TRAINING SUPPORT PACKAGE (TSP)

TSP Number/Title	55B40A09 Annex A Review
Task Number(s)/ Title(s)	093-400-4265 Prepare Emergency Destruction Plan 093-400-4267 Prepare Storage Space Management Report (DD Form 805) 093-400-4272 Plan Routine Disposal Operations Manage Munitions During Stability and Support or Combat Operations Compute Supply Rates Monitor Ammunition Transfer Point Operations
Effective Date	21 August 1998
Supersedes TSP(s)	MP-10/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 35897-6970
Comments/ Recommen-dations	Send comments and recommendations directly to: US 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 review will cover the material taught in lessons 55B40A01 through 55B40A08.

This TSP Contains

(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	1.0 / CO
Total hours	1.0

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 - 55B40A08	

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
FM 9-6	Munitions Support in the Theater of Operations	20 MAR 98	
FM 9-13	Ammunition Handbook	4 NOV 86	
FM 63-2	Division Support Command Armored, Infantry, and Mechanized Infantry Units	20 MAY 91	
FM 63-4	Combat Service Support Operations Theater Army Area Command	24 SEP 84	
FM 5-250	Explosives and Demolitions	15 JUN 92	
FM 101-10-1/2	Staff Officers' Field Manual Organizational, Technical, and Logistical Data Planning Factors (Volume 2)	7 OCT 87	with change 1
DA PAM 385-64	Ammunition and Explosives Safety Standards	13 AUG 93	Draft
TM 9-1300-206	Ammunition and Explosives Standards	30 AUG 73	with changes 1-10
AR 740-1	Storage and Supply Activity Operations	23 APR 71	

Related None

Student Study Assignments Review all notes and student issue for Annex A.

Instructor Requirements One instructor

Additional Support Personnel Requirements None

Equipment Required Overhead Projector

Materials Required	INSTRUCTOR MATERIALS: Viewgraphs 55B40A09 VG #1 - VG #9 STUDENT MATERIALS: All Annex A student issue
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: 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. This review is to refresh your memory and reinforce the essential knowledge and skills that you have been taught during the lessons and practical exercises. It also serves to answer your questions about subjects covered in this annex.

Terminal Learning Objective

N/A

Safety Requirements

None

Risk Assessment Level

Low

Environmental Considerations

None

Evaluation

Written end-of-annex examination. The student must score a minimum of 70 percent to achieve a GO.

Note:

Show VG01 (Title Slide).

Instructional Lead-in

During this lesson, we will review each TLO and ELO to ensure you fully understand the task requirements.

SECTION III. PRESENTATION

1. Learning Step/Activity 1:
Review each TLO and ELO for Annex A Lessons.

Method of instruction: CO
Instructor-to-student ratio: 1:12
Time of instruction: 0.9 hours
Media: Viewgraphs

Note: **Show VG02 (TLO for 55B40A02).**

a. Terminal Learning Objective.

Action: Identify and describe the major elements in the Army's munitions service support structure.

Standard: State the major elements in the Army's munitions service support structure in a theater of operations and describe the planning process for transition to combat operations, compute requirements for a theater of operations, and identify functions and responsibilities of the DMMC and DAO in accordance with FM 9-6.

Note: Use the questions below to facilitate discussion on the lesson.

1. What are the four basic demands that are fulfilled by the military?
2. What is the primary focus of munitions supply operations on the battlefield?
3. What are the five logistics characteristics?
4. What are the four support considerations?
5. What is meant by the strategic level of munitions operations?
6. How are munitions support units organized?
7. How does a TSA receive most of its munitions?
8. What organization normally operates an ASP?
9. What supply activity is the most mobile and responsive of the munitions supply activities?
10. How did the conversion of units to MOADS-PLS result in the more rapid movement of supplies and less frequent transfers?
11. Under the modularity concept, how are soldiers and equipment deployed?
12. In what areas would an AST provide technical expertise and assistance?

13. How many munitions companies can an HHD, Ordnance Battalion (Ammunition) (WHNS) (GS/DS) provide command and control for?
14. What are the two means by which combat commanders control the flow of munitions to their areas of responsibility?
15. What is the preferred method of munitions resupply?
16. How do non-divisional units attached to or supporting the brigade combat trains forward their munitions requests?
17. What organization is responsible for providing the interface between corps units and the theater/operational level MMC?
18. Who manages munitions for the division?
19. What are the five broad missions of the DAO?
20. What is the formula for computing the RSR?
21. What is the US employment policy for lethal chemical warfare agents?
22. Define a Category A EOD incident.

ANSWERS

1. Guarantee strategic deterrence and defense, exercise a forward presence in vital areas of the world, respond effectively to a crisis, and retain the capability to reconstitute forces.
2. It will be to support maneuver forces and their combat support.
3. Anticipation, Integration, Continuity, Responsiveness, and Improvisation.
4. Support combat commander's intent, support forward, maintain total asset visibility, rely upon the Army's system of effective leadership.
5. It is the support base for all deployed forces and provides munitions based upon projected munitions expenditures.
6. They are organized to meet mission support requirements.
7. In International Standardization Organization (ISO) containers.
8. A DS ammunition company or one or more medium lift modular ammunition platoons.
9. Ammunition Transfer Points.
10. Through the use of mission configured loads (MCLs).
11. Only the number of soldiers and equipment needed to support the forces are deployed.
12. They provide support in: supply, storage, maintenance, surveillance, demilitarization, transportation, security, explosive safety, supplies, packaging, and accountability for munitions materiel and associated equipment.
13. Up to nine.
14. Through controlled supply rates and required supply rates.
15. To deliver as far forward as possible.
16. Through the FSB support operations officer to the DAO.
17. The Corps Materiel Management Center (CMMC).
18. The munitions supply section of the DMMC.
19. The five broad missions are: consolidating division munitions requirements, preparing plans and procedures for munitions operations, maintaining munitions stock records and reports, conducting and supervising munitions operations, and validating munitions requests.
20. Total rounds equals weapons density X Expenditure Rate X days.
21. US policy prohibits the first use of lethal chemical warfare agents.

22. They are incidents that constitute a grave and immediate threat: "war-stoppers."

Note: **Show VG03 (TLO for 55B40A03).**

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b. Terminal Learning Objective.

Action: Identify planning requirements and considerations required to transition to operations involving potential threat.

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.

Enabling Learning Objective #1.

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

Enabling Learning Objective #2.

Define the Total Army Concept and the Capstone program used in augmenting the active Army.

Enabling Learning Objective #3.

Identify the types of Host Nation Support Agreements and the role played by the Army Civil Affairs elements in securing these requirements.

Note: Use the following questions to facilitate discussion on the lesson.

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1. What are the two types of non-division Class V support elements? (page 10)
2. How many ASPs can a DS Company operate? (page 10)
3. How many subordinate elements can a conventional ammunition battalion provide command and control? (page 11)
4. How many days of supply are maintained in a CSA during mobilization? (page 14)
5. What type of support does an ATP provide a division? (page 13)

6. Who is responsible for manning ASPs? (page 13)
7. What is meant by the term new theater? (page 17)
8. What is meant by the term mature theater? (page 17)
9. How many phases are there in Theater Ammunition Support Operations? (page 18)
10. What is meant by the term Total Army Concept? (page 21)
11. What is the purpose of CAPSTONE? (page 22)
12. What are the two types of Host Nation agreements? (page 22)

ANSWERS

1. Lift and command and control units.
2. Three.
3. Five.
4. 10 to 15 days.
5. It provides the division with high usage items.
6. They are manned by personnel from the DS Ammunition Company.
7. There are no US forces in the theater before the beginning of hostilities.
8. US forces in the theater on a certain day represent the near total forces which are planned for commitment to the theater.
9. Three.
10. It is the doctrine that calls for activation and employment of Army Reserve Component units to bolster the power of the active forces.
11. It establishes an organizational structure that provides:

    - Improved mobilization and wartime planning, mission capability, and deployability throughout the Total Army.
    - 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.
    - Improved wartime mission-oriented training.
    - 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.
    - 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 United States Sustaining Base, in harmony with Total Army Analysis (TAA).

12. Umbrella and specific.

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Note: **Show VG04 (TLO Lesson 55B40A04).**

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c. Terminal Learning Objective.

Action: Manage Munitions During Stability and Support or Combat Operations.

Standard: Ensure approved stockage levels are maintained for each appropriate level within the theater of operations.

Enabling Learning Objective #1.

Identify procedures for computing Army pre-positioned stocks (APS).

Enabling Learning Objective #2.

Verify unit basic load (UBL).

Enabling Learning Objective #3.

Compute supply rates (RSR and CSR).

Enabling Learning Objective #4.

Monitor Ammunition Transfer Point Operations.

Enabling Learning Objective #5.

Manage Munitions During Stability and Support or Combat Operations.

Note: Use the following questions to facilitate discussion on the lesson.

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1. What is the mission of the DMMC?
2. What does the General Supply Section coordinate and supervise?
3. What section maintains records of munitions at all locations?
4. What branch manages the hand-receipt accounts for division units?
5. What is the formula for computing PPWR?
6. What are most errors in PPWR computations a direct result of?
7. What is the formula for computing Required Supply Rates?
8. What are the four types of days used in RSR computations?

9. What is a CSR?
10. What are the factors used in calculating the CSR?
11. What are the formulas for determining if a CSR is required?
12. What is the basic formula for computing a UBL?
13. What is the first step in verifying a UBL?
14. How do you determine how much of a type of munitions is authorized to be on hand?
15. Who controls the ATPs in each brigade area?
16. Where does the major percent of combat resupply for ATPs come from?
17. What is meant by a Transient Unit?
18. What does the daily transaction report include?

ANSWERS

1. The mission of the DMMC is to provide division units with centralized and integrated materiel management for Class I, II, III, IV, V, VII, and IX supplies and maintenance.
2. The general supply section coordinates and supervises supply management for water and Class I, II, III, and IV supplies in support of the division.
3. The Class V Supply Section.
4. The Management-Asset Accounting Branch.
5. The formula is Weapon Density X Expenditure Rate X Days of Supply = Stockage Objective.
6. Most errors in PPWR computations are the direct result of not knowing how to use SB 38-26 and inaccurate weapons densities.
7. The formula is Total Rounds = WD X Expenditure X Days
8. They are the first day, succeeding days, fifth day, and protracted period.
9. A CSR is the rate of munitions consumption that can be supported, considering supplies, transportation, and facilities available for a given period of time.
10. The factors are balance on hand, stockage objective, due outs, safety level, due ins, distribution times, and weapons density.
11. The formulas are: Quantity O/H - Due Outs > Safety Level or Quantity O/H - Due Outs < Safety Level.
12. The basic formula is Weapons Density X Rate = Stockage Objective (Total Quantity).
13. The first step in basic load verification is to review the Table of Organization and Equipment under which the unit is organized for authorized weapons by type.
14. The formula is to multiply the number of weapons by the number of rounds authorized per weapon.
15. The Forward Support Battalion Commander.
16. They will be provided via throughput shipments from corps storage areas to the ATP as requested by the DAO through coordination with the DMMC and the COSCOM MMC and MMC elements.
17. A transient unit is a unit not on the “support lists”.
18. The report includes all issues and receipts.

Note: **Show VG05 (TLO 55B40A05).**

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d. Terminal Learning Objective.

Action: Prepare Storage Space Management Report (DD Form 805).

Standard: Prepare the DD Form 805 correctly according to AR 740-1.

Note: Use the following questions to facilitate discussion on the lesson.

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1. What installations are required to report?
2. What types of storage space are excluded from reporting?
3. When are CONUS annual reports due?
4. How many DD Forms 805 are prepared per installation?

ANSWERS

1. Installations with 50,000 gross storage feet or more of covered space.
2. Bulk POL, Base Exchange, and supporting storage space, installation civil/post engineer and supporting storage space, clothing and small stores and supporting space, commissary and supporting storage space, bench and backup stocks in shops, and transit sheds and open areas at terminals and depots used exclusively for cargo throughput operation.
3. NLT 4 workdays after the "as of" date of 30 June.
4. One.

Note: **Show VG06 (TLO 55B40A06).**

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e. Terminal Learning Objective.

Action: Plan Routine Disposal Operations.

Standard: Plan routine disposal operations for munitions in accordance with DA PAM 385-64 and TM 9-1300-206. Disposal operations must be planned so that all the munitions are destroyed completely without causing injury to personnel or damage to equipment or the environment.

Note: Use the following questions to facilitate discussion on the lesson.

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1. What form must be filled out before any destruction of unserviceable munitions can take place?
2. What documents should be used to ensure all unit personnel are properly trained in the procedures and safety standards for the routine destruction of munitions or explosives?
3. At a minimum what must the training program for routine destruction of munitions include?
4. What is the overriding consideration for selecting a burning site for unserviceable munitions?
5. What is the minimum distance that a detonation site must be located away from railways?
6. What distance must all dry vegetation and other flammable materials be removed from the destruction point?
7. If flameproof clothing is not available, what is used to make clothing fire resistant?
8. What procedures must be included in your munitions destruction SOP?
9. What form is used to maintain a correct inventory and record of munitions moved to the destruction site?
10. When using an electric firing method, who is responsible for hooking the electric wires up to the blasting machine?
11. What is the Tetrytol explosive weight necessary for each rifle grenade to be destroyed?
12. What are the four conditions considered when determining excellent, fair, and unsatisfactory conditions for destruction of munitions?

ANSWERS

1. DA Form 2415.
2. FM 5-25, TM 9-1300-206, and TM 9-1375-213-12.
3. The training program for routine destruction must include at least the following:
   - Methods and procedures for priming and capping (non-electric and electric).
   - Methods and procedures for destruction by detonation and burning.
   - Guidelines for selecting the site.
   - General and specific safety procedures for destroying munitions.
4. The overriding consideration in selecting a burning site should be to get the greatest practical distance from all storage locations, inhabited buildings, public highways, etc.

5. 2,400 feet.
6. A radius of 200 feet from the destruction point.
7. If it is not available, flameproof clothes by soaking them in one of the following solutions.
   - A 15-percent solution of diammonium phosphate or ammonium sulfate
   - A solution of 2-pounds of ammonium sulfate and 4 pounds of ammonium chloride in 3 gallons of water.
8. Make sure it includes all the following procedures:
   - Allowable explosive weight authorized in an individual destruction operation or shot.
   - Priming and capping method to be used.
   - Responsibilities of detraction team personnel.
   - What to do for range safety.
   - What emergency procedures to take for misfires and emergencies.
9. DA Form 3151-R.
10. The individual designated to fire the shot.
11. ½ pound.
12. Temperature, Sky, Wind, and Time (Hours).

Note: **Show VG07 (TLO 55B40A07).**

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f. Terminal Learning Objective.

Action: Prepare Emergency Destruction Plan for An Ammunition Support Activity.

Standard: Prepare the Emergency Destruction Plan to indicate the destruction priorities, methods, personnel, and equipment.

Enabling Learning Objective #1.

Select destruction priorities.

Enabling Learning Objective #2.

Select methods of destruction.

Enabling Learning Objective #3.

Select personnel for the destruction team.

Enabling Learning Objective #4.

Select the required equipment for emergency destruction.

Note: Use the following questions to facilitate discussion on the lesson.

1. What type of decision is the authority to conduct emergency destruction of a munitions storage facility?
2. What is always the first consideration for emergency destruction planning?
3. What are the two primary means of rendering munitions useless to the enemy?
4. What record is reviewed to determine the exact location of the items to be destroyed?
5. What is the correct priority for destruction of classified munitions?
6. What are the two most satisfactory methods for emergency destruction of munitions?
7. What weight should a pile of munitions designated for destruction not exceed?
8. What additional factors should be considered when planning for emergency destruction by detonation?
9. When should substitute demolition material be used for emergency destruction?
10. When using a combination dual firing system, which system is functioned first?
11. Who is included in the approval process for an emergency destruction SOP?
12. What are the primary duties of the charge team?

ANSWERS

1. A command decision.
2. Safety.
3. By completely destroying explosive and non-explosive demolition materials in a combat zone and by damaging essential components of sets and kits to prevent complete assembly by cannibalizing from undamaged components.
4. DA Form 3260, Planograph.
5. Priority 1.
6. Burning and detonation.
7. 2,000 pounds.
8. You should consider:
   - Detonation is more time consuming than burning.
   - It does not scatter munitions if the charge is properly placed.
   - It can be used on stacked/boxed munitions.
   - It is especially effective for ICM/Flechette rounds.
9. When supplies of standard demolition materials are not available or when they are running low.
10. The non-electric system.
11. SOPs should be approved by:
    - Battalion Commander
    - Company Commander
    - EOD (if available)
    - Team members should also review and make recommendations for improvement.
12. Charge teams place and prime the explosive charge.

Note: **Show VG08 (TLO 55B40A08).**

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g. Terminal Learning Objective.

Action: Identify safety precautions pertaining to hazardous materials.

Standard: Identify safety precautions and first aid for hazards associated with hazardous materials and substances.

Note: Use the following questions to facilitate discussion on the lesson.

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1. What must personnel conducting a hazard analysis be knowledgeable in?
2. What language will SOPs be written in?
3. Who will ensure explosives limits for the work site are not exceeded?
4. When can nails be used to secure covers of explosives containers?
5. What oil is used for covering white phosphorous?
6. What is the preferred method for cleaning when exposed explosives may be on the floor?
7. How must munitions that have misfired be marked?
8. Burning is not permitted within how many feet of any earth-covered magazine?
9. Stacked dunnage should not be stacked closer than how many feet from magazines containing high explosives?
10. How many hand-held fire extinguishers should be ready for immediate use when munitions are being handled or work is being done in the immediate vicinity of them?
11. Warehouse facilities utilized for storing containers from which explosives have been removed, but which have not been decontaminated for explosive residue must be placarded with what fire symbol?
12. What locations need not have fire symbols posted?
13. What type of hazard is associated with Fire Division 3?
14. You see a Chemical Hazard Warning Symbol 1. What protection must you take?
15. When should vehicle loading operations take place?

ANSWERS

1. Munitions and explosives safety, the task to be performed, and the methods used to conduct a hazard analysis.
2. English and in the language that civilian workers understand.
3. Each soldier.
4. Only if there is no hazard to the explosive item or of penetrating protective coverings.
5. No. 10 mineral oil.
6. Hot water or steam.
7. It must be indelibly marked.
8. 50 feet.
9. 100 feet.
10. Two.
11. 4.
12. In locations having 1,000 or fewer rounds of Class/Division 1.4 small arms munitions.
13. Mass Fire.
14. You must wear full NBC protective clothing.
15. During daylight hours or under strong illumination at night.

SECTION IV. SUMMARY

Note: **Show VG09 (Summary).**

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

Review/ Summarize Lesson

During this lesson we have reviewed the Annex A lessons in preparation for the end of annex examination.

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 the end-of-annex examination.

SECTION V. STUDENT EVALUATION

Testing Requirements	Upon completion of this annex, your performance will be evaluated by an 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.