



The Ordnance Corps Quarterly

U.S. Army Combined Arms Support Command

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Chief's Corner

We continue to make progress on our priorities of Ordnance Training, Ordnance Proponency, and Ordnance Capabilities Development. In past newsletters, my goal has been to inform you of the strides we are making on our priorities and their

impact on the operational force's ability to build and sustain readiness for large-scale combat operations in any environment.

In this article, I want to REVERSE things and tell you how the operational force is generating new initiatives in support of our three Ordnance priorities.

Feedback from the field is critical to our work here in the U.S. Army Ordnance School. For this reason, we have planned three Rehearsal of Concept (ROC) drills in FY18. Each ROC drill is aligned with one of our Ordnance core competencies: maintenance, ammunition and explosives ordnance disposal (EOD).

Each day-long ROC drill will bring senior leaders to Fort Lee, Virginia to engage in frank discussions about the operational and strategic challenges of managing Ordnance core competencies to ensure success for our Army in training, and ultimately our Army at war. The ROC drills are designed to identify maintenance, ammunition and EOD gaps and solutions across the Doctrine, Organization, Training, Materiel, Leadership and Education, Personnel, Facilities and Policy (DOTMLPF-P) domains. In addition, the findings will be compared to the sustainment requirements of large-scale combat operations as laid out in the new Army Field Manual 3-0, *Operations*. The lessons learned from these ROC drills will help us to validate doctrine and training, identify broken icons, and optimize field operations to maintain, arm, and protect the force 'far forward' to build and preserve readiness of the Total Force. The findings from each event will be published for the benefit of all our sustainment leaders.

Fix the Force ROC Drill (Maintenance). On December 12, 2017 the U. S. Army Ordnance School conducted the first ROC drill at the Army Logistics University, Fort Lee, Virginia. More than 90 representatives from Armor Brigade Combat Team (ABCT), Stryker Brigade Combat Team (SBCT), and Infantry Brigade Combat Team (IBCT) formations participated. The vignette-based, facilitator-led drill focused on field maintenance operations in the brigade combat team starting at the forward line of own troops (FLOT), moving through company trains and battalion combat trains to the battalion field trains, and brigade support area (BSA).

The vignettes were supported by: role players representing key maintenance units and staffs at each echelon; a 25' by 40' terrain map depicting an array of forces including ABCT, SBCT and IBCT; and models representing personnel, weapons systems, recovery vehicles, resupply convoys, and parts, etc.

The immediate payoff of the Fix the Force ROC drill was an increased understanding of the **Army's two-level maintenance (TLM) process** designed to 'fix forward' to keep combat systems at the maneuver battalion and company area to support an expeditionary Army in any environment.

The ROC drill provided invaluable feedback, which we are compiling into a comprehensive White Paper of findings and recommendations to be published by the end of the 2nd quarter FY18.



The Fix the Force ROC Drill vignettes were supported by role players, terrain map, and models representing troops and equipment.



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Arm the Force ROC Drill (Ammunition). This ROC drill is scheduled for 2nd quarter FY18 with the intent of identifying munitions gaps across DOTMLPF-P domains and to improve the understanding of munitions operations at each echelon from the FLOT to the Theater Support Area using the array of munitions capability on a linear battlefield.

Protect the Force ROC Drill (EOD). The last of the three ROC drills will take place in the 3rd quarter of FY18. Again, using vignettes, role players, and a linear battle array, participants will identify EOD operations gaps and solutions while gaining a better understanding of EOD operations in the operational environment.

Ordnance milestone events. I am pleased to announce significant progress in the development of the Maintenance Readiness Playbook (MRPB). The beta test is underway and feedback will inform final revisions to the application. Upon release, the MRPB will provide a virtual, interactive, offline experience that demonstrates field-level maintenance processes to a target audience of combat arms and non-logisticians. I am confident the MRPB will be a valuable tool for developing standardized maintenance operations across the formations in support of Army readiness.

We are well into the planning phase of the 2018 U.S. Army Ordnance Corps Crucible. I encourage all our Army divisions to take advantage of this significant training opportunity intended to test the participants' knowledge and mastery of tasks within their respective occupational skill sets in a challenging Decisive Action Training Environment. The timelines are available on [page 8](#) of this newsletter. Additional details, including registration

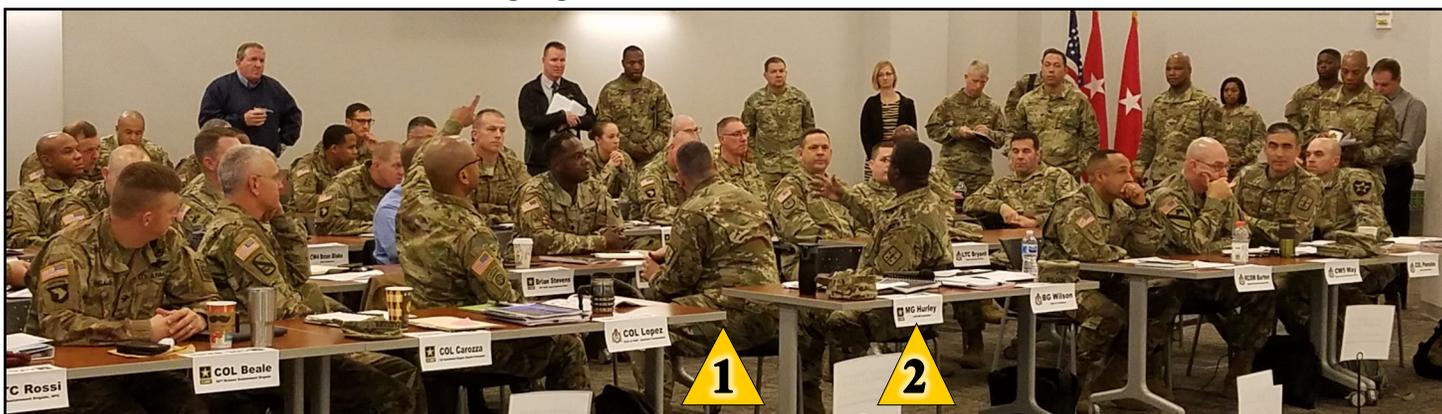
forms and deadlines, are posted on our [website](#). Regarding the 2017 Crucible lessons learned, our final revisions are complete. Pending final staffing, the [Center for Army Lessons Learned \(CALL\)](#) will digitally publish the lessons learned and best practices to facilitate adaptive learning across the total force. The expected publish date is the end of the 2nd quarter FY18.

May 2018 will be a busy and exciting month for the U.S. Army Ordnance Corps. We are looking forward to connecting with friends and colleagues during CASCOM's Sustainment Week. That week will include events such as the Class of 2018 Ordnance Hall of Fame Induction Ceremony, the State of the Ordnance Corps Address, and the Sustainment Ball. A week later, we will commemorate the 206th birthday of our Ordnance Corps. The dates are listed on [page 8](#). These are great opportunities to celebrate the pride of our Ordnance profession; I hope that you will join us for one (or all) of these events. If you can't attend in person, connect with us via [Facebook](#) where we will post the highlights of these events.

No matter how busy we are at the U.S. Army Ordnance School, our primary focus is to remain the premier proponent that develops Ordnance professionals, doctrine, and capabilities for the Total Force. To that end, we continue to train, educate, and develop adaptive Ordnance professionals and synchronize DOTMLPF-P solutions across the institutional, operational, and self-development domains in order to build and preserve Army readiness.

Go Ordnance!

BG David Wilson
40th Chief of Ordnance



MG Paul Hurley, Commanding General, Combined Arms Support Command (1), and BG David Wilson, Chief of Ordnance and Commandant of the U.S. Army Ordnance School (2), engage in discussion with participants of the Fix the Force Rehearsal of Concept (ROC) Drill, December 12, 2017.



Soldiers of the 16th Ordnance Battalion, 59th Ordnance Brigade at Fort Lee, Virginia train to maintain the Army's wheeled vehicles and Stryker systems.

#GoOrdnance!

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Regimental Command Sergeant Major Highlights



It has been an eventful quarter! In an effort to apply relevant information from the strategic level down through the tactical unit, I will highlight key Ordnance Regimental Team (ORT) engagements, education initiatives, and senior enlisted visits to our school and campus. We

train to win in a complex world of uncertainty through the U.S. Army Ordnance Corps' lines of effort (LOEs): Ordnance Training, Ordnance Proponency, and Ordnance Capabilities Development.

Ordnance Training. The Army is an enterprise of professionals and the Ordnance School is charged with providing premier training to our Soldiers. As part of our training LOE, we hosted CSM Edward Mitchell, the Command Sergeant Major of the U.S. Army Center for Initial Military Training (CIMT). During the visit, we discussed the return of Drill Sergeants to Advanced Individual Training (AIT). The intent is to hold Soldiers to the same standard of discipline, fitness, resiliency and competencies across the Initial Entry Training (IET) experience (Basic Training through AIT). CSM Mitchell and I discussed the eligibility of NCOs currently serving as AIT Platoon Sergeants (SQI Y) for possible conversion to Drill Sergeant status. The Ordnance School has 71 NCOs who are eligible to convert.

Ordnance Proponency. During a recent visit to Fort Stewart, Georgia, the ORT engaged with Soldiers of the 632nd Support Maintenance Company, 756th Ordnance Company (EOD), the 192nd Ordnance Battalion (EOD), and the Regional Training Site-Maintenance (RTS-M). The RTS-M revealed that several of their Instructors have earned the Army Instructor Badge. We applaud this major accomplishment which supports NCO 2020 and the leader development strategy (LDS).

The latest update to the TRADOC NCO 2020 Digital Rucksack is now available on [google play](#) or [iTunes](#), thanks to the hard work of the Ordnance Personnel Development Office (PDO) team. The mobile application complements the Army Career Tracker (ACT) and includes career maps,

recommended reading lists, and professional military education and credentialing opportunities. We encourage all NCOs to add the Digital Rucksack to their leadership toolkit.

Capabilities Development. Our vision is for our NCOs to spearhead innovative thinking and analyze capabilities against anticipated operational scenarios to support our four core competencies: Maintenance, Ammunition, Explosives Safety, and Explosive Ordnance Disposal. As we continue to acquire new technologies, Additive Manufacturing (AM) is quickly becoming an enabler for the future force. Its benefits include an expedited acquisition process, rapid designs, changes to prototypes, reduced costs, and even potential expeditionary kits for forward-deployed personnel.

SGM Edward Bell, HQDA G-4, recently briefed Sustainers at Fort Lee on combat ready logistics and sustainment capabilities. He discussed how DA G-4 is developing technology and procedures such as AM to improve equipment and ammunition readiness to



Above: SGM Edward Bell, HQDA G-4, briefed sustainment leaders at Fort Lee, Virginia. Below: SGM Bell poses with the Personnel Development Office (PDO) team.



[Continued on page 5](#)



RCSM Highlights Continued from page 4



SGM Edward Bell (left), MSG Melvin Cox, and SGM Alfredo Lasisse discussed EOD robotics during a visit to the Ordnance campus.

support multi-domain warfare and preserve Army readiness for the Total Force.

The **Smartbook**, DA PAM 600-25, Noncommissioned Officer Professional Development Guide, is available on MilSuite. A supplement to the Smartbook highlights key information to aid you as you progress through your career.

Stay connected with us on Ordnance Corps social media platforms including **ACT** Ordnance Communities, the **OD website**, **OD Facebook**, as well as Ordnance focused publications (i.e. OD Corps Quarterly **newsletter** and Ordnance Corps Association **magazine**).

Go Ordnance! It's more than a motto; it's an attitude!

CSM Terry Burton
13th Regimental Command Sergeant Major

Maintenance is the cornerstone of Readiness!



Clockwise from top left: BG Wilson and CSM Burton visited Ordnance professionals at the Abrams Training Division (91A), Bradley Training Division (91M) at Fort Benning, Georgia and the noncommissioned officers (91H) attending the Advanced Leader Course at Fort Lee, Virginia. Also shown are the members of the 1st Security Force Assistance Brigade (89B) at Fort Benning, Georgia.



Regimental Chief Warrant Officer Highlights



Ordnance Team,

As we move into 2018, I ask all our Ordnance professionals to continue to remain focused on readiness and developing our Soldier's capabilities. Readiness is priority number one and applies not only to our personnel but our equipment as well. There will always be

challenges in balancing the resources we need to maintain readiness and the one resource we never seem to have enough of is time. Making the time for the most critical tasks is essential as leaders train and assess their units to meet mission requirements.

In this article I would like to pose a couple of questions for each of you to consider as well as recommendations to better prepare your unit for the mission.

First, are you prepared for Large-Scale Combat Operations (LSCO)? All of you should have had the opportunity to read the newly revised Field Manual for Operations, FM 3-0. The U.S. Army is transitioning away from stability and Counter Insurgency (COIN) operations and shifting to LSCO against peer threats. We must incorporate current FM 3-0 concepts as we prepare and train our Soldiers for future mission requirements.

FM 3-0 focuses on large-scale combat operations with our existing force structure. It lays out what threats to expect and how we will operate in challenging environments. Knowing what to be prepared for and the expected accelerated tempo of large-scale combat operations are a few of the areas covered in FM 3-0.

After the past 16 years of war, the majority of us are very experienced in stability and COIN operations, conducting a relief in place, and starting from a point of advantage. However, leaders must be prepared to set these lessons aside to implement new concepts that will prepare us for the future. Study and train what is in FM 3-0 to better prepare yourself and your unit for the most realistic and toughest fight that may be ahead.

Second, is your unit prepared to sustain maintenance in a tough LSCO environment? I know everyone is working to keep their operational readiness rates at the highest levels to provide

While preparing units to accomplish their mission in an austere environment, I recommend leaders validate the following:

- **100% accountability of Sets, Kits and Outfits including special tools.**
- **Technical Manuals are updated and Maintenance Support Devices (MSDs) are serviceable. These are required to perform maintenance by the book.**
- **Vehicle Basic Issue Items (BII) and Additional Authorized List (AAL) required. Think about where you might operate in the future.**
- **Support equipment including maintenance tents, heaters, electrical distribution, etc. What you have in your unit now is what you will have forward in the fight.**
- **100% accountability of all recovery vehicles BII, load test complete, and H8 recovery specialist assigned.**
- **Shop Stock, Bench Stock, and POL for expected missions are on hand in adequate quantities to react to NMC faults at the speed of the maintenance allocation charts instead of the speed of supply.**
- **Trained operators and crews; unit driver's training program with established night vision device qualification training.**
- **Updated -10 Operator's manuals are a must. These are the reference materials to operate equipment in any environment under any circumstance including self-recovery.**

commanders with a full range of options to conduct their missions and win. What we must also do is ensure all our capabilities within our logistical areas support this overarching goal of readiness. Are your Soldiers trained, equipped, and ready to perform maintenance as far forward as possible to regenerate combat power on the line and to the line? Use the

[Continued on page 7](#)



RCWO Highlights [Continued from page 6](#)

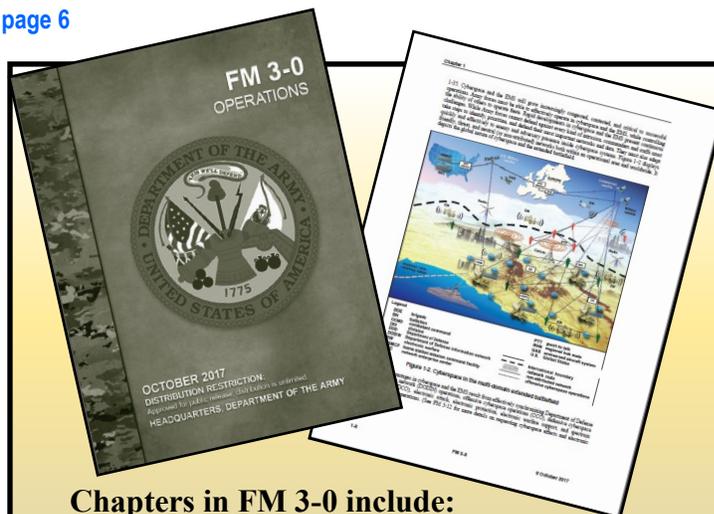
critical task lists of each MOS to validate the yearly operational training required to keep our Soldiers proficient and ready at all times.

Visualize yourself on the next battlefield and think: “What else would I need and where does it fit into my Modified Tables of Organization and Equipment (MTOE)?” Units will need to remain agile and mobile to keep pace with combat formations and must have the capabilities to affect building combat power at the point of need. Train your Soldiers on their field craft and routinely test them with rodeos, exercises, and rollouts to validate their proficiency.

Remember that every hour a leader spends training their Soldiers is time well spent and better prepares us to win in large-scale combat operations.

Go Ordnance!

CW5 Norman May
10th Regimental Chief Warrant Officer



Chapters in FM 3-0 include:

- Overview of Army Operations
- Army Echelons, Capabilities, and Training
- Operations to Shape
- Operations to Prevent
- Large-Scale Combat Operations
- Large-Scale Defensive Operations
- Large-Scale Offensive Operations
- Operations to Consolidate Gains



CW5 Norman May, Ordnance Regimental Chief Warrant Officer, discusses implementing Large-Scale Combat Operations into Programs of Instruction with Army Logistics University Cadre during a Warrant Officer Professional Development (WOPD) session on February 15, 2018.



The Second Annual U.S. Army Ordnance Crucible

U.S. ARMY
ORDNANCE CRUCIBLE

Combat Repair Team (CRT)
Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD)
Ammunition Transfer Holding Point (ATHP)

Team Events Promoting:
Critical Thinking,
Problem Solving, and
Applying Solutions

www.gordnance.army.mil/Crucible/

We're looking for the *best-of-the-best* to compete in the 2018 U.S. Army Ordnance Crucible. This prestigious event is comprised of three unique Team of the Year (ToY) competitions:

- 13-18 MAY / Combat Repair Team (CRT) ToY**
- 3-8 JUN / Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) ToY**
- 24-29 JUN / Ammunition Transfer Holding Point (ATHP) ToY**

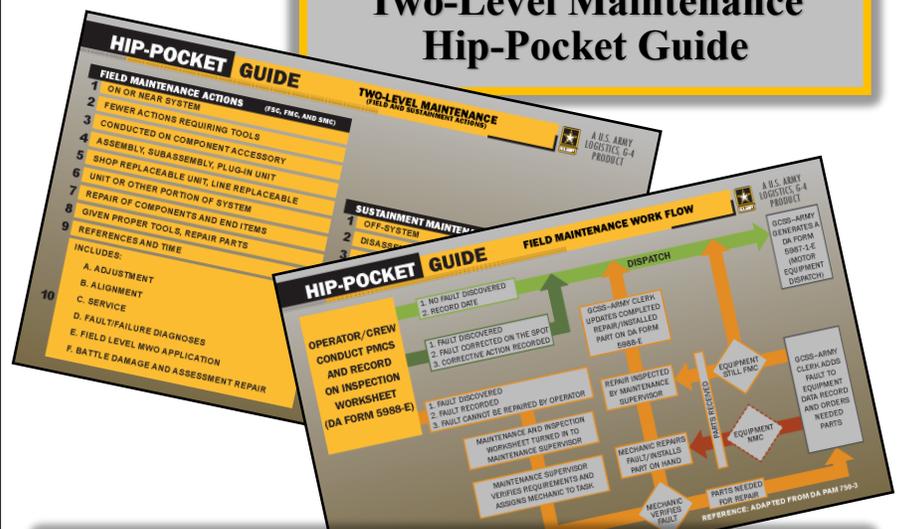
Participants will be subjected to mental and physical demands in a Decisive Action Training Environment that will test their knowledge and mastery of tasks within their respective occupational skill sets. The Crucible provides a platform for validating training. The feedback gained is used to shape and refine Ordnance doctrine and training to enable readiness for the Army of 2030 and beyond.

Registration information is available on our [website](#).

Save the Date

Sustainment Week	MAY 1-3
Class of 2018 HOF Induction Ceremony	MAY 1
State of the OD Corps	MAY 2
Sustainment Ball	MAY 3
Combat Repair Team ToY	MAY 13-18
Explosive Ordnance Disposal ToY	JUN 3-8
Ammunition Transfer Holding Point ToY	JUN 24-29

Download Two-Level Maintenance Hip-Pocket Guide



Read The Anatomy of Two-Level Maintenance in Multi-domain Battle



Highlight NCO Training with Industry opportunities

The Training with Industry (TWI) program is a broadening opportunity available to Ordnance noncommissioned officers (NCO). Ordnance NCOs may compete for assignments with four industry partners: Oshkosh, Caterpillar (CAT), Lockheed Martin and Los Alamos National Laboratories. Only the best and brightest NCOs are selected for these prized positions.

Selected NCOs gain on-the-job experience that enhances their competence and capability by exposing them to current business practices in industry. The Ordnance Corps benefits when the NCO incorporates the skills and knowledge learned from industry standards at their next duty assignment. TWI benefits the NCO, the Ordnance Corps, and the Army as a whole.

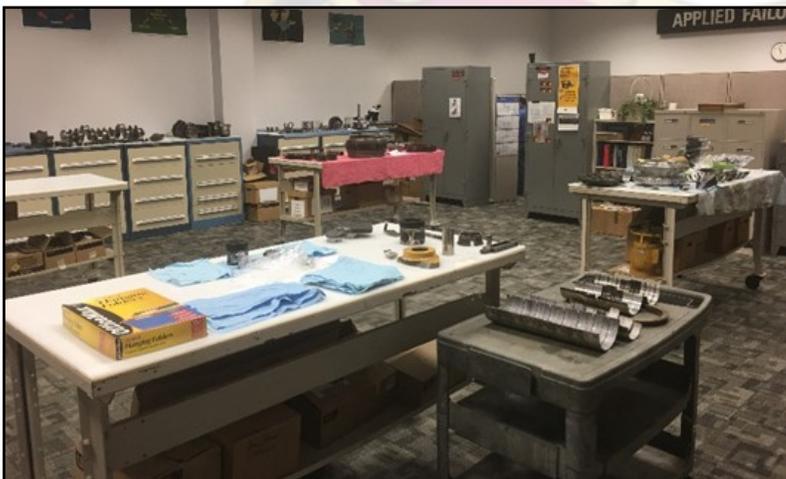
SFC Joshua Bisson, Maintenance Supervisor (91X), was selected to work at Caterpillar Defense & Federal Products in Mossville, Illinois for FY17. SFC Bisson comments on his experience with the TWI program below.



Engine Cutaway at Caterpillar



“Throughout my time in the TWI program, I received hands-on training and a better understanding of the design aspects of Caterpillar engines and products. I have become a better mechanic and I am truly looking forward to bringing all the knowledge I have obtained back to the U.S. Army Ordnance Corps. I completed several courses including: applied failure analysis, engine course, power train course, power shift transmission-CX38, CAT basic electric course, basic hydraulic course, and preventive maintenance course. I was also exposed to an in-depth look at the business world of CAT. It has been a great opportunity to network with CAT. I will be able to apply the knowledge I gained from my TWI experience during my next assignment at Fort Lee, Virginia. I encourage more NCOs to participate in TWI. Having this type of training helps the Army by developing adaptable NCOs who continue to hone their craft and trade. Another benefit of participating in this program is the opportunity for NCOs to improve their resume and become more competitive in the civilian job market after their Army career. The TWI program secures a better future for the U.S. Army, Ordnance Corps, and the Ordnance Soldier.” -SFC Joshua Bisson



Applied Failure Analysis Course Lab

SFC Mattie Adakai
TWI Program Manager, PDO

**More information
and application examples are
available on our
Ordnance [website](#).**



Multi-Component Instructor Exchange Program (MCIEP)

The Multi-Component Instructor Exchange Program (MCIEP) is an initiative that supports the Ordnance School's (ODS) mission to train, educate, and develop adaptive Ordnance leaders and Soldiers in order to build and preserve Army readiness.

The MCIEP is a collaboration between the U.S. Army Ordnance School Reserve Component Office, 3rd Brigade, 94th Training Division (USAR), ARNG G3/Individual Training Branch (ARNG-TRI) and the Ordnance School's distributed training locations. It identifies opportunities for Active Component and Reserve Component instructors to jointly observe and teach ODS courses at the Ordnance School and 19 OD USAR and ARNG distributive training locations.

The initial instructor exchange, conducted from February 5-8, 2018 was a great success. Instructors from the USAR and ARNG Regional Training Sites - Maintenance (RTS-M) came to the Ordnance School at Fort Lee, Virginia where they delivered collaborative, joint instruction to the students in the Wheeled Vehicle Mechanic (91B10) course.

Additional MCIEP exchanges are planned for the 3rd and 4th quarters of FY18 and will continue into FY19. In future exchanges, instructors from the Ordnance School will have the opportunity to conduct training at USAR and ARNG locations.



SFC Jeffrey Winch, Ordnance Instructor, RTS-M Camp Roberts, CA instructs 91B10 IET students during the MCIEP instructor exchange at Fort Lee, Virginia.

The collaboration between AC / RC instructors provides an opportunity to share experiences, best practices, training techniques, and resources. More importantly, it advances the One Army School System's (OASS) goal of standardizing multi-component instruction across the Total Force: Active Army, U.S. Army Reserve, and Army National Guard.

LTC Bruce F. Ladman (USAR)
Assistant Chief, Reserve Component Office



New robot delivers increased EOD capability

The Common Robotic System - Heavy (CRS-H) Increment I will soon replace the outdated Remote Ordnance Neutralization System (RONS) robots. RONS cannot keep pace with threat development; the widening gap translates to increased risk with regard to render safe results.

The CRS-H will give Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Soldiers the ability to detect, identify,

evaluate, render safe, exploit, and achieve final disposition of all explosive ordnance (EO) including Vehicle Borne Improvised Explosive Devices (VBIEDs) and Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMDs). The new capability will support minimum safe standoff distances, thereby improving Soldier survivability and increasing mission success.

The CRS-H Increment I will include the following native payloads: cameras (including a pan, tilt, zoom (PTZ) camera), secure radios, one radio relay to extend operational range in urban and complex terrain, a robust manipulator arm, a cargo carrier rack, and an Operator Control Unit (OCU).

Currently, the Basis of Issue is one per Platoon and one at the Company HQs for an Army total of 248 robots. CRS-H Increment I will be an ACAT IV acquisition program which utilizes the Army's new accelerated acquisition strategy. First Unit Equip (FUE) is expected during the 1st quarter of FY20.

Pat McGrath
Chief, Materiel Systems Division, TCM-EOD

Notional rendering of the Common Robotic System- Heavy





Ordnance School's Wheel Maintenance Training Department

On any given day, the Wheel Maintenance Training Department (WMTD) has over 1,300 Advanced Individual Training (AIT) Soldiers and a combination of over 200 military and civilian instructors and support staff in its training facilities. WMTD touts the largest initial entry training population in the Ordnance School (ODS), training over 5,900 Active Army, Army Reserve, and National Guard Noncommissioned Officers and Soldiers per year. The military occupational specialties (MOS) trained in WMTD are the Wheeled Vehicle Mechanic (91B10) and the Stryker Systems Maintainer (91S10). The Rough Terrain Container Handler (RTCH) Maintainer Course is also conducted in WMTD. Course graduates qualify for the Additional Skill Identifier R1.

The Wheeled Vehicle Mechanic course provides field-level maintenance training on Army wheeled vehicles. Soldiers receive training on the fundamentals of troubleshooting and performing maintenance on brakes chassis diesel engines and electrical, cooling, fuel, hydraulic,

powertrain, steering, and suspension systems. The course is 12 weeks long and graduates are considered apprentice level maintainers and qualify for 16 lower-division baccalaureate/associate degree credit hours toward a college level degree.

The Stryker Systems Maintainer course provides field-level maintenance training on the Stryker family of vehicles. Soldiers receive training on the inspection, maintenance and troubleshooting procedures of Stryker vehicles and their associated components. These components include engines, electrical systems, powertrain, chassis, height management system, suspension, steering systems, pneumatic systems, brake systems, and the various Stryker vehicle armament systems. The course is 17 weeks long and graduates are considered apprentice level maintainers and qualify for 15 lower-division baccalaureate/associate degree credit hours toward a college level degree.

In addition to the training mentioned above, both courses provide training on preventative maintenance checks and services, test measurement and diagnostic equipment, publications and maintenance forms, common and power tool usage, shop safety, and maintenance discipline.

Additionally, both courses train, test, and certify each graduate in Section 609 of the Environmental Protection Act (EPA). According to the EPA Clean Air Act, "any person who repairs or services a motor vehicle air conditioning systems must be properly trained and certified under Section 609." Our AIT Soldiers are trained,



Stryker Systems Maintainers (91S10) inspect a Mobile Gun System cannon.

certified and credentialed to industry standards!

The RTCH Maintainer course is an 80-hour functional course that provides field-level maintenance training on the Kalmar RT240. This training includes vehicle operations, introduction to troubleshooting, fuel system maintenance, electrical system maintenance, powertrain maintenance, brake maintenance, and preventive maintenance checks and services. The RTCH Maintainer course is taught on the ODS Campus and via programmed Mobile Training Team (MTT) to support our Operational Army requirements.

Collectively, the WMTD's efforts are in line with the Ordnance School's mission to "Train, educate, and develop adaptive Ordnance Professionals." Your feedback is critical to our training mission. Feedback helps us ensure our training remains relevant and keeps us apprised of your expectations of what our 91B10 and 91S10 graduates should know when they arrive at their first unit of assignment.

If you want to know more about the WMTD mission check out our [webpage](#). Go Ordnance!

Mr. Samuel A. Burns
Course Manager



Wheeled Vehicle Mechanics in training (91B10) assess a vehicle engine.



Ammunition Accountable Officer's Top Ten List



As a newly appointed ammunition accountable officer, you can be quickly overwhelmed if you're not adequately prepared. Although accountability will be your primary responsibility, you will also be subject to a variety of additional tasks and responsibilities that you may or may not be aware of. The following list highlights just a few of the key areas where you should focus your attention as you transition into your new position.

Top 10

- 1.** Accountability is your primary responsibility and can make or break you in the long run. Understand the inventory and the Inventory Adjustment Report (IAR) process. Conduct causative research that is both quantitative and supportable.
- 2.** Read the various ARs, DA PAMs, TMs and SBs that are applicable and use them to enhance your knowledge base. They are your best source for authoritative and procedural guidance.
- 3.** The Standard Army Ammunition System-Modernized (SAAS-Mod) and the Total Ammunition Management Information System (TAMIS) are the two most important systems you will work with regularly. Your success as an accountable officer will be determined by how well you know and understand these systems. SAAS-Mod can be your best friend or worst enemy...the choice is yours.
- 4.** Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) are the cornerstone of your daily operations and should provide clear and concise written guidance to supervisors and personnel performing administrative and/or ammunition operations. Review your SOPs annually and ensure you include a Risk Analysis.
- 5.** Explosives Safety is everyone's responsibility, but it becomes a critical task when you're deployed since you will be looked upon as the subject matter expert. Understand quantity-distance requirements and be capable of preparing and submitting Deviation Approval and Risk Acceptance Documents (DARADs) for approval.
- 6.** Recognize your role both within and outside the organization. As a "subject matter expert" your opinion counts. Make sure you understand the impact your statements and decisions have and do not make uninformed decisions. Coordinate responses and staff changes as appropriate.
- 7.** Build a solid working relationship with your supporting Quality Assurance Specialist Ammunition Surveillance (QASAS) section. Understand their role and how it impacts your mission.
- 8.** Be honest with yourself and understand the limits of your abilities. If you're not quite sure about something, reach out to your fellow warrant officers or a trusted mentor for advice.
- 9.** We're always quick to tout our strengths, but rarely are we willing to acknowledge a weakness. Identify your weaknesses and strive to turn them into strengths.
- 10.** As a leader, you have the responsibility to ensure your soldiers are trained and ready to execute their wartime mission. Make sure your soldiers are capable of performing the full spectrum of their MOS and grade and not just the job to which they're assigned. Cross training can help eliminate single points of failure and serve as a combat multiplier.

The above is not intended to be an all-inclusive list, but rather a quick reference guide to what you should know before taking over your new account. These simple tips could make your time as an ammunition accountable officer one of the most rewarding assignments of your career.

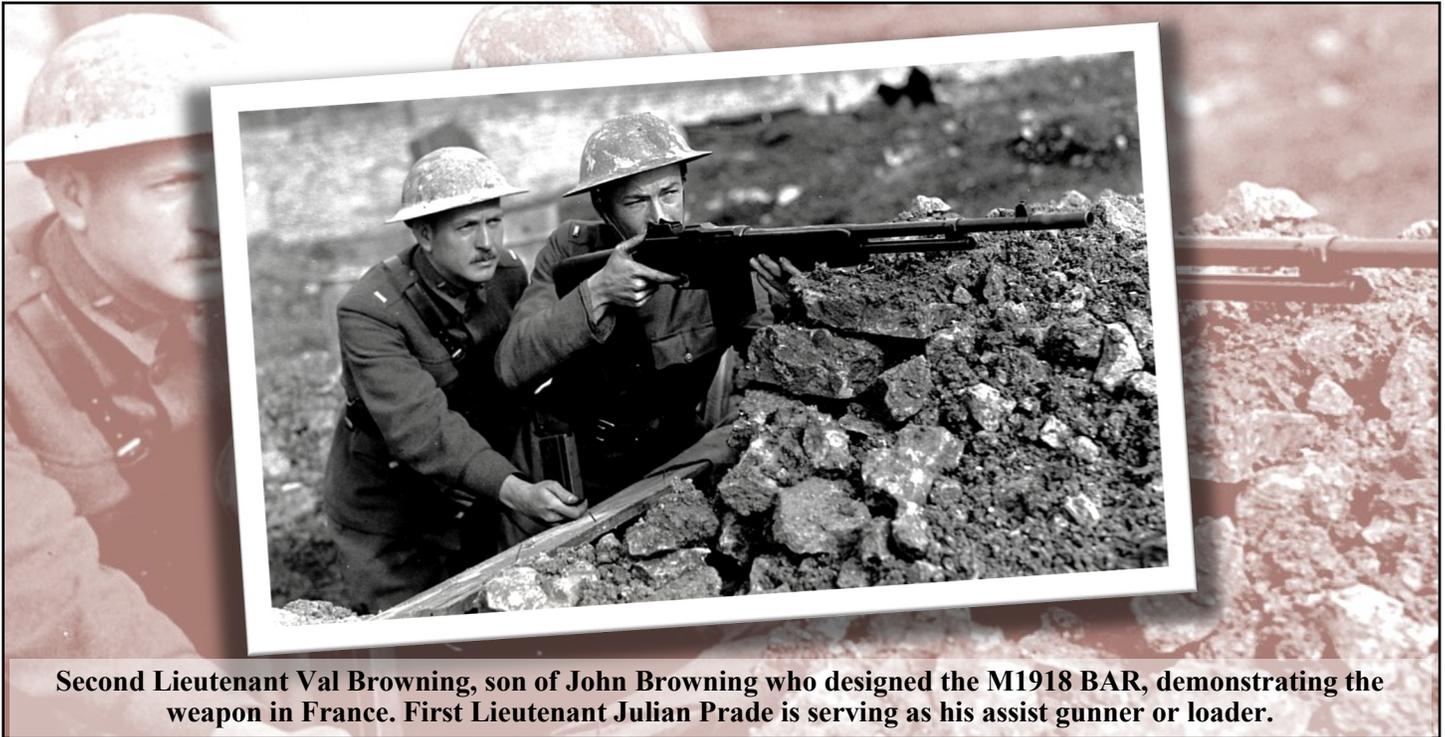
Mr. Robert Fairhurst
Defense Ammunition Center



“Walking Fire” - the M1918 Browning Automatic Rifle

Army’s during World War I saw the first widespread use of heavy machine guns. The French developed the “walking fire” idea where a light automatic rifle had the capability of delivering suppressive fire using the French 8mm M1915 Chauchat machine rifle to assist with taking out a machine gun emplacement. The British had the Lewis light machine gun to serve the same purpose. Both the Chauchat and the Lewis had their problems, the former often jammed and the latter was heavy and bulky.

manufactured by three American companies and were used by the American Expeditionary Force during WWI mostly in training but 4608 BARs saw combat at the front. The BAR, like the French Chauchat also used by American Soldiers, was assigned as a three-man crew weapon requiring a gunner, a loader, and an ammunition bearer. The automatic rifle teams composed a significant portion of a squad within a rifle platoon.



Second Lieutenant Val Browning, son of John Browning who designed the M1918 BAR, demonstrating the weapon in France. First Lieutenant Julian Prade is serving as his assist gunner or loader.

The U.S. Army decided to replace the Chauchat which was the most commonly used weapon of its type during WWI. On February 27, 1918, John Browning was present in Washington DC at a demonstration of the prototype of what would become the Browning Automatic Rifle, better known as the BAR. In May it became the standard U.S. Infantry automatic rifle.

The M1918 BAR fired a .30-06 round and could fire either semi-automatic or full-automatic at a cycle rate of approximately 550 rpm with a muzzle velocity of 2682 fps. Ammunition was fed through a spring-loaded 20 or 40 round box magazine. It weighed 15.5 lbs. unloaded and 16.9 lbs. with a loaded 20 round magazine. A round could penetrate a 0.37-inch thick steel plate or fifty 0.87-inch pine boards. The BAR could put a round through a brick wall.

By July 1918, over 17,000 BARs had been

American military leaders expected the War would continue into 1919 so long-range planning was at the forefront of strategy. Due to the increasing numbers of American divisions planned for the 1919 campaign, the U.S. government ordered more than 288,000 BARs to be produced. Once the War ended unexpectedly in November 1918, 186,000 orders were canceled. By the end of 1918 close to 70,000 BARs had been manufactured. The cost for an M1918 BAR was between \$112 to a little over \$123.

Even though the BAR saw limited action during WWI the weapon had proven itself in combat. Future improvements included updated versions used in WWII and Korea. The M1918 contributed to the arsenal of weaponry that ended the Great War.

Mr. James Blankenship
Director, Ordnance Training and Heritage Center