TRAINING SUPPORT PACKAGE (TSP)

TSP Number/Title	55B40A03 Transition to Operations Involving Potential Threat
Task Number(s)/ Title(s)	None
Effective Date	21 August 1998
Supersedes TSP(s)	MP-04/A 645-55B40
TSP User	USAOMMCS, Redstone Arsenal Alabama and accredited Ordnance TASS Battalion
Proponent	US Army Ordnance Missile and Munitions Center and School, Munitions Training Department, Redstone Arsenal, AL 38597-6970
Comments/ Recommen-dations	Send comments and recommendations directly to: U.S. Army CASCOM Training Directorate ATTN: ATCL, AO (Roy King) Bldg. 1109, 401 First Street Fort Lee, VA. 23801-1713 (e-mail Kingr1@Lee-dns1.army.mil) DSN: 539-1129 Commercial: 804-765-1129
Foreign Disclosure Restrictions	If Allied students are scheduled to attend this class, coordination with Security Division (ATSK-AS) is required to determine if the information can be released to Allied students.

Preface

Purpose

This training support package provides the instructor with a standardized lesson plan for presenting instruction for:

LESSON TITLE:	Transition to Operations Involving Potential Threat
CONDITIONS:	In a classroom environment, given AR 11-30, FM 9-6 and FM 101-10-1/2
STANDARD:	Identify planning requirements and considerations required to transition the peacetime Army Ammunition Logistics System to support the operations of the Army involving potential threat.

This TSP Contains

TABLE OF CONTENTS

(21 August 1998)

SECTION I. ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

All Courses Including this Lesson

COURSE NUMBER(S)	COURSE TITLE(S)
645-55B40	Ammunition Specialist, ANCOC

Task(s) Taught or Supported

TASK NUMBER	TASK TITLE
None	

Reinforced Task(s)

TASK NUMBER	TASK TITLE
None	

Academic Hours

The academic hours required to teach this lesson are as follows:

	ADT HOURS/METHOD
Conference	4.0 / CO
Total hours	4.0

Test Lesson Number

	Hours	Lesson No.
Testing:	3.0 TE2	55B40A10
Review of test results:	1.0 CO	55B40A11

Prerequisite Lesson(s)

LESSON NUMBER	LESSON TITLE
55B40A01 and 55B40A02	

Clearance and Access

Unclassified - If Allied students are scheduled to attend this class, coordination with Security Division (ATSK-AS) is required to determine if the information can be released to Allied students.

References Required

Number	Title	Date	Additional Information
AR 11-30	CAPSTONE Program		
FM 9-6	Munitions Support in Theater of Operations	MAR 98	
FM 101-10-1/2	Staff Officer's Field Manual Organizational, Technical, and Logistical Data Planning Factors (Vol 2)	MAR 98	

Related None

Student Study Assignments None

Instructor Requirements One instructor

Additional Support Personnel Requirements None

Equipment Required Overhead Projector

Materials Required INSTRUCTOR MATERIALS: References listed above, and Viewgraphs 55B40A03 VG#01 through VG#13.

STUDENT MATERIALS: References listed above.

Classroom, Training Area, and Range Requirements One 30-person classroom

Ammunition Requirements	None
Instructional Guidance	Before presenting this lesson, instructors must thoroughly prepare by studying this lesson and identified reference material.

Proponent Lesson Plan Approvals

Name	Rank	Position	Date

SECTION II. INTRODUCTION

Method of Instruction

Method of instruction: CO
Instructor-to-student ratio: 1:12
Time of instruction: 0.1 hours

Motivator

Good morning/afternoon, class. I am _____. I will be your primary instructor for this lesson. The purpose of this class is to instruct you as combat service support NCOs in the method the Army uses to transition from a peacetime force to a wartime combat force and specifically the munitions support to the force. As ammunition logisticians, you may have had previous assignments on major command planning elements. However, all of you, as you achieve greater ranks and increased experience, can expect assignments in planning staffs where you will be required to have a working knowledge of munitions support planning factors.

Terminal Learning Objective

Note: Inform the students of the following terminal learning objective requirements.

At the completion of this lesson, you (the student) will:

ACTION:	Identify planning requirements and considerations required to transition to operations involving a potential threat.
CONDITIONS:	In a classroom environment, given AR 11-30 and FM 9-6.
STANDARD:	Identify planning requirements and considerations required to transition the peacetime Army Ammunition Logistics System to support the operations of the Army involving a potential threat.

Safety Requirements

None

Risk Assessment Level

Low

Environmental Considerations

None

Evaluation	Written end-of-annex examination on which the student must score a minimum of 70 percent to achieve a GO.
Note:	**Show VG01 (Lesson Title).**
Instructional Lead-in	None

SECTION III. PRESENTATION

Note: Inform the students of the Enabling Learning Objective requirements.

A. ENABLING LEARNING OBJECTIVE A

Action: Describe the unit building blocks utilized by force planners for structuring a Class V combat service support force.

Condition: In a classroom environment, given AR 11-30 and FM 9-6.

Standard: Describe the unit building blocks utilized by force planners for structuring a Class V combat service support force.

Note: Before discussing the procedures for developing a munitions support structure for a given theater, review existing ammunition units/elements:

(1) Ammunition Transfer Point (ATP)
(2) Direct Support (DS) Company
(3) General Support (GS) Company
(4) Battalion
(5) Group.

1. Learning Step/Activity 1: Ammunition Transfer Points.

Method of instruction: CO
Instructor-to-student ratio: 1:12
Time of instruction: 0.5 hours
Media: None

a. Ammunition Transfer Point (ATP). ATPs are the most mobile and responsive of the munitions supply activities. CSAs and ASPs deliver munitions to the ATP using corps transportation assets. These munitions are kept loaded on semitrailers or palletized load system (PLS) flatracks until ATP personnel transload it to using unit vehicles. If the situation demands, the munitions can be transferred immediately to using unit tactical vehicles.

(1) ATPs receive about 75 percent of their munitions as throughput from the CSA. The other 25 percent comes from an ASP and is in the form of mission-configured loads (MCL).

(2) ATPs are located in each brigade support area (BSA) with an additional one in the division support area (DSA). The mission of each ATP is to provide 100 percent of the munitions required by all infantry, armor, artillery, combat aviation, combat engineer, and air defense units in its sector. This includes divisional and non-divisional units (i.e., corps artillery) operating in the brigade area. A DAO noncommissioned officer is located at each ATP to control the issue of munitions.

(3) The corps DS ammunition company operates the ATP in the DSA. This ATP supports all corps, divisional, and nondivisional units in the DSA. It receives mission guidance and responds to the priorities established by the DAO.

(4) Each maneuver brigade has a forward support battalion (FSB) that operates an ATP. The munitions section of the supply company in the FSB operates ATPs. These ATPs provide munitions support to all units in the brigade support sector and receive mission guidance from the DAO.

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2. Learning Step/Activity 2: Ammunition units.

Method of instruction: CO
Instructor-to-student ratio: 1:12
Time of instruction: 0.5 hours
Media: Viewgraphs

The ammunition force structure is evolving. In the near future and well into the 21st century, ammunition units will continue to become smaller and more flexible and capable of deploying more rapidly.

Note: **Show VG02 (HHC, Ordnance Group (Ammunition) (DS/GS).**

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a. HHC, Ordnance Group (Ammunition) (DS/GS). The mission of the HHC, Ordnance Group (Ammunition), is to command and control assigned or attached DS and GS ammunition units. The ordnance group is primarily responsible for the ordnance support structure for ordnance units assigned to echelons above corps. Also, the ordnance group commands, controls, and plans munitions missions, to include the following:

- Performing retrograde activities.

- Conducting enemy munitions inspection, processing, and shipping.
- Operating ASAs for COMMZ transient units.
- Advising the Army Service Component Commander (ASCC) on theater-wide munitions policy.
- Establishing munitions supply and maintenance procedures consistent with the policies and directives of the ASCC and the corps.

(1) The ordnance group executes missions through subordinate ordnance battalions or in coordination with area support groups (ASGs). The ordnance group provides technical assistance through the materiel section to ASG ordnance planners. Also, the group can provide coordination for resolving support problems between subordinate units, supported units, and CONUS depots. Ordnance group technical assets can be deployed before, during, and after operations to work in concert with the TAACOM, the logistics support element (LSE), and the theater army materiel management center (TAMMC).

(2) The ordnance group (ammunition) is assigned to a TAACOM. It is allocated one per theater or one per two to six battalions commanded. At 100 percent of assigned personnel, ammunition group missions include the following:

- Command, control, and staff planning for up to six subordinate units.
- Technical direction of subordinate unit ammunition support operations, except for inventory management functions for which the TAACOM MMC is responsible.

Note: **Show VG03 (HHD, Ordnance Battalion (Ammunition) (DS/GS).**

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b. HHD, Ordnance Battalion (Ammunition) (DS/GS). The mission of the HHD, ordnance battalion (ammunition) is to command and control assigned units or attached DS and GS ammunition units or other attached units. These units ensure compliance with ammunition supply and maintenance procedures established by the TAACOM.

(1) The unit is assigned to a COSCOM or a corps support group (CSG). It may also be assigned to a TAACOM, normally attached to an HHC, conventional ammunition group (DS/GS). A minimum of one ammunition battalion is required per COSCOM to support a fully deployed corps. This battalion is allocated one per three to five companies commanded. It can provide:

- Command, control, and staff planning for up to five subordinate units.

- Technical direction over munitions support operations of subordinate units. The exception is inventory management functions, for which the operational level MMC is responsible.

(2) The structure of ammunition units and the munitions support concept are revised as combat doctrine evolves. Under MOADS, a large number of troops were deployed OCONUS to maintain and distribute the vast stockpiles of munitions stored in overseas depots. The MOADS system was designed for break-bulk resupply and multiple transfers of munitions.

(3) The conversion of units to MOADS-PLS has resulted in the more rapid movement of supplies and less frequent transfers through the use of MCLs. Other results under MOADS-PLS include the requirement for fewer soldiers and less equipment. Also, this system provides limited ammunition unit flexibility and in-transit visibility (ITV) of munitions stocks.

Note: **Show VG04 and VG05 (General Support (GS) Ammunition Companies (MOADS-PLS).**

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c. GS Ammunition Companies (MOADS-PLS). General support companies, which are organized under TOE 09433L000 and TOE 09633L000, establish a CSA/TSA in the COMMZ, the corps rear area and behind each committed division. Also, one or more GS ammunition companies will establish a CSA or TSA. Allocation of these companies is based on theater stockage objectives and supported force requirements.

(1) The CSAs provide munitions support throughout the corps and serve as the primary source of high-tonnage munitions for the division.

Note: **Show VG06 (Direct Support (DS) Ammunition Companies (MOADS-PLS).**

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(2) Direct support companies, which are organized under TOE 09484L000, establish three ASPs and a rear ATP to support divisional and nondivisional units in the division area. One DS company is allocated per division.

Note: Conduct a check on learning and summarize the learning activity.

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1. For how many subordinate elements can an ordnance group provide command and control? (Page 11)

2. For how many subordinate elements can an ordnance ammunition battalion provide command and control? (Page 11)

d. Modular Ammunition Units. With the end of the cold war, the Army began to evolve from a forward-deployed force to a primarily CONUS-based force capable of projecting combat power to any part of the world and to any type of theater.

(1) The MOADS doctrine and force structures were designed to support a forward-deployed force. Conversely, the wide variety of possible missions facing the CONUS-based force projection Army requires a munitions distribution system capable of supporting any contingency. This more flexible distribution system is based on the concept of modularity.

(2) Under the modularity concept, only the number of soldiers or amount of equipment needed to support the forces are deployed. This might mean deploying a single platoon to support a brigade contingency or a company with added platoons attached to support a mature theater.

Note: **Show VG07 and VG08 (Modular Platoons).**

(a) The initial deployment of modular ammunition units to a theater will consist of one or more platoons. Heavy lift modular platoons (HLP) are capable of loading, moving, and unloading 20-foot ISO containers. The medium lift platoon (MLP) has no container-handling capabilities.

Note: **Show VG09 (Modular Company).**

(b) As the theater matures and more modular ammunition units arrive in theater, a conventional command and control structure is established, and the modular platoons are formed into company-sized units.

(3) A modular ammunition company consists of a company headquarters platoon and from two to five heavy and/or medium lift platoons. The headquarters platoon is capable of commanding and controlling multiple geographically separated platoons, as METT-T requires. However, the headquarters platoon must be collocated with at least one of these platoons for logistical support. This headquarters is capable of consolidating platoons in the COMMZ and providing support to corps and division areas.

(a) The Ammunition Platoon (heavy lift). The heavy lift platoon is capable of supporting units on an area basis through receipt, storage, stock management, inventory control, and issue. Also, this platoon is capable of loading or off-loading 20-foot ISO containers from inbound or outbound transportation assets. It employs PLS vehicles to move stocks, rewarehouse, move configured loads to a holding area, and move organic equipment. The prepositioned munitions ships will have a portion of the unit's equipment aboard. Therefore, at least one of these platoons must arrive in theater at the same time or before the prepositioned ships. A platoon can operate independently from an ammunition company headquarters, but it needs outside support for sustainment. It is 100 percent mobile, less munitions stocks.

(b) The Ammunition Platoon (medium lift). The medium lift platoon does not have container-handling equipment. This platoon can unstuff a 20-foot ISO container, if necessary, to mission configure break-bulk munitions. The ammunition platoon is capable of receipt, storage, stock management, inventory control, mission-configuring, and issuing to supported units on an area basis. The ammunition platoon can operate independently from an ammunition company headquarters, but it requires outside support for sustainment. It is 100 percent mobile, less munitions stocks on hand, and has PLS vehicles to enable the rapid movement of munitions within the ASA.

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3. Learning Step/Activity 3: Theater ammunition support structure.

Method of instruction: CO
Instructor-to-student ratio: 1:12
Time of instruction: 0.5
Media: Viewgraphs

Note: Explain to the students that the activities covered are operated by the DS/GS units previously discussed, and the command/control, HHC, and DMMC are not shown. Briefly review ATP from previously covered material.

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a. Ammunition Transfer Point. The ATP is a division asset that provides the division with high usage items. Mission and operations were already covered under our discussion on ammunition units. Its lift capability is not split between receipt, issue, and rewarehousing as its mission involves transloading items from semi trailers or PLS flatracks to user vehicles. The ASP and CSA resupply the ATP

b. Ammunition Supply Point (ASP). ASPs are another source of munitions for the division. They are located at or near the division rear, depending on METT-T factors and may be 5 to 6 kilometers square.

(1) Personnel from the DS Ammunition Company man ASPs.

(2) Stockage levels are based on tactical plans, availability of munitions, and threat to the resupply operation. ASPs maintain a stockage level of 1-3 days.

(3) In the division rear, the DS ammunition company can operate up to three ASPs and provide personnel and equipment for an additional ATP.

(4) The ASP stores stocks on the ground in field storage units (FSU). Containerized stocks must be stored on hardstands or pads except in emergencies as containers may become stuck or severely damaged in soft ground.

(5) FSUs will provide one-stop on-loading to users' vehicles as much as practical.

(6) ASPs provide a maximum of 25 percent of the resupply requirement of the ATP.

(7) ASPs are supplied from the CSA.

c. Corps Storage Areas (CSA).

(1) For each committed division, one CSA is normally required to support ASP and ATP operations.

(2) GS ammunition companies man CSAs, but stockage objectives for CSAs are established by the COSCOM.

Note: Explain to the students that the munitions stockage objectives are not a function of the command and control headquarters companies, but a responsibility of the COSCOM. (Remind the students that HHC and other units who may have command and control only manage the personnel and equipment resources to achieve mission support requirements).

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(3) Stockage levels may be as follows:

(a) Mobilization - 10-15 days of supply.

(b) Maintain - 7-10 days of supply.

Note: Explain that if a CSA's tonnage exceeds 25,000 STONs, a second CSA may be established to support the requirement, regardless of how many days of supply it may be.

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(4) CSAs provide munitions to the ASP and ATP as follows:

(a) ASP requirements - 100%.

(b) ATP requirements - 75%.

(5) The TSA and the port supply CSAs equally.

d. Theater Storage Area.

(1) Located in the COMMZ.

(2) Normally, rear area, hardened, fixed facilities with igloos and bunkers are connected with surface and roads, accessing MSRs, and rail networks.

(3) During the transition to war, phase pre-positioned war reserves materiel stocks (PWRMS) and other stocks stored during peacetime in the TSA facilities are outloaded and moved forward to satisfy wartime requirements.

(4) Incoming stocks will be a mix of containerized and break-bulk.

(5) TSAs are operated and maintained by one or more GS ammunition companies or by one or more medium or heavy lift modular ammunition platoons.

(6) The TSA is resupplied 100 percent from the port.

(7) The stockage objective for the TSA is established by the ASCC.

Note: Conduct a check on learning and summarize the learning activity.

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1. How many days of supply are maintained in a CSA during mobilization? (Page 16)
2. What type of support does an ATP provide a division? (Page 14)
3. Who is responsible for manning ASPs? (Page 14)

4. Learning Step/Activity 4: Deployment of a Class V service support structure.

Method of instruction: CO
Instructor-to-student ratio: 1:12
Time of instruction: 0.8 hours
Media: Viewgraphs

a. Deployment of a Class V Service Support Structure. The total amount of munitions needed to support an unconstrained force serves as a basis to determine the number of support units required.

(1) The number of units by type is estimated by using a series of formulas and allocation rules. There may be manpower and equipment constraints in the planning of a support structure deployed to a theater. In such cases, the formulas and allocation rules are still valid for arriving at the total support required by the force. However, the logistics force planner must determine how best to support this combat force within these constraints.

(2) Procedures and Unit Building Blocks (LIFT ONLY).

(a) These procedures describe how best to provide munitions service to tactical commanders within the general framework of the current structure of the US Army. They address wartime requirements as well as peacetime readiness. TOE units have been assigned to make these procedures efficient and effective.

(b) TOE units can be used in a building block approach by forcing planners to structure a support force in a theater. For example, a conventional ammunition company is structured with a lift capability of about 5,320 STONs per day. This lift involves, as an absolute minimum, receipt and issue. Rewarehousing may also be included, depending on the time frame involved. If the issue workload is 5,320 STONs, the minimum lift required is 10,640 STONs (5,320 issue and 5,320 receipt). In this case, two DS companies would be needed to provide the lift required.

(c) The peacetime planning process for development of a Class V service support structure should begin with the support level required in the sustaining phase. This is a process that considers the lift capability required to supply conventional munitions for sustained combat operations. The sustainment phase is essentially the “theater combat rate” as discussed in FM 9-6. The planner determines or is given the theater combat rate for the sustaining phase, then works backward to the transition phase and then to the peacetime operation level for a given theater. The formula is A x V x C = E.

Note: **Show VG10 (Computing Conventional Ammo SPT Requirements).**

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(3) For GS companies (TOE 09488L000), the factors are:

A = The daily theater munitions requirements (expressed as ammunition consumption rate in STONs per division at the corps or theater level).

V= The number of lifts required by GS units.

C = The percentage of munitions to be handled by GS units, excluding throughput, if applicable.

D = The lift capability (STONs/day) of a GS unit.

E = The number of GS units required in the force.

Note: DS companies (TOE 09483L000) are allocated one unit per division.

Note: Walk through a simple exercise with the class, stressing planning.

Note: **SUMMARIZE ELO A:** The doctrine presented in this class describes the procedures and the unit building blocks needed to develop a Class V support structure for a theater of operation. Since each theater is different, the support units will have to be structured to perform their mission in varying geographic, political, and threat environments.

B. ENABLING LEARNING OBJECTIVE B

Action: Define the total Army concept and the CAPSTONE program used in augmenting the active Army.

Condition: In a classroom environment, given AR 11-30 and FM 9-6.

Standard: Define the total Army concept and the CAPSTONE program used in augmenting the active Army.

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1. Learning Step/Activity 1: The CAPSTONE program.

Method of instruction: CO
Instructor-to-student ratio: 1:12
Time of instruction: 1.0 hour
Media: Viewgraphs

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a. The Total Army Concept.

(1) Present DA doctrine calls for activation and employment of Army Reserve Component units to bolster the power of the active forces. The combat alignment and planning process used to integrate and bring a force on line in a theater of operation is critical to the Army's transition to war effort.

(2) CAPSTONE Program: CAPSTONE aligns and integrates the active and reserve forces with those in a "maturing theater," as a CONUS-based deployment force for "new theaters," and as a CONUS-based sustainment force.

b. CAPSTONE Background.

(1) The Army CAPSTONE program was established by the Chief of Staff of the Army in 1979, with the first alignments published in 1980. The word CAPSTONE is not an acronym, but represents the culmination (or capstone) of several evolutionary programs that began in 1975.

(a) 1980 - CAPSTONE

(b) 1979 - Wartime Mission Utilization Program

(c) 1978 - Support Unit Improvement Program

(d) 1975 - COSCOM - TAACOM Study

(2) Without defining each of the above programs, it is sufficient to say that, from 1975 to 1979, the Army initiated an effort to organize the "TOTAL ARMY" into groupings of units to support the reinforcement of Europe in accordance with OPLAN 4102. The combat benefits of the initial CAPSTONE program were soon realized, and the program was expanded to other theaters.

c. CAPSTONE Purpose. The CAPSTONE Program establishes an organizational structure that will provide the following:

(1) Improved mobilization and wartime planning, mission capability, and deployability throughout the Total Army.

(2) The basis for developing peacetime planning and training associations is that it will enable units to plan, and where feasible, train in peacetime with the organization with which they will operate in wartime.

(3) Improved wartime mission-oriented training.

(4) Improved management of the Total Army by focusing actions taken under other programs on wartime mission accomplishments; these other programs include mutual support, overseas deployment training, and joint exercises.

(5) Improved readiness of the Total Army through the alignment of AC and RC units to meet Total Army wartime requirements and the needs of the US sustaining base, in harmony with Total Army Analysis (TAA).

d. Concept of Operation.

CAPSTONE and TAA will be maintained in harmony. CAPSTONE accurately portrays validated OPLAN and force structure requirements for the current and program years. CAPSTONE in itself does not establish requirements; rather, CAPSTONE displays alignments that have been established by the existing force development process.

Note: **Show VG11 (CAPSTONE Documents).**

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e. CAPSTONE Documents. The CAPSTONE Program is published in five volumes. Each volume will be reviewed and updated annually. These volumes are as follows:

(1) Volume I, the Army CAPSTONE Program.

(a) Letter of Instruction.

(b) Multiple Listing.

(c) Planning and Training Priorities.

(2) Volume II, CAPSTONE—Europe.

(3) Volume III, CAPSTONE—Southwest Asia.

(4) Volume IV, CAPSTONE—Pacific.

(5) Volume V, CAPSTONE—CONUS Sustaining Base/Theater Defense Brigades.

f. Planning Process. As noted in the introduction, the faster the Army transitions to war, the better the chance of winning. It is our responsibility to ensure a swift and effective transition to war. Planning is a means to this end. The planning process may be thought of as occurring in three phases: planning, movement, and operation.

Note: **Show VG12 (Peacetime Planning Phase).**

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g. Peacetime Planning Phase. Planning for transition from peace to war involves Army Reserve component units, Active Army units, and the in-theater corps to receive the mobilized/deploying organizations. This slide depicts many of the planning phase interface actions necessary for a smooth and rapid transition from peace to war. The combined efforts of the TRADOC training base, FORSCOM readied units, and the receiving corps is necessary for efficient transition into the theater of operations. It also covers most of the planning events that are generic to the integration necessary for a smooth transition. There may be other areas in a particular theater, such as railhead transfer operations, that will require interface planning.

Note: **Example:** Although transload/transfer operations of Class V are, by definition, a transportation corps function, it is evident that a shortfall of transport units would hamper the flow of ATPs. In such a case, planning should include the use of munitions TOE units and host nation support (HNS) personnel to fill the void.

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h. Movement Phase. The movement phase for an ammunition unit involves the movement of units to their wartime deployment locations. Prior planning by all echelons will assure timely mobilization of the Ammunition Group to the mission site.

i. Operation Phase. In a typical case, the ammunition group assumes the expanded wartime mission previously managed by a peacetime conventional ammunition battalion in a maturing theater. The battalion then reverts to the normal span of control for a conventional ammunition battalion.

C. ENABLING LEARNING OBJECTIVE C

Action: Identify the types of host nation support agreements and the role played by Army Civil Affairs elements in securing these requirements.

Condition: In a classroom environment, given AR 11-30 and FM 9-6.

Standard: Identify the types of host nation support agreements and the role played by Army Civil Affairs elements in securing these requirements.

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1. Learning Step/Activity 1: Host nation support.

Method of instruction: CO
Instructor-to-student ratio: 1:12
Time of instruction: 0.5 hours
Media: Viewgraphs

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a. Shortages. Shortages in conventional ammunition support during a transition to war may be overcome by HNS. During a transition to war, HNS may be used to perform conventional munitions resupply service.

b. Host Nation Support. Host nation support can be utilized in the entire scope of munitions resupply in the theater of operations including:

(1) Port Operations.

(2) Transportation - rail and vehicular.

(3) MHE Operations - at all sites.

(4) Engineering Support - construction for storage.

c. Types of Host Nation Support. There are two types of HNS agreements.

(1) **Umbrella Agreements.** State Department/diplomatic agreements covering broad aspects of support.

(2) **Specific Agreements.** Department of Defense agreements covering specific units or areas of operation.

d. Kinds of HNS Support. HNS agreements may range from the port of COMMZ all the way forward to the combat division rear area. Specific HNS agreements are normally negotiated by the command civil affairs element that has the responsibility to determine the availability of resources and coordinate with local authorities and higher commands, assuring maximum utilization of resources. Listed below are several kinds of host nation agreements:

(1) Government Agency Support.

(2) Civilian Contractors.

(3) Host Nation Civilians.

(4) Type B Unit Augmentation.

(5) Host Nation Military Units.

(6) Host Nation Facilities.

(7) Functional Offset.

Note: Specific explanations of the above agreements are found in Chapter 2, FM 9-6.

Note: Conduct a check on learning and summarize the larning activity.

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1. What is meant by the term Total Army Concept? (Page 21)
2. What is the purpose of CAPSTONE? (Page 22)
3. What are the two types of host nation support? (Page 22)

SECTION IV. SUMMARY

Note: **Show VG13 (Summary).**

Method of instruction: CO
Instructor-to-student ratio: 1:12
Time of instruction: 0.4 hours

Review/ Summarize Lesson

During this lesson, we have discussed transition to operations involving a potential threat. We have discussed the building blocks for Class V CSS structuring; the Army concept for CAPSTONE augmentation; host nation support agreements; and the role of civil affairs in a transition from peacetime operations to operations involving a potential threat.

Check on Learning

Determine if students have learned the material presented by:

a. Soliciting student questions and explanations.

b. Asking questions and getting answers from the students.

c. Correcting student misunderstandings.

Transition to Next Lesson

Your next lesson will be 55B40A05 Prepare Storage Space Management Report.

SECTION V. STUDENT EVALUATION

Testing Requirements	Upon completion of this annex, your performance will be evaluated through a comprehensive end-of-annex examination.
Feedback Requirement	a. Schedule and provide feedback on the evaluation and any information to help answer students' questions about the test. b. Provide remedial training as needed.
Note:	Rapid, immediate feedback is essential to effective learning.