



# The Ordnance Corps Quarterly

U.S. Army Combined Arms Support Command

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## Chief's Corner

**Go Ordnance!** It's a fitting opening phrase for my first *Ordnance Corps Quarterly* newsletter article! It's a great honor to serve as your 41st Chief of Ordnance and Commandant of the U.S. Army Ordnance School and I believe a brief introduction is in order.

Born and raised in Bay City, Michigan, I was commissioned as an Ordnance Officer following my graduation from the United States Military Academy at West Point. It has been my privilege to serve for over 23 years in the greatest Army in the world. During that time, I have supported and led various missions across all our Ordnance core competencies: maintenance, ammunition, explosive ordnance disposal (EOD), and explosives safety. I look forward to this new chapter and the opportunity to serve our Ordnance Corps' outstanding professionals.

I assumed command on May 8, 2018. Shortly thereafter, I toured the Ordnance School at Fort Lee and met with the exceptional staff. I am impressed with our training organization at the 'Home of Ordnance,' and I look forward to visiting our 25 distributed training locations to see the great work being done there as well. I am excited to work with each Soldier, DoD Civilian, and Family member across the Ordnance enterprise as we maneuver our Corps into the future and prepare for the next fight.

As we plan for the future, our **Ordnance Core Competencies** will continue to play a key role in sustaining readiness for unified land operations, a topic I'll touch on in this article. The Army Chief of Staff's priority remains **combat readiness**, and training Ordnance core competencies to standard is paramount for a successful, ready Army.

**Maintenance:** Maintenance is the cornerstone of combat readiness. Generating and regenerating combat power is imperative to winning our Nation's land wars. The devoted maintainers of our Ordnance Corps keep the Army's war-fighting systems functional. Maintaining ground and air support equipment is critical to mission success and to overmatch our enemies.



Mechanics assigned to the 91st Engineer Battalion maintain and repair vehicles at Novo Selo Training Area, Bulgaria. (Photo by SSG Ronald Lee)

**Ammunition:** The lethal power of our Army depends on effective munitions operations and distribution to the force. Without this dominating lethality, our Nation and our nation's people are at risk. Providing munitions sustainment for troops operating on the battlefield requires careful planning and execution. It is of utmost importance that our ammunition personnel are prepared to allocate munitions to the line, on the line, on time, for the preservation of our country.



An Ammunition Specialist supports joint efforts during LOADEX. (Photo by SGT Michelle Blesam)

**Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD):** EOD supports Army readiness across a wide range of operations, from the routine (clearing of stuck rounds from any of our weapons and weapon systems) to the extreme (rendering safe weapons of mass destruction). In peacetime, EOD technicians apply their expertise in

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### Chief's Corner Continued from page 1

post-blast analysis and gathering weapons-focused intelligence to support civil and federal authorities in the capture and conviction of hostile threats at home. EOD is as vital to the defense of our homeland as it is to our Army's success in large-scale combat operations.



**An EOD Technician inspects unexploded ordnance. (Photo by SSG Lance Pounds)**

**Explosives Safety:** Explosives safety operations play a crucial role in Army readiness. Our explosives safety experts identify risks associated with the movement and storage of ammunition and explosives. In addition, they assess those risks and provide our commanders with solutions to ensure the safety of our Soldiers and the assets required to conduct training, support daily operations, and execute combat missions.



**A Quality Assurance Specialist - Ammunition Surveillance assesses a mortar emplacement in Iraq. (Photo provided by the Defense Ammunition Center)**

The vital role our explosives safety experts play in protecting personnel, equipment, and organizations reminds us that we must all remain vigilant, ensure compliance with regulation and policy, conduct strict and accurate inspections, and utilize risk management

across the broad spectrum of Ordnance core competencies.

To prepare our Ordnance professionals to meet the rigors of today's battlefields we must adhere to the maxim "Train as We Fight." This responsibility is equally shared across institutional organizations and operational units. At the institutional level, we must regularly review the critical tasks in our instructional programs and update them when needed to ensure they remain relevant. At the operational level, we must provide realistic, challenging training scenarios and enforce standards to ensure functional processes become second nature.

When it comes to training, Army readiness is greatly impacted by how well we **do**, or **don't**, enforce standards or follow proven processes. The fact is, processes become routine, and what's routine can lose all sense of importance. So, whether we are training in the schoolhouse or in the field, our Soldiers and Civilians benefit when they 'see' the bigger picture of how their unique capabilities translate to mission success in combat operations. Great leaders bring that picture into focus and help the members of their team find their place in it. Every task trained, mastered, and performed to standard builds readiness. Let that fact fuel our motivation to "Train as We Fight!"

I speak for the Regimental Command Team, CSM Burton, CW5 May, and myself, when I say, your feedback is important to us. I hope that you will take advantage of our availability by submitting your questions or comments through the "Ask the Chief" link on our Ordnance School [website](#). I also encourage you to engage with us during the next quarterly Ordnance Connect video teleconference scheduled for October 3, 2018. This two-hour interactive session informs our Sustainment community on the latest hot topics and initiatives within the Ordnance School. It is a forum for sharing observations, issues, and challenges that impact our sustainment warfighting community. Stay tuned to our [website](#) and [Facebook](#) for times, topics, and connection details.

I am honored to lead this outstanding Corps and look forward to seeing many of you when I visit your units. Thanks for all that you do for the Ordnance team, the U.S. Army, and our great Nation.

### Go Ordnance!

BG Heidi J. Hoyle  
41st Chief of Ordnance





**Realistic, demanding training  
across our Ordnance core  
competencies builds and sustains  
Army readiness!**

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### Regimental Command Sergeant Major Highlights



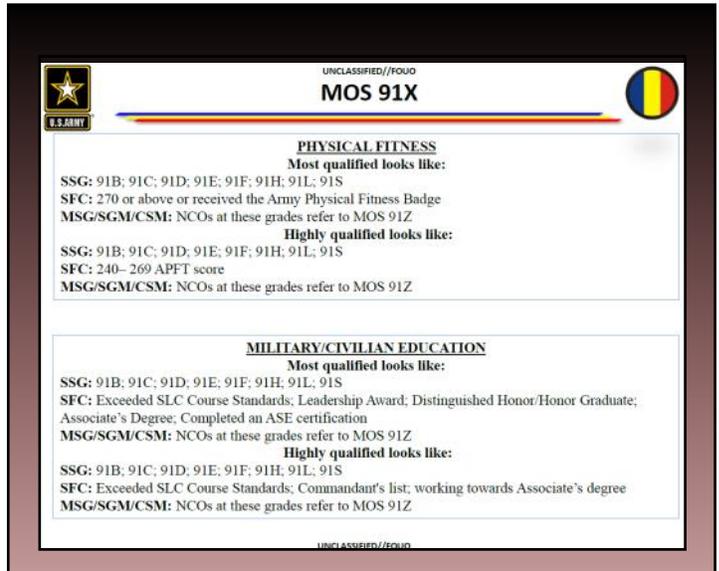
#### Greetings Ordnance Team,

As this fiscal year comes to an end, I am thrilled about what a successful year it has been! That success can be attributed to your excellent support to our Corps and Army profession. Each of you continue to make phenomenal impacts to improve readiness in our four core competencies:

maintenance, ammunition, explosive ordnance disposal (EOD), and explosives safety.

Ordnance Soldiers throughout the Army continue to thrive. On July 19, 584 Ordnance NCOs were selected (that is 61% of the 953 considered) for promotion to Sergeant First Class. This is a monumental achievement that recognizes your potential to serve the Army in positions of increased responsibility. Among those responsibilities is the charge to build and sustain readiness for our Army!

Skill Identifier H8). Based on user input, the DRO accurately calculates resistance, reduction factors, mire resistance, fall line force, mechanical advantage, and more. The DRO application is available for download on [Google Play Store](#) and [Apple Store](#).



Left: Cover image of the Direct Recovery Operations Application. Above: Sample content from the DA PAM 600-25, U.S. Army Noncommissioned Officer Professional Development Guide.



One way our NCOs can improve readiness in the field is by taking advantage of available tools. One example is the Direct Recovery Operations (DRO) Application that can be accessed from your mobile device. This tool, created in partnership between the U.S. Army Ordnance School and CASCOM's Training Technology Division, was designed principally for the Recovery Specialist (Additional

For your individual readiness as a Soldier and NCO, the Ordnance Personnel Development Office (PDO) created a Supplement to aid in career development and progression. DA PAM 600-25, the U.S. Army Noncommissioned Officer Professional Development Guide, is now available on [milSuite](#). The Supplement describes 'qualified' and 'highly qualified' characteristics by MOS across various key indicators including leadership positions, physical fitness, military/civilian education, assignments (broadening and key developmental), training, and other indicators.

Our Ordnance Soldiers continue to do great things to support the Ordnance School and the Operational Force. I invite you to check out the highlights of the last quarter on the next page.

#### Go Ordnance!

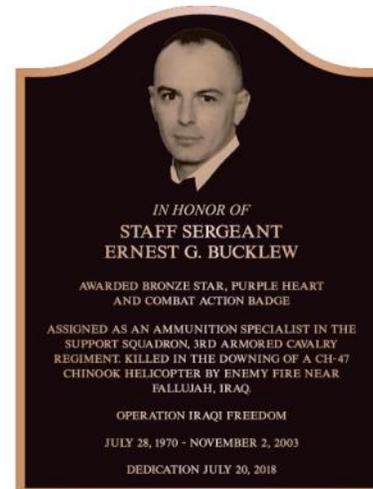
CSM Terry Burton  
13th Regimental Command Sergeant Major

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### RCSM Highlights Continued from page 4

On July 20, Mr. Randy Stephens, Chief of the Munitions Training Division (MTD), hosted a dedication ceremony in honor of a fallen ammo hero at Judkins Hall, Fort Lee, Virginia. The East Wing of the Munitions and EOD Training Department building was dedicated to Staff Sergeant Ernest G. Bucklew, the only Ammunition Specialist (89B) killed during Operation Iraqi Freedom. SSG Bucklew died on November 2, 2003, when the CH-45 Chinook helicopter transporting him and 14 others was shot down near Fallujah, Iraq. A memorial of SSG Bucklew is now on display for all Ammunition Specialists to see as they walk the halls of the training facility. SSG Bucklew is survived by his wife, Barbara; sons, Joshua and Justin; father, Donald; and sister, Dawn.



**Ammunitions Specialists (89B) of the 8th Ordnance Company, 3rd ESC, inspecting ammunition for serviceability.**

In July, the 8th Ordnance Company, 3rd ESC out of Fort Bragg, North Carolina took one platoon led by 2LT John Savage, Platoon Leader, and SFC Haley Green, Platoon Sergeant, to Blue Grass Army Depot (BGAD) in Richmond, Kentucky. There, the platoon conducted training on mission critical ammunition tasks currently unavailable at Fort Bragg, where DA Civilians and contractors manage the Ammunition Supply Point. BGAD offers multiple MOS training opportunities to all Army Components.

SFC Raul Beltran, the Battalion Control Supervisor (BCS), and CW4 Steven Page, the Battalion Maintenance Technician, hosted the Ordnance Proponency team, Personnel Development Office (PDO), at Fort Hood, Texas from June 11-13. While there, PDO observed the Unit Diagnostics Immersion Program (UDIP). UDIP, a bridge to readiness, is a program that develops Army maintainers to perform enhanced diagnostics, fault isolation, repair, and verification of the Abrams Tank System, Bradley Fighting Vehicle, and Paladin and Stryker Systems. The visit allowed the PDO SGM to observe UDIP training firsthand. It also provided NCOs an opportunity to voice challenges Ordnance Soldiers face in the Operational Force, as well as share "best practices." PDO collects this feedback and shares it with other formations.



**Members of the U.S. Army Marksmanship Unit, Fort Benning, Georgia.**

Regimental CSM Terry Burton and members of PDO recently visited the U.S. Army Marksmanship Unit (USAMU) (photo left) at Fort Benning, Georgia. The visit was hosted by CSM Jason Levy. SFC Grant Kennedy, Custom Firearms Shop (CFS) NCOIC, invited us to observe the training of Allied Trades Specialists (91E), and Small Arms/Towed Artillery Repairer (91F). The team also observed a demonstration of the CFS capabilities which included: maintaining, developing, machining, assembling, testing, research and development, fixture, and ballistics testing. The USAMU has highly specialized maintenance, machining, and gunsmith credentials. SFC Erica Hodges, an Ammunition Specialist (89B), and her Soldiers visited the ammunition transfer and holding point (ATHP) to view the process USAMU utilizes to make their own match grade ammunition.



**Top: The maintenance personnel led of 1st Battalion, 12th U.S. Cavalry Regiment, 1st Cavalry Division, at Fort Hood, Texas. Bottom: CSM John Ruiz and the PDO team shown with members of a maintenance section and UDIP class Fort Hood, Texas.**

The USAMU has highly specialized maintenance, machining, and gunsmith credentials. SFC Erica Hodges, an Ammunition Specialist (89B), and her Soldiers visited the ammunition transfer and holding point (ATHP) to view the process USAMU utilizes to make their own match grade ammunition.



### Regimental Chief Warrant Officer Highlights



How often have you been on a mission and needed one part to finish the job? In the near future we may be able to produce that part at the point of need. Over the past year, the Army has moved forward on developing an Additive Manufacturing (AM) capability as well as regulatory guidance for this new technology.

guidance. This process involves a detailed set of questions that must be answered correctly in order to apply AM as a solution. Units that have AM capability need to understand this work flow and implement it prior to all AM work to avoid any possible risks to the Army, our Soldiers and the mission.

The U.S. Army Ordnance School (USAOS) is currently working with capability developers and program managers to place AM into the Metal Working and Machining Shop Set (MWMSS) to provide logistics commanders the ability to take advantage of the AM applications, materials, and machines. To do this, we are conducting a limited user experiment (LUE) to gather information within the AM community on the best equipment set and types of materials we can use to perform Battle Damage Assessment and Repair (BDAR), prototyping and other field level fabrications to support the war fighter and mission.

AM refers to the process of joining materials to make objects from 3-dimensional model data, usually layer upon layer, as opposed to subtractive manufacturing methodologies. AM includes polymer 3D printing, cold spray, and metal printing.

HQDA recently published EXORD 050-18, Guidance for the Use of Additive Manufacturing Equipment and Software. This provides our leaders with the necessary guidance for rapid prototyping, tool production, and critical mission support until our regulations can be updated. EXORD 050-18 also establishes our Additive Manufacturing Authorized Support Organizations and the necessary Field Control Processes.

Units must follow the guidance contained in EXORD 050-18 while procuring and implementing additive manufacturing equipment, software, and training for their organizations. The U.S. Army Research Development and Engineering Command (RDECOM) can provide information on the recommended AM systems until the Army determines the best capability solutions.

Before making anything with AM technology, leaders must ensure Soldiers follow the current

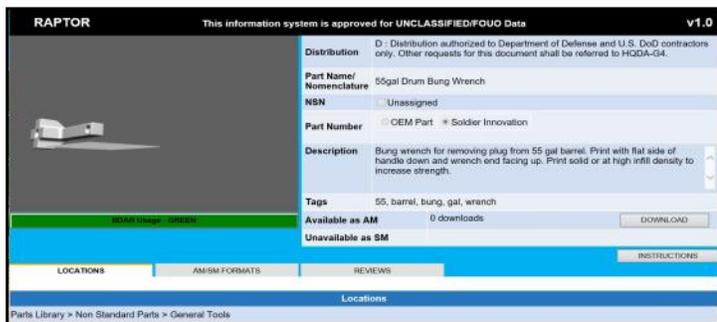


The Metal Working and Machine Shop Set (MWMSS)

Management for AM data will be hosted on the Repository for AM Parts for Tactical and Operational Readiness (RAPTOR) database. The initial operating capability (IOC) for the RAPTOR database is targeted for September 2018 and is intended to hold AM as well as other advance manufacturing data for collaborative work across the Army. The Ordnance Corps is leaning forward with placing Additive Manufacturing into the Allied Trades Warrant Officer education in the next year to ensure we have subject matter experts in the field to integrate the system across the formation.

#### Go Ordnance!

CW5 Norman May  
10th Regimental Chief Warrant Officer



RAPTOR parts screen for a 55 gallon Drum Bung Wrench.



## EOD Team of the Year Assessment Benefits Operational Forces

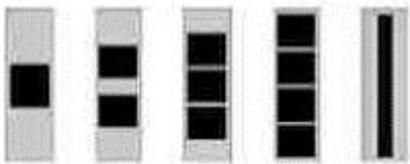
The U.S. Army Ordnance Corps is pleased to announce the successful completion of the annual Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Team of the Year (ToY) event. The EOD ToY is one of three unique training events that comprise the U.S. Army Ordnance Crucible. From June 3-8, five teams faced the challenges of a physically and mentally demanding training environment that tested their collective and individual task performance on skills critical to EOD operations. The **720th Ordnance Company (EOD)** from Baumholder, Germany accumulated the highest score overall, earning them bragging rights as the **EOD Team of the Year!** The 68th Chemical Company (TE), Fort Hood, Texas and 49th Ordnance Company (EOD), Fort Campbell, Kentucky distinguished themselves by earning the second and third highest scores. This annual event is a source of great pride among EOD Technicians, but more importantly, the outcomes of the assessment benefit our Army's operational forces. The lessons learned, insights, and recommendations gained will be a valuable resource for improving institutional training and enabling readiness for the Army.

The Ammunition Transfer Holding Point (ATHP) event will be held at Fort Pickett, Virginia from September 24-28, 2018. The opening ceremony will occur on September 24, 2018, at 1500 hours in the 183rd Virginia National Guard Headquarters auditorium, building #2107. The ATHP event provides an opportunity for the Army's best ammunition specialists to train while being evaluated and assessed for the most effective tactics, techniques, and procedures employed by the operational force. The training is an event among the Active, Reserve, and National Guard Components, with an emphasis on ATHP sections found in Brigade Support Battalions. We invite all leaders and members of the Sustainment community to visit this event and spread awareness of this great training opportunity for our Sustainers.

MAJ Natalie Upward  
59th Ordnance Brigade, S3



## Warrant Officers: The Army's Technical Elite!



### BENEFITS OF BECOMING AN ORDNANCE WARRANT OFFICER:

- ◆ Specialized training
- ◆ Challenging assignments
- ◆ Increased responsibility with increased pay
- ◆ Promotion rates above 80 percent through CW4
- ◆ Extended career

There is no better time to apply to become an Ordnance warrant officer than right now! For years, there has been a consistent, strong demand for top performing NCOs from all components to fill warrant officer positions. The final FY18 warrant officer selection board will convene in September to access CMF 89, 91, and 94 NCOs into MOSs 890A, 913A, 914A, 915A, and 948D. The first FY19 selection board will convene in November and will access CMF 89 and 91 NCOs into MOSs 890A, 913A, 914A, 915A and 919A. Visit the U.S. Army Recruiting Command [website](#) to view the MOS requirements, application processes, recruiting brief, board schedule, packet submission timelines, and points of contact.

CW4 Carlos Terrones  
Personnel Developer



## 91G Training is Being Subsumed into 94Y and 91F

U.S. Army Ordnance School, Armament and Electronics Training Department (AETD) contributes to Army sustainment by providing the operating force with Automated Test Equipment (ATE) and Automated Test Station (ATS) operators/maintainers. As the Army continues to field Next Generation Automated Test System (NGATS), the Ordnance School is restructuring its training to support this new capability.

The NGATS is replacing the Integrated Family of Test Equipment (IFTE) and will incorporate elements of the Direct Support Electrical System Test Set (DSESTS). NGATS is a standalone ATS and consists of a systems shelter, a storage shelter, a 30-Kilowatt generator, and two Heavy Expanded Mobility Tactical Trucks (HEMTT). Incorporating the NGATS into the Army's inventory requires updated institutional training, and this impacts three AETD divisions and three 10-level Ordnance MOSS.

The Ordnance School is restructuring AETD to ensure our operators and maintainers are ready to support this new capability. Effective October 1, 2018, the Ordnance School will retire the Fire Control



**Two Heavy Expanded Mobility Tactical Trucks (HEMTT) transporting a Next Generation Automated Test Station (NGATS).**

Repairer course (91G10) and the Fire Control Division (FCD) will stand down. The current Integrated Family of Test Equipment course (94Y10) will become the Next Generation Automated Test System course (94Y10). Portions of the Fire Control Repairer course will migrate to the Conventional Weapons Division's (CWD) Small Arms/Artillery course (91F10). The Ordnance School will receive NGATS in the first quarter of fiscal year 2019.

Timothy M. Coyne  
Course Manager, TMDE Division



## DAC Brings the Operational Environment to the Classroom

The Defense Ammunition Center and U.S. Army Technical Center for Explosives Safety (DAC/USATCES) continues to deploy Quality Assurance Specialists – Ammunition Surveillance (QASAS) and Explosive Safety Specialists (ESS) to the U.S. Central Command and U.S. European Command Areas of Responsibility (AOR). The DAC/USATCES mission is to execute the Explosive Safety Management Program (ESMP) and U.S. Army Ammunition Stockpile Readiness Program (ASRP).



**DAC QASAS poses with Ammunition Specialists (89B) of the 660th Ordnance Company. From the left: SGT Brian Schrader, SPC Jacob Knight, SPC William Briscoe, QASAS Wesley Wolski, and SGT Ryan Lissau.**

During their deployments, DAC personnel send back detailed reports and supporting documentation which is shared with the Training Directorate Instructors for incorporation into all courses. Eight of the deployed personnel are filling instructor positions within DAC. These instructors use their experiences to explain the connection between the book, page, paragraph and application in real world missions. DAC training courses are improved by the lessons QASAS and ESS personnel learn while deployed. Their experiences also benefit Soldiers and Civilians, giving those that are new to the Army and ammunition profession a better understanding of how regulatory guidelines meet operational needs.

Upon redeployment, the Explosive Safety – Quantity Distance (ESQD) Course was the first to benefit from the QASAS/ESS's experiences. In a guest speaker role, the QASAS/ESS personnel explained how the ESMP is managed and implemented at all levels (contingency, garrison, and sustainment). Actual work products such as Explosive Safety Site Plans (ESSP), Deviation

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## E3-SKO Focused Assessment

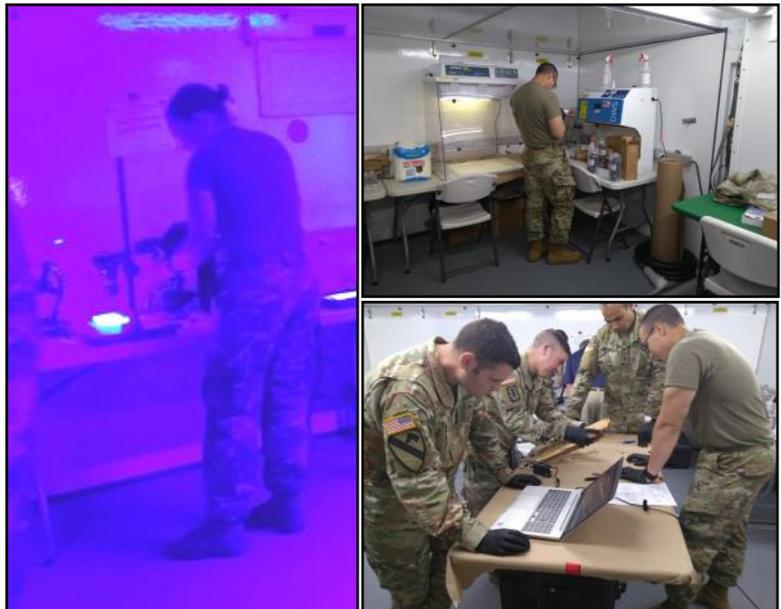
In July 2018, the TRADOC Capability Manager - Explosive Ordnance Disposal (TCM-EOD) conducted a materiel Focused Assessment (FA) in support of the Capability Development Document (CDD) for the Expeditionary Explosive Ordnance Exploitation (E3) Sets, Kits, and Outfits (SKO) at the 52nd EOD Group headquarters, Fort Campbell, Kentucky. The purpose of the FA was to combine prototypes of new training and new equipment to compare the capability's progress against its desired end state.

Prior to the FA, select personnel from both the 52nd and 71st EOD Groups participated in a three week training course at the National Forensic Science Technology Center (NFSTC). The FA focused on the forensic science skills which were taught to the soldiers in order to enhance EOD's role in the exploitation of captured enemy materials for use in support to targeting and development of force protection measures. In addition to captured enemy materials, the assessment employed comprehensive weapons technical intelligence (WTI) collection procedures on unknown/first-seen ordnance with the assistance of personnel from the Naval EOD Technology Division (NAVEODTECHDIV) and the Armament Research, Development and Engineering Center (ARDEC).

Equipment and materiel solutions for several capability requirements involved in the program were also assessed including a 20-foot expandable shelter, generator, satellite communications, digital media exploitation, biometric exploitation, chemical analysis, and triage capabilities.

Personnel and training were also observed in order to help further develop the concept and training strategies associated with materiel solutions. This will allow TCM-EOD to further refine the required capability and support the CDD as it enters the staffing phase.

SFC Patrick Joseph  
Training Developer, TCM-EOD



**Members of the Expeditionary Technical Exploitation Center (ETEC) photograph items of technical intelligence value under specialized lights (left), process forensic evidence (top right), and triage incoming IED components (bottom right).**

### DAC brings OE to the Classroom [Continued from page 8](#)

Authorization and Risk Acceptance Documents (DARAD), Explosive Safety Licenses (ESL), and Deliberate Risk Acceptance Worksheet (DRAW) were used to highlight how individual products apply to explosive safety and risk management processes.

The QASAS/ESS personnel also provided insights about how to communicate operational risk to commanders. Technical ESS terms like intraline (IL), intermagazine (IM), inhabited building (IBD), and public traffic routes (PTR) were translated to personnel, equipment, and facility loss terms that commanders would understand - terms like catastrophic, critical, marginal, and negligible. The DAC Instructors also discussed the tangible results of clear communication regarding risk reduction.

DAC conducts Technical Assistance Visits (TAV) and deploys QASAS and ESS Instructors to the AOR to train warfighters of all services and MOSs. DAC also provides training on an informal basis on inventory management, serviceability, and safety as the primary areas of focus. Warfighters benefit by understanding the correlation between regulations and the OE operations. DAC remains focused on bringing the OE into the classroom to provide students with a clear understanding of how Army doctrine, regulations, policy, and procedures support the Army Mission.

Mr. Wesley Wolski  
Quality Assurance Specialist - Ammunition Surveillance



## Multi-Component Instructor Exchange Program (MCIEP)

From July 30 to August 10, 2018, Wheeled Vehicle Mechanic (91B) instructors from the U.S. Army Ordnance School (USAOS), Fort Lee, Virginia; the Regional Training Site - Maintenance (RTS-M), Fort Hood, Texas (USAR); and the RTS-M, Gowen Field, Idaho (ARNG) participated in the third and final Multi-Component Instructor Exchange Program (MCIEP) pilot for this year. The intent of the program is to expand the institutional knowledge base and develop a comprehensive list of best practices for Advanced Individual Training (AIT) and Military Occupational Specialty - Trained (MOS-T) instructors across all three components of the Army.

The MCIEP was developed through collaboration between the USAOS Reserve Component Office, 3rd Brigade, 94th Training Division (USAR), ARNG G3/ Individual Training Branch (ARNG-TRI) and the OD RTS-Ms.



**SFC Timothy Drake, RTS-M Fort Hood, Texas, instructs 91B10 MOS-T students during the MCIEP pilot at RTS-M Gowen Field, Idaho.**

The program provides opportunities for instructors from all three Army components throughout the Ordnance School and its Reserve Component training campuses, known as RTS-Ms, to observe and teach USAOS certified courses and to establish a conduit for sharing experiences, trade secrets, and business practices between Active Component (AC) and Reserve Component (RC) instructors.

The first MCIEP pilot exchange was conducted in February 2018 at the U.S. Army Ordnance School, Fort Lee, Virginia, and the second exchange was conducted in May 2018 at RTS-M Fort McCoy, Wisconsin. The final exchange was completed at RTS-M Gowen Field, Idaho in August. All three pilot exchanges focused on multi-component Wheeled Vehicle Mechanic (91B10) AIT and MOS-T student instruction. The experiences were considered a great success and provided valuable opportunities for instructors from all three Army components to work together to build a cohesive team of Total Force professionals. The participating instructors relayed that the exchange was a positive experience for them professionally, led to a better understanding of the technology and training aides available, and exposed the participants to varied, effective teaching methods employed by USAOS and RTS-M Reserve Component instructors. The AC and RC instructors who conducted collaborative



**SFC Michael Flores, US Army Ordnance School, Fort Lee, Virginia instructs 91B10 MOS-T students during the MCIEP pilot at RTS-M Gowen Field, Idaho.**

joint instruction of 91B10 classes discovered they can leverage each other's training techniques and experiences to train Soldiers in the most efficient and effective manner possible, without regard to component.

If approved, the MCIEP pilots will be expanded to a full program for FY19. USAOS RCO is currently engaging with all stakeholders to develop an executable timeline for validating FY19 dates, locations, and participating instructors. The MCIEP supports the Chief of Ordnance's mission to train, educate, and develop adaptive Ordnance leaders and Soldiers in order to build and preserve Army readiness. The program advances the One Army School System (OASS) objective to standardize instruction across all three components and at every Army school within the Army School System (TASS) no later than September 30, 2019.

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



## Training Resources Arbitration Panel and How to Request an MTT

The Training Resources Arbitration Panel (TRAP) is a process that manages and implements budget and execution year training program adjustments to training requirements that are developed during the Structure Manning Decision Review (SMDR). The SMDR develops and validates Army training requirements three years out and programs the U.S. Army Ordnance School (USAOS) training mission. The TRAP process is used to change the training program in the current and next fiscal years. Requests for changes to the training program originate from the input agencies (FORSCOM, USAR, NGB, other services, etc.) responsible for managing the training requirements and class quotas needed to train their organization's personnel. It also helps to identify and resource the associated personnel, equipment, facilities, and funding that are impacted by the program adjustments which increases or decreases the SMDR programmed student load.

instructor resources available. TRAPs are approved or denied based on additional resource availability. If approved, TRAP training increases are applied to the annual training requirement and to the programmed class schedules and quotas.

In some cases, out-of-cycle TRAP requests may be submitted to support requirements for Mobile Training Teams (MTTs). A unit that has identified a valid training requirement for deployment as part of an Overseas Contingency Operation (OCO) and did not meet the formal MTT TRAP window may submit the change request using the following out-of-cycle (off-line) TRAP process. Unless otherwise noted, the requesting unit is responsible for all costs associated with on-site training throughout the out-of-cycle TRAP process:

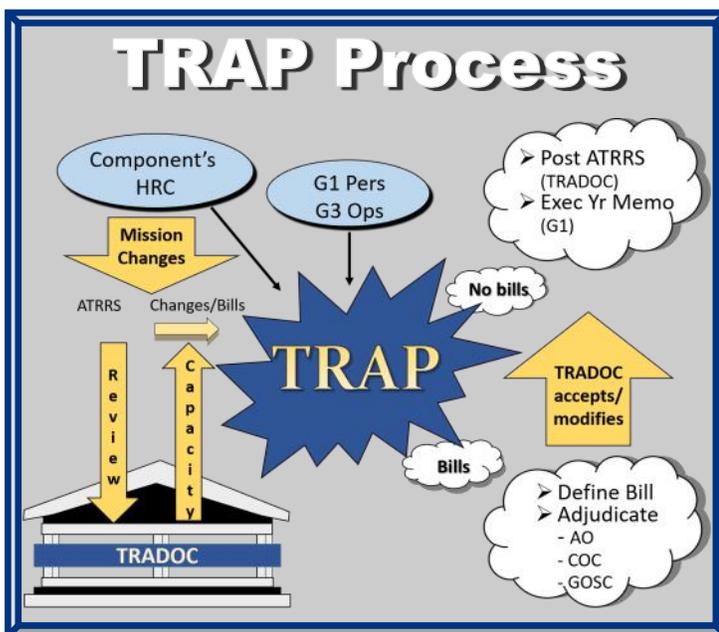
- Units forward off-line, on-site OCO requests through their Servicing Command Training Office to their Army Service Component Command (ASCC) or Direct Reporting Unit (DRU) training support office. The training support office validates the request and, if supported, reviews it for internal support/reprioritization. If required, the request is forwarded to the United States Army Forces Command (FORSCOM).

- FORSCOM coordinates with the proponent to determine their ability to support the unit's request. If determined to be supportable, FORSCOM further coordinates the request with Army Human Resources Command (AHRC) - Enlisted and/or Officer Personnel Management Directorates (EPMD / OPMD).

- AHRC reviews the request and attempts to support it using available unused requirements from a "hold class" (if used) or through a quota swap coordinated with other commands. If required, AHRC forwards the request to HQDA G-1 for further processing with the respective Training Army Command (ACOM).

At a minimum, MTT requests must include full justification, training fiscal year, course school code, course number, phase, the number of requirements by quota source and component code, the desired time frame and alternate time frames, physical address of the training location, and the unit's point of contact who will serve as the site coordinator for the MTT.

Ms. Melvina Myrick  
Chief, Training Management Division



TRAP requests for change are evaluated by the USAOS Training Departments and Training Management Office (TMO) to determine resource requirements. An increase in the programmed student load for the school may require additional resources such as instructors, platoon sergeants, equipment, facilities, etc. These additional resources are identified using a TRAP workbook and submitted to TRADOC, Training Operations Management Activity (TOMA) for validation and subsequently to HQDA to identify the military



## The M1910 Map Case and the Battle of St. Quentin Canal

The M1910 Map Case (right) is an interesting artifact in itself, but the maps contained within it are also of significant historical interest. These maps were used by the Allied Armies during the Hundred Days Offensive in 1918. The maps focused on the Le Catelet, St. Quentin Canal region of the Hindenburg Line. This part of the St. Quentin Canal was key to the advance as the waterway was underground in this section of the line, making it easy to cross.

American, British, and Australian commands participated in the attack on the Hindenburg Line. The U.S. 301st Heavy Tank Battalion was attached to the British 4th Tank Brigade, which fell under the Australian Corps Commander, Lt. Gen. Sir John Monash. (Also under Monash's command was the American II Corps' U.S. 27th and 30th Infantry Divisions.) The Australian Corps was under the overall command of General Sir Henry Rawlinson of the British 4th Army.

The American divisions had the difficult task of dislodging the Germans from the main Hindenburg Line between Bellicourt and Vendhuile, centered on Bony. The attack began at 4:50 a.m. on September 29, 1918. Before reaching the Hindenburg Line, the Americans had to retake advanced German lines which included some strong positions. The American divisions faced three major obstacles: the Knoll, Gillemont Farm, and Quennemont Farm which were all heavily fortified.

The 107th Infantry Regiment of New York, formerly the 7th Infantry (National Guard), was hit hard by intense fire as soon as the attack advanced over open ground. Survivors made it to the Knoll where they met the enemy. The

fight for the Knoll was costly and few prisoners were taken as hand-to-hand combat was necessary to occupy the line. The Americans fought off two German counter-attacks but lost the Knoll with the third German assault.

The fighting at both the Gillemont and Quennemont farms was just as intense as it was at the Knoll. American troops were decimated by German machine gun fire. Most of the officers leading the attacks on the farms were killed, including Second Lieutenant Rambo of New York who was given a citation for "courage and fearlessness in leading his platoon forward in the attack on the Hindenburg Line" at the Gillemont Farm. The farms could not be held, partly due to enemy fire, but also because incomplete mopping up actions in the rear allowed German troops to attack the Americans from behind.

The momentum of the American attack was expended on the Knoll and the two farms. The Australian division eventually captured both



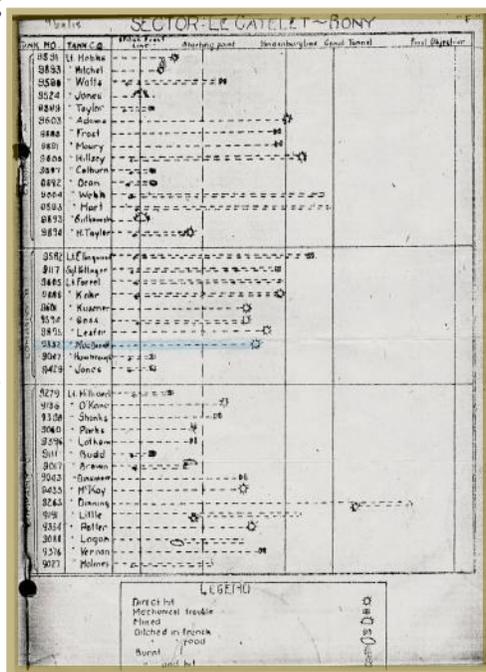
World War I, US Army, brown leather, M1910 officer's map case with maps.

farms before advancing on to Bony on September 30. On October 1, Bony was taken by the Australians. When the British captured Le Catelet two days later, the Germans still held the east bank of the canal at Vendhuile. However, during the early hours of October 5, the British found that the Germans had vacated Vendhuile on that side of the canal up to La Terriere.

The 301st Heavy Tank Battalion had 40 British Mark V tanks. Only six made it across the Hindenburg Line. Some were blown up when they crossed a forgotten British minefield laid in 1917. Many were destroyed by enemy artillery and anti-tank rifles; others had mechanical trouble. Note the detailed after-action tank report, left.

The attack on St. Quentin was very costly to the Allies, but it was successful. The Hindenburg Line was permanently breached and the Allies could finally advance into Germany. The M1910 Map Case and the maps enclosed give testament to the chain of events that led to the breakthrough of the Hindenburg Line and ultimately the collapse of Germany.

Mr. James Blankenship  
Director, Ordnance Training and  
Heritage Center





# 2019 Ordnance Corps Hall of Fame Inductees



## Exception Category



BG John F. Haley



COL Scott W. Hull



COL Frederick D. Hyatt



SGM Dennis E. Wolfe

## Contemporary Category



COL Leo E. Bradley III



COL Floyd E. Hudson Jr.



LTC Thomas D. Bortner



LTC John A. Kearney



CW5 Frederick J. Cazzola



CW5 David N. Conrad



CW5 Eddie L. Royal



CSM Allen G. Fritzsching



CSM Luis J. Lopez



CSM Marvin Womack



Mr. Dale T. Pollard

