



The Ordnance Corps Quarterly

U.S. Army Combined Arms Support Command

December 2018

Volume 4, Issue 2



Chief's Corner

The holiday season is in full swing here at the U.S. Army Ordnance School (USAOS); I'm sure it is where you are too. The period from Thanksgiving through New Year's Day is brimming with activities centered on food, family, and the traditions that bring us together. It is a time of

reflection on the milestone events of the past year and a time for looking ahead to set priorities for the coming year. This is just as true for organizations as it is for individuals.

Since taking command in May, I have had the privilege of engaging with Ordnance professionals at Fort Lee, Virginia and some of our distributed training locations. During these engagements, I discovered that the USAOS staff and instructors, as well as the cadre of the 59th Ordnance Brigade and its battalions, are steadfastly committed to developing Ordnance professionals and preparing them to be valued contributors in their operational assignments. This commitment was exhibited through several achievements in the training arena.

Last year, in conjunction with our TRADOC Accreditation, we also received formal confirmation of accreditation from the Council of Occupational Education. The COE, a non-profit accreditation agency recognized by the U.S. Department of Education, awards the highest standards of excellence in postsecondary instruction. They don't just assess learning programs - they evaluate facilities, staff and faculty, mission management, student records, and much more. Accreditation from the COE is a seal of excellence that confirms that the quality of our institution is on par with those in the public and private arena.

The USAOS achieved another celebrated milestone with the successful execution of the second annual U.S. Army Ordnance Crucible described in more detail on [page 7](#). The Crucible events continue to provide valuable training and readiness insights (tactics, techniques, procedures, and best practices) that will be shared across the sustainment community.

The Multi-Component Instructor Exchange Program (MCIEP) was a new initiative in 2018. The

MCIEP pairs instructors from active and reserve components to jointly deliver USAOS courses. Sharing best practices across components benefits participating instructors as well as the students. More importantly, it is an effective means of expanding our institutional knowledge base and ensuring standardized instruction on Ordnance core competencies across the Total Force.



Students in the Wheeled Vehicle Mechanic course apply functional skills during the Ordnance Exercise at Fort Lee, Virginia.

After more than a decade and a half of stability operations, the Army has shifted its focus to preparing an expeditionary Army for sustained, large-scale ground combat operations (LSGCO) against near peers. (For more about this cultural shift, I encourage every Ordnance professional to read [Field Manual \(FM\) 3.0, Operations](#), which lays out the doctrine, and LTG Michael D. Lundy's article, [Meeting the Challenge of Large-Scale Combat in Operations Today and Tomorrow](#), which provides context.) In light of this shift, the Ordnance Regimental Command Team has reviewed and updated the USAOS vision, mission, and enduring priorities to ensure we remain nested with our higher headquarters, and ultimately the Chief of Staff of the Army, as we prepare for the future.

The USAOS's vision is "To be the first organization units turn to for their Ordnance doctrine, organization, training, materiel, leadership, personnel, and facilities (DOTMLPF) needs." The USAOS is

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committed to three enduring priorities: to build and preserve readiness; to build and improve the Army; and to train, educate, and develop Ordnance Soldiers, Civilians, and leaders.

As the Chief of Ordnance, I will commit our expertise and resources to the initiatives that advance these priorities. Whether we are training, educating, and developing Ordnance professionals or synchronizing DOTMLPF solutions across the institutional, operational, and self-development domains, we do so with an eye to the future and the needs of our Army. For example, the 59th Ordnance Brigade and the USAOS Directorate of Training are collaborating on an

Advanced Individual Training (AIT) Transformation initiative that incorporates technical training into the culminating Ordnance Exercise (ODX). For students, the added rigor of performing MOS functional tasks in the training exercise exposes them to challenges of the expeditionary/operational environment and reinforces what it means to be a *sustainment warfighter*. Realistic, demanding training prepares Soldiers (and operational units) to *fight and win* in large-scale ground combat operations.

We will keep you updated on progress toward our initiatives in future newsletters. During our quarterly Ordnance Connect sessions, we will take a deeper dive into our Ordnance initiatives, discuss topics of interest to the Sustainment warfighting community, and receive your valuable feedback!

I encourage you to engage with us during the next LIVE Ordnance Connect video-teleconference scheduled for February 20, 2019. Stay tuned to our [Facebook](#) for times, topics, and connection details. If you're not available to attend, you can access video recordings of any of our Ordnance Connect sessions on the [Sustainment Knowledge Network \(SKN\)](#).

Before I close, I want to recognize a valued member of our regimental staff who will culminate 36 years of civilian service to our Army on January 3, 2019. Dr. Richard B. Armstrong, Deputy to the Commandant and Director of Training, has provided 13 years of truly outstanding service to our Ordnance Corps and the U.S. Army Ordnance School. His expertise has been instrumental to our success; his positive impact on our mission and our personnel is immeasurable. We are truly grateful for his service and wish him well in his retirement.

Finally, on behalf of the Regimental Command Team and the USAOS staff, I wish you great joy, peace, and all the blessings of this season. I am proud of our outstanding Ordnance Corps professionals and what we have accomplished together in 2018. I look forward to leading the charge as we tackle the challenges of the coming year!

Go Ordnance!

BG Heidi J. Hoyle
41st Chief of Ordnance



A student in the Wheeled Vehicle Mechanic course operates a Maintenance Support Device (MSD) to perform a vehicle diagnostics test during the Ordnance Exercise at Fort Lee, Virginia.

*Happy
Holidays*

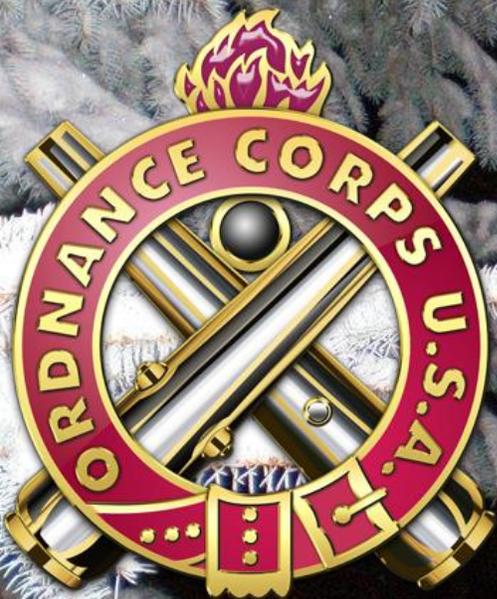


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Regimental Command Sergeant Major Highlights



Seasons Greetings

Ordnance Team! As the year comes to an end, I want to personally thank each of you for your hard work and dedication and commitment to the success of our Corps and Army profession.

Recently, I had the privilege of participating in a fundraiser for an Ordnance Memorial that will be housed

at Fort Lee, Virginia. This memorial will commemorate the Ordnance heroes who paid the



Commemoration piece for the Ordnance Memorial.

ultimate price in service to their country, ensuring their sacrifice is never forgotten. As Ordnance professionals, we honor them daily in our steadfast service to the line, on the line, on time! Our significant contributions have increased Army readiness across our four core competencies: maintenance, ammunition, explosive ordnance disposal (EOD), and explosives safety.

Overall, the Ordnance Corps is looking healthy; however, there are

several opportunities available that will help our personnel advance and become more diverse within our Corps. Consider the following opportunities:

- Star MOSs to both Sergeant and Staff Sergeant
- Selective Retention Bonus (SRB) for Airborne (SQI P), which is currently available for almost all Ordnance MOSs
- Reclassification to understrength MOSs

Reclassification helps to balance our Ordnance Corps and provides promotion opportunities for our Soldiers. Review the current In and Out calls to see if your MOS could be over strength, and think about

PMOS	SL1 IN	SL1 OUT	SL2 IN	SL2 OUT	SL3 IN	SL3 OUT
83A	N	N	N	N	N/A	N/A
83B	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
83D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
91A	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
91B	N	N	N	N	N	N
91C	Y	N	N	N	N	N
91D	N	Y	N	N	N	N
91E	N	Y	N	N	N	N
91F	N	N	N	N	N	N
91H	N	N	Y	N	N	N
91J	N	N	N	N	N/A	N/A
91L	N	Y	N	N	N	N
91M	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
91P	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
91S	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
94A	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
94D	N	N	N	N	N	N
94E	N	N	N	N	N	N
94F	N	Y	N	N	N	N
94H	Y	N	N	N	N	N
94M	N	N	N	N	N	N
94P	N	N	N	N	N	N
94R	N	Y	N	N	N	N
94S	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
94T	N	N	Y	N	N	N
94Y	NA	NA	NA	NA	N	N

This October 2018 In and Out chart shows over strength MOSs in red and under strength MOSs in green. Note that reclassification to senior skill level MOSs 91X, 91Z, 94W and 94Z is not authorized.

reclassification to another shortage MOS within the Ordnance Corps (e.g. reclassification from 94R10 which is currently over strength into 91S10 which is under strength). For more current information, you can contact the career counselor within your local unit or organization.

Ordnance professionals, as you continue to develop future leaders, prepare them for the next level of promotion and medical readiness. Your engagement helps Soldiers manage their careers successfully. In addition, promoting reclassification into understrength MOSs and tracking medical readiness through Army Knowledge Online play a pivotal role in building and preserving Army readiness.

Thanks again for all you do for our Corps and Nation. Enjoy the holidays, and be safe!

Go Ordnance!

CSM Terry Burton
13th Regimental Command Sergeant Major

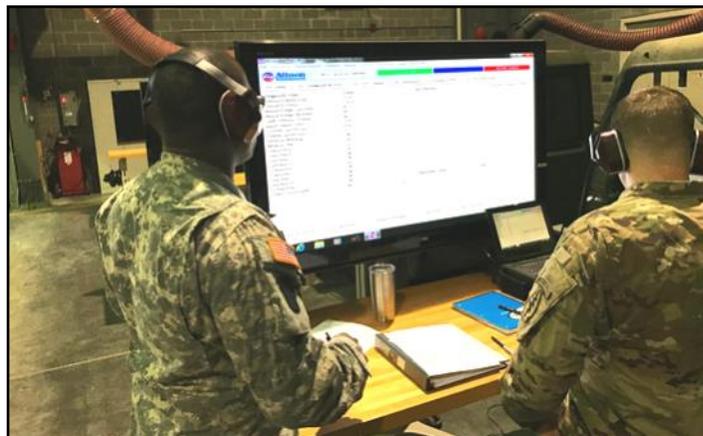


Regimental Chief Warrant Officer Highlights



Team Ordnance! I wish you a safe and joyful holiday and hope you have an opportunity to take some well-earned time off to enjoy your family and friends. This has been another busy year and I thank everyone for their continued efforts to build and preserve readiness while making the mission

This grade realignment improves the requisite level of experience, knowledge, technical oversight, and leadership for Ordnance MOSs and produces a pillar of excellence for each of our 91 CMF warrant officers.



WOBC students utilize the Maintenance Support Device with diagnostic software to test and troubleshoot a transmission.

happen across the globe.

The U.S. Army Ordnance School (USAOS) team completed the Military Occupational Classification Structure (MOCS) proposal for our Ordnance warrant officers' 91 Career Management Field (CMF), which will be implemented in FY21. Our goal was to review the warrant officer grade plates and demerge the non-automotive MOSs from the Senior Ordnance Logistics Warrant Officer (915E) CW4 ranks while ensuring our structure meets the Average Grade Distribution Matrix (AGDM) targets as prescribed in AR 611-1.

The USAOS is in the process of making revisions to all Ordnance Warrant Officer Advanced Courses (WOAC) and Basic Courses (WOBC). The intent is to refocus the training of Ordnance warrant officers on technical skills to provide an increased depth of expertise upon graduating from the respective courses. Each WOAC Phase II was assessed to determine if the training conducted at the various depots is providing the return on investment that the Army requires to build readiness and increase associated skills or if the hours should be moved to add more technical training at the school.

Following the assessment, it was determined that all four of our 91 CMF Phase II depot training courses will be converted to time here in the Ordnance School to increase technical hours on critical systems and to add emerging technologies and enhanced capabilities to their respective areas. The Ammunition (890A), Electronic System Maintenance (948B), and Electronic Missile Systems Maintenance (948D) warrant officers will retain the WOAC Phase II portions of their training with adjustments to the course to focus on technical skills, readiness, and unique certifications. Some examples of additions to warrant officer Professional Military Education (PME) are listed on the following page.



WOBC students troubleshoot the electrical system of a Family of Medium Tactical Vehicles (FMTV) cab.

As a result of the MOCS proposal, the Armament Systems Maintenance Warrant Officer (913A) and Allied Trades Warrant Officer (914A) will have positions through CW4. These warrant officers will be placed into area support organizations and select development positions where they can provide both senior maintenance management and subject matter expertise for their respective fields in the commands.

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RCWO Highlights Continued from page 5

As training developers rewrite our programs of instruction (POI), each is being revised to reflect the current Field Manual (FM) 3-0, Operations and how we conduct maintenance and sustainment operations during large-scale combat operations in a multi-domain environment. Warrant officers must be able to fully understand the new doctrine and be able to apply it in their formations during training and in combat.

Technical training for the Abrams, Bradley, and Stryker was moved to the WOBC in 2014. As a result, this critical training was placed seven years too early in the warrant officer's career. The current revisions to the POIs will move the most advanced aspects of this training back into the WOAC to provide the training prior to promotion to CW3 and assignment to those senior positions. Also, the proponent has placed a two-year time in grade requirement for CW2s before the warrant officer attends WOAC. This requirement further ensures the officer's PME is more closely aligned with the officer's promotion timeline and requirement to performing those technical tasks.

For our seniors, Ordnance Warrant Officer Intermediate Level Education (WOILE) and Senior Service Education (WOSSE) follow-on courses were implemented in October, 2017. The follow-on courses will prepare warrant officers for operational and strategic-level assignments.

Finally, training developers are currently conducting a Critical Task Site Selection Board (CT/SSB) for our Ordnance MOSs to ensure warrant officers are receiving their required training. The first three surveys went out last month to the Ammunition (890A), Automotive Maintenance (915A), and Engineer Equipment Maintenance (919A) Warrant Officer MOSs and will run until December. In January 2019, CT/SSB boards will be conducted to finalize warrant officer tasks list for those MOSs to further inform the Ordnance team on the next cycle of POI changes.

Training is our business and business is looking good, team. Again, I wanted to extend my heartfelt thanks to all of you out there who are going after the mission and taking care of the troops. You and the entire Ordnance team are making a difference each and every day.

Go Ordnance!

CW5 Norman May
10th Regimental Chief Warrant Officer

Warrant Officer PME Additions

- ◆ **Increased technical time for Abrams, Bradley, and Stryker systems**
- ◆ **Advanced manufacturing capabilities like additive manufacturing and the use of a central data repository (RAPTOR)**
- ◆ **Overview of Condition Based Maintenance Plus (CBM+)**
- ◆ **Training on the Fleet Insight Tool that provides maintenance managers with actionable CBM data**
- ◆ **Changes to GCSS-Army training in WOAC:**
 - ✓ **Assign a role in their UIC for use throughout the course**
 - ✓ **Add a capstone brief senior leaders on their advanced understanding of maintenance performance, metrics, and analysis**
- ◆ **Changes to GCSS-Army training in WOBC:**
 - ✓ **Remove basic 101 information received in their advanced leader course as NCOs**
 - ✓ **Add heavy maintenance and material management processes necessary to conduct field level maintenance**
 - ✓ **Add maintenance management briefings to senior leaders on service plans, shop stock status, personnel utilization, and equipment management**



ATHP Team of the Year Assessment

The U.S. Army Ordnance Corps conducted the second annual Ammunition Transfer Holding Point Team of the Year (ATHP ToY) training event on September 24-28. Four teams faced the challenges of a physically and mentally demanding training environment that assessed their collective and individual task performance on skills critical to ATHP operations. The ATHP ToY provided a unique opportunity for Ordnance Soldiers to train while being evaluated and assessed for the most effective tactics, techniques, and procedures employed by the operational force.

The ATHP ToY event consisted of eight tasks embedded within a single scenario. Participants were evaluated on their ability to occupy and defend an ATHP, sustain institutional and doctrinal munitions knowledge, employ the Standard Army Ammunition System Software Change Package 11, conduct core munitions management operations, prepare munitions for issue and transportation, identify munitions, and sustain physical readiness through the Army Physical Fitness Test (APFT) and a 20-kilometer ruck march.



SSG Christin Leonard evaluates participants on their ability to occupy and defend an ATHP.

final results are available in the [September 2018](#) issue of our newsletter.

Pending final revisions and staffing of the ATHP and EOD ToY assessments, the lessons learned and best practices will be digitally published for distribution across the Total Force. The 2018 U.S. Army Ordnance Crucible is a source of great pride among Ordnance professionals and the lessons learned, insights, and recommendations gained will be essential for improving institutional training and enabling readiness for the Army.

MAJ Natalie Upward
59th Ordnance Brigade S3



ATHP ToY participants respond to a munitions management task.



The 664th Ordnance Company, 553rd Combat Sustainment Support Battalion (CSSB), 1st Cavalry Sustainment Brigade (SB) from Fort Hood, Texas accumulated the highest overall score in the assessment.

Initial findings from the ATHP ToY training assessment suggest that units should increase reinforcement of munition tasks through rigorous home station training and reinforce munitions inventory and accountability skills.

Prior to the ATHP ToY, the 2018 U.S. Army Ordnance Crucible kicked off with the Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) ToY event at Fort A.P. Hill, Virginia. The 2018 EOD ToY event details and



USATCES Explosives Safety Test Program

The U.S. Army Technical Center for Explosives Safety (USATCES) Explosives Safety Test Management Program, as mandated by AR 385-10, establishes, validates, or modifies explosives technical safety requirements. Project activities promote Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation (RDT&E) of new and innovative explosives safety technologies that improve the survivability of personnel, facilities, and equipment as well as improve the health, safety, and welfare of the general public. Based on needs and concerns from the field, tests are developed with an end goal of aiding the safety and explosives communities, especially the warfighter on the battlefield.

Tests are conducted to effect change on regulatory guidance, but also to develop tools and calculators that support existing regulation. Explosives safety tools allow commanders and safety personnel to make explosives safety decisions using risk management methodologies. Past test program projects have developed calculators for field use, clarified regulatory guidance, and developed new technologies for deployment environments.

Most regulatory guidance was written before 1960. Since then, materials, technology, and the explosives themselves have evolved. Explosives safety regulations must keep pace; however, changes must be supported by a full test and analysis - or extensive research and analysis.

Two major tests conducted over the last few years evaluated the Basic Load Ammunition Holding Area (BLAHA) criteria and the standard barricade design criteria. Based on a full test and analysis, aka "blowing things up," regulation and calculators were established. This regulatory



This Basic Load Ammunition Holding Area (BLAHA) is compliant with current explosives safety regulation. (USATCES photo)

guidance has been vital to the warfighter, providing explosives safety criteria to be utilized in deployed environments.

A separate test of the standard barricade criteria proved its protective capability. Previously, criteria stated that all barricades have to be *line of sight plus 2 degrees* above the ammunition stack. This regulatory guidance was hard to follow, incredibly expensive, and impractical to implement. Through testing and research, this rule was found to be too restrictive. Subject matter experts and the testing community presented the information to Department of Defense Explosives Safety Board. As a result, regulatory guidance was changed to require barricades to be *line of sight plus one foot* above the ammunition stack. The benefit of this change continues to impact the explosives community through new construction and updating existing BLAHAs.

Funded annually by the Department of the Army, the USATCES Explosives Safety Test Management Program works hand in hand with joint service explosives testing entities and academia to assist the DOD community in their required explosives safety goals.

Ms. Amanda Baker
Explosives Safety Specialist



USATCES is testing barricade protective construction capability. (USATCES photo)



Human Resources Command Welcomes New Branch Leadership

United States Army Human Resources Command (HRC) welcomed a new Ordnance Corps Branch Chief and a new Ordnance Corps Branch Sergeant Major at Fort Knox, Kentucky.

LTC Eric Dennis assumed duties as the Ordnance Corps Branch Chief in July. LTC Dennis most recently served as the Commander of the Lake City Army Ammunition Plant. He was commissioned as a Second Lieutenant of Ordnance (Branch Detailed Infantry) in 1998, from North Carolina State University. LTC Dennis is not new to HRC; he was assigned as the Logistics Branch Major's Assignments Officer in 2010. According to LTC Dennis, his predecessor managed all assignments and strength challenges through collaboration, strategic planning, and partnerships with other branches at HRC and he will continue that legacy. With all the changes taking place with the assignment process and Active Component Manning Guidance (ACMG), he is confident that his team of dedicated military and civilian workforce will continue to focus on Secretary of Defense priorities.



LTC Eric Dennis (left) and SGM Roderick Williams (right) provide Ordnance Branch leadership at Human Resources Command, Fort Knox, Kentucky.

strengths, and distributing the Ordnance enlisted force based on worldwide Army requirements and available inventory to meet the needs of commanders in the field.

LTC Dennis and SGM Williams and their team are here to provide professional and timely support and ensure Ordnance personnel are placed on the right assignment at the right time in the right place. Their highly experienced Assignment Managers and Professional Development Non-commissioned Officers (PDNCOs) strive to provide outstanding customer service to all Soldiers in the Ordnance Corps. You can help by ensuring your ASK preferences are up to date and by reaching out to your Assignment Manager or PDNCO discuss your career path and future assignments. Ordnance Branch contact information is available on the [HRC website](#) (CAC login is required).

Ultimately, assignments are made in accordance with Army Manning Guidance and HRC policies; however, you do have a voice in the assignment process and the HRC Ordnance Branch team works hard to support your requests and preferences.

Do not be a stranger to your Assignment Manager or PDNCO!

MSG Marie M. Legros
Ordnance Proponent Liaison



SGM Roderick Williams assumed duties as the Ordnance Corps Branch Sergeant Major in June. SGM Williams previously served as the Command Sergeant Major of 1-291 Brigade Support Battalion, Multi-Functional Training Brigade, Fort McCoy, Wisconsin. SGM Williams has been part of the Ordnance Corps since 1992, when he enlisted in the Army as a Wheeled Vehicle Mechanic (63W). SGM Williams recognizes the importance of Ordnance Branch functional responsibilities which affect over 40,000 Soldiers and 30 MOSs.

Our important mission includes shaping the force through developing and managing, career development, supporting education and training, retaining quality Soldiers to maintain proper



USAOS Establishes New Office of the Assistant Commandant (EOD)

This past August, the U.S. Army Ordnance School (USAOS) stood up a staff section in support of Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD), culminating a focused effort that began in 2015.

The new section is comprised of five billets. The Assistant Commandant (EOD), LTC Jessica Shuey, the Deputy, MAJ(P) Aaron Teller, and the EOD Senior Enlisted Advisor, MSG Brie Kotula, are located at the USAOS at Fort Lee, Virginia. The EOD Assignment Officer, MAJ(P) Ed Runyan, and EOD Professional Development NCO, SFC James Shoemaker, are located at Human Resources Command (HRC) at Fort Knox, Kentucky.

The Assistant Commandant (EOD) and supporting personnel will serve as advisors to the Chief of Ordnance and assist with synchronization and oversight of major initiatives that affect the EOD community. Additionally, the Assistant Commandant (EOD) will advocate for the field, leverage subject matter experts to solve EOD challenges, and disseminate information up and down the EOD hierarchy. The personnel located at

HRC will execute precision EOD talent management to ensure EOD officers and NCOs are competitive for positions at the highest levels of the Army.

The Assistant Commandant (EOD) recently developed an engagement strategy to give Army EOD a voice at the congressional level. They are currently working several initiatives to benefit Army EOD including: a study of where EOD proponentry can best serve the needs of the Army, an effort to ensure all EOD resident courses are awarding promotion points, and an analysis of EOD education at the Command and General Staff College and Battalion Pre-Command Course to provide EOD skills they need to plan for large-scale combat operations.

If you have questions or feedback, the Assistant Commandant (EOD) personnel are available by email at usarmy.lee.ordnance-schl.mbx.eod-assistant-commandant-office@mail.mil.

MAJ(P) Aaron Teller
Deputy to the Assistant Commandant (EOD)

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Rebuilding Maintenance Culture Across the Army Reserve



SFC Jeffrey Winch from Regional Training Site—Maintenance Camp Roberts, California, instructs 91B10 students during the Multi-Component Instructor Exchange Program pilot, which took place February 5-8, 2018 at the U.S. Army Ordnance School, Fort Lee, Virginia.

The United States Army Reserve (USAR) is rebuilding its maintenance culture to support large-scale ground combat operations. The USAR's maintenance mission is designed to provide area support to non-divisional units (outside of BCT). The USAR developed and implemented a Maintenance Campaign Plan to address gaps and synchronize solutions in order to rebuild its culture. The plan will prepare units for future missions and enhance readiness for the Total Force.

The USAR maintenance units are designed to be fully functional and equipped to conduct field-level maintenance in all environments. The USAR maintenance capabilities above BCT level include 14 Support Maintenance Companies (1,750 maintainers) and 15 Forward Support Companies (2,055 maintainers). These units have MOSs to support all types of major end items in the Army inventory excluding combat platforms in heavy armor units. The Maintenance Campaign Plan addresses the critical gaps in training, preparation, and skill development required for success as part of a theatre opening package; units will no longer spend two or three months of preparation at a mobilization station.

Training for wartime missions includes developing maintenance skills and tasks in field conditions and assuming maintenance responsibilities for equipment outside the command. Leaders must

understand and evaluate their maintenance units on their Mission Essential Tasks List (METL). Leaders need to assess and review their required METL in the Combined Arms Training Strategy (CATS) based upon the unit's wartime mission. The USAR Maintenance Campaign Plan addresses the rebuild and re-education of commanders and noncommissioned officers leading the USAR maintenance units.

The training, utilization, and management of these units must correspond to their wartime mission since they are and will become more critical in sustaining the fight. Commanders and senior leadership of these units must use the Command Maintenance Discipline Program (CMDP) checklist to assess their respective units. Inventories, technical manuals, shop stock listing, proper maintenance management procedures, and personnel utilization are all critical functions that must be consistently trained and evaluated.

A culture change is needed to refocus USAR unit training to align with their wartime mission and ultimately ensure their readiness for deployment. Future training exercises must include maintenance considerations in order to evaluate USAR units on their sustainment capabilities and warfighter functions.

LTC Bruce Ladman and CW5 Ronald Diehl
USAOS Reserve Component Office



Ordnance Maintainers to Train on the Joint Lightweight Tactical Vehicle

The U.S. Army Ordnance School, Wheel Maintenance Training Department (WMTD), Basic Wheel Division is looking forward to receiving Training Aids, Devices, Simulators, and Simulations (TADSS) that will allow students to conduct maintenance tasks on the platform of the newest vehicle in the Army's inventory: the Joint Lightweight Tactical Vehicle (JLTV). The projected fielding of the JLTV TADSS to the Ordnance School is during the first quarter of FY20.

The JLTV platform is the next generation of tactical vehicles engineered for high mobility, maintenance sustainability, and improved troop protection. Within the Department of Defense, the JLTV will be fielded to selected units within the Army and the United

States Marine Corps by January 2019.

The primary maintainer for the JLTV and associated trailers will be the Wheeled Vehicle Mechanic (91B). Currently, the 91B10 Advanced Individual Training (AIT) course is 12 weeks long. In order to add the JLTV requirements to the existing Program of Instruction, some course growth is likely (up to 60 hours is estimated). The Combined Arms Support Command (CASCOM) Systems Integration Division, Ordnance Training Developers, and the WMTD are diligently working together to add JLTV training to AIT and Professional Military Education courses.

Mr. Elisha Morris III
Instructional Systems Specialist



There are four versions of the JLTV: the General Purpose Vehicle (shown in the image on the left), the Utility Vehicle, the Close Combat Weapons Carrier, and the Heavy Guns Carrier. All four are powered by a Duramax 6.6L Turbo Diesel Engine, an Allison 2500 6-speed automatic transmission, a fully independent suspension system, and a Diagnostic System Display Unit (DSDU) which displays the vehicle's health, status, and subsystem controls.



New Additional Skill Identifier (ASI) for Tracked Vehicle Recovery (H9)

On October 28, 2018, final approval for additional skill identifier (ASI) H9 (Tracked Vehicle Recovery Operations) was received. Effective October 1, 2020, ASI H9 will replace ASI H8 (Vehicle Recovery Operations) for all Soldiers in MOSs 91A, 91H, 91M, and 91P who were previously awarded the H8 ASI.

These changes should happen automatically at the Human Resource Command level beginning June 1, 2020, but all effected Soldiers should validate that the change is reflected in their records by January 1, and see their S1 if it is not.

Soldiers in MOSs 91B, 91E (SSG only), 91L, and 91S will retain the ASI H8 ASI once the H9 ASI takes effect. On the October 1, 2020 effective date, ASI H8 will be re-titled to Wheeled Vehicle Recovery Operations and H9 will be titled Tracked Vehicle Recovery Operations; the titles of Recovery Operations (W) and Recovery Operations (T) will be eliminated.

For additional information, please contact the CMF 91 career managers by phone at (804) 765-7374 or (804) 765-7308, or by email at usarmy.lee.tradoc.mbx.scoe-od-leeecmf-91-career-manager@mail.mil.

Mr. Leslie Martin
Personnel Proponency Specialist



An M88A2 HERCULES Recovery Vehicle recovers an M88A1 at the Ordnance School's Downer Range Complex at Fort Lee, Virginia.



The M1918 Ford Three-Ton Tank

Officially designated as the Ford Three-Ton Special Tractor M1918, this vehicle was originally designed as a machine-gun carrier but due to its appearance it was called a tank. The tank weighed 6,200 pounds without ammunition. The front and side armor measured a half inch in thickness and the floor was quarter-inch armor. The tank measured 13.4 feet in length, 5.4 feet in width and height, and its ground clearance was 14 inches. There was a non-rotating cupola, but no turret. The two-man crew rode in the front with the driver on the right and the gunner on the left.

There were two electric-starting Ford Model T engines, four cylinders each, which combined established 34 horse power. Each engine independently operated each track, providing two forward gears (one low/one high) and one reverse. The floor-board pedals of the Model T Ford transmission were replaced with long hand levers, one for each track. Track suspension consisted of leaf springs with bogies and rollers. The 17-gallon gas tank allowed a range of 34 miles with a gas consumption rate of two miles per gallon. Maximum speed was attained at eight miles per hour.

The rear skids enabled the tank to traverse five foot wide trenches. It could cross streams 21 inches deep, travel up slopes of 25 degrees, and move over vertical walls of 20 inches in height. Depending upon the type of gun mount used, the tank was armed with either a Marlin or a Browning .30 caliber machine gun and carried approximately 1,500-2,000 rounds of ammunition.

There were several negative issues with the tank including extremely cramped crew space, limited fire



Soldiers pose with the M1918 Ford Three-Ton Tank.

power and gun traverse capability, and lack of adequate ventilation which made it very hot inside.

Henry Ford's manufacturing company in Detroit had massive production capability, and he proposed using as many commercially available stock car and truck parts as possible in its construction. The estimated low cost and proposed production rate were very attractive to the Ordnance Department, which in turn highly recommended to General Pershing that it be adopted. One of the first Three-Ton Tanks produced was shipped to France where the U.S. Army Tank Corps, commanded by COL George S. Patton, conducted tests in early November 1918. The Tank Corps found it lacking as a light tank and suggested that it be used as a light artillery tractor.

Ford Motor Company had been awarded a contract to manufacture 15,015 Three-Ton Tanks with 500 to come off the assembly line before the end of the year (1918). A production rate of 100 per month was promised by early 1919 at a cost of \$4,000 per tank. With the Armistice on November 11, 1918, World War One came to a close and all tank contracts were canceled. Only 15 Three-Ton Tanks had been produced by this date.

The Ford Three-Ton Tank was never tested in battle, but its developmental significance proved that the military and the private sector could work together to construct and mass-produce a heavy weapon such as a tank by a car manufacturing company.

Only two of these tanks exist today and one is in the U.S. Army Ordnance Collection at Fort Lee, Virginia where it will be used to train Soldiers on the History and Heritage of the Ordnance Corps.

Mr. James Blankenship
Director, Ordnance Training and Heritage Center



The Ford Three-Ton Tank is on display in Hatcher Hall at the Ordnance Campus, Fort Lee, Virginia.



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- 20-31 MAY 19 at Baumholder, Germany
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- 23 JAN-1 FEB 19 at Augusta, MI
- 6-15 FEB 19 at Augusta, MI
- 20 FEB-1 MAR 19 at Augusta, MI
- 6-15 MAR 19 at Augusta, MI
- 22-31 MAR 19 at Augusta, MI
- 14-23 MAY 19 at Augusta, MI
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- 30 JUL-8 AUG 19 at Augusta, MI

Course offerings are subject to change. Visit the [Army Training Requirements and Resources System \(ATRRS\)](#) for more information. Click on the course catalog button to access the search engine. Enter the course name, 610-ASIR1, and the school code to view schedules and other course information such as prerequisites, packing list, reporting information, etc.

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