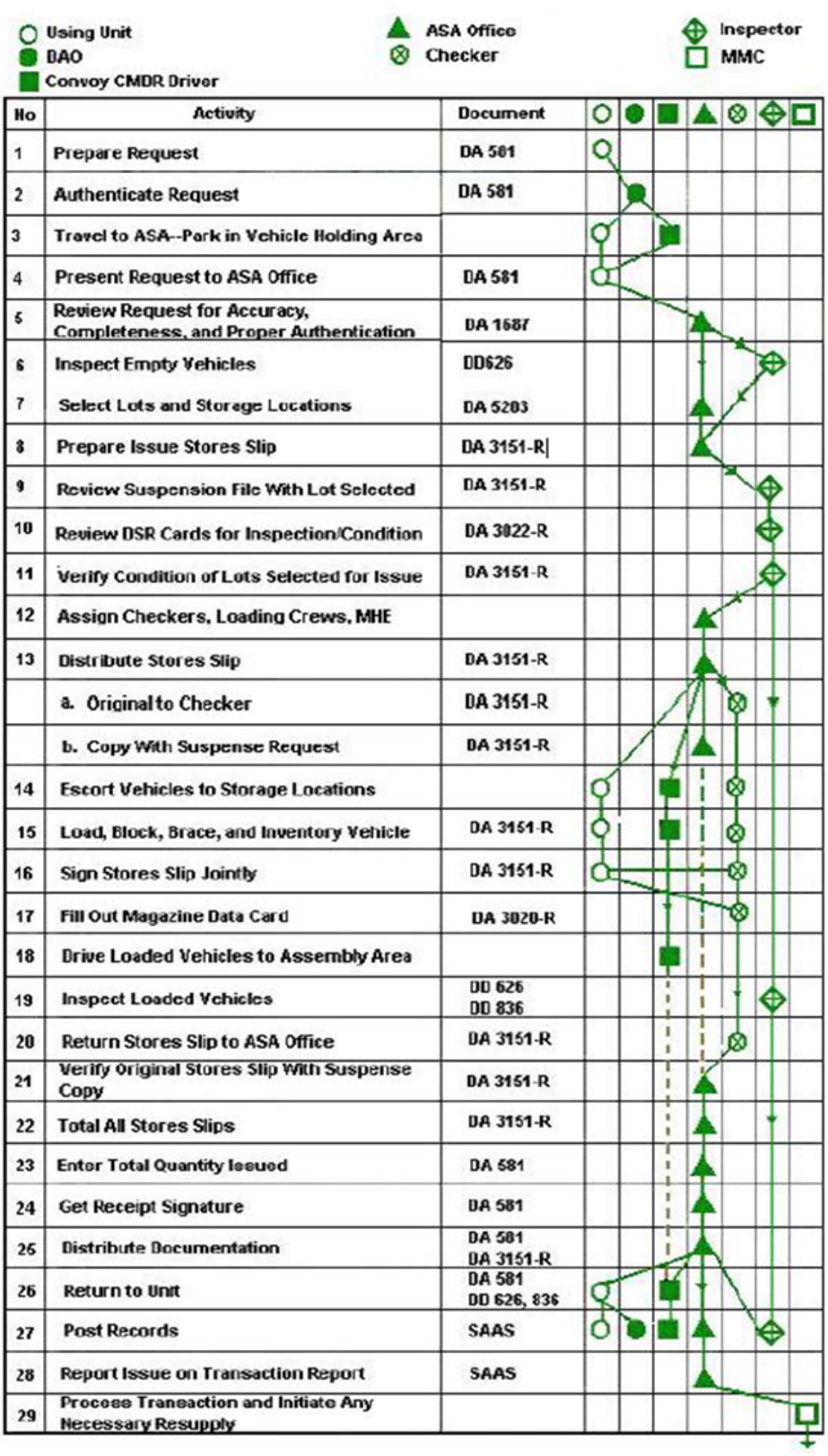
2-55. Munitions should be issued based on the Accountable Property Officer's established priority. A priority of issue should be based on the following—

- Priority 1. Smallest lots of munitions issued first.
- Priority 2. Munitions designated as "priority issue."
- Priority 3. Acceptable substitutes from excess stocks. Coordinate approval of substitution with requesting officer.
- Priority 4. Oldest munitions of type being issued.
- Priority 5. All other stocks.

Authentication

2-56. The DA Form 1687, is used to ensure that DA Form 581 has the proper signatures. In combat operations, mission requirements are subject to constant change. The using unit may arrive at the issuing ASA with a verbal request to change the quantity or type of items to be issued. The ASA, in coordination other representatives, must then determine whether stocks are sufficient to support the requirement. All responsible parties will verify the issue. The ammunition unit SOP must contain guidelines to cover such situations. With proper controls, ammunition Soldiers at all levels can comply with sudden changes in priorities and allocations of munitions assets. The flowchart in table 2-2 provides a guide for planning and conducting efficient issue operations. It may also be used for writing SOPs and developing training for munitions issues. For more information of DA Form 1687, see DA PAM 700-16.

Table 2-2. Issue Flow Chart.



No	Activity	Document
1	Prepare Request	DA 581
2	Authenticate Request	DA 581
3	Travel to ASA--Park in Vehicle Holding Area	
4	Present Request to ASA Office	DA 581
5	Review Request for Accuracy, Completeness, and Proper Authentication	DA 1687
6	Inspect Empty Vehicles	DD626
7	Select Lots and Storage Locations	DA 5203
8	Prepare Issue Stores Slip	DA 3151-R
9	Review Suspension File With Lot Selected	DA 3151-R
10	Review DSR Cards for Inspection/Condition	DA 3022-R
11	Verify Condition of Lots Selected for Issue	DA 3151-R
12	Assign Checkers, Loading Crews, MHE	
13	Distribute Stores Slip	DA 3151-R
	a. Original to Checker	DA 3151-R
	b. Copy With Suspense Request	DA 3151-R
14	Escort Vehicles to Storage Locations	
15	Load, Block, Brace, and Inventory Vehicle	DA 3151-R
16	Sign Stores Slip Jointly	DA 3151-R
17	Fill Out Magazine Data Card	DA 3020-R
18	Drive Loaded Vehicles to Assembly Area	
19	Inspect Loaded Vehicles	DD 626 DD 836
20	Return Stores Slip to ASA Office	DA 3151-R
21	Verify Original Stores Slip With Suspense Copy	DA 3151-R
22	Total All Stores Slips	DA 3151-R
23	Enter Total Quantity Issued	DA 581
24	Get Receipt Signature	DA 581
25	Distribute Documentation	DA 581 DA 3151-R
26	Return to Unit	DA 581 DD 626, 836
27	Post Records	SAAS
28	Report Issue on Transaction Report	SAAS
29	Process Transaction and Initiate Any Necessary Resupply	

TURN-IN OPERATIONS

2-57. The term, turn-in, refers to the return of unexpended ammunition and salvage items (expended cartridge cases, containers, wooden boxes, and metal cans) to an ASA by the using unit. Turn-ins must not be confused with receipts. During combat operations, the quantity of turn-ins depends on mission requirements, reconstitution, redeployment schedules, and a variety of other factors. Turn-ins may include unserviceable items, multinational forces, and captured enemy ammunition. Regardless of the quantity or rate, all items must be thoroughly inspected and reported. See AR 710-2 and DA Pam 700-16 for more information.

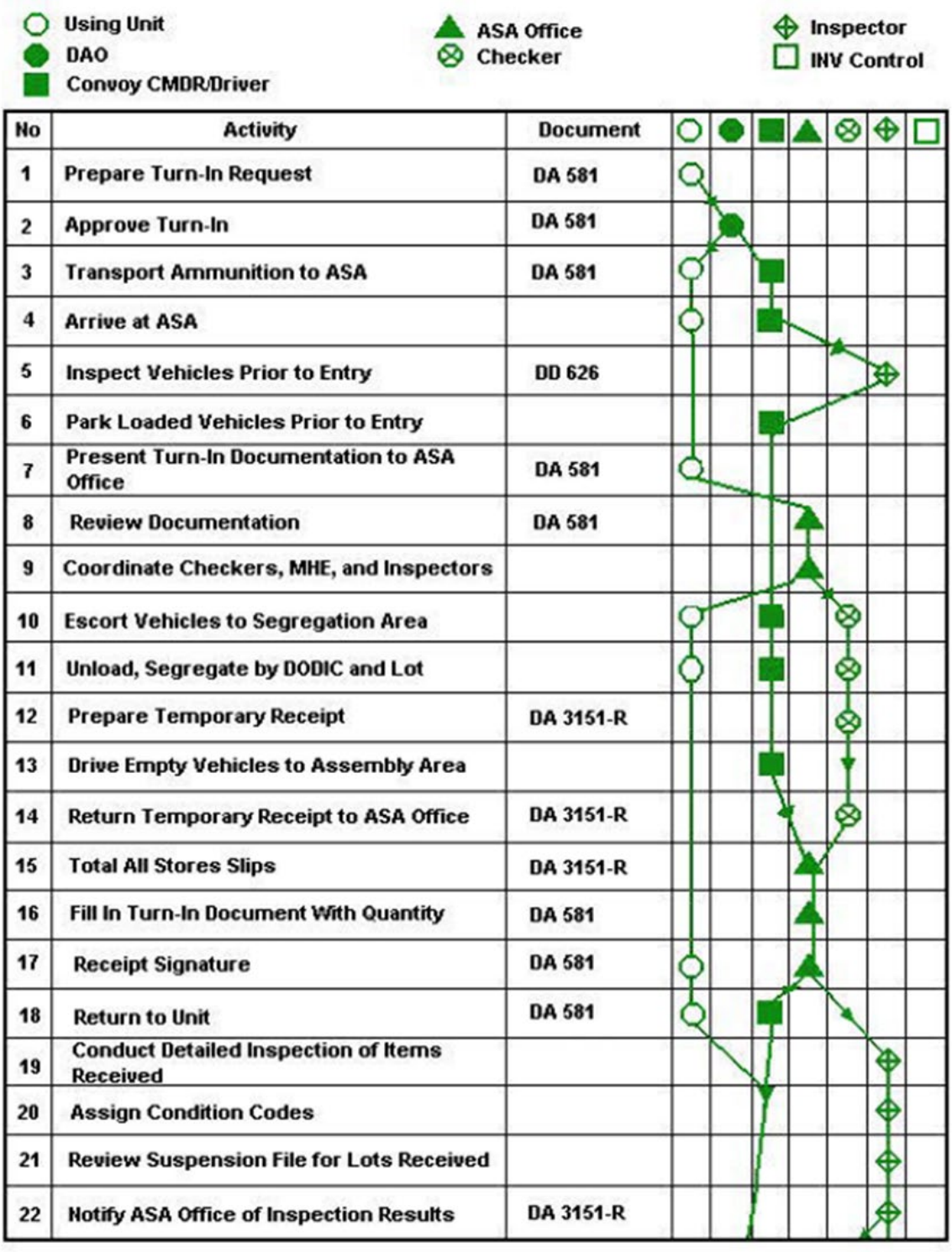
2-58. Salvage materiel is stored in the inert salvage area. It is inventoried, recorded, and reported to the appropriate MMC for disposition instructions. The accountable officer must ensure that required documents are maintained. For safety and economy, commands must encourage units to return munitions in original packaging. Ammunition units must develop an SOP that outlines operations and procedures for returning ammunition and residue. See AR 710-2 and DA Pam 700-16 for more information.

2-59. Attention to the following guidelines assist ammunition units in providing efficient support for safer and easier control of the munitions turn-in process:

- Encourage units to return munitions in original packaging.
- Discourage units from opening more rounds and packages than they need for their operations.
- Inspect all turn-ins thoroughly to identify unserviceable and hazardous munitions and mixed lots.
- Inspect all salvage and residue items thoroughly to ensure that they do not contain any explosive or hazardous materials.

2-60. The flowchart in table 2-3 helps in planning for and efficiently conducting using unit turn-ins. Also, it may be helpful for writing SOPs and developing training for munitions turn-ins.

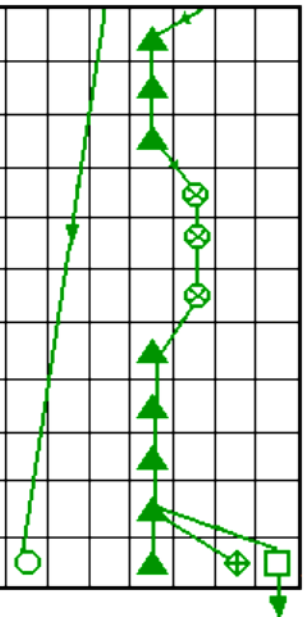
Table 2-3. Turn-In Flow Chart.



No	Activity	Document
1	Prepare Turn-In Request	DA 581
2	Approve Turn-In	DA 581
3	Transport Ammunition to ASA	DA 581
4	Arrive at ASA	
5	Inspect Vehicles Prior to Entry	DD 626
6	Park Loaded Vehicles Prior to Entry	
7	Present Turn-In Documentation to ASA Office	DA 581
8	Review Documentation	DA 581
9	Coordinate Checkers, MHE, and Inspectors	
10	Escort Vehicles to Segregation Area	
11	Unload, Segregate by DODIC and Lot	
12	Prepare Temporary Receipt	DA 3151-R
13	Drive Empty Vehicles to Assembly Area	
14	Return Temporary Receipt to ASA Office	DA 3151-R
15	Total All Stores Slips	DA 3151-R
16	Fill In Turn-In Document With Quantity	DA 581
17	Receipt Signature	DA 581
18	Return to Unit	DA 581
19	Conduct Detailed Inspection of Items Received	
20	Assign Condition Codes	
21	Review Suspension File for Lots Received	
22	Notify ASA Office of Inspection Results	DA 3151-R

Table 2-3. Turn-In Flow Chart Continued.

23	Select Storage Locations	
24	Prepare Stores Slips and Magazine Data Cards	DA 3151-R
25	Assign Checkers, MHE, and Crews	
26	Relocate Turn-Ins to Storage Locations	DA 3151-R
27	Fill Out Stores Slips, Magazine Data Card	DA 3151-R DA 3020-R
28	Return Stores Slips to ASA Office	DA 3151-R
29	Verify Stores Slips for Accuracy	DA 3151-R
30	Post Lot Locator Records	SAAS
31	Report Unserviceable Munitions to the MMC	DA 2415
32	Report Turn-In on Daily Transaction Report	
33	Record and File Documentation	All



SHIPMENT OPERATIONS

2-61. The term, shipment indicates the movement and transfer of ammunition stocks from one storage facility to another–either into, within, or out of the theater. It includes movement to a brigade ASA using transportation assets not organic to ammunition units. Shipments also include munitions retrograde operations. Normally, theater, corps, or host nation transportation assets are used for transportation. Shipments are not to be confused with issues. For additional information, see CFR Title 49, JP 3-0, and JP 3-16.

Note. Ammunition support activities working in a joint environment should train to work with other services. Forms will differ from one service to another. For additional information, see AR 700-100 and JP 4-0.

2-62. Munitions shipments to theater or corps ammunition supply points (ASP) are mostly containerized. The Theater ASP receives 100 percent of stocks directly from the port of debarkation (POD). The Theater ASP would normally conduct a shipment to the Corps ASP and a shipment from the POD to facilitate port throughput. Munitions shipments to Corps ASP are mostly palletized in break-bulk and uploaded on trailers or flatracks. In most cases, only containerized munitions arrive at the Theater ASP where they are unstuffed and could be configured into mission configured loads and shipped forward to ASPs.

2-63. Munitions shipped from Corps ASP to Division ASPs are either in mission configured loads or breakbulk loads on flatracks. Division ASPs shipments to brigade ASAs are either in MCLs, break-bulk, or single DODIC loads. The goal is to provide munitions throughput as close to the using units as possible. Based on METT-TC, percentages to each echelon are according to theater-strategic objectives. The general ASA throughput is illustrated in figure 2-2. For additional information, see JP 4-09.

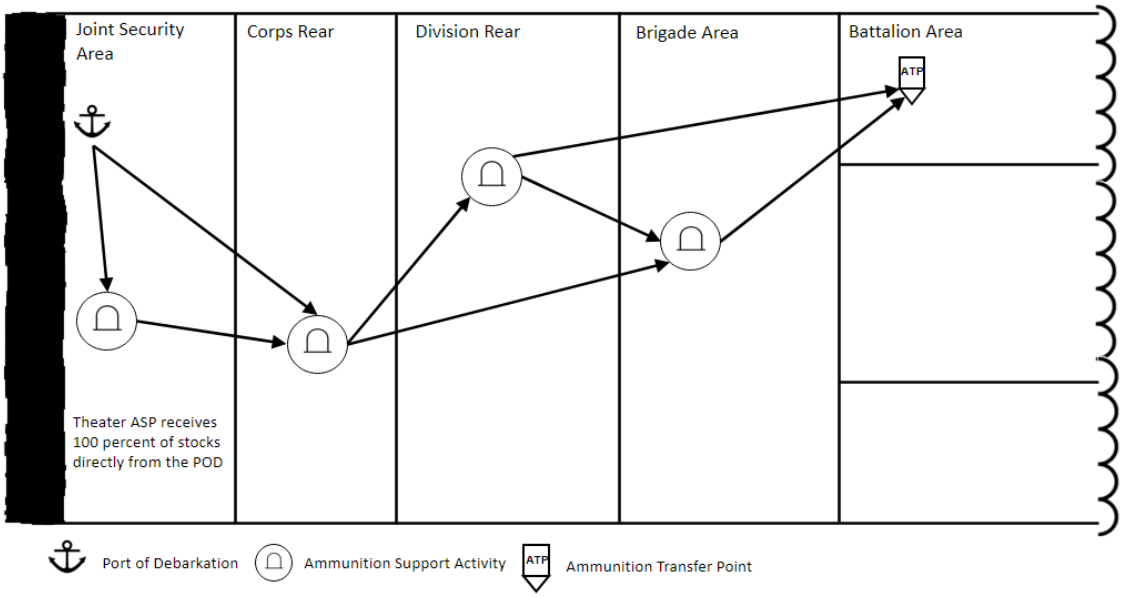


Figure 2-2. General ammunition support activity throughput.

2-64. In routine operations, ammunition shipments between ammunition support activities are directed by shipping directives from the supporting theater or corps MMB. These shipments are made up from munitions stocks arriving in the theater or from munitions in the Theater ASP. Shipments over and above established controlled supply rates may be made provided if approved through higher command channels. Shipments out of the theater to support other contingencies may also be made when directed. Additionally, shipments can be made to cross-leveled units and meet mission requirements.

2-65. In most situations, shipments in the large-scale ground combat operations are limited to highway transportation. The theater transportation schedules transportation according to theater or corps priorities. Rail and water facilities may be used when available and if feasible. Aircraft are used only, when necessary, usually for emergency resupply or special operations. For additional information, see JP 4-01.

TRANSPORTATION MODES

2-66. Motor Vehicle Shipments. All ammunition support activities use motor vehicle procedures for shipping operations. DD Form 1384 document may be used to request transportation for a shipment. See DTR 4500.9-R for motor vehicle shipment regulations, precautions and safe handling procedures, inspection criteria, and technical escort procedures. Shipper and carrier responsibilities are contained in DTR 4500.9-R and theater-specific transportation regulations.

2-67. Air Shipments. Air shipments of ammunition may be made at Army and United States Air Force (USAF) airfields, at heliports, and at ammunition sling-load areas. The Class V storage facilities are usually responsible for sling-load areas. Personnel must place loaded cargo nets in the landing area so that helicopters can hover to pick them up. Cargo nets may be loaded at the airfield or at the AE supply facility and transported to the airfield. The Air Force controls air terminal operations at USAF airfields. Munitions shipments into and out of Air Force facilities require careful coordination to prevent disruption of service. The aircraft commander,

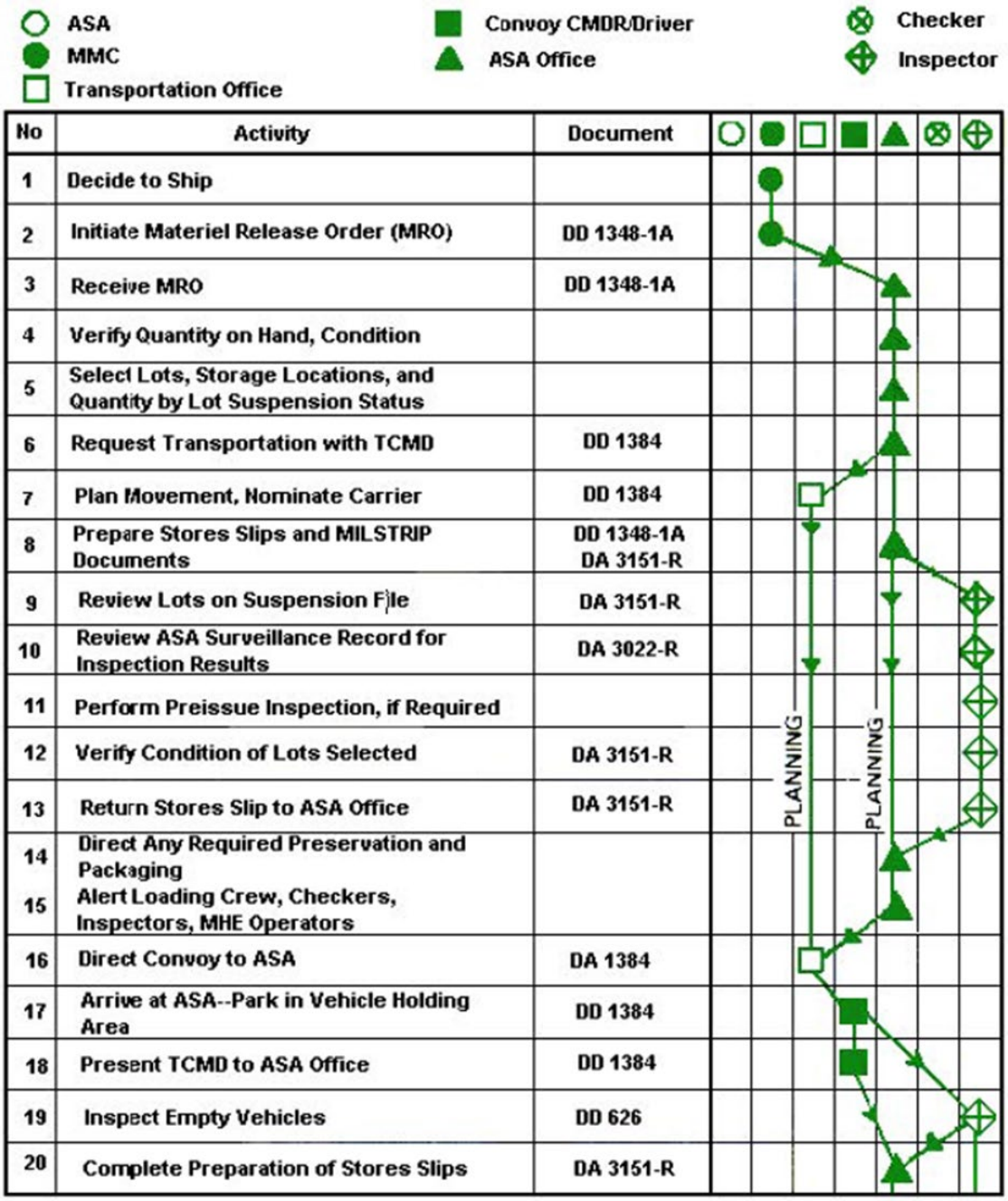
loadmaster, or crew chief is responsible for supervising the final inspection of air cargo pallets, nets, and associated equipment.

2-68. Waterborne Vessel Shipments. While ammunition supply units may be required to provide technical assistance, Transportation Battalions are responsible for loading and off-loading waterborne vessels which includes Army Watercraft and Commercial Vessels in the theater of operations. See DTR 4500.9-R for more information. Also, Department of Transportation (DOT) regulations govern the classification, compatibility, and stowage of ammunition aboard all waterborne vessels in waters under United States jurisdiction. The United States Coast Guard (USCG) is usually responsible for the security and supervision of waterborne vessels, including barges.

2-69. Rail Shipments. Railhead operations, host nation support may be part of ammunition supply operations. A railhead is a transfer point where ammunition is moved from truck to railcar, or vice versa. Specific guidance for shipping by rail— including safety precautions, loading, blocking and bracing, positioning (spotting) of loaded cars, certifying cars, and inspecting loads—are found in DTR 4500.9-R; and if available, AMC drawings. Inspection standards during combat operations are based on theater policy, METT-TC, and criticality of mission.

2-70. The flowchart in table 2-4 helps in planning for and efficiently conducting using shipments. Also, it may be helpful for writing SOPs and developing training for munitions shipments.

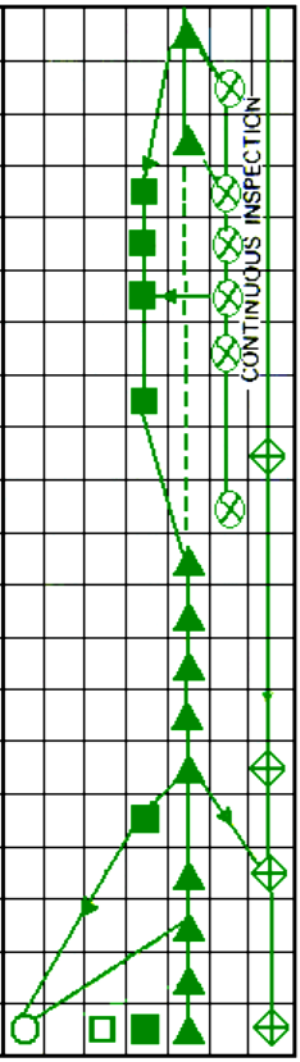
Table 2-4. Shipment Flow Chart.



No	Activity	Document
1	Decide to Ship	
2	Initiate Materiel Release Order (MRO)	DD 1348-1A
3	Receive MRO	DD 1348-1A
4	Verify Quantity on Hand, Condition	
5	Select Lots, Storage Locations, and Quantity by Lot Suspension Status	
6	Request Transportation with TCMD	DD 1384
7	Plan Movement, Nominate Carrier	DD 1384
8	Prepare Stores Slips and MILSTRIP Documents	DD 1348-1A DA 3151-R
9	Review Lots on Suspension File	DA 3151-R
10	Review ASA Surveillance Record for Inspection Results	DA 3022-R
11	Perform Preissue Inspection, if Required	
12	Verify Condition of Lots Selected	DA 3151-R
13	Return Stores Slip to ASA Office	DA 3151-R
14 15	Direct Any Required Preservation and Packaging Alert Loading Crew, Checkers, Inspectors, MHE Operators	
16	Direct Convoy to ASA	DA 1384
17	Arrive at ASA--Park in Vehicle Holding Area	DD 1384
18	Present TCMD to ASA Office	DD 1384
19	Inspect Empty Vehicles	DD 626
20	Complete Preparation of Stores Slips	DA 3151-R

Table 2-4. Shipment Flow Chart Continued.

21	Distribute Stores Slips	DA 3151-R
	a. Original and Copy to Checker	DA 3151-R
	b. Copy With Suspense Shipping Documents	DA 3151-R
22	Escort Vehicles to Storage Locations	DA 3151-R
23	Load, Block, Brace, and Inventory Vehicles	DA 3151-R
24	Sign Stores Slip Jointly	DA 3151-R
25	Fill Out Magazine Data Card	DA 3020-R
26	Drive Loaded Vehicles to Assembly Area	DA 3151-R
27	Inspect Loaded Vehicles	DD 626 DD 836
28	Return Stores Slips to ASA Office	DA 3151-R
29	Verify Stores Slip Against Suspense Copy	DA 3151-R
30	Complete Shipping Document for Each Vehicle	DD 1348-1A
31	Total All Stores Slips--by Quantity and DODIC	DA 3151-R
32	Prepare and Sign Final TCMD	DD 1384
33	Release Convoy - Jointly	
34	Convoy Departs	
35	Post Records	SAAS
36	Provide Notice of Departure to Receiver	DD 1348-1A
37	Provide Materiel Release Confirmation to the MMC	SAAS
38	Record and File Documentation	ALL



COMBAT-SPECIFIC OPERATIONS

2-71. Training for combat-specific operations is the bedrock upon which successful combat operations rest. The consequences of deploying untrained personnel are dire and irreversible. Military training continually evolves to adapt to changing warfare, and dynamic threats, training remains pivotal. Leveraging live and virtual training tools across the operational learning domain is crucial for sustaining proficiency in munitions related tasks that are only seen in the complex battlefield.

Captured Enemy Ammunition

2-72. Ammunition that is determined to be excess has one of three options that are taken when for any reason it is on the battlefield. These options are use, destroy, or secure and retrograde. Except for use, enemy ammunition found is considered excess. As discussed, Captured Enemy

Ammunition (CEA) includes any type of munition. Commanders have one more factor to contend with: the traditional principle of enemy forces making the most use of all available supply resources. This affects not only US and allied forces' supplies but also any other sources of supply, such as CEA. Because of these factors, CEA becomes a troubling commodity and one that demands special attention.

2-73. When an enemy ammunition cache is found, the commander first assesses the combat situation. The commander must then decide whether to destroy the cache, maybe because of enemy threat in the area, or to secure the cache and notify Army S-2 or G-2 (intelligence) and Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) support in the area closest to the cache. If intelligence is notified, the commander provides grid coordinates or location, the estimated size and quantity of items in the cache, and an initial estimate of the kind(s) of ammunition in the cache.

2-74. If the Army intelligence and EOD are both informed, they analyze and identify the cache to ensure that it is safe to transport or retrograde to a storage area in the rear support areas. Civilian or military ammunition inspectors also inspect the cache for condition, type, and caliber. These inspectors should note any special characteristics that may be of interest to technical intelligence personnel. Noted items must be reported quickly through intelligence channels. Hazardous enemy ammunition should be segregated and disposed of.

2-75. If the cache is retrograded, ammunition managers in the joint security area are notified to provide ammunition inspectors and transportation assets to support the retrograde operation. These personnel go to the cache to load and transport it to the designated ASA. Military inspectors assist in segregating and loading the ammunition. The designated ASA places the cache into a designated secure area. CEA, whether thought to be serviceable or unserviceable, must not be stored with US ammunition.

2-76. Captured enemy ammunition that has been certified or cleared by EOD, QASAS, or military inspector must be receipt inspected and accounted for the same way as US ammunition. This inspection must be done as soon as possible after receipt. Once CEA is identified as accurately as possible, it is put into the SAAS system for accounting and control. Reporting and disposition instructions for CEA are the same as for friendly forces.

2-77. Close control of CEA is necessary, because it could be recaptured and be in enemy hands once again. Positively identified CEA might be useable in compatible allied forces weapons systems. If so, this eases the burden on the ammunition supply system. CEA can also be used as a substitute for bulk explosives during demolition operations. For additional information, see DA PAM 385-64.

Destruction Plan

2-78. The retrograde of ammunition most often includes the return of unserviceable ammunition, CEA, and serviceable US ammunition to the joint security area, and then onto the strategic support area. The high cost and low density of current and emerging high technology munitions mandate the planning and development of a system to retrograde items that are not needed at this force level or that are not within repair capabilities. Retrograde operations must be covered in a field SOP and when not feasible, the decision when to conduct destruction of ammunition.

2-79. The destruction of ammunition during combat operations is based on the METT-TC. However, a general plan for the destruction of unserviceable ammunition and CEA must be prepared for every storage activity. This plan includes priorities of materiel to be destroyed, methods of destruction, location of primary and alternate disposal sites, protective clothing

requirements, and decontamination requirements, it should also list required equipment and explosive materials, with instructions for their placement and use.

2-80. A destruction site should be carefully selected so that explosive fragments, debris, and toxic vapors do not become a hazard to personnel, materiel, facilities, or operations. For further information on destruction of ammunition to prevent enemy use, refer to TM 43-0002-33.

2-81. Ammunition personnel, supported by EOD, normally perform the routine destruction of ammunition determined to be unserviceable as a result of damage or deterioration. Badly damaged or deteriorated ammunition that constitutes an explosive hazard is disposed of by EOD personnel. EOD personnel may also be required to dispose of other ammunition when its destruction is beyond the capability of the storage activity. Dud ammunition is destroyed by EOD personnel only. For information on EOD operations, refer to ATP 4-32.

2-82. Additionally, Standards in Weapons Training (STRAC) strategies provides for Ammunition Transfer Holding Point (ATHP) Demolition Training Strategy to Perform Emergency Destruction of an ASA training. Ammunition units may coordinate with an EOD unit to provide Subject Matter Expertise (SME) assistance with training. For additional information on coordinate destruction of an ASA training strategy, refer to DA PAM 350-38.

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CHAPTER 3

Performance and Reports

This chapter provides an overview of inspections that help commanders at all levels within the Army to develop effective inspection program. Also, how ammunition logistical reviews and external audits identify, prevent, and eliminate problem areas that affect mission readiness. Conducting inspections and incorporating into training, such as the Organizational Inspection Program (OIP) meets Commander's needs and to complement both internal and external evaluation.

3-1. Five principles that apply to all Army inspections. These principles state that all inspections must be: (a) Purposeful to accomplish a specific function. Inspections must be related to mission accomplishment and tailored to meet the commander's needs. All inspections begin with an evaluation against a recognized standard. (b) Coordinated to avoid duplication and complement or make whole other inspection activities. Proper coordination minimizes the inspection burden on subordinate organizations. (c) Focused on feedback by providing the commander with a written or verbal report of the inspection that identifies root causes, names strengths and weaknesses, implements corrective actions, and leads to the sharing of inspection results. (d) Instructive to bridge gaps in knowledge and experience through teaching and training. (e) Followed up to ensure that corrective actions have occurred that fixed the problem areas identified in the inspection report.

3-2. Training to inspection standards in the military is crucial for maintaining readiness and ensuring compliance. It covers various aspects, including policy, terminology, approaches to inspections, and the inspection process. These efforts contribute to maintaining high standards, identifying areas for improvement, and enhancing overall effectiveness within ammunition ordnance units. There are many programs that are a vital component of U.S. Army military munitions logistics and explosives safety to ensure safety and operational readiness.

LOGISTICS REVIEWS

3-3. The primary objective of the Worldwide Department of Defense (DoD) Military Munitions Logistics/Surveillance/Explosives Safety Review and Technical Assistance Program is to improve the Army's overall munitions logistics management system and Explosive Safety Management Program (ESMP) and to conduct assessments against established standards within applicable regulatory guidance and provide solutions, resolve, teach and enhance knowledge base.

3-4. The Ammunition Logistics and Explosives Safety Reviews identify local and systemic problem areas, provide commanders technical expertise, and provide recommendations for corrective actions. This objective is accomplished by reviewing and evaluating the operational effectiveness of commands, activities, and other organizations that have an ammunition and explosives (AE) mission.

3-5. The DoD Munitions (Ammunition) Logistics, Surveillance and Explosives Safety Review Guide provides an aid to ammunition supply activity personnel to perform a self-assessment of ammunition logistics, ammunition surveillance, and explosives safety functions. The document does not supersede, contravene, replace, or modify existing DoD and Army policy and procedures.

3-6. The logistics program contains the following elements:

- Administration,
- Accountability,
- Residue,
- Retail Receipts,
- Retail Shipments,
- Retail Issue and Turn-In,
- Wholesale,
- Financial Audit Readiness.

3-7. The Surveillance program contains the following elements:

- Suspensions, Restrictions and Release Program,
- Surveillance SOPs,
- Magazine Inspection Program,
- Stockpile Reliability Program,
- Conveyance Inspections and Document Clearance,
- Area Inspections,
- Customer Support.

3-8. The Explosives Safety program contains the following elements:

- Responsibilities,
- Explosives Safety Management Program (ESMP),
- Site Planning,
- Deviations And Waivers,
- Explosives Licenses,
- Explosives Safety Maps,
- Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) Awareness,
- Amnesty Program,
- Hazards Of Electromagnetic Radiation (HERO),
- Reviews and Inspections.

3-9. The A&E Operations program contains the following elements:

- Training,
- A&E Operations SOPs,
- Equipment,
- General Safety,
- Industrial Operations,
- Facility Grounding and Lightning Protection,
- Fire Prevention.

3-10. The A&E Storage program contains the following elements:

- Storage Practices,
- Storage Stacks,
- Housekeeping,
-

- Exterior Storage Conditions,
- Interior Storage Conditions,
- Outside Storage of A&E,
- Non-Standard A&E.

3-11. The Physical Security program contains the following elements:

- Security Screening and Evaluation,
- Key and Lock Control,
- Access and Entry Control
- Area Security and Signage,
- Intrusion Detection Systems,
- Security Construction Statements,
- Physical Security Inspections,
- Escorts and Guards.

3-12. The Tenants & Supporting Organizations program contains the following elements:

- Arms Rooms,
- Transportation,
- Fire and Emergency Services,
- Facilities Maintenance,
- Range Management,
- Tenant Organization ESMP.

3-13. The guide is broken from program to elements with questions for each element. The questions may be labeled a critical element as a significant inspection topic. Then it is followed by the reference the inspection question comes from and check boxes for marking. The check boxes are: Positive Observation, Compliant, Non-Compliant, Critical, Repeat or Not Applicable. Lastly, there are two boxes to annotate findings and corrective actions. For additional information on Logistics-Surveillance-Explosives Safety Review Guide, refer to AR 700-13.

3-14. To enhance training for individual ordnance Soldiers, it's crucial to focus on areas that may be unfamiliar to them or are prioritized by Commanders. Specifically, when it comes to ASA in a tactical environment, leaders should emphasize procedures and administrative requirements. By doing so, leaders ensure that Soldiers are well-prepared and equipped to handle their responsibilities effectively.

3-15. An additional resource is the Worldwide DoD Military Munitions Logistics/Surveillance/Explosives Safety Review and Technical Assistance Program, Annual Digest. The digest is a summary of significant observations and trends reported during all ammunition reviews conducted from 1 October through 30 September of the reporting year. This digest is prepared and published as an aid in identifying potential problem areas that could affect an installation's capability to accomplish its mission in an accountable, efficient, environmentally responsible, safe and secure manner.

3-16. Each section in this digest displays overall compliance, the percent of total findings from each applicable program or program area, as well as total noncompliant elements and critical findings observed for each fiscal year. Each Program will also identify all findings for each applicable element and highlights elements based on percentage of compliant during fiscal year.

3-17. In the Annual Digest, Commanders have the opportunity to review and prioritize areas that have been identified as Critical Non-Compliant or requiring corrective actions across the US Army. By focusing on these specific areas, Commanders can ensure that necessary improvements are made to enhance overall effectiveness and compliance of their ammunition ordnance units. For additional information on the Annual Digest, refer to AR 700-13.

3-18. The Ammunition Logistics and Explosives Safety Program Schedule, Review Guide, and Annual Digest documents are available electronically at QASAS milBook located at https://www.milsuite.mil/book/groups/qasas.

EXTERNAL AUDITS

3-19. Audits are independent reviews of an organization's financial and performance areas in order to assess internal controls as well as identify potential or existing fraud, waste, and abuse. Including external audits in Army training is crucial for maintaining accountability, compliance, and financial audit readiness. The U.S. Army recognizes the importance of internal review and audit compliance. Integrating external audits into Army training enhances transparency, strengthens financial controls, and ensures adherence to regulations. It's a vital component of maintaining organizational excellence and accountability

3-20. The Army and other DoD agencies are required by law to conduct financial statements audits. This is outlined in laws such as the 1990 Chief Financial Officers Act and the 1994 Government Management Reform Act. Financial auditability helps the Army to not only comply with laws, but also helps improve business processes, increase data reliability, make better use of resources, and enhance public trust to drive operational readiness. Financial statement audits aim to reduce risk from waste, fraud, and abuse by identifying improvements to internal controls, by validating that processes are operating as intended.

3-21. Leaders and process owners across the Army are involved in the financial statement audit. Key entities include Auditors: Department of Defense Inspector General (DODIG) and the Independent Public Accountant (IPA) Monitor and Coordinator: The Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Financial Management & Comptroller) Assistant Secretary of the Army (FM&C) Process Owners: Army commands, components, direct reporting units, Program Executive Offices (PEOs), Army General Staff, Army secretariats, and other organizations. Internal Review: Risk Management and Internal Controls (RMIC) teams, Internal Review (IR) teams, and the US Army Audit Agency (AAA).

3-22. Independent auditors publish Notice of Findings and Recommendations (NFRs) that may include identified gaps in Army policy, Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) systems, and in the processes and procedures related to Operating Materials and Supplies (OM&S) management and accountability.

3-23. In support of audit ready ERP systems. Army system owners, to include Logistics Modernization Program (LMP), and Global Combat Support System-Army (GCSS-A) have developed and implemented OM&S sample requests that support auditability. A sample group is a collection of samples testing a specific transaction or process within a singular audit process area.

3-24. Operating materials and supplies align to the Plan-to-Stock (P2S) End-to-End within the Office of the Deputy Chief Management Officer's (CMO) Business Enterprise Architecture (BEA) and the Army Office of Business Transformation's (OBT) BEA. The P2S is a process that

encompasses all business functions necessary to plan, procure, produce, inventory, and stock materials used both in operations and maintenance (O&M) as well as for sale.

3-25. As part of the P2S End-to-End, the OM&S process encompasses all business functions necessary to procure / produce, ship, issue, report, and / or dispose or demilitarize stock materials. All policies and procedures, and key supporting documentation (KSDs) that supports proper recording of the transactions, and consistent operation of controls, related to OM&S.

3-26. This enables the auditor to ensure the following: All transactions are recorded properly and completely, Demonstrate the valuation of OM&S is appropriate and recorded in the correct period, Adequate methodology exists to correctly report excess, obsolete and unserviceable OM&S, all related controls are designed properly and implemented consistently and effectively, and Adequate supporting documentation exists.

3-27. Perform Material Receipt and Acceptance. Receive, Accept and Warehouse Inventory is a multi-step involving formal receipt, acceptance and warehousing of inventory. The receipt process involves confirmation by an authorized official that inventory (including in-transit inventory and customer returns) was received. The acceptance process involves either a formal acceptance of delivery by the government or a return or other action when formal acceptance of delivery was not rendered. Warehousing includes taking physical custody and providing appropriate storage. In addition, this process includes proper labeling and storage in accordance with the specific storage requirements for each type of material as well as labeling to allow for efficient interrogation of materials on-hand during inventory audits.

3-28. Store and Manage Material. Perform Inventory Management involves the proper identification, handling, storage, tracking, maintaining readiness of inventory for issuance and periodic audit of materials. In addition, this process includes reconciliations between field activities and enterprise level reporting as well as inventory valuation adjustments as required. Material Visibility, which includes accurate on-hand quantities, condition, location, accounting for and timely reporting of materials, is a key element of this process.

3-29. Dispose of Material. Dispose of Inventory includes the transfer of excess, obsolete or unserviceable inventory to a reutilization/disposal activity, the screening for reutilization, donation, sale, demilitarization and scrap disposition actions taken by such activity, and the update of inventory records to report changes in inventory quantities and valuation.

3-30. Perform Financial Reporting. This activity includes receiving financial and management reporting requirements, preparing the information product, and distributing the finished product to the requestor. The activity distributes information in a specified format for analysis and decision-making. This activity routinely involves summarizing and clearly communicating information collected through various means and provides output results based on specified reporting requirements such as format, frequency and type.

3-31. Each sub-process has a detailed OM&S sample that is submitted to the Army Financial Audit and Collaboration Tool (A-FACT) site collections to support the Munitions Service Organization Control (SOC) Audit. The following sub-processes include—

- Perform Munitions Acceptance
- Prepare Munitions for Shipment
- Perform Munitions Receipt
- Perform Munitions Issue
- Perform Munitions Turn-in
- Perform Condition Code & Administrative Changes
- Perform Account Code Change

- Perform Physical Inventory – Wholesale
- Perform Physical Inventory - Retail
- Perform Munitions Demilitarization / Disposal
- Perform Munitions Valuation and Reporting
- Perform Review at Wholesale / Retail Level
- Perform Review at Headquarters (HQ) Level
- Perform Munitions Remanufacture

3-32. Training to financial auditability standards is essential for the U.S. Army. By adhering to these standards, the Army achieves several critical objectives. First and foremost, compliance with fiscal transparency and accountability across the force. Beyond legal requirements, financial audits drive process improvement. They reveal inefficiencies, identify areas for optimization, and enhance resource utilization. For additional information on Army Inspections, see AR 1-201.

3-33. For the Army, reliable financial data supports informed decision-making, ultimately contributing to operational readiness meeting the demands of conducting multi-domain operations. More information can be found at the Assistant Secretary of the Army (FM&C) Army Financial Statement Audits at https://armyeitaas.sharepoint-mil.us/sites/ASA-FMC-AFSA/SitePages/Home.aspx

PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

3-34. Ammunitions Supply Point Performance Standards. The Ammunition Supply Point (ASP) performance standards play a crucial role in evaluating ammunition supply effectiveness. These standards are monitored across tactical, operational, and strategic supply levels. Properly trained personnel can handle ASP operations more efficiently. Training ensures Soldiers understand safety protocols, inventory management, and handling procedures, that lead to accurate and timely ammunition operations.

3-35. Issue Processing Time (IPT). Issues are posted to stock record prior to ammunition being physically released from the ASA. If more than 5 days pass between lot clearance and release of issued ammunition, surveillance must re-clear lots of ammunition prior to release for transportation.

3-36. Turn-In Processing Time (TPT). The turn-in of live ammunition are posted to stock record prior to unit departing ASA. The turn-in of residue and packaging material are posted to stock record prior to unit departing ASA. The turn-in of Amnesty ammunition is posted to stock record within 1 working day of discovery. Often referred to as a Businesses Day (BD) in a garrison environment.

3-37. Shipping Processing Time (SPT). Shipments are posted to stock record within 1 working day of departure from ASA. Shipment (when requested to be posted prior to departure) within 3 working days of departing. Shipments required to be posted prior to departure due to processing for air or other means will post no later than 3 working days prior to entering transportation system.

3-38. Receipt Processing Time (RPT). Receipt that are non-containerized are posted to stock record within 1 working day of arrival at ASA, excluding APS-3 stock.

- Receipt that are containerized (CIIC 1, 2, 5, and 6) are posted to stock record within 2 working days of arrival at ASA with the consignor seal intact.
- Receipt that containerized, with less than 100 containers (other than CIIC 1, 2, 5, and 6) are posted to stock record within 7 working days of arrival at ASA with intact consignor seal.
- Receipt containerized with 100 or more (other than CIIC 1, 2, 5, and 6) are posted to stock record within 14 working days of arrival at ASA with the consignor seal intact.

3-39. Receipts (non-containerized) with missing, incorrect, or incomplete documentation are posted to stock record within 2 working days of arrival at ASA. This also includes a notification to DMC and shipper on the same day or on the receipt day and plus one day, to allow for response from the organizations.

3-40. Inventory Surveys. The DoD goal for ammunition location survey is 98% in accordance with DLM 4000.25. Location surveys physically verify the actual location of stocks in the SAAS ASP activity. A location survey may be conducted:

- To ensure that location data on the lot-locator and/or serial number record is correct.
- To verify that the balance on a given record is zero.
- To verify the accuracy of stock records when directed by the commander or accountable officer.
- Prior to a wall-to-wall inventory.

3-41. Inventories. Inventories are posted complete 100% inventory to the APSR within 5 working days. With a published Retail ASA schedule Memorandum for Record (MFR) no later than 1 July for subsequent fiscal year. When the APO assumes a stock record account (retail ASA), within 1 working day of completing the 100% inventory, inventories are posted.

3-42. Inventory Losses. Causative research is completed within 5 working days and the report of qualified ASA Commander's critical information requirements (CCIR) loss and gains are sent to Battalion (BN) or Brigade (BDE) Higher Headquarters.

Note. If causative research confirms the loss or gain is not administrative in nature; notify Army Commands (ACOM), Army Service Component Commands (ASCC) or Direct Reporting Units (DRU) immediately; followed by email and Serious Incident Report (SIR). For additional information, see AR 700–28, DA PAM 700-16, AR 15-6, and AR 190-11.

3-43. DA Form 444 (Inventory Adjustment Report (IAR)). The completed DA Form 444 is sent to the reviewing/approval authority within 5 working days of inventory completion. Approval authority approves or rejects the DA Form 444 within 5 working days of receiving the form. The goal for inventory adjustments (both gains and losses) for all IARs is to keep total adjustments below 5 percent of the dollar value of the requisitioning objective (RO) during the fiscal year (AR 735-5). For additional information, see AR 190-13.

3-44. Effective training for ASP personnel is essential to maintain efficient operations in the ammunition supply chain. Unit personnel handling ammunition must receive proper training, covering safe handling procedures, accountability, and adherence to standardized guidelines Developing and implementing SOPs ensures consistency in ASP operations, from inventory management to distribution. Standardized allocation rules for personnel and equipment contribute

to streamlined processes and overall efficiency. Continuous training and evaluation are critical for readiness and cost-effectiveness. More information on Army Ammunition Management and Auditability can be found at Headquarters, Department of the Army G-3/5/7 Strategic Operations Directorate (DAMO-SO) at https://armyeitaas.sharepoint-mil.us/sites/HQDA-G357.

ASA REPORTS

3-45. Ammunition support activities reports are critical in military logistics, particularly during LSCO. Ammunition support activities serve as key nodes within the strategic support area, facilitating the flow of ammunition from production facilities to theaters of operation in the joint security area. These reports optimize the munitions supply chain by assessing usage, stock levels, and quality, ensuring efficient management. Additionally, ASP reports aid in planning for training and combat readiness, ensuring units have the necessary ammunition for exercises and actual operations.

3-46. The Standard Army Ammunition System (SAAS) is the current U.S. Army ammunition management system designed for Class V conventional ammunition and related component and packaging (C&P) materials. The system provides access to predefined reports, which can be printed or exported in a variety of file formats.

3-47. Asset Status Report (ASR). The primary report for any Ammunition Support Activity is the ASR. The report displays the status of ammunition at your ASA and can be filtered by Storage Point, Warehouse, DODIC, National Stock Numbers (NSN), and Lot Number. The Asset Status Report by Serial Number displays the status of serialized ammunition at your ASA.

3-48. Dollar Report. The dollar report displays the standard dollar value by condition for all ammunition assets on hand (serviceable and unserviceable) at your ASA and can be filtered by Storage Point, DODIC, Recording Account, and Condition Code. The report often goes together with the Tonnage Report.

3-49. Tonnage Report. The tonnage report displays the tonnage value by condition for all ammunition assets on hand (serviceable and unserviceable) at your ASA and can be filtered by Storage Point, DODIC, WARS Account, Recording Account, Condition Code, and/or NSN. Together the reports provide the total dollar value and short tons (STONS) of munitions at the ASA.

Note. Tonnage is the weight in tons. The short ton is a measurement unit used in the United States equal to 2,000 pounds and used to distinguish from the imperial long ton (2,240 pounds).

3-50. Explosive Safety Report. To ensure a safe ASA, Soldiers must ensure that they know the explosive limits of the location. The explosive safety report contains explosive safety and compatibility data for each storage site at your ASA and can be filtered by Storage Point and Warehouse.

3-51. Incorporating ASP reports into ammunition training is essential for maintaining combat readiness. These reports provide critical insights into ammunition usage, stock levels, and quality. By analyzing ASP data, units can tailor training scenarios to simulate real-world conditions, ensuring soldiers are well-prepared for actual operations. Overall, integrating ASP reports into training enhances operational effectiveness and ensures Soldiers have the necessary munitions

when it matters most. For additional information on reports, refer to SAAS-End User's Manual (EUM).

STOCKAGE OBJECTIVE REVIEW

3-52. A stockage objective (SO) is the quantity of munitions required to ensure all training and operations in a theater can be conducted until resupply occurs. Stockage objectives are a subset of the Total Munitions Requirements (TMR) for war reserve, operational, training, and test munitions. While ammunition support activities do not create its stockage objective, Soldiers, noncommissioned officers, warrant officers, and officers that lead ammunition support activities must have a critical understanding of how a SO is developed and in conjunction with echeloned sustainment types, leaders should tailor training plans for their organizations.

3-53. Munitions SOs are the quantity of munitions required at ASAs to support training, and operations until resupply occurs. The Army's goals are to maintain ASA supply levels as close to the validated SO as possible while avoiding shortfalls and overages. Combat operations may differ, but guidance will outline that the SO are to be developed for each command's munitions requirements as indicted below:

- Operational munitions in the hands of troops, such as ammunition on hand within the unit and posted to the unit's property book. (For example, force protection ammunition)

- Combat Load (CL). Combat loads support the initiation of contingency and combat operations and are the basic building blocks of Army war reserve requirements. It is the standard quantity and type of munitions an individual weapon, crew-served weapon, or a weapons platform and its TOE-designated munitions carriers are designed to hold. CLs for bulk munitions (grenades and signals for example) are not associated with a weapon or weapons platform.

- Sustainment Load (SL). Sustainment loads are munitions needed to sustain a force's operations until resupply can be provided. Prior to the commencement of combat operations, an SL consists of a CL (for initiation) and a multiple(s) of the CL for sustainment of units that actually will be in an ASCC's geographic area of responsibility prior to establishment of a sea line of communications, in accordance with logistics plans in the ASCC's most demanding Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) /Joint staff-approved theater operational plans (OPLAN) or contingency plans (CONPLAN). Once operations commence, SL requirements are tailored based on the munitions required to support forces until the next scheduled resupply shipment.

- Operational Projects (OPROJ). Munitions set aside for a specific unit or mission and are essential for the Army's force projection strategy. These stocks consist of tailored materiel designed to support specific Army operations, plans, or contingencies. They provide strategic capabilities specific to combatant commanders' needs, ensuring readiness and rapid deployment response times.

- Approved Combatant Command's OPLANs or CONPLANs. OPLANs are detailed military plans developed by Combatant Commanders (CCDRs) to address specific operations or campaigns. They outline strategic, operational, and tactical actions required to achieve objectives. These classified plans consider force structure, logistics, and intelligence. contingency plans provide a flexible framework for rapid response and coordination among military forces, regardless of region. A CONPLAN is an operational

plan in an abbreviated format that may require considerable expansion or alteration to convert it into an OPLAN or operations order.

3-54. Operational Load (OPL). Operational Loads are the munitions that Army units require to support or conduct a broad range of day-to-day operational missions. Some examples include, but not limited to, EOD, special reaction team operations, ceremonies, guard missions, force protection, and Special Operations forces' pre-deployment site surveys.

3-55. Training Munitions. Training munitions, includes ammunition in the Standards in Training Commission (STRAC) strategies published in DA PAM 350-38, which provide commanders with the DA-approved individual, crew, and collective weapons training strategies and identifies resources required to execute that training. Training munitions are also required for training that replicates the characteristics of a round used in operations while minimizing cost and damage to range facilities. These rounds are commonly referred to as training-unique munitions. However, some of these rounds are used for operations (for example, blank rounds for ceremonies, or Dummy Drill Inert (DDI) rounds for weapons maintenance).

3-56. Army Prepositioned Stock (APS). The APS program is a vital component of the U.S. Army's readiness strategy. It strategically prepositions sets of equipment—such as tanks, wheeled vehicles, and other critical assets—in climate-controlled facilities worldwide. The land-based stocks (including munitions) are identified and allow rapid deployment response times. When needed, Soldiers can fly to a theater and directly access the equipment required for combat operations. APS supports all combatant commanders' missions, from contingencies to major conflicts, enhancing force projection capabilities and readiness.

- The SO consist of a CL for initiation of operations,
- A SL equal to one-half (0.5) CL for all unit sets.
- The APS-3 (Afloat) munitions SO is developed to meet the gap between the OCONUS ASCC's-approved SO and the most rigorous Army OPLAN requirements for the same campaign.

3-57. The SOs may not be filled for precision munitions, low-density or specialized capabilities, or other critical munitions deemed. These types of munitions may be retained within the wholesale distribution network to preserve the operational flexibility needed to meet emerging worldwide requirements.

3-58. Stockage objectives play a crucial role in ASP training by guiding stockpile management, ensuring safety, and supporting operational readiness. ASP personnel, armed with proper training, contribute to the effective functioning of military units by handling ammunition efficiently and safely. For more information on stockage objectives, refer to AR 5-13.

CHAPTER 4

Munitions Materiel Management

This chapter describes the role of ammunition support activities in the distribution management process. Distribution management center (DMC) and support operations office (SPO) logisticians integrate materiel management and transportation management functions to execute the distribution management process. The distribution management process includes the materiel management, transportation management functions and distribution integration.

MATERIEL MANAGEMENT

4-1. Materiel management is the continuous situational understanding, planning, and execution of supply and maintenance capabilities to anticipate, synchronize, and direct all classes of supply to maximize combat power, and enable freedom of action in accordance with the supported commander's priorities. Materiel management is executed during all four Army strategic roles to support the range of military operations.

4-2. Materiel management is divided into various functions. As an ammunition support activity, many of the functions will directly impact the unit’s mission. As an ammunition support activity, the training and planning for a mission is not done in isolation. Training that incorporates external operation orders (OPORD), material release orders, and shipping directives allows for dynamically trained supply point personnel. The two most prevalent materiel management functions that affect the ASA are stock control and storage.

- Stock control is the maintaining of the proper location and identification of materiel within storage locations regardless of class of supply. Materiel managers need correct identification and location of materiel stored in warehouses to ensure the proper item of supply is issued to meet requirements. Unidentified, improperly stored items result in excess or shortage of items being ordered by materiel managers.

- Storage is the organizing, sorting, and safeguarding of materiel. Storage includes warehouse management, receiving, storing, issuing, securing, inventory management, and accounting for materiel. Warehousing does not imply the use of fixed facilities. Tents, containers, and open pads also serve as warehouses.

4-3. Additionally, supply planning is forecasting to establish supply stock levels at each support echelon to meet mission requirements. Supply planning translates an operating force's composition and mission into specific supply requirements. Planning ensures that adequate supplies and transportation assets are available. The two most prevailing functions are—

- Supply which is the provision of materiel to supported units by supply support organizations and activities. It involves requesting, receiving, storing, issuing, maintaining, and establishing accountability of all classes of supplies required to execute a unit’s assigned mission.

- Resupply is obtaining supplies to meet operational requirements through acquisition, the requisition process, cross-leveling, contracting, and local purchase. Resupply is executed by supply support organizations and activities.

4-4. The predominant means of conducting quicker supply and resupply operations from an ammunition support activity is through the use configured loads (CL). Which is preplanned load of supplies built to anticipated or actual needs and intended for maximum throughput with minimal reconfiguration.

4-5. For Class V, ammunition loads are a support package designed or tailored specifically for munitions operations. Ammunition loads typically contain only munitions and their associated materials and include three configured loads: combat-configured loads (CCL), mission-configured loads (MCL), and strategic configured load (SCL).

- Combat Configured Load. A combat configured load is a mixed ammunition package designed to provide for the complete round concept, type of unit, type of vehicle, capacity of transporter, and weapons system. Contents of the package are predetermined and provide optimum quality and mix to support a particular weapon system or unit. And are those ammunition loads configured to support specific combat units in a theater of operations based on task organization. Combat configured loads are built at the national-provider level based on known task organization and by request. Combat configured loads are re-configured in Theater ASPs as required and delivered as far forward to the using unit as possible in a single lift.

- Mission Configured Load. Mission configured load is an ammunition load configured to support specific mission requirements across task forces or organizations. Mission configured loads are built in theater at above-brigade level ammunition supply points and minimally reconfigured in supply points as required. Mission configured loads are delivered as far forward as possible to the using unit in a single lift.

- Strategic Configured Load. Strategic configured loads are those assembled outside the theater of operations (United States) to minimize the logistical footprint. Built for specific unit types based on a standard requirements code (SRC) without regard for the mission at hand. Approved by a board and assigned a single SCL Drawing Number that goes along with Strategic Configured Loads - Basic Procedures.

4-6. Materiel managers control end-to-end supply support through the monitoring and managing of receipts, storage, and issue of all supply classes. The munitions section within the distribution management center (DMC) materiel management branch (MMB) exercises staff supervision over munitions support operations. These include supply and maintenance operations relating to munitions, missiles, and special weapons.

4-7. Maintenance is all actions necessary for retaining an item in or restoring it to a specified condition to support the supply system. Supply points maintain stocks through quality surveillance and control measures in accordance with commodity specific requirements.

4-8. Disposal is the systematic removal of uneconomically repairable or obsolete materiel through the process of demilitarizing, transferring, donating, selling, abandoning, or destroying materiel. It is normally directed through program management channels but may also be a command decision if the operational environment dictates.

4-9. Retrograde of materiel is an Army logistics function of returning materiel from the using unit back through the distribution system to the source of supply, directed ship-to location, or point of disposal. Retrograde of materiel is executed by supply support organizations and activities. For additional information on material management, see ATP 4-42.

MATERIEL MANAGEMENT BRANCH

Stockage Objective

4-10. The munitions section of the materiel management branch conducts materiel management for conventional ammunition. The section establishes ammunition stockage levels based on corps and theater directives. Coordinating munitions support (brigade through echelons above corps). Coordinating resupply of munitions stocks for units at regeneration sites. The munitions section recommends ammunition supply and storage site locations. Each logistics echelon with a munitions section is resourced with SAAS equipment and assigned or attached munitions personnel. The Theater Sustainment Command (TSC) has the authority to establish the munitions automation support architecture within the theater.

Munitions Distribution

4-11. The DMC schedules munitions distribution in accordance with priorities established by the operational commander. The munitions section generates a materiel release order directing ammunition shipments. The distribution integration branch tracks the munitions in transit. The Theater ASP configures munitions shipments arriving in the theater prior to shipment forward as applicable.

4-12. Shipments are defined as the movement and transfer of ammunition stock and are usually directed by SAAS-MMC. Most often, shipments are made to other SAAS-ASP activities, but they are also made to other activities, such as ATHPs or storage locations outside the corps. The SAAS-MMC directs shipment of ammunition from one ASA to a different ASA. Shipments decrease ammunition stock on hand. Process shipments when the notice to ship is received at the SAAS ASP activity. In some instances, a shipment directed for a required delivery date (RDD) or required delivery period (RDP) far in the future may require an obligation of stock for the shipment.

4-13. The SAAS-MMC creates directives, a group of processes that allows munitions managers to create or view a Local Shipment Directive (LTD) or a Materiel Release Order (MRO), as well as cancel a shipment directive sent to a subordinate activity.

4-14. The Theater-level SAAS-MMC can create shipment directives that specify the ASPs that are shipping and receiving the ammunition, or they can create shipment directives that are referred to as "skeleton" directives. Skeleton directives do not directly assign the shipping ASPs, but rather are sent to the Corps MMC, where ASPs will be assigned during finalization of the directive.

- The Local Shipment Directive process allows the Theater or Corps SAAS-MMC manager to direct a movement of ammunition within the Theater. The Corps SAAS-MMC manager uses the procedure to finalize an open skeleton directive from the Theater SAAS-MMC or to create a directive for shipment of ammunition within the Corps.

- The Materiel Release Order process is used by the Theater SAAS-MMC manager to direct an out-of-theater shipment directive received from the National Inventory Control Point (NICP). It can also be used by the Theater SAAS-MMC manager to manually create an MRO when it is received offline (telephone or email) from the NICP. This process is also used at the Corps SAAS-MMC to finalize a skeleton MRO directive received from the Theater SAAS-MMC or, if directed, to manually create an MRO to move ammunition to a customer account or out-of-theater.

4-15. The SAAS-MMC activity make the shipment directives. A directive is sent for each quantity and DODIC/CC/account code to be shipped. The directives inform the consignee and RDD/RDP that the SAAS ASP activity needs to prepare DD Form 1384 (Transportation Control and Movement Document) and DD Form 1348–1A for the shipment. For additional Information, refer to SAAS-End User's Manual (EUM), DTR 4500.9–R Part II, and Part III.

DISTRIBUTION INTEGRATION

4-16. Distribution integration aligns personnel, equipment, and materiel requiring distribution (in terms of commodity, quantity, and priority) with adequate transportation capabilities to synchronize distribution to support the concept of operations. Distribution integrators in the various support operations staffs develop the distribution plan for inclusion in the G-3 or S-3 Operation Order (OPORD) and subsequent fragmentary orders (FRAGORD). This includes but is not limited to assistance with course of action development and analysis. This function queues materiel requirements in accordance with priority and ensures transportation modes with adequate haul capacity are allocated to distribute the materiel. Distribution integration efforts provide the transportation personnel with commodity, quantity, priority, and recommended mode.

4-17. The distribution integration branch (DIB) develops the distribution plan for the supported higher headquarters and contributes information towards the development of the headquarters' movement plan. The DIB integrates the transportation assets anticipated to be available (by mode and node provided by the transportation operations branch) with the forecasted materiel and service requirements (provided by the materiel management branch). By integrating the transportation assets anticipated to be available, against the forecasted materiel, service, and movement requirements, the DIB can develop a distribution plan that—

- Satisfies requirements by priority,
- Identifies shortfalls, and
- Informs the of the risk associated with the shortfalls.

4-18. This enables the G-4 or S-4 to justify requesting additional transportation while in the mid-range planning horizon. The DIB supports the G-4 or S-4 by significantly contributing to the development of the division movement plan. This branch receives all transportation requirements for prioritization and integration into a movement plan. The DIB must receive all transportation requirements for personnel, equipment, unit movement, or resupply in order to determine all movement requirements for the next planning horizon and to begin forecasting movement requirements for a future planning horizon.

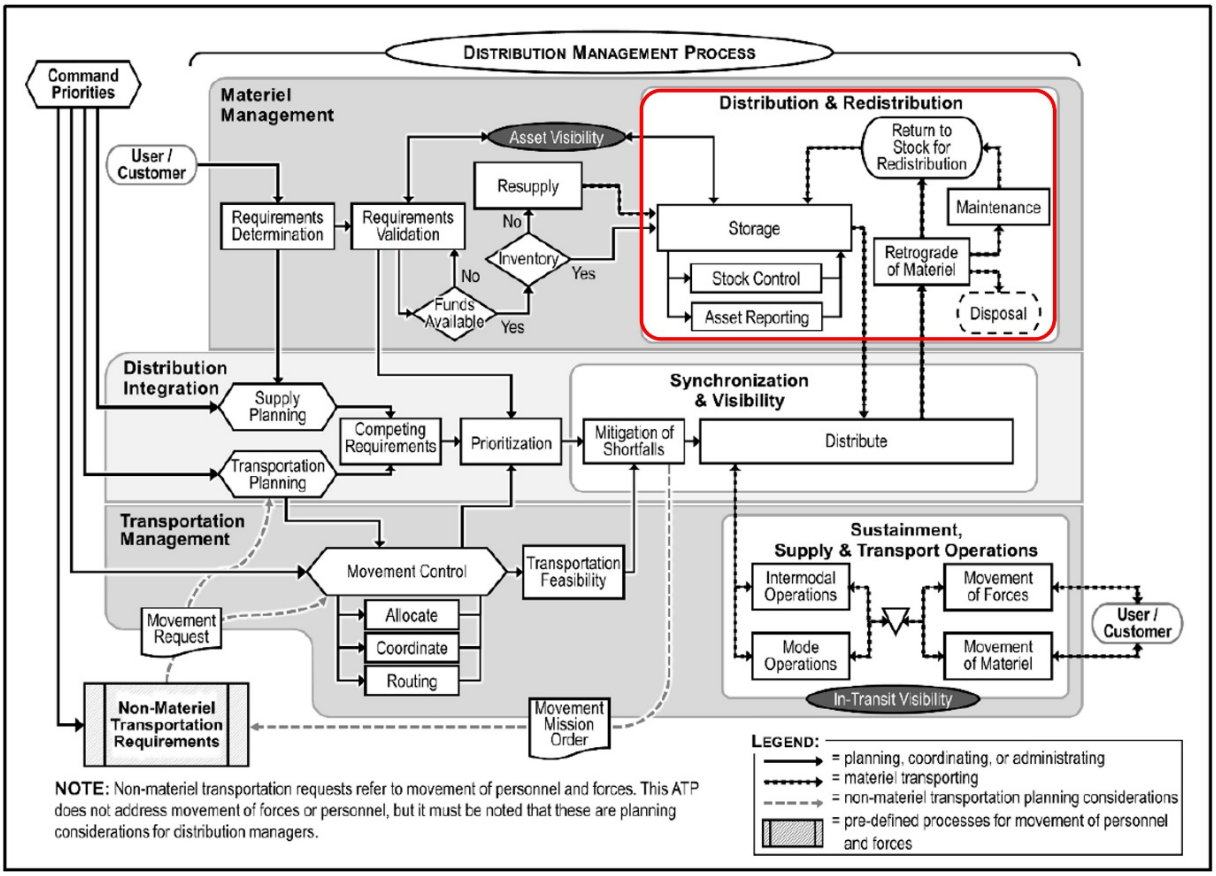


Figure 4-1. The ASA identified within the distribution management process flowchart.

4-19. Effective distribution integration synchronizes materiel management and transportation operations by maximizing containerization; increasing standardized transportation and material handling equipment; integrating aerial resupply as a routine method of delivery; synchronizing and integrating retrograde operations across all available transportation modes; reducing storage; reducing transportation mode transfer handling requirements; and increasing in transit visibility. Along with Local Shipment Directive (LTD) or a Materiel Release Order (MRO), from the SAAS-MMC. Operation orders and subsequent fragmentary orders from G-3 or S-3 play a vital part in conducting ASA operations and releasing munitions to the correct units in support of mission objectives. For additional Information, refer to ADP 5-0, ATP 4-35 and ATP 4-93.

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CHAPTER 5

Large-Scale Combat Operations Ammunition Support Activity

This chapter describes ammunition field storage and supply facilities in combat operations, types of storage areas, and the basic storage systems used to store ammunition in the field. This chapter also contains guidance on site selection and the development and layout of a combat ammunition support activity. Specifically, site selection criteria, the storage plan, and development of the area layout plan are discussed.

5-1. Ammunition support activities (ASA) include echelons above brigade (EAB) and at the brigade, but not ammunition storage at the Battalion and below. The type of storage activity is decided on a case by-case basis. As discussed, ASAs include the Echeloned Ammunition Supply Point (ASP), Ammunition Transfer Holding Point (ATHP), and Modular Ammunition transfer Point (MATP).

ECHELONED AMMUNITION SUPPORT ACTIVITIES

Theater Ammunition Supply Point

5-2. The Theater ASP is the largest ammunition activity in the changing from one mode of transportation to another in the theater. It is operated by one or more ammunition companies and provides direct support, by area, to units operating in the joint security area (JSA) and provides support to the corps within the theater. The Theater ASP can be a fixed, semifixed, or field storage location. The number, size, and stockage objective of Theater ASPs are METT-TC dependent.

5-3. The Theater ASP is normally a permanent or semi-permanent storage activity. It may expand to numerous square miles, METT-TC dependent. However, in a combat environment, the Theater ASP may be relocated to a field environment where ammunition stocks are kept in open storage. If so, it should have as much hardstand as possible and a good road network to support heavy traffic. The Theater ASP must be set up to move both breakbulk and containerized ammunition onto and off both railcars (if available) and line-haul transporters. To ensure smooth shipment operations, the Theater ASP should be located where there is ready access to highway, rail, air, and port facilities. Other units in or near the Theater ASP (transportation and terminal support units) helps the modular ammunition company conduct railhead or port operations changing from one mode of transportation to another.

5-4. The Theater ASP receives 100 percent of its ammunition from the port of debarkation (POD), whether it be seaport, air terminal supply point (ATSP), or logistics-over-the-shore (LOTS) operations. The ammunition and components received are either containerized, breakbulk, or a combination of both. The ammunition arrives at the Theater ASP on theater transportation assets, primarily railcars (if available) and military trucks. Ammunition sent from the Theater ASP to the Corps ASP is generally shipped as single-Department of Defense identification code (DODIC) loads. Since a high percentage of the Theater ASP’s receipts are containerized, the containers must be effectively managed by both ammunition and transportation personnel to ensure accountability and to retrograde them efficiently for reuse. For additional Information, refer to ATP 4-35 and ATP 4-35.1.

Note. A field army is an echelon of command that employs multiple corps, divisions, multifunctional brigades, and functional brigades to achieve objectives on land (ADP 3-90). Field armies are most likely to be employed in theaters where adversaries have the capability of conducting large-scale ground combat. A field army is an operational-level headquarters and is typically tailored based on mission and operational variables. For additional information, see ATP 4-92.

Corps Ammunition Supply Point

5-5. The Corps ASP is the primary source of Class V ammunition for the division. Operated by one or more modular ammunition companies, the Corps ASP also provides support by area to units operating in the corps rear, The Corps ASP can be a fixed, a semifixed, or a field storage facility. It should be located near improved roads and rails in order to allow access by theater and corps assets. The stockage objective of the Corps ASP are set by MMB. The number, size, and actual stockage objective of Corps ASPs are METT-TC dependent.

5-6. In established theaters, initial stockage of the Corps ASP may be breakbulk from Army prepositioned stocks (APS). Once the supply system is established, the Corps ASP receives about 50 percent of its ammunition from the POD. The remainder is from the Theater ASP. Generally, ammunition resupply from the POD is both breakbulk and containerized, while shipments from the Theater ASP are single-DODIC loads. Ammunition is normally shipped from the Corps ASP to a Division ASP in single-DODIC and multi-DODIC loads and as configured loads. The ammunition shipped from the Corps ASP to forward ATPs are configured loads. The Corps ASP can also expand to numerous square miles, METT-TC dependent. The storage environment depends on the tactical situation. For additional Information, refer to ATP 4-35 and ATP 4-35.1.

Division Ammunition Supply Points

5-7. Located in the division support area and operated by a modular ammunition company, the Division ASP provides Class V support to corps, divisional, and non-divisional units. An ASP will most likely be a field site but can fall in on facilities adapted for the mission. It should be located near an improved road network in order to ensure access by theater/corps transportation assets. The actual stockage level and size of a Division ASP are METT-TC dependent. But should maintain enough ammunition in order meet routine, surge, and emergency requirements for supported units.

5-8. The Division ASP can expand to numerous square miles depending on the factors of METT-TC but are normally smaller than the theater or Corps ASP. Ammunition storage in a Division ASP is more temporary than at the Theater or Corps ASP. Unlike the Theater or Corps ASP, Division ASP stocks are most often stored on the ground on unimproved surfaces. The ASP should also have a good road network to support heavy traffic. For additional Information, refer to ATP 4-35 and ATP 4-35.1.

Brigade Ammunition Support Activities

5-9. Brigade ammunition support activities include the ATHP, and MATP. Ammunition Transfer Points (ATP) are the most mobile and responsive of all Class V supply activities. Ammunition may be transferred to using-unit vehicles immediately upon their arrival, depending upon the intensity of combat and the criticality of need, Normally, if the ammunition is loaded on flatracks, the flatracks are placed on the ground. The ATP Class V assets remain in this temporary location until they are transferred to the organic vehicles of the using units.
5-10.

5-11. Ammunition is transferred from corps semitrailers, flat-bed trucks, or Load Handling System (LHS) vehicles and/or flatracks to the user's tactical vehicles. When emptied, the trailers are backhauled by departing empty tractors or LHS vehicles. Trailers or flatracks are often used to retrograde unserviceable and/or captured enemy ammunition (CEA) back to the corps. The brigade ASA provides ammunition support to units in the brigade area. It receives mission guidance from the brigade ammunition officer (BAO), who responds to priorities established by the division commander and brigade commanders.

5-12. Based on the division commander's concept of operation, The support operations officer (SPO), and the BAO specifies the units to be supported by each brigade ASA. The BAO also recommends locations for the brigade ASAs (based on METT-TC). Brigade ASAs should be located near a main supply route (MSR) or an adequate road network in order to ensure access by corps transportation units' vehicles. for resupply. Brigade ASAs should be established on firm ground that is well drained and that provides easy access for using-unit vehicles and for recovery of pallets and trailers. MHE must have enough space to maneuver. As with any other tactical site, good cover and concealment are important.

5-13. A BAO representative is assigned to each brigade ASA to coordinate with the theater sustainment command's MMB. The BAO representative reports all daily transactions to the MMB via ammunition management computers or communications equipment. The brigade ASA personnel also maintain close communications with their respective commands. Security at the brigade ASA is critical. Normally, the brigade ASA is located within a base cluster. However, due to explosives safety requirements, the brigade ASA is separated from the other units within the cluster. Therefore, the base-cluster commander must decide what additional security requirements are needed for the brigade ASA. The brigade ASA must be prepared to move often. When a brigade ASA is relocated, the move must be closely coordinated with the BAO and with the modular ammunition company commanders that support divisions. When cut off from its company's support, a brigade ASA should be able to attach to the nearest base cluster. For additional Information, refer to ATP 4-35 and ATP 4-35.1.

FIELD STORAGE AREA

5-14. Ammunition support activities can be a field, a fixed-site, or a semifixed storage area. The type of storage area is decided on a case-by-case basis. A field storage area provides Class V support to combat, and sustainment units based on their combat requirements. Class V assets in a field storage area are usually stored on the ground, on an unimproved surface, or in built-up areas using existing buildings. The number of sections and subdivisions within a field storage area dependent on the following things:

- Quantity-distance requirements.
- Size of the area.
- Arrival time and size of incoming shipments.
- Site characteristics.
- Estimated length of time to relocate (to ensure adequate operational control and dispersion of stocks are maintained).

5-15. Several storage areas may be planned, but only one area is prepared immediately. The initial storage plan may be expanded after the site becomes operational. There are several storage systems that may be used for field storage of ammunition and explosives. The predominate ones include area storage, roadside storage, a combination storage, and modular storage.

5-16. Area Storage System. In area storage, the storage area may be divided into sections. The stacks of ammunition are arranged in a checkerboard pattern and spaced according to the quantity-distance requirements in DA PAM 385-64.

5-17. Roadside Storage System. In roadside storage, explosives and ammunition are stored along the edges of existing roads. Based on METT-TC, the stacks are spaced according to the quantity-distance requirements in DA PAM 385-64. Roadside storage in-depth offers maximum storage per mile of road front. However, the ammunition must be accessible to conveyors, forklifts, and cranes.

5-18. Combination (Area and Roadside) Storage System. In this system, both area and roadside storage are used. This combination is often used to make the most effective use of the storage area.

5-19. Modular Storage System. In modular storage, ammunition is stored on pads within earth-barricaded areas called cells. These cells are joined to form modules; and, in turn, these modules may be arranged to form module blocks. For more information on quantity-distance requirements, refer to DA PAM 385-64 and DESR 6055.09.

CAMOUFLAGE, CONCEALMENT, AND DECOYS

5-20. The possibility of setting up ammunition supply operations in a village or other built-up area is very real and requires consideration when planning wartime operations. In the urban built-up storage, the real estate could be in an existing small city, a village, or a structure in the outlying countryside.

5-21. Increased survivability is the goal of Camouflage, Concealment, and Decoys (CCD) tactics. The unit encourages each soldier to think of survivability and camouflage as one and the same. Training soldiers to recognize this correlation instills a greater appreciation of survivability. Ammunition support activities are no different than other tactical operations, providing logistical support. Using camouflage, concealment, and decoys is one of the most effective ways to improve survivability in combat operations.

5-22. In planning dispersion, advantage is taken of natural concealment. Supply points make use of natural cover and concealment whenever possible. Stacks of supplies are dispersed to minimize damage from a single explosion. Also, access roads and paths are planned to use existing overhead cover. In more permanent installations, tracks running through short open areas can be concealed by overhead nets slung between trees. Traffic control includes measures to conceal activity and movement at, to, and from the supply activity.

5-23. Camouflage. Camouflage discipline measures at supply points include track plans that result in a minimum of changes in the appearance of terrain, control of debris so that it does not accumulate and attract enemy attention, concealment and control of trucks waiting to draw supplies, and maintenance of camouflage measures. Supplies may be stacked to simulate many other terrain features.

5-24. Concealment. When natural cover is sparse or nonexistent, natural terrain features are used to advantage. The background is studied and used. Terrain features are used by stacking supplies in the shadows or dark areas created by these features or by stacking supplies so that the stacks resemble the features.

5-25. Decoys. Often it is impossible for an army unit to conceal the fact that a supply point is in an area. When this is the case, attempts are made to distract the enemy's attention from the real installation. This is done by constructing decoys to draw enemy fire. Such decoys are built to deceive a shrewd and wary enemy: they must be well done but must not be overdone. They are constructed on the order of the commander. A successful decoy operation of the size of a large supply point requires careful planning and execution. Enemy attacks as a result of the use of this system are dispersed by offering several targets instead of one target. Decoys of this type may be on an extremely large scale and may be constructed to deceive both day and night observation. For more information on survivability operations, refer to ATP 3-37.34.

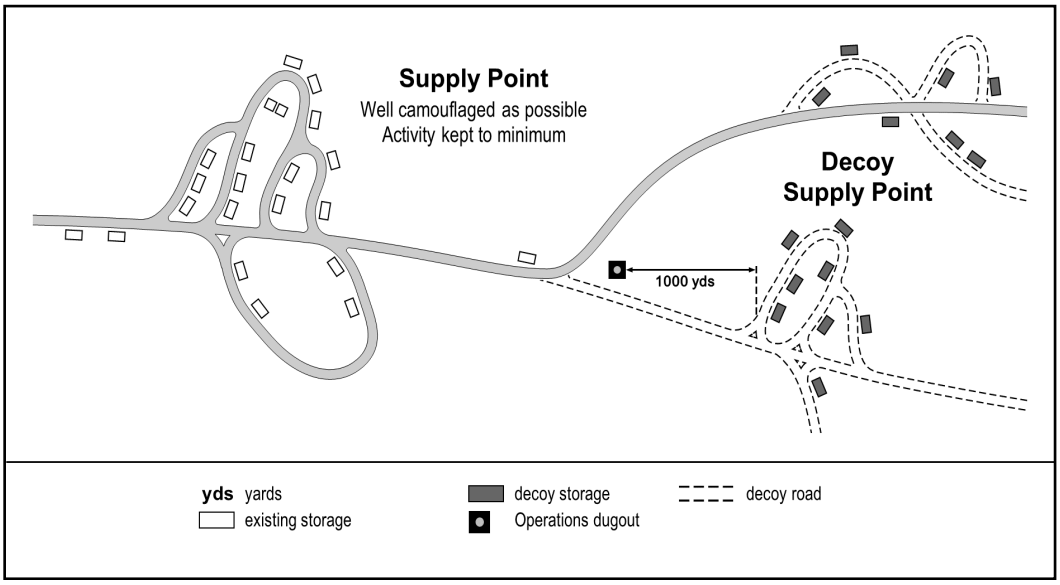


Figure 5-1. General decoy for ammunition support activity.

SITE SELECTION

General Considerations

5-26. When selecting a combat field storage site, the ammunition unit commander and division support unit commanders should first consider safety and efficiency. A primary site and an alternate site should be selected in case the unit’s position becomes untenable due to enemy action or the effect of weather on the terrain. The site should be large enough to allow for dispersion of stocks to protect against heavy loss by fire or explosion.

5-27. A map reconnaissance and, if possible, a ground reconnaissance of the proposed sites should be made. The purpose is to survey the sites and are suitable for performing safe operations and providing service to using units. Sites should also be easily defended, yet suitable for tactical operations. A map reconnaissance provides information on the terrain and natural cover and concealment. A ground reconnaissance reveals terrain features that have changed since the map was printed. Based on reconnaissance information, the proposed sites are then drawn on the map, showing possible storage locations and operating areas. Then, if time permits, the unit commander and key personnel should make another ground reconnaissance to verify storage

locations and the site plan and to ensure that operational needs are met. For more information on site selection and layout, refer to ATP 4-35.1.

Tactical Considerations

5-28. Tactical conditions and METT-TC factors must be considered to reduce conflict between the tactical and safety requirements of an ideal site. These requirements are often not compatible, and defense risks must be weighed against the operational mission. Storage of ammunition in urban areas is a real possibility and should be considered in large-scale combat operations and practiced in training. The tactical situation may require that the procedures be modified or supplemented. Ammunition unit commanders and division support unit commanders should consider transportation, nearby facilities, defense, road network, railheads, terrain, and fire safety when deciding on a storage site.

Attacks on Qui Nhon Ammunition Base Depot: Vietnam, 1969

During 23 February - 23 March 1969, the Ammunition Base Depot at Qui Nhon located in Valley "F" Phu Thanh, Republic of Vietnam sustained three sapper attacks by an unknown-sized hostile force. The attacks were all detected by an explosion in the depot area and contact never was made with a hostile force in the depot or surrounding area.

The Qui Nhon Ammunition Base Depot was located at the northern base of Cu Mong Pass and is surrounded on four sides by higher ground. To the north, there is a natural avenue of approach with a low ridgeline and dense vegetation. To the south is Cu Mong Pass, which is protected by 7th Company, 2nd Battalion, 26th Regiment, ROKA Capitol Division (Tiger). To the east, there is a high ridgeline with extremely dense vegetation. On top of the ridgeline, there are several trails, but there are no streams or other sources of water resupply. To the west are high hills with extremely dense vegetation, numerous valleys, well-used trails, and sufficient streams to provide a resupply of water.

On 23 February 1969, the unknown-sized enemy sapper infiltrated the depot, set their charges on pads 92, 95, and 103 in the northeast area, and left it undetected. The three pads, which were satchel-charged, contained 105mmm HE rounds.

On 10 March 1969, the sapper unit attacked the Qui Nhon Ammunition Base Depot a second time. The unit entered the depot in the northeastern perimeter area, placed satchel charges on three pads, and left the depot area without being detected. The first explosion was on Pad 89, which contained 105mm illumination rounds. Pad 23 contained 81mm HE mortars ammunition, and pad 90 contained 2.75-inch rockets.

On 23 March 1969, a sapper unit once again entered the depot and placed satchel charges on pads 76 and 64. As a result of these attacks, the 184th Ordnance Battalion (Ammo) received the following casualties: 3 missing in action and presumed dead, 8 wounded as a result of hostile action. The three attacks destroyed 23 pads and one small arms area, and one pad was damaged with the complete loss of all the stored munitions.

The attacks on the Qui Nhon Ammunition Base Depot in the Vietnam War offer valuable lessons that continue to be relevant in modern warfare, especially concerning ammunition storage and security. The attacks, carried out by trained enemy sappers, highlight the vulnerability of ammunition depots for infiltration and sabotage. Modern forces must employ multi-layered security, including advanced surveillance systems, and better perimeter defenses.

5-29. Transportation Storage sites should be located near the MSR and supported units to allow easy access to customer units and resupply vehicles. The distance to supported units must be reduced in keeping with security constraints. Facilities storage sites should have ready access to, but be located as far as possible from, hospitals, important military installations, airfields, docks, fuel storage and/or distribution activities, factories, and similar facilities, especially those sites subject to enemy attacks.

5-30. There must be as good a road network as possible into and within the site. Roads must be easily passable for large vehicles under all weather conditions. They should require as little maintenance as possible. A one-way traffic pattern is preferred to minimize confusion and congestion. A railhead nearby is desirable for those Class V storage sites that may later be developed into larger sites.

5-31. The terrain of storage sites should be established on firm, level ground with good drainage and provide easy access for using unit vehicles and for recovery of flatracks and trailers. Level ground with natural barriers at proper intervals to segregate field storage stacks and categories of ammunition is desirable. As with any other tactical site, good cover and concealment are important.

5-32. Defense of a storage site should be easy to defend against ground attack using the fewest personnel and materials possible. Protecting against drone attacks has become a critical concern in large-scale combat operations, with ammunition storage site often seen as high value targets. As the use of drones in warfare and terrorism grows, various defense systems are being developed for the protection of storage sites and critical infrastructure. For more information on tactical ammunition support activities, refer to ATP 4-35.1.

STORAGE AREA PLAN

5-33. Fire safety attention must be given to fire hazards when establishing a storage site. The field fire control standard operating procedure (SOP) should be followed to reduce fire hazards. A detailed storage plan for a new storage area must be developed at the earliest practical time. It should be based on the following factors:

- The time available before the first and subsequent shipments will arrive.
- The estimated tonnage for each type of Class V materiel to be received, stored, issued, and shipped.
- The estimated time the storage area will be in operation.
- The type of storage area— Theater ASP, Corps ASP, Division ASP, or brigade ASA (field or fixed).
- The amount of time and resources available to lay out or reconfigure and prepare the storage area.
- The storage system or systems to be used—area storage, roadside storage, combination storage, or modular storage.
- The use of planographs to show the exact location of ammunition in a field storage or fixed-site storage area.
- The use of signs to mark field storage or fixed site storage areas.
- They should be large enough to be read easily.
- Directional arrows should be used as needed. The signs should be written in the language of the host nation as well as in English. All signs are removed when the area is closed.
- The assistance needed from other units,

- The physical characteristics of the selected site (such as road network, terrain, size of the area, and cover).
- The emergency destruction plan.
- Engineer support requirements.
- Security requirements, to include defense against enemy action and theft.
- Section and storage pads or module designations to ensure rapid location of Class V assets.

AREA LAYOUT PLAN

General Considerations

5-34. There are fundamental rules that apply to the layout of all types of ammunition supply and storage facilities. For example, general safety procedures for all operations are the same and should be considered first in any site layout. Basic operating procedures are also the same. In any field storage environment, an ASA should be divided into three sections so that issue, transfer, and receipt operations can all be performed at the same time. An ASA should be laid out so that vehicles can enter and leave any one area without crossing any of the other areas.

5-35. Both the Corps ASP and the Theater ASP can operate in a deserted ammunition storage facilities that has been or can be expanded to meet the characteristics of a Corps ASP or a Theater ASP. They may also have to operate in a completely undeveloped area. Although an undeveloped area is the least favorable location, the tactical situation may dictate its use. The key differences between Theater ASP and Corps ASP field sites and Division ASP and brigade ASA field sites are that the Theater ASP and Corps ASP should have larger, more stable storage areas and better road networks.

Tactical Considerations

5-36. One of the most important steps in developing a site for an ammunition support area is preparing the area layout plan. Area layout requirements for each unit vary according to the tactical situation, the terrain, the nearness to forward areas, and the type and amount of materiel handled. A good layout is one that makes the workflow easier or more efficiently; minimizes the movement of ammunition, tools, and equipment; permits easy entry and exit for heavy traffic; provides effective control of unit operations; and permits defense of the area. Proper positioning of weapons, construction of defensive works and obstacles, organization of unit defense, and security are other prime considerations. A map overlay should be prepared to include the defense plan and the operational layout for the new area. If appropriate, a route overlay or schematic diagram is also prepared. The overlays are used by the advance, main, and rear parties. A copy is submitted to higher headquarters.

Planning Considerations

5-37. For safety, all storage areas should be arranged into three separate sections when possible. Each section should make the arrangement of stocks for receipt, issue, and inventory/rewarehousing as easy as possible. Each section consists of a number of storage locations (or modules), depending upon the type of storage system used. During combat operations, all attempts should be made for storage locations within each section to separated according to the quantity-distance requirements before conducting Deviation Approval and Risk Acceptance Document (DARAD) or Munitions Risk Decision. Each storage section should contain a similar amount of each type of ammunition to be stocked. A field developed storage

plan that is based on the initial stockage objective should be prepared before stocks are received in order to ensure a smooth flow of receipts to the proper storage locations. To maintain efficient operations and to prevent using units from waiting unnecessarily, the following guidelines should be followed:

- Make sure signs are posted showing traffic direction, entrances, and exits.
- Draw maps of the storage areas, use copies of them to direct using units to the proper storage area.
- Group ammunition by storage categories.

5-38. The modular ammunition company commander may assign the operation of each section of the storage area to various sections or platoons of the company (for example, to the ammunition platoon headquarters, ammunition section of the platoon, or heavy lift section). This enables the platoon or sections to remain intact so far as operations are concerned. It also fixes responsibility and increases operational control of each section. For more information, refer to DA PAM 385-30 and ATP 4-35.

LAYOUT CONSIDERATIONS

5-39. Storage locations should be designated by number and letter. Each storage location contains several ammunition stacks. Each stack contains a single type of ammunition. Ammunition stored in a single stack should follow hazard class and division requirements. However, METT-TC based, ammunition unit commanders may be faced with tactical situations that require the storage of ammunition under less strict conditions. Combat configured loads are an example of how wartime supply facilities may store ammunition in order to provide more responsive support to the combat forces. CCLs are matching quantities of ammunition that are delivered to the user in complete rounds on one carrier. For more information, refer to DA PAM 385-64 and ATP 4-35.

5-40. A typical area layout plan for the various ammunition support activities is shown in Appendix A. Separation distance is discussed in DA PAM 385-64. Each area should have the following areas, based on METT-TC:

- Bivouac Area. The bivouac area is the living area for company personnel. It should be upwind from the ASP and outside the fragmentation and blast areas.

- Storage Area. The storage area is where the stocks of ammunition are actually stored.

- Storage Area Command Post (CP). This CP is located at the main entrance to the storage area in order to provide a control point for supported units. It should be conveniently located to the vehicle holding area so that arriving convoys can pull off the road while awaiting instructions. In larger storage facilities, such as the Theater ASP and the Corps ASP, section CPs are also used in order to service supported units efficiently.

- Vehicle Holding Area. The vehicle holding area is established to reduce congestion. It is located near the storage area office where vehicles will not interfere with the flow of traffic. Ammunition vehicles are held in the area until they can be loaded or unloaded. Incoming vehicles should be inspected in this area. Parking areas should allow for the required minimum separation distance between loaded vehicles and the storage area office as required by DA PAM 385-64.

- Vehicle Assembly Area. The vehicle assembly area is conveniently located to the exit of the storage area. Here, loaded vehicles are formed into convoys prior to leaving the area.

- Demolition Area. The demolition area is used for the destruction of unserviceable ammunition. This area should be cleared of vegetation and should not be used for anything else. Location should be placed with explosives safety quantity distance requirements. Demolitions should be in an area that can withstand detonations away from all critical infrastructures.

- Captured Enemy Ammunition Storage Area. The CEA storage area is used to store CEA separately from other munitions. It should be located away from other storage areas and well isolated by firebreaks.

- Segregation Area. The segregation area is used to isolate ammunition that could be hazardous. This ammunition includes items damaged in transit, unidentified items, unit turn-ins, small arms brass that has not been inspected, and mixed lots of ammunition on the same pallet.

- Inert Salvage Area. The inert salvage area is used to store nonexplosive ammunition salvage material (boxes and brass). It should be conveniently located near the vehicle holding area so that returned salvage material can be unloaded from the users' vehicles before they enter the storage area to draw ammunition.

- Surveillance and Maintenance Area. The surveillance and maintenance area are used for the inspection and classification of ammunition and for maintenance operations.

- Ammunition Sling-Out Area. The ammunition sling-out area is located near the storage areas in order to provide for limited aerial resupply by rotary-wing aircraft. There are many factors a commander should consider when determining the location, construction, and use of this area. It should be at least inhabited building distance from other Class V storage areas. Landing and takeoff approaches are not over any of the ASA facilities. Minimum diameter of landing point should be at least 100 meters and made of the best material available to support the weight of the stocks and the MHE.

- Configured Load Area. The CL area is used as a temporary holding area for flatracks awaiting issue or shipment.

- Vehicle Maintenance Area. Located within the bivouac area, the vehicle maintenance area is used by ASA personnel to perform maintenance on their vehicles and MHE. A separate part of this area may also be designated for refueling operations.

5-41. The modular ammunition company operations may provide ammunition support on an area basis. With the headquarters providing mission command for the planning and logistical support for modular ammunition platoons. The platoons conduct ASA operations with ammunition stocks utilizing the various assigned materiel handling equipment and palletized loading systems. The importance of site area and layout provides for responsive Class V operations. For more information, refer to DESR 6055.09, TM 4-48.11, ATP 4-35, and ATP 4-35.1.

CHAPTER 6

Ammunition Support Activity Training

In this chapter training for ammunition support activities are discussed, including training principles, individual and collective task related to military occupational skills directly involved with munitions operations. Additionally, other types of munitions-specific training that are available to conduct challenging, relevant, and realistic training. The Army trains the way it operates, closing the gap between operations and training is imperative for ammunition support activities.

TRAINING PRINCIPLES

6-1. Leaders create training environments as close to combat-like conditions as possible. Such training environments include field exercises with opposing forces that replicate tough, realistic, and relevant near peer threats in a variety of operational variables. This allows for Soldiers and units to train to overcome the stress, chaos, uncertainty, and complexity of combat.

6-2. Units train to a level that is sustainable. As the unit progresses toward training proficiency, leaders must ensure there is adequate recovery, services, and maintenance operations to replenish Soldiers, equipment, and systems. This must be done prior to and while the unit executes its long-range training plan in order to achieve and sustain required training proficiencies. Including material handling equipment, computer systems, tool kits, and tactical shelters.

6-3. A mission-essential task (MET) is a collective task on which an organization trains to be proficient in its designed capabilities or assigned mission. A mission-essential task list is a tailored group of mission essential tasks. Most deployable company level, and above units have a standard METL. These are proponent developed and approved by Headquarters, Department of the Army (HQDA).

6-4. Due to time and resource limitations, units are rarely able to achieve and sustain fully trained proficiency on all METs simultaneously. Commanders therefore prioritize their METs to identify the METs that must be resourced and trained to proficiency (Trained: T). Prioritization of METs is based on mission requirements (concept plan or operation plan and future expected missions) approved by the next higher echelon commander. METs identified and approved as lower priority are resourced to maintain proficiency but are not the unit's training priority.

6-5. Leaders of echelons below company level (platoons, squads, crews, teams, and other small units) must also prioritize the individual and collective tasks on which their echelon trains. Limited time and resources prevent lower echelon organizations from simultaneously attaining a trained proficiency on all collective tasks that support their unit's METs.

6-6. Leaders of echelons below company level select and prioritize the collective tasks for their echelon that are most critical to the accomplishment of their company's prioritized METs. These prioritized collective tasks below company level that are critical to the successful accomplishment of prioritized company METs are battle tasks. A battle task is a platoon or lower echelon collective task that is crucial to the successful accomplishment of a company mission essential task.

6-7. Based on organizational structure and design, some units may not perform collective tasks at certain echelons. In these cases, the unit's leaders proceed by linking prioritized individual tasks to the next higher level of unit collective tasks. Task prioritization continues as noncommissioned officers identify and prioritize the individual tasks Soldiers train. These include military occupational specialty (MOS) specific tasks, Army warrior tasks, and physical readiness training. Prioritization of tasks ensures the right tasks to train nest from the highest echelon to the lowest echelon.

6-8. Mission-essential tasks and battle tasks may be trained individually or combined with other collective tasks to create more robust training events. Collective tasks that support other collective tasks are supporting mission-essential tasks. Although units may train supporting collective tasks in conjunction with METs and battle tasks, leaders do not consider these supporting collective tasks when determining the MET or battle task proficiency rating. Each collective task is evaluated based on its own training and evaluation outline (T&EO).

6-9. Establishing a training battle rhythm helps sequence and formalize these activities to regulate the flow and sharing of training information across the command. Continuous feedback through evaluation or other key inputs provides the commander information to assess unit training proficiencies accurately. For additional information on training, see FM 7-0.

INDIVIDUAL TRAINING

6-10. Individual training ensures individual Soldiers are proficient and ready to fight. Individual training occurs in the institutional, operational, and self-development training domains. Units and individuals cannot train everything due to mission requirements and limitations in time and resources. Prioritizing individual tasks and nesting these to battle tasks ensure the tasks that individuals train support the collective tasks trained at higher echelons. At the lowest unit echelon, noncommissioned officers (NCO) ensure battle tasks nest to the individual tasks Soldiers train. Given the unit mission, time, and resources, NCOs select those individual tasks and battle drills that prioritize and focus Soldier training.

Military Occupational Specialties

6-11. Individual Soldier training is broad in scope. It ranges from training warrior tasks and battle drills, military occupational specialty (MOS) skills as well as weapons qualification for individual, crew-served, and platform-weapons proficiency. Unit NCOs and commanders continually train, track, and maintain these Soldier proficiencies to ensure the unit can perform its tasks to accomplish its mission.

6-12. Ammunition support activities individual Soldier training consists of various MOSs and skill levels. Individual critical task training consists of MOS tasks by skill level (1 through 4), frequency, and domain. Ammunition Career Management Field (CMF) 89 contain two enlisted military occupational specialties that operate ammunition support activities: 89A and 89B. Also, one Warrant Officer MOS 890A, and one area of concentration (AOC) 91A Ordnance Officer supervise ammunition support activities.

- The MOS 89A, Stock Control and Accounting Specialist, operates the accountable property system of record and/or manual records. Additionally, they perform stock control and accounting, and material management procedures. The 89A20 progresses to MOS 89B30 upon promotion to the rank of Staff Sergeant.

- The MOS 89B, Ammunition Specialists, are used in ammunition support functions in units Army-wide. Soldiers provide the required type and quantity of ammunition to the combat user at the time and location (when and where) it is needed. Duties involve providing logistical support in the brigade support battalion and ASP. Additionally, they assist in the survey and layout of areas allocated for the establishment of ammunition storage locations.

- The MOS 890A, Ammunition Warrant Officer, directs and coordinates the implementation of receipt, storage, issue, surveillance test, maintenance, modification, destruction, and demilitarization of conventional ammunition, missile explosive components, and other explosive items at company, battalion, and brigade level.

6-13. Materiel Maintenance and Munitions Management Officer (AOC 91A). Ordnance Officers must become proficient with automated logistics information systems. These officers also manage the Army's munitions inventory. They lead, manage, plan, and direct ammunition supply, storage, transportation, maintenance, surveillance, inspection, stock control, safety, and security, including maintenance of associated test and handling equipment. Army munitions planners must also consider support to joint and multinational partners as dictated by operational requirements. Ordnance lieutenants are typically assigned at the company level to lead Soldiers executing ammunition management. For additional information on the Ordnance Branch, see DA PAM 600-3.

6-14. An individual task is a clearly defined and measurable activity accomplished by an individual. It is the lowest behavior or action in a job or duty that is performed for its own sake. Individual tasks provide the detail to design and develop individual learning products and provide the framework for individual skills and knowledge to support collective training.

6-15. An individual critical task list (ICTL) is the list of individual critical tasks that job incumbents must perform to accomplish their mission and duties. Each proponent's critical task and site selection board (CTSSB) selects critical tasks from the total task inventory (TTI) identified during a job analysis to develop the ICTL. The ICTL includes information that directs the training domain to teach or learn the individual task, the task's skill level, and the task's frequency of instruction. The ICTL also includes individual tasks linked to one or more collective tasks.

6-16. Each ICTL has a target audience, task number, task title, training domain /location, sustaining training frequency, and skill level. An example of an 89B Skill Level 1 can be seen in Table 6-1. For additional information, see ADP 7-0 and FM 7-0.

Table 6-1. Individual Critical Task List MOS 89B - Ammunition Specialist SL1.

Target Audience: MOS 89B Ammunition Specialist , Skill Level 1

Total Number of Tasks: 13

Task Number	Task Title	Training Domain / Location	Sust Tng Freq	Sust Tng Sl
091-89A-1650	Perform Munitions Physical Security Operations	INST	SA	1-4
091-89B-1340	Identify Munitions	INST	SA	1-4
091-89B-1343	Destroy Munitions	INST	QT	1-4
091-89B-1346	Store Munitions	INST	SA	1-4
091-89B-1348	Fight Fires In a Munitions Storage Area	INST	QT	1-4
091-89B-1349	Perform Preservation and Packaging of Munitions	INST	QT	1-4
091-89B-1350	Handle Munitions Using MHE	INST	AN	1-4
091-89B-1352	Prepare Munitions for Sling Load Operations	INST	AN	1-4
091-89B-1354	Inventory Munitions	INST	QT	1-4
091-89B-1357	Secure Munitions for Movement	INST	AN	1-4
091-89B-1358	Palletize Munitions	INST	AN	1-4
091-89B-1700	Identify Hazard Symbols and Associated Hazards	INST	SA	1-4
091-89B-1750	Move Munitions with Conveyances	INST	AN	1-4

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6-17. All ammunition MOS' individual tasks and individual critical task list can be found at Central Army Registry (CAR). The CAR is a registry of training products and links that is accessible worldwide on the internet. It has several functions and features for access and download of training information. The following are the ASA-Specific MOS/AOC individual critical task lists —

- MOS 89A - Ammunition Stock Control and Accounting Specialist SL1 – ICTL
- MOS 89A - Ammunition Stock Control and Accounting Specialist SL2 - ICTL
- MOS 89B - Ammunition Specialist SL1 – ICTL
- MOS 89B - Ammunition Specialist SL2 - ICTL
- MOS 89B Ammunition Specialist SL 3 – ICTL
- MOS 89B - Ammunition Specialist SL4 – ICTL
- MOS 890A - Ammunition Warrant Officer 890A SL 1-4 – ICTL
- AOC 91A - Material Maintenance and Munitions Management Officer – ICTL

6-18. Noncommissioned officers identify and prioritize the individual tasks for Soldiers to train. The prioritization of tasks ensures the right tasks to train is nested from the highest echelon to the lowest. The CAR Dashboard is the home screen and access point for all CAR functions at https://atiam.train.army.mil/catalog/#/dashboard.

Surveillance Training

6-19. Enlisted Ordnance Soldiers with MOS 89B with skill level 30 (Staff Sergeant) and billeted as an Ammunition Inspector have unique duties which includes conducting inspections

and tests of munitions. Duties include to determine rate and degree of deterioration, and related safety hazards, as affected by conditions of storage, handling, and maintenance. Inspects ammunition handling operations and work areas. Evaluates safety procedures and work quality.

Recommend and implement corrective actions as necessary. Inspections of incoming and outgoing ammunitions shipments and transportation equipment for presence of sabotage devices, correctness of contents, and compliance with instructions, regulations, and established safety procedures. Inspects magazines, storage sites, buildings, and surrounding areas to ensure compliance with prescribed standards for ammunition storage and area safety. Perform in-storage ammunition monitoring procedures. Inspect operating lines, destruction sites, and other areas where ammunition or explosives are modified, renovated, demilitarized, salvaged, or destroyed to ensure compliance with safety regulations. Along with the assisting in the inspection of lightning protection systems.

6-20. Additional duties include assistant technical advisor on ammunition surveillance and safety matters. Maintain and operate ammunition inspection area (surveillance workshop). Maintain files and drawings and specification indexes for ammunition, along with prescribed methods of storage and packaging. Select ammunition samples for shipment to proving grounds or laboratories for ballistic and surveillance tests or investigations. Instruct in surveillance procedures and ammunition safety techniques. Initiate and file correspondence, records and reports on ammunition inspection activities. Perform function tests of selected ammunition items in accordance with standard surveillance inspection and test procedures. Inspect basic loads of ammunition and explosives at using units' storage locations.

6-21. Enlisted Ordnance Soldiers with MOS 89B with skill level 40 (Sergeants First Class), billeted as a Senior Ammunition Inspector, also have unique duties and may serve as principal advisor on ammunition surveillance and safety matters. Includes the duties shown in preceding level of skill and provides technical guidance to lower grade personnel in accomplishment of these duties. Additionally, they may have to review safety requirements of all SOPs and waivers of ammunition quantity distance in accordance with applicable regulations and procedures. Determine requirements for EOD services. Coordinate surveillance activities with civilian ammunition inspectors.

6-22. The critical tasks selected to measure ammunition inspector training proficiency to conduct inspections and tests that determine serviceability of conventional ammunition, ammunition components, related package materials must be done through a formal training program. Certification and subsequent approved training can be accomplished through the Defense Ammunition Center. The formal on-the-job training (FOJT) of section personnel assigned to a surveillance section must be accomplished prior to combat operations or deployment into a theater of operations.

6-23. The critical tasks selected to measure ammunition inspector to conduct inspections and tests that determine serviceability of conventional and non-nuclear special ammunition, ammunition components, related package materials must be done through a formal training program. Training or certification can be accomplished through the Defense Ammunition Center. The conduct of FOJT of ammunition and senior ammunition inspector assigned to a surveillance section must be accomplished prior to combat operations or deployment into a theater of operations.

6-24. The commander of organizations with an assigned Ammunition Inspector (MOS 89B30/40) must work closely with DA Civilian quality assurance specialists (ammunition Surveillance) (QASAS) that manage and execute the Army's Ammunition Surveillance Program for a FOJT after certification from professional military education (PME) course.

6-25. On-the-job training should include training on ammunition surveillance procedures found in supply bulletins such as—

- SB 742-1340-92-011. Ammunition Surveillance Procedure for Multiple Launch Rocket Systems.
- SB 742-1410-92-001. Ammunition Surveillance Procedure for Guided Missile Intercept-Aerial.
- SB 742-1410-92-005. Ammunition Surveillance Procedure Guided Missile Surface Attack.
- SB 742-1410-92-009. Ammunition Surveillance Procedure for Patriot Air Defense Guided Missile System.
- SB 742-1410-92-011. Ammunition Surveillance Procedure for Hellfire and Hellfire Longbow Modular Missile Systems.
- SB 742-1425-92-002. Ammunition Surveillance Procedure for Stinger Air Defense Guided Missile System.

6-26. Additionally, formal on-the-job training should also include training on munitions specifications found in technical manuals such as—

- TM 3-34.82. Explosives and Demolitions
- TM 38-250. Preparing Hazardous Materials for Military Air Shipments.
- TM 43-0001-26-2. Army Equipment Data Sheets for Chemical Weapons and Munitions.
- TM 43-0001-27. Army Ammunition Data Sheets for Small Caliber Ammunition.
- TM 43-0001-28. Army Ammunition Data Sheets Artillery Ammunition for Guns, Howitzers, Mortars, Recoilless Rifles, and 40mm Grenade Launchers.
- TM 43-0001-29. Army Ammunition Data Sheets for Grenades.
- TM 43-0001-30. Army Ammunition Data Sheets for Rockets, Rocket Systems, Rocket Fuzes, and Rocket Motors.
- TM 43-0001-36. Army Ammunition Data Sheets for Land Mines.
- TM 43-0001-37. Army Ammunition Data Sheets for Military Pyrotechnics.
- TM 43-0001-38. Army Ammunition Data Sheets for Demolition Materials.
- TM 43-0001-39. Army Ammunition Data Sheets for Cartridges, Cartridge Actuated Devices (CADS), and Propellant Actuated Devices (PADS).
- TM 43-0001-47. Army Equipment Data Sheets, Ammunition Peculiar Equipment (APE).
- TM 43-0001-61. Army Ammunition Data Sheets Remote Munitions.
- TM 43-0002-33. Destruction of Conventional Ammunition.

6-27. Additionally, training on munitions specifications found in technical bulletins such as—

- TB 9-1300-385. Munitions Restricted or Suspended (Found in Munitions History Program).
- TB 43-0250. Ammunition Handling, Storage and Safety.

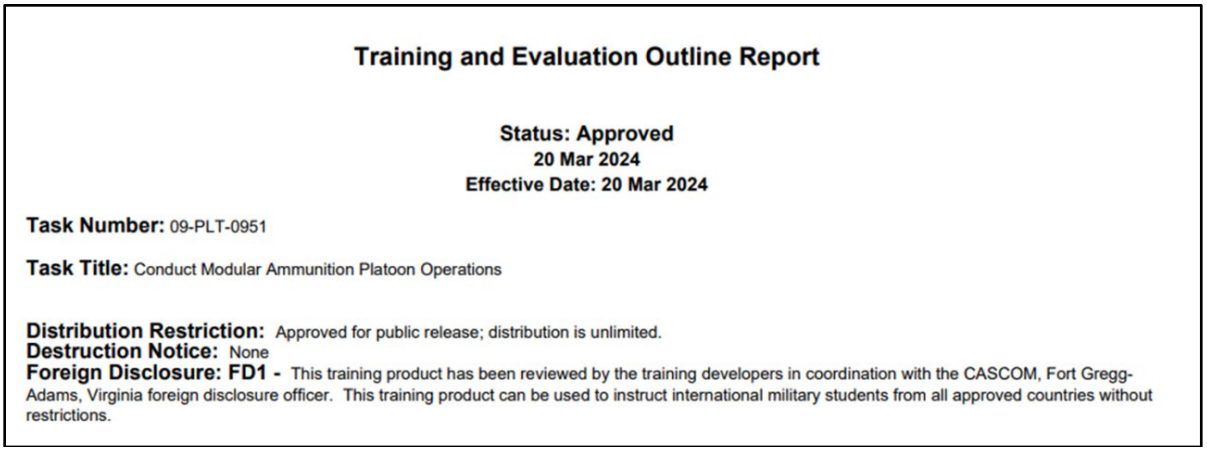
6-28. An important subject for surveillance training is the use Munitions History Program (MHP). Training should consist of the MHP site, a web-based application that supports the Army's ammunition surveillance mission. The application provides a fully integrated solution for munitions information. The ammunition related modules (inspection and notices modules) and functionality (reports) allows military ammunition inspector to perform the full range of munitions operations at ammunition support activities. For more information, see DA PAM 742-1.

COLLECTIVE TRAINING

6-29. A collective task is a clearly defined, discrete, and measurable activity or action that requires organized team or unit performance and leads to accomplishment of the task to a defined standard. A collective task describes the performance of a group of Soldiers in the field under actual operational conditions and contributes directly to mission accomplishment.

6-30. A unique collective task is a clearly defined collective task that provides training opportunities for a single CMF. The designated proponent is responsible for the development and maintenance of a unique collective task. Ordnance proponent is responsible for the ordnance (ammunition) unique collective tasks that support ammunition support activities.

6-31. The numbering system for all collective tasks use a standard format (PP-EEE-NNNN) proponent, echelon, and number. All collective tasks use an alpha-numeric system for identification. The letters in the middle of the task identify the echelon. For example, a platoon-level collective task such as 09-PLT-0951, Conduct Modular Ammunition Platoon Operations is coded at an echelon level of platoon. See Figure 6-1 as an example.



Training and Evaluation Outline Report

Status: Approved
20 Mar 2024
Effective Date: 20 Mar 2024

Task Number: 09-PLT-0951

Task Title: Conduct Modular Ammunition Platoon Operations

Distribution Restriction: Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.
Destruction Notice: None
Foreign Disclosure: FD1 - This training product has been reviewed by the training developers in coordination with the CASCOM, Fort Gregg-Adams, Virginia foreign disclosure officer. This training product can be used to instruct international military students from all approved countries without restrictions.

Figure 6-1. Conduct Modular Ammunition Platoon Operations, 09-PLT-0951, Training and Evaluation Outline Report.

6-32. Additionally, proficiency must occur at the individual task level before it can occur at the collective task level. When developing training for a collective task, identify and link individual tasks that support that collective task. Collective task should have one or more individual tasks that are linked. For example, see table 6-2.

Table 6-2. Supporting Individual Tasks for Conduct Modular Ammunition Platoon Operations, 09-PLT-0951, Training and Evaluation Outline Report.

Supporting Individual Task(s):

Step Number	Task Number	Title	Proponent	Status
8.	091-890A-1516	Conduct Surveillance Functions	091 - Ordnance (Individual)	Approved
8.	091-890A-1515	Verify Munitions Physical Security Requirements	091 - Ordnance (Individual)	Approved
8.	091-890A-1514	Evaluate a Munitions Site	091 - Ordnance (Individual)	Approved
9.	091-89B-1340	Identify Munitions	091 - Ordnance (Individual)	Approved
9.	091-89B-1357	Secure Munitions for Movement	091 - Ordnance (Individual)	Approved
9.	091-89B-3330	Manage Maintenance of Munitions	091 - Ordnance (Individual)	Approved
9.	091-89B-3604	Perform Quality Assurance Inspection of Munitions	091 - Ordnance (Individual)	Approved
9.	091-89B-1346	Store Munitions	091 - Ordnance (Individual)	Approved
9.	091-89B-1349	Perform Preservation and Packaging of Munitions.	091 - Ordnance (Individual)	Approved
9.	091-89B-3603	Inspect Ground Transportation Platforms for Explosives Safety	091 - Ordnance (Individual)	Approved
9.	551-88N-1010	Inspect Cargo Shipments	551 - Transportation (Individual)	Approved
9.	551-88N-1001	Prepare Labels for Shipment	551 - Transportation (Individual)	Approved
9.	551-88N-1017	Perform Container Management Operations	551 - Transportation (Individual)	Approved
9.	091-89B-3350	Inspect Munitions Supply Activity Operations	091 - Ordnance (Individual)	Approved
9.	091-89B-3600	Establish Stock Control Operations	091 - Ordnance (Individual)	Approved
9.	091-89B-1354	Inventory Munitions	091 - Ordnance (Individual)	Approved

6-33. Collective Tasks for Ammunition Ordnance Units can be found at Central Army Registry (CAR). For Collective training products and links. The CAR Dashboard is the home screen and access point for all CAR functions at https://atiam.train.army.mil/catalog/#/dashboard.

OTHER TYPES AVAILABLE TRAINING

6-34. Ammunition Upload Exercises. Live ammunition upload exercises are a common training scenario for Division and below Army units, simulating wartime situations by loading ammunition onto vehicles and weapon systems. These exercises are authorized even if explosives safety quantity-distance (ESQD) criteria cannot be met at upload locations. In conjunction with ammunition support activities, provide for wartime scenarios in a controlled environment. For additional information on ammunition upload exercises, see DA PAM 385-64.

6-35. Ammunition Supply Point Home Station Training. The consolidation of CMF 89 Soldiers can develop critical skills related to ammunition supply point operations with support of their local ammunition supply point. The ammunition supply point can provide on-the-job training opportunities for 89A and 89B Soldiers, creating proficiency in individual tasks. The memorandum of agreement (MOA) structure can be used during garrison operations within the five distinct regions that are home to modular ordnance (ammunition) companies. For additional information, see Army Sustainment Command (ASC), the organization's home page can be accessed at https://www.aschq.army.mil/.

6-36. Wholesale to Tactical Delivery. Joint Munitions Command (JMC) provides the opportunity to conduct a depot tactical resupply. In continental United States (CONUS) exercise, throughput resupply distribution down to the brigade ATHP or MATP during unit gunneries. To provide MET training to CMF 89 Soldiers in preparation for deployment to theater of operations. The exercise can be completed in two phase types—

- Phase I. Resupply from Depot to Installation ASP to brigade ASA.

- Phase II. Resupply from Depot directly to brigade ASA.

6-37. JMC Operation Patriot Press. The U.S. Army Reserve and National Guard, Joint Munitions Command's annual exercise, established by the Army Material Command, trains Army Active Duty, Reserve and National Guard units to support the Army's overall strategic positioning objectives. The exercise provides an opportunity for Army units to enhance logistical readiness and total force integration by working directly with active-duty counterparts under JMC, which is headquartered at the Rock Island Arsenal in Illinois. Ordnance (ammunition) Soldiers can conduct annual training requirements and supported real world missions, while on site, they also executed depot operation missions at five JMC installations, including support to the emerging requirements for outload and storage improvement, freeing up storage space, promoting distribution efficiency, and flexibility across the munitions network.

6-38. For training opportunities additional information can be found at, Joint Munitions Command (JMC), the organization's home page can be accessed at https://www.jmc.army.mil/.

TRAINING MANAGEMENT

6-39. Units train to three proficiencies and include the following—

- Mission-essential task proficiency,
- Weapons qualification, and
- Collective live-fire tasks.

6-40. Mission-essential task proficiency is achieved by the unit's ability to perform mission-essential task training to standard; in multiple complex and dynamic operational environments, with external evaluation while accomplishing the appropriate Soldier, unit and leader tasks as outlined in training and evaluation outlines. See appendix A for training and evaluation outlines.

6-41. Weapons qualification. Weapons qualification involves individual, crew-served, and platform weapons proficiency. The unit achieves weapons qualification by qualifying on all its organic weapons under all conditions as specified by applicable weapon system publications.

6-42. Collective live-fire task proficiency. Collective live-fire task proficiency is achieved by the unit executing specified collective tasks while employing its organic weapons systems in a live-fire environment.

6-43. The unit is trained when it achieves the proficiencies specified by the commander. Collective task proficiency is rated using the following ratings—

- Trained: T (Advanced Task Proficiency). A Trained proficiency rating means a unit is trained. It has attained advanced task proficiency free of significant shortcomings. The unit's shortcomings require minimal training to meet the Army standard.

- Practiced: P (Basic Task Proficiency). A Practiced proficiency rating means a unit is practiced. It has attained basic task proficiency with shortcomings. The unit's shortcomings may require significant training to meet the Army standard.

- Untrained: U (Cannot Perform Task). An Untrained proficiency rating means a unit is untrained. The unit cannot perform the task. The unit requires complete training on the task to achieve the Army standard.

6-44. Commanders and leaders at echelon are responsible and accountable for the training and performance of their units. Commanders train and resource training one echelon down, and they evaluate to two echelons down. They are responsible for assessing unit training proficiency and prioritizing unit training. Subordinate unit leaders are the primary trainers of their elements. For example, a platoon leader is responsible for the training and performance of the platoon. Noncommissioned officers set the foundation for Army training. They train Soldiers, crews, and small teams to be battle-ready. They provide crucial input and advice to the commander on what is trained and how it is trained. This ensures the organization trains on its most important tasks down to the individual Soldier.

6-45. The training management cycle is the process of prioritizing training, planning and preparation, execution, and the evaluation and assessment of training. The commander drives the training management cycle by prioritizing training and assessing unit training proficiencies. Long-, mid-, and short-range planning is conducted to support the execution of training. Commanders establish the unit's training battle rhythm to integrate and synchronize training activities, meetings, briefings, conferences, and reports. For additional information, see FM 7-0 and TC 3-20.0.

Task Crosswalk

6-46. Prioritized MET training acknowledges units cannot achieve or sustain fully trained proficiency on every task simultaneously. Commanders focus training on their unit's prioritized METs to optimize limited training time and resources. Similarly, subordinate leaders prioritize training on the collective tasks, battle tasks, and individual tasks that directly support their unit's prioritized METs. This is done by conducting a task crosswalk.

6-47. A task crosswalk is the process of linking higher echelon tasks to a lower echelon task based on mission requirements. Conducting a task crosswalk allows units to prioritize the tasks most important to train at each echelon. This ensures leaders select the right tasks that best support the unit training mission. For example, individual tasks must link to a team, crew, or squad battle task. Squad battle tasks must link to a platoon battle task. Platoon battle tasks must link to a company MET. The task crosswalk also provides leaders a means to analyze training time requirements and resources to train before progressing to the next level of training.

6-48. Step 1: Select the prioritized higher echelon mission-essential task or battle task to crosswalk. A task crosswalk begins with the highest prioritized higher echelon MET, platoon or squad battle task, or another collective task. Leaders perform a task crosswalk from this starting point to identify the supporting tasks at their echelon that best support the higher task.

6-49. Step 2: Select subordinate collective tasks. In this step, leaders identify the tasks at their echelon that best support the higher-level task. These tasks and their prioritization are then approved by the next higher echelon leader or commander to ensure proper mission nesting (when practicable, leaders select high-payoff tasks that support more than one mission- essential-task or battle task). The vignette illustrates the task crosswalk process.

Notional Task Crosswalk: Select Subordinate Collective Tasks

Modular ammunition company commander has selected the company MET, Conduct Modular Ammunition Company Operations, 09-CO-0951 to train during the next field

training exercise (FTX). The commander and platoon leaders with input from the platoon sergeants determine the necessary actions in support of the Company Operations. The

leaders identify the specific section level collective task in support of the determined necessary actions. These become platoon battle tasks. These battle tasks and their prioritization are approved by the company commander to ensure proper nesting with the company METs and may be assigned to specific platoons to for train. The resulting list of platoon battle tasks that the platoon leader then prioritizes for training might include—

- 09-PLT-0113 Establish an Ammunition Storage Area
- 09-PLT-0115 Configure Ammunition Loads
- 09-PLT-0116 Receive Ammunition Turn-in
- 09-PLT-0119 Process Receipts (Ammunition)
- 09-PLT-0123 Conduct Inventories (Ammunition)
- 09-PLT-0124 Operate Stock Control Accounts (Ammunition)
- 09-PLT-3009 Conduct Ammunition Sling Load Operations

Officers and Warrant Officers train platoons. Noncommissioned officers train individuals, crews, and small teams. The noncommissioned officer in charge of their echelon selects the collective tasks and battle drills for their echelon that best support the next higher echelon collective task or battle task.

6-50. Step 3: Select individual tasks. Noncommissioned officers at the lowest unit echelon select individual Soldier tasks that support their prioritized collective tasks. They select the appropriate tasks that when trained form the building blocks that allow Soldiers to execute collective training effectively at the next echelon. The following vignette illustrates the squad leader's selection of prioritized individual tasks.

Notional Task Crosswalk: Select Subordinate Collective Tasks

The section chief begins by selecting the section task, 09-SEC-0009 Configure Ammunition Loads. The leader then prioritizes the following individual tasks the section might train:

- 091-89B-1340 - Identify Munitions
- 091-89B-1350 - Handle Munitions Using MHE
- 091-89B-1358 - Palletize Munitions
- 091-89B-1700 - Identify Hazard Symbols and Associated Hazards

6-51. Prioritized mission-essential task (MET) training acknowledges units cannot achieve or sustain fully trained proficiency on every task simultaneously. Commanders focus training on their unit's prioritized METs to optimize limited training time and resources. Similarly, subordinate leaders prioritize training on the collective tasks, battle tasks, and individual tasks

that directly support their unit's prioritized METs. This is done by conducting a task crosswalk. For additional information on training management, see FM 7-0 and ADP 7-0.

APPENDIX A

Ammunition Support Activity Layouts

A-1. Ammunition Support Activities (ASA) include the Ammunition Supply Point (ASP), Ammunition Transfer and Holding Point (ATHP), and Modular Ammunition Transfer Point (MATP). Additionally, an ASA has a Line-Item Number (LIN) for SAAS equipment (laptops & handheld scanners) on authorization documents.

A-2. An ammunition supply point is a retail ammunition support activity where ammunition is received, stored, issued, and accounted for. The ASP provides direct and general support to units assigned to or operating within its area of operations. ASPs have varying degrees of storage capacity, throughput capacity, and munitions maintenance based on the echelon of support (such as brigade, division, corps, field army or theater). The ASP layout is depicted in figure A-1.

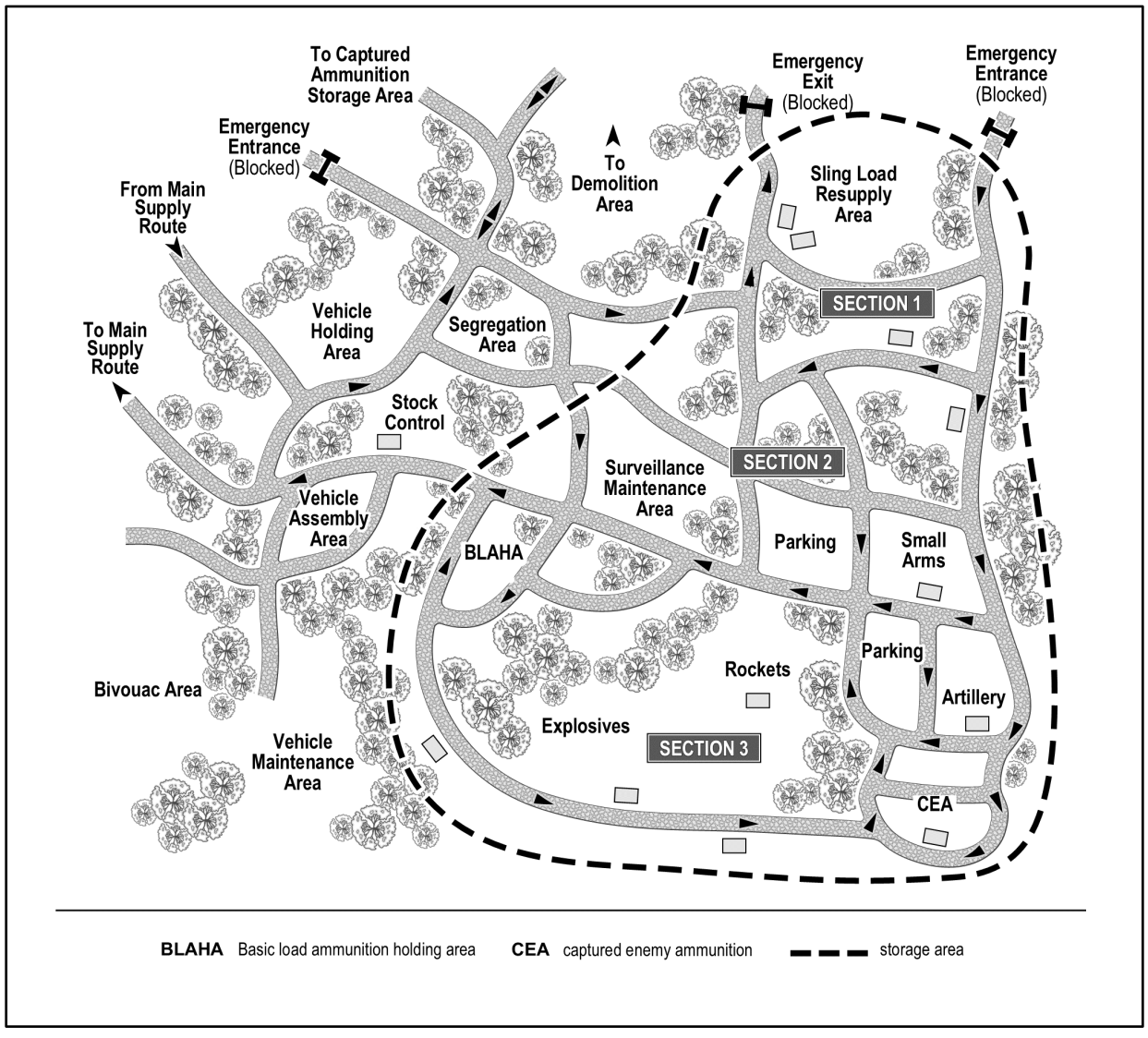


Figure A-1. Typical layout plan for an ammunition supply point.

A-2. An ammunition transfer holding point (ATHP) is a designated site operated by a Brigade Support Battalion (BSB) distribution company, where ammunition is received, temporarily stored, or transferred to support units within a functional or multifunctional brigade. Ammunition storage and accountability, ASA area-based supply point distribution for customer support. Normally operating in one location adjacent to or nearby the brigade support area. The ATHP layout is depicted in figure A-2.

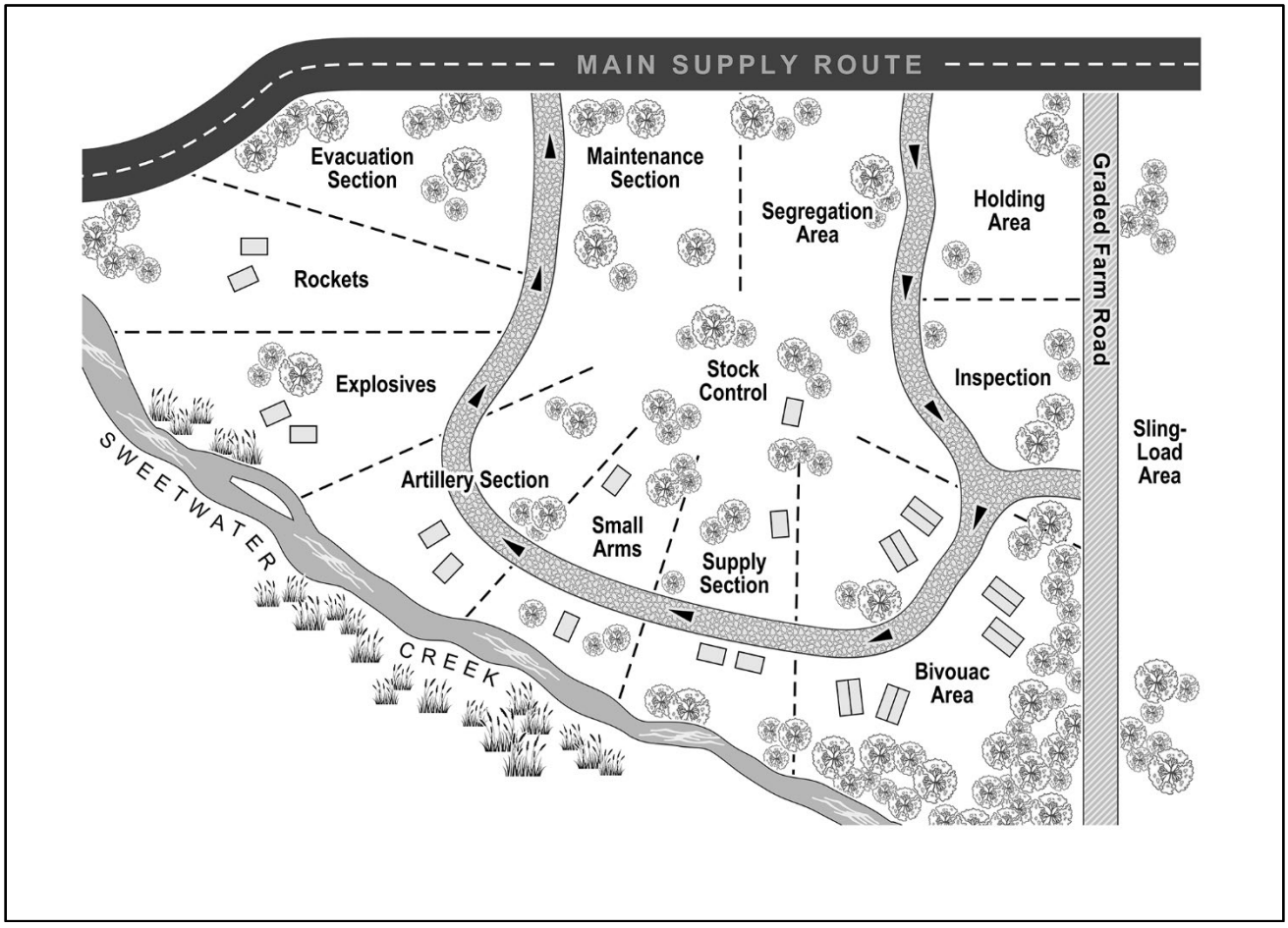


Figure A-2. Typical layout plan for an ammunition transfer and holding point.

A-3. The ammunition section for the Modular Ammunition Transfer Point (MATP) supports Stryker, armored, and infantry BCTs and is designed to provide the BCT commander the ability to scale, tailor, and surge munitions capability and capacity required to sustain combat power during high operations tempo decisive engagements across widely dispersed areas of operations provides the BCT commander with the ability to scale, tailor, and surge class V capability and capacity required to sustain combat power during large-scale combat operations across a widely dispersed area of operations. The section has an ammunition section chief, but itis divided into optimized ammunition teams consisting of a team chief, four ammunition handlers, and their associated equipment. Each squad in the ammunition section can establish limited duration split-based MATP operations. This enables the company to facilitate the transfer of ammunition with supply point and unit distribution methods concurrently at multiple locations. The MATP layouts are depicted in figure A-3 and A-4. For additional information, see ATP 4-35.

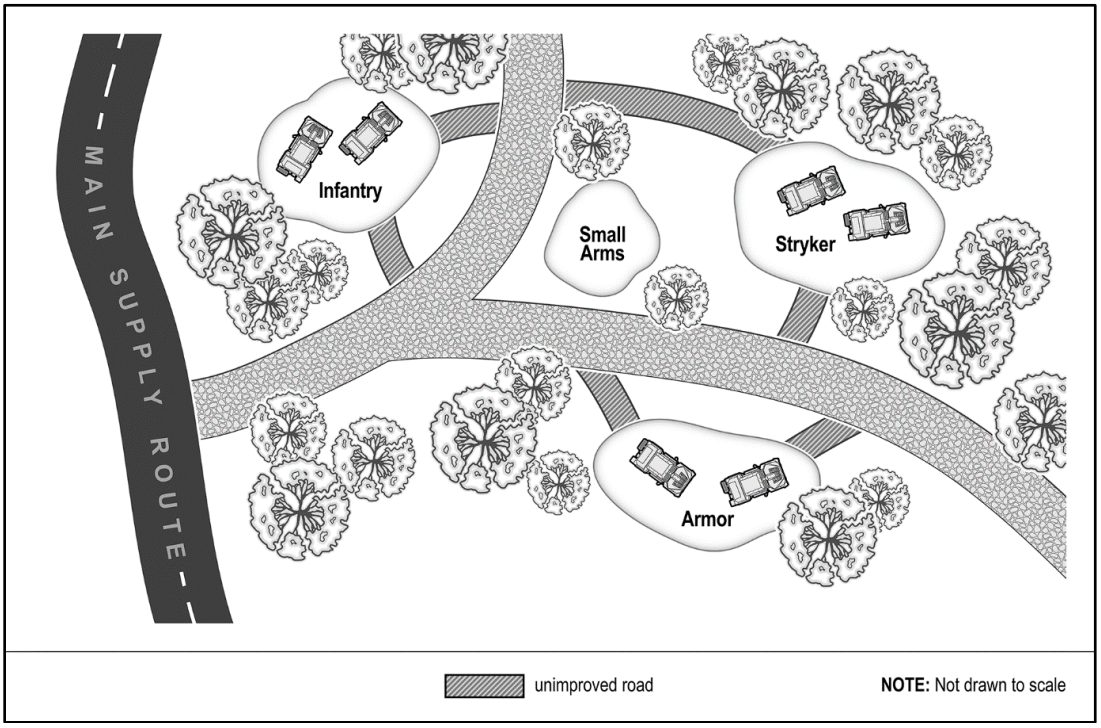


Figure A-3. Typical layout plan for a modular ammunition transfer point (Area Storage).

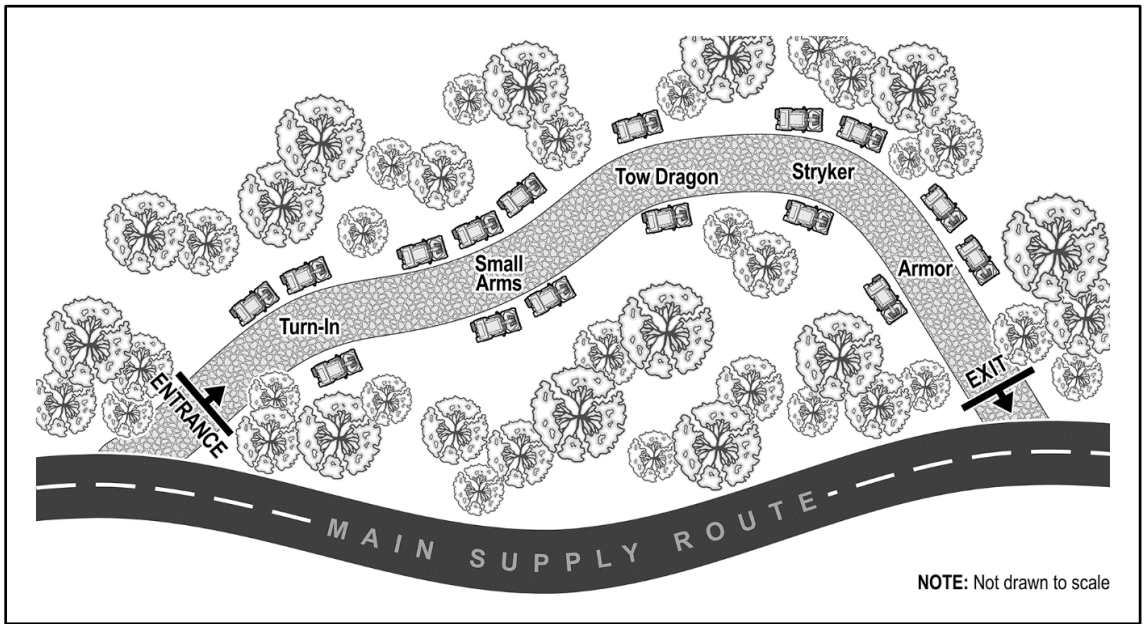


Figure A-4. Typical layout plan for a modular ammunition transfer point (Roadside Storage).

A-4. There are two types of ammunition teams for the MATP – the standard and the heavy lift section. The only difference between the ammunition and heavy-lift teams is in their MHE. The ammunition teams are authorized a 5,000-pound capacity forklift; the heavy-lift team are authorized a 10,000-pound capacity forklift. The ammunition sections for both armored and Stryker BCTs have two ammunition teams and one heavy-lift team. The infantry BCT has one ammunition team and one heavy-lift team. For additional information, see ATP 4-35.

APPENDIX B

Combined Arms Training Strategy Program for Modular Ammunition Ordnance Company

B-1. Combined Arms Training Strategy (CATS) is the Army's overarching strategy for training the force. CATS are descriptive, task-based, and event-driven to provide both AA and RC unit commanders a unit training strategy to assist them in developing training plans that build or sustain unit training readiness.

B-2. CATS provides proponent-approved strategies that enable commanders to produce Mission Essential Task Lists (METL) based unit training plans (UTP) that support top-down guidance, while providing users a vehicle for bottom-up feedback. These training strategies, with associated collective tasks, enable commanders to identify necessary resources associated with current and future training and readiness events. See the example in figure A-1.

B-3. Each strategy is reviewed annually and provides commanders the most up-to-date information on unit task lists (UTLs) and Mission Essential Tasks (METs); personnel and equipment; training aids, devices, simulators, and simulations (TADSS); live-fire qualification tables; and DA PAM 350-38 Standard in Weapons Training (STRAC) resourcing.

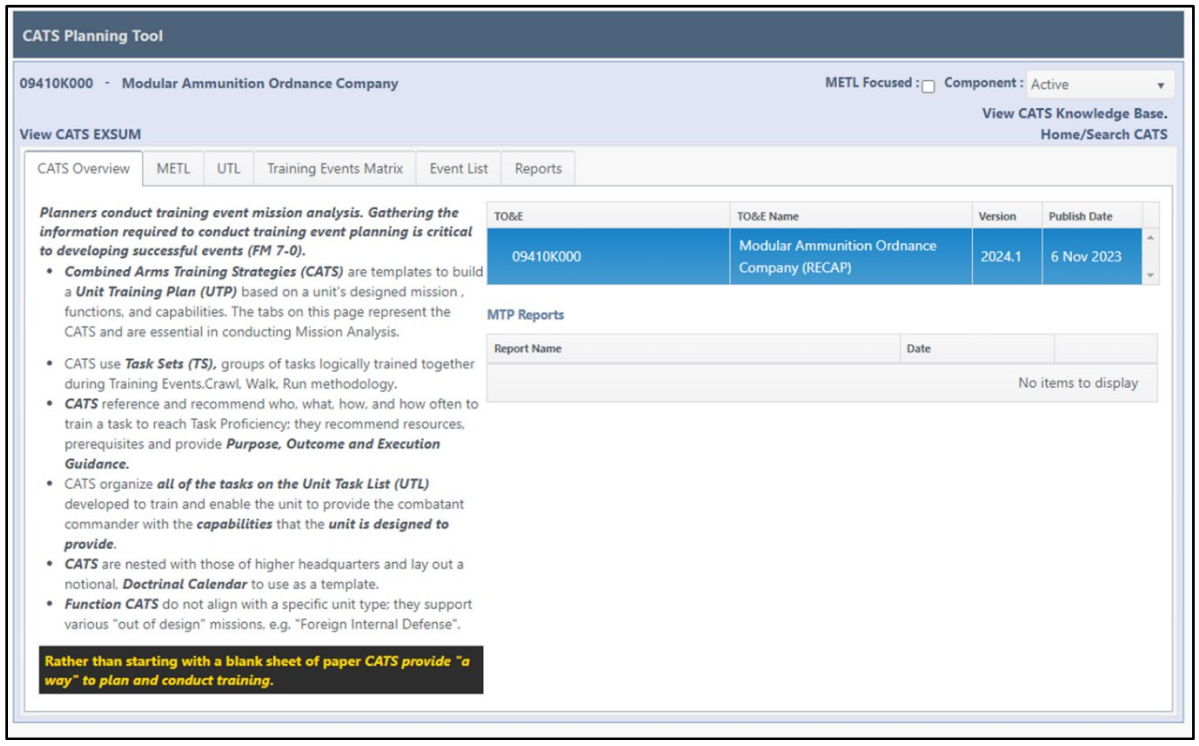


Figure B-1. CATS overview for Modular Ammunition Ordnance Company.

B-4. CATS are developed in coordination with proponents, with input from the operational force. The training strategies are based on the unique organizational characteristics of units as identified in the unit's Table of Organization and Equipment (TOE). The strategies are constructed to address the specific mission units are expected to perform, and the capabilities they are designed to provide.

B-5. Using CATS, commanders create focused training plans by assessing operational and mission requirements, identifying the METs to be trained, and then by building plans with events that lead to increased readiness. Each CATS contains a descriptive task-based training plan that provides “a way” to build and sustain unit readiness. Strategies are built around a unit’s design mission, capabilities, and functions that are regularly reviewed for changes. Because units begin their training cycles at different levels of proficiency, their plans can be tailored to improve specific skills.

B-6. Searches for specific CATS are commonly performed using a TO&E number but may also use proponent, unit title, or unit identification code (UIC). The example in figure A-2 uses the proponent to search for a Modular Ammunition Ordnance Company.

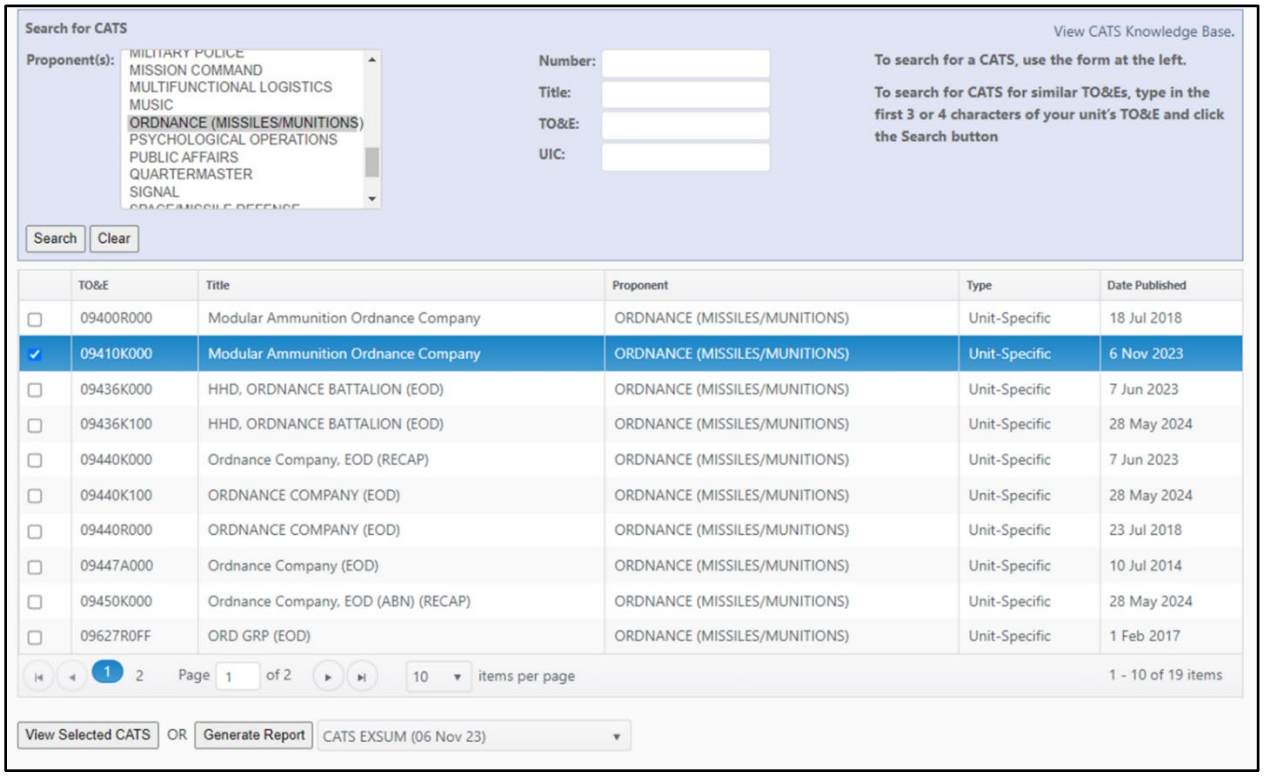


Figure B-2. A Proponent search in CATS for a Modular Ammunition Ordnance Company.

B-7. The CATS landing page and using generated reports where users can open and save six different generated reports. The reports include:

- The CATS executive summary, which provides a brief introduction to CATS and how it was developed;
- The CATS report, the largest of all the reports, contains information from all the task sets (TS), culminating training events (CTE), and UTL;
- The MET to TS crosswalk report shows the unit’s METs and the TSs used to train them;
- The TADSS report shows all the CATS events, recommended iterations and durations, TADSS, and ranges and facilities that support each event;

- The TS report provides an overarching description, capabilities and functions trained, training guidance, and a description of the three types of tasks used in CATS;

- The training event matrix shows recommended times a TS is trained throughout a calendar year.

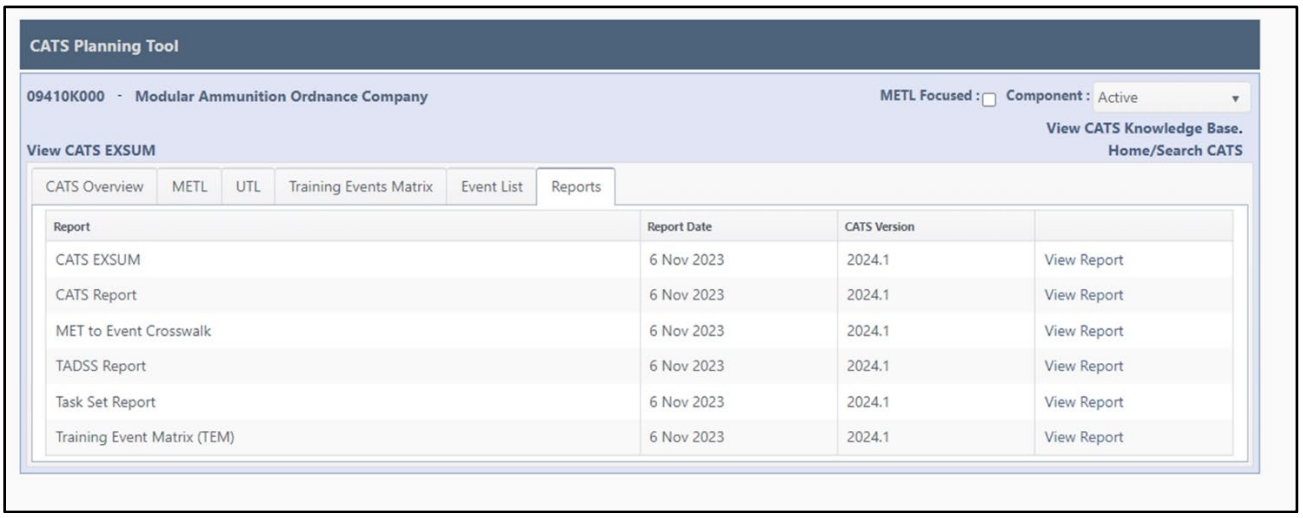


Figure B-3. CATS available reports for a Modular Ammunition Ordnance Company.

B-8. CATS generates task sets which logically group collective tasks that are best trained together. The task sets concentrate on the capabilities and functions the unit was designed to perform. The CATS tool then produces a menu of crawl, walk, and run-level training events from which the trainer can select to most effectively train the unit.

B-9. A TS is a grouping of collective tasks logically trained together, to achieve a mission, function, or capability the unit was designed to perform. The TS recognizes that different parts of the organization are likely conducting separate tasks to train a capability or function.

B-10. The CTE are indicated in unit strategies usually as a Stand-Alone Training Event. Most Task Sets may have a Crawl-Level event, then a Walk-Level event, but no Run-Level event. Run-Level training occurs during a Stand-alone Events (Field training Exercise, Live Fire Exercise). CTEs identify the Task Sets to train at the Run-Level of progression to achieve the unit's primary capabilities and functions.

B-11. When viewing a CATS, users can review the UTL. There are digital links attached to each task number that will pull up the task's training and evaluation outline (T&EO), see figure A-4.

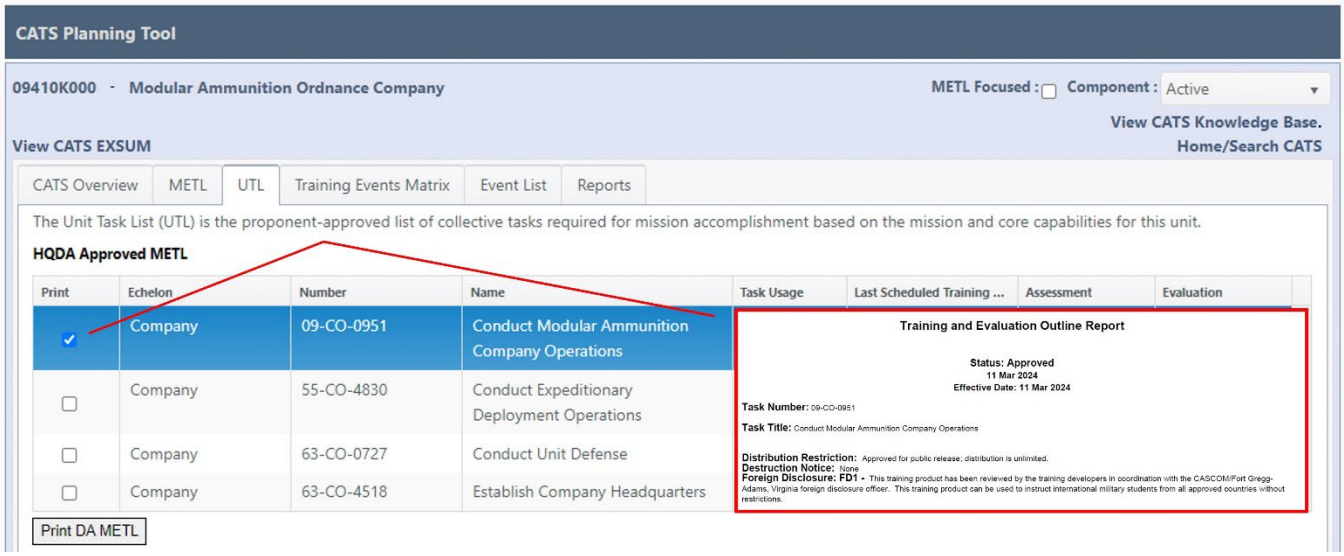


Figure B-4. The UTL view of a Modular Ammunition Ordnance Company.

B-12. CATS utilized with unit training management processes can guide development of the Long-Range Training Plan (LRTP). Task Sets identifies Craw-Walk-Run training events to build task proficiency and unit readiness. CATS progressively builds task proficiency over yearly cycles, facilitating the development of unit LRTP for fiscal years. The automated CATS tool resides in the Digital Training Management System (DTMS), and a non-tailorable CATS viewer can be found on the Army Training Network (ATN) website. For more information on CATS, see the ATN Webpage at https://atn.army.mil/.

Training and Evaluation Outlines

B-13. A training and evaluation outline is a summary document that provides performance and proficiency standards for individual and collective tasks. It provides information on individual or collective task training objectives, resource requirements, and evaluation procedures. Training and evaluation outlines (T&EOs) provide important training information that informs successful task execution. T&EOs are proponent developed and published.

B-14. T&EOs have three primary purposes:

- Trainers use T&EOs to prepare and practice task execution.
- Evaluators use T&EOs to observe and evaluate task performance.
- Commanders use T&EOs to help assess collective task proficiency as part of feedback.

B-15. Leaders use T&EOs to evaluate task proficiency. T&EOs specify the task type, the conditions under which the task is trained, and the standard to successfully perform the task. T&EOs also provide a wealth of task information to include the specific steps and measures taken as the task is performed.

B-16. Additionally, the T&EOs contain the Objective Task Evaluation Criteria Matrix, Performance Steps and Measures, and Task Performance Summary Block. These outlines provide commanders essential feedback to help assess task proficiency. For more information on T&EO, see the ATN Webpage at https://atn.army.mil.

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Sources Notes

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Glossary

Section I
Acronyms & Abbreviations

A&E	ammunition and explosives
A-FACT	Army Financial Audit and Collaboration Tool
AA&E	Arms, Ammunition, and Explosives
AAA	Army Audit Agency
AAL	additional authorization list
AAR	after action report;
AC	active component
ACOM	Army Command
ACSA	acquisition and cross-servicing agreement
AMC	Army Materiel Command
AO	accountable officer
AOC	Area of Concentration
AOR	area of responsibility
APE	Ammunition Peculiar Equipment
APS	Army Prepositioned Stock
APO	Accountable Property Officer
APSR	Acountable property system of record
AR	Army regulation
ASA	ammunition support activity
ASCC	Army Service Component Command
ASR	Asset Status Report
ASP	ammunition supply point
ATHP	Ammunition Transfer and Holding Point
ATN	Army Training Network
ATSP	air terminal supply point
BAO	brigade ammunition officer
BD	business day
BDE	Brigade
BII	basic issue items
BN	Battalion
BLK	black
BSA	brigade support area
BSB	brigade support battalion
C&P	component and packaging
C2	command and control
CAR	Central Army Registry
CATS	Combined Arms Training Strategy
CBRN	chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear
CCD	Camouflage, Concealment, and Decoys
CCDR	Combatant Commander
CCIR	Commander's critical information requirements
CCL	combat configured load
CEA	Captured Enemy Ammunition
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CG	commanding general
CHS	combat health support
CHU	container handling unit
CL	combat load
CMF	career management field
CMO	Chief Management Officer

COE	Common Operating Environment
COM	communication
COMSEC	communications security
CONPLAN	contingency plans
CONUS	continental United States
COP	common operational picture
COOP	continuity of operations plan
COTS	commercial off-the-shelf
CP	checkpoint
CPOF	Command Post of the Future
CROP	Container(ized) Roll-In/Roll-Out Platform
CS	combat support
CSSAMO	Combat Service Support Automation Management Office
CTE	culminating training events
CTRL	control
CTSSB	critical task and site selection board
CW	chemical warfare
DA	Department of the Army
DAC	Department of the Army Civilian
DA PAM	Department of the Army pamphlet
DD	Department of Defense
DDI	Dummy Drill Inert
DD FORM	Department of the Defense Form
DIB	distrubution intergration branch
DISA	Defense Information Systems Agency
DMC	distribution management center
DMWR	depot maintenance work requirement
DOD	Department of Defense
DODIC	Department of Defense identification codes
DODIG	Department of Defense Inspector General
DOS	day of supply
DOT	Department of Transportation
DRU	direct reporting unit
DTMS	Digital Training Management System
DTO	division transportation office
DVE	Driver's Vision Enhancer
EOD	explosive ordnance disposal
ERP	enterprise resource planning
ESMP	Explosive Safety Management Program
ESQD	Explosives Safety Quantity Distance
ETA	estimated time of arrival
EUM	End User Manual
FM	field manual
FMC&C	Financial Management & Comptroller
G-2	Intelligence, Divisional Level and above
GATES	Global Air Transportation Execution System
GCSS-A	Global Combat Support System-Army
GMT	Greenwich Mean Time
GPFU	gas particulate filter unit
GPS	global positioning system
GTA	graphic training aid
HAZMAT	hazardous material
HEMTT	Heavy Expanded Mobility Tactical Truck
HEMTT-LHS	Heavy Expanded Mobility Tactical Truck-Load Handling System
HERO	Hazards Of Electromagnetic Radiation
HET	Heavy Equipment Transporter
HETS	Heavy Equipment Transport Semitrailer

HMMWV	high-mobility multipurpose wheeled vehicle
HNS	host nation support
HQDA	Headquarters, Department of the Army
Hz	Hertz: measures electrical frequency in cycles per second
IAW	in accordance with
ICTL	individual critical task list
IBA	individual ballistic armor
ID	infantry division
IED	improvised explosive device
IPA	Independent Public Accountant
IPT	Issue Processing Time
IR	Internal Review
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
IT	information technology
ITO	installation transportation officer
JMC ILS	joint Munitions Command Integrated Logistics Strategy
JPEO	Joint Program Executive Office
JPEO AA	joint Program Executive Officer for Armaments and Ammunition
JSA	joint security area
JTAV	joint total asset visibility
KMPH	kilometers per hour
KSD	key supporting documentation
LAN	local area network
Lbs	pounds
LHS	load-handling system
LIN	Line Item Number
LMP	Logistics Modernization Program
LMTV	light medium tactical vehicle
LOGSA	Logistics Support Activity
LOTS	logistics-over-the-shore
LRTP	Long-Range Training Plan
LSCO	Large-Scale Combat Operations
LTD	local shipment directive
MATO	materiel officer
MATP	Modular Ammunition Transfer Point
MCL	mission-configured loads
MCO	movement control officer
MCT	movement control team
MDO	multi-domain operations
MET	Mission Essential Task
METL	Mission Essential Task Lists
METT-TC	mission, enemy, terrain and weather, troops and support available-time available and civil considerations
MHE	materiel handling equipment
MHP	Munitions History Program
MMC	materiel management center (SAAS)
MMB	Material Management Branch
MOA	memorandum of agreement
MOD	modernized (SAAS)
MOPP	mission-oriented protective posture
MOS	military occupational specialty
MRO	material release order
MSR	main supply route
MTMCTEA	Military Traffic Management Command Transportation Engineering Agency
MTOE	modified table of organization and equipment
MTS	Movement Tracking System
MTV	medium tactical vehicle
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization

NBC	nuclear, biological, and chemical
NCO	noncommissioned officer
NCOIC	noncommissioned officer in charge
NEW	net explosive weight
NFR	Notice of Findings and Recommendations
NMC	non-mission capable
NLAC	National Level Ammunition Capability
NSN	national stock number
NTE	Non-Tactical Equipment
No	number
O&M	operations and maintenance
OBT	Office of Business Transformation
OCONUS	outside the continental United States
OF	optional form
OIP	orgnaizational inspection plan
OM&S	Operating Materials and Supplies
OPL	Operational Load
OPLAN	operation plan
OPROJ	operational projects
OPORD	operation order (FM 1-02.1, Terms and Military Symbols)
OPSEC	operations security
OSD	Office of the Secretary of Defense
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
P	Practiced
P2S	Plan-to-Stock
PEO	Program Executive Office(s)
PL	platoon leader
PLS	palletized load system
PMCS	preventive maintenance checks and services
POC	point of contact
POD	port of debarkation
POL	petroleum, oils, and lubricants
QASAS	Quality Assurance Specialist (Ammunition Surveillance)
QD	quantity distance
R	reinforcing
RDD	required delivery date
RF-ITV	Radio Frequency-In Transit Visibility
RMIC	Risk Management and Internal Controls
RP	release point
RPM	rounds per minute
RPT	Receipt Processing Time
RR	railroad
RSR	required supply rate
S-3	operations staff officer
S-4	logistics officer (below division level)
SAAS	Standard Army Ammunition System
SAAS-MMC	standard army ammunition system-material management center
SAT	security assistance team;
SCL	strategic configured load
SCP	Software Change Package
SEP	Student Evaluation Plan
SF	Standard Form
SFC	Sergeant First Class
SIR	serious incident report
SL	Sustainment Load
SME	Subject Matter Expertise
SNCO	senior noncommissioned officer
SO	stockage objective

SOC	Service Organization Control
SOF	special operations forces
SOP	standard operating procedure
SPO	support operations officer
SPT	Shipping Processing Time
SRA	stock record account
SRC	standard requirements code
SRO	stock record officer
SSG	Staff Sergeant
SSN	attack submarine, nuclear
STANAG	standardization agreement (NATO)
STB	Special Troops Battalion
STON	short ton
STRAC	Standards in Weapons Training
T	Trained
T&EO	training and evaluation outline
TACSOP	tactical standing operating procedure
TADSS	Training Aids, Devices, Simulators, and Simulations
TAMIS	Total Ammunition Information Systems
TAV	total asset visibility
TC	training circular
TCMD	transoportaion control and movement doucment
TCP/IP	transmission control protocol with Internet protocol
TDA	table of distribution and allowance
TLM	two-level maintenance
TLO	terminal learning objective
TMR	Total Munitions Requirements
TOC	tactical operations center
TOE	table of organization and equipment
TPT	Turn-In Processing Time
TPU	Trained, Practice, Untrained
TS	task set
TSC	Theater Sustainment Command
TTI	total task inventory
U	Untrained
UIC	unit identification code
US	United States
USAMC	United States Army Materiel Command
USCG	United States Coast Guard
UTL	unit task list
UTP	unit training plan
UXO	unexploded explosive ordnance
VAC	volts alternating current
WAN	wide area network
WHT	white
WPS	Worldwide Port System

Section II
Terms

"T P U"
Trained, Practice needed, Untrained

463L system
Aircraft pallets, nets, tie down, and coupling devices, facilities, handling equipment, procedures, and other components designed to interface with military and civilian aircraft cargo restraint systems. Though designed for airlift, system components may have to move intermodally via surface to support geographic combatant commander objectives. (JP 4-01)

Department of Defense Ammunition Code (DODAC)
An eight-character numeric-alphanumeric code used to identify an item of ammunition. The first four digits consist of the FSC code, and the last four characters make up the DODIC assigned to the generic description of the item (for example, 1330-G881, Grenade, Hand, Fragmentation).

accountability
(DOD) The obligation imposed by law or lawful order or regulation on an officer or other person for keeping accurate record of property, documents, or funds. The person having this obligation may or may not have actual possession of the property, documents, or funds. Accountability is concerned primarily with records, while responsibility is concerned primarily with custody, care, and safekeeping. (Army)

Ammunition and explosives holding area (AHA)
An area that is used for temporary storage, weapons assembly and staging. This area is established to fulfill the operational requirements at the battalion echelons and below. (Army)

ammunition lot number
Coded identification number assigned to a quantity of ammunition that has been produced by the same manufacturer under uniform conditions. The number is assigned to each lot of ammunition when it is manufactured.

ammunition supply point
An area designated to receive, store, reconfigure, and issue Class V material. It is normally located at or near the division area. Also called ASP. See also classes of supply. (ATP 4-35)

ammunition transfer and holding point
A designated temporary site from which Class V material is transferred from corps transportation to unit vehicles. See also classes of supply. (ATP 4-35)

Basic load ammunition holding area (BLAHA)
(DOD) storage area for basic load ammunition located within the boundaries of a barracks or in the immediate vicinity thereof, in armored vehicles, trucks, trailers, structures, or on pads to ensure mission readiness. The BLAHAs consist of one or more storage sites and involve acceptance of risks to personnel, facilities and equipment that are greater than that normally permitted. (Army)

echeloned sustainment
(DOD) An array of capabilities placed at critical locations to link and facilitate support between echelons in an area of operation. (ATP 4-90)

required supply rate (ammunition)
(DOD) The amount of ammunition expressed in terms of rounds per weapon per day for ammunition items fired by weapons (and in terms of other units of measure per day for bulk allotment and other items) estimated to be required to sustain operations of any designated force without restriction for a specified period. Tactical commanders use this rate to state their requirements for ammunition to support planned tactical operations at specified intervals. The required supply rate is submitted through command channels. It is consolidated at each echelon and is considered by each commander in subsequently determining the controlled supply rate within the command. Also called RSR. See also controlled supply rate. See FM 4-0.

throughput distribution
Throughput distribution bypasses one or more intermediate supply echelons in the supply system to avoid multiple handling. It leverages configured loads and containerization to deliver supplies directly to units in forward areas. See ATP 4-42.

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TC 9-10

13 February 2025

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